

Wandoo National Park

May 2024



Wandoo National Park and surrounds

(eastern side of Darling Range)

compiled by Lesley Brooker

This guide is updated regularly. For the latest version go to

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Credits

Wandoo National Park and surrounds is an interactive reference guide to the flora found on the eastern side of the Darling Range. The area is centered on the Wandoo National Park but also includes parts of Mundaring State Forest and Helena National Park, mainly east of Yarra Road. The guide is an on-going project (it is by no means complete), updated on a regular basis as more species come to hand. All photographs were taken by LB, except where otherwise captioned. Contributors and advisors include:-

Janet Atkins

Michael Brooker

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Karen Wilson

Plant Identification

In the following pages I have tried to illustrate different species of plants found in the Wandoo National Park using my own close-up photographs and those of others, hoping to capture some of their salient features as an aid to identification.

I have drawn attention (in the green boxes below the species accounts) to some features which may help identification or may interest the reader, but these are by no means diagnostic.

The [References](#) and [Identification Tools](#) used to identify the plants in these photographs are listed at the end of the document.

Should you find errors or misidentifications in the document, please contact me at LesMikeBrooker@bigpond.com

Note:- The collecting of wildflowers without a permit is prohibited by law in Western Australia. Applications for a permit can be made to the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions.

Plant Families

[Links are in Bookmarks](#)

(in left sidebar or at top right of screen)

Amaranthaceae



Ptilotus

Anarthriaceae



Anarthria

Apiaceae



Actinotus



Eryngium



Platysace



Xanthosia

Araliaceae



Hydrocotyle

Asparagaceae



Dichopogon



Laxmannia



Thysanotus

Links are in Bookmarks

(in left sidebar or at top right of screen)

Asteraceae



Asteridea



Craspedia



Hyalosperma



Olearia



Panaetia



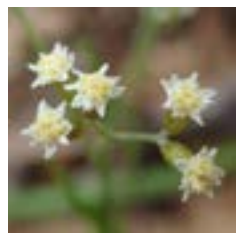
Pithocarpa



Podolepis



Pterochaera



Rhodanthe



Senecio



Siemssenia



Siloxerus



Trichocline



Waitzia

Boraginaceae



Halgania

Campanulaceae



Isotoma



Lobelia

Casuarinaceae



Allocasuarina

[Home](#)

Links are in Bookmarks

(in left sidebar or at top right of screen)

Celastraceae



Stackhousia Tripterococcus

Colchicaceae



Burchardia Wurmbea

Cladoniaceae



Pulchrocladia

Cupressaceae



Callitris

Cyperaceae



Caustis Lepidosperma Mesomelaena Schoenus

Dilleniaceae



Hibbertia

Droseraceae



Drosera

Links are in Bookmarks

(in left sidebar or at top right of screen)

Elaeocarpaceae



Tetratheca

Ericaceae



Andersonia Brachyloma Conostephium Leucopogon



Lysinema



Styphelia

Euphorbiaceae



Monotaxis

Links are in Bookmarks

(in left sidebar or at top right of screen)

Fabaceae



Acacia



Aotus



Bossiaea



Chorizema



Daviesia



Dillwynia



Euchilopsis



Gastrolobium



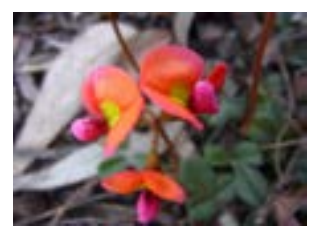
Gompholobium



Hovea



Jacksonia



Kennedia



Sphaerolobium



Viminaria

Geraniaceae

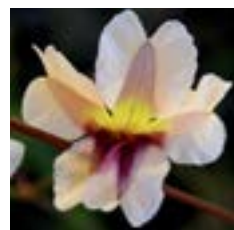


Pelargonium

Goodeniaceae



Dampiera



Goodenia



Lechenaultia



Scaevola

Gyrostemonaceae



Gyrostemon

[Home](#)

Links are in Bookmarks

(in left sidebar or at top right of screen)

Haemodoraceae



Anigozanthos Conostylis Phlebocarya Tribonanthes

Hemerocallidaceae



Agrostocrinum Chamaescilla Tricoryne

Hypoxidaceae



Pauridia

Iridaceae



Patersonia

Juncaceae



Juncus

Juncaginaceae



Cycnogeton

Lamiaceae



Hemiandra Hemigenia Hemiphora Lachnostachys



Physopsis

[Home](#)

Links are in Bookmarks

(in left sidebar or at top right of screen)

Lentibulariaceae



Utricularia

Linaceae



Linum

Loranthaceae



Nuytsia

Malvaceae



Commersonia Lasiopetalum

Myrtaceae 1



Astartea



Babingtonia



Hypocalymma



Kunzea



Leptospermopsis



Pericalymma



Rinzia



Scholtzia



Tetrapora

Links are in Bookmarks

(in left sidebar or at top right of screen)

Myrtaceae 2



Beaufortia



Callistemon



Calothamnus



Calytrix



Darwinia



Eremaea



Eucalyptus



Melaleuca



Regelia



Verticordia

Olacaceae



Olax

Links are in Bookmarks

(in left sidebar or at top right of screen)

Orchidaceae



Caladenia



Cyanicula



Diuris



Elythranthera



Eriochilus



Leptoceras



Pheladenia



Prasophyllum



Pterostylis



Spiculaeae



Thelymitra

Philydraceae



Philydrella

Phyllanthaceae



Poranthera

Links are in Bookmarks

(in left sidebar or at top right of screen)

Pittosporaceae



Billardiera



Cheiranthera

Polygalaceae



Comesperma

Polygonaceae



Muehlenbeckia

Proteaceae



Adenanthos



Banksia



Conospermum



Grevillea



Hakea



Isopogon



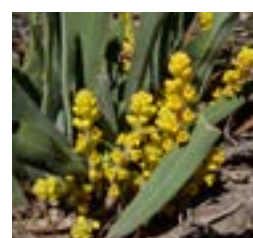
Persoonia



Petrophile



Stirlingia



Synaphea

Links are in Bookmarks

(in left sidebar or at top right of screen)

Ranunculaceae



Ranunculus

Restionaceae



Desmocladius Leptocarpus

Rhamnaceae



Trymalium

Rutaceae



Boronia Cyanothamnus Diplolaena

Sapindaceae



Dodonaea

Stylidiaceae



Levenhookia Stylidium

Thymelaeaceae



Pimelea

Links are in Bookmarks

(in left sidebar or at top right of screen)

Typhaceae



Typha

Violaceae



Pigea



Ptilotus declinatus (Curved Mulla Mulla) was first collected by William Baxter in 1829 near King George Sound. The genus name *Ptilotus* means feathered or winged and refers to the hairy flowers; while the species name *declinatus* means growing in a curve, again in reference to the flower.

The plant grows from Geraldton south to Katanning. This photograph was taken along Dobaderry Road, Dale in December 2022.

Ptilotus polystachyus

Amaranthaceae



Ptilotus polystachyus (Prince of Wales Feather) was first collected by French botanist Charles Gaudichaud-Beaupré at Shark Bay in September 1818; and was described by him as *Trichinium polystachyum* in 1829. The species name *polystachyus* means many stalked. Although native to Western Australia, this plant is considered a weed in the central wheatbelt where it can appear on any roadside verge or disturbed area given the right conditions. It flourishes after fire and grows throughout most of the state. This photograph was taken along Gunapin Ridge Road in Wandoo National Park in November 2022. A specimen collected by Allan Cunningham in 1820 can be viewed at the [Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew website](#).



female

Anarthria laevis was first collected by Robert Brown in 1801-1802. The genus name *Anarthria* means without joints; while the species name *laevis* means smooth, in reference to the culms. The plant is dioecious, with male and female flowers on separate plants.

It occurs within about 100 km of the coastline from Eneabba to Perth and from the south-west capes to Cape Arid, in winter-wet flats or depressions.

This photograph (of a female plant) was taken along Darkin Road in June 2021.



Actinotus leucocephalus (Flannel Flower) was first collected by visiting nobleman Carl von Hügel in 1833-1834. The species name *Actinotus* means a ray, or spokes of a wheel; while the species name *leucocephalus* means with a white head.

The plant is most common between Geraldton and Perth, although it also occurs in the Cranbrook area. This is one of the first flowers to appear after fire.

One of Hügel's specimens collected at Swan River can be viewed at the [Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew website](#). This photograph was taken in Wandoo National Park in January 2021.

Eryngium pinnatifidum

Apiaceae



Eryngium pinnatifidum (Blue Devils) was first collected by Ludwig Preiss in the Darling Range in the 1830s. The genus name *Eryngium* has its origins in the name for some thistle, which in turn meant to belch as it was regarded as a remedy for flatulence. The species name *pinnatifidum* refers to the leaf shape.

The plant is found west of a line from Mullewa to Albany. This photograph was taken along Darkin Road in October 2021.



Platysace juncea was first collected by either James Drummond or visiting German botanist Ludwig Preiss in the 1830s. The genus name *Platysace* means a wide sack or bag, referring to the wide, flat fruit that forms beneath the flower. The species name *juncea* means like rush-like, in reference to its growth form.

The plant is found west of a line from Kalbarri to Southern Cross to Ravensthorpe. These photographs were taken along Qualen Road in January 2019.

Specimens collected by Drummond and Preiss can be viewed at the [Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew website](#).

Look for — stems long, erect; plants rush-like.

Xanthosia huegelii

Apiaceae



Xanthosia huegelii was probably first collected by visiting Austrian nobleman Carl von Hügel in 1833-1834, and named in his honour. The plant grows within about 100 kilometres of the coastline from Geraldton around to Cape Arid.

Specimens collected by Carl von Hügel and James Drummond in the 1830s can be viewed at the [Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew website](#).

These photographs were taken along Kent Road, Wandoo National Park in September 2021.

Hydrocotyle alata

Araliaceae



Hydrocotyle alata seems to have been first collected by Robert Brown during Matthew Flinders' circumnavigation of Australia. The genus name *Hydrocotyle* refers to marsh plants; while the species name *alata* means winged, in this case winged seeds. The plant grows in winter-wet habitats west of a line from Geraldton to Cape Arid.

These photographs were taken along the Brookton Highway and along Talbot West Road in September and October 2022.

Dichopogon capillipes

Asparagaceae



Dichopogon capillipes was probably first collected by German botanist Ludwig Preiss in 1838-1842. This species can be distinguished from the similar *D. preissii* by having 2-6 pedicels (flower stalks) per node, compared to only one per node for *preissii*. The genus name *Dichopogon* means with a double beard, in reference to the two anther appendages; while the species name *capillipes* means slender foot, referring to the slender pedicels. A more easterly sister species *Arthropodium dyeri* in the wheatbelt is known as the Chocolate Lily because of its pronounced chocolate scent, but *D. capillipes* has no scent. This photograph was taken off Edison Mill Road in November 2023.

Look for — to 1 m high or more, 2 to 6 flowers per node, anther appendages purple, no chocolate scent.

Dichopogon preissii

Asparagaceae



Dichopogon preissii was first collected by Ludwig Preiss in 1839. The species can be distinguished from the similar *D. capillipes* by having only one pedicel (flower stalk) per node. In addition, the species tends to flower in spring, somewhat earlier than *D. capillipes*, it has a faint chocolate scent which *D. capillipes* does not, and it is a more delicate plant growing to only about 50 mm tall. This photograph was taken along Ridley Road, Wandoo National Park in October 2022.

Look for — to 0.5m high, delicate, 1 flower per node, anther appendages purple, faint chocolate scent.



Laxmannia grandiflora was probably first collected by James Drummond. The genus *Laxmannia* was named after clergyman, explorer and natural scientist Erik Laxmann (died 1796), who was born in Finland, which was then part of Sweden. The species name *grandiflora* means with large flowers.

The plant is found from Mingenew to Denmark to Cascade. These photographs were taken along Qualen Road, Wandoo National Park in August 2022.



Laxmannia ramosa was first collected in the 1830s in the very earliest days of first settlement. The species name *ramosa* means much branched. There are two subspecies, *ramosa* and *deflexa*.

The nominate subspecies (shown here) grows west of a line from Eneabba to Kulin to Albany. This photograph was taken along Dobaderry Road in May 2021.

Look for — peduncles (flower stalks) 3-20 mm long.

Thysanotus arbuscula

Asparagaceae



Thysanotus arbuscula was first collected by James Drummond. The genus name *Thysanotus* means fringed; while the species name *arbuscula* means like a small tree or shrub referring to its growth form. The plant is found from south of Dongara to Augusta. This photograph was taken along Dobaderry Road, Dale in December 2022.

Look for — Stamens arranged zygomorphically, 6 stamens, anthers roughly equal in length; umbels 4-6 flowered.



Thysanotus manglesianus (Fringed Lily) was first collected in the early 1830s by (or for) Captain James Mangles, a naval captain who commissioned James Drummond to collect for him and who, incidentally, was a first cousin of Ellen Stirling (nee Mangles), the Governor's wife, and whom the species was named after. The plant has a wide distribution extending far inland.

This photograph was taken along Ridley Road, Wandoo National Park in September 2022.

Look for — stem twining around vegetation or trailing along ground; 6 stamens; 3 straight outer anthers, 3 shorter curved inner anthers.



Thysanotus sparteus was first collected by Robert Brown at King George Sound in 1801. The species name *sparteus* means like broom, referring to the growth form. It is one of the few members of this genus to flower in summer.

It is found south of a line from Geraldton to Israelite Bay. This photograph was taken in Wandoo National Park in January 2022.

Look for — anthers 3 long, 3 short; leaves absent; flowers in terminal umbels; usually 4-10 flowers per umbel; flowers December - February.



Thysanotus tenellus (Grassy Fringed Lily) was first collected either by James Drummond or Ludwig Preiss in the 1830s. The species name *tenellus* means delicate or dainty. The plant grows between Badgingarra and Albany within 170 km of the coastline. It also occurs in south-eastern South Australia.

This photograph was taken in Wandoo National Park in November 2021. An illustration of the plant can be viewed at the [Flora of Australia website](#).

Look for — numerous fine grass-like leaves; 6 stamens of roughly equal length, flowers in umbels (clusters) of 1-4; flowers September - November.

Thysanotus triandrus

Asparagaceae



Thysanotus triandrus was first collected by Jacques Labillardière at Esperance Bay in 1792; and was described by him as *Ornithogalum triandrum* in 1805. The species name *triandrus* means with three stamens.

The plant grows south of line from Dongara to Israelite Bay. This photograph was taken along Qualen Road, Wandoo National Park in November 2022. Labillardière's illustration can be found at the [Biodiversity Heritage Library website](#).

Look for — 3 stamens; leaves hairy; umbels 4-50 flowered.



Asteridea pulverulenta was first collected by Robert Brown at King George Sound in 1801 during Matthew Finders' circumnavigation of Australia. The genus name *Asteridea* means like a member of the genus *Aster*, while *pulverulenta* means dusty or powdery. The plant grows west of a line from Geraldton to the Stirling Range.

These photographs were taken in the Wandoo National Park in January 2019. A specimen collected at Fremantle by the visiting German botanist Ludwig Preiss can be viewed at the [Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew website](#).



Craspedia variabilis (Billy Buttons) was first collected in Western Australia by visiting German botanist Ludwig Preiss in between 1838 and 1842. The genus name *Craspedia* means a hem or border; referring either to the woolly fringes on the leaves of the type species or the feathery pappus. The species name *variabilis* of course means variable, referring to the several different forms of the plant across its range, which extends into South Australia, Victoria, Tasmania, NSW and Queensland. This photograph was taken along Yarra Road, Helena National Park in September 2022.

Look for — compound heads 15-30 mm in diameter.

Hyalosperma cotula

Asteraceae



Hyalosperma cotula was first collected by Archibald Menzies at King George Sound in 1791. Originally named *Helichrysum cotula* by George Bentham in 1837, this was changed to the genus *Hyalosperma* by Paul Wilson in 1989, the genus name meaning glass-like seeds. The species name *cotula* means like the genus *Cotula*. The plant grows along the west coast from north of Geraldton south to Albany. This photograph was taken in Wandoo National Park in September 2021. A specimen collected by Carl von Hügel at Swan River in the early 1830s, can be viewed at the [Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew website](#).

Look for — plant up to 30 cm high; heads 10-25 mm in diameter, solitary, terminal to branches; leaves 5-20 mm by 0.5-1 mm.



Olearia paucidentata (Autumn Scrub Daisy) was first collected by German naturalist Ludwig Preiss in 1839; and was described by German botanist Joachim Steetz under the name *Eurybia paucidentata*. The genus name *Olearia* was given in honour of German polymath Johannes Gottlieb Olearius (d. 1711), the author of *Specimen Florae Hallensis* (1668); while the species name *paucidentata* means with few teeth, referring to the occasional dentations on the leaves. This photograph was taken in Wandoo National Park in January 2000.

Look for — hairy leaves, up to 25 mm long; flowers up to 12 mm in diameter; 10-12 rays.



Olearia rudis (Rough Daisybush) was first collected at Swan River either by James Drummond or visiting Austrian nobleman Baron Carl von Hügel prior to 1835. The genus name *Olearia* was given in honour of German polymath Johannes Gottlieb Olearius (d. 1711), the author of *Specimen Florae Hallensis* (1668); while the species name *rudis* means rough or coarse, in reference to the leaf. The plant grows in Western Australia south of a line from Geraldton to Ravensthorpe and also in South Australia, New South Wales and Victoria. This photograph was taken in Wandoo National Park in August 2023. A specimen collected by Hügel can be viewed at the [Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew website](#), and a painting by 19th century artist Ellis Rowan can be found at the [Australian National Botanic Gardens website](#).

Panaetia lessonii

Asteraceae



Panaetia lessonii was first collected at King George Sound in 1791 by Archibald Menzies during the Vancouver Expedition to North America. The species name *lessonii* was given in honour of French botanist Pierre Lesson who would visit Australia in 1826. It is more of an inland rather than a coastal plant, distributed across the south-west of the state, south of a line from Shark Bay to Kalgoorlie. It sometimes forms massed displays of tiny yellow dots which appear to be hovering above the ground due to the very fine stalks on the flowers. These photographs were taken along Darkin Road, Wandoo National Park in September 2023. An illustration from *Curtis's Botanical Magazine* (1862) can be found at the [Biodiveristy Heritage Library website](#).

Pithocarpa pulchella

Asteraceae



Pithocarpa pulchella (Beautiful Pithocarpa) was probably first collected by James Drummond. The genus name *Pithocarpa* means with fruits like a large jar; while the species name *pulchella* means pretty. This daisy is the only white everlasting to flower in winter in the Darling Range.

One of James Drummond's specimens can be viewed at the [Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew website](#). These photographs were taken along Talbot West Road in January 2021.

Look for — heads solitary; flowers 10-15 mm in diameter.



Podolepis aristata was first collected by visiting Austrian nobleman Baron Carl von Hügel in 1833. The genus name *Podolepis* refers to the stalks on the involucre bracts; while the species name *aristata* means awned, which also refers to the involucre bracts. The plant has a wide distribution through the southern half of Western Australia.

This photograph was taken along Helena Road, Wandoo National Park in October 2022.

Pterochaeta paniculata

Asteraceae



Pterochaeta paniculata (Woolly Waitzia) was probably first collected by visiting German botanist Ludwig Preiss during 1838-1842. The genus name *Pterochaeta* apparently refers to winged hairs; while the species name *paniculata* means paniculate (flowers in a panicle or cluster). The plant grows west of a line from Kalbarri to Cape Arid.

These photographs were taken along Dobaderry Road, Dale in December 2022 and Kent Road, Wandoo National Park in October 2023. Preiss' specimen can be viewed at the [Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew website](#).

Rhodanthe corymbosa

Asteraceae



Rhodanthe corymbosa was first collected by James Drummond in the Darling Range. The genus name *Rhodanthe* means a rose-coloured flower; while the species name *corymbosa* means corymbose (flowers arranged in a spray). The plant is found from Three Springs south to Woodanilling.

These photographs were taken along Helena Road, Wandoo National Park in October 2022.



Senecio multicaulis was first collected at King George Sound by Pierre Lesson in 1826. The genus name *Senecio* means old man, referring to the beard-like pappus (tuft of hairs) on the seed; while the species name *multicaulis* means many stemmed. The plant grows west of a line from Geraldton to Bremer Bay, with some records from further east as far as Cape Arid. These photographs were taken in Dell Nature Conservation Reserve in April 2021.

Ref: York Regional Herbarium, River Conservation Society, York.



Senecio pinnatifolius was first collected in 1826 by the French Expedition led by Dumont d'Urville. He was in command of a ship recently renamed the *Astrolabe* in honour of the ship of that name lost in the ill-fated La Pérouse Expedition. The species name *pinnatifolius* means with pinnatifid leaves (i.e. divided as in a feather). This photograph was taken along the northern end of Kent Road in the Wandoo National Park in October 2022.

An illustration of the plant (as *S. capillifolius*) published in *The botany of the Antarctic voyage of H.M. discovery ships Erebus and Terror* (1860) can be found at <http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/90337#page/556/mode/1up>.



Siemssenia capillaris (Wiry Podolepis) was first collected by visiting German botanist Ludwig Preiss in 1839 near George Fletcher Moore's house which was on the Swan River at present-day Millendon. The species name *capillaris* means hair-like, referring to the very fine branchlets. The plant is widely distributed, occurring over much of Western Australia. It occurs in both yellow and white forms.

This photograph was taken near Darkin Swamp in January 2023. A specimen collected by Preiss can be viewed at the [Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew website](#).



Siloxerus humifusus (Procumbent Siloxerus) was first collected by Jacques Labillardière at Esperance Bay in 1792. The genus name *Siloxerus* means with a swollen (base of) style; while the species name *humifusus* means low-growing.

The plant grows west of a line from Kalbarri to Cape Arid. This photograph was taken off Qualen Road, Wandoo National Park in November 2022.

An illustration of the plant in Labillardière's *Novae Hollandiae Plantarum Specimen* (1806) can be viewed at the [Biodiversity Heritage Library website](#).

Trichocline spathulata

Asteraceae



Trichocline spathulata (Native Gerbera) was first collected by Allan Cunningham at Oyster Harbour (Albany) in 1818, and was described by Augustin de Candolle as *Celmisia spathulata* in 1836. This is the only Australian member of the genus *Trichocline*, all of its other species being South American. The genus name *Trichocline* means with inclined hairs, referring to the leaf; while the species name *spathulata* means shaped like a spatula, also in reference to the leaf. The flower is easily identified by the pink undersides of the petals.

Locally known as the Native Gerbera, it grows south of a line from Eneabba to Jerramungup. This photograph was taken in the Wandoo National Park, along the Great Southern Highway west of York in November 2022.

Waitzia acuminata
var. *albicans*

Asteraceae



Waitzia acuminata (Orange Immortelle) was probably first collected by John Septimus Roe or James Drummond in the 1830s. The genus *Waitzia* was named after botanist Karl Friedrich Waitz (d. 1848); while the species name *acuminata* means tapering to a narrow point, in reference to the unopened flower. The variety name *albicans*, meaning white, refers to the flower bracts.

The plant has a widespread distribution in southern Western Australia. These photographs were taken along Edison Mill Road, Flint in November 2023. A specimen collected by James Drummond can be viewed at the [Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew website](#).



It is not known who first collected *Waitzia nitida*, although it could have been Allan Cunningham as there is a specimen from an unknown collector in the National Herbarium of Victoria that was collected in Western Australia in 1819. The genus *Waitzia* was named after botanist Karl Friedrich Waitz (d. 1848); while the species name *nitida* means shining. The plant grows west of a line from Shark Bay to Lake King.

These photographs were taken along Yarra Road, Mundaring State Forest in November 2021.

Waitzia suaveolens

Asteraceae



Waitzia suaveolens was first collected by visiting nobleman Carl von Hügel in 1833-1834. The species name *suaveolens* means fragrant.

The plant is found west of a line from Shark Bay to Cape Arid.

These photographs were taken along Yarra Road, Mundaring State Forest in November 2021.

Look for — plant scabrous (rough to the touch) or loosely woolly hairy; leaves 8-80 mm x 1-6 mm.



Halgania cyanea (Rough Halgania) was probably first collected in Western Australia by James Drummond in the 1830s. The genus was named after Emmanuel Halgan, a vice-admiral in the French navy; while the species name *cyanea* means dark blue. The plant has a wide distribution south of about Newman, except for the far south-west corner of the state and the Nullarbor Plain. Specimens collected James Drummond can be viewed at the [Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew website](#).

This photograph was taken along Yarra Road in Helena National Park in January 2021.

Look for — leaves usually with 3 teeth at the end.



Isotoma scapigera was first collected by Robert Brown at King George Sound in 1801. The species name *scapigera* refers to its long flower stalk.

It has a wide distribution from Mullewa to Cape Arid. This photograph was taken along Darkin Road in Wandoo National Park in November 2021.

Some of Robert Brown's specimens can be viewed at the [Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew website](#).

Isotoma hypocrateriformis Campanulaceae



Isotoma hypocrateriformis (Woodbridge Poison) was first collected by Robert Brown at King George Sound in 1801, during Matthew Flinders expedition mapping the Australian coastline. In the 1830s, this plant was suspected of being responsible for the many stock losses in the Darling Range and Williams area. However when, in 1840, pea plants in the genus *Gastrolobium* proved to be the culprits, *Isotoma* was exonerated. Despite this, it never lost the common name Woodbridge Poison (Erickson 1969). The genus name *Isotoma* means equal segments, referring to the petals of equal length; while the species name *hypocrateriformis* means salverform (composed of united petals forming a tube that spreads at the open end), in reference to the shape of the flower. This photograph was taken along Helena Road in Wandoo National Park in October 2022.



Lobelia anceps (Angled Lobelia) was first collected on the south coast of Western Australia by Robert Brown in 1801, but had been collected previously at the Cape of Good Hope in 1779 by Carl Peter Thunberg, a Swedish naturalist. It was described by Carl Linneaus the younger in 1782. The genus *Lobelia* was named after Matthias de Lobel, a Flemish botanist; and *anceps* means two-sided, referring to the two flanges on either side of the flattened stem. In Western Australia it grows around the coastline from north of Geraldton to Point Culver. Labillardière's illustration of the plant (as *Lobelia alata*) can be found at the [Biodiversity Heritage Library website](#). This photograph was taken at Smith's Swamp in December 2023.



Lobelia rarifolia was first collected by Robert Brown on the south coast in 1801-1802. The genus *Lobelia* was named after Matthias de l'Obel who was physician to James I of England. The species name *rarifolia* means with few leaves. The plant has a scattered distribution throughout the south-west corner south of Geraldton. This photograph was taken along Dobaderry Road, Dale in December 2022.

Look for — leaves linear to narrowly lanceolate, entire or minutely toothed.



Lobelia rhombifolia (Tufted Lobelia) was first collected by either James Drummond or Ludwig Preiss in the 1830s. It was described by Dutch botanist Willem de Vriese in 1845 from Preiss' gatherings at both Swan River and Albany. The species name *rhombifolia* means with a leaf shaped like a rhombus (parallelogram).

It grows from Cataby, north of Perth, around the coast to Ravensthorpe. This photograph was taken in Wandoo National Park in January 2022.

Look for — anther-column with a dense ring of hairs around the apical opening.

Lobelia rhytidosperma

Campanulaceae



Lobelia rhytidosperma was first collected by James Drummond and visiting Austrian nobleman Carl von Hügel in the 1830s. The genus *Lobelia* was named after Matthias de Lobel, a Flemish botanist; and the species name *rhytidosperma* refers to its wrinkled seed.

The plant is found from Kalbarri south to Vasse. This photograph was taken along Warrigal Road, Wandoo National Park in November 2022.

Look for — mid lobe of lower lip of corolla narrowly obovate.

Allocasuarina thuyoides

Casuarinaceae



Allocasuarina thuyoides was first collected by Ludwig Preiss and James Drummond in the 1840s. The species name *thuyoides* means like the genus *Thuja* (coniferous trees of the Northern Hemisphere). The plant is monoecious but has both male and female flowers on the same plant. In the above left photograph the brown male flowers are on the lower stem and the female flowers are on upper stem. The plant occurs west of a line from Geraldton to Cunderdin to Cape Arid. These photographs were taken along Darkin Road in Wandoo National Park in June 2021.

A diagnostic diagram can be found at the [Australian National Botanic Gardens website](#).

Stackhousia pubescens

Celastraceae



Stackhousia pubescens was first collected at King George Sound by French naturalist Pierre Lesson during the Dumont d'Urville expedition of 1826-1829. The genus name *Stackhousia* honours the English botanist John Stackhouse; while the species name *pubescens* means hairy, in reference to the hairy calyces. The plant grows west of line from Geraldton to Ravensthorpe and east to Israelite Bay. This photograph was taken along Qualen Road, Wandoo National Park in October 2022.

Tripterococcus brunonis

Celastraceae



Tripterococcus brunonis (Winged Stackhousia) was first collected by Robert Brown at King George Sound in 1801 during Matthew Flinders' circumnavigation of Australia; but it was not described until 1837 by Stephan Endlicher, based on a specimen collected by Carl von Hügel at Swan River in 1833.

The genus name *Tripterococcus* means with a three-winged seed; while the species name *brunonis* is after Robert Brown, its discoverer.

This photograph was taken along Ridley Road, Wandoo National Park in October 2022.



Pulchrocladia ferdinandii is a species of lichen. The genus name *Pulchrocladia* means beautiful *Cladia*; while the species name *ferdinandii* honours Ferdinand Mueller who first collected the species somewhere along the south coast, (most probably to the east of Albany), during one of his visits to Western Australia in 1867 and 1877.

This particular example, found growing along Edison Mill Road in March 2024, had survived a long very hot summer, and was rock hard at the time the photograph was taken.



Burchardia multiflora (Dwarf Burchardia) was probably first collected in the 1830s by James Drummond. The species name *multiflora* means many flowered. The plant occurs from north of Hill River to Albany.

This photograph was taken along Darkin Road, Wandoo National Park in September 2023.

Look for — anthers purple.



Wurmbea dioica (Early Nancy) was first collected by Robert Brown at Port Jackson in 1803; and was probably first collected in Western Australia by Ferdinand Mueller at Albany in 1867. The genus *Wurmbea* was named after a German botanist Christoph Carl Friedrich von Wurmb, who emigrated to Batavia after he and his brother both fell in love with the same woman, whom the brother later married. The species name *dioica* means two houses, referring to the species having male and female flowers on separate plants.

The plant is widespread, southwest of a line from Geraldton to Albany. This photograph was taken along Darkin Road in August 2022.

Look for — plant up to 10 cm high; 6 perianth segments (petals); nectaries usually below middle of tepal.



Wurmbea tenella (Eight Nancy) was first collected by Ludwig Preiss in 1839 at Swan River near Colonial Chaplain Rev. William Mitchell's house. His mud-brick and thatch mission cottage stood on a very narrow block of land (200 m wide) stretching from the Swan River (Yule Avenue, Middle Swan) to the Darling Range. The species name *tenella* means small or delicate.

Eight Nancy is common in inland areas, and can be distinguished from Early Nancy *Wurmbea dioica* by its eight, instead of six, tepals.

This photograph was taken along Kent Road in Wandoo National Park in June 2023.

Callitris pyramidalis

Cupressaceae



Callitris pyramidalis (Swamp Cypress) was first collected by William Baxter at King George Sound in the 1820s. The genus name *Callitris* refers to the leaves in whorls of three; while the species name *pyramidalis* refers to the growth form, like a pyramid.

The tree grows mainly west of a line from Eurardy to Ravensthorpe. These photographs were taken near Darkin Swamp in Wandoo National Park in March 2020.

Look for — apex of female cone rounded.

Caustis dioica

Cyperaceae



male



female

The Cyperaceae are a family of flowering plants known as sedges, many of which are associated with wetlands, or as is most often the case in Western Australia, with poor soils. *Caustis dioica* was first collected by Robert Brown at Lucky Bay in 1802. The genus name *Caustis* means burnt in reference to the appearance of the basal leaves; while the species name *dioica* means that the plant is dioecious (with male and female flowers on separate plants). The species grows west of a line from Kalbarri to Cape Arid. These photographs were taken along Qualen Road in Wandoo National Park in September 2021.

Lepidosperma squamatum

Cyperaceae



Lepidosperma squamatum was first collected by Jean-Baptiste Leschenault at King George Sound in 1803 (Nelson 1974) but was described by Jacques Labillardière. The species name *squamatum* means scaly in reference to the rhizome. This sedge grows west of a line from Kalbarri to Cape Arid.

The photograph was taken along Yarra Road, Helena National Park in April 2022.

Look for — stem flat or convex-concave, 3-4 mm wide, flower head loose, branches widely spreading.

Lepidosperma tuberculatum

Cyperaceae



Lepidosperma tuberculatum was probably first collected by Ludwig Preiss at “Mount Currie”, York in 1840. The species name *tuberculatum* refers to the tubercles on the culm (stem) and leaf margins. The plant grows throughout the south-west corner of the state. These photographs were taken along Darkin Road, Wandoo National Park in January 2000.

Look for — stem and leaf margins with prominent resinous hairy tubercles.

Mesomelaena pseudostygia

Cyperaceae



Mesomelaena pseudostygia was first collected in Perth in 1839. The genus name *Mesomelaena* refers to the black or dark brown involucre bracts; while the species name *pseudostygia* refers to its similarity to *M. stygia*. This photograph was taken along Ridley Road in Wandoo National Park in September 2022

Look for — flowerhead 7-12 mm wide.

Schoenus subfascicularis

Cyperaceae



Schoenus subfascicularis was collected by both James Drummond and Ludwig Preiss in the very earliest days of first settlement. The genus name *Schoenus* means a rush; while the species name *subfascicularis* refers to the bunched flower head. The plant is found from Dongara south to Mandurah and from Margaret River east to beyond Cape Arid. This photograph was taken in the Wandoo National Park in Febroary 2024.



Hibbertia callida was probably first collected by W.E. Blackall in 1932-33 between Moora and Mogumber. The genus *Hibbertia* was named after George Hibbert, an English merchant and amateur botanist; while the species name *callida* means skillful.

The plant grows west of a line from Kalbarri to Bremer Bay and east from there to Mount Ney. This photograph was taken along Kent Road in Wandoo National Park in October 2022.

Look for — pungent (sharply pointed) leaves 10-25 mm long; pedicels (flower stalks) up to 20 mm long; glabrous buds.



Hibbertia commutata was first collected by Ludwig Preiss in the Darling Range in 1839. The genus *Hibbertia* was named after George Hibbert (d. 1837) who was a nurseryman of Clapham, London. The species name *commutata* means changed, perhaps referring to its name change from *H. discolor*.

The plant is common south-west of a line from New Norcia to the Stirling Range. These photographs were taken along Yarra Road in Helena National Park in September 2022.

Look for — erect shrub; stamens 15-30; flowers 10-20 mm in diameter; sepals hairy down to base; buds rostrate (like a bird's beak).



Hibbertia diamesogenos was first collected by Ludwig Preiss in 1839. The species name *diamesogenos* refers to its original taxonomic placement midway between two genera. It grows mainly west of a line from Moora to Bremer Bay. It is a prostrate plant that can sometimes cover large areas along road verges.

This photograph was taken at the corner of Yarra Road and Qualen Road in Wandoo National Park in October 2022.

Look for — flowers small, pedicellate (with stalks); leaves not pungent (not sharply pointed).



Hibbertia hibbertioides was probably first collected by Ludwig Preiss at York in 1839. The species name *hibbertioides* means like the genus *Hibbertia*, so named because this species had originally been placed in the genus *Pleurandra*, although it looked like an *Hibbertia*. This photograph was taken in the reserve in September 2020. A specimen collected by James Drummond can be viewed at the [Atlas of Living Australia website](#).

Look for — var. *pedunculata*: sepals with awn-like tip; leaves terete; peduncle (flower stalk) 3-18 mm; stamens fused into fascicles (bunches).



Hibbertia huegelii was first collected by visiting Austrian nobleman Carl von Hügel in the early 1830s, and was named after him by the Austrian taxonomist Stephan Endlicher. The plant grows between Jurien Bay and Darkan.

This photograph was taken in Wandoo National Park in January 2000. An illustration of the plant can be found in Marchant *et. al* 1987.

Look for — stamens in 5 fascicles (bunches); leaves without a very distinct midline, apex relatively obtuse



Hibbertia hypericoides (Yellow Buttercups) was first collected at Swan River in June 1801 by Jean-Baptiste Leschenault during the Baudin Expedition. The species name *hypericoides* means like the genus *Hypericum*, which also has yellow flowers. The plant grows west of a line from Murchison River to Stokes Inlet.

This photograph was taken in Wandoo National Park in November 2021.

Look for — leaves up to 15 mm long, margins revolute, hairy below, not pungent (with sharp tips).



Hibbertia stellaris was first collected by visiting Austrian nobleman Carl von Hügel in 1833-1834. The species name *stellaris* means like a star. The flower can be orange or orange-yellow or yellow.

The plant grows west of a line from Badgingarra to Albany. This photograph was taken in Wandoo National Park in January 2022.

Look for — 10-15 stamens; short, almost circular anthers.



Hibbertia vaginata was first collected by both James Drummond and Ludwig Preiss in the 1830s-1840s. The species name *vaginata* means sheathed, and refers to the base of the leaves (stem-clasping).

The plant is found from Victoria Plains, south to Manjimup. This photograph was taken in the Wandoo National Park in June 2021.

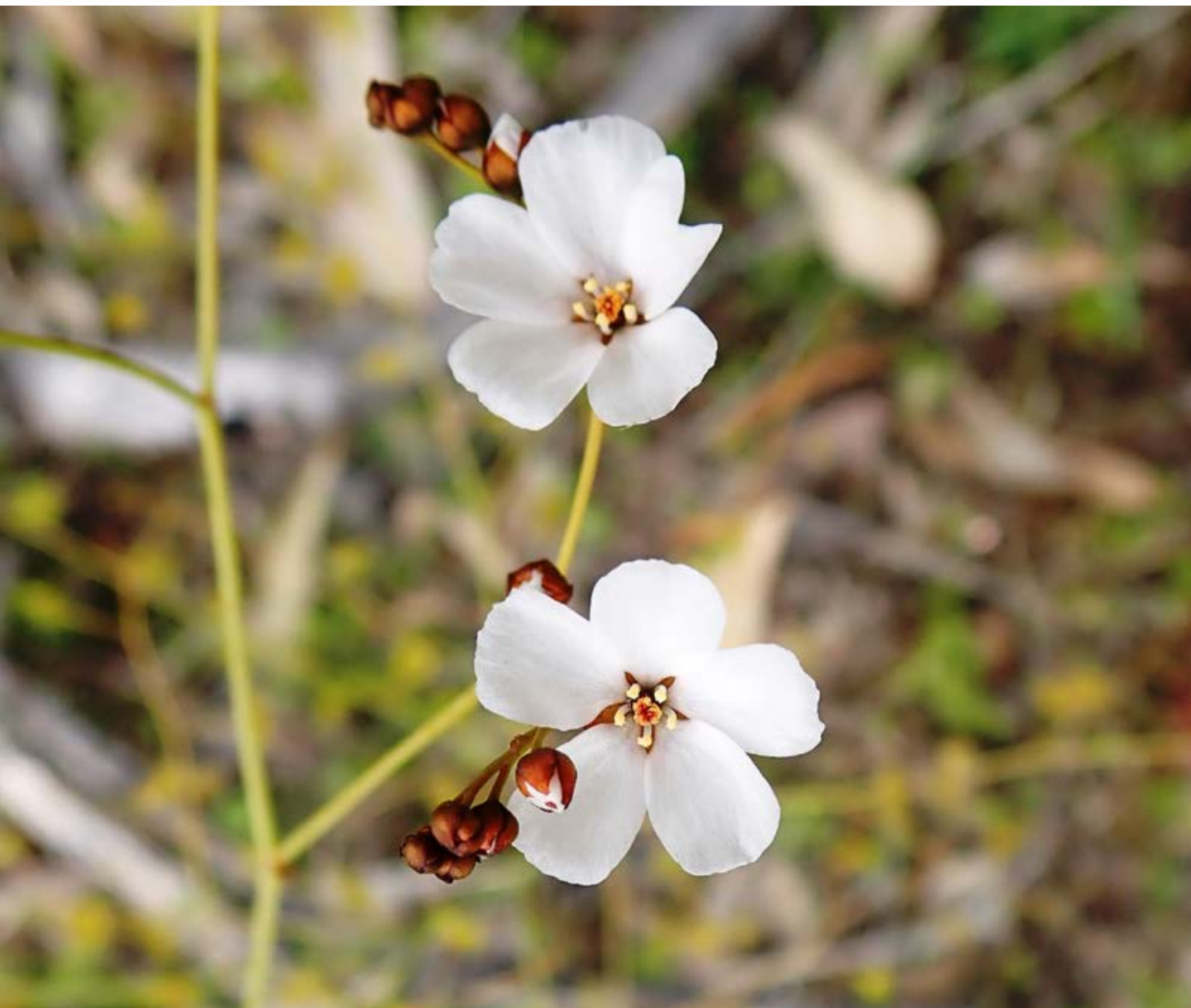
A specimen collected by James Drummond can be viewed at the [Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew website](#).

Look for — cauline leaves (on the stem) 20-60 x 3-7mm edged with hairs; floral leaves 15-20 x up to 13mm edged with hairs.



Drosera bulbosa (Red-leaved Sundew) was first collected by James Drummond in the 1830s. The genus name *Drosera* means dewy, in reference to the glandular hairs on the leaves and stems; while the species name *bulbosa* means that it has a tuberous root. Droseras are carnivorous plants, which get some of their nutrients from insects that have become trapped by the sticky leaf surface. This plant rarely grows more than 4 cms tall and is commonly found in the mossy swards around granite outcrops. One of Drummond's specimens illustrated in Hooker's *Icones Plantarum* (1841) can be viewed at the [Biodiversity Heritage Library website](#). This photograph was taken along Warrigal Road in Wandoo National Park in June 2021.

Look for — leaf with raised midrib and translucent tentacles; flower with white anthers, and white pollen.



Drosera gigantea was probably first collected by James Drummond in the 1830s. The species name *gigantea* refers to its height, not the size of the flowers which are relatively small.

The plant grows west of a line from Mingenew to Mount Barker. This photograph was taken along Qualen Road in Wandoo National Park in October 2022.

Look for — flowers in panicles on upper branches; sepals reddish brown; leaves scattered on lower branches.

Drosera glanduligera

Droseraceae



Drosera glanduligera (Pimpernel Sundew) was first collected by Robert Brown near Sydney in 1803; and by Ludwig Preiss who visited Western Australia between 1838 and 1842. The species name *glanduligera* means bearing glands, in reference to the leaves. This *Drosera* has both sticky and snap-trap tentacles on the leaves. When triggered by an insect, the snap-trap tentacles bend inwards to catapult an insect into the centre of the leaf. In Western Australia the plant grows south of a line from Geraldton to Israelite Bay. These photographs were taken along Qualen Road in August 2022 and along Warrigal Road in September 2023. An illustration of the plant published in *Das Pflanzenreich* (1906) can be viewed at the [Biodiversity Heritage Library website](#).

Look for — petals 4-5 mm long; 3 styles, bi or tri-furcate.

Drosera intricata

Droseraceae



Drosera intricata was probably first collected by James Drummond in the 1840s. The species name *intricata* refers to its habit of getting the many stems entangled with one another. It can be distinguished by its very fine thread-like stems and yellow flowers. The plant is found west of a line from New Norcia to Cape Arid, but not on the Swan Coastal Plain.

These photographs were taken along Darkin Road in Wandoo National Park in October 2022.

Look for — glabrous stem; glandular sepals; winter-wet habitats.



Drosera leucoblata was first collected by James Drummond at Kalgan River in the early 1840s. The species name *leucoblata* means white bud and refers to the bunch of white stipules in the basal rosette. This pygmy drosera is found west of a line from Geraldton to Cape Arid.

This photograph was taken along Ridley Road, Wandoo National Park in October 2022.



Drosera macrantha (Bridal Rainbow) appears to have been first collected by visiting Austrian nobleman Carl von Hügel in 1833-1834. The species name *macrantha* means large flowered. The plant has the habit of climbing up the surrounding vegetation, sometimes reaching 1.5 m in height. It grows across the whole of the south-west corner of the state. This photograph was taken along Qualen Road in August 2022.

An illustration of the plant published in *Das Pflanzenreich* (1906) can be viewed at the [Biodiversity Heritage Library website](#).

Look for — tall plant to 1.5 m; leaves 4-10 mm across; flowers in a terminal panicle; styles dichotomously branched.



Drosera menziesii (Pink Rainbow) was first collected by Archibald Menzies at King George Sound in 1791. It was named after its discoverer by Robert Brown. The plant grows mainly west of a line from Lake Moore to Fitzgerald River, but also occurs in the Esperance area.

This photograph was taken along Darkin Road, Wandoo National Park in October 2022.

An illustration of the plant published in Hooker's *Icones Plantarum* (1837) can be viewed at the [Biodiversity Heritage Library website](#).

Look for — short, erect plant; lives in winter-wet habitats.



Drosera minutiflora was first collected by James Drummond at Swan River. The species name *minutiflora* means with very small flowers. The plant grows from Cataby in the north to Perth in the south with a few outlying records from the eastern side of the Darling Range.

This photograph was taken along Kent Road in Wandoo National Park in October 2022.



Drosera neesii (Jewel Rainbow) was first collected by Ludwig Preiss at Albany in the 1840s. The species name *neesii* commemorates Christian Nees von Esenbeck, a 19th century German botanist. The plant grows from Kalbarri south to Albany and also at Cape Arid. It is remarkable for its crescent-shaped leaves. These photographs were taken along Qualen Road in Wandoo National Park in October 2022.

Look for — erect, self-supporting plants with crescent-shaped leaves.



Drosera porrecta was probably first collected by visiting German botanist Ludwig Preiss on Mount Eliza, Perth in 1839. The species name *porrecta* means stretched out, in reference to its habit of branching out from the uppermost of the basal rosettes. The species is similar to *D. stolonifera* which has a prostrate stolon above the soil surface. It grows in the area from Dongara to Gillingara; and from Chittering to Harvey. This photograph was taken in the Wandoo National Park in August 2022. A specimen collected by Ludwig Preiss can be viewed at the [Atlas of Living Australia website](#).

Look for — no prostrate stolon (stem along the soil surface). Additional stems emerge from upper leaf rosettes on main stem.



Drosera rosulata was first collected in the Perth area by Ludwig Preiss in 1839. The species name *rosulata* means rosetted in reference to the leaves. This drosera is found mainly west of a line from Wundowie to Mount Barker.

The type specimen collected by Preiss can be viewed at the [Atlas of Living Australia website](#).

This photograph was taken along Darkin Road, Wandoo National Park in May 2023.

Look for — leaf with depressed midrib and red tentacles; flowers with yellow or pink or purple anthers, yellow pollen.



Drosera squamosa was first collected by Ludwig Preiss in 1838-1840. The species name *squamosa* means with scales, in reference to scales at the base of the peduncle (flower stem). The plant is found from Perth south-east to Woodanilling. The flowers are white, on a single stalk (as in *D. collina*), and sweet smelling. It flowers before the leaves appear. Specimens collected by William Harvey between Perth and King George Sound in 1854 can be viewed at the [Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew website](#). This photograph was taken along Yarra Road in August 2023.

Look for — plant flowers before the leaves appear.

Drosera stolonifera

Droseraceae



Drosera stolonifera was probably first collected by visiting Australian nobleman Carl von Hügel in 1833. The species name *stolonifera* means bearing stolons (or stems along the soil surface). The plant grows west of a line from Shark Bay to Carrabin to Jerramungup. These photographs were taken along Yarra Road, Helena National Park in September 2022.

Look for — stems emerge from the soil surface.



Drosera stricticaulis (Erect Sundew) was first collected by James Drummond in 1843. The species name *stricticaulis* means with upright stems. It grows from Mingenew to Kojonup to Boxwood Hill to Carrabin. The species also occurs on the Eyre Peninsula in South Australia.

These photographs were taken along Helena Road, Wandoo National Park in October 2022. One of Drummond's specimens can be viewed at the [Royal Botanical Gardens Kew website](#).

Look for — leaves vertical, facing outward.



Drosera tubaestylis was first collected by Robert Dunlop Royce at Yallingup in 1950. Royce was curator of the Western Australian Herbarium from 1960 to 1974. The species name *tubaestylis* refers to the style apices which are said to resemble a tuba or trumpet. The plant is not common but is found from Perth to Yallingup to Beaufort River.

This photograph was taken in the Wandoo National Park in May 2022.

Look for — leaves with raised midrib; short, trumpet shaped styles.



Drosera zonaria was first collected by James Drummond in the 1830s or 1840s. The species name *zonaria*, meaning with a girdle, refers to the red edges on the leaves. The plant grows north and east of a line from Perth to Jerramungup. A specimen collected by Drummond can be viewed at the [Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew website](#). This photograph was taken along Kent Road in the Wandoo National Park in July 2023. The plant rarely flowers, and then only after a fire, before the leaves emerge, which makes the white flowers difficult to spot in areas of white sand.

Look for — fan-shaped leaves with a red margin.



Tetratheca confertifolia was collected by both James Drummond and Ludwig Preiss in the 1830s. The genus name *Tetratheca* refers to the construction of the anthers; while the species name *confertifolia* means with crowded leaves. The plant grows from Geraldton to Katanning and east to the Ravensthorpe area. The photograph was taken along the Great Southern Highway, Wundabiniring in October 2021.



Tetratheca hirsuta (Black-eyed Susan) was probably first collected by James Drummond in the 1830s, and was described by John Lindley in his *Sketch of the Vegetation of the Swan River Colony* in 1839. The species name *hirsuta* means hairy referring to the stems, leaves, sepals and peduncles.

It is found from Moore River south to Manjimup and inland for 100 km from the coast. This photograph was taken along Kent Road, Wandoo National Park in October 2023.

A Drummond specimen can be viewed at the [Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew website](#), and an illustration of the plant published in *Edward's Botanical Register* (1844) can be viewed at the [Biodiversity Heritage Library website](#).



Andersonia brevifolia was first collected by James Drummond and Ludwig Preiss in the 1830s. Preiss' specimen was found at "Halfway House" on the York road, which in the 1830s was situated about 3.5 kms south-east of the present-day Lakes Roadhouse, Mundaring. The species name *brevifolia* means with a short leaf.

The plant is found east of a line from Mogumber to Boyup Brook. This photograph was taken in white sand beneath Wandoo woodland along Dobaderry Road, Wandoo National Park in April 2021.

The specimen collected by Ludwig Preiss can be viewed at the [Atlas of Living Australia website](#).

Andersonia lehmanniana

Ericaceae



Andersonia lehmanniana was probably first collected by James Drummond in the 1830s. The species name *lehmanniana* is after the German botanist Johann Georg Christian Lehmann (died 1860).

Flowering from May to September this pretty plant is common in the lateritic gravel of the Darling Range.

These photographs were taken along Korner Road, Flint in June 2023.

Brachyloma preissii

Ericaceae



Brachyloma preissii (Globe Heath) was first collected by James Drummond and Ludwig Preiss in the 1830s-1840s, and was named after Preiss. The genus name *Brachyloma* means with a short border — to what this refers is unclear.

The plant is found between Eneabba and Walpole, and east of a line from Bolgart to Dale River.

This photograph was taken along Dobaderry Road, Wandoo National Park in April 2021. A specimen collected by James Drummond can be viewed at the [Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew website](#).

Conostephium hortiorum

Ericaceae



Conostephium hortiorum was first collected in 1996 by M.G. Allen in what is now Wandoo National Park. The genus name *Conostephium* refers to the conical flower enclosing the stamens; while the species name *hortiorum* refers to local legends Fred and Jean Hort who are enthusiastic volunteer naturalists.

The plant grows in a very restricted area between Northam and Mount Cooke. These photographs were taken along Dobaderry Road, Wandoo National Park in June 2021 and Darkin Road in September 2023.

Look for — branchlets with both long and short hairs; leaves with ciliate (fringed) margins; tiny flowers.



Leucopogon glabellus was first collected by Robert Brown at King George Sound in 1801. The genus name *Leucopogon* means with a white beard, in reference to the fluffy corolla; while the species name *glabellus* means smooth and probably refers to the smooth heart-shaped, acuminate leaves. The plant grows in the south-west corner of the state, south-west of a line from Brookton to Cape Riche. This photograph was taken on Brookton Highway in May 2023. A specimen collected by Robert Brown can be viewed at the [Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew website](#).

Look for — leaves spreading horizontally, cordate (heart-shaped), acuminate (pointed).

Leucopogon pulchellus

Ericaceae



Leucopogon pulchellus was first collected by Swan River botanist James Drummond and visiting German naturalist Ludwig Preiss in the Darling Range in 1839. The species name *pulchellus* means pretty. The plant grows from New Norcia, south to Margaret River. This photograph was taken in Wandoo National Park in June 2023.

Look for — leaves keeled, 4-8 mm long; flowers 3-8 together in short spikes; sepals ciliate (fringed with hairs).

Leucopogon sprengelioides

Ericaceae



Leucopogon sprengelioides was first collected by colonial botanist James Drummond and also by visiting German botanist Ludwig Preiss not far from *Halfway House*, which was located about 3.5 km from The Lakes, at the junction of Great Eastern Highway and Great Southern Highway. The species name *sprengelioides* means like *Sprengelia*, an eastern states genus. The plant grows from Badgingarra south to about Bridgetown. These photographs were taken along Kent Road in Wandoo National Park in September 2021.

Look for — leaves 1-3 mm long and 1-4 mm wide, concave, clasping the stem at the base, apex obtuse.



Lysinema elegans was first collected by James Drummond and also by Capt. Mangles along the Canning River in 1839. The genus name *Lysinema* refers to the arrangement of the stamens; while the species name *elegans* means elegant or graceful.

The plant grows from the Moore River south to Jelcobine. This photograph was taken along Kent Road in Wandoo National Park in October 2022.

Look for — flowers forming a dense terminal head; anthers and stigma distinctly exserted from the corolla-tube.

Lysinema pentapetalum

Ericaceae



Lysinema pentapetalum was first collected by Robert Brown at King George Sound in 1801. The name *Lysinema* means a disconnected thread and refers to the stamens not being connected to the corolla; while the species name *pentapetalum* means with five petals. In a sister species, *L. ciliatum*, the bracts and cilia are uniform pale chestnut, while in *pentapetalum* the cilia form a contrasting pale border to the dark brown bracts. The leaves may also be shorter in *pentapetalum*. This photograph was taken in Wandoo National Park in June 2023.

Styphelia compacta

Ericaceae



Styphelia compacta (formerly *Astroloma compactum*) was first collected by Robert Brown at Lucky Bay in 1802. The genus name *Styphelia* means tough or harsh in reference to the prickly leaves; while the species name *compacta* refers to the compact growth form. This photograph was taken in the Wandoo National Park in May 2023.

A specimen collected by William Baxter in the 1820s can be viewed at the [Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew website](#).

Look for — compact growth form; finely-toothed leaves with a sharp spine.

Styphelia conostephioides

Ericaceae



Styphelia conostephioides (formerly *Leucopogon conostephioides*) was first collected by both James Drummond and Ludwig Preiss at Swan River in the 1830s. The species name *conostephioides* mean like the plant *Conostephium*. It grows from Leeman to Gracetown to Boyup Brook.

This photograph was taken along Dobaderry Road, Wandoo National Park in June 2021.

Styphelia epacridis

Ericaceae



Styphelia epacridis (formerly *Astroloma epacridis*) was first collected in the Perth area by James Drummond in the 1830s, although it had been collected previously on the south coast in the 1820s. The species name *epacridis* refers to the heath-like leaves. The plant grows across much of south west Australia from Dwellingup to Three Springs to Israelite Bay to Albany.

An illustration of the plant (as *Astroloma splendens*) published in *Flore des serres et des jardins de l'Europe* (1855) can be found at the [Biodiversity Heritage Library website](#). A specimen collected by James Drummond can be viewed at the [Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew website](#). This photograph was taken along Yarra Road, Mundaring State Forest in May 2021.

Look for — leaves spreading, rigid, pungent; glabrous tip to corolla lobe.



Styphelia erubescens (formerly *Leucopogon oxycedrus*) was first collected by William Baxter at King George Sound in 1829, although it was not described until 1845 by Otto Wilhelm Sonder from a specimen collected by Ludwig Preiss. The species name *erubescens* means reddish in reference to the flower colour (white, pink or red). It grows throughout the south-west of Western Australia south of a line from Cataby to Fitzgerald River. This photograph was taken along Yarra Road, Helena National Park in May 2022.



Styphelia macrocalyx (formerly *Astroloma macrocalyx*) was first collected in the 1830s by James Drummond and Ludwig Preiss. The species name *macrocalyx* means with a large or long calyx. The plant grows from Perth to Dandaragan to Brookton, with isolated occurrences as far south as Kojonup.

A specimen collected by Ludwig Preiss can be viewed at the [Atlas of Living Australia website](#).

This photograph was taken along Dobaderry Road, Wandoo National Park in April 2021.



Styphelia nitens (formerly *Leucopogon nutans*) was probably first collected by James Drummond. The species name *nitens* means bright or gleaming. This early-flowering plant puts on quite a display in late autumn-early winter in the Darling Range and is a favourite with the bees as few other plants are in flower. It has a lovely perfume. This photograph was taken along Yarra Road next to the Wandoo National Park in May 2023. A drawing of the flower can be viewed at the [Biodiversity Heritage Library website](#).

Look for — dark red anthers inside floral tube.

Styphelia pallida

Ericaceae



Styphelia pallida (formerly *Astroloma pallidum*) (Kick Bush) was first collected by Robert Brown when he visited King George Sound in 1801 during Matthew Flinders' circumnavigation of Australia. The species name *pallida* means pale, in this case referring to the flower.

The specimen collected by Robert Brown can be viewed at the [Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew website](#). This photograph was taken along Yarra Road, Helena National Park in September 2022.

Look for — flowers white, cream, pink or red, 8-16 mm long; leaves 7-18 mm long and 2-3.5 mm wide, margins denticulate or ciliate.



Styphelia tenuiflora (Common Pinheath) was probably first collected by visiting German naturalist Ludwig Preiss in "gravelly scrub" at Swan River in April 1840. The species name *tenuiflora* means with a long narrow flower.

An early drawing of the plant published in *Icones Selectae Plantarum* (1846) can be viewed at the [Biodiversity Heritage Library website](#).

Like *Styphelia nitens* this also is a very early flowering plant, from April to July in the Darling Range. This photograph was taken in Wandoo National Park in May 2023.



Monotaxis grandiflora (Diamond of the Desert) was first collected by Carl von Hügel at King George Sound in 1834. The species name *grandiflora* usually means with large flowers which these are not - but perhaps they are large for a *Monotaxis*. It has both male and female flowers on the same plant.

The plant has a widespread distribution south of a line from Geraldton to Kalgoorlie to Ravensthorpe. This photograph was taken along Qualen Road, Wandoo National Park in October 2022.

A specimen collected in 1897 by Richard Helms, naturalist on the Elder Exploring Expedition, can be viewed at the [Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew website](#).

Acacia adjutrices

Fabaceae



Acacia adjutrices was first collected by J. Kelsall in 1960. The genus name *Acacia* is of ancient origin and its meaning is not known, although some suggest it could mean thorny; while the the species name *adjutrices* means female helpers and refers to members of the Western Australian Herbarium database team who assisted with work on Acacias. The plant is found from Wandoo National Park, south-east to Pingelly. These photographs were taken along Qualen Road, Wandoo National Park in August 2022.

Look for — some bipinnate leaves at base of stems, pinnae 1 pair, leaflets 5-12 mm long.

Acacia alata

Fabaceae



Acacia alata (Winged Wattle) was first collected in 1801 by Robert Brown at King George Sound during Matthew Flinders' circumnavigation of Australia. The species name *alata* means winged, in reference to the branches which are bifariously winged (i.e. opposite wings on either side of the branch 2-20 mm wide). The plant is quite variable with, for example, flowers simple or sometimes in racemes, white to golden, branches glabrous or hirsutellous. This photograph was taken in Wandoo National Park in July 2023.

Look for — phyllodes (leaves) decurrent (continuous down stem), free part of phyllode, 5-20 mm long, with gland on raised angle along upper edge.



Acacia dilatata was first collected by James Drummond probably in the 1840s or 1850s. The species name *dilatata* means widened, in reference to the width of the leaves. The plant grows mainly north of Bolgart but is also found in the eastern part of the Darling Range east of Perth.

This photograph was taken near Darkin Swamp in the Wandoo National Park in January 2022.

A specimen collected by Drummond can be viewed at the [Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew website](#). An illustration of the plant can be found on the [World Wide Wattle website](#).

Acacia drummondii
subsp. *candolleana*

Fabaceae



Acacia drummondii (Drummond's Wattle) was first collected by James Drummond and described in John Lindley's *Sketch of the Vegetation of the Swan River Colony* in 1839. It is a striking shrub with bright yellow flowers and leaves that are dark green on the upper side and pale green below. This photograph of the subspecies *candolleana* was taken along Yarra Roa, Helena National Park in August 2022.

Look for — one pair of pinnae (leaf segments) (subsp. *candolleana*).

Acacia huegelii

Fabaceae



Acacia huegelii was first collected by visiting Austrian nobleman Carl von Hügel in 1833-1934, and was named after him by the English botanist George Bentham. The plant grows west of a line from Calingiri to Albany. This photograph was taken along Dobaderry Road, Dale in December 2022. A drawing of the plant can be viewed at the [World Wide Wattle website](#).

Look for — midrib of leaf intersecting upper margin rather than the tip.



Acacia lasiocarpa (Panjang) was first collected by James Drummond and Ludwig Preiss in the 1830s. The species name *lasiocarpa* means with woolly fruit. The plant grows from Kalbarri to Bunbury to Mount Barker to Condingup.

A specimen collected by James Drummond can be viewed at the [Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew website](#). This photograph was taken along Qualen Road in August 2022.

Look for — leaflets 2-8 pairs, revolute (edges rolled under), 1-5 mm long.



Acacia microbotrya (Manna Wattle) was first collected by both Ludwig Preiss and James Drummond in the 1840s. The species name *microbotrya* means like a bunch of grapes, in reference to the flower racemes. The common name Manna Wattle apparently derives from the Noongar word for the tree - Menna. It grows west of a line from Morawa to Ravensthorpe, but not at the south-west capes or near the southern coastline. A specimen collected by James Drummond can be viewed at the [Atlas of Living Australia website](#), and a drawing of the plant can be found at the [World Wide Wattle website](#). This photograph was taken in the Wandoo National Park in May 2022.

Look for — phyllodes (leaves) grey-green; flowers pale yellow.

Acacia nervosa

Fabaceae



Acacia nervosa (Rib Wattle) was first collected at Geographe Bay in May 1801, probably by Louis de Freycinet during the Baudin Expedition. The species name *nervosa* refers to prominent nerve or midrib on the leaves.

Freycinet's specimen can be viewed at the [Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew website](#).

These photographs were taken along Qualen Road in June 2021.

Acacia preissiana

Fabaceae



Acacia preissiana was first collected by Ludwig Preiss inland from Perth in October 1840. The species was named after him. The plant is a Darling Range specialist, and grows from north of Bindoon, south to the Collie area.

These photographs were taken along Yarra Road in the Helena National Park in January 2022.

An illustration of the plant can be viewed online at the [World Wide Wattle website](#).

Acacia sphacelata

Fabaceae



Acacia sphacelata was first collected by James Drummond. The species name *sphacelata* means having dark speckling, in reference to the tips of the sepals (see buds in photo). There are three subspecies, of which the nominate subspecies (shown here) is found from Kalbarri to Kojonup and east to a line from Boorabbin to Peak Charles.

This photograph was taken along the Great Southern Highway at Woottating in March 2021. An illustration of the plant can be viewed on the [World Wide Wattle website](#).

Look for — peduncles (flower stalks) 5-10 mm long.



Acacia squamata was probably first collected by James Drummond in the 1830s. The species name *squamata* means scale-like and in this instance refers to the bracts enclosing the bud.

The species is found from Badgingarra to Boyup Brook to Hopetoun. One of Drummond's specimens can be viewed at the [Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew website](#).

These photographs were taken in the Wandoo National Park in June 2021. An illustration of the plant can be viewed at the [World Wide Wattle website](#).

Acacia teretifolia

Fabaceae



Acacia teretifolia was probably first collected by visiting German botanist Ludwig Preiss in November 1839. The species name means with a cylindrical leaf. The leaves are sometimes glaucous.

The plant grows in the Darling Range from Bindoon, south to Donnybrook. These photographs were taken along Qualen Road in August 2022.

Look for — cylindrical leaves; spiny stipules at the base of each leaf.



Acacia ulicina was first collected by James Drummond. The species name *ulicina* means like gorse - presumably referring to its prickly low habit. The plant is found from Kalbarri south to Brookton.

This photograph was taken along Darkin Road in the Wandoo National Park in August 2022.

Look for — branches pruinose (with whitish dust or bloom) between ribs.

Acacia urophylla

Fabaceae



Acacia urophylla was first collected by James Drummond in the 1830s. It was described from a plant raised from seed by nurserymen. The species name *urophylla* refers to the leaf having a long tail-like tip. Often the leaves are undulate or wavy. The plant grows from New Norcia south to Walpole, mainly in Karri forest and, further north, in Jarrah forest and woodland. This photograph was taken along Yarra Road in the Wandoo National Park in June 2023.

Look for — leaves 5-11 cm long and 1-4 cm wide with 2-4 prominent longitudinal nerves and a long tail-like tip.

Acacia willdenowiana

Fabaceae



Acacia willdenowiana (Grass Wattle) was described in John Lindley's *Sketch of the Vegetation of the Swan River Colony* (1839) under the name *Acacia diptera*. The species name *willdenowiana* honours the German botanist Carl Ludwig Willdenow, one of the earliest and best known phytogeographers (someone who studies the geographic distribution of plants). The phyllodes (leaves) form wings on either side of the stalk, with the free part of the phyllode up to 15 mm long. The photograph on the left was taken in Wandoo National Park in March 2021 and that on the right along Qualen Road in August 2022.

Look for — flowers white, cream or pale yellow, in racemes, 2 racemes per axil.

Aotus procumbens

Fabaceae



Aotus procumbens was first collected by Ludwig Preiss at Swan River in 1841. The name *Aotus* refers to the absence of bracteoles on the flower stalks of this genus; while the species name *procumbens* means growing along the ground, as can be seen in the outer stems of the plant below.

It grows in sandy places west of a line from Jurien Bay to Tarin Rock to Bunbury. These photographs were taken along Kent Road in the Wandoo National Park in September 2021.



Look for — stamens free or united only at base.



Bossiaea eriocarpa (Common Brown Pea) appears to have been first collected at King George Sound by visiting Austrian nobleman Carl von Hügel. The species name *eriocarpa* means with a woolly fruit. It grows from Shark Bay south to Albany. The main photograph was taken along Watsonia Road, Gooseberry Hill in September 2017; the hairy bud in Wandoo National Park in May 2021.

Apparently the plant is often attacked by a species of wasp, *Tanaostigmodes* sp., producing galls — see explanation and photographs at the [Friends of Queens Park website](#).

Look for — alternate, oblong leaves; calyx glabrous (near Perth) or hairy (in eastern Darling Range); pod sparsely villous (hairy).



Bossiaea ornata (Broad-leaved Brown Pea) was first collected by William Baxter, most probably at King George Sound in 1829. The seeds were taken to England and grown at “*Mr. Knight’s Nursery*” in Chelsea. Joseph Knight was one of the nurserymen who had sponsored Baxter’s trip to Australia to collect seeds and plants for them. The species name *ornata* means richly endowed, ornate or “*gay-flowering*” as it was described by John Lindley.

This photograph was taken along Yarra Road, Helena National Park in September 2022. An illustration of the plant in *Edward’s Botanical Register* (1835) can be viewed at the [Biodiversity Heritage Library website](#).

Look for — alternate leaves 18-60 mm long and 6.5-28 mm wide.

Bossiaea pulchella

Fabaceae



Bossiaea pulchella was probably first collected by James Drummond or German botanist Ludwig Preiss in the 1830s. The species name *pulchella* means pretty. The plant grows in two widely separate areas — one between Bindoon and Narrogin, the other in the Donnybrook to Nannup area. These photographs were taken in Wandoo National Park in August 2023.

Some of James Drummond's specimens can be viewed at the [Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew website](#).

A painting of *Bossiaea pulchella* by Ellis Rowan (1880s) can be viewed at the [National Library of Australia website](#).



Chorizema dicksonii (Yellow-eyed Flame Pea) was probably first collected by James Drummond, as it was described by Robert Graham, professor of botany at Edinburgh University, from plants grown from seed sent to Edinburgh from Swan River in the 1830s. The species name *dicksonii* is after the nurseryman who first grew the plant, James Dickson of Edinburgh.

It grows in the area between New Norcia and Bridgetown. This photograph was taken along Qualen Road, Wandoo National Park in September 2023.

Look for — calyx with spreading hairs, keel strongly curved.

Daviesia brachyphylla

Fabaceae



Daviesia brachyphylla was first collected by Ludwig Preiss and James Drummond in 1840. The species name *brachyphylla* means with short leaves. The plant grows from Moora to Yalgorup and south east to Lake King.

This photograph was taken along Qualen Road in the Wandoo National Park in August 2022.

Look for — phyllodes articulate at base, keel with sharply incurved beak.



Daviesia decurrens (Prickly Bitter-Pea) was first collected in the 1830s by both James Drummond and Ludwig Preiss. The species name *decurrens* refers to the decurrent leaf — descending down the stem from the point of attachment.

Two of Drummond's specimens can be viewed at the [Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew website](#). This photograph was taken along Qualen Road in the Wandoo National Park in June 2021. *A Monograph of Daviesia* (Crisp et al. 2017) can be downloaded from the [Phytotaxa website](#).

Look for — very decurrent leaves, up to 65 mm long.

Daviesia hakeoides subsp. *subnuda* Fabaceae



Daviesia hakeoides was first collected by either James Drummond or by visiting German botanist Ludwig Preiss near Albany in around 1840. The subspecific name *subnuda* means somewhat bare or naked (of leaves).

The subspecies *subnuda* is found almost throughout the species' range. These photographs were taken in Wandoo National Park in June 2023. A specimen of the subspecies *subnuda* collected by James Drummond can be viewed at the [Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew website](#).

Look for — subsp. *subnuda*: phyllodes (leaves) less than 10 mm long.



Daviesia incrassata was discovered at King George Sound by Archibald Menzies in 1791. The name *incrassata* means thickened, with reference to the leaves. There are three subspecies of the plant, which grows south of a line from about Geraldton to Israelite Bay. This photograph (of the nominate subspecies) was taken along Kent Road in the Wandoo National Park in September 2021.

A specimen collected by Arthur Algenon Dorrien-Smith in 1910 can be viewed at the [Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew website](#).

Look for — rigid phyllodes to 25 mm long.

Daviesia microphylla

Fabaceae



Daviesia microphylla was first collected by either James Drummond or by visiting German botanist Ludwig Preiss at *Halfway House* (3 or 4 km south-east of The Lakes) in the Darling Range. The species name *microphylla* means with a tiny leaf.

The plant grows in a discrete area from Bolgart to Tammin to Flint State Forest. This photograph was taken in Wandoo National Park in June 2021.

Drummond's specimen can be viewed at the [Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew website](#). *A Monograph of Daviesia* (Crisp et al. 2017) can be downloaded from [here](#).

Look for — thick, rigid leaves 2-6 mm long.



Daviesia preissii was first collected by Ludwig Preiss at Kendenup in 1841. It was named after him. The plant grows west of a line from Lesueur National Park to Bremer Bay, but mostly inland from the coastal plain.

This photograph was taken in Wandoo National Park in January 2019. *A Monograph of Daviesia* (Crisp et al. 2017) can be downloaded from [here](#).

Look for — branchlets smooth (not ridged), phyllodes (leaves) 10-40 mm long.

Daviesia rhombifolia

Fabaceae



Daviesia rhombifolia was first collected in the Darling Range by James Drummond in 1840. The species name *rhombifolia* means with a leaf shaped like a rhombus (parallelogram). It grows from Perth east to Carrabin and south to the western capes. This photograph was taken in Wandoo National Park in August 2023. One of Drummond's specimens can be viewed at the [Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew website](#). *A Monograph of Daviesia* (Crisp et al. 2017) can be downloaded from [here](#).



Dillwynia laxiflora was first collected by visiting German botanist Ludwig Preiss between Mundaring and Halfway House (the Lakes) in September 1839. The genus name *Dillwynia* was given in honour Lewis Weston Dillwyn, an English botanist, while *laxiflora* means with loosely arranged flowers.

The plant grows between New Norcia and Albany. This photograph was taken along Qualen Road, Wandoo National Park in September 2023.

Look for — branchlets ending in a spine, leaves 6-17 mm long.



Euchilopsis linearis (Swamp Pea) seems to have been first collected by Carl von Hügel at King George Sound in 1833-1834. The species name *linearis* means linear, in reference to the leaves.

The plant is found on the sandplain and on sandy parts of the Darling Range from Moora to east of Albany. It prefers swampy places.

This photograph was taken along Kent Road in the Wandoo National Park in September 2021.

Look for — calyx comprised of 2 very large round lobes and 3 almost invisible lobes.



Gastrolobium calycinum (York Road Poison) was probably first collected in the 1830s by James Drummond. The genus name *Gastrolobium* refers to the ovoid pods found in this genus; while the species name *calycinum* refers to a calyx which may be remarkable in some way — in this instance perhaps the unusual shape. The plant grows from Coorow south to Kojonup.

This was one of the first plants in the Swan River Colony to be identified as poisonous to stock and was assiduously removed from stock routes in the 1840s. These photographs were taken in Wandoo National Park in October 2021.

Specimens collected by James Drummond can be viewed at the [Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew website](#).



Gastrolobium capitatum was first collected at Swan River by visiting Austrian aristocrat Carl von Hügel in 1833. Originally named *Oxylobium capitatum*, then *Nemcia capitatum*, it was finally changed to *Gastrolobium* in 2002. The species name *capitatum* means in a head, referring to the arrangement of the flowers with groups or heads of flowers along the branchlet. The plant is found from Jurien Bay, south to Margaret River.

This photograph was taken along Yarra Road, Helena National Park in September 2022. A 1935 illustration of the plant by Edgar Dell, one time member of the Darling Range Naturalists Club, can be found at the [Australian National Botanic Gardens website](#).



Gastrolobium hookeri was first collected by James Drummond in the 1840s. The species name *hookeri* commemorates William Jackson Hooker who was the director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew in the 19th century. The plant is not common but grows in the Darling Range and to the east as far as Hyden.

This photograph was taken along Ridley Road in Wandoo National Park in September 2022.

Gastrolobium pusillum

Fabaceae



Gastrolobium pusillum was first collected by Ludwig Preiss in 1840. The genus name *Gastrolobium* refers to the fat pod; while the species name *pusillum* means very small in reference to its low, prostrate mat-forming habit. The species grows from Perth to Albany to Cape Arid, although it is not very common. The leaves are very distinctive, having three spines at the end.

This photograph was taken near Darkin Swamp in September 2021.



Gompholobium confertum was first collected by Robert Brown in 1801 and 1802 at King George Sound and Lucky Bay respectively; and was described by the Swiss botanist Augustin Pyramus de Candolle in 1825. The genus name *Gompholobium* refers to the spherical shape of the seed pods; while the species name *confertum* means crowded and perhaps refers to the arrangement of both flowers and leaves. The plant grows all around the coast from Eneabba in the north to Point Malcolm in the east. This photograph was taken in the Wandoo National Park in January 2019.

An illustration of the plant published in *Edwards's Botanical Register* (1835) can be found at the [Biodiversity Heritage Library website](#).



The earliest specimen of *Gompholobium cyaninum* appears to have been collected by George Maxwell on Middle Mount Barren in the 1860s. It was described as a variety (*laeve*) of *G. venustum* by George Bentham in 1864, with the name changing to *G. cyaninum* when the genus was revised by the late Jennifer Chappill in 2008. The name *cyaninum* refers to the blue colour of the flower.

This photograph was taken along Yarra Road in Helena National Park in November 2022.



Gompholobium knightianum was first collected by Allan Cunningham at King George Sound in 1821, during Phillip Parker King's surveys of the Australian coastline. The species name commemorates the man, Joseph Knight, who not only cultivated the plant, but also is said to have paid Baxter £1500 for his final New Holland collections.

This photograph was taken along Qualen Road, Wandoo National Park in October 2022. A drawing of the plant from *Edwards's Botanical Register* can be seen at the [Biodiversity Heritage Library website](#).



Gompholobium marginatum was first collected by Robert Brown in 1801-1802; and was described by him in 1811. The name *marginatum* refers to the thickened, red-coloured margin around the edge of the leaf.

The plant is found throughout the south-west, south of a line from Geraldton to Esperance. This photograph was taken along Ridley Road, Wandoo National Park in September 2022.

An illustration of the plant published in *Edwards's Botanical Register* (1832) can be found at the [Biodiversity Heritage Library website](#).

Look for — 3 leaflets 10-20 mm long with sharp mucro, thickened margins.



Gompholobium preissii was collected by both James Drummond and Ludwig Preiss in the early days of first settlement. Even though it was named after Preiss, both his and Drummond's specimens were used to describe the species. The plant grows from Leeman to the south-west capes to the Stirling Range. This photograph was taken in Wandoo National Park in October 2017. The flower seems to occur in various colour forms from orange to yellowish to salmon pink to pale pink. Specimens collected by James Drummond can be viewed at the [Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew website](#).

Gompholobium scabrum

Fabaceae



Gompholobium scabrum was first collected by Archibald Menzies in 1791 at King George Sound; and was described by James Edward Smith in 1808 from Menzies' specimen. The name *scabrum* refers to the leaves which are “*rough with minute callous points*”. This beautiful plant grows from Dandaragan north of Perth, across the south-west corner to Israelite Bay.

This photograph was taken along Yarra Road, Mundaring State Forest in September 2021. An illustration of the plant published in *Curtis's Botanical Magazine* (1857) can be found at the [Biodiversity Heritage Library website](#).

Look for — calyx glabrous; leaflets rough, filiform, about 8-12 mm.

Gompholobium shuttleworthii

Fabaceae



Gompholobium shuttleworthii was first collected by James Drummond in the 1830s. The species *shuttleworthii* was named after the English botanist Robert James Shuttleworth.

The plant grows from Geraldton down the coast to Busselton, and from Perth east to Hyden. This photograph was taken along the Great Southern Highway, Wundabiniring just north of Wandoo National Park in October 2021. A specimen collected by James Drummond can be viewed at the [Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew website](#).

Look for — pinnate leaves with 5-11 leaflets, leaflets 4.5-15 mm long.

Gompholobium tomentosum

Fabaceae



Gompholobium tomentosum (Hairy Yellow Pea) was first collected by Jacques Labillardière at Esperance Bay in 1792. This is one of those species for which Labillardière gave the collecting location as “*in capite Van-Diemen*”, when the plant does not occur there and so it is assumed that his specimen was collected in Western Australia. The species name *tomentosum* means hairy.

The plant grows south of a line from Shark Bay to Esperance. This photograph was taken along Kent Road in Wandoo National Park in October 2022.

Look for — leaves pinnate, 5-9 leaflets; young stems villous (hairy).



Hovea chorizemifolia (Holly-leaved Hovea) was first collected by botanist Robert Brown at King George Sound in 1801 during Matthew Flinders' circumnavigation of Australia. The genus was named after Anthony Pantolean Hove, a Polish botanist; while the species name *chorizemifolia* means with leaves like a *chorizema*—presumably in reference to *Chorizema ilicifolia*, which has holly-like leaves.

This photograph was taken in Wandoo National Park in June 2023.



Hovea trisperma (Common Hovea) was first collected by Robert Brown at King George Sound in 1801. The species name *trisperma* refers to the three-celled ovary of this species. The plant grows around the south-west corner of Western Australia from north of Perth to Cape Arid. This photograph was taken along Korner Road, Flint in June 2023. An illustration of the plant (as *Hovea manglesii*) published in *Edwards's Botanical Register* (1838) can be found at the [Biodiveristy Heritage Library website](#).

Look for — low trailing plant; leaves variable, elliptic to oblong; lower lobes of calyx very small.

Jacksonia angulata

Fabaceae



Jacksonia angulata was first collected by James Drummond. The genus *Jacksonia* was named after George Jackson, a 19th century Scottish gardener; while the species name *angulata*, meaning angled, refers to the stems which are tetragonous (four-sided).

This photograph was taken along Darkin Road in Wandoo National Park in October 2022.

Look for — erect or sprawling plant; stems tetragonous (four-sided).

Jacksonia furcellata

Fabaceae



It is not known who first collected *Jacksonia furcellata* (Grey Stinkwood), but it was quite possibly Jean-Baptiste Leschenault, when the Baudin Expedition visited Western Australia in 1803. It was described in 1813 from a specimen grown from seed in the Empress Josephine's Garden at *Malmaison* just outside Paris. The species name *furcellata* is from a combination of Latin words meaning little two-pronged fork, in reference to the forked branchlets. The plant grows between Geraldton and Stokes Inlet; and is easily recognised by its long racemes of flowers and greyish foliage. This photograph was taken along Dobaderry Road, Dale in December 2022. An illustration of the plant (as *Gompholobium furcellata*) published in *Description des plantes rares cultivées à Malmaison et à Navarre* (1813) can be found at the [Biodiveristy Heritage Library website](#).

Jacksonia restioides

Fabaceae



Jacksonia restioides was first collected by James Drummond and visiting German botanist Ludwig Preiss in the 1830s. The species name *restioides* means rush-like in reference to the growth form.

The plant grows between Mingenew and Narrogin. These photographs were taken along Darkin Road in November 2021 and along Helena Road, Wandoo National Park in October 2022.

Look for — erect stems; standard with prominent red veins on outer surface.

Jacksonia sternbergiana

Fabaceae



Jacksonia sternbergiana (Stinkwood) was first collected by colonial botanist James Drummond. According to the WA Roadside Conservation Committee “it smells strongly of unwashed urinals if it is burnt, and if sheep graze it, the meat tastes that way too.” The species name *sternbergiana* honours Caspar Moritz von Sternberg (died 1838), a German entomologist and botanist, known as the “Father of Paleobotany”. This photograph was taken in along Dobaderry Road, Dale in December 2022.



Kennedia coccinea (Coral Vine) was first collected by Archibald Menzies at King George Sound in 1791. The genus name *Kennedia* (formerly *Kennedyia*) honours John Kennedy, a nurseryman of Lee and Kennedy, Hammersmith, London; while the species name *coccinea* refers to the colour of the flowers.

It is a common plant along the coastline from Perth to Fitzgerald River and for 200 kilometres inland from the coast. This photograph was taken in Wandoo National Park in September 2021.

Look for — twiner; calyx with rust-coloured hairs; 4-20 flowers per umbel.

Sphaerolobium medium

Fabaceae



Sphaerolobium medium was first collected by Robert Brown at King George Sound in 1801. The species name *medium* means with intermediate characteristics. It grows south of a line from about Eneabba to Bremer Bay. This photograph was taken along Qualen Road, Wandoo National Park in October 2022.

Look for — many stemmed shrub to 60cm high; leaves 3-11mm long.

Viminaria juncea

Fabaceae



Viminaria juncea (Swishbush) was first collected in Western Australia by Robert Brown at King George Sound in 1801; although it had been previously described as *Sophora juncea* in 1795 by German botanist Heinrich Adolphe Schrader from a specimen collected near Botany Bay. The genus name *Viminaria* means with pliant stems (like broom), while the species name *juncea* means rush-like. In Western Australia the plant can be found around the coastline from Kalbarri to Esperance. This photograph was taken along Kent Road, Wandoo National Park in November 2022. Schrader's illustration can be found in Tab III of *Sertum Hannoveranum* (1795).

Pelargonium littorale

Geraniaceae



Pelargonium littorale was first collected by visiting Austrian nobleman Carl von Hügel in 1833-1834. The genus name *Pelargonium* means a stork, in reference to the seed resembling a stork's bill. The species name *littorale* means of the seashore.

The plant is found within about 100 km of the coastline from Kalbarri to Israelite Bay. These photographs were taken along Helena Road, Wandoo National Park in October 2022.

Dampiera alata

Goodeniaceae



Dampiera alata (Winged-stem Dampiera) was probably first collected by James Drummond. It was described in 1839 by John Lindley in his *Sketch of the Vegetation of the Swan River Colony*. The genus *Dampiera* was named after William Dampier, English privateer, explorer and naturalist, who visited the west coast of New Holland in 1688, the first Englishman to do so. The species name *alata* means winged, referring to the broad wings either side of the stem.

The plant has a wide distribution in the south-west, south of a line from New Norcia to Cape Riche. These photographs were taken along Yarra Road, Helena National Park, in November 2021.

Look for — stems winged either side; corolla hairs not appressed.

Dampiera linearis

Goodeniaceae



Dampiera linearis (Common Dampiera) was first collected by Robert Brown at King George Sound in 1801. The species name *linearis* refers to the linear or linear-obovate leaves.

This is probably the most common dampiera in the south west, occurring south of a line from Geraldton to Ravensthorpe. These photographs were taken along Qualen Road in Wandoo National Park in November 2021.

Look for — linear to linear-obovate leaves with hairy apical leaves and glabrous older leaves, sometimes toothed, mainly entire.

Goodenia claytoniacea

Goodeniaceae



Goodenia claytoniacea was first collected by James Drummond at Swan River most probably in the 1830s. The genus name *Goodenia* had been given in honour of Samuel Goodenough, Archbishop of Carlisle, and a member of the Linnean Society in the 1790s; while the species name *claytoniacea* refers to its supposed similarity to the North American genus *Claytonia*. It is found from Bindoon south to Dunsborough with a separate population between Manjimup and Albany. These photographs were taken at Little Darkin Conservation Wetland in the Wandoo National Park in January 2022.

Look for — tiny flowers 8-10 mm long.

Goodenia drummondii
ssp. *megaphylla*

Goodeniaceae



Goodenia drummondii was first collected by James Drummond and was named after him. The subspecific name *megaphylla* means with a large leaf (as compared to the nominate subspecies which has a shorter leaf). It is found from Bindi Bindi south to North Bannister and Pingelly. It is similar to *G. helmsii* but has much longer leaves and no axillary wool.

These photographs were taken along Dobaderry Road, Dale in December 2022. A specimen collected by L. W. Sage in 1996 can be viewed at the [Atlas of Living Australia website](#).



Goodenia trinervis (formerly *Velleia trinervis*) was discovered by Jacques Labillardière at Esperance Bay in 1792; and was described by him in 1806. The species name *trinervis* means three-nerved, in reference to the leaf.

The plant occurs south of a line from Geraldton to Israelite Bay. This photograph was taken along Darkin Road in Wandoo National Park in October 2022. At this site all the flowers seem to be much paler in colour than the usual yellow and purple flowers found elsewhere.

Labillardière's illustration can be viewed at the [Biodiversity Heritage Library website](#).



Goodenia verreauxii (formerly *Verreauxia verreauxii*) (Spindly Verreauxia) was first collected by James Drummond. The species *verreauxii* was named after Jules Pierre Verreaux, a French botanist and ornithologist who travelled to Tasmania in 1845 to collect plants. He returned to France in 1851 with a natural history collection reported to contain 15,000 items. This species is quite rare and is most inconspicuous with tiny flowers on a very fine and spindly stem. These photographs were taken along Darkin Road in Wandoo National Park in January 2019. A drawing of the plant (as *Dampiera verreauxii*) by de Vriese (1854) can be viewed at the [Biodiversity Heritage Library website](#).

Lechenaultia biloba

Goodeniaceae



Lechenaultia biloba (Blue Leschenaultia) was probably first collected by Swan River botanist James Drummond. The genus *Lechenaultia* was named after Jean-Baptiste Claude Théodore Leschenault de la Tour, 1773-1826, a botanist on the voyage of discovery under Captain Nicolas Baudin, who visited Australia in 1802-3. Note that the spelling of *Lechenaultia* (without the s) was due to Robert Brown using a latinized form when he described the genus. The species name *biloba* refers to the corolla lobes — the corolla has five lobes and when laid flat it resembles an open fan or a hand with spread fingers. In *L. biloba* the lobes themselves are again divided into two segments, from which the specific name is derived. These photographs were taken along Kent Road, in Wandoo National Park in October 2023.

Lechenaultia formosa

Goodeniaceae



Lechenaultia formosa (Red Leschenaultia) was discovered by Robert Brown at Lucky Bay in 1802; and was described by him in 1810. The name *formosa* means beautiful.

This plant grows south of a line from Carnamah to Israelite Bay, but not in the far south-west corner or on the Swan Coastal Plain, and it grows on the eastern side but not the western side of the Darling Range. This photograph was taken off Qualen Road in August 2022.



Lechenaultia hortii (Hort's Leschenaultia) was first collected south-west of York by the indefatigable amateur botanist Fred Hort in 1998, whom the species name honours. The plant grows down the eastern side of the Darling Range between the Great Southern Highway and Brookton Highway. These photographs were taken in Wandoo National Park in November 2022.

Scaevola glandulifera

Goodeniaceae



Scaevola glandulifera was first collected either by James Drummond or Ludwig Preiss in the 1830s. The species name *glandulifera* means with small glands in reference to the glandular hairy flower spike.

It is found from Geraldton, south to Albany. These photographs were taken along the Great Southern Highway west of York in Wandoo National Park in November 2022. A specimen collected by James Drummond can be viewed at the [Royal Botanic Gardens Kew website](#).

Look for — plant with conspicuous glandular hairs; style 9-10 mm long.



Scaevola lanceolata (Long-leaved Scaevola) was first collected by Austrian nobleman Carl von Hügel at Swan River in 1833. The species name *lanceolata* refers to the lanceolate (spear shaped) leaves.

The plant grows west of a line from Kalbarri to Cape Riche. This photograph was taken along Darkin Road in Wandoo National Park in November 2021.



Scaevola pilosa was first collected by both James Drummond and visiting Austrian nobleman Carl von Hügel in the 1830s. The species name *pilosa* means hairy, in reference to the stems and leaves.

The plant grows from Northam to Yarloop. This photograph was taken along Qualen Road in Wandoo National Park in November 2022.

Look for — most leaves auriculate (stem-clasping).



Scaevola repens was first collected by James Drummond. The species name means prostrate, although this plant can be low growing or erect up to 1m tall.

It is found from Dongara to Boyup Brook and inland as far as Tammin. A specimen collected by the German botanist Ludwig Preiss can be viewed at the [Atlas of Living Australia website](#).

This photograph was taken along Kent Road, Wandoo National Park in October 2022.



Gyrostemon subnudus was first collected by Ludwig Preiss near York in 1840. The genus name *Gyrostemon* means a ring of stamens; while the species name *subnuda* means almost leafless. The plant grows west of a line from the mouth of the Murchison to east of Esperance; and is often found near granite outcrops.

This photograph was taken along Kent Road in the Wandoo National Park in July 2023.



Anigozanthos bicolor (Little Kangaroo Paw) was first collected by German botanist Ludwig Preiss in 1839. The genus name *Anigozanthos* means unequal flower, while the species name *bicolor* refers to the two-coloured flower.

The species is found from New Norcia south to Albany and east to Cape Arid. It is particularly abundant after fire.

This photograph was taken off Talbot West Road in October 1922.

Look for — shorter than Mangle's Kangaroo Paw; grows to 60 cm high.



Anigozanthos humilis (Catspaw) was probably first collected by James Drummond and was described John Lindley's *Sketch of the Vegetation of the Swan River Colony* (1839). The genus name *Anigozanthos* refers to the unequal lobes of the flowers; while the species name *humilis* means humble or low, in this case low-growing.

The plant is widespread across the south-west, south of a line from Kalbarri to Ravensthorpe. This photograph was taken in Wandoo National Park in September 2021.

Lindley's illustration of the plant can be found at the [Biodiversity Heritage Library website](#). Some of James Drummond's specimens can be viewed at the [Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew website](#).



Conostylis prolifera (Mat Cottonheads) was first collected by James Drummond. The genus name *Conostylis* means with a cone-shaped or conical style. The species name *prolifera* means rapidly spreading. It grows on winter-damp flats from Kalbarri south to Wickepin.

This photograph was taken along Qualen Road in the Wandoo National Park in September 2021.

Look for — mat-like, proliferating growth; stems often > 10 cm long.



Conostylis serrulata was first collected by Archibald Menzies when he visited King George Sound in 1791 during the Vancouver Expedition to the Americas. The species name *serrulata* means finely serrated in reference to the edges of the leaves.

The plant is found mainly south of a line from Gidgegannup to Ravensthorpe. These photographs were taken in the Wandoo National Park in September 2021 and August 2023.

Look for — anthers reclined against perianth lobes.

Phlebocarya ciliata

Haemodoraceae



Phlebocarya ciliata was first collected by Robert Brown in 1801-1802. The genus name *Phlebocarya* refers to the nut; while the species name *ciliata* means fringed, in reference to the leaves.

The plant is found west of a line from Cataby to the Stirling Range; and while it occurs on the Swan Coastal Plain and on the eastern side of the Darling Range it seems to be almost totally absent from the western side of the range (Perth Hills). These photographs were taken along Kent Road in Wandoo National Park in October 2022.

Tribonanthes elongata

Haemodoraceae



Tribonanthes elongata was first collected at Parkerville in 1976 by Robert Coveny, an herbarium collector from the Royal Botanic Gardens in Sydney. The genus name *Tribonanthes* literally means cloak flower, in reference to the woolly petals. The species name *elongata* refers to the “long perianth lobes of this species”.

It grows from Moora, south to Albany. This photograph was taken along Qualen Road in August 2022.

Look for — inflorescence single-flowered.

Tribonanthes porphyrea Haemodoraceae



Tribonanthes porphyrea (Purple-budded Tiurndin) was first collected by Alexander Morrison in 1898 along the Lower Canning River. The species name *porphyrea* refers to the purple backs of the petals. The plant is found in winter wet depressions, often in standing water, from Leeman to Bridgetown.

These photographs were taken along Ridley Road in Wandoo National Park in September 2022.

Look for — inflorescence single-flowered; basal leaf usually attached up to 75mm above soil surface; stamen connective appendages cream.

Agrostocrinum scabrum Hemerocallidaceae



Agrostocrinum scabrum was first collected by Robert Brown at Lucky Bay in 1802. The species name *scabrum* means scabrous (rough). The plant grows mainly south of a line from Chittering to Cape Arid. These photographs were taken along Yarra Road, Mundaring State Forest in November 2021.

Look for — inflorescence axis glabrous; leaves broad, glaucous

Chamaescilla corymbosa Hemerocallidaceae



Chamaescilla corymbosa (Blue Squill) was first collected by Archibald Menzies at King George Sound in 1791. It was described by Robert Brown in 1810 as *Caesia corymbosa*. The genus name *Chamaescilla* is from the Greek meaning ground sea-onion or squill; while *corymbosa* means a spray of flowers.

The plant is widespread across the south-west, south of a line from Geraldton to Israelite Bay. This photograph was taken along Yarra Road, Helena National Park in September 2022. An illustration published by Joseph Dalton Hooker in 1860 can be found at the [Biodiversity Heritage Library website](#).

Look for — flowers blue or occasionally white; stem with 5-15 leaves.

Chamaescilla spiralis

Hemerocallidaceae



Chamaescilla spiralis was first collected by visiting German botanist Ludwig Preiss at Albany in 1840-1842. It was described by Stephan Endlicher in 1846 as *Caesia spiralis*. The species name *spiralis* means spiraling, in reference to the leaves. It grows from Coorow south to Albany and east to Esperance. These photographs were taken along Darkin Road in Wandoo National Park in October 2022. An illustration of the plant in the *Journal of the Linnean Society, Botany* (1913) can be viewed at the [Biodiversity Heritage Library website](#).

Look for — leaves spirally twisted.



Tricoryne elatior (Yellow Autumn Lily) was first collected by Robert Brown at King George Sound in 1801; and was described by him in 1810. The genus name *Tricoryne* refers to the three-ribbed fruit; while the species name *elatior* means tall. The plant is common throughout south-west Australia.

This photograph was taken in Wandoo National Park in November 2021. Ferdinand Bauer's drawing of the plant, included in Brown's *Illustrationes Florae Novae Hollandiae Florae* can be found at the [Biodiversity Heritage Library website](#).

Look for — leaves linear, 5–10 cm long, 2–3.5 mm wide.



Pauridia occidentalis was probably first collected at Swan River by Miss J. Sewell (probably Julia Sewell) in 1883. The genus name *Pauridia* means small; while the species name *occidentalis* means western. The plant grows mainly south-west of a line from Geraldton to Albany.

These photographs were taken off Darkin Road in August 2022.

Look for — 4-6 perianth segments (petals); 4-6 stamens; 1 bracteole per axis, sheathing; stigmatic lobes longer than stylar column.

Patersonia occidentalis

Iridaceae



Patersonia occidentalis (Purple Flag) was first collected by Robert Brown at King George Sound in 1801 and at Lucky Bay in 1802. The species name *occidentalis* means from the west. The plant grows throughout the south-west, south of a line from Shark Bay to Cape Arid. This photograph was taken in Wandoo National Park in January 2021. An illustration of the plant published in *Edwards's Botanical Register* (1839) can be viewed at the [Biodiversity Heritage Library website](#).

Look for — several leaves, bases sheathing the stem, flat; sheathing bract below flower smooth.



Juncus pallidus (Pale Rush) was first collected by Robert Brown at King George Sound in 1802. The genus name *Juncus* is an ancient name for a rush, while the species name *pallidus* means pale in reference to the flower head.

The plant is found west of a line from Murchison River to Cape Arid. This photograph was taken at Burke's Swamp in Wandoo National Park in March 2024.

Look for — pith of culms continuous throughout (like a fine honeycomb).



Cycnogeton huegelii was first collected by visiting Austrian nobleman Carl von Hügel in 1833-1834. The genus name *Cycnogeton* means literally “swan dweller” in reference to where the type specimen was collected, i.e. Swan River colony; while the species was named after named after Hügel.

This aquatic plant is found west of a line from Geraldton to Albany. The photograph was taken along Yarra Road, Mundaring State Forest. The plant was growing in a water-filled drainage line after a month of record rainfall prior to 3 November 2021.

Hemiandra glabra

Lamiaceae



Hemiandra glabra was first collected in the earliest days of settlement at Swan River. The genus name *Hemiandra* refers to the anthers being 1-celled; while the species name *glabra* means without hairs.

The plant grows mainly on the coastal plain, with occasional records from further east as far as Watheroo and Toodyay. This photograph was taken along Kent Road, Wandoo National Park in October 2022

Look for — sharply pointed glabrous leaves, calyx with three lobes.

Hemiandra incana

Lamiaceae



Hemiandra incana was first collected by Ludwig Preiss in 1840. The species name *incana* means greyish in reference to the foliage. The plant is found from Geraldton south to Manjimup.

These photographs were taken along Dobaderry Road, Dale in December 2022.

Look for — calyx with five lobes.

Hemiandra pungens

Lamiaceae



Hemiandra pungens (Snakebush) was first collected by Robert Brown at King George Sound in 1801. The genus name *Hemiandra* refers to the anthers being 1-celled; while the species name *pungens* means sharp, in reference to the sharply pointed leaves. The plant grows south-west of a line from Dongara to Bremer Bay. This photograph was taken along Dobaderry Road in January 2000. An illustration of the plant by local hills artist Edgar Dell (1901-2008), published in *West Australian Wildflowers* (1935) can be viewed at the [Australian National Botanic Gardens website](#).

Look for — sharply pointed hairy leaves; calyx with three lobes.

Hemigenia incana

Lamiaceae



Hemigenia incana (Silky Hemigenia) was probably first collected by James Drummond. The genus name *Hemigenia* means with a beard, referring to the anthers; while the species name *incana* means greyish-white in reference to the silky hairs on the leaves.

The plant is found from Eneabba south to Albany. This photograph was taken along Gunapin Ridge Road in Wandoo National Park in November 2022. A painting of the plant in Lindley (1839) can be viewed at the [Biodiversity Heritage Library website](#).

Look for — leaves silky-hairy, mostly greater than 2 cm long.

Hemiphora bartlingii

Lamiaceae



Hemiphora bartlingii (Woolly Dragon) was first collected by Ludwig Preiss in the Darling Range in 1838-1840. The genus name *Hemiphora* means with two stamens (most others in the family have four). The species *bartlingii* was named after the German botanist Friedrich Gottlieb Bartling (died 1875). The plant grows from Mingenew to Busselton to Lake Grace. A specimen collected by Preiss can be viewed at the [Atlas of Living Australia website](#). The image clearly shows the rugose-bullate leaves.

This photograph was taken in the Wandoo National Park in January 2019.

Look for — leaves rugose-bullate on upper side (i.e. deeply wrinkled or bubbly).

Lachnostachys verbascifolia

Lamiaceae



Lachnostachys verbascifolia (Lambs' Tails) was first collected by James Drummond in 1848. The genus name *Lachnostachys* means a woolly spike; while the species name *verbascifolia* means with leaves like *Verbascum*, a Northern Hemisphere plant. In the more usual form the petals are purple, whereas that shown here is the white-petalled form. There are two subspecies of which this is the nominate one.

It is found west of a line from Sandstone to Cape Arid. These photographs were taken along Kent Road in the Wandoo National Park in September 2021.

Physopsis spicata

Lamiaceae

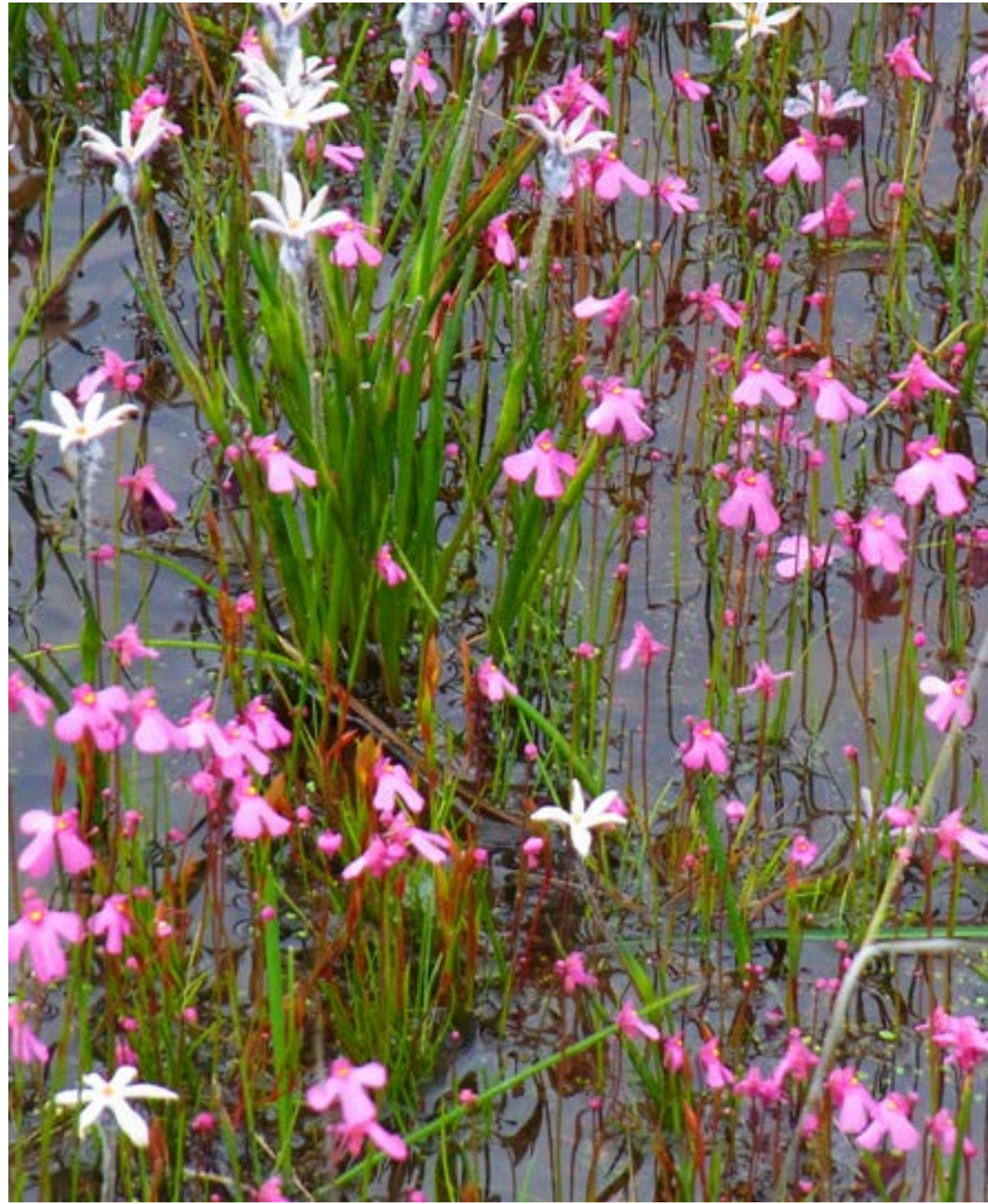


Physopsis spicata was first collected by James Drummond at Swan River in the 1840s; although where it was collected is not known. The genus name *Physopsis* means with a puffed up outward appearance; while the species name *spicata* means spicate (i.e. in spikes). The plant is found in the Hill River area, in the eastern part of the Darling Range west of York and from scattered locations further east from there.

This photograph was taken in Wandoo National Park in October 2023. A specimen collected by James Drummond can be viewed in the [Australasian Virtual Herbarium website](#).

Utricularia multifida

Lentibulariaceae



Utricularia multifida (Pink Petticoats) was first collected by Archibald Menzies in 1791 at King George Sound. It was described in 1810 by Robert Brown, who had also collected it in 1801 at the sound. The genus name *Utricularia* is from the Latin “utriculus” meaning a small bottle or bladder. It refers to the bladder-like traps on the roots of the plant which capture minute prey such as protozoa and rotifers swimming in water-saturated soil, making it a carnivorous bladderwort. The species name *multifida* means much divided, presumably in reference to the lower corolla lip. The flowers are less than 10 mm long.

The plant is distributed south-west of a line from Eneabba to Jerramungup. These photographs were taken along the northern end of Talbot West Road in September 2021.

Utricularia petertaylorii Lentibulariaceae



Utricularia petertaylorii was first collected by Government Botanist Charles Gardner in 1920 at Waroona. The species *petertaylorii* was named after Peter Geoffrey Taylor, a botanist at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew and an expert on *Utricularia*.

The plant is found between the Great Southern Highway and Waroona. These photographs were taken near Little Darkin Swamp in Wandoo National Park in November 2022.

Linum marginale

Linaceae



Linum marginale was probably first collected in Western Australia in 1870, although it had been collected in the eastern states fifty years earlier by botanist Allan Cunningham. The genus name *Linum* is an old one referring to the flax plant or meaning thread; while the species name *marginale* refers to the bordered edges of the sepals. The plant grows west of a line from Geraldton to Esperance and along the coastline east of Esperance to about Cocklebiddy.

These photographs were taken along Helena Road, Wandoo National Park in October 2022.



Nuytsia floribunda (Christmas Tree) was first collected by Jacques Labillardière at Esperance Bay in 1792, and was described by him under the name *Loranthus floribundus* in 1805. The genus *Nuytsia* was named after the Dutch explorer Pieter Nuyts by Robert Brown in 1834; while the species name *floribunda* means with dense clusters of flowers. The tree is a root hemiparasite.

Nuytsia grows around the south-west corner of Western Australia from north of Geraldton almost to Israelite Bay. It usually flowers around Christmastime, hence the common name. This photograph was taken along Warrigal Road in the Wandoo National Park in January 2023.

Labillardière's illustration can be found at the [Biodiversity Heritage Library website](#).



Commersonia corniculata was first collected by Archibald Menzies at King George Sound in 1791 during Vancouver's Expedition to the Pacific. The genus name *Commersonia* was named after Philibert Commerson, a French naturalist who accompanied Louis Antoine de Bougainville on his voyage of circumnavigation in 1766–1769; while the species name *corniculata* means horned. A specimen collected by James Drummond can be viewed at the [Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew website](#).

This photograph was taken along Helena Road, Wandoo National Park in October 2022.



Lasiopetalum floribundum (Free-flowering Lasiopetalum) was possibly first collected by birdman John Gould's collector John Gilbert in 1842 near Pinjarra. The species name *floribundum* means with an abundance of flowers. It is found from Perth, south to Pemberton and east to Albany.

This photograph was taken in the Wandoo National Park in January 2021. John Gilbert's specimen can be viewed at the [Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew website](#).

Look for — leaves 9-20 mm long, soft and pliable, stellate hairs underneath.

Lasiopetalum glabratum

Malvaceae



Lasiopetalum glabratum was first collected by Edgar Dell at Carmel in 1928. The species name *glabratum* means smooth or glabrescent in reference to the leaves.

The plant grows in the Darling Range inland from Perth. These photographs were taken along Yarra Road in the Helena National Park in January 2022.

Look for — leaves 12-25 mm long, thickened and stiff, almost glabrous beneath.

Astartea affinis

Myrtaceae



Astartea affinis was first collected by Carl von Hügel, in 1833-1834. The genus *Astartea* was named after the Semitic goddess of love and fertility, Astarte; while the species name *affinis* means “a closely related species”, presumably in comparison to other species of *Astartea*. These photographs were taken along Brookton Highway in December 2022.

Look for — found in run-off areas from rocks; stamens in bundles of 2-7; outer sepals with a horn 0.3 - 1 mm long.

Babingtonia camphorosmae

Myrtaceae



Babingtonia camphorosmae (Camphor Myrtle) was first collected at King George Sound by the Austrian nobleman Carl von Hügel, when he visited Australia in 1833-1834. The name *Babingtonia* was given to honour the English botanist, entomologist and archaeologist Charles Cardale Babington, nicknamed “Beetles Babington” at university. Apparently, he overlapped at Cambridge with Charles Darwin, and in 1829 they argued over who should have the pick of beetle specimens from a local dealer. The species name *camphorosmae* means with a camphor-like scent. This photograph was taken along Qualen Road, Wandoo National Park in January 2021.

Look for — discontinuous, antisepalous stamens (i.e. stamens opposite the sepals with gaps opposite the petals).



Hypocalymma angustifolium (White Myrtle) was first collected at Swan River either by James Drummond or visiting Austrian nobleman Carl von Hügel prior to 1837. The genus name *Hypocalymma* means under a hood, referring to the way in which the calyx covers the flower when in bud. The species name *angustifolium* means with a narrow leaf.

It grows from Geraldton south to Albany. This photograph was taken in the Wandoo National Park in August 2023.

Look for — flowers 5-8 mm across, leaves 14-37 mm long.



Kunzea glabrescens (Spearwood) was first collected by James Drummond and Ludwig Preiss in the earliest days of first settlement. The genus *Kunzea* was named after the German botanist Gustav Kunze. The species name *glabrescens* means almost glabrous (without hairs).

The plant grows west of a line from Toodyay to Mount Barker. This photograph was taken along Kent Road, Wandoo National Park in October 2022.



Leptospermopsis erubescens (Roadside Teatree) was probably first collected by visiting German botanist Ludwig Preiss between 1838 and 1842. The species name *erubescens* means blushing or pink. The plant is widespread through the south-west corner of Western Australia. This photograph was taken in Wandoo National Park along Ridley Road in September 2022.

It is the only non-introduced tea-tree in the Darling Range.

Look for — leaves 5-10 mm long and 3-4 mm wide, concave, flowers white, sometimes pinkish in bud.



Pericalymma ellipticum (Swamp Teatree) was first collected by Robert Brown at King George Sound in December 1801. The genus name *Pericalymma* refers to the bracteoles covering the hypanthium. The species name *ellipticum* refers to the shape of the leaves.

The plant grows from Badgingarra south almost to Pemberton and from Frankland River east to Fitzgerald River. This photograph was taken along Darkin Road in Wandoo National Park in November 2022.

A specimen collected by James Drummond can be viewed at the [Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew website](#).

Look for — leaves alternate, grading into bracts.

Rinzia crassifolia

Myrtaceae



Rinzia crassifolia (Darling Range *Rinzia*) was probably first collected by James Drummond. The genus *Rinzia* was named after Sebastian Rinz and his son who were horticulturalists in Frankfurt, Germany in the early 19th century. The species name *crassifolia* means thick-leaved.

The plant grows in the Darling Range Range from Watheroo, south-east to Wickepin. These photographs were taken along Crawler Road in Wandoo National Park in June 2023.



Scholtzia involucrata (Spiked Scholtzia) was probably first collected by visiting Austrian nobleman Carl von Hügel at King George Sound in 1834. The genus name *Scholtzia* honours Johann Eduard Heinrich Scholtz (d. 1859) who was a German plant collector; while the species name *involucrata* means with a wrapper or envelope, perhaps referring to the way in which the petals wrap around each other when in bud.

The plant is found from Three Springs, south to Augusta. This photograph was taken in Wandoo National Park in January 2019.

Look for — stamens 15–30, in a continuous circle; sepals scarious (i.e. thin and papery) throughout.

Tetrapora preissiana

Myrtaceae



Tetrapora preissiana was probably first collected by visiting German botanist Ludwig Preiss in 1838 - 1840; and was named after him. Until recently it was known as *Baeckea preissiana*.

The plant has a widespread distribution, from Carnamah south to Cranbrook and east to Mount Ragged. These photographs were taken along Kent Road, Wandoo National Park in October 2022.

Look for — numerous small branchlets; 5-7 stamens not opposite petals; leaves 1.6-3 mm long, decussate (leaf arrangement forming an X when viewed from above).

Beaufortia incana

Myrtaceae



Beaufortia incana was first collected by James Drummond. The genus *Beaufortia* was named after the English gardener and botanist Mary Somerset, Duchess of Beaufort; while the species name *incana* means greyish in reference to the foliage.

This species is a tall shrub 1-2 m high, whereas the closely related *Beaufortia macrostemon* is a small shrub 20-50 cm high. The plant grows from Perth to Cranbrook, eastward as far as Lake King.

These photographs were taken along the Brookton Highway, Flynn in December 2022.



Beaufortia macrostemon (Darling Range Beaufortia) was first collected in the earliest days of first settlement, probably by James Drummond. The species name *macrostemon* refers to the long stamens.

This species is a shrub 20-50 cm high, whereas the closely related *Beaufortia incana* is a tall shrub 1-2 m high.

This photograph was taken along the Brookton Highway, Flynn in December 2020.

Look for — small shrub 20-50 cm high



Callistemon phoeniceus (Lesser Bottlebrush) was probably first collected by James Drummond in the earliest days of first settlement. The genus name *Callistemon* means beautiful stamens; while the species name *phoeniceus* means purple-red or deep red. In some parts of its present range it is native but in many parts has been introduced. This photograph was taken along Darkin Road in Wandoo National Park in November 2022.

Look for — fruits 4.3 - 6.0 mm long



Calothamnus preissii was first collected by Ludwig Preiss in 1840 at Gordon River and was eventually named after him. The plant is a small straggly, semi prostrate shrub. It is found from the Wandoo National Park, south to Albany. Most of the flowers are on the underside of the branch and hang down toward the soil surface, suggesting that it may be pollinated by small marsupials.

These photographs were taken along Warrigal Road in Wandoo National Park in September 2023.

Calothamnus sanguineus

Myrtaceae



Calothamnus sanguineus (Silky-leaved Claw Flower) was first collected by Jacques Labillardière at Geographe Bay during the d'Entrecasteaux Expedition on 1792. The species name *sanguineus* means blood-coloured. This particular species flowers in autumn in the Darling Range when few other plants are flowering and is therefore important to honeyeaters which have few resources available to them at this time. This photograph was taken in Wandoo National Park in June 2023. An illustration of the plant by local hills artist Edgar Dell (1901-2008), published in *West Australian Wildflowers* (1935) can be viewed at the [Australian National Botanic Gardens website](#).

Look for — hairy floral tube, upper staminal claw connate (joined) from base to filaments, lower staminal claws with few or no filaments.



Calytrix acutifolia was first collected in the earliest days of first settlement. The genus name *Calytrix* is formed from two Greek words meaning calyx and hair, referring to the long hairs at the end of the calyx, while the species name *acutifolia* means with sharply pointed leaves.

The plant occurs west of a line from Arrowsmith River to Two Peoples Bay and east along the coastline to Cape Arid.

This photograph was taken along Yarra Road in the Mundaring State Forest in November 2021.

Calytrix angulata

Myrtaceae



Calytrix angulata (Yellow Starflower) was probably first collected by James Drummond in the 1830s. The genus name *Calytrix* refers to the prominent calyx hairs typical of this genus; while the species name *angulata* refers to the angled branches. The plant is found from Eneabba to Harvey to Harrismith to Youndegin. A specimen collected by Drummond can be viewed at the [Atlas of Living Australia website](#). This photograph was taken along Yarra Road, Helena National Park in November 2022.

Look for — hypanthium (flower cup) glabrous, less than 6 mm long; leaves alternate.

Calytrix breviseta ssp. *stipulosa*

Myrtaceae



Calytrix breviseta subsp. *stipulosa* was first collected at Cunderdin in 1903 by forest botanist William Vincent Fitzgerald. The species name *breviseta* means with a stiff hair or bristle; and the subspecific name *stipulosa* means with many stipules. These photographs were taken along Qualen Road in the Wandoo National Park in September and November 2021.

Look for — hypanthium >6 mm long, glabrous; stipules present.



Calytrix flavescens (Summer Starflower) was first collected by NSW government botanist Charles Fraser in 1827 when he accompanied James Stirling on an inspection of the Swan River with a view to assessing its suitability as site for settlement. The species name *flavescens* refers to the yellow colour of the flower. The plant is common on the Swan Coastal Plain and less common in the Darling Range, although it does occur there in recently burnt areas of white sand over laterite. This photograph was taken in the Wandoo National Park in January 2019. Fraser's specimen can be viewed at the [Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew website](#).

Look for — hypanthium (flower cup) glabrous, more than 6 mm long; leaf blade cross-section angular-obovate (not lunate).



Calytrix fraseri (Pink Summer Calytrix) was first collected by Charles Fraser, NSW colonial botanist who visited Swan River in 1827, prior to first settlement. The plant is found on the coastal sandplains from Kalbarri to Busselton and inland from Perth east to Hyden and Kukerin. This photograph was taken in April 2021 along Dobaderry Road, Wandoo National Park, where it was growing in white sand beneath Wandoo woodland.

A painting of the plant by Perth Hills artist Edgar Dell can be viewed at the [Australian National Botanic Gardens website](#).

Calytrix leschenaultii

Myrtaceae



Calytrix leschenaultii was first collected by the New South Wales colonial botanist Charles Fraser at King George Sound in 1827, when with James Stirling aboard the *Success* they had called in there on their return journey from Swan River. The species name *leschenaultii* was given in 1867 to honour French botanist Jean-Baptiste Leschenault. This common plant has a wide distribution south of a line from Shark Bay to Israelite Bay. This photograph was taken in the Wandoo National Park in September 2021.

Look for — glabrous hypanthium; no stipules; acuminate petals; leaves 1-4 mm long, keel arched at apex.



Eremaea pauciflora was first collected by visiting Austrian nobleman Carl von Hügel in 1833-1834. The species name *pauciflora* means with few flowers. The plant grows south-west of a line from Kalbarri to Coolgardie. There are three varieties — the one shown here is probably var. *pauciflora*.

This photograph was taken along Qualen Road, Wandoo National Park in November 2022.

Eucalyptus accedens

Myrtaceae



Eucalyptus accedens (Powderbark) was probably first collected by Ferdinand Mueller at York when he visited Western Australia in 1877. The genus name *Eucalyptus* means well covered, referring to the operculum (cap) covering the flower; while the species name *accedens* means approaching or resembling, in reference to the bark which is similar to that of Wandoo *E. wandoo*. The common name refers to the powdery nature of the bark - easy to detect by running a hand over the trunk. These photographs were taken in the Wandoo National Park in March 2021.

Look for — powdery bark; operculum (cap) shorter than flower cup.

Eucalyptus marginata

Myrtaceae



Eucalyptus marginata (Jarrah) appears to have been first collected by Archibald Menzies at King George Sound in 1791 during the Vancouver Expedition. The name was published by English botanist and gardener James Donn (died 1813) in his *Catalogus Horti Botanici Cantabrigiensis* in 1796. The species name *marginata* means with a distinct margin, in reference to the leaves. This photograph was taken along Dobaderry Road, Dale in December 2022.

Look for — bark in flat, longitudinal strips; leaves glossy dark green, 1.5-3 cm wide.

Eucalyptus wandoo

Myrtaceae



Eucalyptus wandoo (Wandoo) was collected by both James Drummond and Ludwig Preiss in the 1840s. The species name *wandoo* is an Aboriginal name for the tree. It grows from Three Springs south to Albany, and east to about Merredin. These photographs were taken in Gooseberry Hill National Park in March 2021. A specimen collected by Augustus Oldfield at Kalgan River in the 1850s or 1860s can be viewed at the [Atlas of Living Australia website](#).

Look for — bark white, creamy, yellow-brown; leaves dull green.



Melaleuca aspalathoides was first collected by Ludwig Preiss near York in 1840. The genus name *Melaleuca* means black and white, referring to the first sightings of melaleucas, which apparently had blackened trunks and white branches. The species name *aspalathoides* means like the genus *Aspalathus*.

The plant grows from Geraldton south to Mount Cooke and Corrigin. This photograph was taken along Dobaderry Road, Dale in December 2022.



Melaleuca lateritia (Robin Redbreast Bush) was first collected by James Drummond in the 1830s. The genus name *Melaleuca* means black and white, referring to the first sightings of melaleucas, which apparently had blackened trunks and white branches. The species name *lateritia* means brick-red.

These photographs were taken at Darkin Swamp in the Wandoo National Park in January 2022.

Melaleuca raphiophylla

Myrtaceae



Melaleuca raphiophylla (Swamp Paperbark) was first collected by visiting German botanist Ludwig Preiss in 1839. The species name *raphiophylla* means with needle-like leaves. This tree is found west of a line from Kalbarri to Albany and east from Albany to Ravensthorpe. The photograph was taken along Darkin Road, Wandoo National Park in October 2022.

Look for — tree to 10 m high growing in riverine or swampy areas.



Melaleuca parviceps was probably first collected in the Darling Range by James Drummond in the 1830s. Later known as *Melaleuca scabra*, it reverted to *M. parviceps* in 1999, with *scabra* now referring only to plants in the Esperance to Israelite Bay area, and *parviceps* to those on the west coast.

The species name *parviceps* means small headed, in reference to the small flower heads. This photograph was taken along Kent Road, Wandoo National Park in October 2022. The shrubs were almost 2m tall.

Look for — tall shrub; leaves up to 25 mm long; branchlets glabrous.

Melaleuca subtrigona

Myrtaceae



Melaleuca subtrigona was first collected near York by Ludwig Preiss in 1840. The species name *subtrigona* means somewhat three-angled, in reference to the leaves. The plant is found west of a line from Kalbarri to Cape Arid.

These photographs of low-growing bushes were taken near Little Darkin Swamp in Wandoo National Park in November 2022.

Look for — dwarf shrub; branchlets hairy.



Regelia ciliata was probably first collected by Ludwig Preiss in 1843 at Vasse River. The genus name *Regelia* commemorates Eduard August von Regel, superintendent of the botanic gardens at St Petersburg from 1875 to 1892. The species name *ciliata* refers to the fine hairs fringing the leaves.

The plant grows from Dongara to Busselton and inland as far as Quairading. The specimen collected by Preiss can be viewed at the [Atlas of Living Australia website](#).

This photograph was taken along Kent Road in the Wandoo National Park in January 2021.

Look for — fine hairs fringing leaves, branches hairy.



This variety of *Verticordia acerosa* has broader, more rounded floral leaves than *Verticordia acerosa* var. *acerosa*, and toothed (rather than fringed) staminodes. However the stem leaves are the typical needle-like leaves of var. *acerosa*. The type specimen of *Verticordia acerosa* var. *preissii* was collected by Ludwig Preiss near *Halfway House* (about 4 kilometres south-east of The Lakes Roadhouse) in September 1838-1842.

This photograph was taken along Darkin Road in November 2021.

Look for — staminodes toothed.



Verticordia densiflora (Compacted Featherflower) was most probably first collected by James Drummond as it was described in John Lindley's *Sketch of the Vegetation of the Swan River Colony* (1839). The species name *densiflora* of course refers to the closely packed flowers.

The plant grows south of a line from Kalbarri to Hopetoun. This photograph was taken along Dobaderry Road, Dale in December 2022.

A specimen collected by John Gould's collector John Gilbert in the 1840s can be viewed at the [Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew website](#).



Verticordia grandiflora was first collected by John Septimus Roe near York in around 1836. The species name *grandiflora* means large flowered. The plant grows west of a line from Kalbarri to Ravensthorpe.

As they age, the flowers turn red giving the bush a multi-coloured appearance. This photograph was taken along Kent Road, Wandoo National Park in October 2022.

It is easily distinguished from similar species by its horned anther appendage.

Look for — anther appendage bifurcate.

Verticordia huegelii

Myrtaceae



Verticordia huegelii (Variegated Featherflower) was first collected “at Swan River” by Carl von Hügel, an Austrian aristocrat, who visited Western Australia in November-December 1833. It was described by Stephan Endlicher in 1837 and named after its finder. In this plant the flowers are initially cream or yellow, and gradually turn pink or red as they age, creating a variegated appearance overall. The style is also remarkable — bearded in the upper half with a prominent cap on the end. It has a wide distribution between Geraldton and Albany. This photograph was taken along Dobaderry Road, Dale in December 2022.



Verticordia lindleyi was first collected by James Drummond in 1840. The species was named after John Lindley, an English botanist who was one of the first to write about the Swan River flora in his *Sketch of the Vegetation of the Swan River colony* (1839). There are two subspecies. This photograph (of the subspecies *purpurea*) was taken in the Wandoo National Park in January 2019.

A specimen of the subspecies *purpurea* collected by Elizabeth (Berndt) George can be viewed at the [Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew website](#).

Look for — petals toothed, narrowed at top end.



Verticordia multiflora was first collected by James Drummond in the 1840s. The species name *multiflora* means many flowered in reference to the crowded groups or bunches of flowers. The plant grows mainly east and south of a line from Collie to Merredin, but also occurs in winter-wet areas in the Darling Range east of Perth.

This photograph was taken along Qualen Road in Wandoo National Park in November 2021 and at Little Darkin Swamp (inset) in October 2022.

Look for — staminodes narrowly linear, acute, much longer than stamens.

Verticordia pennigera

Myrtaceae



Verticordia pennigera was first collected by William Baxter on the south coast of Western Australia in 1829, even before the settlement of Swan River colony. The species name *pennigera* means bearing feathers in reference to the feathery calyces of this plant. It is found west of a line from Shark Bay to Ravensthorpe.

This photograph was taken near Little Darkin Swamp in November 2022.

Look for — petals toothed, broad across top, like a picket fence.

Verticordia plumosa v. *brachyphylla* Myrtaceae



Verticordia plumosa (Plumed Featherflower) was discovered by Archibald Menzies at King George Sound in 1791; and was described by René Louiche Desfontaines in 1819 under the name *Chamelaucium plumosum*. The species name *plumosa* means feathery, referring to the feathery appearance of the divided sepals. There are at least 7 varieties of *V. plumosa*. The variety *brachyphylla* (meaning short leaved) grows in winter-wet areas west of a line from Geraldton to Cape Arid. This photograph was taken along Darkin Road in Wandoo National Park in November 2021.

Look for — leaves 2-6 mm long.



Olax benthamiana was first collected by visiting German botanist Ludwig Preiss in 1839. The word *Olax* mean odorous or smelly; while the species was named after George Bentham, the celebrated English botanist, author of the seven-volume *Flora Australiensis*.

The plant has a wide distribution across the south-west, south of a line from Geraldton to Israelite Bay. This photograph was taken along Yarra Road, Helena National Park in September 2022.

Look for — staminodes bifid (divided in two).



Caladenia discoidea (Dancing Bee Orchid) was first collected by James Drummond in the 1830s. The genus name *Caladenia* refers to the striking calli on the labellum (lip). The species name *discoidea* means like a discus, in reference to the broad flattish labellum. The plant is found in sandy Banksia woodland west of a line from Watheroo to Hopetoun and eastward along the coast to Israelite Bay.

The orchid is pollinated by thynnid wasps *Phymatothynnus* sp. (Brundrett 2014). This photograph was taken along Kent Road in the Wandoo National Park in September 2021.

Caladenia denticulata

Orchidaceae



Caladenia denticulata (Yellow Spider Orchid) was probably first collected by James Drummond in the 1830s. The genus name *Caladenia* means beautiful gland, referring to the colourful labellum on this group of species; while the species name *denticulata* refers to the toothed margins of the labellum. It is found west of a line from Murchison River to Cape Arid. This photograph was taken along Darkin Road, Wandoo National Park in October 2022.

Look for — labellum white; tepals pale greenish yellow; putrid odour.



Caladenia falcata (Fringed Mantis Orchid) was first collected by James Drummond in 1843. The species name *falcata* means shaped like a scythe, presumably in reference to the overall shape of the upcurved lateral sepals.

The plant grows from Wongan Hills to Albany to Salmon Gums. This photograph was taken along Darkin Road in the Wandoo National Park in September 2021.

Look for — calli not extending to maroon tip of labellum.



Caladenia filifera (Blood Spider Orchid) was probably first collected by James Drummond in the 1830s. The species name *filifera* refers to the thread-like petals and sepals. It is found from Wongan Hills, along the eastern edge of the Darling Range inland from Perth and through the western part of the wheatbelt to Tenterden.

This photograph was taken on a granite outcrop along Kent Road in September 2021. Some of the specimens collected by James Drummond can be viewed at the [Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew website](#).



Caladenia flava (Cowslip Orchid) was first collected by Archibald Menzies at King George Sound in 1791; and was described by Robert Brown in 1810. The species name *flava* means yellow.

The plant has a widespread distribution in the southwest. This photograph was taken along Ridley Road, Wandoo National Park in September 2022.

An illustration of the plant in *Orchis: Monatschrift der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Orchideenkunde* (1914) can be viewed at the [Biodiversity Heritage Library website](#), and specimens collected by James Drummond, James Mangles, Georgiana Molloy and Alexander Collie in the 1830s can be viewed at the [Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew website](#).

Caladenia hiemalis

Orchidaceae



Caladenia hiemalis (Early Dwarf White Spider Orchid) was first collected by Professor Alex George along the Zig Zag at Gooseberry Hill in 1961. The species name *hiemalis* means wintery. It can be recognised by its small white flowers and stiffly held petals and sepals. One of the first spider orchids to flower each year, it prefers moist sites in open woodland, often forming clumps.

This photograph was taken in Wandoo National Park in September 2021.



Caladenia hirta (Sugar Candy Orchid) was probably first collected by James Drummond in the 1830s. The species name *hirta* means hairy, most probably in reference to the long hairs on the stem.

The nominate subspecies (i.e. with white flower, shown here) grows west of a line from Moora to Cunderdin to Mungerup. This photograph was taken along Yarra Road, Mundaring State Forest in October 2021.

A beautiful painting of the orchid by Rica Erickson can be viewed at the [State Library of Western Australia website](#).

Caladenia longicauda

Orchidaceae



Caladenia longicauda (Common White Spider Orchid) was described in *A Sketch of the Vegetation of the Swan River Colony* in 1839 from a type specimen of unknown origin. The species name *longicauda* means with a long tail, in reference to the long petals and sepals. This very common spider orchid has at least 14 subspecies which are often, but not always, geographically discrete.

It is found in the south-west corner of the state from Kalbarri to Albany and east to Cape Arid. This photograph was taken along the southern end of Yarra Road, Helena National Park in September 2022.

Caladenia reptans

Orchidaceae



Caladenia reptans (Little Pink Fairy Orchid) was undoubtedly first collected by James Drummond in the 1830s. The species name *reptans* means low-growing or dwarf. At first glance it looks similar to *Caladenia latifolia*, but is much smaller and the labellum tip is a deeper pink. There are two subspecies.

The orchid grows west of a line from Dowerin to Fitzgerald River. This photograph (of the nominate subspecies) was taken along Qualen Road in August 2022. Specimens collected by James Drummond can be viewed at the [Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew website](#).

Look for — plant 5-15 cm tall, labellum with dark pink tip.

Caladenia xantha

Orchidaceae



Photo: Belinda Cale

Caladenia xantha (Primrose Spider Orchid) was first collected by pharmacist and amateur botanist Oswald Hewlett Sargent in 1904 near York. Sargent joined the WA Naturalists Club in 1924, and planned to write a flora of Western Australia, encouraging schoolchildren throughout the State to send him specimens, but the book never eventuated. The species name *xantha* means yellow.

This relatively rare orchid is found from Badgingarra south to Tenterden and east as far as Lake Grace. These photographs were taken along Yarra Road, Helena National Park in September 2022.



Cyanicula ashbyae (Powder-blue China Orchid) was first collected by Miss Alison Ashby near Pingrup in 1977 and was named after her. The genus name *Cyanicula* refers to the blue colouring of most of the flowers in this genus.

This orchid is smaller and paler than *C. gemmata*, with a more easterly distribution (Brundrett 2014).

This photograph was taken along Helena Road in October 2022.



Cyanicula gemmata was undoubtedly first collected by James Drummond in the 1830s, although Captain James Mangles, a cousin of the governor's wife, Ellen Stirling, was credited with many of the early specimens. The species name *gemma* means like a jewel.

The orchid grows west of a line from Kalbarri to Cape Arid. This photograph was taken along Qualen Road, Wandoo National Park in October 2022. Some specimens collected by James Drummond can be viewed at the [Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew website](#). The specimen sheet also contains a detailed drawing of the labellum.

Diuris brumalis

Orchidaceae



Diuris brumalis (Winter Donkey Orchid) was first collected in 1901 by school teacher and amateur botanist Cecil Andrews at Gooseberry Hill. The species name *brumalis* means wintery. It can be recognised by its early appearance (in June), the prominent labellum lateral lobes and relatively small labellum mid-lobe. It is thought that the flowers have evolved to mimic those of peas like *Oxylobium* and *Daviesia*, thereby attracting native bees as pollinators. This photograph was taken along Qualen Road in August 2022.

Look for — flowers Jun-Aug; small flowers 2-3 cm wide.

Diuris laxiflora

Orchidaceae



Diuris laxiflora (Bee Orchid) was first collected by James Drummond in the 1830s. The species name *laxiflora* means with loose or open flowers. The species grows west of a line from Geraldton to Cape Arid.

This photograph was taken off Darkin Road in Wandoo National Park in September 2021.

Look for — plant usually < 30 cm tall; occurs in damp lands; labellum points forward and down (Brundrett 2014).



Diuris porrifolia (Western Wheatbelt Donkey Orchid) was first collected by James Drummond in the 1830s at Swan River. The species name *porrifolia* means with leek-like leaves. The plant occurs from Cataby to Albany and east to Newdegate. This photograph was taken along Yarra Road, Mundaring State Forest in September 2021. Drummond's specimens can be viewed at the [Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew website](#).

Look for — inland distribution; small flowers; recurved lateral sepals; narrow lip side lobes. (Brundrett 2014).



Elythranthera brunonis (Purple Enamel Orchid) was first collected at King George Sound in 1834 by Austrian nobleman Baron Carl von Hügel; and was described by Stephan Endlicher in 1839 under the name *Glossodia brunonis*.

The genus name *Elythranthera* is derived from the Ancient Greek word *elytron* meaning cover and the Latin word *anthera* meaning anthers. It refers to the prominently hooded column. The species *brunonis* was named after Robert Brown. The plant grows west of a line from Three Springs to Ravensthorpe, and east to Cape Arid. This photograph was taken along Qualen Road, Wandoo National Park in October 2022.

Look for — white lip folding up and then back.

Elythranthera emarginata

Orchidaceae



Elythranthera emarginata (Pink Enamel Orchid) was first collected by James Drummond at Swan River in the 1830s and was described in John Lindley's "*Sketch of the Vegetation of the Swan River Colony*" in 1839. The genus name *Elythranthera* refers to the hood over the anther of the flower; while the species name *emarginata* means notched at the apex, in reference to the two calli on the labellum. This species can be distinguished from *E. brunonis* by the shape of the labellum. The orchid grows west of a line from Kalbarri to Israelite Bay. This photograph was taken along Helena Road, Wandoo National Park in October 2022. The flower was featured on an Australian stamp in 1986.

Look for — labellum folding down, then back, then forward.

Eriochilus helonomos

Orchidaceae



Eriochilus helonomos (Swamp Bunny Orchid) was first collected by “Miss Sewell” in 1895 (probably Julia Sewell who lived most of life at Northam, Chittering Brook and Midland. She never married). The species name *helonomos* refers to the swampy or damp habitats in which it is found. The plant occurs west of a line from Wubin to Wellstead. It can be distinguished from *E. dilatata* by the sharp-pointed ovate leaf (not elongated), the darker colouring of the flower, the habitat and only one or very few flowers. These photographs were taken on a winter-wet flat in Wandoo National Park in May 2022.

Look for — small sharp-pointed ovate leaf on stem.

Leptoceras menziesii

Orchidaceae



Leptoceras menziesii (Rabbit Orchid) was first collected by Archibald Menzies at King George Sound in 1791 during the Vancouver Expedition to North America. The genus name *Leptoceras* means with a slender horn, in reference to the upright petals (ears). The species name is after Archibald Menzies.

This orchid is found west of a line from Geraldton to Ravensthorpe and eastward along the coast to Israelite Bay. In the Darling Range it tends to be more common on the eastern side of the range. This photograph was taken amongst a patch of *Conostylis prolifera* along Qualen Road in September 2021.



Pheladenia deformis (Blue Beard) was first collected by Robert Brown in Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania) in 1802 and was described by him in 1810 under the name *Caladenia deformis*. The first Western Australian collection appears to have been by James Drummond in 1839. The genus name *Pheladenia* means with a false gland, referring to the distinctive calli on the labellum, while the species name *deformis* means misshapen or not the typical shape. This photograph was taken in Wandoo National Park in August 2023. One of James Drummond's specimens can be viewed at the [Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew website](#).

Look for — flower 2-3 cm across.

Prasophyllum cyphochilum

Orchidaceae



Prasophyllum cyphochilum seems to have been first collected by Alexander Collie in the Darling Range in the 1830s. The genus name *Prasophyllum* means with leek-like leaves; while the species name *cyphochilum* means bent like a bird's bill, in reference to the shape of the labellum.

The plant is similar to *P. ovale* but the tepals do not open fully as they do in that species. It occurs in winter wet sedgelands in woodlands west of a line from Mullewa to Grasspatch.

This photograph was taken along Wundabiniring Road, Mount Observation in October 2021.



Prasophyllum gracile (Little Laughing Leek Orchid) was probably first collected by James Drummond prior to 1839. The genus name *Prasophyllum* means with a leek-like leaf. The species name *gracile* means slender, referring to the tips of the sepals. The plant is common in damp herb gardens and on granite tors.

It grows west of a line from Shark Bay to Meekatharra to Queen Victoria Spring to Israelite Bay. This photograph was taken along Qualen Road in September 2021.

Prasophyllum macrostachyum

Orchidaceae



Prasophyllum macrostachyum was first collected by Robert Brown at King George Sound in 1801 during Matthew Flinders' circumnavigation of Australia. The species name *macrostachyum* refers to the flower spike which appears slightly more robust than that of *P. gracile*.

The plant has a scattered distribution west of Cape Arid, but mainly within 100 km of the coastline.

This photograph was taken along Talbot West Road, just outside the boundary of Wandoo National Park in October 2022.

Prasophyllum ovale

Orchidaceae



Prasophyllum ovale (Little Leek Orchid) was almost certainly first collected by James Drummond in the 1830s. The species name *ovale* meaning oval refers to the shape of the labellum.

The plant grows from Gillingarra south to Albany. This photograph was taken along Darkin Road in October 2021.

Look for — tepals spreading, with a purplish stripe.

Pterostylis barbata

Orchidaceae



Pterostylis barbata (Bird Orchid) was first collected either by Alexander Collie at King George Sound prior to 1835, or by James Drummond at Swan River prior to 1839 when it was described by John Lindley in his *Sketch of the vegetation of the Swan River Colony*. The genus name *Pterostylis* means feathery pillar, referring to the wings on the column; while the species name *barbata* means bearded, for obvious reasons.

It grows between Perth and Albany, mostly within 100 km of the coastline. This photograph was taken along Yarra Road, Helena National Park in September 2022.



Spiculaea ciliata (Elbow Orchid) was first collected, probably by James Drummond, in the 1830s. The genus name *Spiculaea* means a sharp point, probably in reference to the end of the labellum; while the species name *ciliata* means fringed, in reference to the base of the labellum.

The plant grows west of line from Kalbarri to Newman Rock. This photograph was taken along Dobaderry Road, Dale in December 2022.

Thelymitra villosa

Orchidaceae



Thelymitra villosa was probably first collected by James Drummond. The genus name *Thelymitra* refers to the hooded column in these species; while the species name *villosa* means with long soft hairs. The plant grows west of a line from Geraldton to Cape Arid.

This photograph was taken along Helena Road, Wandoo National Park in October 2022. An illustration of the plant can be viewed at the [Biodiversity Heritage Library website](#).



Philydrella pygmaea (Butterfly Flower) was first collected by Robert Brown, either at King George Sound or at Lucky Bay in 1801-1802. The genus name *Philydrella* suggests that it is related to *Philydrum*, a genus of aquatic plants; while the species name *pygmaea* means dwarf or short.

The plant is found west of a line from Geraldton to Albany and also in the Esperance area. This photograph was taken along Darkin Road in Wandoo National Park in October 2022. A drawing of the plant (as *Hetaeria pygmaea*) can be viewed at the [Delta System website](#).



Poranthera ericoides was first collected by Ludwig Preiss in 1840. The genus name *Poranthera* refers to pores on the anthers, while the species name *ericoides* means like an *Erica*. The plant is found mainly west of a line from about Eneabba to Ravensthorpe, with occasional occurrences further inland.

These photographs were taken along Kent Road, Wandoo National Park in October 2023.

The plant is monoecious (i.e. it has separate male and female flowers on the same plant). The photo on the right is mostly of female flowers.



Billardiera fraseri (Elegant Pronaya) was first collected by the New South Wales government botanist Charles Fraser at Swan River in 1827 when he accompanied Captain Stirling on his inspection of the site prior to first settlement. It was named in 1836 by William Jackson Hooker, at that time director of the Glasgow Botanic Gardens, but later director of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, under the name *Spiranthera fraseri*. The genus *Billardiera* was named in honour of the French botanist Jacques Labillardière who visited Western Australia in 1792 on the d'Entrecasteaux Expedition; while the species name honours Charles Fraser. These photographs were taken in Wandoo National Park in January 2022.

Look for — anthers revolute (curled backwards).

Billardiera venusta

Pittosporaceae



Billardiera venusta was probably first collected by visiting Austrian nobleman Carl von Hügel at King George Sound in 1834. The species name *venusta* means beautiful.

The plant grows west of a line from Warradarge to Munglinup. These photographs were taken along Yarra Road, Flint, where the vine was growing over the top of a broken off tree stump.

Cheiranthera preissiana

Pittosporaceae



Cheiranthera preissiana was first collected by James Drummond in 1839. The genus name *Cheiranthera* refers to the anthers, arranged like the fingers of a hand. The species name *preissiana* is after Ludwig Preiss who collected the plant at York in 1840.

This twining shrub or climber grows from Geraldton to Albany but is not common.

This photograph was taken along Qualen Road, Wandoo National Park in October 2022.

Comesperma calymega

Polygalaceae



Comesperma calymega (Blue-spike Milkwort) was first collected in Western Australia by Robert Brown at King George Sound in 1801, although it had been previously collected in van Diemen's Land (Tasmania) by Jacques Labillardière in 1792. The genus name *Comesperma* means with hairy seeds; while the meaning of the species name *calymega* is not known. The plant grows south of a line from Kalbarri to Esperance. This photograph was taken along Darkin Road, Wandoo National Park in November 2021. An illustration of the plant in Labillardière's *Novae Hollandiae Plantarum Specimen* (1804) can be viewed at the [Biodiversity Heritage Library website](#).



Muehlenbeckia adpressa (Climbing Lignum) was first collected by Jacques Labillardière in 1792. The genus name *Muehlenbeckia* commemorates the French botanist Heinrich Gustav Muehlenbeck; while the species name *adpressa* means flattened in reference to the stigmas.

In Western Australia the plant grows west of a line from Mount Magnet to Eucla. This photograph was taken in the Wandoo National Park in September 2021.



Adenanthos obovatus (Basket Flower) was first collected in 1791 by Archibald Menzies and was described by Jacques Labillardière in 1805.

The plant regenerates after fire by resprouting from an underground lignotuber. Its pollinators are birds with long curved bills, like the Western Spinebill *Acanthorhynchus superciliosus*, which is able to reach down into the base of the flower for nectar, inadvertently collecting pollen on its head and back.

This photograph was taken along Brookton Highway in May 2023. Labillardière's illustration can be found at the [Biodiversity Heritage Library website](#).

Banksia attenuata

Proteaceae



Banksia attenuata (Slender Banksia) was discovered by Robert Brown in 1801, and described by him in 1810. The name *attenuata* means narrowed, referring to the shape of the leaves at their base. The plant grows across the south-west corner of Western Australia from Kalbarri in the north to Ravensthorpe in the south. These photographs were taken in the reserve in December 2023.

Look for — leaves linear, 4–27 cm long, 5–16 mm wide; style straight, not hooked.



Banksia armata (Prickly Dryandra) was first collected by Robert Brown in 1801 at King George Sound, and described by him in 1810 as *Dryandra armata*, by which name it was known for almost 200 years before revision of the genus in 2007. The genus *Banksia* was named after Sir Joseph Banks who had accompanied James Cook on his first voyage to the Pacific; while the species name *armata* is Latin for armed, referring to the vicious spines on the leaves. The plant is one of the most common dyandras, growing across almost the whole of the south-west corner of Western Australia. This photograph was taken along Yarra Road, Mundaring State Forest in October 2021. An illustration of the plant published in *Curtis's Botanical Magazine* (1833) can be found at the [Biodiversity Heritage Library website](#).



Banksia dallanneyi (Couch Honeypot) was first collected by Ludwig Preiss near Point Walter in 1839. Preiss noted that the Aboriginal name for the plant was *Budjan*, although this was a name recorded by George Fletcher Moore for some other species. The genus *Banksia*, of course, had been named in 1782 after English botanist Sir Joseph Banks; while *dallanneyi* is an anagram of the former name *lindleyana* — when the dryandras were moved to the genus *Banksia*, a new species name had to be coined for *Dryandra lindleyana* as there was already a *Banksia lindleyana*.

This photograph was taken along Qualen Road in August 2022.



Banksia fraseri was first collected by NSW colonial botanist Charles Fraser in 1827 when he accompanied Captain Stirling on his inspection of the Swan River prior to first settlement. The species name *fraseri* is after its discoverer. The plant grows from Kalbarri in the north to Tenterden in the south and has five subspecies. This photograph was taken in Wandoo National Park in June 2023.

One of Charles Fraser's specimens can be viewed at the [Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew website](#).

Banksia nobilis

Proteaceae



Banksia nobilis was first collected most probably by James Drummond in the very earliest days of first settlement. The species name *nobilis* means grand, usually in reference to the height of the plant or splendour of the flowers. The plant is found from Warradarge south to Katanning. This photograph was taken along Yarra Road, Helena National Park in August 2022.

Look for — leaves divided to the midrib.

Banksia sphaerocarpa

Proteaceae



Banksia sphaerocarpa was first collected by Robert Brown at King George Sound during Matthew Flinders' circumnavigation of Australia. The species name *sphaerocarpa* means with a spherical fruit. The plant is found west of a line from Morawa to Mukinbudin to Ravensthorpe.

A specimen collected by R.D. Royce in 1964 can be viewed at the [Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew website](#).

This photograph was taken along Crawler Road in Wandoo National Park in June 2023.

Banksia squarrosa

Proteaceae



Banksia squarrosa (Pingle) was first collected “*in the mountainous region*” near King George Sound by William Baxter in 1829. The species name *squarrosa* means with out-turned sharp points, in reference to the leaves. It has a restricted distribution in the Jarrah forests between New Norcia and Boyup Brook with scattered occurrences further south including Albany. This photograph was taken along Qualen Road in August 2022. An illustration of the plant published in *Curtis’ Botanical Magazine* (1847) can be viewed at the [Biodiversity Heritage Library website](#).

Conospermum brachyphyllum

Proteaceae



Conospermum brachyphyllum was first collected in the very earliest days of first settlement, presumably near Perth. The genus name *Conospermum* means cone seeded, in reference to the shape of the nut. The species name *brachyphyllum* means short-leaved, i.e. shorter than those of *C. stoechadis*. Although the main distribution of the plant is from Geraldton to Mogumber, there are several isolated records from elsewhere. This photograph was taken along Warrigal Road, Wandoo National Park in October 2022.

Look for — upper lip of perianth (flower) glabrous; leaves >25 mm long.

Conospermum stoechadis

Proteaceae



Conospermum stoechadis (Common Smokebush) was first collected at King George Sound by Austrian nobleman Carl von Hügel in 1834. The species name *stoechadis* refers to the plant's similarity of growth-form to *Lavandula stoechas* (French Lavender). It is found from Shark Bay to the south-west capes and inland as far as Coolgardie.

These photographs were taken in the Wandoo National Park in June 2021, when the new growth following fire was beginning to flower.

Look for — leaves terete (cylindrical) 0.5-1mm wide, multi-stemmed.

Grevillea scabra

Proteaceae



Grevillea scabra was first collected by James Drummond. The genus name *Grevillea* commemorates Charles Francis Greville, a close friend of Sir Joseph Banks; while the species name *scabra* refers to the rough leaf surface. The plant is found between Bolgart and Wagin. This photograph was taken in Wandoo National Park in October 2023.

Look for — style end C-shaped.



Grevillea synapheae (Catkin Grevillea) was first collected by Charles Fraser at Swan River in 1827 prior to first settlement, when, as NSW colonial botanist, he and James Stirling made an appraisal of the area as a possible site for a colonisation. The species name *synapheae* means like the genus *Synaphea*, presumably in reference to the leaves.

One of James Drummond's specimens can be viewed at the [Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew website](#).

These photographs were taken along Qualen Road in August 2022.

Hakea cyclocarpa

Proteaceae



Hakea cyclocarpa was first collected in Western Australia by James Drummond and Ludwig Preiss in the 1830s. The species name *cyclocarpa* means with a coiled, ear-shaped fruit. It grows in the Darling Range between Bindoon and Nannup.

This photograph was taken in along Yarra Road in Helena National Park in October 2021.

Look for — red styles; sigmoidal (s-shaped) fruit.



Hakea gilbertii was first collected by naturalist John Gilbert in 1842. Gilbert had been sent to Perth by the famous birdman John Gould to collect specimens of birds and mammals for him to illustrate in his books. While at Swan River, Gilbert made a particular friend of James Drummond and his son Johnston and travelled with them as far as Moore River and Wongan Hills. The genus *Hakea* was named after Christian Ludwig von Hake, a German horticulturalist.

This species grows from Three Springs, south-east to Wagin. This photograph was taken along Darkin Road, Wandoo National Park in September 2023. Gilbert's specimen can be viewed at the [Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew website](#).



Hakea lissocarpha (Honey Bush) was first collected at Swan River by Charles Fraser in 1827 when he and Captain Stirling surveyed the area with a view to future settlement and travelled up the river as far as Upper Swan. It was described by Robert Brown in 1830. The species name *lissocarpha* refers to the smooth bracts surrounding the flower buds. This very prickly shrub is sometimes the nest site for Western Thornbills *Acacanthiza inornata*, that probably choose it as a protection from avian and reptilian predators. It is very sweetly scented, some would say sickly scented, which feral bees find very attractive. This photograph was taken along Qualen Road in August 2022.

Hakea marginata

Proteaceae



Hakea marginata was first collected by Robert Brown at Lucky Bay in 1802. The species name *marginata* means enclosed with a border, referring to the prominent veins along the edges of the leaf.

It grows from Moore River to Albany and east to Cape Arid. This photograph was taken in Wandoo National Park in June 2021.

Brown's specimen can be viewed at the [Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew website](#).

Look for — leaves 2-5 cm long, twisted through 90° at base.



Hakea prostrata (Harsh Hakea) was first collected by Robert Brown at King George Sound in 1801. As the species name *prostrata* indicates, the plant grows along the ground, particularly along the south coast where the type specimen was collected. Elsewhere however, (particularly in Wandoo National Park) it can be quite erect, growing as a tall shrub or small tree.

Robert Brown's specimen can be viewed at the [Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew website](#). These photographs were taken in Wandoo National Park, along Ridley Road, in September 2022.



Hakea ruscifolia (Candle Hakea) was first collected by Jacques Labillardière at Esperance Bay in 1792. The species name *ruscifolia* means with leaves like those of the genus *Ruscus*. The plant grows from Eneabba in the north to Cape Arid in the east.

This photograph was taken at Wandoo National Park in January 2019. A drawing of the plant published by Labillardière can be viewed at the [Biodiversity Heritage Library website](#).

Look for — branchlets hairy; leaves 7-50 mm long, 2-12 mm wide, hairy.



Hakea varia (Variable-leaved Hakea) was first collected by Robert Brown at King George Sound in 1801. The species name *varia* means variable, in reference to the leaf. The species grows around the south-west coastline from Dongara in the north to Israelite Bay in the east. This photograph was taken along Yarra Road south in September 2023.

Some of Robert Brown's specimens can be viewed at the [Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew website](#).

Look for — pistil (stigma, style and ovary) 4-5 mm; new branchlets with close-pressed, fine, silky hairs.



Isopogon crithmifolius was first collected by James Drummond. The genus name *Isopogon* means bearded all over in reference to the hairs on the nut. The species name *crithmifolius* means with leaves like those of *Crithmum*.

The plant is found from John Forrest National Park south to Collie and east from that line out to Dongolocking. These photographs were taken along Crawler Road, Wandoo National Park in October 2023. *Isopogon crithmifolius* flowers somewhat later than *I. dubius* and has redder flowers.

Persoonia elliptica

Proteaceae



Persoonia elliptica (Snottygobble) was discovered by Robert Brown at King George Sound in 1801. The genus name *Persoonia* honours Dutch mycologist and botanist Christiaan Hendrik Persoon (d. 1836); while the species name *elliptica* refers to the elliptical shape of the leaves. The tree is found from New Norcia to the south-west capes and in the Albany area. This photograph was taken off Edison Mill Road, Flint in November 2023.

Look for — tree 2-8 m high.



Petrophile brevifolia was first collected by persons unknown in the very earliest days of first settlement. The species name *brevifolia* means with short leaves (compared to other *Petrophile* species). The plant grows from Geraldton to Kojonup to Ravensthorpe.

This photograph was taken along Darkin Road in Wandoo National Park in November 2021.



Petrophile ericifolia was first collected at King George Sound by William Baxter in 1829. The species name *ericifolia* means with leaves like the mainly Northern Hemisphere genus *Erica*.

The plant occurs east of a line from Watheroo to Albany and so the Wandoo National Park is on its western limit. This photograph was taken along Ridley Road in September 2022.

Petrophila heterophylla

Proteaceae



Petrophila heterophylla was first collected in 1839 by James Drummond. The species name *heterophylla* means with different kinds of leaves. In this species the leaves may be simple or divided.

The plant grows east of a line from Mogumber to Kendenup. This photograph was taken along Yarra Road, Helena National Park in September 2022.

Petrophile rigida

Proteaceae



Petrophile rigida was first collected by Robert Brown on the south coast in 1801-1802. The species name *rigida* refers to the leaves. The plant is found west of a line from Jurien Bay to Fitzgerald River National Park.

This photograph was taken along Crawler Road, Wandoo National Park in October 2023.



Petrophile seminuda was first collected by Charles Fraser in 1827. Fraser was the Colonial Botanist of New South Wales from 1821 to 1831. He had accompanied Captain Stirling to Swan River in order to assess the suitability of the soil and flora for British settlement and travelled up the river as far as Upper Swan. The species name *seminuda* means partially clothed, perhaps referring to the fine structure of the leaves.

The plant grows south of a line from Geraldton to Esperance, avoiding the far south-west corner including the western capes and Albany. This photograph was taken along Darkin Road in November 2021.

Look for — leaves divaricate (widely spreading), pungent.



Petrophile serruriae was first collected by Charles Fraser at Swan River in 1827. Fraser was the Colonial Botanist of New South Wales from 1821 to 1831. He had accompanied Captain Stirling to Swan River in order to assess the suitability of the soil and flora for British settlement and travelled up the river as far as Upper Swan. The species name *serruriae* refers to the similarity of the leaves to the South African genus *Serruria*.

The plant grows west of a line from Coorow to Wellstead. This photograph was taken along Ridley Road, Wandoo National Park in October 2022.



Petrophile striata was first collected by Charles Fraser, New South Wales colonial botanist, in 1826 when he visited Swan River with James Stirling to assess the location for a proposed new settlement. The species name *striata* means striped and refers to the scabrous, striped leaves.

This species grows from Eneabba to the south-west capes and east to Katanning. The photograph was taken in Wandoo National Park in October 2021.



Stirlingia latifolia (Blueboy) was first collected at King George Sound by William Baxter in 1823-1824. At Swan River it was probably first collected in the 1830s by Capt. James Mangles, a cousin of Ellen Stirling, the governor's wife. The genus name *Stirlingia* is after Sir James Stirling himself; while the species name *latifolia* means with a broad leaf.

The plant grows between Kalbarri and Albany. This photograph was taken along Darkin Road in Wandoo National Park in September 2021. An illustration of the plant can be viewed at the [Australian National Herbarium website](#).

Look for — leaves up to 300 mm long and up to 10 mm wide.

Stirlingia simplex

Proteaceae



Stirlingia simplex was probably first collected by James Drummond in the 1830s. The species name *simplex* refers to the simple, undivided stem of the flower.

This plant grows west of a line from Eneabba to Hyden to Bremer Bay. The photographs above were taken along Darkin Road in the Wandoo National Park in October 2021.

Synaphea cuneata

Proteaceae



Synaphea cuneata was first collected by pharmacist and amateur botanist Oswald Hewlett Sargent at York in 1923. The genus name *Synaphea* means a connection or a union; while the species name *cuneata* refers to the wedge-shaped leaves.

The plant is found from York, south to Darkan. These photographs were taken along Edison Mill Road in November 2023.

Look for — note the divergent stigmatic horns.

Synaphea sp. Darkin

Proteaceae



Synaphea sp. Darkin is an, as yet, un-named species. It appears to have been first collected 30 years ago by Margaret Pieroni in 1991.

It grows in the Wandoo National Park (eastern Darling Range) between the Great Southern Highway and the Brookton Highway.

These photographs were taken along Qualen Road in August 2022.



Ranunculus colonorum was first collected by German nobleman Carl von Hügel at Swan River in 1833- 1834. The genus name *Ranunculus* is an ancient name originally used by Pliny the Elder. The species name *colonorum* means “of the colonists”; i.e. it was known to the first settlers at Swan River. The plant grows west of a line from York to Cheyne Beach.

These photographs were taken along Helena Road, Wandoo National Park in October 2022.

Look for — sepals reflexed.

Desmocladus fasciculatus

Restionaceae



Desmocladus fasciculatus was first collected in Western Australia by Allan Cunningham at King George Sound in 1818. The genus name *Desmocladus* means with bunched shoots; while the species name *fasciculatus* also refers to the clustered branchlets. The plant is found west of a line from Leeman to Bremer Bay.

This photograph (of the male flower) was taken along Ridley Road in Wandoo National Park in September 2022. A specimen collected by Robert Brown in South Australia in 1801 can be viewed at the [Atlas of Living Australia website](#).



Leptocarpus is a genus of dioecious rush-like perennial plants (i.e. with male and female flowers on different plants). The genus name *Leptocarpus* means slender fruited. These photographs (of female flowers) were taken near Little Darkin Swamp in Wandoo National Park in November 2022.

A specimen of *Leptocarpus coangustatus* collected by Ludwig Preiss in the 1830s-1840s can be viewed at the [Atlas of Living Australia website](#).

Trymalium angustifolium

Rhamnaceae



Trymalium angustifolium was probably first collected by James Drummond. The genus name *Trymalium* apparently means the eye of a needle in reference to slits in the top of the fruit; while the species name *angustifolium* means narrow-leaved. The plant grows from Mingenew south to Collie. This photograph was taken in the reserve in July 2018. One of James Drummond's specimens can be viewed at the [Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew website](#). This photograph was taken in Wandoo National Park in May 2023.

Look for — leaves 4-9 mm x 1 mm.



Boronia ovata was first collected by James Drummond at “*Swan River, on mountains*”; and was described by English botanist John Lindley in 1841. The species name *ovata* refers to shape of the leaves (wider below the middle).

John Lindley’s illustration of the plant in *Edward’s Botanical Register* (1841) can be viewed at the [Biodiversity Heritage Library website](#).

This photograph was taken along Helena Road, Wandoo National Park in October 2022.

Boronia scabra

Rutaceae



Boronia scabra (Rough Boronia) was first collected east of Albany by William Baxter in 1823. The species name *scabra* means rough, in reference to the rough feel of the stems and sepals. The plant grows from Geraldton to Albany and east to Cape Arid. These photographs were taken along Dobaderry Road, Dale in December 2022.

Look for — rough stems; leaves usually recurved, about 10 mm long; flowers in terminal pedunculate open cymes.

Cyanothamnus ramosus

Rutaceae



Cyanothamnus ramosus (formerly *Boronia ramosa*) was probably first collected by colonial botanist James Drummond and was described in John Lindley's *Sketch of the Vegetation of the Swan River Colony* (1839). The genus name *Cyanothamnus* means a bluish shrub; while the species name *ramosus* means branched, in reference to the compound leaves. The plant grows west of a line from Shark Bay to Cape Arid. This photograph was taken in Wandoo National Park in September 2021.

Look for — leaves trifoliate (divided into three) or once again trifoliate, 10-30 mm long.



Diplolaena drummondii was first collected by James Drummond in 1843. The genus name *Diplolaena* means with a double cloak, in reference to the two rows of bracts surrounding the flower. It is found from Kalbarri south to almost Albany, but is most common in the Darling Range east of Perth and the Darling Range east of Bunbury.

This photograph was taken along Kent Road in the Wandoo National Park in September 2021. A specimen collected by James Drummond can be viewed at the [Atlas of Living Australia website](#).

Dodonaea viscosa
subsp. *angustissima*

Sapindaceae



Dodonaea viscosa (Sticky Hopbush) was first collected by Joseph Banks and Daniel Solander in New Zealand in 1769; and in Western Australia by visiting German botanist Ludwig Preiss at York in 1839. The species name *viscosa* means sticky, in reference to the leaves.

The plant occurs throughout Australia, as well as New Guinea and New Zealand. This photograph was taken at a granite rock along Helena Road, Wandoo National Park in October 2022.

Look for — leaves more than 3.5 cm long and less than 1 cm wide.



Levenhookia stipitata (Common Stylewort) was collected by James Drummond and visiting Austrian nobleman Carl von Hügel in the 1830s. The genus *Levenhookia* was named after Antonie van Leeuwenhoek, a Dutch microscopist who was the first person to observe bacteria; while the species name *stipitata* means stipitate (with a stipe or stalk) with reference to the pedicel (the stalk of the flower). Levenhookias have a sensitive hood-like labellum that reacts in a similar way to the column of a Stylidium, promoting cross-pollination.

This tiny plant is found throughout the south-west corner of the state, south of a line from Shark Bay to Cape Arid. The photograph was taken along Ridley Road, Wandoo National Park in October 2022.



Stylidium affine (Queen Triggerplant) was probably first collected by James Drummond. The genus *Stylidium* was named for the distinctive reproductive structure of the style which forms a trigger; while the species name *affine* means related to. Almost every flower-lover has delighted in setting off triggers at one time or another, frustrating their function, which is to land pollen onto any insect alighting on the flower and to pick up any pollen already on the insect. Once set off, the trigger will re-position itself within about half an hour. The species grows from New Norcia south to Kojonup. This photograph was taken along Yarra Road, Mundaring State Forest in November 2021.

Look for — leaves 10-40 cm long on very long petioles; plant up to 60 cm tall; corolla about 2 cm across; petals paired vertically

Stylidium amoenum

Stylidiaceae



Stylidium amoenum (Lovely Triggerplant) was first collected by Robert Brown at King George Sound in 1801. The species name *amoenum* means lovely, delightful, charming etc. This triggerplant is easily distinguished from the similar *S. brunonianum* by the butterfly arrangement of the petals and the six dark red or purple tipped appendages.

This photograph was taken in Wandoo National Park in November 2021.

Look for — flowers pink, violet, or white.

Stylidium androsaceum

Stylidiaceae



Stylidium androsaceum (Book Triggerplant) was first collected at Swan River in the 1830s, most probably by James Drummond and was described by John Lindley. The species name *androsaceum* means like the genus *Androsace* (rock jasmine). The plant is similar to *Stylidium calcaratum* which lacks the 2 throat appendages. This plant is notable for way in which the petals fold up at night like a book. This photographs was taken in Wandoo National Park in October 2021.

Look for — long nectary spur at back of flower; 2 throat appendages.

Stylidium araeophyllum

Stylidiaceae



Stylidium araeophyllum seems to have been first collected by pioneer farmer Thomas Muir near Tone River (in the far south-west) in 1880. The species name *araeophyllum* means thin or narrow-leaved. The plant grows from Hill River south to Bunbury and Dumbleyung.

These photographs were taken along Kent Road, in Wandoo National Park in October 2022.

Look for — leaves linear; hypanthium sparsely glandular hairy throughout; pedicels (flower stalks) 3-25 mm long.



Stylidium asymmetricum was first collected by Fred and Jean Hort and Allan Lowrie in 1999 in what is now Wandoo National Park. The species name *asymmetricum* means not symmetric, in reference to the petal arrangement of the flower. The plant is pollinated by native bees, bee flies and syrphid flies (JA Wege, *Australian Systematic Botany*, 24: 375–404).

The plant grows between the Great Southern Highway and Brookton Highway. This photograph was taken in Wandoo National Park in November 2022.



Stylidium calcaratum was first collected by Robert Brown during Matthew Flinders' circumnavigation of Australia. The species name *calcaratum* means spurred, in reference to the long nectary spur at the back of the flower. It has a widespread distribution west of a line from Geraldton to Israelite Bay.

This photograph was taken along Qualen Road, Wandoo National Park in September 2021.

Look for — long nectary spur at back of flower; no throat appendages.

Stylidium caricifolium

Stylidiaceae



Stylidium caricifolium (Milkmaids) was first collected, probably by James Drummond, in the 1830s. The species name *caricifolium* probably means with fine lanceolate leaves.

The plant grows from Geraldton, south to Kojonup and east to Newdegate. This photo was taken along Helena Road, Wandoo National Park in October 2022

Look for — leaves 7-32 cm long, 1-5 mm wide.

Stylidium ciliatum

Stylidiaceae



Stylidium ciliatum (Golden Triggerplant) was probably first collected by James Drummond in the 1830s. The species name *ciliatum* refers to the fine hairs on the leaves. The stems, buds and underside of the petals are covered with golden glandular hairs like those on a sundew. There is a wonderful illustration of the plant published in *Curtis' Botanical Magazine* (1842) available online at the [Biodiversity Heritage Library website](#). These photographs were taken along Qualen Road in Wandoo National Park in October 2022.

Look for — scape (stem) entirely covered with glandular hairs; leaves fringed with stiff hairs, ending in a long fine hair.



Stylidium dichotomum (Pins-and-needles) was first collected by James Drummond prior to 1839, when it was described. The species name *dichotomum* means forked or split two ways, presumably in reference to the branching habit of the flowers. It is distributed from Kalbarri almost to Esperance. This photograph was taken along Qualen Road, Wandoo National Park in November 2022. Drummond's specimen can be viewed at the [Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew website](#).

Look for — plant stoloniferous (having above-ground, creeping stems with roots); calyx tube linear, 1 cm long; dark markings on outside of petals.



Stylidium emarginatum (Biddy-Four-Legs) was collected by both James Drummond and Ludwig Preiss in the early days of first settlement. The species name *emarginatum* means notched, in this case in reference to the corolla lobes. The plant grows from Geraldton in the north to Sullivan Rock on the Albany Highway east of Serpentine. This photograph was taken on a granite outcrop along Kent Road in the Wandoo National Park in September 2021.

Look for — six throat appendages.



Stylidium leptophyllum (Needle-leaved Triggerplant) was first collected by James Drummond in the 1830s. The species name *leptophyllum* means with slender leaves. The plant has a wide distribution from Geraldton to Nannup to Lake King to Mukinbudin. This photograph was taken along Yarra Road, Mundaring State Forest in November 2021. A drawing of the plant by Rica Erickson can be viewed at the [State Library of Western Australia website](#).

Look for — plant stilted (i.e. on stilt roots above ground).



Stylidium longitubum (Jumping Jacks) was first collected by Carl von Hügel in 1833-1834. The species name *longitubum* refers to the long cylindrical calyx tube. The plant grows mainly from Cervantes to Mogumber to Busselton.

This photograph was taken in a winter-wet area along Qualen Road in Wandoo National Park in November 2021.

Look for — four tiny throat appendages with or without pink tips.



Stylidium obtusatum (Pinafore Triggerplant) was first collected by James Drummond, probably in the 1830s. The species name *obtusatum* means blunt, in reference to the leaves.

The plant is found from Mingenew to Cranbrook. This photograph was taken along Qualen Road in the Wandoo National Park in September 2021.

A specimen collected by Rica Erickson in 1951 at Bolgart can be viewed at the [Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew website](#).



Stylidium paulineae was first collected by botanist Estelle Margaret Canning along the Brookton Highway in 1968. The species was named after Pauline Lowrie, the wife of Drosera and Stylidium expert Allan Lowrie.

It is found from Woottating south to Wandering. This photograph was taken along Yarra Road in the Mundaring State Forest in October 2021.

An illustration of the plant can be viewed at the [Biodiversity Heritage Library website](#).

Look for — 10 mm long spherical capsule after flowering.



Stylidium perpusillum (Tiny Triggerplant) was first collected by Ronald Campbell Gunn in Tasmania in 1842, while the first collection in Western Australia seems to have been by Ferdinand Mueller in 1867. The species name *perpusillum* means very tiny. It grows west of a line from Eneabba to Cape Arid and in South Australia, Victoria and Tasmania.

This photograph was taken along Wundabiniring Road, Mount Observation in October 2021. The flower in the photograph was only 2-3mm long.

Stylidium petiolare

Stylidiaceae



Stylidium petiolare (Horn Triggerplant) was undoubtedly first collected by James Drummond in the 1830s. The species name *petiolare* means with a long leaf stalk or petiole. This common species grows west and south of a line from Geraldton to Forrestania. These photographs were taken along Qualen Road in Wandoo National Park in October 2021. Some of Drummond's specimens can be viewed at the [Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew website](#).

Look for — petioles (leaf stalks) 5-10 mm long; scapes 3-12 mm tall; flowers white or pink; 6 small throat appendages.

Stylidium piliferum

Stylidiaceae



Stylidium piliferum (Common Butterfly Triggerplant) was discovered by Robert Brown at King George Sound in 1801. The name *piliferum* means bearing hairs, in reference to the leaf. The plant grows across the south west of Western Australia, south of a line from Lancelin to Israelite Bay. These photographs were taken along Yarra Road, Mundaring State Forest in September 2021.

Look for — a long hair at the apex of the leaf, leaves up to 3 cm long, margins with transparent border.

Stylidium pubigerum

Stylidiaceae



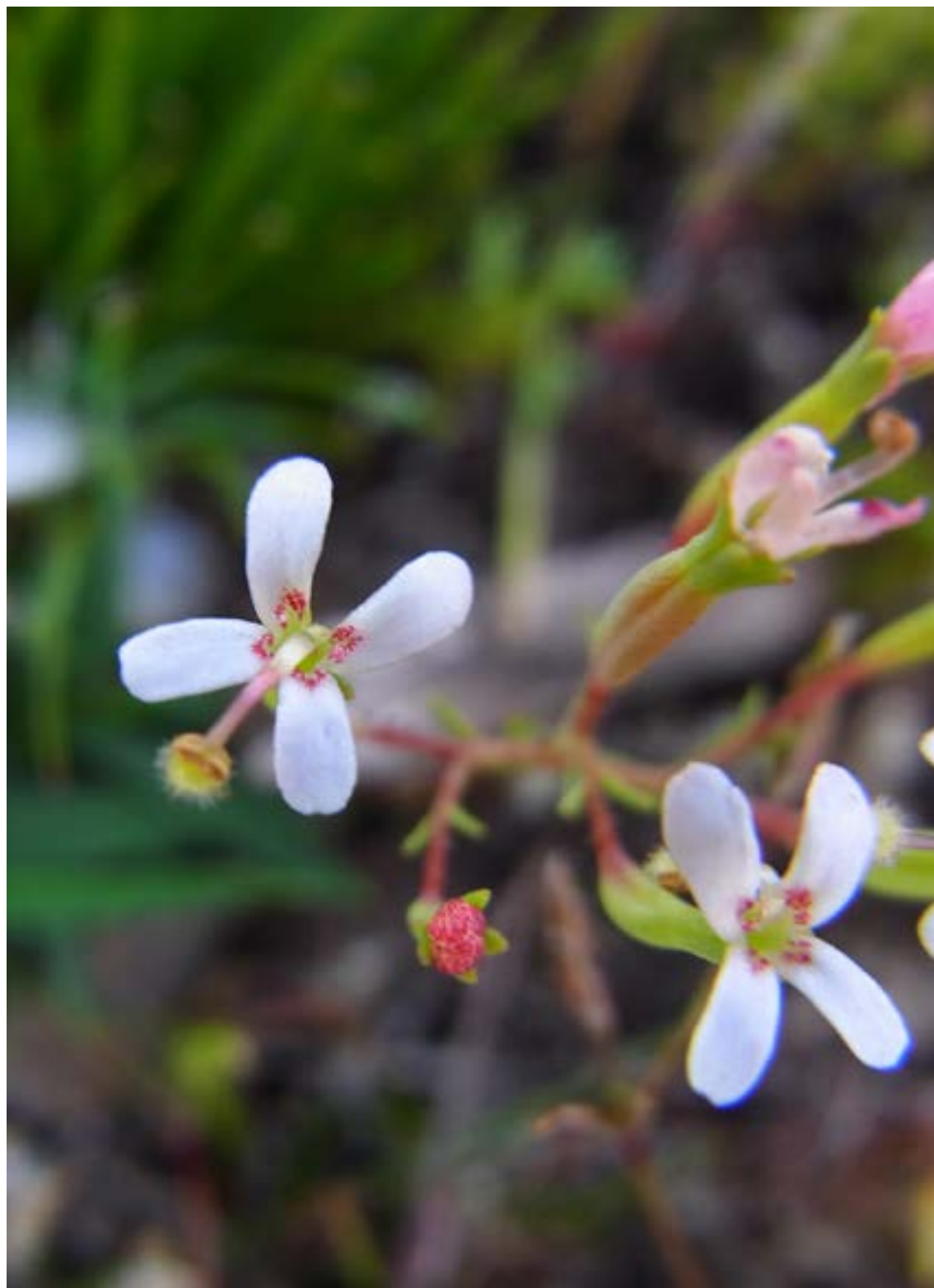
Stylidium pubigerum (Yellow Butterfly Triggerplant) was first collected by James Drummond in 1839. The species name *pubigerum* means bearing soft hairs. The plant grows from Bolgart south to about Collie.

These photographs were taken along Yarra Road in the Helena National Park in November 2021. A painting of the plant by Rica Erickson can be viewed at the [State Library of Western Australia website](#).

Look for — two and three of the calyx lobes fused together to form two lips (photo on right).

Stylidium pulchellum

Stylidiaceae



Stylidium pulchellum (Thumbelina Triggerplant) was first collected by James Drummond and Ludwig Preiss in the 1840s. The species name *pulchellum* means small and pretty.

The plant is found in winter-wet habitats west of a line from Bindoon to Albany. The photograph on left was taken along Darkin Road in October 2022 and that on right along Yarra Road in November 2021.

Look for — flowers tiny, about 4 mm across.



Stylidium repens (Matted Triggerplant) was first collected by Robert Brown at King George Sound in 1801 during Matthew Flinders' circumnavigation of Australia.

The species name *repens* means creeping. The plant is elevated above the soil on short stilt roots and eventually forms a tangled mass which can cover large areas of ground when many plants are growing together. This is the only species of triggerplant known to regularly flower twice a year—in autumn and late spring. This photograph was taken in Wandoo National Park in May 2023.

Look for — red, glandular hairy pedicels (flower stalks).



Stylidium rhynchocarpum (Black-beaked Triggerplant) was first collected by James Drummond and Ludwig Preiss in the 1830s in Perth. The species name *rhynchocarpum* means with a beaked fruit.

It grows south of a line from Wannamal to Mount Manypeaks near Albany. This photograph was taken along Qualen Road in Wandoo National Park in November 2021.

Look for — flowers emerging from a terminal rosettes of leaves; calyx narrowed to a beak for about half of its length.

Stylidium roseoalatum

Stylidiaceae



Stylidium roseoalatum was first collected by Alfred Eaton in 1889 but was not described until 1948 by Rica Erickson who found the plant near Bolgart. The species name *roseoalatum* refers to the spreading petals that “somewhat resemble a dragonfly’s expanded wings”. The plant grows in winter-wet areas like swamps and creek beds etc. According to Rica Erickson (*Triggerplants* 1981) the flowers are pollinated by the Velvet Fly *Comptosia cuneata* (now *Aleucosia cuneata*).

These photographs were taken along Talbot West Road, just outside the boundary of Wandoo National Park in October 2022.

Stylidium rubricalyx

Stylidiaceae



Stylidium rubricalyx was first collected in 1890 by Alfred Eaton, who at that time ran an inn at Youndegin Well on the road to the Yilgarn goldfields. The species name *rubricalyx* refers to the red colour of the calyx.

This tiny plant grows in damplands between Toodyay and Flint. The photographs were taken along Darkin Road in the Wandoo National Park in October 2021.

Look for — whorl of bracts beneath inflorescence; calyx lobes fused for more than half their length.

Stylidium scabridum

Stylidiaceae



Stylidium scabridum was first collected in the very earliest days of first settlement. The species name *scabridum* means somewhat scabrous (rough). The plant has been found in scattered locations from Perth to Calingiri to Narembeen.

This photograph was taken along Kent Road, Wandoo National Park in October 2022.

Look for — petals paired laterally.



Stylidium scariosum was first collected by James Drummond. The species name *scariosum* means shrivelled, thin or dry, referring to the scarious or translucent borders on the floral bracts. The plant is common from Eneabba south to Waroona. This photograph was taken along Qualen Road, Wandoo National Park in October 2022. Specimens collected by James Drummond and Alexander Collie at Swan River, can be viewed at the [Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew website](#).

Look for — broad hyaline (translucent) border on floral bracts and calyx lobes; leaves in basal rosette, scape (flower stalk) 10-80cm long.

Stylidium striatum

Stylidiaceae



Stylidium striatum (Fan-leaved Triggerplant) was probably first collected by James Drummond and was described in Lindley's *Sketch of the Vegetation of the Swan River Colony* in 1839. The species name *striatum* refers to the stripes on the leaves. The plant has a restricted distribution from Kalamunda to Wundowie to North Bannister. These photographs were taken along Crawler Rd, Wandoo National Park in October 2023. One of Drummond's specimens can be viewed at the [Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew website](#).

Look for — grey-green smooth leaves, upper surface striated fan-wise.

Stylidium tenue ssp. *majusculum* Stylidiaceae



Stylidium tenue was first collected by Ludwig Preiss in 1840. The species name *tenue* means narrow or delicate; while the subspecific name *majusculum* means somewhat greater (i.e. somewhat larger than the nominate subspecies *tenue*). The subspecies *majusculum* is found from New Norcia south to Bunbury. These photographs were taken along Qualen Road in Wandoo National Park in October 2022.

Look for — leaves 2-5 cm long in spreading basal rosette; scapes with sterile bracts in 2-5 whorls.



Stylidium tenue subsp. *tenue* (Little Fountain Triggerplant) is smaller and daintier than subsp. *majusculum*. It was first collected by Ferdinand Mueller in 1867. This subspecies is found from Gidgegannup to North Bannister, and from Yallingup to Pallinup River. This photograph was taken along Qualen Road in Wandoo National Park in November 2022.

Look for — leaves 0.5-2 cm long in compact rosette; scapes with sterile bracts in 1 or 2 whorls.

Pimelea angustifolia

Thymelaeaceae



Pimelea angustifolia (Narrow-leaved Pimelea) was first collected by Robert Brown at King George Sound in 1801 and was described by him in 1810. The genus name *Pimelea* is from a Greek word meaning fat and refers to the oily seeds. The species name *angustifolia* means with narrow leaves. It grows throughout the south-west and inland as far as Queen Victoria Spring. This photograph was taken along Warrigal Road in Wandoo National Park in September 2023. Specimens collected by James Drummond can be viewed at the [Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew website](#).

Look for — bracts green, hairy inside; floral tube circumscissile (split by a transverse fissure), longer hairs on ovary portion; leaves 1.5-3 mm wide.

Pimelea ciliata

Thymelaeaceae



Pimelea ciliata (White Banjine) was probably first collected by either James Drummond or Ludwig Preiss in the 1830s. The species name *ciliata* means covered with fine hairs, referring to the flower. The leaves are glabrous.

The plant grows west of a line from Wongan Hills to Albany. This photograph was taken along Yarra Road, Helena National Park in October 2022.

Look for — leaves recurved at apex; sepals glabrous.



Pimelea suaveolens (Scented Banjine) was first collected by William Baxter at King George Sound in 1829; but was not described until 1845 by Carl Meisner from a specimen collected by Ludwig Preiss at Greenmount in 1839. The name *suaveolens* means sweet smelling or fragrant. The plant has two disjunct populations, one south of a line from Jurien Bay to Cape Riche, the other east of a line from Beacon to Lake King. This photograph was taken in Wandoo National Park in August 2023. An illustration of the plant by local hills artist Edgar Dell (1901-2008), published in *West Australian Wildflowers* (1935) can be viewed at the [Australian National Botanic Gardens website](#).



Two species of *Typha* (Bullrush) are common in the south-west of the state - *Typha domingensis* and *Typha orientalis* are both considered native (Keighery and McCabe 2015). The two species are difficult to differentiate in the field. These photographs were taken at Burke's Swamp within the Wandoo National Park in December 2023.

Pigea floribunda

Violaceae



Pigea floribunda (formerly *Hybanthus floribundus*) was first collected in Western Australia by James Drummond in 1850. The species name *floribunda* means profusely flowering.

This photograph was taken along Qualen Road, Wandoo National Park in May 2023.

One of Drummond's specimens can be viewed at the [Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew website](#).

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