

HANDBOOKS to the FLORA OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

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on behalf of the

GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

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Board of the
Botanic Gardens and
State Herbarium



Handbook of the Flora and Fauna of South Australia, issued by the South Australian Branch of the British Science Guild Handbooks Committee and published by favour of the Honourable the Premier, F. H. Walsh, Esq., M.P.

SUPPLEMENT
TO
J. M. BLACK'S
FLORA
OF
SOUTH AUSTRALIA

(SECOND EDITION, 1943-1957)

By
HANSJOERG EICHLER

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PRICE: Sixteen Shillings (\$1.60)

Wholly set up and printed in Australia by
W. L. HAWES, Government Printer, Adelaide
Registered at the General Post Office, Adelaide, for transmission through the post as a book
June, 1965

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Foundation of the Handbooks of the Fauna and Flora of South Australia

More than 40 years have now passed since the publication of the first part of the first Handbook of the British Science Guild series—J. M. Black's Flora. It is therefore appropriate to record the origin of these Handbooks before it is forgotten in the lapse of time.

After the first World War, the South Australian Branch of the British Science Guild was very active in devising ways for increasing scientific knowledge and its applications. At that time an up-to-date account of the Flora of our State was a pressing need. With this in view, Professor J. B. Cleland suggested that the Science Guild might undertake to arrange for the preparation of a series of Handbooks dealing with the Fauna and Flora of South Australia. If these were prepared in an honorary capacity by leading authorities, the Government might quite well be asked to publish them, as it were, on a pound for pound basis. The Branch accepted the suggestion and it was arranged that a deputation, consisting of Professors F. Wood Jones, T. G. B. Osborn and J. B. Cleland should wait on the Hon. the Premier Mr., afterwards Sir Henry Barwell, with the proposal. Fortunately Professor Cleland had prepared a memorandum on the subject in the following terms and this document was handed to the Premier on 25th February, 1921.

PROPOSED SCHEME FOR THE PREPARATION OF HANDBOOKS ON THE FAUNA AND FLORA OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

- I. There is an almost complete lack in South Australia of any handbooks dealing with the Fauna and Flora of the State.
- II. In consequence, many individuals with scientific tastes are unable to develop these. This is a great loss to the State, as these persons, with suitable handbooks available, might be led on to contribute voluntarily to the State additions to scientific knowledge of great value to our pastoral, agricultural and other interests.
- III. A scheme under the auspices of the S.A. Branch of the British Science Guild is proposed for the preparation of a series of such handbooks to be edited by a sub-committee of experienced workers, the individual parts to be prepared by specialists (in an honorary capacity).
- IV. The scheme would be spread over a period of 10-15 years.
- V. Parts would be issued as completed by the authors. None could be available during this financial year. One or two may be so for 1921-1922.
- VI. The work involved will be highly skilled and laborious. In the interests of science the authors will be prepared, we believe, to devote their time and knowledge to this work without fee, if a means of publication can be obtained.

- VII. The value to the community of the works of these authors, thus offered as a gift to the State and to the world of science, can be put at a very high figure. Would the Government be prepared to accept this offer of gratuitous service and as a return—on the “pound for pound subsidy” principle—arrange for the publication of the Handbooks by the Government Printer?
- VIII. As the work will be spread over many years, this should not necessitate any additions to the staff of the Government Printer, the printing of the parts being proceeded with by him as opportunity offered. The actual out-of-pocket expense to the State would consist, under these circumstances, of the paper only. The parts as completed might be submitted to the Premier or to the Minister of Education, and laid on the table of the House and ordered to be printed and thus be dealt with as Parliamentary Papers.
- IX. Many of the parts will require to be illustrated. In many cases, blocks are already prepared which doubtless could be used and so reduce expense.
- X. The educational value of these handbooks will be great. A copy of each might be placed with advantage in every public school in the State, when it could be made available not only to teachers and scholars but to the interested public of the district as well. To meet this demand and to enable distribution to be made to private individuals (at a nominal price to induce the wide use of these handbooks) about 1,500 copies of each should be printed.
- XI. Probably from 20 to 30 handbooks would eventually be published (over the period of 10-15 years), the sizes varying from about 20 to 150 pages according to subject matter.

Professor CLELAND, Adelaide University.

Professor WOOD JONES, Adelaide University.

The Premier read through the memorandum and said, “A very generous offer, gentlemen. I shall lay it before Cabinet.” Professor Cleland received from the secretary to the Premier, a letter dated 10th March, 1921 in the following terms accepting the offer.

“With reference to the proposed scheme under the auspices of the South Australian Branch of the British Science Guild for the preparation of a series of handbooks on the Fauna and Flora of South Australia which was submitted by yourself and Professor Wood Jones to the Premier on the 25th ultimo, I am directed by the Premier to inform you that in consideration of the contributors in the compilation of the handbooks undertaking the work in an honorary capacity the Government is prepared to undertake the printing of the publication at the Government Printing Office at the expense of the State.”

In recent years the Chief Secretary of South Australia decided that the Government Printer should publish the handbooks on a commercial basis, rather than that the Handbooks Committee should apply each year for a government grant for publication. Consequently there is now no delay in printing when authors offer their completed manuscripts.

Adelaide,
20th April, 1964.

FOREWORD

We are fortunate to have a first-rate handbook on the *Flora of South Australia*, written by J. M. Black, first published in the twenties, and revised from time to time. This succeeded admirably in the author's aim of assisting 'students, plant-lovers, or persons engaged in pastoral or agricultural pursuits, who may wish to know something about the native and naturalized plants of the State'. It is no reflection on the author or on those who helped with the revision to say that the *Flora* is out of date in many respects, for such is the nature of taxonomic work. New knowledge leads to revision of names and, in the long run, complete new editions or new floras must be written—a formidable task taking many years.

Alterations in names of plants are made only after painstaking and scholarly research by trained and experienced taxonomists, backed not only by the collections of plants in their local herbaria but by the interchange of information with similar institutions all over the world. This cannot be done properly except between herbaria of the highest standards and between taxonomists of proper professional status. The Government of **South Australia, acting largely on the advice of the Director of the Botanic Garden, Mr. T. R. N. Lothian, O.B.E., N.D.H. (N.Z.), J.P.**, founded the State Herbarium of South Australia in 1954. The Botany Department of the University of Adelaide co-operated by depositing its valuable collections in the Herbarium on long term loan. Dr. Hansjoerg Eichler, Dr. rer. nat. (Halle), Ph.D. (Adelaide), F.L.S., who took charge of the Herbarium in 1955, has worked unceasingly to ensure that it has the standards and facilities necessary for such an institution. Dr. Eichler brings a high level of scientific ability, scholarship and experience to this work. From 1936 to 1943 he was associated with the Botanisches Museum Berlin-Dahlem and from 1944 to 1953 was on the staff of the Institut für Kulturpflanzenforschung, initially in Vienna and later in Gatersleben. He has also worked in the Herbarium of the Botanical Institute of the University of Parma, with the Rijksherbarium at Leiden, in the Herbarium of the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle in Paris and in the British Museum (Natural History), London. From June 1961 to September 1962, Dr. Eichler was Botanical Liaison Officer for Australia at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

We are indeed fortunate that Dr. Eichler agreed to prepare a Supplement to Black's *Flora*, which not only gives the new information and a long list of corrections to use in conjunction with the present edition but also is a forerunner, as he suggests, of a complete new handbook in the future.

R. N. ROBERTSON,
Professor of Botany, University of Adelaide.

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I. PREFACE

The purpose of this book is to add information to that contained in the second edition of J. M. Black's *Flora of South Australia* (1943-1957; Government Printer, Adelaide) on the systematics, distribution and nomenclature of the vascular plants occurring wild in South Australia. These additions and corrections which have been accumulated during the past eight years should also facilitate the editing of a new handbook on the South Australian State flora. Such a new edition can be more satisfactorily compiled with a forerunner which will, it is hoped, undergo strong criticism and stimulate new observations from which further additions and corrections may be accumulated at the State Herbarium of South Australia (AD). The lack of completeness and balance in presentation of this Supplement will, I hope, be excused when this is regarded as an interim publication with the purpose mentioned.

The contents of this book are the result of bibliographic and nomenclatural studies and of current determination work at the State Herbarium of South Australia. Many of the problems confronted could not be solved only with the Adelaide facilities. The work was helped greatly by visits to other Australian Herbaria and benefited by my appointment to the position of Australian Botanical Liaison Officer at the Kew Herbarium (England) for 15 months in the years 1961-1962. I am indebted to many colleagues in these and other botanical institutions, and to the staff of the State Herbarium of South Australia, all of whom supplied much valuable (often unpublished) details from their working experience.

Several taxonomic revisions of various plant groups have been published since 1951, up to which year the results of such papers had been incorporated in the amendments in Black's *Flora*, parts 1-3. I have attempted to incorporate in this Supplement the results of these studies and express, in this connection, my gratitude to the authors who sent complimentary reprints of their works, thus facilitating my task. I also wish to thank here the contributors of original studies who sent manuscripts for publication within this Supplement. They are: Mr. P. Aellen, Basel (*Atriplex eichleri*); Dr. L. Boulos, Cairo (*Sonchus*, *Embergeria*); Mr. R. H. Kuchel, AD (*Gompholobium*); Mr. D. E. Symon ADW (*Cassia*); Dr. M. D. Tindale, NSW (*Acacia beckleri*); Mr. P. G. Wilson, AD (*Kochia tomentosa* group, *Gnaphalium*, *Elachanthus*).

Knowledge in plant systematics stems largely from the study of herbarium specimens. Advances in all parts of the world are continuously being made by the careful analysis of such collections and subsequent synthetic conclusions. Without taxonomic research communication in botany (and science generally wherever plant names are concerned) would be unthinkable. Thus it is appropriate to express sincere thanks to collectors of herbarium specimens who by their donation of well prepared and fully annotated specimens to the State Herbarium of South Australia (AD) contributed fundamentally to such research. The collectors may be assured of the appreciation of their work by many generations of botanists to come, here and abroad, who will make use of the preserved specimens.

I wish to name here only a few persons to whom the State Herbarium of South Australia is indebted for the contribution of a large number of specimens (excluding members of its own staff and those of the Botanic Garden, Adelaide): Mr. E. S. Booth, Professor Sir John B. Cleland, Miss D. Hunt, Mr. E. H. Ising, Mrs. G. Jackson, Mr. D. N. Kraehenbuehl, Mr. R. F. Parsons, Mr. K. D. Rohrlach, Mr. R. Schodde, Mr. M. C. R. Sharrad, Dr. R. L. Specht, Mr. D. E. Symon. Thanks are due to many more persons for smaller donations whose names cannot be listed here.

Most 'new species' are discovered not in the field but in herbaria where specimens from distant areas, collected at different times, are accumulated and compared in minutest morphological detail. But, like many other branches of biological sciences which are dependent on observation in nature (e.g., synecology, parts of biogeography, study of evolution), taxonomy, too, is helped by such 'field work'. In the museum-bound branch of systematics wrong conclusions can be avoided if the taxonomists are familiar with the natural conditions under which the taxa occur and know of the variation within the populations, the possible occurrence of hybrid swarms or the modifications caused by environmental changes, and have an insight into the autecology (e.g., pollination, distribution of seeds, hibernation, rejuvenation), and the effects of competition within the plant communities. It is generally agreed that all applied sciences and industries connected with the food supply for mankind, the timber production, and most of the textile industry, are in some way linked with and dependent upon the advances in biology, in particular in botany. Depriving biology of possibilities of observation and study in undisturbed nature, with its ever changing complexity and continuous drive for balance and harmony between the organisms and their environment, would limit advances and reflect in the end detrimentally on the economy. I may therefore be permitted to conclude with a plea for the conservation of nature.

Our vegetation is particularly sensitive to any measure of cultivation and exploitation (such as grazing). Superphosphate, for example, is poisonous to many of the native plants; others cannot compete with introduced species if these have found suitable conditions owing to the application of trace elements to the soil. It is undeniable that such artificial changes have proved to be agriculturally of the utmost importance, and we must be grateful for the advances made in modern agriculture. The welfare of our State economy is dependent on it.

Objection, however, exists in unreasonably depriving us of the last remnants of comparatively undisturbed nature (wilderness) in this country. Since my arrival in South Australia in 1955 I have seen alarming changes in the landscape and vegetation over wide regions. Even if left untouched and is protected, the vegetation, once disturbed by man, needs a very long time to recover and rarely can revert to its original state. Measures should be taken now to rescue wider areas from the plough and grazing animals and to set them aside for future generations for both research and enjoyment.

Adelaide, 20th June, 1964.

HANSJOERG EICHLER.

II. SOME EXPLANATORY NOTES ON THE CONTENTS

In its style, this Supplement is modelled on the 'Additions and Corrections' to the first three parts published in Black's *Flora of South Australia*, each amendment being headed by a reference to the page therein. Therefore, this Supplement can be used only in context with the basic work by J. M. Black.

The contents of the present book can be classified as follows:—

I. ADDITIONS. These are:

- (1) *Systematic groups (taxa)*:
 - (a) New to science (new species, new taxa of other ranks).
They are described in Latin as requested in the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature in order to make their publication valid.
 - (b) Known taxa, but new for the State, or not contained in Black's *Flora*. Most of these taxa are described briefly.
- (2) *New combinations and new names*. These are published here for the first time. The form of publication is in accordance with that requested in the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature (ed. 1961) giving the basionym or replaced synonym with the full reference to its original publication.
- (3) *New keys*. These are extracted for the South Australian representatives from published revisions or are, in some instances, original. They are restricted to a minimum.
- (4) *New localities*. Usually one or several specimens are quoted so that records based on wrong determinations can be corrected later. As a rule, new localities are mentioned only when the area of distribution given in Black's *Flora* is conspicuously extended.
- (5) *Further synonyms*. Additional synonyms are restricted. They include those which were the result of special nomenclatural or taxonomic studies, especially when the locality of the specimen on which the name was based (the type) is in South Australia. [A manuscript of a catalogue to the South Australian flora with extensive bibliographical references and synonyms with enumeration of type localities has been completed for the major portion of the State's vascular flora and will, when published, emend Black's *Flora* in this respect. Complete synonymy was, therefore, not considered essential for this Supplement.]
- (6) *Notes on systematics and nomenclature*. These notes are intended to be explanatory, give literature references, or indicate unsolved problems concerning which further material or observations are needed.

II. CORRECTIONS. These concern:

- (1) *Names.* The names used in Black's *Flora* had to be replaced if they were:

(a) *Nomenclaturally incorrect*, i.e., not in accordance with the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature (I.C.B.N.). In some instances new combinations or new names were provided [see above under I (2)]. Also spellings of generic names or epithets had to be corrected in this connection. [The original spelling must be retained except for the correction of typographic or orthographic errors and a few corrections governed by the I.C.B.N.—strict adherence to the internationally accepted Code is the only way to achieve maximum stability in the naming of plants. Changes are inevitable; they often are the result of advanced knowledge.]

(b) *Taxonomically incorrect*, i.e., mis-applied. In these cases the names used in Black's *Flora*, in fact, refer to another taxon than that intended [see below under II (2) (g)].

- (2) *Author citations.* The abbreviated reference to the original valid publication of a name is the citation of the author's name (usually abbreviated) following the name of the taxon. This is necessary in scientific literature for the indication of accuracy and completeness, and in order that the date of publication may readily be verified and ambiguity in cases of homonymy be excluded [see below under II (2) (h)]. Names of systematic groups which are at present accepted as being correct are often the result of a change in rank or position (or both) of the original form in which the taxon was described. This change finds expression in the author citation. As this is often not understood by users of Black's *Flora* a few examples are given here which may illustrate this better than an abstract explanation:

(a) *Pectinellia griffithii* Black (1915) indicates that Black published in the year 1915 the description of a new species which he named *Pectinellia griffithii*.

(b) *Cymodocea griffithii* (Black) Black (1929) shows that Black has recognized that the species which he earlier described as *Pectinellia griffithii* belongs to the genus *Cymodocea*. In order to make the transfer of *Pectinellia griffithii* to the genus *Cymodocea* effective, he published in the year 1929 the then new combination *Cymodocea griffithii*.

- (c) *Chenopodium melanocarpum* (Black) Black (1934) is the combination published by Black in 1934 as a result of changing the rank of a taxon described earlier as a variety: *Chenopodium carinatum* var. *melanocarpum* Black (1922).—Note. Changes of rank (c) or transfer from one genus to another (b) cannot be distinguished in the author citation for the resulting combination.
- (d) *Phlegmatospermum cochlearinum* (FvM.) Schulz (1933) is the combination which resulted from a transfer of the species *Eunomia cochlearina* FvM. (1853) to the genus *Phlegmatospermum* which was published by Schulz in 1933. This example is analogous to (b).—Note. The abbreviation for the name of the eminent Australian botanist Ferdinand von Mueller chosen in this Supplement is 'FvM.'. In most of the systematic literature either 'F.v.M.' or 'F.Muell.' is used. 'F.v.M.', leaving no doubt and clearly indicating a connection with Australia, was preferred to 'F. Muell.' which is not quite without ambiguity. However, the fullstops after F and v were omitted and the form 'FvM.' chosen for simplicity and brevity, similar to DC. for A. P. de Candolle, or the less commonly used abbreviations PB. for Palisot de Beauvois and MB. for Marschall von Bieberstein. Similarly, D. F. L. von Schlechtendal is abbreviated 'Schldl.' [this form Schlechtendal usually used in his own publication] in order to distinguish him clearly from Schlechter.
- (e) *Thlaspi ochranthum* FvM. ex Benth. (1863) shows that Bentham described and published in 1863 a species which he named *Thlaspi ochranthum*; he attributed, however, the name to F.v.Mueller.
- (f) When this species was reduced in rank and transferred as a variety to *Phlegmatospermum cochlearinum* by Black in the year 1937 it became: *Phlegmatospermum cochlearinum* var. *ochranthum* (FvM. ex Benth.) Black (1937).
- (g) *Lomandra caespitosa* [non (Benth.) Ewart] Black (1943) is an example with the form of author citation chosen for this Supplement to indicate misapplied names. In this case the plant which was published by Black in 1943 under the name *Lomandra caespitosa* (Benth.) Ewart was wrongly determined and the name thus misapplied to another plant, the correct name of which is *Lomandra sororia* (FvM. ex Benth.) Ewart.

- (h) *Hakea intermedia* Ewart & Davies (1917, nom. illeg.), non Hook. (1842). This expresses that there exist two different plants independently described with the same name *Hakea intermedia* (based on different type specimens). The one was published by W. J. Hooker in 1842, the other by Ewart & Davies in 1917. The later 'homonym' of 1917 is illegitimate. A new name, *Hakea divaricata*, was published by Johnson in 1962 for the plant originally described by Ewart & Davies.
- (3) *Publication dates.* As botanical nomenclature of taxonomic groups is based upon priority of publication, the dates of valid publication of the names are important. These dates do not always correspond with the dates printed on the title page of (or somewhere else in) the relevant publications. Results of bibliographical research have been published. References to literature on publication dates used for their verification in the course of checking the correctness of names in the South Australian flora are added at the end of the short bibliography in Chapter III. [From records at the National Herbarium of Victoria (MEL) it appears certain that Ewart, Fl. Victoria, was published in April 1931 (probably on 23rd April 1931) and not in 1930 as printed on the title page. I am grateful to Mr. R. T. M. Pescott for this information and his kind permission to publish it.]
- (4) *Descriptions and keys.* There are only a few corrections to the descriptive parts of Black's *Flora*. It requires revisional studies, which will take a long time, to improve on the descriptions, and except for a few groups, little effort has been made as yet in this direction.

III. A SHORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

This bibliography aims at facilitating access to the special literature on the systematics and nomenclature of vascular plants, Australian floras, and papers on publication dates.

- (1) *Works with references to special literature* (monographs, revisions, etc.) on particular plant groups:

BURBIDGE, N. T.: *Dictionary of Australian Plant Genera* Gymnosperms and Angiosperms.—Sydney, 1963. [Contains references to most of the recent revisions of Australian Phanerogamae under the alphabetically arranged generic names.]

ENGLE, A., & K. PRANTL: *Die natürlichen Pflanzenfamilien*. Ed. 1. Teile I-IV, Nachträge I-IV.—Leipzig, 1887-1915. Ed. 2. Only published in part, still far from complete.

EXCERPTA BOTANICA, Sect. A, Taxonomica et Chorologica. Vols. 1-7.—Stuttgart, 1959-1964. [Abstracts of systematic papers.]

FORTSCHRITTE DER BOTANIK. Vols. 1-26.—Berlin 1932-1964. [Contains annual or biennial surveys of advances in the systematics of Spermatophyta by J. Mattfeld, K. Suessenguth and H. Merxmüller with references to the relevant literature.]

JACKSON, B. D.: *Guide to the literature of botany; being a classified selection of botanical works, including nearly 6000 titles not given in Pritzel's 'Thesaurus'*.—London, 1881.

INDEX KEWENSIS. 2 vols. (1893-1895), 12 supplements (1901-1959).—Oxford, 1893-1959. [References to original publication of names of genera and species of Phanerogamae.]

INDEX LONDINENSIS. 6 vols. (1929-1931), suppl. 1-2 (1941).—Oxford, 1929-1941. [References to illustrations of vascular plants.]

INDEX NOMINUM GENERICORUM. Card index of generic names of all plant groups with references to their original publication and typification. Issued through the International Bureau for Plant Taxonomy and Nomenclature, Utrecht. [20 sets with 1,000 cards each have been issued, still far from complete.]

LAWRENCE, G. H. M.: *Taxonomy of Vascular Plants*.—New York, 1951.

MELCHIOR, H., & E. WERDERMANN: *A. Engler's Syllabus der Pflanzenfamilien*. Ed. 12. 2 vols.—Berlin, 1954, 1964.

MERRILL, E., & E. H. WALKER: A Bibliography of Eastern Asiatic Botany.—Jamaica Plain, 1938.

Natürliche Pflanzenfamilien: See Engler & Prantl.

PFEIFFER, L.: Nomenclator Botanicus, 2 vols. (in 4 parts).—Cassel, 1873-1874. [Contains references to the publications of names of classes down to sections of genera.]

PRITZEL, G. A.: Thesaurus Literaturae Botanicae.—Leipzig, 1872-1877.

STEENIS, C. G. G. J. van: 'Annotated selected Bibliography' in Flora Malesiana I,5/1.—Djakarta, 1955.

WALKER, E. H.: A Bibliography of Eastern Asiatic Botany. Supplement 1.—Washington, 1960.

WETTSTEIN, R.: Handbuch der Systematischen Botanik. Ed. 4.—Wien, 1935.

- (2) *Australasian Floras* (including floristic bibliographies) supplementary to those listed by Robertson in Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1957) 947:

ALLAN, H. H.: Flora of New Zealand, vol. 1.—Wellington, 1961. [With many observations on Australian plants.]

BEADLE, N. C. W., O. E. EVANS, & R. C. CAROLIN: Handbook of the Vascular Plants of the Sydney District and Blue Mountains.—Armidale, 1963. [According to information from Professor Beadle the book was published in 'August, 1963' not in 1962 as shown on the title page.]

BLACKALL, W. E., & B. J. GRIEVE: How to know Western Australian Wildflowers. Pt. 2.—Perth, 1956.

BLAKE, S. F., & A. C. ATWOOD: Geographical Guide to Floras of the World. Part 1. (U.S. Dept. Agric. Wash. Misc. Publ. 401).—New York, 1942. [Contains many references to papers on the floristics of Australia.]

CHIPPENDALE, G. M.: Check List of Central Australian Plants.—Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austral. 82 (1959) 321-338.

CURTIS, W. M.: The Student's Flora of Tasmania. Pt. 2.—Tasmania, 1963.

FLORA OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—Contrib. N.S.Wales Nat. Herb., Flora Series 1-18 (1961), 19/1 (1961), 21-22 (1962), 101/1 (1961), 136 (1963), 201 (1963), 208-211 (1961).—Sydney, 1961-1963. [The work is being continued.]

MAIDEN, J. H.: A Century of Botanical Endeavor in South Australia VI. Florulas from specified localities.—Australas. Ass. Advancem. Sc. 11 (1908) 187-190.

SPECHT, R. L., & C. P. MOUNTFORD, (ed.): Records of the American-Australian Scientific Expedition to Arnhem Land. 3: Botany and Plant Ecology.—Melbourne, 1958.

WILLIS, J. H.: A Handbook to Plants in Victoria. Vol. 1 (Ferns, Conifers and Monocotyledons).—Melbourne, 1962. [Vol. 2 is in the press.]

(3) *Works on botanical nomenclature:*

DANDY, J. E.: List of British Vascular Plants.—London, 1958. [As this list is the result of extensive nomenclatural research it has bearing also on the naming of plants introduced into South Australia.]

HYLANDER, N.: Nomenklatorische und systematische Studien über nordische Gefäßpflanzen.—Uppsala Univ. Arsskr. 1945: 7.—Uppsala, 1945.

INTERNATIONAL CODE OF BOTANICAL NOMENCLATURE [adopted by the Ninth International Botanical Congress, Montreal, August 1959].—Utrecht, 1961.

MANSFELD, R.: Zur Nomenklatur der Farn- und Blütenpflanzen Deutschlands.—Feddes Repert. 44 (1938) 285-322; 45 (1938) 193-244; 46 (1939) 59-64, 97-121, 286-309; 47 (1939) 137-163, 263-287; 48 (1940) 257-267; Feddes Repert. Beih. 121 (1940) 4-13.

MANSFELD, R.: Die Technik der wissenschaftlichen Pflanzenbenennung.—Berlin, 1949.

MANSFELD, R.: Vorläufiges Verzeichnis landwirtschaftlich oder gärtnerisch kultivierter Pflanzenarten (mit Ausschluss von Zierpflanzen).—Kulturpfl. Beih. 2.—Berlin, 1959.

TAXON.—Official News Bulletin of the International Association for Plant Taxonomy.—Edited by the Internat. Bureau for Plant Taxonomy and Nomenclature. Vols. 1-13 (1951-1964). [This journal contains many contributions on nomenclature.]

(4) *Studies or reference lists to papers on publication dates of botanical literature:*

CATALOGUE OF BOTANICAL BOOKS IN THE COLLECTION OF RACHEL McMASTERS MILLER HUNT. (The Hunt Botanical Library.) Vols. 1-2/1-2 (1958-1961).

FLORA MALESIANA BULLETIN nos. 1-19 (1947-1964). [Contains several articles on publication dates.]

Hunt Botanical Library: See Catalogue ..

JOURNAL OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF NATURAL HISTORY. Vols. 1-4/3 (1936-1963). [Contains original studies into publication dates and many references to such papers.]

RICKETT, H. W., & F. A. STAFLEU: Nomina generica conservanda et rejicienda Spermatophytorum VII-X (Bibliography).—Taxon 10 (1961) 70-91, 111-121, 132-149, 170-193.

STAFLEU, F. A.: Dates of Botanical Publications 1788-1792.—Taxon 12 (1963) 43-87.

STEENIS-KRUSEMAN, M. J. VAN, & W. T. STEARN: Dates of Publication, in Flora Malesiana I,4/5(1954) CLXIII-CCXIX.

IV. ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO J. M. BLACK, FLORA OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA ed. 2 (1943-1957)

[All page references in this chapter refer to the second edition of Black's Flora.]

Pages 34-946.—The comma between the scientific name and the author citation, or within the author citation, should be deleted throughout the book.

Pages 34-946.—The names of prelinnean authors, which are inserted in some instances between parenthesis and separate the generic names from their correct authors, should be deleted.

Pages 34-946.—For the sake of simplicity and uniformity all specific and infraspecific epithets in scientific plant names should be spelt with small initial letters.

Pages 34-951.—The abbreviation of the author D. F. L. von Schlechtendal should be altered to read 'Schldl.' in order to safely distinguish from R. Schlechter, who is often abbreviated 'Schlecht.' in botanical literature.

Page 34.— Division 1.—**PTERIDOPHYTA**

Several modern classifications of Pteridophyta, especially of Filicales are the result of the advances made in the knowledge of this plant group [cf. Pichi-Sermolli in Hedberg, Systematics of To-day (1958) 70-90]. These new systems all differ considerably from the arrangement in Black's Flora of South Australia. As J. M. Black followed Engler's system in the circumscription and arrangement of the families, the most modern form of this classification [Reimers in Melchior & Werdermann, Engler's Syllabus der Pflanzenfamilien ed. 12, 1 (1954) 269-311] is adopted here as the basis for the following new arrangement proposed for the South Australian Pteridophyta. (The occurrence in South Australia of those species marked with ? is doubtful or not documented at the State Herbarium of South Australia.)

Division **Pteridophyta**

Class *Lycopsidea*

Order *Lycopodiales*

Family *Lycopodiaceae*

Lycopodium

L. laterale

L. serpentinum

L. deuterodensum

Phylloglossum

P. drummondii

Order *Selaginellales*Family *Selaginellaceae**Selaginella**S. gracillima**S. kraussiana*? *S. uliginosa*Order *Isoetales*Family *Isoetaceae**Isoetes**I. drummondii*? *I. humilior*Class *Pteropsida* (Filices)Subclass *Eusporangiatae*Order *Ophioglossales*Family *Ophioglossaceae**Botrychium**B. australe**Ophioglossum**O. lusitanicum*ssp. *coriaceum**O. nudicaule*Subclass *Osmundidae*Order *Osmundales*Family *Osmundaceae**Todea**T. barbara*Subclass *Leptosporangiatae*Order *Filicales*Family *Schizaeaceae**Schizaea**S. fistulosa**S. bifida**S. asperula*Family *Gleicheniaceae**Gleichenia**G. microphylla*Family *Dicksoniaceae**Dicksonia*? *D. antarctica*Family *Polypodiaceae*Subfamily *Dennstaedtioideae**Hypolepis**H. rugosula*

Subfamily *Lindsaeoideae**Lindsaea**L. linearis*Subfamily *Pteridoideae**Pteridium**P. esculentum**Histiopteris**H. incisa**Pteris**P. tremula*Subfamily *Gymnogrammoideae*Tribe *Gymnogrammeae**Gymnogramma**G. reynoldsii**Anogramma**A. leptophylla*Tribe *Adiantaeae**Adiantum**A. aethiopicum*Tribe *Cheilantheae**Cheilanthes**C. distans**C. lasiophylla*? *C. vellea**C. tenuifolia*? *C. clelandii*Subfamily *Blechnoideae**Blechnum**B. nudum**B. minus**B. procerum**Doodia**D. caudata*Subfamily *Asplenioideae*Tribe *Asplenieae**Asplenium**A. flavelifolium*? *A. trichomanes**A. bulbiferum**Pleurosorus**P. rutifolius**P. subglandulosus*

Subfamily *Dryopteridoideae**Polystichum*? *P. proliferum**Lastreopsis**L. shephardii**Cyclosorus**C. parasiticus*Order *Marsileales*Family *Pilulariaceae**Pilularia**P. novae-hollandiae*Family *Marsileaceae**Marsilea**M. drummondii**M. hirsuta**M. mutica*? *M. elata* var. *crenata*Order *Salviniales*Family *Azollaceae**Azolla**A. pinnata**A. filiculoides*Page 34.—Replace 'Class *Filicales*.' by:

Class PTEROPSIDA

Page 34.—Replace 'Family 1.—*Cyatheaceae*' and the description by:Family 1.—**DICKSONIACEAE**

Usually tree-ferns. Stems with hairs, but without scales. Fronds 2 to 4 times pinnate. Sori marginal at the end of the veins.

1. **DICKSONIA** L'Héritier (1788-1789)

1. ***D. antarctica*** Labill.—Note. It appears possible that the records of this species for South Australia are based on a wrong determination of *Todea barbara* (L.) Moore, the only tree-fern known to occur still naturally in South Australia.

Page 34.—

Family 2.—**POLYPODIACEAE**

As several changes in the generic position of various species are necessary, the keys in this family need correcting in a number of places. The following combined generic and specific key incorporates the necessary alterations. It includes some species the occurrence of which in South Australia is doubtful but can be expected.

(1) Sori marginal.

(2) Indusium opening outwards (towards margin) *Lindsaea linearis*.

(2) Indusium opening inwards or absent; fronds twice or repeatedly pinnate.

(3) Sori elongated, almost continuous around margins of ultimate segments.

(4) Ultimate segments linear-oblong, alternate on rhachis, $\pm$ coriaceous, densely covered with appressed hairs on the veins beneath (midnerve glabrous) *Pteridium*
esculentum.

(4) Ultimate segments broader, oblong to broadly lanceolate, the lower ones $\pm$ opposite on rhachis, herbaceous, glabrous beneath.

(5) Veins mostly once-branched, free; segments pale yellowish-green . . . *Pteris tremula*.

(5) Veins repeatedly forked, reaching the margin; segments usually bluish-green *Histiopteris incisa*.

(3) Sori short.

(6) Pinnules distinctly stalked, cuneiform to semicircular *Adiantum*

(6) Pinnules sessile or almost so, oblong to lanceolate. *aethiopicum*.

(7) Rhachis tuberculate; frond large, broadly triangular; margin of segments finally spreading; sori halfway between midrib and margin of segments or lobes . . . *Hypolepis*
rugosula.

(7) Rhachis smooth, in some with scales and/or hairs; frond oblong to ovate; margin of segments recurved over sori *Cheilanthes*.

(8) Fronds 3-pinnatisect, almost glabrous, ovate *C. tenuifolia*.

(8) Fronds 2-pinnatisect, oblong.

(9) Rhachis with very short glandular hairs. (Identity and characters doubtful) *C. clelandii*.

(9) Rhachis with scales and/or non-glandular hairs.

- (10) Rhachis and pinnae with
scales only *C. distans.*
- (10) Rhachis and pinnae with
scales and/or woolly
hairs.
- (11) Scales and hairs
intermixed on
rhachis and lower
surface of pinnae . *C. lasiophylla.*
- (11) Only woolly septate
hairs present *C. vellea.*
- (1) Sori distant from the margin or covering the
under-surface of the segments.
- (12) Indusium present.
- (13) Sori linear or oblong; fronds once-
pinnate.
- (14) Sori in lines parallel to the midrib;
fertile fronds often dissimilar to
barren ones.
- (15) Sori in 2 continuous bands
throughout the length of each
fertile pinna, secondary veins
parallel (not anastomosing) . . . *Blechnum.*
- (16) Pinnae of barren fronds
attached to rhachis by their
full breadth base; rhachis
glabrous *B. nudum.*
- (16) Pinnae of barren fronds
attached to the rhachis by
their midrib only.
- (17) Pinnae of barren fronds
gradually diminishing
towards the base, the
lowermost isolated and
roundish *B. minus.*
- (17) Pinnae of barren fronds
abruptly ending towards
the base, the lower ones
not isolated and not much
reduced in length *B. procerum.*

- (15) Sori linear in one or more interrupted lines on each side of the mid-vein; secondary veins netted; lower pinnae attached by the mid-vein only *Doodia caudata*.
- (14) Sori diverging from the midrib; fertile fronds similar to barren ones *Asplenium*.
- (18) Fronds simply pinnate.
- (19) Rhachis green; pinnae fan- to wedge-shaped *A. flavelifolium*.
- (19) Rhachis black; pinnae ovate to almost round *A. trichomanes*.
- (18) Fronds 2- or 3-pinnate.
- (20) Ultimate segments elliptic-lanceolate, the lobes with incurved sides; veins obscure; scales on stipes entire *A. bulbiferum*.
- (20) Ultimate segments narrowly fan- to wedge-shaped, their lobes with parallel sides; veins conspicuous; scales on stipes fimbriate *A. adiantoides*.
- (13) Sori $\pm$ circular.
- (21) Fronds once-pinnate; lobes of pinnae entire; indusium reniform *Cyclosorus*
parasiticus.
- (21) Fronds 2- or 3-pinnatisect; ultimate pinnules dentate [cf. also *Hypolepis rugosula*].
- (22) Upper and middle part of stipes and rhachis without scales; ultimate pinnules bluntly or obscurely toothed; indusium reniform to circular, attached laterally *Lastreopsis*
shepherdii.
- (22) Stipes and rhachis with papery-brown, fimbriate scales; ultimate pinnules acutely toothed; indusium peltate *Polystichum*
proliferum.
- (12) Indusium absent; sori linear (finally often almost covering the whole undersurface of the pinnae).
- (23) Pinnae ovate or oblong, entire, rounded at their base, almost sessile, opposite; rhachis black *Gymnogramma*
reynoldsii.

- (23) Pinnae fan-shaped, lobed, $\pm$ cuneate at their base, usually alternate; rhachis green.
- (24) Plant annual; stipes, rhachis and pinnae practically glabrous, delicate *Anogramma leptophylla*.
- (24) Plant perennial; stipes, rhachis and pinnae $\pm$ covered with soft spreading hairs *Pleurosorus*.
- (25) Frond only with non-glandular hairs *P. rutifolius*.
- (25) Frond with glandular hairs . . . *P. subglandulosus*.

The flora of Victoria contains many more pteridophytes than that of South Australia. Of the South Australian species only *Gymnogramma reynoldsii*, *Ophioglossum nudicaule*, *Marsilea elata* and the doubtful *Cheilanthes clelandii* are not known from Victoria. Students of Pteridophyta in South Australia are advised to consult Willis, Handb. Pl. Victoria 1 (1962) 9-55, where interesting details and critical remarks on many South Australian Pteridophyta can be found. For detailed descriptions and further information Dr. M. D. Tindale's treatment of the Pteridophyta in the Flora Series of the Contributions of the National Herbarium of New South Wales is especially recommended.

Page 35.—Correct the author citation to read:

1. LINDSAEA Dryand. ex Smith (1793)

Page 35.— 3. CHEILANTHES Swartz (1806)

The species treated as *Notholaena* R.Br. in Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1943) 36, belong to *Cheilanthes*. The species of this genus known or suspected to occur in South Australia are enumerated as follows:

1. *C. tenuifolia* (Burm.f.) Swartz (1806).—*Trichomanes tenuifolia* Burm.f.

2. *C. clelandii* FvM. & Tate (1888).—According to a note at the Melbourne Herbarium (MEL) the type specimen (probably the only known specimen of this species) had been sent to Professor Luerksen (Germany). It possibly has not been returned. This species remains doubtful until the type specimen can be located or new material from Caroon Hill collected.

3. *C. distans* (R.Br.) Mett.—*Notholaena distans* R.Br.

4. *C. lasiophylla* Pichi-Sermolli (1951).—Most South Australian specimens hitherto referred to *Notholaena brownii* Desv. belong here. For distinctive characters see the key above (under *Polypodiaceae*).

5. **C. vellea** (R.Br.) FvM.—*Notholaena brownii* Desv.—This species which hitherto has been confused with the preceding, has apparently not yet been found in South Australia; it can be expected in the Far North, as it is known from several places in Central Australia.

Page 36.—

4. HYPOLEPIS Bernh.

Correct the spelling of the specific epithet to read:

1. **H. rugosula** (Labill.) J. Smith (in err. 'rugulosa').—*Polypodium rugosulum* Labill.—[Cf. Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1948) 255.]—Add to localities: Kangaroo Island, Ravine des Casoars (J. B. Cleland, 1950: AD); Head of South West River (J. B. Cleland, 1954: AD).

Page 36.—Correct the caption of Fig. 14 to read: *Hypolepis rugosula*.

Page 36.—

5. PTERIS L.

1. **P. tremula** R.Br.—Add to localities: Flinders Range. Gammon Range, 'Fern Gorge' (W. Bonython, G. F. Gross & F. G. Mitchell, 1956: AD). South-East: Yallum Caves ca. 15 km west of Penola (D. N. Kraehenbuehl 1021:AD).

Page 36.—Correct the author citations for the generic names to read:

6. HISTIOPTERIS Agardh ex J. Smith (1875)

7. PTERIDIUM Gled. ex Scop.

Correct the name for the South Australian species to read:

1. **P. esculentum** (Forst.f.) Nakai (1925).—*P. aquilinum* [non (L.) Kuhn] Black (1943).—Note. *P. aquilinum* is a very closely related species mainly of the Northern Hemisphere.

Page 36.—Delete '8. *Notholaena* R.Br.' and incorporate the description of the species under 3. *Cheilanthes* Swartz in accordance with the corrections for page 35.

Page 37.—Correct the name in the caption to Fig. 17 to read: *Cheilanthes distans*.

Page 37.—

9. BLECHNUM L.

Replace the key to the species to conform with the key for *Blechnum* under *Polypodiaceae* above. The species now known to occur in South Australia are the following:

1. **B. nudum** (Labill.) Mett. ex Luer. —*B. discolor* [non (Forst.f.) Kuhn] Black (1943).

[1A. **B. aggregatum** (Colenso) Tindale (1960).—*B. lanceolatum* (R.Br.) Sturm (1858), non Raddi (1819).—This species probably does not occur in South Australia. It can be distinguished from *B. nudum* by the barren pinnae which are denticulate towards the apex (not entire as in *B. nudum*) and curved upwards (not straight, almost perpendicular to the rhachis).]

2. **B. minus** (R.Br.) Ettingsh.—*B. capense* [non (L.) Schldl.] Black (1943, saltem pro parte).—Mount Lofty Range; South-East.

3. **B. procerum** (Forst.f.) Swartz (1801).—*Osmunda procera* Forst.f.—South-East; Kangaroo Island.

Page 37.—Add before 10. *Asplenium* L. as a new genus for the flora of South Australia:

9A. DOODIA R.Br.

1. **D. caudata** (Cav.) R.Br.—*Woodwardia caudata* Cav.—The characteristics of this species can be seen from the key under *Polypodiaceae* above.

Northern Flinders Range. Gammon Ranges, 'Fern Gorge' (W. Bonython, G. F. Gross & F. G. Mitchell, 1956:AD).

Page 37.—

10. ASPLENIUM L.

Replace in the key '*A. flabellifolium* 1.' by '*A. flavelifolium* 1.' and delete '*A. praemorsum* 4.' with the relevant key characters.

Page 37.—Correct the spelling of the epithet for the name to read:

1. **A. flavelifolium** Cav.—The original spelling of the epithet, which has later been changed to 'flabellifolium', ought to be retained, as it is difficult to justify an alteration of this kind which is neither a correction of a typographic nor of an orthographic error.

Page 37.—Correct the name in the caption to Fig. 10 accordingly to read: *Asplenium flavelifolium*.

Page 38.—

2. **A. trichomanes** L.—There is no specimen in the State Herbarium of South Australia (AD) from a locality of this State. It is not impossible that the record resulted from confusing *A. trichomanes* with *Lindsaea linearis*.

Page 38.—Correct the author citation to read:

3. **A. bulbiferum** Forst.f.

Page 38.—Delete 4. *A. praemorsum* Swartz (1788).—The only South Australian specimen with this name has been determined by M. D. Tindale (NSW, 1959) as *A. bulbiferum* Forst.f. The occurrence in South Australia of *A. adiantoides* (L.) Lam. (1786) (*A. praemorsum* Swartz) is unlikely.

Page 38.— 11. POLYSTICHUM Roth (1799).

Correct the name of the species to read:

1. **P. proliferum** (R.Br.) Presl (1836).—*P. aculeatum* [non (L.) Schott] Black (1943).—The occurrence in South Australia of this species needs confirmation.

Page 38.—Correct the name in the caption to Fig. 20 to read: *Polystichum proliferum*.

Page 38.—Replace 12. *Dryopteris* Adans. by the following two genera (*Dryopteris* in modern circumscription does not occur in South Australia):

12. CYCLOSORUS Link (1833)

1. **C. parasiticus** (L.) Farwell (1931).—*Polypodium parasiticum* L.; *Dryopteris parasitica* (L.) O. Kuntze (1891).

Page 38.—Correct the name in the caption to Fig. 21 to read: *Cyclosorus parasiticus*.

Page 38.— 12A. LASTREOPSIS Ching (1938)

1. **L. shepherdii** (Kunze ex Mett.) Tindale (1957).—*Dryopteris decomposita* [non (R.Br.) O. Kuntze] Black (1943).

Page 39.—Correct the spelling of the generic name to read:

13. GYMNOGRAMMA Desv.

Page 39.—Correct the name in the caption to Fig. 22 to read: *Gymnogramma reynoldsii*.

Page 39.—Correct the author citation to read:

1. **G. reynoldsii** (FvM.) Black (1922).—Add the following basionym and synonyms: *Nothochlaena reynoldsii* FvM. (1874); *Grammitis reynoldsii* (FvM.) FvM. ex Benth. (1878); *Neurogramme reynoldsii* (FvM.) Diels (1899); *Gymnopteris reynoldsii* (FvM.) Christens. (1906).—Note. If *Gymnogramma* Desv. (1811) is a synonym of *Gymnopteris* Bernh. (1799) as stated by Copeland [Gen. Fil. (1947) 75] Black's combination would become untenable. However the position of this fern is still uncertain. Copeland (l.c.) suggests that it presumably belongs to *Paraceterach* (FvM.) Copeland (1947). The results of Dr. M. D. Tindale's investigation are awaited in order to avoid a further superfluous combination.

Page 39.—Correct the spelling of the generic name to read:

14. ANOGRAMMA Link (1841)

Page 39.—Correct the name in the caption to Fig. 23 to read: *Anogramma leptophylla*.

Page 39.—

1. **A. leptophylla** (L.) Link (1841).—Correct the synonyms and the author citations to read: *Grammitis leptophylla* (L.) Swartz; *Gymnogramma leptophylla* (L.) Desv.—Add to localities: South-East. Near Lake Leake, north of Glencoe (D. N. Kraehenbuehl 997: AD).

Page 39.— 15. **PLEUROSORUS** Fée (1852)

Insert the key to the two species from the key under *Polypodiaceae* above.

Page 39.—Correct the spelling of the epithet to read:

1. **P. rutifolius** (R.Br.) Fée (1852).—*Grammitis rutifolia* R.Br. ('rutaefolia').—Delete 'or shorter glandular hairs' in the description.

Page 39.—Correct the name in the caption to Fig. 24 to read: *Pleurosorus rutifolius*.

Page 39.—Add the following species:

2. **P. subglandulosus** (Hook. & Grev.) Tindale (1957).—*Gymnogramma subglandulosa* Hook. & Grev.—The distinguishing characters can be seen from the key above under *Polypodiaceae*. [J. H. Willis, Handb. Pl. Victoria 1 (1962) 35, considers the indumentum difference too trifling to justify recognition of a separate species.]

Eyre Peninsula, Middleback Ranges (T. R. N. Lothian 703A: AD); Everard Range (R. Helms, 1891: AD); Birksgate Range, Mount Lindsay (P. G. Wilson 2489: AD).

Page 39.—

GLEICHENIACEAE

1. **GLEICHENIA** Sm.

Correct the name for the species to read:

1. **G. microphylla** R.Br.—*G. circinnata* [non Swartz] Black (1943, 1948).—Note. According to R. E. Holttum [Fl. Males. II, 1 (1959) 11] and M. D. Tindale (personal communication, 1963), the name *G. circinnata* Sw. should not be used for any of the Australian species. The relevant addition in Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1948) 255, is superseded and should be deleted. *G. dicarpa* R.Br. has not yet been collected in South Australia and its occurrence in this State is unlikely.

Page 39.—Correct the name in the caption to Fig. 25 to read: *Gleichenia microphylla* R.Br.

Page 40.—

SCHIZAEACEAE

1. **SCHIZAEA** Sm.

The South Australian material at the State Herbarium of South Australia (AD) was partly wrongly named. The three species known to occur in this State can be distinguished as follows:

- (1) Stipes of frond smooth, almost terete; fronds simple; fertile pinnae almost glabrous . . . *S. fistulosa* L.

- (1) Stipes $\pm$ scabrous, flattened; fronds simple or forked; fertile pinnae hairy on the margins.
 (2) Fertile fronds simple or once (rarely twice) forked; sterile fronds simple *S. bifida* 2.
 (2) Fertile and sterile fronds twice or thrice forked *S. asperula* 3.

South Australian representative specimens in the State Herbarium of South Australia (AD) of the three species are:

1. *S. fistulosa* Labill.—Square Waterhole (R. Tate, 1882, 1883; J. B. Cleland, 1916; H. J. Eichler 13871, 1957); Clarendon (R. Tate, 1881); Waterfall Gully (R. Specht, 1944).
2. *S. bifida* Willd.—Mount Compass (J. B. Cleland, 1916, 1930).
3. *S. asperula* Wakefield (1942).—Tunkalilla road (J. B. Cleland, 1938).

Page 40.—

OPHIOGLOSSACEAE

1. OPHIOGLOSSUM L.

The members of this genus have been only scantily studied in South Australia, and as there are probably more than one species here, complete material should be collected from every locality in order to make possible a critical examination of the delimitation and distribution of these species.

Clausen [Mem. Torrey Bot. Club 19/2 (1938) 1-177] records the following species:

1. *O. lusitanicum* ssp. *coriaceum* (Cunn.) Clausen (1938).—*O. coriaceum* A. Cunn. (Only specimens from New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania are recorded by Clausen, but there is little doubt that this subspecies occurs also in South Australia.)

2. *O. nudicaule* L.f.—Yorke Peninsula. Ardrossan (J. G. O. Tepper: NY, n.v.).

According to Clausen, the two species can be distinguished as follows:

- (1) Blade narrowly elliptical, linear or linear-lanceolate, 1.3 x 0.3-0.8 cm, widest towards the middle, acute or obtuse at apex *O. lusitanicum* 1.
- (1) Blade ovate-orbicular (elliptical, oblong or rarely elliptic-lanceolate), 0.4-3.5 x 0.3-1.6 cm, truncate or cuneate at base *O. nudicaule* 2.

Page 41.—

MARSILEACEAE

1. MARSILEA L.

Replace in the key '*M. brownii* 1.' by '*M. mutica* 1.'.

Page 41.—Correct the name for the species to read:

1. *M. mutica* Mett. (1861).—*M. brownii* A.Br. (1864).

Page 41.—

3. *M. elata* var. *crenata* A.Br.—A critical examination of the specimen in J. M. Black's herbarium in connection with more material is desirable. *M. elata* A.Br. was described from cultivated plants from sporocarps, the provenance of which is uncertain but is presumed to be the region of Lake Blanche south of Cooper's Creek. It is characterized by A. Braun (1870) as having very shortly stalked erect sporocarps with furrowed ventral edge, and the leaves bearing tubercles on both sides. The leaflets are entire in var. *elata* and crenate in var. *crenata* A.Br. Black's description does not agree with the length of the stalks of the sporocarps, and it seems doubtful whether the plants are conspecific with *M. elata*.

Page 42.—Insert the name of the family to read:

PILULARIACEAE

Page 42.—

1. PILULARIA L.

1. *P. novae-hollandiae* A.Br.—*P. globulifera* [non L.] Benth. (1878).—Note. The record by Tate mentioned in Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1943) 42, which refers to Tate, Handb. Fl. extratrop. S. Austral. (1890) 200, 279, is based on Tate, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austral. 4 (1882) 104: '*Pilularia globulifera* Linn.; VII., 684—Sa. Wilpena Pound. R. Tate'. A further reference is Tate, l.c.5 (1882) 103, which is repeated l.c.12 (1889) 127.—*P. novae-hollandiae* has recently been collected near Mount Pleasant in the Mount Lofty Ranges (Hj. Eichler 17070: AD) and may occur more frequently. It can easily be overlooked.

Page 42.—Replace the name *Salviniaceae* for the family by:

AZOLLACEAE

Page 42.—

1. AZOLLA Lam.

Correct the author citation to read:

2. *A. filiculoides* Lam.—[Cf. Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1948) 255.] According to Svensen [Amer. Fern J. 34 (1944) 77] *A. rubra* R.Br. has little taxonomic significance. If maintained on varietal rank the name and author are: *A. filiculoides* var. *rubra* (R.Br.) Strashb.

Page 42.—Replace 'Class *Lycopodiales*.' by:

Class LYCOPSIDA

LYCOPODIACEAE

1. LYCOPodium L.

Replace in the key '*L. densum* 1.' by '*L. deuterodensum* 1.'.

Page 42.—Correct the name to read:

1. *L. deuterodensum* Herter (1949).—*L. densum* Labill. (1807), non Lam. (1778).

2. *L. serpentinum* Kunze (1846).—Note. If this species is included in *L. carolinianum* L., as was done by Bentham [Fl. Austral. 7 (1878) 675] and by Willis [Handb. Pl. Victoria 1 (1962) 52], the latter name would be correct.

Page 43.—Correct the author citation to read:

2. PHYLLOGLOSSUM Kunze (1843)

Page 43.—

SELAGINELLACEAE

1. SELAGINELLA Beauv.

Correct the name of the species to read:

1. *S. gracillima* (Kunze) Alston (1931).—*S. preissiana* Spring (1849).

Page 43.—Correct the name in the caption to Fig. 31 to read:
Selaginella gracillima.

Page 43.—Correct the author citation to read:

S. uliginosa (Labill.) Spring (1849).—This species has not yet been found in South Australia.

Page 43.—Add the following species:

*2. *S. kraussiana* (Kunze) A.Br.—Leaves of sterile branches distichous; the larger lateral leaves alternating with minute dorsal ones. Stems weak, trailing, repeatedly branched.

Mount Lofty Range. Stirling West, well established as a garden escape (D. J. E. Whibley 1373: AD).—Native of Africa.

Page 43.—

ISOETACEAE

1. ISOETES L.

Add the following species:

2. *I. humilior* FvM. ex A.Br.—This species is recorded for South Australia without a precise locality by Wakefield [Ferns Vict. Tasm. (1955) 65] and by Willis [Handb. Pl. Vict. 1 (1962) 53]. There is no specimen from this State represented in the State Herbarium of South Australia (AD). *I. humilior* differs from *I. drummondii* by the 2-lobed (not 3-lobed) rootstock and the presence of a pale membranous velum covering the sporangia (they are naked in *I. drummondii*).

Page 44.—

Division 2.—**SPERMATOPHYTA**

Subdivision 1.—**GYMNOSPERMAE**

The genus *Callitris* treated under *Pinaceae* in Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1943) 44-45, belongs to *Cupressaceae*. The two families can be distinguished as follows:

- (1) Leaves needle-like, in fascicles of 2, 3 or 5.

Seeds with one wing *Pinaceae*.

- (1) Leaves scale-like, minute, in pairs or threes at

close intervals. Seeds with two wings *Cupressaceae*.

Insert the following genus:

1. PINUS L.

The following *Pinus* species are represented as naturalized by specimens in the State Herbarium of South Australia (AD):

- (1) Leaves in pairs.
 - (2) Leaves greyish-green. Cones when young not longer than their stalk, drooping when mature *P. halepensis* 1.
 - (2) Leaves dark-green, rigid.
 - (3) Leaves more than 15 cm long. Cones 7.5-18 cm long. Buds not resinous *P. pinaster* 2.
 - (3) Leaves less than 15 cm long. Cones 2.5-18 cm long. Buds usually $\pm$ resinous *P. nigra* 3.
- (1) Leaves in clusters of three.
 - (4) Cones subterminal, symmetrical, opening at maturity, usually deciduous above persistent basal scales. Leaves yellow-green, 12-25 cm long *P. ponderosa* 4.
 - (4) Cones lateral, asymmetrical, remaining closed, not deciduous. Leaves deep green, 8-15 cm long *P. radiata* 5.

1. *Pinus halepensis* Mill.—Near Christies Beach (E. S. Booth 145: AD); Reynella (E. S. Booth 148: AD); between Aldgate and Bridgewater (E. S. Booth 174: AD); Darlington Heights (E. S. Booth 183: AD).—Native of the Mediterranean region.

2. *P. pinaster* Soland. ex Ait.—Mount Lofty Ranges. Crafers (E. S. Booth H.U.Ad. 1457: AD); fairly common in the Stirling district.—Native of the Mediterranean region.

3. *P. nigra* Arnold (1785).—In South Australia hitherto only collected from cultivated trees. No report on naturalization has as yet been received.—Native of the Mediterranean region.

4. *P. ponderosa* Dougl. ex P. & C. Laws.—Mount Lofty Ranges. Stirling (E. S. Booth 55: AD); Aldgate (E. S. Booth 106: AD).—Native of North America.

5. *P. radiata* D. Don (1837).—Mount Lofty Ranges. Common in the Stirling district. Crafers (E. S. Booth 47: AD).—Widely planted as an important timber tree mainly in the South-East.—Native of North America (California).

Page 44.— Family 12A.—**CUPRESSACEAE**

1. **CALLITRIS** Vent.

Recent studies of the genus by Garden [Contrib. N.S.Wales Nat. Herb. 2 (1957) 363-392; Thompson, l.c. Fl. Ser. 1-18 (1961) 47-55] and Blake [Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensl. 70 (1959) 34-37] make drastic changes in nomenclature necessary. The species treated in Black (1943) as 1. *C. glauca*, 2. *C. propinqua*, 3. *C. drummondii* and 4. *C. tasmanica* are correctly named as follows:

1. **C. columellaris** FvM.—*C. glauca* R.Br. ex Baker & Smith (1910, nom. illeg.); *C. hugelii* (Carr.) Franco (1952).

2. **C. preissii** Miq.—*C. propinqua* R.Br. ex Baker & Smith (1910).

3. **C. canescens** (Parl.) Blake (1959).—*C. morrisonii* Baker (1907); *C. drummondii* [non (Parl.) FvM.] Black (1943).

4. **C. rhomboidea** R.Br. ex Rich.—*C. tasmanica* (Benth.) Baker & Smith (1910).

Pages 44-45.—Correct the names used in the key, text and captions to figures 32-35 accordingly.

Page 45.—Correct the author citation to read:

5. **C. verrucosa** (A. Cunn. ex Endl.) FvM.—Add as synonym: *C. preissii* ssp. *verrucosa* (A. Cunn. ex Endl.) Garden (1957).

Page 45.— Subdivision 2.—**ANGIOSPERMAE**

Class 1.—**MONOCOTYLEDONEAE**

TYPHACEAE

1. **TYPHA** L.

1. **T. angustifolia** L.—Note. The majority of specimens from South Australia attributed to this species do not resemble *T. angustifolia* L. from Europe, and it appears probable that they differ specifically. The results of Melvaine's revision [Contrib. N.S.Wales Nat. Herb. 1 (1940) 83-91], in which *T. angustifolia* var. *brownii* Kronfeld and *T. muelleri* Rohrb. are distinguished, should be examined on a great number of South Australian specimens still to be collected.

Page 46.—Replace the heading 'Family 14.—*Potamogetonaceae*.' by:

Potamogetonaceae and related families

The genera attributed to *Potamogetonaceae* in Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1943) 46, have been referred in modern treatments to several families as follows:

Potamogetonaceae—*Potamogeton*

Posidoniaceae—*Posidonia*

Zosteraceae—*Zostera*

Ruppiaceae—*Ruppia*

Zannichelliaceae—*Cymodocea*, *Lepilaena*, *Zannichellia*.

It is not yet known how the treatment of these families will be in the forthcoming edition of Engler's Syllabus der Pflanzenfamilien. The insertion of the family names as above in the following amendment is, therefore, tentative only and may need modification when the new 'Syllabus' is published.

Page 46.—Insert before 1. *Zostera* L. the family name:

Family 14A.—**ZOSTERACEAE**

Page 46.—

1. **ZOSTERA** L.

Correct the author citations to read:

1. **Z. muelleri** Irmisch ex Ascherson (1867).—Delete the note on *Z. nana* Roth, a species which does not occur in Australia.

2. **Z. tasmanica** Martens ex Ascherson (1867).

Page 46.—Insert before 2. *Cymodocea*. Koen. the family name:

Family 14B.—**ZANNICHELLIACEAE**

Page 47.—

2. **CYMODOCEA** Koen.

Insert from Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1943) 138, the text for:

2. **C. griffithii** (Black) Black (1929).—*Pectinellia griffithii* Black (1915).—Description in Black (1943) l.c.

Page 47.—Correct the author citation for the generic name to read:

3. **LEPILAENA** Drumm. ex Harvey (1855)

Page 47.—Replace the key by the following:

- (1) Style shorter than the fruiting ovary. Leaves distinctly broadened at the base *L. australis* 1.
- (1) Style usually longer than the fruiting ovary. Leaves only slightly broadened at the base.
 - (2) Pedicels of female flowers not exceeding the sheaths. Stigma very small *L. preissii* 2.
 - (2) Pedicels of female flowers exceeding the sheaths. Stigma broad, funnel-shaped . . . *L. cylindrocarpa* 3.

Page 47.—Correct the author citation to read:

1. **L. australis** Drumm. ex Harvey (1855).

Page 47.—

2. **L. preissii** (Lehm.) FvM.—Delete ' , and including *L. cylindrocarpa* (Koern.) Benth.' from the synonymy.

Page 47.—Add the following species:

3. *L. cylindrocarpa* (Koernicke ex Walpers) Benth.—*Zannichellia cylindrocarpa* Koernicke ex Walpers (1861).—For distinctive characters see above key.

Note. Specimens from swamps near Meningie (L. D. Williams, 1946; AD) and Lake Bonney near Barmera (Hj. Eichler 13785: AD) appear to belong to *L. bilocularis* Kirk (1896) or an undescribed species. They are characterized by the truncate leaf-tips with 3 irregular mucros and the large fringed stigmas.

Page 47.—Add after *Lepilaena* as a new genus for the South Australian flora:

3A. ZANNICHELLIA L.

1. *Z. palustris* L. (s. lat.).—This species, which was apparently first collected in South Australia at Murray Bridge, Oct. 1887 (MEL), has recently been collected from the Murray at Purnong (Hj. Eichler 14874: AD) where it occurs abundantly, and at Meningie (L. D. Williams 552: AD). It can be distinguished from *Lepilaena* as follows:

- (1) Leaves usually opposite. Plants monoecious. ♀ flower with 2-8 carpels (ripe carpels usually 3-4, ± costate and somewhat serrate on dorsal margin). Flowering totally submerged *Zannichellia* 3A.
- (1) Leaves alternate (or the floral ones opposite). Plants dioecious. ♀ flowers with 3 carpels, not costate dorsally. Flowering usually at the water surface *Lepilaena* 3.

The species which were included under the 'agg. species' *Z. palustris* L. are difficult to distinguish, but it appears that the South Australian specimens belong to *Z. pedicellata* Fr. Further examination is necessary.

Page 47.—Insert before 4. *Posidonia* Koen. the family name:

Family 14C.—POSIDONIACEAE

Page 47.— 4. POSIDONIA Koen.

Note. There probably occur two distinct species in South Australia which show a marked difference in leaf-width. The material in our collections is unsatisfactory and should be augmented especially with fertile specimens.

Page 47.—Insert before 5. *Potamogeton* L. the family name:

Family 14D.—POTAMOGETONACEAE

Page 47.—

5. POTAMOGETON L.

Communication of good herbarium specimens (also with complete submerged leaves) from all Australian States would be greatly appreciated in order to make possible a satisfactory revision of the delimitation of the various species occurring on this continent. It appears premature to state a detailed distribution in South Australia for any of the *Potamogeton* species with floating leaves as they are taxonomically in no way clear.

Page 48.—

3. *P. acutifolius* Link ex Roem. & Schult. (1818).—Note. It is unlikely that this species occurs in South Australia. The only collection distributed by F.v.Mueller (MEL, NSW, K) from the 'Murray River' (without details) probably belongs, in fact, to *P. acutifolius*, but its origin appears rather doubtful, and as this European species has not been found since in Australia, it appears advisable to delete it from the *South Australian Flora*.

Page 48.—

5. *P. tepperi* Bennett (1887).—The absence of authentic specimens makes it difficult to decide whether *P. tepperi* Bennett is conspecific with *P. sulcatus* Bennett (1892), a species which is recorded by Willis [Handb. Pl. Vict. 1 (1962) 64] also to occur in South Australia. *P. sulcatus* Bennett is treated as a synonym of *P. tricarinatus* Bennett by Thompson [Contrib. N.S.Wales Nat. Herb. Fl. Ser. 1-18 (1961) 67].

Page 48.—Emend the author citation to read:

6. *P. tricarinatus* FvM. & Bennett ex Bennett (1892).

Page 48.—Add the following species:

7. *P. cheesemanii* Bennett (1883).—This has been recorded for South Australia [Willis, Handb. Pl. Vict. 1 (1962) 64] and possibly has been confused in this State with *P. tricarinatus* Bennett from which it differs in its smooth fruit with a very short beak. It appears premature to state any detailed distribution.

8. *P. australiensis* Bennett (1910).—Specimens recently collected at Mount Gambier (Hj. Eichler 16425; D. E. Symon 1170: AD) are tentatively placed to this species. They resemble with their translucent, net-veined floating leaves the European *P. coloratus* Vahl ex Hornem.

Page 48.—Insert before 6. *Ruppia* L. the family name:

Family 14E.—RUPPIACEAE

Page 48.—

6. RUPPIA L.

Correct the name for the species illustrated to read:

1. *R. spiralis* L. ex Dum.—*R. maritima* [non L.] Black (1943) salt. p. pte. maj.—Note. For New South Wales two species are recorded which

can be distinguished [mainly according to Clapham, Tutin & Warburg, Fl. Brit. Isles ed. 2 (1962) 959] as follows:

- (1) Fruiting peduncle 0.5-5 cm long, shorter than to twice as long as the stipes of the carpels, not spirally twisted. Fruit very asymmetrical, ventral side convex ending in a long beak, dorsal side gibbose at base *R. maritima*.
- (1) Fruiting peduncle elongated, usually more than 10 cm, several times longer than the stipes of the carpels, usually spirally coiled. Fruits ovoid, nearly symmetrical, beak slightly oblique *R. spiralis* 1.

It is still uncertain whether the two taxa can be safely distinguished on specific rank and whether they both occur in South Australia. The rather scanty material of the State Herbarium of South Australia is at present being investigated by Dr. den Hartog at Leiden. At least most of the fruiting specimens so far collected in South Australia belong according to the above key to *R. spiralis* L. ex Dum. More material from many localities is needed in order to evaluate the variation and delimitation of the taxa represented.

Page 49.—Correct the spellings of the names for the family and genus to read:

NAJADACEAE

1. NAJAS L.

Page 49.—Replace the name '*N. major* 1.' by '*N. marina* 1.'.

Page 49.—Correct the name to read:

1. *N. marina* L.—*N. major* All.

Page 49.—

APONOGETONACEAE

1. APONOGETON L.f.

Correct the spelling of the epithet to read:

*1. *A. distachyos* L.f.

Page 49.—Correct the spelling of the epithet of the name in the caption to Fig. 43 to read: *Aponogeton distachyos*.

Page 49.—Replace the family name '*Scheuchzeriaceae*' by:

Family 17.—JUNCAGINACEAE

1. TRIGLOCHIN L.

Note. The genus *Triglochin* is treated in the last edition of Engler's Syllabus der Pflanzenfamilien by Markgraf (1936) under *Potamogetonaceae*.

Page 50.—

3. *T. calcitrata* Hook.—Correct the author citation for the varietal name to read:

var. *isingiana* Black (1943).—Note. The name is not a new combination (n. comb.) in Black, Fl. S. Austral. (1943) 50, but a new variety (var. nov.) which is based on *T. elongata* Ising (1933, nom. illeg.), non Buch. (1903).—Add to localities: Simpson Desert, ca. 60 km east of Dalhousie Springs (T. R. N. Lothian 1533: AD).

Page 51.—

9. *T. procera* R.Br.—Note. Probably two closely related species are named *T. procera* R.Br. in South Australia. A thorough investigation, based on ample material still to be collected, is needed.

Page 51.—Correct the author citation to read:

10. *T. turrifera* Ewart (1906).

Page 51.—

ALISMATACEAE

Correct the author citation for the generic name to read:

1. *DAMASONIUM* Mill.

Page 52.—

2. *ALISMA* L.

Insert the following key:

- (1) Leaves broad-ovate to ovate-lanceolate, usually rounded or subcordate at base. Petals rounded.
Style arising below the middle of the nutlets *A. plantago-aquatica* 1.
- (1) Leaves lanceolate, gradually narrowed at base. Petals acutish. Style arising above the middle of the nutlets *A. lanceolatum* 2.

Page 52.—Add an asterisk before the number and correct the specific epithet to read:

*1. *A. plantago-aquatica* L.—Note. This species is not known with certainty to occur in South Australia. All material preserved at AD collected in South Australia as far as it is in a condition which allows a specific determination belongs to *A. lanceolatum*. In Victoria *A. plantago-aquatica* L. is apparently not uncommon around Melbourne (Hj. Eichler, 1959: AD), and it occurs also in Tasmania (Hj. Eichler 16991: AD).

Page 52.—Correct the name in the caption to Fig. 47 to read: *Alisma plantago-aquatica*.—Note. The illustration cannot safely be determined and the plant illustrated may represent *A. lanceolatum*.

Page 52.—Add the following species:

*2. *A. lanceolatum* Withering (1796).—*A. plantago* [non *A. plantago-aquatica* L.] Black (1943) salt. p. pte. maj.—For distinctive characters see above key.—Well established in the Mount Lofty Range, e.g., along the Onkaparinga at Mylor (Hj. Eichler 13690: AD).—Native of Europe, North Africa and West Asia.

Page 52.—

HYDROCHARITACEAE

Correct the author citation for the generic name to read:

3. VALLISNERIA L.

Page 52.—Correct the specific name to read:

1. *V. gigantea* Graebner (1912).—*V. spiralis* [non L.] Black (1943).—This species which is distributed from South and East Asia through the Malayan Archipelago to Australia and Tasmania [cf. den Hartog, Fl. Males. I, 5 (1957) 388] can be distinguished from the European *V. spiralis* L. as follows:

- (1) Leaves 1-2 cm broad; margin faintly dentate; nerves 5-9. Spathe covering the ovary to $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ of its length. Sepals obtuse. Styles not fringed *V. gigantea* 1.
- (1) Leaves to 1 cm broad; margin entire; nerves 5. Spathe covering the ovary only at the base. Sepals acute. Styles fringed *V. spiralis* L.

Note. If *V. nana* R.Br. (1810) should be conspecific with *V. gigantea* Graebn., the former name would have to be used for our species.

Page 53.—Add the alternative name for the family to read:

Family 20.—POACEAE (= GRAMINEAE)

Page 55.—Correct in the key in the second alternative O the last word of the third line to read 'toothless' instead of 'toothed' [see Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1952) 525].

Page 55.—Replace in the key the generic name '*Lepturus* 97' by '*Monerma* 97', and add after '*Pholiurus* 99' 'and *Parapholis* 99A'.

Page 57.—Replace in the key the generic names '*Molineria* 53A.' by '*Periballia* 53A.', and '*Scleropoa* 84.' by '*Catapodium* 84.'.

Page 58.—Replace in the key the generic names '*Koeleria* 71.' by '*Avellinia* 71.', and '*Trisetum* 72.' by '*Lophochloa* 72.'.

Page 59.—Correct the author citation for the generic name to read:

4. SORGHUM Moench (1794, nom. cons. prop.)

Page 61.— 6. BOTHRIOCHLOA O. Kuntze (1891)

Correct the specific name and delete the synonyms to read:

1. **B. ambigua** Blake (1944).—*B. decipiens* [non (Hack.) Hubbard] Black (1943).—Note. This correction invalidates the addition to *B. decipiens* in Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1948) 255.

Page 62.— 8. CYMBOPOGON Spreng.

Replace in the key '*C. bombycinus* 2.' by '*C. obtectus* 2.'.

Page 63.—Correct the name to read:

2. **C. obtectus** Blake (1944).—*C. bombycinus* [non (R.Br.) Domin] Black (1943).

Page 63.—Insert the following genus and species:

8A. HYPARRHENIA Anderss. ex Fourn.

Similar to *Themeda* and *Iseilema* in the following characters: margins of the lower glumes inturned and rounded at the sides (not sharply infolded); callus mostly sharp and long; awn hairy. *Hyparrhenia* differs as follows: upper lemma 2-lobed or 2-cleft and awned from the sinus; inflorescence a panicle of many raceme pairs supported by spathes.

*1. **H. hirta** (L.) Stapf (1919).—Hairs white throughout; awned spikelets 10-14 per raceme pair.—*Andropogon hirtus* L.

Adelaide, Parklands (W. K. Harris 18: AD).—Native of the Mediterranean region, Middle East to north-west India, tropical East and South Africa.

Page 65.—Correct the spelling of the names for the tribe and genus as follows:

Tribe 2.—ZOYSIEAE

11. ZOYSIA Willd. (nom. cons.)

Page 66.— 13. NEURACHNE R.Br.

Replace in the key '*N. alopecuroides* 1.' by '*N. alopecuroidea* 1.'—Correct the specific epithet of the first species name to read:

1. **N. alopecuroidea** R.Br.—Correct the name in the caption to Fig. 68 to read: *Neurachne alopecuroidea*.

2. **N. mitchelliana** Nees (1843).—The occurrence of this species in Victoria is doubtful.

Page 66.—Correct the author citation to read:

3. **N. munroi** (FvM.) FvM.—Add to the localities: Flinders Range, Copley Gorge (F. M. Hilton 1447: ADW).

Page 66.—

14. PEROTIS Ait.

1. *P. rara* R.Br.—Add to the localities: Far North of South Australia, near Everard Park Station Homestead (D. E. Symon, 1953: ADW 9654).

Page 68.—

ERIOCHLOA H.B.K.

Replace the key by the following:

- (1) Spikelets 4.5-6 mm long. Sheaths not inflated.
 Perennial *E. pseudo-acrotricha* 1.
- (1) Spikelets 6-12 mm long. Sheaths $\pm$ inflated.
 Annual *E. australiensis* 2.

Correct the spelling of the epithet and the author citation to read:

1. *E. pseudo-acrotricha* (Stapf ex Thell.) Black (1943).—Note. The combination appeared in Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1943) 68, approximately three months earlier than the publication by Blake [Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austral. 67 (1943) 43] in which the basionym is cited. Black quotes the name as *E. pseudo-acroticha* Stapf ex Thell.; in the key he spelt the epithet '*pseudacrotricha*'. In the synonymy Black quotes '*E. annulata* var. *acrotricha* Benth., but not *Helopus acrotrichus* Steud.'. Bentham's varietal name (excl. syn.) is the one on which *E. ramosa* var. *pseudo-acrotricha* Stapf ex Thell. (1919) was based. From the author citation 'Stapf ex Thell.' it can be presumed that Black intended to treat this variety on specific rank, probably influenced by correspondence with Blake and insight into Blake's manuscript. As things stand now, Black must be cited as the author of the new combination, and I chose, therefore, the above form of author citation which disagrees with that in Vickery, Contrib. N.S.Wales Nat. Herb. Fl. Ser. 19/1 (1961) 78, and Willis, Handb. Pl. Viet. 1 (1962) 198; there it reads: (Stapf ex Thell.) Hubbard ex Blake (1943).

Page 68.—

2. *E. australiensis* Stapf ex Thell.—Add as synonym: *E. longiflora* Blake (1941).

Page 68.—Delete 3. *E. longiflora* Blake, as this name is transferred to the synonymy of *E. australiensis* Stapf ex Thell.

Page 68.—

17. ISACHNE R.Br.

Correct the species name to read:

1. *I. globosa* (Thunb.) Kuntze (1891).—*Milium globosum* Thunb. (1784); *I. australis* R.Br. (1810).

Page 69.— 18. DIGITARIA Haller (1768)

Add the following species:

*1A. *D. adscendens* (H.B.K.) Henrard (1934).—Hitherto confused in South Australia with *D. sanguinalis* (L.) Scop. from which it can be distinguished, according to Vickery [Contrib. N.S.Wales Nat. Herb. Fl. Ser. 19/1 (1961) 85], as follows:

- (1) Spikelets acute. Sterile lemma scabrous on the lateral nerves at least in the upper part *D. sanguinalis* 1.
- (1) Spikelets slightly more acuminate. Sterile lemma not scabrous on the nerves *D. adscendens* 1A.

Page 69.—Correct the author citation to read:

3. *D. ammophila* (Benth.) Hughes (1923).—Correct the author citation for the basionym to read: *Panicum ammophilum* FvM. (1855, nom. illeg.), non Trin. (1829).

Page 69.—

4. *D. coenicola* (FvM.) Hughes (1923).—Delete 'North-west Victoria' from the distribution.

Page 69.—Add the following species:

5. *D. divaricatissima* (R.Br.) Hughes (1923).—*Panicum divaricatis-simum* R.Br.—Differs, according to Vickery [Contrib. N.S.Wales Nat. Herb. Fl. Ser. 19/1 (1961) 84], who reports the occurrence of this grass also for South Australia, from *D. coenicola* (FvM.) Hughes, with which it may have been confused in South Australia, as follows:

- (1) Spikelets lanceolate, acute, 3.75-5 (usually 4-4.5) mm long. Lower glume not or very rarely remote from the upper. Upper glume slightly shorter and narrower than the spikelet. Axils of the racemes shortly pubescent with hairs up to 0.5 mm long. Upper leaves subglabrous to loosely pubescent *D. divaricatissima* 5.
- (1) Spikelets linear-elliptical to linear-lanceolate, 4.5-5 (usually 5) mm long, the rather woolly hairs chiefly conspicuous and spreading in the upper part and giving the spikelet an obtuse appearance. Lower glume a little remote from the upper. Upper glume subequal to the spikelet. Axils of the racemes with hairs 1-3 mm long. Foliage usually greyish-velvety pubescent *D. coenicola* 4.

Page 70.—

19. BRACHIARIA Griseb.

Correct the author citation to read:

1. **B. miliiformis** (Presl) Chase (1920).—Correct the author citation for the name quoted as a synonym to indicate the misapplication: *Panicum distachyum* [non L.] Benth.

Page 70.—

2. **B. notochthona** (Domin) Stapf (1920).—Correct the author citation for the misapplied name quoted in the synonymy to read: *Panicum helopus* [non Trin.] Benth. Add to localities: Near Roseworthy (F. M. Hilton, 1954: ADW); Gawler Flats (Dept. of Agric., 1960: ADW) [D. E. Symon (in press)].

Page 70.—

3. **B. praetervisa** (Domin) Hubbard (1934).—Correct the author citation for the first name quoted in the synonymy to read: *Panicum adspersum* [non Trin.] Benth.

Page 71.—

20. PASPALIDIUM Stapf (1920)

Most of the specimens of AD were recently revised and determined by Dr. S. T. Blake (BRI) who will publish on them separately. His determinations make the following changes for South Australia necessary. Replace the key by the following:

(1) Plant practically glabrous.

(2) Lowest glume obtuse, about half as long as spikelet. Plant perennial *P. jubiflorum* 1.

(2) Lowest glume acute.

(3) Lowest glume about $\frac{2}{3}$ as long as spikelet. Plant perennial *P. basicladum* 2.

(3) Lowest glume about half as long as spikelet. Plant annual *P. clementii* 3.

(1) Plant pubescent; perennial. Lowest glume about half as long as spikelet, acute *P. constrictum* 4.

Page 71.—Replace 2. *P. gracile* (R.Br.) Hughes by the following species which have been confused with it in South Australia:

2. **P. basicladum** Hughes (1923).—*P. gracile* [non (R.Br.) Hughes] Black (1943) p. pte.

Far North; Far West; Flinders Range (near Blinman).—Western Australia, Queensland.

3. **P. clementii** (Domin) Hubbard (1934).—*Panicum clementii* Domin (1912); *P. gracile* [non (R.Br.) Hughes] Black (1943) p. pte.

Far North; Flinders Range (Mount Chambers Gorge).—Western Australia, Central Australia, Queensland.

4. **P. constrictum** (Domin) Hubbard (1934).—*Panicum constrictum* Domin (1915).

Mount Lofty Range, Murray Mallee, Eyre Peninsula, widespread through the northern part of South Australia.—Central Australia, Queensland, New South Wales.

Pages 73-74.—

23. PANICUM L.

Page 74.—Delete the genus 24. *Ichnanthus* Beauv. as it is not represented in South Australia. The species recorded for this State should be transferred to *Panicum* L. [Cf. Lazarides, Austral. J. Bot. 7 (1959) 333].—Correct the name for the species to read:

5. **P. australiense** Domin (1912).—Replace the last mentioned synonym by *Ichnanthus australiensis* (Domin) Hughes (1923).

Page 75.—

25. SETARIA Beauv.

Correct the author citation to read:

*1. **S. glauca** (L.) Beauv.—The correctness of this name for our plant depends on the typification of *Panicum glaucum* L.

Page 76.—

26. CENCHRUS L.

*1. **C. tribuloides** L.—More specimens should be collected in South Australia from various areas, to find out whether

*2. **C. pauciflorus** Benth., which is reported by Willis (1962) as introduced to inland districts of all Australian mainland States, is the only species occurring in South Australia. *C. tribuloides* is reported by Gardner (1952) for Western Australia. The two species are very similar and can be distinguished as follows:

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| (1) Burrs, including spines, 7-8 mm wide, finely pubescent | <i>C. pauciflorus</i> 2. |
| (1) Burrs, including spines, 10-15 mm wide, densely woolly | <i>C. tribuloides</i> 1. |

Page 76.—Add the following species:

*3. **C. ciliaris** L.—*Pennisetum ciliare* (L.) Link (1827).—Transfer here the description from Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1948) 255, and the illustration l.c. (1952) 528. Alter the name in the caption to Fig. 953 to read: *Cenchrus ciliaris*.

Page 76.—Correct the author citation for the generic name to read:

27. PENNISETUM Rich. ex Pers.

Page 76.—Replace the key by the following:

- (1) Spikelets numerous, in an exserted, spike-like panicle. Plants erect, forming dense tufts.
- (2) Panicle 3-10 cm long, ovoid or oblong. Bristles longer than spikelets, the inner ones plumose *P. villosum* 1.
- (2) Panicle 7-30 cm long, cylindrical. Bristles about as long as spikelets except one which is 8-16 mm long and stouter than the others, all scabrid *P. macrourum* 2.
- (1) Spikelets (1)2-4, $\pm$ enclosed in the uppermost leaf-sheath. Low perennial, forming mats with numerous stolons with short internodes . . . *P. clandestinum* 3.

Page 76.—Correct the author citation to read:

- *1. *P. villosum* R.Br. ex Fresen.

Page 77.—Add the following species:

- *3. *P. clandestinum* Hochst. ex Chiov.—Kikuyu Grass.—Widely established in the settled districts.—Native of tropical East Africa.

Page 77.— 29. PSEUDORAPHIS Griffith (1851)

Correct the specific name and the synonymy to read:

- 1. *P. spinescens* (R.Br.) Vickery (1952).—*Panicum asperum* Koen. (1788, nom. illeg.), non Lam. (1778); *Panicum spinescens* R.Br. (1810); *Chamaeraphis spinescens* (R.Br.) Poir. (1811); *P. aspera* Pilger (1928).

Page 79.— 33. EHRHARTA Thunb.

Correct the author citation to read:

- *2. *E. villosa* (L.f.) Schult.f. ex Schult. & Schult.f.

Page 80.—

- *3. *E. calycina* Sm.—Add to localities: South-East, Bool Lagoon (D. Hunt 134: AD). Kangaroo Island, Kingscote (G. Jackson 150: AD).

Page 80.—Add the following genus and species:

34A. SPARTINA Schreb.

Stout erect perennial grass. Rootstock creeping. Inflorescence yellowish, composed of erect spikes arranged in racemes. Spikelets with 1 floret, distichous, pressed to the flattened rachis. Glumes keeled, 3-nerved, the upper exceeding the lemma. Lemma similar to upper glume, 3-5-nerved. Stamens 3. Styles very long.

*1. *S. × townsendii* Groves (1881).—Spikelets 15-20 mm long; anthers 10 mm long or absent.

Near Adelaide, Wakefield plains at west end of Buckland Park growing among mangroves (J. B. Cleland, 1950: AD).—Native of England; introduced and planted in many parts of the world.

Page 81.—

35. PHALARIS L.

*3. *P. paradoxa* L.—Add the note in Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1952) 525.

*4. *P. tuberosa* L.—Toowoomba Canary Grass is *P. tuberosa* var. *stenoptera* (Hack.) Hitchc.—Delete the name '*Phalaris bulbosa* L.' which is quoted in error as a synonym.

Page 81.—

37. AMPHIPOGON R.Br.

1. *A. strictus* L.—In South Australia only represented in var. *setifer* Benth., which is described from Mount Lofty Ranges and which occurs also in Victoria and Western Australia. The description of the species and illustration refer to the following species:

2. *A. caricinus* FvM.—Probably widespread, e.g., near Maralinga (N. Forde 609: AD).—Western Australia, Central Australia, Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria.

Page 82.—

38. ARISTIDA L.

Replace in the key '*A. arenaria* 2.' by '*A. contorta* 2.'.

Page 82.—Correct the specific name to read:

2. *A. contorta* FvM.—*A. arenaria* Gaudich. (1829, nom. illeg.), non Trin. (1826).—The variety mentioned needs a new combination:

Aristida contorta var. *hirsuta* (Henr.) Hj. Eichler, comb. nov.—Basionym: *A. arenaria* var. *hirsuta* Henrard, Meded. Rijksherb. 54 (1926) 36.

Page 83.—Correct the author citations to read:

4. *A. nitidula* (Henr.) Blake ex Black (1943).

5. *A. strigosa* (Henr.) Blake ex Black (1943).

Page 86.—

39. STIPA L.

Correct in the key the spelling of the name to read: *S. macalpinei* 34.

Page 87.—

7. *S. falcata* Hughes (1921).—This is considered a synonym of *S. variabilis* Hughes (1921) by Willis (1962).

Page 88.—Correct the date of publication to read:

10. *S. drummondii* Steud. (1854).

Page 89.—

15. *S. plagiopogon* Black (1941).—Add to localities: South-East. Between Western Flat and Bordertown (D. Hunt 312: AD).—Note. *S. plagiopogon* Black and

16. *S. indepressa* Black (1941) seem to differ, according to Willis (1962) from *S. hemipogon* Benth. only in trifling details and to be unworthy of recognition as distinct species. *S. hemipogon* Benth. occurs according to Willis in Western Australia, South Australia, Victoria, and New South Wales.

Page 91.—

22. *S. compacta* Hughes (1921).—If this should prove conspecific with *S. flavescens* Labill., as considered possible by Willis (1962), the latter name would have to be applied.

Page 91.—

23. *S. mundula* Black (1941).—Correct the spelling of the locality to read: Chauncey's Line.

Page 91.—Correct the author citation to read:

24. *S. elatior* (Benth.) Hughes (1921).

Page 92.—

27. *S. blackii* Hubbard (1925).—Add to the distribution: Victoria.

Page 92.—Correct the author citation to read:

30. *S. verticillata* Nees ex Spreng.—It is noteworthy that Willis [Handb. Pl. Vict. 1 (1962) 181] treats our species as *S. breviglumis* Black (1941).

Page 93.—

33. *S. aphanoneura* Hughes (1921).—Willis (1962) omits this species from the flora of Victoria because of uncertainty and states that the description given by Black (1943) 'might equally apply to *S. variabilis* yet the former grass is placed near *S. setacea* despite a short ciliate ligule'.

Page 93.—Correct the spelling of the epithet to read:

34. **S. macalpinei** Reader (1899).—Add to the synonymy: *S. setacea* var. *latifolia* Benth.; *S. scelerata* Behr ex Black (1917).

Page 93.—

Add the following species:

35. **S. leptophylla** Hughes (1921).—This Western Australian species is reported to have been collected at Maralinga (H. J. M. Bowen 48: K, n.v.). A re-examination of the specimen appears desirable as there are no representatives of this species from South Australia at AD.

36. **S. brachystephana** Blake (1952).—The following discussion of similarity published with the original description may help to recognize this species: 'On account of the turgid spikelets, with firm, prominently 5-nerved, bulging and upwardly incurved glumes, the prominently bearded tip of the lemma and the bigeniculate awn, this species appears to be most closely related to *S. aristiglumis* F. Muell., *S. bigeniculata* Hughes and *S. blackii* C. E. Hubbard, but the very long glabrous ligule (sometimes split to the base) and relatively short awns and panicle-branches sharply distinguish it from all three. The glabrous nodes further distinguish it from *S. bigeniculata* and *S. blackii* and the nearly smooth and glabrous leaves and shorter tuft of hairs at the apex of the lemma still further distinguish it from *S. blackii*. *S. brachystephana* and *S. blackii* were found growing in association, but the hairy leaves and longer panicle-branches of *S. blackii* provided a ready means of distinguishing them in the field.'

Flinders Ranges. Port Germein Pass (S. T. Blake 16858: BRI).

37. **S. nodosa** Blake (1952).—The paragraph dealing with distinguishing characters published with the original description reads as follows: '*Stipa nodosa* closely resembles *S. scabra* in the structure of the inflorescence and spikelet, but it is entirely different in habit. The hard culms with usually 5-8 nodes and paucity of basal leaves and innovations in *S. nodosa* contrast sharply with the 3-4-noded, softer culms of *S. scabra* with their abundance of basal leaves and innovations; the leaf-blades are less scabrous and more rigid, the ligule is much shorter and quite glabrous (not hairy on the back), the panicle is exerted rather early and not permanently included at its base in the uppermost leaf-sheath as in *S. scabra*, and the glumes and awns are slightly shorter. Each of the collections cited consists of several sheets with panicles in various stages of development.'

Flinders Ranges. Parachilna Gorge (S. T. Blake 16914: BRI).

Page 93.— 40. ORYZOPSIS Michaux (1803)

Correct the author citation to read:

*1. **O. miliacea** (L.) Benth. & Hook.f. ex Aschers. & Schweinf.

Page 93.— 41. ECHINOPOGON Beauv.

Correct the author citation to read:

1. **E. ovatus** (Forst.f.) Beauv.

Page 94.— 42. ALOPECURUS L.

Replace in the key the name '*A. agrestis* 2.' by '*A. myosuroides* 2.' and correct the specific name in the text below to read:

*3. **A. myosuroides** Huds.—*A. agrestis* L.

Page 94.— 42A. PHLEUM L.

*1. **P. pratense** L.—Add a reference to Fig. 685 in Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1952) 523 [this figure should be transferred here in a new edition].

Page 94.— 43. SPOROBOLUS R.Br.

Replace in the key '*S. capensis* 3.' by '*S. africanus* 3.'.

Page 95.—Correct the author citation to read:

2. **S. mitchellii** (Trin.) Hubbard ex Blake (1941).

Page 95.—Correct the name and its synonyms to read:

3. **S. africanus** (Poir.) Robyns & Tournay (1955).—*Agrostis spicatus* Thunb. (1794, nom. illeg.), non Vahl (1790); *Agrostis capensis* Willd. (1797, nom. illeg.), non (L.) Lam. (1783); *S. indicus* [non (L.) R.Br.] R.Br. (1810), *Agrostis africana* Poir. (1810).

Page 95.—Correct the author citation to read:

7. **S. actinocladius** (FvM.) FvM.

Page 96.— 44. POLYPOGON Desf.

Add the following species:

*3. **P. semiverticillatus** (Forsk.) Hylander (1945).—*Phalaris semiverticillata* Forsk. (1775); *Agrostis verticillata* Vill. (1779); *Agrostis semiverticillata* (Forsk.) Christens. (1922).—Transfer here the description of *Agrostis semiverticillata* in Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1943) 98, and also Fig. 118, for which the name in the caption should be changed to read: *Polypogon semiverticillatus*.

Page 96.— 45. AGROSTIS L.

Replace in the key '*A. semiverticillata* 8.' by '*Polypogon semiverticillatus*'.

Page 97.—

2. *A. aequata* Nees (1843).—Note. Willis [Handb. Pl. Vict. 1 (1962) 143] treats this 'as a slight variant of *A. rudis*' Roem. & Schult. (1817). This was suggested by Vickery [Contrib. N.S.Wales Nat. Herb. 1 (1941) 107] who 'retained both species until further material and field studies enable a conclusion to be reached'.

Page 97.—Correct the author citation to read:

4. *A. avenacea* Gmelin (1791).—Arrange the synonyms chronologically and correct the author citations for two of them to read: *A. forsteri* Roem. & Schult. (1817); *Deyeuxia forsteri* (Roem. & Schult.) Kunth (1829).

Page 98.—Transfer 8. *A. semiverticillata* (Forsk.) Christens. to the genus 44. *Polypogon* Desf. as *P. verticillatus* (Forsk.) Hyl.

Page 98.—Change the name in the caption to Fig. 118 to read: *Polypogon semiverticillatus*.

Page 98.—Emend the author citation for the generic name to read:

46. *DEYEUXIA* Clar. ex Beauv.

Page 99.— 47. *GASTRIDIDIUM* Beauv.

Replace the name for the species introduced to South Australia to read:

*1. *G. phleoides* (Nees & Meyen) Hubbard (1954).—*G. ventricosum* [non (Gouan) Schinz & Thell.] Black (1943).—Delete the names quoted as synonyms.

Page 100.— 48. *DICHELACHNE* Endl.

2. *D. sciurea* (R.Br.) Hook.f.—Note. If *Stipa micrantha* Cav. (1799) is validly published and conspecific, the combination *D. micrantha* (Cav.) Domin (1915) would be the correct name for this grass.

Page 100.— 49. *AMMOPHILA* Host (1809)

*1. *A. arenaria* (L.) Link (1827).—Add the note from Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1952) 525, according to which specimens from Eyre Peninsula have the two outer glumes nearly 20 mm long.

Page 102.— 52. *ERIACHNE* R.Br.

Correct the author citation to read:

5. *E. helmsii* (Domin) Hartley (1942).—Correct the synonymy to read: *E. mucronata* var. *helmsii* Domin (1915); *E. mucronata* [non R.Br.] Black (1922) p.pte.

Page 102.—Replace the generic and specific name as follows:

53A. PERIBALLIA Trin. (1820)

*1. *P. minuta* (L.) Aschers. & Graebn. (1899).—*Aira minuta* L.; *Molineria minuta* (L.) Parl. (1848); *Molineriella minuta* (L.) Rouy (1913).—Note. *Molineria* Parl. (1848; nom. illeg.), is illegitimate being a later homonym of *Molineria* Colla (1826; Amaryllidac.).

Page 103.— 54. DESCHAMPSIA Beauv.

Correct the spelling of the specific epithet and add * to read:

*1. *D. cespitosa* (L.) Beauv.—*Aira cespitosa* L.

Page 103.—Correct the spelling of the epithet of the name in the caption to Fig. 127 to read: *Deschampsia cespitosa*.

Page 103.— 55. AVENA L.

Correct the author citation to read:

*2. *A. barbata* Pott ex Link (1799).—Note. The type of *A. alba* Vahl (1791), a name which was recently used by some authors for this species, refers to an *Arrhenatherum* species [cf. Mansfeld, Kulturpfl. Beih. 2 (1959) 478, in nota].

Page 103.—Add the following species:

*4. *A. sterilis* L.—Only represented in South Australia by:

ssp. *ludoviciana* (Dur.) Gillet & Magne (1875).—*A. ludoviciana* Durieu (1855).—This subspecies differs from the typical by smaller spikelets (19-30 mm long, as against 30-52 mm) and lowest floret 16-25 mm long (as against 25-40 mm long).

As a weed reported from several places in the better rainfall area of the wheat belt (D. E. Symon, 1964).—Native of the Mediterranean region.

This species can be distinguished from *A. fatua* as follows:

- (1) Second floret not scarred at base, not or only tardily separating (rhachilla not articulated); glumes more than 25 mm long, awns 5-7.5 cm long; the third lemma (if present) awnless .. *A. sterilis* 4.
- (1) Second floret with a callus-scar at the base, breaking off readily (rhachilla articulated); glumes ca. 25 mm long, awns less than 5 cm long; the third lemma (if present) awned *A. fatua* 1.

Page 104.— 56. *ARRHENATHERUM* Beauv.

Correct the author citations for the specific and varietal names and emend the synonymy to read:

*1. *A. elatius* (L.) J. & C. Presl (1819).

var. *bulbosum* (Willd.) Spenner (1825).—*A. tuberosum* (Gilib.) Schultz; *A. elatius* ssp. *bulbosum* (Willd.) Hyl.

Page 105.— 58. *AMPHIBROMUS* Nees (1843)

Correct the year of publication to read:

1. *A. neesii* Steud. (1854).—Correct the author citation and year of publication for the last-mentioned synonym to read: *Danthonia nervosa* (R.Br.) Hook.f. (1858).

Page 105.—Correct the author citation for the generic name to read:

59. *DANTHONIA* DC. (1805)

As Zotov [N. Zeal. J. Bot. 1 (1963) 78-136] has pointed out, probably all species recorded for South Australia belong to *Notodanthonia* Zotov (1963), *Danthonia* DC. being a genus of the Northern Hemisphere. As not all our species have the necessary combinations in *Notodanthonia* they are here listed under the conventional name *Danthonia* and, where made, the combinations in *Notodanthonia* are added.

Pages 105-107.—Replace the key and descriptions to the species by the following extract prepared for this Supplement by R. H. Kuchel following J. W. Vickery, A Revision of the Australian Species of *Danthonia* DC. [Contrib. N.S.Wales Nat. Herb. 2 (1956) 249-325, t. 3-8].

- (1) Lower sheaths woolly around the more or less swollen base of plant *D. bipartita* 1.
- (1) Lower sheaths not woolly.
- (2) Lemma with scattered hairs over the back.
- (3) Hairs on lemma of uniform length.
- (4) Central awn much longer than lateral lobes *D. clelandii* 2.
- (4) Central awn scarcely exceeding lateral lobes *D. geniculata* 3.
- (3) Hairs below sinus longer than those lower down on lemma.
- (5) Lateral lobes shorter than body of lemma.
- (6) Glumes and lemma broad. Palea broadly obovate *D. carphoides* 4.

- (6) Glumes, lemma and palea narrower *D. carphoides*
- (5) Lateral lobes equal to or longer than body of lemma. *var. angustior* 4a.
- (7) Lateral lobes usually 2-3 times as long as the 2-3 mm body of the lemma. Central awn twisted at base *D. geniculata* 3.
- (7) Either the lateral lobes not twice as long as the body of lemma or the body is over 3 mm long, or the central awn is not much twisted at the base or, if so, then exceeding the lateral lobes by more than 2 mm.
- (8) Shorter dorsal hairs usually over 1 mm and lengthening upwards.
- (9) Central awn reflexed or once twisted at base *D. richardsonii* 5.
- (9) Central awn strongly twisted at base. Body of lemma 3-4 mm long *D. linkii*
var. fulva 6.
- (8) Hairs on back of lemma uniformly short (mostly about 0.5 mm long).
- (10) Lateral lobes not or minutely awned *D. semiannularis* 7.
- (10) Lateral lobes with setae 4-6 mm long *D. setacea* 8.
- (2) Lemma with hairs in distinct tufts or transverse rows of tufts or hairs reduced or absent.
- (11) Lemma with a complete row of tufts just below the sinus.
- (12) Lemma with a row of hair tufts just above the callus.
- (13) Membranous margins continued up the outer edges of lateral lobes.
- (14) Body of lemma usually pale at maturity.
- (15) Body of lemma usually less than 2.5 mm long *D. setacea* 8.

- (15) Body of lemma 3 mm or more.
- (16) Setae much shorter than the flat portion of the lateral lobes and usually about 2 mm long *D. purpurascens* 9.
- (16) Setae about as long as the flat portion of lateral lobes and rarely less than 4 mm long.
- (17) Palea narrow-lanceolate and usually much exceeding the sinus *D. caespitosa* 10.
- (17) Palea broadly obovate to oblanceolate only shortly exceeding the sinus *D. eriantha* 11.
- (14) Body of lemma golden-brown at maturity *D. duttoniana* 12.
- (13) Membranous margins ending abruptly in a small auricle . . . *D. auriculata* 13.
- (12) Lemma without a row of hair tufts above the callus; often with lateral tufts at the margin *D. laevis* 14.
- (11) Lemma with dorsal and marginal tufts of hairs below the sinus or the tufts of hairs wholly or partly suppressed.
- (18) Panicle usually short (4-5 cm), crowded.
- (19) Central awn exceeding setae by about 5 mm *D. pilosa* 15.
- (19) Central awn exceeding setae by up to 10 mm. (Glumes and florets longer than in preceding). . . . *D. pilosa*
var. *paleacea* 15a.
- (18) Panicle linear (5-15 cm), usually not crowded *D. racemosa* 16.

1. *D. bipartita* FvM.—Base almost bulbous and rather woolly; leaves flat or channelled, scabrous on edges; spikelets few (4-15) on short, erect, distant pedicels, 3-8-flowered, the florets crowded, usually not or scarcely exceeding the glumes; outer glumes 10-15 mm long, sub-equal.

Ligule membranous, truncate, jagged, 1-3 mm long, often bordered by dense cilia. Lemma deeply bifid, lobes broadly lanceolate, obtuse, not awned and 3 times as long as the short entire basal portion which is 2 mm long and broad. Central awn almost straight and about the same length as lateral lobes. Palea very shortly exceeding the body of lemma, broadly ovate and narrowed above the middle, glabrous on the back.

Arid part of South Australia.—Central Australia, all States except Tasmania.

2. **D. clelandii** Vickery (1950).—Rather robust, tufted perennial, to 75 cm high. Leaves flat or inrolled 0.75-2 mm wide, more or less smooth on lower surface, finely scabrous-pubescent on upper surface. Sheaths usually shorter than internodes. Ligule of dense short cilia. Panicle exerted 8-13 cm long, loose, the branches distant with a few spikelets. Spikelets 4-5-flowered, the florets shorter than glumes. Glumes 16-20 mm long, subequal. Body of lemma 5 mm long including the 1 mm callus. Lateral lobes about 8 mm long, including 4 mm awns; central awn about 16 mm long. Palea about 8 mm long, bifid at apex, pubescent on back in the lower part.

Mount Lofty Ranges.

3. **D. geniculata** Black (1929).—*Notodanthonia geniculata* (Black) Zotov (1963).—Tufted perennial. Stems slender, 10-45 cm high, often geniculate near base; leaves filiform, pubescent with short tubercle-based hairs, inrolled. Ligule finely ciliate. Panicle dense, oblong, pale, 1½-4 cm long. Spikelets 4-5-flowered, florets a little shorter than the glumes. Body of lemma about 2.5 mm including the 0.75 mm callus. Lateral lobes 4-6 mm long, lanceolate and shortly awned, the central awn scarcely longer. Palea obovate, obtuse, pubescent on back, reaching to the sinus.

South-East, Mount Lofty Ranges, Kangaroo Island.—Victoria.

4. **D. carphoides** FvM. ex Benth.—*Notodanthonia carphoides* (FvM. ex Benth.) Zotov (1963).—Rather small tufted perennial (10-40 cm high). Leaves inrolled-filiform, glabrous or with short scattered hairs. Ligule a ring of short cilia. Panicle or raceme dense, ovoid, 1½-3 cm long, with few spikelets 7-10 mm long, 3-6-flowered, very short pedicels. Glumes 6-8 mm long, subequal, 5-9-nerved, with wide scarious margins. Body of lemma 3-4 mm long, lobes of lemma broad, acuminate, about as long as the body of lemma. Awn equal to or somewhat exceeding the lobes. Palea oblong-cuneate, reaching the sinus, pubescent on lower part of the back, ciliate on the keels.

Adelaide Plains, Mount Lofty Ranges, South-East.—New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania.

var. **angustior** Vickery (1956). Glumes narrower than in the typical variety, tapering more or less gradually into the acute tip, palea narrower, 1.0-1.5 mm, spikelets 2-3-flowered, florets shorter than glumes.

Hindmarsh Valley.—Victoria, Tasmania.

5. **D. richardsonii** Cashmore (1932).—Erect, densely tufted, subglabrous perennial to 100 cm. Leaves to 35 x 2.5 mm, lightly striate, smooth on lower surface. Ligule densely ciliate, larger hairs at the sides. Panicle exserted, dense, lanceolate to ovate, 4-10 cm long. Spikelets pale in colour, 10-15 mm long, 4-6-flowered. Florets closely packed, slightly shorter than glumes. Glumes with broad membranous margins, subequal, 7-9-nerved. Body of lemma 4-6 mm, including the 0.5-1.0 mm callus. Densely villous all over the back with soft hairs about 2.5 mm long and a dense row of 4-5 mm hairs about 1 mm below the sinus. Lateral lobes 5-7 mm long, narrowed to fine awns 1-2 mm long, central awn fine 6-10 mm long, column short. Palea broadly ovate reaching to about the sinus, pilose on the back in the lower part.

Adelaide Plains.—Victoria, New South Wales.

6. **D. linkii** var. **fulva** Vickery (1950).—Erect, densely tufted, very leafy, subglabrous perennial to 70 cm high. Ligule shortly ciliate. Leaves firm, flat or involute, to 30 cm long, 1.5-3.0 mm broad. Panicles with few to many spikelets, elongate and loose, sometimes sparse and almost linear. Spikelets pale, about 6-flowered, crowded, shorter than glumes except for the shortly exserted awns. Glumes sub-equal, 12-17 mm long. Lemma pale, sometimes striate, lanceolate, 3.0-3.5 mm long including the 1.0 mm densely hairy callus, covered uniformly over the back with short hairs which grade into a row of fine hairs up to 5 mm long just below the sinus. Lateral lobes 7-8 mm long in all, the setae 3-4 mm long. Awn 7-12 mm long, brown and twisted for 3-4 mm at base. Palea lanceolate-elliptical, exceeding the sinus, about 4.5 mm long, rather hairy on back.

Adelaide Plains.—Victoria, New South Wales.

7. **D. semiannularis** (Labill.) R.Br.—*Notodanthonia semiannularis* (Labill.) Zotov (1963).—Erect, tufted, subglabrous perennial, 20-45 cm high. Ligule a dense ring of hairs, 0.5 mm long. Leaves rather narrow, involute, glabrous, firm, rarely above 15 cm long. Panicles much exserted, contracted, 5-8 cm long. Spikelets greenish-purplish. Florets about three-quarters as long as glumes, not very closely packed. Glumes sub-equal, 5-7-nerved, 7-11 mm long, membranous margins firm and distinct. Lemma lanceolate 2-2.5 mm long including the callus, uniformly though sometimes sparsely hairy with short hairs (0.5 mm) over back and with a row of longer hairs (up to 4 mm) just below the sinus. Lateral lobes to 4 mm, narrow, thin, tapering into fine points, setae to 1 mm. Awn brown and twisted for 2-3 mm at base, about 9 mm long, more than twice as long as lateral lobes. Palea exceeding the sinus, about 2.5-3.5 mm long, lanceolate to oblong with a few scattered hairs on the back in the lower part.

Southern districts; South-East.—New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania.

8. **D. setacea** R.Br.—Erect, densely tufted, slender perennial 15-60 cm. Leaves all filiform, pubescent or glabrous, 5-20 cm long. Ligule a more or less dense ring of hairs, 0.5 mm long. Panicle narrow-oblong, 3-9 cm

long, sub-racemose to more or less contracted and rather dense. Spikelets pale-coloured or purplish, 4-10-flowered, the florets closely placed and half to two-thirds the length of the glumes, awns shortly exserted. Outer glumes narrow, 8-14 mm long, sub-equal, 3-5 nerved; membranous margin narrow. Lemma pale-coloured, 2-3 mm long including the 0.5-0.75 mm hairy callus. Glabrous or with a few sparse hairs on the back except for two rows of hair tufts, the lower series up to 1.5 mm long, the upper series up to 3 mm and sometimes incomplete. Lateral lobes narrow, thin, 6-10 mm long of which the greater part is a fine awn. Central awn exceeding lateral lobes by 3-6 mm. Palea oblong-cuneate, obtuse, glabrous to sparsely hairy towards margins.

Southern districts to Flinders Range, South-East, Kangaroo Island, Eyre Peninsula.—Temperate Australia.

9. **D. purpurascens** Vickery (1950).—*Notodanthonia purpurascens* (Vickery) Zotov (1963).—Erect, tufted, perennial, 30-90 cm high. Leaves flat at base and becoming loosely inrolled, 1-3 mm wide, up to 20 cm long, firm but not stiff and glabrous to hairy. Ligule shortly ciliate, with long hairs at the margins and on the collar. Panicles much exserted, lanceolate to ovate, spikelets 5-20 (usually about 10) cm long. Spikelets 4-6-flowered, the florets shorter than glumes. Glumes firm, with firmly membranous, usually purplish margins, 10-17 mm long, sub-equal. Lemma lanceolate, about 3.5 mm long including the 1.0-1.5 mm hairy callus. Lower row of hairs exceeding the smooth shining back, row of hairs below sinus about 5 mm long. Lateral lobes 7-10 mm long, with narrow membranous margins, narrowing evenly into setae which are usually about 2 mm long. Central awn 9-12 mm long. Palea oblanceolate to elliptical, distinctly exceeding the sinus. Slightly hairy on the back.

Mount Lofty Ranges.—All States of Australia.

10. **D. caespitosa** Gaudich.—*Notodanthonia caespitosa* (Gaudich.) Zotov (1963).—Very variable, erect, tufted perennial, 20-90 cm high. Sheaths rather densely hairy with tubercle based hairs up to 2 mm long or almost glabrous. Ligule ciliate, the lateral hairs and those on collar rather long. Leaves flat or loosely involute, 2-4 mm x about 25 cm, glabrous or hairy. Panicles shortly to much exserted, linear-lanceolate in outline, rarely ovate, usually with 10-30 spikelets. Spikelets 4-9-flowered, pale and usually shorter than glumes. Glumes 14-24 mm long, sub-equal, 5-7-nerved. Lemma pale, 4-6 mm long including the 0.75-1.5 mm hairy callus, lanceolate, with two rows of hairs on the back and glabrous between. Lateral lobes with narrow membranous margins, flat portion about 4 mm and fine setae about 8 mm long, central awn 15-25 mm long, strongly exserted from glumes. Palea usually exceeding sinus, about 4.5-5.0 mm long, bifid, narrow lanceolate, glabrous on back.

Throughout South Australia.—All Australian States except Queensland.

11. *D. eriantha* Lindl.—Erect, densely tufted perennial, 20-70 cm high. Sheaths slender, hairy with tubercle-based hairs. Ligule ciliate. Leaves fine, inrolled, rarely flat, usually hairy, up to 25 cm long. Panicle finally exserted, lanceolate to ovate, 2-7 cm long, bearing 4-15 spikelets. Spikelets greenish, tinged with purple, 4-6-flowered, florets shorter than glumes. Glumes 11-16 mm long, sub-equal, 11-13-veined, broad margins. Lemma lanceolate, 3.5-4 mm long including the 1 mm callus, hairs at base about as long as body of lemma, dense row of hairs about 6-7 mm long just below the sinus. Palea rather broad, obovate to oblong, shortly exceeding the sinus, firm, shining, occasionally with a few hairs on the back.

Flinders Range, Yorke Peninsula.—New South Wales, Victoria.

12. *D. duttoniana* Cashmore (1932).—Erect, densely tufted, moderately robust, glabrous perennial, up to 80 cm high. Sheaths rather loose, smooth. Leaves firm, 2.0-3.5 mm wide, 20 cm long, green and smooth on lower surface. Ligule of short cilia (0.5 mm), sometimes bearded at the edges. Panicle 4-12 cm long, finally exserted, obliquely ovate, the lower branches often up to 2 cm apart and up to 8 cm long. Spikelets numerous, clustered, pale-green, tinged with purple, 5-7-flowered, about two-thirds the length of glumes. Glumes 11-20 (usually about 16) mm long, about 7-nerved with broad hyaline margins. Lemma 3-4 mm long including the 0.75-1.0 mm callus, with two rows of hairs, body of lemma golden-brown at maturity. Lateral lobes pale coloured, about 6-9 mm long, flat for about 3-4 mm and narrowed obliquely and rather abruptly into the setae. Central awn about 11-15 mm long, strong, somewhat reflexed from the base and again bent about 4-6 mm above the base. Palea exceeding the sinus by about 2 mm, ovate-lanceolate, with a bi-lobed tip, glabrous on back.

Adelaide Plains, Barossa Valley.—New South Wales, Victoria.

13. *D. auriculata* Black (1929).—*Notodanthonia auriculata* (Black) Zotov (1963).—Erect, slender, tufted perennial, 20-50 cm high, sometimes geniculate at base. Leaves rather short, 2-10 cm long, flat or inrolled, 2 mm broad, more or less densely hairy. Ligule reduced to a ring of short cilia about 0.5 mm long, often with longer hairs at the sides. Panicle exserted, dense, oblong, compact, sometimes reduced to a raceme. Spikelets about 6-flowered, shorter than glumes. Glumes broad, 9-11-nerved, pale-green, 9-16 mm long. Body of lemma 3.5-4.0 mm long including the 0.5-1.0 mm callus. Conspicuous tufts of hairs above callus and below sinus, the latter hairs 5-6 mm long. Lateral lobes 10-12 mm long, narrowing abruptly after about 4 mm into long setae, the membranous outer margins terminating abruptly in a membranous lobe or auricle. Central awn 2-3 mm longer than the lateral lobes. Palea shortly exceeding the sinus, ovate-cuneate, obtuse, pubescent on back.

Adelaide Plains, Mount Lofty Ranges, Mid-North and Southern districts.—New South Wales, Victoria.

14. **D. laevis** Vickery (1950).—*Notodanthonia laevis* (Vickery) Zotov (1963).—Erect, densely tufted perennial 20-60 cm high. Leaves usually fine, inrolled, somewhat rigid, pointed, up to 1.5 mm wide and 20 cm long, glabrous or hirsute, the tubercle based hairs somewhat appressed. Ligule reduced to short cilia, margins long ciliate. Panicle exserted, short (3-4 cm long), loosely racemose or paniculate, bearing 5-20 spikelets. Spikelets greenish, tinged with purple, 4-6-flowered, florets shorter than glumes. Glumes rather narrow, 11-18 mm long, sub-equal, firm, 5-7-nerved. Lemma lanceolate to fusiform, with a row of rather long hairs (4-7 mm) just below the sinus and rather dense tufts on the margins just above the callus, smooth and shining on the back and lacking the lower row of hairs above the callus. Body of lemma 4-5 mm long including the 1.0 mm hairy callus. Lateral lobes 8-10 mm long, fairly broad with membranous margins, narrowing upwards into fine setae 2-4 mm long. Central awn 12-28 mm long. Palea up to 5 mm long, lanceolate to oblanceolate, firm, glabrous.

Adelaide Plains, Mount Lofty Ranges.—New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania.

15. **D. pilosa** R.Br.—*Notodanthonia pilosa* (R.Br.) Zotov (1963).—Erect or slightly geniculate, slender, tufted perennial, up to 50 cm high. Blades flat or inrolled, up to 2 mm wide and 12 cm long, hairy. Ligule ciliate. Panicle exserted 4-5 cm long, spikelets crowded and much overlapping, sometimes almost racemose. Spikelets 7-9-flowered, pale, closely packed, about the same length as the glumes except for the long exserted central awns. Glumes 9-13 mm long, narrow, keeled in upper part, sub-equal, 5-7-nerved. Lemma narrow-fusiform, 4-6 mm long including the 0.75-1.0 mm hairy callus, glabrous except for a row of hairs above the callus and two marginal and two dorsal tufts about 1.5 mm below the sinus (dorsal tufts sometimes absent). Lateral lobes narrow, firm, tapering within 2-4 mm into setae 6-8 mm long. Central awn usually exceeding the lateral lobes by about 5 mm. Palea only shortly exceeding the sinus, oblanceolate, glabrous on back or with a few cilia near base.

Adelaide Plains, Mount Lofty Range.—Temperate Australia.

var. **paleacea** Vickery (1956).—Usually more robust than the typical variety, up to 90 cm tall. Inflorescence dense, crowded. Outer glumes 13-20 mm long, broad, with conspicuous chaffy margins. Lemma broader than in the typical variety. Lateral lobes 10-12 mm long. Central awn strong, exceeding lateral lobes by up to 10 mm.

Mount Lofty Range.—Western Australia.

16. **D. racemosa** R.Br.—*Notodanthonia racemosa* (R.Br.) Zotov (1963).—Erect, slender, tufted perennial, rather variable, 20-60 cm high. Leaves fine, narrow, inrolled, 5-15 cm long, glabrous to loosely hairy with tubercle based hairs. Ligule of very short cilia (0.25 mm). Panicles

much exserted, 5-15 cm long, few to many-flowered. Spikelets pale greenish to straw-coloured, 6-10-flowered, the group of florets usually exceeding the glumes. Glumes sub-equal, 7-16 mm long, 5-7-nerved. Lemma linear to oblanceolate, 4.0-5.5 mm including the callus. Callus prominent, 1.5-2.0 mm long, hairy on sides and at the base, callus of lowest floret shorter. Hairs of lemma 1-2 mm long at base and in marginal tufts below the level of the sinus (sometimes two dorsal tufts). Lateral lobes often broad with membranous margins narrowing abruptly into fine setae (total length about 7 mm). Central awn about 14 mm, twisted basal part 4 mm, straight and fine above. Palea exceeding sinus, elliptical, obtuse or bifid, 4-5 mm long, glabrous on back.

Far North, Flinders Range, Mount Lofty Range, Adelaide Plains.—All States of Australia.

Page 106.—Replace in the caption to Fig. 133 'D, *D. semiannularis*' and 'F, *D. penicillata*' by 'D, *D. caespitosa*' and 'F, *D. racemosa*'.

Page 108.—Correct the author citation for the generic name to read:

61. ENNEAPOGON Desv. ex Beauv.

Page 111.— 65. TRIODIA R.Br.

Correct the number of Australian species to read: 33.

Page 112.—

2. *T. irritans* R.Br.—Add to localities: South-East. Near the Glenelg River, north of Dry Creek (D. N. Kraehenbuehl 947: AD).

Page 113.—Add the following species:

5. *T. scariosa* Burbidge (1953).—Differs from *T. irritans* as follows: Glumes and lemmas thinly scarious or almost membranous and $\pm$ hyaline. Lemma usually narrow-lanceolate, with the 2 lateral nerves forming ridges near the margins, so that it appears to be 3-ribbed (with dorsally flattened apex).

Near Immarna (J. Calaby, 1947: CANB); near Kenmore Park (N. Forde 895: AD); Maralinga (N. Forde 578: AD).

Page 113.— 66. DIPLACHNE Beauv.

1. *D. fusca* (L.) Beauv.—Insert the note from Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1952) 525.

Page 113.— 67. **TRIOGON** Roth (1821)

1. **T. loliiformis** (FvM.) Hubbard (1934).—Arrange the synonyms chronologically and emend the author citation for the second to read: *Festuca loliiformis* FvM. (1873); *Diplachne loliiformis* (FvM.) FvM. ex Benth. (1878).

Page 113.—Correct the author citation for the generic name to read:

68. **PHRAGMITES** Adans.

Page 113.—Correct the specific name to read:

1. **P. communis** Trin.—*Arundo vulgaris* Lam. (1778, nom. illeg.); *P. vulgaris* Trevis. (1842). [Cf. Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1948) 255.]—Add to localities: Far North, Dalhousie Springs (T. R. N. Lothian 1406: AD).

Page 114.—Insert the following genus:

68A. **CORTADERIA** Stapf (1897)

*1. **C. selloana** (Schult.) Aschers. & Graebn.—Pampas Grass.—Tall dioecious grass with crowded leaves at the base of the stems, grown in gardens as an ornamental plant and sometimes escaped and growing wild, e.g., Mount Lofty Range, Stirling (E. S. Booth 58: AD).—Native of South America.

Pages 114-115.—Replace the genera 71. *Koeleria* Pers. and 72. *Trisetum* Pers. for the species recorded in Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1943) 114-115, by the genera *Avellinia* Parl. and *Lophochloa* Rehb. as follows:

71. **AVELLINIA** Parl.

Cf. Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1952) 525.

*1. **A. michelii** (Savi) Parl.—*Bromus michelii* Savi (1808); *Koeleria michelii* (Savi) Cosson (1867).

72. **LOPHOCHLOA** Rehb.

*1. **L. phleoides** (Vill.) Rehb. (1830).—*Festuca phleoides* Vill. (1785); *Koeleria phleoides* (Vill.) Pers. (1805).

*2. **L. pumila** (Desf.) Bor (1960).—*Avena pumila* Desf. (1798); *Trisetum pumilum* (Desf.) Kunth (1829).

Page 115.—Correct the author citation for the generic name to read:

129. **ERAGROSTIS** Host (1809)

Page 117.—

1. **E. japonica** (Thunb.) Trin.—Correct and emend the synonymy to read: *Poa japonica* Thunb.; *E. tenella* [non (L.) Beauv. ex Roem. & Schult.] Benth.; *E. interrupta* var. *tenuissima* Stapf in Hook.f. (1896).

Page 117.—Add the following species:

*1A. **E. curvula** (Schrad.) Nees (1841).—Insert the relevant text from Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1952) 525.

Page 117.—Correct the author citation to read:

2. **E. confertiflora** (Black) Black (1931).

Page 118.—

5. **E. parviflora** (R.Br.) Trin. (1831).—Correct the author citation for the misapplied name to read: *E. pilosa* [non (L.) Beauv.] Benth. (1878).

Pages 118-119.—

8. **E. australasica** (Steud.) Hubbard (1941).—Correct the synonymy to read: *Glyceria australasica* Steud. (1854); *Poa ramigera* FvM. (1855); *Glyceria ramigera* (FvM.) Benth. (1878).

Page 119.—Correct the date of publication to read:

9. **E. concinna** Steud. (1854).

Page 119.—

10. **E. elongata** (Willd.) Jacq.—Arrange the synonyms chronologically.

Page 119.—Correct the spelling of the epithet and the author citation to read:

11. **E. brownei** (Kunth) Nees ex Steud. (1840).

Page 119.—Correct the author citation to read:

*12. **E. cilianensis** (All.) Link ex Vign.-Lut. (1904).—Arrange the synonyms chronologically.

Page 120.—

13. **E. barrelieri** Daveau (1894).—Add in the last paragraph to the synonym of *E. poaeoides* Beauv. the synonym to read: (*E. minor* Host, nom. illeg.).

Page 121.—

17. *E. clelandii* Blake (1943).—Note. The name when published in Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1943) 121, was not validly published as the Latin diagnosis was missing. It became legitimate later in the same year (XII. 1943).

Page 121.—Correct the author citation to read:

19. *E. falcata* (Gaudich.) Benth. (1878).—Delete *E. lacunaria* from the synonymy.—South Australia (detailed distribution to be investigated).—Western and Central Australia. (This species does not occur in the Eastern States.)

Page 121.—Add the following species:

19A. *E. lacunaria* FvM. ex Benth. (1878).—*E. rankingii* Bail.—Along the River Murray.—Eastern States.

Note. According to Blake (1943) the two similar species can be distinguished as follows:

- (1) Spikelets obliquely spreading. Lemmas subtruncate, broadest about the middle, with the nerves equally distributed. Anthers 0.5-0.65 mm long. Grain dorso-ventrally compressed *E. falcata* 19.
- (1) Spikelets nearly divaricately spreading. Lemmas broadest distinctly below the middle, distinctly narrowed upwards, with the lateral nerves approaching the margins. Anthers 0.25 mm long. Grain prominently laterally compressed *E. lacunaria* 19A.

Page 121.—

20. *E. dielsii* Pilger (1904).—Add to localities: Victoria.

Page 121.—Add the following species:

21. *E. lanipes* Hubbard (1934).—Reported from Maralinga (H. J. M. Bowen 140, 322: K, n.v.). The determination needs confirmation, as this collection may belong to *E. clelandii* Blake (described from Ooldea) which is very similar. More material is needed to throw light into this complex.

Page 121.—

76. *DISTICHLIS* Rafn. (1819).

Correct the name in the caption to Fig. 158 to read: *Distichlis distichophylla*.

Page 122.—Correct the name and synonyms to read:

1. **D. distichophylla** (Labill.) Fassett (1925).—*Uniola distichophylla* Labill.; *D. spicata* [non (L.) Greene] Black (1943).—Cf. Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1948) 255.

Page 122.— 77. SCHISMUS Beauv.

Correct the author citations to read:

*1. **S. barbatus** (L.) Thell.—*S. calycinus* (Loefl.) Koch (1848).

Page 122.— 78. POA L.

This difficult genus is being revised by Dr. J. W. Vickery (NSW) on an Australia-wide basis. As a result, several changes in nomenclature and a better understanding of the species occurring in South Australia can be expected soon.

Page 122.—Replace in the key '*P. australis* 2.' by '(?) *P. laevis* 2.'

Page 123.—

1. **P. poaeformis** (Labill.) Druce (1917).—Arrange the synonyms chronologically, add one synonym and correct the year of publication for one to read: *P. australis* R.Br. (1810, nom. illeg.); *P. billardieri* Steud. (1854).

Page 123.—Correct the name to read:

2. (?) **P. laevis** R.Br.—It is tentative only to introduce this name which is quoted as a synonym of *P. australis* R.Br. in Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1943) 123, but this latter name cannot be used as it is a nomenclatural synonym of *P. poaeformis* (Labill.) Druce, being based on *Arundo poaeformis* Labill.

Page 123.—Correct the author citation to read:

3. **P. tenera** FvM. ex Hook.f.

Page 124.—

7. **P. fordeana** FvM.—Correct the author citation for the synonym to read: *Glyceria fordeana* (FvM.) Benth.

Page 124.—Correct the name to read:

11. **P. fax** Willis & Court (1956).—*P. lepida* FvM. (1873, nom. illeg.), non Rich. (1851).

Page 125.— 79. GLYCERIA R.Br.

Correct the name to read:

1. **G. australis** Hubbard (1934).—*G. fluitans* [non (L.) R.Br.] Black (1943).

Page 125.— 80. PUCCINELLIA Parl.

Insert the key to the species from Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1948) 518.

Page 125.—Add the following species:

*2. *P. distans* (L.) Parl.—Insert the description from Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1948) 518.

Page 126.— 82. FESTUCA L.

Replace in the key '*F. duriuscula* 2.' by '*F. asperula* 2.'.

Page 126.—Correct the name to read:

2. *F. asperula* Vickery (1939).—*F. duriuscula* [non L.] Black (1943).—Delete ' ; a native of Europe and Asia'.

Page 126.—Correct the name to read:

*5. *F. pratensis* Huds. (1762).—*F. elatior* L., p.p., nom. ambig.

Page 127.— 83. VULPIA Gmel.

*2. *V. bromoides* (L.) S. F. Gray (1821).—Correct the author citation for one of the synonyms, which should be arranged chronologically, to read: *V. sciuroides* (Roth) Roth ex Gmel. (1826).

Page 127.—Correct the author citation to read:

*3. *V. ciliata* Link (1827).

Page 127.—Add the following species:

*4. *V. megalura* (Nutt.) Rydb.—*Festuca megalura* Rydb.—The distribution in South Australia is not yet known as it was probably confused with the preceding.—All Australian States.—Native of North America.

The two species can be distinguished as follows:

- (1) Inflorescence not bristly. Lemmas furnished with long hairs only in the apical third . . . *V. megalura* 4.
- (1) Inflorescence very bristly. Lemmas covered all over the dorsal surface with stiff, shortish hairs and their margins ciliate in their full length from base to apex *V. ciliata* 3.

Page 127.—Correct the generic and specific name to read:

84. CATAPODIUM Link (1827)

*1. *C. rigidum* (L.) Hubbard (1953).—Emend the synonymy to read: *Poa rigida* L.; *Festuca rigida* (L.) Rasp. (1825, nom. illeg.), non Roth (1797); *Sclerochloa rigida* (L.) Link; *Scleropoa rigida* (L.) Griseb.

Page 128.—

86. BROMUS L.

The genus *Bromus* L. (s. lat.) is a large complex comprising probably several genera which are recognized by some modern authors. Agreement is not yet reached by agrostologists and the genus is here, therefore, retained in its conventional circumscription.

Page 128.—Replace in the key '*B. rigidus* 1.' by '*B. diandrus* 1.', and '*B. catharticus* 5.' by '*B. unioides* 5.'.

Page 128.—Correct the specific name to read:

*1. *B. diandrus* Roth (1787).—Replace the synonyms by: *B. gussonii* Parl.; *B. rigidus* [non Roth] Black (1943).

Page 128.—

*2. *B. madritensis* L.—Add the synonym *Anisantha madritensis* (L.) Nevski (1934).

Page 128.—Correct the specific name to read:

*5. *B. unioides* H.B.K. (1816).—*Festuca unioides* Willd. (1803); *Ceratocloa unioides* (Willd.) Beauv. (1812); *B. catharticus* [? non Vahl (1791, nom. dub.)] Black (1943).—Note. The author citation '(Willd.) H.B.K.' for *B. unioides*, which is sometimes used, is incorrect as the species was described as new, i.e., without a reference to Willdenow. *Festuca unioides* Willd. [= *B. unioides* (Willd.) Rasp. (1825)] and *B. unioides* H.B.K. (1816) are not nomenclatural synonyms, being based on different type specimens.

Page 129.—Correct the name in the caption to Fig. 170 to read: *Bromus unioides*.

Page 129.—

*7. *B. hordeaceus* L.—Add as synonym: *B. thominii* Hard.—The occurrence of this species in South Australia needs confirmation. It differs from *B. mollis* L. as follows:

- (1) Spikelets 10-15 mm long, with 4-6 florets.
 Lemma 6.5(-7.5) mm long. Culms slender,
 often prostrate, 5-15 cm high *B. hordeaceus* L.
- (1) Spikelets 15-20 mm long, with 6-12 florets.
 Lemma 8-9 mm long. Culms erect, 10-80 cm
 high *B. mollis* L.

Page 129.—

87. DESMAZERIA Dumort.

Correct the author citation to read:

*1. *D. acutiflora* (Nees) Hemsley (1884).

Page 129.— 88. BRACHYPODIUM Beauv.

Correct the author citation to read:

*1. *B. distachyon* (L.) Beauv.

Page 130.— 89. CYNODON Rich.

Correct the author citation to read:

1. *C. dactylon* (L.) Pers.

Pages 132-133.—Correct the author citations for the generic and specific names to read:

92. ASTREBLA FvM. ex Benth.

1. *A. pectinata* (Lindl.) FvM. ex Benth.

2. *A. lappacea* (Lindl.) Domin (1915).—*A. triticoides* (Lindl.) FvM. ex Benth.

Page 133.— 93. DACTYLOCTENIUM Willd.

1. *D. radulans* (R.Br.) Beauv.—Correct the synonymy to read: *Eleusine radulans* R.Br.; *E. aegyptiaca* [non *E. aegyptia* (L.) Pers.] Benth. (1878), non Desf.

Page 133.—Correct the author citation to read:

2. *D. aegyptium* (L.) Beauv.

Page 134.—Insert from Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1948) 518, the following genus and species:

93A. ELEUSINE Gaertn.

Correct the specific name to read:

*1. *E. tristachya* (Lam.) Lam.—*E. coracana* [non Gaertn.] Black (1948).—Add to localities: Adelaide suburb Kingswood (R. H. Kuchel 451: AD).

Note. *E. indica* (L.) Gaertn. is reported from Whyalla (leg. H. J. Goode, 1953: ADW).

Page 134.— 95. LOLIUM L.

Replace in the key the alternatives under the first alternative B by:

- (3) Outer glume usually distinctly shorter than spikelet *L. perenne* 2.
- (3) Outer glume almost as long as or longer than spikelet.
 - (4) Tall grass, 30-90 cm high. Glume more than 10 mm long. Lemmas $\pm$ obtuse *L. rigidum* 5.
 - (4) Low grass, ca. 10-20 cm high. Glume ca. 7 mm long. Lemma acute, the uppermost shortly awned *L. loliaceum* 3.

Page 134.—

*2. *L. perenne* L.—Add the synonym: *L. perenne* L. ssp. *perenne*.

Page 135.—Correct the name to read:

*3. *L. loliaceum* (Bory & Chaub.) Hand.—Mazz.—*L. subulatum* Vis.—Replace '*Lepturus cylindricus*' by '*Monerma cylindrica*'.—Delete the last sentence 'Called in Victoria Wimmera Rye-grass.' as this refers to *L. rigidum*.

Page 135.—Correct the name in the caption to Fig. 184 to read: *Lolium loliaceum*.

Page 135.—

*4. *L. multiflorum* Lam.—Add the synonym: *L. perenne* ssp. *multiflorum* (Lam.) Husn.

Page 135.—Add the following species:

*5. *L. rigidum* Gaudin (1811).—For distinctive characters see above key.

Page 135.—

96. TRITICUM L.

*1. *T. aestivum* L.—Arrange the synonyms chronologically to read: *T. sativum* Lam. (1778); *T. vulgare* Vill. (1787).

Page 135.—Correct the generic and specific name to read:

97. MONERMA Beauv.

1. *M. cylindrica* (Willd.) Cosson & Durieu (1855).—*Rottboellia cylindrica* Willd. (1797); *Lepturus cylindricus* (Willd.) Trin. (1820); *Lolium cylindricum* (Willd.) Aschers. & Graebn. (1902).

Page 136.—

98. PSILURUS Trin.

Correct the specific name and its synonyms to read:

*1. *P. incurvus* (Gouan) Schinz & Thell.—*Nardus incurva* Gouan (1762); *Nardus aristata* L. (1762); *P. nardoides* Trin. (1820); *P. aristatus* (L.) Duval-Jouve (1866).

Page 136.—

99. PHOLIURUS Trin.

Delete in the first line of the description '1- or'.—Replace in the key '*Ph. incurvus* 1.' by '*Parapholis incurva* 1.'.—Transfer *1. *P. incurvus* (L.) Schinz & Thell. to the genus 99A. *Parapholis* Hubb. and alter the numbering of the remaining species accordingly:

*1. *P. pannonicus* (Host) Trin.

Page 136.—Correct the name in the caption to Fig. 186 to read: *Parapholis incurva*.

Page 136.—Insert the following genus:

99A. PARAPHOLIS Hubbard (1946)

*1. **P. incurva** (L.) Hubbard (1946).—Transfer here the text for *Pholiurus incurvus* (L.) Schinz & Thell. and add the following synonyms: *Lepturus incurvus* (L.) Druce (1908); *Pholiurus incurvus* (L.) Schinz & Thell. (1921).

Page 137.—

101. HORDEUM L.

Replace in the key '*H. murinum* 1.' by '*H. leporinum* 1.', and '*H. maritimum* 2.' by '*H. marinum* 2.'.

Page 137.—Correct the specific name to read:

*1. **H. leporinum** Link (1834).—*H. murinum* ssp. *leporinum* (Link) Aschers. & Graebn.; *H. murinum* [non L.] Black (1943).—Replace 'A native of Europe and Asia' by 'A native of the Mediterranean region extending to north-west India'.—Note. The central floret in *H. murinum* L. is sessile, whereas it is pedicellate in *H. leporinum* Link.

Page 137.—Correct the specific name to read:

*2. **H. marinum** Huds. (1778).—*H. maritimum* Withering (1776, nom. illeg.), non Müller (1775).—Delete at the end 'now domiciled widely in Australia', as this text refers to *H. hystrix*.

Page 137.—Add the following species:

*3. **H. hystrix** Roth (1797).—*H. marinum* ssp. *gussoneanum* (Parl.) Thell.—Mount Lofty Range, Hundred of Kuitpo (R. F. Parsons 68: AD). Probably more widely distributed.—This species can be distinguished from the preceding as follows:

- (1) Glumes of lateral spikelets similar, awn-like, one only slightly thicker; floret of lateral spikelets awned, awn-tipped or awnless *H. hystrix* 3.
- (1) Glumes of lateral spikelets dissimilar, the outer subulate, the inner broader, somewhat winged; floret of lateral spikelets awned *H. marinum* 2.

Page 138.—Insert the following genus and species:

101A. ELYMUS L.

*1. **E. caput-medusae** L.—Annual. Several culms ascending, 20-50 cm high. Leaf-sheaths inflated, blades narrow, short. Spike bristly, 2-4(5) cm long. Glumes subulate, tapering into an awn 1-2.5 cm long. Lemmas lanceolate, 6 mm long, 3-nerved, scabrous, its flat awn 5-10 cm long.

Black Springs near Burra (D. E. Symon, 1952: ADW).—Native of Europe.

Page 141.—

CYPERACEAE

1. CYPERUS L.

Replace in the key the name '*C. aristatus* 17.' by '*C. squarrosus* 17.'

Page 141.—

1. *C. exaltatus* Retz.—Add to the distribution: Victoria.

Pages 145-146.—

16. *C. rigidellus* (Benth.) Black (1929).—Correct the author citations for the misapplied names to read: *C. gracilis* [non R.Br.] Black (1922); *C. enervis* [non R.Br.] Black (1922).

Page 146.—Correct the name and synonym to read:

17. *C. squarrosus* L.—*C. aristatus* Rottb.

Page 147.—Correct the spelling in the author citation to read:

21. *C. brevifolius* (Rottb.) Hassk.

Page 147.—Add the following species:

*22. *C. eragrostis* Lam. (1791).—*C. declinatus* Moench (1794); *C. vegetus* Willd. (1797, nom. illeg.).—Differs from *C. exaltatus* Retz. by having fewer spikelets per inflorescence, which are greenish, rather dull, longer glumes (± 2 mm) and more numerous bracts (5-9, against 4-6).

South-East. Hundred of Comaum (D. Hunt 574: AD).—Native of North and South America.

*23. *C. arenarius* Retz.—Rhizome creeping, much branched, woody. Plant glabrous. Culms solitary, distant, almost terete, 10-30 cm high. Inflorescence contracted to a terminal head. Bracts 2-3. Spikelets elliptic-oblong, 5-7 mm long, 10-16-flowered. Glumes ovate, obtuse, 3-nerved. Style short, branches linear. Nut obovoid, unequally trigonous, $\frac{1}{3}$ as long as glume, dusky black.

Port Augusta, Flying Doctor Base (D. E. Symon 477: ADW).—Native of Southern Asia.

Pages 147-148.—

2. SCHOENUS L.

Replace in the key the names '*S. Tepperi* 13.' by '*S. breviculmis* 13.', and '*S. foliatus* 9.' by '*S. maschalinus* 9.'

Page 148.—Correct the author citation to read:

1. *S. brachyphyllus* FvM. ex Black (1929).—Add to localities: South-East. Chareult Road, Hundred of Coles (D. Hunt 268: AD).

Page 149.—

3. *S. carsei* Cheesem. (1906).—Emend and correct the synonymy to read: *S. monocarpus* Black (1928); *Cladium monocarpum* (Black) Black

(1929); *Tetraria monocarpa* (Black) Black (1934); *Machaerina monocarpa* (Black) Koyama (1956).—The synonymy appears to be significant for the uncertain position of this species. An examination of new and rich material is desirable.

Page 149.—Correct the author citation to read:

4. *S. tenuissimus* Benth.—Add the synonym: *Chaetospora tenuissima* FvM. ex Hook.f. (1858, nom. illeg.), non Steud. (1855).

Page 150.—Correct the author citation to read:

8. *S. sculptus* (Nees) Boeck.—The occurrence on Kangaroo Island needs verification.

Page 150.—Add the following species:

8A. *S. latelaminatus* Kuekenth. (1938).—Differs from the preceding by the nutlets being minutely reticulate and the leaf-sheaths being pale (not purplish).

Kangaroo Island (P. G. Wilson 778: AD). South-East. Near Comaum (D. Hunt 2238: AD).—New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania.

Page 150.—Correct the name to read:

9. *S. maschalinus* Roem. & Schult. (1817).—Add to the synonyms: *S. foliatus* (Hook.f.) Blake (1940). [Cf. Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1952) 525.]

Page 151.—Correct the name to read:

13. *S. breviculmis* Benth.—Add synonym and localities from Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1952) 525.—Add to localities: South-East. Ca. 15 km west of Penola (D. N. Kraehenbuehl 1024).

Pages 153-157.— 5. SCIRPUS L.

No attempt is made here to segregate this large genus into the several genera accepted in many modern European Floras but treated on the rank of Section in others (*Blasmus*, *Trichophorum*, *Eleogiton*, *Scirpus*, *Isolepis*, *Holoschoenus* and *Schoenoplectus*) but, where available, the relevant combinations are added as synonyms as follows:

1. *S. fluitans* L.—*Eleogiton fluitans* (L.) Link (1827).

7. *S. cernuus* Vahl (1806).—*Isolepis cernua* (Vahl) Roem. & Schult.

13. *S. americanus* Pers. (1805).—*Schoenoplectus americanus* (Pers.) Volkart (1905).

Page 157.—Correct the spelling of the epithet to read:

15. *S. litoralis* Schrad.—*Schoenoplectus litoralis* (Schrad.) Palla (1888).

Page 157.—Add the following species which are reported to occur in South Australia by Willis [Handb. Pl. Vict. 1 (1962) 227]:

18. *S. lateriflorus* Gmel.

19. *S. dissachanthus* Blake (1946).

Page 157.—It is noteworthy that also *S. victoriensis* Wakefield (1957), hitherto known only from Victoria, may be found in eastern South Australia.

Page 158.— 7. FIMBRISTYLIS Vahl (1806)

Replace in the key the name '*F. diphylla* 4.' by '*F. dichotoma* 4.'.

Page 159.—Correct the name to read:

4. ***F. dichotoma*** (L.) Vahl (1806).—*Scirpus dichotomus* L.; *F. diphylla* (Retz.) Vahl (1806).

Page 159.—

8. BULBOSTYLIS Kunth (1837, nom. cons.).

Insert the addition from Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1952) 526, and (1957) 945, concerning the additional species:

1A. ***B. eustachii*** Black ex Eardley (1957).

Page 159.—

2. ***B. turbinata*** Blake (1941).—Correct the author citation for the misapplied name to read: *Stenophyllus capillaris* [non (L.) Britton] Black (1929).

Page 160.—

9. ELEOCHARIS R.Br.

2. ***E. pusilla*** R.Br.—Correct the author citation for the misapplied name to read: *E. acicularis* [non (L.) Roem. & Schult.] FvM. (1889).

Pages 160-161.—

4. ***E. gracilis*** R.Br.—Correct the author citation for the misapplied name to read: *E. multicaulis* [non (Sm.) Sm.] Benth.

Page 161.—Add the following species:

7. ***E. atricha*** R.Br.—Plants with tubers, stoloniferous. Stems tufted, slender, angular-sulcate, 3-40 cm high. Leaf-sheath membranous, oblique, somewhat scarious at apex. Spikelet lanceolate to linear, 10-20 x 2-3 mm. Glumes oblong, 3 mm long, obtuse, membranous, narrowly keeled, sides with numerous red-brown glands. Style 3-fid. Nut light-coloured, shining, oblong-obovate, 1.3-1.5 x 0.65-0.7 mm.

Below the Barrage at Goolwa (K. Dunstone, 1950: ADW, det. S. T. Blake).—Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland.

Page 162.—

10. LEPIDOSPERMA Labill.

Correct the publication date to read:

1. ***L. longitudinale*** Labill. (1805).

Page 163.—Add the following record:

L. urophorum Wakefield (1953).—When originally described from Victoria this species was reported also for the Everard Range (Elder Exped.). Mr. Wakefield told me that the specimen was wrongly determined and the species recorded for South Australia in error.

The specimens collected by several collectors in the Everard Ranges still await a critical examination. They are of particular plant-geographical significance for the genus.

Page 164.—

13. CLADIUM R.Br.

T. Koyama [Bot. Mag. Tokyo 69 (1956) 56-67] pointed out that most (if not all) of the species hitherto recorded for South Australia as *Cladium* in fact belong to the genus *Machaerina* Vahl (1806). The generic position of the first two of the species enumerated in Black [Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1943) 165] is still doubtful. They are left here still in *Cladium*. The other species are transferred to *Machaerina* below; the names in the key should be corrected accordingly.

Page 164.—Replace in the key the name '*C. mariscus* 1.' by '*C. procerum* 1.'.

Page 165.—Correct the name in the caption to Fig. 221 to read: *Cladium procerum*.

Page 165.—Correct the name to read:

1. **C. procerum** Blake (1943).—*C. mariscus* [non (L.) Pohl] Black (1943).—Add as synonym: *Machaerina procera* (Blake) Koyama (1956).

Page 165.—

2. **C. filum** (Labill.) R.Br.—*Schoenus filum* Labill.; *Baumea longifolia* Boeck.; *Gahnia filum* (Labill.) FvM.—This species was considered a variety of *Gahnia trifida* Labill. by Benl (1940, 1950), and treated by Willis (1962) as *Gahnia filum* (Labill.) FvM. Kern [Acta Bot. Neerl. 11 (1962) 223] is inclined to agree with Bentham that it is not congeneric with *Gahnia trifida* and to refer it to *Machaerina* Vahl, but he defers his conclusions until more material is available to him.

Page 165.—Insert after *Cladium filum* (Labill.) R.Br. the following generic name (see note under *Cladium* above):

13A. MACHAERINA Vahl (1806)

Page 165.—Correct the specific names as follows (the numbering from Black is here retained for reasons of simplicity):

3. **M. articulata** (R.Br.) Koyama (1956).—*Cladium articulatum* R.Br.

4. **M. rubiginosa** (Spreng.) Hj. Eichler, comb. nov.—Basionym: *Fuirena rubiginosa* Sprengel, Fl. Hal. Mant. 1 (1807) 29. [Note. The combination *M. rubiginosa* (Soland ex Forst) T. Koyama, Bot. Mag.

Tokyo 69 (1956) 65, is not validly published, as the basionym quoted, '*Schoenus rubiginosus* Soland ex Forst, Prodr. 89 (1786)', was not validly published (*Schoenus rubiginosus* Soland. ex Forst.f., Prod. (1786) 89, nomen nudum).]—*Melancranis rubiginosa* (Spreng.) Spreng. (1824); *Baumea rubiginosa* (Spreng.) Boeckeler (1874); *Cladium rubiginosum* (Spreng.) Domin (1915).—Taxonomic synonyms: *Cladium glomeratum* R.Br. (1810); *Baumea brownei* Boeckeler (1874) [non *Baumea glomerata* Gaudich. (1829); *M. glomerata* (Gaudich.) Koyama (1956)]; *Gahnia glomerata* (R.Br.) FvM. (1888).—*Cladium dubium* Nees ex Spreng. (1827).

Page 165.—Correct the name in the caption to Fig. 222 to read: *Machaerina articulata*.

Pages 166-167.—Correct the names for the species to read:

5. *M. huttonii* (Kirk) Koyama (1956).—*Cladium huttonii* Kirk (1877).

6. *M. tetragona* (Labill.) Koyama (1956).—*Lepidosperma tetragonum* Labill. (1805); *Cladium tetraquetrum* Hook.f. (1858); *Cladium tetragonum* (Labill.) Black (1922).

7. *M. laxa* (Nees) Koyama (1956).—*Cladium laxum* (Nees) Benth.; *Cladium gracile* Black (1929); *M. gracilis* (Black) Koyama (1956).

8. *Machaerina acuta* (Labillardière) Hj. Eichler, comb. nov.—Basionym: *Schoenus acutus* Labillardière, Nov. Holl. Pl. Sp. 1 (1805) 18, t. 18.—*Cladium schoenoides* R.Br. (1810; nom. illeg.); *Cladium acutum* (Labill.) Poir. (1817); *M. schoenoides* Koyama (1956).

9. *Machaerina gunnii* (Hooker fil.) Hj. Eichler, comb. nov.—Basionym: *Cladium gunnii* Hooker fil., Fl. Tasm. 2 (1858) 95, (1859) t. 148 fig. B.

10. *M. juncea* (R.Br.) Koyama (1956).—*Cladium junceum* R.Br.

Pages 166-167.—Replace the names in the captions to the figures to read: Fig. 223.—*Machaerina glomerata*.; Fig. 224.—*Machaerina tetragona*.; Fig. 225.—*Machaerina gunnii*.; Fig. 226.—*Machaerina juncea*.

Page 167.—Correct the author citation for the generic name to read:

14. GAHNIA Forst. & Forst. f.

Insert before the key to the species the addition from Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1952) 526.

Page 168.—Delete in the key 'leaf-sheaths all glabrous' for *G. ancistrophylla* [cf. Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1952) 526].

Page 168.—

1. *G. hystrix* Black (1927).—Kern [Acta Bot. Neerl. 11 (1962) 222-223] states that this species is certainly misplaced in *Gahnia* and that it may be related to *Tetraria octandra* (Nees) Kükenth., the type species of *Tetrariopsis* Clarke (1908).

Page 168.—

2. *G. radula* (R.Br.) Benth.—Add to the description the text from Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1952) 526.—Add to localities: Mount Lofty Range, between Macclesfield and Meadows (J. B. Cleland, 1964: AD).

Page 169.—Replace 7. *G. psittacorum* with the text thereto by

7. *G. sieberiana* Kunth (1837).—*G. tetragonocarpa* Boeck. (1874).—Insert here the text under *G. tetragonocarpa* and Fig. 951 from Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1952) 526-527.—Correct the name in the caption to Fig. 951 to read: *Gahnia sieberiana*.

Page 169.—Insert from the additions in Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1952) 526, the following species with the relevant text:

7A. *G. clarkei* Benl (1938).—*G. psittacorum* [non Labill.] Black (1943).

Page 171.—

16. CAREX L.

Correct the author citation to read:

9. *C. fascicularis* Sol. ex Boott (1853).

Page 171.—Add the following species:

10. *C. chlorantha* R.Br.—This species which was contained in Black, Fl. S. Austral. (1922) 98, was omitted from the second edition. The specimen then recorded was determined as '*Carex tereticaulis* F.Muell. var. or forma' by E. Nelmes (K), Feb. 1947. The species is now reported by D. E. Symon (in press) for South Henley (Dept. Agric., 1958: ADW, n.v.).

Page 171.—

ARACEAE

Add the following genus and species:

2. ARUM L.

*1. *A. italicum* Mill.—The occurrence of this species as having escaped from gardens at Mylor (Dept. Agric., 1958: ADW, n.v.) and Williamstown (McLaughlin, 1958: ADW, n.v.) is reported by D. E. Symon (in press). Whether it can be regarded as established and naturalized needs confirmation.—Native of England, Atlantic France, southern Europe and North Africa.

Page 172.—

LEMNACEAE

Collections (pickled and dried) of all *Lemnaceae* from all over Australia (and neighbouring countries) are desired in order to build up material adequate for a promising attempt to revise the family Australia-wide. Any material sent to the State Herbarium of South Australia (AD) would be greatly appreciated.

Page 172.—Correct the author citation for the generic name to read:

3. **WOLFFIA** Hork. ex Schleid.

There is no doubt that the collections of *Wolffia* made in South Australia do not belong to *W. arrhiza* (L.) Hork. ex Wimm. They differ vegetatively conspicuously, e.g., in the disk being oblong or elliptical and their submerged part being usually protruding much longer than in *W. arrhiza*, a species of the Northern Hemisphere and the Tropics. The species occurring in South Australia is apparently widespread through Australia (I saw, thanks to the effort of Mr. O. D. Evans (NSW), pickled specimens also from New South Wales), and is probably conspecific with *W. arrhiza* var. *australiana* Benth. To give this varietal name specific rank would be unsatisfactory because of the inadequate type specimen. It is possible that more than one undescribed *Wolffia* occurs in Australia, and some doubt as to the correct application would remain, possibly permanently, attached to the specific name if based on the varietal name. New rich collections of flowering and fruiting material (pickled and dried) should serve as type specimen for the description of the (one or several) new species of *Wolffia*.

Page 174.—

RESTIONACEAE

3. **LEPTOCARPUS** R.Br.

Correct the author citation to read:

1. **L. tenax** (Labill.) R.Br.

Page 175.—

4. **HYPOLAENA** R.Br.

Replace in the key the name '*H. lateriflora* 1.' by '*Calorophus minor* 1.'—Transfer 1. *H. lateriflora* (R.Br.) Benth. to the following genus:

4A. **CALOROPHUS** Labill.

1. **C. minor** Hook.f. (1853).—*Restio lateriflorus* [non R.Br. (1810, nom. illeg.)] R.Br. (1810) salt. p.pt.; *C. elongata* var. *minor* (Hook.f.) Hook.f. (1864); *Hypolaena lateriflora* (R.Br.) Benth. (1878, comb. illeg.) p.pt.—Note. A careful comparison with material from New Zealand, from where *C. minor* was described, is desirable in order to ascertain the correctness of the application of the name for the Australian plant.

Page 177.—

CENTROLEPIDACEAE

2. **APHELIA** R.Br.

Correct the author citation to read:

2. **A. pumilio** FvM. ex Sond.

Page 179.—

ERIOCAULACEAE**1. ERIOCAULON L.**

Correct the name for the species to read:

1. ***E. carsonii*** FvM. (1890).—*E. submersum* Tate (1899, nom. illeg.), non Welw. ex Rendle (1899); *E. tatei* Ruhl. (1903).—Mr. O. D. Evans (NSW) has investigated type specimens of both *E. carsonii* FvM. and *E. submersum* Tate, non Rendle, and found that they are conspecific. He kindly permitted me to use this personal information in this Supplement in order to have the name for our plant corrected accordingly.

Page 181.—

JUNCACEAE**1. JUNCUS L.**

The Australian members of this genus are at present being revised by Mr. L. A. S. Johnson (NSW). The publication of his results must be awaited before the key and descriptions for the species known to occur in South Australia can be emended satisfactorily. Of the several new species recognized by Johnson some have recently been described. For their characteristics the original descriptions may be consulted [Johnson, Contrib. N.S.Wales Nat. Herb. 3 (1963) 241-243]. The species known to occur in South Australia in addition to those enumerated in Black (1943) are the following [all determinations by L. A. S. Johnson; those species recently described by Johnson and by Wakefield can be determined with the key by Edgar, N.Zeal. J. Bot. 2 (1964) 179-180; Edgar's paper contains also useful illustrations of these and most other leafless species known to occur in South Australia]:

17. ***J. usitatus*** Johnson (1963).—Lake Torrens; Mannum; Para Wirra.—Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria.—New Caledonia; New Zealand.

This species was hitherto confused with *J. polyanthemus* L. in South Australia.

18. ***J. sarophorus*** Johnson (1963).—Torrens Lake; Burnside; Ambleside; National Park, Belair; Stirling East; Edinburgh Swamp.—New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania.—New Zealand.—Also this species was confused with *J. polyanthemus* L. in South Australia.

19. ***J. gregiflorus*** Johnson (1963).—National Park, Belair (Hj. Eichler 15563, 17117).—New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, Western Australia.—New Zealand.

20. ***J. subsecundus*** Wakefield (1957).—Flinders Ranges, Gammon Range (Hj. Eichler 12872: AD), Wilpena Pound (R. Tate s.n.: AD). Para Wirra National Park (J. B. Cleland, 1961, 1962: AD).—South-East, Yallum (R. Tate s.n.: AD).—Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria.

21. *J. holoschoenus* R.Br.—Between Cape Jervis and Victor Harbour (Hj. Eichler 14374: AD); Edinburgh Swamp (Hj. Eichler 12187: AD); Mount Compass (E. Arnold 4324: AD); Para Wirra National Park (J. B. Cleland, 1962: AD).—New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, Western Australia.—New Zealand.

22. *J. australis* Hook.f.—Mount Lofty Range, Stirling East (Hj. Eichler 15609: AD).—New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania.—New Zealand.

*23. *J. subnodulosus* Schrank (1789).—*J. obtusiflorus* Ehrh. ex Hoffm.—Southern Mount Lofty Range, Myponga (J. B. Cleland, 1950: AD).—Native of Europe, North Africa, North America.

Page 183.—

*9. *J. articulatus* L.—Correct the author citation for the synonym to read: *J. lampocarpus* Ehrh. ex Hoffm

Page 183.—

13. *J. polyanthemus* Buchen.—Delete this species as the name was misapplied in South Australia for several other species, e.g., *J. usitatus* Johns. and *J. sarophorus* Johns.—Note. Var. *major* Black (1943, nom. invalid., sine descr. Lat.) has never been validly published and can therefore be ignored.

Page 184.—Replace in the first paragraph '*J. glaucus*, Ehrh.' by '*J. inflexus* L. (*J. glaucus* Sibth.)'.

Page 184.—

16. *J. radula* Buchen.—It is doubtful whether this species in fact occurs in South Australia. It probably was hitherto confused with *J. subsecundus* Wakefield (1957).

Page 184.—Note. Willis [Handb. Pl. Vict. 1 (1962) 287] reports for South Australia the occurrence of *J. filicaulis* Buchen. There are no specimens of this species from a South Australian locality at AD.

Page 184.—

2. LUZULA DC.

Correct the name for the only species represented in South Australia to read:

1. *L. migrata* (Buchenau) Ostenfeld (1921).—*L. campestris* var. *migrata* Buchenau (1898); *L. campestris* [non L.] Black (1943).—Note. If *L. rhadiana* Buchenau (1898) was correctly placed as a synonym under *L. campestris* var. *migrata* Buchen. by Cheeseman [Man. N.Zeal. Fl. ed. 2 (1925) 305] this former name, being the older on specific rank, would be correct for the species occurring in South Australia.

Page 185.—

LILIACEAE

Replace in the key the following generic names '*Reya* 3.' by '*Burchardia* 3.', '*Bulbine* 11.' by '*Bulbinopsis* 11.', and '*Bartlingia* 15.' by '*Laxmannia* 15.'.

Page 185.—Correct the author citation for the generic name to read:

1. DIANELLA Lam. ex Juss.

Page 186.—

2. *D. laevis* R.Br.—Add to localities: South-East. Between Naracoorte and Penola (D. Hunt 496: AD).

Page 186.—

2. ASPARAGUS L.

Replace in the key the name '*A. medeleoides* 2.' by '*A. asparagoides* 2.' [Cf. Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1952) 527.]

Page 186.—Correct the name to read:

*2. *A. asparagoides* (L.) Wight (1909).—*Medeola asparagoides* L.; *A. medeleoides* Thunb.; *Myrsiphyllum asparagoides* (L.) Willd.

Page 186.—Correct the generic and specific names to read:

3. BURCHARDIA R.Br.

1. *B. umbellata* R.Br.—*Reya umbellata* (R.Br.) O. Kuntze (1891). [Cf. Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1948) 255.]

Page 186.—Correct the name in the caption to Fig. 258 to read: *Burchardia umbellata*.

Page 187.—Correct the publication date for the generic name to read:

5. LOMANDRA Labill. (1805)

Replace in the key the name '*L. caespitosa* 10.' by '*L. sororia* 10.'.

Page 188.—

3. *L. multiflora* (R.Br.) Britten (1905).—Add to localities: Victoria, just over the South Australian border east of Penola (D. Hunt 1187, 1187A: AD).

4. *L. effusa* (Lindl.) Ewart (1916).—Add to localities: Flinders Range, Wilpena Pound (J. B. Cleland, 1961: AD).

Page 189.—Correct the name to read:

10. *L. sororia* (FvM. ex Benth.) Ewart (1916).—*L. caespitosa* [non (Benth.) Ewart] Black (1943).

Page 190.—

11. *L. leucocephala* (R.Br.) Ewart (1916).—Only ssp. *robusta* Lee (1962) occurs in South Australia.

Page 191.—

6. THYSANOTUS R.Br.

1. *T. patersonii* R.Br.—var. *exfimbriatus* Black (1943, nom. invalid.).—

Note. The name for this variety is not validly published as it constitutes the name of a new taxon and its publication was not accompanied by a Latin diagnosis nor by a reference to a previously effectively published Latin diagnosis. The reference to the misapplication of a legitimate name which was accompanied by an English description only, i.e., to *T. exiliflorus* [non FvM.] Black (1922)—this is what Black (1943) undoubtedly meant with '*T. exiliflorus*, J. M. Black not of F.v.M.'—does not constitute valid publication of a new taxon. [Cf. Internat. Code Bot. Nomencl. (ed. 1961) Art. 36.]—The taxonomic position and rank should be investigated before the name is validated.

Page 191.—Correct the name in the caption to Fig. 266 to read: *Lomandra sororia*.

Page 192.—

6. *T. dichotomus* (Labill.) R.Br.—Insert the addition to the description from Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1948) 255.

Page 192.—

7. CAESIA R.Br.

See note under 9. *Corynotheca* R.Br. below.

2. *C. parviflora* R.Br.—Add to localities: South-East, Penola (D. Hunt 292, 2278: AD).

Page 192.—Correct the author citation for the generic and specific names to read:

8. CHAMAESCILLA FvM. ex Benth.

1. *C. corymbosa* (R.Br.) FvM. ex Benth.

Page 192.—Correct the author citation and in the 1960 print of Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1943) 192, the spelling for the generic name to read:

9. CORYNOTHECA FvM. ex Benth.

Note. It appears that this genus should be included in *Caesia* R.Br. The few specimens collected so far in South Australia do not allow a definite determination and it appears doubtful whether there are more than one species represented in this State. Material for comparison is insufficient in AD to draw any reliable conclusion.

Page 192.—Insert from Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1952) 527, the key and description and correct the author citation for the species to read:

2. **C. lateriflora** (R.Br.) Benth.—Add to localities: ?Far North. Simpson Desert, ca. 110 km east of Dalhousie Springs (T. R. N. Lothian 1671, 1680: AD). The determination is somewhat uncertain but the find appears sufficiently remarkable to be brought to notice.

Page 193.—Correct the generic and specific names to read:

11. BULBINOPSIS Borzi (1897)

1. **B. bulbosa** (R.Br.) Borzi (1897).—*Bulbine bulbosa* (R.Br.) Haw.

2. **B. semibarbata** (R.Br.) Borzi (1897).—*Bulbine semibarbata* (R.Br.) Haw.

Page 193.—Add the following variety:

Bulbinopsis semibarbata var. **depilata** (J. M. Black) Hj. Eichler, comb. nov.—Basionym: *Bulbine semibarbata* var. *depilata* J. M. Black, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austral. 56 (1932) 39, t. 1 fig. 1.—Insert the additions from Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1948) 255, and (1952) 527 with Fig. 952, for which the name in the caption should read: *Bulbinopsis semibarbata* var. *depilata*.

Page 193.—Correct the name in the caption to Fig. 271 to read: *Bulbinopsis bulbosa*.

Page 193.— 12. ARTHROPODIUM R.Br.

Correct the spelling in the author citation to read:

1. **A. milleflorum** (DC.) Macbride (1918).

Page 194.—

2. **A. minus** R.Br.—Add to localities: Flinders Range. Gammon Ranges, Arcoona Pound (Hj. Eichler 12851: AD).

Page 194.—Delete the genus 14. *Dichopogon* Kunth and insert the species treated under this name as further species of *Arthropodium* as follows:

[Note. The generic distinction of *Dichopogon* Kunth from *Arthropodium* R.Br. cannot be maintained.]

3. **A. strictum** R.Br.—*Dichopogon strictus* (R.Br.) Baker (1876).

4. **A. fimbriatum** R.Br.—*Dichopogon fimbriatus* (R.Br.) Macbride (1818).

Page 194.— 13. STYPANDRA R.Br.

Emend the colour of flowers to read: blue, rarely white or yellow inside.
Insert the following key to the species:

- (1) Stems leafy; leaves distichous. Flowers nodding.
Filaments thickly bearded immediately below
the anther; glabrous in lower part. Plant with
creeping rhizome *S. glauca* 1.
- (1) Stems leafless (rarely with 1 or 2 distant short
leaves). Flowers erect. Filaments papillose
except for a short glabrous part immediately
below the anther. Plant tufted. *S. caespitosa* 2.

Page 194.—Add the following species:

2. *S. caespitosa* R.Br.—For diagnostic characters see above key.

South-East. Between Mount Gambier and Glencoe (D. N.
Kraehenbuehl 994: AD).—Eastern States.

Page 194.—Correct the generic name to read:

15. LAXMANNIA R.Br. (1810, nom. cons.)

Note. The name *Bartlingia* FvM. (1882) is rendered illegitimate by
its earlier homonym *Bartlingia* Rehb. (1824, Rubiac.).

Page 195.—Correct the name of the species to read:

1. *L. sessiliflora* Dene.—*Bartlingia sessiliflora* (Dene.) FvM. [Cf.
Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1948) 255.]

Page 195.— 16. XANTHORRHOEA Sm.

Insert from Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1948) 255, the following
species:

1A. *X. thorntonii* Tate (1896).

Page 197.— 19. ALLIUM L.

*5. *A. neapolitanum* Cyr.—Add to localities: Kangaroo Island, Kings-
cote (G. Jackson 47: AD).

Page 197.—

Add from Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1952) 527:

*6A. *A. roseum* L.—It appears that only ssp. *bulbiferum* (DC.) Warb.
is introduced to South Australia.

Page 197.—Add the following genus and species:

19A. NOTHOSCORDUM Kunth (1843)

*1. *N. inodorum* (Ait.) Nicholson (1885).—*Allium inodorum* Ait.;
N. fragrans (Vent.) Kunth (1843).—Reported by D. E. Symon (in press)
as naturalized from Adelaide suburb Medindie (H. G. Wilcox, 1950:
ADW).—Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria.—Native probably of
South America.

Page 198.— 21. MUSCARI Mill.

Correct or add the author citation to read:

*1. *M. comosum* (L.) Mill.

*2. *M. neglectum* Guss.

Page 198.—Add the following genus and species:

21A. SCILLA L.

*1. *S. hyacinthoides* L.—Escaped from gardens and naturalized on Kangaroo Island at Penneshaw (H. R. Brock, 1961: AD).—Native of Mediterranean region.

Page 199.—

AMARYLLIDACEAE

Insert after *Narcissus tazetta* L.: [this has become naturalized at Kingscote on Kangaroo Island (G. Jackson 48: AD) and near Glen Osmond (E. S. Booth 116, 125: AD)].—Correct the spelling for the name to read: *Leucojum aestivum* L. [established as a garden escape, e.g., at Crafers and Aldgate (E. S. Booth 123 and 132: AD)].

1. HYPOXIS L.

The generic position of the Australian species ascribed to *Hypoxis* L. needs revision.

Page 201.—

3. CALOSTEMMA R.Br.

2. *C. luteum* Sims (1819).—Add to localities: Near Berri on the River Murray (Hj. Eichler 12358: AD); near Blanchetown (D. N. Kraehenbuehl 1141: AD).

Page 201.—

IRIDACEAE

Replace in the key the name '*Antholyza* 2.' by '*Chasmanthe* 2.'.

Page 202.—

1. WATSONIA Mill.

Correct the name of the naturalized species to read:

*1. *W. bulbillifera* Matth. & Bolus (1922).—*W. meriana* [non (L.) Mill.] Black (1943).

Page 202.—Correct the generic and specific name to read:

2. CHASMANTHE N. E. Brown (1932)

*1. *C. aethiopica* (L.) N. E. Brown (1932).—*Antholyza aethiopica* L. [Cf. Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1952) 528.] Willis (1962) reports this plant for Victoria under the name *Pentamenes aethiopica* (L.) Phillips; this combination apparently has not been validly published.

Page 202.—Correct the name in the caption to Fig. 284 to read: *Chasmanthe aethiopica*.

Page 202.—Add the following genus and species:

2A. FREESIA Eckl. ex Klatt (1866)

*1. *F. refracta* (Jacq.) Klatt (1866).—Naturalized as a garden escape on Kangaroo Island, near Kingscote (G. Jackson 144: AD). South-East, Naracoorte (D. Hunt 1037: AD).

Page 203.—

3. GLADIOLUS L.

Add the following species:

*3. *G. illyricus* Koch ex Sturm (1841).—Happy Valley Reservoir (R. F. Parsons, 1962: AD).

*4. *G. longicollis* Baker (1876).—*Acidanthera platypetala* Baker (1876); *Acidanthera longicollis* (Baker) Foster (1936).—Transfer here the text from page 205 under *Acidanthera platypetala* and Fig. 287.—Add to localities: Stirling West (E. H. Ising, 1961: AD).

Page 203.—Emend the author citation for the generic name to read:

4. SPARAXIS Ker-Gawl.

Pages 203-204.—Correct the author citations to read:

*1. *S. tricolor* (Curt.) Ker-Gawl.

*3. *S. grandiflora* (Delaroche) Ker-Gawl.

Page 204.—

5. SYNNOTIA Sweet (1826)

Correct the specific name to read:

*1. *S. villosa* (Burm.f.) N. E. Brown (1929).—*S. bicolor* (Thunb.) Sweet. [Cf. Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1952) 528.]

Page 204.—Emend the author citation to read:

6. BABIANA Ker-Gawl.

Page 204.—Correct the author citation to read:

*1. *B. stricta* (Ait.) Ker-Gawl.

Page 204.—Emend the author citation for the generic and specific names to read:

7. TRITONIA Ker-Gawl.

*1. *T. lineata* (Salisb.) Ker-Gawl.—Add to localities: Kangaroo Island, Kingscote (G. Jackson 160: AD).

Page 204.—Add the following genus and species:

7A. CROCOSMIA Planch.

*1. *C. × crocosmiflora* (Nichols.) N. E. Brown (1932).—*Tritonia × crocosmiflora* Nichols.; *C. aurea* Planch. $\times$ *C. pottsii* (Baker) N. E. Brown.—Insert the text from Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1952) 528.

Page 205.— 9. ACIDANTHERA Hochst.

Delete this genus as the species recorded for South Australia is to be transferred to *Gladiolus*.

Page 205.—Correct the name in the caption to Fig. 387 to read: *Gladiolus longicollis*.—Transfer the figure to *Gladiolus* on page 203.

Page 205.— 10. ROMULEA Maratti (1772)

Replace in the key the names '*R. rosea* 1.' by '*R. longifolia* 1.', and '*R. columnae* 2.' by '*R. minutiflora* 2.'.

Page 205.—Correct the name to read:

*1. *R. longifolia* (Salisb.) Baker (1877).—*R. rosea* [non (L.) Eckl.] Black (1943); *R. cruciata* [non (Jacq.) Eckl.] Black (1952). [Cf. Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1952) 528.]

Page 205.—Correct the name in the caption to Fig. 288 to read: *Romulea longifolia*.

Page 206.—Correct the name to read:

*2. *R. minutiflora* Klatt (1882).—*R. columnae* [non Seb. & Mauri (1818)] Black (1943).

Page 206.— 12. MORAEEA L.

Replace in the key the name '*M. xerospatha* 1.' by '*Gynandriris setifolia* 1.', and '*M. Pavonia* 2.' by '*M. bellendenii* 2.'.

Page 206.—Delete *1. *M. xerospatha*.

Page 206.—Correct the name to read:

*2. *M. bellendenii* (Sweet) N. E. Brown (1929).—*M. pavonia* var. *lutea* (Ker-Gawl.) Baker (1896). [Cf. Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1952) 528.]

Page 206.—Add the following species:

*3. *M. juncea* L.—Differs from *M. bellendenii* by its stems and branches being pubescent. Flowers yellowish-brown, marked with blue.

Kangaroo Island, cliffs at Kingscote (G. Jackson 200: AD).—Native of South Africa.

Page 206.—Correct the name in the caption to Fig. 290 to read: *Gynandriris setifolia*, and to Fig. 291 to read: *Moraea bellendenii*.

Page 207.—Insert the following genus and species and transfer here the relevant text and synonyms from Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1952) 528:

12A. GYNANDRIRIS Parl. (1854)

*1. *G. setifolia* (L.f.) Foster (1936).—*Iris setifolia* L.f. (1781); *Moraea xerospatha* MacOwan ex Baker (1897); *Helixia setifolia* (L.f.) N. E. Brown (1929).

Page 207.— 13. HOMERIA Ventenat (1808)

Replace in the key the name '*H. collina* 1.' by '*H. breyniana* 1.'.

Page 207.—Correct the name to read:

*1. *H. breyniana* (L.) Lewis (1941).—*H. collina* Vent. [Cf. Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1952) 528.]—Replace 'var. *ochroleuca* Baker' by '*H. ochroleuca* Salisb.'.

Page 207.—Correct the author citation to read:

*2. *H. miniata* (Andr.) Sweet (1826).

Page 207.—Correct the name in the caption to Fig. 292 to read: *Homeria breyniana*.

Page 208.— 16. PATERSONIA R.Br.

Replace in the key the name '*P. glauca* 2.' by '*P. fragilis* 2.'.

Page 208.—Correct the name to read:

2. *P. fragilis* (Labill.) Druce (1917).—*P. glauca* R.Br.

Page 210.—

ORCHIDACEAE

1. DIPODIUM R.Br.

Correct the author citation to read:

1. *D. punctatum* (Sm.) R.Br.

Page 212.—Correct the author citation for the generic name to read:

4. THELYMITRA Forst. & Forst.f.

Page 213.—

4. *T. truncata* Rogers (1917).—Add the following varietal name as a synonym: *T. ixioides* var. *truncata* (Rogers) Nicholls (1943).

Page 215.—

8. *T. aristata* Lindl.—Correct the author citation for the varietal name to read:

var. *megcalyptra* (Fitzg.) Nicholls ex Black (1943).

Page 215.—Correct the author citation to read:

9. *T. longifolia* Forst. & Forst.f.—Note. As this species in a narrow circumscription appears to be confined to New Zealand, it is necessary to investigate the position of the specimens from South Australian localities which have been attributed to this species. It is uncertain, but likely, that they can be ascribed to *T. nuda* R.Br.

Page 215.—Correct the spelling of the specific epithet to read:

11. *T. fusco-lutea* R.Br.

Page 216.—Delete the description of *T. rubra* and insert instead the text from the additions in Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1948) 256 for the two species

13. *T. carnea* R.Br., and

13A. *T. rubra* Fitzg.

Page 216.—

14. *T. flexuosa* Endl.—Add to localities: South-East. Hundred of Spence (D. Hunt 106: AD).

Page 216.—Correct the author citation to read:

15. *T. antennifera* (Lindl.) Hook.f.

Page 217.—Add the following species:

16A. *T. mackibbinii* FvM.—Reported for South Australia on several occasions but probably usually mistaken for other species. Confirmation is desirable. Recently reported for “near Port Elliot, Sept. 1896” by Willis [Handb. Pl. Viet. 1 (1962) 353] and distinguished there from *T. macmillanii* as follows:

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------|------|
| (1) Flowers bright pink to deep violet, usually striated. Column-appendages ovoid, beset with finger-like papillae | <i>T. mackibbinii</i> | |
| (1) Flowers salmon-pink to crimson. Column-appendages long, oblong-lanceolate, from slightly crenulate to very rugulose with gland-like folds | <i>T. macmillanii</i> | 16A. |

Page 217.—

5. MICROTIS R.Br.

Correct the author citations to read:

1. *M. unifolia* (Forst.f.) Rehb.f.—*M. porrifolia* (Schwartz) R.Br. ex Spreng.

Page 218.—

4. *M. orbicularis* Rogers (1907).—Add to localities: South-East. Hundred of Penola (D. Hunt 1656: AD); near Bool Lagoon (D. Hunt 1647; D. N. Kraehenbuehl 1034: AD).

Page 219.—

6. PRASOPHYLLUM R.Br.

Correct in the key the spelling of the epithet to read: *P. fusco-viride* 13.

Page 221.—

7. *P. odoratum* Rogers (1909).—Correct the author citation for the varietal name to read:

var. *album* (Rogers) Rogers (1922).

Page 222.—Correct the spelling of the epithet to read:

13. *P. fusco-viride* Reader (1898).—Add to localities: South-East. Near Bordertown (K. Alcock 7: AD); Malinong (M. C. R. Sharrad 578, 649, 960: AD); between Pinnaroo and Bordertown (M. C. R. Sharrad 1093: AD); between Yumali and Ki-Ki (M. C. R. Sharrad, 1959: AD).

Pages 222-223.—

14. *P. archeri* Hook.f.—Correct the author citation for the synonym to read: *P. intricatum* C. Stuart ex Benth.

Page 223.—Add the following species:

15. *P. hartii* Rogers (1927).—Robust plant with well-developed leaf when flowering. Spike loose, with 20-35 rather large flowers. Labellum with a short, broad claw, broad-ovate, reflexed at right angle into a triangular tip with crenulate narrow margins; callous part extending just beyond the bend, prominently raised, hastate, with verrucose-glandular margins.

South-East. Piccaninnie Blue Lake (A. C. Beauglehole & D. Hunt, 1963: AD; though these specimens differ slightly from the original description of *P. hartii* and have somewhat smaller flowers, they are probably conspecific).

Pages 224-226.—

8. CORYBAS Salisb.

Correct the author citations to read:

1. *C. unguiculatus* (R.Br.) Rehb.f.
2. *C. dilatatus* (Rupp & Nicholls) Rupp (1928).
3. *C. diemenicus* (Lindl.) Rupp (1928).

Page 227.— 11. *ERIOCHILUS* R.Br.

Correct the author citation to read:

1. *E. cucullatus* (Labill.) Rehb.f.

Page 228.—Correct the author citation for the generic name to read:

12. *LEPTOCERAS* (R.Br.) Lindl.

Pages 229-230.— 13. *CALADENIA* R.Br.

Replace in the key the name '*C. cardiochila* 1.' by '*C. tessellata* 1.', and correct the spelling of the epithet to read: *C. caerulea* 18.

Page 230.—Correct the name to read:

1. *C. tessellata* Fitzg.—*C. cardiochila* Tate (1887).

Page 230.—Correct the author citation to read:

3. *C. clavigera* A. Cunn. ex Lindl.

Page 231.—

9. *C. toxochila* Tate (1889).—According to Willis, Handb. Pl. Vict. 1 (1962) 385-386, this "is surely close enough to be included under *C. dilatata* var. *concinna* from which it seems to differ only in having slightly clavate, gland-tipped sepals and rather more pronounced denticulations on the two lateral expansions of the labellum".

Page 231.—Insert from Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1948) 256, the following species:

7A. *C. fitzgeraldii* Rupp (1942).—Note. This species is included by Willis [Handb. Pl. Vict. 1 (1962) 390] under *C. reticulata* Fitzg.

Page 232.—

11. *C. filamentosa* R.Br.—Add the author citation for the varietal name to read:

var. *tentaculata* Rogers (1922).—*C. tentaculata* Tate (1889, nom. illeg.), non Schldl. (1847).—Add to localities: South-East. Hundred of Senior, near Bordertown (K. Alcock 10: AD).

Page 235.—Correct the spelling of the specific epithet to read:

18. *C. caerulea* R.Br.

Page 238.— 15. *DIURIS* Sm.

Add the following species:

4A. *D. brevissima* Fitzg. ex Nicholls (1942).—South-East. Penola (D. Hunt 1184: AD).

Pages 240-241.—

17. SPIRANTHES L. C. Rich. (1817)

1. *S. sinensis* (Pers.) Ames (1908).—Correct the author citation for the synonym to read: *S. australis* (R.Br.) Lindl.

Page 241.—

18. CRYPTOSTYLIS R.Br.

1. *C. subulata* (Labill.) Rehb.f.—Correct the spelling of the generic name of the basionym to read: *Malaxis subulata* Labill.

Page 246.—

19. PTEROSTYLIS R.Br.

Add the following species and variety:

8A. *P. acuminata* var. *ingens* Rupp (1928).—Reported for South Australia by Willis, Handb. Pl. Vict. 1 (1962) 405, "also S.A. where extremely localized (Port Elliot district) and perhaps now extinct". A confirmation is desirable.

Page 246.—Correct the author citations to read:

9. *P. robusta* Rogers (1927).—*P. praecox* var. *robusta* Ewart & Sharm. (1916, nom. subnud.).

Page 246.—

11. *P. alata* (Labill.) Rehb.f.—Add to localities:

South-East. Naracoorte (K. Alcock 9: AD).

Page 249.—Add the following species:

23. *P. tenuissima* Nicholls (1950).—Plant slender, glabrous, 15-25 cm high, without radical leaves. Stem leaves 5-7, distant; the lower 2-3 small; the upper 3-4 broad-lanceolate, 1-3 cm long, stem-clasping. Flowers solitary, greenish-white, with green longitudinal striae. Galea ca. 15 mm high, erect, then curved forward to a filiform apex formed by the acuminate points of the petals and dorsal sepal. Labellum lanceolate, only slightly shorter than the erect, incurved column.

South-East. Near Piccanninie Blue Lake (D. N. Kraehenbuehl 928: AD).

Page 257.—

Class 2.—DICOTYLEDONEAE

CASUARINACEAE

Correct the author citation for the generic name to read:

1. CASUARINA Adans.

Page 257.—Delete *C. bicuspidata* 3. in the key.

Page 257.—Replace in the key '*C. humilis* 8.' by '*C. helmsii* 8.'.

Page 258.—Delete '3. *C. bicuspidata* Benth.' observing the note on page 528.

Page 259.—Correct the author citation to read:

6. *C. paludosa* Sieb. ex Spreng.

Page 259.—Replace '8. *C. humilis* Otto ex Dietr. (1841)' by:

8. *C. helmsii* Ewart & Gordon ex Ewart & Tovey (1920).—Add to localities: Far North-West. Between Cheeseman's Peak and Musgrave Range (D. E. Symon, 1962: ADW).

Page 260.—Insert before Moraceae the following two families:

Family 33A.—**SALICACEAE**

Deciduous dioecious trees or shrubs. Leaves alternate, simple, with stipules. Flowers in catkins, each flower solitary in the axil of a scale, without perianth, usually with disk or nectaries. Stamens 2 to many. Fruit a 2-valved capsule; seeds with long silky hairs.

- (1) Catkin-scales toothed or lacinate. Stamens
numerous *Populus* 1.
(1) Catkin-scales entire. Stamens few (up to 5) .. *Salix* 2.

1. **POPULUS** L.

Several species are introduced in cultivation but none of the Poplars are reported naturalized in South Australia as yet.

2. **SALIX** L.

A large genus of most parts of the world but absent from Australasia and Malaysia. Several species and hybrids may have been introduced from Europe, but only 3 are known to have become naturalized in South Australia.

- (1) Catkins appearing with the leaves. Catkin-scales
yellowish. Leaves lanceolate, more than three
times as long as broad.
(2) Trees with long drooping branches. Twigs
not easily breaking at base. ♀ flowers
with 1 nectary *S. babylonica* 1.
(2) Trees with spreading branches. Twigs
usually breaking easily at base. ♂ flowers
with 2 stamens; filaments hairy towards
the base *S. × rubens* 2.
(1) Catkins appearing before the leaves. Catkin-
scales with dark apex. Leaves oval to ovate-
oblong or obovate *S. cf. caprea* 3.

*1. *S. babylonica* L.—Weeping Willow.—Leaves narrow-lanceolate to linear-lanceolate, 8-16 x 0.8-1.5 cm, serrulate. ♀ catkins 2 x 0.3-0.4 cm, curved (occasionally with some ♂ flowers). Scales almost glabrous. Capsule glabrous, sessile.

Southern districts, e.g., Mount Lofty Range: National Park, Belair (Hj. Eichler 14937: AD).—Native probably of East Asia. ♀ cultivated on all continents in the warm temperate to subtropical regions.—In South Australia apparently only ♀ plants.

*2. *S. × rubens* Schrank (*S. alba* × *S. fragilis*).—Apparently only ♂ plants of this hybrid were introduced. (*S. fragilis* L. which has still more brittle twigs is apparently not represented in South Australia.) Now probably widespread in the southern districts, but rarely collected, and distribution, therefore, only scantily known. All plants are possibly derived vegetatively (by cuttings) from one single introduction.

Mount Lofty Ranges: Morialta Falls (Hj. Eichler 13087, 14266: AD); Stirling (E. S. Booth 62, 66: AD); Glen Osmond (E. S. Booth 64: AD).—Native of Europe where it is common between the parents.

*3. *S. cf. caprea* L.—Great Sallow.—Only twigs with ♂ catkins are represented in South Australian collections. The branches of *S. caprea* L. should be without striation under the bark of two year old wood. Our specimens have raised striations which indicate the presence of a hybrid with *S. cinerea* Sm. or *S. aurita* L. or one of these two species. However, as the striation is less conspicuous than in *S. aurita* and *S. cinerea*, and as the filaments are glabrous at the base, our plant seems to be closest to *S. caprea* L. More material, if possible of both sexes, and with adult leaves, is required for a safe determination.

South-East. Between Millicent and Mount Burr: south side of main road ca. 7 km from the mill at Mount Burr (E. S. Booth 182: AD).—Native of Europe.

Family 33B.—FAGACEAE

1. QUERCUS L.

*1. *Q. robur* L.—Common Oak.—Naturalized as a garden escape in the Mount Lofty Range at Stirling (E. S. Booth 67, 70: AD).—Native of Europe.

Page 260.—

MORACEAE

1. FICUS L.

Correct the author citation to read:

1. *F. platypoda* (Miq.) A. Cunn. ex Miq.

Page 260.—Add the following species:

*2. *F. carica* L.—Edible Fig.—Naturalized, e.g., near Glen Osmond (E. S. Booth 8: AD) and common at Waterfall Gully.

Page 262.—

PROTEACEAE

Correct the spelling of the generic name in the key to read '*Petrophile* 1.'.

Page 262.—Correct the spelling and author citation to read:

1. PETROPHILE R.Br. ex Knight (1809)

and

2. ISOPOGON R.Br. ex Knight (1809)

Page 263.—

5. PERSOONIA Sm.

1. *P. juniperina* Labill.—Add to localities: South-East, Hundred of Coles (D. Hunt 676: AD).

Page 264.—

6. HAKEA Schrad.

Replace in the key 'B. Leaves simple, 20-60 cm long . . . *H. lorea* 1.' by:

B. Leaves simple, 20-30 cm long . . . *H. suberea* 1.

Page 264.—Replace in the key '*H. intermedia* 3.' by '*H. divaricata* 3.', and '*H. multilineata* 15.' by '*H. francisiana* 15.'.

Page 264.—Replace '1. *H. lorea*, R.Br.' by:

1. *H. suberea* S. Moore (1899).—*H. lorea* [non (R.Br.) R.Br.] Black (1948) salt. p. pte.—Correct the leaf length in the description to read: 20-30 cm.—Note. The occurrence in South Australia of *H. lorea* R.Br. needs confirmation. [Cf. Blake, Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensl. 73 (1963) 67-74.]

Page 265.—Replace '3. *H. intermedia*, Ew. et Davies' by:

3. *H. divaricata* Johnson (1962).—*H. intermedia* Ewart & Davies (1917, nom. illeg.), non Hook (1842).

Page 265.—Correct the name in the caption to Fig. 371 to read: *Hakea divaricata*.

Page 265.—Correct the year of publication to read:

6. *H. vittata* R.Br. (1810).—Delete *H. pampliniana* Kipp. ex Meisn. (1855) from the synonymy.—Correct the author citation for the varietal name to read:

var. *glabriflora* Black ex Willis (1957).—[Cf. Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1957) 945.]

Page 265.—

8. *H. nodosa* R.Br.—Add to localities: South-East, Piccaninnie Blue Lake (D. N. Kraehenbuehl 919: AD).

Page 266.—Correct the author citation to read:

11. *H. rostrata* FvM. ex Meisn.—Add as synonym: ?*H. pampliniana* Kipp. ex Meisn. (1855) [personal communication by L. A. S. Johnson and D. E. Symon, 1963].

Page 267.—Correct the author citation for the following name and its synonym to read:

14. *H. muelleriana* Black (1948).—*H. flexilis* FvM. ex Meisn. (1856, '*H. flexibilis*', nom. illeg.), non R.Br. (1811); . . .—For further characters and distribution see Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1952) 529.—Note. Meisner did not, presumably, intend to alter the name *H. flexilis* from his earlier publication (1854, as nom. nud.) into *H. flexibilis*, as he quoted (1856) the page of his earlier paper where he merely repeated the name *H. flexilis* R.Br. given to the specimen by F. Mueller without describing it. When he described this specimen (1856) he mentioned that it represents very probably a new species. As he was not certain of this, it can reasonably be assumed that he did not intend to give a specific name to it, which in fact, he did. Therefore, the new specific epithet '*flexibilis*' is interpreted here as being created by a printing error.—The rank of this taxon is doubtful, and it may probably be better treated as *H. ulicina* var. *flexilis* FvM. ex Black (1917).

Page 267.—Replace '15. *H. multilineata* Meisn.' by

15. *H. francisiana* FvM.—*H. multilineata* [non Meisn.] Black (1948).—Replace in the last sentence 'var. *grammatophylla*, F.v.M.' by '*H. multilineata* var. *grammatophylla* (FvM.) Benth.'

Page 267.—Replace in the caption to Fig. 322 '*Hakea multilineata*' by '*Hakea francisiana*'.

Page 267.— 7. *BANKSIA* L.f.

1. *B. marginata* Cav.—Add as synonym: *B. patula* R.Br.

Page 268.—Correct the author citations to read:

2. *B. ornata* FvM. ex Meisn., and

8. *GREVILLEA* R.Br. ex Knight (1809)

Page 268.—Replace in the key '*G. parviflora* 9.' by '*G. halmaturina* 9.'

Page 269.—

3. *G. ilicifolia* R.Br.

var. *lobata* (FvM.) Benth.—This is probably more satisfactorily treated as a distinct species: *G. lobata* FvM. (1855).

5A. *G. eriostachya* Lindl.—Add to localities: Far North. In sandhills near Mount Lindsay, Birksgate Range (P. G. Wilson 2500: AD); south-west of Mount Hardy, Deering Hills (W. S. Reid, 1955: ADW).

Page 270.—Insert the text from Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1952) 518, before '9. *G. parviflora* R.Br.':

8A. *G. umbellifera* Black (1947).—(Description see page 518).

Page 270.—Replace '9. *G. parviflora* R.Br.' by the following name and its synonym:

9. *G. halmaturina* Tate (1883).—*G. parviflora* var. *acuaria* FvM. ex Benth.—Note. *G. parviflora* R.Br. differs from the South Australian species notably by considerably longer, less rigid, and more flattened leaves with distinctly raised midribs on the upper surface.

Page 272.—Add the following species:

*16. *G. rosmarinifolia* A. Cunn.—Becoming naturalized as a garden escape in the Mount Lofty Range, e.g., Stirling, Crafers, Aldgate (E. S. Booth 121, 127, 153: AD).—Native of Victoria and New South Wales.

Page 272.—

SANTALACEAE

Correct the spelling of the generic name in the caption to Fig. 330 and in the key to read: *Exocarpos*.

Page 273.—

1. ANTHOBOLUS R.Br.

Replace '1.A. *exocarpoides*, F.v.M.' by

1. *A. leptomerioides* FvM. (1858).—*A. exocarpoides* FvM. (1875).—Delete the last two lines in the paragraph with the distribution.

Page 273.—Correct the spelling of the generic name to read:

2. EXOCARPOS Labill.

Page 273.—Replace the last two lines of the key by the following text:

- (3) Young branchlets $\pm$ cylindrical or compressed-cylindrical, with flattened ribs.
- (4) Branches usually squarrose (branching usually at angles of 45° - 90°), apically usually not swollen, greyish-green. Fruiting cupula (fleshy part of pedicel) red .. *E. aphyllus* 3.
- (4) Branches erect (branching at angles mostly less than 45°), apically often swollen, darker olive-green. Fruiting cupula (fleshy part of pedicel) whitish, often tinged slightly pink *E. syrticolus* 3A.
- (3) Young branchlets compressed-triangular with sharp edges. Fruiting cupula (fleshy part of pedicel) pink to white *E. strictus* 4.

Page 273.—Insert before '4. *E. strictus*, R.Br.' the following species:

3A. *E. syrticolus* (FvM. ex Miq.) Stauffer (1959).—*E. strictus* var. *syrticolus* FvM. ex Miq.—This species was confused in South Australia mainly with *E. strictus* R.Br. from which it can be distinguished by the characters given in the key above. It is known only from near the coast: Near Port Lincoln; Southern Yorke Peninsula; Encounter Bay to South-East.—Victoria.

Note. The illustration Fig. 686 in Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1952) 523, is of *E. syrticolus*; the name in the caption to this figure should be corrected accordingly.

Page 273.—

4. *E. strictus* R.Br.—Most of the localities quoted in Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1948) 274, refer to *E. syrticolus*. *E. strictus* is represented at the State Herbarium of South Australia only in three collections: South-East: west of Bangham (J. B. Cleland, 1931: AD). Murray Lands: above Overland Corner (J. G. O. Tepper, 1884: AD); Renmark (E. H. Ising 30, 1916: AD).

Page 274.—

LEPTOMERIA R.Br.

Insert before '1. *L. aphylla*, R.Br.' the following key to the species:

- (1) Branches smooth, spreading. Perianth lobes dark when dry. Fruits fleshy *L. aphylla* 1.
- (1) Branches striate, erect. Perianth lobes whitish. Fruit dry *L. preissiana* 2.

Page 274.—Add the following species:

2. *L. preissiana* (Miq.) A.DC.—Southern fringe of Gawler Ranges (E. H. Ising, 2.X.1939: AD, det. H. U. Stauffer, 1963).

Page 274.—

4. CHORETRUM R.Br.

1. *C. glomeratum* R.Br.—Insert Fig. 954 of p. 529.—Correct the author citation for the varietal name to read:

var. *chrysanthum* (FvM.) Benth.—Note. This taxon will probably be better treated as a distinct species, *C. chrysanthum* FvM. [Verbal communication by Dr. H. U. Stauffer (Z).]

Page 274.—

2. *C. spicatum* FvM.—Note. The specimens under this name from the mainland localities in South Australia differ and may be specifically distinct from *C. spicatum* FvM., which was described from Kangaroo Island. [Verbal communication by Dr. H. U. Stauffer (Z).]

Page 274.—Correct the year of publication of the generic name to read:

5. **EUCARYA** Mitchell (1838, nom. subnud.)

Following C. A. Gardner (1929) this genus should be included under *Santalum*, being congeneric. [Verbal communication by Dr. H. U. Stauffer (Z).] The combinations under *Santalum* are as follows:

6. **SANTALUM** L.

1. **S. acuminatum** (R.Br.) A.DC.—*Eucarya acuminata* (R.Br.) Spr. & Summerh.

2. **S. murrayanum** (Mitch.) Gardner (1929).—*Eucarya murrayana* Mitch.

3. **S. spicatum** (R.Br.) A.DC.—*Eucarya spicata* (R.Br.) Spr. & Summerh.

Page 274.—Replace the key characters distinguishing the two species with pitted endocarp, *S. acuminatum* and *S. murrayanum*, as follows:

- (2) Leaves never in whorls of 3. **Perianth persistent**
 on summit of ripe fruit *S. acuminatum* 1.
- (2) Some of the leaves in whorls of 3. **Perianth**
 caducous *S. murrayanum* 2.

Page 276.—

LORANTHACEAE

Replace in the key to the genera '*Loranthus* 1.' by '*Loranthus* L. (sensu Black) 1.', and '*Phrygilanthus* 2.' by '*Muellerina* 2.'.

Page 276.—Replace in the caption to Fig. 333 the names of the species by: A-B, *Lysiana exocarpi*, and C, *Amyema miquelii*.

Page 277.— 1. **LORANTHUS** L. (sensu Black, 1948)

Note. This genus has been divided into many genera. There is no representative of *Loranthus* L. s.str., i.e., in the modern, narrow circumscription of this genus, in South Australia. The South Australian species formerly included in *Loranthus* belong to *Amyema*, *Lysiana*, *Diplatia* and *Pilostigma* as seen from the following amendments.

Pages 277-278.— 1A. *LYSIANA* Tiegh.

This genus was recently revised by Barlow [Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.Wales 88 (1963) 137-150]. The following key is an excerpt from this revision modified for the species and subspecies known to occur in South Australia:

- (1) Pedicel not distinctly winged. Fruit ovoid or elliptical. Flowers usually in pairs on a common (sometimes very short) peduncle.
 - (2) Fruit 8-14 mm long, usually light coloured. Leaves oblanceolate to broad spatulate, with prominent and acute lateral venation. Calyx usually weakly toothed *L. subfalcata* 3.
 - (2) Fruit 4-11 mm long, usually dark coloured. Leaves lanceolate to oblong, with obscure venation. Calyx usually very short and entire *L. exocarpi* 1.
 - (3) Leaves lanceolate, more or less falcate, thin. Plants pendulous, sparsely branching *L. exocarpi* ssp. *exocarpi*.
 - (3) Leaves narrow to broad oblong, thick, sessile or abruptly contracted into a short petiole. Plants rigid, divaricately branching *L. exocarpi* ssp. *diamantinensis*.
- (1) Pedicel distinctly winged. Fruit globular. Flowers single or in pairs without a common peduncle. Leaves linear, often clustered *L. murrayi* 2.

Page 277.—Correct the accepted names under *Loranthus* 1-4 and their synonyms with author citations and years of publication as follows:

1. *L. exocarpi* (Behr) Tiegh.—*Loranthus exocarpi* Behr (1847).

ssp. *exocarpi*.—*Loranthus angustifolius* R.Br. ex Benth. (1867).—Widespread in the south-eastern portion of South Australia.—Victoria, New South Wales.

f. *flavescens* (FvM. ex Miq.) Hj. Eichler, comb. nov. et stat. nov.—Basionym: *Loranthus exocarpi* var. *flavescens* F. Mueller ex Miquel, Nederl. Kruidk. Arch. 4 (1856) 105 ('var. *a flavescens*').—Corolla tube yellow, lobes greenish.—Occurs often together on the same host plant with f. *exocarpi*, which has the corolla tube red. [This implies a lectotype of the species to be chosen from the red-flowering material quoted by Behr, 1847.]

ssp. *diamantinensis* (Black) Barlow (1963).—*Loranthus diamantinensis* Black (1945).—Widespread in the northern portion of South Australia.—Western Australia, Northern Territory, Queensland, New South Wales.

Note. *L. casuarinae* (Miq.) Tiegh. (*Loranthus casuarinae* Miq.) is restricted to temperate inland Western Australia.

2. **L. murrayi** (FvM. & Tate) Tiegh.—*Loranthus murrayi* FvM. & Tate (1883).—Widespread in the interior of South Australia.—Western Australia, Northern Territory, Queensland, New South Wales.

3. **L. subfalcata** (Hook.) Barlow (1963).—*Loranthus subfalcatus* Hook. (1848).—Far North-East: Road to Cordillo Downs (J. B. Cleland, 1924: AD).—Western Australia, Northern Territory, Queensland, New South Wales. [In South Australia only ssp. *subfalcata*.]

Pages 277-278.—Delete *Loranthus mitchellianus*.—Note. *Loranthus mitchellianus* Blakely (1925, nom. illeg.) is synonymous with *Lysiana linearifolia* (Hook.) Tiegh., a species restricted to New South Wales and Queensland. The basionym of *L. linearifolia* is *Loranthus linearifolius* Hook. in Mitch. (1848). This name was erroneously regarded by some authors as illegitimate being antedated by *Loranthus linearifolius* Bertero (1828, nomen nudum); this latter name has, however, no nomenclatural status and cannot, therefore, be regarded as an earlier homonym of *Loranthus linearifolius* Hook.

Page 278.—Delete *Loranthus diamantinensis* as this has been transferred as a subspecies to *Lysiana exocarpi* (see above).

Pages 278-279.— 1B. AMYEMA Tiegh.

Replace the accepted names under *Loranthus* 5-12 and their synonyms with the author citations and years of publication as follows:

5. **A. preissii** (Miq.) Tiegh.—*Loranthus preissii* Miq.

5A. **A. linophylla** (Fenzl) Tiegh.—*Loranthus linophyllus* Fenzl (1837).—Near Leigh Creek at Aroona Dam (T. F. Robbins, 1956: AD). Koonamore (H. G. Ashby, 1944: AD). South-East, near Kybybolite (D. Hunt 631: AD).

6. **A. gibberula** (Tate) Danser (1929).—*Loranthus gibberulus* Tate (1886).

The three species, 5, 5A and 6, which are characterized by terete leaves, can be distinguished as follows:

- (1) Filaments distinct, 2-3½ mm long. Upper part of perianth segments linear-lanceolate, ca. 1 mm broad. Umbel rays 2-3, each usually 3-flowered. Perianth segments 2-2½ cm long, usually (at least in some flowers) 5.
- (2) Peduncles, umbel rays, pedicels and perianth glabrous. Anthers 3-4 mm long. Umbel rays ca. 7 mm long, thin. Pedicels of the lateral flowers ca. 4 mm long, thin. Leaves 3-6(7) cm long, ca. ¾ mm thick, glabrous. Upper part of the perianth segments inside yellowish *A. preissii* 5.

- (2) Peduncles, umbel rays, pedicels and perianth outside tomentose. Anthers 2-3 mm long. Umbel rays ca. 3 mm long, thick. Pedicels of the lateral flowers ca. 2 mm long, thick. Leaves 4-10 cm long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm thick, tomentose. Upper part of the perianth segments inside purplish *A. linophylla* 5A.
- (1) Filaments $0\frac{1}{2}$ mm long (i.e., anthers practically sessile). Upper part of perianth segments ovate to elliptic, 2-3 mm broad. Umbel rays 2, each 1-2-flowered. Perianth segments 3 cm long, 4.—Peduncles, umbel rays, pedicels, and perianth outside villous. Anthers ca. $3\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Leaves 4-10 cm long, $1\frac{3}{4}$ -2 mm thick, tomentose *A. gibberula* 6.
7. *A. miquelii* (Lehm. ex Miq.) Tiegh.—*Loranthus miquelii* Lehm. ex Miq. (1844-1845).
8. *A. pendula* (Sieb. ex Spreng.) Tiegh.—*Loranthus pendulus* Sieb. ex Spreng.
9. *A. melaleuca* (Lehm. ex Miq.) Tiegh.—*Loranthus melaleuca* Lehm. ex Miq.; *Loranthus pendulus* var. *melaleuca* (Lehm. ex Miq.) Tate (1880); *Loranthus miraculosus* var. *melaleuca* (Lehm. ex Miq.) Blakely (1923).—Berry broad-ellipsoidal to almost globular, whitish-pink.
- 9A. *Amyema miraculosa* var. *boormanii* (Blakely) Hj. Eichler, comb. nov.—Basionym: *Loranthus miraculosus* var. *boormanii* Blakely, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.Wales 48 (1923) 137, t.7.—Berry ovate to oblong, yellow (lemon-coloured).
10. *A. quandang* (Lindl.) Tiegh.—*Loranthus quandang* Lindl.; *Loranthus pendulus* var. *canescens* FvM. & Tate (1896); *Loranthus quandang* var. *bancroftii* Bailey (1912).
- Note. Black quoted *Loranthus quandang* 'var. *Bancroftii*, Blakely'; however, this form does not apparently deserve taxonomic distinction; the name with the corrected author citation is, therefore, placed as a synonym under the species above.—In the copy at the Barr-Smith Library of the University of Adelaide of Mitchell, Three Exped. [1st ed.] 2 (1838) 69, the spelling of the epithet reads '*quandangus*' in the original description. In other copies of the same edition (e.g., in several copyright libraries in Great Britain) the epithet reads '*quandang*'. As the spelling '*quandangus*' has apparently never been taken up, and as there is no proof that the Adelaide copy with this spelling was earlier (one can almost assume that it is a proof-copy only and not one officially issued), the spelling '*quandang*' is assumed here as being correct.
12. *A. maidenii* (Blakely) Barlow (1962).—*Loranthus maidenii* Blakely (1924); *Diplatia maidenii* (Blakely) Danser (1929).

Page 279.— 1C. DIPLATIA Tiegh.

Replace the accepted name under 11. *Loranthus grandibracteus* FvM. to read:

11. **D. grandibractea** (FvM.) Tiegh.—*Loranthus grandibracteus* FvM.

Page 279.—Insert before '2. *Phrygilanthus*' the following genus which was included under *Loranthus* in Bentham, Fl. Austral. 3 (1867):

1D. PILOSTIGMA Tiegh.

1. **P. sanguineum** (FvM.) Tiegh.—*Loranthus sanguineus* FvM.; *Amyema sanguinea* (FvM.) Danser (1929).—Leaves oblong-linear to linear-lanceolate and falcate, 7-15 cm long, mostly opposite. Flowers in simple axillary umbels with 3-4 rays. Petals 5 or 6, free, narrow, ca. 3 cm long. Anthers adnate, linear. Stigma capitate.

Far North-West. Piltadi, eastern Mann Ranges, 15 km south-east of Mount Charles (J. B. Cleland, 21.VIII.1954: AD).

Page 279.—Replace the generic name '2. *Phrygilanthus*, Eichl.' and the specific name for our species to read:

2. MUELLERINA Tiegh.

1. **M. eucalyptoides** (DC.) Barlow (1962).—*Loranthus eucalyptoides* DC.; *Loranthus celastroides* [non Sieb. ex Schult. & Schult.f.] Tate; *Phrygilanthus celastroides* [non (Schult. & Schult.f.) Eichl.] Black (1948).

Page 279.— 3. KORTHALSELLA Tiegh.

Replace the accepted specific name and the synonyms by:

1. **K. japonica** (Thunb.) Engler (1897).—*Viscum opuntia* [non Thunb. (1784, nom. illeg.)] Thunb. (1784); *Viscum japonicum* Thunb. (1794); *K. opuntia* [non (Thunb.) Merrill, comb. illeg.] Merrill (1916); *Viscum articulatum* [non Burm. (1786)] Black (1924); *K. articulata* Blakely (1928, nom. illeg.), non (Burm.f.) Tiegh. ex Laing (1915).

Page 280.— **POLYGONACEAE**

1. RUMEX L.

Replace in the key '*R. acetosella* 9.' by '*R. angiocarpus* 9.' and '*R. roseus* 10.' by '*R. vesicarius* 10.'

Page 281.—

*1. **R. pulcher** L.—Add at the end of the description a reference to the further illustration: Fig. 955 p. 529.

Page 281.—Correct the author citation to read:

4. **R. dumosus** A. Cunn. ex Meissn.—The author citation for the New Zealand species should read: *R. flexuosus* Forst. ex Spreng.

Page 281.—Add the following species:

4A. *R. dumosiformis* Reehinger f.—This species differs from the preceding by its fruiting valves being narrower (2 mm) with longer teeth and bearing small tubercles and by the fruiting pedicels being usually longer. *R. dumosiformis* and *R. dumosus* have in common the few-flowered clusters and the fruiting pedicels being articulate near the middle.—The occurrence of *R. dumosiformis* in South Australia is probable as in the original description “S. Australien: ‘Springton’ (Tepper resp. Rothe, Hb. Berl.)” is quoted.—N.S.Wales, Victoria, Tasmania.

Page 281.—Replace ‘*9. *R. acetosella*, L.’ by:

*9. *R. angiocarpus* Murb.—Correct the caption to Fig. 336 accordingly.

Page 282.—Replace ‘*10. *R. roseus* L.’ and the synonym quoted by:

*10. *R. vesicarius* L.—*Acetosa vesicaria* (L.) Löve; *R. roseus* [non L.] Black (1948).—See also addition in Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1952) 529.

Page 282.—Replace the name in the caption to Fig. 337 by: *Rumex vesicarius*.

Page 282.—Correct the author citation for the generic name to read:

2. EMEX Campd.

Page 282.— 3. POLYGONUM L.

Replace in the key ‘*P. minus* 5.’ by ‘*P. serrulatum* 5.’.

Page 283.—

*1. *P. aviculare* L.—There are several closely related species distinguished in Europe, and it is as yet uncertain which ones have been naturalized here. For a determination ripe fruits and stem leaves at the lower internodes are necessary. As most of the existing herbarium specimens are unsatisfactory, new collections are required from many places in this State.

Page 283.—Replace ‘5. *P. minus*, Huds.’ and the synonym quoted by:

*5. *P. serrulatum* Lag.—*P. minus* [non Huds.] Black (1948).—See addition in Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1952) 529.—Correct the name in the caption to Fig. 341 accordingly.

Page 283.—

6. *P. lapathifolium* L.—Add the following note: According to Danser (1928) the ochreae are eciliate or almost eciliate in *P. lapathifolium*, whereas they are ciliate in the similar *P. elatius* R.Br. which has been confused with the former. The distribution of *P. elatius* is almost unknown, and it is worth searching for this species in South Australia.

Page 284.— 4. MUEHLENBECKIA Meisn.

Replace *M. adpressa* var. *hastifolia* Meisn. by:

1A. *M. gunnii* (Hook.f.) Walp.—*M. adpressa* var. *hastifolia* Meisn.—Delete the last sentence before '2. *M. cunninghamii*'.

Page 285.—

3. *M. diclina* (FvM.) Druce (1917).—Arrange the synonyms chronologically and correct the date for the basionym to read: *Polygonum diclinum* FvM. (1855).

Page 287.—

CHENOPODIACEAE

1. RHAGODIA R.Br.

1. *R. baccata* (Labill.) Moq.—Correct the author citation for the varietal name to read:

var. *linearis* (Benth.) Black (1929).—This varietal name is based on *R. radiata* Nees (1845), a Western Australian species which apparently does not occur in South Australia. The plants recorded by Black under this name differ distinctly from *R. radiata* Nees.

Page 287.—

6. *R. crassifolia* R.Br.—The occurrence of this species in the Eastern States is doubtful.

7. *R. nutans* R.Br.—Add the following variety from Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1952) 529:

var. *oxycarpa* Gauba (1948).—Berry not depressed, ovoid, acute, orange-coloured, 4-5 mm long.

Loveday, near Lake Bonney (E. Gauba, 1943: MEL).

Page 288.—

2. CHENOPODIUM L.

Delete in the key 'E. Leaves small . . . *Ch. insulare* 13.'

Page 289.—Correct the author citation to read:

1. *C. nitrariaceum* (FvM.) FvM. ex Benth.

Page 289.—Add the following species:

1A. *C. ulicinum* Gandoger (1919).—Mount Lyndhurst (M. Koch 366: AD), Mount Parry (R. Tate, 1883: AD); Lake Weatherstone (R. Tate, 1883: AD); Whyalla (J. B. Cleland, 1928: AD). [The specimens quoted, which had been placed under *C. nitrariaceum*, were determined by L. A. S. Johnson (NSW) in 1957.]

Page 289.—

5. *C. pumilio* R.Br.—Note. The varietal name 'var. *oblongifolium* Black' (1948) is illegitimate as no Latin diagnosis was published.—Correct the author citation for the synonym quoted in the last paragraph to read: *C. holopterum* (Thell.) Thell. & Aellen ex Probst (1928).

Page 290.—Correct the author citation to read:

6. *C. melanocarpum* (Black) Black (1934).—Replace the name quoted as a synonym by *C. carinatum* var. *melanocarpum* Black (1922).

7. *C. cristatum* (FvM.) FvM.

Page 290.—

10. *C. pseudomicrophyllum* Aellen (1939).—Correct the year of publication for one of the synonyms to read: *C. microphyllum* FvM. (1858, nom. illeg.), non Thunb. (1794).

Page 290.—Correct the author citations to read:

11. *C. desertorum* (Black) Black (1924).

12. *C. polygonoides* (Murr) Aellen ex Probst (1928).

Page 291.—Delete the description and drawing (Fig. 350) of *C. insulare* Black, as an examination of the type specimen by Mr. P. G. Wilson (AD: 1962) revealed that it belongs to *Suaeda australis* (R.Br.) Moq. The flowers are subtended by three bracteoles characteristic of *Suaeda*.

Page 291.—

14. *C. album* L.—Correct the author citation for one of the names in the discussion in the last paragraph to read: *C. opulifolium* Schrad. ex Koch & Ziz (1814).

Page 291.—Add the following species:

*14A. *C. probstii* Aellen ex Probst (1928).—This species is described from a specimen from North Adelaide. The identity needs further examination as *C. probstii* may possibly be a hybrid or conspecific with *C. serotinum* L.

Page 291.—Replace '16. *Ch. ambiguum*, R.Br.' by

16. *C. glaucum* ssp. *ambiguum* (R.Br.) Murr & Thell. ex Thell.—*C. ambiguum* R.Br.

Page 291.—

17. *C. rhadinostachyum* FvM. (1882).—Add a reference to Fig. 956 page 530.

Page 291.—Insert before '18. *Ch. atriplicinum*' the generic name and replace the specific name and synonym accordingly by:

2*. SCLEROBLITUM Ulbrich (1934)

1. **S. atriplicinum** (FvM.) Ulbrich (1934).—*Blitum atriplicinum* FvM. (1855); *Chenopodium atriplicinum* (FvM.) FvM. (1869).

Page 292.—

2A. DYSPHANIA R.Br.

Note. In the recent treatment in Hegi, Ill. Fl. Mitteleuropa ed. 2, 3/2 (1961) 748, P. Aellen maintained the family of *Dysphaniaceae*.

Page 292.—Correct the author citation to read:

2. **D. simulans** FvM. & Tate ex Tate (1886).

Page 293.—

3. BETA L.

Replace '*1. *B. maritima* L.' by:

*1. **B. vulgaris** ssp. *maritima* (L.) Thell.—*B. maritima* L.

Page 293.—

4. ATRIPLEX L.

Note. The following genera which here are included in *Atriplex* have been recognized by Ulbrich (1934) or Aellen (1937-1938) and may be segregated from *Atriplex* L. as follows: *Morrisiella* Aellen (1937) with *A. morrisii* Anders.; *Haloxanthium* Ulbrich (1934) with *A. fissivalvis* FvM. and *A. quadrivalvata* Diels (1904); *Neopreissia* Ulbrich (1934) with *A. cinerea* Poir.; *Senniella* Aellen (1937) with *A. spongiosa* FvM. and *A. holocarpa* FvM.; and *Blackiella* Aellen (1937) with *A. lindleyi* Moq., *A. inflata* FvM. and *A. macropterocarpa* (Aellen) Eichl.

Page 294.—Replace in the key '*A. campanulata* 21.' by '*A. eardleyae* 21.', and '*A. spongiosa* var.' by '*A. holocarpa* 30A.'; correct the spelling of the epithet for the name to read: '*A. acutibractea* 23.'.

Page 294.—

1. **A. nummularia** Lindl.—Aellen (1938) records for South Australia: ssp. *erosa* Aellen (1938).

Page 295.—

2. **A. paludosa** R.Br.—Aellen (1938) records the following infraspecific taxa for South Australian localities: ssp. *paludosa* var. *appendiculata* Aellen, ssp. *baudinii* var. *acuticordata* Aellen and var. *cordivalvis* Aellen, and ssp. *cordata* (Benth.) Aellen.

Page 296.—Correct the author citation to read:

7. *A. vesicaria* Heward ex Benth.—Note. If this should be conspecific with *A. moquiniana* Webb ex Moq., the latter name, which has priority, would be correct. The Western Australian *A. hymenotheca* Moq. under which Aellen (1938) placed *A. vesicaria* is specifically distinct [L. A. S. Johnson, verbal communication; cf. Anderson, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales 55 (1930) 501].

Page 296.—

9. *A. cinerea* Poir.—Add the synonym: *Neopreissia cinerea* (Poir.) Ulbrich (1934).—Aellen reports apart from the typical subspecies for South Australia ssp. *globulosa* Aellen and ssp. *isatidea* with its variety *A. cinerea* var. *brachytheca* (Moq.) Aellen. This varietal combination is illegitimate as the basionym of the correct combination was quoted as a synonym when the combination was made. This variety must correctly be named:

Atriplex cinerea var. *adscendens* (Nees) Hj. Eichler, comb. nov.—Basionym: *Atriplex halimus* var. *adscendens* Nees in Lehmann, Pl. Preiss. 1 (1845) 633 ('*Atriplex halimus* β *adscendens*').

Page 296.—

11. *A. acutiloba* Anderson (1934).—var. *acutiloba* has not yet been recorded for South Australia. Our specimens belong to var. *velutinelliformis* Aellen (1938).

Page 297.—

12. *A. fissivalvis* FvM.—Add as synonym: *Haloxanthium fissivalve* (FvM.) Ulbrich (1934).—Add to localities: Between Leigh Creek and Copley (Hj. Eichler 12988: AD).

Page 297.—Add before 13. *A. rhagodioides* FvM.:

12A. *A. quadrivalvata* Diels (1904).—*Haloxanthium quadrivalvatum* (Diels) Ulbrich (1934).

var. *quadrivalvata*.—Annual, procumbent, many branched, ascending, 10-20 cm high, covered with white scales. Leaves ovate, ca. 10 x 7 mm, cordate at base, acute at apex, entire; petiole ca. 1 mm long. Flowers in axillary clusters of about 9 ♀ and 1 ♂; the latter pedicellate; segments 5, ovate, fringed; stamens 5, filaments dilated at base. Fruiting bracteoles triangular-cordate to sub-orbicular, 2-3 mm long and broad, with 5-7 prominent sharp teeth, reticulate, free from the base; pedicel ca. 0.5 mm long. Appendage on each bracteole ovate, 1.5 mm long, usually 5-toothed with the three upper teeth larger.

Far North: Evelyn Downs, south-west of Oodnadatta (E. H. Ising 3564 and other numbers: AD); Mount Clarence Station, near Coober Pedy (E. H. Ising, 1956: AD).—Western Australia.

var. *sessilifolia* (Ising) Ising (1958).—*A. sessilifolia* Ising (1955).—Perennial. Bracteoles without appendages.

Far North, south-west of Oodnadatta: Mount Willoughby Station (E. H. Ising 3570, 3831B: AD); Evelyn Downs (E. H. Ising 3831, 3831A: AD).

Page 297.—

15. *A. semibaccata* R.Br.—The following infraspecific taxa recognized by Aellen (1938) were recorded for South Australian localities: var. *semibaccata*, var. *gracilis* Aellen, var. *appendiculata* Aellen, and var. *microcarpa* (Benth.) Aellen.

Page 297.—Insert before '17. *A. Muelleri*, Benth.' the following species:

16A. *A. suberecta* Verdoorn (1954).—This species which was often confused with *A. muelleri* Benth. in South Australia needs further observation. It can be distinguished from the latter species as follows:

- (1) Leaves rounded at the apex. Fruiting bracteoles with broadly deltoid apical lobes, toothed, the middle tooth the largest and deltoid. Fruit with a stipe-like solid base which is the first to swell and indurate *A. suberecta* 16A.
- (1) Leaves usually truncate at the apex. Fruiting bracteoles with short, more or less rounded and toothed apical lobes. Fruit not stipitate, indurating as a whole *A. muelleri* 17.

A. suberecta is known, e.g., from the following South Australian localities: Murray Lands. Near Monash (Hj. Eichler 13749: AD); Waikerie (Hj. Eichler 12299: AD); Purnong Landing (Hj. Eichler 14881: AD); Lake Alexandrina (P. G. Wilson 1417: AD). Adelaide, Fullarton (Hj. Eichler 12164: AD).

Page 298.—

20. *A. elachophylla* FvM.—This appears to be perennial.

Page 298.—Add before '21. *A. campanulata*, Benth.' the following species which were described from South Australian localities:

20A. *A. fasciculiflora* Aellen (1940).—Monoecious, bushy shrub, 50-60 cm high, with cylindrical branches, in all parts greyish scaly. Leaves obovate-rhombic, up to 10 x 6 mm, sessile, cuneate-attenuate at the base, subdentate towards the apex, $\pm$ truncate, mucronate. Flowers up to 40 in numerous axillary sessile clusters of ca. 5 mm diam. along the whole plant; the lower clusters more ♀, the upper ones more ♂.

Perianth of ♂ flowers small, membranous, yellowish. Fruiting bracteoles 2 x 2 mm, almost orbicular rounded at base, truncate and with 3 small, usually equal, blunt teeth at the apex, without appendages, with 2-3 distinct ribs running towards (not always reaching) the teeth, free only in the upper part, densely covered with scales and bladder-hairs. Styles 2, free from the base, 1 mm long. Pericarp membranous. Seed dark-brown (almost black), ca. 1 mm in diam., with radicle of the embryo laterally protruding.

Nullarbor Plain, Hughes (C. E. Hubbard 8383: K).

20B. *A. spongiivalvis* Aellen (1955).—Much branched, small shrub, ca. 30 cm high; young shoots densely scaly, later glabrescent. Upper leaves small, ovate-rhombic, 5 x 4 mm, on both sides with 1-3 teeth, at the base rounded or cuneate, at the apex cartilaginous mucronate, sessile or short-petiolate, thick coriaceous. ♂ and ♀ flowers mixed in 1-3, axillary, sessile. Bracteoles of ♀ flowers roundish-obovate, 2.5 x 2 mm, with 3(-5) obtuse or acute teeth, in the lower part very thick-spongy, thickenings protruding towards the middle as 3-5 tubercles which are obtuse or acute and arranged in an arch, sessile, connate to two-thirds. Stigmas minute, sessile. Pericarp thin, membranous. Seed dark-brown, oblong. Radicle laterally ascending.

Eyre Peninsula. Cowell and Kimba district (J. C. Gross, VI. 1937: ADW).

20C. *A. cryptocarpa* Aellen (1940).—Much branched, squarrose, monoecious shrub, 60-70 cm high. Leaves small, triangular-ovate, 4-5 x 3-4 mm, acutely dentate, the upper ones entire, sessile, often sub-hastate at the base and almost amplexicaul, appressed or somewhat reflexed at the apex. ♂ flowers in 1-4 large clusters of 5 mm diam. (with 20-30 flowers) at the ends of the branches. Perianth with 5 membranous, light-yellow, roundish-ovate, almost glabrous lobes which are connate to more than half their length. Anthers oblong. ♀ flowers single or in 2, hidden in the axils of the appressed stem-leaves (and bracts of the ♂ clusters). Bracteoles sessile, roundish-rhombic, 2 x 1.5 mm, rounded at the base, with 3 acute teeth in the upper part (the middle tooth is $\pm$ twice as long as the lateral teeth), densely covered with scales and bladder-hairs, without appendages, connate up to half. Style 2, free from the base, 1.5-2 mm long. Pericarp membranous, free. Seed black-brown, ca. 1 mm in diam. Radicle of embryo laterally ascending.

Nullarbor Plain, Hughes (C. E. Hubbard 8398: K).

Page 298.—Replace '*A. campanulata*, Benth.' by

21. *A. eardleyae* Aellen (1949).—*A. campanulata* Benth. (1870, nom. illeg.), non Woods (1850). [Cf. Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1952) 530.]

Page 299.—Replace '*A. campanulata* var. *adnata* Black' by the following new species for which Mr. P. Aellen (Basel) kindly supplied the manuscript description for publication under his authorship in this Supplement as follows:

21A. *A. eichleri* Aellen, sp. nov.—Planta perennis(?), ramis usque 40 cm longis procumbentibus et ascendentibus pallidis. Planta omnibus partibus lepidota, ramis tota longitudine foliatis. Folia 1.5 cm longa, 0.9-1 cm lata,

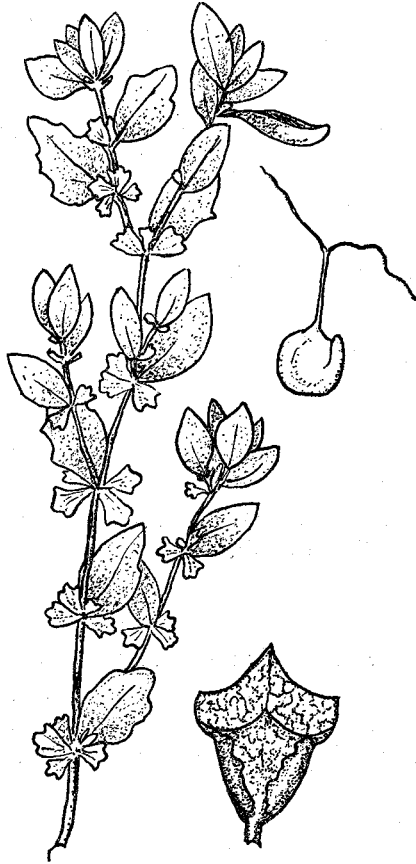


Fig. 378A.—*Atriplex eichleri*.

elliptica usque obovata, basi breviter attenuata, integra vel indistincte paucidentata. Flores axillares, masculi imprimis versus apices ramorum siti, perianthio quinquelobo membranaceo, antheris minutis rotundatis, 0.1 mm longis; flores feminei 4-8-ni, in medio et in parte superiore plantae siti. Bracteolae florum femineorum reticulato-nervosae, inaequilongae, exterior longior, 4 mm longa, 3 mm lata, observe campanulata, ultra medium cum bracteolata interiore concreta; pars concreta observe triangularis basi breviter petiolariformis, pars libera dilatata, lobis duobus obtusis lateralibus et apice transverse triangulari provisa; bracteola interior quam exterior 1 mm brevior, lobis lateralibus brevibus parte mediana acuta,

marginibus lateralibus intus tota fere longitudine margine incrassata lata spongiosa provisa. Pericarpium membranaceum. Semen bruneum 1 mm diametro, erectum; radicula oblique erecta. Stylus 1.25 mm longus. Stigmata 2, filiformia, usque 2 mm longa.—Holotypus: South Australia. East of Flinders Range. Koonamore (ca. 60 km north of Yunta). Salt swamp on east side of Vegetation Reserve of the University of Adelaide. 13. VIII. 1956, leg. Hj. Eichler nr. 12428 (Herb. Aellen, Basel).—[Isotypes in AD and B].

This new species is closely related to *A. eardleyae* Aellen (*A. campanulatum* Benth., non Woods). It is distinguished from the latter by larger leaves and the structure of the bracteoles of the female flowers: the stem-like tube is shorter, the leaf-like upper part is rhombic, tridentate, the lateral lobes are only slightly developed, broad, directed sideward or upward (instead of narrow and recurved) with broad puffs instead of leaf-like appendages.—*A. campanulata* var. *adnata* Black (1918).—Fig. 378A.

Far North; Ooldea; Koonamore.

Note. The type specimen of *A. campanulata* var. *adnata* Black (1918) was examined by Mr. P. Aellen and found to belong to the new species described above.

Page 299.—Correct the spelling of the epithet to read:

23A. *A. acutibractea* Anderson (1930).—Aellen (1937) records for South Australia: ssp. *acutibractea* (ssp. *whyallensis* Aellen, nom. illeg.) and ssp. *karonensis* Aellen (1937).

Page 299.—

25. *A. leptocarpa* FvM.—Aellen (1937) records for South Australian localities: var. *leptocarpa* f. *leptocarpa* and f. *gracilis* Aellen, var. *inermis* Aellen with f. *inermis* and f. *minor* Anderson (1930) [= *A. leptocarpa* var. *minor* (Anderson) Black (1948)].—Add the following records:

var. *leptocarpa*.—*A. leptocarpa* var. *armata* Aellen (1937, nom. illeg.).—Murray Lands, Renmark (Hj. Eichler 13833: AD); Waikerie, Hart's Lagoon (Hj. Eichler 12297: AD).

Page 299.—Replace 'Var. *turbinata*, R. H. Anderson.' by:

25A. *A. turbinata* (Anderson) Aellen (1937).—*A. leptocarpa* f. *turbinata* Anderson (1930); *A. leptocarpa* var. *turbinata* (Anderson) Black (1948).

Page 300.—

26. *A. angulata* Benth.—Aellen (1938) records the following varieties for South Australian localities: var. *angulata*, and var. *campanulatiformis* Aellen (1938).

Page 300.—Correct the year of publication to read:

28. *A. inflata* FvM. (1858).—Correct the author citation for one of the names quoted as synonyms to indicate its misapplication, the name to read: *A. halimoides* [non Lindl.] Benth. (1870).

Page 300.—

29. *A. lindleyi* Moq.—Note. The varietal name 'var. *quadripartita* Black (1948)' is illegitimate (without nomenclatural status) as no Latin diagnosis was published.

Page 300.—Add before 30. *A. spongiosa* FvM.:

29A. *Atriplex macropterocarpa* (Aellen) Hj. Eichler, comb. nov.—Basionym: *Blackiella macropterocarpa* Aellen, Bot. Jb. 68 (1938) 427.—Monoecious annual, 30-80 cm high, erect, covered with white scales. Leaves roundish-deltoid, 3 x 1½ cm, sinuate-dentate, almost lobed on both sides with 3-5 ± obtuse teeth, at the base cuneately narrowed, sessile. ♂ flowers in small, terminal, leafy or leafless clusters with 5-lobed membranous perianth. ♀ flowers 1-5, axillary, sessile; bracteoles 5-7 x 8-10 mm, with a whitish central-basal portion which is cylindrical-globose, almost closed on top; upper part of fruiting bracteoles strongly winged; wing almost orbicular, slightly irregularly toothed, irregularly deflexed, in part umbrella shaped, consisting of two parts which are joined along lines distinctly visible underneath.

Far North. Cootanoorinna (R. Helms 1891: K). Northern Flinders Range: Mount Lyndhurst (M. Koch, 1898: K, W).

Page 300.—

30. *A. spongiosa* FvM.—Correct the author citation for the synonym to read: *Senniella spongiosa* (FvM.) Aellen (1938).—Replace 'var. *holocarpa* (FvM.) Aellen (as a variety of *Senniella spongiosa*).' and the synonym by:

30A. *A. holocarpa* FvM.—*Senniella spongiosa* var. *holocarpa* (FvM.) Aellen (1938); *A. spongiosa* var. *holocarpa* (FvM.) Black (1948).

Note. It is uncertain whether *Senniella spongiosa* var. *amoena* Aellen and var. *xylocarpa* Aellen belong to *A. spongiosa* or *A. holocarpa* or represent other species. Both these varieties were recorded by Aellen from South Australia (Mount Lyndhurst, Max Koch 1900: W, and 1899: K).

Page 300.—Insert at the end of the page:

4A. PACHYPHARYNX Aellen (1938)

This monotypic genus based on two South Australian (Ooldea and Koonamore) and one West-Australian (Boulder) collection of *P. neglecta* Aellen (1938) is, according to Burbidge (1963), based on specimens of *Atriplex vesicaria* deformed by galls. If this is so, the name must be rejected [Internat. Code Bot. Nomencl. (1961) Art. 71].

Page 301.—Insert at the beginning of the page the generic name and alter the specific name and synonym accordingly to read:

4B. THELEOPHYTON Moq.

1. **T. billardieri** (Moq.) Moq.—*Atriplex billardieri* (Moq.) Hook.f.

Page 301.— 5. BASSIA All. (1766)

It is improbable that the Australian species transferred to *Bassia* All. mainly by F.v.Mueller and those since described from Australia in *Bassia* All. belong to this genus. Ulbrich (1934) excluded all the Australian species which had been revised by Anderson (1923) under *Bassia* All. from this genus but he was not followed by Australian authors. As Ulbrich's definitions of mainly the genera *Austrobassia* Ulbrich (1934) and *Sclerolaena* R.Br. require a revision with the incorporation of the species not dealt with by Ulbrich—several have since been described—no attempt has been made here to follow Ulbrich's treatment. The names used by Ulbrich for our *Bassia* species are added to the synonymy of the various species if they were not quoted as synonyms by Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1948) 301-308. A revisional survey of the generic complex '*Bassia* All.', without going deeply into the questions of generic delimitation, by E. H. Ising, dealing with all species known to occur in Australia (including several new ones), will be published soon [Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austral. vol. 88].—See Addendum (p. 335).

Page 302.—Add before '1. *B. sclerolaenoides*' the following paragraph and key:

E. H. Ising has recently studied the species he considered closely related to *B. uniflora* and published a key [Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austral. 84 (1961) 88] which is here, with minor modifications, excerpted for those species known to occur in South Australia. The characters distinguishing the South Australian species from those not known to occur in this State are given between []:

- (1) Fruit covered with long silky hairs, spines 2,
rarely 3 *B. eriacantha* 2.
- (1) Fruit densely tomentose to glabrous; spines
0-3.—[Tubercle on posterior face at base of
one of the spines not hooked; margin of areole
at base of fruit glabrous.]
- (2) Spines $\pm$ parallel and erect.
 - (3) Fruiting perianth soft, longitudinal
furrows deep; spines 1-3, unequal in
length and thickness *B. tatei* 4.
 - (3) Fruiting perianth hard, longitudinal
furrows shallow; spines 2, equal,
acicular *B. paralleliscuspis* 5.

(2) Spines divergent (slightly in *B. uniflora*).

(4) Fruiting perianth thick-walled, not easily broken (except *B. diacantha*); about as long as broad.

(5) Style pilose or hirsute; seed horizontal to slightly oblique; perianth tomentose.

(6) Leaves $\pm$ clavate, imbricate, densely tomentose; spines absent to about $\frac{1}{2}$ mm long; tubercle prominent *B. uniflora* 3.

(6) Leaves narrow to broad linear, not imbricate, $\pm$ densely pubescent; spines usually 1-7 mm long; tubercle not prominent *B. diacantha* 3A.

(5) Style glabrous or almost so.

(7) Seed vertical to slightly oblique; spines 3-7 mm long; tubercle small, slightly decurrent *B. holtiana* 5A.

(7) Seed horizontal to slightly oblique; spines 0-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm long. —[Leaves lanceolate, villous; perianth tomentose; tubercle almost absent, not decurrent] *B. eichleri* 5B.

(4) Fruiting perianth thin-walled, easily broken, usually longer than broad.

(8) Tubercle inconspicuous, much shorter than spines *B. constricta* 5C.

(8) Tubercle large, beak-like, erect, prominent, usually longer than spines *B. caput-casuarii* 5D.

Page 302.—Correct the author citations for the accepted name and one of the synonyms and add to the synonymy to read:

1. *B. sclerolaenoides* (FvM.) FvM.—*Echinopsilon sclerolaenoides* FvM.; *Chenolea sclerolaenoides* (FvM.) FvM. ex Benth.; *B. eriochiton* Tate (1890, nom. illeg.); *Austrobassia sclerolaenoides* (FvM.) Ulbrich (1934).

Page 303.—

2. **B. eriacantha** (FvM.) Anderson (1923).—Add the synonym: *Sclerolaena eriacantha* (FvM.) Ulbrich (1934).—Correct the author citation for the misapplied name in the synonymy to make it recognizable as such: *B. lanicuspis* [non (FvM.) FvM.] Tate (1890) p.pt.

Page 303.—

3. **B. uniflora** (R.Br.) FvM.—Delete the synonyms except the basionym.—Replace the distribution to read: Confined to the coastal and dry interior portions of South Australia.—Western Australia, New South Wales.

Page 303.—Add the following species:

3A. **B. diacantha** (Nees) FvM.—For distinctive characters see key above.—*Anisacantha diacantha* Nees (1845); *Sclerolaena diacantha* (Nees) Benth.

Widespread throughout South Australia.—All States, except Tasmania.

Page 303.—

4. **B. tatei** FvM.—Add the synonym: *Austrobassia tatei* (FvM.) Ulbrich (1934).

Page 303.—

5. **B. parallelicuspis** Anderson (1923).—Add the synonym: *Austrobassia parallelicuspis* (Anderson) Ulbrich (1934).

Page 303.—Add the following species:

5A. **B. holtiana** Ising (1955).—For distinctive characters see key above.—*B. uniflora* var. *incongruens* Black (1924) p.pt.

Far North. Evelyn Downs, south-west of Oodnadatta (E. H. Ising, 1952-1955: AD); Arkaringa (Miss Staer, 1914: AD).

5B. **B. eichleri** Ising (1961).—For distinctive characters see key above.

Known only from several collections from Evelyn Downs, south-west of Oodnadatta (E. H. Ising, 1955: AD).

5C. **B. constricta** Ising (1961).—For distinctive characters see key above.—*B. uniflora* var. *incongruens* Black (1924) p.pt.

Dry inland of South Australia.—Western New South Wales.

5D. **B. caput-casuarii** Willis (1957).—For distinctive characters see key above.

Yudnapinna Station, north-west of Port Augusta (R. L. Crocker, 2.X.19..: AD, NSW).

Page 303.—

6. **B. longicuspis** FvM.—Add the synonym: *Austrobassia longicuspis* (FvM.) Ulbrich (1934).

Page 303.—Correct the author citation for the accepted name and add the synonym to read:

7. **B. bicuspis** (FvM.) FvM.—*Sclerolaena bicuspis* (FvM.) Domin (1921).

Page 304.—

8. **B. divaricata** (R.Br.) FvM.—Add the synonym: *Sclerolaena divaricata* (R.Br.) Domin (1921).

Page 304.—

11. **B. tricuspis** (FvM.) Anderson (1923).—Add the synonym: *Sclerolaena tricuspis* (FvM.) Ulbrich (1934).

Page 304.—Correct the author citation for the accepted name and add the synonym to read:

12. **B. lanicuspis** (FvM.) FvM.—*Sclerolaena lanicuspis* (FvM.) FvM. ex Benth.

Page 304.—

13. **B. decurrens** Black (1922).—Add the synonym: *Austrobassia decurrens* (Black) Ulbrich (1934).

Page 305.—

14. **B. patenticuspis** Anderson (1923).—Add the synonym: *Sclerolaena patenticuspis* (Anderson) Ulbrich (1934).

Page 305.—

15. **B. obliquicuspis** Anderson (1923).—Add the synonym: *Sclerolaena obliquicuspis* (Anderson) Ulbrich (1934).

Page 305.—Correct the author citation to read:

16. *B. echinopsila* [non (FvM.) FvM., comb. illeg.] Black (1948).—Note. Apart from being an illegitimate combination for the species correctly named *B. anisacanthoides* (FvM.) Anders. (1923), which is not known from South Australia, the name *B. echinopsila* was misapplied for a species which will be named by E. H. Ising in his forthcoming revisional study.

Page 305.—

17. **B. intricata** Anderson (1923).—Add the synonym: *Austrobassia intricata* (Anderson) Ulbrich (1934).

Page 305.—Correct the author citation to read:

18. **B. quinquecuspis** (FvM.) FvM.—Arrange the synonyms chronologically and add as further synonym: *Sclerolaena muricata* (Moq.) Domin (1921).—Correct the author citation for the varietal combination and add the synonym to read:

var. **villosa** (Benth.) Black (1915).—*Sclerolaena muricata* var. *villosa* (Benth.) Ulbrich (1934).

Page 306.—

21. **B. limbata** Black (1922).—Add the synonym: *Sclerolaena limbata* (Black) Ulbrich (1934).

Page 306.—

22. **B. parviflora** Anderson (1923).—Replace the synonym by: *Austrobassia parviflora* (Anderson) Ulbrich (1934).

Page 306.—Correct the author citation and add the synonym to read:

23A. **B. birchii** (FvM.) FvM.—*Sclerolaena birchii* (FvM.) Domin (1921).

Pages 306-307.—

24. **B. convexula** Anderson (1923).—Add the synonym and correct the author citations for the names quoted as synonyms to make them recognizable as misapplied names to read: *B. echinopsila* [non (FvM.) FvM.] FvM. (1891) p.pt.e.; *B. birchii* [non (FvM.) FvM.] FvM. & Tate (1896); *Austrobassia convexula* (Anderson) Ulbrich (1934).

Page 307.—

27. **B. paradoxa** (R.Br.) FvM.—Add the synonym: *Dissocarpus paradoxus* (R.Br.) FvM. ex Ulbrich (1934).

var. **latifolia** Black (1922).—Add the synonym: *Dissocarpus paradoxus* var. *latifolius* (Black) Ulbrich (1934).—Add to localities: South-west Queensland, near the South Australian border (T. R. N. Lothian & D. E. Francis 672: AD).

Page 307.—

28. **B. biflora** (R.Br.) FvM.—Add the synonym: *Dissocarpus biflorus* FvM.—Correct the author citation for the varietal combination to read:

var. **cephalocarpa** (FvM.) Anderson (1923).

Page 307.—Correct the author citations for the accepted name and the synonym quoted and add the further synonym to read:

29. **B. stelligera** (FvM.) FvM.—*Kochia stelligera* (FvM.) Benth.; *Austrobassia stelligera* (FvM.) Ulbrich (1934).

Page 307.—

30. *B. luehmannii* FvM.—Add the synonym: *Austrobassia luehmannii* (FvM.) Ulbrich (1934).

Page 308.—

31. *B. brachyptera* (FvM.) Anderson (1923).—Correct the author citation for the synonym quoted and add the further synonym to read: *Kochia brachyptera* (FvM.) FvM. ex Benth.; *Austrobassia brachyptera* (FvM.) Ulbrich (1934).

Page 308.—Add the following species:

32. *B. eremaea* Ising (1964).—*B. spinosa* Ewart & Davies (1917, nom. illeg.).—This species can be easily recognized by its dense tomentum of peculiar, verticillately branched hairs.

Far North. Mann Ranges (J. B. Cleland, 1954: AD); Simpson Desert, ca. 110 km east of Dalhousie Springs (T. R. N. Lothian 1645: AD).—Central and Western Australia.

Note. The name *B. spinosa* must be rejected according to the Internat. Code of Bot. Nomenclature (ed. 1961) Art. 71, as it is based on a monstrosity.

Page 308.— 6. MALACOCERA Anderson (1926)

Correct the ending of the specific epithet to read:

1. *M. tricornis* (Benth.) Anderson (1926).—Arrange the synonyms chronologically.

Page 308.—Add the following species:

2. *M. biflora* Ising (1955).—Small undershrub, up to 25 cm high. Branches numerous, lateral ones procumbent, with white indumentum. Leaves linear to oblong, 3-9 x 1.5 mm, acuminate, villous, becoming glabrous, sessile with broad base, alternate. Flowers small, consistently 2 in axils, densely tomentose; perianth with 5 small lobes which close over the fruit. Stigmas 2. Fruiting perianth flat, about 5 mm long and 3.5 mm wide at summit. Wings usually 3, about 1.5 mm long, horizontal, obtuse or pointed, more or less soft, the two at the top horn-like, widely separated from the basal wing (sometimes a fourth lateral wing present). Fruit base small, circular, central, surrounded by dense villous radiating hairs; tube very short, convex. Seed horizontal, biconvex.

Far North. Evelyn Downs, south-west of Oodnadatta (E. H. Ising 3616: AD).

Page 309.— 8. KOCHIA Roth (1801)

Replace the name in the caption to Fig. 427 D by *K. erioclada*.

Page 309.—Insert in the key after 'I. Leaves linear or terete, silky, tomentose or glabrous.': *K. tomentosa* group 9-9I.

(Key to the species see below).—Delete from the key *K. enchylaenoides* 10., *K. tamariscina* 11., and the characters given thereto.

Page 310.—Replace in the key '*K. planifolia* 13.' by '*K. astrotricha* 13.', and '*K. crassiloba* 24.' by '*Duriala villosa*'.

Page 310.—Correct the author citation to read:

1. *K. lobiflora* FvM. ex Benth.

Page 311.—Add the following species:

7A. *K. concava* Ising (1955).—Erect shrub 30-40 cm high. Stem and branches woody, with white, silky, appressed pubescence. Leaves linear-lanceolate, 12-32 x 1.5-3mm, acute, thick, sessile, attached by broad base, longitudinally ribbed or rugose on both faces, pubescence white, silky, appressed. Fruiting perianth concave, 5-10 mm diameter including wing, covered densely with white woolly hairs; wing 2-4 mm wide, annular, coriaceous, ascending; lobes 4-7, very unequal and irregular, obtuse; tube 1-2 mm long, about 4 mm wide, convex; base small. Seed horizontal, oblong, 2 mm long, flat, brown.

Far North. Evelyn Downs south-west of Oodnadatta (E. H. Ising 3561: AD).

Page 311.—Correct the date of publication to read:

8. *K. eriantha* FvM. (1859).

Page 311.—Replace the paragraphs dealing with *K. tomentosa* (Moq.) FvM. and its varieties by the following text, which was kindly prepared for this Supplement by Mr. P. G. Wilson (AD), who revised the specimens of the *Kochia tomentosa* group which are represented at the State Herbarium of South Australia:

[The colours of the wings of the fruit refer to dry material.]

(1) Wing of fruit entire. Leaves and branches lanate.

(2) Leaves appressed to stem. Wing of fruit 2-5 mm diameter; tube woody *K. ovata* 9.

(2) Leaves spreading. Wing of fruit normally more than 6 mm diameter; texture of the tube woody or coriaceous.

(3) Tube of fruit thick-walled, woody, cupular to hemispherical; fruit glabrous above (except for margin of perianth lobes) *K. enchylaenoides*

9A.

- (3) Tube of fruit thin-walled, coriaceous, hemispherical; fruit tomentose above except on wing *K. integra* 9B.
- (1) Wing of fruit with a radial slit. Indumentum variable.
- (4) Leaves glabrous, $\pm$ fleshy.
- (5) Branches glabrous *K. suaedifolia* 9C.
- (5) Branches $\pm$ tomentose (at least when young).
- (6) Fruit with wing to 6 mm diameter; tube prominent $\pm$ cupular *K. microcarpa* 9D.
- (6) Fruit with wing over 7 mm diameter; tube turbinate or shallow-hemispherical.
- (7) Fruit with wing 12-15 mm diameter; tube small, turbinate *K. rohrlachii* 9E.
- (7) Fruit with wing to 8 mm diameter; tube shallow-hemispherical *K. villosa*
var. *tenuifolia* 9I.
- (4) Leaves $\pm$ pubescent, not fleshy.
- (8) Wing of fruit with prominent dark-brown to black radiating nerves . . . *K. radiata* 9F.
- (8) Wing of fruit with indistinct nervation.
- (9) Fruit glabrous; tube turbinate with a prominent hollow base. Leaves small (to 5 mm long) narrow-oblong *K. tomentosa* 9G.
- (9) Fruit pubescent above except on wing (in South Australian material); tube turbinate to hemispherical, base only slightly hollowed. Leaves 6-15 mm long, oblong or narrow-obovate.
- (10) Leaves narrow-obovate *K. planifolia* 9H.
- (10) Leaves oblong (infrequently narrow-elliptic) *K. villosa* 9I.

9. *K. ovata* Ising (1955).—Branches and leaves densely lanate. Leaves narrowly triangular to oblong, appressed, 2-5 mm long, 1 mm wide. Fruit pale gold, glabrous except for woolly margin of perianth lobes; wing entire, faintly striate, 2-5 mm diameter; tube hemispherical to cupular, woody.

Northern Flinders Range, Beltana (Hj. Eichler 13002: AD). Far North, Evelyn Downs (E. H. Ising, 3.IX.1955: AD).

9A. **K. enchylaenoides** (Black) Black (1927).—*Maireana tomentosa* Moq. (1840) [non *K. tomentosa* FvM. (1859)].—Branches and leaves white- to fulvous-lanate. Leaves oblong to semi-terete, spreading, 4-7 mm long, 1-1.5 mm wide. Fruit pale gold (to pale brown), glabrous except for woolly margin of perianth lobes; wing entire, faintly striate, to 10 mm diameter; tube cupular, woody, smooth; hypanthium within wing convex.

Flinders Range, Leigh Creek (T. R. N. Lothian 2038: AD). Far North, Evelyn Downs (E. H. Ising 3990: AD).—Western Australia, Northern Territory, New South Wales.

This species was described from material in which the wing of the fruit had scarcely developed, in other respects it agrees well with specimens of *Maireana tomentosa* from Sharks Bay, Western Australia, the type locality of that species.

9B. **Kochia integra** P. G. Wilson, sp. nov.—Rami foliaque fulvo tomentosi. Folia patentia, anguste oblonga, ad 10 mm longa, 1 mm lata. Fructus fuscus, circa perianthium tomentosus, aliter glaber; ala integra ad 11 mm diam.; tubus hemisphericus, $\pm$ striatus, coriaceus; basis parva, nec cavata.—Holotypus: R. H. Kuehel 180, Western Australia, Rawlinson Range, Giles, 2.VIII.1962 (AD 96315075).

Branches and leaves fulvous tomentose. Leaves spreading, narrow-oblong, to 10 mm long, 1 mm wide. Fruit brown, tomentose above within the wing otherwise glabrous; wing entire with indefinite striations, to 11 mm diameter; tube hemispherical, $\pm$ striate, coriaceous; hypanthium within the wing flat or concave; base small, not hollow.

Eyre Peninsula, Fowlers Bay (ex Herb. R. Tate, 1880: AD). North West Plains, Maralinga (H. Turner, 29.VIII.1960: AD). Northern Flinders Range, Mount Lyndhurst (M. Koch 190: AD). Far North, Evelyn Downs (E. H. Ising 3994: AD).—Western Australia, Northern Territory.

9C. **Kochia suaedifolia** P. G. Wilson, sp. nov.—Rami glabri, leviter sulcati. Folia glabra, $\pm$ teretes acuta, in stato siccato nigra, breviter petiolata, ad 11 mm longa. Axillae foliorum floralium breviter albo lanatae. Flores solitarii, glabri bibracteolati; bracteolae glabrae, anguste ovatae, acutae ca. 1 mm longae; perianthium ca. 0.7 mm longum, lobis obtusis, ciliatis. Fructus glaber; perianthium planum, papyraceum, haud ovarium oclusas; ala papyracea, fulva, leviter nervata, ad 8 mm diam., radialiter fissa; tubus papyraceus, hemisphaericus, 11 costatus, basi minuta.—Holotypus: J. B. Cleland s.n., Nullarbor Plain, Ooldea Soak, 27.IV.1951 (AD 96325131).

Branches glabrous, slightly sulcate. Leaves glabrous $\pm$ terete, acute, black (when dry), shortly petiolate, to 11 mm long. Axils of the floral leaves woolly. Flowers solitary, glabrous, bibracteolate; bracteoles glabrous, narrow-ovate, acute, ca. 1 mm long; perianth ca. 0.7 mm long,

lobes obtuse, ciliate. Fruit glabrous; perianth flat, thin, not entirely obscuring the ovary; wing thin, pale brown, delicately nerved, to 8 mm diameter, with a single radial split; tube thin-walled, hemispherical, 11-ribbed; base minute.

Eyre Peninsula, 48 km north-west of Cowell (J. B. Cleland, 6.XI.1936: AD). Murray Mallee, 128 km north of Renmark (J. B. Cleland 6.I.1921: AD).—Western Australia.

This species is peculiar, but possibly not unique amongst *Kochia* species, in having a pair of well-marked bracteoles beneath the flowers, a character it shares with *Duriala villosa* (FvM.) Ulbrich.

9D. *Kochia microcarpa* (Benth.) P. G. Wilson, comb. nov.—Basionym: *K. villosa* var. *microcarpa* Benth., Fl. Austral. 5 (1870) 187.—Branches spreading, costate, white-cottony. Leaves fleshy, obtuse, glabrous, 2-4(-7) mm long. Fruit glabrous, hypanthium within wing flat and not thickened above; wing with radial slit, pale- to dark- (reddish-) brown without apparent striations, margins slightly recurved, to 6 mm diameter; tube cupular, thin, rounded below with $\pm$ 11 distinct ribs; base minute.

Northern Flinders Range, Lake Watherstone (ex Herb. R. Tate, 2.IX.1883: AD). Far North, Pedirka (E. H. Ising 2832: AD). Far North-East, Diamantina R. (Lothian & Francis 598: AD).—New South Wales.

9E. *Kochia rohrlachii* P. G. Wilson, sp. nov.—*K. brownii* FvM., Rep. Babbage's Exped. (1859) 20, pro parte, nom. illeg.—Rami albo tomentosi, divaricati, aliquantum tortuosi. Folia carnosa, obovoidea vel cylindrica, breviter petiolata, glabra, 2-6 mm longa, saepe decidua. Fructus glaber; ovarium peranthio nec obscurum; ala radialiter fissa, tenuiter, cum nervis reticulatis pallido fuscis ornatur, 12-15 mm diam.; tubus papyraceus, turbinatus, ca. 10-costatus, basi parva.—Holotypus: K. D. Rohrlach 270, Buckleboo, Eyre Peninsula, 14.III.1959 (AD 95924073).

Branches closely white-tomentose with tufts of wool in leaf axils, divaricate, somewhat tortuous, frequently subspinescent. Leaves fleshy, obovoid to cylindrical, rounded to acute, shortly petiolate, glabrous, 2-6 mm long, frequently deciduous. Fruit glabrous; hypanthium thickened and slightly convex above, the perianth lobes not completely covering the ovary; wing with one radial slit, delicate with fine pale brown anastomosing nerves, 12-15 mm diameter; tube thin-walled, easily crushed, turbinate, ca. 10-costate; base small.

Murray Mallee, Mannum (Hj. Eichler 14871: AD). Yorke Peninsula, Ardrossan (J. G. O. Tepper: AD). Eyre Peninsula. Southern Flinders Range, Ucolta (J. B. Cleland, 2.V.1929: AD).

This species is named after Mr. K. D. Rohrlach of Buckleboo, who by his collecting activities has contributed to our knowledge of the flora of Eyre Peninsula.

9F. *Kochia radiata* P. G. Wilson, sp. nov.—Rami albo (vel raro fusco) lanati. Folia nonnihil carnosa, sparse lanata, $\pm$ appressa, anguste ovata vel oblonga, 2-4 mm longa. Fructus in stato siccatu fuscus vel niger, intra alam sparse albo lanatus, aliter glaber; ala fusco vel nigro nervata, aliter pellucida, radialiter fissa, ca. 6 mm diam.; tubus $\pm$ hemisphaericus, 11-costatus, basi minuta, levissime cavata.—Holotypus: P. G. Wilson 1510, Eyre Peninsula, ca. 20 km north of Ceduna, 9.IX.1960 (AD 96134063).

Branches white- (occasionally brown-) woolly tomentose. Leaves somewhat fleshy, $\pm$ appressed, sparsely woolly, narrowly ovate to oblong, 2-4 mm long. Fruit dark-brown to black when dry; hypanthium sparsely woolly and somewhat thickened above within the wing; wing (dried) with prominent dark-brown to black radiating nerves otherwise translucent, glabrous, with one radial slit, ca. 6 mm diameter; tube glabrous, $\pm$ hemispherical, 11-costate; base small, very slightly hollowed.

Northern Mount Lofty Ranges, Sutherlands (E. F. Boehm, 1936: AD). Eyre Peninsula. Nullarbor Plain, Watson (D. J. E. Whibley 674: AD).

9G. *K. tomentosa* FvM. (1859) [non *K. tomentosa* auct. plur.].—*K. appressa* Benth. (1870); *K. tomentosa* var. *appressa* (Benth.) Black (1924); [non *Maireana tomentosa* Moq. (1840)].—Branches white-woolly. Leaves narrowly triangular to oblong, white-woolly, $\pm$ appressed or eventually spreading (2-)3-4(-6) mm long. Fruit glabrous, very pale yellow-brown; perianth segments flat, not thickened at base; wing with a radial slit, the translucent nerves indistinct, to 10 mm diam.; tube turbinate, faintly striate, ending in a smooth, hollow, uneven base ca. 0.8-1.5 mm diameter.

Lake Frome Basin South, Koonamore (Hj. Eichler 12447: AD). Far North-West, Mount Woodroffe (R. H. Kuehl 412: AD). Lake Eyre (J. B. Cleland: AD). Northern Flinders Range, Mount Parry (ex Herb. R. Tate, 4.VI.1883: AD).—Northern Territory, Victoria.

The syntypes of *K. tomentosa* FvM. were collected by Babbage in South Australia at "Elizabeth Creek" and "Margareth Creek". The specimen from the latter locality (in Herb. MEL) appears to be one of those cited by Bentham under *K. appressa* and matches the other syntypes cited under this name by Bentham, except one which is *K. radiata* Wils. *K. tomentosa* FvM. was not intended by Mueller to be a new combination for *Maireana tomentosa* Moq., as was assumed by J. M. Black (1924).

9H. *K. planifolia* FvM. (1859).—*K. tomentosa* var. *platyphylla* Ising (1933).—Branches closely woolly. Leaves narrowly obovate, flat, sparsely woolly, 6-15 mm long, to 4 mm wide. Fruit brown, flat and tomentose above within the wing, otherwise glabrous; wing with a radial slit, nerves indistinct, ca. 10 mm diameter; tube broadly turbinate; base small, slightly hollowed.

Far North, Evelyn Downs (E. H. Ising, 10.IX.1955: AD). Far North-West, Mann Range (P. G. Wilson 2527: AD).—Northern Territory, Western Australia.

9I. **K. villosa** Lindl. (1848).—*K. tomentosa* var. *lindleyana* Domin (1921).—Branches faintly costate, fulvous tomentose. Leaves thin, flat, silky-pilose to almost glabrous, narrow-oblong, spreading, 6-15 mm long. Fruit pale brown, usually sparsely fulvous tomentose within wing above, otherwise glabrous; hypanthium around perianth lobes somewhat thickened and muricate, $\pm$ flat; wing with a radial slit, without apparent venation, to 8 mm diameter; tube broadly turbinate, with ca. 6 $\pm$ prominent ribs; base small, slightly hollowed, ca. 0.8 mm diameter.

North-West Plains, Emu (R. A. Perry 5598: AD). Far North-West, Mount Woodroffe (R. Helms, 1.VII.1891: AD).—Western Australia, Northern Territory, Queensland, New South Wales.

var. **tenuifolia** FvM. ex Benth. (1870).—*K. tomentosa* var. *tenuifolia* (FvM. ex Benth.) Black (1924).—Branchlets slender, striate, sparsely woolly when young but soon becoming glabrous. Leaves with tuft of wool in axil, alternate, spreading, terete, to 6 mm long, obtuse, somewhat fleshy, glabrous. Flowers with woolly ciliate perianth lobes otherwise glabrous. Fruit brown, glabrous except for ciliate perianth lobes; wing with one radial slit, thin, with brown, radiating nerves, ca. 8 mm diam.; perianth lobes flat, somewhat thickened, almost completely covering the ovary; tube shallow-hemispherical, thin-walled, ca. 6-costate; base small.

Adelaide Plains, Park Holme, ca. 8 km south-west of Adelaide (D. N. Kraehenbuehl 571, 28.III.1962: AD).

The above description is taken from the one South Australian record cited above. It does not cover all the forms known by this name in the Eastern States which may include more than one species. Although this plant merits specific status, and is not closely related to *K. villosa* (but more to *K. rohrlachii*), it is retained as a variety of this species until its taxonomy can be fully studied on an Australia-wide basis.—The material in J. M. Black's herbarium included under this variety is mainly referable to *K. rohrlachii*.

Notes.—*K. tomentosa* var. *humilis* (Benth.) Black (1924).—*K. villosa* var. *humilis* Benth. (1870).—No collection was cited by Bentham under this variety, however three specimens bearing this name and seen by him are present in Herb. MEL. Two of these are referable to *K. excavata* Black and the third to *K. humillima* FvM. All material in J. M. Black's herbarium under his new combination is *K. excavata* var. *trichoptera* Black.

K. humillima FvM. (1875).—This is a distinct species occurring in north-central Victoria and south-central New South Wales. It is unlikely to be present in South Australia.

Page 311.—Correct the author citation to read:

10. **K. enchylaenoides** (Black) Black (1927).—This species is treated as 9A above under the *K. tomentosa* group.

Page 312.—Delete 11. *K. tamariscina* (Lindl.) Black (1923).—The specimen named *K. tamariscina* in J. M. Black's herbarium from Berri (AD 96023092) has been examined by Mr. L. A. S. Johnson (NSW) and determined (23.II.1961) as *K. brevifolia* R.Br.

Page 312.—Replace '13. *K. planifolia* FvM.' by:

13. *K. astrotricha* Johnson (1951).—For description and key characters see Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1952) 530. For *K. planifolia* FvM. see above under 9H.

Page 313.—Replace '*K. triptera* var. *eriolada* Benth.' by:

18A. *K. eriolada* (Benth.) Gauba (1948).—This species is characterized by the funnel-shaped fruiting perianth tube; that of *K. triptera* Benth. is broadly turbinate.—Delete the synonym and add as further species:

18B. *K. pentatropis* Tate (1885).—*K. decipiens* Gauba (1948).—This species is distinguished from the preceding by its fruiting perianth tube which is obconical.

The distribution of this species is almost unknown as it was hitherto usually confused with the two preceding species. *K. pentatropis* was described from the Aroona Range between Mounts Playfair and Parry, *K. decipiens* from Loveday (near Barmera). The species extends west at least to near Watson in the Nullarbor Plain (D. J. E. Whibley 672: AD).

Page 315.—

23. *K. carnosa* (Moq.) Anderson (1923).—Correct the spelling of the generic name for one of the synonyms to read: *Chenolea*.

Page 315.—Transfer '24. *K. crassiloba*, R. H. Anderson (1926).' to the genus *Duriala* and correct the specific name and the synonymy to read:

8A. *DURIALA* Ulbrich (1934)

1. *D. villosa* (FvM.) Ulbrich (1934).—*Heterochlamys villosa* FvM. (1854, nom. nud.); *Enchylaena villosa* FvM. (1858); *Chenolea enchylae-noides* FvM. (1876); *Bassia enchylaenoides* (FvM.) FvM. (1882); *Kochia crassiloba* Anderson (1926); *Chenolea villosa* (FvM.) Ewart (1931).

Page 315.—

9. *SALSOLA* L.

Note. The South Australian specimens of this genus belong to various species. A revision is badly needed and further herbarium material should be collected for this purpose.

Page 316.—

1. *S. kali* var. *strobilifera* Benth. probably deserves the rank of a distinct species.—Add the following subspecies:

ssp. *austroafricana* Aellen (1961).

Bremer River near Callington (Hj. Eichler 12231: AD; det. P. Aellen, Basel).—Southern Africa.

Page 316.—Correct the author citation for the generic name to read:

10. *SUAEDA* Forsk. ex Scop.

Page 316.—

1. *S. australis* (R.Br.) Moq.—Arrange the synonyms chronologically and add a new synonym, the synonymy to read: *Chenopodium australe* R.Br. (1810); *S. maritima* var. *australis* (R.Br.) Domin (1921); *Chenopodium insulare* Black (1945).

Page 316.—Correct the author citation to read:

*2. *S. baccata* Forsk. ex ?.—Note. *Suaeda baccata* Forsk. was validated only after the genus was described by Scopoli (1777). With the library at present at my disposal I am not able to find out who was the first author to render legitimate the specific name *S. baccata*.

Page 316.—

11. *ENCHYLAENA* R.Br.

Note. *E. patens* Gandoger (1919) was described from a South Australian specimen collected by M. Koch at Mount Lyndhurst (sphalm. C. Koch, Mt.-Lyndhorst). The identity of this specimen should be examined.

Page 318.—

12. *THRELKELDIA* R.Br.

Correct the author citations to read:

3. *T. salsuginosa* (FvM.) Benth.—*Bassia salsuginosa* (FvM.) FvM.

4. *T. inchoata* (Black) Black (1924).

Page 318.—

13. *ARTHROCNEMUM* Moq.

1. *A. halocnemoides* Nees (1845).—Correct in the synonymy the author citation to indicate the misapplication of the name to read: *Salicornia arbuscula* [non R. Br.] Benth. p.ptc.

Page 319.—

2. *A. leiostachyum* (Benth.) Paulsen (1918).—Note. This species may be conspecific with *A. indicum* (Willd.) Moq. in which case the latter name has to be used. [Cf. Moss, J. S. Afr. Bot. 20 (1954) 6.]

Page 321.— 14. **PACHYCORNIA** Hook.f.

1. **P. triandra** (FvM.) Black (1924).—Arrange the synonyms chronologically and correct the author citation for one of them to read: *P. robusta* (FvM.) Baillon (1887).

Page 321.— 15. **SALICORNIA** L.

Note. It needs further study to determine whether the South Australian species referred to as *Salicornia* belong in fact to this genus or should be placed in *Arthrocnemum* as has been done by Moss (1954). With the following key he indicates a delimitation of the two genera very different from that adopted by Ulbrich (1934):—

- (1) Annual. Branches all terminating in spikes.
Flowers protandrous. Stigmas tufted *Salicornia* 15.
- (1) Perennial. Branches not all terminating in
spikes. Flowers protogynous. Stigmas 2- or
3-fid *Arthrocnemum* 13.

Page 322.—Replace '*S. australis* 1.' in the key by '*S. quinqueflora* 1.'

Page 322.—Replace '1. *S. australis*, Banks et Sol.' by:

1. **S. quinqueflora** Bunge ex Ung.-Sternb. (1866).—Note. It is doubtful whether *S. australis* Sol. ex Benth. (1870) is synonymous with *S. australasica* (Moq.) Eichl. (1963). The choice of the relevant lectotypes by a botanist familiar with the group is necessary to clarify this. Bentham included the reference '*S. indica*, R.Br. Prod. 411' on which *Halocnemum australasicum* Moq. appears to be based at least in part.

Page 322.—

2. **S. blackiana** Ulbrich (1934).—Correct the author citation of the synonym to read: *S. pachystachya* Black (1921, nom. illeg.), non Bunge ex Ung.-Sternb. (1866); *Arthrocnemum heptiflorum* Moss ex Fourc. (1941).

Note. The erroneous typification of *Arthrocnemum heptiflorum* Moss (Forster's specimen in BM from New Zealand) in Moss' paper of 1954 is probably due to it being published posthumously. The name when published in 1941 was clearly based on *S. pachystachya* Black, non Ung.-Sternb., and is, therefore, a nomenclatural synonym of *S. blackiana* Ulbrich.

Page 323.— **AMARANTHACEAE**

1. **HEMICHROA** R.Br.

Note. This genus is considered as belonging to *Chenopodiaceae* by Ulbrich (1934), and should, therefore, possibly be transferred to that family.

1. **H. pentandra** R.Br.—Correct the author citation of the synonym to read: *Polycnemon pentandrum* (R.Br.) FvM.

Page 324.—

2. PTILOTUS R.Br.

Replace in the key to the species '*P. semilanatus* 10.' by '*P. exaltatus* var. *semilanatus* 10.' and '*P. alopecuroides* 14.' by '*P. polystachyus* 14.'.

Page 325.—

4. *P. obovatus* (Gaudich.) FvM.—Replace 'var. *grandiflorum*, Benth.' by:

4A. *P. atriplicifolius* (A. Cunn. ex Moq.) Benl (1958).—*Trichinium atriplicifolium* A. Cunn. ex Moq.; *Trichinium obovatum* var. *grandiflorum* Benth.; ? *P. obovatus* var. *grandiflorus* Ewart & Davies (1917).

Page 325.—Add the following species:

4B. *P. robynsianus* Benl (1957).—Only known from the type specimen preserved in Bruxelles (BR) which was collected by Kaspiw in the Flinders Ranges (without more detailed locality) on 2nd October 1953.

Pages 325-326.—

6. *P. exaltatus* Nees (1845).—

var. *exaltatus*.—This is the typical variety dealt with as *P. exaltatus* in Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1948) 325.—Add at the end before Fig. 460:

var. *semilanatus* (Lindl.) Maid. & Betcher (1916).—*Trichinium semilanatum* Lindl.; *P. semilanatus* (Lindl.) FvM. ex Black (1948).—Insert here the text to '10. *P. semilanatus*' from pp. 327-328.

Page 326.—Correct the author citation to read:

7. *P. beckerianus* (FvM.) FvM. ex Black (1948).—Correct the year of publication of the basionym and add the note to the second synonym to read: *Trichinium beckerianum* FvM. (1853); *P. beckeri* [FvM., 1868 nom. subnud.] FvM. ex Tate (1880; illeg. orthogr. variant).

Page 326.—Replace '*P. gomphrenoides* (Moq.) FvM.' by:

P. indivisus Benl (1959).—*Trichinium gomphrenoides* Moq.; *P. gomphrenoides* (Moq.) FvM. ex Tate (1880, nom. illeg.), non FvM. ex Benth. (1870).

Page 326.—Correct the author citation to read:

8. *P. schwartzii* FvM. ex Tate (1890).

Page 327.—Correct the author citation to read:

9. *P. parvifolius* (FvM.) FvM.—Correct the synonym to read: *Trichinium whitei* Black (1914).

Pages 327-328.—Delete 10. *P. semilanatus* and the relevant text which should be transferred to 6. *P. exaltatus* var. *semilanatus*.

Page 328.—Correct the author citations to read:

11. *P. erubescens* Schldl.

12. *Ptilotus helipteroides* (FvM.) FvM.

var. *minor* (Black) Hj. Eichler, comb. nov.—Basionym: *Trichinium helipteroides* var. *minor* J. M. Black, Fl. S. Austral. (VI.1924) 212 [et Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austral. 48 (XII.1924) 254].—Note. As Black (1948) gave neither a Latin diagnosis (Art. 36) nor a reference to a previously and effectively published description of this taxon (Art. 32) the varietal combination of 1948 is illegitimate.—Add to localities: Far North, Abminga (R. L. Crocker, 1939: AD).

13. *P. seminudus* (Black) Black (1948).

Page 328.—Replace '14. *P. alopecuroideus* (Lindl.), F.v.M.' and 'var. *rubiflorum*, J. M. Black' by:

14. *P. polystachyus* (Gaudich.) FvM. f. *polystachyus* and f. *rubriflorus* (Black) Benl (1960).—*Trichinium alopecuroideum* var. *rubriflorum* Black (1916); *P. alopecuroideus* var. *rubriflorus* Black (1948, without nomenclatural status); *P. alopecuroideus* f. *rubriflorus* (Black) Benl (1958).

Page 329.—

16. *P. macrocephalus* (R.Br.) Poir.—Add to localities: Far North-East: near Rainbow Plain, west-north-west of Cordillo Downs (T. R. N. Lothian 624: AD).

Page 329.—

17. *P. spathulatus* (R.Br.) Poir.—Add to localities: South-East, Wolseley area (K. Alcock 12: AD).

Page 330.— 3. AMARANTHUS L.

Replace in the key '*A. patulus* 2.' by '*A. cruentus* 2.'.

Page 330.—Correct the name of the species to read:

*2. *A. cruentus* L. (1759).—*A. patulus* Bertol.; *A. hybridus* ssp. *incurvatus* (Timmer ex Gren. & Godr.) Brenan (1961) var. *incurvatus*.

Page 330.—

*3. *A. paniculatus* L.—Add as synonym: *A. hybridus* ssp. *incurvatus* var. *cruentus* (L.) Mansf.

Page 330.—Correct the author citations for the following specific names to read:

5. *A. grandiflorus* (Black) Black (1936).

*7. *A. muricatus* (Moq.) Gillies ex Hicken (1910).

Page 331.—Add the following two species to the occurrence in South Australia of which attention was drawn by Mr. D. E. Symon (1958 & 1964):

*10. *A. deflexus* L.—Monoecious perennial (rarely annual). Stem densely puberulous in upper part. Leaves acute. Inflorescence usually partly terminal. Longer bracteoles of ♀ flowers ca. $\frac{1}{3}$ – $\frac{2}{3}$ as long as the flowers. Tepals of ♀ flowers 2-3. Fruit smooth, indehiscent, longer than wide, inflated, twice as long as the perianth. Seed much smaller than the cavity within the fruit, rounded-obovoid, ca. 1-1.2 mm long.

Adelaide suburbs: Fullarton (C. M. Eardley, 1935: ADW; D. E. Symon, 1960: ADW); Campbelltown (A. J. Hollister, 1953: ADW).—Native of South America. Naturalized in North America, southern Eurasia, North and South Africa, and Australasia.

*11. *A. graecizans* ssp. *sylvestris* (Vill.) Brenan (1961).—Monoecious annual with erect, much branching stems, up to 70 cm high. Leaves elliptic to rhombic-elliptic, acute or obtuse but never distinctly emarginate. Inflorescence composed of axillary cymose clusters, the stems thus appearing leafy to the apices. Bracteoles half as long as to scarcely longer than the ♀ flowers. ♂ and ♀ flowers with 3 sepals; those of the ♀ flowers ovate-lanceolate, white with green midrib, with a short (scarcely $\frac{1}{4}$ mm) apical mucro, shorter than the fruit. Fruit globular-ellipsoid, circumcissile. Seed ca. 1.5 mm diameter, lenticular, black, shining.

Adelaide suburbs: North Adelaide, Brougham Place (J. M. Black, 1920: AD); Fullarton (C. M. Eardley, 1931: ADW); Netherby, Waite Agric. Res. Inst. grounds (D. E. Symon, 1957: ADW; 1964: AD); Warradale (J. B. Cleland, 1954: ADW).—Native of the Mediterranean region, tropical Africa and western Asia.

Page 332.— 5. ALTERNANTHERA Forsk.

2. *A. denticulata* R.Br.—Correct the author citation for the name of the species which is compared to read: *A. sessilis* (L.) DC.

Page 332.—Add as further species:

*5. *A. pungens* Humb., Bonpl. & Kunth (1818).—*Achyranthes repens* L.—Perennial with branched stems, ascending, articulate, almost cylindrical, striate, pubescent. Leaves ovate to obovate, with the short petioles 3-6 x 1.5-2 cm, asymmetrical, obtuse, mucronulate, light-green on both faces, sparsely pubescent. Flower heads axillary, sessile, in clusters of 2-3, ovoid, 8-10 mm long. Bracts at the base of the heads pungent pointed, spreading in fruit. Tepals unequal, the 2 outer ones larger, and pungent pointed, with small tufts of short glochidiate hairs near their base. Pseudostaminodes shorter than the filaments, triangular-subulate, entire.

Kadina (R. L. Johnson, 1957: AD, ADW), Port Pirie (I. R. Fry, 1959: AD).—Native of South America.

Page 332.—

6. GOMPHRENA L.

Replace '1. *G. brownii*, Moq.' by:

- 1.
- G. lanata*
- R.Br.—
- G. brownii*
- Moq. (1849, nom. illeg.).

Page 333.—

NYCTAGINACEAE

1. BOERHAVIA L.

2. *B. repanda* Willd.—Note. If *B. plumbaginea* Cav., to which Ostenfeld (1921) placed *B. repanda* Willd. as a synonym, should in fact be conspecific with the latter, Cavanilles' name would have priority.

Page 334.—

PHYTOLACCACEAE

The genera *Didymotheca* Hook.f., *Gyrostemon* Desf. and *Codonocarpus* A. Cunn. ex Endl. are treated in the 2nd ed. of Nat. Pflanzenfamilien as belonging to a family distinct from *Phytolaccaceae*, the name of which should be inserted before 2. *Didymotheca*:

Family 44A.—GYROSTEMONACEAE

Page 334.—

2. DIDYMOTHECA Hook.f.

Note. Walter [Pfirsch. 39 (1909) 66] reported *D. cupressiformis* Walter from South Australia (Lake Eyre, Kayser).

Page 334.—

3. GYROSTEMON Desf.

1. *G. australasicus* (Moq.) Heimerl (1889).—Correct the author citation for the basionym to read: *Cyclothea australasica* Moq.

Note. Specimens of recent collections from Kangaroo Island (Hj. Eichler 15316 & 15535: AD) may belong to this species and represent young plants which germinated after a bushfire in parts of Flinders Chase. The flowering specimens have the appearance of a herbaceous annual plant; their leaves are longer and broader than in any other specimen I have seen in AD, K, MEL and NSW.

Page 335.—Correct the author citation for the generic and specific names to read:

4. CODONOCARPUS A. Cunn. ex Endl.

- 2.
- C. pyramidalis*
- (FvM) FvM.

Page 335.—

AIZOACEAE

Note. This family (as treated in Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2) is regarded by many recent authors as consisting of two or three parts of family rank. The genera represented in South Australia are attributed to the different families as follows:

- (1) *Aizoaceae*: *Lampranthus*, *Disphyma*, *Drosanthemum*, *Carpobrotus*, *Mesembryanthemum*, *Sarcozona*, *Aptenia*, *Gasoul*, *Aizoon*, *Galenia*, *Neogunnia*, *Zaleya*, *Trianthema*.

(2) **Molluginaceae**: *Glinus*, *Mollugo*.

(3) **Tetragoniaceae**: *Tetragonia*.

Page 336.—Replace in the key '*Cryophytum* 1.' by '*Gasoul* 1.' and '*Psilocaulon* 3.' by '*Gasoul* 1.'

Page 336.—Insert in the key after '*Carpobrotus* 5.' the addition from page 523, but replace '*Mesembryanthemum* 5A' by '*Lampranthus* 5A'.

Pages 336-337.—Replace the generic name 1. *Cryophytum* N. E. Brown and the specific names and add the synonyms as follows:

1. GASOUL Adans.

Note. The correctness of the name *Gasoul* Adans. is dependent on the typification of *Mesembryanthemum* L. for which *M. umbellatum* L. is adopted here as lectotype (following N. E. Brown, 1925).

*1. **G. crystallinum** (L.) Rothm.—*Cryophytum crystallinum* (L.) Schwantes (1928).

*2. **Gasoul aitonis** (Jacquin) Hj. Eichler, comb. nov.—Basionym: *Mesembryanthemum aitonis* Jacquin, Hort. Vindob. 3 (1776) 8, t.7.—Nomenclatural synonym: *Cryophytum aitonis* (Jacq.) N. E. Brown (1928).—Add to localities: Watson (Bowen 180: K).

*3. **G. nodiflorum** (L.) Rothm.—*Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum* L.; *Cryophytum nodiflorum* (L.) Bolus (1927); *Psilocaulon caducum* [non (Ait.) N. E. Brown] Black (1948).

Page 337.—Alter the names in the captions to Figs. 479 and 481 to read: *Gasoul crystallinum* and *Gasoul nodiflorum*.

Page 337.— 2. APTENIA N. E. Brown (1925)

Correct the author citation to read:

*1 **A. cordifolia** (L.f.) Schwantes (1928).

Page 337.—Transfer the description of *Psilocaulon caducum* (Ait.) N.E.Br., a name which was misapplied by Black (1948), to *Gasoul nodiflorum* (L.) Rothm. above.

Page 338.— 4. DROSANTHEMUM Schwantes (1927)

Replace the specific name and its synonyms as follows:

*1. **D. candens** (Haw.) Schwantes (1927).—*Mesembryanthemum candens* Haw.; *D. floribundum* [non (Haw.) Schwantes] Black (1948).

Page 338.— 5. CARPOBROTUS N. E. Brown (1925)

*1. *C. aequilaterus* (Haw.) N. E. Brown (1928).—Correct the author citation for one of the synonyms to read: *Mesembryanthemum aequilaterale* Willd. (1800, nom. illeg.).

Page 338.—Correct the author citation to read:

*2. *C. edulis* (L.) Bolus (1927).

Page 338.—Add the following species which was recorded by Black (1909) but needs more recent confirmation for South Australia.

*3. *C. acinaciformis* (L.) Bolus (1927).

Page 338.—Dr. S. T. Blake (BRI) reported (in litt.) as native species for South Australia:

4. *C. rossii* (Haw.) Schwantes (1928).—The description and distinctive characters will be provided by Dr. Blake in a forthcoming revision of the Australian representatives in which also the occurrence of

5. *C. glaucescens* (Haw.) Schwantes (1928) will be dealt with.

Page 338.—Insert before 6. *Sarcozona* Black the following genus:

5A. LAMPFRANTHUS N. E. Brown (1930)

*1. *L. glaucoides* (Haw.) N. E. Brown (1930).—*Mesembryanthemum glaucoides* Haw. (1794); *Mesembryanthemum aurantium* Haw. (1803, nom. illeg.); *Mesembryanthemum aurantiacum* DC. (1828, not permissible and probably unintentional alteration of the original spelling of the epithet); *L. aurantiacus* (DC.) Schwantes ex Jacobsen (1938).—Insert here the description under *1. *M. aurantiacum* from page 524.

Page 339.— 6. SARCOZONA Black (1934)

Replace '1. *S. pulleinei*, J. M. Black' by

1. *Sarcozona praecox* (FvM.) S. T. Blake, comb. nov.—Basionym: *Mesembryanthemum praecox* F. Mueller, *Linnaea* 25 (1853) 384.—Taxonomic synonyms: *Carpobrotus pulleinei* Black (1932); *S. pulleinei* (Black) Black (1934).

Note. Dr. S. T. Blake (Jan. 1964) kindly permitted the publication of his new combination here under his authorship in order to make the correct name for our plant available. He has a paper on the Australian representatives of *Carpobrotus* and allied genera in the press which will possibly come out before this Supplement. The combination above will then already have been made legitimate.

Page 339.— 7. DISPHYMA N. E. Brown (1925)

Correct the author citation to read:

1. **D. australe** (Ait.) N. E. Brown (1930).—*Mesembryanthemum australe* Ait. (1789).—Add to localities: Gawler Ranges, near Nonning Homestead (R. L. Specht & B. B. Carrodus 6: AD).

Page 340.— 8. TETRAGONIA L.

Replace in the key '*T. expansa* 1.' by '*T. tetragonoides* 1.' and '*T. implexicoma* 3.' by '*T. amplexicoma* 3.', and correct the names in the captions to Fig. 487 and Fig. 488 accordingly.

Page 340.—Replace '1. *T. expansa*, Murr.' by

1. **T. tetragonoides** (Pall.) Kuntze (1891).—*T. expansa* Murr. (1785, nom. illeg.).

Page 340.—Replace '3. *T. implexicoma* (Miq.), Hook.f.' by:

3. **T. amplexicoma** (Miq.) Hook.f.—Add as new synonym: *Trianthema maidenii* Moore (1920).—Note. I chose the specimen collected by J. H. Maiden at Port Lincoln, preserved at BM, as the lectotype of *Trianthema maidenii* and compared the duplicate specimen of this collection at K with the duplicate of the type specimen of *Tetragonella amplexicoma* Miq. at K.—The plant with broad almost rhombic leaves hitherto treated as *T. amplexicoma* in South Australia needs investigation.

Page 340.—Add the following species:

*4. **T. decumbens** Mill.—Stem prostrate, rather fleshy, becoming woody at the base. Leaves crowded, subsessile, oblong to obovate, 2.5-5 x 1-2.5 cm, glaucous, covered with glistening water-storage cells. Flowers yellow, in groups of 3-5 in the upper axils. Stamens ca. 12. Styles 4. Fruit ca. 1 cm long and 1 cm diameter, with 4 thick wings and smaller ridges between.

Sand dunes between Glenelg North and West Beach (H. L. Ellis 7: AD).—A native of South Africa.

Page 340.—Correct the author citation to read:

9. NEOGUNNIA Pax & Hoffmann (1934)

Page 340.—

1. **N. septifraga** (FvM.) Pax & Hoffm.—Add to localities: Near Wirrappa, west of Lake Torrens (Hj. Eichler 17636: AD).

Page 341.— 10. AIZOON L.

Correct the author citation to read:

1. **A. quadrifidum** (FvM.) FvM.

Page 341.—

2. *A. zygophylloides* FvM.—Add to localities: Gawler Ranges, ca. 55 km north of Nonning Homestead (R. L. Specht & B. B. Carrodus 110: AD), Lake Hart (Hj. Eichler 17627: AD).

Page 341.—

Add the following species:

3. *A. kochii* Wagner (1904).—This is a clearly distinct species with pink flowers.

Flinders Ranges, near Leigh Creek (Hj. Eichler 12979; R. Schodde 970: AD).

Page 341.—

11. TRIANTHEMA L.

Replace in the key '*T. decandra* 1.' by '*Zaleya galericulata* 1.'; correct the name in the caption to Fig. 489 accordingly.

Page 341.—Replace in the key '*T. crystallina* 3.' by '*T. triquetra* 3.' and delete in the key '*T. maidenii* 2.' and '*T. humillima* 6.' and the relevant distinctive characters for these species.

Page 341.—Replace '*T. decandra*, L.' a name which is misapplied in Black's Flora of S. Australia, by

1. *Zaleya galericulata* (Melville) Hj. Eichler, comb. nov.—Basionym: *Trianthema galericulata* Melville, Kew Bull. 7 (1952) 267.—Misapplied names: *Trianthema decandra* [non L.] Black (1948); *Zaleya decandra* [non Burm.f.] Tate (1890); *Trianthema australis* [non Melville] Chippend. (1959).

Page 342.—Delete 2. *T. maidenii* and the text thereto as this name is a synonym of *Tetragonia amplexicoma* (Miq.) Hook.f. (see above).

Page 342.—Replace '3. *T. crystallina* (Forsk.) Vahl' by

3. *T. triquetra* Willd.—*T. chrystallina* [non (Forsk.) Vahl] Black (1948, '*crystallina*').—Correct the name in the caption to Fig. 490 accordingly.—J. M. Black's var. *clavata* needs the following new combination:

Trianthema triquetra var. *clavata* (J. M. Black) Hj. Eichler, comb. nov.—Basionym: *T. chrystallina* var. *clavata* J. M. Black, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austral. 47 (1923) 369 ('*T. crystallina* . . .').

Page 342.—Delete '6. *T. humillima*, FvM.' and the text thereto as this name is synonymous with *Gigaspermum repens* (Hook.) Lindb. [See Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1952) 531.]

Page 343.—

12. GLINUS L.

Correct the author citation to read:

1. *G. lotoides* L.

Page 343.—Correct the gender of the epithet to read:

2. *G. oppositifolius* (L.) A.DC.—Alter the epithet in the key and the caption to Fig. 493 accordingly.

Page 343.—

3. *G. orygioides* FvM.—Correct the author citation of the synonym to read: *Mollugo orygioides* (FvM.) FvM. ex Benth.

Page 344.—

14. GALENIA L.

Insert the following key to the species:

- (1) Leaves greyish-white, densely covered with hair-like scales, crowded. Styles usually 4. Tepals yellow inside. Stem with long, $\pm$ spreading hairs *G. secunda* 1.
- (1) Leaves greyish-green, thinly covered with hair-like scales, scattered. Styles 5. Tepals usually pink inside. Stem with short appressed hairs *G. pubescens* 2.

Page 344.—Add the following species:

*2. *G. pubescens* (Eckl. & Zeyh.) Druce (1917).—Like the preceding, but larger. Stems 30-500 cm long. Leaves obovate, 1-1.5 x 0.5-0.8 cm. Flowers often on the main stem.

Adelaide suburbs; Port Adelaide; Port Germein.—Native of South Africa.

Page 344.—

CACTACEAE

Correct the author citation to read:

1. OPUNTIA Mill.

Page 344.—Replace in the key '*O. monacantha* 1.' by '*O. vulgaris* 1.' and '*O. vulgaris* 2.' by '*O. stricta* 2.'.

Page 344.—Replace '*1. *O. monacantha*, Haw.' by:

*1. *O. vulgaris* Mill.—Correct the caption to Fig. 496 accordingly.

Page 345.—Replace '*2. *O. inermis*, DC.' by

*2. *O. stricta* (Haw.) Haw.

PORTULACACEAE

2. CLAYTONIA L.

Note. It seems likely that our species should be treated as belonging to *Montia* L. The combinations in this latter genus are, therefore, added as synonyms as follows:

1. *C. australasica* Hook.f.—*Montia australasica* (Hook.f.) Pax & Hoffm. (1934).

*2. *C. perfoliata* Donn ex Willd.—*Montia perfoliata* (Donn ex Willd.) Howell (1893).

3. CALANDRINIA H., B. & K.

Replace in the key '*C. volubilis* 5.' by '*C. eremaea* 5.', and '*C. pygmaea* 13.' by '*C. neesiana* 13.'.

2. *C. remota* Black (1923).—Note the additional description in Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1952) 531, and add in the caption to Fig. 500 e: 'calyptra of withered petals;'

*4. *C. menziesii* (Hook.) Torr. & Gray (1838).—*C. caulescens* var. *menziesii* (Hook.) Gray (1887).

Note. Munz & Keck [California Fl. (1959) 299] treated this taxon as *C. ciliata* var. *menziesii* (Hook.) Macbr. (1931).

5. *C. eremaea* Ewart (1931).—*C. pusilla* Lindl. (1848, nom. illeg.), non Barneoud (1847); *Claytonia pusilla* FvM. (1879); *C. volubilis* [non Benth.] Black (1948).

Note. I was unable to locate at K the specimen from South Australia of *C. volubilis* cited by Benth.; it is probably in MEL. The specimen collected by Beckler I saw at K: '*Calandrinia calyptrata* J. Hook. var. *volubilis*. Near R. Darling 1860 NE. Exp. Dr. Beckler'. I doubt the existence of any conspecific specimen from a locality in South Australia and presume that Wilhelmi's specimen from Port Lincoln does not belong to *C. volubilis* Benth. if this is typified by Beckler's specimen (lectotype). Probably in all references to the occurrence of *C. volubilis* Benth. in South Australia this name has been misapplied for *C. eremaea* Ewart.

Page 348.—Omit the last paragraph to *C. volubilis* and correct the name in the caption to Fig. 502 to read: *Calandrinia eremaea*.

12. *C. pumila* (FvM. ex Benth.) FvM.

Page 350.—Replace '13. *C. pygmaea*, F.v.M.' by

13. *C. neesiana* Hj. Eichler (1963).—*Talinum nanum* Nees (1844-1845) [non *C. nana* Phil. (1894)]; *C. pygmaea* FvM. (1859, nom. illeg.); *Claytonia pygmaea* (FvM.) FvM. (1879, nom. illeg.).

Page 350.—Correct the name in the caption to Fig. 506 to read: *Calandrinia neesiana*.

Page 350.—Correct the author citation to read:

14. *C. corrigioloides* FvM. ex Benth.

Page 351.—Correct the author citation for the generic name to read:

5. ANACAMPSEROS Wernischek (1763)

Page 351.—

1. *A. australiana* Black (1917).—Add to localities: South Gap, west of Lake Torrens (B. J. Murray 490: AD); Mount Woodroffe, Musgrave Ranges (D. E. Symon, 1962: ADW).—South-east Queensland.

Page 352.—

CARYOPHYLLACEAE

Note. This family in the form accepted in Black, Fl. S. Austral. 2nd ed. (1948), is probably an unnatural conglomerate of groups with different phylogeny.

Page 353.—Replace in the key 'Tunica 13.' by 'Petrorhagia 13.'.

Page 354.—

1. SAGINA L.

Correct the author citation to read:

*2. *S. apetala* Ard.—Note. In some of the South Australian references this name may have been misapplied for *S. maritima* Don ex Sm. & Sow. The typical subspecies of *S. apetala* is synonymous with *S. ciliata* Fr. ex Liljebl.; it is possible that ssp. *erecta* (Hornem.) Hermann (1912) also has been introduced to South Australia. The three taxa can be distinguished as follows:

(1) Leaves distinctly awned.

(2) Sepals spreading horizontally in ripe fruit,

ovate, all obtuse *S. apetala*
ssp. *erecta*

(2) Sepals appressed to ripe fruit, ovate-oblong,

outer usually acute, inner obtuse *S. apetala*
ssp. *apetala*

(1) Leaves obtuse or mucronulate, not awned. Sepals

half spreading, obtuse *S. maritima* 3.

Page 354.—Add the following species:

3. *S. maritima* Don ex Sm. & Sow.—This species which apparently is widespread in Australia was overlooked, and many specimens named *S. apetalus* in South Australian collections belong to *S. maritima*.

Yorke Peninsula, near Corny Point (Hj. Eichler 14035, 14182: AD).

Page 354.—Correct the author citation to read: *Colobanthus apetalus* (Labill.) Druce (1917).—As this species has now been found in South Australia insert the following genus and species:

1A. COLOBANTHUS Bartl.

1. *C. apetalus* (Labill.) Druce (1917).—South-East: near Piccaninnie Blue Lake between Port MacDonnell and Nelson, on sand dunes near the seacoast (Hj. Eichler 18106: AD).—Victoria, Tasmania; New Zealand.

Page 354.—

3. CERASTIUM L.

*1. *C. glomeratum* Thuill.—Note. It seems advisable not to follow the correction given on page 531, as *C. viscosum* L. is rejected by several recent European writers of floras as an ambiguous name.

Page 354.—

*2. *C. semidecandrum* L.—The occurrence of this species in South Australia is doubtful, and the South Australian specimens attributed to it need critical examination. It seems likely that they belong to the following species which should be added:

*3. *C. balearicum* Herm.—Kangaroo Island, near Hanson Bay (Hj. Eichler 15321: AD).—Note. This is treated by Sell & Whitehead [Fl. Europ. 1 (1964) 437] as a synonym of *C. semidecandrum* ssp. *semidecandrum*.

*4. *C. diffusum* Pers.—*C. tetrandrum* Curtis (1798, nom. illeg.).—Yorke Peninsula, 8 km south of Corny Point (Hj. Eichler 13947A: AD); Dark Island heath, 16 km north-north-east of Keith (R. L. Specht, 1958: AD; det. W. Möschl: '*C. tetrandrum* f. *genuinum* Desmoulins').

Page 355.—

4. STELLARIA L.

1. *S. pungens* Brongn.—Add to localities: South-East. West bank of Glenelg River, Donovan's Landing (D. N. Kraehenbuehl 960: AD).

Page 355.—

2. *S. palustris* Retz. (1795).—The two 'varieties' quoted in Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1948) 355, appear to deserve specific rank. The first thus has the name:

2A. *S. caespitosa* Hook.f.—Add to localities: South-East, Hundred of Joanna (D. Hunt 251: AD).

Page 355.—*S. palustris* var. *tenella* has no specific name as yet, and before one is given this species should be critically revised in connection with its related taxa.—Correct the author citation for the varietal name and add the basionym to read:

S. palustris* var. *tenella (Benth.) Black (1924).—*S. glauca* var. *tenella* Benth.

Page 355.—Add the following species:

*3A. ***S. pallida*** (Dum.) Piré (1863).—This species resembles closely *S. media*. It is distinguished as follows:

- (1) Sepals 2-3.5 mm. Petals 0. Stamens 1-3(5); anthers grey-violet. Seeds 0.6-0.8 mm diam., pale yellow-brown. Pedicels pubescent all round to glabrous. Chromosomes $2n = 22$.. *S. pallida* 3A.
- (1) Sepals 4.5-5 mm. Petals usually present. Stamens 3-7; anthers red-violet. Seeds 0.9-1.3 mm diam., reddish-grey-brown. Pedicels with hairs in one row or almost glabrous. Chromosomes $2n = 42$ *S. media* 3.

Note. If *S. pallida* (Dum.) Piré is conspecific with ***S. apetala*** Ucria (1779), the latter name would have to be applied.

Adelaide, between Glenelg and West Beach (Hj. Eichler 13047: AD). Probably widespread and overlooked.—A native of Europe.

Page 355.—

4. ***S. filiformis*** (Benth.) Mattf. (1938).—Add to localities: Northern Flinders Ranges, Gammon Ranges (Hj. Eichler 12685: AD).

Page 355.—

5. ***S. multiflora*** Hook.—Add to localities: Northern Flinders Range, Gammon Ranges (Hj. Eichler 12686, 12819, 12833: AD); Kangaroo Island, Ravine des Casoars (Hj. Eichler 15155: AD).

Page 355.—

5. MINUARTIA L.

Replace the specific name by

*1. ***M. hybrida*** (Vill.) Schischk.—*M. tenuifolia* (L.) Hiern (1899, nom. illeg.), non Nees ex Mart. (1814).—Add to localities: Murray Mallee, Chauncey's Line (Hj. Eichler 15046: AD); Yorke Peninsula, 8 km south of Corny Point (Hj. Eichler 13943: AD).

Add the following species:

*2. *A. leptoclados* (Rechb.) Guss.—Very similar to the preceding, but distinguished as follows:

- (1) Sepals narrow lanceolate, slender acuminate.
Capsule oblong-conical, only slightly broadened
at base, with thin, almost membranous walls.
Flowers 3-5 mm diam. Seeds 0.3-0.6 mm
diam. Chromosomes $2n = 20$ *A. leptoclados* 2.
- (1) Sepals lanceolate to ovate-lanceolate, acuminate.
Capsule ovoid, distinctly swollen at the base,
with coriaceous walls. Flowers 5-8 mm diam.
Seeds 4.45-0.7 mm diam. Chromosomes $2n = 40$ *A. serpyllifolia* 1.

Kangaroo Island, $1\frac{1}{2}$ km north of Prospect Hill (Hj. Eichler 15471: AD).

Page 356.—Correct the author citation for the generic name to read:

8. SPERGULARIA J. & C. Presl (1819)

Note. No reference was made to Persoon when *Spergularia* was first published as a genus. Therefore, it seems inappropriate to follow Rossbach (1940) in quoting the authors of this genus as '(Pers.) J. & C. Presl', though it is probable that J. & C. Presl transferred the name from Persoon, and this appears all the more likely as C. Presl (1826) attributed the generic name *Spergularia* to Persoon (1805), who used the name *Spergularia* for an infrageneric taxon within *Arenaria* L. without clearly stating its rank.

Judging from the keys and descriptions in the South Australian literature, and from the specimens in AD, it is certain that *S. marina* (L.) Griseb. had been confused with *S. media* (L.) Presl. The former species does occur in South Australia also. Some specimens make, furthermore, the occurrence of *S. bocconii* (Scheele) Aschers. & Graebn. probable. It appears worthwhile to revise the identity of South Australian *Spergularia* specimens on account of gatherings still to be made. As Rossbach's paper is not easily accessible in Australia the distinctive characters recognized by her are extracted from the 'Synopsis of *Spergularia* in North America' [Rossbach, *Rhodora* 42 (1910) 67-70] for the species known or suspected to occur in South Australia and slightly modified by including some characters used in the key by Clapham, Tutin & Warburg [Exc. Fl. Brit. Isles (1959): 107] as follows:

- (1) Seeds black, 0.4-0.5 mm long, pyriform, often
with a silvery (not iridescent) tinge, closely
sculptured in interwoven, vermiform (but not
areolar) pattern. Capsule as long as calyx or
up to 0.5 mm longer. Stipules 1-2 mm long.
Stamens 4-7 [2-3 acc. to Hayek, *Prod. Fl.*
Penins. Balcan. 1 (1924) 177, and Reehinger,
Fl. Aegaea (1943) 132] *S. diandra* 2.

(1) Seeds brown.

(2) Stamens 6-10.

(3) Seeds smooth, not papillose, usually surrounded by a wing, occasionally not winged, (0.6)0.8-1(1.1) mm long. Capsule large, (4½)5½-7(8) mm long. Plants robust. Leaves usually fleshy *S. media* 3.

(3) Seeds roughened or sculptured, always papillose, never winged, 0.4-0.6 mm long. Capsule smaller, 3¾-5½ mm long. Plants more delicate. Leaves awned, grey-green.

(4) Leaves densely fascicled, filiform, scarcely fleshy. Seeds dark-brown, deeply sculptured in closely interwoven, vermiform pattern. Stipules triangular-acuminate, many of them shining silvery, usually 3½-5 mm long. Flowers 3-5 mm diam. Pedicels longer than sepals *S. rubra* 1.

(4) Leaves not or only slightly fascicled, more fleshy. Seeds very light-brown, surface reticulated or roughened in no regular pattern. Stipules deltoid, scarcely acuminate, dull-white, 2-4 mm diam. Pedicels usually shorter than sepals *S. bocconii* 1A.

(2) Stamens 2-5. Seeds 0.35-0.8 (very rarely 0.9) mm long, dull, smooth or occasionally only slightly roughened by raised thickened areas, usually not winged. Stipules as long as or longer than broad, (2)2½-3(4) mm long. Styles 0.4-0.6 mm long. Sepals 1½-5 mm long. Mature capsule 3-6½ mm long. Leaves fleshy, obtuse or short-pointed, bright- or yellowish-green. Flowers 6-7 mm diam. *S. marina* 4.

Pages 356-357.—

*1. *S. rubra* (L.) J. & C. Presl (1819).—Arrange the synonyms chronologically to read: *Arenaria rubra* L.; *Arenaria rubra* var. *campestris* L.; *S. campestris* (L.) Aschers. (1860).

Page 357.—Correct the author citation to the synonym of var. *punguis* Fenzl (1843) to read: *S. punguis* (Fenzl) Rouy & Fouc. (1896).

Page 357.—Add the following species:

*1A. *S. bocconii* (Scheele) Aschers. & Graebn. (1919).—For distinctive characters see key above.—The occurrence in South Australia of this species is suspected. Better herbarium material is needed.

Page 357.—Correct the author citation to read:

*2. *S. diandra* (Guss.) Heldr. & Sartor. ex Heldr. (1855).—Add to localities: Koonamore (Hj. Eichler 12419: AD); Northern Flinders Range, Edeowie (Hj. Eichler 13020: AD).

Page 357.—Replace '3. *S. marginata* (DC), Kitt.' by:

3. *S. media* (L.) Presl (1826).—*S. marginata* (DC.) Kittel (1844).

Page 357.—Add the following species:

4. *S. marina* (L.) Griseb.—For distinctive characters see key above.

On bank of the Onkaparinga River between Noarlunga and Port Noarlunga (Hj. Eichler 13418: AD). Probably more widely spread and overlooked.

Page 357.—Correct the author citations for the generic and specific name to read:

9. POLYCARPON L.

1. *P. tetraphyllum* (L.) L.

var. *diphyllum* (Cav.) DC.—Add to localities: South-East, Hundred of Joanna (D. Hunt 286: AD).—Note. This taxon probably deserves specific rank with the name *P. diphyllum* Cav. It is characterized by its purplish tinge, condensed inflorescences, and the sepals usually more than 2 mm (in *P. tetraphyllum* mostly less).

Page 358.—Correct the author citation for the generic name and replace the specific name as follows:

11. VACCARIA Moench (1794)

*1. *V. parviflora* Moench (1794).—*Saponaria vaccaria* L. (1753); *Saponaria segetalis* Neck. (1768, nom. illeg.); *V. pyramidata* Medik. (1789, nom. illeg., sine descr. gener.); *V. segetalis* Garcke ex Aschers. (1860).

Page 358.—Correct the name in the caption to Fig. 517 to read: *Vaccaria parviflora*.

Page 358.—

12. GYPSOPHILA L.

Correct the name of the species and its synonymy to read:

1. **G. australis** (Schldl.) A. Gray (1854).—*Dichoglottis australis* Schldl. (1847); *Saponaria tubulosa* [non (Jaub. & Spach) FvM.] FvM. (1879); *G. tubulosa* [non (Jaub. & Spach) Boiss.] Black (1948).—Delete 'East Mediterranean region' from the distribution of this Australian species and add to localities: Far North, Musgrave and Everard Ranges (Hj. Eichler 17357 and 17448: AD). Flinders Range, Gammon Ranges (Hj. Eichler 12907: AD). Eyre Peninsula, Hundred of Hincks (R. L. Specht 2547: AD).

Pages 358-359.—Replace '13. *Tunica*, Scop.' by:

13. PETRORHAGIA (Ser. ex DC.) Link (1831)

Correct the names for the species in the key and the text as follows:

*1. **P. prolifera** (L.) Ball & Heywood (1964).—*Dianthus prolifer* L.; *Tunica prolifera* (L.) Scop.; *Kohlrauschia prolifera* (L.) Kunth (1838).

*2. **P. velutina** (Guss.) Ball & Heywood (1964).—*Dianthus velutinus* Gussone (1826); *Tunica velutina* (Guss.) Fisch. & Mey.; *Kohlrauschia velutina* (Guss.) Rehb. (1844).

Page 359.—

14. SILENE L.

Replace in the key '*S. Cucubalus* 1.' by '*S. vulgaris* 1.' and correct the name in the text and emend the synonymy to read:

*1. **S. vulgaris** (Moench) Garcke (1869).—*Cucubalus behen* L. (1753); *Cucubalus venosus* Gilib. (1782, nom. illeg.); *Behen vulgaris* Moench (1794); *Cucubalus inflatus* Salisb. (1796, nom. illeg.); *S. cucubalus* Wibel (1799); *S. inflata* Sm. (1804); *S. venosa* Aschers. (1860).

Page 359.—

*4. **S. gallica** L.—Correct the author citation for the varietal name to read:

var. **quinquevulnera** (L.) Mert. & Koch (1831).

Page 360.—Correct the author citation to read:

*6. **S. schafta** Gmel. ex Hohenacker (1838).

Page 360.—Add as further species:

*7. **S. dioica** (L.) Clairv.—Dioecious, biennial or perennial herb. Flowering stem up to 80 cm high, covered with soft, spreading hairs. Basal leaves obovate-oblong, narrowed into a long petiole. Stem leaves petiolate or the upper ones almost sessile, oblong to broad-elliptic, acute or acuminate, hairy. Dichasia terminal, compound to a many-flowered inflorescence. Flowers 18-25 mm diameter. Calyx tube of ♂ cylindrical, of ♀ ovoid; calyx teeth triangular, acute. Petals bright rose-coloured;

limb obovate, deeply bifid with narrow-obovate segments. Styles 5. Capsule broad-ovoid, opening with 10 revolute teeth.—*Lychnis dioica* L.; *Melandrium dioicum* (L.) Coss. & Germ.; *Melandrium diurnum* (Sibth.) Lange; *Melandrium rubrum* (Patze, Mey. & Elkan) Garcke (1858).

Mount Lofty, near the summit on roadside (Hj. Eichler 17088: AD).—Native of Europe, West Asia and North Africa.

Page 360.— 16. LYCHNIS L.

Correct the author citation to read:

*1. *L. coronaria* (L.) Desr.—Replace the accepted name for the White Campion by:

Silene alba (Mill.) Krause (1901).

Page 361.— 17. HERNIARIA L.

*1. *H. hirsuta* L.—Correct the author citation for the name quoted as a synonym in order to designate its misapplication to read: *H. incana* [non Lam.] Tate (1890).

Page 361.—Correct the author citation for the generic name to read:

18. PARONYCHIA Miller (1754).

Page 361.—Replace ‘**P. chilensis* DC., a Chilean weed,’ by:

**P. brasiliana* DC.—*P. chilensis* [non DC.] Black (1948).

Page 362.— RANUNCULACEAE

Replace in the key to the genera ‘*Delphinium* 5.’ by ‘*Consolida* 5.’.

Page 362.— 1. CLEMATIS L.

Correct in the last paragraph the author citation to read: *C. aristata* R.Br. ex DC.

Page 362.— 2. RANUNCULUS L.

Replace in the key ‘*R. aquatilis* 1.’ by ‘*Batrachium trichophyllum* 1.’.

Page 362.—Insert in the key after ‘Stolons absent.’:

(5) Fruitlets laterally compressed, flat.

(6) Roots fibrous. Fruitlets (1.7)2.5-3.5 mm long; beak arched with recoiled tip, 0.8-1.8 mm long *R. lappaceus* 3.

(6) Roots tuberous. Fruitlets 1.1-1.5(2) mm long; beak straight with recurved tip, 0.9-1.2 mm long *R. robertsonii* 3B.

(5) Fruitlets swollen, almost globular *R. pachycarpus* 3A.

Page 362.—Replace in the key '*R. parviflorus* 5.' by '*R. spp.* 5-5C.', and '*R. trachycarpus* 6.' by '*R. trilobus* 6.'.

Page 363.—Replace '1. *R. aquatilis* L.' by

1. ***Batrachium trichophyllum*** (Chaix) Bosch (1850).—*R. trichophyllum* Chaix; *R. aquatilis* [non L.] Black (1948).

Page 363.—Correct the author citation to read:

2. ***R. rivularis*** Banks & Sol. ex DC.—Several species occur in South Australia which were hitherto confused with *R. rivularis*. Complete herbarium specimens with flowers and fruits are needed for a current revisional study.

Page 363.—Insert the following species:

3A. ***R. pachycarpus*** Briggs (1960).—Similar to *R. lappaceus* Sm., but plant usually smaller and leaves often not divided to the base. Fruitlets almost globular.

Mount Lofty Ranges, e.g., National Park, Belair (Hj. Eichler 17648: AD); Southern Flinders Ranges, Mount Brown (P. G. Wilson 622: AD); South-East.—Probably more widespread and hitherto confused with *R. lappaceus* Sm.—New South Wales.

Note. At National Park, Belair, where *R. lappaceus* and *R. pachycarpus* occur together (within a few square yards), the latter species flowers earlier and is already fruiting when *R. lappaceus* starts flowering. If this holds throughout the area of distribution as a general difference between the two closely related species, it would make natural hybridization unlikely.

3B. ***R. robertsonii*** Benth.—Easily distinguished from *R. lappaceus* and *R. pachycarpus* by the characters given in the key above.

South-East. Between Wampony and Desert Camp (Hj. Eichler 17683: AD). Probably more widespread in the districts near the Victorian border.—Western Victoria.

Note. The specimens of the South Australian collection quoted above have rather large nutlets with the beaks not markedly distinct from those of *R. lappaceus* from which they differ, however, by being considerably smaller than usual for this species. It will be necessary to have more collections from the South-East of South Australia and from western Victoria for comparison to find out the full variation and possible clines within *R. robertsonii*.

Page 363.—Replace '5. *R. parviflorus*, L.' and the text thereto by the species 5-5C, which can be distinguished as follows:

- (1) Nutlets on the lateral faces with short conical tubercles each bearing a curved terminal hair, or smooth and glabrous, not distinctly stipitate at the base. Tubercles, if present, shorter than their hairs and the thickness of the nutlets.
- (2) Nutlets strongly flattened (very thin), somewhat twisted, with a thickened margin, 2½-4 mm long. Leaves ternate or ternately dissected into lanceolate to linear-lanceolate lobes. Sepals 3-5.
- (3) Nutlets glabrous *R. pentandrus* var. *pentandrus* 5C(1).
- (3) Nutlets with small conical tubercles each terminated by a recurved hair scattered over the centre part of the lateral faces *R. pentandrus* var. *platycarpus* 5C(2).
- (2) Nutlets flattened, ± lenticular, not twisted, 1½-2 mm long.
- (4) Leaves ternate with the lobes cut into linear to lanceolate segments.
- (5) Nutlets smooth and glabrous. Sepals 3 *R. pumilio* var. *politus* 5B(2).
- (5) Nutlets with tubercles bearing curved hairs.
- (6) Tubercles very small and numerous, the hairs covering the faces of the ± lenticular nutlets. Sepals 5 . . *R. pumilio* var. *pumilio* 5B(1).
- (6) Tubercles prominent, scattered over the faces of the flattened nutlets. Sepals normally 3-4 (rarely 5) . . *R. sessiliflorus* var. *pilulifer* 5(2).
- (4) Leaves palmate to palmatisect, coarsely toothed or lobed. Tubercles as in 5(2). Sepals 3-4 *R. sessiliflorus* var. *sessiliflorus* 5(1).
- (1) Nutlets on the lateral faces with long, almost cylindrical tubercles (bristles) each bearing a curved terminal hair, distinctly stipitate at the base, flat, with thickened margin, 3-4 mm long. Tubercles much longer than their hairs and the thickness of the nutlets. Leaves as in 5(1). Sepals 3 *R. hamatosetosus* 5A.

5. *R. sessiliflorus* R.Br. ex DC.

(1) var. *sessiliflorus*.—Flinders Range; Gawler Range; Southern Districts; South-East; Yorke Peninsula; Eyre Peninsula; Kangaroo Island.—Western Australia, Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania; New Zealand (probably introduced).

(2) var. *pilulifer* (Hook.) Melville (1956).—Reed Beds (Herb. R. Tate 23.XI.1879: AD).—Western Australia, Victoria, New South Wales.

5A. *R. hamatosetosus* Eichler (1958).—Flinders Range, Mount Lofty Range; Gawler Range (Corunna, Iron Knob).

R. hamatosetosus × *sessiliflorus*: Flinders Range, lower slopes of Mount John, between the parents (D. E. Symon 555C: AD).

5B. *R. pumilio* R.Br. ex DC.

(1) var. *pumilio*.—South-East (Mount Graham, The Springs); Encounter Bay (Back Valley); Fleurieu Peninsula (Deep Creek); Kangaroo Island, Flinders Chase (Hj. Eichler 15135: AD); Far North-East [nr. Curnamona; Goyder's Lagoon; Muloorina HS. (R. Hill 1153: AD)].—Western Australia, Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania.

[(2) var. *politus* Melville (1956).—This variety does not occur in South Australia. It is known only from Victoria and New South Wales.]

5C. *R. pentandrus* Black (1925).

(1) var. *pentandrus*.—Far North-East (Minnie Downs, nr. River Warburton; flood plain of Diamantina at Pandie Pandie.—Queensland; New South Wales.

(2) *Ranunculus pentandrus* var. *platycarpus* (FvM.) Hj. Eichler, comb. nov.—Basionym: *R. sessiliflorus* var. *platycarpus* F. Mueller, Rep. Babbage Exped. (1859) 7.—Taxonomic synonym: *R. parviflorus* var. *glabrescens* Black (1924); *R. pentandrus* var. *glabrescens* (Black) Melville (1956).

Widespread in the northern parts of South Australia and along the River Murray (from Renmark to Blanchetown).—Queensland, New South Wales.

Page 363.—Replace ‘*6. *R. trachycarpus*, Fisch. et Mey.’ by:

6. *R. trilobus* Desf.—*R. trachycarpus* [non Fisch. & Mey.] Black (1948).

Page 364.—

4. ADONIS L.

Replace ‘*1. *A. autumnalis* L.’ by

*1. *A. annua* L. (1753).—*A. autumnalis* L. (1762).

Note. According to records in the literature it is possible that two species were introduced and are naturalized in South Australia. If the

names reported for the two species are correct, these can be distinguished as follows:

- (1) Nutlets without teeth. Petals sub-erect, incurved, dark-scarlet. Calyx spreading to reflexed . . . *A. annua* L.
- (1) Nutlets with an acute tooth on both the ventral and dorsal keel. Petals spreading, flat, red or yellow. Calyx appressed to the spreading corolla *A. aestivalis* L.

Page 364.—Replace the generic name '5. *Delphinium*, L.' and the specific name accordingly as follows:

5. *CONSOLIDA* S. F. Gray (1821)

Note. The correctness of the name *Consolida* S. F. Gray is dependent on the typification of *Delphinium* L., for which *D. peregrinum* L. is adopted here as lectotype (following Nieuwland, 1914).

*1. *C. ajacis* (L.) Schur (1853).—*Delphinium ajacis* L.; *C. ambigua* (L.) Ball & Heywood* (1962).

Note. As there existed considerable confusion in the correct application of the name '*Delphinium ajacis*' which was by some authors considered synonymous with *D. ambiguum* L. by others with *D. orientale* Gay, the plant introduced into South Australia needs re-examination. The two species are distinguished according to Clapham, Tutin & Warburg (1962) as follows:—

- (1) Branches $\pm$ erect. Bracteoles inserted above middle of pedicel, reaching base of flower. Follicle abruptly beaked *C. orientalis* (Gay) Schrödinger.
- (1) Branches almost horizontal. Bracteoles inserted below middle of pedicel, not reaching base of flower. Follicle gradually tapering *C. ajacis* (L.) Schur.

Page 365.—

LAURACEAE

1. *CASSYTHA* L.

- 1. *C. glabella* R.Br.—Add as synonym the name: *C. dispar* Schldl.
- 2. *C. pubescens* R.Br.—Add as synonym the name: *C. piligera* Schldl.—The plant from Kangaroo Island with strikingly tuberculate stems may be specifically distinct and needs further investigation as to its specific characters. It was described under the name:

2A. *C. tepperiana* Ludw. ex Tepper (1888).—Kangaroo Island; e.g., Hanson Bay (Hj. Eichler 15340: AD), West Bay (Hj. Eichler 15522: AD, K).

Page 366.—

PAPAVERACEAE

1. PAPAVER L.

Replace in the key '*P. somniferum* 4.' by '*P. setigerum* 4.'.

Page 366.—

1. ***P. aculeatum*** Thunb. (1800).—Add to localities: Flinders Range, Gammon Ranges (Hj. Eichler 12722, 12881: AD).

Page 366.—Replace the accepted name as follows:

*4. ***P. setigerum*** DC.—*P. somniferum* var. *setigerum* (DC.) Elkan (1839); *P. somniferum* ssp. *setigerum* (DC.) Corb. (1893).—Add to localities: South-East, near the Gap south of Bordertown (D. Hunt 309: AD).

Page 366.—

*5. ***P. hybridum*** L.—Add to localities: Northern Flinders Range, near Mount Serle Homestead (Hj. Eichler 12966: AD).

Page 366.—Add the following species:

*6. ***P. argemone*** L.—Distinguished from *P. hybridum* L. by its narrowly obovoid-oblong capsule with few, erect bristles.

Reported by J. M. Black (1916) from Melrose. The specimen (J. M. Black, 15.X.1915: AD) belongs undoubtedly to *P. argemone* L.—This species has apparently not been collected since in South Australia.—Native of central and southern Europe.

Page 366.—

2. ARGEMONE L.

*1. ***A. mexicana*** var. *ochroleuca* (Sweet) Lindl.—Add to localities; Near Commodore, between Parachilna and Brachina (Hj. Eichler 13014: AD).

Page 367.—Correct the author citation for the generic name to read:

3. GLAUCIUM Miller (1754)

*1. ***G. flavum*** Crantz (1763).—Add at the end of the note on distribution: Native of Europe and West Africa.

Page 367.—Correct the author citation to read:

*2. ***G. corniculatum*** (L.) Rudolph (1781).—Replace 'var. *phoeniceum* (Crantz) DC.' by 'var. *corniculatum*'.—Add to localities: Near Patsy's Springs Homestead, east of Copley (Hj. Eichler 12969: AD).

Page 367.— 4. ROEMERIA Medik.

*1. *R. hybrida* (L.) DC.—Add the following variety:

var. *velutino-eriocarpa* Fedde (1909).—Stem soft-villose. Capsule with setae from base to apex.

Loveday [cf. E. Gauba, Vict. Nat. 65 (1948) 183].

Page 367.—Insert from Additions in Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1952) 531, the genus with the corrected spelling of its name:

4A. ESCHSCHOLZIA Cham.

Page 367.—Insert before '5. *Fumaria* L.' the family name:

Family 51A.—FUMARIACEAE

Page 367.— 5. FUMARIA L.

Replace the key to read:

- (1) Fruit splitting in 2 valves. Flowers in dense, spike-like racemes *Platycapnos spicatus* 1.
- (1) Fruit indehiscent. Flowers in loose racemes.
- (2) Flowers 9-12 mm. Lower petal not spatulate.
- (3) Fruiting pedicels recurved. Flowers white *F. capreolata* 2.
- (3) Fruiting pedicels straight. Flowers reddish.
- (4) Lower petal with erect margins; upper petal dorsally compressed. Fruit smooth when dry. Racemes usually with few flowers (ca. 12) *F. muralis* 3.
- (4) Lower petal with spreading margins; upper petal laterally compressed. Fruit rugose when dry. Racemes with 15-25 flowers *F. bastardii* 3A.
- (2) Flowers 5-8(9) mm. Lower petal spatulate.
- (5) Sepals minute, not more than 1½ mm long. Flowers 5-6 mm.
- (6) Leaf-segments channelled. Racemes subsessile. Flowers white. Bracts as long as fruiting pedicels. Wings of upper petal erect-spreading, patent or deflexed, usually with a purple blotch *F. parviflora* 4.

- (6) Leaf-segments flat. Racemes distinctly pedunculate. Flowers pink.
- (7) Bracts as long as fruiting pedicels or longer. Wings of upper petal reflexed upwards. Flowers purplish-pink *F. indica* 6.
- [(7) Bracts shorter than fruiting pedicels. Wings of upper petal erect-spreading or patent. Flowers whitish-pink *F. vaillantii*.]
- (5) Sepals at least 2 mm long. Flowers at least 6 mm.
- (8) Bracts longer than pedicels. Fruit rounded at apex. Leaf-segments channelled *F. densiflora* 5.
- [(8) Bracts shorter than pedicels. Fruit truncate or emarginate at apex. Leaf-segments flat *F. officinalis*.]

Note. *F. officinalis* L. and *F. vaillantii* Lois. which have not been recorded with certainty for South Australia are likely to occur also and have, therefore, been included in the above key.

Page 368.—Replace ‘*1. *F. spicata*, L.’ by

*1. *Platycapnos spicatus* (L.) Bernh.—*Fumaria spicata* L.

Page 368.—Correct the author citation to read:

*3. *F. muralis* Sond. ex Koch (1845).

Page 368.—Add the following species:

*3A. *F. bastardii* Boreau (1846-1847).—For distinctive characters see above key.

Adelaide Plains (H. H. D. Griffith, 1909: AD). Mount Lofty Range. Above Brown Hill Creek (Hj. Eichler 17037: AD).—Western Australia, Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria.—Native of Europe and West Asia.

Page 368.—Replace ‘*5. *F. micrantha*, Lag. (1816)’ by

*5. *F. densiflora* DC. (1813).—*F. micrantha* Lag. (1816).

Page 368.—Add the following species:

*6. *F. indica* (Hausskn.) Pugsl.—For distinctive characters see above key.

Leigh Creek (T. R. N. Lothian 928: AD; det. N. Y. Sandwith, K.).—Native of India.

Page 368.—Correct the family name to read:

Family 52.—**CAPPARACEAE**

Page 369.— 2. CAPPARIS L.

Correct the author citation to read:

1. *C. lasiantha* R.Br. ex DC.

Page 369.—Replace '*C. spinosa*, L.' by:

2. *C. spinosa* var. *nummularia* (DC.) Bailey (1883).

Page 369.—Add to the family name its alternative name to read:

Family 53.—**BRASSICACEAE** (= CRUCIFERAE)

Pages 370-371.—Replace in the key '*Nasturtium* 3.' by '*Nasturtium* 3. and *Rorippa* 3A.', '*Barbaraea* 4.' by '*Barbarea* 4.', '*Alyssum* 13.' by '*Alyssum* 13. and *Lobularia* 13A.', '*Draba* 14.' by '*Erophila* 14.', '*Vella* 16.' by '*Carrichtera* 16.' and '*Nasturtium* 3.' by '*Nasturtium* 3. and *Rorippa* 3A.'.

Page 371.—Insert in the key to the genera after 'N. Seeds mucose.':

(1) Ovary with very many (up to 140) ovules.

Style short. Pod obovate, glabrous . . . *Carinavalva* 18A.

(1) Ovary with up to 20 ovules. Style absent.

Page 372.— 1. MATTHIOLA [R.Br. in] Ait.

Replace '*1. *M. bicornis* (L.) DC.' by:

*1. *M. longipetala* (Vent.) DC.—*M. bicornis* (Sibth. & Sm.) DC.—
Note. It is possible that most or all specimens reported as belonging to *M. bicornis* Sibth. & Sm., a species [recently reduced in rank to *M. longipetala* ssp. *bicornis* (Sibth. & Sm.) Ball (1963)] said to have escaped from gardens and to be now naturalized in some places in South Australia, belong to the following species:

*2. *M. incana* (L.) Ait.—Yorke Peninsula at Corny Point (Hj. Eichler 14184: AD); also reported from Wright Island (near Victor Harbour).—
The two species can be distinguished as follows:

(1) Fruit 8-30 cm long. Dorsal processes of stigma
lobes horn-like, 5-8 mm long. Plant annual.

Leaves pinnatifid *M. longipetala* 1.

(1) Fruit 4.5-13 cm long. Dorsal processes of stigma
lobes up to 3 mm long. Plant perennial.

Leaves entire *M. incana* 2.

Page 372.—

2. CARDAMINE L.

Replace in the key and subsequent text the names *C. laciniata* and *C. eustylis* by:

2. ***Rorippa laciniata*** (FvM.) Johnson (1962), and

4. ***Rorippa eustylis*** (FvM.) Johnson (1962).

Note. Following O. E. Schulz these two species had to be transferred to *Nasturtium* [R.Br. in] Ait., but in the wide circumscription of this genus applied by Schulz its correct name is *Rorippa* Scop.

Page 373.—Correct the author citation for the generic name to read:

3. NASTURTIIUM [R.Br. in] Ait.

Note. This genus is distinguished from the closely allied genus *Rorippa* Scop., with which it is united by many botanists, by the combination of the following characters: Median nectaries none; seed coat reticulate; petals white; fruiting pedicels spreading. If the two genera *Rorippa* Scop. and *Nasturtium* Ait. are united, the former name must be applied for the resulting large genus. In the narrow circumscription of the two genera, which is applied here, of the two species treated in Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1948) 373, under *Nasturtium*, *N. palustre* (L.) DC. must be excluded and transferred to *Rorippa*.

Page 373.—Replace the key to the species as follows:

- (1) Seeds distinctly in 2 rows, with ca. 25-50 honeycomb meshes (pits) on each face of the testa.
Fruit 13-18 mm long *N. officinale* 1.
- (1) Seeds $\pm$ in one row, with ca. 100 honeycomb meshes (pits) on each face of the testa. Fruits 16-22 mm long *N. microphyllum* 2.

Page 373.—Correct the author citation to read:

1. ***N. officinale*** [R. Br. in] Ait.—Add the synonym: *Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum* (L.) Hayek (1905).

Page 373.—Add the following species:

2. ***N. microphyllum*** Boenningh. ex Rehb. (1832).—*N. uniseriatum* Howard & Manton (1946); *Rorippa microphylla* (Boenningh. ex Rehb.) Hylander (1948).—For distinguishing characters see above key.

Mount Lofty Range: Morialta Falls (Salasso 1707: NSW). Probably more widely distributed.—Native of Europe and W. Asia.

Page 373.—Add the following genus:

3A. RORIPPA Scop.

For the distinguishing characters see under *Nasturtium* [R.Br. in] Ait.

Page 373.—Transfer to this genus the two species, *R. laciniata* and *R. eustylis*, which were treated by Black (1948) under *Cardamine* L. (see above).

Page 373.—Correct the specific name and its synonyms to read:

1. *R. islandica* (Oeder) Borbás (1900).—*Nasturtium palustre* (L.) DC. (1821, nom. illeg.), non Crantz (1769); *Nasturtium terrestre* (Curt.) [R.Br. in] Ait.

Page 373.—Correct the spelling of the generic name and the author citation to read:

4. BARBAREA B.Ehrh.

1. *B. verna* (Mill.) Aschers.—Correct the author citations for the synonym and the species mentioned at the end to read: *B. praecox* (Smith) [R. Br. in] Ait., and *B. vulgaris* [R.Br. in] Ait.

Page 373.—Correct the spelling of the generic name in the caption to Fig. 533 to read: '*Barbarea*'.

Page 373.— 5. SISYMBRIUM L.

Note. Specimens collected from two places on Kangaroo Island, Flinders Chase (J. B. Cleland; Hj. Eichler 15375, 15529; P. G. Wilson 966: AD) probably belong to a species of *Sisymbrium* not yet recorded for South Australia. All attempts at specific determination were unsuccessful as the specimens lack ripe fruits.

Page 374.—

*3. *S. irio* L.—Add to localities: Leigh Creek (T. R. N. Lothian 1054: AD).

Page 374.—Correct the year of publication to read:

*4. *S. orientale* L. (1756).

Pages 374-376.— 6. BLENNODIA R.Br.

Note. Bentham (1863) gave the genus *Blennodia* R.Br. a very wide circumscription which has been accepted in most of the Australian Floras. O. E. Schulz (1924 and 1936) referred the majority of Bentham's *Blennodia* species to several other Australian endemic genera. Schulz's treatment was criticized by Black (1937). No doubt, the species cannot, in a modern Flora, remain in one genus, but as the taxa involved are, at present, under revision by Miss E. A. Shaw (AD), the results of this study are awaited before the species are attributed to the relevant genera. Some corrections in nomenclature and author citations are, however, necessary. These can be seen from the following enumeration which contains also names under which the species are treated by Schulz. (In addition, only synonyms which need corrections in Black's Flora are cited.)

1. **B. filifolia** (FvM.) Benth.—*Sisymbrium filifolium* (FvM.) FvM.; *Pseudarabidella filifolia* (FvM.) Schulz (1924).

2. **B. trisecta** (FvM.) Benth.—*Arabidella trisecta* (FvM.) Schulz (1924).

3. **B. nasturtium** (FvM.) Druce (1917).—*B. nasturtioides* (FvM.) Benth. (1863, comb. illeg.); *Micromystria nasturtium* (FvM.) Schulz (1924).

4. **B. procumbens** (Tate) Tate (1898).—*Lemphoria procumbens* (Tate) Schulz (1924).

5. **B. eremigena** (FvM.) Benth.—*Micromystria eremigena* (FvM.) Schulz (1924).

6. **B. curvipes** (FvM.) FvM.—*Scambopus curvipes* (FvM.) Schulz (1924).

7. **B. brevipes** (FvM.) FvM.—*Harmsiodoxa brevipes* (FvM.) Schulz (1924).

8. **B. blennodioides** (FvM.) Druce (1917).—*Erysimum blennodioides* FvM. (1853); *B. lasiocarpa* FvM. (1860-1862); *Harmsiodoxa blennodioides* (FvM.) Schulz (1924).

9. **B. cardaminoides** Benth.—*Pachymitus cardaminoides* (FvM.) Schulz (1924).

11. **B. pterosperma** (Black) Black (1924).

Note. *B. richardsii* (FvM.) FvM. ex Black (1924) [*Scambopus richardsii* (FvM.) Schulz (1924)], which was described from a specimen collected near Eucla, was omitted by Black in the second edition of his Flora of South Australia, as he had recognized that it does not belong to *Blennodia*. Its generic position is still uncertain.

Pages 376-377.—Correct the author citation for the generic and specific names to read:

7. **GEOCOCCUS** Drumm. ex Harv.

1. **G. pusillus** Drumm. ex Harv.

Page 377.—Correct the author citations for the generic and specific name to read:

8. **CONRINGIA** Heist. ex Fabricius (1859)

*1. **C. orientalis** (L.) Dum.

Page 377.—

9. **BRASSICA** L.

Correct 'var. *rapobrassica*' to read 'var. *napobrassica*' [cf. Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1952) 532].

Page 377.—Correct the author citation to read:

*1. **B. juncea** (L.) Czern.

Page 377.—Add the following species from Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1952) 532:

*3. *B. elongata* Ehrh.

Page 378.— 10. SINAPIS L.

Replace in the key and text the name '*S. incana*' by

*2. *Hirschfeldia incana* (L.) Lagr.-Foss.—*Sinapis incana* L.; *H. adpressa* Moench (1794, nom. illeg.); *Brassica adpressa* Boiss.

Page 378.—Correct the author citations for the generic and specific name to read:

11. ERUCA Miller (1754)

*1. *E. sativa* Mill.—Add the following synonym: *E. vesicaria* ssp. *sativa* (Mill.) Thell. (1918).

Pages 378-379.— 12. DILOTAXIS DC.

*1. *D. tenuifolia* (L.) DC.—Correct the author citation for the synonym to read: *Brassica tenuifolia* (L.) Fries (1828).

*2. *D. muralis* (L.) DC.—Correct the author citation for the synonym to read: *Brassica muralis* (L.) Huds.—Replace 'Var. *Babingtonii*, Syme' by

var. *caulescens* Kittel (1844).—*D. muralis* var. *babingtonii* (Boswell Syme) Marquand (1901).

Page 379.— 13. ALYSSUM L.

Replace in the key '*A. maritimum* 2.' by '*Lobularia maritima* 2.'.

Page 379.—Correct the author citation to read:

1. *A. linifolium* Steph. ex Willd.

Page 379.—Insert before '2. *A. maritimum* (L.) Lamk.' the generic name, and alter the specific name accordingly, to read:

13A. LOBULARIA Desv.

*2. *L. maritima* (L.) Desv.—*Alyssum maritimum* (L.) Lam.

Page 379.—Replace the generic name '14. *Draba*, L.' by:

14. EROPHILA DC.

Page 379.—Correct the specific name to read:

*1. *E. verna* (L.) Chevall.—Note. This genus is taxonomically difficult, and some of the species distinguished are very similar. Examination of South Australian material may reveal that some other species have been introduced. [Cf. Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1952) 532.]

Page 380.—

15. MENKEA Lehm.

3. *M. villosula* (FvM. & Tate) Black (1916).—Correct the year of publication for the basionym to read: *Capsella villosula* FvM. & Tate (1896).—Add the following synonym which indicates the possibility of a different generic position of this species: *Phlegmatospermum villosulum* (FvM. & Tate) Schulz (1936).

Page 380.—Replace the generic name '16. *Vella*, L.' and correct the specific name accordingly as follows:

16. CARRICHTERA Adans.

*1. *C. annua* (L.) DC. (1821).—*Vella annua* L.

Page 381.—

17. LEPIDIUM L.

Replace '*L. Draba* 14.' in the key by '*Cardaria draba* 14.'

Page 381.—Correct the author citations for the following names to read:

1. *L. leptopetalum* (FvM.) FvM.

2. *L. rotundum* (Desv.) DC.—*L. phlebopetalum* (FvM.) FvM.

Page 381.—Add the following species:

2A. *L. strongylophyllum* FvM. ex Benth.—Glabrous subshrub up to 25 cm high. Branches woody, erect, striate. Leaves obovate, up to $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ cm, entire; petiole 3 mm. Racemes terminal, dense, elongated in fruit to 10 cm. Fruiting pedicels spreading, 5-6 cm. Sepals oblong, 4 mm long, with white margins. Petals oblanceolate, 5 mm long, white. Fruits almost orbicular, 5 x 4 mm; valves boat-shaped, with narrow wing towards the apex; notch shallow; style 1-2 mm long; septum narrow. Seed one in each cell.

Far North. Evelyn Downs, south-west of Oodnadatta (E. H. Ising 3562: AD). Balta Baltana, south-east of Coober Pedy (W. S. Reid, 1953: ADW).—Central Australia, Queensland.

Page 381.—

5. *L. oxytrichum* Sprague (1915).—Correct the author citation for the name quoted as a synonym indicating its misapplication to read: *L. papillosum* [non FvM.] Thell. p. pte.

Page 381.—

7. *L. muelleri-ferdinandi* Thell.—Add to localities: Western Australia (Rawlinson Range). [Cf. Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1952) 532.]

Pages 382-383.—Correct the author citation for the name quoted as a synonym indicating its misapplication under 9. *L. hyssopifolium* Desv., *L. pseudo-ruderales* Thell. and 13. *L. fasciculatum* Thell. to read: *L. ruderales* [non L.] FvM. p. pte.

Page 383.—Add the following species from Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed 2 (1952) 532:

*13A. *L. latifolium* L.

Page 383.—Insert the generic name before '14. *L. Draba*, L.' and alter the specific name accordingly as follows:

17A. *CARDARIA* Desv.

*14. *C. draba* (L.) Desv.—*Lepidium draba* L.

Page 383.— 18. *CAPSELLA* Medik.

Correct the author citations to read:

1. *C. pilosula* (FvM.) FvM.—Whether this species belongs in fact to *Capsella* needs examination.—Add to localities: Kangaroo Island, near Kelly Hill (Hj. Eichler 15206: AD).

*2. *C. bursa-pastoris* (L.) Medik.

Page 383.—Add the following genus:

18A. *CARINAVALVA* Ising (1955)

1. *C. glauca* Ising (1955).—Erect, glabrous, glaucous annual, with several branches, up to 50 cm high. Leaves pinnatisect to 6 cm long, with 3-6 linear segments. Racemes up to 12 cm long, terminal; peduncle ca. 8 cm. Sepals obtuse, pale-green with white margin, 4-5 mm long. Petals slender, narrow-linear-lanceolate, up to 15 mm long, greenish-yellow, with a pale claw. Style ca. 1 mm long. Stigma 2-lobed. Fruiting pedicels ca. 5 mm long, erect. Pod obovate, 11 x 6 mm, obtuse or slightly notched at summit, compressed laterally; valves cymbiform, reticulate, ovules in 2 rows, ca. 70 to each cell. Seed oblong, brown, mucose.

Far North, Evelyn Downs (E. H. Ising 3569, 3642, 3643: AD); ca. 70 km west of Oodnadatta on road to Hawke's Nest Well (R. H. Kuchel 634: AD).

Page 384.—Correct the author citations for the generic and specific name to read:

20. *HYMENOLOBUS* Nuttall ex Torr. & Gray (1838)

1. *H. procumbens* (L.) Nuttall ex Schinz & Thell.—Reverse the sequence of the synonyms (except the basionym) in order to arrange them chronologically and correct the author citation and year of publication for one of them to read: *Capsella procumbens* (L.) Fries (1832).

Page 384.—

2. *H. alatus* Black (1943).—Whether this species is placed correctly in this genus needs examination.

Page 385.—

21. PHLEGMATOSPERMUM Schulz (1933)

1. *P. cochlearinum* (FvM.) Schulz (1933).—Correct the author citations or years of publication in the synonymy to read: *Eunomia cochlearina* FvM. (1853); *Thlaspi cochlearinum* (FvM.) FvM. (1860-1862); *Capsella cochlearina* (FvM.) FvM. (1882); *Hutchinsia cochlearina* (FvM.) Black (1924).

Page 385.—Correct the author citation of the varietal name and its synonyms which should be chronologically arranged to read:

var. *ochranthum* (FvM. ex Benth.) Black (1937).—*Thlaspi ochranthum* FvM. ex Benth. (1863); *Capsella cochlearina* var. *ochrantha* (FvM. ex Benth.) Maiden & Betcher (1916); *Hutchinsia ochrantha* (FvM. ex Benth.) Black (1924); *P. ochranthum* (FvM. ex Benth.) Schulz (1933).

Page 385.—Correct the author citation for the varietal combination to read:

var. *eremaeum* (Black) Black (1937).

Page 385.—Correct the author citation for the generic name to read:

22. STENOPETALUM R.Br. ex DC.

Page 386.—Correct the author citation to read:

2. *S. lineare* R.Br. ex DC.

Page 387.— 26. CORONOPUS Zinn (1757)

Replace in the key '*C. procumbens* 2.' by '*C. squamatus* 2.' and in the text accordingly the accepted name '*2. *C. procumbens*, Gilib.' by:

*2. *C. squamatus* (Forsk.) Aschers. (1860).—Arrange the synonyms chronologically: *C. procumbens* Gilib. (1781); *C. ruellii* All. (1785); *Senebiera coronopus* (L.) Poir. (1806); *C. verrucarius* (Garsault) Muschl. & Thell. ex Thell. (1906).

Page 387.—Add the following genus and species:

24A. EUCLIDIUM R.Br. ex Ait.

*1. *E. syriacum* (L.) R.Br. ex Ait.—Erect annual, 20-70 cm high, with branching, angular stem, covered $\pm$ densely with simple and 2-branched hairs. Lower leaves oblong-obovate to ovate, indistinctly dentate; upper leaves oblanceolate, narrowed into the short petiole. Flowers in dense racemes. Pedicels 0.8-1 mm long, thick, erect, pubescent. Sepals ovate,

with white membranous margins, $\pm$ pubescent, often tinged violet, 0.8 mm long, not saccate. Petals narrow-lanceolate, rounded at apex, white, with a short (1-1.2 mm) claw. Filaments broadened at the base. Longer stamina ca. 1 mm long. Nectary glands 4, one each laterally at the base of the shorter stamina. Fruits 3-4 mm long, obliquely ovoid or globular, 2-locular, 2-seeded, non-opening, in elongated racemes on erect, apically thickened pedicels which are 1-2 mm long. Septum tough. Style ca. 2 mm long, conical, curved, hairy. Stigma flat. Seeds broad-elliptical, 1.2 mm long, smooth, light-brown. Cotyledons accumbent or obliquely incumbent.

Yorke Peninsula. Near Yorketown (specimen received from R. Kain, Dept. of Agric., Adelaide, 28.X.1963: AD).—Native of Europe.

Page 387.—Correct the author citation for the generic name to read:

27. CAKILE Miller (1754)

Presuming that two species occur in South Australia, it is necessary to mention that intermediates are common along the South Australian coast. The North American *C. edentula* (Bigel.) Hook. apparently is the only species represented in Eastern Australia, whereas only *C. maritima* L. is reported from Western Australia. The striking variability of the populations in most places along the South Australian coast induces the thought of fertile crossings between the two species with the resulting hybrid swarms. [Both species have the same chromosome number ($2n = 18$; A. Löve in litt. 1964, personal communication).] In Europe *Cakile maritima* is known to be very variable in the leaves (pinnatisect to entire) and no satisfactory classification within that species based on leaf-characters seems possible. The great variation in the development of the horn-like appendages of the fruit [conspicuous: ssp. *baltica* (Rafn & Fries) Hyl., to almost absent: ssp. *integrifolia* (Hornem.) Hyl. or f. *ecornuta* Mgf.] known from Europe seems there to have some geographic correlation. An experimental analysis of the South Australian population is desirable, all the more as it appears possible from the above that all or many of the plants hitherto considered as belonging to *C. edentula* in fact belong to *C. maritima*, and that the key characters so far used to distinguish the two species are inadequate.

Page 388.—Correct the author citation to read:

*1. *C. edentula* (Bigelow) Hook.—See note above.

Page 388.— 28. RAPISTRUM Crantz (1769)

Correct the author citation for the specific name to read:

*1. *R. rugosum* (L.) All.

Page 388.— 29. RAPHANUS L.

**R. sativus* L.—Replace the varietal name for the Small Radish by 'var. *sativus* (var. *radicula* Pers.)' and correct the author citation for the other varietal name to read: var. *niger* Kerner (1789).

Page 389.—

RESEDACEAE

1. RESEDA L.

Add as further species from Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1952) 532:

*4. *R. odorata* L.

Page 390.—

DROSERACEAE

1. DROSERA L.

Correct the author citations to read:

6. *D. planchonii* Hook.f. ex Planch.

7. *D. auriculata* Backh. ex Planch.

Page 391.—Correct the author citation to read:

8. *D. peltata* Sm. ex Willd.

Page 391.—

CRASSULACEAE

1. CRASSULA L.

Note. It is possible that the species recorded for South Australia are more naturally treated as *Tillaea*. The correct combinations under this genus for the various species can be seen from the synonyms cited in Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1948) 391-392.

Page 391.—Replace in the key '*C. bonariensis* 3.' by '*C. purpurata* 3.' and '*C. recurva* 4.' by '*C. helmsii* 4.'.

1. *C. colorata* (Nees) Ostenf.—Correct the spelling and date of publication of the basonym and the author citation for one of the names given as a synonym to indicate its misapplication as follows: *Tillaea colorata* Nees (1844-1845); *T. verticillaris* [non DC.] Benth. (1864) p.pte.—Add to localities: Simpson Desert, ca. 60 km east of Dalhousie Springs (T. R. N. Lothian 1531: AD).

Page 392.—Replace '3. *C. bonariensis* (DC.) Cambess.' by

3. *C. purpurata* (Hook.f.) Domin (1925).—*Tillaea purpurata* Hook.f. (1847); *C. bonariensis* [non (DC.) Cambess.] Black (1948).—Delete 'temperate South America' from the distribution.

Page 392.—Replace '4. *C. recurva* (Hook.f.) Ostenf.' by

4. *C. helmsii* (Kirk) Cockayne (1907).—*Tillaea recurva* Hook.f.; *C. recurva* (Hook.f.) Ostenf. (1918, nom. illeg.), non N. E. Brown (1890).—Note. This species has become naturalized in a few places in England.

Page 392.—

SAXIFRAGACEAE

Note. This family name is used by Black [Fl. S. Austral. 2 ed. (1948) 392] in its widest sense, including, e.g., *Hydrangeaceae*, *Grossulariaceae* and *Cunoniaceae*. The Australian genus represented in South Australia is placed in *Cunoniaceae* by some authors, but probably better treated as *Baueraceae*.

Page 392.—Correct the author citation for the generic name to read:

1. BAUERA Banks ex Andrews (1801)

Page 393.—

PITTOSPORACEAE

Replace in the caption to Fig. 553 '*Cheiranthra linearis*' by '*Cheiranthra cyanea*'.

Page 393.—Delete in the key '*Billardiera* 5.' and add at the end of the key:

- (4) Petals cohering in a tube at least in the lower half. Anthers shorter than the filaments, oblong or ovate *Billardiera* 5.
- (4) Petals spreading from the base. Anthers longer than the filaments, forming a cone around the pistil and opening by longitudinal slits . . . *Sollya* 6.

Page 393.—Correct the author citation for the generic name to read:

1. PITTOSPORUM Banks ex Gaertn. (1788)

Page 393.—Correct the spelling of the specific epithet to read:

1. *P. phylliraeoides* DC.—Correct this name in the caption to Figs. 553 and 554 accordingly.

Page 394.—

**P. undulatum* Vent.—This species can be regarded as naturalized in parts of the Mount Lofty Range, e.g., Stirling, Crafers, Aldgate (E. S. Booth 54, 57, 101; 91; 160: AD).—A further species, **P. tenuifolium* Banks & Sol. ex Gaertn., is also introduced at Crafers (E. S. Booth 80: AD; possibly planted).

Page 394.—

2. BURSARIA Cav.

1. *B. spinosa* Cav.—Note. The leaves of this species are glabrous below. There exists an apparently geographically well defined taxon distinguished by its leaves being covered with a grey tomentum on the lower surface. Whether this is *B. incana* Lindl. or an undescribed species needs further examination when more complete material for

comparison is available. The tomentose-leaved plant is known, e.g., from Hartley (Hj. Eichler 15564: AD); between Monarto South and Kinchina (Hj. Eichler 15586: AD); near Palmer (Hj. Eichler 14866, 14867, R. Schodde 337: AD); east of Mount Pleasant (R. Schodde 623: AD); Gammon Ranges (Hj. Eichler 12811: AD).

Page 394.—Correct the author citation for the generic name to read:

4. CHEIRANTHERA Brongn.

Page 394.—Replace '1. *Ch. linearis*, A. Cunn.' in the key and text by

1. *C. cyanea* Brongn.—*C. linearis* A. Cunn. ex Lindl.

Note. *C. cyanea* Brongn. has been placed in the synonymy of *C. linearis* A. Cunn. ex Lindl. by Putterlick in 1839, and he was followed in this by subsequent authors. The name of the type species of the genus, *C. cyanea*, thus disappeared gradually from the modern literature. There appears sufficient evidence from Brongniart's illustration to assume that Putterlick's opinion of *C. cyanea* and *C. linearis* being conspecific is correct. Therefore the earlier name is accepted here as the correct name of our plant. The type locality for *C. cyanea* Brongn. was not indicated with the original description, but as it was described in Duperrey's Voyage de la Coquille, it can be assumed that the plant was collected during the only anchorage in Australia at Sydney between 17.I. and 20.II.1824.

Pages 394-395.— 5. BILLARDIERA Sm.

Replace in the key and text '1. *B. cymosa*, F.v.M.' by

1. *B. sericophora* FvM. (1853).—? *B. cymosa* FvM. (1855).—Assuming the two names are synonymous *B. cymosa* must be rejected for reasons of priority. This complex of species related with *B. sericophora* FvM. requires a critical study in order to evaluate the positions and correct names of the various 'forms' occurring in South Australia. *B. sericophora* FvM. was described from a specimen collected near Port Lincoln. The following further names will need a clarification in this connection: *B. pseudo-cymosa* Klatt (1857) from Port Lincoln, and *B. versicolor* FvM. ex Klatt (1857) from Macclesfield and Mount Remarkable.

Page 395.—Insert before *Rosaceae* the following genus:

6. SOLLYA Lindl.

Similar to the preceding genus but distinguished by the characters given in the key above.

*1. *S. heterophylla* Lindl.—Undershrub with flexuose or twining stems; glabrous, or young shoots, leaves beneath and inflorescence $\pm$ silky-hairy. Leaves ovate-lanceolate or ovate-oblong to lanceolate or oblong-linear, 2½-5 cm long, entire, rather coriaceous; usually very short-petiolate.

Cymes 4-8(12)-flowered, terminal or seemingly opposite the leaves. Pedicels slender. Sepals narrow, ca. 2 mm long, acute. Petals 8-10 mm long, blue. Ovary silky-pubescent. Berry cylindrical, ca. 2 cm long, obtuse. Seeds numerous, densely packed in two rows in each cell.

Mount Lofty Range. Probably escaped from gardens, but firmly established in native scrub, e.g., Stirling (E. S. Booth 76: AD; E. H. Ising, 1961: AD).—Western Australia.

Note. The name *S. angustifolia* Lindl. (1831) is illegitimate because Lindley ought to have named this species *Sollya fusiformis* as it was based on *Billardiera fusiformis* Labill. (1805). The specimen which Payer (1857) described in detail as *S. fusiformis* without giving any reference to *Billardiera fusiformis* Labill. flowered probably in the garden of the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle at Paris and, therefore, is not identical with the type specimen of *Billardiera fusiformis* Labill. published as having come from Tasmania ("Habitat in capite Van-Diemen"), but which probably was collected at King George's Sound. The combinations for *Billardiera fusiformis* Labill. in *Sollya* made after Payer's publication are illegitimate, being later homonyms of Payer's name. The correct name for this species in *Sollya* is the oldest legitimate synonym, i.e., *S. heterophylla* Lindl. (1831) despite the fact that *S. fusiformis* Payer is most likely conspecific.

Page 395.—

ROSACEAE

Replace in the paragraph before the key to the genera the following names: '*Pirus malus*, L.' by '*Malus sylvestris* ssp. *mitis* (Wallr.) Mansf.', '*P. communis*, L.' by '*Pyrus communis* L.' and '*Cydonia vulgaris*, Pers.' by '*Cydonia oblonga* Mill.'. Correct the author citations to read: *Prunus amygdalus* Batsch, and *P. persica* (L.) Batsch.

Page 395.—Several of the cultivated species are established and becoming naturalized mainly in the Mount Lofty Ranges. Those represented by collections are enumerated as follows:

Cydonia oblonga Mill.—Between Bridgewater and Hahndorf (E. S. Booth 157: AD).

Cotoneaster simonsii Baker (1869).—Stirling and Aldgate (E. S. Booth 69 and 83, 85: AD).

Malus sylvestris Mill.—Fairly frequent on roadsides in all districts along the route from Glen Osmond, through Stirling and Balhannah to Mount Torrens (several gatherings by E. S. Booth and F. Booth: AD).

Prunus amygdalus Batsch (1801).—Reynella (E. S. Booth 133: AD); between Morphett Vale and Hackham (E. S. Booth 138: AD); Darlington Heights (E. S. Booth 142: AD).

P. cerasifera Ehrh.—Stirling (E. S. Booth 152, 170: AD).

P. cerasus L.—Stirling East (E. S. Booth 71, 167: AD).

P. domestica L.—Occasionally on roadsides in districts along the route from Glen Osmond, through Stirling and Balhannah, to Charleston (E. S. Booth 151; F. Booth s.n.: AD).

P. laurocerasus L.—Stirling and Crafers (E. S. Booth 68, 114 and 87: AD).

P. persica (L.) Batsch (1801).—Glen Osmond (E. S. Booth 73, 162: AD); near Verdun (E. S. Booth 156: AD).

Pyrus communis L.—Glen Osmond (E. S. Booth 75: AD).

Page 396.—Replace in the key '*Alchemilla* 5.' by '*Aphanes* 5.'.

Page 396.—

1. RUBUS L.

Replace in the key '*R. parvifolius* 1.' by '*R. triphyllus* 1.', '*R. fruticosus* 2.' by '*R. spp. aff. fruticosus* 2.', and '*R. moluccanus* 4.' by '*R. hillii* 4.'.

Page 396.—Correct '*1. R. parvifolius*, L.' to read:

1. ***R. triphyllus*** Thunb.—*R. parvifolius* [non L.] Black (1948).

Page 396.—

*2. *R. fruticosus* L.—Under this name several introduced and naturalized species are obscured. Their determination has to wait for a specialist's examination of adequate specimens still to be collected. The following species so far have been recognized:

*2A. ***R. procerus*** P. J. Muell.—Crafers; Stirling East (Hj. Eichler 13432, 13433: AD, W; det. A. Neumann).—Native of the warmer parts of Central Europe (areas of vineyards).

*2B. ***R. ulmifolius*** Schott (1818).—Waterfall Gully (Hj. Eichler 14581: AD, W; det. A. Neumann).—Native of the Atlantic and Mediterranean Europe and North Africa.

*2C. ***R. sp.*** (aff. *R. fuscus* Weihe & Nees).—Stirling East (Hj. Eichler 13439: AD).—Native of Europe.

*2D. ***R. sp.*** (aff. *R. koehleri* Weihe & Nees).—Stirling East (Hj. Eichler 13438: AD).—Native of Europe.

These species can be distinguished as follows:

(1) Inflorescence without glands. Leaflets whitish-tomentose beneath. Pedicels tomentose.

(2) Stem pruinose. Leaflets 3-5. Petals usually deep pink *R. ulmifolius* 2B.

- (2) Stem not pruinose. Leaflets usually 5.
 Petals white or pink *R. procerus* 2A.
- (1) Inflorescence with glandular bristles or hairs.
 Leaflets greenish-tomentose beneath.
- (3) Glandular hairs on pedicels shorter than the
 spreading, non-glandular hairs. Glandu-
 lar bristles intermediate to hairs and
 prickles are absent. Prickles on stems
 slightly unequal, confined to the angles . . . *R. sp.* (aff.
R. fuscus) 2C.
- (3) Glandular hairs on pedicels as long as the
 spreading, non-glandular hairs. Stem
 prickles very unequal, scattered around
 the stem, connected to the hairs by inter-
 mediates (pricklelets, glandular bristles and
 stalked glands) *R. sp.* (aff.
R. koehleri) 2D.

Page 396.—Correct the specific name to read:

- *4. *R. hillii* FvM.—*R. moluccanus* [non L.] Black (1948).

Page 397.— 2. ROSA L.

- *1. *R. rubiginosa* L.—Add to localities: South-East, Bool Lagoon (D. Hunt 395: AD).

Page 397.— 3. CRATAEGUS L.

Insert from Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1952) 532-533:

- *2. *C. azarolus* L.—Insert also Fig. 959.

Page 397.—Replace the generic name '5. *Alchemilla*, L.' and the specific name accordingly and add the further species as follows:

5. APHANES L.

- *1. *A. arvensis* L.—*Alchemilla arvensis* (L.) Scop.

2. *A. australiana* (Rothm.) Rothm.—*Alchemilla australiana* Rothm.—This species is reported from Mount Lofty Range, Kaiserstuhl; Rivoli Bay.—New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania and Western Australia.—Note. Rothmaler (1955) suspects that there might exist two distinct taxa (with large and small flowers). Field observation and ample collections are necessary.

According to Rothmaler (1955) the two species can be distinguished as follows:

- (1) Fruiting torus green or yellowish. Sepals 0.5 mm long, up to $\frac{1}{4}$ the length of the flower, triangular, slightly spreading. Fruit urceolate (i.e., with distinct neck). Flowers (1.75)2-2.5 mm long. Episepals $\frac{1}{4}$ of the sepals. Stipules broad-triangular to triangular-lanceolate *A. arvensis* 1.
- (1) Fruiting torus brown to reddish-brown. Sepals $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ the length of the flower, lanceolate, distinctly spreading. Fruit campanulate. Flowers 1.25-1.5(2.25) mm long. Sepals 0.5-0.75 mm long. Episepals $\frac{1}{3}$ of the sepals. Stipules divided to the middle in 5-7 oblong-lanceolate lobes *A. australiana* 2.

Page 398.—

6. ACAENA L.

1. *A. ovina* A. Cunn.—There exist two distinct species in the Mount Lofty Range under this name which occur sometimes together. One of them is possibly undescribed. The two species are distinct, e.g., in the size of the fruits, their prickles, and the indumentum of fruits, stem and leaves. A clarification of the correct application of the name *A. ovina* requires the study of the types of *A. ovina* A. Cunn., *A. echinata* Nees, and *A. behriana* Schldl.

Page 398.—Replace '2. *A. Sanguisorbae* (L.f.), Vahl' in the key and text by

2. *A. anserinifolia* (Forst. & Forst.f.) Druce (1917).—*A. sanguisorbae* (L.f.) Vahl (1804).—[See Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1952) 533.]—Note. This species has become naturalized in the British Isles.

Page 398.—

7. POTERIUM L.

*1. *P. sanguisorba* L.—Correct the first two names mentioned in the second paragraph to read: *P. sanguisorba* L. (*P. dictyocarpum* Spach) and *P. polygamum* Waldst. & Kit. (*P. muricatum* Spach).

Page 399.—

LEGUMINOSAE

Correct the specific epithet in the paragraph before the key to the subfamilies for the name to read: *Robinia pseudoacacia* L.

Page 399.—The subfamilies are better raised to family rank; their names then are: *Mimosaceae*, *Caesalpinjiaceae*, *Fabaceae* (alternative name: *Papilionaceae*).

Page 399.—Correct the spelling of the generic name in the key to *Mimosaceae* to read: *Albizia* 2.

Page 401.—Correct the spelling of the generic name to read: *Kennedia* 47.

Page 402.—Insert before Fig. 562 the family name:

Family 60A.—**MIMOSACEAE**

Correct the author citation for the generic name to read:

1. ACACIA Mill.

Pages 403-405.—Replace in the key '*A. obliqua* 7.' by '*A. rotundifolia* 7.', '*A. patens* 34.' by '*A. maitlandii* 34.', and '*A. Bynoeana* 45.' by '*A. wilhelmiana* 45.'.

Page 404.—Replace '*A. gladiiformis* 30.' by '*A. beckleri* 30.'.

Page 405.—Correct the spelling of the specific epithet for the name to read: *A. cyclops* 51.

Page 407.—Replace in the key the name '*A. mollissima* 88.' by '*A. mearnsii* 88.'.

Page 407.—

1. **A. continua** Benth.—Delete ' ; Western Victoria' from the distribution (A. B. Court, 1964; personal communication).

Page 407.—Correct the author citation to read:

2. **A. armata** R.Br. ex Ait.

Page 408.—Correct the author citation to read:

5. **A. lineata** A. Cunn. ex G. Don (1832).

Page 408.—Correct the name to read:

7. **A. rotundifolia** Hook.—*A. obliqua* A. Cunn. ex Benth. (1842, nom. illeg.), non Desv. (1814).—Correct the description to take the following species into account.

Page 408.—Insert the following species:

7A. **A. cyclophylla** Schldl.—This name was usually treated as a synonym of the preceding species. It appears, however, possible that it should be specifically segregated, comprising the specimens with densely pubescent phyllodes (at least when young). Attention is drawn here to this name, which may be correctly applied for a distinct species originally described from South Australia (eastern slopes of Mount Lofty Range) in order that further observations be made and flowering and fruiting specimens of

A. rotundifolia and *A. cyclophylla* be collected from a wide area to enable one to study the variability properly and to throw light on to the question whether a segregation on specific rank of the two forms on account of further characteristics can be justified.

Page 408.—Correct the name in the caption to Fig. 565 to read: *Acacia rotundifolia*.

Pages 408-409.—

8. *A. rheticarpa* Black (1920).—Add to localities: Eyre Peninsula, Hundred of Boothby, ca. 12 km north-east of Arno Bay (K. D. Rohrlach 947: AD).

Page 409.—

10. *A. microcarpa* FvM. var. *linearis* Black (1929).—Add to localities: Eyre Peninsula, Kyancutta-Kimba (D. J. E. Whibley 783: AD).

Page 409.—Add the following species:

10A. *A. stricta* (Andr.) Willd.—Erect shrub, 0.5-2 m high, glabrous, smooth. Branches angular. Phyllodes linear, 5-15 x 0.4-1 cm, obtuse or obliquely short-pointed, coriaceous, with one conspicuous nerve (rarely with a second, less distinct nerve) and distinctly striate by numerous anastomosing veins. Peduncles 4-8 mm long, axillary, in pairs or clusters. Globular heads with 20-30 flowers. Calyx turbinate, obtusely lobed, half as long as corolla. Petals free [in our specimens; described as united to the middle by Bentham (1864)], smooth, with slightly thickened apex. Pods [not known from South Australian specimens] elongated, flat, 3-5 mm broad, not contracted between the longitudinal seeds; funicle with the last fold thickened into an irregular turbinate or cup-shaped aril.

South-East. Ewens Ponds east of Port MacDonnell (D. N. Kraehenbuehl 932: AD); Caroline Forest, near Devil's Hole (D. N. Kraehenbuehl 963: AD).—New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania.

Page 410.—Correct the author citation to read:

12. *A. dodonaeifolia* Willd. ex Spreng. (1815).—*Mimosa dodonaeifolia* Pers. (1806); *A. viscosa* Schrad. ex Wendl. (1820, nom. illeg.).

Page 410.—

13. *A. brachybotrya* Benth.—In the addition to his Flora of South Australia [ed. 2 (1952) 533] J. M. Black reduced *A. spilleriana* J. E. Brown to a variety of this species. From the material I have seen, I consider the two taxa specifically distinct, the most striking differences being represented in the pods.

Page 410.—

17. *A. victoriae* Benth. (1848).—Correct the date of publication for the name quoted as a synonym to read: *A. sentis* FvM. (1863).—Add to localities: Encounter Bay (T. R. N. Lothian 747: AD).

Page 411.—Correct the author citation to read:

19. *A. iteaphylla* FvM. ex Benth.

Page 411.—

20. *A. retinodes* Schldl.—Add the following variety:

var. *oraria* Black ex Eardley (1957).—Description and illustration see Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1952) 533, Fig. 960, and (1957) 945.

Page 411.—Add the following species:

20A. *A. quornensis* Black (1949).—Description and illustration see Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1952) 533, Fig. 961.

Page 412.—Correct the date of publication to read:

23. *A. leptopetala* Benth. (1855).—Correct the author citation for one of the names quoted as a synonym to read: *A. murrayana* FvM. ex Benth. (1864).

Note. *A. murrayana* FvM. ex Benth seems to differ specifically from *A. leptopetala* Benth. Most, if not all, South Australian records belong to *A. murrayana*, and only this name should be applied in the State Flora until the occurrence in South Australia of *A. leptopetala* is proved.

Page 412.—Add the following species:

23A. *A. suaveolens* (Sm.) Willd.—Glabrous shrub, 1-2 m high. Phyllodes linear, 7-15 x 0.4-0.7 cm, mucronate or sometimes obtuse, narrowed towards the base, 1-nerved, with thickened, nerve-like margins. Racemes axillary, at first enclosed in caducous, imbricate, scaly bracts, with small, 6-10-flowered heads. Sepals linear-spathulate, free. Petals smooth. Pods oblong, 2.5-4 x 1.2-1.5 cm, flat, coriaceous, glaucous. Seeds transverse, oblong.

South-East: Comaum West (D. Hunt 505, 945: AD).—Eastern States.

Page 412.—Correct the date of publication to read:

24. *A. salicina* Lindl. (1838).—Arrange the synonyms chronologically and correct for one of them the author citation to read: *A. salicina* var. *varians* (Benth.) Benth. (1864).

Page 412.—Correct the author citation to read:

25. *A. ligulata* A. Cunn. ex Benth.—Arrange the synonyms chronologically and correct the citation of the misapplied name to read: *A. salicina* [non Lindl.] Benth. (1864) p.pt.

Page 412-414.—Correct the author citations to read:

26. *A. wattiana* FvM. ex Benth.

27. *A. hakeoides* A. Cunn. ex Benth.

30. *A. gladiiformis* A. Cunn. ex Benth.—Delete this species, as it has not been found close to the South Australian border. The plant of the Barrier Range, to which Black (1948) refers under this name, represents a hitherto undescribed species for which Dr. M. D. Tindale (NSW) kindly supplied the following text for publication in this Supplement:

30. *Acacia beckleri* Tindale, sp. nov.—Frutex palans vel erectus, 0.6-3.3 m altus. Ramuli parce glauci, fere teretes, vix costati, glabri. Phyllodia falcata vel recta, angustato-elliptica, coriacea, crassa, 7-17.5 cm longa, 0.6-1.2 cm lata, prominenter uninervia, nervis marginalibus similibus, basi longe attenuata, apice acuto vel obtuso et oblique mucronato, ad marginem superiorem 2, 3 vel 4 glandulis instructa. Capitula sulphurea, globosa, in racemis, floribus 54-67, pedunculis minute costatis, pilis griseis tomentellis. Bracteolae circiter 1.5 mm longae, e stipite tenuissimo glabro et lamina peltato-disciformi ciliolata. Calyx 1.5 mm longus, obconicus, breviter quinquelobatus, tubo rufo vel rufo-brunneo, glabro, angulato, lobis acutis deltoideis, dense ciliolatis. Corolla 3-4 mm longa, quinquelobata, tubo glabro praeter costas, lobis acutis, lanceolatis, dense ciliolatis, circiter 1 mm longis. Stamina filamenta numerosa, circiter 4.5-5 mm longa. Antherae biloculares. Ovarium subsessile, oblongum, glabrum, circiter 1-1.2 mm longum. Stylus glaber. Legumina stipitata, subcoriacea, linearia, glauca, atrobrunnea, glabra, parce inter semina constricta vel recta, 7-10.5 cm longa, 0.5-0.6 cm lata. Semina nigra, nitida, oblongo-elliptica, parum compressa, in legumine longitudinaliter disposita, funiculo primum filiformi deinde in arillum pileiformem super seminis apicem incrassato, areolo prominente.—Holotypus: Beckler s.n., Glen to the gorge Nothung-bulla, Hodgson's Basin, near the Barrier Range, splendid shrub 6 to 10ft. high, thickly foliaged, exhaling great fragrance, 15.VI.1861 (MEL). [Isotypes: MEL; NSW 47447.]

Straggling or erect shrub, 0.6 to 3.3 m high. Branchlets moderately glaucous, almost terete, scarcely ribbed, glabrous. Phyllodes falcate or straight, narrow-elliptical, coriaceous, thick, 7 to 17.5 cm long, 0.6 to 1.2 cm broad, dull, prominently 1-veined, with the marginal nerves similar, long-attenuated at the base, the apex acute or obtuse and obliquely mucronulate, bearing 2 to 4 glands on the upper surface. Flower-heads bright yellow, globose, in racemes, with 54 to 67 flowers, the peduncles minutely ribbed, tomentellose with grey hairs. Bracteoles about 1.5 mm long, with a very slender, glabrous stalk and peltate-disciform, ciliolate lamina. Calyx 1.5 mm long, obconical, shortly 5-lobed, its tube red or red-brown, glabrous and angled, three times as long as the acute, deltoid, densely ciliolate lobes. Corolla 3 to 4 mm long, 5-lobed, the tube glabrous except the ribs, the lobes acute, lanceolate, densely ciliolate, about 1 mm long. Filaments of the stamens numerous, about 4.5 to 5 mm long. Anthers bilocular. Ovary

subsessile, oblong, glabrous, about 1 to 1.2 mm long. Style glabrous. Legumes stipitate, subcoriaceous, linear, glaucous, dark brown, glabrous, slightly constricted between the seeds or straight, 7 to 10.5 cm long, 0.5 to 0.6 cm broad. Seeds black, glossy, oblong-elliptical, scarcely compressed, longitudinally placed in the legume, the funicle at first filiform, later thickening into a pileiform aril over the apex of the seed, the areole prominent.

Gawler and Flinders Ranges.—New South Wales (Broken Hill district, Barrier Range, and Dubbo-Mendooran district). Representative specimens: Broken Hill (Morris 483, XI.1920: NSW 47451; Scougal, VIII.1949: NSW 11626; Beadle, IX.1940: NSW 47446); Broken Hill district, a straggling shrub found on all the stony granite and pegmatite hills around Broken Hill for 50 miles around (Andrews, XII.1919: NSW 47443); Zinc Corporation area, Broken Hill (Beadle, V.1952: NSW 47445); ditto, shrub 2 m high, occasional in regenerating scrub on sandhill (Johnson, VIII.1946: NSW 47444); Dubbo-Mendooran road, upright shrub, 2 to 4 ft. high, in sandy country (Althofer, V. or VI.1947: NSW 4584).

Page 415.—

31. *A. notabilis* FvM.—The second line should read: 'in racemes mostly shorter than phyllodes;'.—Add at the end of the description a reference to Fig. 962. [See Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1952) 534.]

Page 415.—Insert the following species:

31A. *A. validinervia* Maiden & Blakely (1927).—*A. notabilis* var. *validinervia* (Maiden & Blakely) Black (1952).—For description see Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1952) 534.

Page 415.—Correct the author citations to read:

32. *A. calamifolia* Sweet ex Lindl.

33. *A. euthycarpa* (Black) Black (1945).

Page 415.—Correct the name to read:

34. *A. maitlandii* FvM.—*A. patens* FvM. ex Benth.—Note. The name '*A. patens* FvM.' was originally published as a synonym in 1859 as a result of an alteration made in Mueller's manuscript by Benth; the name from 1859 is, therefore, without nomenclatural status. When taken up as a valid name by Benth in 1864, it was published as an illegitimate name as Benth quoted *A. maitlandii* FvM. as a synonym. This latter name was validly published and must, therefore, be used.

Pages 415-416.—Correct the author citations to read:

35. *A. rupicola* FvM. ex Benth.

37. *A. vomeriformis* A. Cunn. ex Benth.

Page 418.—Correct the name for the species to read:

45. **A. wilhelmiana** FvM. (1855).—*A. bynoeana* [non Benth. (1855)] Black (1948).—Mr. A. B. Court (MEL) kindly communicated to me his findings that an examination of the type of *A. bynoeana* revealed that the South Australian specimens, hitherto referred to under this name, belong to *A. wilhelmiana* FvM., which is not conspecific with *A. bynoeana* Benth.—Delete the name *A. leptophylla* FvM. from the synonymy as the identity of this species needs examination. The publication date is 1863.—*A. bynoeana* var. *latifolia* Black (1948) is an invalid name without nomenclatural status as no Latin diagnosis was published. This is not supplied here as a name should be given only after a careful examination and evaluation of the proper position and rank of the taxon.

Page 420.—Insert the following species:

49A. **A. trineura** FvM.—The occurrence of this species in the South-East of South Australia was already reported by R. Tate in 1883. The following recent collection confirms this distribution: South-East. Hundred of Spence, ca. 15 km west of Bool Lagoon (D. Hunt 1558, 18.V.1963: AD, det. A. B. Court; D. N. Kraehenbuehl 1038: AD).

Page 420.—

50. **A. basedowii** Maiden (1920).—Incorporate in the description the addition in Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1952) 534.

Page 420.—Correct the spelling of the epithet and author citation to read:

51. **A. cyclops** A. Cunn. ex G. Don (1832).

Page 421.—

53. **A. coriacea** DC.—The occurrence in South Australia of this species is doubtful and needs confirmation.

Page 421.—Insert the following species:

53A. **A. calcicola** Forde & Ising (1958).—This species can be distinguished from the preceding with which it had been confused as follows:

- (1) Sepals free, linear-spathulate. Peduncles thick, coarse, less than 1 cm. Heads with more than 30 flowers. Pods not twisted, valves rugose. Aril not greatly covering the hilar end of the seed, golden-yellow when fresh *A. calcicola* 53A.

- (1) Sepals united, calyx with shallow lobes. Peduncle slender, often up to 1 cm. Heads with less than 30 flowers. Pods twisted, valves finely striated, fibrous. Aril enveloping a large portion of the hilar end of the seed, bright-orange when fresh *A. coriacea* 53.

Far North of South Australia.—Central Australia. North-eastern New South Wales (Mount Stuart).

Page 421.—Correct the author citation to read:

54. *A. stenophylla* A. Cunn. ex Benth.

Page 421.—

57. *A. farinosa* Lindl.—Correct the author citation for the synonym to read: *A. whanii* FvM. ex Benth.

Page 421.—

58. *A. sclerophylla* Lindl.

var. *lissophylla* Black (1923).—Add to localities: Northern Eyre Peninsula. 50 km south-east of Minnipa (P. G. Wilson 1508: AD); ca. 15 km north-north-west of Kimba (P. G. Wilson 1890: AD).

Page 422.—

59. *A. cambagei* Baker (1901).—Correct the spelling of the epithet and the author citation for the name mentioned with the distribution to read: *A. omalophylla* A. Cunn. ex Benth.

Page 422.—

62. *A. pinguifolia* Black (1947).—A specimen with pods has recently been collected in the Port Lincoln area; it agrees well with the one from the River Finniss. Wanilla, County of Flinders (C. R. Alcock, 1963: AD).

Pages 422-423.—Correct the author citations to read:

63. *A. rigens* A. Cunn. ex G. Don (1832).

68. *A. rhigiophylla* FvM. ex Benth.

69. *A. colletioides* Benth.

Page 423.—Add the following species:

69A. *A. enterocarpa* R. V. Smith (1957).—Easily distinguished from the preceding species by its viscid resin, scabrous surface of the phyllodes, and the pods which are folded in a zigzag manner.

South-East. Near Mundalla south-west of Bordertown (D. Hunt 1752: AD). Southern Eyre Peninsula. Hundred of Dixon (C. R. Alcock B 125: AD). Hundred of Koppio (C. R. Alcock B 65: AD).—Victoria.

Page 425.—Correct the author citations to read:

73. *A. oxycedrus* Sieb. ex DC.

76. *A. sophorae* (Labill.) R.Br. ex Ait.

Page 425.—

77. *A. tarculensis* Black (1912).—Add to localities: Gawler Ranges. 16 km north of Nonning Homestead (R. L. Specht & B. B. Carrodus 31: AD).

78. *A. signata* FvM.—The specimens under that name from South Australian localities (in AD) differ considerably (probably specifically) from those of *A. signata* FvM. from the type area in Western Australia.

Pages 425-427.—Correct the author citations to read:

79. *A. aneura* FvM. ex Benth.

81. *A. burkittii* FvM. ex Benth.

83. *A. cyperophylla* FvM. ex Benth.

Page 427.—

84. *A. gracilifolia* Maiden & Blakely (1927).—Insert the addition to description and locality from Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1952) 534.

85. *A. linophylla* Fitzg.—Add to localities: Simpson Desert, 60-110 km east of Dalhousie Springs (T. R. N. Lothian 1441, 1498, 1664, 1718, 1791: AD).

Page 427.—Correct the name as follows:

88. *A. mearnsii* De Wild.—*A. decurrens* var. *mollis* Lindl.; *A. mollissima* [non Willd.] Black (1948).

Page 428.—

**A. decurrens* (Wendl.) Willd.—There is no specimen of this species from the Mount Lofty Range at the State Herbarium of South Australia. Most of the trees to which this name was applied may belong to the hybrid *A. baileyana* × *decurrens*.

**A. baileyana* FvM.—This species is established in the Mount Lofty Range as a garden escape, e.g., between Aldgate and Mylor, Aldgate Valley road (E. S. Booth 177: AD).

**A. baileyana* × *decurrens*.—Mount Lofty Range: Stirling, Milan Terrace (E. S. Booth 107: AD).

**A. dealbata* Link (1822). 'Silver Wattle'.—Widely established in the Mount Lofty Range at Crafers and Stirling (E. S. Booth 103, 175, 176, 178 and 179: AD).

***A. baileyana** × **dealbata**.—To this hybrid belongs probably a specimen collected at Crafers, Piccadilly Road (E. S. Booth 100: AD).

Page 428.—Correct the name in the caption to Fig. 586 to read: *Acacia mearnsii*.

Page 428.—Correct the author citation to read:

89. **A. farnesiana** (L.) Willd.

Page 428.—Correct the spelling of the generic name to read:

2. ALBIZIA Durazzini (1772).

*1. **A. lophantha** (Willd.) Benth.—Note. *A. distachya* (Vent.) Macbride is based on *Mimosa distachya* Vent. (nom. illeg.), non Cav. Macbride's name is incorrect as the earliest available legitimate epithet should have been used in the combination. The addition in Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1952) 534, concerning this name should, therefore, be ignored. *Albizia lophantha* (Willd.) Benth. is the correct name.

Page 429.—

3. NEPTUNIA Lour.

Correct the author citation to read:

2. **N. monosperma** FvM. ex Benth.

Page 429.—Replace the subfamily name by the family name:

Family 60B.—CAESALPINIACEAE

Page 429.—Correct the name in the caption to Fig. 588 to read: A-D, *Cassia nemophila*.

Pages 429-431.—

4. CASSIA L.

The Australian members of the genus are being revised by Mr. D. E. Symon (ADW), who kindly supplied the following key to and notes on the species known to occur in South Australia:

- (1) Leaves pinnate, with one or more pairs of leaflets.
 - (2) Young twigs, leaves and pods viscid. Stamens 10, all fertile *C. glutinosa* 1.
 - (2) Plants not viscid.
 - (3) Leaflets terete or narrow-linear, less than 2 mm broad. Stamens 10, all fertile.
 - (4) Leaflets 3-10 pairs, terete *C. artemisioides* 2.
 - (4) Leaflets 1-2 pairs, terete or narrow-linear *C. nemophila* 6.
 - (5) Petiole terete *C. nemophila* var. *nemophila* 6c.

- (5) Petiole flattened *C. nemophila*
- (3) Leaflets flat, at least 2 mm broad. var. *platypoda* 6d.
- (6) Pods flat. Leaves with or without glands between some or all leaflets.
- (7) Plants slightly or densely pubescent. Stamens 10, all fertile.
- (8) Leaflets 3-8 pairs.
- (9) Leaflets $\pm$ densely pubescent, 5-20 mm long.
- (10) Petioles terete.
- (11) Leaflets 4-6 pairs, linear-oblong . . . *C. sturtii* 3.
- (11) Leaflets 3-4 pairs.
- (12) Leaflets obovate, densely white-tomentose . . . *C. helmsii* 4.
- (12) Leaflets elliptic, less tomentose . . *C. desolata*
- (10) Petioles flattened. Leaflets 3-4 pairs . . . *C. desolata* var. *desolata* 5a.
- (9) Leaflets sparsely pubescent, 3-10 mm long . . . *C. desolata* var. *planipes* 5b.
- (8) Leaflets 1-3 pairs. *C. nemophila* var. *coriacea* 6a.
- (13) Leaflets linear-elliptic, 2-4 mm broad *C. nemophila*
- (13) Leaflets obovate, 5-10 mm broad *C. nemophila* var. *zygophylla* 6b.
- C. oligophylla* 8.
- (7) Plants glabrous.
- (14) Stamens 10, all fertile. Leaves with glands, between the lower pairs of leaflets, pruinose. Pods flat *C. pruinosa* 7.
- (14) Stamens 7; staminodes 3. Leaves without glands, green. Pods with a lateral ridge . . *C. pleurocarpa* 11.
- (6) Pods almost cylindrical. Leaves with a large, squat, dark gland near the base of the petiole. Stamens 7; staminodes 3 *C. planitiicola* 10.
- (1) Leaves reduced to phyllodes; leaflets usually absent or, if present, terminal and early deciduous. Stamens 10, all fertile.

- (15) Phyllodes glabrous or almost so; gland terminal; one pair of reduced leaflets present on young leaves *C. nemophila*
var. *platypoda* 6d.
- (15) Phyllodes densely minutely pubescent; gland at about two-thirds the length of the phyllodes; leaflets very rarely present *C. phyllodinea* 9.

Details as to correction of the descriptions and distribution given for the various species in Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1948) 429-431, will have to wait until the revision by D. E. Symon is published. Only the accepted names with their author citations and synonyms as far as previously used by Black (1948) are enumerated here as follows:

1. *C. glutinosa* DC.—Far North-West. At the Nickel Mine in the Tomkinson Range (W. S. Reid, 1955: ADW).

2. *C. artemisioides* Gaudich. ex DC.

3. *C. sturtii* R.Br.

4. *Cassia helmsii* Symon, sp. nov.—Frutex 1-2 m, saepe rotundus vel cum plano cacumine; plurimae partes canentes vel albae, dense tomentosae brevibus pilis laneis. Folia 2.5-5 cm longa, alternata, pinnata, foliolis (2)3-4(5) binis, obovatis (0.8)1-1.5(2.5) x 0.6-0.8(1.2) cm, obtusis, accrescentibus (margines laterales foliorum in speciminibus siccatis saepe recurvati). Petiolus 0.5-1 cm; petiolulus distinctus 1 mm; rachis parvo mucrone terminata; stipulae 1-2 mm, subulatae, caducae; glandulae inter omnes vel (inter) inferiores binos foliolos, sessiles breves lataeque, 1 mm diametro, saepe atro-fuscae vel nigrae. Inflorescentia racemosa, sub-umbellata, axillaris, ex 4-10 flavis floribus constituentis. Pedunculus 1-2.5 cm longus, cum 4-5 bracteis 3-5 x 2-3 mm, formantibus involucrium sub pedicellis; pedicelli 0.8-1.3 cm longi. Calyx impar, ovata vel obovata, 6-9 x 3-5 mm; corolla elliptica, 8-12 x 6-9 mm; unguis 2 mm; stamina 10, omnia fertilia, superiora 7-8 in brevissimis filamentis 1 mm, inferiores 2-3 antherae in filamentis 3-5 mm longis; antherae 3-4 mm; ovarium 6-8 mm, curvatum, glabrum vel sparse vel dense adpressis pilis vestitum; stipes 2 mm, stylus 1-2 mm, glaber; stigma obliquum; ovula ca. 15-16. Legumen planum, oblongum, (3) 5-6.5 x 1.8-2 cm, brunneum; stipes 4 mm; stylus 2-3 mm; semina obovata, 5-7 x 4 mm, crassa, planiora, nitida.—Holotypus: G. Chippendale 6428: 5 miles east of Coniston Homestead, Central Australia: 11.8.1959. Grey shrub, 3 feet, flowers bright-yellow. Infrequent in sandy soil near creek. (AD 96049106.)

Taxonomic synonyms: *C. sturtii* var. *tomentosa* Benth. (1864); *C. sturtii* var. *involucrata* Black (1923); *C. desolata* var. *involucrata* (Black) Black (1948).

5. *C. desolata* FvM.5a. var. *desolata*.

5b. *Cassia desolata* var. *planipes* (Black) Symon, comb. nov.—Basionym: *C. sturtii* var. *planipes* Black, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austral. 48 (1924) 256.

6. *C. nemophila* Cunn. ex Vogel (1837).—*C. eremophila* Cunn. ex R.Br. (1849).

6a. *Cassia nemophila* var. *coriacea* (Benth.) Symon, comb. nov.—Basionym: *C. sturtii* var. (?) *coriacea* Benth., Fl. Austral. 2 (1864) 288.

6b. var. *zygophylla* (Benth.) Benth.6c. var. *nemophila*.6d. var. *platypoda* (R.Br.) Benth. ('*C. eremophila* var. *platypoda*').7. *C. pruinosa* FvM.

8. *C. oligophylla* FvM.—Far North (e.g. Evelyn Downs; Cordillo Downs; between Hergott Springs and Innamineka). Flinders Range (Mount Chambers Gorge).

9. *C. phyllodinea* R.Br.10. *C. planitiicola* Domin (1926).—*C. sophora* [non L.] Black (1948).11. *C. pleurocarpa* FvM.

Page 432.—Replace the subfamily name by the two alternative family names:

Family 60C.—**FABACEAE** (= PAPILIONACEAE)

Page 432.—Correct the author citations for the generic and specific name to read:

7. *BRACHYSEMA* R.Br. ex Ait.1. *B. chambersii* (FvM.) FvM. ex Benth.Page 433.— 8. *ISOTROPIS* Benth.

Correct the author citation to read:

1. *I. wheeleri* FvM. ex Benth.

Page 433.—

I. atropurpurea FvM.—Note. The occurrence in South Australia reported by Thompson [Contrib. N.S.Wales Nat. Herb. Fl. Ser. 101/1 (1961) 21] is probably erroneous as there is no South Australian specimen of this species in NSW or AD.

Page 433.—Replace in the caption to Fig. 592 M the name '*Daviesia ulicina*' by '*Daviesia ulicifolia*'.

J. Thompson [Contrib. N.S.Wales Nat. Herb. Fl. Ser. 101 (1961) 26] stated that the plant recorded as *G. minus* Sm. in Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1948) 433, is not *G. minus* Sm. Mr. R. H. Kuchel (AD) examined the position of the South Australian plant and found that it represents a hitherto undescribed species. He kindly supplied his manuscript for publication in this Supplement to replace '*G. minus*' and the text thereto as follows:

1. *G. ecostatum* Kuchel, sp. nov.—Caulis pubescens. Foliola 3, lineares usque ad 10 mm longa, 1 mm lata, glabra, marginibus recurvis. Folia sessilia. Stipula subulata ca. 1 mm longa. Calyx extrinsecus glabra lobis valvatis; margines laterales non costas formantes. Carina glabra vel minimus ciliis in margine obsita. Ovarium 15-20 ovulatum; ovule in funiculis longis. Legumen stipitatum, glabrum, ellipticum, usque ad 8 mm longum.—Holotypus: E. H. Ising s.n.: AD 96148254: Mount Lofty Range, Stirling West; 11.XII.1957.

An erect small shrub. Stems covered with short hairs. Leaves sessile; leaflets 3, linear, to 10 x 1 mm, shortly petiolulate; stipules subulate, ca. 1 mm long. Flowers terminal, solitary or twin. Pedicels to 10 mm long, about as long as the calyx. Bracteoles 2. Calyx black, about 8 mm long, glabrous outside; lobes valvate, longer than tube, not ridged at edges, tomentose on inside edge. Corolla cream to pink. Standard to 15 mm long, wings and keel slightly shorter. Keel glabrous or minutely ciliate on edge. Ovules 15-20, on long funicles. Pod stipitate, glabrous, elliptic, to ca. 8 mm long.

Mount Lofty Range (E. H. Ising, 1959: AD). Fleurieu Peninsula (Hj. Eichler 14347: AD); South-East (D. Hunt 291; E. N. S. Jackson 237, 278; P. G. Wilson 1376: AD); Kangaroo Island (P. G. Wilson 779: AD).—Western Victoria.

Note. There are specimens of *G. ecostatum* from Kangaroo Island with slightly broader (to 1.5 mm), oblanceolate leaflets, their margins not as revolute as in the type and with a shorter point. In the absence of a larger number of specimens available for examination, it is doubtful whether a segregation on varietal rank is warranted.

The following key shows the distinctive characters of *Gompholobium* species which have 3 leaflets and are considered closely related:

(1) Buds ridged at junction of calyx lobes.

(2) Stipules present. Leaflets revolute, cylindric with prominent hooked points, pubescent. [Western Australia] *G. baxteri* Benth.

(2) Stipules absent. Leaflets linear to oblanceolate, margins recurved, with a minute point, glabrous. [New South Wales; Victoria?] *G. minus* Sm.

(1) Buds not ridged.

(3) Stems glabrous. Petiole 1 mm or more.
Keel conspicuously ciliate. Pedicels 1.5-2
cm. [Eastern Australia, Tasmania] .. *G. huegelii* Benth.

(3) Stems pubescent. Leaves sessile; leaflets
shortly petiolulate. Keel not, or only
minutely, ciliate. Pedicels up to 1 cm.
[South Australia, Western Victoria] .. *G. ecostatum* Kuchel

Page 433.—Correct the name in the caption to Fig. 593 to read:
Gompholobium ecostatum.

Page 434.— 11. VIMINARIA Sm.

Correct the specific name to read:

1. *V. juncea* (Schräd.) Hoffmegg.—*V. denudata* (Vent.) Sm.

Page 434.—Replace the name in the caption to Fig. 594 by: *Viminaria juncea*.

Page 434.— 12. DAVIESIA Sm.

Replace in the key '*D. corymbosa* 1.' by '*D. virgata* 1.' and '*D. ulicina* 2.' by '*D. ulicifolia* 2.'.

Page 435.—Correct the following names and author citations to read:

1. *D. virgata* A. Cunn. ex Hook.—*D. corymbosa* [non Sm.] Black (1948).—This change of name is made following Thompson [Contrib. N.S.Wales Nat. Herb. Fl. Ser. 101 (1961) 33-42] who mentions that Black erroneously places South Australian material of *D. virgata* in *D. corymbosa*, a species apparently restricted to New South Wales. Not all South Australian specimens agree with the description and key characters of *D. virgata*. They will need further examination.

2. *D. ulicifolia* Andr.—*D. ulicina* Sm.; *D. ruscifolia* A. Cunn. ex Benth.; *D. ulicina* f. *ruscifolia* (A. Cunn. ex Benth.) Benth.; *D. ulicina* var. *ruscifolia* (A. Cunn. ex Benth.) Black (1924).

Page 435.—Delete 'Var. *ruscifolia*, Benth.' as this is placed in the synonymy above and probably cannot be distinguished on varietal rank.

5. *D. polyphylla* Benth. ex Lindl.

6. *D. genistifolia* A. Cunn. ex Benth.—Add to localities: South-East, Hundred of Senior (D. Hunt 238: AD).

Page 435.—Correct the name in the caption to Fig. 595 to read:
Daviesia ulicifolia.

Page 436.—Correct the author citation for the generic and specific name to read:

13. EUTAXIA R.Br. ex Ait.

1. *E. microphylla* (R.Br. ex Ait.) Black (1924).—Add the following variety:

var. *diffusa* (FvM.) Court (1957).—*Eutaxia diffusa* FvM.—Erect shrub, 90-120 cm high, non-spinescent. Leaves oblong-lanceolate to rhomboid; internodes longer than in the typical variety. Flowers pale yellow, without obvious red veins.

South-East. Malinong (M. C. R. Sharrad 891: AD). Described from Mount Remarkable, and probably more widely distributed in South Australia.

Insert the note from Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1952) 534.

Page 436.—Correct the author citation for the generic name to read:

14. GASTROLOBIUM R.Br. ex Ait.

Pages 439-440.— 15. PULTENAEA Sm.

Correct the author citation to read:

3. *P. scabra* R.Br. ex Ait.

9. *P. rigida* R.Br. ex Benth.

Page 440.—

10. *P. villifera* var. *glabrescens* Black (1923).—Note. This taxon is probably specifically distinct from *P. villifera* Sieb. ex DC. [Cf. Thompson, Contrib. N.S.Wales Nat. Herb. Fl. Ser. 101/1 (1961) 61-62.]

Pages 440-441.—Correct the author citation to read:

11. *P. pubescens* Williamson ex Black (1924).

12. *P. vestita* R.Br. ex Ait.—Add to localities: South-East, Salt Creek (L. D. Williams 1290: AD).

15 *P. prostrata* Benth. ex Hook.f.—Replace in the distribution "Eastern States" by "Victoria, Tasmania".

19. *P. trichophylla* Williamson ex Black (1924).

Page 441.—

20. *P. involucrata* Benth.—Add to localities: Eyre Peninsula, Hundred of Cummins (with the petals all yellow). [See Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1952) 534.]

Page 442.—

22. *P. dentata* Labill.—Add to localities: South-East, near Comaum (D. Hunt 1286; D. N. Kraehenbuehl 1041: AD); near Tarpeena (D. N. Kraehenbuehl 1007: AD).

Page 442.—Correct the author citations to read:

23. *P. acerosa* R.Br. ex Benth.

24. *P. largiflorens* FvM. ex Benth.

Page 442.—Correct the author citation for the generic name to read:

16. PHYLLOTA (DC.) Benth.

Note. The identity of *P. sturtii* Benth., which was described from South Australia, is doubtful. It is under present investigation in connection with a taxonomic revision of the genus by Mr. R. C. Jancey (SYD).

Page 443.—Add the following species:

2. *P. remota* Willis (1957).—Leaves distant (not crowded along the branches), broader than in the preceding species, straight (not recurved). Flowers axillary, sessile, solitary. Bracteoles oblong-ovate, about as long as the calyx, almost scarious.

South-East: Near Keith (R. L. Specht & P. Rayson, 1950: AD); near Meningie (M. C. R. Sharrad 486: AD). Eyre Peninsula: Boston Point near Port Lincoln; Hundred of Hinecks (R. L. Specht 2602: AD).

Page 443.—

17. AOTUS Sm.

Correct the specific name to read:

1. *A. ericoides* (Vent.) G. Don (1832).—*A. villosa* (Andr.) Sm.

Page 443.—Replace the name in the caption to Fig. 609 by '*Aotus ericoides*'.

Page 443.—

18. DILLWYNIA Sm.

Replace in the key '*D. peduncularis* 2.' by '*D. glaberrima* 2.' and '*D. floribunda* 3.' by '*D. sericea* 3.'.

Page 444.—Correct the names to read:

2. *D. glaberrima* Sm.—*D. peduncularis* [non Benth.] Black (1948).—Delete the synonym quoted.

3. *D. sericea* A. Cunn.—*D. floribunda* [non Sm.] Black (1948).

Page 444.—

5. *D. cinerascens* R.Br.—Add to localities: South-East, Penola Forest (R. M. Welbourn 142: AD).

Page 445.— 19. *PLATYLOBIUM* Sm.

Correct the author citation to read:

P. triangulare R.Br. ex Ait.

Pages 445-446.— 20. *BOSSIAEA* Vent.

Correct the author citations to read:

1. **B. prostrata** R.Br. ex Ait.

2. **B. cinerea** R.Br. ex Ait.

B. riparia A. Cunn. ex Benth.

21. *TEMPLETONIA* R.Br. ex Ait.

1. **T. retusa** (Vent.) R.Br. ex Ait.

Page 446.—

1A. **T. stenophylla** (FvM.) Black (1924).—Arrange the synonyms chronologically.—Add to localities: South-East, near Wolseley (K. Alcock 3: AD).

Page 447.—Correct the author citations to read:

22. *HOVEA* R.Br. ex Ait.

1. **H. longifolia** R.Br. ex Ait. var. *lanceolata* (Sims) Benth.

2. **H. heterophylla** A. Cunn. ex Hook.f.—This species has now been found in South Australia: South-East, Comaum West (D. Hunt 500: AD).

Page 448.— 24. *CROTALARIA* L.

4. **C. dissitiflora** Benth.—Delete *C. strehlowii* Pritz. from the synonymy, as this name refers to a distinct species.

Page 449.— 26. *LUPINUS* L.

Replace in the key '*L. pilosus* 1.' by '*L. digitatus* 1.'.

Page 449.—Correct the name of the species to read:

*1. **L. digitatus** Forsk.—*L. pilosus* Murr.

Page 450.— 29. *CYTISUS* L.

Most of the species (except No. 2) introduced to South Australia and treated in Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1948) 450, under *Cytisus* L. are better treated under separate genera as follows:

29A. *SAROTHAMNUS* Wimmer (1832)

*1. **S. scoparius** (L.) Wimm. ex Koch (1837).—*Cytisus scoparius* (L.) Link (1822).

29B CHAMAECYTISUS Link (1831)

*4. *C. proliferus* (L.f.) Link (1831).—*Cytisus proliferus* L.f.

29C. GENISTA L.

Differs from *Cytisus* by the calyx with its deeply divided upper lip, not being distinctly two-lipped. (In *Cytisus* the calyx has two $\pm$ equal lips which are entire or the upper lip with 2, the lower with 3 teeth.)

(1) Inflorescences terminal and lateral racemes . . . *G. maderensis* 3.

(1) Inflorescences capitate umbels.

(2) Leaves petiolate; leaflets obovate, obtuse,
mucronate or truncate, herbaceous . . . *G. monspessulana* 5.

(2) Leaves sessile or almost so; leaflets narrow-
linear to oblong-lanceolate, obtuse or
acute, coriaceous *G. linifolia* 6.

*3. *G. maderensis* (Webb & Berth.) Lowe (1868).—*Teline maderensis* Webb & Berth.; *Cytisus maderensis* (Webb & Berth.) Masf.; *Cytisus canariensis* [non (L.) Steud.] Black (1948).

*5. *G. monspessulana* (L.) Johnson (1962).—*Cytisus monspessulanus* L. (1753); *Genista candicans* L. (1755); *Cytisus candicans* (L.) Lam.

Mount Lofty Range. Glen Osmond along Prince's Highway (E. S. Booth 166: AD). Stirling East (E. S. Booth 24: AD).

*6. *G. linifolia* L.—*Cytisus linifolius* (L.) Lam.

Mount Lofty Range: Stirling East (E. H. Ising, 1957: AD); Waterfall Gully (J. M. Black, 1903: AD). Adelaide Plains: sandhills north of Henley Beach (F. S. Salisbury, 1910: AD).

Page 451.—

30. TRIFOLIUM L.

Replace in the key '*T. procumbens* 1.' by '*T. campestre* 1.', '*T. filiforme* 3.' by '*T. micranthum* 3.' and '*T. laevigatum* 8.' by '*T. strictum* 8.'.

Page 452.—Correct the specific names to read:

*1. *T. campestre* Schreb.—(*T. procumbens* L., nom. ambig.).

*3. *T. micranthum* Viv.—(*T. filiforme* L., nom. ambig.).

*8. *T. strictum* L.—*T. laevigatum* Poir.

Page 452.—Correct the name in the caption to Fig. 619 to read: *Trifolium campestre*.

Page 452.—Replace in Fig. 621 the specific epithet '*filiforme*' by '*micranthum*'.

Page 453.—Correct the name in the caption to Fig. 622 to read: *Trifolium strictum*.

Page 453.—Add the following species:

(1) Corolla of fertile flower white (sometimes striped with pink), 8-14 mm long, about twice as long as calyx lobes. Leaflets usually deeply emarginate. Peduncles as thick as or thinner than corresponding petioles. Ripe pod yellowish or brownish. Chromosomes $2n = 16$.. *T. subterraneum* 12.

(1) Corolla of fertile flower red or violet, 14-18 mm long, 3-4 times as long as calyx lobes. Leaflets usually obovate, with rounded or truncate apex. Peduncles usually distinctly thicker than corresponding petioles. Ripe pod dark-violet to purplish-black. Chromosomes $2n = 12$ *T. israeliticum* 12A.

Page 456.—

31. TRIGONELLA L.

*3. **T. ornithopodioides** (L.) DC.—Further characters and localities see Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1952) 534.—Treated by some modern authors as *Trifolium ornithopodioides* L.

Page 456.—Correct the author citation to the generic and specific names to read:

2. MELILOTUS Miller (1754)

- *1. *M. indica* (L.) All.
- *2. *M. officinalis* (L.) Pall.
- *3. *M. alba* Medik.

Page 458.—

33. MEDICAGO L.

Note. The South Australian material of this genus needs examination in the light of modern revisions. The name changes suggested below are made under the assumption that the names used in Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1948) 457-460, were correctly applied. [Cf. Heyn, The annual species of *Medicago*; Scripta Hierosolymitana 12 (1963).]

Page 458.—Replace in the key the names as follows: '*M. tribuloides* 5.' by '*M. truncatula* var. *longispina* 5.', '*M. denticulata* 7.' by '*M. polymorpha* var. *vulgaris* 7.', '*M. apiculata* 8.' by '*M. polymorpha* var. *brevispina* 8.', '*M. reticulata* 9.' by '*M. polymorpha* var. *brevispina* 8.', '*M. lappacea* 10.' by '*M. polymorpha* var. *polymorpha* 10.' and '*M. ciliaris* 13.' by '*M. intertexta* var. *ciliaris* 13.'.

Pages 458-460.—Replace the names and synonyms in the text and the legends to the figures 637-639 and correct the author citations or years of publication to read as follows:

*3. *M. orbicularis* (L.) Bartal.

*4. *M. scutellata* (L.) Mill.

*5. *M. truncatula* var. *longispina* Urban (1873).—*M. tribuloides* Desr. (1792).

*7. *M. polymorpha* var. *vulgaris* (Benth.) Shinnars (1956).—*M. hispida* Gaertn.; *M. denticulata* Willd. (1802); *M. hispida* f. *denticulata* (Willd.) Urb.

*8. *M. polymorpha* var. *brevispina* (Benth.) Heyn (1963).—*M. apiculata* Willd. (1802); *M. reticulata* Benth. (1826); *M. denticulata* var. *brevispina* Benth. (1826); *M. hispida* f. *apiculata* (Willd.) Urb.; *M. hispida* var. *polygra* Urb.; *M. hispida* f. *inermis* Urb.; *M. hispida* var. *apiculata* (Willd.) Burn.; *M. polymorpha* var. *polygra* (Urb.) Shinnars (1956); *M. polymorpha* var. *apiculata* (Willd.) Ooststr. & Reichg. (1958).

Delete 9. *M. reticulata* Benth. (See synonymy of the preceding variety.)

*10. *M. polymorpha* L. var. *polymorpha*.—*M. lappacea* Desr. (1792); *M. hispida* var. *lappacea* (Desr.) Urb.

*12. *M. arabica* (L.) Huds.

*13. *M. intertexta* var. *ciliaris* (L.) Heyn (1963).—*M. ciliaris* All. (1785).

*15. *M. minima* (L.) L.

var. *brevispina* Benth. (1831).—*M. minima* var. *brachyodon* Rehb. (1832).

Page 460.—Add the following species:

*16. *M. laciniata* (L.) Mill.—Riverton (W. C. Johnston, 1929: AD; det. D. E. Symon, 1964).

Page 460.—

34. LOTUS L.

Replace in the key '*L. coccineus* 2.' by '*L. cruentus* 2.'.

Page 461.—Correct the specific name to read:

2. **L. cruentus** Court (1957).—*L. coccineus* Schldl. (1848, nom. illeg.), non Velloso (1825).

Page 461.—Add the following species:

*3A. **L. pedunculatus** Cav.—*L. uliginosus* Schkuhr (1796).—Mount Lofty Range, Bridgewater (E. H. Ising, 1959: AD). Probably more widespread and mistaken for *L. corniculatus* L.—Eurasia and North Africa.

The two closely related species can be distinguished as follows:

- | | | |
|--|------------------------|-----|
| (1) Heads with (1-)8-12 flowers; peduncles up to 15 cm long. Rootstock slender, with numerous stolons. Stem hollow. Calyx teeth spreading in bud, the two upper ones with an acute sinus | <i>L. pedunculatus</i> | |
| (1) Heads with (1-)4-6(-8) flowers; peduncles up to 8 cm long. Rootstock stout, scarcely stoloniferous. Stem $\pm$ solid. Calyx teeth erect in bud, the two upper ones with an obtuse sinus | <i>L. corniculatus</i> | 3A. |

Page 461.—Correct the author citation to read:

*5. **L. hispidus** Desf. ex DC.

Page 462.— 35. INDIGOFERA L.

Replace in the key '*I. viscosa* 1.' by '1. *I. colutea* 1.', and '*I. enneaphylla* 6.' by '*I. prostrata* 6.'.

Page 462.—Correct the specific name to read:

1. **I. colutea** (Burm.f.) Merr.—*I. viscosa* Lam.

Page 462.—

3. **I. brevidens** var. **uncinata** Benth.—Correct the author citation and year of publication for the name quoted as a synonym to read: *I. uncinata* Ewart & Kerr (1926). (It is uncertain whether the specific name is a taxonomic synonym of this variety.)

Page 463.—Correct the name to read:

6. **Indigofera dominii** Hj. Eichler, nom. nov.—Basic name: *Hedysarum prostratum* L., Mant. 1 (1767) 102. Replaced synonym: *I. prostrata* (L.) Domin, Bibl. Bot. 89/3 (1926) 187 (as to basionym), nom. illeg., non Willd., Sp. Pl. 3/2 (1802) 1226.—The name *I. enneaphylla* L. used for this plant in the current Australian and Indian Floras is illegitimate,

as Linnaeus quoted *Hedysarum prostratum* L. and *Psoralea pinnata* L. as synonyms, and both epithets of these validly published names [the types for which appear not to be conspecific (judging from the available literature)] were not preoccupied in *Indigofera* at the time when *I. enneaphylla* L. was published. *Psoralea pinnata* L. is considered the lectotype species of the genus *Psoralea* L.; *I. prostrata* Willd. is usually considered conspecific with *I. trifoliata* L.

Page 463.—Correct the author citation to read:

I. linifolia (L.f.) Retz.

Page 464.— 37. **TEPHROSIA** Pers.

Correct the author citation to read:

1. **T. purpurea** (L.) Pers.

Page 465. 38. **GLYCYRRHIZA** L.

Add the following species:

*2. **G. glabra** L.—Rhizome woody, with stolons. Stem erect, 30-120 cm high, scabrous in upper part. Leaflets (9-)11-17, elliptical or oblong, obtuse, mucronate. Stipules minute or absent. Flowers lilac; standard white. Pod oblong (to linear), compressed, glabrous, usually with up to 4 seeds.

Naturalized in the Adelaide Plains, e.g., Payneham, Hackney Road, Fullarton (Hj. Eichler 17166: AD); Angaston and Roseworthy (D. E. Symon, in litt. 1958).—Native of southern Europe, Mediterranean region, south-western Asia.

Page 465.— 40. **ROBINIA** L.

Correct the spelling of the specific epithet for the name to read:

*1. **R. pseudoacacia** L.

Page 466.—Correct the author citation for the generic name to read:

41. **SESBANIA** Adans.

Page 466.—Correct the specific name to read:

1. **S. cannabina** (Retz.) Poir.—? *Sesban aculeatus* (Willd.) Poir.; *S. sericea* [non (Willd.) Link] Domin (1926), p. pte. maj.—Delete the synonyms quoted by Black (1948).

Page 466.—Replace *S. aegyptiaca* Poir., which is a synonym of *S. sesban* (L.) Merrill (1912), by:

S. benthamiana Domin (1926), the name of the species occurring in northern Australia.

Page 466.—Correct the author citation for the generic name to read:

42. *CLIANTHUS* Sol. ex Lindl.

Page 466.—Correct the specific name to read:

1. *C. formosus* (G. Don) Ford & Vickery (1950).—*C. speciosus* (G. Don) Aschers. & Graebn. (1909; nom. illeg.), non (Endl.) Steudel (1840).

Page 466.—Correct the author citations for the generic and specific name to read:

43. *SUTHERLANDIA* R.Br. ex Ait.

- *1. *S. frutescens* (L.) R.Br. ex Ait.

Page 467.—

44. *SWAINSONA* Salisb.

Note. The treatment of the genus in Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (I.1948) 467-475 was published earlier than the revisional study by Lee [Contrib. N.S.Wales Nat. Herb. 1 (IX.1948) 131-271]. The combinations in other ranks of Lee's names by Black are, therefore, without nomenclatural status.

Pages 468-469.—Correct the author citations to read:

- S. galegifolia* (Andr.) R.Br. ex Ait.

4. *S. burkei* FvM. ex Benth.

Page 469.—

6. *S. flavicarinata* Black (1924).—Add to localities: Simpson Desert, ca. 65 km east of Dalhousie Springs (T. R. N. Lothian 1511, 1568, 1867, 1892: AD).

Pages 469-472.—Correct the author citations to read:

7. *S. procumbens* (FvM.) FvM.

8. *S. swainsonioides* (Benth.) Lee ex Black (1948).

10. *S. oligophylla* FvM. ex Benth.

11. *S. oroboides* FvM. ex Benth.

12. *S. behriana* FvM. ex Black (1927).—Correct the date of publication of one of the synonyms to read: *S. oroboides* ssp. *hirsuta* (Black) Lee (1948).

16. *S. microphylla* A. Gray

ssp. *tomentosa* Lee (IX.1948).—*S. microphylla* var. *tomentosa* Black (I.1948, nom. illeg.; without nomenclatural status).

ssp. *minima* Lee (IX.1948).—*S. microphylla* var. *minima* Black (I.1948, nom. illeg.; without nomenclatural status).

ssp. *affinis* Lee (IX.1948).—*S. microphylla* var. *affinis* Black (I.1948, nom. illeg.; without nomenclatural status).

Page 473.—

22A. *S. unifoliolata* FvM.—Add to localities: Far West of South Australia, ca. 30 km west of Emu (N. Forde 471: AD).

Page 473.—Correct the date of publication to read:

23. *S. stipularis* FvM. (1853).—Note. The varietal name 'var. *geniculata* Black (1948, nom. illeg.)' is without nomenclatural status, as no Latin diagnosis was published as requested by the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature. The taxon, which may be of minor importance, should first be revised before its name is made legitimate.

Page 475.—In order to legitimize the name in the rank given by Black (1948) to *S. oroboides* ssp. *sericea* Lee the following new combination is made:

28. *Swainsona sericea* (A. Lee) J. M. Black ex Hj. Eichler, comb. nov.—Basionym: *S. oroboides* ssp. *sericea* A. Lee, Contrib. N.S.Wales Nat. Herb. 1 (10.IX.1948) 201. [*S. sericea* Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (I.1948) 475, nom. illeg.; sine descr. Lat.].

Page 475.—

20. *S. microcalyx* Black (1924).—Correct the author citation of the varietal combination to read:

var. *adenophylla* (Black) Black (1948).

Page 475.—

20. *S. minutiflora* Lee (1948).—The name, when published in Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (I.1948) 475, was illegitimate as no Latin diagnosis was supplied. It became, however, legitimate when Lee's revision of *Swainsona* was published in September 1948.

Page 476.—

45. VICIA L.

*2. *V. angustifolia* L.—This species is often treated as a subspecies of the preceding species. Add, therefore, as synonym: *V. sativa* ssp. *angustifolia* (L.) Gaud.

Page 476.—Correct the author citation to read:

*5. *V. tetrasperma* (L.) Schreb.

Page 477.—Correct the spelling of the generic name to read:

47. *KENNEDIA* Vent.

Page 477.—Correct the author citations to read:

1. *K. prostrata* R.Br. ex Ait.
2. *K. prorepens* (FvM.) FvM. (1882).

Page 477.—Correct the spelling of the name in the caption to Fig. 649 to read: *Kennedia prostrata*.

Page 477.— 48. *HARDENBERGIA* Benth.

Correct in the first line of the description the spelling of the generic name to read: *Kennedia*.

Page 478.—

1. *H. violacea* (Schneev.) Stearn (1940).—Arrange the synonyms chronologically, correct the publication dates '(1804)' to read '(1805)', and '(1864)' to read '(1837)', and correct the spelling of the generic name in the synonymy and the last paragraph to read: *Kennedia*.

Page 478.—

49. *GLYCINE* L.

Replace in the key '*G. sericea* 4.' by '*G. canescens* 4.', and '*G. tomentosa* 6.' by '*G. tomentella* 6.'.

Pages 478-479.—Correct the names of the species to read:

4. *G. canescens* Herm.—*G. sericea* (FvM.) Benth. (1864, nom. illeg.), non Willd. (1802).
5. *G. tomentella* Hayata (1920).—*G. tomentosa* (Benth.) Benth. (1864, nom. illeg.), non L. (1753).

Page 481.—Correct the author citation for the generic name to read:

55. *ALHAGI* Gagnebin (1755)

Page 482.—

GERANIACEAE

1. *GERANIUM* L.

The Australian representatives of this genus are at present under revision by Dr. R. C. Carolin (Sydney). Many changes of names and alterations in the text will become necessary as a result of this investigation for the South Australian Flora. The specimens of the State Herbarium of South Australia (AD) were determined by Dr. Carolin. In the forthcoming revision the characters and distribution of the four native species recognized in South Australia will be published.

The two introduced species can be distinguished as follows:

- (1) Leaves (at least the upper ones) divided nearly to the base; lobes $\pm$ pinnately dissected into linear segments. Carpels pubescent, smooth. Seeds pitted. Sepals aristate. *G. dissectum* 5.
- (1) Leaves divided to $\frac{3}{4}$ or less; lobes 3-fid or 3-lobed, obovate. Carpels glabrous, transversely wrinkled. Seeds smooth. Sepals mucronate *G. molle* 6.

*5. *G. dissectum* L.—Roseworthy Agric. College (Herb. J. M. Black, 1910: AD); National Park, Belair (J. B. Cleland, 1952: AD); Myponga (Hj. Eichler 14294: AD).

*6. *G. molle* L.—Cape Banks (J. B. Cleland, 1945: AD); National Park, Belair (J. B. Cleland, 1952: AD); Adelaide East Parklands (Hj. Eichler 13050: AD).

Page 482.—Correct the author citation for the generic name to read:

2. ERODIUM L'Hér. ex Ait.

Replace the key by the following emended and modified excerpt from R. C. Carolin, The species of the genus *Erodium* L'Hér. endemic in Australia [Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.Wales 83 (1958) 91-100].

- (1) Leaves palmately or ternately compound or lobed, or pinnately lobed.
- (2) Leaves deeply lobed, dissected or compound.
Beak of mericarp more than 3 cm long.
- (3) Leaves palmate-ternately, rarely pinnately, lobed, with the basal lobes larger than subsequent ones; if leaves pinnately lobed then staminodes as broad as staminal filaments.
- (4) All hairs of calyx simple (not glandular), except the most minute ones which are visible only under high magnification. Leaves deeply dissected.
- (5) Hairs of calyx long, scarcely appressed. Staminal filaments 2-3 times as long as staminodes. Mericarp hairs appressed diagonally *E. crinitum* 1.
- (5) Hairs of calyx short, appressed. Staminal filaments 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as staminodes. Mericarp hairs divergent *E. cygnorum* ssp. *cygnorum* 2.

- (4) Visible hairs of calyx all glandular or mixed with simple ones. Leaves lobed.
- (6) Staminal filaments oblong, acuminate. Sepals almost without simple hairs. Mericarp hairs erect or slightly divergent *E. cygnorum* ssp. *glandulosum* 2.
- (6) Staminal filaments lanceolate, aristate. Sepals with both glandular and simple hairs (the latter often towards the apex). Mericarp hairs appressed diagonally.
- (3) Leaves pinnately lobed, with the basal lobes about as large as the subsequent ones. Staminodes less than half as broad as staminal filaments.
- (7) Beak 9.5-12.5 cm long. Pits of mericarps surrounded by two folds. Petals about twice as long as sepals. Stamens about as long as sepals . . *E. botrys* 4.
- (7) Beak 5.5-8.5 cm long. Pits of mericarps surrounded by one fold. Petals about $1\frac{1}{4}$ times as long as sepals. Stamens about as long as sepals *E. obtusiplicatum* 5.
- (2) Leaves very slightly lobed, ovate. Beak of mericarp 2-3 cm long *E. malacoides* 6.
- (1) Leaves pinnately compound.
- (8) Leaflets toothed or lobed, rarely dissected more than halfway to mid-rib *E. moschatum* 7.
- (8) Leaflets very deeply pinnately lobed, often cut to the mid-rib *E. cicutarium* 8.

Pages 482-483.—The following selection of South Australian specimens indicates the known distribution of the taxa in this State:

1. *E. crinitum* Carolin (1958).—Gammon Range (Hj. Eichler, 12635: AD); between Wirrealpa and Blinman (J. B. Cleland, 1930: AD); Gawler Ranges (J. B. Cleland, 1942: AD); Gladstone (J. M. Black, 1932: AD); Koonamore (Hj. Eichler 12452, 12499: AD); Nonning (J. B. Cleland, 1928: AD); Encounter Bay (J. B. Cleland, 1947: AD); Kangaroo Island (Waterhouse s.n.: MEL).

2. *E. cygnorum* Nees (1844-1845).

ssp. *cygnorum*.—Ooldea (J. B. Cleland, 1939: AD); (E. H. Ising, 1920: NSW); Tarcoola (E. H. Ising 1191: BRI); Lake Gairdner (Babbage Exped.: MEL).

ssp. *glandulosum* Carolin (1958).—Curnamona Station (M. Pinches, 1931: AD); Gammon Ranges (Hj. Eichler 12637: AD); Wilpena (Hj. Eichler 12537: AD); Arcoona (Murray 83: AD); Cootanoorinna Creek (R. Helms, 1891: AD).

3. *E. aureum* Carolin (1958).—Mann Ranges (J. B. Cleland, 1954: AD); Musgrave Ranges (J. B. Cleland, 1933: AD); Arkaringa Creek (R. Helms, 1891: NSW); Wynbring (J. B. Cleland, 1926: AD); Barton (J. M. Black, 1920: AD); Pimba (J. B. Cleland, 1939: AD).

*4. *E. botrys* (Cav.) Bertol.—Widespread in the settled districts, e.g., around Adelaide (Hj. Eichler 13057: AD); South-East (D. Hunt 56,307; M. C. R. Sharrod 690: AD); Yorke Peninsula (Hj. Eichler 14222: AD).

*5. *E. obtusiplicatum* (Maire, Weiller & Wilczek) Howell (1947).—There is no specimen in AD, but one from Adelaide is preserved at Kew (K).

*6. *E. malacoides* (L.) Willd.—Kadina (D. E. Symon, 1959 & 1960: ADW; 752: AD).

Page 483.—Correct the author citation to read:

*7. *E. moschatum* (L.) L'Hér. ex Ait.—Adelaide, Parklands (Hj. Eichler 13051: AD). Mount Lofty Range, Kuitpo (R. F. Parsons 207: AD). South East: Cooke Plains (M. C. R. Sharrod 691: AD); near Bool Lagoon (D. Hunt 88: AD).

*8. *E. cicutarium* (L.) L'Hér. ex Ait.—Widespread throughout the State.

Page 483.—Correct the author citation for the generic name to read:

3. PELARGONIUM L'Hér. ex Ait.

The species of this genus which occur in Australia were recently revised by R. C. Carolin [Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.Wales 86 (1962) 280-294]. The following key is modified from this revision for the South Australian species. The characters mentioned in [] are those which are used to exclude other species known to occur in Australia.

(1) Leaves shallowly lobed or almost entire; hairs villous to pubescent or puberulent, soft.

(2) Lobes of the leaves obtuse.

(3) Fertile stamens 7-8.—[Basal stems not semi-succulent or plants shrubby.]

(4) Roots tuberous. Calyx spur as long as or longer than calyx lobes.—

[Corolla pink to purple.] *P. rodneyanum* 4.

- (4) Roots not tuberous. Nectary spur
seldom as long as calyx lobes.—
[Bracts lanceolate.] *P. australe* 1.
- (3) Fertile stamens 4-5. Perennial stems
short, not succulent.—[Hairs on the
calyx long and spreading-villous.] . . . *P. littorale* 2.
- (2) Lobes of the leaves acute *P. × domesticum* 3.
- (1) Leaves deeply pinnately or palmately dissected.
Hairs harsh *P. × asperum* 5.

Page 483.—

1. *P. australe* Willd.—Amend the distribution as follows: Southern districts, Eyre Peninsula, Yorke Peninsula, Kangaroo Island.—Western Australia, Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania.

Page 483.—Replace '2. *P. inodorum* Willd.' by

2. *P. littorale* Huegel (1837).—*P. inodorum* [non Willd.] Black (1948).—Delete the synonym.—Correct the distribution to read: Southern districts, Eyre Peninsula, Yorke Peninsula, Kangaroo Island.—Western Australia.

Page 484.—Replace '*3. *P. cucullatum* (L.) Ait.' by the following name (used tentatively only):

*3. *P. × domesticum* Bail.—*P. cucullatum* [non (L.) Ait.] Black (1948).—Add to localities: Aldinga Bay (Hj. Eichler 12121: AD); near Finnis (J. B. Cleland, 1921: AD).

Page 484.—

4. *P. rodneyanum* Lindl.—Replace in the distribution 'Temperate Australia' by 'New South Wales, Victoria'.

Page 484.—Replace '*5. *P. graveolens* (Thunb.) L'Hér.' by

*5. *P. × asperum* Ehrh. ex Willd.—*P. graveolens* [non (Thunb.) L'Hér.] Black (1948).—Add to localities: Near Ashville (M. C. R. Sharrad 328: AD).

Page 484.—Correct the name in the caption to Fig. 658 to read: *Pelargonium × asperum*.

OXALIDACEAE**1. OXALIS L.**

Replace the key by the following modified excerpt from D. E. Symon, The species of *Oxalis* established in South Australia [Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austral. 84 (1961) 71-77]:

- (1) Stem developed to ground level (leaves forming a basal rosette) or above ground.
 - (2) Stem usually developed above ground, branched, with leaves along its length.
 - (3) Flowers yellow. Stems often prostrate on the ground and rooting at the nodes. Without bulbs *O. corniculata* 1.
 - (3) Flowers pale-mauve or bright-pink. Stems spreading or erect. With bulbs.
 - (4) Petioles very short, 1-2 mm. Flowers bright-pink. Bulbs below ground only *O. hirta* 9.
 - (4) Petioles several cm long. Flowers pale-mauve. Bulbs in leaf axils above ground and underground *O. incarnata* 10.
 - (2) Stem usually developed to ground level only, simple, the leaves crowded at its apex.
 - (5) Flowers umbellate or cymose.
 - (6) Petioles cylindrical.
 - (7) Stems woody, perennial; no bulbs formed *O. articulata* 11.
 - (7) Stems succulent, annual; bulbs formed.
 - (8) Flowers pink. Leaflets to 5 x 6 cm, glandular pubescent *O. bowiei* 8.
 - (8) Flowers yellow. Leaflets to 2 x 3 cm, almost glabrous *O. pes-caprae* 2.
 - (6) Petioles flattened, narrowly winged, with a prominent fringe of hairs. Leaves and petioles hairy. Flowers yellow *O. compressa* 7.
 - (5) Flowers solitary.
 - (9) Leaflets 2-7, flowers yellow *O. flava* 4.
 - (9) Leaflets 3, flowers white, pale-, or deep-pink *O. purpurea* 3.

- (1) No stem developed above or below ground.
Leaves radical and springing directly from the
bulb. Flowers pale- or bright-pink.
- (10) New bulbils on stolons which are $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 cm
long. Leaflets with prominent lobes
broadest at the apex, often 'fishtail'-like,
almost glabrous, sometimes with a brown
crescent *O. latifolia* 6.
- (10) New bulbils sessile. Leaflets with rounded
lobes, broadest below the apex, hirsute . . . *O. corymbosa* 5.

Page 484.—Correct [see Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1952) 535] the
names to read:

*2. *O. pes-caprae* L. (1753).—*O. cernua* Thunb. (1781).

*3. *O. purpurea* L. (1753).—*O. variabilis* Jacq. (1794).—Add to
localities: Kangaroo Island. Kingscote (G. Jackson 3: AD).

Page 484.—Replace the name in the caption to Fig. 659 by *Oxalis*
pes-caprae.

Page 485.—

*4. *O. flava* L.—Add to localities: One Tree Hill (I. R. Goodwins,
1964: AD).

Page 485.—Add at the end of *Oxalis* the following species (for their
diagnostic characters see above key):

*5. *O. corymbosa* DC.—Barossa intake weir; Adelaide suburbs.

*6. *O. latifolia* Humb., Bonpl. & Kunth (1822).—Suburban gardens
of Adelaide; Mount Gambier.

*7. *O. compressa* L.f.—Roseworthy; Port Lincoln; South-East, Old
Penola (D. Hunt 634: AD).

*8. *O. bowiei* Herbert ex Lindl. (1833).—Gawler; Laura; Angle Vale;
Victor Harbour; Adelaide suburbs.

*9. *O. hirta* L.—Mount Lofty Range, Mylor (N. Donner 469: AD);
Meningie and Victor Harbour cemeteries.

*10. *O. incarnata* L.—Adelaide suburbs; Mount Lofty; Mount Barker;
Tailem Bend; Kangaroo Island, Reeves Point (G. Jackson 125: AD).

*11. *O. articulata* Savigny (1798).—Mount Compass.

Page 485.—Insert after Oxalidaceae the family:

Family 62A.—**TROPAEOLACEAE**

1. **TROPAEOLUM** L.

*1. **T. majus** L.—Somewhat succulent, $\pm$ climbing, practically glabrous herb. Leaves peltate, orbicular to reniform, 5-15 cm diameter, with ca. 9 radiating main veins, margins almost entire. Flowers solitary on long axillary pedicels, 2.5-7 cm diameter. Sepals 5, one produced into a nectar-spur, 2.5-3.5 cm long, straight or curved. Petals mostly red, yellow or orange, usually rounded, clawed. Stamens 8, unequal. Ovary 3-lobed, 3-celled. Cells with one ovule. Style 1; stigmas 3, linear. Fruit of 3 one-seeded, indehiscent carpels.

As a garden escape established around Adelaide in moist and shady places, e.g. Glen Osmond, Prince's Highway (E. S. Booth 29: AD).

Page 485.—

LINACEAE

1. **LINUM** L.

Correct the author citation to read:

1. **L. marginale** A. Cunn. ex Planch. (1848).—Add to localities: Yorke Peninsula, Port Vincent (T. R. N. Lothian 1138: AD).—Replace in the discussion of related species '*L. angustifolium*, Huds.' by '*L. bienne* Mill. (*L. angustifolium* Huds.)'.

Page 486.—

ZYGOPHYLLACEAE

Correct the names in the caption to Fig. 660 to read: C-H, *Zygophyllum glaucum*; L-M, *Z. aurantiacum*.

Page 487.—

2. **ZYGOPHYLLUM** L.

Replace in the key '*Z. glaucescens* 5.' by '*Z. glaucum* 5.', and '*Z. fruticulosum* 14' by '*Z. aurantiacum* 14.'.

Page 488.—

2. **Z. billardieri** DC.—Insert in line 3 after 'capsule': 'ovoid in outline, about 8 mm broad at summit,' [cf. Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1952) 535].

Page 488.—

4. **Z. prismatothecum** FvM.—Insert in line 4 after '10-15 mm long': 'about 3 mm broad in all its length,' [cf. Black, l.c.].

Page 488.—Correct the name to read:

5. **Z. glaucum** FvM. (1855).—*Z. glaucescens* FvM. (1862) [non *Z. glaucum* Sond. (1860) = *Z. sonderi* Eichler (1963)].

Page 488.—Insert before '6. *Z. compressum*':

5A. *Z. crassissimum* Ising (1958).—Closely allied to *Z. glaucum*. Erect, perennial undershrub with very fleshy, glaucous leaves. Leaflets continuous with the petiole. Sepals ovate, ca. 3 mm long, acuminate. Petals 6-7 mm long. Filament wings gradually narrowed into the filament, entire. Seeds 1-2 in each cell.

Far North. Evelyn Downs south-west of Oodnadatta (E. H. Ising 3746, 3655, etc.: AD).

Page 488.—

8. *Z. humillimum* Koch (1900).—Add to the localities: Sandhills near Lake Callabonna [cf. Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1952) 535]; Frome River near Marree (E. A. Shaw 194: AD); ca. 45 km east of Dalhousie Springs (T. R. N. Lothian 1925: AD); Oodnadatta (T. R. N. Lothian 1947: AD).

Page 488.—Correct the author citation to read:

9. *Z. ovatum* Ewart & White (1909).

Page 489.—Correct the name to read:

14. *Z. aurantiacum* Lindl.—*Z. fruticosum* [non DC.] Black (1948).

Page 489.—Replace '*Z. fruticosum* var. *eremaeum* Diels' by:

Z. aurantiacum var. *eremaeum* (Diels) Eichler (1963).—*Z. fruticosum* var. *eremaeum* Diels (1904); *Z. eremaeum* (Diels) Ostenf.

Page 491.—

3. TRIBULUS L.

Correct the author citation to read:

5. *T. macrocarpus* FvM. ex Benth.

Page 491.—

4. PEGANUM L.

*1. *P. harmala* L.—Add to localities: Taylorville via Morgan [cf. Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1952) 535]; Snowtown (J. V. Martin, 1963: AD).

Page 491.—

RUTACEAE

Correct the spelling of the specific epithet in the caption to Fig. 664, the name to read: 'G-M, *Boronia coerulescens*'.

Page 492.—Add in line 7 the author citation after the generic name to read: '*Citrus* L.', and replace the enumeration in lines 9-12 after 'pulp' by the last paragraph on page 524 in Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1952).

Page 492.—

1. ZIERIA Sm.

Correct the author citation to read:

1. *Z. veronicea* (FvM.) Benth.—Add to localities: Ca. 23 km north-east of Keith (N. N. Donner 160: AD); The Gap, south of Bordertown (D. Hunt 225: AD).

Page 493.—

2. BORONIA Sm.

Correct in the key the spelling of the epithet to read '*B. coerulescens* 2.', and replace '*B. polygalifolia* 3.' by '*B. nana* 3.'.

Page 493.—Correct the spelling of the specific epithet to read:

2. *B. coerulescens* FvM.

Page 493.—Correct the name and delete the synonyms to read:

3. *B. nana* var. *hyssopifolia* Melville (1954).—*B. polygalifolia* var. *oppositifolia* [non (Pers.) Black] Black (1948).

Page 493.—

4. *B. filifolia* FvM.—Add to localities: South-East, Hundred of Woolumbool (D. Hunt 1071: AD).

Pages 495-497.—

3. CORREA Andr.

Replace the key by the following which is excerpted from P. G. Wilson, Taxonomic revision of the genus *Correa* (Rutaceae) [Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austral. 85 (1961) 21-53] and slightly modified for the South Australian taxa. Of 11 species recognized in the genus 8 occur in South Australia of which 3 (and 1 variety of another species) are restricted to this State.

- (1) Calyx very deeply 4-lobed, the lobes triangular or lanceolate, acute to acuminate. Corolla greenish (to purple in *C. aemula*).
- (2) Pedicel over 1 cm long. Corolla becoming split to base *C. aemula* 1.
- (2) Pedicel under 0.5 cm long. Corolla remaining sympetalous *C. calycina* 2.
- (1) Calyx $\pm$ truncate, if lobed then the lobes dentoid, linear, rounded, or obtusely deltoid. Corolla shades of white, green, or red.
- (3) Corolla white or very pale-pink, to 1.3 cm long, becoming split to base *C. alba* 3.

- (3) Corolla green or red, over 1.5 cm long, not (or rarely) splitting to the base.
- (4) Calyx without lobes between the calyx teeth, or if such lobes present then small and inconspicuous. Plant erect.
- (5) Pedicel 4-8 mm long. Bracteoles caducous. Corolla entirely pale-red or green (or if red with green lobes then under 2 cm long and with coriaceous leaves). Calyx glabrous or subglabrous, remaining wide open after anthesis.
- (6) Pedicel glabrous or practically so, becoming thicker towards the apex. Corolla entirely pale-red. Anthers 1-1.5(-2) mm long. Leaves light-green, $\pm$ glabrous or very sparsely pubescent . . . *C. pulchella* 4.
- (6) Pedicel closely tomentose, not thicker towards the apex. Corolla yellowish-green, or red with green lobes. Anthers 3.5-4 mm long, leaves dark-green *C. reflexa* var. *coriacea* 5.
- (5) Pedicel 3 mm long or under. Bracteoles persistent or caducous, if caducous then corolla red with green lobes or all green and leaves cuneate to rounded (not cordate) at the base. Calyx glabrous to densely pubescent, becoming closed immediately after anthesis.
- (7) Bracteoles persistent (caducous in some South Australian forms). Anthers partly to fully exerted. Leaves smooth to scabridulous above, cordate (if not cordate then scabridulous above, or coriaceous, or with persistent bracteoles) *C. reflexa* 5.
- (7) Bracteoles caducous in bud. Anthers well exerted. Leaves smooth above, chartaceous, rounded to cuneate at the base.
- (8) Corolla green. Calyx glabrous to tomentose *C. glabra* 6.

(8) Corolla red with green lobes.

Calyx glabrous to sparsely

pubescent *C. schlechtendalii* 7.

(4) Calyx with prominent deltoid or oblong lobes between the calyx teeth. Plant

procumbent *C. decumbens* 8.

In the following enumeration the synonyms and misapplied names are selected to facilitate the correlation with the text in Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1948) 495-497. For full synonymy description and enumeration of specimens see P. G. Wilson (1961, l.c.).

1. *C. aemula* (Lindl.) FvM. (1858).—Mount Lofty Ranges, Kangaroo Island.—Victoria (Grampians).

2. *C. calycina* Black (1925).—Southern Fleurieu Peninsula.

3. *C. alba* Andr. (1798) var. *pannosa* Wilson (1961).—*C. alba* var. *rotundifolia* (Lindl.) Benth. (1863, nom. illeg.), non DC. (1824).—Encounter Bay region. South-East, west bank of Glenelg River between Dry Creek and Donovan's Landing (D. N. Kraehenbuehl 954: AD).—South-west coast of Victoria.

4. *C. pulchella* Mackay ex Sweet (1827).—*C. neglecta* Ashby (1939); *C. neglecta* var. *minor* Ashby (1939, nom. illeg.); *C. rubra* var. *pulchella* (Sweet) Black (1948); *C. minor* (Ashby) Black (1948, comb. illeg.).—Eyre Peninsula, Yorke Peninsula, Encounter Bay, Kangaroo Island.

5. *C. reflexa* (Labill.) Vent. (1803).

var. *reflexa*.—Southern districts.—Eastern States.

var. *nummulariifolia* (Hook.f.) Wilson (1961).—*C. rubra* var. *orbicularis* Black (1948, nom. illeg.).—Kangaroo Island.—Islands in Bass Strait.

var. *coriacea* Wilson (1961).—*C. alba* [non Andr.] Black (1948) p. pte.—Eyre Peninsula (Port Lincoln area or Memory Cove; North and South Pearson Is., St. Francis Is., Greenly Is.).—Western Australia (near Eucla).

6. *C. glabra* Lindl. (1838).—*C. rubra* var. *megacalyx* Black (nom. illeg.).—Mount Lofty Ranges.—Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria.

7. *C. schlechtendalii* Behr (1847).—*C. turnbullii* Ashby (1939); *C. rubra* var. *turnbullii* (Ashby) Black (1948).—Mount Lofty Ranges to Murray scrub and southern Flinders Range (rare).—North-west Victoria.

8. *C. decumbens* FvM. (1855).—Southern Mount Lofty Ranges; Kangaroo Island.

The following hybrids have been collected from South Australian localities: *C. decumbens* × *reflexa*; *C. pulchella* × *reflexa*; and *C. reflexa* × ?.

Page 498.—

5. ERIOSTEMON Sm.

Replace in the key '*E. obovalis* 1.' by '*E. verrucosus* 1.', and alter the name in the subsequent text accordingly to read:

1. *E. verrucosus* A. Rich. (1834).—*E. obovalis* [non A. Cunn. (1825)] Black (1948).—Add to localities: Further collections of this species from Black Springs were made in recent years (e.g. H. J. Eichler 12085; R. Hill 1041: AD); Tothill Range (D. N. Kraehenbuehl 1091: AD).

Page 498.—Correct the author citations to read:

2. *E. linearis* A. Cunn. ex Endl.

3. *E. brevifolius* A. Cunn. ex Endl.

Page 498.—

6. PHEBALIUM Vent.

Replace in the key '*Ph. bilobum* 2.' by '*P. hillebrandii* 2.', and '*Ph. stenophyllum* 5.' by '*P. lowanense* 5.'.

Page 499.—Replace '2. *Ph. bilobum*, Lindl. (1839).' by:

2. *P. hillebrandii* Willis (1957).—Supplement the synonymy to read: *Eriostemon hillebrandii* FvM. (1855, nom. illeg.) p.pte.; *P. bilobum* [non Lindl. (1839)] Black (1948).

Page 499.—

3. *P. brachyphyllum* Benth.—Add to localities: Sherlock, on the Pinnaroo Railway. [Cf. Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1952) 535.]

Page 500.—Replace 5. *P. stenophyllum* (Benth.) FvM. with the description by the following species:

5. *P. lowanense* Willis (1957).—Non-tubercular desert shrub, 30-60 cm high. Smaller branches silvery from a dense indumentum of overlapping peltate scales. Leaves linear, 5-12 x 1 mm, almost terete as margins strongly revolute, minutely scabrous, spreading. Flowers 1-5, in umbellate terminal clusters. Pedicels 4-5 mm long. Calyx ca. 3 mm long, purplish, scaly, with 5 triangular lobes ca. 2 mm long. Petals elliptical, ca. 4 mm long, chrome-yellow, glabrous inside, with some large coppery-hued, peltate scales outside. Filaments 2-3 mm long. Anthers 1-1.2 x 0.3 mm. Ovary pyramidal, densely covered with silvery squamules. Style 1-2 mm long.—*P. stenophyllum* [non (Benth.) FvM.] Black (1948) p. pte.

Murray Mallee; ca. 25 km north-east of Keith (N. N. Donner 147: AD); ca. 50 km north of Bordertown (P. G. Wilson 2106: AD).—Victoria.

Page 500.—

6. **P. bullatum** Black (1916).—Add as a synonym: *P. glandulosum* var. *bullatum* (Black) Court (1957).—Add to localities: North-west of Ceduna, ca. 15 km north of Koonibba (P. G. Wilson 1572: AD).

Page 501.—Correct the author citation for the generic name to read:

8. **GEIJERA** Schott (1834)

Page 501.—

2. **G. linearifolia** (DC.) Black (1924).—Arrange the synonyms chronologically and correct the spelling of the epithet of the second name to read: '*australasicum*'.

Page 501.—Insert at the end of *Rutaceae* the text from Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1952) 524, for the following genus and species:

9. **EREMOCITRUS** Swingle (1914)

1. **E. glauca** (Lindl.) Swingle (1914).

Page 504.—

POLYGALACEAE

1. **COMESPERMA** Labill. (1806)

Add in the second paragraph the author citation and year of publication for the generic name to read: '*Bredemeyera* Willd. (1801)'.

Page 504.—

2. **C. volubile** Labill.—Add to localities: Kangaroo Island [cf. Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1952) 535]. Yorke Peninsula, ca. 10 km north of Edithburgh (T. R. N. Lothian 1122: AD).

Page 505.—

2. **POLYGALA** L.

Add the following species:

*2. **P. monspeliaca** L.—Annual with few, erect, simple or few branched stems. Lower leaves lanceolate, long-acuminate, stem-leaves linear-lanceolate, ca. 5-25 x 1-4 mm, long-narrow-acuminate. Bracts shorter than pedicels. Flowers whitish, ca. 1 cm long. Wings lanceolate, 6-7 mm long, acute, with 3 distinct nerves, their branches not anastomosing. Capsule obovate, emarginate, broadly winged, shorter than and as broad as the wings. Seeds oblong, hairy.

South-East. Bool Lagoon Road, Hundred of Robertson (D. Hunt 296: AD).—Native of the Mediterranean region.

3. *P. chinensis* var. *squarrosa* (Benth.) Domin (1927).—Annual pubescent herb with prostrate stems, ca. 8 cm diameter. Leaves oblanceolate to obovate, 5-10 mm long, obtuse, mucronate, glabrous, petiole ca. 3 mm. Flowers in oblong, mostly terminal racemes, numerous, small. Outer sepals lanceolate, obtuse; inner sepals (wings) broad-lanceolate, falcate. Capsule oblong to ovate, 5-6 mm long, notched, ciliate. Seeds ca. 5 mm long, densely silky hairy.

Far North. Evelyn Downs south-west of Oodnadatta (E. H. Ising 3768A & B: AD).

Page 506.—

EUPHORBIACEAE

Correct the spelling of the epithet in the caption to Fig. 675, the name to read: I-K, *Bertya mitchellii*.

Page 507.—

1. EUPHORBIA L.

Replace in the key '*E. clutoides* 4.' by '*E. eremophila* 4.' and '*E. lathyrus* 6.' by '*E. lathyrus* 6.'.

Page 508.—Replace '4. *E. clutoides* (Forst.f.) C. A. Gardn. (1942).' by:

4. *E. eremophila* A. Cunn. ex Hook.—*E. deserticola* FvM. (1853); *E. clutoides* Gardner (1942, comb. illeg.).

Page 508.—Correct the date of publication for the following species to read:

5. *E. stevenii* Bailey (1910).—Add after the synonym the reference: Fig. 964 (p. 535).

Page 508.—Correct in Fig. 676 and in the text the specific epithet for the name to read:

*6. *E. lathyrus* L.

Page 509.—

*10. *E. paralias* L.—Add as further locality: Younghusband Peninsula (L. D. Williams 1316: AD).

*11. *E. terracina* L.—Add as further locality: Kangaroo Island, Brownlow Cliffs (G. Jackson 147: AD).

Add at the end of Euphorbia as further species:

**E. cyparissias* L.—Adelaide, Sefton Park (L. Nicholls, 30.IV.1932: AD).—Native of Europe.

Page 509.—

2. PHYLLANTHUS L.

Note. The present inadequacy of generic classification in the *Phyllanthaceae* is characterized by Webster [J. Arn. Arb. 37 (1956) 99] as follows: "The genera of *Phyllanthaceae* as recently maintained may aptly be compared to political boundaries which are superposed over the natural physiographic features of a region. '*Phyllanthus*' is the designation for all *Phyllanthaceae* in which the flowers are apetalous, lack a pistillode, and have a disk, or else do not fit into any other genus of *Phyllanthaceae*! '*Glochidion*' includes those plants in which the flowers are apetalous, lack both pistillode and disk, and have undivided styles . . . It is apparent that not much more can be done toward constructing a new classification until a thorough morphological survey can be made of all the groups within the *Phyllanthinae* . . .". Despite possible alterations which may become necessary with advanced knowledge some of the species hitherto treated as *Phyllanthus* are transferred here to *Glochidion* because it reflects more clearly the position of these species in the at present (though hesitantly) accepted classification.

Page 510.—Replace in the key for the species 1-4 '*Ph.*' by '*G.*' referring to '*Glochidion*', '*Ph. Tatei* 5.' by '*Pseudanthus micranthus*', and '*Ph. thymoides* 11.' by '*P. hirtellus* 11.'. Transfer the descriptions of the species 1-4 to the end under *Glochidion* (see below).

Page 511.—Delete '*5. Ph. Tatei*, F.v.M.' and the relevant text, as this species is synonymous with *Pseudanthus micranthus* Benth.

Page 511.—

7. *P. saxosus* FvM.—Correct the author citation of the synonym to read: *P. gunnii* var. *saxosus* (FvM.) Mueller Arg.

Page 511.—

8. *P. lacunarius* FvM.—Add the following variety:

var. *deuterocalyx* Gauba (1948).—Calyx lobes 1.5-2 mm long, as long as or slightly longer than the width of the ripe cocci. [In the typical variety, the calyx lobes are only half as long as the width of the cocci.]

Murray Mallee. Loveday (E. Gauba, 30.XI.1944: MEL). Probably more widespread.—Western Australia.

Page 512.—Replace '*11. Ph. thymoides*, Sieb. var. *parviflorus*, J. M. Black' by:

11. *Phyllanthus hirtellus* var. *parviflorus* (J. M. Black) Hj. Eichler, comb. nov.—Basionym: *P. thymoides* var. *parviflorus* J. M. Black, Fl. S. Austral. (VI.1924) 352.—Note. *Phyllanthus thymoides* (Mueller Arg.) Mueller Arg. (1866) was first published as a variety of *P. hirtellus* FvM.

ex Mueller Arg. (1863), a species different from *P. hirtellus* (FvM.) Mueller Arg. (nom. illeg., 1866), which is based on *Synostemon hirtellus* FvM. This latter species is herewith transferred to *Glochidion* as follows:

Glochidion hirtellus (F.v.Mueller) Hj. Eichler, comb. nov.—Basionym: *Synostemon hirtellus* F.v.Mueller, Fragm. Phytogr. Austral. 3 (IX.1862) 89.—Nomenclatural synonym: *Diasperus hirtellus* (FvM.) Kuntze (1891.—This species, which does not occur in South Australia, has apparently no valid name if treated as *Phyllanthus*.

Page 512.—Insert before 3. *Poranthera* the genus

2A. GLOCHIDION Forst. & Forst.f.

Transfer the description to *Phyllanthus* species no. 1-4 from page 510 to the following species names:

1. ***Glochidion thesioides*** Hj. Eichler, nom. nov.—Basionym: *Phyllanthus thesioides* Benth, Fl. Austral. 6 (1873) 98, nom. illeg., non Mueller Arg., Linnaea 32 (1863) 36.—Note. This species appears to have no valid name, neither under *Phyllanthus* nor under *Synostemon* FvM. (1858).

2. ***Glochidion rigens*** (F.v.Mueller) Hj. Eichler, comb. nov.—Basionym: *Synostemon rigens* F.v.Mueller, Fragm. Phytogr. Austral. 2 (1861) 153.—Nomenclatural synonyms: *Phyllanthus rigens* (FvM.) Mueller Arg. (1864); *Diasperus rigens* (FvM.) Kuntze (1891).

3. ***Glochidion rhytidospermum*** (Mueller Arg.) Hj. Eichler, comb. nov.—Basionym: *Phyllanthus rhytidospermus* Mueller Arg., Linnaea 34 (1865) 70.

4. ***Glochidion trachyspermum*** (F.v.Mueller) Hj. Eichler, comb. nov.—Basionym: *Phyllanthus trachyspermus* F.v.Mueller, Trans. Phil. Soc. Viet. 1 (1855) 14.

Page 512.— 3. PORANTHERA Rudge (1811)

Correct the author citation to read:

1. ***P. microphylla*** Brongn.

Page 512.—

2. ***P. triandra*** Black (1916).—Add to localities: Murray Lands (Monarto). [Cf. Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1952) 536.]

Page 513.—Correct the author citation to read:

5. PSEUDANTHUS Sieb. ex Spreng.

Page 513.—

1. ***P. micranthus*** Benth.—Add as synonyms: *Phyllanthus tatei* FvM.; *Micrantheum tatei* (FvM.) Black (1924).—Note. In the isotype specimen of *Phyllanthus tatei* in AD and in all flowering specimens named

Phyllanthus tatei in J. M. Black's herbarium a rudimentary pistil is hidden in the ♂ flowers between the filaments which are free at the base and joined near the apex (probably by interlocking papillae) where the anthers form a crown. This has possibly been overlooked by F.v.Mueller when he described this species which he referred to *Phyllanthus* Sect. *Synostemon* Benth. Despite the disagreement between the specimens in having the branchlets minutely pubescent and Bentham's description of *Pseudanthus micranthus*, it appears certain that our plant, which was represented both in Black's herbarium and in that of the University of Adelaide (originally Tate's herbarium) under both names, belongs to Bentham's species. Ovaries 2-3-celled, each cell with two ovules. Fruit one-seeded. Cotyledons narrow, longer than radicle. Flowering and fruiting specimens in AD, e.g.: Cleland: Back Valley off Inman Valley, 13.IX.1925.—Cleland: Encounter Bay, 13.V.1930.—Cleland: Victor Harbour.—Fraser: Encounter Bay, Willow Creek, 18.X.1955.

Page 514.—

7. ADRIANA Gaudich.

Correct the spelling of the epithet, the species name to read:

2. **A. klotzschii** (FvM.) Mueller Arg.

Page 514.—

8. EREMOCARPUS Benth.

Correct the author citation to read:

*1. **E. setigerus** (Hook.) Benth.

Page 515.—

11. AMPEREA Juss.

Correct the author citation to read:

1. **A. xiphoclada** (Sieb. ex Spreng.) Druce (1917).—Arrange the synonyms chronologically and correct the author citation for one to read: *Leptomeria xiphoclada* Sieb. ex Spreng. (1827).

Page 516.—Correct in the last paragraph before '13. *Bertya* Planch.' the author citation to read: *Cryptandra uncinata* (FvM. ex Baill.) Grüning (1912).

Pages 519-521.—Insert in the index '*Carrichtera*....p. 380', '*Erophila*....p. 379', and '*Viscum*....p. 279'. [Cf. Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1952) 536.]

Page 523.—Correct the spelling of the generic name in the caption to Fig. 686 to read: '*Exocarpos*'.

Page 524.—Replace 'Page 336.—continued.' by 'Page 338.—Insert before 6. *Sarcozona*:'.

Page 524.—Replace 'Page 492' by 'Page 501.—Insert before *Meliaceae* the following genus of *Rutaceae*:'.

Page 525.—Insert before '*1A. *Eragrostis curvula*': 'Page 117.—Insert before 2. *E. confertiflora* the following species:'.

Page 526.—Replace 'Page 168' by 'Page 169'.

Page 527.—Replace '*6A. *Allium roseum*, L.' by

*6A. *A. roseum* ssp. *bulbiferum* (DC.) Warb.

Page 528.—Replace '*2. *Tritonia crocosmaeflora*, Lemoine' by '*2. *Crocasmia* × *crocosmiflora* (Nichols.) N.E.Br.', and add after Planch. '× *pottsii* (Baker) N.E.Br.'.

Page 529.—Replace '*Rumex roseus*' by '*Rumex vesicarius*'.

Page 531.—Delete the correction given to page 354, as the name *C. glomeratum* Thuill should be used for this species.

Page 531.—Correct the spelling of the generic name to read:

4A. *ESCHSCHOLZIA* Cham.

Page 531.—Add the author citation to read: *Nasturtium palustre* (L.) DC. (nom. illeg.), non Cr. The generic name *Rorippa* Scop. has priority and must be used when the genera *Nasturtium* and *Rorippa* are united.

Page 532.—Replace '*Draba verna*, L.' by '*Erophila verna* (L.) Chevall. (*Draba verna* L.)'.

Page 533.—Correct the author citation to read:

20. *Acacia retinodes* Schldl. var. *oraria* Black ex Eardley (1957).

Page 534.—Correct the spelling of the generic name to read: '*Albizia*'. [See note under *A. lophantha* (Willd.) Benth. in this Supplement.]

Page 537.—

CALLITRICHACEAE

1. CALLITRICHE L.

The Australian and New Zealand species of this genus have been revised recently by R. Mason, Austral. J. Bot. 7 (XII.1959) 295-327. Only specimens with well developed fruits can be satisfactorily determined.

From South Australia only two species have been collected so far. They can be distinguished as follows:

- (1) Leaves linear-obovate, ca. 1.5-2.5 x 0.5-1.5 mm, 3-nerved (sometimes with 2 short free veins from the midrib) the uppermost not forming a well-marked rosette. Stamens about 1 mm long. Fruit broader than long, 0.5 x 0.7 mm, narrowly winged. Style 0.1-0.2 mm long. Plant terrestrial *C. sonderi* 1.
- (1) Leaves larger, very variable, linear-spathulate, spatulate or obovate, 2.5-25 x 1-6 (usually ca. 7 x 6) mm, 3-, 5- or 7-nerved, the uppermost forming distinct rosettes. Stamens ca. 2 mm long. Fruit about as broad as long, 1.2-1.7 mm diameter, broadly winged. Style up to 2.5-3.5 mm long. Plant amphibious *C. stagnalis* 2.

1. *C. sonderi* Hegelm.—In South Australia known only from flood-plains of the River Murray near Loxton and Berri (Hj. Eichler 12328: AD; 13798: AD) and from Cordillo Downs (J. B. Cleland, 1925: AD).

*2. *C. stagnalis* Scop.—In South Australia known only from several places in the Mount Lofty Ranges, from Kadlunga, near Clare (R. Tate, 1882: AD), and Koonoona, near Burra (R. Brummitt, 1893: AD).

Page 537.—Replace the name in the caption to Fig. 689 to read: '*Callitriche stagnalis*'.

Page 537.—

STACKHOUSIACEAE

1. STACKHOUSIA Sm.

1. *S. monogyna* Labill.—This species as commonly understood in South Australia shows extreme variability. It is likely that several distinct species lumped under this name occur in this State. More herbarium specimens with fruit and flowers, showing the variability at each locality, are necessary. Schuchardt [Linnaea 26 (1854) 1-42] and Pampanini [Bull. Herb. Boiss. II, 5 (1905) 901-916, 1045-1060, 1145-1155] in their monographs recognize *S. aspericocca* Schuch. as a distinct species, which differs from *S. monogyna* in having herbaceous persistent bracteoles (the bracteoles of *S. monogyna* are described as membranaceous and caducous), and record South Australian specimens. Apart from great variation in the shapes and sizes of leaves and corollas (these vary also in colour: from creamy-white to greenish-yellow) there are conspicuous differences in the shape and size of the calyx lobes and the surface, size and shape of the fruitlets. Only a careful analysis of ample material may allow a satisfactory classification of the possibly existing distinct taxa.

Page 538.—Correct the author citations to read:

S. flava Hook.f., and

2. **S. spathulata** Sieb. ex Spreng.—Add to localities: Southern Eyre Peninsula, West Pt. (K. D. Rohrlach 873: AD). Southern Yorke Peninsula, south of Yorketown (N. Donner 611: AD).

Page 538.—

3. **S. viminea** Sm.—Add to localities: Simpson Desert, ca. 60 km east of Dalhousie Springs (T. R. N. Lothian 1464: AD).

Page 538.—Insert before *Sapindaceae*:

Family 70A.—**ACERACEAE**

Flowers regular, functionally unisexual or bisexual; perigynous or hypogynous, usually with disk; sepals 4 or 5; petals 4 or 5 or 0; stamens 4-10, usually 8, in two whorls on or inside the disk; ovary 2-celled and 2-lobed, compressed with the septum along the short axis; styles 2, free or united at the base; ovules 2 in each cell, orthotropous or anatropous; fruit splitting into 2 fruitlets with a flattened wing each; seed without endosperm; embryo with folded or rolled cotyledons and a long radicle. Trees or shrubs with opposite, simple (often palmately lobed) or pinnate leaves without stipules.

1. **ACER** L.

The Maple. Several European and North American species are grown in gardens, especially in the Mount Lofty Ranges, and *Acer negundo* L., the Box Elder, is planted as a street tree. So far only one species has become naturalized:

*1. **A. pseudoplatanus** L.—Large deciduous tree, to 30 m high with spreading crown. Branches glabrous. Leaves 5-lobed, dark-green above, glaucescent beneath; lobes acute, coarsely and irregularly crenate-serrate. Flowers in pendulous, narrow panicles, ca. 6 mm in diameter; sepals and petals 5; stamens 8, inserted within the disk; ovary tomentose. Fruit glabrous, wings spreading at an acute angle or incurved at the apex; fruitlet 3.5-5 cm long.

Escaped from gardens and gradually becoming naturalized in the neighbourhood of Mount Lofty: Crafers (E. S. Booth 172: AD).—Native of Central and South Europe, Asia Minor.

Page 539.—

SAPINDACEAE

Correct in the key the spelling of the generic name to read: '*Heterodendrum* 2.'

Page 540.— 1. ATALAYA Blume (1847).

Correct the author citation to read:

1. **A. hemiglauca** (FvM.) FvM. ex Benth.—Add as a synonym the basionym: *Thouinia hemiglauca* FvM.

Page 540.—Correct in the text and caption to Fig. 695 the spelling of the generic name to read:

2. HETERODENDRUM Desf.

Page 540.—Correct the spelling of the specific epithet to read:

1. **H. oleaefolium** Desf.

Page 540.—Correct the author citation for the generic name to read:

3. DODONAEA Miller (1754)

Page 541.—Correct the author citations to read:

1. **D. viscosa** Jacq.

6. **D. bursariifolia** FvM.

Page 541.—Add the following species:

6A. **D. tepperi** FvM. ex Radlkofer (1934).—Probably close to *D. baueri*. Leaves oblong-lanceolate, usually less than 1 cm long, subsessile, with revolute margins, and substriate by erect veins. Flowers solitary, on short pedicels. Sepals 4. Fruit unknown.

Yorke Peninsula, Ardrossan (J. G. O. Tepper, 1880-1884: AD, MEL). Eyre Peninsula, Port Lincoln (? : AD).

Page 542.—

7. **D. hexandra** FvM.—Add to localities: Kangaroo Island, near Birchmore Lagoon (Hj. Eichler 15441: AD, K).

Page 542.—

8. **D. lobulata** FvM.—The great variability within South Australian material assigned to this species invites special observation especially on Eyre Peninsula and further to the West, where two apparently distinct forms have been collected (cf. O. H. Turner, 1.XII.1959, from Maralinga: AD).

Page 544.—Insert before *Rhamnaceae* the following family:

Family 71A.—**AQUIFOLIACEAE**

1. **ILEX** L.

*1. **I. aquifolium** L.—Holly.—Evergreen tree or shrub, 3-15 m high. Leaves ovate, elliptic or oblong, 3-10 cm long, coriaceous; margin usually undulate and sinuate-dentate with spine-pointed teeth. Flowers dioecious,

ca. 6 mm diameter, in clusters on old wood. Sepals 4, small. Petals 4, united at base, white, imbricate. Stamens 4. Fruit a globose drupe, 7-12 mm diameter, scarlet.

Naturalized as a garden escape in the Mount Lofty Range, e.g., Stirling, Crafrers, Aldgate (E. S. Booth 60, 98, 161: AD).—Native of Western and Central Europe.

Page 545.—

RHAMNACEAE

Add the author citation '(L.) Planch.' after the names *Parthenocissus quinquefolia* and *P. tricuspidata*.

Page 545.—

1. RHAMNUS L.

*1. *R. alaternus* L.—Add to localities: Mount Lofty Range, Crafrers (E. S. Booth 173: AD).

Page 546.—

2. POMADERRIS Labill.

Replace in the key '*P. racemosa* 3.' by '*P. paniculosa* 3.', '*P. flabellare* 4.' by '*P. flabellaris* 4.', and correct the names and author citations in the subsequent text to read:

3. *P. paniculosa* FvM. ex Reisseck (1858).—*P. racemosa* [non Hook., 1834] Black (1952).

4. *P. flabellaris* (FvM. ex Reisseck) Black (1926).—Correct the year of publication of the basionym to read: *Trymalium flabellare* FvM. ex Reisseck (1858).

Note. N. A. Wakefield, in a typed note of 24.III.1953 in AD, lumped *P. halmaturina*, *P. paniculosa* and *P. flabellaris* as forms under *P. ovaria* FvM. ex Reisseck (1858), a species described from Tasmania.

Page 546.—Add after 5. *P. obcordata* Fenzl the following species:

6. *P. myrtilloides* Fenzl (1837).—Low shrub. Branchlets and lower surface of leaves silky. Leaves broadly oblong or obovate, small. Calyx tube very short, silky. Petals narrow-linear (all other South Australian species are apetalous; cf. however *P. vacciniifolia* below).

South-east Kangaroo Island (J. G. O. Tepper 1189, 12.VI.1884: MEL). Also recorded by Tate (1890) for the area west of Lake Torrens in South Australia. The occurrence of this species in South Australia needs confirmation.

7. *P. vacciniifolia* Reisseck (1858).—Distinguished from *P. myrtilloides* as follows: Leaves broadly ovate or orbicular, calyx hoary (not silky). Petals broad.

Originally described from Victoria (Watts River); collected on hilltops bounding the River Torrens Gorge by J. G. O. Tepper (exhibited 1893), and reported (1895) by R. Tate (fide FvM.) for South Australia from Mount Lofty Range.—The occurrence in this State needs confirmation.

Page 547.— 3. TRYMALIUM Fenzl (1837)

Correct in the caption to Fig. 705 and in the relevant text the specific epithet and the author citation for the synonym to read:

1. **T. wayae** FvM. & Tate (1882).—*Cryptandra wayae* (FvM. & Tate) FvM.

Page 547.— 4. SPYRIDIDIUM Fenzl (1837)

Replace in the key the line “C. Leaves obovate, smooth above *S. spathulatum* 3” by the following:

C. Leaves with the broadest width above the middle.

(5) Leaves spathulate, or obovate-cuneate, smooth, almost glabrous above, margin strongly recurved. Inflorescence elongated *S. spathulatum* 3.

(5) Leaves oblanceolate or obovate, usually smaller (5-7 mm long), with dense, shiny appressed indumentum on both surfaces (hairs shorter above), margin flat. Inflorescence cymose *S. nitidum* 3A.

Page 548.—Add before 1. *S. parvifolium*:

1. **S. tridentatum** (Steud.) Benth.—Flowers in very small lateral heads, sessile among a few floral leaves; the brown bracts narrow and much smaller than in the other species of the genus. Leaves obovate, obcordate to triangular, truncate or 3-toothed at the apex, narrowed at the base, 4-8 mm long.

Eyre Peninsula, Hundred of Hambidge (R. L. Specht 2405, 8.XI.1960: AD, det. J. H. Willis 1961).

Page 548.—Alter the one number and correct the author citations to read:

1A. **S. parvifolium** (Hook.) Benth. ex FvM.

2. **S. phlebophyllum** (FvM.) FvM.

3. **S. spathulatum** (FvM.) FvM. ex Benth.—Correct the leaf-shape to read: ‘leaves spathulate’.—Add to localities: South-East, Hundred of Woolumbool (D. Hunt 1071: AD).

Page 548.—Add the following species:

3A. **S. nitidum** Wakefield (1957).—*S. spathulatum* var. *microphyllum* Benth.—Differs from the preceding by the characters given in the above emendation to the key of *Spyridium*.—Kangaroo Island. Marble Range (R. Tate: AD). Upper South-East: Salt Creek (D. James 15, 44: AD).

There are some specimens at AD from Kangaroo Island which probably should be referred to *S. nitidum* but they have the leaves above almost glabrous with a rough surface. The variation and distribution of this species is insufficiently known.

Page 549.—

4. **S. thymifolium** Reisseck (1858).—Correct the author citations in two of the names in the synonymy, thereby designating the one as being misapplied, as follows: *S. stuartii* Reiss. & FvM. ex Reisseck (1858), and *Cryptandra obovata* [non (Hook.) Hook.f.] Tate (1882-1890).

Page 549.—

5. **S. coactilifolium** Reiss.—Add to localities: Kangaroo Island, Mount Taylor (T. R. N. Lothian 1013: AD).

Pages 549-550.—Correct the author citations to read:

8. **S. leucopogon** (FvM. ex Reiss.) FvM.

10. **S. halmaturinum** (FvM.) FvM. ex Benth.

11. **S. bifidum** (FvM.) FvM. ex Benth.

12. **S. subochreatum** Reisseck (1858).—Note. No reference was given to *Trymalium subochreatum* FvM. (1855), but the two names are possibly based on duplicates of the same collection.

Page 551.—

5. CRYPTANDRA Sm.

Correct the spelling of the epithet in the key to read: '*C. waterhousii* 6.'

Page 551.—Emend the author citation to read:

1. **C. hispidula** Reiss. & FvM. ex Reiss.

Page 551.—

2. **C. leucophracta** Schldl.—Correct the spelling of the synonym to read: *Stenanthemum leucophractum* (Schldl.) Reisseck (1858).

Page 552.—

4. **C. amara** Sm.—Correct the author citation for the varietal name to read:

var. **longiflora** FvM. ex Maiden & Betcher (1904).

Page 552.—Correct the author citation to read:

5. *C. propinqua* A. Cunn. ex Fenzl (1837).

Page 552.—Correct the spelling of the specific epithet and the author citation to read:

6. *C. waterhousii* (FvM.) FvM.—Correct the epithet in the synonyms accordingly.

Page 552.—Correct the author citation for the following species and add the note:

C. uncinata (FvM. ex Baill.) Grüning (1912).—When revising *Beyeria* for 'Pflanzenreich', Grüning had investigated two authentic fragments of *Beyeria uncinata* FvM. ex Baill. from MEL and K (collected by F.v.Müller in the 'Murray Desert') and transferred this species to *Cryptandra* [as *Cryptandra uncinata* (FvM. ex Baill.) Grüning, Feddes Repert. 10 (1912) 384]. Suessenguth, without giving reasons, excludes it from *Cryptandra* in Engler & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. ed. 2, 20d. (1953) 121, under 'Auszuschliessende Arten' as follows: '*Cryptandra*' *uncinata* Grüning = *Beyeria uncinata* F. Muell. (Euphorbiaceae). [The combination '*Beyeria uncinata*' was apparently not validly made by F.v.Mueller.]

Page 553.—

MALVACEAE

Correct in the caption to Fig. 712 the names to read: A-E, *Lavatera plebeia*; and L, *Gossypium sturtianum*.

Page 554.—Replace in the key at the end 'G. Style-branches connate, with decurrent stigmas and 5-7 bracteoles....*Cienfuegosia* 11.' by the following:

G. Style-branches connate, with decurrent stigmas.

H. Leaves deeply lobed. Calyx 5-lobed or 5-partite. Bracteoles (4)5-7, subulate to linear, united at the base *Alyogne* 11.

H. Leaves broadly ovate, entire. Calyx truncate or 5-undulate or minutely 5-toothed. Bracteoles 3, ovate-lanceolate, free *Gossypium* 12.

Page 554.—

1. LAVATERA L.

Replace the key by the following:

(1) Epicalyx shorter than calyx.

(2) Calyx-lobes exceeding and concealing fruit *L. plebeia* 1.

(2) Calyx-lobes appressed to fruit but not wholly concealing it *L. cretica* 1A.

(1) Epicalyx longer than calyx *L. arborea* 2.

Page 554.—Correct the spelling of the epithet to read:

1. *L. plebeia* Sims (1821).—Correct or add the author citations to the names in the note to read: '*Althaea rosea* (L.) Cav.' and '*Althaea* L.'. Insert before var. *tomentosa* Hook.f.:

var. *eremaea* Black (1926).—A desert form with smaller flowers and shorter peduncles, leaves thicker and more velvety as in var. *tomentosa* but the calyx-lobes purely valvate and the fruit as in the type.—Recorded by J. M. Black (1926) for Ardrossan, Y.P.; Caroon, E.P.; Ooldea; Franklin Islands; along the Great Bight.

It is not known why this variety was omitted in the second edition of J. M. Black's Flora of South Australia, and it is here inserted in order to draw attention to its description for further observation. The material annotated by J. M. Black which is preserved at AD is insufficient for a taxonomic interpretation or revision of the taxon.

Page 554.—Add the following species before *L. arborea*:

*1A. *L. cretica* L.—Resembles *L. plebeia*, but is smaller, about 1-1½ m high, not woody at base, usually annual; many of the hairs simple or forked; calyx-lobes villous and not completely concealing the fruit; petals pale-lilac (20 mm long); bracteoles ovate, obtuse, about half as long as calyx; fruitlets 8-10, almost smooth and rounded on back, without acute edges.

Waste places near settlements. Sept.-Nov.—Mediterranean region.—The occurrence in South Australia of this species, which was recorded by J. M. Black (1909 and 1926) for South Australia, needs confirmation.

Page 555.—

2. MALVA L.

Replace the key by the following:

- (1) Segments of epicalyx ovate-lanceolate. Leaves not or only slightly cordate at the base. Petals 10-12 mm long, up to twice as long as sepals *M. nicaeensis* 1.
- (1) Segments of epicalyx linear-lanceolate. Leaves distinctly cordate at the base. Petals 3-9 mm long usually not much exceeding the calyx.
- (2) Flowers ca. 0.5 cm in diameter, not densely clustered; fruiting pedicels much longer than the sepals. Fruitlets distinctly reticulate. Annual, rarely more than 50 cm high.
- (3) Calyx almost scarious, with broadly ovate lobes, distinctly enlarged in fruit. Fruitlets with winged and toothed dorsal angles *M. parviflora* 2.

(3) Calyx herbaceous with deltoid lobes, little enlarged in fruit. Fruitlets with acute dorsal angles which are neither winged nor toothed *M. pusilla* 2A.

(2) Flowers 1-1.5 cm in diameter, densely clustered. Fruiting pedicels not more than twice as long as the sepals. Fruitlets transversely ridged or obscurely reticulate. Robust biennial with erect stems, up to 150 cm high *M. verticillata* 3.

Page 555.—

*1. *M. nicaeensis* All. (1785).—It should be examined whether the introduced plant commonly understood in South Australia as being *M. nicaeensis* belongs to this species or to the closely related *M. montana* Forsk. (1775).

Page 555.—Add before '3. *M. verticillata*' the following species:

*2A. *M. pusilla* Sm.—Annual herb, similar to the preceding. Petals pale-rose to whitish, barely exceeding the calyx.

Victor Harbour (J. B. Cleland, 1961: AD). Probably more widely distributed but confused with *M. parviflora* L.—Native of North and Central Europe.

Pages 555-556.—

3. MALVASTRUM A. Gray (1849)

1. *M. spicatum* (L.) A. Gray (1849).—Add after the description as synonym the basionym: *Malva spicata* L.

Page 556.—

4. PLAGIANTHUS Forst.

The two species *P. spicatus* and *P. glomeratus* need a careful examination. *P. spicatus* var. *pubescens* Benth., which was accepted by J. M. Black as a variety under *P. spicatus* (Hook.) Benth., and which was also quoted as a synonym under *P. glomeratus*, appears to link the two species. Benth. (1863) notes under *P. glomeratus*: 'F. Mueller unites this with *P. spicatus*, but I see no tendency to the spicate inflorescence so characteristic of that species, besides the general differences in habit and foliage.'

Page 558.—

5. SIDA L.

Replace in the key '*S. pedunculata* 3.' by '*S. cunninghamii* 3.' and '*S. hederacea* 6.' by '*S. leprosa* 6.'

Page 558.—Insert before '2. *S. trichopoda* FvM.' as further species:

1A. ***S. goniocarpa*** (FvM. ex Benth.) Domin (1928).—Transfer the description from *S. corrugata* var. *goniocarpa* FvM. ex Benth. which is the basionym.

Page 559.—Replace '3. *S. pedunculata* A. Cunn.' by:

3. ***S. cunninghamii*** White (1944).—Note. *S. pedunculata* A. Cunn. ex Benth. is illegitimate as, though the plant was described, the name was used in synonymy of *S. corrugata* var. *ovata* Benth. only and was not accepted by its author. When J. M. Black in 1935 (and in 1952) called it *S. pedunculata* A. Cunn. [ex Black], it was illegitimate, being a later homonym of *S. pedunculata* Domin (1928) which is possibly a synonym of *S. fibulifera* Lindl.

Page 559.—Replace the names in the captions of Fig. 722 by '*Sida cunninghamii*' and of Fig. 724 by '*Sida leprosa*'.

Page 559.—Replace '*6. *S. hederacea* (Dougl.) Torr.' by:

*6. ***S. leprosa*** (Ort.) Schum.—The following two varieties have been reported for South Australia:

var. ***leprosa***—Indumentum lepidote. Leaves rarely longer than 10 mm. Calyx 3-4 mm long. Corolla sulphur-yellow, sometimes tinged with rose.—*Malva leprosa* Ort.

Kadina (R. M. Kain, 1948: ADW); Kadina (H. E. Orchard, 1950: ADW) [D. E. Symon, personal communication].

var. ***hederacea*** (Dougl. ex Hook.) Schum.—Indumentum stellate. Leaves usually more than 10 mm (to 40 mm) long. Calyx 4-7 mm long. Corolla creamy-yellow, often tinged with red, rarely white.—*Malva hederacea* Dougl. ex Hook.; *S. hederacea* (Dougl. ex Hook.) Torr. ex Gray (1849).

Riverton (I. Fry, 1959: ADW) [D. E. Symon, personal communication].

Page 560.—Correct the author citation to read:

10. ***S. calyxhymenia*** Gay ex DC.—Clement (1957) distinguishes the following varieties, both of which may occur in South Australia:

var. ***calyxhymenia***.—Plant cinereous-tomentose. Calyx flavid-velutinous externally. Leaves 23-43 mm long.

var. ***ferruginea*** Pritzel (1904).—Plant ferrugineous-tomentose. Calyx tomentose externally. Leaves shorter.

Page 561.—Replace '*S. inclusa*, Benth.' by:

S. platycalyx FvM. ex Benth.—The two names, *S. platycalyx* and *S. inclusa*, were both published on the same date. They were apparently first united by Chippendale (1960) under *S. platycalyx*. This latter name must, therefore, be adopted.

Page 562.—Correct the author citation for the generic name to read:

8. **ABUTILON** Miller (1754)

Page 562.—Add in the key after 'A. Fruitlets distinct and finally seeding from the axis': (cf. also *A. otocarpum*).

Page 562.—Correct the author citation to read:

1. **A. leucopetalum** (FvM.) FvM. ex Benth.—Arrange the synonyms chronologically.

Page 563.—Correct the author citation to read:

2. **A. cryptopetalum** (FvM.) FvM. ex Benth.

Page 563.—

3. **A. otocarpum** FvM.—Add to localities: Murray Mallee, Loveday (E. Gauba, 1944: MEL, n.v.).

Note. Gauba (1948) draws attention to the fruit of this species and points out that the fruitlets separate completely from their axis. In the key in Black's Flora this species is, therefore, wrongly placed.

Page 563.—Correct the spelling of the author abbreviation for the name to read:

4. **A. theophrasti** Medik. (1787).

Page 563.—Correct the author citations to read:

5. **A. oxycarpum** (FvM.) FvM. ex Benth. (1863).—Arrange the synonyms chronologically.

var. **incanum** (Benth.) Black (1926).

Page 564.—

8. **A. halophilum** FvM.—Correct the author citation for the synonym to read: *A. fraseri* var. *halophilum* (FvM.) Benth.

Page 566.—

10. **HIBISCUS** L.

7. **H. krichauffianus** FvM. (1859).—The name *H. krichauffii* FvM. (1868) is published as a name only and has no nomenclatural status. It was validated in 1882 but is illegitimate being either a superfluous name for *H. krichauffianus* FvM. or a misspelling of this latter name. If regarded as misspelt the name became legitimate in 1890 published by Tate when a description but no reference to a basionym was given. With the author citation 'F.v.M.' however it can be assumed that Tate did not intend to describe a new species and took his name from the misspelt or illegitimate *H. krichauffii* FvM. (1882) which refers clearly to *H. krichauffianus*.

Page 567.—Delete 11. *Cienfuegosia* Cav.—This genus does not occur in Australia.

Page 568.—Insert the following generic name at the beginning of the page:

11. ALYOGYNE Alef.

Page 568.—Replace '1. *C. hakeifolia* (Giord.) Hochr.' by:

1. **A. hakeifolia** (Giord.) Alef.—Rearrange the synonyms chronologically to read: *Hibiscus hakeifolius* Giord. (1833); *Hibiscus multifidus* Paxt. (1840); *Fugosia hakeifolia* (Giord.) Hook. (1846); *Cienfuegosia hakeifolia* (Giord.) Hochr. (1902).—The varietal name quoted in Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1952) 568, was made for the combination *Fugosia hakeifolia* var. *coronopifolia* (Miq.) Benth. (1863). It is likely that a new combination in *Alyogyne* is needed, but this should not be made without re-examining this taxon.

Page 568.—Replace the names in the captions to Fig. 738 by '*Alogyne hakeifolia*', and to Fig. 739 by '*Gossypium sturtianum*'.

Page 568.—Insert before '2. *C. gossypoides* (R.Br.) Hochr.' the generic name:

12. GOSSYPIUM L.

Page 568.—Replace '2. *C. gossypoides* (R.Br.) Hochr.' by:

1. **G. sturtianum** Willis (1947).—*Sturtia gossypoides* R.Br. (1849); *G. sturtii* FvM. (1862, nom. illeg.); *G. australiense* Todaro (?1863, nom. illeg.); *Cienfuegosia gossypoides* (R.Br.) Hochr. (1902); *G. gossypoides* (R.Br.) Gardner (1931, nom. illeg.), non (Ulbr.) Standley (1923).

Page 569.—

STERCULIACEAE

1. RULINGIA R.Br.

1. **R. magniflora** FvM.—Correct the author citation for the synonym to read: *Commersonia magniflora* (FvM.) FvM.

Page 570.—Correct the author citation to read:

R. kempeana (FvM.) FvM. ex Black (1926).—Note. The basionym was not indicated, but the name is undoubtedly based on *Commersonia kempeana* FvM.

Page 570.—Alter the author citations for the generic and specific name to read:

2. COMMERSONIA Forst. & Forst.f.

1 **C. tatei** FvM. ex Tate (1889).—Add to localities: Gawler Ranges, Thurlga Station (K. D. Rohrlach 911: AD).

Page 570.— 3. MELHANIA Forsk.

Replace the name '1. *M. incana*, Heyne' by:

1. *M. oblongifolia* FvM.—*M. incana* [non Heyne ex Wight & Arnott] Black (1952).

Page 571.—Replace the name in the caption to Fig. 743 to read: *Melhania oblongifolia*.

Pages 571-572.— 4. GILESIA FvM.

1 *G. biniflora* FvM. (1875).—Correct the author citation and year of publication for the first of the synonyms to read: *Hermannia gilesii* (FvM.) FvM. (1882).—Add to localities: Simpson Desert, ca. 65 km east of Dalhousie Springs (T. R. N. Lothian 1832: AD).

Page 572.— 5. LASIOPETALUM Sm.

2. *L. behrii* FvM.—Add to localities: Kangaroo Island, near Kingscote (G. Jackson 279: AD).

Page 573.—Correct the author citation to read:

5. *L. schulzenii* (FvM.) Benth.

Page 573.—Insert before '6. *Thomasia* J. Gay' the following additional genera:

5A. KERAUDRENIA J. Gay (1821)

Shrubs with $\pm$ dense stellate tomentum. Leaves entire or sinuately lobed; stipules narrow, often deciduous. Flowers subtended by caducous bracteoles, in few-flowered cymes which are terminal or seemingly opposite the leaves. Flowers bisexual. Calyx enlarged in fruit, each segment with one distinct nerve. Petals absent or very small, scale-like. Stamens free or connate at base. Anthers opening longitudinally. Staminodes 5 or 0. Ovary 3-5-celled, with 3 or many ovules. Capsule membranous, $\pm$ easily dividing into cocci.

1. *K. integrifolia* Steud.—Small shrub with many branches. Young shoots densely tomentose, white or rusty. Leaves petiolate, oblong, 0.8-2 cm long, obtuse, entire, white-tomentose below, almost glabrous or [var. *velutina* (Steetz) Benth.] velvety-tomentose above. Cymes loose, several-flowered. Bracteoles ovate, thin, caducous. Calyx tomentose; lobes broad, acute. Filaments dilated and shortly connate at base. Ovary 5-lobed. Capsule globular, villous; carpels 1- or 2-seeded, not very readily separating.

Far West: Maralinga (H. J. Bowen 151: K [var. *velutina* (Steetz) Benth.], n.v.). Far North-West: Mount Hardy-Deering Hills (W. S. Reid, 1955: ADW).

5B. HANNAFORDIA FvM.

Differs from *Keraudrenia* as follows: Capsule woody, opening loculicidally in 3-4 valves. Fruiting calyx strongly ribbed, each lobe with 3 prominent veins. Petals 5, lanceolate. Bracteoles 3, persistent.

1. *H. bissellii* FvM.—Shrub. Leaves entire, oblong-lanceolate, short-petiolate, densely stellate-tomentose above and below. Calyx-teeth subulate-linear. Petals ovate-lanceolate, pale-yellow. Capsule globular, 5-8 mm in diameter, 3- to 4-valvate.

Far North-West. Mount Moulden (W. S. Reid 44, 25.IX.1955: ADW, det. P. G. Wilson 1964).

Page 574.— 7. BRACHYCHITON Schott & Endl.

Correct the gender of the epithet and the author citation to read:

B. acerifolium (A. Cunn. ex Don) FvM.—Correct the epithets in the names discussed to read: *B. populneum* R.Br., and *B. × populneo-acerifolium* FvM.

Page 574.—Add in the last paragraph before *Dilleniaceae* the author citation for the generic name to read: *Sterculia* L.

Page 574.— **DILLENACEAE**

Add in the first paragraph of *Dilleniaceae* the author citation for the generic name to read: *Dillenia* L.

Page 575.— 1. HIBBERTIA Andr.

A modern Australia-wide revision of the genus is urgently needed.

Page 575.—Replace in the key '*H. acicularis* 4.' by '*H. exutiacies* 4.', and '*H. Billardieri* 5.' by '*H. aspera* 5.'.

Page 575.—Correct the author citations for the accepted names and the synonyms to read:

1. *H. sericea* (R.Br. ex DC.) Benth.—*H. densiflora* (Hook.) FvM.

var. *cinerea* (R.Br. ex DC.) Black (1952).—*Pleurandra cinerea* R.Br. ex DC.—This name is considered a synonym of *H. aspera* DC. by Wakefield [Vict. Nat. 73 (1957) 167].

Page 576.—Correct the author citation to read:

3. *H. stricta* (DC.) FvM.

Page 576.—Replace '*H. stricta* var. *oblonga*' by:

3A. *H. australis* Wakefield (1955).—*H. stricta* var. *oblonga* Black (1925).—Add to the distribution: Victoria.

Page 576.—Replace '*H. acicularis* var. *sessiliflora*' by:

4. *H. exutiacies* Wakefield (1955).—*H. acicularis* var. *sessiliflora* Black (1912).—Replace the text at the end after 'Sept.-Nov.—' by 'Victoria'.

Page 576.—Replace '5. *H. Billardieri*, F.v.M. (1862).' and correct the author citation for the varietal name which should be placed in the synonymy to read:

5. *H. aspera* DC.—*H. billardieri* F.v.M. (1860-1862, nom. illeg.); *H. billardieri* var. *parviflora* (R.Br. ex DC.) Benth.—Delete from the synonyms *Pleurandra ovata* Labill. and *Hibbertia ovata* Steud., two different species, of which the former belongs to *H. astrotricha* (Sieb. ex Spreng.) Wakefield (1957) ('*asterotricha*' in error), a species which probably does not occur in South Australia.

Pages 576-577.—Correct the author citations to read:

6. *H. virgata* R.Br. ex DC.

7. *H. fasciculata* R.Br. ex DC.

Page 578.—Replace the family name '*Guttiferae*' to read:

Family 77.—**HYPERICACEAE**

Note. *Guttiferae* is an alternative name for *Clusiaceae*.

Page 578.—

1. **HYPERICUM** L.

Page 578.—Correct the spelling of the abbreviation of the author to read:

2. *H. japonicum* Thunb.

Page 579.—

ELATINACEAE

1. **ELATINE** L.

1. *E. gratioloides* A. Cunn.—Add to localities: Mount Lofty Range, Mount Pleasant (Hj. Eichler 17067: AD), Myponga (Hj. Eichler 15588: AD).

Page 579.—

2. **BERGIA** L.

Insert the key to the species from page 536 of Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1952).

Page 579.—Correct the date of publication to read:

1. *B. trimera* Fisch. & Mey. (1835).

Page 580.—Add from page 536 of Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1952), the text to the second species known to occur in South Australia and correct its author citation to read:

2. *B. perennis* (FvM.) FvM. ex Benth.

Page 581.—

FRANKENIACEAE

1. FRANKENIA L.

Replace in the key the two alternatives 'K' by the following:

K. Leaves pubescent above. Calyx 4-5 mm long.

Seeds pubescent *F. densa* 11.

K. Leaves glabrous or sometimes hispidulous above.

Calyx 5.5-8 mm long. Seeds glabrous.

(12) Flowers solitary. Calyx oblanceolate to fusiform, plicate into 5 glabrous ridges with the sides of the grooves pubescent *F. plicata* 11A.

(12) Flowers in dense cymes. Calyx cylindrical, with spreading curved hairs . . . *F. crispa* 12.

Page 582.—Correct the author citation to read:

2. *F. orthotricha* (Black) Black (1932).

Page 583.—

5. *F. pauciflora* DC.—Add to 'var. *incrustedata* Black' the following note: The name of this variety has no nomenclatural status as it was published in 1952 without a Latin diagnosis. It is not attempted here to validate the name, as the taxonomic position of this taxon should first be clarified, especially as there are, apart from var. *pauciflora* and var. *longifolia* Summerh., the following varieties recorded from South Australian localities by Summerhayes (1930):

var. *fruticulosa* (DC.) Summerh.—Stamens short; filaments 4-6.5 mm long; anthers 0.7-1.3 mm long. Seeds often distinctly papillose.—E.g.: Kangaroo Island; Port Wakefield; Port Noarlunga; South Pearson Island; Flinders Island; Franklin Island.

var. *trichosticha* Summerh.—Like var. *longifolia* but leaves above on the middle line beset with hairs.—Port Pirie.

var. *gunnii* Summerh.—Usually more hairy than the other varieties. Number of floral parts more variable, e.g., stamens 3-8 (usually 6). Seed slightly reticulate, not papillose.—E.g., Neptune Island, Port Pirie, Wallaroo, Port Adelaide; Kangaroo Island.

Page 585.—Add before 12. *F. crispa* the following species:

11A. *F. plicata* Melville (1957).—Stem to 25 cm long, erect or prostrate, densely branched; densely short-pubescent with straight hairs.

Leaves linear, 1.5-6.0 mm long, obtuse to sub-acute, grey-green, glabrous and gland-dotted above or sometimes hispidulous, tightly inrolled and hiding the midrib below, petiolate with basal sheath ciliate. Flowers solitary. Bracteoles resembling the leaves. Calyx oblanceolate to fusiform, 5.5-8 mm long, plicate into 5 glabrous, $\pm$ flat-topped ridges with the sides of the grooves puberulous, lobes acute with a scarious, short-ciliate margin and solid tip. Petals 5, 7-11 mm long, pale-pink to nearly white, cuneate with a sinuate-dentate apex and the claw with a narrow-elliptic, acute scale about half as long as the petals. Stamens 6. Ovary 2-2.5 mm long, trimerous. Style ca. 8 mm long, with 3 stigmatic branches ca. 1 mm long. Stigmas subcapitate to clavate. Ovules 3-4(6) pendulous on long funicles, parietal from shortly above the base. Capsule 3.5-4.0 mm long. Seeds 1-4, smooth, ellipsoid, ca. 1.7 mm long, slightly flattened with an obscure, rounded ridge along one margin, ending in a small, rounded protuberance at the micropylar end.

Far North, Evelyn Downs ca. 140 km south-west of Oodnadatta (E. H. Ising 3610 and several other collections 1953-1955: AD, K).

Page 585.—

13. *F. sessilis* Summerh.—Correct the author citation for the name quoted as a synonym in order to indicate its misapplication to read: *F. fruticulosa* [non DC.] Black (1917, 1926).

Pages 586-587.—Correct the author citations to read:

17. *F. uncinata* Sprague & Summerh. ex Summerh.

19. *F. latior* Sprague & Summerh. ex Summerh.

20. *F. planifolia* Sprague & Summerh. ex Summerh.

Page 589.—

VIOLACEAE

1. VIOLA L.

Replace '*V. tricolor* L.' as the name for the Garden Pansy by '*V. × wittrockiana* Gams (1925)'.

Page 590.—

2. HYBANTHUS Jacq.

1. *H. enneaspermus* (L.) FvM.—Correct the author citation for one of the synonyms to read: *Ionidium suffruticosum* (Roth) Ging.

Page 590.—Correct the author citation to read:

3. *H. tatei* FvM. ex Tate (1890).

Page 592.—

4. HYMENANTHERA R.Br.

Correct the author citation to read:

1. *H. angustifolia* R.Br. ex Ging.

Page 592.—

THYMELAEACEAE

Correct the author citation for the generic name to read:

1. *PIMELEA* Banks & Sol. ex Gaertn.

Page 593.—Amend the first alternative 'A' in the key to read:

- A. Leaves all or mostly opposite (see also *P. phyllicoides*).

Page 593.—Correct in the key the length of the leaves for *P. microcephala* to read: '10-25 mm' (instead of '10-12 mm').

Page 595.—

7. *P. microcephala* R.Br.—Correct the author citation for the varietal name to read:

- var. *glabra* FvM. & Tate ex Black (1926).

Page 595.—Correct the form of abbreviation of the author to read:

8. *P. dichotoma* Schldl. (1847).

Page 595.—

10. *P. petrophila* FvM.—Add to localities: Gawler Ranges, Thurlga Station (K. D. Rohrlach 915: AD).

Page 596.—

12. *P. trichostachya* Lindl.—Add to localities: Maralinga (H. J. M. Bowen 108: K).

Page 597.—Correct the author citations to read:

16. *P. micrantha* FvM. ex Meisn.—*P. curvifolia* var. *micrantha* (FvM. ex Meisn.) Benth.

Page 598.—Correct the author citation to read:

19A. *P. husseyana* FvM. ex Ewart (1921).—Delete 'a nomen nudum recorded by Tate in Trans. Roy. Soc. S.A., vol. 19 (1895),'. This is possibly a good species described from Port Elliot, Encounter Bay; the distinctive characters need, however, revision of ample material for their proper evaluation.

Page 598.—Correct the author citations for the generic and specific names to read:

2. *THYMELAEA* Mill. (1754)

- *1. *T. passerina* (L.) Coss. & Germ.

Page 600.—

LYTHRACEAE

2. AMMANNIA L.

Correct the author citation in the last paragraph (starting with '*Rotala*') before *Myrtaceae* to indicate the misapplication of the name quoted as a synonym to read: *R. verticillaris* [non L.] Tate (1890).

Page 601.—

MYRTACEAE

Correct in the key the spelling of the generic names to read: '*Calytrix* 11.' and '*Lhotskya* 12.'.

Page 602.—

1. BAECKEA L.

1. *B. ramosissima* A. Cunn. (1825).—Correct the author citation for the synonym to read: *B. diffusa* Sieb. ex DC. (1828).

Page 602.—Correct the author citation to read:

3. *B. ericaea* FvM. ex Benth.

Page 602.—Correct the form of abbreviation of the author to read:

4. *B. behrii* (Schldl.) FvM.

Page 603.— 2. LEPTOSPERMUM Forst. & Forst.f.

Correct the author citation to read:

1. *L. coriaceum* (FvM. ex Miq.) Cheel (1923).

Page 603.—

3. *L. juniperinum* Sm. (1797).—Correct the author citation of the synonym to read: *L. scoparium* var. *juniperinum* (Sm.) Domin (1928).

Pages 603-604.—

4. *L. pubescens* Lam.—Note. The name quoted as a synonym is illegitimate.

Page 604.—Correct the abbreviation of the author to read:

5. *L. myrsinoides* Schldl.

Page 605.—

4. CALLISTEMON R.Br.

Replace in the key '*C. rugulosus* 1.' by '*C. macropunctatus* 1.'.

Page 605.—Replace '1. *C. rugulosus*, DC. (1828)' by:

1. *C. macropunctatus* (Dum.-Cours.) Court (1957).—*C. rugulosus* (Willd. ex Link) DC.; *C. coccineus* FvM. (1858).

var. *laevifolius* (FvM. ex Miq.) Eichler (1963).—*C. rugulosus* var. *laevifolius* FvM. ex Miq. (1856); *C. laevifolius* (FvM. ex Miq.) Cheel (1925).

Page 605.—

Correct the name in the caption to Fig. 803 to read: *Callistemon macropunctatus*.

Page 605.—

2. *C. salignus* (Sm.) DC. var. *australis* Benth.—Indicate that the last name quoted as a synonym was misapplied by correcting the author citation to read: *Melaleuca paludosa* [non R.Br. ex Ait.] Schldl.

Page 606.—

5. MELALEUCA L.

Replace in the key '*M. pubescens* 11.' by '*M. lanceolata* 11.', and '*M. monticola* 12.' by '*M. bracteata* 12.'.

Page 607.—Correct the author citation to read:

3. *M. decussata* R.Br. ex Ait.f.

Page 608.—Correct the author citation to read:

6. *M. halmaturorum* FvM. ex Miq.—Indicate that the name quoted as a synonym is misapplied by correcting the author citation to read: *M. pustulata* [non Hook.f.] Benth. p. pte.

Page 609.—Correct the author citation to read:

7. *M. corrugata* Black ex Eardley (1957).—When the English text to this species was published in 1952, the name was without nomenclatural status. It became legitimate only in 1957, when the Latin description was published under the authorship of C. M. Eardley in Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1957) 945.—Add to localities: Far North-West, Mount Lindsay (P. G. Wilson 2498, R. H. Kuehel 316: AD).

Page 610.—Replace '11. *M. pubescens* Schau. (1843)', and alter the name in the caption to Fig. 810 accordingly, to read:

11. *M. lanceolata* Otto (1822).—*M. pubescens* Schau. (1843).

Page 610.—Add the following species:

11A. *M. linophylla* FvM.—Tall, glabrous shrub, with slender, greyish branches. Leaves alternate, linear-lanceolate, flat, narrowed at both ends, 15-20 x 2 mm, obscurely 1-nerved. Flowers in rather loose spikes of 2-2.5 cm long, below the ends of the branchlets, the glabrous rhachis often growing out rapidly. Receptacle sessile by a broad base, glabrous, 1.5 mm long. Sepals deltoid, green with a narrow, scarious border, about 0.5 mm long, pubescent inside, more or less persistent. Petals 2 mm long. Staminal claw longer than petals, with about 15 filaments pinnately arranged from near the base of claw. Fruits in a loose spike, sub-globular or ovoid-truncate, 2-3 mm thick.—*M. trichostachya* [non Lindl.] Tate (1890).

Northern Flinders Ranges: Mount Chambers Gorge (R. Schodde 836: AD); Gammon Ranges (K. D. Rohrlach 640: AD). Far North-West: Mann Ranges, Piltadi (P. G. Wilson 2526: AD).

11B. *M. linariifolia* Sm.—Tree with slender branches; young shoots and inflorescence usually pubescent. Leaves mostly opposite, linear to linear-lanceolate, concave or keeled, rigid, acute. Flowers in pairs in loose spikes, 2½-4 cm long, at first terminal, the axis soon growing out into a leafy branch. Receptacle ovoid-globular, 2-4 mm long; lobes shorter, broad, obtuse with scarious or petal-like margins. Petals ca. twice as long as the calyx-lobes. Staminal bundles ca. 1½ cm long, the claws long and narrow, sometimes filiform, each with numerous pinnately arranged filaments and very small anthers.

Far North-East. Cooper's Creek, Innamineka (J. B. Cleland, 1924: AD, det. S. T. Blake).—Queensland, New South Wales.

Page 610.—Replace '12. *M. monticola*, J. M. Black.' by:

12. *M. bracteata* FvM. (1858).—*M. monticola* Black (1934).

Pages 610-611.—

13. *M. glomerata* FvM. (1859).—Correct the author citation and year of publication in the first line on p. 611 to read: *M. hakeoides* FvM. ex Benth. (1867).

Page 611.—Correct the author citation to read:

14. *M. uncinata* R.Br. ex Ait.

Page 612.—Add the following species:

18. *M. leiocarpa* FvM.—Leaves alternate, narrow-lanceolate, one-nerved, mucronulate, flat, distinctly petiolate. Inflorescence a few-flowered very short spike, usually terminal. Rhachis scarcely woolly. Receptacle twice as long as corolla with large petaloid lobes. Flowers white to yellow. Claws of staminal bundles about as long as the petals. Stigma dilated. Fruit smooth, truncate-ovate, rounded at base.

Far West. Near the dog fence north of Childaru Rockhole, Lake Everard Station, west of Gawler Ranges (W. S. Reid, 31.III.1960: AD).—Western Australia.

19. *M. raphiophylla* Schauer (1844).—Tall, glabrous shrub or tree. Leaves alternate, semiterete, 1.5-2 cm long, acute with a fine point; petiole 1 mm long. Inflorescence a cylindrical spike the axis of which (in South Australian material) grows out before anthesis. Receptacle ca. 2 mm long and wide, sessile, with broad, flattened base. Sepals obtuse, ca. 0.7 mm long. Petals rounded, ca. 3 mm diameter. Staminal bundles ca. 7 mm long, claws somewhat longer than the petals. Capsules globular, ca. 5 mm diameter, the orifice ca. 2 mm wide, trilocular, sessile, with broad base, torus thickened.

Upper Eyre Peninsula. Gawler Range: Coral Rocks, Thurlga Station (K. D. Rohrlach, 1962: AD).—Western Australia.

The South Australian plant differs from Western Australian material seen in having a glabrous torus and a thicker capsule with a smaller orifice (P. G. Wilson).

Page 618.—

6. EUCALYPTUS L'Hérit.

In recent years attention was drawn to the complexity of the genus *Eucalyptus* by Carr & Carr. These authors segregated the genus *Symphyomyrtus* Schauer (1844) from *Eucalyptus* L'Hér. but the combinations for the many species which need the transfer to the former genus have not yet been made. *Eucalyptus* L'Hér. is here, therefore, used in the customary circumscription, but attention is drawn to the marked difference between the two genera as summarized by Carr & Carr (1962):

- (1) Sepals absent or, if present, alternating with the petals and consisting of four, rarely five, teeth, persistent on the fruit. Stamens forming a continuous ring, or grouped on staminophores opposite the petals. Inflorescence buds with an involucre rarely of more than six bracts. Seeds with testa formed from two integuments *Eucalyptus*.
- (1) Sepals present, rarely completely free, usually partly or wholly united and caducous either before or at anthesis. Stamens forming a continuous ring. Inflorescence buds with an involucre or bracts always related in number to the number of flowers. Seeds with a testa formed from one integument *Symphyomyrtus*.

Page 615.—Correct the spelling of the specific epithet in the key for the name to read: '*E. macrorhyncha* 7.'

Page 615.—Replace in the key '*E. calcicultrix* 13.' by '*E. porosa* 13.' and '*E. leptophylla* 17.' by '*E. foecunda* 17.'

Page 617.—Replace in the key '*E. elaeophora* 48.' by '*E. goniocalyx* 48.', and '*E. eudesmioides* 52.' by '*E. gongylocarpa* 52.'.

Page 617.—Correct the author citation to read:

1. *E. pauciflora* Sieb. ex Spreng. (1827).

Page 617.—

2. *E. vitrea* R. T. Baker (1900).—Correct the author citations for the misapplied names quoted as synonyms to read: *E. amygdalina* [non Labill.] Tate; *E. virgata* [non Sieb. ex DC.] Benth. p. pte.; *E. sieberiana* [non FvM.] Tate (1890).

Page 618.—

5. *E. diversifolia* Bonpl. (1813).—Replace the last mentioned synonym, a varietal combination which apparently was never published by Benthams, by the following misapplied name: *E. viminalis* [non Labill.] Benth. p. pte.

Pages 618-619.—Correct the author citations to read:

6. *E. baxteri* (Benth.) Maiden & Blakely ex Black (1926).
var. *pedicellata* Maiden & Blakely ex Black (1926).

Page 619.—Correct the spelling of the epithet and the author citation for the name to read:

7. *E. macrorhyncha* FvM. ex Benth.—Add at the end of the description in the reference to Fig. 823A after Additions 'p. 536'.

Page 619.—Correct the year of publication to read:

9. *E. largiflorens* FvM. (1855).—Correct the author citation and year of publication for one of the synonyms to read: *E. bicolor* A. Cunn. ex FvM. (1858).—Transfer 'var. *xanthophylla*' to 9A. *E. normantonensis* Maiden & Cabbage.

Page 619.—Add before 10. *E. intertexta* the following species:

9A. *E. normantonensis* Maiden & Cabbage (1919).—Somewhat mallee-like tree, 3-9 m high. Bark rough and persistent on trunk and large branches; upper branches smooth and green. Juvenile leaves opposite for 3-4 pairs, petiolate, oblong to narrow-lanceolate. Intermediate leaves broadly lanceolate, up to 10 x 3 cm, alternate, short-petiolate. Adult leaves lanceolate to narrow-lanceolate, 8-12 x 1-1.5 cm, acuminate, petiolate. Inflorescence terminal, paniculate. Umbels 3-7-flowered. Peduncles subterete, 6-10 mm long. Buds pedicellate, clavate, 6 x 4.5 mm. Operculum hemispherical, shorter than the calyx-tube. Anthers adnate, cordate-reniform, the cells sub-confluent; gland small, terminal. Fruit turbinate

to cylindroid-urceolate, 4-6 x 3-5 mm, pedicellate; disc obscure; valves small, protruding.—*E. bicolor* var. *xanthophylla* Blakely (1934); *E. largiflorens* var. *xanthophylla* (Blakely) Cameron (1946).

Far North. Musgrave Ranges, Ernabella (J. B. Cleland, 1933: AD).

Note. *E. normantonensis* is recorded here for South Australia under the assumption that the specimen recorded by Black (1952) as *E. largiflorens* var. *xanthophylla* was correctly determined. Its leaves are rather broad (2 cm).—Central Australia, Queensland.

Page 620.—Correct the author citation to read:

12. *E. odorata* Behr ex Schldl.

Page 621.—

var. *angustifolia* Blakely (1934).—Add to the synonyms the misapplied name: *E. viridis* [non R. T. Baker (1900)] Black (1952).

Page 621.—Replace the accepted name and the synonyms for species no. 13 to read as follows:

13. *E. porosa* FvM. ex Miq.—*E. odorata* var. *calcicultrix* FvM. ex Miq.; *E. calcicultrix* (FvM. ex Miq.) FvM. ex Blakely (1934).

Page 621.—Correct the name in the caption to Fig. 828 to read: *Eucalyptus porosa*.

Page 621.—Delete '14. *E. viridis* R. T. Baker (1900)' as the South Australian specimens referred to this species were wrongly determined. They belong to *E. odorata* var. *angustifolia* Blakely (1934). [L. A. S. Johnson, verbal communication.]

Page 621.—Correct the author citation to read:

15. *E. microcarpa* (Maiden) Maiden (1923).—Designate the first name quoted as a synonym as a misapplication by correcting the author citation to read: *E. hemiphloia* [non FvM. ex Benth.] Benth. p. pte.

Page 621.—Correct the author citation to read:

16. *E. albens* Benth.

Page 621.—Replace the name '17. *E. leptophylla*, F.v.M.' by:

17. *E. foecunda* Schauer (1844).—*E. leptophylla* FvM. ex Miq.

Page 621.—Correct the name in the caption to Fig. 830 accordingly to read: *Eucalyptus foecunda*.

Page 622.—

18. *E. leucoxyton* var. *pauperita* J. E. Brown (1883).—Delete 18A. '*E. jugalis* Naudin (1891)' from the synonymy.

Page 623.—

19. *E. calycogona* Turcz.—Replace 'Var. *Spaffordii*, Blakely.' at the top of the page by:

var. *staffordii* Blakely (1934).

Page 623.—Correct the author citation to read:

21. *E. lansdowneana* FvM. & J. E. Brown ex J. E. Brown (1890).—Arrange the synonyms chronologically and correct some of the author citations to read: *E. odorata* var. *erythrandra* FvM. ex Miq. (1856); *E. behriana* var. *purpurascens* FvM. ex Benth. (1867); *E. hemiphloia* var. *purpurascens* (FvM. ex Benth.) Maiden (1902); *E. odorata* var. *purpurascens* (FvM. ex Benth.) Maiden (1908).

Pages 623-624.—

22. *E. fasciculosa* FvM.—Correct the author citation for the synonym to read: *E. paniculata* var. *fasciculosa* (FvM.) Benth.

Page 624.—Correct the author citation to read:

24. *E. oleosa* FvM. ex Miq. (1856).—Replace 'var. *glauca*, Maiden (1912)' by the following species name which should be inserted before 25. *E. flocktoniae*:

24A. *E. transcontinentalis* Maiden (1919).—*E. oleosa* var. *glauca* Maiden (1912).—Delete '*E. socialis*, F.v.M. (1856)' as the name *E. socialis* FvM. ex Miq. (1856) refers probably to another species which was described from South Australia (Pine-forest near Gawler-town; Salts-creek); the correct interpretation of this name needs further examination.

Page 624.—Add the following species:

24B. *E. mannensis* Boomsma, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austral. 88 (XII.1964) 115.—For description see original publication.

Far North-West: Mann Ranges.—Northern Territory.

Page 624.—Correct the author citation to read:

25. *E. flocktoniae* (Maiden) Maiden (1916).

Pages 625-626.—

28. *E. pyriformis* Turcz.—Add to localities: Far North-West: ca. 80 km south of Cheeseman's Peak (D. E. Symon 2602: ADW).—Note. Some specimens from Maralinga (H. J. M. Bowen 60: K; T. W. Shilling 101: AD, K) were determined at Kew as *E. erythrocalyx* Oldf. & FvM.

ex FvM. This species is probably conspecific with *E. pyriformis* Turcz.; the former name should, therefore, be added tentatively as a synonym of *E. pyriformis* Turcz.—In Fig. 839, the relative length of the operculum and torus is wrongly illustrated, and the ribs of the fruiting torus are less regular than shown in the figure.

Page 626.—

28A. *E. oxymitra* Blakely (1936).—Add to localities: Far North-West: 150 km south of Mount Davies (P. G. Wilson 2473: AD).

Page 626.—Correct the year of publication to read:

29. *E. cladocalyx* FvM. (1853).

Pages 626-627.—

31. *E. camaldulensis* Dehnh. (1832).—Correct the author citation in the second paragraph to read: *E. marginata* FvM.

Page 627.—

var. *obtus*a Blakely (1934).—Insert '(*E. papuana* FvM.)' after 'Ghost Gum'.—Note. The varietal name '*E. papuana* var. *aparrerinja* Blakely' (1936) is without nomenclatural status as no Latin diagnosis was published as required according to the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature.

Page 627.—

32. *E. viminalis* Labill.

var. *huberiana* (Naudin) Burbidge (1947).—Note. It was suggested by Pryor (1955) to consider the name *E. huberiana* Naudin a nomen ambiguum. In my opinion, the reasons given are insufficient for rejection of the name as it was not stated what search had been made to establish the existence (or non-existence) and identity of the type specimen, and it was not made clear that the name by use in different senses had become a long-persistent source of error. The name is here retained for the taxon at present so called as none other appears to be available. According to Pryor (1955) most of the specimens understood by this name in South Australia belong to a segregating hybrid swarm of *E. aromaphloia* × *E. viminalis*.

Page 627.—Replace 'var. *racemosa* (FvM.) Blakely.' by the following species to be placed after var. *huberiana* (Naudin) Burbidge:

32A. *E. pryoriana* Johnson (1962).—*E. viminalis* var. *racemosa* FvM. ex Blakely (1934).—L. A. S. Johnson, when providing the specific name for *E. viminalis* var. *racemosa* states that 'according to L. D. Pryor (personal communication) similar trees are found also near Port Lincoln,

S. Australia, there with 7-flowered inflorescences (the type form is 3-flowered)'. According to C. D. Boomsma the Port Lincoln plants are probably not conspecific with *E. pryoriana* Johnson, a species which he considers probably does not extend from Victoria into the South-East, South Australia. (Personal communication by C. D. Boomsma.) *E. pryoriana* should, therefore, be omitted from the State's Flora.

Page 627.—Insert before '33. *E. rubida* Deane & Maiden':

32B. *E. aromaphloia* Pryor & Willis (1954).—Round-headed tree up to 20 m high. Branches usually wide-spreading and often low down on trunk. Bark rough, greyish, persistent, subfibrillose, rather spongy, often deeply fissured and always very aromatic (when rubbed or crushed). Timber pale, pinkish-brown, moderately hard. Cotyledons bat's-wing-shaped, the lamina much broader than long (ca. 1.5 x 4.5 mm). Juvenile leaves often slightly glaucescent, opposite for 8 or more pairs, then alternate, broadly elliptical to linear, 2-8 cm long, obtuse to subacute. Adult leaves green; petioles 1-2 cm long; blades narrowly to broadly lanceolate, acuminate, 4-14 x 1-2.5 cm, tending to falcate. Veins of leaves fairly prominent, the lateral 15-30 on each side of mid-vein, inclined at an angle of 20°-45°; intramarginal vein 0.5-2.5 mm from the leaf-edge. Inflorescence an axillary 'umbel' of 7 flowers (rarely more or less), the common peduncle terete or slightly flattened, 3-6 mm long. Buds smooth, distinctly pedicellate to subsessile, shortly fusiform, 5-7 x 2-3 mm, subobtusate, rather lustrous. Calyx-tube obconical, 3-4 mm. Operculum subhemispherical to broadly conical, obtuse or rarely subacute with a short beak, about half as long as calyx-tube. Style short and thick, 2-3 mm long, with slightly swollen stigmatic apex. Stamens white, numerous, ca. 6 mm long; anthers versatile, broadly obovate-oblong, ca. 0.4 mm long, with parallel loculi, dehiscing in broad longitudinal slits, bearing a conspicuous broad gland on the back of the connective. Fruit subhemispherical to broadly pyriform, typically 5-7 x 4-6 mm; disc prominent, about 1 mm wide, sloping upwards; valves 3-4, very broadly deltoid (2-4 mm wide), erect, exserted. Seed subapiculate, irregularly angular and minutely rugulose, ca. 1.5-2 x 1 mm, black, contrasting with the numerous rufescent abortive ovules.

Pryor & Willis (1954) state for the distribution of the species, the type of which is from a Victorian locality: '. . . In South Australia near Penola and probably at other places in the far south-east.' There is no specimen from a South Australian locality at AD which could be reliably referred to *E. aromaphloia*.

Page 628.—

34. *E. terminalis* FvM.—Add as a synonym: *E. pyrophora* Benth. (1867).

Page 628.—

35. *E. dichromophloia* FvM.—Add to localities: Everard Range (J. B. Cleland, 1950: cf. Blake, 1953).

Page 628.—Delete '36. *E. pyrophora* Benth.' as this name has been placed as a synonym under 34. *E. terminalis* FvM. [cf. Blake (1953)].

Pages 628-629.—Correct the author citations to read:

38. *E. conglobata* (R.Br. ex Benth.) Maiden (1922).—*E. dumosa* var. *conglobata* R.Br. ex Benth.

39. *E. anceps* (R.Br. ex Maiden) Blakely (1934).

Page 629.—

40. *E. pileata* Blakely (1934).—Delete the name quoted as a synonym.

Page 629.—

41. *E. brachycalyx* Blakely (1934).—Replace 'Var. *Chindoo*, Blakely' by:

Eucalyptus brachycalyx var. *protrusa* (J. M. Black) Hj. Eichler, comb. nov.—Basionym: *Eucalyptus incrassata* var. *protrusa* J. M. Black, Fl. S. Austral. (1926) 421.—Taxonomic synonym: *E. brachycalyx* var. *chindoo* Blakely (1934).

Page 629.—Insert before '42. *E. concinna*' the following species:

41A. *E. helmsii* Maiden & Blakely ex Maiden (1929).—A small tree or mallee. Adult leaves alternate, petiolate, linear to narrow-lanceolate, 4-7 x 0.5-1.5 cm, acuminate, uncinat, thick and glossy. Umbels axillary, 3-6-flowered. Peduncles slender. Buds pedicellate, sub-cylindrical, 10-12 x 6-7 mm, acute. Operculum conical to almost rostrate, shorter than the calyx-tube, thick, rugose, scarcely striate. Filaments numerous. Anthers versatile, obovate, opening in parallel slits; gland ovate, rather large. Fruit pedicellate, turbinate, truncate, 8 x 9 mm, slightly corrugated, shining; disc narrow, slightly raised above the calycine ring; valves short, enclosed.

Far West; ca. 5 km south of Maralinga (N. Forde 634: AD, det. N. Forde).

Page 629.—Correct the author citations to read:

42. *E. concinna* Maiden & Blakely ex Maiden (1929).—*E. ochrophylla* Maid. & Blakely ex Maiden (1929).—Note. The two species were considered conspecific apparently first by Burbidge (1947) under the name *E. concinna*. This name, therefore, must be retained.

Page 629.—Add:

42A. *E. clelandii* (Maiden) Maiden (1912).—There is a specimen named by J. H. Maiden in the National Herbarium of New South Wales from Eyre Peninsula, Darke's Peak [ca. 150 km north of Port Lincoln towards Kimba] (W. Gill, XII.1914: NSW). Confirmation of the identity of this specimen and further collections would be desirable to record this species with certainty for South Australia. It is otherwise known only from Western Australia.

Pages 629-630.—Correct the author citations to read:

43. *E. rugosa* R.Br. ex Blakely (1934).

Page 630.—Correct the author citation to read:

44. *E. dumosa* A. Cunn. ex Schauer (1843).

Page 631.—Replace '48. *E. elaeophora*, F.v.M.' by:

48. *E. goniocalyx* FvM. ex Miq.—*E. elaeophora* FvM.—Replace '*E. goniocalyx*, F.v.M.' in the paragraph after the distribution by '*E. cypellocarpa* Johnson (*E. goniocalyx* [non FvM. ex Miq.] Benth. p. pte.)'.

Page 631.—Correct the name in the caption to Fig. 852 accordingly to read: *Eucalyptus goniocalyx*.

Page 631.—

49. *E. ovata* Labill.—Correct the author citations for some of the misapplied names quoted as synonyms to read: *E. gunnii* [non Hook.f.] FvM. (1860); J. E. Brown (1883); *E. stuartiana* [non FvM. ex Miq.] Benth. p. pte.; *E. acervula* Hook.f. (nom. illeg.), non Sieb. ex DC.

Page 632.—Insert before '51. *E. ewartiana* Maiden':

50A. *E. websteriana* Maiden (1916).—Shrub ca. 1-3 m high. Stems slender; bark when young pale-yellowish-green, later reddish-brown. Timber pale, heart wood brown, very small. Mature leaves alternate, petiolate, obovate to spatulate, 2-4 x 1.5-2.5 cm, emarginate, somewhat glaucous, thick, venulose. Umbels axillary, 3-6-flowered. Peduncles terete, rather stout, 10 mm long. Buds ovoid, pedicellate, 10 x 8 mm. Operculum broadly conical, longer than the cupular calyx-tube. Anthers versatile, broadly reniform, opening widely in broad lateral cells, gland small, terminal. Pedicels slender. Fruit hemispherical, 6 x 10-15 mm, pedicellate; disc truncate, broad, extending half-way over the short, stout, exsert valves.

Far North. Musgrave Range, Mount Woodroffe (J. B. Cleland, 1950: AD; D. E. Symon 2693: AD).—Central Australia, Queensland.

Page 632.—Replace '52. *E. eudesmioides*, F.v.M.' by:

52. ***E. gongylocarpa*** Blakely (1936).—Add to localities: 80 km south of Cheeseman's Peak (R. H. Kuchel 313: AD).

Note. *E. eudesmioides* FvM. was confused with *E. gongylocarpa* Blakely. The former species apparently does not occur in South Australia.

Page 633.— 7. DARWINIA Rudge (1815)

2. ***D. homoranthoides*** (FvM.) Black (1926).—Correct the dates of publication for some of the synonyms quoted which are to be arranged chronologically to read: *Schuermannia homoranthoides* FvM. (1853); *D. schuermannii* (FvM.) Benth. (1865).

Page 633.—Correct the spelling of the generic name in the paragraph preceding '8. *Verticordia* DC.' to read: *Chamelaucium*.

Page 633.— 8. VERTICORDIA DC.

1. ***V. wilhelmii*** FvM.—Add to localities: Yorke Peninsula, Stansbury (T. R. N. Lothian 983: AD).

Page 634.— 9. MICROMYRTUS Benth. (1865)

Correct the author citation to read:

1. ***M. flaviflora*** (FvM.) FvM. ex Black (1926).

Page 634.—

2. ***M. ciliata*** (Sm.) Druce (1917).—Arrange the synonyms chronologically and correct the author citations for two to read: *Imbricaria ciliata* Sm. (1797); *Baeckea microphylla* Sieb. ex Spreng. (1827); *M. microphylla* (Sieb. ex Spreng.) Benth. (1867); *Thryptomene ciliata* (Sm.) FvM. (1882).

Page 635.—Correct the spelling of the generic name to read:

11. CALYTRIX Labill.

Page 636.—

2. ***C. involucrata*** Black (1928).—Add to localities: Yorke Peninsula, Stansbury (T. R. N. Lothian 984: AD).

Page 636.—Add the following species:

3. ***C. longiflora*** (FvM.) Benth.—Differs from *C. tetragona* as follows: Branches always glabrous. Bracteoles connate at base. Petals acute, ca. 8 mm long. Stamens very numerous (ca. 30-40). Torus hollow in upper part and enclosing the style.

Far North-West. Mount Moulden (W. S. Reid, 1955: ADW); Mount Vivian (W. S. Reid, 1960: ADW) [comm. D. E. Symon]; between Mann and Musgrave Ranges, ca. 65 km west of Musgrave Park (Hj. Eichler 17302: AD).—Central Australia, Queensland, New South Wales.

Page 636.—Correct the spelling of the generic name to read:

12. **LHOTSKYA** Schauer (1835-1836)

Note. A. B. Court (1957) considers *Lhotskya* Schau. as being congeneric with *Calytrix* Labill. The combinations in *Calytrix* for *L. glaberrima* FvM., *L. smeatoniana* FvM. and *L. alpestris* var. *bracteosa* (Benth.) Black have apparently not yet been made. A revision of *Calytrix* (including *Lhotskya*) is much needed.

Page 637.—

2. **L. alpestris** (Lindl.) Druce (1917).—Arrange the synonyms chronologically and add as further synonym: *Calytrix alpestris* (Lindl.) Court (1957).

Page 637.—Replace the family name '*Oenotheraceae*' by:

Family 84.—**ONAGRACEAE**

Page 637.—Replace in the key the generic name '*Jussieua* 3.' by '*Ludwigia* 3.'.

Page 638.—

1. **OENOTHERA** L.

Replace in the key '*O. stricta* 1.' by '*O. striata* 1.', and correct in the caption to Fig. 863 the name to read: *Oenothera striata*.

Page 638.—Replace '*1. *O. stricta*, Ledeb.' by:

*1. **O. striata** Ledeb. ex Link (1821).—*O. stricta* Ledeb. ex Steud.—The identity of the species introduced in South Australia needs confirmation.

Page 639.—

2. **EPILOBIUM** L.

Replace the key to the species by the following:

(1) Adult leaves $\pm$ glabrous except on margins and veins, opposite except in floral region.

(2) Flowers ca. 2-3 cm diameter, white or pale-rose. Leaves narrow-lanceolate to linear-lanceolate *E. pallidiflorum* 3.

(2) Flowers not more than 1 cm diameter, deep-red to pink. Leaves narrow-oblong to broad-ovate *E. billardierianum*

- (1) Adult leaves distinctly pubescent to villous on surface. Flowers not more than 1 cm diameter, deep-red or pink.
- (3) Indumentum of fine, greyish pubescence of short, curved hairs. Leaves predominantly opposite *E. cinereum* 1.
- (3) Indumentum of long, spreading hairs mixed with shorter ones. Upper leaves usually alternate *E. hirtigerum* 1A.

Page 639.—Except those belonging to *E. pallidiflorum*, the South Australian specimens of this genus were wrongly named as seen from the following list of species now recognized in South Australia (for their characters see above key), in which previously misapplied names of the species and their distribution in South Australia is incorporated.

1. *E. cinereum* A. Rich.—*E. junceum* [non Forst. ex Spreng.] Black (1952) p. pte.—Mount Lofty Range: Slape's Gully (P. G. Wilson 1037: AD); Mount Bold Reservoir (Hj. Eichler 12261: AD). South-East: Hundred of Joanna (D. Hunt 548: AD).

1A. *E. hirtigerum* A. Cunn.—*E. junceum* [non Forst. ex Spreng.] Black (1952) p. pte.—Mount Lofty Range: Hanson (Snell, 1894: AD); Mount Lofty (E. H. Ising, 1960: AD); Myponga (E. N. S. Jackson 24: AD). South-East: Hundred of Comaum (D. Hunt 485: AD).

2. *E. billardierianum* Ser.—*E. glabellum* [non Forst.f.] Black (1952).—Fleurieu Peninsula (Hj. Eichler 14419: AD); Myponga (E. N. S. Jackson 19: AD). South-East: near Penola (P. G. Wilson 1271: AD; D. Hunt 578: AD); Hundred of Coles (D. Hunt 666: AD); Big Heath (D. Hunt 381: AD). Kangaroo Island (J. B. Cleland, 1950: AD; P. G. Wilson 801, 842: AD).

Add in the last paragraph the author citation for the name to read: *E. tetragonum* L.

3. *E. pallidiflorum* Sol. ex A. Cunn.—Near Mount Compass (D. J. E. Whibley 30: AD); Edinburgh Swamp (Hj. Eichler 12204: AD). Fleurieu Peninsula (Hj. Eichler 14370, 14485: AD). Lake Alexandrina (P. G. Wilson 1405: AD). South-East: Ewens Pond (P. G. Wilson 1364: AD).

Page 639.—Correct the name in the caption to Fig. 865 to read: *Epilobium billardierianum*.

Page 639.—Replace the generic name '3. *Jussieuia*, L.' by:

3. LUDWIGIA L.

Page 640.—Replace '1. *J. repens*, L.' by:

1. *L. peploides* ssp. *montevidensis* (Spreng.) Raven (1963).—*Jussiaea repens* [non L.] Black (1952).—Note. The spelling of the generic name '*Jussieuia*' adopted by Black is not the original which reads '*Jussiaea* L.'.

Page 641.—

HALORAGACEAE

1. LOUDONIA Lindl.

Correct the author citation to read:

3. *L. roei* (Endl.) Schldl.

Page 641.—Correct the author citation for the generic name to read:

2. HALORAGIS Forst. & Forst.f.

Page 642.—Correct the author citations to read:

2. *H. teucroides* (DC.) Schldl.
3. *H. micrantha* (Thunb.) R.Br. ex Sieb. & Zucc.
4. *H. elata* A Cunn. ex Fenzl (1837).—Add to localities: Gawler Range: 18 km south-west of Nonning Homestead (R. L. Specht & B. B. Carrodus 67: AD).

Page 643.—

5. *H. heterophylla* Brongn. (1829).—Add the following variety:
var. *glaucifolia* Schindler (1905).—Leaves narrow, up to 5 cm long, glaucous, serrate, with numerous lobes or teeth.
Far West, Maralinga (H. J. M. Bowen 193: K, n.v.).
Note. The varietal name *H. heterophylla* var. *linearis* Black (1952) is without nomenclatural status as no Latin diagnosis was published. Before the name is taken up the taxon should be revised.

Pages 644-645.—

13. *H. gossei* FvM.—Add to localities: Maralinga (H. J. M. Bowen 12: K, n.v.).

Page 646.—

3. MYRIOPHYLLUM L.

3. *M. propinquum* A. Cunn. (1839).—Correct the author citation of the misapplied name quoted as a synonym to read: *M. intermedium* [non DC.] Clarke (1878) p. pte.

Page 646.—

4. *M. verrucosum* Lindl.—Note. This species has been introduced in the British Isles.

Page 646.—Correct the author citation to read:

6. *M. integrifolium* (Hook.f.) Hook.f.

Page 647.—Insert before '*Umbelliferae*' the following family:

Family 85A.—**ARALIACEAE**

1. **HEDERA L.**

1. *H. helix* L.—Ivy.—Woody climber or creeper. Climbing or creeping stems densely covered with adhesive roots. Young branches, peduncles and pedicels with stellate hairs. Leaves glabrous, coriaceous; those of climbing or creeping stems palmately 3-5-lobed, with triangular lobes; those of flowering branches ovate to rhombic, entire. Flowers in umbels. Calyx with 5 small teeth. Petals 5, triangular-ovate, 3-4 mm long, yellowish-green. Fruit berry-like, globose, 6-8 mm diameter, black.

Escaped from gardens and now well established in the neighbourhood of Mount Lofty at Stirling, Crafers and Aldgate (E. S. Booth 61, 72, 88, 102, 113; 99; 104: AD). National Park, Belair, e.g., Lower Waterfall (Hj. Eichler 17860: AD).—Native of Europe and Asia Minor to Palestine and northern Persia.

Page 647.—Add the alternative name for the family to read:

Family 86.—**APIACEAE** (= **UMBELLIFERAE**)

Page 647.—Replace in the caption to Fig. 885 some of the names to read: C, *Centella asiatica*; E-F, *Trachymene glaucifolia*; G, *Hydrocotyle verticillata*; M-N, *Apium prostratum*; O-P, *Lilaeopsis polyantha*.

Page 648.—Replace in the key '*Hydrocotyle* 2.' (where first mentioned only) by '*Centella* 2B.', 'water plant' (in the text thereto) by 'swamp plant', '*Didiscus* 3.' by '*Trachymene* 3.', and '*Trachymene* 13.' by '*Platysace* 13.'.

Page 648.—Insert after 'H....*Xanthosia* 1.' G. Vittas absent; fruit indented, not compressed, fruitlets wrinkled . . . *Bifora* 1A. [See Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1952) 536.]

Page 649.— 1. **XANTHOSIA** Rudge (1811)

1. *X. pusilla* Bunge (1844-1845).—Add to localities: South-East: Hundred of Coles (D. Hunt 180: AD).

Page 649.—Add before 2. *X. dissecta* Hook.f. the following species:

1A. *X. tasmanica* Domin (1907).—Similar to the preceding, but leaves $\pm$ roundish to cuneate-semicircular in outline, terminal segment often 3-lobed, lateral segments often deeply bisect; the lobes entire. Leaf

segments and involucre bracts usually broader and plant in all parts more glabrescent and with shorter hairs than in *X. pusilla*. Umbels subsessile, small, 1-2-flowered. Flowers almost sessile. Fruit about as broad as long (ca. $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm), usually tinged reddish-brown.

Fleurieu Peninsula, near Tunkalilla Road (Hj. Eichler 14455: AD).—Tasmania.

Page 650.—Insert before '2. *Hydrocotyle* L.' the additional genus:

1A. BIFORA Hoffm.

Note. This genus is inserted here only in order to conform with the numbers suggested in Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1952) 536. Of the genera of Apiaceae represented in South Australia, *Bifora* is closest related to *Coriandrum* L.

*1. **B. testiculata** (L.) Spreng.—Insert the description from Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1952) 536.—Add to localities: Yorke Peninsula, Maitland (D. E. Symon, 1958: ADW) [D. E. Symon, personal communication].

Page 650.—

2. HYDROCOTYLE L.

Replace in the key the name '*H. vulgaris* 1.' by '*H. verticillata* 1.'.

Page 650.—Alter and add to the third alternative 'C' in the key the text to read:

C. Leaves palmatisect; fruitlets convex.

(7) Leaves compound of 3 leaflets *H. tripartita* 7.

(7) Leaves compound of (4-)5 leaflets *H. muscosa* 7A.

Page 650.—Delete the third alternative 'A' in the key as it refers to species of the genus 2B. *Centella*.

Page 651.—Replace '1. *H. vulgaris*, L.' by:

1. **H. verticillata** Thunb.—*H. vulgaris* [non L.] Black (1952).—Delete the extra-Australian distribution as it is insufficiently known for this species which differs conspicuously from the European *H. vulgaris* L.

Page 651.—Insert the following species:

*1A. **H. bonariensis** Lam.—Leaves $\pm$ orbicular, peltate. Inflorescence a profusely branched, many-flowered, proliferous umbel.

Birkenhead, a suburb of Adelaide (P. Michael, 1954: ADW; Hj. Eichler 18069: AD).—Western Australia, New South Wales.—Native of North and South America.

Page 651.—In Fig. 889 the sterile plant is an approximate illustration of a specimen of *Centella cordifolia* (Hook.f.) Nannfeldt found in J. M. Black's herbarium together with *Hydrocotyle pterocarpa* FvM.

Page 651.—Correct the spelling of one of the epithets and the author citations for both names to read:

4. *H. plebeya* R.Br. ex Rich.

6. *H. hirta* R.Br. ex Rich.

Page 652.—Correct the author citation to read:

7. *H. tripartita* R.Br. ex Rich.—The leaves of this species are usually divided into 3 (very rarely 4) 3-toothed cuneate leaflets. It is uncertain whether this species occurs in South Australia as most material referred to it belongs to the following species (7A).

Page 652.—Add the following species:

7A. *H. muscosa* R.Br. ex Rich.—Small procumbent perennial, sometimes forming dense mats. Leaves petiolate, blade divided to the base into 4-5 cuneate segments which are entire or 3-toothed, usually with scattered hairs. Inflorescences terminal, umbels of 3-4 almost sessile flowers. Peduncles usually shorter than leaves. Fruits less than 2 mm broad; dorsal and lateral ribs of mericarps blunt and fairly prominent.

South-East: Bool Lagoon (Hj. Eichler 17773: AD); Hundred of Joanna (D. Hunt 1859: AD); Penola (D. Hunt 1793: AD).—Victoria, Tasmania.

Page 652.—Correct the name in the caption to Fig. 891 to read: *Hydrocotyle muscosa*.

Page 652.—Add the following species:

9A. *Hydrocotyle foveolata* Hj. Eichler, sp. nov.—Planta annua, 1-10 cm alta. Caules glabri, erecti vel plerumque ad basim ramosi, ramis divergentibus. Folia petiolata. Petioli sparse-pilosi. Stipulae membranaceae, fimbriato-laceratae. Laminae palmato-3(4)-partitae, sparse-pilosae, flavo-virentes (haud glaucescentes), segmentis cuneato-obovatis, 3-dentatis (dentes obtusi vel mucronulati, haud aristati), lateralibus saepe bifidis. Umbellae sessiles vel rariter breve-pedunculatae, oppositifoliae. Carpophorum persistens, indivisum. Mericarpia laevia, badia, dorso acuto; latera foveola profunde impressa plerumque albo-marginata.—Species nova affinis *H. callicarpa* Bunge.—Holotypus: South Australia. Southern Mount Lofty Range. Willunga Hill, ca. 40 km south of Adelaide. 25.X.1957. Hj. Eichler 14328 (AD 95825034).

This species can easily be distinguished from *H. callicarpa*, with which it was confused, and with which it often grows, by its usually more spreading habit, more deeply divided leaves, yellowish-green colour, usually

sessile umbels, fewer flowers per umbel, thicker fruiting pedicels, and larger, reddish-brown mericarps with a deep pit on each face usually framed by a white margin.

Mount Lofty Range, Fleurieu Peninsula, South-East; Kangaroo Island.—Victoria, Tasmania.

Page 653.—Correct the author citations to read:

11. *H. crassiuscula* Tate (1885).

12. *H. capillaris* FvM. ex Klatt (1858).

Page 653.—Correct the name in the caption to Fig. 897 to read: *Centella cordifolia*.

Page 653.—

14. *H. rugulosa* Turcz.—Add to localities: Gawler Range (E. H. Ising, 1939: AD). Eyre Peninsula, Wudinna (E. H. Ising, 1938: AD). Murray Mallee, Chauncey's Line (Hj. Eichler 15059; R. Schodde 931, 942: AD).

Page 654.—Insert before '16. *H. asiatica* L.' the additional genus:

2A. NEOSCIADIUM Domin (1908)

1. *N. glochidiatum* (Benth.) Domin (1908).—Erect or diffuse branching annual, 2-10 cm high. Leaves few, obovate, cuneate at base, in the distal half with 2 or 3 coarse teeth or lobes. Stipules broad, entire. Flowers numerous, sessile, in dense, ovoid heads. Bracts linear-spathulate. Calyx-teeth practically absent. Petals broad, obtuse, slightly imbricate. Styles very short, filiform. Fruits ca. 1 mm long and broad; mericarps hispid, with short glochidiate bristles, intermediate and dorsal ribs very prominent, commissure very narrow. Carpophore absent.—*Hydrocotyle glochidiata* Benth.

Head of Great Australian Bight: near White Well (J. B. Cleland, 1955: AD).—Western Australia.

Page 654.—Insert the generic name and replace '16. *H. asiatica* L.' as follows:

2B. CENTELLA L.

1. *C. cordifolia* (Hook.f.) Nannf.—Insert the description given for '16. *H. asiatica* L.' and replace the synonymy to read: *Hydrocotyle cordifolia* Hook.f.; *Hydrocotyle asiatica* [non L.] Black (1952).

Note. It is not yet certain whether all South Australian specimens belong to this species or some are referable to *C. asiatica* (L.) Urb. which is apparently widespread in eastern New South Wales and Queensland. This latter species has $\pm$ reniform leaves with crenate margins and less distinct fruiting calyx.

Page 654.—Replace the generic name '3. *Didiscus* DC.' by:

3. TRACHYMENE Rudge (1811)

Pages 654-655.—Correct the names of the species in the key and following text and their synonyms, author citations and years of publication to read:

1. **T. pilosa** Sm. (1819).—*Dimetopia pusilla* DC. (1830); *Didiscus pusillus* (DC.) FvM. (1875); *Didiscus pilosus* (Sm.) Domin (1908, nom. illeg.), non Benth. (1837).

2. **T. cyanopetala** (FvM.) Benth.—*Didiscus cyanopetalus* (FvM.) FvM.

3. **T. ornata** (Endl.) Druce (1917).—*Cesatia ornata* Endl. (1838); *Dimetopia eriocarpa* FvM. (1855); *T. eriocarpa* (FvM.) Benth. (1867); *Didiscus ornatus* (Endl.) Domin (1908).

var. **semilanata** (Black) Eichler (1963).—*Didiscus ornatus* var. *semilanatus* Black (1926).

4. **T. anisocarpa** (Turez.) Burt (1941).—*Didiscus pilosus* Benth. (1837); *Dimetopia anisocarpa* Turez. (1849); *T. australis* Benth. (1867); *Didiscus compositus* Domin (1908); *Didiscus benthamii* Domin (1908).

5. **T. glaucifolia** (FvM.) Benth.—*Didiscus glaucifolius* FvM.

Page 654.—Replace the name in the caption to Fig. 898 to read: *Trachymene pilosa*.

Page 655.—Replace the name in the caption to Fig. 899 to read: *Trachymene cyanopetala*.

Page 655.— 4. ULDINIA Black (1922)

Correct the name for the species in the text and in the caption to Fig. 900 and add the synonyms to read:

1. **U. ceratocarpa** (Fitzg.) Burbidge (1954).—*Hydrocotyle ceratocarpa* Fitzg.; *Uldinia mercurialis* Black (1922); *Maidenia acroptera* Domin (1922); *Maidenia ceratocarpa* (Fitzg.) Domin; *Dominia acroptera* (Domin) Fedde ('macroptera'; 1929).

Page 656.— 5. LILAEOPSIS Greene (1891)

Replace the name of the species to read:

1. **L. polyantha** (Gandoger) Eichler (1963).—*Crantzia polyantha* Gandoger (1918); *L. australica* Hill ex Black (1926); *Crantzia lineata* [non Nutt.] Benth., p. pte.

Page 656.—Correct accordingly the name in the caption to Fig. 901 to read: *Lilaeopsis polyantha*.

Page 656.— 6. OREOMYRRHIS Endl. (1839)

Add the author citation to the name in the explanation of the generic name to read: *Myrrhis odorata* (L.) Scop.

Pages 656-657.—Correct the specific name to read:

1. **O. eriopoda** (DC.) Hook.f.—Replace the synonyms by *O. andicola* [non (H.B.K.) Endl., 1839] Black (1952).—Delete in the distribution the text after 'Eastern States'.

Page 656.—Replace accordingly the name in the caption to Fig. 902 to read: *Oreomyrrhis eriopoda*.

Page 658.— 7. ERYNGIUM L.

Correct the author citation to read:

5. **E. supinum** Black (1931).—Delete the name quoted as a synonym as this has apparently never been published validly.

Page 659.— 8. BUPLEURUM L.

Correct the author citation to read:

B. subovatum Link ex Spreng. (1818).—Correct the author citation to indicate the misapplication of one of the names quoted as a synonym to read: *B. protractum* [non Link, 1820] DC., p. pte.

Page 659.— 9. DAUCUS L.

1. **D. glochidiatus** (Labill.) Fisch., Mey. & Avé-Lall.—Abbreviate the generic name and correct the author citation for one of the synonyms to read: *D. brachiatus* Sieb. ex DC. (1830).

Page 660.— 10. TORILIS Adans.

Delete the explanation of the generic name.

Page 661.—Replace the generic name '13. *Trachymene* (Rudge) DC.' with the explanation of the derivation by:

13. PLATYSACE Bunge (1844-1845)

Page 661.—Correct the specific name and the synonyms to read:

1. **P. heterophylla** (Benth.) Norman (1939).—*Siebera heterophylla* Benth.; *Trachymene heterophylla* (Benth.) Tate (1880).—Correct the author citation of the varietal combination to read:

var. **tepperi** (Black) Eichler (1963).—*Trachymene heterophylla* var. *tepperi* Black (1926).

Page 661.—

14. SIUM L.

1. **S. latifolium** var. **univittatum** Black (1926).—Correct in the synonymy the author citation for the misapplied name to read: *S. latijugum* [non Clarke] Black (1909).—Replace the names in the third line of the paragraph with the distribution to read: *Berula erecta* (Huds.) Coville [*S. erectum* Huds., 1762; *S. angustifolium* L., 1763].

Page 662.—Correct the author citations for the generic and specific name to read:

15. PETROSELINUM Hill (1756)

*1. **P. crispum** (Mill.) Nyman ex Hort. Kew.—Arrange the synonyms chronologically.

Page 662.

16. APIUM L.

Replace in the key the names '*A. australe* 1.' by '*A. prostratum* 1.', and '*A. Ammi* 2.' by '*A. leptophyllum* 2.'.

Page 662.—Correct the name in the caption to Fig. 914 to read: *Apium prostratum*.

Page 662.—Replace '1. *A. australe*, Pet.-Thou. (1804)' by:

1. **A. prostratum** Labill. ex Vent. (1805).—Delete the synonym. Note. It seems uncertain whether *A. australe* Pet.-Thou. (1811), described from Tristan da Cunha, is conspecific with our species.

The South Australian specimens hitherto referred to this species exhibit a great diversity of form, and it is hard to believe that they all belong to only one species.

Pages 662-663.—Replace '2. *A. Ammi* (L.) Urb.' and the synonyms by:

2. **A. leptophyllum** (DC.) FvM.—*Apium ammi* Urb., non Cr.; *Apium tenuifolium* Thell.

Page 663.—Correct the author citation for the generic name to read:

17. FOENICULUM Mill. (1754)

Page 664.—

ERICACEAE

1. ERICA L.

Replace '1. *E. stricta*, Don, var.' by:

*1. **E. lusitanica** Rudolphi (1799).—Recent collections of this species were kindly determined by Dr. H. Sleumer (Leiden).

Note. Another species (? garden hybrid: *E. aff. curviflora* L.) is an escape at Aldgate (E. S. Booth 82: AD, det. H. Sleumer) and may become naturalized.

Page 665.—Add the following genus:

2. ARBUTUS L.

Evergreen trees or shrubs with alternate, petiolate leaves. Flowers actinomorphic, in terminal panicles. Calyx deeply 5-lobed. Corolla urceolate, 5-dentate with reflexed teeth. Stamens 10. Anthers with 2 reflexed, subulate appendages, opening by pores. Ovules many in each cell. Fruit a many-seeded, granulate berry.—Ca. 12 species; North- and Central-America, Mediterranean region, Ireland, Canary Islands.

1. **A. unedo** L.—Strawberry Tree.—Erect shrub or tree, up to 12 m high. Bark of branches rough. Leaves obovate or elliptic-oblong, 4-10 cm long, serrate, coriaceous, dark-green shining above, paler below. Calyx lobes short triangular. Corolla white or tinged pink. Berry verrucose, red, fleshy.

Escaped from gardens; becoming established in the Mount Lofty Ranges at Crafers, Stirling East and Aldgate (E. S. Booth 78, 86, 154: AD).—Native of Atlantic Europe and Mediterranean region.

Page 665.—

EPACRIDACEAE

The genera of the tribe *Styphelieae* are very closely related to each other, and there may be some justification for lumping, e.g., *Leucopogon*, under *Styphelia* Sm. [cf. Sleumer, *Blumea* 12 (1963) 145-171]. Here, the genera are kept separate following a recent survey of the floral morphology in the *Epacridaceae* [B. R. Paterson, *Bot. Gaz.* 122 (1961) 259-279] and the results of a study of the pollen morphology of some *Styphelieae* [Franks & Watson, *Pollen Spores* 5 (1963) 51-68].

Page 666.—Correct the author citations for the generic and specific names to read:

1. STYPHELIA Sm.

1. **S. exarrhena** (FvM.) FvM. (1867).—Correct the author citations for the varietal name and its synonyms to read:

var. **hirtella** (FvM. ex Benth.) Black (1926).—*Leucopogon hirtellus* FvM. ex Benth.; *Styphelia hirtella* (FvM. ex Benth.) FvM. ex Tate (1880).

Page 667.—

2. ASTROLOMA R.Br.

Correct the author citation and year of publication to read:

2. **A. conostephioides** (Sond.) FvM. ex Benth. (1868).—Add as a synonym: *Styphelia behrii* (Schldl.) Sleumer (1963).

Page 668.—

4. LISSANTHE R.Br.

1. **L. strigosa** (Sm.) R.Br.—Add to localities: South-East. Hundred of Coles (D. Hunt 20: AD).

Page 668.—

5. MONOTOCA R.Br.

1. *M. scoparia* (Sm.) R.Br.—Add to localities: South-East. Hundreds of Comaum and Coles (D. Hunt 502 and 671: AD); ca. 15 km west of Penola (D. N. Kraehenbuehl 1022: AD).

Page 669.—

6. LEUCOPOGON R.Br.

Add the following species:

1A. *L. lanceolatus* (Sm.) R.Br.—Very similar to *L. australis* R.Br., but ovary 2-celled. Drupe red, ovate, succulent.

South-East. Ewens Ponds east of Port MacDonnell (D. N. Kraehenbuehl 944: AD). Kangaroo Island, near Kelly Hill (P. G. Wilson 706: AD).—Eastern States.

2. *L. parviflorus* (Andr.) Lindl.—Correct the year of publication for one of the synonyms to read: *Styphelia richei* Labill. (1805).—Delete the last paragraph concerning *L. lanceolatus* (Sm.) R.Br. [see above].

Page 670.—Correct the author citation to read:

4. *L. costatus* (FvM.) FvM. ex Black (1918).—Note. Although the basionym was not indicated in Black's publication of 1918, it is apparent that *Styphelia costata* FvM. was meant. In his Flora of South Australia (1926), Black has quoted this name as the only synonym.

Page 670.—Insert as a note before 5. *L. concurvus*:

L. striatus R.Br. has been recorded by R. Tate (1886) for Eucla. According to Tate (1890) *L. costatus* and *L. striatus* can be distinguished as follows:

- (1) Leaves thick, rather blunt, the lateral nerves divergent. Flowers small, crowded *L. costatus* 4.
- (1) Leaves straighter, flatter, abruptly enlarged at the base; veins less curved. Sepals blunter . . *L. striatus*.

Page 670.—

5. *L. concurvus* FvM.—Correct the author citation for the synonym to read: *Styphelia concurva* (FvM.) FvM.

Page 670.—

6. *L. collinus* (Labill.) R.Br.—Several collections of this species were made in the districts around Naracoorte, South-East (mainly by Miss D. Hunt: AD).

Page 671.—

9. *L. cordifolius* Lindl.—Correct the author citation for the synonym to read: *Styphelia cordifolia* (Lindl.) FvM.

11. *L. woodsii* FvM.—Correct the author citation for the synonym to read: *Styphelia woodsii* (FvM.) Tate (1880).

12. *L. clelandii* Cheel (1915).—Add to localities: Victoria.

Page 672.—

7. ACROTRICHE R.Br.

Much has recently been contributed to the knowledge of this genus by B. R. Paterson [Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.Wales 85 (1960) 75-93; Austral. J. Bot. 9 (1961) 197-208; 10 (1962) 55-64]. The following key in which some of the results of the above papers are incorporated may replace the one in Black's Flora:

(1) Flowers in spikes.

(2) Spikes scattered along the leafy branches,
usually shorter than the subtending leaf,
4-9-flowered.

(3) Leaves 0.6-2 mm broad, pungent-pointed.
Ovary with short hairs.

(4) Leaves underneath with shallow, wide
grooves between the veins, linear-
lanceolate, thinner, not rigid. Corolla
tube 4-5 mm long *A. serrulata* 1.

(4) Leaves underneath deeply grooved
between the veins, lanceolate, thick,
rigid. Corolla tube 2.5-3 mm long .. *A. affinis* 2.

(3) Leaves 2-5 mm broad. Ovary glabrous.

(5) Leaves ovate-lanceolate, pungent-
pointed *A. patula* 3.

(5) Leaves ovate to oblong, with blunt,
callose tip, not pungent *A. cordata* 4.

(2) Spikes densely crowded along old leafless
wood, 8-20-flowered, often near the ground
or in the lower part of the plant.

(6) Leaves subcordate to ovate-lanceolate,
2.5-3 x 1.5-2 mm, usually reflexed,
glabrous. Inflorescence pale-green.
Ovary with long hairs *A. depressa* 5.

(6) Leaves lanceolate, 7-11 x 2-4 mm, spread-
ing, with long hairs, not papillose.
Inflorescence pink. Ovary glabrous .. *A. fasciculiflora* 6.

- (1) Flowers in globular clusters at the ground on old wood. Leaves lanceolate, 5-12 x 2-5 mm, with long hairs on both sides, papillose beneath. Ovary with long hairs *A. halmaturina* 7.

Pages 672-675.—

2. *A. affinis* DC.—Correct the author citation for the misapplied name quoted as a synonym to read: *A. patula* [non R.Br.] Hook.f.—Delete the paragraph preceding '3. *A. patula* R.Br.'.

Page 673.—

4. *A. cordata* (Labill.) R.Br. (1810).—Correct the year of publication for the basionym to read: *Styphelia cordata* Labill. (1805).

Page 674.—

6. *A. fasciculiflora* (Regel) Benth.—Delete 'Kangaroo Island' from the localities, as probably all records from there refer to the following species.

7. *A. halmaturina* Paterson (1960).—Shrub 15-30 cm high with the stem bases buried beneath the ground surface. Leaves lanceolate, 5-12 x 2-5 mm, spreading, pungent-pointed, margins recurved. Inflorescence globular clusters of 8-12 flowers on the stem at ground level. Bracteoles narrow, 2 x 1 mm. Sepals narrow-lanceolate, 8 x 1.5 mm, acute, pale-green. Corolla tube 5 mm long, curved. Ovary 5-celled. Fruit subglobular, 4.5 mm long, 4 mm diameter, pubescent.

Kangaroo Island (Flinders Chase).

Page 674.—

8. BRACHYLOMA Sond.

1. *B. ericoides* (Schldl.) Sond.—Note. There is a distinct yet very closely related species (or subspecies) apparently restricted to Kangaroo Island (e.g., J. B. Cleland, 1955; Hj. Eichler 15113; G. Jackson 226; P. G. Wilson 625: AD) which will be described when more carefully investigated. It differs conspicuously in its bracteoles and calyx being pale-green (instead of pink) and its corolla being orange-yellow (instead of reddish). There appears to be a constant difference in the shape of the filaments, but this needs still further examination. *B. ericoides* was originally described from near Bethany as having dark-yellow flowers. This colour has not been observed on recent material from the mainland of South Australia and may refer to the colour of the flowers after anthesis when they turn brownish. Any observation on this would be welcome. The type specimen of *B. ericoides* could not be located, and a search for the species around Bethany was unsuccessful as the whole area is now thoroughly cultivated.

Page 675.—

3. *B. daphnoides* (Sm.) Benth.—Add to localities: South-East. Hundred of Senior, north of Bordertown (D. Hunt 229: AD).

Page 675.—Correct the author citation for the generic name to read:

9. EPACRIS Cav.

Page 676.—

PRIMULACEAE

O. Schwarz [Feddes Repert. 67 (1963) 30-39] has shown that the generally accepted circumscription of this family is unnatural. The genera *Anagallis*, *Centunculus* and *Asterolinon*, which are introduced into South Australia, should be placed in the family **Lysimachiaceae**. *Samolus*, however, would best be placed in **Myrsinaceae** subfam. *Maesoideae*.

Page 676.—Add in the paragraph before the key to the genera the author citation for the generic name to read: *Primula* L.

Page 676.—Correct the spelling of the generic name in the key to read: *Asterolinon* 3.

Page 676.—

1. ANAGALLIS L.

Delete the key and second species as an examination of the South Australian specimens of the 'Blue Pimpernel' revealed that they belong to the blue variety of *A. arvensis*.—Replace the description for *A. arvensis* by the following:

*1. *A. arvensis* L.—Corolla segments usually overlapping to about half their length, broad-obovate, entire or obscurely crenulate, densely ciliate with numerous 3-celled glands. Staminal hairs 5-8-celled. Fruiting pedicels usually distinctly longer than the subtending leaves. Capsule with 5 veins. Calyx lobes not concealing corolla in bud.

var. *arvensis*.—Corolla vermillion.

var. *caerulea* Gouan (1765).—*A. arvensis* f. *caerulea* Lüdi; *A. foemina* [non Mill.] Black (1952; sphalm. '*femina*').—Note. Gouan's name is here used tentatively only as it is impossible with the facilities at present available to ascertain whether it is properly applied for the blue variety of *A. arvensis* or is conspecific with *A. foemina* Mill., a species which is characterized as follows:

A. foemina Mill. (1768).—*A. coerulea* Schreb.; *A. arvensis* ssp. *foemina* (Mill.) Schinz & Thell.—Corolla blue, the segments not overlapping, narrow-obovate, denticulate or crenulate, with very few (up to 8) 4-celled glands. Staminal hairs 11-12-celled. Fruiting pedicels shorter than or as long as the subtending leaves. Capsule with more than 5 veins. Calyx lobes concealing corolla in bud.

Not yet found with certainty in South Australia. All records from this State apparently refer to the blue variety of *A. arvensis*.—The hybrid *A. arvensis* $\times$ *foemina* (*A.* $\times$ *doerfleri* Ronn.) is in Europe usually found where the two species occur together. It is completely sterile.

Page 676.—Correct the name in the caption to Fig. 942 to read: *Anagallis arvensis*.

Page 677.— 2. CENTUNCULUS L.

Note. This genus was recently included by P. Taylor [Kew Bull. 10 (1955) 340] in *Anagallis* L.

*1. *C. minimus* L.—Add the synonym: *Anagallis minima* (L.) Krause (1901).—Add to localities: National Park, Belair (Hj. Eichler, 1955: AD).

Page 677.—Correct the spelling and author citation for the generic name to read:

3. ASTEROLINON Hoffm. & Link (1809)

Page 677.—Correct the name in the caption of Fig. 944 to read: *Asterolinon linum-stellatum*.

Page 678.— 4. SAMOLUS L.

Correct the author citations for the accepted name and its basionym to read:

1. *S. repens* (Forst. & Forst.f.) Pers. (1805).—*Sheffieldia repens* Forst. & Forst.f.

Page 679.— PLUMBAGINACEAE

1. LIMONIUM Mill. (1754)

*1. *L. binervosum* (G. E. Smith) Salmon (1907).—Alter the synonymy to indicate the uncertainty of the name quoted being synonymous to read: ?*Statice occidentalis* Lloyd (1844).

Page 680.—Delete the last paragraph between [].—Note. Since the lectotype of *Statice* L. was chosen in such a way that this became the type of *Armeria* (DC.) Willd., a name which is conserved against its synonym, *Statice* L., this rejected name is not synonymous with *Limonium* Miller, which, for reasons of type-conservation is also listed as nomen conservandum in the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature (ed. 1961).

Page 688.—

LOGANIACEAE**2. LOGANIA R.Br.**

1. **L. vaginalis** (Labill.) FvM.—Correct the date of publication of the basionym and arrange the synonyms chronologically to read: *Exacum vaginale* Labill. (1805); *L. latifolia* R.Br. (1810); *L. longifolia* R.Br. (1810).

Page 690.—

GENTIANACEAE

Replace in the key '*Erythraea* 2.' by '*Centurium* 2.', '*Gentiana* 4.' by '*Gentianella* 4.', and '*Limnanthemum* 6.' by '*Nymphoides* 6.'.

Page 690.—

***Blackstonia perfoliata** (L.) Huds.—Correct the author citation for the synonym to read: *Chlora perfoliata* (L.) L.

Page 691.—Replace the generic name '*2. Erythraea*' of which the author citation should read 'Borkh.' by:

2. CENTAURIUM Hill (1756)

Page 691.—Replace the names for the species in the key, text and captions to the figures and correct the author citations to read as follows:

1. **C. spicatum** (L.) Fritsch (1907).—*Erythraea australis* R.Br.; *C. australe* (R.Br.) Druce (1917).

*2. **C. minus** Gars. (1764).—*C. umbellatum* Gilib. (1785); *C. erythraea* Rafn (1800); *Erythraea centaurium* (L.) Pers. (1805).

*2A. **C. pulchellum** (Sw.) Druce (1897).—*Erythraea pulchella* (Sw.) Fr.

*2B. **C. littoralis** (Turner) Gilmour (1937).—*Chironia littoralis* Turner (1805); *Erythraea littoralis* (Turner) Fr.

*3. **C. maritimum** (L.) Fritsch (1907).—*Erythraea maritima* (L.) Pers.

Page 692.—

3. CICENDIA Adans.

*1. **C. filiformis** (L.) Delarbre (1795).—Arrange the synonyms chronologically to read: *Gentiana filiformis* L.; *Microcala filiformis* (L.) Hoffm. & Link (1809).—Add to localities: South-East, Hundred of Joanna (D. Hunt 367: AD).

Page 692.—Correct the author citations to read:

*2. **C. quadrangularis** (Lam.) Griseb.—*Microcala quadrangularis* (Lam.) Griseb. in DC.

Page 692.—Replace '4. *Gentiana* L.' by

4. GENTIANELLA Moench (1794)

Page 692.—Replace '1. *G. diemensis* Griseb. (1839)' by:

1. *G. diemensis* (Griseb.) Willis (1957).—*Gentiana diemensis* Griseb. (1839); *Gentiana pleurogynoides* Griseb. (1839).—Recently collected in the South-East at Piccaninnie Blue Lake (D. N. Kraehenbuehl 931: AD).

Page 693.—Replace the abbreviation '*G.*' in the first paragraph on the page by the generic name '*Gentiana*'.

Page 693.—Delete the last sentence of the first paragraph and add as a new paragraph:

The Australian representatives of this genus were usually referred to *Gentiana* L.; they need revision. This genus *Gentianella* differs from *Gentiana* according to Willis (1957) in the following characters: No connecting membrane between the calyx teeth; no small lobes alternating with the major corolla lobes which are 5- to 9-veined (not 3-veined as in *Gentiana*); anthers versatile; nectaries present on the corolla (not at base of ovary).

Page 693.—Replace '*Gentiana*' in the caption to Fig. 981 by '*Gentianella*'.

Page 693.—Insert before '5. *Villarsia* Vent.' the family name:

Family 92A.—**MENYANTHACEAE**

Page 693.— 5. VILLARSIA Vent.

Correct the author citation to read:

1. *V. exaltata* (Sims) Don (1837).—Correct the author citation for two of the synonyms to read: *Menyanthes exaltata* Sol. ex Sims (1807); *Limnanthemum reniforme* R.Br. ex Tate (1890).

Pages 693-694.—

2. *V. parnassiifolia* (Labill.) R.Br.—Correct the date of publication for the basionym to read: *Swertia parnassiifolia* Labill. (1805).

Page 693.—Replace the generic name '6. *Limnanthemum* S. G. Gmel. (1791)' by:

6. NYMPHOIDES Hill (1756)

Page 694.—Delete the note to the generic name *Limnanthemum*; the proposal for conservation was not accepted. The combinations made by O. Kuntze were made with the generic name '*Nymphodes*' [*Nymphoides*

Ludwig (1737)]; it needs confirmation that this is an orthographic variant of (i.e., based on the same type as) *Nymphoides* Hill; if this is not so, new combinations will be necessary.

Page 694.—Replace in the key the abbreviation ‘*L.*’ for the generic name by ‘*N.*’.

Page 694.—Replace the names of the species and correct the author citations and synonyms to read:

1. ***N. crenatum*** (FvM.) Kuntze (1891).—*Limnanthemum crenatum* FvM.

2. ***N. geminatum*** (R.Br.) Kuntze (1891).—*Limnanthemum geminatum* (R.Br.) Griseb.

3. ***N. stygium*** (Black) Eichler (1963).—*Limnanthemum stygium* Black (1918).

N. exiliflorum (FvM.) Kuntze (1891).—*Limnanthemum exiliflorum* (FvM.) Benth.

Page 695.—Replace ‘*Limnanthemum*’ in the caption to Fig. 984 by ‘*Nymphoides*’.

Page 697.—

ASCLEPIADACEAE

Replace in the key ‘*Marsdenia* 5.’ by ‘*Leichardtia* 5.’ and in the caption to Fig. 987 ‘I-K, *Marsdenia australis*’ by ‘I-K, *Leichardtia australis*’.

Page 699.—Correct the author citation for the generic name to read:

3. PENTATROPIS Wight & Arnott (1834)

Page 699.—

1. ***P. kempeana*** FvM. (1882).—Correct the author citation for the synonym and for the species discussed in the paragraph following the one on distribution to read: *Daemia kempeana* (FvM.) FvM.; *P. atropurpurea* (FvM.) Benth. (1868); *P. quinquepartita* (FvM.) Benth. (1868).

Page 700.—Replace the generic name ‘5. *Marsdenia* R.Br.’ by:

5. LEICHARDTIA R.Br.

Page 700.—Replace the name of the species and adjust the synonymy to read:

1. ***L. australis*** R.Br. (1849).—*Marsdenia leichhardtiana* FvM. (1866); *Marsdenia australis* (R.Br.) Druce (1917).

Page 701.—

CONVOLVULACEAEReplace in the key '*Breweria* 4.' by '*Bonamia* 4.'.

Page 701.—

1. IPOMOEIA L.

2. ***I. racemigera*** FvM. & Tate (1890).—Correct the spelling of the epithet in the note at the end of the page, the name of the species to read: *I. plebeia* R.Br.

Page 702.—Correct the author citation to read:

3. ***I. diamantinensis*** Black ex Eardley (1957).—[Cf. Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1957) 945.]—Correct the spelling of the epithet in the note, the name of the species to read: *I. plebeia* R.Br.

Page 703.—

3. CALYSTEGIA R.Br.

1. ***C. sepium*** (L.) R.Br.—Add the following note: The plant introduced to South Australia needs more collecting before an attempt to determine the subspecies and origin can be successful. Specimens from Goolwa Barrage (Hj. Eichler 17125) approach ssp. *baltica* Rothm. in the size (5.5-6 cm long) and the colour (lilac) of the corolla, and in the calyx lobes being finely ciliate at the apex. They differ in that the bracteoles are glabrous. From ssp. *pulchra* (Brummitt & Heywood) Tutin they differ in being essentially glabrous.

Page 704.—Replace '*4. Breweria* R.Br.' by the generic name:**4. BONAMIA Thou.**

Page 704.—Correct the specific name and the author citation to read:

1. ***B. rosea*** (FvM.) Hall.f.—*Breweria rosea* FvM.

Page 704.—Correct the name in the caption to Fig. 1000 to read: *Bonamia rosea*.

Page 704.—Correct the author citations for the generic and specific names to read:

6. DICHONDRA Forst. & Forst.f.

1. ***D. repens*** Forst. & Forst.f.

Page 706.—

9. CUSCUTA L.

Correct the author citation to read:

*2. ***C. epithymum*** (L.) L.

Page 706.—Replace under '*3. C. tasmanica* Engelm.' the name *Pholiurus incurvus* by *Parapholis incurva* (L.) Hubbard.

Page 707.—

POLEMONIACEAE

1. NAVARRETIA Ruiz & Pav.

Correct the date of publication for the accepted name and the author citation for the synonym to read:

*1. *N. squarrosa* (Eschsch.) Hook. & Arn. (1839).—*Gilia squarrosa* (Eschsch.) Hook. & Arn. (1833).

Page 708.—

BORAGINACEAE

Replace in the key '*Lithospermum* 11.' by '*Buglossoides* 11.'.

Page 709.—

1. HALGANIA Gaudich.

Correct the date of publication to read:

1. *H. cyanea* Lindl. (1840).

Page 711.—

3. HELIOTROPIUM L.

*5. *H. supinum* L.—Add to localities: South-East. Hundred of Joanna, ca. 30 km south of Naracoorte (D. Hunt 670: AD).

Page 712.—Correct the author citation to read:

9. *H. heteranthum* (FvM.) Ewart & Davies (1917).

Page 712.—

4. TRICHODESMA R.Br.

Note. *Pollichia* Medik. (1783) has not been placed on the list of rejected names, but is illegitimate, being a homonym of *Pollichia* Ait. (1789; nom. conserv., Caryophyllac.). *Trichodesma* R.Br. (1810; nom. conserv.) with the type species *T. zeylanicum* (Burm.f.) R.Br. is conserved against its earlier taxonomic synonym *Borriginoides* Boehmer in Ludwig (1760, nom. rejic.).

Page 713.—

1. *T. zeylanicum* (Burm.f.) R.Br.—Correct the spelling of the epithet of the one and the author citation of the other variety name to read:

var *latisepaleum* FvM., and

var. *sericeum* (Lindl.) Benth.

Page 714.—

5. CYNOGLOSSUM L.

2. *C. australe* R.Br.—Correct the author citation for the name of the following variety to read:

var. *drummondii* (Benth.) Brand (1921).

Note. *C. latifolium* R.Br. has been recorded by Eckert (1894) for the extreme South-East of South Australia. Its occurrence needs confirmation. This species differs according to Bentham from *C. suaveolens*, with which it has in common the bracts in the cymes, by its diffuse or straggling branching stems and ovate leaves.

Page 714.— 6. OMPHALOLAPPULA Brand (1931)

1. **O. concava** (FvM.) Brand (1931).—Correct the date of publication for the basionym and the synonyms with their author citations to read: *Echinosperrum concavum* FvM. 1861); *Lappula concava* (FvM.) FvM. (1882); *Cynoglossospermum concavum* (FvM.) O. Kuntze (1891).

Page 714.— 7. PLAGIOBOTHRYIS Fisch. & Mey.

Note. If the genus *Plagiobothrys* is restricted in its circumscription in the sense of Brand [Pflanzenreich 97 (1931) 105], the South Australian species belong to *Allocarya* Greene (1887) for which the earlier name *Maccويا* FvM. (1859) would have to be applied. As new combinations would be necessary, the delimitation of the possible two (or three) genera and the taxonomic position of *P. orthostatus* Black should be revised.

Page 715.—Correct the spelling of the epithet in the key and before the description of the following species to read:

1. **P. plurisepaleus** (FvM.) Johnston (1928).—Correct the names or author citation and year of publication of the following synonyms to read: *Rochelia maccويا* FvM. ex Benth. (1868); *Rochelia plurisepalea* (FvM.) Druce (1917).

Page 715.—

2. **P. elachanthus** (FvM.) Johnston (1928).—Correct the year of publication for the basionym to read: *Heliotropium elachanthum* FvM. (1853).—Alter the author citation in order to indicate the misapplication to read: *Eritrichium australasicum* [non A.DC.] Benth. p.ptc.

Page 717.—

10. MYOSOTIS L.

Correct the name of the one and the author citation of its synonym and the name of the author for the names of the two European species mentioned to read:

***M. scorpioides** L. [*M. palustris* (L.) Hill] and ***M. sylvatica** Hoffm. The latter species has become naturalized as a garden escape in the Mount Lofty Ranges (Stirling East, Old Mount Barker Road; E. S. Booth 23: AD).

Page 717.—Replace the generic name '11. *Lithospermum* L.' by:

11. BUGLOSSOIDES Moench (1794)

Page 717.—Replace *1. *L. arvense* L. by:

*1. **B. arvense** (L.) Johnston (1954).—Add in the synonymy of this species the basionym: *Lithospermum arvense* L.

Page 718.— 12. NEATOSTEMA Johnston (1953)

*1. *N. apulum* (L.) Johnston (1953).—Correct the citation of the publication to read: Journ. Arn. Arb. 34 (1953) 6.—Correct the date of publication of one of the synonyms to read: *Lithospermum apulum* (L.) Vahl (1791).

Page 718.— 14. LYCOPSIS L.

*1. *L. arvensis* L.—This is the type species of *Lycopsis* L. It is included under *Anchusa* L. as *A. arvensis* (L.) Bieb. by Clapham, Tutin & Warburg, Fl. Brit. Isles ed. 2 (1962), but *Lycopsis* is here retained as a separate genus in accordance with many other modern European Floras.

Page 719.— 15. ECHIUM L.

Replace the key to the species by the following:

- (1) Lower cymes (cincinni) forked or trifid. Flowers white or pink. 5 stamens long-exserted. Plant very coarse and prickly hispid *E. italicum* 2.
- (1) Cymes (cincinni) simple, not divided. Flowers blue or purple (rarely white). Not all 5 stamens long-exserted. Plants less prickly hispid.
 - (2) Upper leaves with cordate, amplexicaulous base, attenuate. Only 2 stamens long-exserted. Basal leaves with distinct lateral veins *E. lycopsis* 1.
 - (2) Upper leaves rounded (not cordate) at base, linear or lanceolate. 4 stamens long-exserted. Basal leaves with no apparent lateral veins *E. vulgare* 2.

Page 719.—Correct the name of the species as follows:

*1. *E. lycopsis* L. (1754).—*E. plantagineum* L. (1771).

Page 719.—Correct the name in the caption to Fig. 1027 to read: *Echium lycopsis*.

Page 719.—Add as a further species:

*3. *E. vulgare* L.—This has become naturalized in South Australia: reported by D. E. Symon (ADW) from Clare and Mount Gambier.

Page 719.— VERBENACEAE

Correct the citation of the author for the names of the following species to read: *Phyla nodiflora* (L.) Greene [*Lippia nodiflora* (L.) Michaux]. This species has become established on waste land and roadsides in the suburbs of Adelaide, e.g., Fullarton (Hj. Eichler 17159: AD).

Page 719.—Correct in the key the spelling of the generic name to read: *Newcastelia* 2.

Page 721.—

1. VERBENA L.

*4. *V. rigida* Spreng.—Correct the author citation for the synonym to read: *V. venosa* Gill. & Hook. ex Hook.

Page 721.—Insert before '2. *Newcastelia* F.v.M.' the family name:

Family 97A.—**CHLOANTHACEAE**

Page 721.—Correct the spelling of the generic name to read:

2. NEWCASTELIA FvM.

1. *N. dixonii* FvM. & Tate (1888).—Note. This should be excluded from *Newcastelia* as it probably belongs to *Anthotroche*.

Page 722.—Correct the author citation for the generic name to read:

3. DICRASTYLIS Drumm. ex Harvey (1855)

Page 725.—

5. *D. doranii* var. *eriantha* FvM. ex Black (1926).—A valid publication of the name for this variety by F.v.Mueller could not be found. The earliest one may be that by Black in which case the full reference to the variety name would read: FvM. ex Black, Fl. S. Austral. (1926) 483.

6. *D. verticillata* Black (1918).—Add as new locality: Maralinga (H. J. M. Bowen 329: K, n.v.; this collection may belong to the following species). Eyre Peninsula, Buckleboo (K. D. Rohrlach 91: AD); Pinkawillinie (K. D. Rohrlach 148: AD).

Page 725.—Add the following species:

7. *D. lewellinii* (FvM.) FvM.—Shrub up to 60 cm high. Stems much branched, with grey tomentum. Leaves sessile, subopposite or in whorls of 3, broad-linear or linear-lanceolate, 1-2.5 x 0.3-0.6 cm, with recurved, slightly crenulate margins, greyish-tomentose. Flowers in subglobose clusters terminal on branches or forming an irregularly interrupted, sometimes branched, spike. Bracts elliptical, shorter than calyx, tomentose below, glabrous above. Pedicels very short. Calyx 5-lobed, lobes narrow-lanceolate, about twice as long as tube, tomentose outside, with few hairs on the upper half inside; calyx-tube tomentose outside, glabrous inside. Corolla light-purplish-blue, 5-lobed; tube almost cylindrical, tomentose outside and inside; lobes subequal or the lower lobes distinctly longer. Stamens 4, inserted near the throat; filaments glabrous, about as long as corolla lobes; anthers oblong, dark-yellow, fixed in the centre, versatile,

the lower halves free and divergent. Ovary $\pm$ globular, densely short-tomentose, 4-celled, with 4 ovules. Style two-branched, covered with spreading, branched hairs except for the cylindrical apical part of the branches which are stigmatic only at the apex.—*Chloanthes lewellinii* FvM.

Far West. Maralinga (O. H. Turner 1959, 1960: AD).—Central Australia. [Note. According to F.v.Mueller (1880) also with 5 fertile stamens.]

Page 726.—Insert before 5. *Avicennia* L. the family name:

Family 97B.—**AVICENNIACEAE**

Page 726.— 5. **AVICENNIA** L.

Correct the citation of the authors for the following variety name and its basionym to read:

1. **A. marina** var. **resinifera** (Forst.f.) Bakh. v.d. Brink (1921).—*A. resinifera* Forst.f.

Page 726.—Add the alternative name for the family to read:

Family 98.—**LAMIACEAE** (= **LABIATAE**)

Page 728.— 1. **AJUGA** L.

In South Australia there are at least two species represented, both probably native. They differ conspicuously in their habit. The two species possibly are *A. australis* R.Br. and *A. sinuata* R.Br. These names cannot, however, be safely applied before the taxa have been thoroughly revised. *A. grandiflora* Stapf, which was described from plants grown from seeds collected in 1928 at Broken Hill by Dr. R. H. Pulleine, is probably conspecific with *A. australis* R.Br. Unfortunately Dr. Stapf did not give the diagnostic characters of *A. australis* R.Br. when he described *A. grandiflora* and did not discuss the three species *A. diemenica*, *A. virgata* and *A. tridentata* described and later united with *A. australis* R.Br. by Bentham. New collections are needed before a promising revision can be started.—Variation in flower size may be due to the presence of cleistogamous or unisexual flowers.

Page 729.—Correct the citation of the author to read:

*2. **A. iva** (L.) Schreb.

Page 729.— 2. **TEUCRIUM** L.

Correct the author citations for the following names to read:

1. **T. racemosum** var. **tripartitum** FvM. ex Benth.

2. **T. grandiusculum** FvM. & Tate (1890).

Page 730.— 3. **MENTHA** L.

Replace in the key '*M. gracilis* 2.' by '*M. diemenica* 2.'.

Page 731.—Replace 2. *M. gracilis* R.Br. by:

2. *M. diemenica* Spreng. (1825).—Add as synonyms: *M. gracilis* R.Br. (1810), non Sole (1798); *M. serpyllifolia* Benth.

Page 731.—Replace in the caption to Fig. 1043 '*Mentha gracilis*' by '*Mentha diemenica*'.

Page 731.—Alter the author citations for the accepted name and its synonym to read:

5. *M. spicata* L. (1753) [emend. Huds. (1762)].—*M. viridis* (L.) L. (1763).

Page 732.—

4. LYCOPUS L.

1. *L. australis* R.Br.—Note. This species was often confused with the European *L. europaeus* L. from which it can be distinguished, according to Henderson (1962), as follows:

- (1) Leaves narrowly lanceolate, remotely but evenly toothed with 5-8 short (1-4 mm), straight, acute teeth on each side, underneath glabrous or with scattered hairs on the veins and midrib. Bracts of inflorescence 7-8 mm long. Calyx 4-5 mm long. Nutlets 2-2.2 mm long .. *L. australis* 1.
- (1) Leaves ovate, ovate-lanceolate or narrowly lanceolate, sinuately toothed with one or more pairs of long teeth or shallow lobes at base, densely pubescent to almost glabrous. Bracts of inflorescence 3-5 mm long. Calyx 2.8-3.2 mm long. Nutlets 1.6-1.9 mm long. *L. europaeus*.

Page 735.—

7. ROSMARINUS L.

*1. *R. officinalis* L.—Add to localities: Yorke Peninsula. Stansbury, on road to Minlaton (T. R. N. Lothian 222: AD).

Page 734.—

8. SALVIA L.

*1A. *S. horminoides* Pourr.—This species (its occurrence in South Australia is uncertain) can be distinguished from *S. verbenaca* L. according to Clapham, Tutin & Warburg [Fl. Brit. Isles ed. 2 (1962) 745] as follows:

- (1) Radical leaves usually less than twice as long as broad. Corolla with two white spots at base of the lower lip *S. horminoides* 1A.
- (1) Radical leaves usually more than twice as long as broad. Corolla without spots *S. verbenaca* 1.

Page 734.—Insert before *2. *S. lanigera* Poir. the following species:

*1B. *S. reflexa* Hornem.—Annual, up to 60 cm high. Leaves linear-lanceolate to lanceolate, up to 5 cm long, glabrescent above; petioles 0.5-1.5 cm. Flowers 1-3 in a whorl forming a slender, interrupted spike. Calyx deeply bilabiate, split to about half the length; upper lip entire. Corolla blue, ca. 1 cm long, only slightly exserted.

Panaramatee Station, near Yunta (D. Wade, 1962: AD).—Native of North America.

Page 737.— 11. PROSTANTHERA Labill.

Correct the author citation to read:

6. *P. baxteri* A. Cunn. ex Benth. var. *sericea* Black (1926).

Page 738.—Correct the author citation to read:

9. *P. aspalathoides* A. Cunn. ex Benth. (1832-1836).—*P. coccinea* [non FvM. (1855)] FvM. (1868) p.ptc.—Add to localities after Kangaroo Island: ', near Kingscote, with yellow corolla (G. Jackson 78: AD);'.

Page 738.—Correct the author citations to read:

10. *P. calycina* FvM. ex Benth.

11. *P. microphylla* A. Cunn. ex Benth.—Rearrange the synonyms and delete the word 'partly' to read: *Cryphia microphylla* R.Br. (1810); *P. coccinea* FvM. (1855).—Note. *Cryphia microphylla* R.Br. and *P. microphylla* A. Cunn. ex Benth. are based on different type specimens.—Add as new locality: South-East. Malinong (M. C. R. Sharrad 887: AD).

Page 739.—Correct the author citation to read:

13. *P. chlorantha* (FvM.) FvM. ex Benth.

Page 739.— 12. PRUNELLA L.

Note. The generic name was often misspelt '*Brunella*'.

Page 739.—Delete the synonym under *P. vulgaris* L.

Page 741.— 15. STACHYS L.

Correct the author citation to read:

*1. *S. arvensis* (L.) L.

Page 741.—

*2. *S. olympica* Poir. (1817).—Emend the author citation for the synonym to read: *S. lanata* Jacq. (1781-1786), non Crantz (1769).

Page 741.— 17. WESTRINGIA Sm.

Replace the key by the following:

- (1) Leaves 1.5-10 mm long, sessile, spreading horizontally, pungent-pointed. Leaves and branches in threes *W. rigida* 1.
- (1) Leaves 8-50 mm long, very shortly petiolate, sub-erect or spreading.
 - (2) Leaves ca. 1 mm broad, without a mucro. Leaves and branches usually in threes .. *W. grevillina* 2.
 - (2) Leaves ca. 2 mm broad, mucronate. Most of the leaves and branches in fours . . . *W. dampieri* 3.

Page 742.—Replace '2. *W. eremicola* A. Cunn. ex Benth.' by:

2. *W. grevillina* FvM.—According to Boivin [Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensl. 60 (1949) 99-110] *W. eremicola* A. Cunn. ex Benth. differs from the South Australian species by its calyx teeth which are more than half as long as the tube. It is recorded only for the eastern mainland States.—Replace, in order to make the misapplication apparent, the synonymy to read: *W. angustifolia* [non R.Br.] Black (1926); *W. eremicola* [non A. Cunn. ex Benth.] Robertson in Black (1957).

Page 742.—

3. *W. dampieri* R.Br.—Delete '*W. grevillina* FvM. (1855)' from the synonymy.

Page 742.—Replace in the caption to Fig. 1063 '*W. eremicola*' by '*W. grevillina*'.

Page 744.—

SOLANACEAE

1. SOLANUM L.

Correct the spelling of the scientific name of the tomato to read: *Lycopersicon esculentum* Mill.

Page 744.—Replace in the key the text between the second alternative B and the second alternative A by the following:

- (1) Young stems angular. Ripe fruit yellow to orange-red, ellipsoid, 2.0-2.5 x 1.5-2.0 cm. Flowers 1-15 per inflorescence. Corolla 2.5-5 cm diameter. Anthers 3.5-5.0 mm long.
- (2) Seeds 1.2-2.0 mm long. Stone cell masses inconspicuous, 1.0-2.0 mm diameter. Corolla lobes acute. Filaments ca. 3 mm long. Pollen 25-30 μ diameter. Chromosomes $n = 23$ *S. aviculare* 2.

- (2) Seeds 2.0-2.5 mm long. Stone cell masses prominent, 1.0-4.0 mm diameter. Corolla lobes emarginate. Filaments 3-5 mm long, stout. Pollen 32-42 μ diameter. Chromosomes $n = 46$ *S. laciniatum* 2A.
- (1) Young stems terete. Ripe fruit green to ivory or purplish-black. Flowers 1-9 per inflorescence. Anthers 2.0-3.0 mm long. Filaments ca. 3 mm. Stone cell masses 1.0-4.0 mm diameter. Corolla lobes emarginate.
- (3) Fruit globose, 1.0-1.5 cm diameter, green to ivory. Leaf margins flat. Flowers 1-9 per inflorescence. Corolla 1.1-2.8 cm diameter. Seed 2.2-2.5 mm long. Pollen 32-42 μ diameter. Chromosomes $n = 23$ *S. simile* 3.
- (3) Fruit longer than broad. Leaf margins often recurved.
- (4) Fruit conical, 1.0-2.5 x 0.5-0.8 cm, green. Flowers without common peduncle, 1-5 in leaf axil. Corolla 1.1-2.8 cm diameter. Seed 1.8-2.0 mm long. Pollen 25-30 μ diameter. Chromosomes $n = 23$ *S. capsiciforme* 3A.
- (4) Fruit ellipsoid, 1.8-2.0 x 1.2-1.5 cm, green often blackening to ivory-purple. Flowers 1-9 per inflorescence. Corolla 2.5-4.0 cm diameter. Seed 2.5-2.8 mm long. Pollen 32-42 μ diameter. Chromosomes $n = 46$ *S. symonii* 3B.

Page 746.—Replace the name '*S. villosum* Lam.' by '***S. luteum* Mill.** (*S. villosum* Mill.)'.

Page 746.—Delete the text to the species 2. *S. aviculare* and 3. *S. simile*. These species and their relatives were recently studied experimental-taxonomically by G. T. S. Baylis [Austral. J. Bot. 11 (1963) 168-177, t. 1-2]. The characters used in the above key to the relevant species were taken from this revision. The species known to occur in South Australia are as follows:

2. ***S. aviculare*** Forst.f.—South-East. (Occurrence needs more recent confirmation.)—Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria; New Zealand; New Guinea.

2A. ***S. laciniatum*** Ait.—Mount Lofty Range. South-East.—New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania; New Zealand.

3. *S. simile* FvM.—Flinders Range, Gammon Ranges (Hj. Eichler 12852: AD); Eyre Peninsula (K. D. Rohrlach 86, 146: AD); Murray Mallee. Kangaroo Island (T. G. B. Osborn, 1923: AD).—Western Australia, Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria.

3A. *S. capsiciforme* (Domin) Baylis (1963).—Basionym: *S. simile* var. *capsiciforme* Domin, Feddes Repert. 12 (1913) 130.—Eyre Peninsula; Fowler's Bay. Kangaroo Island.—Western Australia.

3B. *S. symonii* Eichler (1963).—*S. fasciculatum* FvM. (1859, nom. illeg.), non Velloso (1825).—Eyre Peninsula. Kangaroo Island.—Western Australia.

Page 747.—

8. *S. oligacanthum* FvM.—Replace 'Copper's Creek' in the distribution by 'Cooper's Creek'.

Page 748.—Correct the spelling of the epithet to read:

*10. *S. elaeagnifolium* Cav.

Page 748.—

11. *S. nemophilum* FvM. (1861).—Add the following note: It appears unlikely that *S. centrale* Black is conspecific with *S. nemophilum* FvM. If the two are specifically distinct, the correct name for the South Australian plant is *S. centrale* Black (1934).

Page 749.—Correct the author citation to read:

17. *S. hoplopetalum* Bitter & Summerh.—Add as a new locality: Maralinga (H. J. M. Bowen 315: K, n.v.).

Page 750.—Correct the spelling of the specific epithet in the caption to Fig. 1071 and in the text to read:

*18. *S. sodomeum* L.

Page 751.—Insert before 22. *S. ellipticum* R.Br.

21A. *S. lasiophyllum* Dun. in Poir. (1814).—Stout, rigid shrub, 60-100 cm high. Branches, leaves and inflorescences densely stellatomentose. Prickles slender, 5-10 mm long on the branches and on the lower surface of the leaves and calyx. Leaves with short petioles, ovate-oblong to nearly orbicular, 5-6 x 2-4 cm, obtuse, entire or slightly sinuate. Flowers few. Calyx 6-8 mm long (much enlarged and globular in fruit) with short, thick, narrow lobes. Corolla ca. 2½-3½ cm in diameter. Berry ovoid-globular, almost enclosed in the calyx.—The characteristics of the fruiting calyx distinguish this species well from *S. ellipticum* R.Br.

Far North-West. Tomkinson Range, Mount Davis (J. B. Cleland, 24.VIII.1954: AD); ca. 20 km south-east of Mulgathing Homestead (D. E. Symon 119: ADW). Mable Creek woolshed (T. R. N. Lothian 2789: AD).

Page 752.— 2. SALPICHROA Miers (1845)

Correct the name for the species to read:

*1. *S. organifolia* (Lam.) Baill.—*S. rhomboidea* (Gill. & Hook. ex Hook.) Miers (1845).—Add to localities: Near Berri (A. F. Tideman, 1959: AD).—Correct the name in the caption to Fig. 1076 to read: *Salpichroa organifolia*.

Page 753.—

3. PHYSALIS L.

*1. *P. peruviana* L.—Add to localities: Mount Lofty Range. Waterfall Gully (Hj. Eichler 14580: AD).

*2. *P. viscosa* L.—An examination of the plant recorded from the foot of Tapley's Hill by a specialist is desirable. The specimens seem to agree rather with the description of *P. hederaefolia* Gray (1875) than with that of *P. viscosa* L.

Page 753.—Correct the year of publication for the generic name to read:

4. WITHANIA Pauquy (1825, nom. cons.)

Page 754.—

5. LYCIUM L.

*2. *L. ferocissimum* Miers (1854).—Alter the author citation, in order to make the misapplication apparent, the synonymy to read: *L. chinense* [non Mill.] Black (1909).

Page 754.—

6. ANTHOTROCHE Endl.

When this genus is revised, *Newcastelia dixonii* FvM. & Tate (1888) (described from 'sandridges at Ral-ral on the River Murray 30 miles from the Victorian border; also at Crystal Brook; Mr. Samuel Dixon') should be examined.

2. *A. blackii* FvM. (1874).—Specimens from Murray Mallee, ca. 15 km west-south-west of Waikerie (J. B. Cleland, 1963; R. Hill 1103; P. G. Wilson 2740: AD) [i.e., west of the eastern syntype locality of *Newcastelia dixonii*], Mundoorra, south of Port Pirie (G. Gardiner, 1962: AD), west of Ninnes (D. N. Kraehenbuehl 1049: AD), and from Eyre Peninsula, between Cowell and Arno Bay (D. N. Kraehenbuehl 528: AD), may belong to *A. blackii* FvM. The range of variability of this species which was described from between Mount Olga and Barrow's Range is as yet unknown.

Replace the key by the following:

- (1) Capsule nodding or inclined, breaking irregularly when ripe. Seeds brown. Corolla usually 10-toothed, white. Calyx usually with uneven lobes.
- (2) Corolla ca. 3.5-5.5 cm long. Calyx about $\frac{3}{4}$ of length of corolla (sometimes rather regularly 5-toothed). Capsule globose, 3-4 cm diameter, covered with short slender spines. Leaves and stem only slightly pubescent .. *D. leichhardtii* 1.
- (2) Corolla 15-19 cm long. Calyx about half as long as corolla. Capsule larger. Leaves and stem pubescent.
- (3) Corolla trumpet-like gradually widened towards the limb, 17-19 cm long, 15 cm wide. Capsule globose, 4-5.5 cm diameter, covered with slender spines which are rather suddenly acuminate from the thick conical base. Styles 17-18 cm long .. *D. wrightii* 2.
- (3) Corolla with $\pm$ cylindrical tube suddenly widened towards the limb, 15-18 cm long, 10-12 cm wide. Capsule broad-ovoid, 6-6.5 cm diameter, covered with slender spines which are longer than in the preceding. Styles 13-17 cm long .. *D. inoxia* 3.
- (1) Capsule erect, splitting in 4 regular valves when ripe, ovoid, 5-8 x 3-6 cm. Seeds black. Corolla 5-lobed. Calyx regularly 5-toothed.
- (4) Corolla 6-10 cm long, 3-4 cm wide. Calyx half as long as corolla or slightly more. Capsule densely spiny (or smooth [var. *inermis* (Jacq.) Timm.]). Spines $\pm$ equal and rather slender .. *D. stramonium* 4.
- (5) Corolla white .. *D. stramonium* var. *stramonium* 4a.
- (5) Corolla lavender .. *D. stramonium* var. *tatula* 4b.
- (4) Corolla 4-6 cm long, 2-3 cm wide. Calyx slightly less than half as long as corolla. Capsule with relatively few unequal spines. Upper spines longer than lower, up to 2.5 cm, strong, with thick conical base ... *D. ferox* 5.

Page 755.—Correct the author citations or names for the species known to occur in South Australia as follows:

1. **D. leichhardtii** FvM. ex Benth.—Add to localities: Koonamore, around the homestead (Hj. Eichler 17177: AD).

*2. **D. wrightii** Regel (1859).—*D. meteleoides* f. *wrightii* (Regel) Danert (1954); *D. meteleoides* [non DC. ex Dun.] auct. plur.—East Adelaide (Herb. J. M. Black, 1907: AD); Dawson (Herb. J. M. Black, 1912: AD); Adelaide (Miss Cornish, 1943: AD).

*3. **D. inoxia** Mill.—*D. meteleoides* DC. ex Dun.; *D. metel* [non L.] Robertson in Black (1957).—Woolshed Flat near Port Augusta (J. Mills, 1913: AD), Pichi Richi Pass (Herb. J. M. Black, 1927: AD).

*4. **D. stramonium** L.

*4a. var. **stramonium**.

*4b. var. **tatula** (L.) Torr.

*5. **D. ferox** L.—Tooperang near Goolwa (W. Eardley, 1950, 1961: AD). According to D. E. Symon (personal communication) more widespread: Hawker (1939), Pygery (1941), Meadows (1943), and Kilburn (1957).

Page 755.—Correct the name in the caption to Fig. 1081 to read: *Datura inoxia*.

Page 756.—

8. NICOTIANA L.

The Australian species of this genus have recently been revised by Dr. N. T. Burbidge [Austral. J. Bot. 8 (1960) 342-380]. The following key is mainly excerpted from her paper for the South Australian species and contains many corrections necessary in Black's Flora of South Australia to the descriptions of the species. The South Australian taxa are distinguished from those not known from this State by the characters shown between [].

- (1) All stamens with filaments of equal length,
affixed near base of corolla. Corolla yellowish,
limb short, suberect. Glabrous shrub *N. glauca* 1.
- (1) Four stamens on short filaments affixed near the
summit of corolla-tube, the fifth filament
longer and affixed lower down, but its anther
not reaching the same level as the others.
Corolla limb white, spreading. Herbs.—
[Cauline leaves (if present) pandurate, spatulate,
ovate, lanceolate, or elliptical, but always
longer than broad, sessile, decurrent, or
narrowed into a short petiole, sometimes
auriculate and stem-clasping. Inflorescence
without leafy bracts.]

- (2) Plants villous or pubescent with numerous soft, woolly, or glandular hairs (of various types) on all parts.
- (3) Flowering calyx more than 16 mm long, inter-sepal membranes short. Corolla tube villous, 40-90 mm long. Seeds slightly curved and with sharply raised serpentine reticulation. Plants villous *N. gossei* 4.
- (3) Flowering calyx less than 16 mm long, or if more then corolla not villous. Plants pubescent, puberulent, or with sticky glandular hairs.
- (4) Corolla tube less than 10 times as long as its diameter at top of calyx. Calyx lobes lanceolate with short intersepal membranes.—[Cauline leaves not auriculate. Corolla lobes emarginate.]
- (5) Plants pubescent to subvillous. Leaves sessile or with winged petioles. Seeds slightly curved and with sharply raised honey-comb reticulation *N. maritima* 6.
- (5) Leaves puberulent or velvety, narrowed below into short petioles. Seeds strongly curved and with serpentine reticulation *N. velutina* 5.
- (4) Corolla tube slender and at least 8 times as long as its diameter at top of calyx. Calyx lobes linear-subulate or linear-lanceolate, intersepal membranes extending almost to base of tube.
- (6) Plants with ellipsoid-headed glandular hairs (especially on pedicels and calyces). Stems leafy.—[Seeds turgid, curved or reniform (C-shape), reticulation slightly serpentine with rounded ridges. Corolla tube more than 30 mm long, corolla tube asymmetrically flared at throat owing to subdidynamous upper stamens, limb slightly bent to one side.] *N. occidentalis*
ssp. *obliqua* 3.

- (6) Plants without ellipsoid-headed glandular hairs, the trichomes varying in type and length, the glandular ones terminating in a simple globular cell. Cauline leaves sometimes absent or few. Corolla tube more than 25 mm long. Seeds flattened at broader end, with sharply ridged honeycomb reticulation.—[Corolla tube usually less than 30 mm long (25-40 mm), 1-1.5 mm diameter at top of calyx, asymmetrical at throat around subdidynamous upper stamens, limb not constricted above stamens.] *N. simulans* 8.
- (2) Plants almost or quite glabrous, or with loose spreading hairs on lower part of stems and glabrous above (glandular hairs always present on pedicels and flowers).
- (7) Cauline leaves decurrent. Calyx more than 15 mm long. Corolla limb almost entire, the lobes not emarginate, tube slender, 30-50 mm long. Seeds slightly curved and with honeycomb reticulation of sharply prominent ridges *N. excelsior* 2.
- (7) Cauline leaves not decurrent, sometimes absent or few. Corolla lobes emarginate. Seed reticulation of round-edged serpentine wrinkles (or fine-grained in *N. goodspeedii*).
- (8) Corolla tube broad in proportion to its length, 3-5 mm diameter at top of calyx, 20-45 mm long. Calyx 10-25 mm long. Seeds slightly curved *N. suaveolens* 6A.
- (8) Corolla tube slender, less than 3 mm diameter at top of calyx. Seeds curved into C-shape.—[Stems leafy, or if leafless then either wholly glabrous or with sparse soft hairs on younger parts. Capsule 2-3½ times as long as broad.]

- (9) Corolla tube slender, more than 20 mm long, with well-developed limb, upper stamens often subdidynamous. Stem leaves elliptical or ovate-lanceolate. Seed curvature not tightly reniform .. *N. ingulba* 7A.
- (9) Corolla tube less than 20 mm long, limb diameter rarely more than 2-3 times that of tube. Seeds reniform and tightly curved so that ends may touch. Reticulation fine-grained.—[Capsule oblong. Cauline leaves oblanceolate, glabrous or rarely with two or three distant marginal hairs.] *N. goodspeedii* 7.

Page 757.—Correct the author citation to read:

2. *N. excelsior* (Black) Black (1926).

Page 757.—

3. *N. occidentalis* Wheeler (1935).—Add the following note: According to Burbidge (1960) only *N. occidentalis* ssp. *obliqua* Burbidge (1960) occurs in South Australia; ssp. *occidentalis* is restricted to Western Australia.

Page 758.—Replace '*Nicotiana Gossei*' in the caption to Fig. 1085 H-I by '*Nicotiana occidentalis* or *N. gossei* × *N.sp.*'.

Page 759.—Add the numbers and South Australian distribution as follows:

6A. *N. suaveolens* Lehmann (1818).—Not recorded for South Australia but can be expected in the South-East.

7A. *N. ingulba* Black (1933).—Far North. Granite Downs (J. B. Cleland, 1954: AD).—Central and Western Australia.

Page 759.—Replace '8. *N. rotundifolia* Lindl. (1838)' by:

8. *N. simulans* Burbidge (1960).—Delete the synonyms for this species.

Page 760.—

10. DUBOISIA R.Br.

Correct the author citation and add the new locality as follows:

1. *D. hopwoodii* (FvM.) FvM.—Eyre Peninsula, between Minnipa and Yardea Station (K. D. Rohrlach 820: AD).

Page 762.—

SCROPHULARIACEAE

Add the author citation in the first line to read: *Scrophularia* L.

Page 762.—In the key, replace '*Antirrhinum* 3.' by '*Misopates* 3.' and correct the spelling to read: '*Zaluzianskya* 10.'

Page 763.—

1. VERBASCUM L.

*1. *V. virgatum* Stokes in Withering (1787).—Note. The species of the Adelaide plains and Mount Lofty Range needs re-determination. It is unlikely that it is an interspecific hybrid as, in this genus, such hybrids are probably all sterile, whereas the plant introduced to South Australia is fully fertile.

Page 764.—Correct '3. *Antirrhinum*, L.' and the specific name to read:

3. MISOPATES Rafn.

*1. *M. orontium* (L.) Rafn.—*Antirrhinum orontium* L.

Page 764.—Replace '*Antirrhinum*' in the caption to Fig. 1091 by '*Misopates*'.

Page 764.—Correct the author citation and omit 'non Blume' to read:

4. KICKXIA Dumort. (1827)

Page 764.—Replace in the key '*K. graeca* 3.' by '*K. commutata* 3.'

Page 764.—Correct the author citation to read:

*1. *K. elatine* (L.) Dumort. (1827).

Page 764-765.—Replace the accepted name '3. *K. graeca*' by:

*3. *K. commutata* (Bernh. ex Rehb.) Fritsch (1897).—Correct the author citation of the synonyms and arrange them chronologically to read: *Antirrhinum graecum* Bory & Chaub. (1832); *Linaria graeca* (Bory & Chaub.) Chav. (1833); *K. graeca* (Bory & Chaub.) Pau (1918).

Page 765.—Correct the author of the generic and specific names to read:

5. CYMBALARIA Hill (1756)

*1. *C. muralis* Gaertn., Mey. & Scherb.—Add as new locality: Mount Lofty Ranges, Stirling East (E. S. Booth 39: AD).

Page 766.—

6. MIMULUS L.

Correct the author citation to read:

*4. *M. moschatus* Douglas ex Lindl.

Page 767.—Insert after the figures:

9A. POLYCARENA Benth.

*1. *P. heterophylla* (L.f.) Levyns (1939).—Erect annual, simple or branched at the base. Stems hairy, with a few glands. Leaves ovate or lanceolate, hairy, the lower petiolate. Flower heads small, elongating later. Bracts longer than the calyx, hispid, obtuse. Calyx regular or slightly 2-lipped, 5-lobed, hispid. Corolla cream-coloured, the tube a little longer than the calyx, the lobes obtuse, the lower lobe longest, the two upper lobes shortly hairy within. Stamens 4, 2 long and 2 short, projecting from the throat of the corolla. Anthers 1-celled. Ovary glabrous. Fruit a capsule.

Between Gawler and Mallala (J. B. Cleland, 1953: AD); Chauncey's Line (J. B. Cleland, 1955: AD).—Western Australia. [near Wagin (Hj. Eichler 15861: AD)].—Native of South Africa.

Note. Specimens in NSW collected in 1949 in Western Australia, near Northam, named *P. capitata* (Benth.) Levyns, belong in my opinion to *P. heterophylla*. [*P. capitata* usually has procumbent branches.]

Page 767.—Correct the spelling of the generic name to read:

10. ZALUZIANSKYA A. F. W. Schmidt (1793)

Page 767.—

11. GRATIOLA L.

1. *G. peruviana* L.—In Allan, Fl. N. Zeal. 1 (1961) 844-845, the species represented in Australia are considered as being specifically distinct from the South American *G. peruviana* L. (1753). Several species were described early from Australia and New Zealand [*G. pubescens* R.Br. (1810), *G. latifolia* R.Br. (1810), *G. pedunculata* R.Br. (1810), *G. sexdentata* A. Cunn. (1838), *G. glabra* Walp. (1844-1845); *G. pumila* FvM. (1853)] which were all treated as conspecific with *G. peruviana* L. Only a revision of the possibly several distinct taxa involved will allow one to ascertain the correct name of the species occurring in South Australia.

Page 767.—

12. LIMOSELLA L.

Replace in the key '*L. lineata* 1.' by '*L. australis* 1.'.

Page 768.—Replace the specific name and correct the author citations to read:

1. *L. australis* R.Br.—*L. aquatica* [non L.] Benth. p.pt., Black (1926, 1957); *L. lineata* Glück (1934).

Page 768.—Replace in the caption to Fig. 1098 '*Limosella lineata*.' by '*Limosella australis*.'.

Page 768.—Correct the author citation for the generic name to read:

13. GLOSSOSTIGMA Wight & Arn. ex Arnott (1836)

Page 768.—Replace in the key '*G. spathulatum* 1.' by '*G. diandrum* 1.'.

Page 768.—Correct the specific name '1. *G. spathulatum*, Wight et Arn.' to read:

1. ?*G. diandrum* (L.) O. Kuntze (1891).—*G. spathulatum* Arnott (1836, comb. illeg.).—Note. The name *G. spathulatum* is based on *Microcapaea spathulata* Hook. ex Wight (1830), a name which is illegitimate as *Limosella diandra* L. (1771) is quoted in the synonymy. This species, *G. diandrum*, was described from a South African specimen (Koenig), but its identity is doubtful (cf. Hiern in Thiselton-Dyer, Fl. Cap. 4/2 (1904) 356]. It is not listed in Adamson & Salter, Fl. Cape Prov. (1950). The name *G. spathulatum*, being illegitimate, is not applicable. The legitimate nomenclatural synonym *G. diandrum*, however, can safely be used only for the Australian plant commonly known as *G. spathulatum* if this is conspecific with *Limosella diandra* L., the type species of the genus *Glossostigma*. At present there appears to be no legitimate name available which can be used with confidence for our plant. [*Tricholoma* Benth. (1846) is illegitimate, being rejected against its later homonym *Tricholoma* (Fries) Kummer (1871) nom. cons.]

Page 768.—Correct the author citation to read:

3. *G. elatinoides* (Benth.) Benth. ex Hook.f.

Page 768.—Correct the name in the caption to Fig. 1099 to read:
? *Glossostigma diandrum*.

Page 769-772.— 16. VERONICA L.

Page 770.—Correct in the key the spelling of the epithet for the name to read: *V. plebeia* 8.

Page 770.—

1. *V. decorosa* FvM.—Add to localities: Northern Flinders Range. Gammon Ranges (Hj. Eichler 12728, 12810: AD).

*3. *V. anagallis-aquatica* L.—South-East. Reedy Creek, 10 km north-west of Furner (P. G. Wilson 1089: AD); Hundred of Monbulla (D. Hunt 481: AD). The determination of the South Australian specimens is somewhat doubtful. More material is requested of this species preferably with a note on the colour of the corolla made while collecting in order to distinguish safely from the following species which appears to be more common in South Australia.

*3A. *V. catenata* Pennell (1921).—*V. aquatica* Bernh. (1834, nom. illeg.), non S. F. Gray (1821); ? *V. salina* Schur (1866); *V. comosa* [non Richter (1885)] auct. plur.; *V. connata* var. *glaberrima* Pennell (1935). [If, as was done by Pennell (1935), *V. catenata* Pennell (1921) is considered conspecific with *V. connata* Rafn. (1830), this last name would be correct.]—South-East. Bool Lagoon (Hj. Eichler 17733: AD); Eight Mile Creek, ca. 20 km south of Mount Gambier (T. R. N. Lothian, 1959: AD).

This species can be distinguished from the preceding as follows:

- (1) Corolla light-pink. Fruiting pedicels spreading at right angles. Bracts lanceolate, ca. 1.5 mm broad, $\pm$ obtuse, longer than the flowering pedicels. Capsule orbicular or broader than long, distinctly emarginate. Plant usually tinged with red *V. catenata* 3A.
- (1) Corolla pale-bluish-lilac. Fruiting pedicels spreading at narrow angles. Bracts linear, usually narrower, $\pm$ acute, shorter than or as long as flowering pedicels. Capsule slightly longer than broad to orbicular, slightly emarginate. Plant usually green *V. anagallis-aquatica* 3.

Page 771.—

5. *V. distans* R.Br.—A form with entire leaves is known from Kangaroo Island. Flinders Chase, at West Bay (Hj. Eichler 15513: AD).

Page 771.—Correct the specific epithet for the name to read:

8. *V. plebeia* R.Br.

Page 771.—

*10. *V. persica* Poir. (1808).—Emend the author citations for the synonyms to read: *V. tournefortii* C. C. Gmel. (1805, nom. illeg.), non Vill. (1779); *V. buxbaumii* Ten. (1811, nom. illeg.), non Schmidt (1791).

Page 772.—

17. EUPHRASIA L.

1. *E. collina* R.Br. (1810).—Du Rietz [Svensk. Bot. Tidskr. 42 (1948) 359] mentioned that he has not seen any true *E. collina* from South Australia, and it appears probable that the plants from South Australia thus named represent an undescribed species which Du Rietz named *E. osbornii* [l.c. 459 sine descr. lat.] on herbarium labels. Also to R. Wettstein [Monogr. Gatt. Euphrasia (1896)] collections of *E. collina* were known only from Tasmania. Our specimens belong to several distinct species and are either conspecific with or have close affinities to the following species: *E. speciosa* R.Br., *E. aff. collina* R.Br., *E. paludosa* R.Br., and *E. multicaulis* Benth. Wettstein (1896) cites also *E. muelleri* Wettst. for South Australia. More specimens are wanted from many localities in order to make a satisfactory revision possible.

Page 773.— 18. PARENTUCELLIA Viv. (1824)

Correct or emend the author citations to read:

*1. *P. latifolia* (L.) Car. in Parl.—*Bartsia latifolia* (L.) Sibth. & Sm.

*2. *P. viscosa* (L.) Car. in Parl.

Pages 773-774.—

BIGNONIACEAE

1. PANDOREA (Endl.) Spach (1840)

Correct the author citations and the years of publication to read:

1. *P. doratoxylon* (Black) Black (1937).—*Tecoma australis* [non R.Br.] Benth. (1868) pro parte.

P. pandorana (Andr.) Steenis (1928).—Arrange the synonyms chronologically and correct the author citations for two of them to read: *Tecoma oxleyi* A. Cunn. ex DC. (1845); *Tecoma pandorana* (Andr.) Skeels (1913).

Page 775.—

MARTYNIACEAE

Correct or emend the author citations, replace the accepted name for the species and correct its basionym to read:

1. PROBOSCIDEA Schmidel ex Keller (1762)

1. *P. louisianica* (Mill.) Thell.—*Martynia louisianica* Mill.; *P. jussieu* Schmidel ex Keller (1762, nom. illeg.).—Note. To distinguish safely from *P. fragrans* (Lindl.) Dene., good leaf material and notes on flower colour are necessary.

Page 775.—

OROBANCHACEAE

1. OROBANCHE L.

Correct the author citation for the accepted name and add to the synonymy as follows:

1. *O. australiana* FvM. ex Tate (1883).—*O. cernua* f. *australiana* FvM. ex Beck (1890); *O. cernua* var. *australiana* (FvM. ex Tate) Black (1913).

Page 776.—Correct the spelling of the author's name to read: *O. muteli* F. Schultz (1835).

Page 776.—

LENTIBULARIACEAE

1. UTRICULARIA L.

Page 776.—Add the following species:

3. *U. violacea* R.Br.—Scapes 2.5-6 cm high, with one terminal flower. Leaves linear or slightly spatulate. Bracts opposite, oblong, produced below their insertion into a small free appendage. Calyx segments almost

orbicular, unequal. Corolla purple, 4-7 mm long; upper lip obtuse, usually 2-3-lobed, only slightly exceeding the calyx; lower lip longer, broad, 3-lobed; spur conical, horizontal, distinctly longer than the lower lip.

South-East. Hundred of Coles (D. Hunt 1416: AD); Yallum, ca. 15 km west of Penola (D. N. Kraehenbuehl 1013: AD; D. N. Kraehenbuehl & A. C. Beaglehole 5721: AD, det. J. H. Willis, MEL 1963).

4. *U. flexuosa* Vahl (1804).—This species was recorded by R. Tate (1880, 1889, 1890) for the Mount Gambier district. It has, however, not been observed in recent times and thus was omitted by J. M. Black from his Flora.

Recently collections of submerged floating species of *Utricularia* were made: Sliding Rocks, Wilpena Creek in Wilpena Pound (D. E. Symon 577, 996, HJ. Eichler 17956: AD) and Sou'West River, Kangaroo Island (HJ. Eichler 17698: AD). As these collections are sterile, the species cannot yet be determined. The two gatherings appear to be different, possibly specifically.

Page 777.—

ACANTHACEAE

Replace the generic name '*J. Justicia* L.' and the specific name to read:

1. ROSTELLULARIA Reichenb.

1. *R. pogonanthera* FvM.—*Justicia procumbens* [non L.] Robertson in Black (1957).

Page 777.—*Justicia kempeana* FvM. is to be placed in the recently described genus:

1A. SAROJUSTICIA Bremek.

When the combination *S. kempeana* (FvM.) Bremek. was made, the full quotation of the publication of its basionym as requested by the International Code of Nomenclature (1961) was omitted. In order to make the combination legitimate this is herewith supplemented:

1. *Sarojusticia kempeana* (FvM.) Bremekamp [Acta Bot. Neerl. 11 (1962) 200].—Basionym: *Justicia kempeana* F.v.Mueller, Fragm. Phytogr. Austral. 11 (VII.1880) 101.—This species is not yet recorded with certainty for South Australia.

Page 777.—Add the following genus and species:

2. ACANTHUS L.

*1. *A. mollis* L.—Apparently naturalized as a garden escape in the South-East at Kalangadoo (E. S. Booth 181: AD).—Native of southern Europe.

Page 778.—

MYOPORACEAE

Correct the author citation to read:

1. MYOPORUM Sol. ex Forst.f.

Page 778.—Exchange in the key to the species the characters given in the lines with the names '*M. deserti* 2.' and '*M. insulare* 4.' (the names should remain in their places).

Page 779.—

1. *M. montanum* R.Br. (1810).—Correct the author citation for one of the synonyms to read: *M. dampieri* A. Cunn. ex A.DC. (1847).

Page 779.—Correct the author citations for the following accepted name and its synonyms to read:

2. *M. deserti* A. Cunn. ex Benth. (1837).—*M. strictum* A. Cunn. ex A.DC.; *M. patens* A. Cunn. ex A.DC. (1847); *M. mucronulatum* DC. ex A.DC. (1847).

Page 779.—

3. *M. viscosum* R.Br.—Correct the author citation for the synonym to read: *M. glandulosum* DC. ex A.DC.

Page 783.—

2. EREMOPHILA R.Br.

1. *E. oppositifolia* R.Br.—Add as new locality: Maralinga (H. J. M. Bowen 171: K, n.v.).

3. *E. sturtii* R.Br.—Add to localities: Maralinga (H. J. M. Bowen 208: K, n.v.).

Page 783.—Add the year of publication to read:

5. *E. gilesii* FvM. (1873).

Page 784.—Add in the second paragraph the year of publication to read: *E. clarkei* FvM. (1859).

Page 784.—Correct the author citation to read:

7. *E. divaricata* (FvM.) FvM.

Page 785.—Correct the author citation to read:

10. *E. exotrachys* Kraenzlin (1925).

Page 785.—

11. *E. willsii* FvM.—Emend the author citation for the varietal name to read: var. *integrifolia* Ewart in Ewart & Davies (1917).—Add to localities: Maralinga (H. J. M. Bowen 171: K, n.v.); Simpson Desert, ca. 95 km east of Dalhousie Springs (T. R. N. Lothian 1616, 1739: AD).

Page 786.—Correct the author citation to read:

15. *E. crassifolia* (FvM.) FvM.

Page 786.—

16. *E. weldii* FvM.—Correct the author citation for the synonym to read: *Pholidia weldii* (FvM.) Diels ex Kraenzlin (1929).

Page 786.—Correct the author citation and the synonymy to read:

18. *E. gibbifolia* (FvM.) Tate (1880).—*Duttonia gibbifolia* FvM. (1855); *E. gibbosifolia* FvM. (1859, nom. nud.); *Pholidia gibbifolia* (FvM.) FvM. ex Benth.

Page 787.—Correct the author citations to read:

20. *E. santalina* (FvM.) FvM.—*Pholidia santalina* (FvM.) FvM. ex Benth.

21. *E. polyclada* (FvM.) FvM.

Page 787.—

22. *E. behriana* FvM.—Correct the author citation for the synonym to read: *Pholidia behriana* (FvM.) FvM. ex Benth.

Page 788.—Correct the author citations to read:

25. *E. maculata* (Ker-Gawl.) FvM.—*Stenochilus maculatus* Ker-Gawl.

27. *E. serrulata* (A. Cunn. ex A.DC.) Druce (1917).—Correct in the synonymy the author citation or publication date to read: *Stenochilus serrulatus* A. Cunn. ex A.DC. (1847); *E. latifolia* FvM. (1853).

Page 789.—

29. *E. alternifolia* R.Br.—Correct the author citation for the varietal name to read:

var. *latifolia* FvM. ex Benth.

Page 789.—

30. *E. glabra* (R.Br.) Ostenf. (1921).—Correct the year of publication for one of the synonyms to read: *E. brownii* FvM. (1859).—Correct the author citation for the varietal name and the year of publication for one of its synonyms to read:

var. *viridiflora* (FvM. ex Benth.) Black (1929).—*E. incana* (Lindl.) FvM. (1859).—The description in Black's Flora (2nd ed.) refers, at least in part, to *E. subfloccosa* Benth. Delete the localities 'inland from Denial and Fowler's Bay' as these refer to this latter species (30A).

Page 789.—Insert before 31. *E. calycina* S. Moore:

30A. *E. subfloccosa* Benth.—Young shoots thickly covered with a loose, plumose almost floccose tomentum, wearing off from the older leaves. Leaves crowded, ovate-oblong to elliptical-oblong, obtuse, entire.

Flowers solitary, $\pm$ sessile, longer than the leaves. Calyx lobes narrow, acute, loosely tomentose. Lower corolla lobe acute, much shorter than the 4 upper lobes.

Eyre Peninsula. County of Buxton (K. D. Rohrlach 95, 170: AD); west of Kimba (J. B. Cleland, 1955; R. Hill 364; D. J. E. Whibley 305: AD).—Western Australia.

Page 790.—

31. *E. calycina* S. Moore (1902).—Correct the author citation in order to indicate the misapplication in the synonymy to read: *E. viscida* [non Endl.] FvM. & Tate (1890).

Page 791.—Correct the author citations for the synonyms and the year of publication for the accepted name to read:

34. *E. dalyana* FvM.—*Pholidia dalyana* (FvM.) FvM. ex Benth.

35. *E. delisseri* FvM.—*Pholidia delisseri* (FvM.) FvM. ex Benth.

36. *E. macdonnellii* FvM. (1859).

Page 792.—

PLANTAGINACEAE

1. PLANTAGO L.

Delete in the key ‘; leaves glabrous’ for *P. lanceolata* 2.

Page 792.—Replace in the key ‘*P. psyllium* 6.’ by ‘*P. indica* 6.’.

Page 792.—

1. *P. varia* R.Br.—In South Australia, several clearly distinct species have been lumped under this name. In order to investigate their variability and distribution good herbarium specimens from as many localities as possible are wanted.

Page 793.—Replace the name ‘*6. *P. psyllium* L.’ by:

*6. *P. indica* L. (1759).—[*P. psyllium* L. (1753), nom. ambig.].

Page 793.—

RUBIACEAE

Add in the paragraph before the key to the genera the missing abbreviation of the authors’ names to read: *Cinchona* L. and *Rubia* L.

Page 794.—Replace ‘*Plectronia* 4.’ in the key by ‘*Canthium* 4.’.

Page 795.—

1. SYNAPTANTHA Hook.f.

1. *S. tillaeacea* (FvM.) Hook.f.—Correct the years of publication and author citation in the synonymy to read: *Hedyotis elatinoides* Benth. (1867); *Oldenlandia tillaeacea* (FvM.) FvM. ex Tate (1880).

Page 795.—Alter the author citation to read:

3. DENTELLA Forst. & Forst.f.

Page 795.—

1. **D. pulvinata** Airy-Shaw (1934).—Correct the author citation in order to indicate the misapplication to read: *D. repens* [non Forst. & Forst.f.] Black, Fl. S. Austral. (1929).

Page 795.—Replace '4. *Plectronia* L. (1767).' by the generic name:

4. CANTHIUM Lamarek (1785).

Note. Being, by typification, a synonym of *Olinia* Thunb. (1799, nom. cons.; Oliniaceae), the generic name *Plectronia* L. (1767, nom. rejic.) cannot be applied.

Page 795.—Correct the species name to read:

1. **C. latifolium** FvM. ex Benth.—*Plectronia latifolia* (FvM. ex Benth.) Black (1929).

Page 795.—Add the following species:

2. **C. lineare** Pritzel (1918).—Glabrous shrub with broad-linear leaves obtuse at apex, gradually narrowed towards the base, with thickened, recurved margin.—North-West Plain, ca. 20 km west of Tallaringa Well (T. R. N. Lothian 2746: AD).—Central Australia.

Page 796.—Alter the author citation to read:

5. COPROSMA Forst. & Forst.f.

Page 796.—

6. OPERCULARIA Gaertn.

2. **O. ovata** Hook.f.—Correct the first locality quoted to read: Mount Lofty Range.

Page 797.—Correct the author citation to read:

4. **O. turpis** FvM. ex Black (1929).—Note. This species was already described and the name published by Miquel (1856), but as the name was merely proposed for the event that the plant is not conspecific with *O. hyssopifolia* Juss. [this name was accepted by Miquel, though with '?'], *O. turpis* FvM. was not then validly published [Internat. Code Bot. Nomencl. (ed. 1961) Art. 34 (2)]. A lectotype specimen should preferably be selected from material seen and annotated by J. M. Black when the group is revised.

Page 797.—Correct the author citation for the generic and specific names to read:

7. POMAX Sol. ex DC.

1. *P. umbellata* (Sol. ex Gaertn.) Miq. (1856).—*Opercularia umbellata* Sol. ex Gaertn. (1788); *Opercularia banksiana* Schult. (1827, nom. illeg.); ?*Opercularia lamarchiana* Schult. (1827); *P. hirta* DC. (1830, nom. illeg.); ?*P. glabra* DC. (1830); ?*P. rupestris* FvM. (1853).—There may be at least two species, or subspecies, in South Australia. Some of the above names quoted as synonyms may be correct for different species. It is somewhat doubtful whether Miquel (1856) was the first who made the correct combination for the type species of the genus, but his name must be used as the author of the combination until an earlier publication of the name is found.—The specimens from Eyre Peninsula and west thereof are conspicuously hispid on the stems and pedicels, whereas those from the Flinders Range are puberulous.

Page 797.—Add the following genus and species:

7A. NERTERA Banks ex Gaertn.

1. *N. reptans* (FvM.) FvM. ex Benth.—Hirsute, perennial herb with branched, prostrate stems. Leaves broad-ovate, 6-12 mm long. Petioles 2-5 mm long. Stipules interpetiolar, minute. Flowers terminal, short-pedicellate. Calyx limb bilobed; lobes triangular, ciliate. Corolla tube slender, ca. 7 mm long; lobes 4, short, ciliate. Drupe red, ovoid to subglobular, ca. 4 mm long.—*Diodia reptans* FvM.

South-East. The Bluff, north of Burrungule (D. N. Kraehenbuehl 979: AD; sterile specimens only).—Victoria, New South Wales.

Page 798.—

8. ASPERULA L.

Note. Delete the name *A. oligantha* FvM. from the synonymy of 1. *A. scoparia* Hook.f., 2. *A. gemella* Hook.f. and 4. *A. euryphylla* var. *tetraphylla* Airy-Shaw & Turrill as being irrelevant. The name had been quoted by Miquel (1856) as a synonym only. Its valid publication dates apparently from 1875 as *A. oligantha* FvM. (nom. illeg.).

Page 798.—

4. *A. euryphylla* var. *tetraphylla* Airy-Shaw & Turrill (1928).—Correct the author citation in the synonymy in order to indicate the misapplication to read: *A. gunnii* [non Hook.f. (1847)] Benth. (1867) salt. p.ptc.

Page 798.—Correct the author citation to read:

9. SHERARDIA L.

Page 799.—

10. GALIUM L.

Replace in the key '*G. tricornu* 3.' by '*G. tricornutum* 3.'.

Page 799.—

*2. *G. divaricatum* Lam.—Add to localities: South-East. Bool Lagoon (D. Hunt 1702: AD).

Page 800.—Replace ‘*3. *G. tricornne* Stokes’ by

*3. *G. tricornutum* Dandy (1957).

Page 800.—Correct the author citation to read:

*5. *G. tenerum* Schleicher ex Gaudin (1828).

Page 800.—

CAPRIFOLIACEAE

Add the author citations to the names in the last paragraph of the page to read: *Viburnum opulus* L., *V. tinus* L., and *Symphoricarpos albus* (L.) Blake (1914).

Note. *Viburnum tinus* L. is recorded as naturalized from Crafers (E. S. Booth 79, 115: AD) and *Lonicera japonica* Thunb. from Stirling (E. S. Booth 63, 111: AD).

Page 801.—

VALERIANACEAE

1. CENTRANTHUS DC.

Correct the name and author citation to read:

*1. *C. ruber* (L.) DC.

Page 802.—Correct the author citations to read:

2. FEDIA Gaertn.

and:

3. VALERIANELLA Mill.

Page 802.—Add the author citation to read: *Valeriana* L.

Page 802.—

*3. *V. discoidea* (L.) Lois.—Add to localities: Port Noarlunga (E. H. Ising 3887: AD).

Page 803.—

DIPSACACEAE

1. DIPSACUS L.

Emend the name to indicate the subspecies to read:

*1. *D. fullonum* ssp. *sativus* (L.) Thell.

Page 805.—

CUCURBITACEAE

1. MELOTHRIA L.

Correct the author citation for the accepted name and one of the synonyms and the year of publication of the latter to read:

1. **M. micrantha** (FvM.) FvM. ex Cogn. (1881).—*M. muelleri* (Naud.) Benth. (1867, nom. illeg.).

Page 806.—Correct the author citation to read:

2. CITRULLUS Schrad. ex Eckl. & Zeyh.

Page 806.—Replace in the key, text and caption to Fig. 1133 '*C. vulgaris*' by '*C. lanatus*' to read:

*1. **C. lanatus** (Thunb.) Mansf.—*C. vulgaris* Schrad. ex Eckl. & Zeyh.

Page 807.—

5. CUCUMIS L.

Replace '*C. chate* 1.' in the key by '*C. melo* ssp. *agrestis* 1.' and alter the accepted name and its synonymy to read:

1. **C. melo** ssp. *agrestis* (Naud.) Greb. in Mansf.—? *C. chate* Hasselq., non L. (1759); *C. trigonus* [non Roxb.] Benth.; *C. jucundus* FvM.; *C. picrocarpus* FvM.; *C. melo* var. *agrestis* Naud.

Page 807.—

2. **C. myriocarpus** Naud.—Add to localities: Maralinga (H. J. M. Bowen 325: K, n.v.).

Page 808.—

CAMPANULACEAE

Delete in the key '*Cephalostigma* 1.' as the South Australian species referred to this genus belongs to *Wahlenbergia*.

Page 808.—Replace in the caption to Fig. 1135 the name '*I-J. Laurentia petraea*' by '*I-J. Isotoma petraea*', and in the key the generic name '*Laurentia* 5.' by '*Isotoma* 5.'.

Page 809.—Delete '1. *Cephalostigma* A.DC.' and replace the specific name by:

1. **Wahlenbergia fluminalis** (Black) Wimmer ex Eichler (1963).—*Cephalostigma fluminale* Black (1934).

Page 810.—

2. WAHLENBERGIA Schrad.

The Australian species of this genus are, at present, being revised critically by Dr. R. C. Carolin (SYD). The first results of this revision were recently published [R. C. Carolin: Taxonomic and nomenclatural notes on the genus *Wahlenbergia* in Australia.—Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.Wales

89 (15.I.1965) 235-240]. This makes the correction of two names used by Robertson in Black (1957) necessary. The relevant synonymies required for the understanding of the changes have been added to the correct names.

Page 810.—Replace in the key, text, and caption to Fig. 1137 '*W. bicolor* 2.' by '*W. communis* 2.', and '*W. trichogyna* 3.' by '*W. stricta* 3.'.

Page 810.—

1. *W. gracilentia* Lothian (1947).—Add to localities: Simpson Desert, ca. 60 km east of Dalhousie Springs (T. R. N. Lothian 1538, 1539: AD).

Page 810.—Replace the accepted names and synonyms as follows:

2. *W. communis* Carolin (1965).—*W. bicolor* [non Lothian] Lothian (1947); Robertson in Black (1957).—Delete the synonym.

3. *W. stricta* Sweet (1830).—*W. gracilis* var. *stricta* (R.Br.) A.DC. (1830); *W. consimilis* Lothian (1947); *W. billardieri* Lothian (1947); *W. bicolor* Lothian (1947); *W. trichogyna* Stearn (1951).

Page 811.—

5. *W. quadrifida* (R.Br.) A.DC. (1830).—Delete after (1830) ', non J. M. Black (Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austr. 58 (1934)', and add in the second line of the last paragraph of this page the author citation to the name to read: *W. quadrifida* (R.Br.) A.DC.

Page 812.—

3. LOBELIA L.

Correct the date of publication for the accepted specific name and the synonym to read:

3. *L. alata* Labill. (1805).—*L. anceps* Thunb. (1794, nom. illeg.), non L.f. (1781).

Page 813.—Correct the year of publication to read:

4. *L. pratioides* Benth. (1868).

Page 813.—Correct the year of publication for the generic name to read:

4. PRATIA Gaudich. (1825)

2. *P. platycalyx* (FvM.) Benth.—Correct the author citation for the synonym to read: *Lobelia platycalyx* (FvM.) FvM.

Page 813.—Correct the year of publication to read:

3. *P. puberula* Benth. (1868).—Correct the author citation and year of publication for the synonym to read: *Lobelia benthamii* FvM. ex Tate (1880).

Page 814.—Replace the generic name '5. *Laurentia* Adans.' by:

5. ISOTOMA Lindl.

Following observations of peculiarities in pollination mechanism, Dr. R. Melville [Kew Bull. 14 (1960) 277-279] examined the floral morphological characters in relation to their bearing on generic discrimination. He considers *Isotoma* Lindl. a genus distinct from *Laurentia* Adans. with which it was united by Wimmer (1948, 1953). Our species all belong to *Isotoma* Lindl. Accordingly the following names applied and their synonyms should be altered as follows:

1. **I. petraea** FvM. (1853).—*Laurentia petraea* (FvM.) Wimmer (1948).
2. **I. fluviatilis** (R.Br.) FvM. ex Benth.—*Lobelia fluviatilis* R.Br. (1810); *Lobelia inundata* R.Br. (1810); *Laurentia fluviatilis* (R.Br.) Wimmer (1948).
3. **I. scapigera** (R.Br.) G. Don (1834).—*Lobelia scapigera* R.Br. (1810); *Laurentia scapigera* (R.Br.) Wimmer (1953).

Page 816.—

GOODENIACEAE

Correct in the key to the genera the spelling of the generic name to read: *Lechenaultia* 4.

Page 817.—

1. GOODENIA Sm.

Replace in the key '*G. unilobata* 6.' by '*G. glabra* 6.'.

Page 819.—

5. **G. robusta** (Benth.) Krause (1912).—Correct the abbreviation of the generic name in the synonymy to read: '*G.*' (instead of '*C.*').

Page 819.—Replace '6. *G. unilobata*, J. M. Black (1927)' by:

6. **G. glabra** R.Br.—*G. flagellifera* De Vriese (1848); *G. unilobata* Black (1927).

Page 820.—Correct the name in the caption to Fig. 1140 to read: *Goodenia glabra* R.Br.

Page 820.—

7. **G. rotundifolia** R.Br.—Correct the spelling of the Western Australian locality to read: Barrow Range.

Page 821.—Insert before 10. *G. vernicosa* Black the following species:

- 9A. **G. helenae** Ising (1955).—Stout, erect shrub, 30-40 cm high. Stem leaves broad-ovate to orbicular, pubescent, with coarse triangular teeth. Sepals lanceolate, 5-6 mm long, pubescent. Corolla 20-25 mm long, not pouched, pubescent outside, villous in the tube, yellow. Anthers apiculate. Style 10-12 mm long, villous in lower half. Indusium ciliate at summit, with a tuft of hairs at back. Capsule obovoid, to 12 mm long.

Dissepiment ca. 5 mm long. Seeds 15-20, oblong, ca. 4.5 mm long, 3 mm broad, concave, pale, punctulate, rim narrow.

Far North. Oodnadatta, Evelyn Downs (E. H. Ising 3626: AD).

Page 823.—Correct the author citation to read:

16. **G. calcarata** (FvM.) FvM.—Add as a further locality in the Flinders Range: Gammon Range (Hj. Eichler 12644; R. Hill, 602, 603: AD).

Page 824.—Correct the author citation to read:

23. **G. subintegra** FvM. ex Tate (1895).—Note. F.v.Mueller did not legitimately make the specific combination in Viet. Naturalist 5 (1888)

13. The first author to do so was apparently R. Tate.

Page 825.—

25. **G. argentea** Black (1927).—Add to localities: Simpson Desert, 60-65 km east of Dalhousie Springs (T. R. N. Lothian 1535, 1834, 1853).

Page 826.—

7. **G. havilandii** var. **pauperata** Black (1927).—Add to localities: Gawler Ranges, 16 km north of Nonning Homestead (R. L. Specht & B. B. Carrodus 34: AD).

Page 828.—Correct the spelling of the generic name to read:

4. **LECHENAULTIA** R.Br.

Page 829.—

1. **L. divaricata** FvM.—Correct in the last paragraph the spelling of the generic name to read: *Lechenaultia*.

Page 829.—

6. **CATOSPERMA** Benth.

1. **C. goodeniaceum** (FvM.) Krause (1912).—Correct the year of publication for the basionym to read: *Scaevola goodeniacea* FvM. (1859).—Arrange the synonyms chronologically.

Pages 830-832.—

7. **SCAEVOLA** L.

3. **S. depauperata** R.Br.—Add to localities: Far West. Maralinga (H. J. M. Bowen 174: K, n.v.).

8. **S. calendulacea** (Andr.) Druce (1917).—Arrange the synonyms chronologically.

11. **S. albida** (Sm.) Druce (1917).—Correct the year of publication for one of the synonyms to read: *S. microcarpa* Cav. (1800).

12. **S. pallida** R.Br.—Correct the author citation for the synonym to read: *S. microcarpa* var. *pallida* (R.Br.) Benth.

Page 833.—

8. DAMPIERA R.Br.

2. *D. rosmarinifolia* Schldl.—Add to localities: Yorke Peninsula, near Edithburgh (T. R. N. Lothian 1111: AD).

Page 833.—Correct the author citation to read:

4. *D. lanceolata* A. Cunn. ex DC.

Page 835.—

STYLIDIACEAE

Correct the author citation for the generic name to read:

1. STYLIDIUM Swartz ex Willd. (1805)

Page 835.—Replace in the key '*S. majus* 3.' by '*S. graminifolium* 3.'.

Pages 835-836.—Correct the accepted name and its synonyms to read:

3. *S. graminifolium* Sw. ex Willd. (1805).—*Ventenatia major* Smith (1805); *S. majus* (Sm.) Druce (1917).

Page 836.—

4. *S. tepperianum* (FvM.) Mildbraed (1908).—Add as recent collection from the type locality: Kangaroo Island, Mount Taylor (T. R. N. Lothian 834: AD).

Page 836.—

6. *S. despectum* R.Br.—Delete from the synonymy '*S. brachyphyllum*, Sond.', which is the name of another species.

Page 836.—Add the following species before *S. inaequipetalum* Black:

7. *S. brachyphyllum* Sond.—This species which was recorded by J. H. Willis [Vict. Nat. 73 (1956) 44] for South Australia can be distinguished from the preceding by the following key:

- (1) Rosette of basal leaves distinct. Upper lobes of corolla smaller than the lateral ones, divergent and widely separated *S. brachyphyllum* 7.
- (1) Rosette of basal leaves absent. Upper lobes of corolla larger than the lateral ones, $\pm$ parallel and almost touching each other throughout their length *S. despectum* 6.

Further observation is necessary to establish the distribution in South Australia of the two species.

Page 837.—Add the alternative name for the family to read:

Family 117.—**ASTERACEAE** (= COMPOSITAE)

Page 838.—Replace '*Chrysanthemum roseum* (*Pyrethrum roseum*)' by '*Chrysanthemum cinerariifolium* (Trav.) Vis.'

Page 838.—Correct the spelling of the generic names in the caption to Fig. 1148 to read: C, *Brachyscome* . . . ; E, *Lagenifera* . . . ; and O, *Sigesbeckia* . . .

Page 839, line 3.—Correct the spelling of the generic name to read: *Sigesbeckia*.

Page 840.—Correct in the key the spelling of the generic names to read: '*Lagenifera* 2.', and '*Brachyscome* 4.'

Page 840.—Correct the spelling of the generic name to read: '*Sigesbeckia* 16.'

Page 843.—Replace '*Cryptostemma* 44.' by '*Arctotheca* 44.'

Page 845.—Replace '*Podosperma* 58.' by '*Podotheca* 58.'

Page 845.—Correct the spelling of the generic name to read: '*Toxanthes* 64.'

Page 846.—Replace '*Gnaphalodes* 76.' by '*Actinobole* 76.'

Page 848.—Replace '*Scorzonera* 95.' by '*Podospermum* 95.'

Page 848.—Insert before '1. *Erodiophyllum*' the genus:

[O1]. **SOLIDAGO L.**

Heads with few to many flowers, mostly radiate. Ray-flowers 1-ca. 20, pistillate. Phyllaries appressed, destitute of herbaceous tips. Receptacle small, not chaffy. Achenes almost terete, with many ribs. Pappus simple, of equal capillary bristles.

*1. ***S. lepida* var. *elongata*** (Nutt.) Fern.—Stem 30-150 cm high, pubescent at least towards the summit. Leaves numerous, lanceolate to oblong, 6-15 x 1-3.5 cm, acuminate, serrate; upper leaves reduced in size below the thyrses. Heads in an elongated scarcely leafy thyrses, 5-25 cm long, 2-8 cm diameter, campanulate-hemispherical, 20-40-flowered. Involucre 3-5 mm long, with linear-lanceolate, greenish phyllaries. Disk corollas 3-4 mm long.

River Murray at Goolwa (T. R. N. Lothian 727: AD).—Native of North America.

Page 848.— 1. **ERODIOPHYLLUM FvM.**

1. ***E. elderi*** FvM.—Add to localities: Maralinga (H. J. M. Bowen 272: K).

Page 848.—Replace '2. *Lagenophora* Cass.' by the correctly spelt generic name:

2. LAGENIFERA Cass.

Note. A change of the original spelling '*Lagenifera*' to the later more commonly used spelling '*Lagenophora*' which was made by Cassini is not in accordance with the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature (1961) as such an alteration of the name is not a correction of a typographic or orthographic error. Only by conservation of the later spelling this could be made legitimate, but there appears no reason for making a proposal towards such an action.

Page 849.—Replace in the caption to Fig. 1150 '*Lagenophora*' by '*Lagenifera*'.

Page 850.—Replace '4. *Brachyscome* Cass.' by the correctly spelt generic name:

4. BRACHYSCOME Cass.

Note. There appears no reason to consider the original spelling *Brachyscome* as being orthographically or typographically wrong, and the alteration by Cassini to *Brachycome* thus seems to be not in accordance with Art. 73 of the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature (1961), according to which retention of the original spelling of a name is requested or, in any case, permissible. I am not inclined to deviate from original spellings unless there are very strong reasons, which do not appear to be present in this case.

Page 852.—Replace in the key '*B. marginata* 21.' by '*B. heterodonta* 21.'.

Page 852.—Correct the author citations to read:

2. *B. melanocarpa* Sond. & FvM. ex Sond.

3. *B. goniocarpa* Sond. & FvM. ex Sond.

Page 852.—Add the following species:

3A. *B. readeri* Davis (1948).—Closely related with *B. goniocarpa*. Longitudinal folds of achenes with inflexed finger-like projections. Pappus centrally placed, conspicuous, stellate.

South-East. Near the Gap south of Bordertown (D. Hunt 1271: AD); Hundred of Joanna (A. C. Beauglehole 5740: AD, fragm.); near Joanna (D. N. Kraehenbuehl 1026: AD).

Page 852.—

5. *B. lineariloba* (DC.) Druce (1917).—Arrange the synonyms chronologically.

Page 852.—Correct the author citation to read:

7. *B. angustifolia* A. Cunn. ex DC.

Page 853.—

14. *B. iberidifolia* Benth.—Add to localities: Simpson Desert 60-75 km east of Dalhousie Springs (T. R. N. Lothian 1434, 1754, 1795, 1822: AD).

Page 855.—Add before 20. *B. ciliaris* (Labill.) Less.:

19A. *B. decipiens* Hook.f.—The record by Davis (1948) 'South Australia: Brighton (MEL)' does not necessarily refer to the suburb Brighton of Adelaide, and the occurrence of this species in South Australia needs confirmation.

19B. *B. dimorphocarpa* Davis (1959).—Stems ascending, branched; plants with glandular and septate hairs; stem leaves up to 3 cm long, sessile, pinnatisect, with 9-11 lanceolate, short-mucronate segments. Peduncles glandular. Involucral bracts 16, oblanceolate, 3 mm long, 0.9 mm broad, acute, glandular, with minutely serrulate margins. Ligules 12-30, 4-6 mm long, 0.8-1 mm broad, mauve. Receptacle convex 1.4 mm broad, 0.8-1 mm high. Achenes of the ray florets 1.5 mm long, 0.5 mm broad, brown, clavate, flattened, deeply tuberculate, with smooth margins. Achenes of disc florets 1.7 mm long, 1.3 mm broad; the body dark-brown, smooth with a few glandular hairs down the centre of each face; the lateral wings broad, entire, white to pale yellowish-brown, strongly infolded distally with small marginal glandular hairs.

Known only from Bon Bon Station to Kingoonya.

Page 856.—

20. *B. ciliaris* (Labill.) Less.—Add the following variety before '21. *B. marginata* Benth.':

var. *brachyglossa* Gauba (1948).—Ligules only 2 mm long (5-6 mm in var. *ciliaris*).

Murray lands, Loveday (E. Gauba, 1944: MEL).

Page 856.—Replace '21. *B. marginata* Benth.' by:

21. *B. heterodonta* DC. (1836).—*B. marginata* Benth. (1837); *B. calocarpa* FvM. (1853).

Page 856.—Correct the author citations to read:

22. *B. cardiocarpa* FvM. ex Benth.

23. *B. aculeata* (Labill.) Less.

Page 856.—

24. *B. perpusilla* (Steetz) Black (1929).—Add as new area of distribution: Northern Flinders Range, Gammon Ranges (Hj. Eichler 12779: AD).

Page 857.—

var. *tenella* (Turez.) Davis (1948).—Correct in the synonymy the years of publication and arrange the names chronologically to read: *B. tenella* Turez. (1851); *Silphiosperma collinum* Sond. (1853); *B. collina* (Sond.) Benth. (1867).—Add as new area of distribution: Southern Yorke Peninsula, between Corny Point and Stenhouse Bay (Hj. Eichler 13948: AD).

Page 858.—

5. MINURIA DC.

Correct the author citation to read:

6. *M. suaedifolia* (FvM.) Benth.

Page 859.—Correct the author citation to read:

7. *M. annua* (Tate) Black (1929).

Page 859.—

6. CALOTIS R.Br.

Correct the spelling of '*Brachycome*' to read '*Brachyscome*'.

Page 861.—Correct the author citation to read:

7. *C. scabiosifolia* Sond. & FvM. ex Sond.

Page 861.—

8. *C. scapigera* Hook. in Mitch.—Add to localities: Northern Flinders Range, Gammon Ranges (Hj. Eichler 12730: AD).

Page 861.—

9. *C. multicaulis* (Turez.) Druce (1917).—Arrange the synonyms chronologically.

Page 862.—Correct the author citations to read:

11. *C. porphyroglossa* FvM. ex Benth.

13. *C. hispidula* (FvM.) FvM.

Page 864.—

9. ERIGERON L.

Insert before the key to the species the following note:

Erigeron and *Conyza* have been re-defined by Cronquist (1943) and the two introduced species transferred to the latter genus. The characters defining *Conyza* are given under that genus; those for *Erigeron* are as follows: 'Central hermaphrodite flowers many, or sometimes rather few; pistillate flowers few to numerous, sometimes with filiform corollas, but then the outer at least with definite ligules equalling or surpassing the pappus.'

According to Cronquist (1943) *Conyza* and *Erigeron* are not sharply distinct genera, but most of the species can be placed apparently without difficulties. In doubtful cases the species should be referred to the genus to which its closest relatives belong. The same situation of non-sharp distinction exists between *Erigeron* and *Aster*.

Page 864.—Replace in the key the name '*E. bonariensis* 2.' by '*Conyza bonariensis* 1.' and '*E. canadensis* 3.' by '*Conyza canadensis* 2.'.

Page 664.—Insert before '*2. *E. bonariensis*' the generic name and the diagnosis to read:

9A. CONYZA L.

Central hermaphrodite flowers few; pistillate flowers numerous, with filiform corollas; ligules, if present, inconspicuous, shorter than the tubes and scarcely, if at all, exceeding the pappus. (Cf. *Erigeron* L.).

Page 864.—Transfer the species 2. and 3. of *Erigeron* to this genus by replacing the names and numbers as follows:

*1. **C. bonariensis** (L.) Cronquist (1943).—*Erigeron bonariense* L.

*2. **C. canadensis** (L.) Cronquist (1943).—*Erigeron canadense* L.

Page 865.— 10. VITTADINIA A. Rich.

1. **V. triloba** (Gaudich.) DC.—Correct the spelling and year of publication of the basionym to read: *Brachyscome triloba* Gaudich. (1830).

Page 865.—Correct the author citations to read:

var. **dissecta** (Benth.) Black (1929).

2. **V. pterochaeta** (FvM. ex Benth.) Black (1928).—*V. australis* var. *pterochaeta* FvM. ex Benth.

4. **V. megacephala** (FvM. ex Benth.) Black (1928).

Page 866.— 11. PODOCOMA Cass.

Correct the author citation to read:

2. **P. nana** Ewart & White (1909).

Page 868.— 12. OLEARIA Moench (1802)

2. **O. pannosa** Hook.—It appears that since Bentham (1867) placed *Steetzia ovata* Sond., *Steezia muelleri* Sond. and its equivalent, *Eurybia cardiophylla* FvM., in the synonymy of *O. pannosa*, these names and their proper application have not been re-examined. There are at least two distinct taxa, probably of specific rank, present in South Australia which today are known under the name *O. pannosa* Hook.

Page 868.—

3. **O. erubescens** (DC.) Dippel (1889).—Correct the author citation for the synonym to read: *O. myrsinoides* var. *erubescens* (DC.) FvM. ex Benth.

Page 869.—Correct the author citations to read:

4. **O. tubuliflora** (Sond. & FvM. ex Sond.) Benth.

5. **O. axillaris** (DC.) FvM. ex Benth.

Page 870.—Correct the author citations to read:

10. *O. exiguifolia* (FvM.) FvM. ex Benth.

14. *O. magniflora* (FvM.) FvM. ex Benth.

Page 871.—Correct the author citation to read:

16. *O. calcarea* FvM. ex Benth.

Page 871.—Correct the citation of authors and years of publication and supplement the synonymy to read:

19. *O. passerinoides* (Turez.) Benth. (1867).—*Diplopappus passerinoides* Turez. (1851); *Eurybia glutescens* Sond. & FvM. ex Sond. (1853); *Aster glutescens* (Sond.) FvM. (1865); *Olearia toppii* Ewart & White (1909); *O. glutinosa* [non (Lindl.) Benth.] Black (1929).

Page 871.—Correct the author citation to read:

20. *O. teretifolia* (Sond.) FvM. ex Benth.

Page 872.—Correct the author citations and year of publication to read:

22. *O. stuartii* (FvM.) FvM. ex Benth. (1867).

23. *O. ferresii* (FvM.) FvM. ex Benth.

24. *O. rudis* (Benth.) FvM. ex Benth.

Page 873.—Correct the author citations and year of publication to read:

26. *O. ciliata* (Benth.) FvM. ex Benth. (1867).

var. *squamifolia* (FvM.) FvM. ex Benth.

Page 874.—Correct the spelling of the generic name to read:

16. SIGESBECKIA L.

Page 875.—Correct the spelling in the caption to Fig. 1171 to read: *Sigesbeckia*.

Page 875.—

17. ECLIPTA L.

Add before '18. *Wedelia* Jacq.' the following species:

2. *E. alatocarpa* Melville (1960).—Annual, erect herb, 20-30 cm high, with slightly scabrous or almost glabrous branching stem. Leaves opposite or sometimes alternate; petioles 5-12 mm long; blades lanceolate, 15-35 x 5-10 mm, acute with cuneate base. Flower heads 3-5 mm broad; peduncles 4-6 mm long, appressed-hirsute, axillary. Involucre of 8-10 oblong or ovate, acute bracts in 1-2 rows. Ray flowers female, ca. 10 with emarginate ligules. Disk-flowers ca. 20-25, bisexual, with tubular, 4-lobed corolla.

Receptacular scales linear-subulate, 4-5 mm long, short-ciliate. Achenes of the ray flowers 3-winged, of the disk flowers flattened, obovate, 2-winged, 4.5-5.5 x 3-4 mm, with conical or irregular papillae on the lateral faces.

Far North. Oodnadatta, Arkaringa Creek (E. H. Ising 3766: AD, K).—South-west Queensland (Gilruth Plains).

Page 875.—Correct the date of publication for the generic name to read:

18. WEDELIA Jacq. (1760, nom. cons.)

Page 875.—Replace in the key and subsequent text '*W. verbesinoides*, F.v.M. ex Benth.' by:

1. *W. stirlingii* Tate (1896).—Note. *W. verbesinoides* FvM. ex Benth. (1867) is a different species which does not occur in South Australia.

Page 876.—Replace in the synonymy '*W. Stirlingii*, Tate (1896)' by '*W. verbesinoides* [non FvM. ex Benth. (1867)] Black (1934); Robertson in Black (1957).'

Page 877.—Insert before 24. *Anthemis* L.:

23A. CHAMAEMELUM Mill.

Transpose the text to *Anthemis nobilis* into:

1. *C. nobile* (L.) All.—*Anthemis nobilis* L.

Page 877.—Alter the name in the caption to Fig. 1176 to read: *Chamaemelum nobile*.

Page 877.—

24. ANTHEMIS L.

Delete the text referring to *A. nobilis* which is to be placed under *Chamaemelum*.

Page 878.—

25. ACHILLEA L.

1. *A. millefolium* L.—Replace the name of the closely allied species mentioned in the note to read: *A. distans* Waldst. & Kit. ex Willd. (*A. tanacetifolia* All., non Mill.).

Page 878.—

26. CHRYSANTHEMUM L.

Replace in the key '*Ch. anethifolium* 2.' by '*C. foeniculaceum* 2.'

Page 878.—

*1. *C. leucanthemum* L.—Correct the author citation for the synonym to read: *Leucanthemum vulgare* Lam.

Page 878.—Replace ‘*2. *Ch. anethifolium* (Willd.) Brouss.’ by:

*2. *C. foeniculaceum* (Willd.) Steud.—Replace the synonym ‘*Ch. foeniculaceum*, Steud.’ by ‘*C. anethifolium* (Willd.) Steud.’—Add to localities: Southern Yorke Peninsula, Corny Point (Hj. Eichler 14203: AD).

Page 879.—Insert before ‘27. *Matricaria* L.’:

*4. *C. vulgare* (L.) Bernh.—*Tanacetum vulgare* L. [Transfer the text to this species from the end of this page.]

*5. *C. parthenium* (L.) Bernh.—Naturalized: South-East, Hundred of Comaum (D. Hunt 493: AD).—Native of southern Europe.

Page 879.— 27. *MATRICARIA* L.

*1. *M. suffruticosa* (L.) Druce (1914).—Correct the author citation of the synonym to read: *M. multiflora* (Thunb.) Fenzl ex Harv.

Page 879.— 28. *TANACETUM* L.

Correct the author citation to read:

*1. *T. boreale* Fischer ex DC.

Page 880.—

30. *DIMORPHOCOMA* FvM. & Tate (1883)

1. *D. minutula* FvM. & Tate (1883).—Add as new locality: Koonamore (Hj. Eichler 12503: AD).

Page 881.— 31. *COTULA* L.

1. *C. vulgaris* Levyns (1941).—Add as new area of distribution: Southern Yorke Peninsula, Snow Lake near Cape Spencer (Hj. Eichler 14107: AD).

Page 881.—

2. *C. coronopifolia* L.—Add as new area of distribution: Southern Yorke Peninsula, near Warooka (Hj. Eichler 14175: AD).

Page 881.—Correct the author citations to read:

3. *C. australis* (Sieb. ex Spreng.) Hook.f.

4. *C. reptans* (Benth.) Benth.

Page 881.— 32. *SOLIVA* Ruiz & Pav.

Replace the name ‘*1. *S. sessilis* Ruiz & Pav.’ by

*1. *S. pterosperma* (Juss.) Lessing (1832).—*S. sessilis* [non Ruiz & Pav.] Black (1937).

Page 883.—Replace the text to *Elachanthus* FvM. by the following contribution kindly prepared by Mr. P. G. Wilson (AD) for this Supplement and published here under his authorship:

35. ELACHANTHUS FvM. (1853)

Small annual herbs erect or ascending with alternate semi-terete filiform leaves. Capitula heterogamous-discoid, numerous, solitary on short peduncles. Involucre hemispherical to obconical, bracts free in 2-3 rows. Receptacle naked. Outer florets female, fertile; achenes somewhat compressed, pubescent with hairs forked at apex, pappus of numerous linear to lanceolate or ovate-lanceolate serrulate scales $\pm$ equalling the achene in length. Corolla conical, shorter than the pappus, with a minute lamina. Inner florets 2-5, male; sterile achenes $\pm$ glabrous, linear or cylindrical, pappus of 1-4 barbellate bristles or linear serrulate paleae, free or united below into a cup; corolla 3-5-lobed, shorter than or slightly exceeding the pappus.

A genus of three species, two of which occur in South Australia. The third species, *E. occidentalis* Moore, is known only from Coolgardie, in Western Australia, it apparently is similar to *E. pusillus* but the fertile achenes terminate in a neck as in *E. glaber*.

(1) Plant puberulous; fertile achenes densely sericeous; male florets with a pappus of 2-3 free bristles *E. pusillus* 1.

(1) Plant glabrous; fertile achenes shortly pilose in longitudinal rows; male florets with a pappus of 1-4 serrulate linear scales united below into a scarious cup *E. glaber* 2.

1. *E. pusillus* FvM. (1853).—Plant puberulous, up to 6 cm high. Leaves to 14 mm long. Involucre hemispherical to ovoid 4-5 mm long; bracts glabrous, green with scarious margins, apex minutely ciliate, outer ones lanceolate, 2-3 mm long, inner ones oblong to narrowly obovate, 4-5 mm long. Outer florets female, 7-13, in 2 or 3 rows; achenes densely sericeous, $\pm$ flattened, obconical; pappus of 12-17 serrulate, lanceolate paleae ca. 3.5 mm long. Inner florets male, 2-5; achenes linear, glabrous, scarcely enlarged at maturity; pappus of 2-4 barbellate bristles ca. 1.5 mm long, slightly exceeding the 3-4-lobed corolla.

Southern districts to Flinders Range; Murray lands and north thereof; Yorke and Eyre Peninsulas and westward to Nullarbor Plain.—Western New South Wales and north-west Victoria.

2. *E. glaber* P. G. Wilson, sp. nov.—Herba annua, glabra, ad 6 cm alta. Involucrum obconicum ca. 5 mm longum; bractea ca. 16, triseriatae, 2-4 mm longae, oblongae, margine scarioso, apice obtuso minute ciliato. Achaenia flosculorum fertilium breviter et sparse pilosa, apice compresso, papilloso. Achaenia flosculorum sterilium sub-cylindrica, vacuosa, ca. 3 mm longa, $\pm$ glabra; pappi paleae 1-3, lineari-subulatae, serrulatae, dimidio inferiori conjuncto coronato scarioso formato.—Holotypus: Hj. Eichler 12515: Koonamore, 16.VIII.1956 (AD 95731053).

Plant glabrous up to 6 cm high. Leaves 5-11 mm long. Involucre obconical to 5 mm long; bracts oblong, glabrous, green, apex minutely ciliate, 2-4 mm long. Outer florets female, ca. 17 in 2-3 rows; achenes narrowly obovate, slightly flattened, 2.5 mm long at maturity, lower two-thirds longitudinally costate, shortly pilose between the costae, upper third flattened and papillose to form a neck; pappus of ca. 20 narrowly oblong, minutely serrulate paleae. Inner florets male, 3-4; achene becoming sub-cylindrical when mature but remaining empty; pappus of 1-3 linear-serrulate scales ca. 2 mm long, united below into a denticulate cup; corolla 4-5-dentate slightly exceeding the pappus.

Known only from Koonamore, ca. 60 km north of Yunta, east of the Flinders Ranges, South Australia.

Page 883.—

36. SENECIO L.

The following slightly modified extract from the key to the erichtitoid species of *Senecio* by R. O. Belcher [Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 43/1 (1956) 39-41] may facilitate the distinction between the various taxa which were not distinguished, or dealt with under wrong names, in Black's Flora. The South Australian species are distinguished from those not known from this State by the characters shown between [].

- (1) Phyllaries 5-9, rarely 10 or 11 in some but not all capitula.—[Marginal florets pistillate or occasionally with incomplete set of stamens, 3- to 5-dentate, disk florets fertile, style arms truncate, not densely hairy on outer face but with crown of divergent hairs. Leaves not divided, merely toothed or incised.]
- (2) Achenes with short subappressed hairs in grooves between broad, low ribs; florets not or scarcely exceeding phyllaries in number.—[Leaves scarcely or not at all auriculate, coarsely and irregularly toothed, teeth varying in size and spacing and often denticulate; florets 5-fid, marginal florets devoid of rudimentary stamens, disc florets infundibuliform] *S. biserratus* 19.
- (2) Achenes with fine, white, subappressed hairs on sharp, narrow ribs, glabrous in the grooves; florets twice or more as numerous as the phyllaries.—[Leaves less regularly fine-toothed, with prominent hispid pubescence in addition to arachnoid hairs, more or less lobate, especially the lower ones, obovate to oblong; stem beset with hispid multicellular hairs] *S. minimus* var. *picridioides* 19A.

- (1) Phyllaries 11-13 or more, or rarely a minority of capitula with 11 or 10.—[Phyllaries 11-15, usually 12 or 13.]
- (3) Leaves only about 3 times as long as wide; plants glabrous or nearly so.—[Achenes 1.5-2.0 mm long, short-cylindric, densely and uniformly covered with very short appressed hairs, glabrate, plump, and indistinctly ribbed when mature; leaves up to 8 cm long and 3.5 cm wide, ovate-lanceolate or broadly oblanceolate, irregularly coarse-toothed, with sharply denticulate teeth, auriculate and semi-amplexicaul at base, entirely glabrous] *S. laceratus* 20.
- (3) Leaves more than 3 times longer than wide; pubescence various.
- (4) Leaves and stems glabrous or sparsely cottony-haired when young.—[Leaves runcinately pinnatifid, the segments long, narrow, and retrorse, apical segments on upper leaves filiform-acuminate; phyllaries 1 cm long; marginal florets about 40, disk florets about $\frac{1}{2}$ as many; achenes 2.5-3 mm long, subrostrate, with short, suberect papilliform hairs on the ribs] *S. runcinifolius* 21.
- (4) Leaves and stems conspicuously pubescent, hairs arachnoid or hispid or both combined; sometimes nearly glabrate at maturity.
- (5) Leaves entire or denticulate; achenes more or less fusiform, 2.5 mm long or longer.—[Leaves linear to lanceolate, to as long as 9 cm, 0.3 cm wide; phyllaries 6.5-8 mm long, at first arachnoid then glabrate, except basally, 2-nerved on lower third only, apices acuminate] *S. quadridentatus* 22.
- (5) Leaves toothed, incised, or irregularly lobed, achenes short-cylindric, 1.5-2.0 mm long.
- (6) Receptacle and base of involucre lanate; leaves densely arachnoid beneath, sparsely arachnoid to glabrate above.

- (7) Achene with 10 low, broad ridges; apex of phyllary acute with scarious margin *S. glomeratus* 20A.
- (7) Achene with 5 extremely narrow, high, thin ridges; apex of phyllary long and slenderly acuminate and essentially lacking scarious margin *S. laticostatus* 20B.
- (6) Receptacle and involucre glabrous; phyllaries strongly 2-ridged; leaves with crisped multicellular hairs beneath and hispid or scabrid above, rarely glabrate, bidentately auriculate.
- (8) Leaves callose-denticulate to coarsely dentate or somewhat lobate.—[Hairs on upper leaf surface with sub-tuberculate bases; achenes 1.5-1.75 mm long] *S. hispidulus* var. *hispidulus* 23.
- (8) Leaves once-pinnatisect, the segments denticulate . . . *S. hispidulus* var. *dissectus* 23.

Page 883.—Replace in the key '*S. brachyglossus* 3.' by '*S. glossanthus* 3.' and '*S. lautus* 7.' by '*S. aff. lautus* 7.'.

Page 884.—Replace '3. *S. brachyglossus* FvM.' by:

3. *S. glossanthus* (Sond.) Belcher (1956).—*S. brachyglossus* FvM. ex Benth. (1867), non Turcz. (1851).

Page 884.—Replace the name in the caption to Fig. 1185 to read: *Senecio glossanthus*.

Page 885.—Delete '*S. brachyglossus* var. *major* Benth.'. This would need a transfer to *S. glossanthus* and thus a new combination but appears not to deserve taxonomic distinction.

Page 885.—Replace '7. *S. lautus*, Sol. (1786)' by:

7. *S. aff. lautus* Forst.f. ex Willd. (1803).—Note. *S. lautus* Willd. is according to Ornduff (1960) restricted to New Zealand. Many species of this affinity described from Australia and Tasmania have been considered conspecific by Benthham (1867). A revisional study of the Australian complex recently undertaken by Dr. S. I. Ali (Karachi), when published,

will clarify the situation. Of the names available *S. tripartitus* Rich. (1834) from New South Wales and Tasmania, *S. pinnatifolius* Rich. (1834), *S. rupicola* Rich. (1834) and *S. macquariensis* DC. (1838) from Tasmania need consideration. *S. crithmifolius* Rich. (1834), non Scop. (1772), from Kangaroo Island, is illegitimate. The taxonomic position and status of *S. lautus* var. *pilosus* Black needs clarification before a new combination is made.

Page 885.—Replace the name in the caption to Fig. 1186 to read: *Senecio* aff. *lautus*.

Page 885.—

*8. ***S. pterophorus*** DC.—As var. *verus* Harv. contains the type specimen of the species, its varietal epithet is to be replaced to read: var. ***pterophorus***. '*S. pterophorus* var. *verus* Harvey' may be added as a synonym.

Page 886.—Correct the author citation to read:

10. ***S. behriana*** Sond. & FvM. ex Sond.

Page 886.—Replace '*S. dryadeus* Sieb. (1826)' by:

S. linearifolius A. Rich. (1834).—Replace the synonym quoted by '*S. australis* [non Willd.] Spreng. (1826) p.pte.'

Page 887.—Correct the author citations to read:

15. ***S. hypoleucus*** Benth.

16. ***S. anethifolius*** A. Cunn. ex DC.

*17. ***S. mikanoides*** Otto ex Walp.

Page 887.—Replace '19. *S. minimus* Poir. (1817)' by:

19. ***S. biserratus*** Belcher (1956) and

19A. ***S. minimus*** var. ***picridioides*** (Turcz.) Belcher (1956).

Page 887.—Replace '20. *S. multicaulis*, A. Rich. (1834)' by:

20. ***S. laceratus*** (FvM.) Belcher (1956),

20A. ***S. glomeratus*** Desf. ex Poir. (1817), and

20B. ***S. laticostatus*** Belcher (1956).

Page 887.—Delete the names, descriptions and distribution of *S. multicaulis* var. *dissecta* and var. *microcephala*. The two varietal combinations have not been made in accordance with the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature and were withdrawn by their author in the 'Errata' published simultaneously in Black Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1957) page facing p. 685.

Page 888.—Correct the name in the caption to Fig. 1190 to read: *Senecio biserratus*.

Page 889.—

23. *S. hispidulus* A. Rich.—Add at the end:

var. *dissectus* (Benth.) Belcher (1956).

Note. There is a closely related, hitherto undescribed species occurring in South Australia to which Dr. R. O. Belcher (1956) drew attention.

Page 891.—Replace '44. *Cryptostemma* R.Br. (1818)' [this should read: R.Br. ex Ait. (1813)] by:

44. *ARCTOTHECA* Wendl.

Page 891.—Replace the specific name by:

*1. *A. calendula* (L.) Levyns (1942).—*Cryptostemma calendula* (L.) Druce (1914).—Add as new locality: Maralinga (H. J. M. Bowen 292: K).

Page 891.—Replace the name in the caption to Fig. 1196 to read: *Arctotheca calendula*.

Page 892.—

46. *PLUCHEA* Less.

Correct the author citation and the year of publication of the basionym to read:

1. *P. rubelliflora* (FvM.) Robinson (1911).—*Eyrea rubelliflora* FvM. (1853).

Page 892.—Correct the author citation to read:

2. *P. dentex* R.Br. ex Benth.—*P. rubelliflora* var. *major* [non *P. eyrea* var. *major* Benth.] Black (1929).

Page 892.—Add before 47. *Pterigeron* DC.:

3. *P. tetranthera* FvM.—A specimen from the Far North-East, Innamincka Station (W. S. Reid, 19.IX.1959) appears to belong to this species.

Page 894.— 48. *CRATYSTYLIS* S. Moore (1905).

1. *C. conocephala* (FvM.) S. Moore (1905).—Correct the author citation and year of publication for the synonyms to read: *Olearia conocephala* (FvM.) FvM. ex Benth. (1867); *Pluchea conocephala* (FvM.) FvM. (1888).

Page 895.—

49. *EPALTES* Cass.

1. *E. cunninghamii* (Hook.) Benth.—Add as ascertained area of distribution: Murray lands, Loxton (Hj. Eichler 12317: AD).

Page 896.— 50. **PTEROCAULON** Elliot (1822?)

Correct the author citation to read:

2. **P. glandulosum** (FvM. ex Benth.) Benth. & Hook.f. var. **velutinum** Ewart & Davies (1917).

Page 896.—Insert before '52. *Stuartina* Sond.':

51A. **EVAX** Gaertn.

The generic name *Evax* is a later synonym of *Filago* L. if the latter name is typified in the sense of Holub & Chrtek [Taxon 11 (1962) 195-201].

Small herbs with woolly or tomentose indumentum. Heads small, in sessile clusters, usually surrounded by a whorl of leaves. Involucral bracts scarious, indistinctly biseriate. Receptacle with glabrous centre and scales grading into involucral bracts towards the margin. Pappus absent.

*1. **E. pygmea** (L.) Brot. (1804).—Stem usually simple, up to 5 cm high. Leaves greyish-tomentose, spatulate, sessile, much longer than the clusters of heads, usually condensed to a rosette. Involucral bracts glabrous outside. Receptacular scales ovate, not carinate.—*Filago pygmea* L.

South-East; Hundred of Spence (D. Hunt 194: AD). Yorke Peninsula, Winulta (D. E. Symon 1467: AD).

51B. **FILAGO** L.

The generic name *Filago* is here used in the sense proposed for conservation by Buchheim & Wagenitz [Regn. Veg. 34 (1964) 61-62]. If this proposal is rejected the generic name *Oglifa* Cassini would be correct. [See Chrtek & Holub, Preslia 35 (1963) 1-17.]

Annual herbs with woolly indumentum. Stems usually cymosely branching, the main stem and each of the successively overtopping branches ending in a small almost globular cluster of heads. Stem leaves usually erect. Involucre 5-angular; its outer bracts herbaceous, $\pm$ woolly. Receptacle, at least towards the margin, with scales which enclose the outer female flowers. Pappus of the bisexual and inner female flowers consisting of one or two rows of bristles.

*1. **F. gallica** L.—Leaves linear-subulate, 8-20 mm long, 1 mm broad, entire, with appressed, greyish, silky hairs. Clusters with few (2-6) heads, much exceeded by the leaves at their base. Involucral bracts in three rows; outer bracts triangular, herbaceous with scarious, glabrous tips; inner bracts scarious, folded, saccate at the base, each enclosing a marginal flower. Flowers pale-yellow. Achenes 0.5 mm long, with transparent papillae, all with pappus bristles in several rows.—*Oglifa gallica* (L.) Chrtek & Holub (1963).

Hindmarsh Valley, hills near Encounter Bay (J. B. Cleland, 10.XI.1950: AD).

Page 896.—

52. STUARTINA Sond.

1. *S. muelleri* Sond.—Correct the year of publication in the last sentence to read: *Gnephosis rotundifolia* Diels (1905).

Page 896.—

53. GNAPHALIUM L.

The specimens of the State Herbarium of South Australia (AD) were critically examined and material of other herbaria was consulted by Mr. P. G. Wilson (AD) with a view to correctly naming the species found in South Australia. The results of this investigation were kindly contributed to this Supplement by Mr. P. G. Wilson and are published here under his authorship:

- (1) Phyllaries with white, opaque tips; plant densely white-lanate *G. candidissimum* 1.
- (1) Phyllaries with tips scarious, of various colours, not white.
- (2) Capitula in a dense globose head; leaves glabrescent on upper surface.
- (3) Capitula very numerous in head; involucre narrow, 3-4 mm long, receptacle ca. 0.5 mm broad; leafy involucreal bracts more than three, usually exceeding the head; leaves obovate or oblanceolate. Plant annual or biennial *G. involucreatum* 2.
- (3) Capitula usually few in head; involucre campanulate, 4-5 mm long; receptacle ca. 1.0 mm broad; leafy involucreal bracts usually 3 or fewer, usually not exceeding head; leaves oblong to lanceolate. Plant perennial, stoloniferous *G. japonicum* 3.
- (2) Capitula in a spike, or corymb, or if in a head with leaves lanate all over.
- (4) Capitula in a spike-like raceme; pappus bristles united at the base into a firm ring which is deciduous as a whole.
- (5) Lower leaf surface densely silvery pan-nose or lanate, upper surface loosely woolly to glabrate and green. Leaves diminishing in size upwards *G. purpureum* 4.
- (5) Upper and lower leaf surfaces similar.

- (6) Woolly indumentum investing only bases of the capitula, leaves usually falcate, the larger oblanceolate to linear-oblanceolate. Leaf-tips narrowed abruptly to an almost cylindrical mucro. Leaves diminishing in size upwards *G. calviceps* 5.
- (6) Woolly indumentum investing $\frac{2}{3}$ of the capitula. Leaves oblanceolate to spatulate; apices rounded to obtuse with a small flat mucro. Leaves not diminishing in size upwards *G. peregrinum* 6.
- (4) Capitula variously arranged, pappus bristles free, or united only by basal cilia, soon separating.
- (7) Capitula arranged in a leafless corymb or raceme; phyllaries pale-yellow or pale-gold, shining *G. luteoalbum* 7.
- (7) Capitula in racemes or heads subtended by leafy bracts; phyllaries dull pale-brown or stramineous.
- (8) Leaves narrowly obovate; female florets with filiform corollas.
- (9) Capitula in short racemes, not densely woolly *G. indicum* 8.
- (9) Capitula in globose heads, the involucre obscured by a dense, woolly indumentum . . *G. diamantinensis* 9.
- (8) Leaves narrowly oblong to linear; female florets with narrowly conical corollas. Capitula in **small heads surrounded by leafy bracts** *G. indutum* 10.

1. *Gnaphalium candidissimum* Lam., Enc. Meth. Bot. 2 (1788) 754. Type from South Africa.—Erect annual (or perennial ?) to 80 cm high. Whole plant densely white-lanate. Capitula in compact axillary and terminal leafy corymbs. Phyllaries usually reddish with a conspicuous white opaque tip.

South-East, near Naracoorte (D. Hunt 545: AD). Southern Mount Lofty Ranges, Square Waterhole (R. Schodde 754: AD).—Tasmania, Victoria.

2. *G. involucratum* Forst.f., Fl. Ins. Austr. Prodr. (1786) 55. Type from New Zealand.—*Euchiton forsteri* Cass., Dict. Sci. Nat. 56 (1828) 216, based on *G. involucratum* Forst.f.—? *G. cephaloideum* Willd., Enum. Pl. Hort. Berol. (1809) 868. Type from Australia.—? *Euchiton pulchellus* Cass., l.c.214. Hort.—*G. japonicum* [non Thunb.] Benth., Fl. Austral. 3 (1867) 653; Black, Fl. S. Austral. (1929) 620 p.p.; ed. 2 (1927) 897 p.p.—Erect annual or biennial to 50 cm high. Stem and lower surfaces of the leaves loosely white-lanate. Lower leaves obovate with a distinct narrow petiole, apex rounded, upper surface green, glabrescent. Capitula numerous in a dense terminal globose head subtended by several foliar bracts. Axillary heads often developed also. Involucre narrow, 3-4 mm long; receptacle ca. 0.5 mm wide. Female flowers with narrowly cylindrical corollas broadening slightly at the base. Pappus bristles free, ca. 4 cells broad at base and with curved basal cilia equalling the width of bristle.

South-East, Kalangadoo (J. B. Cleland, May 1925: AD). Murray Mallee, Monarto South (E. H. Ising, 24.X.1930: AD). Mount Lofty Range, Myponga (J. M. Black, 10.II.1917: AD). Flinders Range, Blinman (E. H. Ising 739: AD). Yorke Peninsula, Ardrossan (J. G. O. Tepper, Oct. 1879: AD). Eyre Peninsula, Whyalla (D. J. E. Whibley 271: AD). Far North-West, Musgrave Ranges (J. B. Cleland, 19.V.1933: AD). Kangaroo Island, Ravine des Casoars (P. G. Wilson 687: AD).—All other States. New Zealand.

3. *G. japonicum* Thunb., Fl. Jap. (1784-1785) 311. Type from Japan.—*G. collinum* Labill., Nov. Holl. Pl. Spec. 2 (1806) 44 t. 189 (nom. illeg.), non *G. collinum* Salisb. (1796).—*Euchiton collinus* Cass., Dict. Sci. Nat. 56 (1828) 216, based on *G. collinum* Labill.—*G. collinum* var. *billardieri* Hook.f. Lond. Journ. Bot. 6 (1847) 121 (nom. illeg.), based on *G. collinum* Labill.—*G. japonicum* var. *collinum* Maiden & Betcher, Census Pl. N.S.Wales (1916) 204, based on *G. collinum* Labill.—? *G. gymnocephalum* DC., Prod. 6 (1838) 235. Type from Port Jackson.—*G. collinum* var. *gunnii* Hook.f., Lond. Journ. Bot. 6 (1847) 121. Type R. Gunn (Tasmania ?).—A small, stoloniferous perennial. Stem covered with a close, silvery indumentum. Lower leaves in a rosette, narrowly obovate; cauline leaves narrowly oblanceolate to linear with no obvious petiole. Capitula 3-many in a close terminal or axillary head, usually surrounded by up to 3 foliar bracts which normally do not exceed the head, although in lush specimens they may become quite large. Involucre campanulate, 4-5 mm long; receptacle ca. 1.0 mm wide. Flowers as in *G. involucratum*.

South-East, near Naracoorte (D. Hunt 905: AD). Adelaide Plains, Torrens Lake (J. B. Cleland, Dec. 1928: AD). Mount Lofty Range, Mount Lofty (E. H. Ising, 5.X.1933: AD). Kangaroo Island, Cygnet River (J. B. Cleland, 28.II.1926: AD). Flinders Range, Wilpena Pound (J. B. Cleland, 10.XI.1928: AD).—Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, Western Australia.

G. japonicum was described by Thunberg as an annual. It is however a stoloniferous perennial apparently differing only slightly from the Tasmanian plant described by Labillardière as *G. collinum*.

*4. *G. purpureum* L., Sp. Pl. 2 (1753) 854. Type from North America.—Annual or biennial to 40 cm high. Stem and lower surface of leaves closely silvery-lanate, upper surface of leaves green, glabrescent. Leaves oblanceolate to spatulate, apex rounded and apiculate. Capitula numerous in an elongated, leafy-bracted, spike-like inflorescence. Involucre 3-5 mm high, woolly towards the base, phyllaries greenish, often tinged with red or purple, tip usually pale-brown. Pappus with bristles glabrous towards the base and united into a ring, deciduous in one piece. Female flowers with a narrow-cylindrical corolla broadening slightly toward the base, often purple tipped.

Adelaide Plains, Manningham (Dept. of Agric., 23.IX.1959: ADW).—Native of North America.

The three species, *G. purpureum*, *G. calviceps*, and *G. peregrinum* are closely related, they differ from all other species of *Gnaphalium* found in Australia in having a long, cylindrical, spike-like raceme and in having a pappus with the bristles glabrous at the base and firmly united into a ring. Possibly, until studied further, they should all be placed under *G. purpureum* sensu lato.

*5. *G. calviceps* Fernald, Rhodora 37 (1935) 449 (sphalm. *calvescens*), t. 405 figs. 1-4. Type from Virginia (U.S.A.).

This species differs from *G. purpureum* in having leaves with similar indumentum on upper and lower surfaces ('cottony-lanate, dull grey-green to silvery throughout' fide Godfrey, Quart. Journ. Fl. Acad. Sci. 21 (1958) 177-184); the woolly indumentum covers only the base of the involucre.

South-East, Hundred of Joanna (D. Hunt 287: AD).—Native of North America.

*6. *G. peregrinum* Fernald, Rhodora 45 (1943) 479. Type from Louisiana, U.S.A.—? *G. spathulatum* Lam., Enc. Meth. Bot. 2 (1788) 758, non *G. spatulatum* Burm. f., Fl. Cap. Prod. (1768) 25. Type from cultivated material in Jardin du Roi.—? *G. pensylvanicum* Willd., Enum. Pl. Hort. Berol. (1809) 867, based on *G. spathulatum* Lam.—Similar to *G. purpureum* but with leaves loosely villous-lanate and cinereous beneath; leaves not markedly diminishing in size upwards. Heads nearly buried in dense, grey wool.

Not recorded for South Australia. Specimens in Herb. AD collected from around Sydney, N.S.Wales, agree better with this species than with *G. purpureum*.

Fernald (l.c.) considered Lamarck's name to be a later homonym of Burman's and therefore illegitimate, and since the precise identity of Lamarck's species was in doubt he described as new the species *G. peregrinum*. If *G. spathulatum* Lam. is later found to be synonymous then the correct name for the species would be *G. pensylvanicum* Willd.

7. *G. luteoalbum* L., Sp. Pl. 2 (1753) 851. Type from Europe.—Annual or biennial to 40 cm or more high. Stems and leaves lanate. Leaves linear to oblong or narrowly obovate, obtuse to acuminate. Involucre 5-6 mm high with pale-gold or -yellow, obtuse to rounded phyllaries. Female flowers with corollas narrowly cylindrical, often swollen towards the base. Pappus bristles ca. 4 cells wide at base, ciliate; the cilia intermeshing and causing the bristles sometimes to adhere together, curved and equal to or longer than the width of the bristle.

South-East, Naracoorte (D. Hunt 172: AD). Murray Mallee, Berri (Hj. Eichler 12340: AD). Kangaroo Island, Kingscote (G. Jackson 161: AD). Adelaide Plains, Adelaide (J. M. Black, 17.VII.1922: AD). Yorke Peninsula, Ardrossan (J. G. O. Tepper, Nov. 1879: AD). Eyre Peninsula, Buckleboo (K. D. Rohrlach 215: AD). Far North, Macumba River (J. B. Cleland, 6.I.1927: AD).—All Australian States. Cosmopolitan.

8. *G. indicum* L., Sp. Pl. 2 (1753) 852. Type from India.—Erect, white, woolly annual to ca. 15 cm high. Leaves narrowly obovate, obtuse or acute, to 4 cm long. Capitula in terminal leafy racemes clustered in the upper leaf axils. Involucre ca. 2.5 mm high on a short, densely woolly peduncle, phyllaries very sparsely woolly, oblong, scarious, pale-brown or stramineous with colourless tips, acute to acuminate. Female flowers with narrowly cylindrical corollas ca. 1.4 mm long. Pappus bristles 3-4 cells wide at base with basal cilia $\pm$ equal to width of the bristle.

Murray Mallee, Swan Reach (J. B. Cleland, 19.III.1927: AD). Far North, Alberga River (H. W. Andrew, 2.VII.1920: AD).—Western Australia, Northern Territory, Queensland, New South Wales.

I have seen material from India which agrees with the South Australian plant.

9. *G. diamantinensis* P. G. Wilson, sp. nov.—*G. indicum* L. affinis sed capitulis lanuginosissimus in racemis globularibus dense aggregatis phyllaribus cum lanis copiosis obscuris differt.—Holotypus: Pandie Pandie, Diamantina River, ca. 23 km south of Birdsville, South Australia, J. B. Cleland, 16.VIII.1934 (AD 96226176).

Erect, white, woolly annual branching from near base. Leaves thin, narrowly obovate, acute, margin undulate, to 2.5 cm long, 0.3 cm wide. Capitula in dense, globose woolly heads subtended by leafy bracts. Phyllaries oblong to narrowly obovate, acute, scarious, to 2.5 mm long, densely woolly on the back so as to obscure the involucre. Outer female florets numerous, pappus bristles free, caducous, corolla ca. 1.5 mm long, filiform. Hermaphrodite florets few (2-4). Achene obovoid, papillose, ca. 0.4 mm long.

Far North-East of South Australia and neighbouring parts of New South Wales and Queensland.

This plant differs markedly from *G. indicum* in having densely woolly globose heads.

10. **G. indutum** Hook.f., London Journ. Bot. 6 (1847) 121. Type from Circular Head, Tasmania.—Small annual to 8 cm high. Stem and leaves white-lanate. Leaves linear, obtuse, to 1.5 cm long. Capitula in sessile, terminal clusters subtended and exceeded by leafy bracts. Involucre 2.5 mm high; phyllaries oblong, obtuse to acute, stramineous, or sometimes tinged with red. Female flowers with a narrowly conical corolla. Pappus bristles narrow at the base. Ca. 2 cells wide with the basal cilia shorter than the width of the bristle.

Kangaroo Island, Cape du Couedic (P. G. Wilson 634: AD). Eyre Peninsula, Port Lincoln (H. H. D. Griffith, 10.X.1909: AD). Yorke Peninsula, Corny Point (Hj. Eichler 14034: AD). Fleurieu Peninsula, Port Elliot (Miss J. Hussey, Nov. 1896: AD). Murray Mallee, Monarto South (Hj. Eichler 15056: AD). South-East, Robe (ex Herb. J. M. Black, Oct. 1910: AD).—Western Australia, New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania.

Page 897.— 54. **CASSINIA** R.Br. (1817, nom. cons.)

Replace in the key '*C. complanata* 3.' by '*C. punctulata* 3.'

Page 898.—Correct the author citation and add the new area of distribution:

1. **C. aculeata** (Labill.) R.Br.—Northern Flinders Range, Gammon Ranges (Hj. Eichler 12809: AD).

Page 898.—

2. **C. laevis** R.Br.—Correct the author citation of the synonym to read: *C. aculeata* var. *laevis* (R.Br.) Black (1918).

Page 898.—Replace '*3. C. complanata* Black' by:

3. **C. punctulata** (FvM.) FvM. & Tate ex Tate (1889).—*Humea punctulata* FvM. (1863); *C. complanata* Black (1928).

Note. Should this species prove to be conspecific with '**C. uncata** A. Cunn. ex DC. (1838), this name would have to be applied.

Page 899.— 55. **HELIPTERUM** DC.

Replace in the key '*H. albicans* 5.' by '*H. saxatile* 4A and *H. molle* 5.' [cf. key under 'Page 901.—5. *H. molle*' below.], and '*H. variabile* 9.' by '*H. hyalospermum* 9.'

Page 900.—Correct the author citation to read: *H. anthemoides* (Sieb. ex Spreng.) DC.

Page 901.—Correct the spelling of the specific epithet and in the synonym that of the varietal epithet to read:

3. **H. stuartianum** Sond. & Muell. ex Sond.—*H. floribundum* var. *stuartianum* (Sond.) Benth.

Page 901.—Insert before '5. *H. albicans* (A. Cunn.) DC.':

4A. *H. saxatile* Wilson (1960).—Perennial sub-shrub, densely branching, up to 40 cm high, lower branches woody; young branches and peduncles densely whitish-woolly. Leaves oblong or narrow-obovate, ca. 3.5 x 0.7-1.1 cm, with wrinkled margins. Involucre semiglobular up to 2 cm broad. Inner involucre bracts with white elliptical or ovate lamina. Receptacle flat. Achenes ca. 2 mm long, glabrous, densely and minutely papillose. Pappus bristles 15-20, ca. 6 mm long, shortly plumose.

Interior of South Australia: Oodnadatta (Evelyn Downs), Mount Clarence, Upper Arkaringa Valley.—Central Australia, Queensland, New South Wales.

Page 901.—Replace '5. *H. albicans* (A. Cunn.) DC.' by:

5. *H. molle* (A. Cunn. ex DC.) Wilson (1960).—An erect, annual herb, 6-30 cm high, branching at the base. Leaves scattered, sessile, broadly linear to oblanceolate, lanate to 7 cm long and 0.7 cm wide, apex obtuse to acuminate, apiculate. Involucre hemispherical, the outer bracts broadly ovate, colourless to light yellowish-brown or tinged with light red when young, intermediate ones stipitate, the lamina golden-yellow, 3-10 mm long, broadly ovate to suborbicular, base rounded to truncate, apex rounded to obtuse. Achenes densely and prominently papillose, tetrangular, ca. 3 mm long.

Oodnadatta, Flinders Ranges, Gawler Ranges, Lake Gairdner, Port Pirie, Gladstone.—Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria.

Note. *H. saxatile* Wilson and *H. molle* (A. Cunn. ex DC.) Wilson had been confused with *H. albicans* (A. Cunn.) DC., a species which does not occur in South Australia. The two species occurring in South Australia can be distinguished as follows:

- (1) Plant somewhat shrubby; lamina of involucre bracts white; leaves broadly oblong to obovate. *H. saxatile* 4A.
- (1) Plant annual; lamina of involucre bracts yellow; leaves broadly linear to oblanceolate *H. molle* 5.

6. *H. stipitatum* (FvM.) FvM. ex Benth.

Page 902.—Replace '9. *H. variabile* (Sonder) Ostenf.' by:

9. *H. hyalospermum* FvM. ex Benth. (1867).

Page 903.—Correct the author citation and year of publication in the synonymy to read: *Hyalospermum variabile* Sonder (1853, nom. illeg.); *H. variabile* Ostenfeld (1921).

Page 903.—Delete the last sentence of the first paragraph on the page.

Page 903.—Correct the author citation to read:

12. **H. humboldtianum** (Gaudich.) DC. (1838).

Page 903.—

13. **H. haigii** FvM. (1877).—The specimen in Black's herbarium from Wirrulla belongs to *H. humboldtianum* (Gaudich.) DC. It has pubescent achenes which are so young that Mr. J. M. Black may have overlooked the hairs. It appears likely that *H. haigii* FvM. should be placed in the synonymy of *H. humboldtianum* (Gaudich.) DC. (Verbal communication by P. G. Wilson, 23.XI.1962.)

Page 903.—Correct the author citations to read:

14. **H. microglossum** (FvM. ex Benth.) Maiden & Betche (1897).—*H. corymbiflorum* var. *microglossum* FvM. ex Benth. (1867).

Pages 905-906.—Correct the author citations and the year of publication for the basionym to read:

21. **H. moschatum** (A. Cunn. ex DC.) Benth.—*Gnaphalium moschatum* A. Cunn. ex DC. (1838).

Page 906.—

26. **H. australe** (A. Gray) Druce (1917).—Correct the year of publication of one of the synonyms to read: *H. dimorpholepis* Benth. (1867).

Page 907.—

56. **IXIOLAENA** Benth.

1. **I. leptolepis** (DC.) Benth.—This species is characterized by having 11-15 pappus bristles and non-felty branches. Another possibly undescribed species with 8-10 pappus bristles and grey-tomentose branches has been lumped hereunder and needs further observation. (My attention was drawn to this possibly new species by Miss N. Ford, NSW.)

Page 907.—Correct the author citation to read:

3. **I. tomentosa** Sond. & FvM. ex Sond.

Page 907.—Add before '57. *Helichrysum*':

4. **I. brevicompta** FvM.—This species, which is practically glabrous and has very narrow leaves, needs further observation in South Australia. In the National Herbarium of New South Wales (NSW) it is represented from Lake Eyre (Baldwin Spencer, IX.1903).

Page 908.—

57. **HELICHRYSUM** Mill.

Replace in the key '*H. roseum* 3.' by '*H. davenportii* 3.'.

Page 909.—Replace '*H. mellorianum* 15.' by '*H. monochaetum* 15.', '*H. ferrugineum* 20.' by '*H. dendroideum* 20.', '*H. cinereum* 21.' by '*H. paralium* 21.', and '*H. Dockeri* 22.' by '*Acanthocladium dockeri* (p. 914).'

Page 910.—Replace '3. *H. roseum* var. *davenportii* Benth.' and its synonyms to read:

3. **H. davenportii** FvM.—*H. lawrencella* var. *davenportii* (FvM.) Benth.

Page 910.—

4. **H. ayersii** FvM. (1874).—Note. This appears to be conspecific with *Podolepis georgei* Diels (1905). The generic position of this species should be examined.

Page 910.—Correct the author citation and year of publication to read:

6. **H. obtusifolium** FvM. & Sond. ex Sond. (1853).

Page 911.—Correct the author citation to read:

7. **H. baxteri** A. Cunn. ex DC.

Page 911.—Correct the spelling of the specific epithet in the text and in the caption to Fig. 1210 to read:

8. **H. leucopsidium** DC.

Page 911.—Correct the author citations to read:

10. **H. blandowskianum** Steetz ex Sond.

11. **H. scorpioides** Labill.

13. **H. apiculatum** (Labill.) D. Don (1824).

Page 912.—Replace the name in the caption to Fig. 1212 to read: '*Helichrysum monochaetum*.'

Page 912.—Replace '15. *H. mellorianum* Black' by:

15. **H. monochaetum** (FvM.) Eichler (1963).—*Gratwickia monochaeta* FvM. (1896); *H. mellorianum* Black (1913).

Page 914.—Replace '20. *H. ferrugineum* (Labill.) Less.' by:

20. **H. dendroideum** Wakefield (1951).—*Eupatorium ferrugineum* Labill.; *Ozothamnus ferrugineus* (Labill.) DC.; *H. ferrugineum* [non (Lam.) Pers.] Benth.

Page 914.—Replace '21. *H. cinereum* (Labill.) FvM.' by:

21. **H. paralium** (Burbidge) Curtis (1963).—*H. gunnii* ssp. *paralium* Burbidge (1958).

Page 914.—

23. **H. bilobum** Wakefield (1951).—Alter the rank and the author citations of the synonyms for 'var. *scabrum*' to read:

ssp. **scabrum** (FvM.) Burbidge (1958).—*Ozothamnus scaber* FvM. (1853); *H. adnatum* var. *scabrum* (FvM.) Benth.; *H. decurrens* var. *scabrum* (FvM.) Black; *H. bilobum* var. *scabrum* (FvM.) Robertson (1957; see p. 946).

Page 914.—Transfer '22. *H. Dockeri*, FvM.' to the genus to be inserted at the end of *Helichrysum* as follows:

57A. ACANTHOCLADIUM FvM.

1. **A. dockeri** FvM.—*Helichrysum dockeri* (FvM.) Benth. [Insert here the relevant description and distribution of 22. *Helichrysum dockeri*.]

Page 914.—Replace '58. *Podosperma* Labill.' by:

58. **PODOTHECA** Cass. (nom. conserv. propos.)

Page 914.—Replace accordingly the accepted specific name and its synonym to read:

1. **P. angustifolia** (Labill.) Less.—*Podosperma angustifolium* Labill.

Note. If the proposal for conservation of the name *Podotheca* Cass. (Eichler; 1964) is not accepted, the generic name *Podosperma* Labill. and the name for the species, *Podosperma angustifolium* Labill., used by Robertson in Black (1957) can be regarded as being either correct or incorrect, depending on the interpretation of the Article 75 of the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature (ed. 1961).

Page 916.— 59. **LEPTORHYNCHOS** Less.

3. **L. tetrachaetum** (Schldl.) Black (1921).—Correct the autor citation, year of publication and arrangement of the synonyms to read: *Doratolepis tetrachaeta* Schldl. (1847); *L. pulchellus* FvM. ex Sond. (1853).

Page 916.—Correct the author citation to read:

5. **L. medius** A. Cunn. ex DC.

Page 916.— 60. **WAITZIA** Wendl.

1. **W. acuminata** Steetz in Lehm.—Correct the author citation for the misapplied name quoted as a synonym to read: *W. corymbosa* [non Wendl.] Benth.

Pages 916-917.— 61. **MILLOTIA** Cass.

This genus has recently been revised by R. Schodde [Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austral. 87 (1963) 209-241]. The following key and synonymy and

distributional notes of the taxa excerpted from this revision, should replace the relevant text in Black, Fl. S. Austral. ed. 2 (1957) 916-917.

- (1) Corolla limb of 5 (exceptionally 4) acute, almost attenuate lobes which are 0.5-0.8 mm long. Anther thecae oblong, 0.6-1.5 mm long. Connective apices exserted prominently beyond the limb at anthesis.
- (2) Cypselae $\pm$ strigillose, i.e., with oblong-clavate, appressed papillae which are minutely bifid at the apex. Leaves $\pm$ oblanceolate to narrow oblanceolate. Pappus of finely toothed setae ca. as long as corolla. Midrib of involucre bracts carinate, as broad as or narrower than scarious margin. Corollas creamy-white, rarely creamy-yellow *M. myosotidifolia* 1.
- (2) Cypselae papillate, i.e., with short, rounded or conical papillae. Leaves narrow-linear to $\pm$ filiform. Midrib of involucre bracts navicular, twice as broad as scarious margin. Corollas bright yellow *M. greevesii* 2.
- (3) Pappus of 10-20 plumose setae $\frac{1}{3}$ as long as corolla. Beaks of inner cypselae usually protruding more than 1 mm above top of involucre. (*M. greevesii* subsp. *greevesii*).—[Involucre bracts appearing connate with a dense lanuginose indumentum, without glandular hairs.] *M. greevesii* subsp. *greevesii* var. *greevesii*.
- (3) Pappus of minute scales or absent. Beaks of inner cypselae rarely protruding to 1 mm above the top of involucre. (*M. greevesii* subsp. *kempei*.)
- (4) Involucre bracts with dense lanuginose indumentum only *M. greevesii* subsp. *kempei* var. *kempei*.
- (4) Involucre bracts with a glandular and $\pm$ woolly indumentum *M. greevesii* subsp. *kempei* var. *helmsii*.
- (1) Corolla limb of 3-4 (exceptionally 5) $\pm$ obtuse or hardly acute lobes which are ca. 0.2-0.3 mm long. Anther thecae elliptic, ca. 0.3-0.4 mm long. Connective apices enclosed, or only slightly protruding from the limb at anthesis.

- (5) Indumentum of dense woolly hairs only. Cypselae narrow-linear, (7) $\pm$ 10 (12) mm long, the beaks protruding (1)2-3(4) mm above top of involucre at maturity. Corolla narrow cyathiform, the limb 3- to 4-lobed, spreading at anthesis. Pappus of semi-plumose setae *M. macrocarpa* 3.
- (5) Indumentum of woolly and straight hairs. Cypselae linear-clavate, (3)4-6(7.5) mm long, the beak apices about level with top of involucre at maturity. Corolla $\pm$ tubular, the limb 4-lobed (exceptionally 3- or 5-lobed), and $\pm$ erect. Pappus never semiplumose *M. tenuifolia* 4.
- (6) Pappus of ca. 20-30 fine setae, about as long as corolla. Corollas $\pm$ erect *M. tenuifolia* var. *tenuifolia*.
- (6) Pappus reduced to a ring of either setae of unequal length (up to $\frac{2}{3}$ as long as corolla) varying in number from 20-30(40), or minute scales varying in size. Corollas $\pm$ deflexed *M. tenuifolia* var. *nudescens*.

1. *M. myosotidifolia* (Benth.) Steetz (1845).—*Senecio myosotidifolius* Benth. (1837); *M. glabra* Steetz (1845); *M. robusta* Steetz (1845); *M. depauperata* Stapf (1910).—Widespread through the southern portion of South Australia, Flinders Range, Olary Spur.—Western Australia, New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania.

2. *M. greevesii* FvM. (1862).

ssp. *greevesii* var. *greevesii*.—Northern Flinders Range and east thereof. [Var. *glandulosa* Schodde (1963) does not occur in South Australia; it is confined to Queensland and New South Wales.]

ssp. *kempei* (FvM.) Schodde (1963).—*M. kempei* FvM. (1882).

var. *kempei*.—Northern Flinders Range (Marree; Peake).—Central Australia.

var. *helmsii* (FvM. & Tate) Schodde (1963).—*M. kempei* var. *helmsii* FvM. & Tate (1896); *Toxanthus whitei* Black (1915).—From Finke River and northern Flinders Range south and west to the Nullarbor Plain.—Western Australia, Central Australia.

3. *M. macrocarpa* Schodde (1963).—Gawler Range; Yadlakina Soakage; Koonamore; Blanchetown.—Victoria (Kulkyne National Forest).

4. *M. tenuifolia* Cass. (1829).—*M. hispidula* Gandog. (1918).

var. *tenuifolia*.—Eyre Peninsula. Flinders Range. Yorke Peninsula. Southern Districts. Kangaroo Island.—Western Australia. New South Wales. Victoria. Tasmania.

var. *nudescens* Schodde (1963).—Southern Murray Mallee, upper Ninety-mile Desert. (Growing together with the typical variety.)

Page 917.—Correct in the text of the last paragraph the generic name to read: '*Toxanthès*'.

Page 918.—

63. RUTIDOSIS DC.

2. *R. multiflora* (Nees) Robinson (1911).—Correct the years of publication and arrangement in the synonymy to read: *Stylancerus multiflorus* Nees in Lehm. (VII.1948); *Pumilio argyrolepis* Schldl. (1848); *R. pumilo* Benth. (1867).

Page 918.—Correct the spelling of the generic name to read:

64. TOXANTHES Turcz.

Page 918.—Insert the following genus:

64A. SCYPHOCORONIS A. Gray (1852)

R. Schodde, in his revision of the genus *Millotia* Cass. [Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austral. 87 (1963) 214] draws attention to an undescribed species which he places in *Scyphocoronis* which is closely related to *Toxanthès* Turcz. It is known from the arid regions north of the Nullarbor Plain (N. Forde 409: AD; Elder Expl. Exp.: AD 95732062), and has some features considered characteristic of *Toxanthès* and of *Millotia*.

Page 919.—

65. HUMEA Sm.

Delete *H. punctulata* FvM. and the relevant text and key characters as this species is treated here as *Cassinia punctulata* (FvM.) Tate and regarded as conspecific with *Cassinia complanata* Black (cf. p. 898).

Page 919.—

2. *H. pholidota* (FvM.) Black (1919).—Correct for one of the synonyms the author citation and year of publication to read: '*Helichrysum pholidotum* FvM. ex Benth. (1867)'..

Page 919.—Correct the author citation for the generic and specific name and correct the spelling of the specific epithet to read:

66. IXODIA R.Br. ex Ait.

1. *I. achillaeoides* R.Br. ex Ait.

Replace the key to the species by the following slightly modified excerpt from Dr. Gwenda L. Davis' Revision of the genus *Podolepis* Labill. [Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.Wales 81 (1957) 245-286]. The South Australian species are distinguished from those not known from this State by the characters shown between [].

- (1) Peripheral florets with long conspicuous ligules, much exceeding the disk florets.—[Intermediate involueral bracts with conspicuous claws.]
- (2) Laminae of involueral bracts more or less smooth, not transversely rugose, entirely scarious.—[Ligulate florets yellow. Laminae pale, chaffy, transparent, longer than broad, those of intermediate bracts as long as or longer than their claws. Sparsely woolly or hispid perennials with a cluster of linear to oblanceolate radical leaves with flat margins] *P. jaceoides* 2.
- (2) Laminae of involueral bracts transversely rugose.
- (3) Laminae slightly rugose, their apices acute to acuminate; involucre shining.—[Claws of outer and intermediate bracts truncate distally at the base of the entirely scarious laminae.] *P. canescens* 3.
- (3) Laminae very deeply rugose; involucre not shining, with honeycombed appearance.—[Bracts obtuse] *P. rugata* 4.
- (1) Peripheral florets hardly exceeding those of the disk.
- (4) Intermediate bracts with slender claws and sharply demarcated scarious laminae. Florets all tubular, female ones with 3-4-lobed corolla.—[Bracts smooth, shining, with shortly ciliate margins, the innermost basally united to form a 'cup'. Female florets 3-10, with no pappus. Bisexual florets with up to 13 shortly plumose bristles] *P. muelleri* 5.
- (4) All bracts sessile, with a herbaceous central region.
- (5) Bracts acute, their scarious margins transversely rugose.—[Capitula clustered and almost sessile. Female florets 5-7, with a short ligule. Pappus of 25-30 bristles. Fruits microscopically tuberculate] *P. arachnoidea* 1.

(5) Scarious margins of bracts not rugose.

(6) Intermediate and inner bracts with a median or submedian constriction. Female florets shortly ligulate, with no pappus; bisexual florets with 14-18 barbellate pappus bristles.—[Bracts glabrous, shining. Female florets 9-12. Capitula longer than broad] *P. capillaris* 6.

(6) Bracts rhomboidal with broad scarious margins. Florets all tubular, the outermost row bisexual with 150-200 pappus bristles united into about 8 bundles; remainder of florets male, with 1-10 distally plumose pappus bristles. Fruits heavily tuberculate with a smooth distal collar *P. georgei* 7.

Page 920.—Correct the author citation for the following names to read:

2. *P. jaceoides* (Sims) Voss (1894).—*P. acuminata* R.Br. ex Ait.

3. *P. canescens* A. Cunn. ex DC.—Add to the localities: Kangaroo Island, Rocky River (J. B. Cleland, 1934, 1945).

Page 921.—

4. *P. rugata* Labill.—Delete in the distribution 'Kangaroo Island' (which is referred to var. *littoralis*); and add before '5. *P. lessonii*':

var. *littoralis* Davis (1957).—Differs from var. *rugata* by its leaves being fleshy and its habit being often semi-prostrate (not erect). Whereas var. *rugata* is glabrous or woolly, var. *littoralis* is always glabrous.—Kangaroo Island; Aldinga; Willunga; Port Noarlunga.

Page 921.—Replace '5. *P. lessonii* (Cass.) Benth.' by:

5. *P. muelleri* (Sond.) Davis (1957).—Delete 'Western Australia' from its distribution.

Page 921.—

6. *P. capillaris* (Steetz) Diels (1905).—Rearrange the synonyms and correct their author citations and years of publication to read: *Siemssenia capillaris* Steetz in Lehm. (1845); *P. siemssenia* FvM. ex Benth. (1867).

Page 921.—Add before '68. *Athrixia*':

7. *P. georgei* Diels (1905).—[For characters see above key.]—Note. If this is conspecific with *Helichrysum ayersii* FvM. (1874) and belongs to

Podolepis a new combination is necessary.—Far North. Mann Ranges (J. B. Cleland, 1954); Musgrave Ranges (J. B. Cleland, 1954); Kenmore Park (J. B. Cleland, 1954).

Page 921.—Emend and correct the author citations and years of publication to read:

68. *ATHRIXIA* Ker-Gawl.

1. *A. athrxioides* (Sond. & FvM. ex Sond.) Druce (1917).—*Panaetia athrxioides* Sond. & FvM. ex Sond. (1853); *A. tenella* Benth. (1867).

Page 923.— 71. *MYRIOCEPHALUS* Benth.

Correct the author citations to read:

2. *M. stuartii* (FvM. & Sond. ex Sond.) Benth.—*Polycalymma stuartii* FvM. & Sond. ex Sond.

Page 924.—Correct the year of publication to read:

72. *ANGIANTHUS* Wendl. (1810)

Page 924.—Correct the author citation and years of publication to read:

3. *A. phyllocalymmeus* (FvM.) Druce (1917).—*A. pleuropappus* Benth. (1867).—Arrange the synonyms chronologically.

Page 924.—

4. *A. preissianus* (Steetz) Benth.—Arrange the synonyms chronologically to read: *Skirrophorus preissianus* Steetz in Lehm.; *A. eriocephalus* (Hook.f.) Benth.

Page 925.—

6. *A. burkittii* (Benth.) Black (1929).—Correct the year of publication for the basionym to read: *Gnephosis* (?) *burkittii* Benth. (1867).

Page 925.—Correct the author citation to read:

7. *A. pusillus* (Benth.) Benth.

Page 925.—

8. *A. tenellus* (FvM.) Benth.—Add as new locality: South-East, Hundred of Spence (D. Hunt 193: AD).

Page 926.— 73. *GNEPHOSIS* Cass.

Replace in the key '*G. gnephosioides* 2.' by '*G. foliata* 2.'.

Page 926.—Correct the author citations to read:

1. *G. skirrophora* (Sond. & FvM. ex Sond.) Benth.—*G. codonopappa* (FvM.) FvM.

Page 926.—Replace '2. *G. gnephosioides* (FvM.) Druce (1917)' by:

2. *G. foliata* (Sonder) Eichler (1963).—*Nematopus foliatus* Sonder (1853); *Cyathopappus gnephosioides* FvM. (1861); *G. arachnoidea* var. *foliata* (Sond.) Benth. (1867); *G. cyathopappa* Benth. (1867).

Page 927.—Correct the author citation for the generic and specific name to read:

74. ERIOCHLAMYS Sond. & FvM. ex Sond.

1. *E. behrii* Sond. & FvM. ex Sond.

Page 928.— 75. CALOCEPHALUS R.Br.

6. *C. multiflorus* (Turez.) Benth.—Arrange the synonyms chronologically and correct the year of publication for the following combination to read: *C. platycephalus* (FvM.) Benth. (1867).

Note. If *Pachysurus multiflorus* Turez. and *Pachysurus platycephalus* FvM. should prove to be specifically distinct—judging from herbarium annotations by N. Ford (NSW) and later by J. H. Willis (MEL) this appears to be so (G. M. Chippendale in litt. 1963)—the correct name for the plant occurring in South Australia would be *C. platycephalus* (FvM.) Benth.

Page 929.—Replace '76. *Gnaphalodes* A. Gray' by:

76. ACTINOBOLE Fenzl ex Endl.

Page 929.—Replace '1. *G. uliginosum* A. Gray' by:

1. *A. uliginosum* (A. Gray) Eichler (1963).—*Gnaphalium uliginosum* A. Gray (1852).

Page 931.— CRASPEDIA Forst.f.

1. *C. uniflora* Forst.f. (1786).—Arrange the synonyms chronologically and correct the years of publication to read: *Richea glauca* Labill. (1800); *C. richea* Cass. (1819); *Cassinia glauca* (Labill.) Spreng. (1826).

Page 932.—Correct the author citation to read:

4. *C. globosa* (Benth.) Benth.

Page 932.— 80. BASEDOWIA Pritzel (1918)

Correct the author citation and arrange the synonyms chronologically to read:

1. *B. tenerrima* (FvM. & Tate) Black (1929).—*Humea tenerrima* FvM. & Tate (1896); *B. helichrysoides* Pritzel (1918).

Page 933.—Correct the author citation to read:

82. CIRSIUM Mill.

Page 933.—Transfer ‘*3. *C. acarna* (L.) Moench’ to the genus *Picnomon* to be inserted at the end of *Cirsium* as follows:

82A. PICNOMON Adans.

- *1. *P. acarna* (L.) Cass.—*Cirsium acarna* (L.) Moench (1802).

Page 933.—Replace the name in the caption to Fig. 1238 to read: ‘*Picnomon acarna*.’

Page 934.—Correct the author citation to read:

84. SILYBUM Adans.

Page 936.— 86. CENTAUREA L.

Transfer ‘*6. *C. repens* L.’ to the genus *Acroptilon* to be inserted at the end of *Centaurea* as follows:

86A. ACROPTILON Cass.

- *1. *A. repens* (L.) DC.—*Centaurea repens* L.; *Centaurea picris* Pallas (? ex Willd., 1803).

Page 937.— 88. CARTHAMUS L.

- *2. *C. glaucus* Bieb.—Correct the author citation of the synonym to read: *Kentrophyllum glaucum* (Bieb.) Tausch (1829).

Page 938.— 90. MICROSERIS D. Don. (1832)

Correct the author citations and arrange the synonyms chronologically with the corrected years of publication to read:

1. *M. scapigera* (Sol. ex A. Cunn.) Schultz-Bip. (1866).—*Scorzonera scapigera* Sol. ex A. Cunn. (1839); *M. forsteri* Hook.f. (1852).

Page 938.— 91. HEDYPNOIS Miller (1754)

Note. *Hedypnois* Schreber (1791) is a later homonym of *Hedypnois* Scopoli (1772, nom. illeg.) and as such illegitimate. It is not conserved as stated in Burbidge, Diet. Austral. Pl. Gen. (1963) 145. *Hedypnois* Scop. had been rejected against *Taraxacum* Wiggers (1780; nom. cons.) in the 1956 edition of the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature, but was omitted from the 1961 edition as it is illegitimate being a later homonym of *Hedypnois* Miller (1754). This latter name is correct for the plant introduced into South Australia.

Page 938.—Replace the name of the species to read:

- *1. *H. rhagadioloides* (L.) Willd. (1803).—This species is very variable and includes several geographical races. It should be investigated to ascertain whether the plants naturalized in South Australia in fact belong to ssp. *cretica* (L.) Hayek (1931) [*Hyoseris cretica* L.; *H. cretica* (L.) Willd.].

Page 938.—Correct the name in the caption to Fig. 1249 to read:
Hedynois rhagadioloides.

Page 938.— 92. HYPOCHOERIS L.

Note. Linnaeus spelt the generic name '*Hypochaeris*' (1753) and '*Hypochoeris*' (1754). From Index Nominum Genericorum, in which under the later spelling a reference is given to the earlier spelling and where on the card with the earlier spelling the lectotype for the genus is quoted, it appears that the earlier spelling is recognized as being correct. Following Sprague [Kew Bull. (1929) 46] and conforming with modern European Floras the spelling of 1754 is retained.

Page 939.— 93. UROSPERMUM Scop.

Correct the author citation to read:

- *1. *U. picroides* (L.) F. W. Schmidt (1795).

Page 940.—Replace the generic and specific name under '95. *Scorzonera* L.' to read:

95. PODOSPERMUM DC.

- *1. *P. laciniatum* (L.) DC.—*Scorzonera laciniata* L.

Page 940.— 96. LEONTODON L.

Replace '*1. *L. Leysseri* (Wallr.) Beck' and the synonyms by:

*1. *L. nudicaulis* ssp. *taraxacoides* (Vill.) Schinz & Thell.—*Hyoseris taraxacoides* Vill. (1779); ? *Thrincia leysseri* Wallr. (1822); *L. taraxacoides* (Vill.) Mérat (1831); ? *L. leysseri* (Wallr.) Beck (1893).—Further herbarium specimens with ripe fruits are needed from South Australia to ascertain whether they belong to this subspecies.

Page 940.—Replace the name in the caption to Fig. 1253 to read:
Leontodon nudicaulis.

Page 941.— 98. TARAXACUM Wiggers (1780)

Correct the author citation and year of publication to read:

- *1. *T. officinale* Weber ex Wiggers (1780).

Page 942.— 100. LACTUCA L.

Replace in the key '*L. Scariola* 2.' by '*L. serriola* 2.'.

Page 942.—Replace '2. *L. Scariola*, L.' and its synonym to read:

- *2. *L. serriola* L. (1756).—*L. scariola* L. (1763).

Page 942.—Dr. Loutfy Boulos (Cairo) kindly supplied a manuscript with the results of his revisional studies in the genus *Sonchus* L. as far as they affect the South Australian flora. This manuscript is published here with a few editorial adjustments with Dr. Boulos' kind permission under his authorship as follows:

A new genus, *Embergeria*, is distinguished from the Australian species of *Sonchus* by the following key:

- (1) Leaves herbaceous. Achenes less than 4 mm long
and less than 2 mm broad *Sonchus* 101.
- (1) Leaves coriaceous. Achenes more than 4 mm
long and more than 2 mm broad *Embergeria* 101A.

101. SONCHUS L.

Key to the South Australian species:

- (1) Achenes narrow-margined, rough all over.
 - (2) Ligule and corolla tube of $\pm$ the same length *S. oleraceus* 1.
 - (2) Ligule longer than the corolla tube.
 - (3) Plants with creeping rhizomes. Achenes
 $\pm$ ellipsoid *S. arvensis* 2.
 - (3) Plants with tap roots. Achenes tapering
at base *S. tenerrimus* 3.
- (1) Achenes broad-margined, smooth or only ciliate
along the margins and sometimes along the
median ribs.
 - (2) Leaves usually deeply dissected. Achenes
retrorsely ciliate along the margins and
often along the median ribs. Pollen grains
30-32 μ in diameter *S. asper* subsp.
nymanii 4(2).
 - (2) Leaves entire or slightly dissected. Achenes
smooth or slightly ciliate along the ends on
the margins and median ribs. Pollen grains
35-49 μ in diameter.
 - (3) Plant less woody at base. Pollen grains
34-42 μ in diameter *S. asper* subsp.
asper 4(1).
 - (3) Plant more woody at base. Pollen grains
45-49 μ in diameter *S. hydrophilus* 5.

*1. *S. oleraceus* L., Sp. Pl. 2 (1753) 794, non γ et δ ; emend. Gouan, Hort. Reg. Monsp. (1762) 407.

*2. *S. arvensis* L. Corn Sow-thistle.—Erect perennial, 30-150 cm, with creeping rhizomes, heads glandular-hairy, otherwise glabrous; leaves runcinate-pinnatifid or sinuate with triangular to lanceolate lobes bordered by small teeth, lower leaves stalked, upper ones clasping, auriculate;

capitules with brownish, glandular hairs, 2.5-4 cm in diameter when opened, of a bright-yellow colour, in loose terminal panicles; achenes usually dark-brown, rarely lighter in colour, compressed, $\pm$ ellipsoid, 2.5-3.5 mm long, 1-1.5 mm broad, scabrous, with 2 principal ribs on each face; pappus $\pm$ 3 times as long as the achene, persistent.

Clare (Dept. of Agric.; D. E. Symon, 1959 & 1960: AD, ADW).

*3. *S. tenerrimus* L. Clammy Sow-thistle.—Erect annual, biennial or perennial, 10-80 cm high, stem brittle, rootstock usually branching; leaves thin, the upper pinnatisect, the lower pinnatipartite, acutely auricled, leaf lobes usually constricted at the base; ligule longer than the corolla tube; achene tubercled-wrinkled, tapering at the base.

Port Augusta (J. B. Cleland, 1944, 1947 & 1961: AD).

*4. *S. asper* (L.) Hill, Herb. Brit. 1 (1769) 47.

(1) ssp. *asper*.—Chromosomes $2n = 18$, one pair with satellites.

Though known from Victoria, this subspecies has not yet been found in South Australia.

(2) ssp. *nymanii* (Tin. & Guss.) Hegi, Ill. Fl. Mittel-europa 6/2 (1929) 1110.—*S. nymanii* Tin. & Guss. in Guss., Fl. Sic. Syn. 2 (1844) 860; *S. glaucescens* Jord.—Tends to biennial habit. Chromosomes $2n = 18$, two pairs with satellites.

Common throughout South Australia.

5. *Sonchus hydrophilus* Boulos, sp. nov.—Herba (interdum basi lignea) annua vel biennis et probabilitur perennis, erecta, 50-120 cm alta; folia caudicalia integra, lineari-oblongata; folia caulina integra vel pinnatipartita, auriculata; pedunculus 1-9 cm longa, cum bracteis 1-3; capitulum flosculis 100-200, bracteis involucri ca. 28, imbricatis; corolla flava, ca. 10.5 mm longa, ligula ca. 4 mm longa, tubo ca. 6.5 mm longo; tubus antherarum ca. 2.25 mm longus; achenium fulvum, raro pallido-flavum, 2.75-3.75 mm longum, 1.2-1.75 mm latum, $\pm$ ellipticum vel ovatum, compressum, marginibus latis costis longitudinalibus principalibus 3-5; achenii extrema marginis et costis leviter ciliatis; pappus ca. 8 mm longus, semipersistens; pollinis granulae tri- et tetra-colporati, 45-49 μ diam.—Holotypus: South Australia. Fleurieu Peninsula. In watercourse three miles (ca. 5 km) north of Victor Harbour. J. B. Cleland, s.n., 8.I.1945 (AD 96148074).

Annual, biennial and probably perennial, erect, herbaceous, except sometimes woody in the lower part, 50-120 cm high; caudical leaves entire, linear-oblongate; cauline leaves entire to pinnatipartite, auriculate; peduncle 1-9 cm long, with 1-3 bracts; capitulum with about 100-200 flowers; involueral scales about 28, imbricate; corolla yellow, about 10.5 mm long, ligule about 4 mm long, corolla tube about 6.5 mm long, anther tube about 2.25 mm long; achene brownish, rarely cream-yellow, 2.75-3.75 mm long, 1.2-1.75 mm broad, $\pm$ elliptic, or $\pm$ ovate, compressed,

with broad margins and 3-5 principal longitudinal ribs, margins and ribs slightly ciliate at both ends; pappus about 8 mm long, partly persistent; pollen grains tri- and tetra-colporate in mixture, measuring 45-49 μ in diameter.

Distribution:—New Guinea, Australia and New Zealand.—Known from many places in South Australia along the South Coast, the River Murray, National Park Belair, Morialta Falls, Waterfall Gully; Hawker; Kangaroo Island.

101A. *EMBERGERIA* Boulos, gen. nov.

Herbae perennes erectae, 15-150 cm altae; rhizomae repentes, ad 5 cm diam.; caudex plerumque simplex; folia coriacea, glabra; folia caudicalia 5-60 cm longa, 1.5-18 cm lata, sessilia vel longe petiolata, integra vel pinnatisecta, folia dissecta cum 2-3 paribus lobarum, margine irregulariter aculeate dentato, apice acuminato; folia caulina 8-30 cm longa, superiora breviora, integra vel pinnatipartita, margine aculeata dentato; caulis basis semper aliquanto lignosa, aliter herbaceus, glaber, $\pm$ cylindricus, cavus, cum sulcis angustis longitudinaliter ornatis; pedunculus 0.2-10 cm longus, 1-3 mm in diam., glaber vel dense albo tomentosus, cum 1-3 bracteis triangularibus; capitulum 1-2 cm longum, 2-4 cm latum, flosculis ca. 80-220; bracteae involucri imbricatae, ca. 25-36, 5-17 mm longae, 2-6 mm latae; corolla flava, extrinsecus interdum pallido-purpurea, ca. 17-22 mm longa, ligula ca. 7-9 mm longa, tubo ca. 10-14 mm longo apice pubescenti; tubus antherarum ca. 3 mm longus, 0.5 mm latus; styli rami ca. 1.5-2 mm longi; achenium 5-7 mm longum, 2-3 mm latum, compressum, pallido-flavum vel fulvidum, ellipticum vel oblongo-ellipticum, apice attenuatior, margine lato costis 2-6 prope medio ornato, laeve; pappus ca. 10-15 mm longus, persistens, pilis tenuibus et setis crassis uterque in fasciula ad basim pappi affixis.

Typus: *Embergeria grandifolia* (T. Kirk) Boulos, comb. nov.—
Basionym: *Sonchus grandifolius* T. Kirk, Trans. N.Zeal. Inst. 26 (V.1894) 266; T. Kirk, J. Bot. 32 (VI.1894) 184.

Perennial erect herbs, 15-150 cm high; with creeping rhizomes, up to 5 cm in diameter; caudex generally simple (not branched); leaves coriaceous, glabrous; caudical leaves 5-60 cm long, 1.5-18 cm broad, sessile or on long petioles, entire to pinnatisect, dissected leaves with 2-3 pairs of lobes, margins irregularly prickly dentate, apex pointed; cauline leaves 8-30 cm long, the uppermost shorter, entire to pinnatipartite, margins prickly dentate; stem usually rather woody at the base, otherwise herbaceous, glabrous, $\pm$ cylindrical, hollow, with narrow longitudinal furrows; peduncle 0.2-10 cm long, 1-3 mm in diameter, glabrous or densely white-tomentose, with 1-3 triangular bracts; capitulum 1-2 cm long, 2-4 cm in diameter when opened, number of flowers about 80-220; involueral scales imbricate, about 25-36, 5-17 mm long, 2-6 mm broad; corolla yellow, sometimes pale-purple outside, about 17-22 mm long, ligule about 7-9 mm long, corolla tube about 10-14 mm long, hairy near the ligule; anther

tube about 3 mm long, 0.5 mm in diameter, style branches about 1.5-2 mm long; achene 5-7 mm long, 2-3 mm broad, compressed, cream-yellow (straw-yellow) to brownish, elliptic or oblong-elliptic, more attenuated towards the apex, broadly margined, with 2-6 median ribs, smooth; pappus about 10-15 mm long, persistent, with thin hairs and thick bristles, both in groups, attached at the base.

The genus is named in honour of Professor L. Emberger, Directeur de l'Institut de Botanique de l'Université de Montpellier, Correspondant de l'Institut.

Subgenus **Embergeria**.

Perennis, rhizomatus; folia coriacea, glabra, marginibus aculeate dentatis; folia caulina plerumque integra; pedunculus ca. 2-25 mm longus, dense albo-tomentosus; bractee involucri capituli ca. 26, flosculi capituli ca. 100; corolla ca. 18-22 mm longa; achenium ca. 5-5.5 mm longum, 2.5-3 mm latum, oblongo-ellipticum; pappus ca. 12-15 mm longus, persistens.—Typus: *Embergeria grandifolia* (T. Kirk) Boulos.

Perennial, with rhizome, leaves coriaceous, glabrous, margins prickly dentate; caudical leaves with long petioles, 30-60 cm long; cauline leaves usually not dissected; peduncle about 2-25 mm long, densely white-tomentose; capitulum with about 100 flowers, about 26 involueral scales; corolla about 18-22 mm long, achene about 5-5.5 mm long, 2.5-3 mm broad, oblong-elliptic; pappus about 12-15 mm long, persistent.

The subgenus *Embergeria* is known only from Chatham Islands.

Subgen. **Megalocarpa** Boulos, subgen. nov.

Perennis, rhizomatus; folia coriacea, glabra, marginibus aculeate dentatis; folia caulina dissecta; pedunculus ca. 1-10 cm longus, glaber; capitulum flosculis ca. 80-220, bracteis involucri imbricatis ca. 36; corolla ca. 17-19 mm longa; achenium 5-7 mm longum, 2-3 mm latum, ellipticum; pappus ca. 10 mm longum, persistens.

Typus: **Embergeria megalocarpa** (Hook.f.) Boulos, comb. nov.—Basionym: *Sonchus asper* var. β . *megalocarpus* Hook.f., Fl. Tasm. 1 (1856) 227.

Perennial, with rhizome; leaves coriaceous, glabrous, margins prickly dentate; caudical leaves sessile, 5-15 cm long; cauline leaves dissected; peduncle about 1-10 cm long, glabrous; capitulum with about 80-220 flowers, about 36 imbricate involueral scales; corolla about 17-19 mm long; achenes 5-7 mm long, 2-3 mm broad, elliptic; pappus about 10 mm long, persistent.

1. **E. megalocarpa** (Hook.f.) Boulos—*Sonchus megalocarpus* (Hook.f.) Black, Fl. S. Austral. (VI.1929) 661; Black, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austral. 53 (24.XII.1929) 263.

Page 955.— 103. REICHARDIA Roth (1787)

Correct the name of the species to read:

*1. *R. tingitana* (L.) Roth (1787).—*R. picroides* [non (L.) Roth] Robertson in Black (1957).—Add as new localities: Murray Lands, Loxton (J. B. Cleland, 1960: AD), Renmark (Hj. Eichler 13731: AD).

Note. The specimens at the State Herbarium of South Australia (AD), named *R. picroides*, were examined following the information, kindly supplied by Mr. R. H. Anderson (NSW), that a specimen collected at Loxton was determined at Kew (K) as *R. tingitana*. This resulted in the correction of the name to the introduced plant.

Page 1007.—Replace in the index to family names '*Capparidaceae*' by '*Capparaceae*', '*Cyatheaceae*' by '*Dicksoniaceae*', '*Guttiferae*' by '*Hypericaceae*', '*Oenotheraceae*' by '*Onagraceae*', and '*Scheuchzeriaceae*' by '*Juncaginaceae*'.

Page 1007.—Delete the following family names as their spelling is not in accordance with the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature (ed. 1961): *Amarantaceae*, *Borraginaceae*, and *Naiadaceae*.

Page 1007.—Insert in the index to families the following names with their numbers:

Aceraceae 70A
Apiaceae (= *Umbelliferae*) 86
Aquifoliaceae 71A
Araliaceae 85A
Asteraceae (= *Compositae*) 117
Avicenniaceae 97B
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Chloanthaceae 97A
Cupressaceae 12A
Fabaceae (= *Papilionaceae*) 60C
Fagaceae 33B
Fumariaceae 51A
Gyrostemonaceae 44A
Lamiaceae (= *Labiatae*) 98
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Mimosaceae 60A
Papilionaceae (see *Fabaceae* 60C)
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Zosteraceae 14A

ADDENDUM

While this Supplement was in the press E. H. Ising's revision of the Australian species of *Bassia* All. was published [Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austral. 88 (XII.1964) 63-110]. Of the 79 species recognized in Australia 45 are known to occur in South Australia and some more can be expected. The treatment of the genus in Black's Flora of South Australia (ed. 2) requires many emendations which cannot be incorporated in their place in this Supplement. As not every student of the South Australian flora will have immediate access to Ising's important paper the key therein to the species and varieties is reprinted here in its entirety. The author citations to the names, and the States for which specimens are recorded by Ising, are added. [The following abbreviations are used: N.S.W. = New South Wales; N.T. = Northern Territory; Qld. = Queensland; S.A. = South Australia; Vic. = Victoria; W.A. = Western Australia.] The original paper contains descriptions of many species, full synonymies, enumeration of specimens, and drawings of fruits of 26 (mostly new) species.

BASSIA All.

Ripe fruits are necessary for the accurate determination of most species. If not stated otherwise, the characters given for the perianth in the key below are those in the mature fruit. [Some species occur repeatedly in the key if the number of spines varies as this character is used to divide within the sect. *Anisacantha*.]

- (1) Perianth remaining membranous, not at all or very slightly hardened in fruit.
- (2) Fruiting perianth without any appendages other than spines. [Sect. *Bassia*.]
- (3) Spines circinnate.—Vic. [Native of Eurasia.] *B. hyssopifolia* (Pallas) Kuntze
- (3) Spines straight.
- (4) Spines under 3 mm long.—W.A. *B. muelleri* (Benth.) FvM.
- (4) Spines 8-15 mm long, weak.—W.A. *B. eurotioides* (FvM.) FvM.
- (2) Fruiting perianth with erect appendages in addition to the spines. [Sect. *Eriochiton* Anders.].—N.S.W., N.T., S.A., Vic., W.A. . . *B. sclerolaenoides* (FvM.) FvM.
- (1) Perianth becoming hardened from base in fruit.
- (5) Flowers clustered, fruiting perianths two to many, mostly in globular heads. [Sect. *Dissocarpus* Volken.]
- (6) Spines 5-6, always present; fruits 2-16 per axil, connate.
- (7) Spines 5; fruits 6-16; plant hairy; leaves flat.
- (8) Leaves linear; usually less than 3 mm wide.—N.S.W., N.T., Qld., S.A., Vic., W.A. *B. paradoxa* (R.Br.) FvM. var. *paradoxa*

- (8) Leaves oblong-cuneate; usually 5-8 mm wide.—N.S.W., Qld., S.A. *B. paradoxa*
var. *latifolia* Black
- (7) Spines usually 6; fruits 2-3, connate, sometimes solitary; plant glabrous in age; leaves terete.—W.A. *B. georgei* Ising
- (6) Spines 0-2, usually absent, erect.
- (9) Fruits 3-7, connate in head.—N.S.W., Qld., S.A. *B. biflora*
var. *cephalocarpa* (FvM.) Anderson
- (9) Fruits 2, connate at base.
- (10) Perianths tomentose.—N.S.W., N.T., Qld., S.A., Vic. *B. biflora* (R.Br.)
FvM. var. *biflora*
- (10) Perianths densely villous with very long hairs.—S.A. *B. biflora*
var. *villosa* Ising
- (5) Flowers 2 or 1 per axil, when 2, not connate.
- (11) Flowers 2 in axil, separate, spines very irregular. [Sect. *Spinosisimae* Ising.]
- (12) Spines bordering perianth.—N.T., S.A., W.A. *B. luehmannii*
FvM.
- (12) Spines bordering 5 free lobes.—W.A. . . . *B. symoniana* Ising
- (11) Flowers 1 in axil.
- (13) Fruiting perianth bordered by a narrow rim or wing-like expansion, broken up into spines. [Sect. *Asterocarpus* (FvM.) Ising.]
- (14) Spines or teeth 8-15.—N.S.W., Qld., S.A., Vic. *B. stelligera*
(FvM.) FvM.
- (14) Spines 5.—N.S.W., Qld., S.A., Vic. . . . *B. brachyptera*
(FvM.) Anderson
- (13) Fruiting perianth without any wing-like expansion; spines present.
- (15) Spines broadly flattened, 3-4. [Sect. *Platyacantha* FvM.)—W.A. *B. tridens* FvM.
- (15) Spines not flattened, usually acicular, 1-6. [Sect. *Anisacantha* Volkens.]
- (16) Spine 1 (rarely 1 in *B. tatei*).—S.A., Vic. *B. caput-casuarii*
Willis
- (16) Spines 2-6.
- (17) Spines 2.
- (18) Base deeply hollowed.
- (19) Perianth silky-villous.—N.S.W., N.T., Qld., S.A., W.A. *B. eriacantha*
(FvM.) Anderson

- (19) Perianth tomentose, pubescent or glabrous.
- (20) Tubercle hooked; perianth pubescent.
—W.A. *B. gardneri* Ising
- (20) Tubercle not hooked.
- (21) Spines erect.
- (22) Spines parallel, equal; base oblong.
—N.S.W., N.T., Qld., S.A. . . . *B. paralleliscuspis*
Anderson
- (22) Spines unequal; base gibbous on one face.—S.A. *B. tatei* FvM.
- (21) Spines divergent.
- (23) Tubercle large, longer than spine.
- (24) Perianth glabrous.—W.A. *B. burbridgeae* Ising
- (24) Perianth hairy.—N.S.W., S.A., Vic., W.A. *B. uniflora* (R.Br.)
FvM.
- (23) Tubercle inconspicuous.—N.S.W., N.T., Qld., S.A., Vic., W.A. . . . *B. diacantha*
(Nees) FvM.
- (25) Areole margin crenate; base expanded.—W.A. *B. crenata* Ising
- (25) Areole margin not crenate or expanded.
- (26) Limb crested at one end.—S.A. *B. cristata* Ising
- (26) Limb not crested.
- (27) Spines to 7 mm long.—S.A. . . *B. holtiana* Ising
- (27) Spines to 4 mm long.
- (28) Perianth globular.—S.A. . . . *B. eichleri* Ising
- (28) Perianth not globular.
- (29) Perianth constricted in middle.—N.S.W., S.A. . . . *B. constricta* Ising
- (29) Perianth not constricted.—S.A. *B. wilsonii* Ising
- (18) Base not or slight hollowed.
- (30) Perianth globular or almost so.
- (31) Spines opposite (when only 2).—Qld. *B. globosa* Ising
- (31) Spines divergent; perianth sub-globular.
- (32) Spines 10-15 mm long; perianth 7-8 mm diam.—N.S.W., N.T., Qld., S.A. *B. bicornis* (Lindl.)
FvM. var. *bicornis*

- (32) Spines usually 5 mm long; perianth
ca. 5 mm diam.—N.S.W., N.T.,
Qld., S.A. *B. bicornis*
var. *horrida* (Domin) White
- (30) Perianth not globular.
- (33) Spines not in same vertical plane.
- (34) Leaves to 7 mm long, linear.—
N.S.W., S.A., Vic., W.A. *B. obliquicuspis*
Anderson
- (34) Leaves to 4 mm long, obovate.—
S.A., W.A. *B. brevifolia* Ising
- (33) Spines in same vertical plane.
- (35) Plant glabrous.
- (36) Limb ridge-like.—N.T. *B. glabra* (FvM.)
FvM.
- (36) Limb dome-like.—S.A. *B. bicuspis* (FvM.)
FvM.
- (35) Plant hairy.
- (37) Limb as long as perianth.
- (38) Perianth tomentose, not ribbed.—
N.S.W., N.T., Qld., S.A., W.A. *B. limbata* Black
- (38) Perianth glabrous, ribbed.—
N.S.W., N.T., Qld., S.A. *B. decurrens* Black
- (37) Limb shorter than perianth.
- (39) Perianth ribbed, base circular.—
Qld. *B. everistiana* Ising
Anderson
- (39) Perianth not ribbed, base ovate.—
N.S.W., N.T., S.A., Vic., W.A. *B. patenticuspis*
Anderson
- (17) Spines 3-6.
- (40) Spines 3.
- (41) Perianth villous or tomentose.
- (42) Perianth villous.—N.S.W., N.T., Qld.,
S.A., W.A. *B. lanicuspis*
(FvM.) FvM.
- (42) Perianth tomentose.
- (43) Spines erect or divergent; perianth;
swollen in lower part.—N.S.W.,
Qld., S.A. *B. ventricosa* Black
- (43) Spines horizontal or divergent;
perianth globular.—Qld. *B. globosa* Ising
- (41) Perianth glabrous.
- (44) Perianth much gibbous at base,
ribbed.—S.A. *B. tatei* FvM.
- (44) Perianth not gibbous.
- (45) Spines spreading or recurved.
- (46) Spines usually recurved; perianth
cylindrical.—N.S.W., S.A. *B. articulata* Black

- (46) Spines mostly horizontal; perianth
 $\pm$ oblong.—N.S.W., S.A. *B. oppositiscuspis*
 Ising
- (45) Spines $\pm$ diverging upwards.
- (47) Perianth conical, bases expanded.—
 N.S.W., Qld., S.A., Vic. *B. tricuspis*
 (FvM.) Anderson
- (47) Perianth not conical, base not
 expanded.
- (48) One spine $\pm$ hooked; perianth
 laterally attached.—N.T., Qld.,
 S.A. *B. andersonii* Ising
- (48) No spines hooked; perianth basally
 attached.
- (49) Perianth urceolate.—S.A. *B. aellenii* Ising
- (49) Perianth not urceolate.
- (50) Leaves 3-6 mm long.—W.A. *B. drummondii*
 (Benth.) FvM.
- (50) Leaves 10-15 mm long.
- (51) Limb dome-shaped.—S.A. *B. bicuspis* (FvM.)
 FvM.
- (51) Limb truncate-conical.—N.S.W.,
 N.T., Qld., S.A. *B. decurrens* Black
- (40) Spines 4-6.
- (52) Spines 4 (sometimes 4 in *B. lanicuspis*).
- (53) Plant hairy.
- (54) Perianth globose.—Qld. *B. globosa* Ising
- (54) Perianth not globose.
- (55) Spines ca. equal in length.
- (56) Spines filiform.—N.S.W., Qld. *B. filiformis* Ising
- (56) Spines subulate.—Vic. *B. ramsayae* Willis
- (55) Spines unequal in length.
- (57) Longer spine to 20 mm long.—
 W.A. *B. forrestiana* FvM.
- (57) Longer spine under 10 mm long.
- (58) Perianth ca. $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm long.—Qld. *B. minuta* Ising
- (58) Perianth ca. 3 mm long.
- (59) Perianth ribbed, glabrous.—
 N.S.W., N.T., Qld., S.A. *B. decurrens* Black
- (59) Perianth not ribbed, sparsely
 tomentose.—N.S.W., Qld., S.A. *B. ventricosa* Black
- (53) Plant glabrous.
- (60) Limb cucullate.—Qld. *B. cucullata* Ising
- (60) Limb not cucullate.
- (61) Spines recurved; perianth cylin-
 drical.—W.A. *B. recurvicuspis*
 Fitzg.

- (61) Spines erect to horizontal (1 recurved in *B. blakei* and *B. oppositicuspis*).
- (62) Perianth urceolate.—Qld. *B. blakei* Ising
- (62) Perianth not urceolate.
- (63) Limb recurved.—N.S.W., N.T., Qld., S.A., Vic., W.A. *B. divaricata*
(R.Br.) FvM.
- (63) Limb erect.
- (64) Perianth conical.—N.S.W., N.T., Qld., S.A. *B. longicuspis* FvM.
- (64) Perianth cylindrical.
- (65) Spines irregularly spaced, usually diverging to horizontal.
- (66) 1 spine hooked; base hollowed.—N.T., Qld., S.A. *B. andersonii* Ising
- (66) 1 spine erect, short; base not hollowed.—N.S.W., S.A. *B. oppositicuspis*
Ising
- (65) Spines $\pm$ equally spaced, diverging-erect.
- (67) Perianth ca. $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm wide, summit flat.—Qld. *B. tetracuspis*
White
- (67) Perianth ca. 5 mm wide, summit concave.—W.A. *B. hostilis* Diels
- (52) Spines 5-6.
- (68) Spines 5.
- (69) Plant hairy.
- (70) Plant hairs verticillate.—N.T., S.A., W.A. *B. eremaea* Ising
- (70) Plant hairs simple.
- (71) Spines on 2 perianth lobes.—N.T., Qld., W.A. *B. clelandii* Ising
- (71) Spines on perianth summit.
- (72) Perianth urceolate, spines recurved.—N.S.W., Qld., S.A. *B. blackiana* Ising
- (72) Perianth not urceolate.
- (73) One spine toothed at apex; plant densely white-woolly.—S.A. *B. albolanata* Ising
- (73) All spines with simple points.
- (74) Spines evenly spaced.—W.A. *B. astrocarpa* FvM.

- (74) Spines irregularly spaced.
- (75) Limb erect, conspicuous.
- (76) Perianth villous: 2 spines collateral.
- (77) Collateral spines equal in length.—W.A. *B. densiflora* Fitzg.
- (77) Collateral spines unequal in length.—N.S.W., N.T., Qld., S.A., W.A. *B. lanicuspis* (FvM.) FvM.
- (76) Perianth glabrous; 2-3 spines tooth-like, at base of others.—N.S.W., N.T., Qld., S.A. *B. decurrens* Black
- (75) Limb recurved, inconspicuous.
- (78) Spines diverging upwards.
- (79) Plant densely white tomentose.—N.T. *B. chippendalei* Ising
- (79) Plant with few hairs.
- (80) Perianth depressed globular.—Qld. *B. ramulosa* White
- (80) Perianth obconic.—W.A. *B. obconica* Ising
- (78) Spines $\pm$ horizontal.
- (81) Leaves obovate-oblongate.
- (82) Leaves glabrous above, dark green.—N.S.W., Qld., Vic. *B. quinquecuspis* var. *semiglabra* Ising
- (82) Leaves hairy all over.—N.S.W., N.T., Qld., S.A. *B. birchii* (FvM.) FvM.
- (81) Leaves linear-lanceolate.
- (83) Perianth ribbed; summit flat.—N.T., S.A., W.A. . . *B. costata* Anderson
- (83) Perianth not ribbed.
- (84) Perianth globular, deciduous, summit convex.—N.S.W., N.T., Qld., S.A., W.A. *B. convexula* Anderson
- (84) Perianth depressed persistent.
- (85) Plant $\pm$ villous.—N.S.W., N.T., Qld., S.A., Vic. *B. quinquecuspis* var. *villosa* (Benth.) Black

- (85) Plant woolly, leaves narrow-oblongate.—
N.T., W.A. *B. quinquecuspis*
var. *lanata* Ising
- (69) Plant glabrous.
- (86) Perianth much longer than wide.
- (87) Perianth attached basally.—
N.S.W., Qld. *B. tubata* Anderson
- (87) Perianth attached laterally.—
N.S.W., N.T., Qld., S.A. *B. intricata*
Anderson
- (86) Perianth ca. as long as wide.
- (88) Perianth attached basally; leaves terete, pale green.—N.T., Qld., S.A., W.A. *B. johnsonii* Ising
- (88) Perianth attached obliquely; leaves flat, rarely terete, dark glaucous.—N.S.W., N.T., Qld., S.A., Vic. *B. quinquecuspis*
(FvM.) FvM. var. *quinquecuspis*
- (68) Spines 6 (sometimes 6 in *B. lanicuspis*).
- (89) Perianth 2-spurred at base, glabrous.—N.S.W., N.T., Qld., S.A. . . *B. calcarata* Ising
- (89) Perianth not spurred at base.
- (90) Perianth urceolate.
- (91) Spines lanceolate, pungent.—S.A. *B. murrayae* Ising
- (91) Spines $\pm$ terete, obtuse.
- (92) Perianth smooth, not ribbed.—
N.S.W., Qld. *B. anisacanthoides*
(FvM.) Anderson
- (92) Perianth strongly obtusely winged.—N.T. *B. urceolata* Ising
- (90) Perianth not urceolate.
- (93) Spines recurved, very short.—
W.A. *B. microcarpa*
Anderson
- (93) Spines not recurved, $\pm$ straight.
- (94) Leaves clavate, short.—W.A. . . *B. clavata* Ising
- (94) Leaves not clavate.
- (95) Spines $\pm$ horizontal.
- (96) Spines ca. 1 mm long.—
N.S.W., Qld., S.A., Vic., W.A. *B. parviflora*
Anderson
- (96) Spines 4-9 mm long.—N.T.,
Qld., W.A. *B. cornishiana*
FvM.

- (95) Spines diverging upwards or erect.
- (97) Plant densely white-woolly; 1 spine toothed at apex.—S.A. *B. albolanata* Ising
- (97) Plant with few hairs; all spines simple.—Qld. *B. ramulosa* White

V. INDEX TO SCIENTIFIC NAMES

This index contains references to all scientific plant names in this Supplement.

Ordinary print is used for accepted names of South Australian plants listed in bold type in this book and also for the page numbers to the main references thereto.

Italics are used for the page numbers to secondary references and for all other scientific plant names. Many of these latter names are correctly applied to plants occurring in South Australia and appear in notes or in keys. Synonyms, misapplied and misspelt names are also in italics.

! indicates names for new taxa, new names and new combinations.

* designates epithets of taxa below the rank of species. These are arranged alphabetically, following the specific epithet, regardless of rank.

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