

SOME GAZETTED RARE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN PLANTS

The leafless blue-grey stems with their widely spreading forks identify this wattle, shown in full flower.

(Photo: B. R. Maslin)

Acacia aphylla Leafless Rock Wattle



Several *A. aphylla* plants growing in crevices on a granite rock in the Darling Range. This is an unusual, if not unique, habitat for a wattle species.

(Photo: B. R. Maslin)

Acacia aphylla Leafless Rock Wattle



Acacia argutifolia East Barrens Wattle

The spreading habit of an *A. argutifolia* shrub, growing in shallow sand on a rocky hillside in the Fitzgerald River National Park.

(Photo: B. R. Maslin)



Acacia depressa Echidna Wattle

The upright spines of this ground-hugging wattle are visible among the golden flower heads and divided leaves. It bears a closer resemblance to an echidna when it is not in flower.

(Photo: B. R. Maslin)



This photograph could have been taken in any season because the species flowers all year round. However, the peak flowering period is from August to November.
(Photo: A. S. George)

Adenanthos detmoldii Yellow Jugflower

Red flower cones among the clusters of feathery leaves. Fruiting cones derived from the previous year's growth occur below on the bare wood.
(Photo: G. J. Keighery)

Banksia brownii Feather-leaf Banksia



Banksia goodii Good's Banksia

A two-toned cone borne at ground level and closely surrounded by leaves. The red flower buds become brown as they open progressively from the base of the cone upwards.

(Photo: S. D. Hopper)



Banksia tricuspis Pine Banksia

Flowering cones with long yellow hooked styles and leaves resembling pine needles.
(Photo: G. J. Keighery)



Banksia tricuspis Pine Banksia

A very spreading shrub 3 m tall dominating dense low heath on gravelly soil in the Gairdner Range.
(Photo: S. D. Hopper)

Pale blue-grey stems bearing leaves, buds and fruits. This species is related to the whipstick mallees *E. pendens* and *E. sepulcralis*.

(Photo: S. D. Hopper)

Eucalyptus exilis Boyagin Mallee



Clusters of yellow flowers packed between the paired, more or less round leaves. This species is confined to granite rocks east of Kalgoorlie.

(Photo: A. S. George)

Eucalyptus kruseana Bookleaf Mallee



Pendent branches, leaves and buds. The glossy dark red appearance of the young branches is typical of the species.

(Photo: S. D. Hopper)

Eucalyptus pendens Badgingarra Mallee



Eucalyptus exilis Boyagin Mallee

A small mallee with erect slender silvery stems, growing in sand over laterite near Pingelly.

(Photo: S. D. Hopper)



Eucalyptus pendens Badgingarra Mallee

This photograph shows the remarkable spindly habit of *E. pendens*, emergent above a very low heath. From a distance, these whipstick mallees, are hard to see unless silhouetted against the sky because they blend into the background vegetation.

(Photo: S. D. Hopper)

The stalked red flowers of Rose Mallee are smaller than those of the related species, Mottlecah (*E. macrocarpa*), but are still spectacular. Their abundant nectar attracts several species of honeyeaters.
(Photo: S. D. Hopper)

Eucalyptus rhodantha Rose Mallee



A mallee with white branches and silvery foliage, growing over low heath in sandy soil near Gunyidi.
(Photo: S. D. Hopper)

Eucalyptus rhodantha Rose Mallee



Eucalyptus steedmanii Steedman's Gum

These trees of *E. steedmanii* were photographed in a morning mist soon after the rediscovery of the species in 1978 by officers of the Department of Agriculture.
(Photo: S. D. Hopper)



Eucalyptus steedmanii Steedman's Gum

The decorative buds and fruits are four-sided and distinctly winged.
(Photo: J. Briggs)

Some of the notable variability in leaf shape of this species is evident in the plant pictured here in full bloom.

(Photo: E. Wittwer)

Grevillea cirsiifolia Varied-Leaf Grevillea



The petals of these elongated flowers are white on top, reddish underneath and usually widely spreading when mature. The species occurs between Bunbury and Nannup.

(Photo: A. S. George)

Franklandia triaristata Plumed Lanoline Bush



Gastrolobium appressum
Scale Leaf Poison

The leaves of this poison plant are in threes and are closely held against the stem. The species occurs on gravel in the Gunyidi area.

(Photo: T. E. H. Aplin)



Gastrolobium glaucum Wongan Poison

Known from only one location near Wongan Hills, this species has distinctive blue-green leaves arranged in threes.

(Photo: T. E. H. Aplin)



Grevillea baxteri Cape Arid Grevillea

Large divided leaves and a stalk with the flowers opening from the base upwards are illustrated. This species ranges from Mt Ragged to near Scadden.

(Photo: A. S. George)

A spreading shrub with quite bluish foliage growing in the Darling Range
 (Photo: G. J. Keighery)

Grevillea drummondii Drummond's Grevillea



Decorative clusters of yellow buds and flowers. The numerous long soft hairs in the undersurfaces of the leaves are highlighted in the sunshine
 (Photo: G. J. Keighery)

Grevillea drummondii
 Drummond's Grevillea



Grevillea dryandroides Phalanx Grevillea

A trailing flower stalk with the flowers opening progressively towards the tip. The large red upright flowers should attract birds to feed on the ground and act as pollinators. The large divided leaves are normally held in a much more upright position than that pictured.
 (Photo: A. S. George)



Grevillea dryandroides Phalanx Grevillea

Many of these plants are probably interconnected by underground stems. Vegetative reproduction by means of rhizomes is common at this site near Cadoux.
 (Photo: B. L. Rye)

A plant in flower growing on the steep rocky slopes of Mt Augustus.
 (Photo: E. Wittwer)

Pityrodia augustensis Mt Augustus Foxglove



This species occurs in open woodlands of Powderbark Wandoo on lateritic ridges east of Pingelly.

(Photo: A. S. George)

Pomaderris bilocularis
 Tutanning Pomaderris



Pomaderris grandis Large Pomaderris

This has by far the largest leaves in the genus. Its clusters of tiny flowers are borne in groups on branching stalks, producing a massed display. It is confined to the Mount Manypeaks region.

(Photo: F. W. Humphreys)



Rhizanthella gardneri
 Underground Orchid

A partially excavated plant. The bracts surrounding the flower head had raised and cracked the surface of the soil but were not protruding above the soil prior to the excavation.

(Photo: S. D. Hopper)



Rhizanthella gardneri
 Underground Orchid

Although these colourful flowers are normally hidden below the ground, they attract, and are pollinated by insects which reach them through cracks in the soil.

(Photo: H. Foote)

The unmistakable appearance of *Spirogardnera*, with its spirals of white flower clusters. The species occurs between Bindoon and Eneabba.

(Photo: G. J. Keighery)

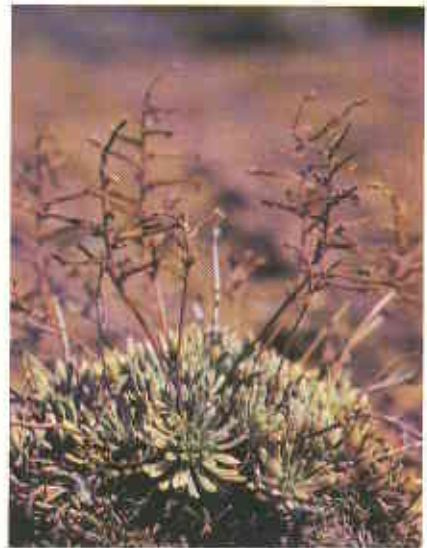
Spirogardnera rubescens Spiral bush



Despite its numerous fruits, this solitary plant failed to set seed, probably because it requires cross-pollination. Each fruiting stalk arises from a separate rosette of leaves.

(Photo: S. D. Hopper)

Stylidium coroniforme
Wongan Triggerplant



Stylidium coroniforme
Wongan Triggerplant

The last flower of the 1980 season borne on the only known surviving plant of the species. The petals are creamy yellow when they first open but soon become white. They are each about 6 mm long.

(Photo: K. F. Kenneally)



Tegicornia uniflora Mat Sapphire

T. uniflora grows on the margins of salt lakes near South Stirling and Ongerup.

(Photo: A. S. George)



Verticordia staminosa Wongan Verticordia

The glossy red bracts on the buds and flowers are a distinctive feature of this feather flower. It is also unusual in having long protruding stamens in its winter flowering season.

(Photo: A. S. George)