

# NOTES ON A FEW INTERESTING PLANTS COLLECTED IN THE VICINITY OF BRISBANE.

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The following observations relate to a few plants collected during the past couple of years in the neighbourhood of Brisbane; unless otherwise stated the specimens have been gathered personally by myself and many of them on the local excursions of the Field Naturalists' Club. Several references are made to specimens in the Queensland Herbarium, and my thanks are due to the Government Botanist (Mr. J. F. Bailey) for permission to use this material.

## MENISPERMACEÆ.

LEGNEPHORA MOOREI, *Miers*.

This is a very common climber in the Brisbane scrubs, the leaves are often very large, some in our collection being 10in. diam. on petioles of 7in.; these leaves are found scattered about the floor of the scrub in great abundance.

## MALVACEÆ.

SIDA CORDIFOLIA, *Linn.*

Has been met with in several places about Brisbane. It is a very common weed about some of our northern towns. In the Queensland Herbarium we have it from the following localities:—Johnstone River (N. Michael); Stannary Hills (Dr. T. L. Bancroft); Lucinda Point (G. B. Forrest); Cairns (E. Jarvis); Rockhampton (C.T.W.); Townsville (various collectors).



## CELASTRINEÆ.

CELASTRUS BILOCULARIS, *F.v.M.*

The form with sharply-toothed leaves is to be found about Brisbane, usually on the edge of scrubs and in the thicker forest country.

## LEGUMINOSÆ.

DAVIESIA UMBELLULATA, *Sm.* Sunnybank (C.T.W.), Stradbroke Is. (various collectors).

DAVIESIA CONCINNA, *R.Br.* Chermside.

These specimens are typical and, by the broadly ovate leaves, can be distinguished from *D. umbellulata* which it approaches very closely, and of which in my opinion it should only rank as a variety.

CROTALARIA JUNCEA, *Linn.* Brisbane River.

CROTALARIA QUINQUEFOLIA, *Linn.* Kedron Brook (J. Keys)

In the "Flora Australiensis" and "Queensland Flora" this species is recorded only from the Endeavour River. It has recently been gathered at Buderim Mt.; there is also an old specimen in the Queensland Herbarium labelled "waste places about Brisbane, F.M.B."

## COMPOSITÆ.

COTULA CORONOPIFOLIA, *Linn.*

This succulent Composite, recorded for Queensland by F. M. Bailey in 1910 without specific locality, has recently been met with in great abundance in several places along the Brisbane River:—Norman Ck. (C.T.W.); Breakfast Ck. (H. A. Longman); near Botanic Gardens (W. Sauer). It has also been met with at Currumbin Creek.

EMILIA SONCHIFOLIA, *DC.*

This tropical weed has been noticed growing in abundance in several localities in Southern Queensland; it seems generally to grow in the vicinity of railway lines, between the sleepers, etc., so in all probability has been introduced from the North.



SENECIO AMYGDALIFOLIUS, *F.v.M.* Gold Creek, near Brisbane.

This large growing *Senecio* is fairly common in Southern Queensland; besides the habitats recorded in the "Queensland Flora," we have it in the Queensland Herbarium from the following localities:—Wellington Pt. (J. Wedd); Macpherson Range (C.T.W.); Killarney (J. F. Bailey); Mt. Samson (C.T.W.); Mt. Perry (J. Keys).

### MYRSINEÆ.

MYRSINE CAMPANULATA, *F.v.M.*

Very common on hills in the forest country about Brisbane (Taylor's Range, Enoggera Range, Gold Creek, etc.)

F. v. Mueller, in *Fragm.*, VI., 235, and F. M. Bailey in "Queensland Flora," p. 949, both describe the margins of the leaves as entire. It is a common shrub in Southern Queensland, but in all our specimens a leaf with entire margin is rare, most of them being distinctly dentate in the upper half as shown in the "Comprehensive Catalogue of Queensland Plants," p. 302, fig. 275. Nimmul Mt. (C.T.W.), and Nambour (Dr. F. H. Kenny) are extensions of our knowledge of the plant's range.

### POLYGONACEÆ.

POLYGONUM PROSTRATUM, *R. Br.* Brisbane (E. W. Bick).

These specimens are glabrescent, almost glabrous. We have specimens in our collections from the following localities:—Tarampa (F. M. Bailey), Roma, Hendon and Taabinga (C.T.W.); these are all strongly strigose. All our specimens show the stipules bearing a short, foliaceous, lobed lamina at the mouth.

### ALISMACEÆ.

DAMASONIUM AUSTRALE, *Salisb.*, Brisbane River.

We have numerous specimens in the Queensland Herbarium from various localities in Southern Queensland.



## NAIADEÆ.

TRIGLOCHIN PROCERA, *R. Br.* var., DUBIA (*R. Br.*), *Benth.*

Swamps at Sandgate (Moreton Bay). The large curved carpels free from the base distinguish this variety from the normal form. The plants are of a more robust, upright growth, the leaves are stiffer and more ascending than in typical *T. procera*. *Triglochin procera*, *R. Br.*, is a very common plant in the pools about Brisbane and is extremely variable.

## GRAMINEÆ.

PANICUM OBSEPTUM, *Trin.* Wellington Point and Enoggera.

In these two localities this grass is found covering fairly large areas of wet, swampy land, and is undoubtedly one of our best sorts for such places.

CHAMÆRAPHIS PARADOXA, *Poir.* In swamps, Wellington Point.

This grass is admitted into the "Queensland Flora," as 'Recorded for Queensland by F.v.M.,' so this record of a specific locality is interesting.

CHRYSOPOGON ELONGATUS, *Benth.*, var. FILIPES, *Benth.*

This grass is common on hill-sides in forest country about Brisbane.

ARISTIDA CALYCINA, *R. Br.* Brisbane River (E. W. Bick).

CHLORIS UNISPICEA, *F.v.M.*

F. M. Bailey, in "Comprehensive Catalogue of Queensland Plants," p. 627, refers to the inflorescence in some specimens from Tarampa bearing 1-3 spikes; the species is fairly common in some places along the Brisbane River and shows the same variation; it has also been collected at Mt. Larcom by E. W. Bick, and these again more frequently have 2-3 than 1 spike to the inflorescence.

ELEUSINE INDICA, *Gaertn.*, var. MONOSTACHYA, *Bail.*, *Ql. Flora*, p. 1898.

*E. indica* is one of the commonest grasses in Queensland; it is very abundant about Brisbane and exhibits great variation in the number of spikes in the inflorescence,

and specimens with only one spike have frequently been gathered about Brisbane, this reduction occurs especially amongst starved and depauperate plants; as, however, specimens have several times been gathered showing a variation of 1-2-3 spikes in the same plant, it seems hardly advisable to keep this variety.

#### FILICES.

ADIANTUM HISPIDULUM, *Sw.*, var. HYPOGLAUCUM, *Domin.*

Gold Creek and Pine Mt., in the neighbourhood of Brisbane.

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