

## More rare flora illustrated

The last issue of SWANS ie Vol. 11 No. 1 provided details of a newly released Department of Fisheries and Wildlife report (No. 42) entitled *A Guide to the Gazetted Rare Flora of Western Australia* which is available on request from the Extension and Publicity office, Department of Fisheries and Wildlife, 108 Adelaide Terrace, Perth.

The report presents descriptions, illustrations and an introductory discussion of the first 100 Western Australian plants to have been gazetted as rare, likely to become extinct or in need of special protection under the Wildlife Conservation Act 1950-1979. It aims to assist interested persons in identifying these rare plants and to encourage further research on their distribution and reproductive biology.

Some of the photographs from the report were included in SWANS Vol. 11 No. 1 and the remaining photographs are shown on the following eight pages to enable the gazetted rare plants to be easily recognised.

Most of the plants that have been gazetted as rare are restricted to the South-West of Western Australia and more than one third occur in the Albany Wildlife district.

A new series of more detailed leaflets is also expected to be published shortly, with each leaflet depicting a single species from the list of gazetted W.A. rare flora.

Further details of leaflets in this series will be published in SWANS as stocks become available.

Although these drooping flower heads are red-brown, a paler greenish colour is more typical. The styles are capped with a shining globule of sticky pollen.  
(Photo: B. L. Rye)

*Darwinia acerosa* Fine-leaved Darwinia



Nestled among other species in the Stirling Range, this darwinia shrub does not appear outstanding, but its bells are the largest and probably the most spectacular in its genus.

(Photo: G. J. Keighery)

*Darwinia macrostegia* Mondurup Bell



*Darwinia carnea* Mogumber Bell

*D. carnea* is by far the rarest of the true bell species. The strict opposite and decussate arrangement of both its leaves and colourful bell bracts distinguish it from all the Stirling Range (mountain) bells.  
(Photo: Unknown)



*Darwinia meeboldii* Cranbrook Bell

The green-white-red colour scheme of *D. meeboldii*'s bells is very striking. It occurs both in the Stirling Range and nearby hills stretching towards Cranbrook.

(Photo: F. W. Humphreys)



*Darwinia collina* Yellow Mountain Bell

The yellow colour of these bells is distinctive and the species also has the most rounded leaves and bracts among the mountain bells. It occupies the highest altitudes of any mountain bell in the Stirling Range.  
(Photo: G. J. Keighery)

The beautiful deep pink bracts of this bell are fringed with hairs and the leaves are also hairy. The species grows among rocks on mountain slopes at the eastern end of the Stirling Range.  
(Photo: G. J. Keighery)

*Darwinia squarrosa* Fringed Mountain Bell



Distinctive looking *Dryandra pulchella* shrubs 1 m tall (in the foreground) growing near the larger rounded shrubs of *Dryandra comosa* (background).  
(Photo: S. D. Hopper)

*Dryandra pulchella* and *Dryandra comosa*



*Dodonaea hackettiana* Perth Hop Bush

This species is one of the few plants entirely confined to the Perth metropolitan area. Its large papery fruits may be yellow or red.

(Photo: I. R. Dixon)



*Dryandra comosa* Wongan Dryandra

A yellow flowering head surrounded by numerous attractive brown bracts next to several fruiting heads from the previous season's flowers. Normally the flower heads are hidden below a tangled mass of extremely long leaves.

(Photo: B. L. Rye)



*Dryandra pulchella* Sprawling Dryandra

*D. pulchella* produces numerous golden flower heads nestled along the stem among its spreading silvery leaves. The flower buds in the heads pictured are almost ready to open.

(Photo: S. D. Hopper)



A shrub growing in loam along a river bank in the Fitzgerald River National Park.  
(Photo: S. D. Hopper)

*Eremophila denticulata* Fitzgerald Eremophila



This interesting and pretty flower, presumably adapted for bird pollination, is strongly two-lipped and borne horizontally on an S-shaped stalk. The leaves have serrated margins.  
(Photo: S. D. Hopper)

*Eremophila denticulata*  
Fitzgerald Eremophila



*Eremophila virens* Champion Eremophila

This species occurs north of Merredin on sandy loam near to exposed granite rock. It has large leaves and its green flowers are borne on S-shaped stalks.  
(Photo: B. Dell)



*Eucalyptus burdettiana* Burdett Gum

Two plants of this mallee growing in sand among quartzite rocks on coastal slopes in the Fitzgerald River National Park.  
(Photo: S. D. Hopper)

*Eucalyptus caesia* subspecies *magna* photographed at sunset in winter on one of the spectacular granite ridges of Chiddarcooping Hill Nature Reserve. The sprawling mallee habit is characteristic of the subspecies.  
(Photo: S. D. Hopper)

*Eucalyptus caesia* Caesia



A New Holland Honeyeater feeding from one of the pendent red flowers of *E. caesia* subspecies *caesia*. The silvery frosting is fairly intact on the buds and upper parts of the flowers but little remains on the stems and fruits.

(Photo: S. D. Hopper)

*Eucalyptus caesia* Caesia



*Eucalyptus carnabyi* Carnaby's Mallee

The only plant of the species ever to have been discovered is still surviving in a farmer's paddock. The extreme rarity of the plant suggests that it may be a hybrid but this has yet to be proven.

(Photo: S. D. Hopper)



*Eucalyptus carnabyi* Carnaby's Mallee

An attractive combination of grey-green leaves with creamy yellow flowers approximately 3 cm across.

(Photo: S. D. Hopper)



Attractive fan-shaped leaves, clasping the stem and some holding clusters of bright red buds and flowers.  
 (Photo: K. Newbey)

*Grevillea infundibularis*  
 Fan-leaf Grevillea



An attractive shrub growing in a forest near a watercourse in the Collie area.  
 (Photo: A. S. George)

*Grevillea ripicola* Collie Grevillea



*Grevillea involucrata* Lake Varley Grevillea

The red bracts at the bases of the flowers are an unusual feature in the genus and add extra colour to this species.  
 (Photo: A. S. George)



*Grevillea ripicola* Collie Grevillea

The unusual shape of the divided leaves distinguishes this species. The flower clusters with their long radiating styles are also rather distinctive.  
 (Photo: A. S. George)

The remarkable growth habit of *H. aculeata* with its erect unbranching stems resembling columns is shown here.

(Photo: A. S. George)

*Hakea aculeata* Column Hakea



This *Hakea* is restricted to a few road verges in the Cunderdin area. It has needle-pointed leaves and bears a profusion of strongly scented flowers.

(Photo: A. S. George)

*Hakea aculeata* Column Hakea



*Hakea megalosperma* Lesueur Hakea

An attractive many-stemmed shrub with young white flowers and numerous older red flowers, growing in cultivation at Kings Park.

(Photo: I. R. Dixon)



*Hakea megalosperma* Lesueur Hakea

This hakea's fruit is perhaps the largest in the genus, rivalled only by the more rounded fruit of *H. platysperma*. Clusters of red flowers are borne in the leaf axils.

(Photo: A. S. George)



Looking down on *H. lemnoides* with its *Lemna*-like leaves floating on shallow fresh water and its stems rooted in the clay below.  
 (Photo: G. J. Keighery)

*Hydrocotyle lemnoides* Aquatic Pennywort



*Kennedia macrophylla* Augusta Kennedia

*K. macrophylla* forming a carpet over bracken and other low coastal vegetation. It may also climb up to 4 m high in timbered areas. Its bright red flowers with yellow throats and large leaflets in threes are visible.  
 (Photo: G. J. Keighery)

This individual has yellow stamens but many have deep purple-black anthers contrasting with the bright orange petals.

(Photo: I. R. Dixon)

*Hibbertia mineata* Orange Hibbertia



Beautiful pink flowers protruding above Holly-like leaves. Like most members of its genus, *L. echinata* bears leaves in whorls of 3 and flowers in clusters of an odd number, 7.

(Photo: A. S. George)

*Lambertia echinata* Prickly Honeysuckle



*Lambertia orbifolia* Round-leaf Honeysuckle

The leaves are almost round and borne in opposite pairs, both unique features in this genus. The arrangement of the bright red flowers in groups of about 4 is also unusual.  
 (Photo: A. S. George)



Several cushion-shaped plants growing on a sandy road verge  
(Photo: E. Wittwer)

*Lechenaultia pulvinaris* Cushion Lechenaultia



Spreading blue flowers partially carpeting the fine dense foliage.  
(Photo: E. Wittwer)

*Lechenaultia pulvinaris* Cushion Lechenaultia



*Lechenaultia superba*  
Barrens Lechenaultia

Brightly coloured flowers terminating the branchlets. The soft leaves are very narrow and are crowded on the upper branches.  
(Photo: A. S. George)



*Lechenaultia superba* Barrens Lechenaultia

A flowering shrub growing in a rocky gully on a hillside in the Fitzgerald River National Park.  
(Photo: J. S. Beard)