

NOTES ON THE GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF
SOME NEW SOUTH WALES PLANTS,

COMPILED FROM INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY W. BAUERLEN, AND
FROM SOME DIAGNOSES BY BARON VON MUELLER, K.C.M.G.,
F.R.S., &c.

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The local Floras, or the notes to aid the compilation of local Floras, which have already appeared in the Proceedings of this Society are of great value, and it is to be hoped that such efforts may be greatly extended. While much of New South Wales is virgin country, yet in many districts the indigenous plants are being removed either because they are destroyed, or are supplanted by introduced species. The circumstances of this colony are very different to those of England, in which there are Floras for almost every county, and for much smaller areas, but notes on the geographical distribution of plants are much required here also, and I make no apology for the few which follow.

I.

List of species which find their most *southern* limit in that region of the Clyde and Braidwood district, where the sandstone formation ends.

HIBBERTIA SALIGNA, *R.Br.*

DORYPHORA SASSAFRAS, *Endl.*

COMESPERMA SPHÆROCARPA, *Steetz.*

MELIA AZEDERACH, *Linn.*

CEDRELA AUSTRALIS, *F.v.M.*

- *BORONIA PILOSA (new for N.S.W.), *Labill.*
 *B. RHOMBOIDEA (new for N.S.W.), *Hook.*
 B. BARKERIANA, *F.v.M.*
 MONOTAXIS LINIFOLIA, *F.v.M.*
 PORANTHERA ERICIFOLIA, *Rudge.*
 BERTYA GUMMIFERA, *Planch.*
 ELATOSTEMMA RETICULATA, *Weddell.*
 PEPEROMIA LEPTOSTACHYA, *Hook.*
 P. REFLEXA, *A. Dietrich.*
 DODONÆA MULTIJUGA, *G. Don.*
 OXYLOBIUM CORDIFOLIUM, *Andrews.*
 MIRBELIA GRANDIFLORA, *Ait.*
 M. RETICULATA, *Sm.*
 M. PUNGENS, *Cunn.*
 GOMPHOLOBIUM GLABRATUM, *DC.*
 DAVIESIA SQUARROSA, *Sm.*
 PULTENÆA PYCNOCEPHALA, *F.v.M.*
 BOSSIÆA KIAMENSIS, *Benth.*
 ACACIA OBTUSATA, *Sieb.*
 RUBUS MOOREI, *F.v.M.*
 CALLICOMA SERRATIFOLIA, *Andr.*
 SCHIZOMERIA OVATA, *D. Don.*
 BÆCKEA CRENULATA, *R.Br.*
 KUNZEA CAPITATA, *Reich.*
 CALLISTEMON LINEARIS, *DC.*
 MELALEUCA THYMIFOLIA, *Sm.*
 M. LINARIFOLIA, *Sm.*
 METROSIDEROS GLOMULIFERA, *Sm.* (*Syn.* SYNCARPIA
 LAURIFOLIA, *Ten.*)
 RHODAMNIA TRINERVIA, *Blume.*
 POMADERRIS PHYLICIFOLIA (new for N.S.W.), *Lodd.*
 ASTROTRICHA LONGIFOLIA, *Benth.*
 DIDISCUS ALBIFLORUS, *DC.*

* Probably brought to the Clyde Mountain from Tasmania.

- ACTINOTUS MINOR, *DC.*
OLAX STRICTA, *R.Br.*
PETROPHILA SESSILIS, *Sieb.*
CONOSPERMUM TAXIFOLIUM, *Sm.*
SYMPHYONEMA PALUDOSUM, *R.Br.*
PERSOONIA REVOLUTA, *Sieb.*
P. LANCEOLATA, *Andr.*
LAMBERTIA FORMOSA, *Sm.*
GREVILLEA MIQUELIANA, *F.v.M.*
G. LINEARIS, *R.Br.*
TELOPEA SPECIOSISSIMA, *R.Br.*
PIMELEA COLLINA, *R.Br.*
PASSIFLORA HERBERTIANA, *Lindl.*
CASSINIA DENTICULATA, *R.Br.*
STYLIDIUM (CANDOLLEA) LARICIFOLIUM, *Rich.*
DIOSPYROS CARGILLIA, *F.v.M.*
POLYMERIA CALYCINA, *R.Br.*
PROSTANTHERA SAXICOLA, *R.Br.*
CHLOANTHES PARVIFLORA, *Walp.*
STYPHELIA ESQUAMATA, *Spreng.*
WOOLLSIA PUNGENS, *F.v.M.*
DRACOPHYLLUM SECUNDUM, *R.Br.*
EPACRIS CALVERTIANA, *F.v.M.*
E. CRASSIFOLIA, *R.Br.*
DENDROBIUM TERETIFOLIUM, *R.Br.*
THELYMITRA VENOSA, *R.Br.*
CALOCHILUS PALUDOSUS, *R.Br.*
CRYPTOSTYLIS ERECTA, *R.Br.*
PTEROSTYLIS ACUMINATA, *R.Br.*
P. CUCULLATA, *R.Br.*
CALEYA MINOR, *R.Br.*
HÆMODORUM PLANIFOLIUM, *R.Br.*
H. TERETIFOLIUM, *R.Br.*
BLANDFORDIA NOBILIS, *Sm.*
XEROTES FLEXIFOLIA, *R.Br.*
COLOCASIA MACRORRHIZA, *Schott.*

- JUNCUS VAGINATUS, *R.Br.*
 FESTUCA HOOKERIANA, *F.v.M.*
 AGROSTIS BREVIGLUMIS, *F.v.M.*
 ARISTIDA RAMOSA, *R.Br.*
 *LINDSAYA TRICHOMANOIDES, *Dry.*

II.

The following species find their most *northern* limit in the Braidwood and Clyde district :—

- DRIMYS AROMATICA, *F.v.M.*
 TELOPEA OREADES, *F.v.M.*
 OXYLOBIUM ELLIPTICUM, *R.Br.*
 EPACRIS IMPRESSA, *Labill.*
 CHILOGLOTTIS GUNNII, *Lindl.*
 LOMARIA ALPINA, *Spreng.*

III.

The following are the new species found by Mr. Bäuerlen in the same region. (See p. 111.)

- ERIOSTEMON COXII, *F.v.M.*
 CORREA BAEUERLENII, *F.v.M.*
 PULTENÆA BAEUERLENII, *F.v.M.*
 HALORAGIS MONOSPERMA, *F.v.M.*
 GREVILLEA RENWICKEANA, *F.v.M.*
 HAKEA MACRAEANA, *F.v.M.*

Some of the species named in the first list pass over to the granite formation, but only to a very slight extent. No doubt we have to expect that some of the species enumerated in the list will be found considerably more south still. but there is also no doubt that additional northern species will yet be found in this region, and that they will considerably outnumber the stragglers further south of this region. Even as it is the list shows at a glance the striking and remarkable fact that in that region from the sea-shore to the banks of the Shoalhaven River in the Braidwood district, a very large number of species, so to say, suddenly die out.

* Probably brought to the Clyde Mountains from Tasmania.

It is also interesting to observe that a few months' collecting during two seasons (1885 and 1886), has resulted in the discovery of six new species, every one of which seems to be restricted, as far as is known, to a very small locality.

Eriostemon Coxii is found on the Sugar Loaf Mountain, 3,800 ft., a belt of the shrub encircling the top of the mountain, but not reaching quite up to the top. Below the mountain, on its north-eastern side, is a deep and narrow gorge, and on the highest side forming this gorge, and opposite the mountain, in the deep rich chocolate soil which produces the jungle (locally called "brush"), there are a few more plants of it. These attain the size of trees, being from 20 to 25 feet high, and having a diameter of six to eight inches, while on the mountain, between the rocks, the species remains a shrub from five to eight feet high. When it is considered that the shrub flowers and seeds profusely, it seems a remarkable fact that this species should have remained restricted to so confined a locality. The few plants attaining tree size in the rich soil of the brush are no doubt the offspring of seeds carried from the mountain by birds, the distance from the top of the mountain across the gorge being scarcely a mile.

Hakea Macraeana associates with the preceding species, and is (so far as is known), restricted to the same locality. Mr. Bäuerlen has as yet found only one tree on the south-eastern side of the mountain, at a lower (a few hundred feet) elevation also in the brush, but where the rock crops out again.

Correa Bäuerlenii is so far only known from the steep rocky banks of two creeks taking their rise high up in the mountains between Nelligen and the Sugar Loaf Mountain.

The above three species occur on the granite formation. *Pultenaea Bäuerlenii* occurs in one of the valleys or depressions of a wild mountain called Currockbilly, in a part where there are running streamlets, but where, nevertheless, the mountain is almost destitute of trees. In the same valley *Blandfordia nobilis* finds its southernmost limit. On one of the sides of the valley *Boronia*

pilosa is also found, which, however, with *B. rhomboidea* reaches a little farther north to the Ghunyenara Mountain, into the sandstone formation, where both grow more luxuriantly.

Haloragis monosperma and *Grevillea Macraeana* occur in the plain to the foot of the western (*i.e.*, Braidwood) side of the Clyde Mountains. Both are found not a mile apart, and yet they are not consociate. Conglomerate, granite and quartz occur where the *Grevillea* is found; granite and sand where the *Haloragis* grows. Both species appear to be much restricted.

It is worthy of remark that in the restricted localities where these new species grow, they are rather plentiful, except perhaps the *Hakea* and *Correa*. There seems little doubt that additional species remain to be discovered in this locality; indeed Baron von Mueller has in his hands plants belonging to the Rutaceæ, Leguminosæ, Proteaceæ, &c., of which he is only waiting for more material in order to determine them.

If a straight line be drawn from Ulladulla, running from east to west, that line would pretty well form the southern limit of *Telopea speciosissima*, and also the northern limit of *T. oreades*, which latter occurs there as a shrub four to six feet high, with a number of branches springing up from the roots, while on the southern boundary of New South Wales, and in the moist and sheltered valleys of the Gippsland mountains, *T. oreades* occurs from 30 to 40 feet high, and fully 18 inches in diameter. This species is either never found away from the banks of running streams, or, as in Gippsland, on mountain sides almost boggy with moisture, while *T. speciosissima* loves dry sandy soil.



Maiden, J. H. 1889. "Notes on the geographical distribution of some New South Wales plants, compiled from information supplied by W. Bauerlen, and from some diagnoses by Baron von Mueller, K.C.M.G., F.R.S, &c." *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 4, 107–112.

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