

30.

PTERIDOPHYTA

Ferns obs. surveyors pool in crevices on sandstone possibly  
*Nephrolepis hirsutula*.

GYMOSPERMAECupressaceae

*Callitris intratropica* in sand on sandstone, or sand, from approx.  
20 km south of Pentecost R. crossing onwards.

Cycadaceae

*Cycas media* - Blue-green foliage on sandstone ridges.

*Cycas basaltica* - Pale green foliage on basalt ridges.

MONOCOTYLEDONAEArecaceae

*Livistona eastonii* - Indicates laterite in association with  
*E. miniata*, *E. nisophila* and *E. tetradonta*

Cyperaceae

Numerous

Eriocaulaceae

*Eriocaulon setaceum* - Aquatic herb in pools. Long hair-like leaf  
whorls.

Liliaceae

*Thysanotus chinensis* - Along creek banks. Purple-mauve flowers.

Orchidaceae

*Cymbidium canaliculatum* - Epiphyte in hollows of eucalypts.

Pandanaceae

*Pandanus aquaticus* - Common in river banks.

*Pandanus spiralis* - Common on open damp plains.

Poaceae

Numerous, especially *Triodia pungens* common on sandstone areas.

- 2 -

DICOTYLEDONAE

Amaranthaceae

- Gomphrena canescens* - Ephemeral in sand on sandstone ridges. Flowers pink.  
*Ptilotus exaltus* - Ephemeral, basalt ridges. Flowers white/pink.

Anacardiaceae

- Buchanania obovata* - Small tree to 4 m on black soil and sand plains, broad leaves, rough bark.

Barringtoniaceae

- Barringtonia acutangula* - Small tree on river banks, leaves terminal - serrated.  
*Planchonia australis* - Common on sandstone, bright red leaves when shedding

Bombaceae

- Adansonia gregorii* (Boab) - Common on sandy plains and ridges in the north-east.  
*Bombax ceiba* - Obs. in vine forests on Matchell Plateau. Thorny tree. Flowers red.

Caesalpinaceae

- Cassia mimosoides* - Ephemeral shrub in creek bed (surveyors pool). Flowers yellow.  
*Erythrophleum chlorostachys* - Tree to 6 m, bright red-brown seed pods.

Cochlospermaceae

- Cochlospermum fraseri* (cotton bush) - Widespread, common on sandstone and open forest. Flowers yellow. Football-shaped pod 8 cm long.

Combretaceae

- Terminalia* - numerous undetermined taxa along creek banks. Trees to 10 m.

Convolvulaceae

- Ipomea* sp. and *Merremia* sp. Numerous undetermined taxa.

Fabaceae (Papilionaceae)

- Abrus precatorius* - (Crab-eye beans). Perennial vine. Bright red and black seeds.  
*Atylosia cinevea* - Creeper on coastal creeks. Terminal spikes of purple flowers.  
*Crotalaria retusa* - (Rattlepods). Common along river banks, to 1 m, terminal spikes of yellow flowers.  
*Erythrina vespertilio* - (coral tree). On basaltic sands, tree to 8 m. Red flowers.  
*Bossia bossiaoides* - Forms thickets on sandy woodlands. Broad flattened stem. Yellow flowers.

*Sesbania formosa* (cork tree) - Common on river thickets, pinnate bright green leaves, large white flowers (up to 10 cm).

### Lentibulariaceae

*Utricularia chrysantha* - Common on mud-banks with *U. caevulea*, forms a mat of yellow and pink flowers.

### Loranthaceae

*Decaisnina signata* (mistletoe). Common on *Eucalyptus polycarpa*, *Burhanania* sp. and *Erythrophleum* sp. Tubular flowers which are red. Green stamens.

### Malvaceae

*Gossypium populifolium* - Prostrate herb on sandy woodland and basaltic ridges. Large white flower with crimson centre.

*Thespesia populnea* - One specimen on sandy ocean-front creek bed. Small tree, cordate leaves.

### Meliaceae

*Owenia reticulata* - Large, lush green tree to 12 m, near Pentecost R.

*Owenia vernicosa* - Shrub or tree to 6 m, along base of sandstone cliffs or wherever sandstone dominates.

### Mimosaceae

*Acacia* - Very numerous, obvious species.

*Acacia auriculiformis* - Tree on flood plains, twisted flowers and pods.

*Acacia dimidiata* - Distinctive large glaucous leaves.

*Acacia latifolia* - Common on sandplains, bark smooth glaucous.

*Albizzia lebbek* - Obs. vine forest tree to 5 m.

### Moraceae (Figs)

Numerous around water courses and sandstone ridges especially *Ficus platypoda?* and *Ficus leucotricha?*

### Myrtaceae

*Calytrix extipulata*, *C. conferta*, *C. microphylla*. Erect shrubs on sandstone. Masses of pink flowers.

*Eucalyptus bigalerita* - (salmon gum). Distinctive salmon coloured new bark, usually on blacksoil plains. Tree to 18 m.

*Eucalyptus bleeseri* - Large tree, associated with *E. lirata* on sandstone ridges.

*Eucalyptus brachyandra* - Straggling bloodwood sandstone cliffs. 5 m. Fruits only 2-3 mm.

*Eucalyptus camaldulensis* - Common along river banks, but can be confused with *E. houseana*.

*Eucalyptus clavigera* - Small tree, sandstone - 5 m. distinctive long pedicels.

*Eucalyptus ferruginea* - Small tree, juvenile leaves rusty brown, tomentose.

*Eucalyptus grandifolia* - Distinctive tree to 10 m. Bark white, large deep green leaves.

*Eucalyptus jensenii* - (iron bark). Distinctive black coarse bark, sandstone, tree to 15 m.

*Eucalyptus latifolia* - Distinctive habitat on ironstone ridges, open woodland tree to 12 m, scaly reddish bark at base, smooth upper bark. Deciduous in dry seasons.

*Eucalyptus lirata* (yellow-jacket) - Small spreading mallee-like tree to 6 m. Fibrous bark with yellow bloom, common on sandstone ridges.

*Eucalyptus miniata* (woolybutt). Distinctive dark fibrous stocking, branchlets whitish, large fruit, common in many habitats. Tree to 18 m. Bright orange flowers.

*Eucalyptus nesophila* - Tall bloodwood to 20 m. Persistent dark bark best specimens on lateritic slopes.

*Eucalyptus pantoleuca* - Tree to 8 m, dark grey trunk glaucous branchlets, red flowers on plains near Durack R.

*Eucalyptus perfoliata* - Twin-leaved small, straggly tree (leaves joined at base).

*Eucalyptus pruinosa* - Small tree. The only silver foliage type on poor lateritic pans.

*Eucalyptus phoenicea* - Small tree, yellow fibrous bark, bright red flowers. Fruit to 4 cm long. Occurs on sandstone ridges.

*Eucalyptus tectifera* - Coolibah-like small tree on sandstone and basaltic loam.

*Eucalyptus tetradonta* (stringbark). Jarrah-like tree to 18 m. Particularly on lateritic soils.

NOTE: There are approximately 30 other species of *Eucalyptus* with taxonomy that makes them difficult to distinguish readily.

*Melaleuca argentea* - Distinctive silver foliage along water courses.

*Melaleuca nervosa?* - Small tree on black soil plains leaves 7 x 3 cm, veined.

*Melaleuca leucodendron* - Large tree to 30 m, along watercourses.

*Tristania sauveolens* - Distinctive *Tristania* foliage, on watercourses tree to 10 m.

*Verticordia cunninghamii* - Straggly shrub to 4 m on lateritic pans, masses of white flowers.

*Xanthostemon paradoxus* - Tree to 6 m on sandstone ridges near watercourses. Dense heads of yellow flowers.

#### Nymphaeaceae

*Nymphaea gigantea* (water lily). Aquatic perennial herb, flowers mauve to 15 cm.

#### Protaceae

*Banksia dentata* - Tree to 5 m on swamp flats.

*Grevillea pteridifolia* (silky oak). Straggly tree to 10 m. Widespread various habitats, bright orange flowers.

*Grevillea parallela* - Straggling small tree, masses of yellow/white blooms.

*Grevillea refracta* - Small tree, silvery foliage, red flowers on black soil plains near watercourse.

Rhamnaceae

*Alphitonia excelsa* - Tree to 8 m on river banks, black berry-like fruit.

Rubiaceae

*Gardenia megasperma* - Small shrub, with large pomegranite-like fruits to 5 cm, on black soil plain near watercourse.

*Timonius timon* - Along creek bed (surveyors pool) multiple stemmed tree to 10 m.

Addendum

Euphorbiaceae

*Petalostigma quadricolulare* (quinine bush). Small tree with orange fruit.

Bignoniaceae

*Dolichandrone heterophylla* (lemon wood). Tree to 8 m with long (0.3 m) seed pods.