

# Australian Plant Name Index

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## Summary

The Australian Plant Name Index (APNI), is a comprehensive database of published names of Australian vascular plants, now available on-line at: [www.anbg.gov.au/apni](http://www.anbg.gov.au/apni).

The *International Code of Botanical Nomenclature* has strict rules on the publication and priority of plant names and must be very carefully considered in any revision involving new plant names and name changes. In Australia we have an enormous heritage of taxonomic literature in many languages and from many sources, and much of this literature is not readily available either here or overseas. To assist clients needing this information, the Australian Academy of Science Standing Committee for a Flora of Australia set up the Australian Plant Name Index project in 1973, supervised by Nancy T. Burbidge AM (1912-77). The first compiler was Penelope Hack, succeeded in 1974 by Arthur D. Chapman, but a number of botanists assisted especially during the early years. A four-volume, hard copy edition was published by the Australian Biological Resources Study [ABRS] in 1991 (Chapman, 1991). This contained the bibliographic and typification details for more than 60,000 Australian plant names.

Today, APNI provides comprehensive publication and type citations on-line for nearly 70,000 botanical names used for Australian vascular plants. Distribution is given according to the regions used in the *Census of Australian Vascular Plants* (CAVP) (Hnatiuk, 1990). APNI is expanding rapidly in response to differing client needs in this new century. We are now incorporating cultivar and common names. From 2001, photos, images and line drawings are being integrated. Locality maps are also available, recording geographical data from all herbaria in Australia through Australia's Virtual Herbarium.

APNI provides comprehensive information on all published Australian plant names, whether currently in use or not. One of the first new products available through APNI is the What's its Name? [WIN] project, which was set up in 2000 to provide a concise list of current, accepted names of Australian plants. WIN also includes recent name changes and explanations of taxonomic decisions. WIN is compiled using the on-line Australian Plant Name Index, the Flora of Australia publication series and other recent taxonomic literature.

Both WIN and APNI can be found at:  
[www.anbg.gov.au/win](http://www.anbg.gov.au/win)

Two examples from APNI are given below.

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## REFERENCES

- Chapman, A.D. (1991), *Australian Plant Name Index*. Australian Flora and Fauna Series 12-15. AGPS Press, Canberra.
- Hnatiuk, R.J. (1990), *Census of Australian Vascular Plants*. Australian Flora and Fauna Series 11. AGPS Press, Canberra.

Goodeniaceae R.Br.

**Brunonia australis Sm. ex R.Br.**

Smith, J.E. ex Brown, R. (1810), *Prodromus Florae Novae Hollandiae*: 590

**Type:** “(D.M.) v.v.” [given by J.E.Smith, *Trans. Linn. Soc. London* 10 (1811) 367 as “Abundant in Van Diemen’s Land, and observed also on the opposite shore of New Holland at Port Phillip, flowering in Jan. 1804 (R. Br.)”].  
**Comment:** The publication by R.Brown, *loc. cit.* predates that by Smith in *Trans. Linn. Soc. London* 10 (1811) 367, t. 28.

Peacock, W.J. & Smith-White, S. (1978), *Cytogeography of Brunonia australis Sm. ex R.Br. Brunonia* 1(1): 31-43

Brummitt, R.K. (1992), *Vascular Plant Families and Genera*: 72

**Status:** Now family Goodeniaceae.

Carolin, R.C. (1992), *Brunoniaceae. Flora of Australia* 35: 3

taxonomic: *Brunonia australis var. macrocephala Colozza*

taxonomic: *Brunonia australis var. sericea (R.Br.) Colozza*

taxonomic: *Brunonia australis var. simplex (Lindl.) Colozza*

taxonomic: *Brunonia sericea R.Br.*

taxonomic: *Brunonia simplex Lindl.*

**Distribution:** Widespread in Australia in all States south of the 17th parallel, from the arid regions to the higher rainfall areas on the mountains of the south-east; mostly on sandy soils. Flowers winter and spring.

**Status:** A species that inhabits a variety of different environments and is very variable, particularly in the degree of hairiness.

**Common name:** Pincushion

*Vascular Plant Families and Genera*: 72

under: **Goodeniaceae R.Br.**

**Status:** Now family Goodeniaceae (see Brummitt, 1972)

CANB collections, Map., /images/photo\_cd/732131822162/098.html/images/photo\_cd/732131822162/098.html, /images/photo\_cd/732131822162/096.html/images/photo\_cd/732131822162/096.html, /images/photo\_cd/732131822162/095.html/images/photo\_cd/732131822162/095.html, /images/photo\_cd/732131822162/097.html/images/photo\_cd/732131822162/097.html

CAVP: **ACT:** CAN; **NSW:** NCS, NNF, NNP, NCT, NSP, NST, NSS; **NT:** DBT, DCN, DCS, DVR; **QLD:** QGN, QLE, QMI, QPC, QWA, QDD, QMA; **SA:** SEB, SEP, SGT, SSE, SLN, SLS, SMB, SNW; **TAS:** TNE, TSQ; **VIC:** VC, VG, VH, VE, VD, VJ, VM, VZ, VX, VW, VV, VU, VT, VS, VR, VP, VN, VK; **WA:** WAU, WCG, WCO, WCV, WDM, WGI, WHE, WFO, WAV, WIR, WKE, WMU, WRO.

Fabaceae Lindl.

**Desmodium tortuosum (Sw.) DC.**

Candolle, A.L.P. de (1825), *Leguminosae. Prodromus* 2: 332

basionym: *Hedysarum tortuosum Sw.*

Hartley, W. (1953), *Standardized Plant Names [C.S.I.R.O. Bull. No. 272]*: 26

Green, P.S. (1994), *Norfolk Island & Lord Howe Island. Flora of Australia* 49: 179

Pedley, L. (1999), *Desmodium* Desv. (Fabaceae) and related genera in Australia: a taxonomic revision.

*Austrobaileya* 5(2): 253, map 42

nomenclatural: *Meibomia tortuosa (Sw.) Kuntze*

taxonomic: *Desmodium purpureum (Mill.)*

*Fawc. & Rendle*

taxonomic: *Hedysarum purpureum Mill.*

CANB collections, Map.

CAVP: **NT:** DDG; **QLD:** QCO, QKN, QLE, QMO, QPC; **WA:** WGA.