

Plants of the **BURRA RANGE**

White Mountains National Park, North Queensland, Australia



Betsy R. Jackes

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Plants of the **BURRA RANGE**

White Mountains National Park, North Queensland, Australia

Betsy R. Jackes

Plants of the Burra Range

The Burra Range section of the White Mountains National Park is a popular wildflower area between the small townships of Pentland and Torrens Creek, 276 km west of Townsville, northern Queensland, Australia. Entrance to the park is clearly marked on the Flinders Highway (refer GPS notes below).

[Canns Camp Creek camping ground](#) is available for site booking.

The diversity of plant communities and species is a result of the geological history of this area. It is part of the Galilee Basin dating from the late Carboniferous. The first sediments laid down were fluvial sandstones, and it is these as well as other sandstones and sediments that were subsequently laid down, that form the current plateau. Here the plateau is dissected frequently with deep gorges so that the sandstone is often exposed. Ironstone nodules are exposed in various areas as are lateritic pinnacles. These formations are rusty red in colour as they are particularly rich in iron.

Soils in the area range from sandy to grey, yellow and red earths and various mixtures. This variation in topography together with the resulting mixtures of soils and different drainage patterns has resulted in a large diversity of plant species. The vegetation is dependent on soil type, hydrology and underlying geology, some 590 plant species have so far been recorded for the park. The Warang section of the park to the north of Torrens Creek is not as easily accessible as the Burra Range section.

The turnoff for the road leading to the Warang section is approximately 10 km west of Torrens Creek. The signpost is marked Spring Hill Rd and White Mountains Rd.

The plants listed in this book are arranged in groups and subgroups, as far as possible these are based on easily observed features such as habit and leaf. However, within each section there will be a mixture of styles/keys to families and/or species that have been recorded for the Burra Range section of the White Mountains National Park. Hence, you will find a section with all the gum trees and another section with all the wattles, the rest of the plants will be in groups based on common features. Included is a guide to the plants based on flower colour.

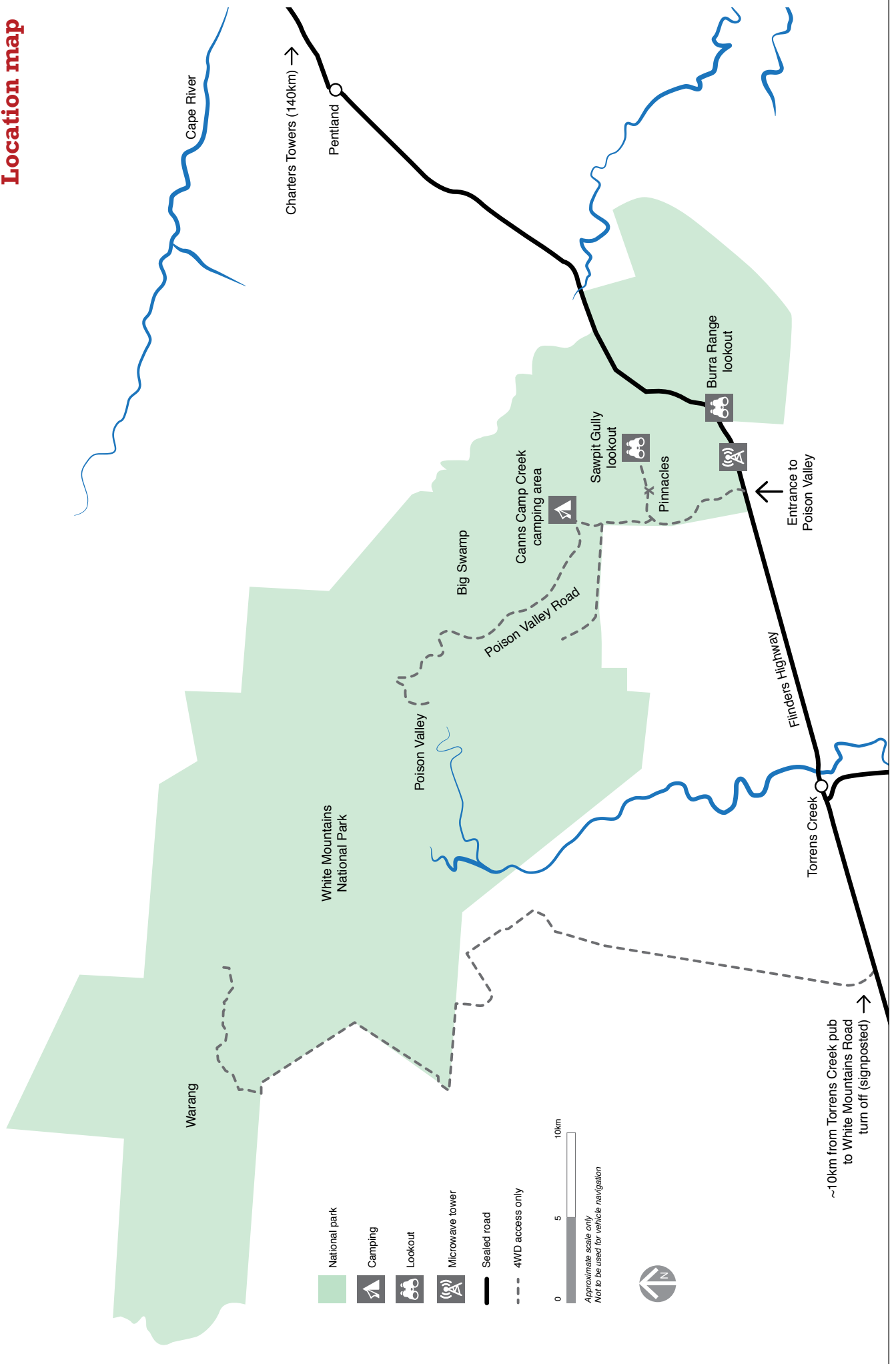
Species included in this publication are supported by herbarium records supplemented by species noted by members of the Townsville Native Plants. The Warang section of the White Mountains National Park was extensively collected by Queensland Herbarium staff in 2003 (Thompson *et al.* 2003 Geography Monograph Series No. 3. The Royal Geographical Society of Queensland Inc. Brisbane. Pp 85–115). Many plants recorded for this section have been included as well as some species of interest that occur along the roadside from Pentland west to Torrens Creek and Bullock Creek en route to Hughenden. Bullock Creek is also crossed en route to Warang section. Refer to Atlas of Living Australia for localities of specimens lodged in Herbaria.

Entrance 20°43'48.6"S, 145°10'55.6"E (-20.730158, 145.182114)

Canns Camp Creek Camping Ground 20°38'25.7"S 145°09'57.7"E (-20.640458, 145.166025)

Warang 20°26'7.0"S, 144°50'12.0"E (-20.435278, 144.836667)

Location map



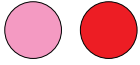
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Guide to plants based on flower colour

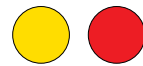
h = herb; **s** = shrub usually less than 2 metres; **s/t** = undecided; **t** = tree; **v** = vine; **e** = epiphyte



Flowers pink to red

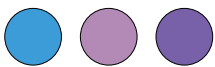
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How to use the keys

These keys are arranged so that the features you are comparing are grouped in pairs or if you like alternatives. You must read each alternative before proceeding as directed, for instance:

1	Flowers pea-shaped, fruit a pod or legume	go to Group X
1*	Flowers not typically pea-shaped and fruit not a pod	go to 2
2	Vines	go to Group Y
2*	Plants not vines	go to 4

Within each main heading similar species are grouped together. In these descriptions distinctive features are highlighted so that one can easily compare the different species within the group.

Since not all Herbaria are in agreement re family names, those used are according to the Atlas of Living Australia, names in brackets are those currently used by the Queensland Herbarium.

Three very useful references are:

1. [Atlas of Living Australia \(ala.org.au\)](http://ala.org.au) – has photos and localities, just type in name of genus and/or both genus and species, then search;
2. [KeyBase \(keybase.rbg.vic.gov.au\)](http://keybase.rbg.vic.gov.au) – go to Queensland flora, then follow instructions on how to use keybase.
3. [World Wide Wattle \(worldwidewattle.com\)](http://worldwidewattle.com).

Key to the groups

1	Plants with oil dots (<i>see image below</i>) in the leaves. When held to the light the dots should be somewhat translucent. A smell of eucalyptus or citrus oil usually present when the leaves are crushed	GROUP 1 , p. 6 Rutaceae, Myrtaceae
1*	Plants without oil dots in the leaves, if a smell is present then not of eucalyptus or citrus oil	Go to 2
2	Flowers usually yellow with numerous stamens per flower. Flowers less than 2 mm wide, grouped into heads/balls or spikes	GROUP 2 , p. 23 Wattles
2*	Flower usually with 10 or fewer stamens per flower, if more then flowers more than 2 mm wide, colours various, variously arranged	Go to 3
3	Flowers pea-shaped, fruit a pod	GROUP 3 , p. 34 Fabaceae/Faboideae
3*	Flowers not typically pea-shaped, fruit various	Go to 4
4	Plants with long narrow grass-like leaves, veins in leaves parallel	GROUP 4 , p. 39
4*	Plants lacking grass-like leaves, if veins in leaves are parallel then plants are woody	Go to 5
5	Vines (excluding those with a pea-shaped flower or pod), mistletoes and other epiphytes	GROUP 5 , p. 46
5*	Plants neither vines nor epiphytes	Go to 6
6	Leaves opposite	GROUP 6 , p. 51
6*	Leaves alternate	Go to 7
7	Herbs	GROUP 7 , p. 57
7*	Woody plants ranging from small shrubs to trees	GROUP 8 , p. 67

Leaves alternate



Leaves opposite



Oil dots (BJ)





GROUP 1

Eucalyptus camaldulensis (VS)

GROUP 1 – Plants with oil glands particularly in the leaves, Rutaceae, Myrtaceae

1	Leaves when crushed smell of citrus oil, leaves usually compound i.e. with a number of leaflets. Flowers with 4 petals, white to pink	Subgroup 1A, p. 6 Rutaceae
1*	Leaves when crushed have a smell of eucalyptus oil, sometimes faint, leaves simple i.e. lack leaflets. Flowers with 5 petals, except eucalypts	Go to 2 Myrtaceae
2	Trees, petals fused to form a cap or operculum, stamens numerous and free from one another	Subgroup 1B, p. 7 eucalypts
2*	Shrubs or trees, petals obvious not fused to form a cap or operculum, stamens free or fused into 5 bundles	Subgroup 1C, p. 17 misc. Myrtaceae

Subgroup 1A – Rutaceae – chiefly *Boronia* spp.

Boronia bowmanii. Warang section and north-west of Torrens Creek. A shrub to about 1 m tall; leaves opposite, pinnate with 3–9 linear leaflets, **terminal leaflet 10–60 mm long**, 1–4 mm wide. Flowers chiefly white in **groups of 3–7** in the axils, **stellate or star-shaped hairs present on back of the petals** and often on some stems. In this species these often appear peltate because the arms are fused together. Petals are valvate i.e. not overlapping in bud.

Boronia eriantha. Warang section. Shrub to 1 m tall, young branches densely covered in **brownish simple hairs** also some stellate hairs may be present. Leaves opposite, pinnate with 1–9 leaflets, **terminal leaflet 2–7.5 (–9) mm long**, 1–3.5 mm wide. Flowers usually **solitary** but there may be more, **hairs stellate, arms not fused, these may be sparse** on the back of the white or pink petals. Petals valvate in bud.

The next two species were split from *Boronia bipinnata* in 2003.

Boronia occidentalis (Rock Boronia). Shrub to 2 m tall, leaves opposite, pinnate with 3–7 leaflets, sometimes bipinnate, **terminal leaflet 1–4 mm long, petiole 3–7 mm long**. Flowers white to pink, solitary or up to 9 but usually only up to 3 per axil, **stellate hairs absent** but usually some simple hairs present even if only in leaf axils. Petals overlapping in bud, i.e. imbricate.

Boronia occidentalis (KT)



Boronia bowmanii (RC)



Boronia eriantha (JW)



Smooth or Gum Bark (BJ)



Boronia warangensis (TS)



Phebalium glandulosum (GC)



***Boronia warangensis*.**

Shrub to 2 m, leaves opposite, pinnate with 5–7 leaflets, **terminal leaflet (4.5–) 7–30 mm long, petiole 7–17 mm long**. Flowers white in groups of 5–25 in axils, **stellate hairs absent**, if any simple hairs are present then they are minute. Petals imbricate in bud.

Collected on the Warang section are *Phebalium glandulosum* (Desert Phebalium) Oil glands give a warty appearance to leaves, **numerous silvery to rusty scales** present; and *Zieria tenuis* Straggly shrub, lower surface of leaves **densely covered with stellate** (star-shaped) **hairs**.

**Subgroup 1B – Eucalypts (*Eucalyptus* and *Corymbia*)
(reported hybrids not included)**

1	Bark smooth (gum-type) from near the base	1B-A, p. 7
1*	Bark fibrous or persistent for at least 2 m from the base	Go to 2
2	Ironbarks, bark hard deeply furrowed and impregnated with a resin (kino)	1B-B, p. 8
2*	Bark fibrous and rough but not impregnated with resin	Go to 3
3	Bark flaky, yellow to orange to reddish-brown, occasionally greyish over yellowish tones, includes yellow and rusty jackets	1B-C, p. 10
3*	Bark not flaky, various shades of grey, may be reddish or yellow where outer bark has fallen	Go to 4
4	Bark variously tessellated, capsule urn-shaped, valves inserted	1B-D, p. 12
4*	Bark not tessellated but may come off in small pieces, capsule not urn-shaped, valves exserted.	1B-E, p. 15

1B-A – Gum type bark

Eucalyptus camaldulensis (River Red Gum). Usually found along watercourses, rough bark accumulates at the base, smooth above, old bark **may be shed in ribbons**. Leaves lanceolate to 30 cm long and 2 cm wide, often glossy, relatively few oil glands visible. Axillary umbels with 7–11 flowers, operculum 4–6 mm long, cone-shaped, capsule to 7–10 mm, valves exserted.

Eucalyptus camaldulensis (GC)



Eucalyptus camaldulensis (KT)

Corymbia dallachiana (GC)



Corymbia dallachiana (KT)



Corymbia dallachiana (GC)



Corymbia dallachiana (Dallachy's Gum). Often on moderately fertile clays. Bark smooth with some rough or flaky bark at the base, **old bark is not shed in ribbons**. Lateral veins in leaves more or less parallel to one another, leaf margins undulate. Flowers in axillary umbels usually 3-flowered, capsule 13 x 10 mm, papery, valves included. New flushes of growth are reddish.

1B-B – Ironbarks

Eucalyptus crebra (Narrow-leafed Ironbark). Occurs on grey to reddish loams, adult leaves green to **bluish-green** to 15 x 1.5 cm. Flowers in terminal panicles (3-) 7–10 per umbel, capsule 7–8 x 5–6 mm with the valves level with the rim. Numerous hybrids have been recorded. *Eucalyptus xanthoclada* (Yellow-branched Ironbark) is now included in the expanded circumscription of *Eucalyptus crebra*.

Eucalyptus crebra (GC)



Eucalyptus exilipes (Fine-leafed Ironbark). Usually on sandy, shallow soils, weathered sandstone ridges or on outcropping rocky areas. Adult leaves greenish to glaucous to 9 x 0.8 cm, intramarginal vein absent. Flowers in both terminal and axillary 7-flowered umbels, capsule to 6 x 4 mm, valves level with rim.

Eucalyptus quadricostata (Square-fruited Ironbark). Usually on shallow soils. Flowers both in axillary and terminal panicles, umbels 7-flowered, **bud 4-angled, capsule squarish in cross-section** to 14 x 10 mm.

Eucalyptus shirleyi (Shirley's Silver-leafed Ironbark). A small tree with a straggly habit, usually on shallow often stony soils. **Leaves greyish/glaucous to 10 x 8 cm**, sessile. Flowers in terminal and axillary panicles, umbels 7-flowered, capsule bluish-grey, valves just inside the rim, **12 x 10 mm, a ridge usually on the side**, not necessarily on each capsule. *Eucalyptus melanophloia* (Silver-leafed Ironbark) capsules **lack this ridge**, capsules and leaves smaller. It has not been recorded within the park boundaries.

Eucalyptus "xanthoclada" (KT)



Eucalyptus exilipes (PH)



Ironbark – long fibres (BJ)



Eucalyptus crebra (KT)



Eucalyptus quadricostata (PH)



Eucalyptus exilipes (KT)



Eucalyptus quadricostata (PH)



Eucalyptus shirleyi (KT)



Eucalyptus whitei (KT)



Eucalyptus melanophloia (KT)



Eucalyptus shirleyi (KT)



Eucalyptus chartaboma (JE)



Eucalyptus chartaboma (KT)



Eucalyptus whitei (White's Ironbark). Occurs on gently undulating areas with sand, sandy loam or sandy podsols. **Branchlets smooth glaucous often with a yellowish tinge.** Leaves blue-green to 15 x 2.5 cm, **apex often abruptly rounded.** Flowers in axillary and terminal panicles, umbels 7-flowered, capsule to 8 x 5 mm, valves included.

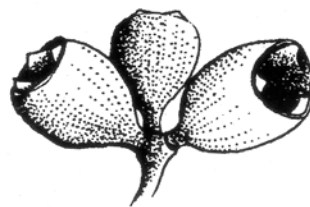
1B-C – Flaky bark, chiefly yellow and rusty jackets

Eucalyptus chartaboma (Woollybutt). Related to the Darwin Woollybutt (*E. miniata*), the single trunk rarely branches low to the ground, bark rough, flaky to spongy, upper branches smooth. Leaves to 16 x 3.5 cm, **flowers orange,** umbels axillary, 7-flowered, **capsule ribbed to 60 x 50 mm.** Usually on sandy or lateritic soils, some trees are within the park but there is a prominent band to the east of Warrigal Creek.

Corymbia leichhardtii (Leichhardt's Rusty Jacket). Large specimen near the rest stop on the highway, tree with **flaky, irregularly tessellated bark,** adult leaves lanceolate, smooth to 19 x 3.8 cm. Flowers in a terminal corymbose panicle, umbels 7-flowered, remains of calyx often visible on top of coralline operculum. Capsule urn-shaped, to 15 x 13 mm, valves inserted.

Corymbia peltata (Rusty Jacket). Adult leaves **peltate, often roughish to the touch,** to 11 x 8 cm, petiole may have some hairs present. Flowers in a terminal corymbose panicle, umbels 7-flowered, capsule urn-shaped to 11 x 10 mm, valves inserted.

Eucalyptus similis (Inland Yellow Jacket). Occurs on sandy hills and sandstone plains, usually branches close to the ground, **may have a mallee habit, flaky, fibrous bark continuous to the small branches.** Leaves discolorous to 12 x 2.5 cm lanceolate to falcate. Flowers in axillary panicles, umbels 3–7 flowered, capsule 13 x 10 mm with valves slightly exserted.



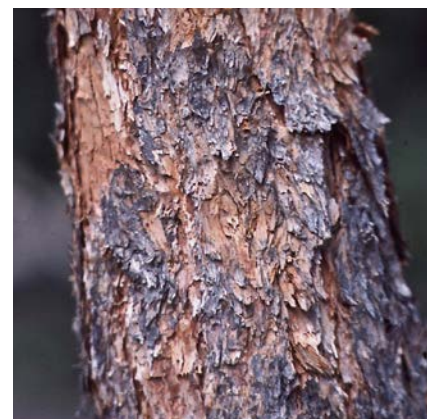
Corymbia leichhardtii (PH)



Corymbia leichhardtii (GC)



Eucalyptus similis (KT)



Eucalyptus chartaboma (KT)



Corymbia leichhardtii (KT)



Corymbia peltata (GC)



Corymbia peltata (KT)



Eucalyptus similis (KT)



Corymbia clarksoniana (KT)

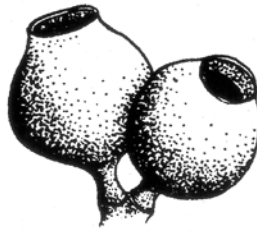


Corymbia peltata (KT)



1B-D – Bloodwoods

Bloodwoods, bark tessellated, inflorescence is a corymbose rather than a simple panicle that is typically borne on the terminal branchlets, capsule urn-shaped with valves included. Except for *Corymbia setosa*, the lateral veins in the leaves are more or less parallel to one another.



Corymbia brachycarpa (KT)



Corymbia brachycarpa (KT)



Corymbia erythrophloia (GC)



Corymbia erythrophloia (GC)

Corymbia brachycarpa. Mostly grows on reddish sands. Bark brown to grey on trunk, smooth on branches less than 3 cm diameter. Adult leaves lance-shaped, strongly discolourous to 15 x 3 cm, distinct intramarginal vein. Umbels 7-flowered, capsules urn-shaped, there is no constriction forming a neck, scaly to 20 x 15 mm. Hybrids reported.

Corymbia clarksoniana (Clarkson's Bloodwood). Not recorded in the park, common towards the coast and some near Torrens Creek.

Corymbia erythrophloia (Variable-barked Bloodwood or Red Bloodwood). Usually on loam or clay soils, often over basalt. **Bark always mottled**, often grey over red-brown, branchlets creamy-white. Leaves slightly discolourous to 17 x 3.5 cm. Flowers in umbels, 3–7 flowered, capsules urn-shaped 20 x 15 mm.

Corymbia lamprophylla (Shiny-leaved Bloodwood). Often found on shallow sandy soils, but also on sandstone or shallow gravelly lateritic ridges on weathered sandstone. **Bark on small branches smooth, leaves usually glossy** to 19 x 2.5 cm. Flowers in umbels, 7-flowered, capsule urn-shaped, scaly, 18 x 14 mm.

Corymbia plena (Large-fruited Bloodwood). Usually found on alluvials, deep red sandy or lateritic derived soils. **Tessellated bark is continuous to and including the small branches**. Leaves sometimes glossy 7–18 cm long, 1–2 cm wide, oil glands obscured. Buds are large, capsule urn-shaped, whitish, 25–31 x 14–20 mm.

Corymbia clarksoniana (GC)



Corymbia lamprophylla (PH)



Corymbia setosa (Hairy Bloodwood or Bastard Bloodwood). May have a mallee-like habit or be twisted, found on rocky hills and sandy plains. Bark dark, bristles on all parts, adult leaves are **opposite, sessile, ovate and rough to touch**. Flowers in corymbose panicle, umbels 3–7 flowered, **capsule urn-shaped to 24 x 22 mm, hairy** except when old.

Corymbia terminalis (Desert Bloodwood or Inland Bloodwood). Bark rough, when flakes fall off other colours may be exposed. Leaves to 15 x 2 cm. Inflorescence large and prominent on the ends of branches, spectacular when flowering, umbels 3–7 flowered, **buds scurfy**, capsule urn-shaped to 25 x 18 mm.

Corymbia trachyphloia (Brown Bloodwood). **Bark flaky**, irregularly tessellated mostly found on sandy soils and sandstone outcrops, may be mallee-like. Leaves glossy green 15 x 1.5 cm. Flowers in a corymbose panicle, umbels 3–7 flowered, capsule urn-shaped to **10 x 8mm**.

Corymbia terminalis (GC)



Corymbia setosa (KT)



Corymbia trachyphloia (GC)



Corymbia terminalis (GC)



Corymbia setosa (PH)



Corymbia setosa (JE)



Corymbia setosa (PH)



Corymbia erythrophloia (KT)



Corymbia lamprophylla (KT)



Corymbia terminalis (KT)



Corymbia trachyphloia (KT)



Eucalyptus ammophila (KT)



Eucalyptus persistens (KT)



1B-E – Boxes chiefly

Eucalyptus ammophila (Sandplain Red Gum). **Mallee growth form**, bark fibrous at base and then smooth above often with a greyish to orange tinge. Leaves greyish/glaucous on upper surface, intramarginal vein obvious to 13 x 1.8 cm. Flowers in axillary umbels, 7-flowered but may be up to 11, capsules 6 x 9 mm with **strongly exserted valves**.

Eucalyptus bakeri (Baker's Mallee, Mallee Box). This small tree typically has a number of small stems arising from a **lignotuber (mallee habit)**. There is **rough fibrous bark on the trunk with smooth bark above**. Adult leaves are often glossy, green to yellowish to 9 x 1 cm. The operculum is elongated, capsule with valves exserted. Warang section.

Eucalyptus exserta (Queensland Peppermint). Prefers stony or low hills, **usually a tall tree to about 18 m**, branchlet bark smooth, grey, leaves slightly glossy to 18 x 1.7 cm with numerous obvious oil dots. Flowers in axillary panicles, 7 flowered, capsule to 8 x 7 mm, **valves strongly exserted**.

Eucalyptus bakeri (PH)



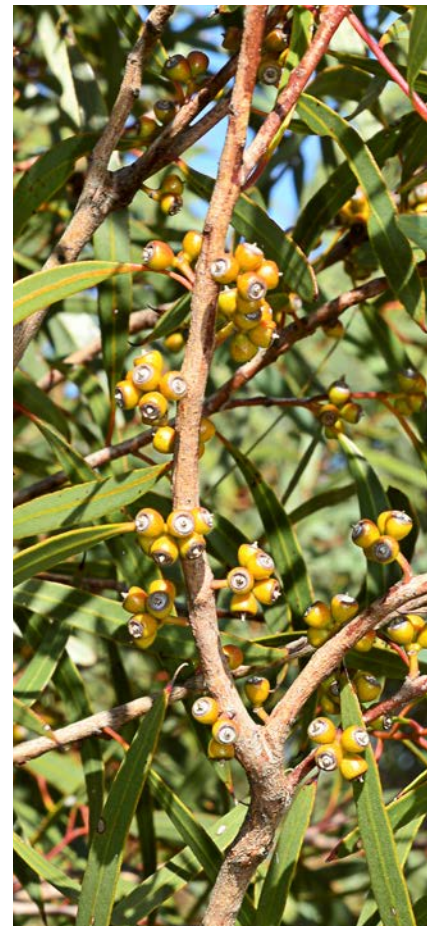
Eucalyptus ammophila (KT)



Eucalyptus exserta (GC)



Eucalyptus bakeri (PH)



Eucalyptus ammophila (KT)



Box – short fibres (BJ)



Eucalyptus exserta (KT)



Eucalyptus persistens (GC)



Eucalyptus persistens (GC)



Eucalyptus brownii (KT)



Eucalyptus exserta (GC)



Eucalyptus brownii (KT)



Eucalyptus brownii (GC)



Eucalyptus persistens. A tree with **box type bark** usually found on light or skeletal soils, often ridges, may have multi-trunks usually some leaning, a lignotuber present, the fibrous bark extends to the branches. Leaves **dull or slightly glossy** to 14 x 2.5 cm, oil dots numerous. Flowers terminal and axillary, umbels 7-flowered, capsule to 5 x 4 mm, **valves near rim level**.

Eucalyptus brownii (Reid River Box). Occurs in the Warang section. Tree with box type bark, rarely multi-trunked. **Leaves glossy** to 17 x 3.6 cm, numerous oil dots. Flowers in umbels up to 15.

Subgroup 1C – Miscellaneous Myrtaceae

1	Flowers clustered into heads and spikes. Old capsules remain on older wood for months. Bark usually papery but may sometimes be fibrous	1C-A, p. 17 <i>Melaleuca</i> spp.
1*	Flowers not clustered into heads or spikes, capsules not persistent, bark usually fibrous	Go to 2
2	Leaves more than 1 cm long, usually more than 1 m tall	1C-B, p. 19
2*	Leaves less than 1 cm long, rarely more than 1 m tall	1C-C, p. 20

1C-A – *Melaleuca* spp. Paperbarks and bottlebrushes

Melaleuca bracteata (Black Tea-tree). Warang section and Pentland area. This species tends to be associated with gullies or areas of saline soil. A shrub or small tree with **dark fissured bark**; leaves narrow-lanceolate to ovate to 30 x 5 mm. Flowers white in dense **spikes to 3.5 cm long; capsules 2–3 mm diameter**.

Melaleuca chisholmii (Callistemon, a Bottlebrush). This sparsely branched shrub has fibrous bark. Leaves narrow to 5 cm long and with a pungent point. **Flowers red**, capsules to 5 mm diameter.

Melaleuca fluviatilis (Weeping Tea Tree). A large weeping paperbark tree found along larger watercourses. The pendulous leaves bear **very fine silky hairs and some crisp ones**, 5–19 mm wide. Flowers in spikes to about 5–10 cm long, groups of flowers well spaced, **hypanthium/calyx tomentose**; staminal filaments **10–19 mm long**, greeny-white. **Capsules 2–3 (–4) mm diameter**, persistent for up to 12 months.

Melaleuca chisholmii (GC)



Melaleuca bracteata (GC)



Melaleuca bracteata (GC)



Melaleuca bracteata (GC)



Melaleuca fluviatilis (GC)



Melaleuca leucadendra (KT)



Melaleuca leucadendra (Weeping Paperbark or Weeping Tea Tree). A large tree usually found along permanent streams, as at Torrens Creek. Bark papery, the pendulous leaves soon become hairless, 9–40 mm wide. Flowers in spikes to 8 cm long, **hypanthium/calyx lacks hairs, i.e. it is glabrous**; staminal filaments 7–16 mm long, creamy-white. **Capsules 3–4.5 mm diameter**.

Melaleuca nervosa. Usually found as a small tree, bark papery. Leaves 5–7 cm long, 5–40 mm wide, **crisp hairs only present**. Flowers in spikes to 10 cm long, hypanthium/calyx densely tomentose, staminal filaments yellowish, greenish or occasionally red, **17–21 mm long**. **Capsules 2–3 mm diameter**. Grows in areas of seasonal waterlogging, as a general rule.

Melaleuca tamariscina. Shrub or small tree with papery bark, the **leaves small, about 3 mm long** are alternate, stem not excavated. Flowers in spikes to about 2 cm long, **staminal filaments white**, 6–8 mm long. Capsules woody 2–3.5 mm diameter.

Melaleuca trichostachya. This species may be confused with *M. bracteata*, however, it has **papery bark** and the **linear to linear-lanceolate leaves are usually in alternating pairs along the stem**. Flowers white to cream.

Melaleuca nervosa (VS)



Melaleuca tamariscina (KT)



Melaleuca trichostachya (PH)



Melaleuca nervosa (GC)



Melaleuca tamariscina (GC)



Melaleuca trichostachya (PH)



Melaleuca pallescens. Formerly a subspecies of *M. tamariscina*, it also occurs in the area. It can be distinguished by the deeply excavated stems and **flowers mauve** fading to white.

Melaleuca uncinata. Small shrub 1–3 m tall, **leaves linear 1.5–2.5 cm long, 0.7–2.2 mm wide**, apex straight or curved, blade often twisted. Flowers in globular clusters, new growth extends beyond these heads, staminal filaments 5–6 mm long. Base of capsules are fused together forming a globose cluster to about 8 mm diameter.

1C-B – Myrtaceae with leaves more than 1 cm long

Leptospermum polygalifolium subsp. *tropicum* (Yellow Tea Tree, Wild May). A much-branched shrub, which in this area grows to 3 m tall. Leaves linear-lanceolate to about 1.5 cm long, alternate or on very short shoots, thus they may appear clustered. **Flowers solitary**, 10–15 mm diameter, petals white; capsules woody, persistent, opening through 5 valves.

Lophostemon grandiflorus subsp. *riparia* (Northern Swamp Box). This tree to about 25 m tall, with **grey fibrous somewhat stringy bark** is found along gullies or intermittent water courses. **Flowers white**, stamens in 5 bundles 4–5 mm long, capsules 5–8 mm diameter.

Lophostemon suaveolens (Swamp Mahogany, Swamp Turpentine, Swamp Box). A tree to about 25 m tall, bark persistent, **flaky with reddish brown patches** where flakes have fallen off, it tends to be found along creeks or where there is permanent water. Leaves when crushed have a ‘geranium-like’ smell. **Flowers white**, staminal bundles 3–5 mm long, capsule thin-walled 5–8 mm diameter.

Melaleuca uncinata (JE)



Melaleuca pallescens (PH)



Leptospermum polygalifolium (GC)



Melaleuca uncinata (VS)



Lophostemon grandiflorus (KT)



Lophostemon suaveolens (KT)



Lysicarpus angustifolius (Budgeroo, Buff Hazelwood). This tree grows to about 10 m tall, with fibrous black bark. Leaves linear, firm to 3 or more cm long, opposite or in whorls of three, margins recurved. Tree may appear bronze-coloured under dry conditions. Flowers with **white petals** becoming brown with age, stamens numerous, capsules 6–8 mm long.

1C-C – Myrtaceae with leaves less than 1 cm long

Kardomia squarrellosa formerly *Babingtonia* and before that a *Baeckea*! A small shrub with opposite, decussate **leaves to 2 mm long, tip is usually reflexed**, oil glands prominent. **Flowers white**, borne in **clusters of 3** near the tips of the branches, **stamens 8–10** anthers opening by pores or very short slits. Ovary with 3 locules, **6–8 ovules per locule**.

Ochrosperma adpressum formerly a *Baeckea*! Small shrub 50–80 cm tall recorded from near the main Burra lookout. Leaves opposite, **linear, keeled at base 2.5–7 mm long, and 1 mm wide**. Each pair of leaves alternates on the stem (decussate). **Flowers solitary, white** to 8 mm diameter, **5–8 stamens** anthers opening by longitudinal slits. Three locules in the ovary, each with **2 ovules per locule**.

Thryptomene parviflora. A small spreading shrub up to 1.5 m tall, usually less. Leaves are opposite and decussate, elliptical 4–6 mm long, flat or concave above. **Flowers solitary in axils of leaves, white, stamens 10**, ovary with **1 locule and 2 ovules**. Fruit is indehiscent. This plant in the dry season exhibits diallagy, and thus looks rusty brown, becoming green again when it rains.

Lysicarpus angustifolius (JE)



Kardomia squarrellosa (KT)



Ochrosperma adpressum (PH)



Thryptomene parviflora (KT)



Thryptomene parviflora (JE)



Thryptomene parviflora (KT)



Triplarina paludosa. Warang section. Formerly a *Baeckea*. Shrub 90–150 cm tall, it prefers moist areas. Leaves opposite 4–6.5 mm long and about 1 mm wide, oil glands are in two distinct rows. **Flowers white**, 2 per axil, **stamens 14–18**, anthers opening by longitudinal slits, ovary with 3 locules each with **8 or more ovules per locule**.

Calytrix microcoma (Fringe Myrtle). Forms a spreading shrub to 1.5 m tall, leaves alternate, 1–4 mm long to 1.25 mm wide stipules prominent. Flowers **mauve, pink or purple**, the sepals are fused at the base and the apex is drawn out into **an awn** to 17 mm long, stamens numerous. Fruit dry and indehiscent with 1 seed.

Homoranthus thomasi. A small shrub to 2 m tall, leaves opposite, **asymmetrical, spoon-shaped** with a point at the mucronate apex. **Flowers in pairs, pendulous bell-shaped, corolla pink to red**, style red becoming exserted with time. **Stamens 10** plus 10 sterile stamens (staminodes). Fruit dry with 1 seed.

Lithomyrtus microphylla. A small spreading shrub to 2 m tall usually less, leaves opposite to about 10 mm long, **lower surface white due to a mass of hairs**, margins recurved when dry. **Flowers pink**, borne in leaf axils towards the ends of the branches, **stamens numerous**; fruit fleshy with 1–2 seeds.

Calytrix microcoma (GC)



Homoranthus thomasi (VS)



Lithomyrtus microphylla (VS)



Calytrix microcoma (PH)



Homoranthus thomasi (GC)



Lithomyrtus microphylla (KT)



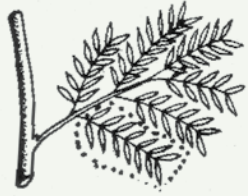
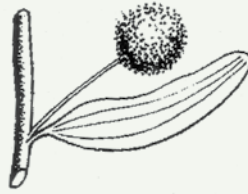
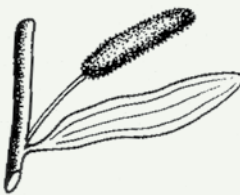


GROUP 2

Bullock Creek (PH)

GROUP 2 – Wattles and friend

Full details for wattles are available on World Wide Wattle (worldwidewattle.com) as well there is a glossary of terms. Fact sheets are also available on Lucid Apps (<https://apps.lucidcentral.org>). However, a 'group' key to most of the 60 species that have been collected in the Burra Range and Warang sections of the White Mountains national park is included here.

<p>1 Mature leaves bipinnate, rarely in sandstone areas</p>		<p>Subgroup 2A, p. 27</p>
<p>1* Mature leaves reduced to phyllodes, i.e. appear as undivided leaves Go to 2</p>		
<p>2 Phyllodes terete or less than 8 mm wide</p>	<p>Subgroup 2B, p. 27</p>	
<p>2* Phyllodes usually more than 6 mm wide (some exceptions)</p>	<p>Go to 3</p>	
<p>3 Flowers in heads or balls</p>		<p>Subgroup 2C, p. 29</p>
<p>3* Flowers in spikes</p>		<p>Go to 4</p>
<p>4 Phyllodes and/or pods and/or branchlets glutinous or resinous, see also <i>A. stipuligera</i></p>	<p>Subgroup 2D, p. 32</p>	
<p>4* Phyllodes or branchlets not as above</p>	<p>Go to 5</p>	
<p>5 Phyllodes decurrent on the stem, apex pungent</p>	<p style="text-align: right;"><i>A. triptera</i> (Spur-wing Wattle)</p>	
<p>5* Phyllodes not decurrent on the stem</p>	<p>Go to 6</p>	
<p>6 Phyllodes with 2–3 prominent longitudinal veins with 'bumpy bits'; 3–5 marginal glands</p>	<p style="text-align: right;"><i>A. stipuligera</i> (Scrub Wattle)</p>	

Acacia stipuligera (JE)



Acacia triptera (PH)



Gland (BJ)



Acacia holosericea (GC)



Acacia holosericea (GC)



Acacia colei var. *colei* (RC)



6*	Phyllodes with longitudinal veins lacking 'bumpy bits'; 1 or occasionally 2 marginal glands (see gland pic page 23)	Go to 7
7	Phyllodes with main veins confluent with the lower margin	Go to 8
7*	Phyllodes with main veins not confluent with the lower margin	Go to 9
8	Phyllodes with a gland near the base and another near the apex and usually covered with fine silky hairs; pods tightly coiled	<i>A. holosericea</i> (Silver Wattle, Soap Bush)
8*	Phyllodes lack apical glands; pods not tightly coiled	<i>A. colei</i> var. <i>colei</i>
9	Phyllodes with numerous closely packed longitudinal veins, appearing silvery because of appressed hairs	<i>A. leptostachya</i> (Townsville Wattle)
9*	Phyllodes with 1 or more prominent longitudinal veins, if not then hairs are absent	Go to 10
10	Length/width of phyllodes 3–4, rarely more than 5	Go to 11
10*	Length/width of phyllodes more than 5	Go to 12
11	Phyllodes 2.7–7 cm long, 7–23 mm wide; peduncles pubescent, Pods linear more or less terete to 8 cm long, 2.5–3.5 mm wide	<i>A. julifera</i> subsp. <i>curvinerva</i>
11*	Phyllodes 4.5–7.5 cm long, 13–26 mm wide; peduncles glabrous, pod flat 4–5 cm long, to 1 cm wide, woody, obliquely veined	<i>A. lazaridis</i>

Acacia leptostachya (GC)



A. julifera subsp. *curvinerva* (VS)



Acacia lazaridis (GC)



Acacia hyaloneura (JE)



Acacia shirleyi (GC)



Acacia torulosa (AC)



12	Phyllodes straight, veins hyaline – hold to light – pod margins thickened	<i>A. hyaloneura</i>
12*	Phyllodes usually curved, veins not hyaline, thickened margins on pod absent	Go to 13
13	Tree, phyllodes to 18 cm long 9 mm wide, midrib prominent , often somewhat glaucous; bark stringy , spikes 1.5–5.5 cm long	<i>A. shirleyi</i> Lancewood
13*	Shrubs occasionally a small tree, bark not stringy, phyllodes with 3 or more prominent veins, if none prominent, then not the above combination of features	Go to 14
14	Pods strongly bead-like	<i>A. torulosa</i>
14*	Pods various but not bead-like	Go to 15
15	Spikes usually 6–12 cm long, flowers widely spaced , tall shrub or small tree, phyllodes 8–19 cm long, 1.3–4.6 mm wide	<i>A. longispicata</i>
15*	Spikes less than 6 cm, flowers not widely spaced, shrubs	Go to 16
16	Phyllodes with a distinct hair-like mucro at apex, stipules brownish and prominent	<i>A. hemsleyi</i>
16*	Phyllodes lack the hair-like mucro, stipules not prominent	Go to 17
17	Phyllodes curved near base where there is a prominent circular gland , apex more or less obtuse	<i>A. gonoclada</i>
17*	Phyllodes with linear to elliptical glands, apex usually acute	Go to 18

Acacia longispicata (GC)



Acacia hemsleyi (GC)



Acacia gonoclada (KT)



Acacia sp. aff. *julifera* (KT)



Acacia cowleana (KT)



Acacia tropica (GC)



18	Phyllodes 7–19 cm long, 5–33 mm wide; spikes 2–4.5 cm long; pod linear with straight sides, longitudinally striate 6–19 cm long, 6 mm wide	<i>A. sp. aff. julifera</i>
18*	Not the above combination of features	Go to 19
19	New shoots encrusted with red-brown resin	<i>A. cowleana</i>
19*	New shoots not encrusted with red-brown resin	Go to 20
20	Phyllodes with a prominent knob-like mucro on apex	<i>A. tropica</i>
20*	Phyllodes lack the prominent mucro on apex	Go to 21
21	Phyllodes 7–16 cm long, 7–18 mm wide, major longitudinal veins not fused to one another, aril white	<i>A. burdekensis</i>
21*	Phyllodes various but 2–3 main veins fused with one another aril yellow	Go to 22
22	Phyllodes 12–18 cm long, to 3 cm wide, spikes 3.5–6 cm long, pods 6–8 cm long striate, margins thick yellowish	<i>A. faucium</i>
22*	Phyllodes 8–19 cm long 1–2.5 cm wide; spikes 1.5–3 cm long, pods 8–19.5 cm long 3–3.5 mm wide, lack thickened margins . Sparse shrub with upright branches	<i>A. elachantha</i>

Acacia burdekensis (JE)



Acacia faucium (JE)



Acacia elachantha (AC)



Archidendropsis basaltica (GC)



Vachellia bidwillii (GC)



Vachellia bidwillii (GC)



Subgroup 2A – Leaves bipinnate i.e. twice divided

Archidendropsis basaltica (Dead Finish, Red Lancewood). Shrub or tree to 10 m tall, 1–2 pairs of pinnae with an **erect gland** at base of the pairs. Flowers yellow in globular heads, pod flat to 17 cm long.

Vachellia bidwillii (Corkwood Wattle). Small tree with corky fissured bark, leaves somewhat pendulous 4–25 pairs of pinnae, **thorns small to 2 mm long**, pod flat to 15 cm long, brown.

Vachellia farnesiana (Prickly Acacia). Usually as a spreading thorny shrub, leaves with 1–7 pairs of pinnae, **pod inflated/turgid, dark brown to black, prominent thorns 2–30 mm long**. A species with which it is often confused is *V. nilotica* (Gum Arabic, Thorny Acacia); here the number of pinnae is 2–10, and the **pod is greyish, somewhat flattened and constricted between the seeds**.

Subgroup 2B – Phyllodes ‘leaves’ terete or very narrow

Acacia chisholmii (Turpentine Bush). Bark, reddish, **spikes to 2 cm long, glutinous**, pod flat 6–12 cm long.

Vachellia nilotica (CG)



Vachellia nilotica (CG)



Vachellia farnesiana (GC)



Vachellia farnesiana (GC)



Acacia chisholmii (GC)



Acacia dietrichiana. Shrub sparsely branched, glutinous, phyllodes 13–23 cm long 1.5–5 mm wide, **apices sticky**, flowers in **heads**, pod somewhat **bead-like**, aril absent.

Acacia drepanocarpa. Branches angular, ridges resinous, phyllodes 5–13 cm long, 4–5 mm wide, **spikes** 1.5–4.5 cm long, pod **flat**, **veins oblique encrusted with resin**. A Burra Range specimen has wider leaves and thus it will key out in Subgroup 2D.

Acacia galioides. Small plant to 30 cm tall, phyllodes in **whorls of 5–9**. Flowers in **heads**.

Acacia gnidium (Sandstone Wattle). Flowers in **heads**, 1 per axil, phyllodes to 5 cm long, somewhat **resinous**, **thickened mucro at apex**. Pod **flat** to 6 cm long.

Acacia juncifolia (Rush-leaf Wattle). Phyllodes terete to flat to 17 cm long, 1 mm wide. Flowers in **heads**, pod weakly **bead-like**, seeds lack an aril.

Acacia sericophylla (Desert Dogwood, Desert Oak). This species was a subspecies of *A. coriacea*. Tall shrub or small tree, phyllodes 11–33 cm long. Flowers in **heads**, pods **bead-like** to 33 cm long, striate.

Acacia drepanocarpa (KT)



Acacia galioides (GC & VS)



Acacia dietrichiana (JE)



Acacia gnidium (PH)



Acacia juncifolia (KT)



Acacia dietrichiana (PH)



Acacia dietrichiana (PH)



Acacia sericophylla (KT)



Acacia tenuissima (Broom Wattle). Multi-stemmed, **branchlets resinous**. Phyllodes thick, terete to 15 cm long. Flowers in **spikes** to 1 cm long, pods linear to 5 cm long.

Subgroup 2C – Flowers in heads or balls, phyllodes neither terete nor less than 6 mm wide, if less then pods alternatively raised over the seeds

Acacia bancroftiorum. Phyllodes with a prominent midrib, **asymmetrical**, **1–3 triangular projections on upper margin**.

Acacia burrana. Phyllodes with **3–7 obscure longitudinal veins**, gland more than 2 mm above pulvinus. Pod linear to 9 cm long, 5–6 mm wide, conspicuously raised over seeds, forming **domes alternating from side to side**.

Acacia decora (Western Silver Wattle, Showy Wattle). Shrub with phyllodes 2–6 cm long, to 1 cm wide, **1–2 glands indented on margin, midrib prominent**. Flowers in racemes, pod flat to 11 cm long, 4–9 mm wide.

Acacia excelsa (Ironwood, Rosewood). Tree with usually **pendulous branchlets**, phyllodes with 3–6 widely spaced longitudinal veins. Flowers creamy-white to pale yellow, **pod linear to 11 cm long, breaking into segments**.

Acacia burrana (PH)



Acacia tenuissima (VS)



Acacia decora (KT)



Acacia burrana (JE)



Acacia bancroftiorum (RC)



Acacia excelsa (JE)



Acacia burrana (KT)



Acacia macradenia (Zig-zag Wattle). The angular branchlets form a **zig-zag**, midrib and margins of phyllodes prominent. **Flowers in heads forming large clusters**, pods linear 5 mm wide constricted between seeds.

Acacia melleodora (Scented Wax Wattle, Honey Wattle). Branchlets and phyllodes **glutinous**, **veins between the longitudinal veins form a network**, small gland near apex as well as a basal gland. Flowers in heads, one per axil.

Acacia multisiliqua. A spindly shrub, phyllodes with **prominent midrib**, **basal gland up to 1 cm** from base. Flowers in heads, peduncles **2–7 mm long**, pods pendulous alternately raised over the seeds.

Acacia platycarpa (Pindan Wattle, Ghost Wattle). This small tree has **dark bark on the base** of the trunk followed by **whitish-grey branchlets**. Phyllodes with **3 widely spaced longitudinal veins and several glands on margin**. Flowers in heads, pod flat 2–3 cm wide.

Acacia macradenia (KT)



Acacia platycarpa (KT)



Acacia melleodora (KT)



Acacia multisiliqua (GC)



Acacia platycarpa (PH)



Acacia melleodora (JE)



Acacia multisiliqua (VS)



Acacia ramiflora. A sparsely branched shrub, **phyllodes incurved, narrowed towards the base** 8–12 cm long 3–8 mm wide, **may be 3 glands present**. Flowers in heads, flowering **peduncles 3–5 mm long**, pod alternately raised over the seeds to 9 cm long, **8 mm wide, aril absent**.

Acacia salicina (Sally Wattle, Cooba and others). Grows to 20 m tall, **branches pendulous, phyllodes highly variable in size**. Inflorescence much branched, flowers in heads, pods flat to 12 cm long and 13 mm wide, **aril scarlet** and surrounds the seed.

Acacia simsii (Sim's Wattle). Shrub with phyllodes 5–14 cm long, 2–7 mm wide, **small hook at apex, up to 5 glands along margin**. Flowers in heads, peduncles **5–12 mm long**, pods linear, flat to **8 cm long, 4–5 mm wide**, alternatively raised over the seeds, **aril present**.

Acacia uncifera. Shrub, **phyllodes softly pubescent, prominent midrib**, hook near apex, 2–3 small glands. Inflorescence a raceme, flowers in heads, pod flat about 1 cm wide, somewhat constricted between the seeds.

Acacia uncifera (GC)



Acacia simsii (GC)



Acacia ramiflora (JE)



Acacia uncifera (KT)



Acacia salicina (GC)



Acacia salicina (KT)



Acacia salicina (GC)



Subgroup 2D – Phyllodes glutinous or resinous

Acacia acradenia (Velvet Hill Wattle or Silky Wattle). **Upper branches resinous or glutinous** as are phyllodes when young, 4–16 cm long 1–4 cm wide. Flowers in spikes 2–7 cm long, **pod pendulous, may be curved, 4–13 cm long, 2.5–3.5 mm wide.**

Acacia drepanocarpa. Refer to description in Subgroup 2B. Phyllodes in some Burra specimens broader than elsewhere.

Acacia laccata. Upper branches resinous, also young phyllodes, these **often appear twisted**, knob-like mucro. Flowers in spikes to 5 cm long, **Pods linear, flat to 7 cm long, 6–8 mm wide.**

Acacia umbellata. A low much-branched shrub, **resinous, phyllodes erect**, longitudinal veins obvious, prominent mucro. Flowers in spikes, pods **subterete held in erect clusters.**

Acacia umbellata (GC)



Acacia umbellata (GC)



Acacia acradenia (KT)



Acacia laccata (GC)



Acacia laccata (KT)





GROUP 3

Hovea parvicalyx (VS)

GROUP 3 – Pea-shaped flowers – Fabaceae – Faboideae

Only the shrubby/woody species have been included. The back petal is referred to as the **standard** and then there are the **wings** surrounding the bottom 2 petals that are partially fused to form the **keel**.

1	Leaves inconspicuous or much reduced	Subgroup 3A, p. 34
1*	Leaves obvious, not scale-like	Subgroup 3B, p. 35

Subgroup 3A – Leaves inconspicuous

Jacksonia ramosissima. A much branched shrub to about 1 m tall, branchlets angular, scale leaves present. Flowers pea-shaped **yellow to yellow-orange**, pod inflated about 6 x 4 mm.

Jacksonia rhadinoclona (Dwarf Dogwood). Has been found near Canns Camp and on Warang. Spindly shrub, branches grey-green, terete not angled as in the other species of *Jacksonia*. Flowers solitary, standard **yellow to yellow-orange**, but with prominent red veins, keel red. Pod dehisces along both sides, ellipsoid 2.5 mm long.

Jacksonia thesioides. A leafless shrub with prominently angled branchlets. Flowers solitary, the back petal or standard **pink to mauve**, markedly indented at the tip, wings and keel pink. Pod oblong 4–5 mm long, seeds 2.

Leptosema chapmanii. This rare plant, which grows to about 40 cm tall, is leafless with numerous flattened stems arising from a taproot at or near ground level. Stems have a prominent 'midrib'. Flowers are borne close to the ground, calyx red, corolla **pink to red** in colour, stamens 5–8. Pod oblique with about 10 seeds.

Leptosema oxylobioides. This shrub grows to about 80 cm tall, the stems are winged with a prominent 'midrib' and the flowers are borne at the nodes on the margins. Corolla **orange-red to scarlet**, stamens 10, pod inflated more than 13 mm long.

Leptosema chapmanii (PH)



Leptosema oxylobioides (KT)



Jacksonia ramosissima (VS)



Jacksonia rhadinoclona (KT)



Jacksonia thesioides (GC)



Mirbelia viminalis. A small leafless shrub with pungent pointed branchlets. Flowers **yellow** and scattered along the stem, pod ovoid about 4 mm long with 2 seeds.

Subgroup 3B – Leaves not greatly reduced

Bossiaea carinalis. Shrub to 2 m tall, branches spreading. Leaves **5–30 mm long** and 2–12 mm wide, base rounded. Flowers solitary in leaf axil, corolla **orange-red**, standard 15–23 mm long, stamens with 9 fused and 1 free. Pod flattened, thickened along the margins, black when ripe, seeds 4–7.

Gastrolobium grandiflorum (Heart-leaf Poison, Poison Pea). This shrub to 2 m tall has greyish-green **leaves 3–8 cm long**, that are usually indented at the tip, "heart-shaped". Flowers borne towards the end of the branches, standard or back petal about 15 mm high, **orange-red**, darker at the centre. Pod to 2 cm long, brown. Highly toxic to domestic animals.

Gompholobium foliolosum (was *Burtonia*). Small shrub, branchlets tend to zig-zag at the nodes, **leaves pinnate with about 12–30 pairs of leaflets**. Flowers cluster towards the ends of the branches (2–6), corolla **orange-red to red** in colour, these are followed by a small globular pod about 5 mm, the persistent style is curved.

Hardenbergia perbrevidens (Native Wisteria). This climbing or scrambling plant has leaves with **three narrowly ovate leaflets** each to 9.5 x 3.5 cm. The veins are prominent. The pea-shaped flowers are borne in an inflorescence 3-20 cm long. **The mauve to purple flowers, with a small yellow flare** in the throat, may be solitary or in groups of 2–4. The pod is flat, grey-brown to black 6.5 cm long, 1 cm wide.

Mirbelia viminalis (KT)



Bossiaea carinalis (JE)



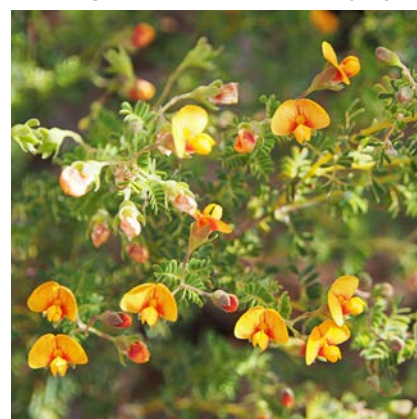
Gastrolobium grandiflorum (JE)



Hardenbergia perbrevidens (JE)



Gompholobium foliolosum (KT)



Hovea parvicalyx. A shrub to 2.5 m tall. Leaves flat with margin only **slightly recurved**, veins are obvious as the **whitish hairs on lower surface do not form a thick mat**, midrib barely depressed. Flowers **mauve with a white flare**, standard 6–7.5 mm high and 7–10 mm wide, pod to 12 mm long covered in hairs.

Hovea tholiformis (Purple Bush Pea). Shrub to about 2 m tall. Leaf **venation** is difficult to see because there is a **thick mat of light tan to orange-tan hairs on the lower surface**, hairs become grey with age, **margins recurved**, midrib shallowly recessed. Flowers **mauve with white central area (flare)**, standard 7.5–8.3 mm high x 7–8 mm wide, pod 8–10 mm long.

Mirbelia aotoides. A sparsely branched shrub, young stems densely covered in white hairs. **Leaves thick, narrow to 18 mm long with recurved margins** and apex forming a hooked pungent point. Flowers with a large **yellow** petal (standard) red towards the base as are the other petals, pod 6–7 mm long, contains 2 seeds.

Indigofera spp. Herbs or shrubs, 7 species recorded in the area. Leaves various ranging from simple to pinnate with 3 or more leaflets. **Hairs on leaves and other parts are 'T' shaped or medifixed**, the base of the T is attached, arms are of varying length. Flowers in this genus mostly purple or red.

Indigofera sericovexilla (KT)



Indigofera haplophylla (KT)



Hovea tholiformis (JE)



Mirbelia aotoides (KT)



Indigofera linifolia (GC)



Hovea parvicalyx (VS)



Hovea parvicalyx (JE)



Indigofera linnaei (GC)



Tephrosia spp. Herbs or shrubs, 6 species recorded in the area. Leaves pinnate, lateral veins of leaflets often parallel to one another. **Hairs on leaves are NOT medifixed or 'T' shaped.** Petals usually pink to purple but some are white, hairs common on back of petals.

Crotalaria medicaginea (Trefoil Rattlepod). An erect plant, **leaves with 3 leaflets**, flowers yellow, **small inflated pod to 8 mm long.**

Zornia spp. A feature of this genus are the **leaves, which have a single pair of leaflets**, flowers small yellow and red, **Pods with several seeds breaking up at maturity.** At least 4 species in the area.

Only descriptions of the common or prominent plants in this group have been added.

Crotalaria medicaginea (PH)



Zornia prostrata (PH)



Indigofera haplophylla (KT)



Tephrosia filipes (KT)



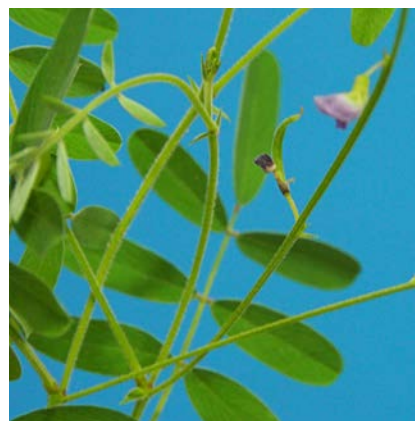
Tephrosia juncea (PH)



Tephrosia leptoclada (KT)



Tephrosia barbatala (KT)





GROUP 4

Xanthorrhoea johnsonii (PH)

GROUP 4 – Monocots – Plants with narrow grass-like leaves

1.	Flowers arranged in spikelets, usually pale, membraneous	Go to 2
1*	Flowers not in spikelets, white, blue or red	Go to 3
2	Grasses, stems rounded, internode open, leaves in one plane	Subgroup 4A, p. 39
2*	Sedges, stems with edges, usually triangular, internodes solid, leaves spirally arranged	Subgroup 4B, p. 41
3	Flowers white or pale yellow or greenish	Subgroup 4C, p. 42
3*	Flowers blue, purple, red or yellow	Subgroup 4D, p. 43

Subgroup 4A – Grasses – Poaceae

Aristida spp. (Three Awn Grass, Wiregrass, Kerosene Grass, Speargrass etc.). Fourteen species recorded in the area. Plants usually have wiry stems and are often found growing on poor soil. Inflorescence various but the **awn has 3 branches or arms, often unequal in length**.

Cymbopogon bombycinus (Silky Oil Grass). Leaves **aromatic when crushed**. Inflorescence covered with **prominent silky hairs**, it is subtended by a reddish spathe or bract. Three other species are recorded in the area, but these lack the silky hairs.

Ectrosia leporina (Hare’s Foot Grass). An annual to about 45 cm tall, the distinctive inflorescence is loose and feathery, purple at maturity with awns to 1 cm long. A 2020 revision has proposed transferring this species to the genus *Eragrostis*.

Aristida inaequiglumis (KT)



Aristida calycina (GC)



Cymbopogon bombycinus (KT)



Aristida calycina (GC)



Ectrosia leporina (GC)



Eragrostis spp. (Love Grasses). Twelve species recorded for the area. The spikelets are **flattened with 3-many similar florets**, no awns, open panicle.

Melinis repens (Red Natal Grass). An introduced weed. The inflorescence is covered in **pink or red hairs fading to white with age**, typically found along tracks and roads.

Panicum effusum (Hairy Panic). **Stems and leaves distinctly hairy**, inflorescence an open panicle 8–50 cm long, spikelet with a **single floret**.

Themeda triandra (Kangaroo Grass). Plant tufted, leaves often with a reddish tint. Inflorescence usually nodding, subtended by a **spathe, spikelets clustered, awns 4–6 cm long**. *Themeda quadrivalvis* (Grader Grass), a tall weedy species may occur.

Triodia spp. (Spinifex or Porcupine Grass). Five species are recorded, usually tussocky grasses with **sharply pointed, tough, rigid leaves, stolons common**. The two common species are: *T. mitchellii* (Buck Spinifex). Dark brownish stems and purplish panicles 12–26 cm long, **stolons common**, resin on leaves and inflorescence; *T. pungens* (Soft Spinifex, Gummy Spinifex). Tussocky, resin on leaves often drying and forming a whitish film, inflorescence dense, narrow 14–27 cm long. Also recorded are *T. bitextura*, *T. longiceps* and *T. triaristata*.

Themeda triandra (GC)



Melinis repens (GC)



Panicum effusum (GC)



Triodia pungens (VS)



Melinis repens (GC)



Themeda quadrivalvis (GC)



Triodia mitchellii (GC)



Subgroup 4B – Sedges – Cyperaceae

Cyperus spp. Glumes of the inflorescence are in **one plane as though flattened**. Fourteen species recorded.

Fimbristylis spp. (Fringe Rushes). Glumes of the inflorescence are in a **spiral**. Five species recorded.

Gahnia aspera (Saw Sedge). Common around water holes, leaves usually rough to the touch with a finely toothed margin. Flowers in terminal clusters, **seeds red and suspended** from the inflorescence.

Scleria spp. Easily recognised in fruit by the **white nut**. Three species recorded.

Schoenus spp. Common small sedge, the origin of the name is from Greek and is a reference to it being used as a unit of measure of length etc. The **nut is reddish-brown to black**, 3 ribbed and wrinkled. Two species recorded.

Fimbristylis dichotoma (GC)



Cyperus conicus (GC)



Cyperus javanicus (GC)



Gahnia aspera (KT)



Cyperus difformis (GC)



Cyperus polystachyos (GC)



Gahnia aspera (KT)



Subgroup 4C – Flowers white, greenish, pale yellow

Lomandra decomposita This species may be distinguished from *L. multiflora* by the **glaucous or greyish leaves**, in *L. multiflora* they are rarely glaucous. Male flowers pale yellow, pedicel **1.2–2.5 mm long v. 2–4 mm long** in *L. multiflora*. Asparagaceae. (Laxmanniaceae)

Lomandra filiformis (Wattle Mat Rush). Strap-like leaves, **15–35 cm long, apex rounded**, inflorescence shorter than leaves, male inflorescence longer than female, **flowers in a panicle, pale yellow**. Asparagaceae. (Laxmanniaceae)

Lomandra leucocephala (Woolly Mat Rush). Leaves narrow, **1–2 mm wide, flowers clustered in white heads**, may be several clusters on the same branch. Asparagaceae. (Laxmanniaceae)

Lomandra longifolia (Spiny-head Mat Rush, Narrow-leafed Mat Rush). Leaves 40–100 mm long, **5–7.5 mm wide, 2–3 teeth at apex**. Inflorescence branched, bracts pungent, flowers greenish to white, male branches longer than female. Asparagaceae. (Laxmanniaceae)

Lomandra multiflora (Many-flowered Mat Rush). Leaves 25–90 cm long, **1.5–3 mm wide, apex lacking teeth**, waxy, often mauve towards the base. Male inflorescence branched with whorled clusters, female unbranched. Asparagaceae. (Laxmanniaceae)

Lomandra longifolia (GC)



Lomandra decomposita (male)(PH)



Lomandra filiformis (RC)



Lomandra multiflora (GC)



Lomandra decomposita (female)(PH)



Lomandra leucocephala (GC)



Lomandra multiflora (KT)



Xanthorrhoea johnsonii (Grass Tree). Inflorescence a tall spike, leaves form a skirt at the top of the trunk that is usually blackened from fire. When flowering watch for bees and a variety of visiting butterflies. Xanthorrhoeaceae.

Subgroup 4D – Flowers distinctly coloured

Dianella spp. (Blue Flax Lily). Two species recorded, leaves narrow distichous, i.e. in one plane, flowers **blue in a terminal panicle**, stamens yellow, fruit purplish. Hemerocallidaceae.

Haemodorum coccineum (Bloodroot). Flowers **dark red in terminal panicles**. The red sap in the rhizome has been used as a dyestuff. Plant dies back in dry season. Haemodoraceae. (Johnsoniaceae)

Haemodorum coccineum (KT)



Haemodorum coccineum (KT)



Xanthorrhoea johnsonii (GC)



Xanthorrhoea johnsonii (GC)



Xanthorrhoea johnsonii (JE)



Dianella longifolia (PH)



Dianella longifolia (PH)



Dianella revoluta (PH)



Thysanotus tuberosus (Fringe Lily). Tuberous plant, flowers purple, the 3 large **inner petals fringed** with fine hairs. Asparagaceae.
(Laxmanniaceae)

Tricoryne spp. (Rush Lily or Star Lily). Two species both with yellow flowers, star-like, **old flower twisted**. Hemerocallidaceae.

Thysanotus tuberosus (VS)



Tricoryne anceps (GC)



Tricoryne anceps (GC)





GROUP 5

White Mountains (VS)

GROUP 5 – Mistletoes, vines and scramblers

1	Leafless, parasitic vines	<i>Cassytha</i> spp.
1*	Plants with leaves	Go to 2
2	Epiphytic plants, mistletoes	Subgroup 5A, p. 46
2*	Non-epiphytic plants, vines and scramblers	Subgroup 5B, p. 48

Cassytha spp. (Dodder Laurels). Parasitic twiners, 5 common species: *C. filiformis* with stems less than **1 mm diameter and lacking hairs, fruits dry black, petals glabrous**; *C. pubescens* with stems **more than 1 mm diameter and softly hairy**. Suckers on the stems allow the vines to cling to hosts. Fruit is edible. Also recorded are *C. capillaris* which has glabrous petals like *C. filiformis* but fruits are ovoid and do not dry black, and *C. rufa* which has hairy fruits, petals pubescent as are those of *C. pubescens*. Lauraceae.

Subgroup 5A – Mistletoes, and other epiphytes

Amyema spp. Five species. Leaves are usually opposite, **corolla is straight, 4–6 petals free**, not fused, epicortical runners present in the species here, these are like small stems running along the host stem connecting via haustoria to the host. Loranthaceae.

Amyema quandang (GC)



Cassytha pubescens (VS)



Amyema villiflorum (GC)



Amyema bifurcata (RC)



Cassytha filiformis (KT)



Cassytha filiformis (KT)



Cassytha filiformis (GC)



Dendrophthoe glabrescens. Leaves are alternate, **corolla curved**, **petals 5** and **fused** to about halfway, epicortical runners present. Loranthaceae.

Lysiana spp. Leaves opposite, **corolla curved**, **petals 6 united for 50%**, epicortical runners absent. Loranthaceae.

Viscum articulatum. Stems **quadrangular**, **leaves reduced to form a rim**, usually parasitic on other mistletoes. Flowers and the pinkish fruits borne in clusters at the nodes. Santalaceae.

Cymbidium canaliculatum. A clump forming orchid with large leaves occasionally seen up in some of the trees. Orchidaceae.

Dendrophthoe glabrescens (GC)



Dendrophthoe glabrescens fruit (GC)



Lysiana subfalcata (GC)



Viscum articulatum (GC)



Viscum articulatum (GC)



Cymbidium canaliculatum (RC)



Cymbidium canaliculatum (GC)



Cymbidium canaliculatum (BJ)



Subgroup 5B – Plants non-epiphytic, vines and scramblers

Capparis lasiantha (Nepine, Split Jack, Bush Caper etc.). Usually found climbing up shrubs/trees by means of **hooked spines**, leaves ovate to oblong. Flowers white to pale yellow, stamens numerous, **ovary borne on a long stalk or gynophore**. Caper white butterflies love it! Capparaceae.

Convolvulaceae. Mostly vines but some are erect or sprawling, latex clear, leaves alternate. All have petals fused to form a tube with spreading lobes, each with a **thickened portion in the centre**. Calyx persistent and surrounds the fruiting capsule. Seven species recorded, *Bonamia media* – 2 styles united at base; *Evolvulus alsinoides* – 2 styles deeply bifid then divided again; *Ipomoea* spp. – 1 style, globose stigma, spiny pollen; *Jacquemontia paniculata* – 1 style two stigmas, pollen smooth, and *Polymeria pusilla* with 1 style but with more than 4 linear stigmas.

The native wisteria *Hardenbergia perbrevidens* may key to here because of the inconspicuous leaves – see Subgroup 3B (page 35) for details.

Jasminum didymum subsp. *lineare* (Desert Jasmine). Usually sprawling over other plants, **leaves opposite, 3 leaflets**, terminal leaflet usually longer than the laterals. Flowers tubular, white to cream, fragrant, stamens 2, fruit a black berry. Oleaceae.

Evolvulus alsinoides (PH)



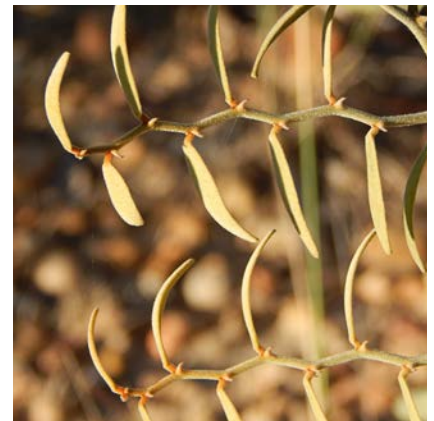
Bonamia media (PH)



Jacquemontia paniculata (PT)



Capparis lasiantha (VS)



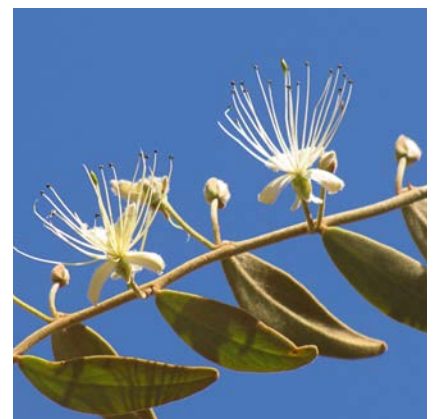
Jasminum didymum (KT)



Jasminum didymum (KT)



Capparis lasiantha (GC)



Marsdenia viridiflora (Native Pear, Bush Banana). **Copious milky exudate/latex** when parts broken. Leaves opposite, simple, 3–8.5 cm long, to 4.5 cm wide, 2–4 small finger-like glands at base of leaf blade. Flowers white, tube 2–3 mm long, lobes to 2 mm long. Fruit a follicle, to 7 cm long. Apocynaceae.

Pandorea pandorana (Wonga Vine). A vigorous vine, leaves compound, opposite, quite different when juvenile, **adult leaves with 3–7 leaflets**, terminal leaflet longer than laterals. Flowers in loose terminal clusters, tubular to 2.5 cm long, usually **creamy-white with purple to brown blotches** in the throat and on lower lobes, quite variable. Fruit oblong 4–6 cm long, 1–2 cm wide, seeds winged. Bignoniaceae.

Parsonsia spp. (Silkpods). **Latex or exudate watery clear to pale yellow**, leaves opposite, simple. Flowers with a short tube, **creamy white to yellowish**, fruit a pair of follicles to 13 cm long. Three species recorded. Apocynaceae.

Marsdenia viridiflora (GC)



Pandorea pandorana (GC)



Parsonsia lanceolata (GC)



Parsonsia lanceolata (KT)





GROUP 6

White Mountains (VS)

GROUP 6 – Leaves opposite or whorled, may be much reduced

1	Shrub, branches pendulous, parasitic with small linear leaves	<i>Exocarpos sparteus</i>
1*	Erect plants with obvious leaves,	Go to 2
2	Leaves opposite with stipules (<i>refer images below</i>) extending across the stem between the leaf bases (interpetiolar), or a scar	Subgroup 6A, p. 51 Rubiaceae
2*	Leaves opposite or whorled, interpetiolar stipules absent, no scar	Go to 3
3	Trees, shrubs, woody subshrubs	Subgroup 6B, p. 52
3*	Herbs, some may be subshrubs but not woody	Subgroup 6C, p. 54

Exocarpos sparteus (Broom Ballart). A tall weeping shrub to 4 m, **branches pendulous**, yellowish-green, angular, **leaves narrowly linear to 2–10 mm long**. Flowering spikes to 16 mm long, flowers to 0.5 mm long. Fruit a drupe 3–5 mm long, seated on a swollen reddish pedicel, edible. *Exocarpos latifolius* with broad leaves occurs near Porcupine Gorge. Santalaceae.

Subgroup 6A – Shrubs or small trees, occasionally herbs, leaves with interpetiolar stipules between the bases, ovary arises below the calyx and corolla. Rubiaceae

Coelospermum reticulatum. A shrub with rigid leaves often **twisted**, **veins prominent**, **apex sharp**. Flowers white, tubular, fragrant, **petals usually 5**, fruit are blackish berries about **1 cm** diameter. Was *Pogonolobus reticulatus*.

Exocarpos latifolius (KT)



Exocarpos sparteus (JE)



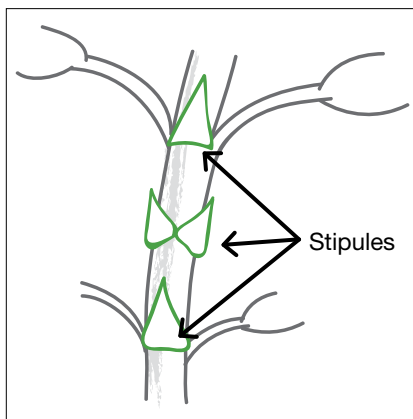
Coelospermum reticulatum (GC)



Stipules (BJ)



Stipules (KJ)



Coelospermum reticulatum (GC)



Larsenaikia ochreata (a native Gardenia). Leaves broadly ovate, veins prominent, **hairy on lower surface**. Flowers tubular with lobes spreading to 6 cm diameter, **petals 6**, fragrant white to creamy yellow, fruit ovoid **2–3 cm** diameter, softly hairy.

Pavetta granitica. Shrub, leaves elliptic to obovate to 13 cm long and 2.5 cm wide, **both surfaces softly hairy**. Flowers white in loose clusters **petals 4**, style much exerted, fruit globular, black.

Psydrax attenuata. Shrub or small tree 3–7 m tall, leaves firm, **usually lanceolate to 11 cm long and 1.5–3 cm wide, veins prominent**, domatia common. Inflorescences to 5.5 cm wide, flowers with **4–5 petals**, white, fruit black, often lobed. *Psydrax forsteri* (Warang section). Leaves 2–2.8 cm long, 1–1.3 cm wide. *Psydrax saligna* (Warang section). Leaves narrow 7.5–11.5 cm long 0.6–1.5 cm wide.

There are a number of small herbs in this family which will be flowering under the right conditions. Look for interpetiolar stipules and a tubular flower with the ovary below the calyx and corolla.

Subgroup 6B – Shrubs or small trees, interpetiolar stipules absent, ovary arises above the base of the calyx and corolla. Note: if you have missed the oil dots then *Boronia* may key to here, return to Group 1

Alyxia spicata (Chain Fruit). Shrub or scrambling vine with **white sap/latex**. Leaves in **whorls of 3 or 4**. Fruit black forming a **chain of beads**, usually two but may be more. Apocynaceae.

Bertya opposens. Warang section. Shrub or small tree, with mostly opposite leaves 1–8 cm long, 2 cm wide, **densely covered in whitish to brownish intertwined hairs**. Capsule 8–9 mm long, densely covered in hairs. Euphorbiaceae.

Larsenaikia ochreata (KT)



Pavetta granitica (RC)



Alyxia spicata (KT)



Larsenaikia ochreata (GC)



Psydrax attenuata (KT)



Psydrax forsteri (RC)



Carissa spinarum (Conkerberry, Currant Bush). This species was *C. lanceolata*. It is a bushy shrub with **pungent-pointed leaves**, **latex** present when parts are broken. Flowers white, fruit a black berry, edible when ripe. Apocynaceae.

Clerodendrum floribundum (Lolly Bush). Shrub or small tree, leaves variable in shape and size often somewhat twisted, lanceolate. Flowers tubular 4 cm long, **white, stamens 4, extended well beyond the lobes. The black, lobed fruit is borne on an expanded dark red calyx.** Lamiaceae.

Hemigenia aff. cuneifolia. Bushy shrub to 2.5 m tall, stems 4-angled, **leaves in whorls of 3**, aromatic when crushed, **1.5–3 cm long**. Flowers markedly 2-lipped, **whitish, blue to mauve** with dark stripes on lower lobes. Lamiaceae.

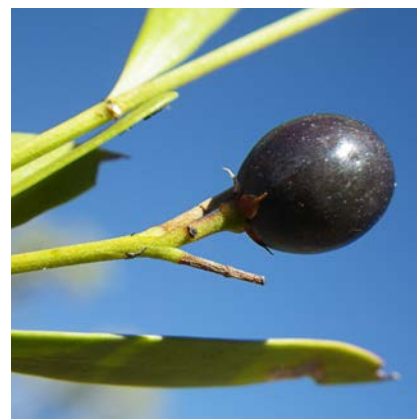
Notelaea microcarpa (Native Olive etc.). A small tree with narrow leaves 5–12 cm long, 4–15 (–30) mm wide. Flowers in racemes in leaf axils, greenish yellow to cream, **fruit a drupe 5–10 mm long** dark blue or purple. Oleaceae.

Prostanthera parvifolia (Mint Bush). Shrub to 1.5 m, stems hairy, angular, leaves to about 10 mm long, lanceolate, margins recurved, aromatic when crushed. **Flowers 2-lipped, mauve with orange blotches on central lower lobe.** Lamiaceae.

Carissa spinarum (GC)



Carissa spinarum (GC)



Clerodendrum floribundum (TS)



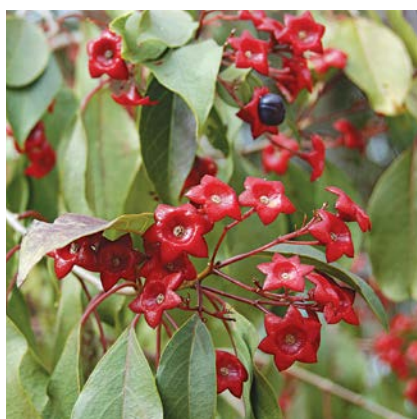
Hemigenia aff. cuneifolia (KT)



Prostanthera parvifolia (PH)



Clerodendrum floribundum fruit (TS)



Notelaea microcarpa (RC)



Prostanthera parvifolia (VS)



Santalum lanceolatum (Sandalwood, Desert Quandong). Tall shrub or small tree with **bluish-grey, lanceolate leaves to 9 cm long**. Inflorescence tends to be pendulous, flowers white, **petals 4, the 4 stamens alternate with hair tufts**, fruit a purple drupe. A root parasite. Santalaceae.

Westringia cheelii. Shrub to 1.5 m tall, **leaves in whorls of 3, margins recurved 3–7 mm long, 1–2 mm wide**. Flowers 2-lipped, **white with purple spots on lower lip**, the two fertile stamens appears bluish when fresh. Lamiaceae.

Wrightia versicolor. Warang section. Small tree 5-7 m tall, outer bark whitish, flaky with longitudinal fissure, **latex white. Flowers yellow to orange**. Apocynaceae.

Subgroup 6C – Herbs (includes only those with petals more than 1.5 mm long)

Brunoniella acaulis (Blue Trumpet). A tuberous, prostrate herb to about 15 cm tall when flowering, it differs from *Brunoniella australis* by the leaves forming a rosette at the base, as well, the flowers are solitary on a long stalk. The flowers are similar with a corolla tubular, blue, purplish-blue. *Brunoniella australis* (Blue Trumpet). Plant to 30 cm tall, leaves 1.5–8 cm long, 5–30 mm wide. Flowers **clustered in the leaf axils, corolla blue**, purplish blue, tubular, lobes 2–9 mm long, capsule erect 10–16 mm long, lobed. Acanthaceae.

Hypericum gramineum (St John's Wort). Herb to 40 cm tall, **flowers yellow-orange**, fruit a capsule with three valves. Clusiaceae.

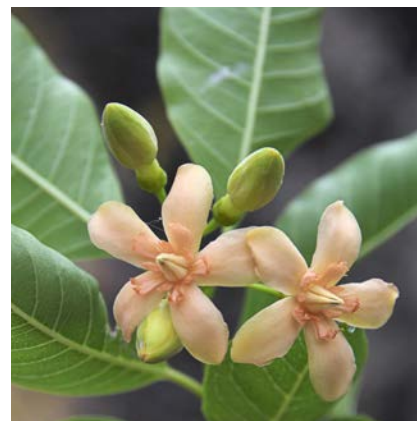
Santalum lanceolatum (JE)



Westringia cheelii (KT)



Wrightia versicolor (JE)



Santalum lanceolatum (JE)



Brunoniella acaulis (GC)



Hypericum gramineum (RC & KT)



Mitrasacme pygmaea (Mitrewort, Bishop's Hat). Herb to 20 cm tall often occurring in moist but well drained areas. Flowers **white with 4 petals**, the two styles are initially separate at the base, but are fused at the top thus resembling a bishop's mitre, hence the generic name. Fruit a capsule. Three other species have been recorded: *M. brachystemonea*, *M. connata* and *M. paludosa*. Loganiaceae.

Rostellularia adscendens (Pink Tongues). Plant to 50 cm tall, often much less, leaves variable in shape and size, rough to feel. **Flowers in a spike, corolla 2-lipped**, lower lip much broader, usually **pink to mauve with whitish guidelines**, fruit a capsule. Acanthaceae.

The following species may attract attention because of the papery nature of the inflorescence.

Gomphrena celosioides (Gomphrena Weed) (Amaranthaceae) and *Polycarpaea corymbosa* (Caryophyllaceae), a copper indicator plant. There are also several small plants in the area with latex or milky sap, mostly in the genus *Euphorbia*. The daisy *Apowollastonia* will key to here because of the opposite leaves – see GROUP 7 for details.

Mitrasacme pygmaea (RC)



Gomphrena celosioides (GC)



Polycarpaea corymbosa (GC)



Rostellularia adscendens (GC)



Gomphrena celosioides (GC)



Polycarpaea corymbosa (GC)



Rostellularia adscendens (KT)





GROUP 7

Melaleuca nervosa, *Grevillea pteridifolia* and *Gastrolobium grandiflorum* (right foreground) (VS)

GROUP 7 – Leaves alternate, if opposite then a daisy (Subgroup 7B), may form rosettes. Mostly herbs and subshrubs

1	Flowers have wings on the petals – fan flowers	Subgroup 7A, p. 57 Goodeniaceae
1*	Flowers lacking winged petals	Go to 2
2	Inflorescence daisy-like, inflorescence a capitulum	Subgroup 7B, p. 60 Asteraceae
2*	Inflorescence not daisy-like, inflorescence not a capitulum	Go to 3
3	Insectivorous plants, glandular hairs present	Subgroup 7C, p. 62
3*	Plants not insectivorous and lack glandular hairs	Subgroup 7D, p. 63

Subgroup 7A – Fan flowers or family Goodeniaceae. Corolla lobes with wings

1.	Flowers blue in a head on a long scape or stalk	<i>Brunonia australis</i>
1*	Flowers not in a head, colours various	go to 2
2	Flowers blue to bluish-white	7A-A, p. 58
2*	Flowers chiefly yellow, sometimes white but not bluish	go to 3
3	Leaves linear or much reduced	7A-B, p. 58
3*	Leaves not linear or reduced, flowers yellow only	go to 4
4	Plant less than 1 m tall, plants not viscid/sticky	7A-C, p. 59
4*	Plants to 2 m tall, viscid	<i>Goodenia grandiflora</i>

Brunonia australis (Blue Pincushion, Native Cornflower). There is a report of it occurring at Warang. Leaves chiefly basal, **flowers blue borne on a head (daisy-like) with a long scape or stalk**, there are green bracts underneath the head or inflorescence.

Goodenia grandiflora (Large-flowered Goodenia). An erect subshrub growing to 2 m tall but usually less. Leaves arise along the stems (cauline), 2.5–5 cm long, obtuse at base, more or less triangular in shape, **margins serrated, glandular hairs** usually present (viscid or sticky). **Flowers yellow, corolla to 23 mm long**, hairy inside.

Brunonia australis (PH)



Goodenia grandiflora (GC)



Goodenia grandiflora (GC)



7A-A – Flowers blue to whitish

Dampiera adpressa. Erect plants to about 1 m tall, sparsely branched, **leaves borne along the stem (cauline)**. Inflorescence branched, corolla 8–10 mm long, blue, **hairs dense on the back** of the petals.

Goodenia splendida. Plant erect, tufted to 50 cm tall, **most parts sticky** (viscid), **leaves chiefly basal**, oblanceolate to lanceolate 4–15 mm long, margins entire. Inflorescence branched to 25 cm long, pedicel 3–8 mm long, flowers bilabiate, blue to purple.

Scaevola parvifolia (Camel Weed). Warang section. A stiff, erect plant to 60 cm tall, hairs on stem are at right angles resulting in a greyish appearance. **Leaves both basal and cauline**, the basal leaves are narrower but longer than those on the stem 18–35 mm long, 3–6 mm wide. Inflorescence much branched to 40 cm long, corolla lobes **fanned out**, blue to whitish to 32 cm long, hairs on back of corolla.

7A-B – Leaves linear or much reduced

Goodenia armitiana. A semi-prostrate herb whose linear leaves are widely spaced along the stem, 30–60 mm long, **glandular hairs common but no cottony hairs**. Inflorescence unbranched to 20 cm long, corolla bilabiate, 8–10 mm long, hairs absent on the inside, **yellow with brownish throat**.

Goodenia disperma. **Sparsely branched, brown cottony hairs on stem**, cauline leaves linear 3–50 mm long. Inflorescence unbranched up to 15 cm long but commonly only a few flowers in the leaf axil, corolla bilabiate to 9 mm long, hairy on inside, **white to greenish**.

Dampiera adpressa (JE, GC)



Scaevola parvifolia (PH)



Goodenia disperma (PH)



Goodenia splendida (VS)



Goodenia armitiana (KT)



Goodenia disperma (JE)



Goodenia viridula. Erect, **much branched** to 40 cm tall, **densely covered with cottony hairs**. Similar to *G. disperma* but **much branched to 40 cm tall, dense, brown, cottony hairs present**. Leaves sessile or almost, borne along the stem/cauline, 1.5–5 cm long. Inflorescence unbranched to 10 cm long, flowers sessile or almost, corolla bilabiate 4–9 mm long, densely hairy inside, **yellowish-green**.

7A-C – Leaves not linear

Goodenia cycloptera. Herb to 30 cm, leaves chiefly basal, **softly hairy**, margins toothed or sometimes lobed, obovate to spatulate 4–10 cm long, 10–15 mm wide. Inflorescence unbranched to 20 cm long, flowers bilabiate, with **pedicels 15–50 cm long, corolla 10–15 mm long**, yellow with a prominent spur on the back. The seeds have thick wings.

Goodenia glabra (Smooth Goodenia). Sprawling herb with stems to 30 cm long, leaves both basal and cauline, **asymmetrical**, margins toothed to shallowly lobed 3–9 cm long, 7–11 mm wide. Inflorescence unbranched to **25 cm long, pedicel 8–20 mm long**, corolla bilabiate 10–18 mm long, glabrous inside, yellow often with purplish markings.

Goodenia hirsuta (Hairy Goodenia). Erect to sprawling, **glandular** and simple hairs present, leaves chiefly basal but also some cauline, 4–10 cm long, hairy, margins toothed. Inflorescence to **3 cm long, pedicel 20–40 mm long**, corolla bilabiate **14–15 mm long**, yellow.

Goodenia rosulata. Separated from *G. paniculata*, a species that occurs further south. It is an erect herb to 40 cm tall, leaves chiefly basal, **sparse to densely hairy** but not glandular, margins dentate or lobed 2–9 cm long 1–3.5 cm wide. Inflorescence branched, can be up to 25 cm long. Corolla bilabiate **7–13 mm long**, yellow.

Goodenia viridula (PH)



Goodenia glabra (PH)



Goodenia rosulata (PH)



Goodenia cycloptera (KT)



Goodenia hirsuta (PH)



Goodenia paniculata (GC)



Outside of the park boundaries and west of Torrens Creek the following two species have been recorded: *G. fascicularis*, erect plant, leaves linear to ovate with **smooth margins** and *G. goodeniacea*, plant prostrate, leaves elliptical, **toothed on margins**.

Subgroup 7B – Daisies or family Asteraceae

Flowers in heads or capitula, flowers termed florets, those that are petal like are called ray florets, there may also be coloured papery bracts surrounding them.

Apowollastonia spilanthoides (Creeping Sunflower). Leaves **opposite, ray florets yellow** as are central florets.

Calotis cuneifolia (Purple Burr Daisy). Herb, erect or prostrate, leaves with **basal lobes as well as lobed at apex**. Ray florets usually **blue to mauve** but occasionally white. Fruits, each with 2–4 spines, are grouped into heads forming **burrs**.

Camptacra barbata. Erect herb to 50 cm tall, stems usually with some woolly hairs, leaves narrow to 5.5 cm long, **apex acute usually 3-toothed**. Ray florets **white**, central florets yellow. Fruits (achenes) with numerous bristles.

Chrysocephalum apiculatum (Yellow Buttons). Much branched plant from 6 to 70 cm tall, stems and leaves covered by woolly hairs which gives it a whitish or grey appearance. **Capitula in clusters, each 7–15 mm diameter, bracts yellow** as are central florets.

Apowollastonia spilanthoides (GC)



Calotis cuneifolia (VS)



Camptacra barbata (PH)



Apowollastonia spilanthoides (GC)



Calotis cuneifolia (PH)



Chrysocephalum apiculatum (GC)



Coronidium glutinosum. Plant to 1 m tall, sticky or viscid, branches with some woolly hairs. Leaves to 7 cm long, woolly on lower surface. **Capitula 3–4 cm long, outer bracts white to pink, papery.**

Coronidium lanosum. Plant to 40 cm tall, branches and leaves woolly all over, the latter 2–4 cm long. **Capitulum 1.5 cm diameter, yellow.**

Olearia xerophila. Warang section. Plant to 40 cm tall, sticky, bushy, leaves broadly ovate, **margins serrated**, flowers pale, ligules/petal-like.

Peripleura spp. (Fuzz Weeds). Five species have been recorded in the area. Heads with green bracts below the **petal-like white ray florets which roll under with age**, disk or central florets yellow.

Pterocaulon serrulatum. Stems are winged, **margins of wings and leaves serrated**, aromatic when crushed. Inflorescence is terminal, elongated and mauve-tipped.

Rutidosia leucantha (Wrinklewort). Plant to 60 cm tall, leaves elliptic or obovate, capitulum **14–24 mm diameter**, florets **white or cream**, bracts often have a dark patch at base.

Peripleura scabra (GC)



Coronidium glutinosum (KT & AC)



Olearia xerophila (GC)



Peripleura scabra (GC)



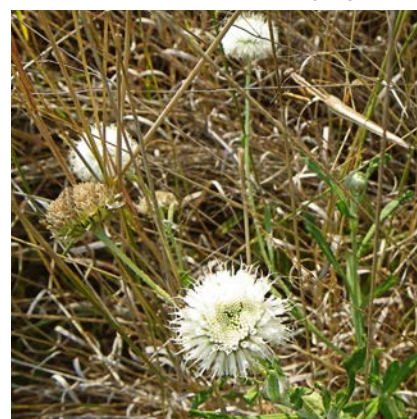
Coronidium lanosum (KT)



Pterocaulon serrulatum (GC)



Rutidosia leucantha (KT)



Subgroup 7C – Insectivorous or carnivorous plants

Byblis liniflora (Rainbow Plant is one common name, as the sticky droplets of mucilage glisten in the sun). Small plant with long linear leaves bearing glandular hairs. Flowers with 5 petals, **mauve or occasionally white**, anthers 5 attached to one another. Byblidaceae.

Drosera spp. (Sundews). Five species have been recorded, all have glandular hairs on the leaves and stems which catch insects which are then consumed by the plant as a nutrient source. All species are likely to be found in nutrient poor, moist areas as this is a way of supplementing the diet! Droseraceae.

Drosera burmanni and *D. spatulata* both have a **rosette of obovate to spatulate** leaves at the base, in *D. burmanni* the leaves have a very short petiole and the flowers are white or pink and there are **5 styles**. In *D. spatulata*, the leaves have a relatively long petiole, the flowers are white or pink but there are **only 3 styles**. *Drosera finlaysoniana* has **linear leaves** and was part of the *D. indica* complex: the latter no longer occurs in Australia. The linear leaves are distributed along the stem, flowers are white. *Drosera peltata* also has the leaves distributed along the stem, but the **leaves are peltate** and flowers may be orange, pink or white. *Drosera serpens* is similar to *D. finlaysoniana* but there are

Byblis liniflora (GC)



Drosera burmanni (GC)



Drosera spatulata (GC)



Drosera serpens (GC)



Drosera burmanni (GC)



Drosera spatulata (VS)



Drosera peltata (VS)



Drosera peltata (VS)



short reddish dome-shaped, glandular hairs on leaves that are lacking on the latter (get out your hand lens!). Refer to papers by R. L. Barrett in *Nuytsia*. Droseraceae.

Utricularia chrysantha (Sun Bladderwort). This herb is found in moist areas often associated with *Melaleuca*. The leaves are in the wet sand/soil and bear insect trapping bladders on them. Leaves are of two forms, small basal normal looking ones and others that are modified and appear as 'roots' or 'stolons' and are below the surface, these bear the bladders. The inflorescence is erect commonly to about 30 cm tall and bears 4–11 flowers. **The flowers are yellow, markedly 2-lipped with the lower lip 4-lobed.** Lentibulariaceae.

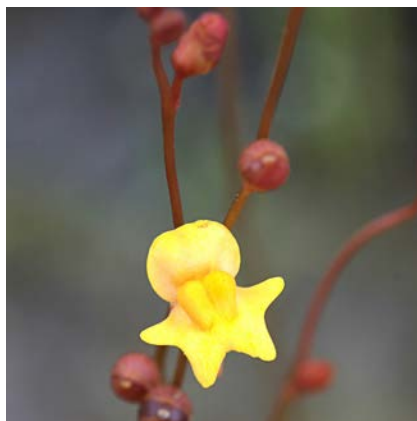
Subgroup 7D – Non-insectivorous plants

Afrohybanthus spp. (Spade Flowers). Two species that were formerly in the genus *Hybanthus*. The distinctive feature is the **lower petal which is much enlarged and spade-like**. Leaves are along the stem and the flowers are solitary. *Afrohybanthus enneaspermus* has a **blue lower petal** while *A. stellarioides* has a **pale yellow to orange lower petal**. Violaceae.

Solanum spp. Five species, all have regular shaped flowers usually mauve or purple, sometimes white, with the stamens forming a cone around the style. Fruit a berry. Solanaceae.

Solanum crassitomentosum is probably better termed a small shrub, 0.3–1 m tall, **leaves ovate, elliptical or orbicular**, a similar species is *S. galbinum* which has **leaves linear to lanceolate**, both **have prickles present** on stems etc. Flowers with purple, mauve or white **corolla 12–17 mm long, prickles absent on calyx**. Fruit a yellowish green berry. Solanaceae.

Utricularia chrysantha (JE)



Afrohybanthus stellarioides (KT)



Afrohybanthus enneaspermus (GC)



Solanum crassitomentosum (PH)



Solanum galbinum (PH)



Solanum ellipticum (Potato Bush) is an herb with abundant prickles on stems, petioles and **outside of calyx**. Corolla 20–30 mm diameter, purple, berry pale green to yellowish. Solanaceae.

Solanum ferocissimum (Spiny Potato Bush). A shrub to 1.3 m tall the leaves and young stems and calyx all with stellate hairs as well **spines 5–10 mm long** are present on almost all parts. The leaves are linear to 6 cm long, may be lobed at the base. Inflorescence 3–6 flowered, flowers are star-shaped with **white to pale blue petals**, stamens yellow, erect. Berry globular to 8 mm diameter, dark red to black. Solanaceae.

Solanum ulitum. Warang section. **Lacks prickles** or they are only on older stems. Solanaceae.

Stackhousia intermedia. Herb to about 80 cm tall including inflorescence, branches are ribbed, leaves narrow. Flowers are **scattered in clusters along the inflorescence axis so appearing spike-like**, flower tubular with 5 spreading lobes, pale green to pale yellow, 3–4 mm long, fruit a capsule. Stackhousiaceae.

Stylidium spp. (Trigger Plants so named because of the **trigger pollination mechanism**). The base of the column is sensitive to touch and is initially reflexed back from the petals. When an insect touches the base as it tries to reach the nectar at the base of the flower, it springs up and liberally sprinkles the back of the insect with pollen. Since the stigma is set amongst the anthers at the top of the column, hopefully it will receive some pollen from a previous flower. Note: The column does reset. Usually found in moist areas, particularly seepage areas on the grey earths east of the Microwave Tower (see [Location map](#) on page iii). Six species recorded for the area. Stylidiaceae.

Solanum ellipticum (GC)



Solanum ferocissimum (JE)



Stackhousia intermedia (PH)



Solanum ellipticum (GC)



Solanum ulitum (PH)



Stylidium eriorhizum (RC)



Stylidium adenophorum is a small plant to 20 cm high it has **linear leaves** forming a rosette at the base, **glandular hairs** are present and the apex is obtuse not acute, flowers pink. *Stylidium eglandulosum*, found in the Warang section, has a rosette of **linear leaves at the base, but these lack glandular hairs** and the apex is acute, cauline leaves are linear. *Stylidium eriorhizum* has a **woolly rootstock**. Leaves form a basal rosette, obovate 20–60 mm long 4–10 mm wide, flowers pink to white. Stylidiaceae.

Stylidium rotundifolium, 4–18 cm tall with **obovate leaves** forming a basal rosette, 5–29 mm long and 3–10 mm wide, flowers pink or white in open cymose inflorescences, differs from *S. tenerum* by the size of the plant, leaf shape and the sepal fusion. *Stylidium tenerum* is rarely taller than 10 cm, leaves form a rosette at the base, **oblong to ovate to circular, flowers white** with small red dots at the base.

Stylidium velleioides has obovate to spatulate leaves forming a rosette at the base, 8–33 mm long, 3.5–9 mm wide, petals pink, the lower two much larger than the other pair. Stylidiaceae.

For details see the various papers by A. R. Bean in *Austrobaileya*.

Wahlenbergia spp. (Australian Bluebells). Four species have been recorded.

Small herbs with leaves opposite at the base but alternate along the stem. Some thin milky latex is usually present but hard to see because of the size of the parts. Flowers are usually blue to white even mauve, petals 5 fused to form a tube, lobes widely spreading, stamens surrounding the style, fruit is a capsule. Campanulaceae.

Wahlenbergia gracilis (GC)



Stylidium adenophorum (PH)



Stylidium eriorhizum (PH)



Wahlenbergia spp. (KT)



Stylidium tenerum (PH)



Stylidium eriorhizum (VS)



Stylidium velleioides (TS)





GROUP 8

Grevillea parallela (PH)

GROUP 8 – Woody plants ranging from small shrubs to trees with alternate leaves

1	Plants with white milky sap i.e. latex, fruits are 'figs'	<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>
1*	Plants without white milky sap, fruit various but not 'figs'	Go to 2
2	Leaves compound i.e. with leaflets	Subgroup 8A, p. 67
2*	Leaves simple but maybe deeply divided (pinnatifid)	Go to 3
3	Flowers with 4 perianth parts, style usually hooked, fruit a follicle, rarely a drupe	Subgroup 8B, p. 69 Proteaceae
3*	Flowers with separate sepals and petals or petals absent, usually with 5 parts, style straight, fruit not a follicle	Go to 4
4	Plant with a single stem from the base, leaves 15–25 cm long, lower surface brown to silvery covered in stellate hairs	<i>Astrotricha pterocarpa</i> p. 71
4*	Plants without the above combination of characters	Go to 5
5	Fruits with a winged capsule, male and female flowers, petals absent	Subgroup 8C, p. 72 <i>Dodonaea</i> spp.
5*	Fruit is not a winged capsule, flowers usually bisexual and petals present	Go to 6
6	Mature plants shrubs/trees more than 1.5 m tall	Subgroup 8D, p. 73
6*	Mature plants are shrubs or subshrubs less than 1.5 m tall	Go to 7
7	Plants with stellate or star-shaped hairs on lower surface, often dense	Subgroup 8E, p. 76
7*	Plants lacking star-shaped hairs on lower surface	Go to 8
8	Flowers coloured or with obvious white bracts	Subgroup 8F, p. 78
8*	Flowers insignificant, usually greenish	Subgroup 8G, p. 80

Ficus rubiginosa (Fig Tree). Tree sometimes hemi-epiphytic, with **white latex when parts broken**. Leaves variable in shape from oblong to obovate, some rusty hairs usually present on lower surface. **Stipules 23–130 mm long. Figs to 17 mm diameter.** Warang section. Moraceae.

Subgroup 8A – Plants with compound leaves, i.e. divided into leaflets

8A-A – Fruit a pod, legumes. Fabaceae – Caesalpinioideae

Chamaecrista concinna

(Creeping Cassia). A small shrub to 30 cm tall, with many stems arising from the base, leaves 1–2 cm long with **8–15 pairs of leaflets**. Flowers with 5 yellow petals, **5 stamens**, style red extending beyond the stamens, fruit a flattened pod to 3 cm long and about 3 mm wide.

Ficus rubiginosa (PH)



Chamaecrista concinna (KT)



Labichea rupestris. This shrub has **3–5 subdigitate leaflets**, the central leaflet much longer than the laterals, apices are **sharp and pungent**. The flowers have **4 yellow petals with two functional anthers**. The pod is flattened to 2.8 cm long, 1–1.4 cm wide.

Petalostylis labicheoides (Butterfly Bush). Bushy shrub to 3 m tall, leaves with **7 pairs of leaflets** alternating along the rachis of the leaf. Flowers yellow, with a red streak in the centre, **petals 5, only 3 anthers are functional**. Pod 2–3.5 cm long to 9 mm wide.

Senna artemisioides subsp. *filifolia* (a Desert Cassia). Although not supported by an herbarium specimen there are observations of it occurring on the Poison Valley track. Shrub, leaves with **1–3 pairs of linear or terete leaflets**.

Senna costata. A shrub to 2 m tall, leaves **4–6 cm long, 4–5 pairs of leaflets**. Flowers yellow, **5 petals, 10 fertile stamens**, pod flat usually curved with shiny black seeds 7–8 cm long, 8–10 mm wide.

Senna planitiicola. A shrub to 2.5 m tall, leaves **10–12 cm long, 5–7 pairs of leaflets**. Flowers yellow, **stamens 6 unequal in size**, staminodes present. Pod cylindrical, 7.5–9.5 cm long and up to 11 mm wide.

Senna artemisioides (PH)



Senna artemisioides (KT)



Labichea rupestris (KT)



Petalostylis labicheoides (JE)



Senna artemisioides (PH)



Labichea rupestris (VS)



Senna costata (KT)



Senna planitiicola (AC)



8A-B – Fruit a winged capsule, petals absent. Sapindaceae

Atalaya hemiglauca (Whitewood). Tree to 6 m, leaves compound with 2-3 pairs of narrow leaflets, bluish-grey in colour. Flowers with 5 white petals, fruit are samaras with prominent wings. Sapindaceae.

Dodonaea boroniifolia. A spreading shrub to 2 m tall. Lateral leaflets 6–14, usually lacking hairs. Stamens 8, capsule 4-winged, 10–20 mm long, 12–18 mm wide, usually without hairs, wings 2.5–5 mm wide.

Dodonaea vestita. Warang section. Shrub to 1.5 m tall, 8–14 leaflets, all parts bear golden-yellow hairs. Stamens 8–12, capsule 4-winged, 8.5–15 mm long, 16–24 mm wide, hairy, wings 5–7 mm wide.

Dodonaea tenuifolia. Warang section. Shrub to 3 m tall, leaflets linear 9–25 mm long, 1–2 mm wide, hairs absent. Capsule 4-winged, 4.5–5 mm long, 10–20 mm wide, wings 2.5–5 mm wide.

Subgroup 8B – Grevillea or family Proteaceae

Leaves simple or deeply dissected, flowers with ovary on a stalk/gynophore, sometimes short. Fruit a follicle or occasionally a fleshy drupe.

Grevillea decora. Small spreading shrub with leaves lanceolate 3–18 cm long, 1.5–4 cm wide, hairs present on lower surface. Flowers red to orange in one-sided racemes.

Grevillea decora (VS)



Dodonaea vestita (female)(PH)



Dodonaea vestita (male)(PH)



Grevillea decora (VS)



Dodonaea boroniifolia (JE)



Dodonaea boroniifolia (PH)



Dodonaea tenuifolia (PH)



Grevillea glauca (Bushman's Clothes Peg). Tall shrub or small tree with dark black bark, leaves often appearing greyish-green due to hairs. **Flowers in a cylindrical raceme, creamy-white, follicle woody 4–5 cm diameter**, usually some old ones on the plant.

Grevillea longistyla. Warang section. Tall shrubs with stems arising from a lignotuber, leaves 12–30 cm long, maybe undivided or divided into 2–6 sections, margins recurved. Inflorescence **cylindrical, erect, flowers variable, pink, red, orange**.

Grevillea parallela (Beefwood). Small tree with long strap-like leaves, sometimes divided, **1–3 obvious longitudinal veins**. Flowers **white to cream in cylindrical racemes** 12–14 cm long.

Grevillea pteridifolia (Golden Grevillea). Sparsely branching shrub with deeply divided leaves. Inflorescence a **one-sided brush 8–15cm long, flowers orange**, copious nectar present.

Grevillea sessilis. Tall shrub with deeply divided leaves, whitish on the lower surface. Flowers in a **cylindrical raceme, cream**, 12.5–15 cm long.

Grevillea striata (Beefwood). Small straggly tree with long narrow, leathery **leaves with 7–13 prominent longitudinal veins**. Flowers **white to cream in cylindrical racemes**.

Grevillea glauca (KT)



Grevillea glauca (GC)



Grevillea longistyla (RC)



Grevillea parallela (GC)



Grevillea sessilis (GC)



Grevillea pteridifolia (JE)



Grevillea pteridifolia (KT)



Grevillea striata (GC)



Astrotricha pterocarpa (VS)



Astrotricha pterocarpa (JE)



Grevillea "Burra Hybrid". Flowers and features intermediate between those of its parent, *G. pteridifolia* and *G. sessilis*. These are also the parents of the cultivar "Sandra Gordon".

Hakea lorea (Bootlace Oak). Small tree with clumps of **pendulous terete leaves** up to 68 cm long. Inflorescence is pendulous, flowers in cylindrical racemes to 25 cm long, white to cream, follicle 2–5–4.5 cm long, beaked.

Persoonia falcata (Geebung, Milky Plum). Tall shrub with **curved strap-like leaves**. Flowers with 4 free or almost free, perianth parts, which form a small pouch on lower side, **yellow**, stamens free or almost from perianth, fruit a fleshy drupe.

SINGLE STEMMED PLANT

Astrotricha pterocarpa. A tall unbranched plant, often with several stems from same rootstock. **Leaves more than 22 cm long, oblong-elliptical**, lower surface covered with stellate hairs. Flowers in umbels clustered on the branches of the inflorescence. Araliaceae.

Hakea lorea (GC)



Hakea lorea (GC)



Grevillea "Burra Hybrid" (KT)



Persoonia falcata (GC)



Persoonia falcata (JE)



Subgroup 8C – Plants with winged capsules, leaves undivided/simple

All *Dodonaea* spp. “Hop Bushes”. Sapindaceae.

Dodonaea dodecandra. Formerly in the genus *Distichostemon*, it is a small shrub up to 1 m tall but usually less, stems, **leaves and fruit are all pubescent**, sometimes sparsely, leaves 1–4 cm long, 0.6–1.7 cm wide. **Stamens 10–15**, fruit is a **3-winged, inflated capsule** 8–16 mm long, to 22 mm wide, **wings triangular**.

Dodonaea filifolia. A spindly shrub to 5 m tall, **leaves linear** 5–10 cm long, 1 mm wide. **Stamens 8**, **capsule usually 4-winged** 9.5–12.5 mm long, 11.5–13 mm wide, wings 2.5–4 m wide, hairs absent/glabrous.

Dodonaea lanceolata. A shrub to 3 m tall, leaves usually lanceolate 3–10.5 cm long, 1–3 cm wide. Flowers in terminal panicles, **stamens usually 8**, **capsule 3-winged**, 1.3–1.9 cm long, 1.4–1.9 cm wide, wings 4.5–5.5 mm wide.

Dodonaea polyandra. Warang section. This species seems to be associated with gorges and is an outlier from populations further north. **Stamens 11–14**, capsule 2–3 winged, wings 6–9 mm wide, rarely narrower. *Dodonaea viscosa* (Sticky Hop Bush) is similar to *D. polyandra* but leaves are the same shade on both sides unlike the latter where they differ. There are only 6–10 stamens and capsule wings are up to 5.5 mm wide.

Dodonaea stenophylla. Shrub to 4 m tall, leaves linear 3–10 cm long, 1–2.5 mm wide. **Stamens 8**, capsule 4-winged, 5–11 mm long, 11–15 mm wide, wings 3.5–8 mm wide.

Dodonaea triangularis. Warang section. A distinctive shrub to 3 m tall, the leaves are broadly triangular with **2–3 lobes at the apex**, pubescent. **Stamens 6–8**, **capsule 3-winged** and wings narrow.

Dodonaea dodecandra (VS)



Dodonaea lanceolata (GC, KT)



Dodonaea stenophylla (GC)



Dodonaea filifolia (VS)



Dodonaea polyandra (PH)



Dodonaea viscosa (PH)



Subgroup 8D – Mature plants more than 1.5 m tall

Alphitonia excelsa (Red Ash, Red Almond, Sarsaparilla, Soap Tree). A small tree, leaves lanceolate with a length to breadth ratio more than 2.2, **whitish on lower surface due to a mat of hairs**. **A faint liniment odour** is produced from freshly broken twigs. Flowers white with a prominent shiny disc around ovary, fruit black with calyx scar at base, seeds reddish brown. *A. pomaderroides* has been collected to the east near the Campaspe. Leaves are yellowish on lower surface. Rhamnaceae.

Beyeria viscosa (Sticky Wallaby Bush, Pinkwood). Shrub or small tree that prefers riparian habitats. Leaves 2–5 cm long, 5–15 mm wide, apex notched, **upper surface as well as capsule shiny and usually sticky**. Male flowers are cream coloured. Euphorbiaceae.

Bursaria incana (Prickly Pine). Shrubs or small trees **spines common on stem** until plant is at least 1 m tall. Leaves increase in length towards the top of the shrub, white tomentose on lower surface. **Flowers white in terminal panicles, capsules flattened, brown**. Pittosporaceae.

Bursaria incana (KT)



Beyeria viscosa (KT)



Beyeria viscosa (PH)



Bursaria incana (JE)



Alphitonia excelsa (GC)



Alphitonia excelsa (GC)



Alphitonia excelsa (GC)



Capparis canescens (Bush Orange, Wild Orange). Warang section. This small tree has thorns 6–10 mm long, leaves variable in shape. Buds strongly **4-ribbed, outer sepals fused in bud**. Fruit globular 2.5–7.5 cm wide. Capparaceae.

Capparis loranthifolia (Narrow-leaved Bumble). Small tree to 8 m tall with spines on young branches usually absent on adult branches. Leaves **3–8 cm long, to 1.8 cm wide but usually about 1 cm**. Flowers whitish, petals usually less than 2 cm long, **stamens 35–50**. Fruit on a long stalk 2–9 cm long, globular to 4 cm diameter. Capparaceae

Capparis umbonata (Wild Orange). Small tree with drooping branches, spines to 6 mm long on young branches, absent on adults, leaves linear to falcate 10–23 cm long. Flowers white to pale yellow, petals 2–3 cm long, **stamens numerous, more than 50, ovary on a long stalk or gynophore**, fruit globular 3–4.5 cm diameter. Capparaceae.

Casuarina cunninghamiana (River She-oak). Tree found along watercourses, branchlets slender with **6 leaf-teeth** at each node. Cone globose 1 cm diameter, male flowers in spikes rusty-coloured. Casuarinaceae.

Denhamia cunninghamii (Yellow Berry Bush) found just inside western boundary of park (Warang section). This species was in the genus *Maytenus*. Celastraceae.

Denhamia cunninghamiana (JE)



Capparis canescens (PH)



Capparis loranthifolia (PH)



Casuarina cunninghamiana (GC)



Capparis umbonata (KT)



Capparis loranthifolia (PH)



Denhamia cunninghamiana (KT)



Eremophila longifolia (Emubush, Long-leafed Emubush, Emu Apple, Berrigan etc). This widespread species has been found in the southern section of the park. It is a shrub or small tree to about 8 m tall, with drooping branches which are covered in small brownish hairs. The alternate usually narrow lanceolate leaves are grey-green, 5–16 cm long, 3–10 mm wide. **The tubular flowers 2–3 cm long are two-lipped, petals are pink to red often mottled on the inside of the tube.** Fruit fleshy, globular about 1 cm diameter, black when ripe. This plant, which also has indigenous uses, is a good nectar source for a number of birds. Scrophulariaceae was in Myoporaceae.

Erythroxylum australe (Dogwood). Found just outside western boundary of park. Fruit a red drupe. Erythroxylaceae.

Petalostigma banksii (Quinine). Medium to tall shrub with **glabrous leaves**, fruit an orange capsule more than 1 cm diameter, dehisces explosively into 6 pieces. Picrodendraceae.

Petalostigma pubescens (Quinine). Medium to tall shrub, leaves shiny on top but **yellowish pubescent below**, the capsule is pubescent, dehisces explosively into 6 pieces. Picrodendraceae.

Erythroxylum australe (GC)



Erythroxylum australe (GC)



Eremophila longifolia (JE)



Petalostigma banksii (KT)



Petalostigma banksii (GC)



Petalostigma pubescens (KT)



Petalostigma pubescens (GC)



Subgroup 8E – Stellate hairs, i.e. star-shaped, may clump. Malvaceae sens. lat.

Gossypium australe (Native Cotton). Shrub usually more than 1 m tall stellate hairs present on stem, **flowers 3–5 cm diameter, a pink shade**. Capsule is hairy.

Grewia savannicola (Emu Berry, Dog's Nuts). Small spreading shrub, leaves rough, 3-veined from base, margins weakly serrate, stellate hairs on lower surface. Flowers white, small, fruit **usually 2–4 lobed reddish-brown colour**. Malvaceae. (Sparmaniaceae)

Hannafordia shanesii. A small, multi-stemmed plant, leaves with recurved margins, base cordate or almost, lower surface covered in **tan-coloured or rusty stellate hairs**. Flowers 1–4 per inflorescence, **calyx partially fused, deep red, petals dark-purplish red smaller than sepals**. Capsule 10–15 mm diameter. Malvaceae. (Byttneriaceae)

Hibiscus meraukensis (Merauke Hibiscus or Bush Hibiscus). Shrubs to 2 m tall, leaves variable usually 3–5-lobed, **margins serrated, a slit-like nectary** near base of leaf blade. Flowers white to pink with red or pink markings.

Hibiscus sturtii (Little Hibiscus). Small shrub to 60 cm tall, leaves 2–5 cm long, teeth shallow, apex obtuse. **Corolla purple pink or white**. Several more species have been recorded.

Hibiscus sturtii (GC)



Grewia savannicola (GC)



Hannafordia shanesii (JE)



Hibiscus meraukensis (GC)



Gossypium australe (GC)



Gossypium australe (GC)



Hibiscus meraukensis (GC)



Melhania oblongifolia (Melhania, Velvet Hibiscus). A shrub to about 60 cm tall, stellate hairs on stems and leaves particularly on the lower leaf surface; leaf margins serrated. Flowers to 3 cm diameter, petals yellow, spreading but when withered form a column, the 5 stamens alternate with the 5 sterile stamens or staminodes. Fruit a capsule. Malvaceae. (Pentapetaceae)

Seringia adenolasia (Viscid Fire-bush). Small shrub with **glandular hairs** on stem, leaf base cordate to obtuse. **Calyx pinkish-purple**. Malvaceae. (Byttneriaceae)

Seringia collina (Hillside Fire-bush). Small spreading shrub, leaves oblong to linear-oblong, **densely covered with stellate hairs**. **Calyx purple to mauve** becoming white with age. Malvaceae. (Byttneriaceae)

Seringia hookeriana (Glandular Fire-bush). Small multi-stemmed shrub to 1.5 m tall, with **glandular hairs** on stem. Apex of leaf apiculate. **Calyx green with a reddish-purple margin**, stamens yellow to orange. Malvaceae. (Byttneriaceae)

Seringia lanceolata (Lance-leaved Fire-bush). Small shrub, leaves ovate to lanceolate 10–30 mm wide, veins strongly impressed on upper surface, upper surface glabrous. **Calyx base green**, anthers yellow. Malvaceae. (Byttneriaceae)

Melhania oblongifolia (VS)



Seringia hookeriana (KT)



Seringia collina (VS)



Seringia lanceolata (GC)



Seringia lanceolata (KT)



Subgroup 8F – Flowers obvious, petals coloured or with white tepals

Comesperma spp. (Match Heads). Three species have been recorded. The common species in the Burra section is *C. pallidum*, an upright shrub with linear-lanceolate leaves, margins smooth. Flowers borne in **terminal racemes, creamy-white with 3 petals and unequally-sized sepals**, fruits shaped like match heads. *C. albimontanense*, not well known, but has been collected on sandstone near the Poison Valley road and in the Warang section, distinguished by **leaf margin being papillose**, as well as some flower and seed differences. Flowers resemble pea flowers. Very small shrub only 20 cm high. Polygalaceae.

Hibbertia ferox. Small shrub rarely to 1 m tall, a resprouter, exhibits diallagy in dry weather.

Leaves crowded, 5–11 mm long about 1.5 mm wide, margins revolute, **apex pungent pointed**. **Flowers sessile** with 5 yellow petals, **stamens 9** on one side of ovary, carpels 2 free. Dilleniaceae.

Hibbertia aff. *acicularis*. Warang section. **Erect plant to 1.5 m, leaves not crowded**, apex acute, flowers yellow, **peduncles 2–3 mm long, stamens typically 6**.

Platysace valida. A small shrub to 1 m tall, leaves narrow oblanceolate. Small **flowers borne in umbels, capsule 2-lobed flattened**. Apiaceae.

Platysace valida (JE)



Comesperma pallidum (GC)



Comesperma albimontanense (PH)



Hibbertia aff. *acicularis* (PH)



Hibbertia ferox (PH)



Hibbertia ferox (KT)



Hibbertia ferox (TS)



Pseudanthus ligulatus. Shrub to 1.5 m tall, leaves linear narrowly lanceolate 7–12 mm long, to 2 mm wide. Flowers clustered in upper leaf axils, **tepals of male flowers 7–15 mm long, 6 per flower, creamy white**, female flowers much shorter, greenish. Picrodendraceae.

Styphelia mitchellii (Beard Heath). Leaves less than 1 cm long, veins pseudoparallel, **apex pungent**. Flowers **tubular, flowers reddish**. Was a *Leucopogon*. Ericaceae.

Ventilago viminalis (Supplejack, Vine Tree, Whip Vine). This tree begins life as a scrambler and thus the **stem appears twisted**. The pendulous leaves are lanceolate, to 15 cm long, rarely more than 1 cm wide and the **lateral veins curve lengthwise to the side of the midrib**. Flowers greenish to greenish-yellow, petals absent.

Pseudanthus ligulatus (GC)



Styphelia mitchellii (JE)



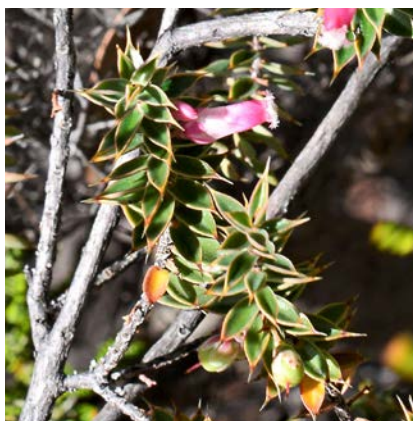
Ventilago viminalis (PH)



Pseudanthus ligulatus (PH)



Styphelia mitchellii (PH)



Ventilago viminalis (PH)



Subgroup 8G – Flowers inconspicuous, male and female separate but may be in same cluster as in a cyathium of *Euphorbia*

Chiefly species in the Euphorbiaceae complex. Now broken into a number of families. In the reduced Euphorbiaceae, leaves spiral, latex often present. In Phyllanthaceae, leaves are in one plane, distichous.

Euphorbiaceae – *Euphorbia* spp. and *Monotaxis macrophylla* (Warang section).

Phyllanthaceae – *Breynia*, *Phyllanthus*, 10 species recorded and several species of *Sauropus*.

Euphorbia hirta (PH)



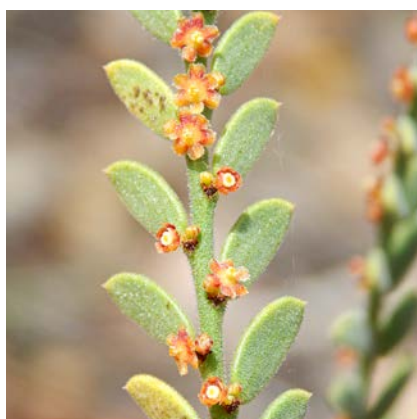
Phyllanthus carpentariae (GC)



Phyllanthus fuernrohrii (RC)



Euphorbia papillata (VS)



Phyllanthus maderaspatensis (KT)



Breynia oblongifolia (KT)





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Laxmanniaceae	see Asparagaceae	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	7
Leguminosae	see Fabaceae	<i>Eucalyptus chartaboma</i>	10
Lentibulariaceae		<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	8
<i>Utricularia chrysantha</i>	63	<i>Eucalyptus exilipes</i>	8
Loganiaceae		<i>Eucalyptus exserta</i>	15
<i>Mitrasacme brachystemonea</i>	55	<i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i>	8
<i>Mitrasacme connata</i>	55	<i>Eucalyptus miniata</i>	10
<i>Mitrasacme paludosa</i>	55	<i>Eucalyptus persistens</i>	16
<i>Mitrasacme pygmaea</i>	55	<i>Eucalyptus quadricostata</i>	8
Loranthaceae		<i>Eucalyptus shirleyi</i>	8
<i>Amyema</i> spp.	46	<i>Eucalyptus similis</i>	10
<i>Amyema bifurcata</i>	46	<i>Eucalyptus whitei</i>	10
<i>Amyema quandang</i>	46	<i>Eucalyptus xanthoclada</i>	8
<i>Amyema villiflora</i>	46	<i>Homoranthus thomasi</i>	21
<i>Dendrophthoe glabrescens</i>	47	<i>Kardomia squarulosa</i>	20
<i>Lysiana</i> spp.	47	<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i>	19
<i>Lysiana subfalcata</i>	47	<i>Lithomyrtus microphylla</i>	21
Malvaceae		<i>Lophostemon grandiflorus</i>	19
<i>Gossypium australe</i>	76	<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	19
<i>Grewia savannicola</i>	76	<i>Lysicarpus angustifolius</i>	20
<i>Hannafordia shanesii</i>	76	<i>Melaleuca bracteata</i>	17
<i>Hibiscus meraukensis</i>	76	<i>Melaleuca chisholmii</i>	17
<i>Hibiscus sturtii</i>	76	<i>Melaleuca fluviatilis</i>	17
<i>Melhania oblongifolia</i>	77	<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>	18
<i>Seringia adenolasia</i>	77	<i>Melaleuca nervosa</i>	18
<i>Seringia collina</i>	77	<i>Melaleuca pallescens</i>	19
<i>Seringia hookeriana</i>	77	<i>Melaleuca tamariscina</i>	18
<i>Seringia lanceolata</i>	77	<i>Melaleuca trichostachya</i>	18
		<i>Melaleuca uncinata</i>	19
		<i>Ochrosperma adpressum</i>	20
		<i>Thryptomene parviflora</i>	20
		<i>Triplarina paludosa</i>	21

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<i>Notelaea microcarpa</i>	53	<i>Alphitonia pomderroides</i>	73
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<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	80	<i>Pavetta granitica</i>	52
<i>Phyllanthus carpentariae</i>	80	<i>Pogonolobus reticulatus</i>	51
<i>Phyllanthus maderaspatensis</i>	80	<i>Psydrax attenuata</i>	52
<i>Sauropus</i> spp.....	80	<i>Psydrax forsteri</i>	52
Picrodendraceae		<i>Psydrax saligna</i>	52
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<i>Petalostigma pubescens</i>	75	<i>Boronia bipinnata</i>	6
<i>Pseudanthus ligulatus</i>	79	<i>Boronia bowmanii</i>	6
Pittosporaceae		<i>Boronia eriantha</i>	6
<i>Bursaria incana</i>	73	<i>Boronia occidentalis</i>	6
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<i>Aristida calycina</i>	39	<i>Zieria tenuis</i>	7
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<i>Triodia mitchellii</i>	40	<i>Dodonaea lanceolata</i>	72
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<i>Comesperma albimontense</i>	78	<i>Dodonaea vestita</i>	69
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