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CONTENTS

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AN INDEX TO THE NEW TAXA, NEW COMBINATIONS AND NEW NAMES PUBLISHED BY FERDINAND J.H. MUELLER

by
T.B. Muir*

INTRODUCTION

This index lists the new taxa (at specific and infraspecific levels), new combinations and new names published by Ferdinand J.H. Mueller. It constitutes the second of the three intended papers mentioned by Churchill, Muir and Sinkora (1978:2) in their bibliography of Mueller's published works, and must be used in conjuction with that bibliography. The list includes all names which are, or appear to be validly published. Only names which are obvious nomina nuda have been excluded.

The list is as complete as can currently be ascertained but doubtless some names have been overlooked. The author would be grateful for notification of any such names, which will appear in a supplementary paper.

The names are arranged alphabetically within the following groups:

Family names are used to subdivide the Pteridophyta, Gymnospermae and Angiospermae and with one exception follow those accepted and circumscribed by Willis (1973). The exception is Leguminosae, which is replaced here by Caesalpiniaceae, Mimosaceae and Papilionaceae. Mueller was sometimes quite inconsistent in his spelling of generic and specific names, but his spellings have been retained throughout. The same taxon may therefore appear under two or more spellings e.g. *Bolbophyllum* and *Bulbophyllum*.

Each name is followed by a reference number for the publication in which it appears, followed by the relevant page number of that publication, e.g. *Lepidium papillosum* 53.04.01, 370. The reference numbers are those given in the bibliography by Churchill, Muir and Sinkora (1978: 73-117). Thus *Lepidium papillosum* is described on page 370 of *Linnaea* 25: 367-445 (1853).

Where a publication has plate numbers only, the plate number replaces the page number thus: *Parsonsia straminea* 65.13.04, t. 58. Where there is neither a page nor plate number, as in the "Extra-Prints", the reference number alone is given, e.g. *Monostichanthus johnsonii* 91.04.02.

When a name was published in two or more places within a short space of time, references are given to all of them. Thus: *Mitrephora froggattii* 87.01.02, 3; 87.13.21, 324. Subsequent research may show that the publication cited first is actually not the earlier one. In a few cases two entries are given for the same species, even though the dates of publication are separated by several years — in these cases there is doubt as to whether the name was validly published in the first reference cited.

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Muelleria 4 (2): 123-168 (1979).

Infraspecific taxa are listed in alphabetical order under the relevant species, regardless of their particular rank. However, the rank is shown for each taxon.

An asterisk * signifies that Mueller was a co-author.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am grateful to Mr. Arthur Chapman (c/o Herbarium Australiense, Canberra) for providing a list of the names which Mueller published in 'Fragmenta Phytographiae Australiae', but which were not noted in *Index Kewensis*.

It is worthy of mention that the bibliography by Churchill, Muir and Sinkora (1978) was financed by grants from the Australian Biological Resources Study in 1974-1977. The present paper, although not thus financed, is a direct result of the work done in preparing the bibliography.

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FOSSIL PLANTS

Manuscript received 22 September 1978.

A NEW SPECIES OF APTEROPTERIS (HYMENOPHYLLACEAE) FROM TASMANIA

by

A.M. Gray* and R.G. Williams†

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Apteropteris* occurs only in New Zealand and in Tasmania; it is not known from mainland Australia. All material has previously been assigned to *A. malingii* (Hook.) Copeland (1938) which is the type species and which was apparently first discovered and collected by C. Maling on the ranges of Golden Bay, New Zealand, in 1861 (Hooker, 1862 : pl. 64, as *Trichomanes malingii*). Detailed examination of extensive, widely separated Tasmanian collections, some New Zealand material and, as well, critical interpretation of descriptions presented in numerous botanical references has shown quite clearly that Tasmanian material represents a species distinct from *A. malingii*. This new species is described here.

DESCRIPTION

Apteropteris applanata A.M. Gray & R.G. Williams, sp. nov.

A. malingii (Hook.) Copeland affinis, sed differt sic:

Rhachis anguste alata, eius alae e basibus decurrentibus segmenti secundarii formantes; *segmenti ultimi* manifeste alati, applanati (nec teretia nec rigidi), lineari-oblongi, ratione longitudinis-latitudinis 3-5 : 1; *involucrum* ovoideo-cupulare, vix valvatum, margine integra (haud denticulata), ob tomentum vix obscuratum, bicostatum, costis ex porrectione distali alarum laminarum formatis; *receptaculum* prominens praecipue exsertum (raro omnino inclusum), saepe usque ad 1.5 mm praeter marginem involucri protrudens, teres et setaceum; *sporangia* prominentia, item praeter marginem involucri protrudentia.

Similar to *A. malingii* (Hook.) Copeland, but differing from that species thus: *Rhachis* narrowly winged, the wings formed from the decurrent bases of the secondary segments and extending proximally to each successive lower group. *Ultimate segments* distinctly winged, flattened, not terete, not rigid, linear-oblong, length-breadth ratio 3-5 : 1. *Involucre* ovoid cupular, scarcely valved, with entire not denticulate rim, hardly obscured by the tomentum; involucre bicostate, the costae consisting of the distal extensions of the laminal wings. *Receptacle* rarely entirely enclosed, mostly exsert, prominent, often up to 1·5 mm beyond the rim of the involucre, terete, setaceous. *Sporangia* protruding beyond rim of involucre, prominent.

Type Collection: eastern slopes of the Mt. King William range, central western Tasmania (42° 15′ 28″ S, 146° 09′ 30″ E; alt. c. 800 m), *A.M. Gray & R.G. Williams* 231, 10.ix.1977 (Holotype: HO; Isotypes: MEL, CANB, NSW, CHR.)

Also Examined:

Tasmania Mt. King William 1., (42° 15′ 31″ S, 146° 09′ 30″ E; alt. c. 760 m), *A.M. Gray*, 19.vi.1975 (HO, CHR, CANB, NSW); Waldheim Forest, Cradle Valley, (41° 38′ 10″ S, 145° 56′ 30″ E; alt. c. 930 m), *A.M. Gray*, 30.xii.1975 (HO, CHR, CANB, NSW); Cephissus River, Pine Valley, (41° 56′ 45″ S, 146° 03′ 30″ E; alt. c. 960 m), *A. Moscal*, 25.iv.1976 (HO, CHR, CANB, MEL); Lake Fenton, in Mt. Field National Park, (42° 40′ 50″ S, 146° 37′ 45″ E; alt. c. 960 m), *A.M. Gray*, 14.iv.1976 (HO, CHR, CANB, NSW, and the New Zealand Forest Research Institute); North-east ridge of Mt. Anne, S.W. Tas., (42° 55′ 30″ S, 146° 25′ 45″ E; alt. c. 800 m), *A.M. Gray*, 9.iv.1977 (HO, CHR, CANB, NSW).

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† Fairy Glen Road, Collinsvale, Tasmania, Australia 7012.

Muelleria 4 (2): 169-172 (1979).

Fig. 1. *Apteropteris applanata* in situ on bark of *Athrotaxis selaginoides*, x c. 0.4.

Fig. 2. *Apteropteris applanata* showing the flattened frond segments, the conspicuous sporangia protruding beyond the rim of the involucre, and the protruding, bristle-like receptacle which becomes conspicuous after the sporangia are shed. x c. 2.5.

DISCUSSION

The most obvious difference between the two species of *Apteropteris* is the presence, in *A. applanata*, of definite laminal wings; the ultimate frond segments are horizontally flattened and not terete and wingless as in *A. malingii*. Accordingly, the length-breadth ratio of the segments is less in *A. applanata*, (3-5 : 1) than in *A. malingii*, (8-12 : 1).

The involucre of *A. applanata* is hardly or not at all valved and the rim is entire or somewhat uneven but not denticulate.

The massed sporangia of *A. applanata* protrude well beyond the rim of the involucre and are most conspicuous. Following the shedding of the dehisced sporangia, the bristle-like receptacle becomes very conspicuous, often protruding up to 1·5 mm beyond the rim of the involucre.

Critical examination of some characters is made difficult by the dense tomentum of stellate hairs covering members of this genus. Fresh, young material is desirable when making observations.

Fig. 3. *Apteropteris applanata* (left) and *A. malingii* (right). For *A. applanata* note the broad frond segments, and the receptacles which protrude well beyond the involucre rims. For *A. malingii* note the narrow segments and the terminal involucres; either ripe sporangia, or the receptacles left after the sporangia have been shed, are enclosed in the involucres.

Apteropteris malingii is usually epiphytic on the trunks of dead or dying *Libocedrus bidwillii*, rarely on *Dacrydium* or *Nothofagus* spp., and has been observed growing terrestrially (Copeland 1947). *A. applanata* is usually found on the trunks of living or dead *Athrotaxis* spp. (chiefly *A. selaginoides*) and, rarely, on the bark of *Banksia marginata*. Although preferring the trunks of certain trees on which to grow *A. applanata*, like *A. malingii*, will grow quite successfully as a terrestrial plant; *A. applanata* has been collected from fissures in quartzitic or schistose rocks, at a considerable altitude, often well above the tree-line.

The two species are widely separated geographically. As far as known, *A. malingii* is confined to New Zealand while *A. applanata* occurs only in Tasmania.

The specific epithet 'applanata' (Latin: flattened, expanded) is indicative of the most obvious difference between this species and its congener.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors would like to express their extreme gratitude to Dr. James H. Willis, one-time Deputy Director and Assistant Government Botanist, Royal Botanic Gardens and National Herbarium, Melbourne, for the Latin translation of the diagnosis and, as well, much welcome encouragement. For assistance and advice on New Zealand material we offer thanks to Mr. D.R. Given, Botany Division, D.S.I.R., New Zealand and Mr. C.E. Ecroyd, Forest Research Institute, New Zealand Forest Service.

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Manuscript received 22 December 1977.

A CONSPECTUS OF NEW RECORDS AND NOMENCLATURE FOR VASCULAR PLANTS IN VICTORIA DURING THE PERIOD 1970-1977*

by

MARY A. TODD†

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

This conspectus presents a comprehensive list of names, references and new records that have a bearing on the known vascular flora of Victoria and which are additional to the information in J.H. Willis, 'A Handbook to Plants in Victoria 1, Ferns, Conifers and Monocotyledons', 2nd ed. (1970) and 2, 'Dicotyledons' (1973).‡

This paper is the first of a series designed to provide interested botanists with a full conspectus of taxonomic work relevant to the plants of Victoria, but without the selective taxonomic judgements made by the authors of floras and at intervals of time more frequent than the publishing intervals of floras, keys or handbooks. Further papers will be published in *Muelleria* as the need arises.

The date that this synopsis commences is set at 1970 as most work prior to that date is referred to by Willis (1970, 1973). Occasional references that are earlier than 1970 have been included.

The list of additional indigenous species includes those that have been described in taxonomic revisions. In most cases voucher material is held in the National Herbarium of Victoria (MEL); in a few cases reliance has been placed on specimens cited by a reviser but held in other internationally recognised herbaria. Collections held by MEL are indicated by that symbol (with or without an associated sheet number) except where they are already listed as present at MEL in the literature cited.

Records of the occurrence of species known previously from other states in Australia but which are new records for Victoria, have only been listed here when voucher specimens have been lodged in the National Herbarium of Victoria.

Introduced plants which have been found growing spontaneously in Victoria are in a separate list. Those which seem to be established well enough to be regarded as naturalized are marked with an asterisk.

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* Compiled at the direction of the Government Botanist of Victoria.

† National Herbarium of Victoria, Royal Botanic Gardens, South Yarra, Victoria, 3141.

‡ With both A.J. Ewart's 'Flora of Victoria' and Willis's 'Handbook to Plants in Victoria', Volume 2, the year on the title page is earlier than the year of issue. The former has 1930 on the title page but was issued in April, 1931; the latter has 1972 on the title page but was issued in January, 1973. See Eichler (1977 : 17).

Muelleria 4 (2) : 173-199 (1979).

There is a short list of plants now believed to be absent from Victoria although previously reported to occur there. One of these, *Ptilotus polakii* F. Muell., is an example of the detailed local knowledge that is sometimes needed to interpret herbarium labels correctly. This species was reported by Benl (1971) to occur in Western Australia, New South Wales and Victoria. No Victorian material of it was held at MEL. Dr. Benl found that the record for Victoria was based on a specimen with the label "Midland Railway Vict. coll. R. Helms 98". This was actually a specimen for Western Australia where the old Midland Railway ran from Midland Junction, 10 miles east of Perth, northwards to Geraldton. Bartholomew's 'Atlas of Australasia' (Nelson; 1890), shows a Victoria Plains station on the Midland Railway about 70 miles north-north-east of Perth. From 1896 to 1899 Helms was biologist at the Western Australian Department of Agriculture.

In a number of cases the names used by Willis (1970, 1973) were incorrectly applied. As the taxa to which these misapplied names referred are still present in the Victorian flora the names are not mentioned as deletions but are listed among the changes of nomenclature.

Changes in nomenclature are listed here regardless of whether or not they are generally accepted by taxonomists. Acceptance or rejection of any change is left to the reader's judgement. The choice in some cases depends on the preferred generic concept for the species in question. For example Willis (1973) refers to *Marianthus procumbens* (Hook.) Benth. McGillivray (1975) resurrected the name *Rhytidosporum procumbens* (Hook.) F. Muell. for the species, and Bennett (1978) placed it as *Billardiera procumbens* (Hook.) E.M. Bennett.

Taxonomic agreement by authors that has led to nomenclatural stability can be traced through the following example. *Neopaxia australasica* (Hook.f.) O. Nilsson was proposed in 1966. Willis (1973) chose to retain the species in the genus *Montia* as *M. australasica* (Hook.f.) Pax & Hoffm. McNeill (1975) in his revision of the Portulacaceae tribe Montieae, has also chosen to retain the species in the genus *Montia*, reducing *Neopaxia* to synonymy.

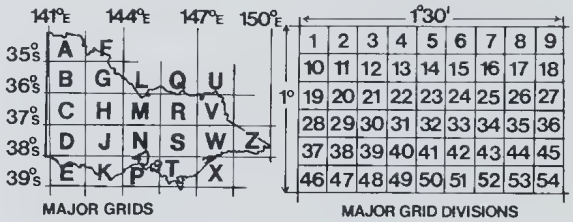

Fig. 1. Key to grid references.

Grid references given for localities are those used by Churchill & de Corona (1972) and Willis (1973), and shown here in figure 1. For any specified collection, its reference, e.g. M or M28, immediately precedes the locality for that collection. A question mark indicates a grid reference which is thought to be correct but may be slightly inaccurate.

The compilation of these lists has been made possible only by the co-operation of many people who have, as far as possible, been acknowledged here or mentioned in the text. The author requests that her attention be drawn to any further records of new species for Victoria (with voucher specimens) and to any changes in nomenclature for Victorian plants, some of which appear in obscure journals. Any errors and omissions in the present text will be corrected in a future paper.

NEW RECORDS – INDIGENOUS PLANTS

Acacia nyssophylla F. Muell., Fragm. Phytogr. Austr. 4: 4 (1863). Mimosaceae. This is considered (B.R. Maslin, pers. comm.) to be distinct from *A. colletioides* Benth. and to be separable from it as follows:

Phyllodes 8-nerved (nerves well-spaced, yellowish, quite obvious) . . . . . *A. colletioides*

Phyllodes 16-(or more) nerved (nerves very close together and generally less distinct than above) . . . . . *A. nyssophylla*

Collected at a number of places in grid A, e.g. A21, 21 km east of Morkalla, *A.C. Beauglehole et al. ACB 56216*, 14.v.1977 (MEL 522754).

Acacia subporosa F. Muell., Pl. Indig. Colony Vict. 2: 24 (1863). Mimosaceae. Z36, Howe Ranges at Morrison Creek, west of Howe Hill, *A.C. Beauglehole et al. ACB 31380*, 30.x.1969 (MEL 522742).

Acacia subtilinervis F. Muell., Pl. Indig. Colony Vict. 2: 32 (1863). Mimosaceae. W18, spur near the Snowy River Gorge, c. 250 m above the Snowy River, *K.C. Rogers*, 3.ii.1973 (MEL); W18, Snowy River Gorge below Tulach Ard, *A.C. Beauglehole & K.C. Rogers ACB 37701*, 31.iii.1971 (MEL).

Amaranthus macrocarpus Benth., Fl. Austr. 5: 216 (1870) Amaranthaceae. A, Mildura, south side of Murray River, *A.C. Beauglehole ACB 30630*, 6.iv.1969 (MEL).

Ammobium alatum R.Br. ex Sims, *Curtis's Bot. Mag.* t. 2459 (1824). Compositae. V54, Willis, banks of the Snowy River, *J.H. Willis*, 2.xi.1973 (MEL).

Asplenium hookeranum Colenso, *Tasman. J. Nat. Sci.* 2: 169 (1846). Aspleniaceae. S17, Bryce's Gorge, Snowy Range area, under overhanging rock ledges, *P. Turner*, 20.i.1971 (MEL).

Bassia birchii (F. Muell.) F. Muell., Syst. Census Austral. Pl. 30 (1882). Basionym: *Anisacantha birchii* F. Muell., Fragm. Phyt. Austr. 8: 163 (1874). Chenopodiaceae. M28, Yarraberb, *Anon.*, vii.1973 (MEL); C, Nhill district, *F.J. Corry*, iv.1974; R22, Thoona, *commun. W.T. Parsons*, 22.vii.1977 (MEL 525314), and other localities. The isolated plants found in Victoria have been destroyed as the species is a troublesome weed in New South Wales and Queensland where it is indigenous.

Bassia convexula R.H. Anderson, *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.* 48: 346, t. 36 (1923). Chenopodiaceae. F47, ± 8 miles west of Annuello, on a sandy flat, apparently an isolated occurrence, *N. Macfarlane* 12.ix.1971 (MEL). In 1975 Macfarlane, who lives in the district, said that he had not seen the species again.

Boronia citriodora Gunn ex Hook.f., Fl. Tasm. 1: 68 (1860). Rutaceae. S35, headwaters of Stony Creek, Mt. Wellington area, *E. Chesterfield*, 15.vii.1973 (MEL); S35, eastern head of Stony Creek, 4 miles east of Licola, *J.H. Willis*, 20.x.1973 (MEL).

Brunoniella pumilio (R.Br.) Bremekamp, *Proc. Kon. Ned. Akad. Wetensch. Amsterdam* Ser. C, 67: 305 (1964). Basionym: *Ruellia pumilio* R.Br., Prodr. Fl. Novae Holl. 479 (1810). Acanthaceae. Z25, Mallacoota Inlet National Park, *A.C. Beauglehole ACB 33552*, 28.vii.1970 and ACB 34380, 24.x.1970 (both MEL).

Bursaria lasiophylla E.M. Bennett var. **atriplicina** E.M. Bennett, *Nuytsia* 2: 192, fig. 4 G-J (1978). Pittosporaceae. South-eastern & western Victoria, MEL.

Bursaria lasiophylla E.M. Bennett var. **lasiophylla**, *Nuytsia* 2: 192, fig. 4 A-C (1978). Pittosporaceae. Northern to north-eastern Victoria. MEL.

Bursaria lasiophylla E.M. Bennett var. **parvifolia** E.M. Bennett, *Nuytsia* 2: 194, fig. 4 K-L (1978). Pittosporaceae. Western Victoria, from Inglewood to Stawell. MEL.

Bursaria spinosa Cav., Icon. et Descript. Pl. 4: 30, t. 350 (1797) var. **australis** E.M. Bennett, *Nuytsia* 2: 195, fig. A-C (1978). Pittosporaceae. North-western Victoria. MEL.

Bursaria spinosa Cav. var. **obovata** E.M. Bennett, *Nuytsia* 2: 197 fig. 5 F (1978). Pittosporaceae. Eastern Victoria. MEL.

Caladenia echidnachila W.H. Nicholls, *Pap. & Proc. Roy. Soc. Tas.* 1932: 13, t. 6, fig. A-G (1933). Orchidaceae. N54, Dandenong Ranges *M.G. Corrick 2601*, 19.x.1971 (MEL).

Calandrinia volubilis Benth., Fl. Austr. 1: 174 (1863). Portulaceae. Collected A16, Lake Ranfurley, 1974 and A33, north-west corner of the Raak Plains, 1974, both collections at MEL. See M.A. Todd, *Muelleria* 3: 191-196 (1976). Also A32, Rocket Lake, *J.H. Browne*, 30.x.1977 (MEL). All occurrences were at salt lakes, usually in association with *Disphyma* and *Arthrocnemum*.

Cheiranthera alternifolia E.M. Bennett, *Nuytsia* 2: 197, fig. 6 D-H (1978). Pittosporaceae. North-western Victoria.

Chorizandra sphaerocephala R.Br., Prodr. Fl. Novae Holl. 221 (1810). Cyperaceae. Z?34, 7 miles west of Genoa, just north of the Princes Highway, abundant on peaty sand over clay, *D. Cameron*, 30.v.1972 (MEL).

Corybas hispidus D.L. Jones, *Vict. Nat.* 90: 96, t. 1. fig. 1 (1973). Orchidaceae. V, W and ?Z – several records centred on the Wulgulmerang to Bonang region.

Cyperus sphaeroideus L.A.S. Johnson & O. Evans, *Contr. N.S.W. Natl Herb.* 4: 378 (1973). Cyperaceae. V31, junction of Dart and Mitta Mitta Rivers, *G. McCarthy*, xii.1973 (MEL); W?40, Bairnsdale district, *T.S. Hart 306*, date ?, (MEL).

Dampiera sp. Goodeniaceae. Reported as *D. scottiana* F. Muell., Fragm. Phyt. Austr. 11: 120 (1881) by J. Galbraith in *Vict. Nat.* 93: 161 (1976), but considered by R.C. Carolin, University of Sydney (pers. comm.), not to be that species. Investigation by Carolin still proceeding. S?44, near McMillan's Lookout, 9½ miles south-south-east of Licola, about 1 mile east of the Heyfield road, c. 1000 ft alt., fairly abundant in two or three small areas, *E. Chesterfield*, 18.vi.1973 (MEL) and also *A.C. Beauglehole et al. ACB 43382*, 21.x.1973 (SYD).

Deyeuxia affinis M. Gray, *Contr. Herb. Austr.* No. 26: 9 (1976). Gramineae. V, Bogong High Plains, alpine and subalpine tracts.

Dichelachne rara (R.Br.) J. Vickery, *Contr. N.S.W. Natl Herb.* 1: 337 (1951). Basionym: *Agrostis rara* R.Br., Prodr. Fl. Novae Holl. 171 (1810). Gramineae. V52, about 1 km north-east of Ram's Horn, Cobberas area, and V?53, Rocky Plain, north-west of the Wombargo Range, 4400 ft. alt., both collected by *J.H. Willis & K.C. Rogers*, 21.2.1974 (MEL).

Dillwynia ramosissima Benth., *Ann. Wiener Mus. Naturgesch.* 2: 79 (1840). Papilionaceae. T6 and T7, Boola Boola State Forest, 30 km north of Moe, *A. Morton*, 3.x.1974 (MEL); N?47, Brisbane Range, *F. Lobb*, x.1976 (MEL); J8, Paddy's Ranges, Maryborough State Forest, *W. Waddell*, 28.vii.1957 (MEL); N?11, 5 miles south-east of Fryerstown, *T.B. Muir 4728*, 10.x.1969 (MEL).

Dipodium hamiltonianum F.M. Bailey, *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.* 6: 140 (1882). Orchidaceae. W8 or W9, near Wulgulmerang, *L.S. Poole*, 27.xii.1966 (MEL); R16, near Chiltern, *T.B. Muir*, 27.i.1974 (MEL).

Discaria nitida R.D. Tortosa, *Hickenia* 1, No. 19: 109-111 (1977). Rhamnaceae. W3, Cobungra, c. 3000 ft. alt., *H.B. Williamson*, xii.1928 (MEL 56204), type collection; Snowy River, *F. Mueller*, i.1855 (MEL 56208).

Echinopogon caespitosus C.E. Hubbard, *Hook. Icon. Pl.* 33: sub t. 3261, p. 6 (1935). Gramineae. S53, Glenmaggie Reservoir, south-east shores, *J.H. Willis & A.C. Beauglehole*, 16.x.1973 (MEL).

Epacris glacialis (F. Muell.) M. Gray, *Contr. Herb. Austr.* No. 26: 5 (1976). Basionym: *E. heteronema* var. *glacialis* F. Muell., Fragm. Phytogr. Austr. 6: 71 (1867). Epacridaceae. V, Bogong High Plains area.

Epilobium billardierianum Ser. ex DC. ssp. **hydrophyllum** P.H. Raven & T. Englehorn, *New Zealand J. Bot.* 9: 347 (1971). Onagraceae. MEL holds collections from grids V, W and Z, e.g. Z15, Upper Genoa River, *A.C. Beauglehole & K.C. Rogers ACB 35007*, 30.xi.1970; V51, Bentleys Plains Road, south of Benambra to Wulgulmerang Road, *A.C. Beauglehole ACB 36756*, 17.ii.1971.

E. billardierianum ssp. **intermedium** P.H. Raven & T. Englehorn, *New Zealand J. Bot.* 9: 348 (1971). Onagraceae. Common along the coast and also present

further inland e.g. Little Desert and Grampians (Mt. Arapiles). A number of Victorian collections are held at MEL including Ninety Mile Beach, *Raven & Englehorn 25732*, 2.ii.1970; C?29, Little Desert, south of Kaniva, *A.C. Beauglehole ACB 17145*, x.1949.

Epilobium brunnescens (Cockayne) Raven & Engelhorn ssp. **beaugleholei** West & Raven, *New Zealand J. Bot.* 15: 507 (1977). Onagraceae. S17, 37° 17′S, 146° 47′E, Upper Conglomerate Creek, along mossy ledges within spray of falls, *A.C. Beauglehole & E.A. Chesterfield ACB 40922*, 2.i.1973 (MEL 501217).

Eriostemon virgatus Hook.f., *J. Bot. (Hooker)* 2: 417 (1840). Rutaceae. Z23, Mt. Kaye, upper Cann River valley, *K.C. Rogers & E.V. Barton*, 12.xii.1971 (MEL).

Erythranthera australis (Petrie) Zotov, *New Zealand J. Bot.* 1: 124-125 (1963). Gramineae. Basionym: *Triodia australis* Petrie, *Trans. Proc. New Zealand Inst.* 22: 442 (1890). Syn.: *Danthonia petriei* Zotov (1943) non *D. australis* Buchanan (1872). An alpine grass. Only one Victorian collection — V47, Head of Middle Creek, near Mt. Cope, Bogong High Plains, i.1954. See M. Gray, *Contr. Herb. Austr.* No. 6, 3-4 (1974).

Eucalyptus saxatilis J.B. Kirkpatrick & M.I.H. Brooker. *Austral. Forest Res.* 7: 209-213 (1977). Myrtaceae. This species is referred to by Willis (1973:420) as a presumed hybrid between *E. glaucescens* Maiden & Blakely and *E. pseudoglobulus* Naudin ex Maiden. V53, Stradbroke Chasm near Suggan Buggan (MEL 50833); W8, Little River Gorge; W9, Mt. Wheeler.

Euphorbia planiticola D.C. Hassall, *Austral. J. Bot.* 25: 446 (1977). Euphorbiaceae. Grows in deeply cracking clayey soils. H36, Inglewood; H8, 10 km north of Boort; G45, Kerang. In Victoria it has been confused with *E. tannensis* ssp. *eremophila* (syn. *E. eremophila* A. Cunn.).

Gahnia ancistrophylla Benth., Fl. Austr. 7: 415 (1878). Cyperaceae. D8 and D9, Wallaby Rocks — Asses Ears area of the Grampians, *A.C. Beauglehole*, 8.ix.1969 (MEL).

Galium ciliare Hook.f., *Hook. London J. Bot.* 6: 461 (bis) (1847). Rubiaceae. According to McGillivray & Ehrendorfer, who are revising *Galium* in Australia, this species is distinct from *G. propinquum* A. Cunn. (McGillivray, pers. comm.). MEL holds collections from grids N, S and W, e.g. S, shady banks of the Delatite, *F. Mueller*, iii.1853; W?3, west of Cobungra, *V. Jacobs*, 4.i.1974. In 1975 V. Jacobs made a number of collections in the Cobungra district where he found it to be quite plentiful.

Gnaphalium fordianum M. Gray, *Contr. Herb. Austr.* No. 26: 2 (1976). Compositae. Close to *G. argentifolium* N.A. Wakefield, but with longer involucres (c. 7-8 mm), achenes (1·2-1·4 mm) and pappus bristles (5-5·5 mm). Alpine and subalpine tracts. S?30, Lake Mountain; V?47, Bogong High Plains.

Gnaphalium sphaericum Willd., Enum. Pl. Horti Berol. 2: 868 (1809). Syn.: *G. involucratum* Forst.f. pro parte. Compositae. For description and illustration see Drury, *New Zealand J. Bot.* 10: 123-128 (1972). Collected from grids A, B, F, M and S including F39, Lake Powell, ± 16 km south-east of Robinvale, *A.C. Beauglehole ACB 56156*, 4.v.1977 (MEL).

Gonocarpus humilis A.E. Orchard, *Bull. Auckland Inst. Mus.* No. 10: 195 (1975). Haloragaceae. In the past, collections of this species have usually been determined as "forms" of *G. (Haloragis) teucrioides* or *G. tetragynus* but *G. humilis* is distinguished from both of these species by its procumbent habit, lax inflorescence and tetrandrous flowers. Widespread through southern Victoria.

Gonocarpus montanus (Hook.f.) A.E. Orchard, *Bull. Auckland Inst. Mus.* No. 10: 172 (1975). Basionym: *Haloragis montana* Hook.f., *Hook. Lond. J. Bot.* 6: 475 (bis) (1847). Haloragaceae. An alpine and sub-alpine species, usually at 900-2,000 metres in Victoria. Orchard's distribution map (l.c. : 173) shows the presence of this species in grids R, S, V, W and Z.

Goodenia bellidifolia Sm., *Trans. Linn. Soc. London* 2: 349 (1794) ssp. **bellidifolia**. Goodeniaceae. Z25, Genoa Creek Track, c. 5 km west of Genoa, *K. Czornÿ 446*, 9.xii.1971 (MEL 529334).

Goodenia ? heterophylla Sm., *Trans. Linn. Soc. London* 2: 349 (1794). Goodeniaceae. S44, slopes south of creek joining Macalister River from east, just below Cheyne's Bridge, *J.H. Willis*, 18.x.1973 (MEL 503730). This specimen was submitted to R.C. Carolin, University of Sydney, who reported (pers. comm. 25.xi.1976) "The specimen MEL 503730 is closest to *Goodenia heterophylla* but there are significant differences in the leaf-shape. *G. heterophylla* has distinctive basal lobes and the leaves are altogether narrower and more acute. At this point in time I would call it *G. heterophylla* but would like to see more specimens".

Grammitis meridionalis Parris, *J. Linn. Soc., Bot.* 70: 33 (1975). Grammitidaceae. Differs from *G. billardieri* in its smaller frond size, in the fronds frequently having inrolled margins, in the sparse stipe hairs and in its larger sporangia and spores. N?54, Dandenong Ranges, 1943.

Grevillea glabella R.Br., Suppl. Prodr. Fl. Novae Holl.: Proteac. Novas 20 (1830). Proteaceae. Bentham, Fl. Austr. 5: 445 (1870) did not consider this species to be worthy of full description but mentioned correctly that "it is very near both to *G. ericifolia* and *G. rosmarinifolia*". McGillivray, *Telopea* 1: 28 (1975), considers that this species should be reinstated, and records it for the Little Desert region (grid C). MEL holds collections from grids H, M and N including H25, ± 8 km north-north-west of Wedderburn P.O., *A.C. Beauglehole ACB 50139*, 11.viii.1975 (MEL 517500).

Grevillea microstegia W.M. Molyneux, *Muelleria* 3: 141 (1975). Proteaceae. J10, Mount Cassel, Grampians, several collections 1970 - 1973.

Grevillea willisii R.V. Smith & D.J. McGillivray, *Muelleria* 3: 102-111 (1975). Proteaceae. V48, Bundara River area, several collections 1939 - 1971; V49, junction of Livingstone Creek and Mitta Mitta River, 1882; W3, Cobungra, 1932. This species is the one described as a *Grevillea* sp., "Rock Grevillea", by Willis (1973:41).

Grevillea sp. Described in English without a name by W.M. Molyneux in *Muelleria* 3: 144-145 (1975). Proteaceae. J15, Mount Ben Major and surrounding areas.

Helichrysum viscosum Sieber ex Spreng., Syst. Veg. 3: 484 (1826). Compositae. MEL holds collections from G, H, J, N, R, S, V and W.

Isoetes muelleri A. Braun, *Monatsber. Königl. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin* 541 (1868). Isoetaceae. The map given by Marsden, *J. Adelaide Bot. Gard.* 1: 52-53, 1976, shows records for grids C, D or J, R, T, V and W.

Juncus amabilis E. Edgar, *New Zealand J. Bot.* 2: 186, figs 7, 21 (1964). Juncaceae. Grids D, E, J, K, P, R, W and Z.

Juncus kraussii Hochst., *Flora* 28: 342 (1845). Juncaceae. J12, Ararat Highway Park, near junction of Western Highway and Hopkins R., G. Edwards, 1.iii.1978 (MEL 526326). Reported by N.S.W. Herbarium (pers. comm.) to be found in inland areas of New South Wales growing under saline or brackish conditions.

Lepidium pseudotasmanicum Thell., *Neue Denkschr. Allg. Schweiz. Gesammten Naturwiss. Zurich* 41: 307 (1906). Cruciferae. Grid immediately south of T50, Great Glennie Island, Wilsons Promontory, Monash University Biological Society, 14.ii.1968 (MEL).

Lomandra glauca (R.Br.) Ewart ssp. **collina** (R.Br.) A. Lee, *Contr. N.S.W. Natl Herb.* 4: 257 (1972). Basionym: *Xerotes collina* R.Br., Prodr. Fl. Novae Holl. 260 (1810). Liliaceae. Grids A, C and E.

Lomandra glauca ssp. **glauca** is confined to N.S.W.

Lomandra glauca ssp. **nana** A. Lee, *Contr. N.S.W. Natl. Herb.* 4: 256 (1972). Liliaceae. Localities given by Lee are ?C, Wimmera district, 1900; ?C, Maryvale (Wimmera), 1898; C41 or C42, Mt. Arapiles, 1967; D7, Head of Muchong Creek, 1948.

Luzula acutifolia H. Nordenskiöld, *Bot. Not.* 122: 85 (1969). Juncaceae. See also Edgar in *New Zealand J. Bot.* 13: 792-793 (1975). Several collections from V46, V47 and V?48, Mt. Hotham-Mt. Loch, Mt. Feathertop, Falls Creek and Mt. Nelse. Also R44, Mt. Buffalo, *H.B. Williamson*, xii.1918 (MEL 10704).

Luzula alpestris H. Nordenskiöld, Bot. Not. 122: 84 (1969). Juncaceae. MEL holds collections from V38, Mt. Bogong, 1941; V47, Bogong High Plains, three collections, 1958 - 1972.

Luzula atrata E. Edgar, *New Zealand J. Bot.* 13: 794 (1975). Juncaceae. V46, Mt. Hotham-Mt. Loch, 1967.

Luzula australasica Steudel, Syn. Pl. Glumac., Pars 2, Cyperac. 294 (1855). See Nordenskiöld in *Bot. Not.* 122: 79 (1969). MEL holds collections from R44, Mt. Buffalo; S, several collections, e.g. Lake Mountain, West Warburton, Mt. Baw Baw, Mt. Wellington area; V47 or V48, Watchbed Creek area, Bogong High Plains. Old collections from E8, Hawkesdale, and K36, Lorne, may be incorrectly labelled.

Luzula densiflora (Nordenskiöld) E. Edgar, *New Zealand J. Bot.* 13: 786 (1975). Synonym: *L. meridionalis* Nordenskiöld var. *densiflora* Nordenskiöld, *Bot. Not.* 122: 76 (1969). Juncaceae. MEL holds collections from ?C, H, J, N, P, R, S and Z.

Luzula flaccida (Buch.) E. Edgar, *New Zealand J. Bot.* 13: 786 (1975). Basionym: *L. campestris* (L.) DC. var *flaccida* Buch. in *Engler, Pflanzenreich* 25: 92 (1906). Synonym: *L. meridionalis* Nordenskiöld var. *flaccida* (Buch.) Nordenskiöld, *Bot. Not.* 122: 76 (1969). Juncaceae. MEL holds collections from B, D, E, J, K, N, P, S, T, V, W and Z.

Luzula meridionalis Nordenskiöld var. **meridionalis**, *Bot. Not.* 122: 74 (1969). Juncaceae. MEL holds collections from C, D, E, J, ?K, M, N and R.

Luzula novae-cambriae Gandoger, *Bull. Soc. Bot. France* 46: 392 (1899). Synonym: *L. oldfieldii* Hook.f. var. *angustifolia* Nordenskiöld, *Bot. Not.* 122: 81 (1969) according to Edgar, *New Zealand J. Bot.* 13: 791 (1975). Juncaceae. Alpine to subalpine. Edgar considers that hybrids between this species and *L. australasica* occur in the Kosciusko area of New South Wales and in the Victorian alps.

Luzula oldfieldii Hook.f. ssp. **dura** E. Edgar, *New Zealand J. Bot.* 13: 789 (1975). Juncaceae. Alpine tracts in the Mt. Bogong region, e.g. V38, Mt. Bogong, 1964; V48, Mt. Nelse, 1964.

Luzula oldfieldii Hook.f. ssp. **oldfieldii**, Fl. Tasm. 2: 68 (1858). Juncaceae. Nordenskiöld, *Bot. Not.* 122: 80 (1969), reports that this taxon is present in the mountains of Victoria, e.g. V46, Mt. Hotham, 1913. No Victorian material is held at MEL.

Luzula ovata E. Edgar, *New Zealand J. Bot.* 13: 788 (1975). Juncaceae. Edgar cites collections from D10, D19, V47 and V53 or W8.

Maireana lobiflora (F. Muell. ex Benth.) P.G. Wilson, *Nuytsia* 2: 25 (1975). Basionym: *Kochia lobiflora* F. Muell. ex Benth., Fl. Austr. 5: 184 (1870). Chenopodiaceae. A49, 24 miles north-west of Underbool, *A.C. Beauglehole ACB 40461*, 25.ix.1972 (MEL 522744). Also in G12 (MEL).

Maireana turbinata P.G. Wilson, *Nuytsia* 2: 34 (1975). Chenopodiaceae. This is the taxon listed in Willis (1973:106) as *Kochia* sp. [aff. *K. georgei* Diels]. Grid A. (MEL).

Nymphoides sp. (**aff. exiliflora** (F. Muell.) Kuntze). See Aston (1973:117) and ibid, suppl., 5 (1977). Menyanthaceae. W, Bairnsdale-Stratford area, many collections (MEL).

Oplismenus imbecillis (R.Br.) Roem. & Schult., Syst. Veg. 2: 487 (1817). Basionym: *Orthopogon imbecillis* R.Br., Prodr. Fl. Novae Holl. 194 (1810). Gramineae. MEL has specimens from the rivers Yarra, Snowy, Cabbagetree, Genoa and Brodribb, in grids S, W and Z.

Persoonia mollis R.Br. forma (P. mollis R.Br., *Trans. Linn. Soc. London* 10: 161 (1810)). Proteaceae. Z23, Mt. Kaye, *W. Cane*, c. 30.xii.1977 (MEL 522360). Identified by Dr. L.A.S. Johnson, who is revising the genus.

Persoonia sp. Proteaceae. Completely prostrate with erect condensed racemes of yellow flowers. S27, near Moroka River Gorge, *W. Cane*, 20.iii.1977 (MEL 16180).

Phebalium squamulosum Vent. ssp. **argenteum** P.G. Wilson, *Nuytsia* 1: 83 (1970). Rutaceae. Z36, Gabo Island (MEL).

Pimelea sp. (**aff. P. linifolia** Sm.). Thymelaeaceae. J10, Mt. William, *M.G. Corrick MGC 5717*, 20.xi.1976 (MEL); J10, 15 km south of Hall's Gap, *M.G. Corrick MGC 5321*, 28.ix.1976 (MEL).

Platago alpestris Briggs, Carolin & Pulley, *Contr. N.S.W. Natl Herb.* 4: 395 (1973). Plantaginaceae. S50, Mt. Baw Baw and V47, Bogong High Plains, collections at MEL.

Plantago cunninghamii Decne. in DC, *Prodr.* 13 (1): 702 (1852). Plantaginaceae. MEL holds collections from A, B, C, G and N.

Plantago euryphylla Briggs, Carolin & Pulley, *Contr. N.S.W. Natl Herb.* 4: 396 (1973). Plantaginaceae. Alpine herbfield and subalpine grassland. MEL holds collections from R, S, V and W.

Plantago gaudichaudii Barnéoud, Monogr. Plantag. 15 (1845). Plantaginaceae. Habitat in grassland, *Eucalyptus* forest or woodland, on rocky sites or soils of very heavy texture. MEL holds specimens from C, D, E, J, L, N and P.

Plantago glacialis Briggs, Carolin & Pulley, *Contr. N.S.W. Natl Herb.* 4: 395 (1973). Plantaginaceae. V47, Bogong High Plains (MEL).

Plantago hispida R.Br., Prodr. 425 (1810). Plantaginaceae. MEL holds collections from B, C, J, N, P, V, W and Z.

Plantago turrifera Briggs, Carolin & Pulley, *Contr. N.S.W. Natl Herb.* 4: 396 (1973) Plantaginaceae. MEL holds collections from A16, B25, B34, B35 and H21.

Poa affinis R.Br., Prodr. 179 (1810). Gramineae. MEL holds collections by A.C. Beauglehole from grids W and Z, including W34, c. 11½ miles west of Buchan, ACB 35414, 12.xii.1970 and Z26, c. 7 miles north-west of Mallacoota, ACB 31700, 14.xi.1969.

Poa clelandii J. Vickery, *Contr. N.S.W. Natl Herb.* 4: 193 (1970). Gramineae. D, E, J and P.

Poa clivicola J. Vickery, *Contr. N.S.W. Natl Herb.* 4: 213 (1970). Gramineae. R44, Mt. Buffalo, 1959; V52, Native Dog Creek, 1883.

Poa costiniana J. Vickery, *Contr. N.S.W. Natl Herb.* 4: 214 (1970). Gramineae. V46, Mt. Hotham; V47, Bogong High Plains; W?6, Nunniong Plateau; Z?11, Bidwell.

Poa crassicaudex J. Vickery, *Contr. N.S.W. Natl Herb.* 4: 233 (1970). Gramineae. D27, H19, J2 and J24.

Poa ensiformis J. Vickery, *Contr. N.S.W. Natl Herb.* 4: 188 (1970). Gramineae. N, S and V.

Poa exilis J. Vickery. See *P. meionectes* J. Vickery.

Poa fawcettiae J. Vickery, *Contr. N.S.W. Natl Herb.* 4: 232 (1970). Gramineae. Widespread in the alps (R, S and V). Also an isolated occurrence on Mt. William (J10).

Poa helmsii J. Vickery, *Contr. N.S.W. Natl Herb.* 4: 205 (1970). Gramineae. Widespread in the alps (R, S and V). Also one occurrence at sea level near Seacombe (X3).

Poa hiemata J. Vickery, *Contr. N.S.W. Natl Herb.* 4: 230 (1970). Gramineae. Alpine and sub-alpine moors and meadows (S and V).

Poa hookeri J. Vickery, *Contr. N.S.W. Natl Herb.* 4: 222 (1970). Gramineae. Border of Y47 and Z2, Mt. Tingaringy, *A.C. Beauglehole ACB 35738*, 2.i.1971 (MEL).

Poa hothamensis J. Vickery, *Contr. N.S.W. Natl Herb.* 4: 191 (1970). Gramineae. Common in the Mt. Buffalo, Bogong High Plains, and Mt. Hotham regions (R and V).

Poa induta J. Vickery, *Contr. N.S.W. Natl Herb.* 4: 236 (1970). Gramineae. Border of grids V53 and W8, Benambra to Wulgulmerang road, Banksia Hill, *A.C. Beauglehole ACB 35905*, 7.i.1971 (MEL). Also two other Beauglehole collections (border of Z4 and Z12; Z30) are at MEL.

Poa labillardieri Steud., Syn. Pl. Glumac., Pars 1. Gramin. 262 (1854). Gramineae. MEL holds collections from C, J, K, N, P, R, S, T, V, W and Z. Vickery, *Contr. N.S.W. Natl Herb.* 4: 199 (1970), indicates that "P. billardieri Steud." of Bentham's 'Fl. Austr.' 7: 651 (1878) is an orthographic variant of *P. labillardieri* Steud. However, the synonymy, description and specimens cited by Bentham are applicable to *P. poiformis* (Labill.) Druce, and not to *P. labillardieri* Steud. sens. strict.

Poa meionectes J. Vickery, *Contr. N.S.W. Natl Herb.* 4: 250 (1972). Synonym: *P. exilis* J. Vickery, *Contr. N.S.W. Natl Herb.* 4: 212 (1970) non Murbeck, *Acta Univ. Lund.* n.f., Afd. 2, Bd. 1, No. 4: 73 (1905). Gramineae. Z, Cann River valley, 1887; Z?25, Genoa district, 1885.

Poa morrisii J. Vickery, *Contr. N.S.W. Natl Herb.* 4: 239 (1970). Gramineae. C, D, J, M, N, P, R, T, V and W (MEL).

Poa petrophila J. Vickery, *Contr. N.S.W. Natl Herb.* 4: 238 (1970). Gramineae. Six localities in S, W and Z, e.g. S16, Mt. Clear, *A.C. Beauglehole and E.A. Chesterfield ACB 41243*, 19.i.1973 (MEL); Z3, Mt. Delegate, *A.C. Beauglehole ACB 34700*, 21.xi.1970 (MEL).

Poa phillipsiana J. Vickery, *Contr. N.S.W. Natl Herb.* 4: 220 (1970). Gramineae. R, S, and V.

Poa aff. rodwayi or **aff. morrisii.** See Vickery, *Contr. N.S.W. Natl Herb.* 4: 236 (1970). E, J, N and S.

Poa sieberana Spreng. var. **hirtella** J. Vickery, *Contr. N.S.W. Natl Herb.* 4: 228 (1970). Gramineae. MEL holds collections from B, C, D, E, H, N, R, ?S, V, W and Z.

Poa sieberana Spreng. var. **sieberana** — *Contr. N.S.W. Natl Herb.* 4: 225 (1970). Gramineae. D, J, M, N, R, V, W and Z.

Poa sp. Gramineae. This taxon, thought to be an undescribed species of *Poa*, has been collected 6 times in grid Z, e.g. Z?26, c. 5 miles north-east of Mallacoota, *A.C. Beauglehole & E.W. Finck ACB 32503*, 16.xii.1969 (MEL); Z43, Wingan Point area, *A.C. Beauglehole ACB 32655*, 21.xii.1969 (MEL).

Prostanthera rhombea R.Br., Prodr. Fl. Novae Holl. 509 (1810). Labiatae. S34, c. 3 miles north-north-east of Licola, on dry rocky slopes of red conglomerate, *J.H. Willis*, 18.x.1973 (MEL 503642).

Pterostylis aestiva D.L. Jones, *Muelleria* 2: 151, fig. 50 (1972). Orchidaceae. MEL holds collections from V53, W8, W9, W15, W17 and Z2.

Pterostylis coccinea R.D. FitzG., Austral. Orchids 1 (4) + t. (1878). Orchidaceae. W8, Wulgulmerang district, 1971 (MEL).

Pterostylis laxa J.A.P. Blackmore, *Orchadian* 3: 2, fig. A-G (1968). Orchidaceae. MEL holds collections from V53, W8, W9 and Y46.

Pultenaea paludosa J. Thompson, *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.* 83: 188 (1958). Papilionaceae. Z, swampy areas of lowlands. Several collections at MEL. See M.G. Corrick, *Vict. Nat.* 94: 151 (1977).

Ranunculus undosus R. Melville, *Kew Bull.* 1955: 211 (1955). Ranunculaceae. MEL holds collections from C21, G15 and G45, e.g. G15, Nyah, flooded ground in Red Gum forest, *N. Macfarlane*, 4.vi.1971.

Rorippa eustylis (F. Muell.) L.A.S. Johnson, *Contr. N.S.W. Natl Herb.* 3: 97 (1962). Basionym: *Cardamine eustylis* F. Muell., *Trans. & Proc. Vict. Inst. Advancem. Sci.* 1: 114 (1854). A36, F37 and F39, e.g. A36, Kulkyne National Forest, edge of Murray River, *A.C. Beauglehole ACB 33454*, 29.iii.1970 (MEL 524433).

Schoenus deformis (R.Br.) Poir. in Lam. & Poir., Encycl. Meth. Bot., Suppl. 2: 251 (1811). Basionym: *Chaetospora deformis* R.Br., Prod. Fl. Novae Holl. 232 (1810). Cyperaceae. E22, Cape Nelson, along old bullock track in scrub on stabilized sand dunes, *K.L. Wilson 1161 et al.*, 18.ii.1975 (MEL).

Scirpus habrus E. Edgar, *New Zealand J. Bot.* 4: 199 (1966). Cyperaceae. Close to *S. subtilissimus* (Boeck.) S.T. Blake. MEL holds collections from C, J, S, V, W and Z, e.g. S30, Lake Mountain, J.H. Willis, 6.ii.1943 (MEL 516333); W8, Little River Falls, near Wulgulmerang. J.H. Willis, 16.i.1948 (MEL 516332).

Solanum adenophorum F. Muell. Fragm. Phytogr. Austr. 2: 162 (1860-61). Solanaceae. H15, near Barrakee railway station, parish of Charlton East, *W.H. McIlroy*, iii.1959 (MEL). Probably a chance introduction from another state.

Solanum gracilius Herter, *Revista Sudam. Bot.* 7: 226 (1943) based on *S. gracile* Dun. (1852) non Sendt. (1846). Solanaceae. See Henderson, *Contr. Qd Herb.* No. 16: 46 (1974). W40, Mitchell River ½ mile north of Bairnsdale; W?50, Mitchell River near Paynesville.

Solanum opacum A.Br. & Bouche, *Index Seminibus Hortus Berol.* App. 8: 18, No. 39 (1853). Solanaceae. See Henderson, *Contr. Qd Herb.* No. 16: 39-41 (1974). A, K, N, P and Z.

Sporobolus creber J. De Nardi, *Contr. N.S.W. Natl Herb.* 4: 406 (1973). Gramineae. M23, Rochester, *H.W. Raleigh*, iv.1933 (MEL); U50, 4½ miles east-south-east of Walwa, *J.H. Willis*, 8.iii.1977 (MEL).

Stackhousia aspericocca Schuch., *Linnaea* 26: 12 (1854). Stackhousiaceae. Barker, *J. Adelaide Bot. Gard.* 1: 71-75 (1977), reports fourteen specimens from western Victoria including C (Nhill) and D (c. 23 km south-south-west of Casterton). He distinguishes two races within Victoria.

Symplocos cochinchinensis (Lour.) S. Moore ssp. **thwaitesii** (F. Muell.) Nooteboom, Revision of the Symplocaceae of the Old World, New Caledonia excepted 159 (1975). Synonym: *S. thwaitesii* F. Muell. Symplocaceae. W?35, 10 miles north-west of Orbost, *D.G. Cameron DGC 6132a*, 25.iii.1976 (MEL). The population at this locality includes seedlings. The largest tree is 22 metres high, with a girth of 175 cm at breast height.

Tetratheca pilosa Labill. ssp. **latifolia** J. Thompson, *Telopea* 1: 213 (1976). Tremandraceae. MEL holds collections from M, N, P, T, W, X and Z.

Tetratheca pilosa ssp. **pilosa.** Tremandraceae. See J. Thompson, *Telopea* 1: 212 (1976). MEL has collections from C, D, E, J and N.

Tetratheca thymifolia Sm., Exot. Bot. 1: 41, t. 22 (1805). Tremandraceae. See Thompson, in *Telopea* 1: 200 (1976). R44, Mt. Buffalo, 1913; ?Z, East Gippsland, date?

Tmesipteris elongata Dangeard ssp. **elongata**, *New Zealand J. Bot.* 13: 762 (1975). Synonym: *T. tugana* Barber, *Vict. Nat.* 71: 98 (1954). Psilotaceae. Chinnock, in *New Zealand J. Bot.* 13: 763 (1975), records this subspecies for "Southern Victoria", e.g. K?43, Parker River valley, 1974; T24, Morwell National Park, 1973.

Uncinia compacta R.Br., Prodr. Fl. Novae Holl. 241 (1810). Cyperaceae. V47, Spion Kopje, Bogong High Plains, *A.C. Beauglehole ACB 22316*, 23.i.1967 (MEL).

Zieria robusta Maiden & Betche, *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.* 35: 788 (1910). Rutaceae. S27, Moroka River, *W. Cane*, 8.xii.1975 (MEL). See Galbraith, *Vict. Nat.* 94: 211 (1977).

NEW RECORDS — INTRODUCED SPECIES

All species listed have been found growing spontaneously in Victoria at least once since the publication of Willis (1970, 1973). For each species which seems to have become naturalized the name is preceded by an asterisk (*).

***Cenchrus echinatus** L., Spec. Pl. 2: 1050 1753). Gramineae. G25. Lake Boga, *W. Anderson*, 13.vi.1978 (MEL). Established at Lake Boga for about eight years.

***Conyza floribunda** Humb. et al., Nova Genera & Spec. Pl. 4: 73 (1820). Compositae. MEL holds either specimens or records from C, D, E, H, J, K, M, N, R, U and V (R.V. Smith, pers. comm.).

Cyrtomium falcatum (L.f.) C. Presl, Tentamen Pterid. 86 (1836). Aspidiaceae. Pteridophyta. R?44, Mt. Buffalo Creek, at crossing of Mt. Buffalo road, *J. Whinray*, 18.ix.1959 (MEL).

***Datura wrightii** Regel, *Gartenflora* 8: 193-194, t. 260 (1859). See Haegi, *Austral. J. Bot.* 24: 431-433 (1976). Solanaceae. H?16, Mt. Buckrabanyule, between Charlton and Boort, *D.M. McKenzie*, c. late 1975 (MEL) and further collection by *D.J. Williams*, 16.iii.1976, when the infestation had increased from 10 to nearly 20 hectares; R?11, Dookie, 1921.

Eleusine indica (L.) Gaertner, Fructibus et Seminibus Pl. 1: 8 (1788). Basionym: *Cynosurus indicus* L., Spec. Pl. 72 (1753). Gramineae. MEL holds collections from E26, N42, N52, P7 and R15.

Emex spinosa (L.) Campdera, Monogr. Rumex 58 (1819). Basionym: *Rumex spinosus* L., Spec. Pl. 337 (1753). Polygonaceae. A7 or A16, Merbein, *P.W. Weiss*, 3.xiii.1974 (MEL).

***Eragrostis pilosa** (L.) Pal. Beauv., Essai Nouv. Agrost. 71, 162, 175 (1812). Basionym: *Poa pilosa* L., Spec. Pl. 68 (1753). Gramineae. M, several collections including M27, Shepparton district, *B.D. Robinson*, 19.i.1966 (MEL); M37, between Marong and Leichardt, *W. Perry*, 22.iv.1973 (MEL). Reported to be a pest in some areas.

Erigeron conyzoides F. Muell., *Trans. Philos. Soc. Vict.* 1: 105 (1855). Compositae. V43, Cobboras No. 2, *E. Fink*, 27.i.1971 (MEL) — the first undoubted record for Victoria.

(?*)**Glyceria declinata** Breb., Fl. Normandie, ed. 3, 354 (1859). Gramineae. N, P and T, including P4, 3 km south-west of Portarlington, *G.W. Carr*, 3.i.1977 (MEL); T?12, Warragul show grounds, *J. Thomson*, x.1975 (MEL).

***Hordeum glaucum** Steud., Syn. Pl. Glumac., Pars 1. Gramin. 352 (1854). See Cocks, Boyce & Kloot, *Austral. J. Bot.* 24: 251-62 (1976), and the *Austral. J. Bot.* accessory publication for that paper. A17, Red Cliffs; H5, Wycheproof; N39, Bacchus Marsh; N42, Broadmeadows.

Hordeum secalinum Schreb., Spicilegium Fl. Lips. 148 (1771). Gramineae. G45, Kerang district, on heavy clay, *P. Elliot*, 17.xii.1975 (MEL).

***Hypecoum pendulum** L. Spec. Pl. 1: 124 (1753). Papaveraceae. G25, Lake Boga district, 1970, 1973 and 1975. See Aston, *Muelleria* 3: 177-182 (1976).

***Juncus gerardii** Loisel., *J. Bot.* 2: 284 (1809). Juncaceae. E22, Portland Bird Sanctuary Swamp, compact patches on saline flats, *A.C. Beauglehole ACB 22605*, 26.ii.1967 (MEL).

Juncus imbricatus Laharpe., *Mém. Soc. Hist. Nat. Paris* 3: 149 (1827). Juncaceae. M38, Bendigo, roadside, *L.D. Williams & A.C. Beauglehole ACB 22300*, 21.i.1967 (MEL 522745).

Juncus oxycarpus E. Mey. ex Kunth., Enum. Pl. 3: 336 (1841). Juncaceae. J1, 2 km along Pomonal road from the Hall's Gap — Stawell road, *K.L. Wilson 1100 & L. Johnson*, 16.ii.1975 (MEL).

(?*)**Leersia oryzoides** (L.) Swartz, Prodr. Veg. Indiam Occid. 21 (1788). Basionym: *Phalaris oryzoides* L., Spec. Pl. 1: 55 (1753). Gramineae. N44, Yarra River valley, c. 2 km downstream from Bend of Islands, 1974 and 1976. See Corrick, *Vict. Nat.* 93: 67-68 (1976).

Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum L., Spec. Pl. 1: 480 (1753). Synonym: *Psilocaulon caducum* sensu Black, Fl. S. Aust., ed. 2. 337 (1948) non (Ait.) N.E. Brown. Aizoaceae. A?45, B24 and G13, e.g. A?45, Hattah Lakes National Park, *G.W. Anderson*, 8.xii.1969 (MEL); G13, Towan Plains fauna and flora reserve, c. 26 km south-east of Manangatang, *A.C. Beauglehole ACB 55727*, 27.iv.1977 (MEL).

Panicum laevifolium Hack., *Bull. Herb. Boissier* 3: 378 (1895) Gramineae. M37, between Marong and Leichardt, *W. Perry*, 22.iv.1973 (MEL).

Panicum laevifolium Hack. var. **contractum** Pilger, *Notizbl. Bot. Gart. Berlin-Dahlem* 15: 448 (1941). Gramineae. This variety has been reported for Victoria by Vickery, *Fl. N.S.W.* No. 19 (2): 186 (1975).

Papaver somniferum L. ssp. **setigerum** (DC.) Corb., Nouv. Fl. Normandie 30 (1893). Basionym: *P. setigerum* DC. in Lam. & DC., Fl. Française, ed. 3, V. 6: 585 (1815). Papaveraceae. F49, 12-13 miles south of the Murray River, on 143° 00'E long., many plants present in a patch of virgin mallee around a rabbit burrow which had been ripped, *N. Macfarlane*, 970-71 (MEL).

***Paronychia brasiliana** DC. in Lam. & Poir., Encycl. Meth. Bot. 5: 23 (1804). Caryophyllaceae. N42, South Yarra; W42, east of Bruthen; Z25, Genoa and Maramingo Hill; Z35, Mallacoota. See Aston, *Muelleria* 3: 209-214 (1971).

Pentaglottis sempervirens (L.) Tausch, *Flora* 12: 643 (1829). Boraginaceae. S?48, Noojee, in patches of heavy blackberry, *A. Read*, 15.ix.1971 (MEL); N22, Mt. Macedon, *J. Winkworth*, i.1974 (MEL).

*__Plantago coronopus__ L. ssp. __commutata__ (Guss.) Pilger, *Feddes Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg.* 28: 287 (1930). Basionym: *P. commutata* Guss., Fl. Siculae Prodr. Suppl. 1: 46 (1832). Plantaginaceae. Recorded for Victoria (without details) by Briggs et al., *Fl. N.S.W.* No. 181: 9 (1977). MEL holds specimens from C, E, N, P and X.

*__Plantago indica__ L., Syst. Nat. 2, ed. 10: 896 (1759). Plantaginaceae. B34, Wyperfeld National Park, 1976. See Todd, *Vict. Nat.* 94: 29-30 (1977).

*__Poa infirma__ Kunth. in Humboldt et al., Nova Genera & Spec. Pl. 1: 158 (1816). Gramineae. N48, You Yangs, *M. Calder*,1971. MEL holds specimens *(M. Ellis*, ix.1976) grown from seed collected in the You Yangs.

__Suaeda aff. linifolia__ Pall. Chenopodiaceae. A17, Irymple, J.H. Browne, 10.ii.1978 (MEL).

__Zoysia?tenuifolia__ Willd. ex Trin. Gramineae. ?X10, south of Sale, J. Cade, early 1977 (MEL).

DELETIONS

The following taxa are believed to be absent from Victoria, though previously reported to be present.

Names which have been misapplied to Victorian populations (and should therefore be deleted from the Victorian flora) are excluded from this list but placed in the section on "Changes of nomenclature".

__Asplenium nidus__ L. Aspleniaceae. Tindale's report in Beadle et al., 'Fl. Sydney Region' 83 (1972) that this species is present in Victoria was based on one specimen in NSW labelled "Victoria, C. Walter (NSW 3209)". In view of the known inaccuracy of some of Walter's labels it seems best to regard this record as doubtful.

__Haloragis glauca__ Lindl. Haloragaceae. Not known for Victoria. See Orchard, *Bull. Auckland Inst. Mus.* No. 10: 119-122 (1975).

__Hymenophyllum dilatatum__ (Forst.f.) Swartz. Synonym: *Mecodium dilatatum* (Forst.f.) Copeland. Hymenophyllaceae. See Wakefield, 'Ferns Vict. & Tas.', revised Willis, 5 (1976).

__Neurachne munroi__ (F. Muell.) F. Muell. Gramineae. This species was listed for Victoria by Blake, *Contr. Qd Herb.* No. 13: 15 (1972), on the basis of a specimen from the Wimmera district collected by C. Walter. In view of the known displacement of some of Walter's labels this record is best regarded as doubtful.

__Plantago tasmanica__ Hook.f. Plantaginaceae. This species is not present in Victoria nor elsewhere on the Australian mainland (B.C. Briggs, pers. comm. 1977).

__Ptilotus polakii__ F. Muell. Amaranthaceae. Reported by Benl; *Mitt. Bot. Staatssamml. München* 9: 144 (1971), to be present in Victoria. The specimen on which this statement was based was found to be from Western Australia (see p. 174 of the present paper).

__Zieria laevigata__ Sm. Rutaceae. In Mueller's writings and in Galbraith, 'Collins Field Guide Wildfl. S.-E. Aust.' 196 (1977) this species is listed for Victoria. However, no Victorian specimen of this species is known. Mr. Jim Armstrong (NSW) who is revising *Zieria* has kindly supplied the following information (pers. comm. 1978)—"Mueller lists *Z. laevigata* for Victoria (F. Mueller, Pl. Victoria 1: 111 (1860-62); F. Mueller Nat. Pl. Victoria 1: 67 (1879); F. Mueller Key Syst. Victorian Pl. 2: 9 (1885); F. Mueller Key Syst. Victorian Pl. 1: 143 (1887); F. Mueller 2nd Syst. Cens. Australian Pl. 1: 17 (1889)) and mentions a specimen from the Goulburn River. I haven't located this specimen, but have seen a *Z. aspalathoides* collection from this locality (locality data in Mueller's script!). I'd suggest therefore that Mueller's Victorian *Z. laevigata* is really *Z. aspalathoides*. *Z. laevigata* appears to be confined to N.S.W. and Queensland."

CHANGES OF NOMENCLATURE

This list indicates nomenclatural changes noted since the publication of Willis (1970, 1973). It includes misapplied names.

Inclusion of any name in this list does not necessarily imply that the associated nomenclatural change is taxonomically acceptable to the present author, or to other taxonomists.

Acacia bivenosa DC. ssp. **wayi** (Maiden) L. Pedley, *Austrobaileya* 1: 28 (1977). Basionym: *A. salicina* Lindl. var. *wayi* Maiden, *Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust.* 32: 277 (1908). Synonym: *A. ligulata* sens. Court in Willis (1973:230) teste L. Pedley (pers. comm.).

Acacia botrycephala (Vent.) Desf. See *A.terminalis.*

Acacia diffusa Lindl. See *A. genistifolia.*

Acacia elata A. Cunn. ex Benth. See *A. terminalis.*

Acacia genistifolia Link, Enum. Pl. Horti Berol. 2: 442 (1822). Synonym: *A. diffusa* Lindl. See Court, *Muelleria* 2: 157 (1972).

Acacia hakeoides A. Cunn. ex Benth. var. **angustifolia** J.H. Willis. See *A. williamsonii.*

Acacia ligulata sens. Court in Willis (1973:230). See *A. bivenosa* ssp. *wayi.*

Acacia terminalis (Salisb.) Macbride. Synonym: *A. botrycephala* (Vent.) Desf., teste Tindale, *Telopea* 1: 81 (1975). *A. elata* A. Cunn. ex Benth. which is given as a synonym of *A. terminalis* by Macbride and in Willis (1973:242) is a separate species (Tindale, l.c.).

Acacia williamsonii A.B. Court, *Muelleria* 2: 163 (1972). Synonym: *A. hakeoides* A. Cunn. ex Benth. var. *angustifolia* J.H. Willis.

Actites megalocarpa (Hook.f.) N. Lander, *Telopea* 1: 130 (1976). Synonym: *Sonchus megalocarpus* (Hook.f.) J.M. Black.

Adonis aestivalis auct. Aust. non L. See *A. microcarpus* DC.

Adonis microcarpus DC., Syst. 1: 223 (1817). Synonym: *A. aestivalis* auct. Aust. non L. See Kloot, *Muelleria* 3: 200-207 (1976).

Alhagi camelorum Fischer. See *A. pseudalhagi.*

Alhagi pseudalhagi (Bieb.) Desv., J. Bot. Appl. 1: 120 (1813). Synonym: *A. camelorum* Fischer teste Ball in Tutin et al., Fl. Europaea 2: index & 191 (1968).

Alsophila australis R.Br., Prodr. Fl. Novae Holl. 158 (1810). Synonym: *Cyathea australis* (R.Br.) Domin. See Tryon, *Contr. Gray Herb.* No. 200: 36 (1970).

Alsophila cunninghamii (Hook.f.) Tryon, *Contr. Gray Herb.* No. 200: 36 (1970). Basionym: *Cyathea cunninghamii* Hook.f.

Alsophila marcescens (N.A. Wakefield) Tryon, *Contr. Gray Herb.* 200: 37 (1970). Basionym: *Cyathea marcescens* N.A. Wakefield. It has been proposed that this taxon is a hybrid between *Alsophila cunninghamii* and *Alsophila australis* (Jones & Clemensha, 'Australian Ferns & Fern Allies' 59 (1976), as *Cyathea).*

Amphibolis antarctica (Labill.) Sonder & Aschers. ex. Aschers., *Linnaea* 35: 164 (1867-68). Basionym: *Ruppia antarctica* Labill., Nov. Holl. Plant Specim. 2: 116 (1806), t. 264 (1807). Synonym: *Cymodocea antarctica* (Labill.) Endl., teste den Hartog, Sea-grasses of the World 199 (1970).

Amsinckia calycina (Moris) A.O. Chater, *Bot. J. Linn. Soc.* 64: 380 (1971). Basionym: *Lithospermuun calycinum* Moris, Enum. Seminum Horti Tauri. 21 (1831). Synonym: *A. hispida* (Ruiz & Pav.) I.M. Johnston—illegitimate name.

Amsinckia hispida (Ruiz & Pav.) I.M. Johnston. See *A. calycina.*

Amyema linophyllum (Fenzl.) Van Tiegh. ssp. **orientale** Barlow, *Austral. J. Bot.* 14: 470 (1966), is the only subspecies found in Victoria.

Amyema pendulum (Sieber ex Spreng.) Van Tiegh. ssp. **pendulum** is the subspecies present in Victoria. See Barlow, *Austral. J. Bot.* 14: 479 (1966).

Amyema quandang (Lindl.) Van Tiegh. var. **quandang** is the variety present in Victoria. See Barlow, *Austral. J. Bot.* 14: 481 (1966).

Anagallis minima (L.) E.H.L. Krause, in Sturm., Deutschl. Fl., ed. 2, 9: 251 (1901). Basionym: *Centunculus minimus* L. teste L.F. Ferguson in Tutin et al., Fl. Europaea 3: 28 (1972).

Anchusa arvensis (L.) Bieb., Fl. Taur.-Caucas. 1: 123 (1808). Basionym: *Lycopsis arvensis* L. teste A.O. Chater in Tutin et al., Fl. Europaea 3: 108 (1972).
Anthemis nobilis L. See *Chamaemelum nobile.*
Antirrhinum orontium L. See *Misopates orontium.*
Arthrochilus huntianus (F. Muell.) D. Blaxell, *Contr. Natl. Herb. N.S.W.* 4: 277 (1972). Synonym: *Spiculaea huntiana* (F. Muell.) Schlechter.
Ballantinia antipoda (F. Muell.) E. Shaw, *Contr. Gray Herb.* No. 205: 161 (1974). Synonym: *Cuphonotus antipodus* (F. Muell.) J.M. Black.
Bassia sclerolaenoides (F. Muell.) F. Muell. See *Maireana sclerolaenoides* (F. Muell.) P.G. Wilson.
Baumea Gaudich. See *Machaerina.*
Bedfordia arborescens Hochr., *Candollea* 5: 332-34 (1934). This species includes all mainland plants. These were formerly incorrectly placed under *B. salicina* (Labill.) DC. which is confined to Tasmania. See Gray, *Muelleria* 3: 64-66 (1974).
Bedfordia salicina (Labill.) DC. See *B. arborescens.*
Billardiera bignoniacea (F. Muell.) E.M. Bennett, *Nuytsia* 2: 185 (1978). Basionym: *Marianthus bignoniaceus* F. Muell.
Billardiera procumbens (Hook.) E.M. Bennett, *Nuytsia* 2: 187 (1978). Basionym: *Pittosporum procumbens* Hook., *Hook. Companion Bot. Mag.* 1: 275 (1836). Synonyms: *Marianthus procumbens* (Hook.) Benth. and *Rhytidosporum procumbens* (Hook.) F. Muell. [McGillivray, *Telopea* 1: 55 (1975), accepts *Rhytidosporum* as the genus in which this taxon should be placed.]
Blechnum aggregatum sens. auct. Aust., including Willis (1970:43). See *B. chambersii.*
Blechnum chambersii M.D. Tindale in Beadle, Evans & Carolin, Fl. Sydney Region 86 (1972). Synonyms: *B. lanceolatum* (R.Br.) Sturm.f.—a later homonym. *B. aggregatum* sens. auct. Aust. The name *B. aggregatum* (Col.) M.D. Tindale has been misapplied to Australian populations—its holotype is a hybrid between *B. chambersii* and *B. membranaceum* (Col.) Mett., the latter species being confined (T.C. Chambers, pers. comm. 1978) to New Zealand.
Blechnum procerum sens. auct. Aust. See *B. wattsii.*
Blechnum wattsii M.D. Tindale, *Contr. N.S.W. Natl Herb.* 3:247 (1963). Synonym: *B. procerum* sens. auct. Aust. See also Willis in Wakefield, Ferns Vict. & Tas., rev. edit., 42 (1975).
Boronia caerulescens F. Muell. ssp. **caerulescens.** This is the subspecies which is present in Victoria. See Wilson, *Nuytsia* 1: 201 (1971).
Bromus hordeaceus L., Spec. Pl. 1: 77 (1753). Synonym: *B. mollis* L., Spec. Pl., ed. 2, 112 (1762). See Smith, *Watsonia* 6: 329 (1968).
Bromus mollis L. See *B. hordeaceus.*
Cakile edentula ssp. **californica** (Heller.) Hult. See *C. edentula* ssp. *edentula.*
Cakile edentula (Bigel.) Hook. ssp. **edentula.** Synonym: *C. edentula* ssp. *californica* (Heller.) Hult. according to Rodman, *Contr. Gray Herb.* No. 205: 118 (1974).
Caleana minor R.Br. See *Paracaleana minor.*
Caleana sullivanii (F. Muell.) E.E. Pescott. A synonym of *Paracaleana minor.* q.v.
Calectasia cyanea R.Br. var. **intermedia** (Sonder) J.C. Anway, *Austral. J. Bot.* 17: 158 (1969), is the only variety found in Victoria. Basionym: *C. intermedia* Sonder, *Linnaea* 28: 222 (1856).
Calochilus campestris R.Br. Synonyms: *C. herbaceus* Lindl. and *C. saprophyticus* R.S. Rogers. See McGillivray, Suppl. to H.M.R. Rupp, Orchids N.S.W. 157 (1969) and Jones, *Orchadian* 5: 83 (1976).
Calochilus herbaceus Lindl. See *C. campestris.*
Calochilus saprophyticus R.S. Rogers. See *C. campestris.*
Calorophus lateriflorus (R.Br.) F. Muell. See *Empodisma minus.*
Capsella pilosula (F. Muell.) F. Muell. See *Microlepidium pilosulum.*
Cardamine dictyosperma Hook. See *Rorippa dictyosperma.*
Cardamine laciniata F. Muell. See *Rorippa laciniata.*

Cardamine stylosa DC. See *Rorippa gigantea.*

Celastrus australis Harvey & F. Muell. and *C. subspicatus* Hook. are separate species according to Lander & Johnson, *Telopea* 1: 33 (1975). Only *C. australis* occurs in Victoria.

Celastrus subspicatus. See *C. australis.*

Celsia cretica L. See *Verbascum creticum.*

Cenchrus incertus M.A. Curtis, *Boston J. Nat. Hist.* 1: 135 (1837). Synonym: *C. pauciflorus* Benth., non sens. Willis (1970:204). No Victorian specimen of this species is held at MEL at present.

Cenchrus longispinus (Hack.) Fern., *Rhodora* 45: 388 (1943). Synonym: *C. pauciflorus* sens. Willis (1970:204), non Benth.

Cenchrus pauciflorus Benth. See *C. incertus.*

Cenchrus pauciflorus sens. Willis (1970:204). See *C. longispinus.*

Centunculus minimus L. See *Anagallis minima.*

Chamaemelum nobile (L.) All., Fl. Pedem. 1: 185 (1785). Basionym: *Anthemis nobilis* L. teste Tutin in Tutin et al., Fl. Europaea 4: 165 (1976).

Chamaesyce australis (Boiss.) D.C. Hassall, *Austral. J. Bot.* 24: 640 (1976). Basionym: *Euphorbia australis* Boiss.

Chamaesyce drummondii (Boiss.) D.C. Hassall, *Austral. J. Bot.* 24: 640 (1976). Basionym: *Euphorbia drummondii* Boiss.

Cheiranthera cyanea Brogn., Bot. (Phan.) Voy. La Coquille t. 77 (between 1827 and 1834). Bennett, *Nuytsia* 2: 197-199 (1978), proposed that the above should be regarded as the prior name until evidence to the contrary is produced. Synonym: *C. linearis* A. Cunn. ex Lindl., *Edwards' Bot. Reg.* 20: sub. t. 1719 (Mar.-Dec. 1834).

Cheiranthera linearis A. Cunn. ex Lindl. See *C. cyanea.*

Chloris acicularis Lindl. See *Enteropogon acicularis.*

Christella dentata (Forssk.) Brownsey & Jermy, *Brit. Fern Gaz.* 10: 338 (1973). Basionym: *Polypodium dentatum* Forssk., Fl. Aegypt.-Arab. 185 (1773). Synonyms: *Cyclosorus nymphalis* (G. Forst.) Ching, *Bull. Fan Mem. Inst. Biol. Bot.* 10: 247 (1941) teste Holttum, *Kew Bull.* 31: 314 (1976). *C. parasiticus* sens. Willis (1970:36) non (L.) Farw. See Willis in Wakefield, Ferns Vict. Tas., revised Willis, 19 (1975).

Chrysanthemum lacustre Brot. See *Leucanthemum vulgare.*

Chrysanthemum leucanthemum L. See *Leucanthemum vulgare.*

Chrysanthemum parthenium (L.) Bernh. See *Tanacetum parthenium.*

Chrysanthemum vulgare (L.) Bernh. See *Tanacetum vulgare.*

Cirsium syriacum (L.) Gaertn. See *Notobasis syriaca.*

Citrullus lanatus (Thunb.) Matsumura & Nakai, *Cat. Sem. Spor. Hort. Bot. Univ. Imp. Tokyo* 1916: 30 (1916) and 1920: 38 (1920). Basionym: *Momordica lanata* Thunb. Synonym: *C. lanatus* (Thunb.) Mansf.-a later homonym. See H. Hara in *Taxon* 18:346 (1969).

Cladium P. Browne. See *Machaerina.*

Claytonia perfoliata Donn. ex Willd. Synonym: *Montia perfoliata* (Donn. ex Willd.) Howell, teste McNeill, *Canad. J. Bot.* 53: 802 (1975).

Crepis taraxicifolia Thuill. See *C. vesicaria* L. ssp. *haenseleri.*

Crepis vesicaria L., Spec. Pl. 805 (1753), ssp. haenseleri (Boiss. ex DC.) P.D. Sell, *Bot. J. Linn. Soc.* 71: 254 (1976). Synonym: *C. taraxicifolia* Thuill.

Cuphonotus antipodus (F. Muell.) J.M. Black. See *Ballantinia antipoda.*

Cyathea australis (R.Br.) Domin. See *Alsophila australis.*

Cyathea cunninghamii Hook.f. See *Alsophila cunninghamii.*

Cyathea leichhardtiana (F. Muell.) Copeland. See *Sphaeropteris australis.*

Cyathea marcescens N.A. Wakefield. See *Alsophila marcescens.*

Cyclosorus parasiticus sens. Willis (1970:36). See *Christella dentata.*

Cyclosorus pennigerus (Forst.f.) Copeland. See *Pneumatopteris pennigera.*

Cymodocea antarctica (Labill.) Endl. See *Amphibolis antarctica.*

Cyperus aristatus Rottb. See *C. squarrosus.*

Cyperus squarrosus L., Centuria 2. Pl. 6 (1756). Synonym: *C. aristatus* Rottb. teste Kern, *Fl. Males.*, Ser. 1, 7: 631 (1974).

Danthonia Lam. & DC. In a study of New Zealand species Zotov, *New Zealand J. Bot.* 1: 87-126 (1963), described four new genera in the tribe Danthoniae and apportioned among them all the New Zealand species previously referred to *Danthonia.* He made new combinations under *Notodanthonia* for the following ten Victorian species which also occur in New Zealand (*D. auriculata, D. caespitosa, D. carphoides, D. geniculata, D. laevis, D. penicillata, D. pilosa, D. purpurascens, D. racemosa & D. semiannularis).*

Subsequently Blake, *Contr. Qd. Herb.* No. 14: 1-19 (1972), studied several more Australian species and considered that the genera *Monachather* Steud. and *Plinthanthesis* Steud. should also be accepted for Australian species at present placed in *Danthonia.* Blake published the names *Plinthanthesis paradoxa* (R.Br.) S.T. Blake for *D. paradoxa* R.Br. and *Notodanthonia tenuior* (Steud.) S.T. Blake for *D. purpurascens* J. Vickery, syn. *N. purpurascens* (J. Vickery) Zotov. He also recommended the acceptance of *Monachather paradoxa* Steud., Syn. Pl. Glumac., Pars 1. Gramin. 247 (1854), for *D. bipartita* F. Muell. (1859).

As 12 of the 24 species placed under *Danthonia* by Willis (1970) were not considered by either Zotov or Blake it seems best, pending a comprehensive revision, to retain Willis's names for all 24 species.

Desmazeria acutiflora (Nees) W.B. Hemsley. See *Plagiochloa acutiflora.*

Dichelachne micrantha (Cav.) Domin, Biblioth. Bot., Stuttgart 85: 353 (1915). Basionym: *Stipa micrantha* Cav., Icon. et Descript. Pl. 5: 42 fig. 467 (1799). Synonym: *D. sciurea* (R.Br.) Hook.f.

Dichelachne sciurea (R.Br.) Hook.f. See *D. micrantha.*

Disphyma australe sensu auct. Aust. See *D. clavellatum.*

Disphyma blackii R.J. Chinnock. See *D. clavellatum.*

Disphyma clavellatum (Haworth) R.J. Chinnock, *New Zealand J. Bot.* 14: 78 (1976). Basionym: *Mesembryanthemum clavellatum* Haworth, Miscellanea Naturalia 79 (1803). Synonym: *D. anstrale* sensu auct. Aust.; *D. blackii* R.J. Chinnock.

Dittrichia graveolens (L.) W. Greuter, Exsicc. Genav. 4: 71 (1973). Basionym: *Inula graveolens* L. teste P.W. Ball in Tutin et al., Fl. Europaea 4: 137 (1976).

Dolichos lignosus L. See *Dipogon lignosus.*

Doodia media R.Br. ssp. **australis** Parris, *New Zealand J. Bot.* 10: 593 (1972). This is the subspecies which is present in Victoria.

Dipogon lignosus (L.) Verdcourt, *Taxon* 17: 537 (1968). Basionym: *Dolichos lignosus* L.

Drimys lanceolata (Poir.) Baill. See *Tasmannia lanceolata.*

Drimys xerophila Parmentier. See *Tasmannia xerophila.*

Echinochloa crus-galli var. **frumentacea**. See *E. utilis.*

Echinochloa utilis Ohwi & Yabuno, in Ohwi, *Acta Phytotax. Geobot.* 20: 50-51 (1962). According to Vickery, *Fl. N.S.W.* No. 19 (2): 197-198 (1975) this is the plant grown in Australia under the names "Japanese Millet" and "Billion-dollar Grass". The botanical name misapplied to it in Willis (1970:193) is *E. crus-galli* var. *frumentacea.*

Echium lycopsis L. See *E. plantagineum.*

Echium plantagineum L., Mant. Pl. 2: 202 (1771). Synonym: *E. lycopsis* L., Fl. Anglica 12 (1754) pro parte (lectotype excluded); *E. lycopsis* sens. auct. Aust. See Piggin, *Muelleria* 3 (4): 217 & 226 (1977).

Egeria densa Planchon, *Ann. Sci. Nat.*, Ser. 3, 11: 80 (1849). Synonym: *Elodea densa* (Planchon) Casp. teste St. John, *Darwiniana* 12: 297 (1961).

Elodea densa (Planchon) Casp. See *Egeria densa.*

Empodisma minus (Hook.f.) L.A.S. Johnson & Cutler, *Kew Bull.* 28: 383 (1973). Basionym: *Calorophus minor* Hook.f., Fl. Novae-Zelandiae 1: 267 (1855). Synonym: *C. lateriflorus* F. Muell. nom. illegit. — see Johnson & Evans, *Contr. N.S.W. Nat. Herb., Fl. Ser.* 25: 27-28 (1966).

Enteropogon acicularis (Lindl.) Lazarides. *Austral. J. Bot.* 20 Suppl. Ser. 5: 31 (1972). Basionym: *Chloris acicularis* Lindl. in Mitchell, J. Exped. Interior Trop. Aust. 33 (1848).

Epilobium adenocaulon Hausskn. See *E. ciliatum*.

Epilobium billardierianum Sér. ex DC. ssp. **cinereum** (A. Rich.) P.H. Raven & T. Engelhorn in *New Zealand J. Bot.* 9: 349 (1971). Basionym: *E. cinereum* Rich.

Epilobium ciliatum Raf., Med. Repos. Ser. 2, 5: 361 (1808). Syn. *E. adenocaulon* Hausskn. teste Raven & Raven, *New Zealand DSIR Bull.* No. 216: 301 (1976).

Epilobium cinereum A. Rich. See *Epilobium billardierum* ssp. *cinereum*.

Eriostemon difformis A. Cunn. ex Endl. ssp. **difformis**. The only subspecies in Victoria. See Wilson, *Nuytsia* 1: 30 (1970).

Eriostemon myoporoides DC. ssp. **myoporoides.** The only subspecies in Victoria. See Wilson, *Nuytsia* 1: 40-41 (1970).

Eucalyptus bicostata Maiden, Blakely & Simmonds. See *E. globulus* ssp. *bicostata*.

Eucalyptus cyanophylla M.I.H. Brooker, *Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust.* 101: 15-18 (1977). Syn *E. pileata* sens. Willis (1973:437).

Eucalyptus globulus Labill. ssp. **bicostata** (Maiden, Blakely & Simmonds) Kirkpatrick, *Bot. J. Linn. Soc.* 69: 101 (1974). Basionym: *E. bicostata* Maiden, Blakely & Simmonds.

Eucalyptus globulus Labill. ssp. **maidenii** (F. Muell.) Kirkpatrick, *Bot. J. Linn. Soc.* 69: 101 (1974). Basionym: *E. maidenii* F. Muell.

Eucalyptus globulus Labill. ssp. **pseudoglobulus** (Naudin ex Maiden) Kirkpatrick, *Bot. J. Linn. Soc.* 69: 101 (1974). Basionym: *E. pseudoglobulus* Naudin ex Maiden. Synonyms: *E. globulus* var. *st-johnii* R.T. Baker; *E. st-johnii* (R.T. Baker) R.T. Baker.

Eucalyptus incrassata Labill. var. **incrassata** includes *E. incrassata* var. *costata* (Behr & F. Muell. ex Miq.) N.T. Burbidge. See Boomsma, *Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust.* 93: 157-158 (1969).

Eucalyptus incrassata var. **costata** (Behr & F. Muell. ex Miq.) N.T. Burbidge. See *E. incrassata* var. *incrassata*.

Eucalyptus leucoxylon F. Muell. var. **erythrostema** F. Muell. ex Miq., non sens. Willis (1970:422). According to Chippendale, *Austral. Forest Res.* 7: 89 (1976), this variety is referable to *E. leucoxylon* var. *leucoxlyon*. *E. leucoxylon* var. *macrocarpa* J.E. Brown (syn. *E. leucoxylon* var. *erythrostema* sens. Willis) is a separate entity.

Eucalyptus leucoxylon F. Muell. var. **erythrostema** sens. Willis (1973:422). See *E. leucoxylon* var. *erythrostema* F. Muell. ex Miq.

Eucalyptus maidenii F. Muell. See *E. globulus* ssp. *maideuii*.

Eucalyptus pauciflora Sieber ex Spreng. var. **alpina** Ewart. See *E. pauciflora* ssp. *niphophila* (Maiden & Blakely) L. Johnson & D. Blaxell.

Eucalyptus pauciflora Sieber ex Spreng. ssp. **niphophila** (Maiden & Blakely) L. Johnson & D. Blaxell, *Contr. N.S.W. Nat. Herb.* 4: 379 (1973). Basionym: *E. niphophila* Maiden & Blakely.

Eucalyptus pileata sens. Willis (1973:437). See *E. cyanophylla*.

Eucalyptus pseudoglobulus Naudin ex Maiden. See *E. globulus* ssp. *pseudoglobulus*.

Eucalyptus radiata Sieber ex DC. ssp. **robertsonii** (Blakely) L. Johnson & D. Blaxell, *Contr. N.S.W. Nat. Herb.* 4: 380 (1973). Basionym: *E. robertsonii* Blakely.

Eucalyptus robertsonii Blakely. See *E. radiata* ssp. *robertsonii*.

Eucalyptus st-johnii (R.T. Baker) R.T. Baker. See *E. globulus* ssp. *pseudoglobulus*.

Euphorbia australis Boiss. See *Chamaesyce australis*.

Euphorbia drummondii Boiss. See *Chamaesyce drummondii*.

Euphorbia eremophila A. Cunn. See *E. tannensis* Spreng. ssp. *eremophila* (A. Cunn.) D.C. Hassall var. *eremophila*.

Euphorbia tannensis Spreng., Mant. Prima Fl. Halensis 42 (1807) (non *E. tannensis* Hort. ex Boiss. in DC., *Prodr.* 15 (2): 133 (1866)), ssp. *eremophila* (A. Cunn.) D.C. Hassall, *Austral. J. Bot.* 25: 439 (1977) var. *eremophila*. Basionym: *E.*

eremophila A. Cunn. Hassall cites one Victorian specimen (Millewa HS, coll. J.H. Willis, viii.1948 (MEL)). Other material previously determined as *E. eremophila* may belong to his new species *E. planiticola.*

Gamochaeta purpurea (L.) Cabrera, *Bol. Soc. Argent. Bot.* 9: 377 (1961). Basionym: *Gnaphalium purpureum* L., teste J. Holub in Tutin et al., Fl. Europaea 4: 127 (1976).

Gasoul aitonis (N.J. Jacq.) Hj. Eichler. See *Mesembryanthemum aitonis* N.J. Jacq.

Gasoul crystallinum (L.) Rothmaler. See *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum.*

Gingidia harveyana (F. Muell.) Dawson, *Contr. Herb. Austr.* No. 23: 1 (1976). Basionym: *Seseli harveyanum* F. Muell.

Gleichenia circinnata sens. Willis (1970:12). See *Gleichenia dicarpa.*

Gleichenia dicarpa R.Br. Synonym: *G. circinnata* sens. Willis (1970:12), non Swartz. See Willis in Wakefield, Ferns Vict. Tas. (revised Willis) 59 (1975). *G. circinnata* Swartz is a nomen dubium and should be discarded. See Holttum, *Fl. Males.*, Ser. 2, 1: 11 (1959).

Glischrocaryon behrii (Schlechtendal) A.E. Orchard, *Taxon* 19: 823 (1970). Basionym: *Loudonia behrii* Schlechtendal.

Gnaphalium indicum auct., including Willis (1973), non L. See *G. polycaulon.*

Gnaphalium polycaulon Pers., Syn. Pl. 2: 421 (1807). Synonym: *G. indicum* auct. non L., teste Grierson, *Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh* 31: 135-138 (1971). The type of *G. indicum* L., is a non-Victorian *Helichrysum.*

Gnaphalium purpureum L. See *Gamochaeta purpurea.*

Gonocarpus elatus (A. Cunn. ex Fenzl) A.E. Orchard, *Bull. Auckland Inst. Mus.* No. 10: 219 (1975). Basionym: *Haloragis elata* A. Cunn. ex Fenzl.

Gonocarpus mezianus (Schindler) A.E. Orchard, *Bull. Auckland Inst. Mus.* No. 10: 216 (1975). Basionym: *Haloragis meziana* Schindler.

Gonocarpus micranthus Thunb., Nova Genera Pl. 55 (1783). Synonyms: *Haloragis micrantha* (Thunb.) R.Br. ex Sieb. & Zucc.; *Haloragis depressa* Walp. The subspecies which occurs in Victoria is ssp. *micranthus.* See Orchard, *Bull. Auckland Inst. Mus.* No. 10: 238 (1975).

Gonocarpus serpyllifolius Hook.f. Synonym: *Haloragis serpyllifolia* (Hook.f.) Walp., teste Orchard, *Bull. Auckland Inst. Mus.* No. 10: 178-180 (1975). Orchard cites only one collection from Victoria and states that more material is needed to clarify the situation.

Gonocarpus tetragynus Labill., Novae Holl. Pl. Specim. 39, tab. 53 (1805). Synonyms: *Haloragis tetragyna* (Labill.) Hook.f., *H. tetragyna* var. *bicallosa* Schindl., *H. tetragyna* var. *serrata* Schindl., *H. rubra* Schindler, teste Orchard, *Bull. Auckland Inst. Mus.* No. 10: 198-199 & 204 (1975).

Gonocarpus teucrioides DC., Prodr. 3: 66 (1828) (Goniocarpus). Synonym: *Haloragis teucrioides* (DC.) Schlechtendal., teste Orchard. *Bull. Auckland Inst. Mus.* No. 10: 167 (1975).

Grevillea flavistyla, nomen nudum, Churchill & de Corona (1972). The correct name for this taxon is *G. willisii* R.V. Smith & D.J. McGillivray, *Muelleria* 3: 102-111 (1975).

Grevillea sp., "Rock Grevillea", as in Willis (1973:41). The correct name is *G. willisii* R.V. Smith & D.J. McGillivray, *Muelleria* 3: 102-111 (1975).

Haloragis aspera Lindl. in Mitchell, Journ. Trop. Aust. 306 (1848). Synonym: *H. heterophylla* Brongn. var. *aspera* (Lindl.) Schindl., teste Orchard, *Bull. Auckland Inst. Mus.* No. 10: 110 (1975). Many of the specimens that Willis (1973:469) referred to *H. heterophylla* are included by Orchard in this taxon.

Haloragis depressa Walp. See *Gonocarpus micranthus.*

Haloragis digyna sens. Willis non Labill. See *H. myriocarpa.*

Haloragis elata A. Cunn. ex Fenzl. See *Gonocarpus elatus.*

Haloragis heterophylla Brongn. var. **aspera** (Lindl.) Schindl. See *H. aspera.*

Haloragis meziana Schindler. See *Gonocarpus mezianus.*

Haloragis micrantha (Thunb.) R.Br. ex Sieb. & Zucc. See *Gonocarpus micranthus.*

Haloragis myriocarpa A.E. Orchard, *Bull. Auckland Inst. Mus.* No. 10: 132 (1975). Synonym: *H. digyna* sens. Willis (1973:470), non Labill.

Haloragis racemosa Labill. var. **baeuerlenii** (F. Muell.) Schindl. See *Haloragodendron baeuerlenii.*

Haloragis rubra Schindl. See *Gonocarpus tetragynus.*

Haloragis serpyllifolia (Hook.f.) Walp. See *Gonocarpus serpyllifolius.*

Haloragis tetragyna (Labill.) Hook. See *Gonocarpus tetragynus.*

Haloragis tetragyna var. **bicallosa** Schindl. See *Gonocarpus tetragynus.*

Haloragis tetragyna var. **serrata** Schindl. See *Gonocarpus tetragynus.*

Haloragis teucrioides (DC.) Schlechtendal. See *Gonocarpus teucrioides.*

Haloragodendron baeuerlenii (F. Muell.) Orchard, *Bull. Auckland Inst. Mus.* No. 10: 143 (1975). Basionym: *Haloragis baeuerlenii* F. Muell., *Trans. Roy. Soc. Vict.* 24: 132 (1888). Synonym: *H. racemosa* Labill. var. *baeuerlenii* (F. Muell.) Schindl.

Helminthotheca echioides (L.) Holub, *Folia Geobot. & Phytotax.* 8: 176 (1973). See Lack, *Taxon* 24: 111-113 (1975). Basionym: *Picris echioides* L.

Helxine soleirolii Req. See *Soleirolia soleirolii.*

Heterozostera tasmanica (Martens ex Aschers.) den Hartog, Seagrasses of the World 116 (1970). Basionym: *Zostera tasmanica* Martens ex Aschers.

Hibbertia astrotricha (Sieber ex Spreng.) N.A. Wakefield. See *H. empetrifolia.*

Hibbertia australis N.A. Wakefield. According to Hoogland, *Kew Bull.* 29: 156 (1974) this is referable to *H. stricta* (DC.) F. Muell. He states that it agrees in all respects with the type of *Pleurandra stricta* R.Br. ex DC. which is the basionym of *H. stricta* (DC.) F. Muell.

Hibbertia empetrifolia (DC.) Hoogland, *Kew Bull.* 29: 155 (1974). Basionym: *Pleurandra empetrifolia* DC., Syst. 1: 420 (1817). Synonym: *H. astrotricha* (Sieber ex Spreng.) N.A. Wakefield.

Hibiscus farragei F. Muell. See *Radyera farragei.*

Hierochloe redolens (Soland. ex Vahl.) Roem. & Schult. var. **submutica** (F. Muell.) F. Muell. ex Benth. See *H. submutica.*

Hierochloe submutica F. Muell., *Trans. & Proc. Vict. Inst. Advancem. Sci.* 48 (1855). Synonym: *H. redolens* (Soland. ex Vahl.) Roem. & Schult. var. *submutica* (F. Muell.) F. Muell. ex Benth. See Vickery, *Fl. N.S.W.* No. 19 (2): 280 (1975).

Homeria breyniana var. **aurantiaca** (Sweet) G.J. Lewis. See *H. flaccida.*

Homeria flaccida Sweet, Sweet's Hortus Britannicus ed. 1, pt 2: 395 (1827, not 1826), based on *Moraea collina* α *miniata utinor* in *Curtis's Bot. Mag.* t. 1612 (1814). Synonym: *H. breyniana* var. *aurantiaca* (Sweet, ut sp.) G.J. Lewis in Adamson & Salter, Flora Cape Penins. 232 (1950), teste Goldblatt, *J.S. African Bot.* 39: 133-140 (1973).

Hybanthus floribundus (Lindl.) F. Muell. According to Bennett, *Nuytsia* 1: 231-234 (1972) the subspecies present in Victoria is ssp. *floribundus.*

Hybanthus vernonii (F. Muell.) F. Muell. According to Bennett, *Nuytsia 1: 238-240* (1972) the subspecies present in Victoria is ssp. *vernonii.*

Hymenophyllum australe Willd. Croxall, *Austral. J. Bot.* 23: 518 (1975) retains this name for the species also known as *Mecodium australe* (Willd.) Copeland.

Hymenophyllum flabellatum Labill. Croxall, *Austral. J. Bot.* 23: 521 (1975) retains this name for the species also known as *Mecodium flabellatum* (Labill.) Copeland.

Hypericum elatum Aiton. See *H. inodorum.*

Hypericum inodorum Miller, Gard. Dict., ed. 8, No. 6 (1768). Synonym: *H. elatum* Aiton teste Robson in Tutin et al., Fl. Europ. 2: 263 (1968).

Inula graveolens L. See *Dittrichia graveoleus.*

Isolepis marginata (Thunb.) A. Dietrich. See *Scirpus marginatus.*

Isopogon anemonifolius (Salisb.) Knight var. **tenuifolius** F. Muell. ex Benth. See *I. prostratus.*

Isopogon prostratus D. McGillivray, *Telopea* 1: 32 (1975). Synonym: *I. anemonifolius* (Salisb.) Knight var. *tenuifolius* F. Muell. ex Benth.

Kochia Roth. For Victorian species previously referred to this genus see the genus *Maireana* under the respective specific epithet (except for the five species given below) (Wilson, *Nuytsia* 2: 2-83 (1975)).

Kochia crassiloba R.H. Anderson. See *Maireana enchylaenoides.*

Kochia excavata J.M. Black var. **trichoptera** J.M. Black. See *Maireana trichoptera.*

Kochia tomentosa F. Muell. See *Maireana appressa.*

Kochia villosa Lindl. var. **tenuifolia** F. Muell. ex Benth. See *Maireana decalvans.*

Kochia sp. [**aff. K. georgei** Diels], Willis (1973:106). See *Maireana turbinata.*

Kunzea ericifolia F. Muell., *Trans. & Proc. Vict. Inst. Advancem. Sci.* 123 (1855) non (Sm.) Benth. (1867). Synonym: *K. muelleri* Benth., Fl. Austr. 3: 113 (1867) teste Chapman, *Contr. Herb. Austr.* No. 18: 2 (1976).

Kunzea muelleri Benth. See *K ericifolia.*

Lagenifera Cass. replaces *Lagenophora* Cass. The proposal to conserve Cassini's spelling *Lagenophora* (1818) over his earlier spelling *Lagenifera* (1815) has been rejected (McVaugh, *Taxon* 17: 329 (1968)).

Lagenophora See *Lagenifera.*

Lastreopsis acuminata (Houlston) Morton, *Contr. U.S. Natl. Herb.* 38: 245-46 (1973). Basionym: *Lastrea acuminata* Houlston, *Gard. Mag. Bot.* 1851: 317 (1851). Synonym: *Lastreopsis shepherdii* (Kunze) Tindale.

Lastreopsis shepherdii (Kunze) Tindale. See L. acuminata.

Lemna oligorrhiza Kurz. See *Spirodela oligorrhiza.*

Lemna polyrhiza L. See *Spirodela polyrhiza.*

Leporella fimbriata (Lindl.) A.S. George, *Nuytsia* 1: 183 (1971). Basionym: *Leptoceras fimbriata* Lindl.

Leptoceras fimbriata Lindl. See *Leporella fimbriata.*

Leucanthemum lacustre (Brot.) Samp. See *L. vulgare.*

Leucanthemum vulgare Lam., Fl. Franc. 2: 137 (1779). Synonym: *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum* L. Heywood, in Tutin et al., Fl. Europaea 4: 176 (1976), lists *L. lacustre* (Brot.) Samp., Lista Esp. Herb. Port 132 (1913) [Basionym: *C. lacustre* Brot.] as one of 15 main variants of *L. vulgare* Lam. He notes that the latter species or species complex is very variable and that, on present knowledge, the recognition of its various components as species is premature.

Libertia pulchella (R.Br.) Spreng. See *Sisyrinchium pulchellum.*

Lindsaea. The correct spelling for the genus known as *Lindsaya.* See Kramer & Tindale, *Telopea* 1: 93 (1976).

Lindsaea cuneata (Forst.f.) C. Christen. See *L.trichomanoides.*

Lindsaea trichomanoides Dryand. in *Trans. Linn. Soc. London* 3: 43 (1797). Synonym: *L. cuneata* (Forst.f.) C. Christen., Index Filicum 25 (1905) non Willd. (1810) teste Allan, Fl. New Zealand 1: 1011 (1961) and Kramer & Tindale, *Telopea* 1: 107 (1976).

Lindsaya See *Lindsaea.*

Lolium perenne L. ssp. **rigidum** (Gaud.) Löve & Löve, *Folia Geobot. & Phytotax.* 10: 273 (1975). Basionym: *L. rigidum* Gaud., Agrostol. Helv. 1: 334 (1811).

Lolium rigidum Gaud. See *Lolium perenne* ssp. *rigidum.*

Loudonia behrii Schlechtendal. See *Glischrocaryon behrii.*

Luzula campestris (L.) DC. Australian populations have been segregated from this northern hemisphere species by Nordenskiöld (1969) and Edgar (1975). See the several *Luzula* spp. mentioned on pp. 178-179.

Lycopsis arvensis L. See *Anchusa arvensis.*

Machaerina Vahl. The species placed by Willis (1970:242-245) under *Cladium* P. Browne and subsequently (1970:438) reconsidered (except *C. procerum*) by him under *Baumea* Gaudich. have also been placed by some authors in the genus *Machaerina* Vahl. The retention of *Cladium procerum* S.T. Blake in *Cladium* sensu stricto seems generally acceptable to most authors, although Kern, *Fl. Males.* Ser. 1, 7: 690 (1974), queries its acceptance at species level and considers it best maintained as a subspecies (ssp. *intermedium* Kük.) of the cosmopolitan and variable *C. mariscus* (L.) Pohl. Generic placement of the species other than *C. procerum* depends on whether or not *Baumea* is considered generically distinct from *Machaerina*— the latter name has priority if both genera are united.

Although Blake, *Contr. Qd Herb.* No. 8: 22-30 (1969), regarded *Baumea* as distinct, Koyama, *Bot. Mag. Tokyo* 69: 59-67 (1956), and Kern, *Acta Bot. Neerl.* 8: 263-8 (1959) and *Fl. Males.* Ser. 1, 7: 690-703 (1974), retained it in *Machaerina.*

See Willis (1970:438) for equivalent names under *Cladium* and *Baumea.* Equivalent names under *Machaerina* are:— *M. acuta* (Labill.) Kern = *B. acuta* (Labill.) Palla; *M. articulata* (R.Br.) Koyama = *B. articulata* (R.Br.) S.T. Blake; *M. gunnii* (Hook.f.) Kern = *B. gunnii* (Hook.f.) S.T. Blake; *M. juncea* (R.Br.) Koyama = *B. juncea* (R.Br.) Palla; *M. laxa* (Nees) Koyama = *B. laxa* (Nees) Boeck; *M. rubiginosa* (Spreng.) Koyama = *B. rubiginosa* (Spreng.) Boeck; *M. teretifolia (R.Br.) Koyama = B. teretifolia* (R.Br.) Palla; *M. tetragona* (Labill.) Koyama = *B. tetragoua* (Labill.) S.T. Blake.

Maireana aphylla (R.Br.) P.G. Wilson, *Nuytsia* 2: 54 (1975). Basionym: *Kochia aphylla* R.Br.

Maireana appressa (Benth.) P.G. Wilson, *Nuytsia* 2: 54 (1975). Basionym: *Kochia appressa* Benth. (1870). Synonym: *K. tomentosa* F. Muell. (1859). Mueller's epithet "tomentosa" cannot be transferred to *Maireana* for this species as the resulting name is preoccupied by *M. tomentosa* Moquin (1840), a non-Victorian species.

Maireana brevifolia (R.Br.) P.G. Wilson, *Nuytsia* 2: 22 (1975). Basionym: *Kochia brevifolia* R.Br.

Maireana cheelii (R.H. Anderson) P.G. Wilson, *Nuytsia* 2: 20 (1975). Basionym: *Kochia cheelii* R.H. Anderson.

Maireana decalvans (Gandoger) P.G. Wilson, *Nuytsia* 2: 46 (1975). Basionym: *Enchylaena decalvans* Gandoger. Synonym: *Kochia villosa* Lindl. var. *tenuifolia* F. Muell. ex Benth. pro parte, incl. lectotype. *K. villosa* var. *tenuifolia* F. Muell. ex Benth., sens. Willis (1973:105).

Maireana enchylaenoides (F. Muell.) P.G. Wilson, *Nuytsia* 2: 24 (1975). Basionym: *Bassia enchylaenoides* F. Muell., Syst. Census Austral. Pl. 1: 30 (1882). Synonym: *Kochia crassiloba* R.H. Anderson.

Maireana erioclada (Benth.) P.G. Wilson, *Nuytsia* 2: 39 (1975). Basionym: *Kochia triptera* var. *erioclada* Benth.

Maireana excavata (J.M. Black) P.G. Wilson, *Nuytsia* 2: 31 (1975). Basionym: *Kochia excavata* J.M. Black.

Maireana humillima (F. Muell.) P.G. Wilson, *Nuytsia* 2: 32 (1975). Basionym: *Kochia humillima* F. Muell.

Maireana oppositifolia (F. Muell.) P.G. Wilson, *Nuytsia* 2: 23 (1975). Basionym: *Kochia oppositifolia* F. Muell.

Maireana pentagona (R.H. Anderson) P.G. Wilson, *Nuytsia* 2: 27 (1975). Basionym: *Kochia pentagoua* R.H. Anderson.

Maireana pentatropis (Tate) P.G. Wilson, *Nuytsia* 2: 39 (1975). Basionym: *Kochia pentatropis* Tate.

Maireana pyramidata (Benth.) P.G. Wilson, *Nuytsia* 2: 41 (1975). Basionym: *Kochia pyramidata* Benth.

Maireana radiata (P.G. Wilson) P.G. Wilson, *Nuytsia* 2: 53 (1975). Basionym: *Kochia radiata* P.G. Wilson.

Maireana rohrlachii (P.G. Wilson) P.G. Wilson, *Nuytsia* 2: 46 (1975). Basionym: *Kochia rohrlachii* P.G. Wilson.

Maireana sclerolaenoides (F. Muell.) P.G. Wilson, *Nuytsia* 2: 18 (1975). Synonym: *Bassia sclerolaenoides* (F. Muell.) F. Muell.

Maireana sedifolia (F. Muell.) P.G. Wilson, *Nuytsia* 2: 36 (1975). Basionym: *Kochia sedifolia* F. Muell.

Maireana trichoptera (J.M. Black) P.G. Wilson, *Nuytsia* 2: 31 (1975). Basionym: *Kochia excavata* J.M. Black var. *trichoptera* J.M. Black.

Maireana triptera (Benth.) P.G. Wilson, *Nuytsia* 2: 38 (1975). Basionym: *Kochia triptera* Benth.

Maireana turbinata P.G. Wilson, *Nuytsia* 2: 34 (1975). Listed by Willis (1973:106) as *Kochia* sp. [aff. *K. georgei* Diels].

Marianthus bignoniaceus F. Muell. See *Billardiera bignoniacea.*
Marianthus procumbens (Hook.) Benth. See *Billardiera procumbens.*
Mecodium australe (Willd.) Copeland. See *Hymenophyllum australe.*
Mecodium flabellatum (Labill.) Copeland. See *Hymenophyllum flabellatum.*
Mesembryanthemum aitonis N.J. Jacq. Synonym: *Gasoul aitonis* (N.J. Jacq.) Hj. Eichler. See McVaugh, *Taxon* 23: 820 (1974).
Mesembryanthemum crystallinum L. Synonym: *Gasoul crystallinum* (L.) Rothmaler. See McVaugh, *Taxon* 23: 820 (1974).
Microlepidium pilosulum F. Muell. Synonym: *Capsella pilosula* (F. Muell.) F. Muell. teste E. Shaw, *Contr. Gray Herb.* No. 205: 158 (1974).
Microtis biloba W.H. Nicholls. See *M. unifolia.*
Microtis bipulvinaris W.H. Nicholls. See *M. parviflora.*
Microtis parviflora R.Br. Synonyms: *M. bipulvinaris* W.H. Nicholls and *M. holmesii* W.H. Nicholls, teste Jones, *Orchadian* 5: 84 (1976).
Microtis unifolia (Forst.f.) Reichenb.f. Synonym: *M. bilobata* W.H. Nicholls, teste Jones, *Orchadian* 5: 84 (1978).
Misopates orontium (L.) Rafin., Autikon Bot. 158 (1840). Basionym: *Antirrhinum orontium* L., teste D.A. Webb in Tutin et al., Fl. Europaea 3: 224 (1972).
Monachather paradoxa Steud. See *Danthonia.*
Montia australasica (Hook.f.) Pax & Hoffm. Synonyms: *Neopaxia australasica* (Hook.f.) Ö. Nilsson, *Bot. Not.* 119: 469 (1966), teste McNeill, *Canad. J. Bot.* 53: 789-809 (1975) (Note: McNeill misspelt *M. australasica* as *M. australiensis*); *Paxia australasica* (Hook.f.) Ö. Nilsson, *Bot. Not.* 119: 275 (1966) in the genus *Paxia* Ö. Nilsson (1966)—an illegitimate name as *Paxia* Ö. Nilsson is a later homonym.
Montia perfoliata (Donn. ex Willd.) Howell. See *Claytonia perfoliata.*
Myosotis caespitosa C.F. Schultz. See *M. laxa* Lehm. ssp. *caespitosa.*
Myosotis laxa Lehm. ssp. **caespitosa** (C.F. Schultz) Hyl. ex Nordh., Norsk. Fl. 529 (1940). Basionym: *M. caespitosa* C.F. Schultz, teste Gran & Merzmüller in Tutin et al., Fl. Europaea 3: 116 (1972).
Myriophyllum aquaticum (Vellozo) Verdcourt, *Kew Bull.* 28: 36 (1973). Basionym: *Enydria aquatica* Vellozo, Fl. Flumin. 57 (1825) & icones I, t. 150 (1835). Synonym: *M. brasiliense* Cambess.
Myriophyllum brasiliense Cambess. See *M. aquaticum.*
Neopaxia australasica (Hook.f.) Ö. Nilsson. See *Montia australasica.*
Nitraria billardieri DC., *Prodr.* 3: 456 (1828). Synonym: *N. schoberi* sens. auct. Aust., non L., teste A. Chevalier, *Rev. Int. Bot. Appl. Agric. Trop.* 29: 597 (1949).
Nitraria schoberi sens. auct. Aust., non L. See *N. billardieri.*
Notobasis syriaca (L.) Cass. in Cuvier (edit.), Dict. Sci. Nat., ed. 2, 35: 171 (1825). According to the index of Tutin et al., Fl. Europaea 4 (1976) this is the correct name for *Cirsium syriacum* (L.) Gaertn.
Notodanthonia tenuior (Steud.) S.T. Blake. See *Danthonia.*
Olearia dentata Moench, nom. illegit. See *O. tomentosus.*
Olearia tomentosus (J.C. Wendland) DC., *Prodr.* 5: 252 (1836). Basionym: *Aster tomentosus* J.C. Wendland. Synonym: *O. dentata* Moench, nom. illegit. teste Rickett & Stafleu, *Taxon* 9: 124 (1960).
Oxalis lactea Hook. See *O. magellanica.*
Oxalis magellanica Forst.f., Comm. Gött. 9: 33 (1789). Synonym: *O. lactea* Hook., teste Veldkamp, *Fl. Males.*, ser. 1, 7: 156-157 (1971).
Paracaleana minor (R.Br.) D.F. Blaxell, *Contr. N.S.W. Natl Herb.* 4: 281 (1972). Basionym: *Caleana minor* R.Br. Synonym: *P. sullivanii* (F. Muell.) D.F. Blaxell, *Contr. N.S.W. Natl Herb.* 4: 282 (1972), teste Jones, *Orchadian* 5: 126 (1977).
Paracaleana sullivanii (F. Muell.) D.F. Blaxell. See *P. minor.*
Paronychia chilensis auct. Aust., non DC. See *P. franciscana.*
Paronychia franciscana Eastwood, *Bull. Torrey Bot. Club* 28: 288 (1901). Synonym: *P. chilensis* auct. Aust., non DC. See Aston, *Muelleria* 3: 209-214 (1977).

Paspalidium constrictum (Domin) C.E. Hubbard, *Kew Bull.* 447 (1934). Vickery, *Fl. N.S.W.* No. 19 (2): 145 (1975) states that this name should be applied to part or all of the population described by Willis (1962:193) as *P. gracile* (R.Br.) D.K. Hughes.

Paspalidium gracile sens. Willis, non (R.Br.) D.K. Hughes. See *P. constrictum.*

Paspalum distichum L. The type material of this species is a mixture of two species —the one which has always been known as *P. distichum* L. and a second one which has gone under the name of *P. vaginatum* Sw. Opinions differ as to which portion of the type material should be chosen as lectotype and thus represent the entity to which the name *P. distichum* must be applied in future. Guédès, *Taxon* 25: 512-513 (1976) and 27: 128-129 (1978), gives reasons for believing that Linnaeus intended the name *P. distichum* to be used for the entity for which it used to be used; Fosberg, *Taxon* 26: 201-202 (1977), states that according to the Guide for Determination of Types in the International Code the specimen which must be chosen as lectotype is the one which was formerly known as *P. vaginatum* Sw. If the latter is chosen the taxon which was formerly known as *P. distichum* L. must be known as *P. paspalodes* (Michx.) Scribn., *Mem. Torrey Bot. Club* 5: 29 (1894).

Paspalum paspalodes (Michx.) Scribn. See *P. distichum.*

Patersonia longifolia R.Br. See *P. sericea.*

Patersonia longiscapa Sweet. See *P. occidentalis.*

Patersonia occidentalis R.Br., Prodr. Fl. Novae Holl. 304 (1810). Synonym: *P. longiscapa* Sweet, teste Geerinck, *Bull. Jard. Bot. Natl Belg.* 44: 50 (1974).

Patersonia sericea R.Br. ex Ker-Gawl., *Curtis's Bot. Mag.* t. 1041 (1807). Synonym: *P. longifolia* R.Br., teste Geerinck, *Bull. Jard. Bot. Natl Belg.* 44: 53 (1974).

Paxia australasica (Hook.f.) Ö. Nilsson. See *Moutia australasica.*

Pennisetum alopecuroides (L.) Spreng., Syst. Veg. 1: 303 (1824). Synonym: *P. compressum* R.Br., teste Vickery, *Fl. N.S.W.* No. 19 (2): 251 (1975).

Pennisetum compressum R.Br. See *P. alopecuroides.*

Phalaris aquatica L., Amoen. Acad. 4: 264 (1755). Synonyms: *P. tuberosa* L. and *P. tuberosa* L. var. *stenoptera* (Hack.) Hitchc., teste Vickery, *Fl. N.S.W.* No. 19 (2):

Phalaris tuberosa L. and **P. tuberosa** L. var. **stenoptera** (Hack.) Hitchc. See *P. aquatica.*

Phebalium glandulosum Hook. Wilson, *Nuytsia* 1: 78-80 (1970) defines three subspecies of *P. glandulosum.* It is ssp. *glandulosum* which is present in Victoria.

Phebalium squamulosum Vent. ssp. **alpinum** (Benth.) P.G. Wilson, *Nuytsia* 1: 85 (1970). Basionym: *P. squamulosum* var. *alpinum* (F. Muell.) Benth.

Phlegmatospermum cochlearinum (F. Muell.) O.E. Schulz var. **eremaeum** J.M. Black. See *P. eremaeum.*

Phlegmatospermum eremaeum (J.M. Black) E. Shaw, *Contr. Gray Herb.* No. 205: 151 (1974). Synonym: *P. cochlearinum* (F. Muell.) O.E. Schulz var. *eremaeum* J.M. Black.

Phragmites australis (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud., Nomencl. Bot. ed. 2, 2: 324 (1841). Synonyms: *Arundo phragmites* L., Spec. Pl. 81 (1753). *Arundo australis* Cav., Ann. Hist. Nat. 1: 100 (1799). *Phragmites communis* Trin., Fund. Agrost. 134 (1824). See Clayton, *Taxon* 17: 168 (1968).

Phragmites communis Trin. See *P. australis.*

Picris echioides L. See *Helminthotheca echioides.*

Plagiochloa acutiflora (Nees) Adamson & Sprague, *J. S. African Bot.* 7: 90 (1941). Basionym: *Brizopyrum acutiflorum* Nees. Synonym: *Desmazeria acutiflora* (Nees) W.B. Hemsley. B.K. Simon (pers. comm.) states that *Plagiochloa* is the correct generic name for this taxon.

Plantago drummondii Decaisne in DC., Prodr. 13 (1): 701 (1852). Synonym: *P. pritzelii* Pilger, teste Briggs, Carolin & Pulley, *Fl. N.S.W.* No. 181: 34 (1977).

Plantago pritzelii Pilger. See *P. drummondii.*

Plantago tasmanica sens. Willis (1973:606) non Hook.f. Probably *P. alpestris* Briggs, Carolin & Pulley, *Contr. N.S.W. Natl Herb.* 4: 395 (1973). See Briggs, Carolin & Pulley, *Fl. N.S.W.* No. 181: 18 (1977).

Plinthanthesis paradoxa (R.Br.) S.T. Blake. See *Danthonia.*

Pneumatopteris pennigera (Forst.f.) Holttum, *Blumea* 21: 305 (1973). Basionym: *Polypodium pennigerum* Forst.f., Fl. Insul. Austr. Prodr. 82 (1786). Synonym: *Cyclosorus pennigerus* (Forst.f.) Copeland.

Poa exilis J.W. Vickery. See *P. meionectes.*

Poa meionectes J.W. Vickery, *Contr. N.S.W. Natl Herb.* 4: 250 (1972). Synonym: *P. exilis* J.W. Vickery, *Contr. N.S.W. Natl Herb.* 4: 212 (1970), non *P. exilis* Murbeck, *Lunds Univ. Årsskrift, n.f., Afd. 2, Bd 1, No. 4: 73 (1905).*

Podosperma angustifolium Labill. See *Podotheca angustifolia.*

Podotheca angustifolia (Labill.) Lessing. Basionym: *Podosperma angustifolium* Labill. *Podotheca* has now been conserved. See McVaugh, *Taxon* 16: 229 (1967) and Willis (1973:719-20).

Polyscias sambucifolius (Sieb. ex DC.) Harms in Engler & Prantl, *Natürl. Pflanzenfam.* III. 8: 47 (1898). This name is used in Beadle, Evans & Carolin, Fl. Sydney Region 391 (1972) for the species which is given as *Tieghemopanax sambucifolius* (Sieb. ex DC.) Viguier in Willis (1973:476).

Potamogeton cheesemanii sens. auct. Aust. See *P. tricarinatus.*

Potamogeton sulcatus A. Benn. See *P. tricarinatus.*

Potamogeton tricarinatus F. Muell. & A. Benn. ex A. Benn. includes *P. cheesemanii* sens. auct. Aust. and *P. sulcatus* A. Benn., teste Aston (1973:286).

Poterium polygamum Waldst. & Kit. See *Sanguisorba minor* ssp. *muricata.*

Prasophyllum colemanae R.S. Rogers. See *P. odoratum.*

Prasophyllum fuscoviride F.M. Reader. See *P. nigricans.*

Prasophyllum nigricans R.Br., non sens. auct. Aust. Synonym: *P. fuscoviride* F.M. Reader, teste George, *Nuytsia* 1: 188 (1971). The species formerly erroneously known as *P. nigricans,* as in Willis (1970:366), is at present without a name. The genus is currently being revised.

Prasophyllum odoratum R.S. Rogers. Synonym: *P. colemanae* R.S. Rogers, teste Jones, *Orchadian* 5: 84 (1976).

Prunus amydalus Batsch. See *P. dulcis.*

Prunus dulcis (Miller) D.A. Webb, *Feddes Repert.* 74: 24 (1967). Basionym: *Amygdalus dulcis* Miller. Synonyms: *A. communis* L., *P. communis* (L.) Arcangeli non Hudson, *P. amygdalus* Batsch., teste Webb in Tutin et al., Fl. Europaea 2: 78 (1968).

Pterostylis acuminata R.Br. var. **ingens** H.M.R. Rupp. See *P. x ingens.*

Pterostylis barbata Lindl. See *P. plumosa.*

Pterostylis celans H.M.R. Rupp. See *P. nana.*

Pterostylis crypta W.H. Nicholls. See *P. obtusa.*

Pterostylis x ingens (H.M.R. Rupp) D.L. Jones, *Orchadian* 5: 54 (1976). Basionym: *P. acuminata* R.Br. var. ingens H.M.R. Rupp.

Pterostylis nana R.Br. Synonym: *P. celans* H.M.R. Rupp, teste Jones, *Orchadian* 5: 128 (1977).

Pterostylis obtusa R.Br. Synonym: *P. crypta* W.H. Nicholls, teste Jones, *Orchadian* 5: 127.

Pterostylis plumosa L.I. Cady, *Austral. Pl.* 5: 138, fig. B-D (1969). This name is now applied to the eastern Australian population of the species formerly known as *P. barbata. P. barbata* Lindl. sens. strict. is confined to Western Australia.

Pterostylis robusta R.S. Rogers. See *P. scabra* var. *robusta.*

Pterostylis scabra Lindl. var. **robusta** (R.S. Rogers) A.S. George, *Nuytsia* 1: 191 (1971). Basionym: *P. robusta* R.S. Rogers.

Pultenaea juniperina Labill. var. **mucronata** (Benth.) M.G. Corrick, *Muelleria* 3: 249 (1977). Basionym: *P. flexilis* Sm., *Ann. Bot. (König & Sims)* 1: 502 (1805) var. *mucronata* Benth., Fl. Austr. 2: 135 (1864). Synonym: *P. juniperina* Labill. var. *platifolia* H.B. Williamson, *Proc. Roy. Soc. Vict.,* new ser., 33: 138 (1921).

Pultenaea juniperina Labill. var. **planifolia** H.B. Williamson. See *P. juniperina* var. *mucronata*.

Pultenaea maidenii F.M. Reader. Beauglehole, *Vict. Nat.* 95: 72 (1978), states that this appears to be a hybrid between *P. benthamii* F. Muell. and *P. scabra* R.Br.

Radyera farragei (F. Muell.) Fryzell & Hashmi, *Bot. Gaz. (Chicago)* 132: 62 (1971). Basionym: *Hibiscus farragei* F. Muell.

Rhytidosporum procumbens (Hook.) F. Muell. See *Billardiera procumbens*.

Romulea rosea (L.) Eckl. var. **australis** (Ewart) de Vos, *J. S. African Bot., Suppl.* 9: 254 (1972). Basionym: *R. cruciata* (Ker) Eckl. var. *australis* Ewart, *Proc. Roy. Soc. Vict.* 19: 43 (1907). Synonym: *R. longifolia* (Salisb.) Baker.

Romulea longifolia (Salisb.) Baker. See *R. rosea* var. *australis*.

Rorippa dictyosperma (Hook.) L. Johnson, *Contr. N.S.W. Natl Herb.* 3: 97 (1962). Basionym: *Cardamine dictyosperma* Hook.

Rorippa gigantea (Hook.f.) Garnock-Jones, *New Zealand J. Bot.* 16: 119 (1978). Basionym: *Arabis gigantea* Hook.f., Icon. Pl. t. 259 (1840). Synonyms: *R. stylosa* (DC.) H. Allan *Fl. New Zealand* 1: 188 (1961) non (Pers.) Mansf. & Rothm., *Cardamine stylosa* DC.

Rorippa laciniata (F. Muell.) L. Johnson, *Contr. N.S.W. Natl Herb.* 3: 97 (1962). Basionym: *Cardamine laciniata* F. Muell.

Rorippa stylosa (DC.) H. Allan. See *R. gigantea*.

Rubus laciniatus Willd. ssp. **selmeri** (Lindeberg) Beek, *Meded. Bot. Mus. Herb. Rijksuniv. Utrecht* No. 415: 67 (1974). Basionym: *R. selmeri* Lindeberg.

Rubus selmeri Lindeberg. See *R. laciniatus* ssp. *selmeri*.

Sanguisorba minor Scop. ssp. **muricata** Briq., Prodr. Fl. Corse 2(1): 210 (1913). Synonym: *Poterium polygamum* Waldst. & Kit., teste Proctor Nordborg in Tutin et al., *Fl. Europaea* 2: 34 (1968).

Scirpus americanus auct. plur. incl. Willis (1970:225), non Pers. See *S. pungens*.

Scirpus antarcticus auct. Aust. and **S. antarcticus** L. See *S. marginatus*.

Scirpus calocarpus S.T. Blake. See *S. hookeranus*.

Scirpus hookeranus (Boeck.) S.T. Blake, *Contr. Qd Herb.* No. 8: 19 (1969). Basionym: *Isolepis hookerana* Boeck., *Flora* 41: 418 (1858). Synonym: *S. calocarpus* S.T. Blake.

Scirpus marginatus Thunb., Prodr. Pl. Capensium 17 (1794). Synonyms: *Isolepis marginata* (Thunb.) A. Dietrich, Spec. Pl., ed. 6, 1 (2): 110 (1833); *Scirpus antarcticus* auct. Aust. incl. Blake, *Contr. Qd Herb.* No. 8: 16-17 (1969), non L. Raynal, *Adansonia*, Ser. 2, 14: 207-08, 212-13 (1974), retains this taxon in the genus Isolepis (as *I. marginata* (Thunb.) A. Dietrich) but as Willis (1970:224) includes *Isolepis* in the genus *Scirpus* the name *S. marginatus* is used here. Raynal states that *S. antarcticus* L. does not occur in Australia.

Scirpus pungens Vahl. Synonym: *S. americanus* auct. plur., non Pers., teste Schuyler, *Rhodora* 76: 51-52 (1974). *S. americanus* Pers. is a separate species which has been known as *S. olneyi* Gray and which does not occur in Victoria.

Seseli harveyanum F. Muell. See *Gingidia harveyana*.

Sisyrhinchium pulchellum (R.Br.) F. Muell. Synonym: *Libertia pulchella* (R.Br.) Spreng. teste Geerinck, *Bull. Jard. Bot. Natl Belg.* 44: 59 (1974).

Solanum americanum Miller. See *S. nodiflorum* Jacq.

Solanum douglasii sens. Willis, non Dunal. See *S. furcatum*.

Solanum furcatum Dunal in Lam. & Poir., Encycl. Meth. Bot., suppl. 3: 750 (1814). Synonym: *S. douglasii* sens. Willis (1973:551), non Dunal, teste Henderson, *Contr. Qd Herb.* No. 16: 58 (1974).

Solanum nodiflorum Jacq. A synonym of *S. americanum* Miller, Gard. Dict. ed. 8, No. 5 (1768), teste Hawkes & Edmonds in Tutin et al., Fl. Europaea 3: 197 (1972). Whether this applies to the Australian population is not known. Henderson, *Contr. Qd Herb.* No. 16: 30 (1974) has named the Australian population *S. nodiflorum* Jacq. ssp. *nutans* R.J. Henderson and stated that it is probably native to Australia.

Soleirolia soleirolii (Req.) Dandy, *Feddes Repert.* 70: 1 (1964). Basionym: *Helxine soleirolii* Req. teste Ball in Tutin et al., Fl. Europaea 1: 69 (1964).

Sonchus megalocarpus (Hook.f.) J.M. Black. See *Actites megalocarpa.*

Sparganium erectum L., Spec. Pl. 2: 971 (1753). Synonym: *S. ramosum* Huds., teste Cook, *Watsonia* 5: 1-10 (1961).

Sparganium ramosum Huds. See *S. erectum.*

Sphaeropteris australis (Presl.) Tryon, *Contr. Gray Herb.* No. 200: 24 (1970). Basionym: *Hemitelia australis* Presl., Epimeliae Bot. 33 (1852). Synonym: *Cyathea leichhardtiana* (F. Muell.) Copeland.

Spiculaea huntiana (F. Muell.) Schlechter. See *Arthrochilus huntianus.*

Spirodela oligorrhiza (Kurz) Hegelm. Basionym: *Lemna oligorrhiza* Kurz. See Aston (1973:249, 253).

Spirodela polyrhiza (L.) Schleid. Basionym: *Lemna polyrhiza* L. See Aston (1973: 249, 254).

Stipa pubescens R.Br. See *S. pubinodis.*

Stipa pubinodis Trin. & Rupr. Formerly misidentified as *S. pubescens* R.Br. in Tasmania, South Australia and Victoria according to Townrow, *Pap. & Proc. Roy. Soc. Tas.* 107: 26 (1974) but no further information given.

Stipa stipoides (Hook.f.) Veldkamp, *Blumea* 22: 11 (1974). Basionym: *Dichelachne stipoides* Hook.f., Fl. Novae-Zeland. 1: 294, t. 66 (1853). Synonym: *S. teretifolia* Steud.

Stipa teretifolia Steud. See *S. stipoides.*

Tanacetum parthenium (L.) Schultz Bip., Tanaceteen 55 (1844). Synonym: *Chrysanthemum parthenium* (L.) Bernh. teste Heywood in Tutin et al., Fl. Europaea 4: 171 (1976).

Tanacetum vulgare L., Spec. Pl. 844 (1753). Synonym: *Chrysanthemum vulgare* (L.) Bernh. non (Lam.) Gatereau teste Heywood in Tutin et al., Fl. Europaea 4: 170 (1976).

Tasmannia lanceolata (Poir.) A.C. Smith, *Taxon* 18: 287 (1969). Basionym: *Winterania lanceolata* Poir. in Lam. & Poir., Encycl. Meth. Bot. 8: 799 (1808). Synonym: *Drimys lanceolata* (Poir.) Baill. [Vink, *Blumea* 18: 304-305 (1970) reverses Smith's synonymy and retains the species in the genus *Drimys.*]

Tasmannia xerophila (Parmentier) M. Gray, *Contr. Herb. Austr.* No. 26: 8 (1976). Basionym: *Drimys xerophila* Parmentier. [Vink, *Blumea* 18: 349 (1970), regards *D. xerophila* as a synonym of *D. piperita* Hook.f. entity *'xerophila'.* See Willis (1973:157).]

Tetratheca bauerifolia F. Muell. ex Schuchardt, Syn. Tremandr. 29 (1853). Includes some of the plants that Willis (1973:195) referred to ? *T. ericifolia* Sm., teste Thompson, *Telopea* 1: 196 (1976).

Tetratheca glandulosa Labill. See *T. labillardieri.*

Tetratheca glandulosa Labill. var. **orbifolia** Blakely ex Court. See *T. labillardieri.*

Tetratheca labillardieri J. Thompson, *Telopea* 1: 189 (1976). Synonyms: *T. glandulosa* Labill., Novae Holl. Pl. Specim. 1: 96, t. 123 (Nov. 1805), non Sm. (March 1805); *T. glandulosa* var. *orbifolia* Blakely ex Court.

Thelymitra aristata Lindl., non sens. auct. Aust. Synonyms: *T. grandiflora* R.D. FitzG., teste George, *Nuytsia* 1: 193 (1971). *T. murdochae* W.H. Nicholls, teste Jones, *Orchadian* 5: 128 (1977). The species previously erroneously known as *T. aristata* is at present without a name.

Thelymitra azurea R.S. Rogers. See *T. canaliculata.*

Thelymitra canaliculata R.Br., Prodr. Fl. Novae Holl. 314 (1810). Synonym: *T. azurea* R.S. Rogers, teste George, *Nuytsia* 1: 193 (1971).

Thelymitra grandiflora R.D. FitzG. See *T. aristata.*

Thelymitra irregularis W.H. Nicholls. Beauglehole, *Vict. Nat.* 95: 73 (1978), believes that this species is a hybrid between *T. ixioides* Swartz and *T. rubra* R.D. FitzG.

Thelymitra murdochae W.H. Nicholls. See *T. aristata.*

Tieghemopanax sambucifolius (Sieb. ex DC.) Viguier. See *Polyscias sambucifolius.*

Trymalium ramosissimum J.W. Audas. Beauglehole, *Vict. Nat.* 95: 73 (1978), suspects that this rare plant is a hybrid between *T. d'altonii* F. Muell. and *Spyridium parvifolium* (Hook.) F. Muell.

Verbascum creticum (L.) Cav., Elenchus Pl. Horti Matrit. 39 (1803). Basionym: *Celsia cretica* L., teste I.K. Ferguson in Tutin et al., Fl. Europaea 3: 209 (1972).

Vicia angustifolia L. See *V. sativa* L. ssp. *nigra* (L.) Ehrh.

Vicia sativa L. ssp. **nigra** (L.) Ehrh., *Hannover Mag.* 1780 (15): 229 (1780). Synonym: *V. angustifolia* L., teste Ball in Tutin et al., Fl. Europaea 2: 134 (1968).

Wolffia arrhiza auct. Aust., incl. Willis (1970:270), non (L.) Hork. ex Wimmer. See *W. australiana* and *W. globosa.*

Wolffia australiana (Benth.) den Hartog & van der Plas, *Blumea* 20: 151 (1972). Basionym: *W. arrhiza* var. *australiana* Benth., Fl. Austr. 7: 162 (1878). One of two taxa formerly included in *W. arrhiza* auct. Aust., non (L.) Hork. ex Wimmer.

Wolffia globosa (Roxb.) den Hartog & van der Plas, *Blumea* 18: 367 (1970). Basionym: *Lemna globosa* Roxb. One of two taxa formerly included in *W. arrhiza* auct. Aust., non (L.) Hork. ex Wimmer.

Zostera tasmanica Martens ex Aschers. See *Heterozostera tasmanica.*

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Mr T.B. Muir generously undertook full responsibility for the family Orchidaceae. Dr D.M. Churchill gave constructive criticism of the introductory text. Miss H.I. Aston assisted in some checking of literature and with editorial advice. Mrs M.G. Corrick paid particular attention to watching for new records amongst incoming herbarium material. Mr A.C. Beauglehole's extensive collections provided much new information while Miss J. Galbraith drew attention to several new records.

Others who have assisted in making this compilation possible are the Director & staff of the Kew Herbarium, England, the successive Australian Botanical Liaison Officers at the Kew Herbarium, Mr J. Armstrong, Dr G. Benl, Dr B.G. Briggs, Dr M. Calder, Prof. R.C. Carolin, Prof. T.C. Chambers, Mr R.J. Chinnock, Mrs A. de Corona, Miss O.C. Evans, Dr Hj. Eichler, S. Jacobs, Dr L.A.S. Johnson, Mr N.S. Lander, Mrs J. De Nardi, Dr R.F. Parsons, Mr L. Pedley, Dr J.H. Ross, Mr B.K. Simon, Mr R.V. Smith, Mr M.A.C. Stidston, Mr D. Symon, Mrs Threlfall, Dr M.D. Tindale, Dr J.W. Vickery, Mrs K.L. Wilson, Mr P.G. Wilson and those who are mentioned incidentally in the text, particularly those who collected plants.

The author wishes to express her thanks to all these people.

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Manuscript received 12 July 1978.

POMATOCALPA MARSUPIALE (ORCHIDACEAE), A NEW RECORD FOR AUSTRALIA

by
B. GRAY*

Pomatocalpa marsupiale (Kraenzlin) J. J. Sm. in *Natuurk. Tijdschr. Ned.- Indië* **72** : 32 (1912).

Basionym: *Cleisostoma marsupiale* Kraenzlin in K. Schum. & Hollr., 'Die Flora von Kaiser Wilhelms Land' 34 (1889).

Synonyms may be obtained from Schlechter, 'Die Orchidaceen von Deutsh-Neu-Guinea' 988-989 (1914).

Plant large with upright stems to 50 cm long. Leaves 20-30 × 4-5 cm, linear, rigid, leathery, yellowish-green, deeply channelled, clasping the stem at the base and unequally emarginate at the apex. *Inflorescences* erect, 30-45 cm tall, exceeding the leaves, branched in the upper third, the branches short, with 15-50 flowers on pedicels 8-10 mm long; the flowers all face upwards around the spike, with labellum innermost, and open successively as the spike extends, few flowers being open at any one time. *Flowers* 12-15 mm diameter; sepals and petals widely spreading at the base but incurved towards the apex, thick in texture, green. *Sepals* 6-8 × 2·5-3 mm, narrow-obovate to spathulate. *Petals* 5-6 × 2-2·5 mm, subfalcate, narrow obovate. *Labellum* 4-5 × 3-4 × 3-4 mm, cream or yellowish; lateral lobes about 1 × 3 mm, erect and slightly incurved on the distal end; midlobe about 1·5 × 2 mm, deltoid, recurved, thick and fleshy; spur 4 × 3 × 3 mm, pyriform, the callus, linear to narrow oblong, valvular, almost covering the orifice. *Column* about 2·5 × 2 mm, narrowed toward the base; column-foot short, at right angles to the column. *Rostellum* about 0·6 mm long. *Anther* with a short upturned rostrum. *Pollinia* 4, in two closely appressed pairs forming almost globose bodies. *Stipe* about 0·8 mm long, slender, margins recurved. *Retinaculum* about 0·5 mm long.

VOUCHER SPECIMEN:

Queensland—Cape York Peninsula, McIlwraith Range, 12 km NE of Coen, 13°52′ S; 143°15′ E. *B.Gray* 26.xi.1973 (BRI 220908).

Previously recorded from New Guinea, *P. marsupiale* occurs in Australia in the McIlwraith and Iron Range areas of Cape York Peninsula where it is an uncommon species. First found in 1973 at the southern extremity of the McIlwraith Range (elevation 500 m), the species is now known to occur throughout its range at elevations below 100 m.

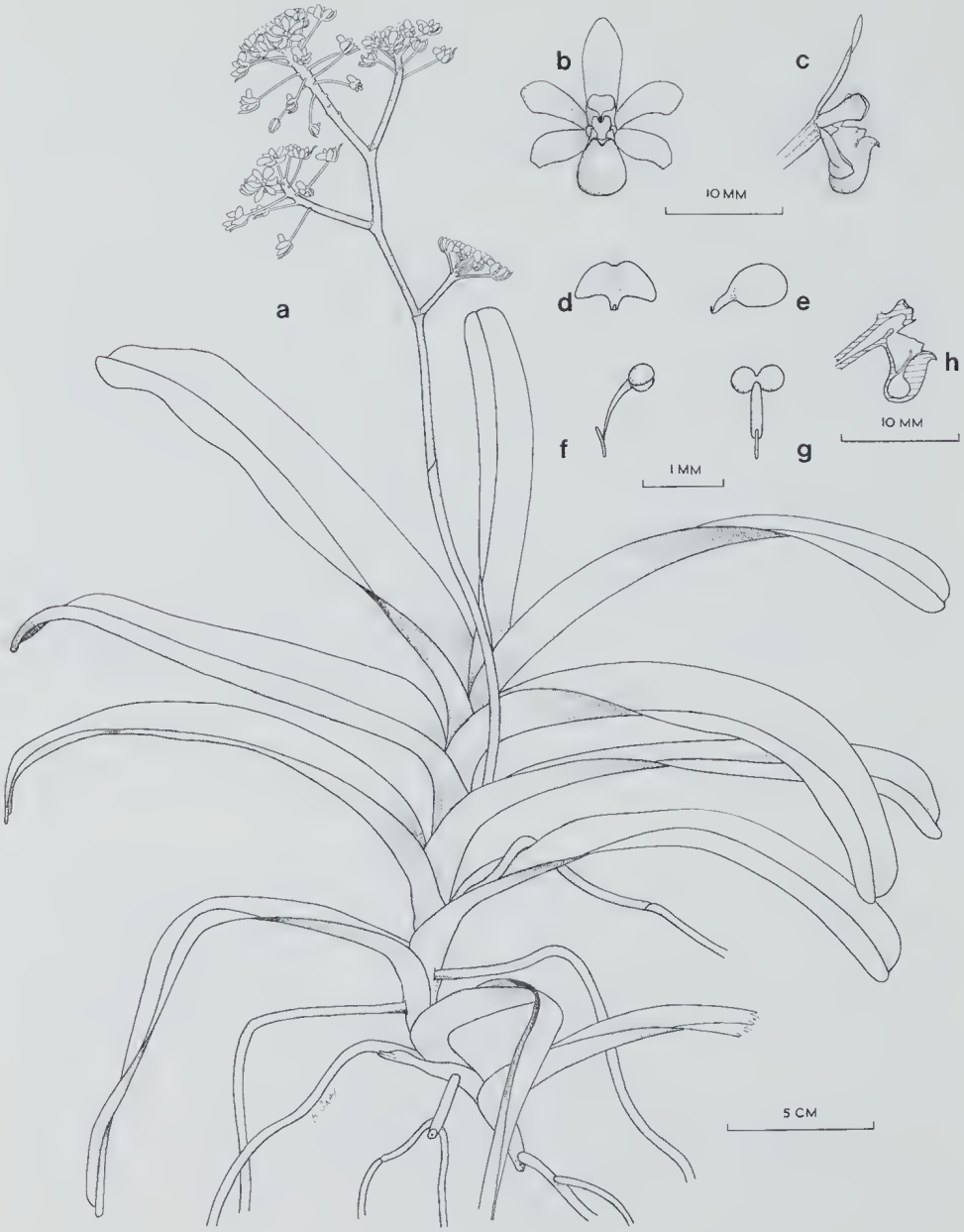
P. marsupiale is a robust epiphyte or lithophyte that occurs in tall semi-deciduous rainforest where it usually grows high up in the canopy or occasionally on exposed rocks.

Flowering usually begins in November and continues to April or May. Flower spikes extend by 20 cm or more as flowering continues.

P. marsupiale is readily distinguished from the other Australian member of the genus, *P. macphersonii* (F. Muell.) T.E. Hunt. A comparison of the main distinguishing features is given in the following table:

* Forest Research Unit, CSIRO, Atherton, North Queensland 4883.

Muelleria 4 (2): 201-203 (1979).


a
b
c
10 MM
d
e
h
10 MM
f
1 MM
g
5 CM

P. marsupiale	*P. macphersonii*
Stems upright, to 50 cm tall.	Stems pendulous or slightly ascending, to 15 cm long.
Leaves 25-40 cm long.	Leaves 5-15 cm long.
Inflorescence an upright panicle to 50 cm tall with the flowers crowded at the extremity of the branches. Branches extending over many months as flowering continues.	Inflorescence a downcurved raceme (very rarely branched) 5-10 cm long with the flowers evenly spaced.
Flowering November to April or May.	Flowering generally between July and October.
Flowers creamish- or brownish-green.	Flowers yellow with reddish-brown spotting.

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The author wishes to thank Don Blaxell for identifying the species and D.L. Jones, P.S. Lavarack and R.D. Collins for encouragement and advice on the manuscript.

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Fig. 1. *Pomatocalpa marsupiale*. a — habit of flowering plant; b — flower from front, showing natural spread; c — flower from side; d — anther from front; e — anther from side; f — pollinarium from side; g — pollinarium from rear; h — longitudinal section of column and labellum. Drawn from the voucher collection (BRI 220908).

BOOK REVIEW

Plant taxonomic literature in Australian libraries. Nancy T. Burbidge. Published by CSIRO and ABRS, Canberra, 1978. viii, 520 pp., 1 b. & w. photograph. $17.50 incl. postage.

This work, which was compiled as part of the Flora Project undertaken by the Australian Academy of Science in 1973 as the preparatory step towards the larger task of writing a new Flora of Australia, will be a useful guide for Australian botanists who wish to consult plant taxonomic literature.

While it is still necessary to call on overseas libraries at times, there is in Australia a wealth of the taxonomic literature that will be needed for the preparation of the new Flora of Australia. This book will do much to guide taxonomic botanists and librarians to an Australian source of the book that they wish to consult, even though, as its introduction makes clear, it is not complete.

It was compiled by Dr Burbidge on the basis of her 1951 list* and the holdings, in 1974, of the CSIRO Black Mountain Library, Canberra. This combined list was circulated to selected libraries where the librarians checked their holdings against it and, in many cases, added other relevant titles. Many of these titles were incorporated in the main list, but the completed list was not recirculated to the libraries so that they could check whether they also held the additional titles. This avoided placing on library staffs the undue burden of checking an additional list while still allowing readers to trace at least one Australian source of each listed article.

After all the work had been collected Dr Burbidge became ill and enlisted the help of Dr Alison McCusker who prepared the manuscript for publication.

It is not a list of periodicals. These are covered by the CSIRO publication 'Scientific Serials in Australian Libraries'. However some works which appeared in journals not commonly held in Australian libraries, but which are well-known under the relevant authors' names, have been deliberately included by Burbidge. One example is Eduard Regel's 'Alliorum adhuc cognitarum monographia'. Petropolis, 1875. 266 p. This is actually part of the journal *Acta Horti Petropolitani,* tomus 3. One can understand a reprint or pre-print of such a 266-page article being bound and catalogued as a book and it therefore merits inclusion in the work reviewed. In some libraries a desired work will be catalogued as either a journal or a book but not as both. The example given is an indication of the wide knowledge of literature and sleuthing qualities which are sometimes needed by research workers and librarians in taxonomic botany when they are seeking a particular reference.

Many seekers of knowledge for the new Flora of Australia will be grateful to Dr Burbidge for this work.

—Mary A. Todd

*'Select List of Publications in Systematic Botany Available in Australia' by N.T. Burbidge (CSIRO Division of Plant Industry, Divisional Report No. 14).

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F. D. Atkinson, Government Printer, Melbourne