

# Australian Plants

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# Australian Plants of the 90s

## — A NEW ERA

This issue is the first of Volume No. 16. It is proposed to compile the next 40 issues to the year 2000 such that, as a set, they will be a complete reference to the Australian flora, updated to the decade of the 90s. Be sure to get every issue to complete your set, to be known as Series B.

*Australian Plants* of the 80s, Series A, comprises the four volumes of *Australian Plants* of the last decade, the latest word on our flora. Our next issue will announce availability of this unique, limited edition set and the reason for this editorial change.

We need to look forward to the year 2000 and adjust to the demands of change and the pressures on our planet's natural resources. *Australian Plants* will be a vital part of this adventure. Our flora is unique in the world and a vital heritage for future civilisations. There are now many books and publications on the Australian flora. The general public must be confused as to the best source of information in this era of escalating prices. *Australian Plants* offers the only continually updated reference to the flora, presented in an easily read form but at the same time being scientifically accurate and providing a wide coverage of all aspects. As a set of complementing issues adequately indexed, it is the best value.

*Australian Plants* is presented for the general public and no previous knowledge of horticulture or botany is required. Issue by issue your knowledge will grow and as the series is completed it will present a complete reference not available in any other book or publication. — Editor.

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### COVER PLATE

Section of the *Callistemon* Garden at Mt Annan Botanic Gardens, Sydney. This magnificent new wildflower garden is presented on page 17. The bottlebrush plants shown are *Callistemon citrinus* 'Australora Firebrand', *Callistemon citrinus* 'White Anzac' (white flowered bush) and behind is *Callistemon* 'Western Glory' with many others.

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# ***Callistemon***

## **The Bottlebrush Colour Parade**

by Harry Infield,  
Demesne Farm,  
Minor Arboretum of Australian Plants,  
near Forster, NSW

*Callistemon* (cally-STEE-mon for pronunciation) are often the first plants chosen by native plants enthusiasts to illuminate their gardens. The red and pink flowered forms are perhaps the most well-known but *Callistemon* provide a real colour parade of white, yellow, green or mauve. Through the various cultivars this parade extends to innumerable shades of the above colours; also some mottles and bi-colours.

In favourable years, a number of species will indulge you with two flowering periods. All attract birds and in our garden lorikeets and honey eaters have become regular visitors.

They are easily grown. They are adaptable to many site conditions, even amenable to conditions far different to their normal natural habitat. Regardless of annual rainfall patterns bottlebrush continue to offer a bonanza of blooms. On the occasions when I lecture on "bottlebrush" to plant clubs I always refer to them as — "confidence building plants for beginners".

### **Favourite Cultivars**

The editor has asked me to list a number of the new cultivars which I favour and are available to gardeners. Some are new to the trade and still only available in restricted localities. I have chosen to list ten selections, including old and new cultivars, that are available and which would provide a pleasing range of form and colour for a new enthusiast. This list is on page 6.

### **Cultivation of *Callistemon***

This can be capsularised by saying: "No great science involved; nor super green fingers". Tender loving care will provide excellent results. Any gardening book featuring *Callistemon* will provide the desired information.

I would emphasise the following four points:

**At Planting.** Prepare the site thoroughly. Immerse the nursery container holding your plant in a bucket of water until all the air bubbles cease. Set the plant firmly in the hole. Water well weekly, this will work wonders. Use a garden surround or stake in the early stages.

**Fertilising Established Plants.** A wide range of fertilisers may be used. Again check your gardening book or talk to your local nurseryman. In areas where heavy damaging frosts are experienced do not fertilise until the danger from frost is over.

**Be Harsh on Pests.** Attend to your *Callistemon*. Often called TRC or "Thwarting Rapacious Caterpillars", defoliation makes your plants unsightly and can lower the bloom capacity. As bottlebrush will attract birds to your garden be cautious over what type of spray you use.





*Callistemon 'Marlborough'* left,

*Callistemon 'Marlborough'* (opposite bottom)



*Callistemon 'Burgundy'* right.

*Callistemon 'Burgundy'* (opposite top)

Photography by W. H. Payne

Two of nearly 100 compact shrubby Bottlebrush shrubs growing in one area at Mt Annan Botanic Garden. To see this collection of *Callistemon*, dozens of different cultivars growing together, is a spectacle to be remembered. These shrubs are a little over a metre high, covered with flower heads. Such a grove is ideal for comparison of various cultivars. When checking this colour slide, Harry Infield was a little dubious about the correct name for *Callistemon 'Marlborough'*. The colour of the brush is correct but the shape of the plant is not. Being a form of *Callistemon viminalis* it should have a weeping habit with branches arching almost to the ground. I suspect that the heavy pruning these bushes receive contributes to the compact growth. I happened to be passing by shortly after flowering and there was the gardener attacking the bushes with a large pair of hedge clippers. All shrubs received a heavy pruning to a dome shape. The treatment was very effective.

The colour photograph on the cover is of another area of the garden with over 100 Bottlebrush growing together. In this case it appears that the bushes are pruned more selectively as those tending to grow larger are allowed to assume their mature height. Heavy pruning was evident, however, to maintain the bushes compact and productive. All this is visual evidence that Bottlebrush is easy to grow, they are exceptional flowering plants if pruned after flowering, and they may be pruned to the size you desire.

**Pruning.** This is essential if you desire a continuing abundance of blooms. The general approach I adopt is to remove all spent heads after the flowers have died. To give an indication how important I believe this to be let me say the Infield clan removed some 100,000 spent spikes during 1989 (calculated by barrow loads). This year's effort was similar. Every three or four years, it is desirable to give your plants some rehabilitation pruning. Cutting out any dead branches and twigs, shaping, etc. I have spent up to an hour on one plant. Now I know some native plant purists will say "the plant should be left to grow naturally" but I disagree. One only has to look at the neglected looking plants on footpaths and in median strips made to look less than vital by hundreds of fruit capsules, long gawky stems, dead branches and twigs to be convinced how needful pruning is. Pruning *Callistemon* is as important as it is to roses.

### **Callistemon Confusion**

Despite their popularity, *Callistemon* are probably the most mixed up genus of native plants in cultivation. There are still a number awaiting formal botanical description. All *Callistemon* have a common propensity to mate with just about any nearby relative. The result is a confusing number of hybrids and cultivars in gardens throughout Australia. Few of these cultivars have been submitted to the Australian Cultivar Registration Authority for registration. Perhaps of the some 200 different "fancy names" given to *Callistemon* cultivars throughout the trade only about 15 have been formally registered. Confusion exists over many names, sometimes for the same plant. Happily something is being done. The problem is currently being addressed by John Wrigley and Murray Fagg (Authors: "Australian Native Plants"). Their research, an indepth study of all *Callistemon* found either in wild provenance or in gardens, will be the subject of a new book.

### **"Demesne Farm"**

The editor warned that he is going to mention Demesne Farm so I would like to include some comments here. First, it is a hobby *not* a business. Second, it is a privately owned venture not a public sponsored garden. Third, it is a one man show and not always in tip top shape as far as mowing is concerned. And finally, our visitation period is normally between end of September to mid-October, except Sundays when I proclaim another gospel.

### **Redlands Special School Nursery**

It would be remiss of me to write any article without giving special mention to the enormous work that Ted Knight, the manager of the Redlands Special School Nursery and an SGAP member, is doing in bringing the widest possible range of *Callistemon* cultivars into cultivation.

### **A Selection of Ten *Callistemon* Cultivars**

#### **TALL SHRUBS**

1. *Callistemon* 'Harkness' — Red, spectacular in flower.

*Lineage* — Hybrid with similarities to *Callistemon viminalis* × *C. citrinus*.

*Growth Habit* — Tall shrub/small tree to 5 m × 4.5 m (variable).

*Foliage* — Leaves flat, narrow, lanceolate; shoots hairy, bronze pink.

*Flower Head* — Large brushes profuse, either solitary or borne in clusters.

2. *Callistemon* 'Kings Park Special' — Red, probably the most profuse flowerer.

*Lineage* — Hybrid with similarities to *Callistemon viminalis* × *C. citrinus*.

*Growth Habit* — Medium to tall shrub. A good specimen plant.

**Foliage** — Leaves, forest green, flat, narrow and lanceolate.

**Flower Head** — Profuse, bright red, large brushes. A garden illuminator.

## MEDIUM SHRUBS

3. *Callistemon* 'Demesne Rowena' — Pink, popular on mid-north coast of NSW.

**Lineage** — A selection from forms of *Callistemon citrinus*.

**Growth Habit** — Small to medium shrub of rounded habit, 2–3 m × 2–2.5 m.

**Foliage** — Mid-green, flat, semi-stiff, lanceolate; new shoots pinkish.

**Flower Head** — Stamens a bright Venetian pink, anthers gold; often borne in clusters of five to eight; free flowering with a spring flush and latter.

4. *Callistemon* 'Mauve Mist' — Mauve, an outstanding selection for horticulture.

**Lineage** — *C. citrinus* through *Callistemon* 'Reeves Pink'.

**Growth Habit** — A medium shrub, rounded and dense to the ground.

**Foliage** — Deep green leaves, flat and leathery. New growth silky, pinkish.

**Flower Head** — Brushes medium-large in clusters, stamens mauve fading lighter.

5. *Callistemon* 'Splendens' — Red, a popular selection for many years.

**Lineage** — *Callistemon citrinus*, a selection. Syn. with *C. 'Endeavour'*.

**Growth Habit** — Shrub, rounded and dense to ground, 2–4 m × 2–4 m.

**Foliage** — Large flat, stiff, deep green leaves. New shoots soft, pinkish red.

**Flower Head** — Larger brushes, often in clusters; stamens a vivid crimson.

6. *Callistemon* 'Dawson River' — Red, worthy of a place in any garden.

**Lineage** — *Callistemon viminalis*, a selection from a natural form.

**Growth Habit** — Medium to tall upright shrub with a spreading crown; slender pendulous branches. A good appearance at all times, to 4 m.

**Foliage** — Leaves grey-green, flat, linear-lanceolate. New shoots soft.

**Flower Head** — Medium size brushes profuse in spring.

## SMALL SHRUBS

7. *Callistemon* 'Anzac'. An attractive compact shrub with white blooms.

**Lineage** — *Callistemon citrinus*, a selection.

**Growth Habit** — Low, dense decorative shrub, slightly spreading, 1 m × 2 m.

**Foliage** — Flat, broad, dull, light green, lanceolate leaves.

**Flower Head** — Stamens white with a pink tinge, anthers yellow, Nov.–Jan.

8. *Callistemon* 'Australflora Candle Glow'. A popular Victorian cultivar.

**Lineage** — *Callistemon pallidus*, a selection.

**Growth Habit** — Spreading shrub with a neat appearance 1.5 m × 1.5 m.

**Foliage** — Leaves flat, lanceolate, stiff with pointed tips, a rich green.

**Flower Head** — Lemon-cream medium spikes in spring.

9. *Callistemon pinifolius* 'Apple Green' — From a cutting-grown plant.

**Lineage** — *Callistemon pinifolius*, a colour variant from Newcastle, NSW.

**Growth Habit** — Small to medium erect shrub to 2.5 m, fairly stiff.

**Foliage** — Pine-like leaves, green, channelled on top, new shoots silvery.

**Flower Head** — Medium sized attractive apple green brushes, Sept.–Dec.

10. *Callistemon* 'Demesne Reliance' — Red, popular, NSW to Qld.

**Lineage** — *Callistemon viminalis*, a seedling of *C. 'Captain Cook'*.

**Growth Habit** — A small, upright, rounded shrub.

**Foliage** — Small, mid-green leaves providing a neat appearance.

**Flower Head** — Profuse, medium sized, bright red brushes.



*Callistemon citrinus* 'Demesne Rowena' △

Photography by W. H. Payne

*Callistemon citrinus* 'Demesne Rowena' and *Callistemon* 'Violaceus' flower heads ▽





***Callistemon citrinus* 'Angela'** △  
***Callistemon* 'Pink Champagne'** ▽

Description on page 26

Photography by W. H. Payne

Photography by B. Hansa, courtesy of Aust. Nat. Botanic Gardens



# The Myrtle Family

Includes Bottlebrushes  
By W. H. Payne,  
Gwen Elliott, Ivan Holliday, et al.

With over 3000 species grouped into 150 genera, half of these occurring in Australia, this family of plants is a very large one. The largest group (genus) is *Eucalyptus* with over 700 species. In this article we will single out the bottlebrush-flowered genera.

Whenever I ask a botanist "what is the feature that is common to all plants and makes them uniquely Myrtaceae?", I get about a half page of scientific language, I still do not have a clue. It seems to make nonsense out of the original scheme to group plants according to natural groupings based on a significant feature of the flower. One reason may be that the family is so large and there is so much variation to account for over the range of plants.

At the risk of over-simplification<sup>1</sup>, I consider that if a tree or shrub has five petals and five sepals, numerous stamens, and the ovary is inferior, then the probability is that the plant belongs to the plant family Myrtaceae. Refer to the sketch of a flower of *Leptospermum* (lep-to-SPERM-um) (the tea tree) figure 2, for an easy way to tell what these features are.

To make things difficult, the perianth (this is the term used to refer to the petals and sepals collectively) may be inconspicuous, the showiest part of each individual flower being the outer ring of stamens. When you have a large number of flowers attached to a central cylinder, you have what appears to be a bottlebrush.

For a guide as to how to distinguish the various groups of plants (genera) that have bottlebrush heads of flower, I will refer to how Gwen Elliott does this in her new book "Australian Plants Identified"<sup>2</sup>. Follow the full thicker line down. We see that:

(a) The fruit is a dry hard capsule or a nut. A feature of the plants we are interested in is the seed capsule that is left on the branch stem, after the flowers have matured and died. The flower parts have dropped off leaving the ovary maturing its seed and becoming the seed capsule.

(b) Stamens usually longer than petals. In fact the petals are inconspicuous and the stamens are the prominent part of each individual flower. Where these flowers are grouped along a central axis (cylinder), the stamens, thrusting out from this cylinder make a bottlebrush head of flower.

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1. I referred this copy to a very competent botanical scientist (also a very patient and forgiving one as far as dealing with me) and he commented that I was rather severe with my comments:

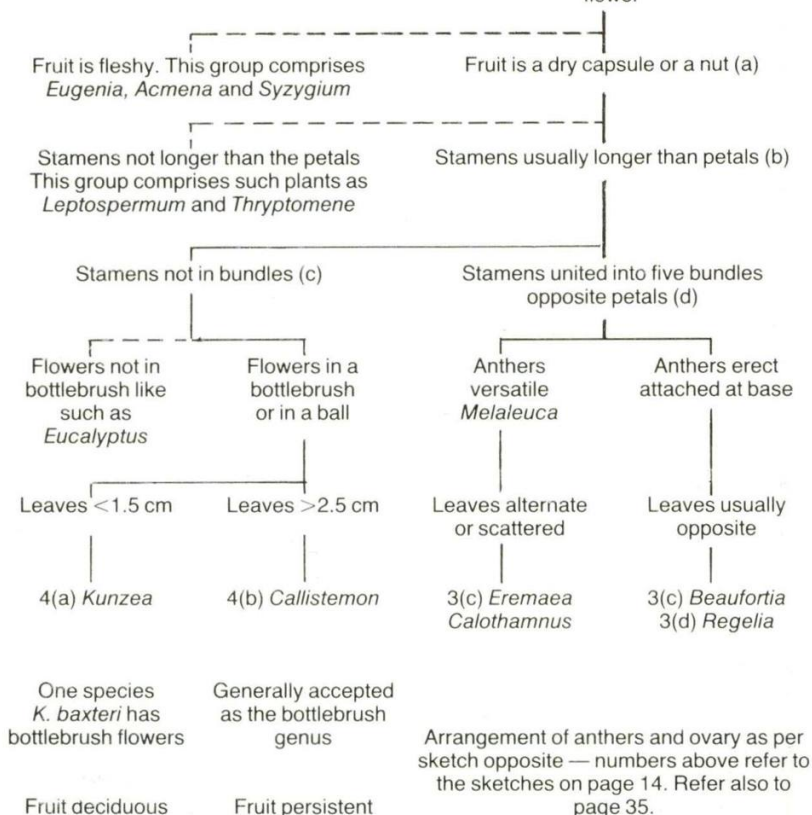
"For the scientist, the division of plants into families is quite logical although with such a large family, the diversity in, and size of, the family does make defining it difficult.

The defining characters are:

- (a) The presence of oil glands in leaves, almost always conspicuous. The plant family Rutaceae is the only other major family with oil glands while other oil-bearing families such as Magnoliaceae, Eupomatiaceae, Lauraceae, etc., have their oil in the individual cells of the leaf.
- (b) The group you are considering, as will the majority of the family, do have five petals but genera with four petals include *Rhodamnia*, *Syzygium* (some species), *Syncarpia* and *Actinodium*.
- (c) The ovary is inferior or half-inferior.
- (d) The stamens usually numerous (sometimes  $\pm 5$  or in 5 clusters)."

2. "Australian Plants Identified" by Gwen Elliott is a new book reviewed on page 27.

THE PLANT FAMILY MYRTACEAE  
The solid lines lead to genera that have  
some species with bottlebrush heads of  
flower



(c) Stamens not in bundles, i.e., as in sketch 1 (page 14). The genera or groups of plants include *Eucalyptus*, *Kunzea* and *Callistemon*. *Callistemon viminalis* has caused a stir as its stamens are united in a very short tube (not in bundles) and this is the reason for suggesting that, in fact, it is a *Melaleuca*, a view not generally supported. Gwen Elliott's distinction between *Kunzea* and *Callistemon* based on the length of the leaves does not take into consideration *Callistemon pityoides* (wrongly known as *C. sieberi*) with leaves only 1.2–2 cm long. In Figure 1 on page 14, Ivan Holliday has chosen the character whereby *Callistemon* retain the fruit capsules on the branches for a long period whereas the fruit of *Kunzea* is deciduous (drops off shortly after maturity).

#### Pronunciation of Botanical Names

There are many plants unique to Australia, too many for common names to cope. We recommend you accept the first part of the scientific name, the genus name and the following guide to pronunciation will assist: *Callistemon* (cally-STEE-mon), *Melaleuca* (mel-a-LOO-ca), *Leptospermum* (lep-to-SPERM-um), *Kunzea* (KUN-zee-a), *Calothamnus* (cal-o-THAM-nus), *Conothamnus* (co-no-THAM-nus), *Beaufortia* (bo-FOR-she-a), *Eremaea* (er-e-MEE-a), *Phymatocarpus* (fy-mat-o-CARP-us), *Regelia* (re-GEEL-ee-a).



*Callistemon rugulosus* △ Previously *C. macropunctatus*

Photography by Ilma Dunn

*Callistemon* 'Rose Opal' ▽

Photography by Murray Fag, courtesy of Aust. Nat. Botanic Gardens





*Callistemon sieberi* △

Photography by Ilma Dunn

*Callistemon pallidus* ▽



(d) The stamens are united into five bundles as in sketches 2a and 2b of Figure 1. Further distinction between genera or groups of plants is indicated by examination of the anthers. Ivan Holliday has sketched these various types of anthers in Figure 1 and you will see what a versatile anther attachment looks like. *Conothamnus*, closely related to *Melaleuca*, may be distinguished by having only one ovule per ovary compartment whereas *Melaleuca* has many.

The various shapes of erect anthers shown in Figure 1 are shown more life-like on page 30. Like *Melaleuca*, *Phymatocarpus* and *Eremaea* have numerous ovules per ovary compartment whereas *Regelia* has four only and *Beaufortia* one per compartment. *Calothamnus*, which is included in figure 2, has its stamens united into five bundles in a thick claw, numerous ovules per ovary compartment and anthers that open by vertical slits like *Eremaea* but looking more like basifixed *Melaleuca* anthers.

For many, the query is "What is an anther, an ovary?". See The Flower.

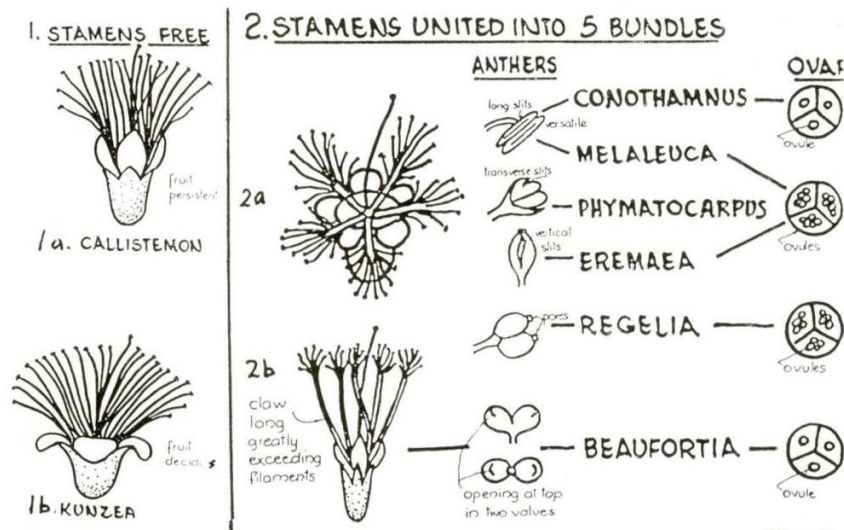


Fig. 1

## The Flower — Part A\*

by W. H. Payne *et al.* (as indicated)

Let us accept that the basic arrangement of a flower is as displayed by the tea tree flower (*Leptospermum*, pronounced lep-to-SPERM-um, being its botanical name). Figure 3, opposite, shows a flowering branchlet of a tea tree with a flower in section i.e., cut down through the centre. For simplicity, this is redrawn in Figure 2, the five petals having been removed.

We now see the lower section, called the **receptacle**, supported by the stem. It encloses the **ovaries** which, on fertilisation, become seed. In this case the ovary is inferior (a characteristic feature of Myrtaceae as noted on page 10)

\*For the Beginner. It has become practice to provide a simple description of the details of the flower presented in an issue. As this issue commences a new volume (in fact, a new unique collection of volumes — Series B, *Australian Plants* of the 90's), this may be regarded as lesson one in flower botany for the beginner. There are just seven strange words in bold above and on the next page, that will reoccur in future issues. If you can become familiar with them, this series will reveal a whole new world of nature to you.

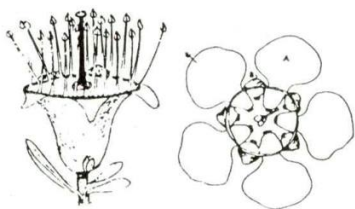


**Fig. 2**

as it is below the point of attachment of the petals. Fertilisation occurs when pollen is deposited on the top of the **style**, the dark central spike pointing upward in the centre of the flower. By one of nature's many wonders, the pollen elongates down the centre of the style to fertilise the ovaries.

The flower then comprises a series of parts in whorls, i.e., the parts are arranged in concentric rings around the central style. The first whorl is the many **stamens**, which, in this case, are in one ring on the outer lip of the receptacle. The "lumps" on the ends of the stamens are the **anthers** which carry the pollen and it is the way that these are attached to the top of the stamens and how their pollen is released, that distinguishes the various groups of similar plants. A complete flower has a whorl or ring of five petals just outside the ring of stamens and an outer ring of five **sepals**, alternating with the petals. In the case of the tea tree you will see that the sepals are quite small as shown but on flowers of other genera they can resemble the petals to the extent that it is not clear just which are petals and which are sepals. We solve this problem by lumping the petals and sepals together in a collective name, the **perianth**.

For the bottlebrush flowers of this issue, both the petals and sepals are reduced to the extent that they are not noticeable so that all we see are dozens of flowers arranged in a brush, each individual flower being as shown in Figure 2, displaying the many stamens with coloured anthers on the tips.

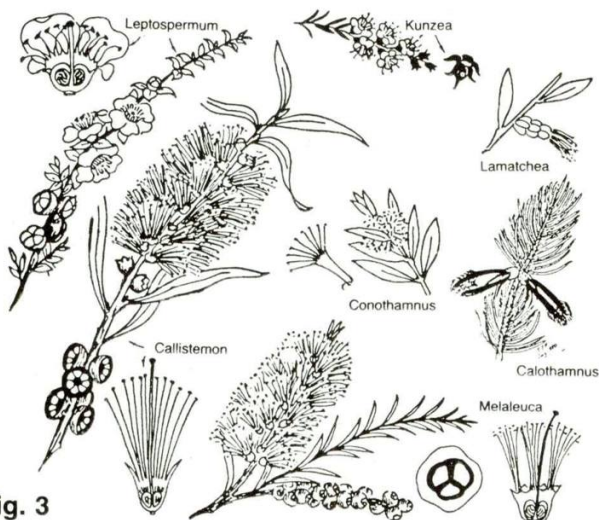


**Fig. 3**

#### Plants of the family Myrtaceae

As introduced on page 11

A common feature of all these plants is hard woody seed capsules which usually stay on the bush until the plant dies or is damaged. If the older seed capsules are removed from the bush and placed in a warm dry position, they will shortly open, spilling out many fine seed. Page 18 will show how you can easily grow plants for yourself. On page 38 we describe these plants.



Mt Annan *Callistemon* Garden △ The first plant is *Callistemon* 'Mauve Mist'. Along the path are different Bottlebrush cultivars all nicely labelled. This garden stretches back almost 100 metres and contains hundreds of Bottlebrush plants. There are numerous other gardens this size.

***Callistemon* 'Mauve Mist'**

Photography by W. H. Payne



# Mt Annan Botanic Garden

The People's  
Wildflower Aboretum

Established in 1988 and devoted entirely to presenting the Australian flora for all who wish to admire it, the botanic garden is an outstanding achievement. The first major floral spectacle to be achieved is the *Callistemon* Garden, hundreds of bottlebrush plants covered in flowers of a vast range of colour. There are hundreds of forms of bottlebrush plants and to see most of them side by side is quite a spectacle.

The bottlebrush is a good example of what can be achieved with a professionally managed, competently staffed botanic garden. It is proposed to repeat this success with all the Australian flora, the *Banksia*, *Grevillea*, *Eucalyptus*, *Acacia*, etc., and you, the readers, are invited to participate. Further details will be given in future issues. Similar opportunities will exist in public gardens throughout Australia, a plan for achievement by the year 2000.

## Is Mt. Annan to become the Centre of Australian Plant Horticulture?

This new surge of activity in the horticultural development of the Australian flora will be Australia wide. There are many public gardens with a major commitment to the display of Australia's wildflowers so why this sudden concentration of effort at Mt. Annan?

For years we have needed an assured repository for the floral gems we have discovered. When we stumble across an especially beautiful form of *Callistemon*, *Grevillea*, *Acacia* etc., we may feel that this needs to be preserved, propagated from, used as the basis for a whole new line of floral wonders, "but what can I do"? In some cases propagation material has been sent to a Botanic Garden or to a nurseryman but rarely have they been carried on for very long.

Mt Annan Botanic Gardens offers us a home, a place for all Australian flora. The material will be received by specialists with modern propagation facilities and experienced staff, to record, to plant, to nurture and to maintain a treasure. Mt Annan also offers a central point to distribute progeny of these treasures to other Botanic Gardens throughout the world. It may well be that a plant from Northern Queensland should be sent first to the magnificent gardens at Rockhampton which have, after all, the potential to out-shine Mt. Annan, at least for northern flora. By all means do this but also send propagation material to Mt. Annan where it will be grown on, if possible, and progeny sent to Rockhampton on request.

The same could apply to any Botanic Garden nearest to you. For West Australians, you could send material to Kings Park. This may help to restore it to its rightful place as the world leader of western flora. However, if material is also sent to Mt. Annan, you can be assured of priority treatment to the stage of flowering and the despatch of propagation material to all botanic gardens on request, including Kings Park.

Most importantly, we need a botanic garden like Mt. Annan in all areas of Australia and this is to be a major objective of the Society for the 1990s. The use of Mt. Annan as indicated above, is a first step to their creation and eventually, their stock of plants.

With this objective in mind, who will support us? Get out, look around and send propagation material to Mt. Annan and others if desired. Contact the Gardens before despatch.

For this patriotic offer we need to sincerely thank the far sighted people who created Mt. Annan and especially the Director, Prof. Carrick Chambers, for his generous offer to make available this magnificent public facility for our active participation — our native garden. ■

## Callistemon Study Group

## Assistance Required

With the establishment of the magnificent plantation at Mt. Annan Botanic Gardens and the opportunity for interesting study, we need someone who can visit Mt. Annan regularly and maintain a continuous record of the plants. Over a period of time, the small differences in all the forms will assist the more orderly classification and identification of the many plants. New introductions can be studied and catalogued and a valuable guide to the best form made available. Over a period, the best forms will be used to produce even better forms of bottlebrushes. The new leader of the Callistemon Study Group, Colin Cornford, 16 Eldorado Street, Bracken Ridge, Qld. 4017. ■

# The Treatment of Seed

## — Under Wet Conditions

By H. Boyd

The seed of *Callistemon*, *Melaleuca*, *Leptospermum* etc., are contained in capsules and in most of the species retained on the plant for many years. They are not dissipated until after the plant meets adversity such as injury, drought or bushfire. Dehydration and shrinkage, sometimes caused by the plant itself forming an abscission layer (cutting off the supply of sap to the capsule), eventually causes the valves in the seed capsules to open. The collection of this seed sometimes puzzles people, but it is not difficult. If capsules that are on the older wood — this is very obvious on *Callistemon* as they are the lowest on the plant — are placed in a paper bag and the bag placed in a warm dry position, the seed contained in the capsules will, in a period of from 10 days to three weeks, be found in the bottom of the bag.

A simple method for the germination of this seed is to treat them as bog plants. Take a well crocked pot almost filled with rich bush soil<sup>1</sup>, wet and tamp down making sure the surface is level. Sow the fine seed sparsely from the point of a knife, and in the same manner distribute over it a very light covering of sand. The pot is now immersed in a non-ferrous container to a depth of about two-thirds its height in water or until the surface is wet but not inundated. The water level of the outer container might have to be experimented with. The outer container must not be of iron as rust in strong concentration is poisonous to seedlings. Ice-cream or margarine containers may be used. The container that is to hold the soil has holes punched in the bottom and the outer container to hold the water can have holes in the side at the height for the water level.

A piece of glass is then placed over the pot without allowance for ventilation and the experiment placed in a sheltered position in about half or filtered sunlight. It is advisable, but by no means essential, to use cold boiled water to wet the soil and fill the outer container, to reduce infestation by algae, as tap water has a relatively high content of this lowly plant. The water level of the outer pot must be checked as it is lessened by evaporation.

If the seed is viable the percentage of germination will be very high, and seed sown very heavily will look like a covering of moss and be difficult to transplant. Plants can be pricked out when one inch high.

Although many *Callistemon*, *Melaleuca* and *Leptospermum* grow under dry condition, all of the many species propagated have responded to this bog-plant technique. The seedling plants grow under septic and highly humid conditions and do not damp off. This makes the writer suspect the presence of an antibiotic or perhaps the relative humidity is being controlled within favourable values.

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1. Better results have been had with rich bush soil rather than with vermiculite or perlite and chemical nutrients, although results with this media are satisfactory if a loose soil is not available.

2. The care of small seedlings. The problem is not "will my seed germinate?" but "my goodness, they seem to have all germinated". You will need to decide how many plants you want to grow on, double this number to allow for losses, and then prick out the unwanted seedlings with tweezers. Allow your seedlings room to grow without crowding. Prick out when 2 cm high using a narrow blade after cutting down four sides. Pot up on a cool moist day to 10 cm pots of light garden soil. ■

# Australia's Bottlebrushes

By W. H. Payne,  
*et al.* (as indicated)

Graceful shrubs and trees, at times covered in bottlebrush type flower heads, and known, world-wide, as *Callistemon*, they are unique to Australia (although two species occur in New Caledonia). Being such hardy and floriferous plants they have been used throughout the world as decorative horticultural and landscaping plants for many years. A tendency to hybridise has been supplemented by deliberate cross-pollination by man, resulting in many forms and a proliferation of names. This article is to assist in the selection of plants.

The plants listed below have been described in past issues of *Australian Plants* the most comprehensive articles being by Colin Cornford of Queensland in Vol. 10:3, by Rodger Elliott and David Jones in Vol. 11:199, and announcements by the Australian Cultivar Registration Authority. Valuable assistance has been given by Harry Infield.

There are many more forms available. Current research by John Wrigley to service a book on the subject will complete the reference. Harry Infield's Demesne Farm Arboretum records were used during this research.

**Common Name** — Because of the vast range of plants, and the variation in names by district, common names of the Australian flora can be very misleading and are often avoided. However, some common names are given. Common names are given with capital first letters but no commas.

**Scientific Botanical Name** — This is in two parts, the first part in this case being *Callistemon*, and a species name shown in italics (always in lower case lettering in italics). These are true, natural occurring species.

**Cultivar Name** — Shown in inverted commas with the first letter a capital; this distinguishes a unique form of plant, selected for distinctive horticultural qualities, often registered with the Australian Cultivar Registration Authority.

Australian Plant Reference — Column 2 of *Callistemon* listing over page.

Given as Volume No: Page No., this is the best reference in Australian Plants for a description. There are many other references to methods of cultivation and propagation in all parts of Australia.

Plant—The Plant Size — Column 3(a)

The reference is made deliberately to only (L) large, (M) medium and (S) small for a good reason. When giving the height and width of a mature plant, other authors have to quote such a large range of size to cover the plants naturally occurring in forests or shade and also those allowed to grow straggly and non-productive, that the sizes given are of no value as a guide for horticulture. *Callistemon* will respond, productively, to heavy pruning. Those plants that are (L) large, may be used as small trees, large screening shrubs, or pruned to three metres high for best effect. Those that are (M) medium, may be pruned to any height between 1.5 and 2.5 metres. Those that are (S) may be pruned to less than 1.5 metres, or many are low growing.

Plant — Flower Head, Size and Colour — Column 3(b)

As described on page 14, a bottlebrush head of flower comprises a large number of individual flowers, each individual flower comprising numerous long feathery stamens which make up the bulk of the "bottlebrush". The flower colour most apparent is the colour of the stamens as recorded below. Many have golden anthers on top of the stamens and one attraction of these *Callistemon* flower heads, is the apparent dusting of gold specks.

Reference to the colour photographs will show that there are many shades to each colour which defy a short description. For instance, flowers recorded as red range from the pinks through crimson to burgundy. You will need to refer to a more detailed description or preferably a colour photograph in past issues of *Australian Plants*.

The size of the flower head can also vary considerably and the best performance for flower size, number and length of flowering period can only be expected from plants carefully selected and propagated by specialist nurserymen, by cuttings.

### Probable Origin of the Plant

True species from the wild, as indicated, are shown in *italics* lettering. Cultivars, whether from selected seedlings of wild populations or from hybrids between two different plants, will usually favour one parent and this prominent parent, as recorded, will give some guide as to the features of the cultivar being described.

| Name                     | A.P. Ref.                                                                   | Plant (see above)                                                  | Probable origin                              | Notable features                                               |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>acuminatus</i>        | 11:202                                                                      | M 10×4 red                                                         | Occurs in NSW                                |                                                                |
| 'Adina'                  | 11:216                                                                      | M 11×4 red                                                         | <i>pachyphyllus</i> × <i>citrinus</i>        | Originated in Qld. garden                                      |
| 'Alba'                   | Refers to white form of <i>C. salignus</i> or <i>C. pachyphyllus</i>        |                                                                    |                                              |                                                                |
| 'All Saints'             | 11:216                                                                      | M pink                                                             | <i>C. viminalis</i>                          | Good fl. form of Newcastle origin                              |
| 'Angela'                 | 16:                                                                         | S 11×4 pink                                                        | <i>C. citrinus</i>                           | Pale flowers fading to white                                   |
| 'Anzac'                  | 11:203                                                                      | S 14×6 white                                                       | <i>C. citrinus</i>                           | Registered as 'White Anzac'.<br>White tinged with pink flowers |
| 'Australflora Firebrand' | 11:31                                                                       | S 12×6 red                                                         | <i>C. citrinus</i>                           | Spreading, arching branches, large brushes                     |
| 'Candle glow'            | 15:203                                                                      | S 10×5 lemon                                                       | <i>C. pallidus</i> × <i>C. viminalis</i>     | Spreading lemon branches                                       |
| 'Barcoondah'             | 11:213                                                                      | M 8×2 pink                                                         | syn. <i>C. 'Injune'</i>                      |                                                                |
| 'Blackdown Tbl.'         | Now named <i>Callistemon pearsonii</i>                                      |                                                                    |                                              |                                                                |
| 'Bluff'                  | 11:213                                                                      | M 8×4 cream                                                        | Occurs in Qld                                | Also has pink and red fl. forms                                |
| 'Bob Bailey'             | 15:223                                                                      | L pink                                                             | <i>C. viminalis</i>                          | A form found in Qld                                            |
| <i>brachyandrus</i>      | 11:202                                                                      | S 4×2 orange                                                       | Occurs in NSW, Vic, SA                       | Prickly foliage                                                |
| 'Briar Hill'             | 11:216                                                                      | M 12×6 red                                                         | <i>C. citrinus</i> syn. 'Green Briar'        | Profuse red to purple fls.                                     |
| 'Burgundy'               | 15:203                                                                      | M 9×6 red                                                          | <i>C. citrinus</i> seedling of 'Reeves Pink' | Dark red                                                       |
| 'California'             | 11:202                                                                      | M 8×3 red                                                          | <i>C. brachyandrus</i>                       | A large flowered form                                          |
| 'Candy Pink'             | 10:6                                                                        | M 10×5 pink                                                        | <i>C. citrinus</i>                           | Often two fl. periods                                          |
| 'Captain Cook'           | 11:212                                                                      | S 15×5 red                                                         | <i>C. viminalis</i>                          | Well known, popular dwarf bottlebrush                          |
| <i>chisholmii</i>        | 11:203                                                                      | M 7×3 red                                                          | Occurs in Qld                                | Open, loosely packed blooms, collector's item                  |
| 'Cinderella'             | 15:203                                                                      | M pink                                                             | <i>C. citrinus</i>                           | Similar to <i>C. 'Reeves Pink'</i>                             |
| <i>citrinus</i>          | 11:203                                                                      | M 12×6 red                                                         | Occurs in NSW & Vic                          | A very variable species                                        |
| Cliff Bottlebrush        | 11:205                                                                      | Common name applied to <i>C. comboynensis</i> & <i>C. formosus</i> |                                              |                                                                |
| 'Clearview Nora'         | 11:216                                                                      | S 5×5 red                                                          | <i>C. 'Harkness'</i> × <i>C. phoeniceus</i>  | Excellent cultivar                                             |
| 'Clearview Pink'         | 11:216                                                                      | M 15×6 red                                                         | <i>C. salignus</i> × <i>C. viminalis</i>     | by W. Cane                                                     |
| 'Clearview Robin'        | 11:216                                                                      | M 15×6 red                                                         | <i>C. salignus</i> × <i>C. viminalis</i>     |                                                                |
| 'Cinderella'             | 15:203                                                                      | S 12×6 pink                                                        | <i>C. citrinus</i>                           | Similar to <i>C. 'Reeves Pink'</i>                             |
| 'Cheef'                  | 11:203                                                                      | M                                                                  | see <i>C. 'Linacinus'</i>                    |                                                                |
| 'Clusters'               | 11:203                                                                      | L 15×6 red                                                         | <i>C. citrinus</i>                           | 6-8 flower heads in clusters                                   |
| <i>coccineus</i>         | Plants are usually labelled <i>C. macropunctatus</i> or <i>C. rugulosus</i> |                                                                    |                                              |                                                                |
| <i>comboynensis</i>      | 11:205                                                                      | M 6×4 red                                                          | Occurs in Qld & NSW                          | Good foliage, bright red                                       |
| Crimson Bottlebrush      | Common name usually applied to <i>C. citrinus</i>                           |                                                                    |                                              |                                                                |
| 'Crimson Spokes'         | 11:209                                                                      | M 12×5 red                                                         | <i>C. rigidus</i>                            | 4-6 flower heads in clusters                                   |
| 'Dawson River Weeper'    | 11:212                                                                      | L 12×5 red                                                         | <i>C. viminalis</i>                          | Tall, pendulous branches                                       |
| 'Demesne Rowena'         | 15:203                                                                      | M pink                                                             | <i>C. citrinus</i>                           | Fine Venetian pink                                             |

| Name                      | A.P. Ref.                     | Plant (see above)                                                | Probable origin                                  | Notable features                                     |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| 'Eastland'                | 11:217                        | M 10x6 mauve                                                     | <i>C. citrinus</i>                               | An attractive, different flower colour               |
| 'Endeavour'               | 11:204                        | M 12x8 red                                                       | <i>C. citrinus</i>                               | Probably syn. with 'Splendens'                       |
| 'Eureka'                  | 11:217                        | M 6x5 pink                                                       | <i>C. shiressii</i> × <i>C. salignus</i>         | Syn. <i>C. 'Ward's Hybrid'</i>                       |
| 'Ewan River'              | 10:10                         | M 6x5 red                                                        | Now <i>C. pearsonii</i>                          |                                                      |
| 'Father Christmas'        | 11:32                         | M 10x5 white                                                     | <i>C. pallidus</i>                               | White stamens, red anthers                           |
| 'Firebrand'               | See 'Australflora Firebrand'. |                                                                  |                                                  | There is also <i>C. 'Firebrand'</i> by Fairhill Nur. |
| 'flavovirens'             | 11:205                        | S 6x2 green                                                      | Occurs in Qld & NSW                              | Yellowish green brushes                              |
| 'formosus'                | 11:205                        | M 8x3 red                                                        | Occurs in Qld                                    | Also white/yellow                                    |
| 'Gawler Hybrid'           |                               | See <i>C. 'Harkness'</i>                                         |                                                  |                                                      |
| 'Glasshouse Gem'          | 15:221                        | T 5x3 pink                                                       | <i>C. salignus</i> × <i>C. recurvis</i>          | Grey papery bark                                     |
| 'Glasshouse Country'      | 15:221                        | T 7x4 pink                                                       | <i>C. salignus</i> × <i>C. recurvis</i>          | Bright pink spikes                                   |
| 'Guyra'                   | 11:214                        | M 13x5 red                                                       | <i>C. citrinus</i>                               | A form found in Guyra, NSW                           |
| 'Hannah Ray'              | 11:212                        | L 15x5 red                                                       | <i>C. viminalis</i>                              | Profuse flowerer, popular cultivar                   |
| 'Happy Valley'            | 11:214                        | M 6x3 red                                                        | Occurs in Qld                                    | Flowers are interesting colour                       |
| 'Harkness'                | 15:203                        | M 15x6 red                                                       | <i>C. viminalis</i> × <i>C. citrinus</i>         | Many large brushes                                   |
| 'Hen Camp Creek'          | 11:212                        | M red                                                            | <i>C. viminalis</i>                              | Of Qld, attractive light green foliage               |
| 'Injune'                  | 11:214                        | M 4x2 red                                                        | Occurs in Qld                                    | Profuse pink/red, fading to white                    |
| 'Kings Park Sp.'          | 15:203                        | L 10x6 red                                                       | <i>C. citrinus</i> × <i>C. viminalis</i>         | Profuse red spikes – outstanding                     |
| 'Kotara Fire'             | 11:217                        | M red                                                            | <i>C. salignus</i>                               |                                                      |
| 'Kotara Golden Fire'      | and 'Kotara Rose'             | are colour variations                                            |                                                  |                                                      |
| 'Ku-ring-gai'             | 11:212                        | L red                                                            | <i>C. viminalis</i> , a selection                |                                                      |
| 'lanceolatus'             | see <i>C. citrinus</i>        |                                                                  |                                                  |                                                      |
| 'Lana'                    | 11:203                        | L                                                                | Now <i>C. pungens</i> , occurs in NE NSW         |                                                      |
| 'Lavender Showers'        | 11:218                        | M mauve                                                          |                                                  |                                                      |
| 'Lilacinus'               | 11:203                        | L 10x6 purple                                                    | <i>C. citrinus</i>                               | Tall rounded shrub, purplish-red fls.                |
| 'Lilacinus earminus'      | 11:203                        | L 10x6 red                                                       | <i>C. citrinus</i>                               |                                                      |
| 'linearifolius'           | 11:206                        | M 12x6 red                                                       | Occurs in NSW                                    |                                                      |
| 'linearis'                | 11:206                        | M 12x6 red                                                       | Occurs in NSW                                    | Dwarf forms — also green fls.                        |
| Lemon Scented Bottlebrush | —                             | The common name for <i>C. citrinus</i>                           |                                                  |                                                      |
| 'Little John'             | 13:56                         | S 5x5 red                                                        | <i>C. viminalis</i>                              | Dwarf rounded shrub, can be profuse fl.              |
| 'Luster Creek'            | 11:212                        | L 15x5 red                                                       | <i>C. viminalis</i>                              |                                                      |
| 'lophanthus'              | 11:206                        | L 10x5 cream                                                     | Occurs in NSW                                    |                                                      |
| Macropunctatus            | Plants now referred to        | <i>C. rugulosa</i>                                               |                                                  |                                                      |
| 'Mauve Mist'              | 15:222                        | M 10x6 mauve                                                     | Seedling of <i>C. 'Reeves Pink'</i>              | Attractive colour                                    |
| 'McGaskill'               | 11:212                        | L red                                                            | <i>C. viminalis</i>                              |                                                      |
| 'Mt. Drummer'             | 11:215                        | M 15x6 purple                                                    | <i>C. pallidus</i>                               | A selected purple form, dense bush                   |
| 'montanus'                | 11:207                        | M 5x6 red                                                        | Occurs in Qld & NSW                              |                                                      |
| Mountain Bottlebrush      | —                             | Common name for <i>C. montanus</i>                               |                                                  |                                                      |
| Narrow-leaf Bottlebrush   | —                             | Common name for <i>C. linearis</i>                               |                                                  |                                                      |
| 'Ngungun Red'             | 18:26                         | L 7x4 red                                                        | <i>C. salignus</i>                               | Burgundy with gold anthers                           |
| 'pachyphyllus'            | 11:207                        | M 10x5 red                                                       | Occurs in Qld & NSW                              |                                                      |
| 'Packers Selection'       | 15:222                        | M 9x3 red                                                        | <i>C. subulatus</i>                              | Exceptional form and fl. season                      |
| 'pallidus'                | 11:207                        | M 10x5 green                                                     | Occurs in NSW, Vic & Tas                         | Cream to green/yellow                                |
| 'paludosus'               | 11:208                        | L 7x3 cream                                                      | Occurs in NSW, Vic, Tas & SA                     |                                                      |
| 'pauciflorus'             | A recognised species name     | — no data                                                        |                                                  |                                                      |
| 'pearsonii'               | 11:213                        | M red                                                            | Occurs on Blackdown Tbls, Qld                    |                                                      |
| 'Pendulous'               | 11:219                        | M 13x6 red                                                       | <i>C. rigidus</i>                                | Full name 'Australflora Pendulous'                   |
| 'Pink Clusters'           | 11:204                        | M 8x4 pink                                                       | <i>C. citrinus</i>                               | Pink/red flowers in clusters of 6-7                  |
| 'Pink Tips'               | 11:205                        | M 8x3 pink                                                       | <i>C. formosus</i> and <i>C. salignus</i>        | have similar cultivars                               |
| 'Pindi Pindi'             | 11:205                        | L red                                                            | <i>C. viminalis</i> in N.Qld                     | Light green foliage                                  |
| 'phoeniceus'              | 11:208                        | M 12x5 red                                                       | Occurs in WA                                     |                                                      |
| 'pinifolius'              | 11:208                        | S 8x4 green                                                      | Occurs in NSW                                    | Yellow to red forms occur                            |
| 'pityoides'               | 11:208                        | M cream                                                          | Occurs in Vic, confused with <i>C. sieberi</i>   |                                                      |
| 'polandii'                | 11:209                        | M 10x5 red                                                       | Port Curtis form has silvery-pink new growth.    |                                                      |
|                           |                               |                                                                  | Cook District form has purplish-red new growth.  |                                                      |
| Prickly Bottlebrush       | is the common name for        | <i>C. brachyandrus</i>                                           |                                                  |                                                      |
| 'Prolific'                | 11:212                        | L 5x8 red                                                        | <i>C. viminalis</i> , a selected form            |                                                      |
| 'Prostrate'               | has been applied to forms of  | <i>C. phoeniceus</i> , <i>C. pinifolius</i> & <i>C. citrinus</i> |                                                  |                                                      |
| 'Pumila'                  | 11:206                        | S 12x6 red                                                       | A dwarf form of <i>C. linearis</i> , rigid habit |                                                      |

| Name                                                            | A.P. Ref.                                                    | Plant (see above)                                               | Probable origin | Notable features                                                                                                     |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>pungens</i>                                                  | 16:                                                          | T                                                               | purple          | Occurs in NE NSW — Previously 'Lana' & 'Gilesii'                                                                     |
| 'Purpurea'                                                      | 11:215                                                       | M 15×6                                                          | red             | <i>C. pallidus</i> A selected red form                                                                               |
| 'Purple Splendour'                                              | 11:218                                                       | M                                                               | purple          | Unknown Unusual profuse pink/purple brushes                                                                          |
| 'Rainbow Falls'                                                 | 11:218                                                       | M                                                               | pink            | <i>C. citrinus</i>                                                                                                   |
| <i>recurvus</i>                                                 | 16:                                                          | L                                                               | red             | Previously 'Tinaroo Dazzler' & 'Tinaroo Falls'                                                                       |
| 'Red Reika'                                                     | 15:223                                                       | M 15×6                                                          | red             | <i>C. 'Harkness'</i> seedling                                                                                        |
| 'Reeve's Pink'                                                  | 15:223                                                       | M 10×6                                                          | pink            | <i>C. citrinus</i> Dense bottlebrushes in clusters                                                                   |
| 'Red Clusters'                                                  | 12:218                                                       | M 8×4                                                           | red             | <i>C. citrinus</i> with bottlebrush heads in clusters or <i>C. viminalis</i> also with bottlebrush heads in clusters |
|                                                                 | 2 plants with one name                                       |                                                                 |                 |                                                                                                                      |
| <i>rigidus</i>                                                  | 11:209                                                       | M 5×3                                                           | red             | Occurs in Qld & NSW                                                                                                  |
| 'Rose Opal'                                                     | 15:224                                                       | M 12×4                                                          | red             | <i>C. viminalis</i> Profuse blooming old favourite                                                                   |
| 'Roseus'                                                        | 11:210                                                       | M                                                               | pink            | <i>C. salignus</i>                                                                                                   |
| 'Rubra'                                                         | 11:205                                                       | Applied to red forms of <i>C. formosus</i> & <i>C. salignus</i> |                 |                                                                                                                      |
| 'Rubo-linacinus'                                                | 11:207                                                       | M 10×5                                                          | red             | <i>C. pachyphyllus</i> , a weeping form                                                                              |
| <i>rugulosus</i>                                                | 11:206                                                       | M 10×5                                                          | red             | Occurs in NSW, Vic & SA Prev. <i>C. macropunctatus</i>                                                               |
| 'Running River'                                                 | 11:212                                                       | S 12×4                                                          | red             | A semi-rigid shrub with bright red flowers                                                                           |
| <i>salignus</i>                                                 | 11:209                                                       | L 5×3                                                           | white           | Occurs in Qld, NSW & SA Pink/red to mauve fls                                                                        |
| 'Sallyann'                                                      | 15:222                                                       | L 7×3                                                           | pink            | <i>C. paludosus</i>                                                                                                  |
| 'Severn River'                                                  | 11:215                                                       | M 8×3                                                           | red             | <i>C. pungens</i>                                                                                                    |
| <i>shiressii</i>                                                | 11:210                                                       | L 5×4                                                           | white           | Occurs in NSW                                                                                                        |
| <i>sieberi</i>                                                  | 11:210                                                       | M 14×3                                                          | cream           | Occurs in Qld, NSW & Vic                                                                                             |
| <i>speciosus</i>                                                | 11:211                                                       | M 15×7                                                          | red             | Occurs in WA                                                                                                         |
| 'Splendens'                                                     | 16:26                                                        | L 12×8                                                          | red             | <i>C. citrinus</i> Similar to <i>C. 'Endeavour'</i>                                                                  |
| 'Smoked Salmon'                                                 | 15:222                                                       | M 10×5                                                          | pink            | <i>C. pachyphyllus</i> , a naturally occurring selection                                                             |
| 'Starlight'                                                     | 11:215                                                       | L 10×6                                                          | white           | <i>C. citrinus</i> Tall, larger than usual form                                                                      |
| 'Stanthorpe'                                                    | 11:215                                                       | L 3×0.5                                                         | cream           | Occurs in Qld Small tree, profuse flowering                                                                          |
| 'Summer Citrinus'                                               | 11:204                                                       | L                                                               | red             | <i>C. citrinus</i> Flowers during summer                                                                             |
| <i>subulatus</i>                                                | 11:211                                                       | M 8×5                                                           | red             | Occurs in NSW & Vic                                                                                                  |
| <i>teretifolius</i>                                             | 11:211                                                       | M 8×4                                                           | red             | Occurs in SA                                                                                                         |
| 'Tinnaroo Falls' & 'Tinnaroo Dazzler' now <i>C. recurvus</i>    |                                                              |                                                                 |                 |                                                                                                                      |
| <i>viminalis</i>                                                | 11:211                                                       | L 18×5                                                          | red             | Occurs in Qld & NSW Many different local forms                                                                       |
| 'Violaceus'                                                     | 11:206                                                       | M 12×7                                                          | mauve           | Mauve form of <i>C. rugulosus</i> or <i>C. citrinus</i>                                                              |
| 'Violet Clusters'                                               | 11:219                                                       | M 8×4                                                           | violet          | <i>C. citrinus</i> Bottlebrush heads in clusters                                                                     |
| <i>viridiflorus</i>                                             | 11:213                                                       | S 8×4                                                           | green           | occurs in Tasmania Yellow flowers also occur                                                                         |
| 'Viridis'                                                       | 11:207                                                       | S 10×5                                                          | green           | <i>C. pachyphyllus</i> A green flowered form                                                                         |
| Wallum Bottlebrush — The common name for <i>C. pachyphyllus</i> |                                                              |                                                                 |                 |                                                                                                                      |
| Weeping Bottlebrush — The common name for <i>C. viminalis</i>   |                                                              |                                                                 |                 |                                                                                                                      |
| 'Weeping'                                                       | Applied to forms of <i>C. citrinus</i> & <i>C. paludosus</i> |                                                                 |                 |                                                                                                                      |
| Willow Bottlebrush — The common name of <i>C. salignus</i>      |                                                              |                                                                 |                 |                                                                                                                      |
| 'Wild River'                                                    | 11:212                                                       | M 15×5                                                          | red             | <i>C. viminalis</i> Attractive foliage, blood red brushes                                                            |
| 'Wilderness White'                                              | 15:224                                                       | M 10×5                                                          | white           | <i>C. viminalis</i> A selection from the wild in Nth. Qld                                                            |
| 'White Anzac'                                                   | 15:221                                                       | S 15×6                                                          | white           | <i>C. citrinus</i> From the wild at Anzac Cove, NSW                                                                  |
| 'Western Glory'                                                 | 11:219                                                       | M 12×5                                                          | mauve           | <i>C. citrinus</i>                                                                                                   |
| 'Wollumbin'                                                     | 15:224                                                       | M 3.5×4                                                         | salmon          | <i>C. viminalis</i>                                                                                                  |
| 'Wildfire of Newcastle' shown in Photograph on Page 1           |                                                              |                                                                 |                 |                                                                                                                      |

## Two New Species Described

*Callistemon pungens* has been known as *Callistemon* 'Lana' (as it was originally propagated from a plant on the Lana property, north-eastern New South Wales) and as *Callistemon* 'Gilesii', names that will now disappear. It is a shrub or small tree 2-5 m tall with purple brushes 50-80 mm long. The small pungent leaves, 20-30 mm long, 3.5-5 mm wide with sharp terminal apex 1-2 mm long, are characteristic of the species.

*Callistemon recurvus* has been known as *Callistemon* 'Tinaroo Dazzler' or *Callistemon* 'Tinaroo Falls'. Named because of the slightly recurved and undulating margin of its small leaves (1-5 cm long, 2-8 mm wide) this is a shrub to small narrow tree to 7 m tall but usually much less. The bottlebrush flower head to 80 mm long comprises crimson stamens with yellow anthers.

## A Field Guide to Melaleucas

by Ivan Holliday

Just refer to pages 27-34 containing the article *Melaleuca* by Ivan Holliday, with his colour photographs and you will see the outstanding quality of a book by Ivan. The book describes and similarly illustrates 110 species of *Melaleuca* in a similar manner. Presented as a field guide it is 21 × 11 cm, ideal for thrusting into a pack but still large enough to carry large, full page colour photographs similar to those in this issue. This is exceptional value at \$26.90 or \$24.25 plus \$7.50 postage to SGAP Book Supply — see rear page.

This book is one of a series, the others being "Field Guides to Australian Native Shrubs/ to Australian Trees/ to *Banksia*", all by Ivan Holliday, each at the same price.

## Australian Plants Identified

by Gwen Elliott

A 240 page (260 × 175 mm) book designed to assist the reader to identify any of the 1,000 plants described. The reader need only find the photograph most closely resembling the flower of the plant they wish to identify and then refer to the simple descriptions in the body of the book. There are 200 small colour photographs and 80 line drawings to lead you to its name and description.

Nothing could be quite as simple as that but, as the author points out, when you ask a botanist to identify a plant his accumulated knowledge allows him to "use short cuts". He looks at the flower, number and shape of petals etc., and decides it is probably a Myrtaceae or a Rutaceae and jumps directly to a group of plants to decide which one it is. You could do this by selecting from photographs and jumping to the simple descriptions. Available at \$24.95. (\$22.45 plus \$7.50 postage).

## Flora of New South Wales — Volume 1

Gwen J. Harden, Editor

A flora is a scientific publication. This book is so superbly presented that anyone without botanical training can use it to identify the wild plants of New South Wales. The presentation is superb, an achievement to be aimed at for all future floras. I do not know who is responsible for the layout and exciting presentation but Gwen Harden and her associates at New South Wales University Press must receive a publishing "Emmy" if such exists. You will enjoy using this book. Do not let the botanical language put you off. The simple but accurate sketches by Gwen and the exceptionally good, well illustrated glossary of botanical terms will quickly make you proficient at identifying plants.

Our flora is so vast that just one book cannot cover the whole range, even for just New South Wales. The Volume No. 1 is also bulky, 28 × 21 cm with 600 pages. It has many excellent colour photographs, but its exceptional impact is provided by the hundreds of line sketches in a column beside each species description. Without this column of sketches on each page the book would be a much more manageable size when in the field but, with the sketches, the book is a treasure of knowledge to be carted about with care, respect and for an invaluable reference.

Volume 1 is a must for fern lovers and also includes fern allies, cycads, conifers and the first section of flowering plants including Casuarinaceae, Malvaceae, Ranunculaceae, etc. It is excellent value for \$69.95 at your bookseller. (\$62.95 plus \$7.50 postage, see rear page).

## The Flowers of Central Australia

by Alec M. Blombery

A small booklet 15 × 21 cm with 64 pages, by an author well known for his books on Australian wildflowers. Over 180 of the more common wildflowers of Central Australia are briefly described and illustrated by over 160 small colour photographs. Produced for the tourist, it adds interest to a visit to the area and is attractively priced at \$8.95 plus \$7.50 postage.

## Bush Medicine

by Tim Low

From the diaries and journals of explorers, pioneers and early naturalists and from the memories of those who still practise bush remedies, Tim Low has compiled this report. It is supported by travelling widely throughout Australia and talking to the Aboriginal people. He does not attempt to describe the plants but simply states what he has been told of their uses. Available for \$45.00 from your bookseller. \$35.95 plus \$7.50 postage.

## Taken For Granted

by D. Benson and J. Howell

"The Bushland of Sydney and its Suburbs" is the secondary title to this book and this is precisely what it is about. From studies of the remnants of the bush still remaining a pattern of vegetation types has been built up to describe what the area was like at the time of arrival of man. The authors then proceed to describe the principal trees and shrubs that may be found in the remaining scrub areas in each of the suburban areas of Sydney such as Ashfield, Auburn, Bankstown, etc. No attempt is made to describe the entire flora, just to mention the few dominant plants of the scrub cover. Available for \$31.50 plus \$7.50 postage.

# Australian Orchids

A Review  
by W. H. Payne

There are many beautiful Australian orchids. Those who are interested or wish to know more have exceptionally good source material. The leader in this area giving significant financial support in areas of greatest need is the Australian Orchid Foundation.

## The Australian Orchid Foundation

Over the years the Foundation has supported many projects. A summary of some of the recent or current ones below will astound you. This is a practical achieving body worthy of your support. Donations may be sent to The Australian Orchid Foundation, 107 Roberts Street, Essendon, Victoria 3040.

## Conservation of Australian Orchids and Availability

There are many species whose future is very fragile, because of the specific nature of the habitat in small pockets, or the safety of that habitat presently depending on isolation and remoteness. The A.O.F. Orchid Species Seed Bank has been created because it was believed to be one of the more practical avenues of conservation. The objective is to encourage commercial orchid nurseries to raise some orchid species from seed, and to promote their sales as "Nursery raised species".

To assist the Western Australian Native Orchid Study & Conservation Group Inc. to produce an updated booklet on Western Australian terrestrial orchids.

Catalogue of Australian Orchidaceae by Clements. See opposite.

Leaf tip dieback in orchids, its causes and remedy, at the Monash University, Melbourne.

The Illawarra Greenhood Project, the rare and endangered *Pterostylis gibbosa*. To provide an interim plan of management, and future monitoring of the habitat requirements.

The Dendrobium Beetle, improved methods of control. Agricultural Research Laboratories.

Research into the Stigmatic Receptivity of Orchids. Pollen viability and longevity of the pollen as it concerns the production of orchid seed. Melbourne University.

Research into the Black Spot on orchid leaves by James Brincat at Burnley Horticultural College.

Studies of the *Dendrobium canaliculatum* Complex, P. Jobson, James Cook University.

A Survey of the Bamaga Region of Cape York by Bruce Gray and to collect critical material of species.

The Orchadian. Support for the production and colour plates, see opposite.

The Cape York Orchid Torres Strait Islands Project. A survey.

Practical Reproductive Biology of Orchid Species. By the Orchid Species Society of Victoria where scientists and home growers have collaborated to publish a book in simple terms.

Distribution of orchids in central eastern Queensland by Mr E. Pederson, M. Clements and D. Jones.

Assisting research at the Australian National Botanic Gardens.

Orchid Species in Mini Flasks. From a list of over 200 species seedlings, the Botanic Gardens in Melbourne, Sydney, Canberra, Adelaide, Hobart, Brisbane and Townsville have made their selection of 25 flasks each, to be presented free of all costs by the A.O.F.

Orchids for the Butterfly House at the Royal Zoological Gardens. This magnificent "house" has between 800 and 1,000 Australian butterflies flying at any one time. Experiments over the past nine months have indicated the range of orchids to be supplied.

A Survey of Orchids in Northern Queensland by Len Lawler with orchid societies in the north.

A survey of the terrestrial orchids of South-east Queensland by Lex Barton. Distribution and photography is part of the exercise.

The Orchid Species Society of Victoria. Equipment in the Orchid Species House at the Council Nursery at Nunawading.

The Orchid House, Royal Botanic Gardens of Melbourne. The installation of an evaporative cooler.

## The Orchadian

A periodical, published quarterly by the Australasian native Orchid Society, dedicated to the study and conservation of Australasian native orchids. This periodical is comparable to our own *Australian Plants*, comprising fewer pages but with a larger page size. It deals with the conservation, cultivation and propagation of orchids native to New Zealand, Australia and New Guinea and includes many beautiful colour plates. Each issue sells at \$5.00 and may be obtained from the Australasian Native Orchid Society.

## The Australasian Native Orchid Society

A very active body comprising practical, many very dedicated, growers of our Australian orchids. Why not join? Write to ANOS, P.O. Box C106, Clarence Street, Sydney 2000. The strength of this society is its many very active groups in Queensland (Atherton, Gold Coast, Townsville, Brisbane and Toowoomba), New South Wales (Sydney, Ballina, Newcastle, Central Coast, Warringah, Port Hacking and Wollongong), Victoria (Melbourne and Geelong), South Australia in Adelaide and Western Australia in Perth. They each have regular meetings and offer practical advice on how you can grow orchids.

### Australian Orchid Research — Volume 1 Catalogue of Australian Orchidaceae

by M. A. Clements

As the name implies this 160-page book is simply a catalogue listing, in alphabetical order, the genera and all species of Australian orchids. How simple this seems and, in fact, this monumental task is made to look simple and easily referenced. Those with any experience with orchids will know what a prodigious effort it has been and what a high level of professional competence was required to produce the work. It is a tribute to the world class botanist who produced the catalogue, Mark Clements. He visited the herbaria of the world and compiled notes in a studious, patient manner. What he found was that many orchids have been known here by the incorrect name. Using an experience and professional competence of an exceptional standard, Mark Clements has also taken on the task, not only of being a good recorder and simply publishing a list of names, but that of interpreting these records, studying the plants and presenting an informed judgment of what is the correct classification. The result has been the recognition of many more plants as true species.

### The Native Orchids of Australia

by David L. Jones

This magnificent book is an invaluable reference to the orchids of Australia. Complete with beautiful colour plates, line drawings of the highest standard and text that is competently prepared by a professional botanist but presented in an easily read style, this is THE book for all orchid enthusiasts. The author is well known in the Australian horticultural scene for his books on ferns, palms, etc., a dedicated professional with a sensitivity for plants and their custodians.

### Dendrobium Orchids of Australia

by Walter T. Upton

This book is a must for those keen on growing *Dendrobium*. The practical experiences of a very competent grower and observer for over 30 years are presented for all, even the very newest of beginners to orchid culture. Every species of Australian *Dendrobium* is described in simple terms with supporting line drawings and many colour photographs. The book is especially valuable as a reference to the cultivar hybrids that have been developed over the years. This 240-page (276 mm × 200 mm) book is good value at \$69.95.

### Australian Indigenous Orchids — Vol. 1

by A. W. Dockrill

This valuable reference book will be available in 1991. With the publication of Mark Clements' monumental work, Alick can now produce his revised book in a completely updated presentation. All those associated with orchids worldwide are well aware that "Australian Indigenous Orchids" is the most complete reference to Australian tropical orchids and this revision will restore it to its place of eminence — "The Bible of Australian orchids".

## Books on Orchids

Available from the Australian Orchid Foundation, 107 Roberts Street, Essendon 3040, all post free in Australia.

|                                                                                |         |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Australian Orchid Research — Vol. 1. "The Catalogue of Australian Orchidaceae" | \$19.50 |
| The Native Orchids of Australia by David L. Jones                              | \$69.95 |
| The <i>Dendrobium</i> Orchids of Australia by Wal Upton                        | \$69.95 |
| Growing Orchids . . . Expanding your Orchid Collection by J. N. Rentoul        | \$34.95 |
| Native Orchids of Western Australia (2nd edition)                              | \$9.95  |

Some years ago, Angela Speering and I were exploring in the Anna Bay area of Port Stephens when we came upon a pink shrub growing amongst the common red-flowered form of *Callistemon citrinus* in a wet sandmined area. On close investigation, it proved to be a typical *Callistemon citrinus* shrub, some 2 metres by 1.5 metres, and the pink colour was due to the colour of the filaments. Every filament was red in its inner half and white in the outer and capped by a golden stamen. The brushes measured some 8 cm × 3 cm.

If match-thick young wood with leaf buds just swelling is taken, cuttings strike readily. Propagation from seed has not been tried as this will not reliably produce an identical plant. Numerous plants have been grown from cuttings which is just as well as the original plant has disappeared, buried by sand drift and sand mining activities. I regard the plant as a mutation of *Callistemon citrinus* and the Sydney Herbarium has verified that it is *Callistemon citrinus*. We named it *Callistemon citrinus* 'Angela'. See photograph on page 9.

The plant thrives in average garden conditions, is hardy and very attractive in its foliage and form as well as in its floral beauty. It flowers prolifically in spring and autumn in our coastal climate and though individual flowers tend to brown off after two or three days, there are always plenty to replace them. It fruits heavily and early pruning is required to remove the fruits and also over-vigorous growth stems which are common. ■

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***Callistemon* 'Ngungun Red'**

Recently Registered with A.C.R.A.

An erect shrub with a somewhat vase-shaped habit, to 5 m high by 2 m across at the top. Bark is grey and fissured. Leaves are mid-green, narrow-elliptical, to 60 mm long by 7 mm wide. The young growth is deep pink to red and clothed with silky appressed hairs. Mature leaves are glabrous. Flowers are produced in spring. They are up to 70 mm long by 40 mm across with new growth apparent at flowering time. The anther filaments are burgundy (53A) and the anthers are gold (4A). This seedling is from the same batch of seeds as *Callistemon* 'Glasshouse Country' and *C.* 'Glasshouse Gem' but differs from both that have pink flowers.

***Callistemon* 'Dawson River Weeper'**

A tall, spreading shrub to 5 m high by 5 m across, occasionally taller in ideal conditions, with pendulous branches that reach to the ground. It was originally collected in the Dawson River area of Queensland. Leaves are narrow-lanceolate and up to 70 mm long by 5 mm wide. Leaves and young stems are covered with long, silky hairs and abundant oil dots are obvious under a lens. The red (45A) bottlebrush flowers are about 90 mm long by 50 mm diameter and small leaves are often seen within the flower spike. Main flowering periods are spring and autumn but some flowers are found at most seasons in mild climates. This cultivar may be identified from the many forms of *C. viminalis* by its narrow leaves, long, often continuous, flowering period and its bushy, pendulous habit.

***Callistemon citrinus* 'Splendens'**

A rounded, compact shrub to 2 m high by 2 m across, sometimes taller in ideal conditions. Leaves are lanceolate to elliptical, 90 mm long by 20 mm wide. The young growth which emerges from the flower spike is pinkish and slightly hairy. The mature leaves are glabrous. The brilliant red (45B) flowers are borne prolifically in spikes to 12 cm long by 7 cm diameter. They are at their peak in late spring but are seen other seasons in temperate areas. It is distinguished from other forms of *C. citrinus* by its very large, well-displayed flower spikes and its compact habit. It has been known as *Callistemon* 'Endeavour'.

# Melaleuca

by Ivan Holliday

The genus *Melaleuca* comprises woody shrubs and trees distinguished by flowers, either spicate or axillary, with the stamens united into five bundles, and the ovary with numerous ovules in each of the three cells.

The number of species in Australia is estimated at 200, with eight occurring in New Guinea and the islands to the north as far as Burma.

The bark of *Melaleuca* is often papery, particularly on many of the tree species, hence the common name of "Paperbark". They are also known as "Honeymyrtles" and "Tea-trees", the latter term being better reserved for the genus *Leptospermum*. Leaves are simple, alternate or opposite, usually small. There are five coloured petals and five sepals, green or scarious, both petals and sepals often deciduous. Anthers are versatile (i.e., attached about the middle and free to turn — and with long pollen-receptive slits) and the style is usually as long as, or longer than, the stamens. Fruits are woody capsules, often forming a spike, each capsule mostly cup-shaped or urn-shaped. They retain their seed (in most species) for years on the plant without opening.

Easily propagated from seed or cuttings, *Melaleuca* are excellent garden shrubs because of their general hardiness in most soils and the ability to withstand both dry spells and wet feet equally well. Several of the smaller, bushy species are excellent subjects for a living edge to a lawn, where they receive excess water, such as *Melaleuca pulchella*, *M. thymifolia* or *M. lateralis*.

Some species tolerate salty, low-lying, waterlogged soils better than most other plants and can be used on such sites where few other plants will survive (e.g., *Melaleuca halmaturovum*, *M. cuticularis*). Others are very good plants for coastal plantings in dunes or limestone near the sea (e.g., *Melaleuca microphylla*, *M. lanceolata*, *M. leiopyxis*, *M. gibbosa*, *M. hengelii*). There are a few of the ornamental dwarf species from the West Australian sand heaths, however, which, in my experience, have proved a little tricky in cultivation, requiring perfect drainage for success (e.g., *Melaleuca ciliosa*, *M. striata*).

All *Melaleuca* withstand hard pruning and can be cut and shaped as desired. They are best pruned immediately after flowering to avoid the bare, woody look often seen in neglected specimens, and to induce a good flowering.

## *Melaleuca subfalcata*

This species belongs to the *Melaleuca laxiflora* group which includes ten species and one subspecies. This group is characterised by inflorescences of monads (i.e., single flowers) in lateral spikes on a short stem segment devoid of leaves as shown on the sketch. The group includes two species recently named by the team from the Australian National Herbarium who are revising the genus, *Melaleuca camptoclada* Quinn sp. nov. and *Melaleuca ctenoides* Quinn sp. nov., both from Western Australia. The other West Australian species in the group are, *Melaleuca depauperata*, *M. glaberrima*, *M. hamulosa*, *M. laxiflora*, *M. spicigera* and *M. subfalcata*. From the eastern states are *M. armillaris* and *M. diosmatifolia* (syn. *M. erubescens*) and the subspecies is *M. armillaris* subsp. *akineta* Quinn, which is confined to the Gawler Ranges in South Australia. It was included in the South Australia Flora, Part II (Aug. 1986) as *M. raphiophylla*, obviously in error.

*Melaleuca subfalcata* is distinguished in the group by its subfalcate, angular-compressed leaves, attenuate at the base and less than 2.5 mm wide, and densely tomentose rachis and floral tube. *M. spicigera* shares this latter feature but differs significantly in its broadly ovate, blue-green leaves more than 2.5 mm wide and generally smaller flower spikes.

In my experience, *Melaleuca subfalcata* is a relatively easy species to grow in the garden, in both acid and alkaline soils and in both relatively dry or wet sites, on the Adelaide Plains or in the Adelaide Hills. Friends who live in the limestone wheatbelt tell me they do not find many *Melaleuca* easy to grow and I have no knowledge of *M. subfalcata* under these conditions.



**Description** — A spreading, or erect, bushy shrub 2–4 m high, with rough bark. Leaves are glabrous, alternate, subfalcate or linear, and sharply pointed, normally 1–3 cm long. Flowers occur in dense, oblong spikes, about 5 cm long by 2–2.8 cm broad, bright pink and profuse at their best, but also pale mauve to nearly white, and not always prolific. Fruits are about 5 mm diameter, scattered, or clustered along the branches.

**Distribution** — In Western Australia from Borden to Esperance, both inland and near the coast.

**Readily Distinguishing Features** — Crowded, sub-falcate leaves and pink to mauve, lateral flower spikes with the new shoots growing on from the axis.

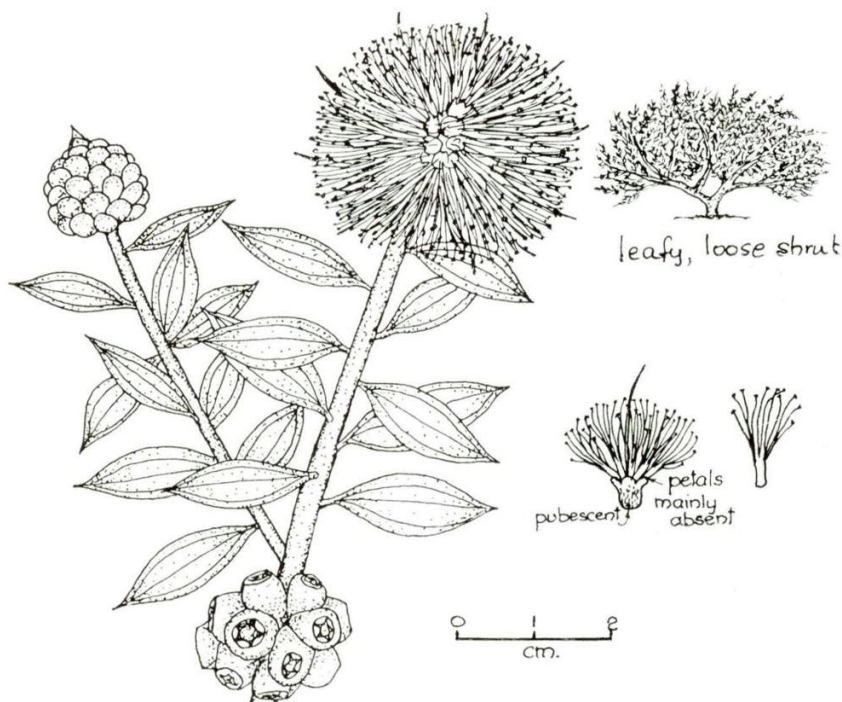


*Melaleuca subfalcata*

### ***Melaleuca* affinity *megacephala***

*Melaleuca* aff. *megacephala* has deep, glossy green elliptic leaves with a distinct mucro, yellow flower buds and floral bracts. All floral parts are bright daffodil yellow. By comparison, the flower heads of *M. megacephala* are totally surrounded by large brown bracts at the bud stage and the stamens are white or cream, only the large anthers being yellow giving the flower heads a yellow appearance. Its leaves are obovate to elliptic and very hairy when young.

Whether this is a form of *Melaleuca megacephala* or a new species is not known yet. It could be that it is a garden cultivar. The first plant in Adelaide originated from a cutting grown plant from a specimen of unknown origin at our Flower Show. *Melaleuca* aff. *megacephala* is growing satisfactorily in my own garden in neutral-alkaline clay and has succeeded in acid skeletal soils and sandy soil at Blackwood in the Adelaide Hills. It is easily propagated by cuttings.

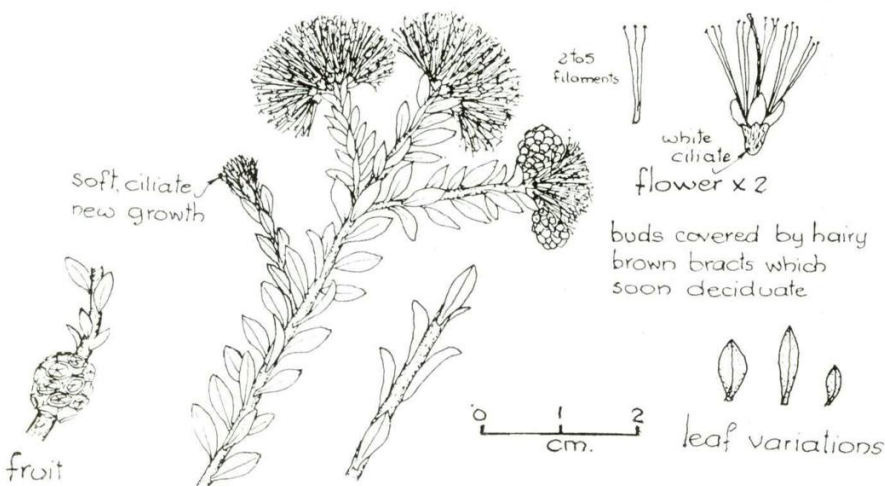


**Description** — Normally a loosely branched, leafy shrub 1–1.5 m high by about 1.5 m wide. Leaves are light green, smooth and shiny, elliptic, petiolate, with a distinct pointed mucro, mainly 15–20 mm long by 6–8 mm broad alternate, with three longitudinal nerves. New shoots are slightly hairy. Flowers occur in large, globular, terminal heads up to 3.5 cm dia. of bright daffodil yellow. Buds are also yellow, partly pubescent. November flowering. Fruits occur in thick, globular clusters up to 25 mm across.

**Readily Distinguishing Features** — Light green, shiny, pointed, elliptic leaves and intense yellow, globular, flower heads, usually in November.

## *Melaleuca spathulata*

This species has been confused in the past (including articles in early editions of *Australian Plants*) with *Melaleuca polycephala*. The two species, however, are not really alike. *M. spathulata* has characteristic spirally arranged obovate to spatulate, non-prickly small leaves and profuse globular pink flower heads which cover the whole bush in a brilliant display, usually in October. Conversely, *M. polycephala* has small, ovate-elliptic to elliptic, sharply-pointed leaves and quite sparse, small pink, globular flower heads — not a showy species at all.



**Description** — Normally a low compact shrub to about 1 m high and wide with many rigid, often twisting branches. Leaves are fleshy, mainly obovate to spatulate, alternate, variable in size and proportions, but mainly 6–10 mm long, pointed but not pungent. They tend to spiral around the smaller branches. Young growth is soft and ciliate. Flowers occur prolifically in October–November, terminally and laterally in single and multiple heads, deep pink, usually 10–20 mm across and globular. The calyx tubes are white ciliate and the staminal claw subtends 2–5 (usually 3) filaments. Fruits normally are clustered into small heads resembling tiny pineapples up to 1 cm long.

**Distribution** — The south coast and inland in Western Australia from near Denmark to the Jerramungup area, including the Stirling Range.

**Readily Distinguishing Features** — Characteristic spiralling leaf arrangement on, often divaricate branches, and slightly fleshy obovate to spatulate, pointed leaves. This species has been confused with the rare, but quite different, *M. polycephala*.



*Melaleuca megacephala*



*Metaleuca* aff. *spathulata*

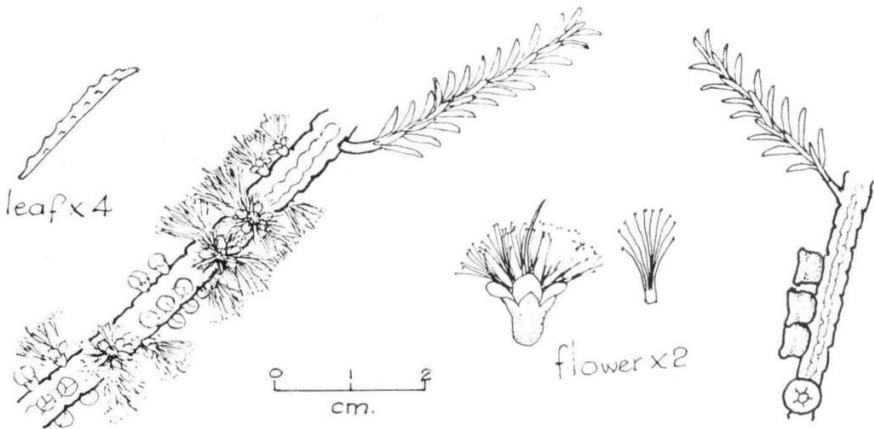
## ***Melaleuca suberosa***

Although this plant undoubtedly belongs to a particular botanical group of *Melaleuca*, to the layman it stands out as a unique species because of its bright pink single flowers arising directly from the very obvious corky branches and extending profusely over long distances along the branches. A similar plant *Melaleuca lateralis* produces pink flowers which are displayed over long distances along the branches, but the bark is smooth and the flowers are arranged in a series of small globular heads rather than in singles.



dwarf shrub

*Melaleuca suberosa*, in my experience, is one of the most difficult of *Melaleuca* to cultivate. It is growing successfully at Tea Tree Gully near Adelaide in a light, acid sand overlying poorly drained clay and would probably succeed in deep, but moist acid sand as well. I am not aware of any successful plants on the Adelaide plains.



**Description** — An unusual small shrub, 30 cm–1 m high, rarely spreading, with corky bark and tiny crowded leaves. Leaves are linear, or sub-terete, 2–7 mm long, overlapping around the branches, tuberculate on the top surface, acute or obtuse. Flowers are deep pink, immersed in the fissures of the corky bark, occurring in profusion over considerable lengths of the branches, in late winter or spring. Fruits are 4–5 mm across, square-sided, in rows along the branches.

**Distribution** — The south coast of Western Australia from Albany to Israelite Bay.

**Readily Distinguishing Features** — Small stature, corky bark, tiny leaves and small branchlets, and the deep pink flowers clustered along and around the older branches over considerable lengths.

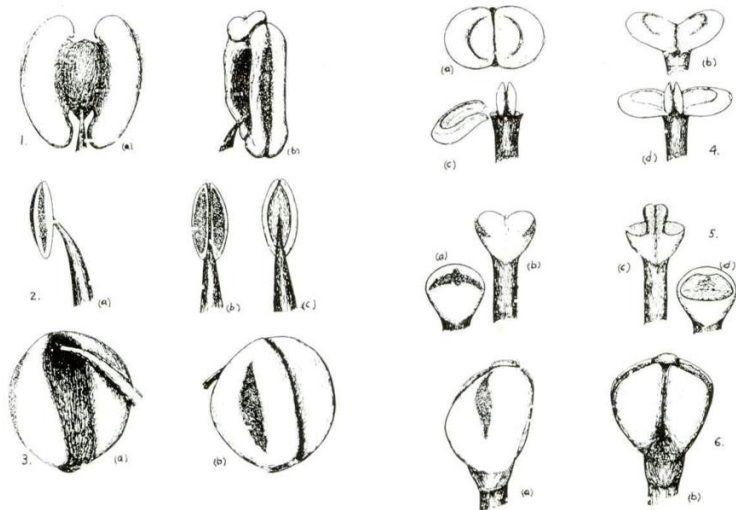
# Myrtaceae

A study of the Tribe Leptospermeae — Anthers

by D. Verdon  
Canberra Botanic Gardens

Genera in the tribe Leptospermeae may be distinguished by:

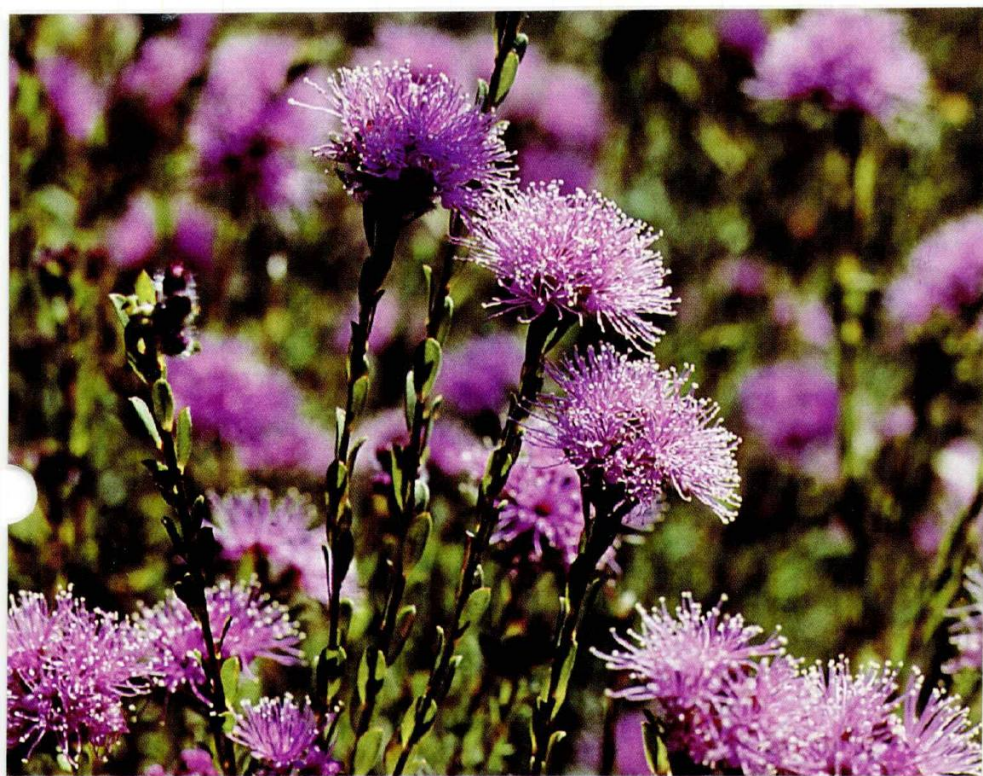
- A *Anthers versatile*, cells parallel opening in longitudinal slits.
  - B *stamens free*; capsules not woody, the valves deeply sunken beneath rims; leaves mainly alternate ..... **Kunzea**
  - BB *stamens united* in five bundles, opposite the petals; capsules woody, valves various but rarely sunken as deeply as in *Kunzea*; ovules several in each locule, leaves alternate or opposite ..... **Melaleuca**
  - BBB *stamens united or free* but always in five bundles opposite the petals; capsules as in *Melaleuca* but ovules solitary in each locule, leaves opposite ..... **Conothamnus**
- AA *Anthers basifixed*, erect cells parallel or back to back, opening in transverse or longitudinal slits or in pores, capsule woody, ovules — one or more in each cell.
  - C *Anthers opening in transverse slits*, stamens united in five bundles opposite the petals, in *Phymatocarpus* sometimes almost free within the bundles.
    - D *Anther cells parallel*, transverse slits on top, the larger outer valve of each cell sometimes deciduous; ovules usually one perfect in each locule, leaves opposite ..... **Beaufortia**
    - DD *Anther cells back to back*, transverse slits opening outwards; ovules several in each locule, leaves alternate, sometimes with very short internodes .... **Phymatocarpus**
  - CC *Anthers opening outward in longitudinal slits or pores*, cells back to back, sometimes oblique; stamens united in five bundles opposite the petals, sometimes irregularly united or almost free.
    - E *Anthers opening in slits or pores*, cells sometimes oblique, ovules four in each locule; leaves opposite ..... **Regelia**
    - EE *Anthers opening in slits, never in pores*, stamens sometimes irregularly united or almost free; ovules several in each locule, leaves alternate ..... **Eremaea**



1. *Kunzea recurva*. The two cells liberate pollen by vertical slits shown in side view (b).
2. *Melaleuca spathulata*. Pollen liberated by vertical slits from two cells (a) side, (b) front, (c) back.
3. *Conothamnus trinervis*. Two cells in almost a sphere (a) backview, (b) pollen from slit in each side.
4. *Beaufortia micrantha*. Slit in each cell just appearing (a) top view and (b) front view; the two valves open to stand vertically liberating pollen (d); the outer valve may fall off as in (c).
5. *Phymatocarpus maxwellii*. (a) and (b) side front view when valves first commence to open. In (c) and (d) front and side views when fully open, the valves opening vertically as shown.
6. *Eremaea fimbriata*. The two cells in front view (b) open on sides — side view (a).



*Melaleuca suberosa*



*Kunzea capitata* △ — close to *Callistemon* but most have "pom-pom" flowers.  
*Kunzea parvifolia* ▽

Photography by Ilma Dunn



# Related Genera to *Melaleuca*

by Ivan Holliday

The following six genera feature similar flowers to *Melaleuca*, with the stamens united into five bundles.

## ***Beaufortia***

All 17 or 18 species of *Beaufortia* are found only in WA. they are small to medium-sized, woody or twiggy shrubs, with small leaves and colourful flower heads. *Beaufortia* are distinguished by their basifixed anthers (opening at the top into two valves) and a single ovule in each cell. They also feature staminal bundles where the claw is much longer than the free parts of the filaments (stamen and anther), a feature which enables them to be more readily identified (as *Beaufortia*) with the naked eye. The small seed capsules usually retain their seed for years after forming.

Most *Beaufortia* are difficult plants to cultivate. Species which I have seen succeed in the Adelaide area are *Beaufortia decussata*, *B. elegans*, *B. orbifolia* (the easiest to grow), *B. schueri*, *B. sparsa* (in hills only), *B. squarrosa*. This is a pity because so many species are beautiful dwarf shrubs, the bright red *Beaufortia heterophylla* from the Stirling Range and *Beaufortia eriocephala* from north of Perth being particularly lovely but extremely difficult garden subjects.

## ***Conothamnus***

*Conothamnus* is very close to *Melaleuca*, having similar versatile anthers but differing in the single ovule in each ovary cell. There are three species, *Conothamnus aureus*, *C. neglectus* and *C. trinervis*.

All are small shrubs from WA with terminal heads of globular yellow or white flowers. The only species I have seen in cultivation is *Conothamnus aureus* which has occasionally been grown with success in the lighter, acid-neutral soils in Adelaide.

## ***Callistemon***

*Callistemon*, or common Bottle-brush, are hardy shrubs and trees which are cultivated throughout the world. In both *Callistemon* and *Kunzea* the stamens in each individual flower are separate, or free, rather than being joined at the base to form five distinct bundles.

## ***Calothamnus***

Entirely West Australian, the approximately 25 species of *Calothamnus* includes species with the flower parts in fives — staminal bundles and sepals — and others in fours. They are small to large woody shrubs featuring narrow, rigid, terete or flat leaves and showy, usually red, sometimes yellow flowers (one, *Calothamnus pachystachus*, has brownish-purple flowers) laterally arranged, usually along one side of the branches only — hence the common name of “One-sided Bottlebrush”. Fruits are capsules which are often beaked and remain intact along the branches for years. Several species are cultivated with success over a range of conditions.

## **Eremaea**

*Eremaea* comprises about 10 species of bushy shrubs, all from WA. Their leaves are small, often hairy, alternate or scattered, and the flowers occur in small terminal heads, bright orange or pink to rich purple or violet. The woody seed capsules retain their seed for several years before opening.

The genus is distinguished by its anthers with vertical or longitudinal slits. The three ovary cells contain numerous ovules.

Several species have been grown with some success in the Adelaide area, mostly where there is sandy topsoil, or where this has been introduced into the garden. These are *Eremaea beaufortioides* (orange), *E. sp.* confused with *E. fimbriata* (orange), *E. pauciflora* (orange) and *E. violacea* (deep purple).

\*All species of *Eremaea* are described in *Australian Plants*, Vol. 10, pages 11-17 with colour photographs of *Eremaea ebractata* 10:12P, *E. fimbriata* 10:13P, *E. pauciflora* 11:284P and *E. violacea* 10:16P

## **Kunzea**

*Kunzea* comprises about 30 species of shrubs with roughly equal distribution in the east and western temperate regions. Like *Callistemon*, the flowers have five sepals and five usually circular petals, and free stamens. The flowers occur in terminal, globular to ovoid heads, large and showy red in *Kunzea baxteri*. *Kunzea* are easily distinguished from *Callistemon* and *Melaleuca* and allied genera by their fruits which are dry capsules which deciduate in the same season as the flowers. Several species are hardy and regularly seen in cultivation although the very beautiful, silvery-leaved *Kunzea pulchella* from WA has proved tricky.

## **Lamarchea**

There are two recorded species of *Lamarchea*, both from WA. The genus is easily distinguished from others in the above groupings because the five staminal bundles are all united to form a complete tube, which is at least half as long as the flower, the flowers appearing tubular at a glance. I have no knowledge of *Lamarchea* in cultivation.

## **Phymatocarpus**

Only two species of *Phymatocarpus*\* have been recorded, both from WA. In *Phymatocarpus* the anthers are arranged back to back and feature transverse slits. The ovary cells contain multiple ovules.

*Phymatocarpus* are slender-branched shrubs with pink to purple-pink pom-pom flower heads and alternate, rounded (usually ovate to elliptic or oblong) leaves.

*Phymatocarpus maxwellii* (very common in the Esperance area) is a very showy garden shrub with greyish leaves and masses of deep pink flower heads, which has been successfully cultivated for some years. The seed is held on the bush for a number of years.

\*Both species of *Phymatocarpus* are described with colour photographs in *Australian Plants*, Vol. 6, page 274. *Phymatocarpus porphyrocephalus* is a smaller shrub to one metre, with purple flowers in dense globular terminal heads about 1.3 cm diameter. It is also an attractive shrub for horticulture.



*Eremaea beaufortioides* △

Photo by Ilma Dunn

▽ *Beaufortia eriocephala*





*Regelia velutina*

Photography by Ilma Dunn

## ***Regelia***

Also exclusively West Australian, *Regelia* comprises five known species, the anthers opening in slits or pores at the top of the anther cell. The ovary contains three cells with numerous ovules in each cell. The six species are mostly erect, tall shrubs with ovate to obovate, opposite or decussate leaves and showy terminal heads of flowers, bright red (*Regelia velutina*) or pink to purple in the other four species. All species of *Regelia* have been cultivated in Adelaide with varying degrees of success. The beautiful large or Barren's *Regelia* (*R. velutina*) is prone to die suddenly a few years after maturing.

All species of *Regelia* have been described in *Australian Plants*, Vol. 3:346. The most spectacular, *Regelia velutina* is referred to in many lists of plants recommended for cultivation, most recently in *The Wheeler Garden* 15:204 and in *The Cooke Garden* 15:263. Mr R. G. Cook reports:

"My first *Regelia velutina* was planted in 1968 but it did not flower until 1976. It was probably raised from seed and not as a cutting. It flowered well for a number of years but I have not seen any flowers recently. It is now hemmed in with a number of tall trees and has itself, grown rather tall. I now have another plant in a more open area and I have been pruning it to give a bushy habit. It flowered for the first time this summer."

## Australian Plants in Danger

Urgent Assistance Required

We have all come to appreciate the magnificent colour reproduction of flowers in *Australian Plants* thanks to the skill of the printer and his staff. Technology has also meant a change in photography, people now take prints and not colour slides. For best reproduction I need 35 mm colour slides and unless I can get them, *Australian Plants* will fade away. May I see any exceptionally good slides that you have.

Photographers, run at least one roll of colour slide film through this next season and send the slides and an account for film and processing to me. I have tried listing species I want photographed without success so let us try the other way — photograph all well flowered plants you chance across and let us pay for the film — Editor.

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*Melaleuca* aff. *psammophila*

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- Darlingia* (dar-LIN-jee-a)  
*darlingiana* 269C
- Dasypogon* (daz-ee-PO-gon)  
*bromeliifolius* 352P  
*hookeri* 364P
- Davidsonia* (day-vid-SO-nee-a)  
*pruriens* 237P, 250C, **267CD, 269C**
- Dianella* (di-a-NELL-a)  
*caerulea, longifolia, revoluta, tasmanica* 274C, **294, 295CD, 332P, 339DL**
- Dietes*  
*robinsoniana* 337P, **369DL**
- Dioscorea* (di-os-COR-ee-a)  
*bulbifera, hastifolia, transversa* **372, 373P**
- Diospyros* (di-OS-pi-ros)  
 18 species desc. **270–272CD**
- Diplarrena* (dip-la-REEN-a)  
*latifolia, moraea* **295CD, 368DL, 377P**
- Doryanthes* (dory-ANTH-eez)  
*excelsa, palmeri* **354DL, 356P**
- Drymophila* (dry-MOFF-il-a)  
*cyanocarpa, moorei* **296CD, 341DL, 359DL**
- Elaeocarpus* (ell-ee-o-CARP-us)  
*bancroftii* 269C  
*reticulatus* 156C
- Eremaea* (er-e-MEE-a)  
*beaufortoides, fibriata, pauciflora, violacea* 35DL, 39D, 40P
- Eremophila* (er-e-MOFF-il-a)  
*bignoniiflora* **150C**
- Etlingera* (et-LIN-ger-a)  
*australasica* 167D, **243CD, 245D, 248DL**
- Eucryphia* (yoo-CRIF-ee-a)  
*lucida, 'Leatherwood Cream'* **129D**  
*'Pink Cloud'* **129D**
- Euodia* (yoo-O-dee-a)  
*elleryana* now *Melicope* 269C, 274C
- Eustrephus* (YOO-streff-us)  
*latifolius* 279CD, **355DL, 360P**
- Ficus* (FY-cus)  
*benjamina, 'Byfield', coronata, fraseri, macrophylla, microcarpa, obliqua, opposita, platypoda* **252D**  
*racemosa* 195C, **252D, 274C**  
*variegata* 253P, **254D**
- Flagellaria* (fladj-ell-AIR-ee-a)  
*indica* 195C, 274C
- Fontainea* (fon-TAIN-ee-a)  
*australis, oraria, picrosperma, rostrata, venosa* **180D, 182DL, 185P**
- Geitonoplesium* (guy-ton-o-PLIEZ-ee-um)  
*cymosum* **355D**
- Grevillea* (gre-VILL-ee-a)  
*alpina, aquifolium* 159C  
*banksii* 279CD  
*'Gipsy' and 'Ruby Red' + 19 cult.* 131D  
*'Gipsy' and 'Ruby Red' + 19 cult.* 131D  
*'Canberra Gem'* 145C  
*'Coconut Ice'* 280CD  
*decora* **279CD**  
*decurrens* 274C  
*dryandri* 143C, 195C, **279CD**  
*glauca* 269C, **279CD**  
*goodii, heliosperma* 195C, 274C  
*hilliana* 269C  
*'Honey Gem'* **280CD**  
*involucrata, lavandulacea* 159C  
*miqueliana, 'Misty Pink'* **280CD**  
*nana, paniculata, rosmarinifolia* 159C  
*'Ned Kelly', 'Pink Surprise', 'Robyn Gordon', 'Sandra Gordon'* 280CD  
*sessilis, 'Superb'* **280CD**  
*venusta, whiteana* **280CD**
- Gronophyllum* (gro-no-FILL-um)  
*ramsayi* 195C, 196P, **197CDL, 203CD**
- Gulubia* (gew-LEW-be-a)  
*costata* **204CD**
- Haemodorum* (heem-o-DOR-um)  
*distichophyllum* **296CD**
- Hedyscepe* (hed-ee-SEE-pe)  
*canterburyana* **204CD**
- Helichrysum* (heel-ee-CRIS-um)  
*bracteatum* now *Bracteata bracteatum*
- Helipterum* (he-LIP-ter-um)  
*albicans, anthemoides, roseum* 143C

- Hensmannia* (henz-MAIN-ee-a)  
*chapmanii*, *stoniella*, *turbinata* **346DL**
- Herpolirion* (her-po-LIRRY-on)  
*novaezealandiae* **296CD, 363DL**
- Hibbertia* (hib-ER-sha)  
*banksii*, *scandens* **280CD**  
*microphylla*, *obtusifolia* 143C  
*serpyllifolia*, *stellaris* 173C
- Hibiscus* (hy-BIS-cus)  
*divaricatus* 269C  
*tiliaceus* 195C, 274C
- Hodgsoniella* (hodj-so-nee-O-la)  
*junciformis* **346DL**
- Hornstedtia* (horn-STET-ee-a)  
*scottiana* **239-249CDLP**
- Howea* (HO-wee-a)  
*belmoreana*, *fosteriana* **204CD**
- Hoya* (HOY-a)  
*australis* 195C, 274C
- Hydriastele* (hy-dree-ass-TEEL-ee)  
*wendlandiana* 192P, **199CD, 204CD**
- Hypocalymma* (hy-po-cal-IMM-a)  
*angustifolium* 145C
- Hypoxis* (hy-POX-iss)  
*glabella*, *hygrometrica*, *pratensis*, *vaginata*  
**296-297CD, 358DL**
- Isophysis* (i-so-FIZ-is)  
*tasmanica* **369DL**
- Jasminum* (JAZ-min-um)  
*simplicifolium* 195C
- Kingia* (KING-ee-a)  
*australis* 350D
- Kuntheria* (kun-THEER-ee-a)  
*pedunculata* **371DL**
- Kunzea* (KUN-zee-a)  
*capitata*, *parvifolia*, *pulchella*, *recurva*  
35DL, 38P
- Laccospadix* (lack-o-SPAY-dix)  
*australasicus* 200C, **204D, 205P**
- Lambertia* (lam-BER-she-a)  
*formosa* 133P
- Laxmannia* (lax-MAN-ee-a)  
*brachyphylla*, *gracilis* **345DL**  
*orientalis* **297CD**
- Lechenaultia* (lesh-en-AULT-ee-a)  
*hirsuta* 143C
- Lepiderema* (lep-id-er-EEM-a)  
*pulchella* **182CD, 184P**
- Lepidorrhachis* (lep-id-o-RAY-kis)  
*mooreana* **204D**
- Lepidozamia* (lep-id-o-ZAY-me-a)  
*peroffskyana* **200C**
- Leptospermum* (lep-to-SPERM-um)  
*brachyandrum*, 'Copper Glow', 'Copper  
Sheen', 'Pacific Beauty', *parviflorum*,  
*petersonii*, 'Pink Cascade', *polygalifolium*,  
*purpurascens* 195C, 269C, **280CD**
- Libertia* (lib-ER-ti-a)  
*paniculata*, *pulchella* **297D, 339DL, 369DL**
- Licuala* (lick-yoo-AH-la)  
*ramsayi* **204D, 233P**
- Linospadix* (ly-no-SPAY-dix)  
*aequisegmentosus*, *microcaryus*, *minor*,  
*monostachyos*, *palmerianus* **206D**
- Livingstonea* (liv-is-TO-na)  
*alfredii*, *australis*, *benthamii*, *decipiens*,  
*drudei*, *eastonii*, *humilis*, *inermis*,  
*loriphylla*, *mariae*, *muelleri*, *rigida* 189P,  
**195-208CD, 274C**
- Lomandra* (lo-MAND-ra)  
*caespitosa*, *leucocephala* 353P  
*longifolia*, *nana* 143C, **297-8CD**
- Lomandra*—cont.  
*multiflora*, *preissii* 349P, 350DL
- Lophostemon* (lo-fos-tee-mon)  
*confertus*, 'Perth Gold', 'Variegata' **130D**
- Lysiosepalum* (ly-see-o-SEP-a-lum)  
*involutum* 159C
- Mackinlaya* (mac-KIN-lay-a)  
*macrosciadea* 209C
- Macropidia* (mac-ro-PID-ee-a)  
*fuliginosa* 86CDX, 89P
- Melaleuca* (mel-a-LOO-ca)  
*argentea*, *armillaris* 27D, **122CD, 156C**  
*bracteata* 122CD  
'Golden Gem' **123CD, 130CD, 145C, 156C**  
'Revolution Gold' 'Revolution Green' **122CD**  
*calothamnoides* **127C**  
*camptoclada*, *ciliosa*, *cuticularis* 27C  
*cheelii*, *decora* **123CD**  
*decussata* 93DP, **123CD, 156C**  
*depauperata* 27D  
*diosmatifolia* 120P, **123CD**  
*fulgens* **123CD, 136CD, 145C, 156C, 165P**  
*gibbosa*, *glaberrima*, *halmaturorum* 27C  
*hamulosa*, *huegelii* 27C  
*hypericifolia* 120P, 123CD, 130CD, 156C  
*incana* 121P, **123CD**  
'Velvet Cushion' **127CD**  
*lanceolata*, *lateralis* 27C  
*lateritia* **123CD, 145CP, 156C, 188P**  
*laxiflora*, *leiopyxis* 27C  
*leucadendra* **123CD, 127CD, 169P, 195C**  
*linariifolia* **125CD**  
'Snowstorm' 124P, **130CD**  
*megacephala* sp. aff. **30CDL, 32P**  
*microphylla*, *minutifolia* 274C  
*nervosa* 131P  
*nodosa* **125CD, 137P, 168P**  
*psammophila* sp. aff. 44P  
*quinquenervia* **125CDP**  
*rhaphiophylla* 27D  
*sieberi* **127CD**  
*spathulata* **31CDL, 33P, 35DL**  
*spicigera*, *striata* 27D  
*squamea*, *squarrosa* **127CD, 165P**  
*steedmanii* **125CD**  
*stypelioides* 121P, **125CD, 159C**  
*suberosa* **34CD, 36P**  
*subfalcata* **27CD, 28DL, 29P**  
*tamariscina* **125CD, 127CD**  
*thymifolia* 27C, **125CD, 156C, 169P**  
' Cotton Candy', 'Pink Lace' **127CD**  
*viridiflora* **125CD, 168P, 274C**
- Micromyrtus* (my-cro-MERT-us)  
*rosea* 159D
- Microsorium* (my-cro-SPR-ee-um)  
*scolopendria* 194C, 275C
- Milligania* (mill-ig-AIN-ee-a)  
*densiflora*, *johnstonii*, *lindoniana*,  
*longifolia*, *stylosa* **288P, 298CD, 348DL**
- Molineria* (mol-in-EER-ee-a)  
*capitulata* **358DL**
- Morinda* (mor-IN-da)  
*citrifolia*, *gigantea* 195C, 269C, 274C
- Myristica* (my-RIST-ic-a)  
*insipida* 274C
- Myrtella* (MERT-el-la)  
*cordata* 195C
- Nauclea* (NAW-clee-a)  
*orientalis* 195C
- Neoastelia* (nee-a-ass-TEE-lee-a)  
*spectabilis* **348DL**
- Neofabrica* (neo-FAB-ris-ee-a)  
*myrtifolia* 269C

- Nephrolepis* (nef-RO-lee-pis)  
*biserrata, cordifolia* 194C, 274C
- Normanbya* (NOR-man-be-a)  
*normanbyi* **207CD**, 274C
- Nypa* (NY-pa)  
*fruticans* **210CD**, 233P
- Ochrosia* (o-CRO-zhee-a)  
*elliptica* 269C
- Oraniopsis* (or-AIN-ee-op-sis)  
*appendiculata* **210CD**
- Orthrosanthus* (orth-ro-SANTH-us)  
*multiflorus* 337P, 369
- Otanthera* (o-TANTH-er-a)  
*bracteata* **263CD**, 281P
- Parinari* (par-ee-NAR-ee)  
*nonda* 274C
- Patersonia* (pat-er-SO-nee-a)  
*fragilis, inaequalis, juncea, occidentalis, pygmaea, rudis, sericea, umbrosa* var. *xanthina* **289-318CDP**, 369DL
- Petermannia* (peet-er-MAN-ee-a)  
*cirrosa* **374DL**
- Phymatocarpus* (fy-mat-o-CARP-us)  
*maxwellii, porphyrocephalus* 39D
- Piper* (PY-per) Piperaceae  
*caninum, novea-hollandiae, rothiana, subpeltatum* 260P, **263CD**, 274C
- Pleomele* (plee-o-ME-le) syn. *Dracaena angustifolia* **354D**, 357P
- Pleuranthodium*  
*racemigerum* 244P, **245D**, **247DL**
- Podocarpus* (pod-o-CARP-us)  
*elatus* 269C
- Polyscias* (polly-SY-as)  
*murrayi* 269C
- Pongamia* (pong-GAY-me-a)  
*pinnata* 274C
- Pothos* (POTH-os)  
*longipes* 257P, **267CD**
- Priophrys* (PROY-fiss)  
*alba, amboinensis* 269D, **343DL**, 361P
- Protasparagus* (pro-tas-PARRA-gus)  
*racemosus* 195C, 274C, **347D**
- Ptychosperma* (ty-co-SPER-ma)  
*bleeseri* 192P, 195C, **199CD**, **210CD**  
*elegans* 195C, **199CD**, **210CD**, 274C  
*macarthurii* **210CD**, 212P, 274C
- Rhaphidophora* (ray-fid-OFF-or-a)  
*pinnata* **266CD**, 277P
- Ripogonum* (ry-po-GO-num)  
*album* **374DL**
- Romnaldia*  
*grallata* **350DL**
- Schelhammera* (shell-HAM-er-a)  
*multiflora, undulata* **371DL**, 373P
- Smilax* (SMY-lax)  
*australis, glyciphylla* 274C, 375D
- Sowerbae* (sour-BEE-a)  
*alliacea* **345DL**  
*juncea* 143C, **299CD**, **302DL**, 345DL
- Sowerbae*—cont.  
*laxiflora* **303DL**, 304P  
*multicaulis, subtilis* **306D**
- Stawellia* (staw-WELL-ee-a)  
*diomorphantha, gymnocephala* **346DL**
- Stemona* (stee-MO-na)  
*angusta, australiana, prostrata* **376DL**
- Stenocarpus* (sten-o-CARP-us)  
*sinuatus* 269C
- Stenochlaena* (sten-o-CLEAN-a)  
*palustris* 194C, 274C
- Stephania* (steff-AIN-ee-a)  
*Japonica* 274C
- Sterculia* (ster-KEW-lee-a)  
*quadrifida* **255CD**, 256P
- Styandra* (sty-PAN-dra)  
*glauca* **363DL**
- Syzygium* (siz-IDG-ee-um)  
*armstrongii, suborbiculare* 268P, **269CD**, 274C
- Tacca* (TACK-a)  
*leontopetaloides, maculata* **376D**
- Tapeinochilos* (tap-een-o-KY-lus)  
*ananassae* 269C
- Teloepa* (tel-O-pe-a)  
*speciosissima* **132D**  
*'Corroboree', 'Wirrimbirra White'*
- Terminalia* (ter-min-AIL-ee-a)  
*sericocarpa* 274C
- Thelonema* (thell-ee-O-nee-ma)  
*caespitosum, umbellatum* **299CD**, **363DL**
- Thismia* (THIZ-mee-a)  
*rodwayi* **341DL**
- Thomasia* (tom-ARSE-ee-a)  
*pygmaea* 173C
- Thysanotus* (thy-sa-NO-tus)  
*multiflorus, patersonii* **300CD**, 324CP
- Tinospora* (ty-NOS-por-a)  
*smilacina* 195C, 274C
- Tricoryne* (try-co-RY-nee)  
*elator* 300CD, **345DL**
- Tripladenia* (try-play-DEEN-ee-a)  
*cunninghamii* **371DL**
- Tylophora* (ty-LOFF-or-a)  
*flexuosa* 195C, 274C
- Verticordia* (ver-te-CORD-ee-a)  
*monadelpha* 144CP
- Wodyetia* (wod-YET-ee-a)  
*bifurcata* **210CD**
- Wurmbea* (WURM-be-a)  
*dioica* **300CD**, 361P, **367DL**  
*uniflora, latifolia* **300CD**
- Xanthorrhoea* (zanth-o-REE-a)  
*arenaria, australis, bracteata* **300CD**  
*preissii* **365DL**
- Xanthostemon* (zanth-o-STEEM-on)  
*chrysanthus, crenulatus, eucalyptoides, formosus, graniticus, 'Olive River', oppositifolius, paradoxus, psidioides, 'Tozer Gap', umbrosus, verticillatus, whitei, xerophilus, youngii* **217-222D**, **231CD**