

The monogeneric tribe Wrangelieae, as in species of Ceramiaceae which are considered primitive, forms procarps successively near the apices of potentially indeterminate branches. However, the structure of the cystocarp, in which the gonimoblast is intermingled with sterile whorl-branchlets of the fertile axis, is relatively specialized.

The tribes Sphondylothamnieae and Spermiothamnieae are closely related, the procarps being restricted to the subapical cell of the fertile axis which may develop from either a potentially indeterminate or a determinate branch. The Sphondylothamnieae are distinguished by the presence of an inner involucre around the gonimoblast, formed by division of the sterile cells associated with the procarp, and by the presence of whorl-branchlets on axial cells of indeterminate branches. In the Spermiothamnieae there is no inner involucre (except in *Lejolisia*) and distinct whorl-branchlets are absent from erect axes. These two groups are probably very highly advanced in the Ceramiaceae and not very closely related to the Wrangelieae.

Culture studies showed that in both *Wrangelia plumosa* and *Lejolisia aegagropila* the first division of the spore is approximately parallel to the substrate. In *L. aegagropila*, prostrate axes are produced secondarily by horizontal growth of erect axes.

Nuclear studies show that the vegetative cells of the Wrangelieae are uninucleate, while those of the Sphondylothamnieae and Spermiothamnieae are multinucleate.

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A revision of Australian Chlorideae (Gramineae). By M. Lazarides

Abstract.—*Austrochloris*, based on *Chloris dichanthioides* Everist, is described as a new, monotypic genus.

Chloris pilosa Schumach. and *C. cynodontoides* Bal., reduced here to varietal rank under *C. divaricata* R.Br., are recorded from Australia for the first time. Owing to misapplication *C. ruderalis* Dom. becomes a synonym of *C. pumilio* R. Br. s. str., and *C. pumilio* auct. non R. Br. is described as a new species, *C. lobata*. *C. pumilio* is known now to extend outside Australia, and *C. ventricosa* R. Br. to South Australia.

Enteropogon is believed to be more highly developed in Australia than previously suggested. One species (*E. minutus*) and one variety (*E. unispiceus* var. *paucispiceus*) are described as new, and two species (*E. acicularis* and *E. dolichostachyus*) are transferred from *Chloris*. The last species is recorded from Australia, Timor, and Papua for the first time.

Brachyachne ambigua Ohwi, hitherto recorded only from the type locality (Java), occurs also in Australia and Papua.

Cynodon arcuatus C. B. Presl is now known from Papua New Guinea.

Lectotypes are designated for *Chloris pectinata* Benth., *C. pectinata* var. *fallax* Dom., and *C. ventricosa* R. Br. var. *tenuis* Benth.

CORRIGENDUM

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The author of the paper "Transfer cells and vascular tissue distribution in the vegetative nodes of rice" (*Aust. J. Bot.*, Vol. 20, No. 1, p. 41) has advised that the sentence on page 47 reading, in part, 'of one thing we are certain—that it would be unwarranted to think that "plants possessing nodal transfer cells can perform functions beyond the reach of others not so endowed" (Pate, Gunning, and Milliken 1970)' should be reworded. It should read:

'of one thing we are certain—that "it would be unwarranted [to suggest] that plants possessing nodal transfer cells can perform functions beyond the reach of others not so endowed" (Pate, Gunning, and Milliken 1970)'.

The author wishes to apologize to the authors of the paper "Function of transfer cells in the nodal regions of stems, particularly in relation to the nutrition of young seedlings" (*Protoplasma*, 1970, Vol. 71, p. 313) for misrepresenting their views.