

The following papers were read :—

A CONTRIBUTION TO THE FLORA OF MOUNT PERRY.

PART II.

BY JAMES KEYS, Esq.

This paper, which is a supplement to a former one bearing the same title, and read before the Royal Society of Queensland in April, 1884, by Mr. F. M. Bailey, contains an enumeration of the plants which I have collected in the neighbourhood during the past year, and which have been identified from time to time by Mr. Bailey.

The district, whose flora I have thus attempted to determine, includes the Burnett Range and the ranges locally known as the Boolboonda and Normanby, with the irregularly shaped basin between, and covers an area of between eighty and one hundred square miles.

The geological formation of this district, though very varied, may be roughly described as consisting of three classes of rock, viz., porphyritic, of which the Burnett Range is chiefly composed, granite in the Boolboonda and Normanby ranges, and a micaceous slate predominating in the hilly country between.

The soil in general is such as an agriculturist would term "poor," being almost entirely composed of sand and the larger fragments of disintegrated rock; and the vegetation, except in the mountain gorges, is seldom very luxuriant; yet the number and variety of species, and the rarity of many, fully compensate, I think, for this want of luxuriance.

To the heterogeneous nature of the mineral constituents of the soil, may, in a great measure, be attributed the botanical wealth of the district. Of course, the diversity of elevation,

ranging from 1000 to 2500 feet above the sea level, and the latitude—the place occupying as it were, the neutral ground between two different zones of vegetation—must also act as contributing causes.

From an examination of the former paper on this subject, in connection with the present one, it will be observed that the number of species of eucalypti is comparatively small, only eleven having been met with. The grasses also are comparatively few (32 sp.), and the more nutritious species are not well represented. With the exception of *Cynodon dactylon* (common couch grass) which abounds in the vicinity of the township, the more valuable varieties are sparsely distributed, the prevailing species being *Heteropogon contortus*, *Andropogon pertusis*, *A. refractus*, *Aristida ramosa*, *Sporobolus diander*, *S. indicus*, *Chloris divaricata* and *Perotis rara*.

On the other hand, the order Filices is well represented, no less than thirty-seven species having been met with.

In the scrub, which for some distance fringes the Burnett Range on both sides, the vegetation is of the most varied character, the prevailing plants being Lignum (*Vitex lignum-vitæ*), *Flindersia australis* and *F. Oxleyana*, both of which attain a considerable size; *Myrtus Hillii*, and *M. racemulosa*, *Notelæa Microcarpa*, *N. longifolia*, *Cryptocarya triplinervis*, *Alstonia constricta*, which here attains the dimensions of a tree 50 to 60 feet high; *Bursaria incana*, with its wealth of odoriferous flowers; *Excæcaria Dallachyana*, *Croton insularis*, *Harpullia pendula*, *Cupania* (four species), *Owenia venosa*, *Siphonodon australe*, etc., etc. The Moreton Bay Pine (*Araucaria Cunninghamii*) extends in some places from the base to the summit of the mountain, and in favorable situations attains a height of upwards of 150 feet.

In many of the glens which run far into the mountain are to be found the graceful palm, *Archontophoenix Cunninghamii*, *Panax elegans*, *Cedrela Toona*, *Dysoxylon Muelleri*, *Acacia implexa*, *A.*

penninervis, *Pithecolobium pruinatum*, *Abrophyllum ornans*, etc. with the Tree Fern, *Alsophila australis*.

On the summit are to be found the *Syncarpia laurifolia*, *Leptospermum flavescens*, *Acacia juniperina*, the prickly shrub, *Oxylobium aciculiferum*, and a eucalyptus which I have been unable to identify. *Xanthorrhæa arborea* is entirely confined to this mountain, the genus being represented in other parts of the district by *X. quadrangulata*.

On the western side of the range is a projecting spur whose summit is crowned with steep cliffs partly composed of a ferruginous sandstone. Here is the home of the beautiful Dendrobiums, *D. speciosum* and *D. monophyllum*, with the pretty *Bulbophyllum minutissimum*, spreading over the surface of the perpendicular rocks. Here also grow the newly-discovered species of *Hoya*,—*H. Keysii*, trailing over the cliffs; *Zieria Smithii*, *Prostanthera incisa*, and *P. ringens*, all of which seem to be confined to this particular spot.

On the low ground and the hilly country, the chief plants of interest are the cycads and macrozamia, *Erythrina vesper-tilio* with its showy orange colored flowers and the graceful *Acacia Bidwilli*.

It may be worthy of notice that the terrestrial Orchids of the district seem to be almost entirely confined to the slate and granite soils, only one species (*Dipodium punctatum*), out of the twelve enumerated, having been found elsewhere.

Of the plants mentioned in this paper, it will be observed that a few are entirely new to science, and that several others are either very rare or have not hitherto been found in the colony.

I cannot conclude these remarks without expressing in some degree my feeling of obligation to the Colonial Botanist, Mr. Bailey, for his unvarying kindness to me in all matters connected with this subject.

ORDER RANUNCULACEÆ.

Ranunculus lappaceus, *Sm.* (Common Buttercup.)

ORDER MENISPERMACEÆ.

Sarcopetalum Harveyanum, *F.v.M.*

ORDER CRUCIFERÆ.

Nasturtium officinale, *R. Br.* (Edible Watercress.)

Lepidium ruderales, *Linn.*

ORDER PITTOSPOREÆ.

Pittosporum undulatum, *Vent.*

“The oil obtained by distillation from the flowers of this plant has an agreeable, jasmine-like odor; but the taste is unpleasantly hot and bitter.”

Bursaria incana, *Lindl.*

Citriobatus pauciflorus, *A. Cunn.*

ORDER CARYOPHYLLÆ.

Polycarpæa breviflora, *F.v.M.*

ORDER MALVACEÆ.

Hibiscus radiatus, *Cav.*

ORDER RUTACEÆ.

Zieria Smithii, *Andr.*

Evodia micrococca, *F.v.M.*

ORDER MELIACEÆ.

Flindersia Oxleyana, *F.v.M.*

The wood of this tree is finely marked, and very durable, though liable to warp when exposed to the weather.

ORDER CELASTRINEÆ.

Celastrus bilocularis, *F.v.M.*

ORDER RHAMNEÆ.

Cryptandra amara, *Sm.*

This pretty little shrub, with its abundance of white flowers, would be well worthy of cultivation as a border plant.

ORDER SAPINDACEÆ.

Nephelium connatum, *F.v.M.*

Harpullia Hillii, *F.v.M.*

ORDER ANACARDIACEÆ.

Euroschinus falcatus, *Hook. f.*

Spondias pleiogyna, *F.v.M.* (Hog Plum.)

The timber of this tree when polished, is said to be scarcely distinguishable from mahogany.

ORDER LEGUMINOSÆ.

SUBORDER PAPILIONACEÆ.

Oxylobium aciculiferum, *Benth.*

Found only at high elevations.

Isotropis filicaulus, *Benth.*

Crotalaria juncea, *Linn.* (Sunn or Bengal Hemp.)

This plant, which attains a height of from 4 to 6 feet, is cultivated in India for the sake of its fibre, which readily separates from the stem after three or four days' immersion in still water. From the specimens met with, I should think that it would thrive well in cultivation on low lying or alluvial soil of moderate fertility.

Crotalaria calycina, *Schranck.*

Indigofera trifoliata, *Linn.*

„ *viscosa*, *Lam.*

Tephrosia reticulata, *R. Br.*

„ *purpurea* var. *sericea*.

Swainsonia galegifolia var. *albiflora*.

„ *parviflora*, *Benth.*

Desmodium polycarpum, *DC.*

Pycnospora hedysaroides, *R. Br.*

Glycine tabacina, var. *uncinata*, *Benth.*

Vigna luteola, *Benth.*

Flemingia parviflora, *Benth.*

SUBORDER CÆSALPINIA.

Cassia australis, *Sims.*

„ *absus*, *Linn.*

The leaves of this plant are said to have purgative qualities, and in Egypt the seeds are regarded as the best remedy for ophthalmia.

Cassia lævigata, Willd.

SUBORDER MIMOSEÆ.

Acacia juniperina, Willd.

Found only as an alpine shrub.

Acacia Cunninghamii, Hook.

„ *salicina*, Lindl.

„ *harpophylla*, F.v.M.

ORDER HALORAGÆÆ.

Callitriche verna, Linn. (Water Star Wort.)

ORDER DROSERACEÆ.

Drosera Banksii, R. Br.

ORDER MYRTACEÆ.

Leptospermum flavescens, Sm.

Melaleuca leucadendron, var. *saligna*, Linn.

Eucalyptus siderophloia, F.v.M. (Narrow-leaved Iron Bark.)

Eucalyptus pilularis, Sm. (Black-butt.)

Eucalyptus sp.

Syncarpia laurifolia, Tenore.

ORDER LYTHRARIÆÆ.

Ammannia pentandra, var. *decussata*, Roxb.

Lythrum hyssopifolium, Linn.

ORDER ONAGRARIÆÆ.

Jussiaea repens, Linn.

ORDER PASSIFLOREÆÆ.

Passiflora aurantia, Forst.

„ *edulis*, Sims. (A stray from gardens.)

ORDER CUCURBITACEÆÆ.

Momordica balsamina, Linn. (Apple Balsam.)

Bryonia laciniosa, Linn.

ORDER UMBELLIFERÆ.

Hydrocotyle bipartita, *R. Br.*

Daucus brachiatus, *Sieb.*

ORDER RUBIACEÆ.

Plectronia barbata, *J. Hook.*

Spermacoce brachystema, *R. Br.*

ORDER COMPOSITÆ.

Brachycome microcarpa, *F.v.M.* (Brisbane Daisy.)

Conyza ægyptiaca, *Ait*

Epaltes australis, *Less.*

Ptercaulon sphacelatus, *Benth. et Hook.*

„ *glandulosus*, *Benth. et Hook.*

Gnaphalium japonicum, *Thunb.*

Helichrysum elatum, *A. Cunn.* (White Everlasting.)

Bidens pilosa, *Linn.*

Glossogyne tenuifolia, *Cass.*

Cotula australis, *Hook.*

Centipeda orbicularis, *F.v.M.*

„ *racemosa*, *Hook.*

The flower heads of both these plants have a strong, purgent and rather agreeable scent.

Erechthites arguta, *DC.*

Gynura pseudochina, *DC.*

Saussurea carthamoides, *Benth.*

Crepis japonica, *Benth.*

Sonchus oleraceus, *Linn.* (Sow Thistle.)

ORDER GOODENOVIÆ.

Goodenia paniculata, *Sm.*

ORDER CAMPANULACEÆ.

Lobelia membranacea, *R. Br.*

ORDER OLEACEÆ.

Notelæa longifolia, *Vent.*

ORDER APOCYNACEÆ.

Alstonia constricta, *F.v.M.* (Quinine Tree.)

Parsonsia lanceolata, *R. Br.*

„ *velutina*, *R. Br.*

ORDER ASCLEPIADEÆ.

Hoya Keysii, *Bail.* Sp. Nov.

Found climbing over rocks. “This species differs from *H. australis* chiefly in the shape of the leaves, and in the short white pubescence with which they are covered.” A very free flowerer.

ORDER BORAGINEÆ.

Ehretia membranifolia, *R. Br.*

„ *acuminata*, *R. Br.*

ORDER CONVULVULACEÆ.

Dichondra repens, *Forst.* (Kidney Weed.)

Ipomea Quamoclit, *Linn.*

ORDER SOLANACEÆ.

Physalis peruviana, *Linn.* (Cape Gooseberry.)

ORDER SCROPHULARINEÆ.

Limnophila gratioloides, *R. Br.*

Artanema fimbriatum, var. *alba*, *Don.*

Vandellia alsinoides, *Benth.*

ORDER LENTIBULARIEÆ.

Utricularia flexuosa, *R. Br.*

ORDER BIGNONIACEÆ.

Tecoma jasminoides, *Lindl.*

ORDER ACANTHACEÆ.

Eranthemum variabile, var. *molle*, *R. Br.*

Justicia procumbens, *Linn.* var. *peploides*.

ORDER VERBENACEÆ.

Gmelina Leichhardtii, *F.v.M.* (The Beech.)

Vitex acuminata, *R. Br.*

ORDER LABIATÆ.

Moschosma polystachum, *Benth.*

Prostanthera incisa, *R. Br.*

Prostanthera ringens, *Benth.*

ORDER PLANTAGINEÆ.

Plantago varia, *R. Br.* (Plantain.)

ORDER AMARANTACEÆ.

Amarantus paniculatus, *Linn.*

Alternanthera denticulata, *R. Br.*

ORDER CHENOPODIACEÆ.

Rhagodia hastata, *R. Br.*

Boussingaultia baselloides, *H. B. et K.*

ORDER POLYGONACEÆ.

Polygonum barbatum, *Linn.*

„ *hydropiper*, *Linn.* (Water Pepper.)

ORDER LAURINEÆ.

Cryptocarya triplinervis, *R. Br.*

ORDER PROTEACEÆ.

Persoonia Mitchelli, *Meissn.*

ORDER LORANTHACEÆ.

Loranthus linophyllus, *Fenzl.*

Viscum angulatum, *Heyne.*

ORDER EUPHORBIACEÆ.

Poranthera microphylla, *Brongn.*

Phyllanthus subcrenulatus, *F v M.*

Croton phebalioides, *F.v.M.*

ORDER URTICACEÆ.

Ficus eugenioides, *F.v.M.*

„ *rubiginosa*, *Desf.*

Laportea moroides, *Wedd.* (Smooth-leaved Nettle Tree.)

L. gigas, *Wedd.* (Stinging Nettle Tree.)

ORDER CONIFEREÆ.

Callitris Endlicheri, *Parlat.*

A Cypress exuding resin. A few of these trees grow on the summit of Boolboonda Rock, but nowhere else in the district.

ORDER CYCADACEÆ.

Cycas media, *R. Br.*

This graceful and interesting species is gradually disappearing from the district, a circumstance which I attribute to the destruction (1) of the cones by insects, (2) of the young leaves by marsupials, and (3) of whole plants, by boys, who often thoughtlessly cut them down, or otherwise injure them when they come in their way.

Macrozamia sp.

ORDER ORCHIDEÆ.

Dendrobium speciosum, *Sm.*

„ *monophyllum*, *F.v.M.*

„ *pugioniforme*, *A. Cunn.*

„ *teretifolium*, *R. Br.*

Bulbophyllum minutissimum, *F.v.M.*

Found covering the face of steep cliffs; never before found so far north.

Cymbidium canaliculatum, *R. Br.*

„ *Hillii*, *F.v.M.*

„ *suave*, *R. Br.*

From their mucilaginous properties these plants are known to bushmen as “Native Arrowroot,” and are frequently used as a remedy in cases of dysentery.

Dipodium punctatum, *R. Br.**Sarcochilus falcatus*, *R. Br.**Diurus alba*, *R. Br.*

„ *aurea*, *Sm.*

Microtis porrifolia, *Spreng.*

„ *parviflora*, *R. Br.*

Pterostylis nutans, *R. Br.*

„ *mutica*, *R. Br.*

„ *grandiflora*, *R. Br.*

This species has not hitherto been found in any other part of Queensland.

Acianthus fornicatus, *R. Br.*

Caladenia carnea, *R. Br.*

„ *cærulea*, *R. Br.*

ORDER BURMANNIACEÆ.

Burmannia juncea, *Solander.*

ORDER LILIACEÆ.

Smilax glycyphylla, *Sm.*

This plant is known in New South Wales as “Wild Liquorice” or “Sweet Tea,” and is said to possess tonic and antiscorbutic properties.

Smilax australis, *R. Br.*

Anguillaria dioica, *R. Br.*

ORDER COMMELYNACEÆ.

Commelyna ensifolia, *R. Br.*

Aneilema acuminatum, *R. Br.*

ORDER JUNCACEÆ.

Xanthorrhæa quadrangulata, *F.v.M.*

Hitherto supposed to be confined to South Australia.

ORDER PALMÆ.

Livistona humilis, *R. Br.*

ORDER AROIDEÆ.

Colocasia macrorrhiza, *Schott.*

This plant is the “Pitchü” of the Burnett aboriginals; the rhizomes, partially dried and roasted in the ashes, are eaten by them as food. The broad leaves are frequently used with good effect by European settlers as a vesicatory in cases of acute rheumatism.

ORDER CYPERACEÆ.

Cyperus lucidus, *R. Br.*

Fimbristylis monostachya, *Hassk.*

Scirpus supinus, *Linn.*

Lepidosperma concavum, *R. Br.*

ORDER GRAMINEÆ.

- Paspalum breviflorum*, *Flügge*.
Panicum uncinulatum, *R. Br.*
Andropogon bombycinus, *R. Br.*
Perotis rara, *R. Br.*
Cenchrus australis, *R. Br.*
Phragmites communis, *Trin.* (Common Reed.)

ORDER LYCOPODIACEÆ.

- Psilotum triquetrum*, *Swartz.*

ORDER FILICES.

- Lygodium scandens*, *Swartz.*
,, *reticulatum*, *Schkuhr.* (Scrub Snake Fern.)
Davallia pyxidata, *Cav.* (Hare's Foot Fern.)
Pteris tremula, *R. Br.*
,, *aquilina*, *Linn.* (The Common Bracken.)
,, *attenuatum*, *R. Br.*
,, *falcatum*, *Lam.*
Found only on rocks here and at high elevations.
Aspidium cordifolium, *Sw.*
,, *aristatum*, *Sw.*
Polypodium proliferum, *Presl.*
,, *rigidulum*, *Swartz.* (Common Rock Fern.)
Platyserium alicorne, *Desv.* (Elk's-horn Fern.)

ORDER MUSCI.

- Dicranella Baileyana*, *C. Muell.*
Macromitrium vagum, *Hampe.*
,, *aurescens*, *Hampe.*
,, *diaphanum*, *C.M.*
Bryum viridulum, *C.M.*
* *Bryum pachytheca*, *C.M.*
Pterobryum sulcatum, *Hook.*

The species thus marked (*) have not hitherto been found in the colony.

Meteorium kermadecensis, *C.M.*

„ *filipendulum*, *J. Hook. et Wils.*

„ *amblyacis*, *C.M.*

Neckera Baileyana, *C.M.*

Porotrichum vagum, *Hornsch.*

Thuidium læviusculum, *Mitten.*

Thuidium plumuliforme, *Hampe.*

* *Gigaspermum repens*, *Schwægr.*

* *Barbula calcina*, *Schwægr.*

* *Rhacopilum tomentosum*, *Brid.*

* *Hypopterigium Scottiæ*, *C.M.*

Entodon Mackayensis, *C.M.*

* *Thamniella vaga*, *Hook.*

* *Leucoloma Sieberianum*, *Hsch.*

Papillaria amblyacis, *C.M.*

Holomitrium Dietrichiæ, *C.M.*

* *Weisia viridula*, *Brid.*

Entosthodon cuspidatus, *C.M. Sp. Nov*

Sematophyllum Keysii, *C.M. Sp. Nov.*

* *Trematodon suberectus*, *Mill.*

ORDER HEPATICÆ.

Madotheca Godfrediana, *Gottsche.*

Metzgeria furcata, *Nees.*

Frullania Hampeana, *Nees.*

Marchantia polymorpha, *Linn.*

Fimbriaria australis, *Hook. et Tayl.*

Authoceros punctatus, *Linn.*

ORDER CHARACEÆ.

Nitella myriotricha, *Al. Br.*

ORDER LICHENES.

Leptogium diaphanum, *Mont.*

Cladonia aggregata, *Eschweiler.*

„ *cervicornis*, *Ach.*

„ *macilenta*, *Hoffm.*

Usnea longissima, *Ach.*

„ *cornuta*

„ *dasypogoides*, *Nyl.*

Ramalina minuscula, var. *alba.*, *C. Knight.*

Parmelia reperata, *Stirton.*

„ *revoluta*, *Flk.*

„ *olivetorum*, *Ach.*

Physcia picta, *Nyl.*

„ *speciosa*, *Fries.*

„ *chrysopthalma*, *DC.*

„ *stellaris*, *Fr.*

Pyxine Meissnerii, *Tuck.*

* *Pertusaria velata*, *Turn.*

Lecanora (Aspicilia) melanommata, *C. Knight, Sp. Nov.*

„ *Babingtonii.*

„ *atra*, var. *immarginata*, *C. Knight.*

Thelotrema enteroxanthum, *C. Knight, Sp. Nov.*

Cœnogonium botryosum, *C. Knight, Sp. Nov.*

Lecidea saxatilis

„ (*Buellia*) *stellulata*, *Taylor.*

„ (*Biatorina*) *planella*, *Nyl.*

* „ *Domingensis*, *Ach.*

Lepraria flava.

Verrucaria aurantiaca, *Fee.*

ORDER FUNGI.

Agaricus campestris, *Linn.* (Common Mushroom.)

Marasmius confertus, *Berk. et Broome.*

„ *rufo-pallidus*, *Kalchb.*

Lentinus fasciatus, *Berk.*

„ *Lecomtei*, *Fries.*

Schizophyllum commune, *Fries.*

Polyporus luteus, *Nees.*

„ *xanthopus*, *Fries.*

„ *perennis*, *Fries.*

Polyporus arcularius, *Fries*.

„ *melanopus*, *Fries*.

„ *cinnabarinus*, *Fries*.

„ *igniarius*, *Fries*. (Used for tinder.)

„ *hirsutus*, *Fries*.

„ *venustus*, *Berk*.

„ *grammocephalus*, *Berk. et Br*.

„ *lineato-scaber*, *Berk. et Br*.

„ *anebus*, *Berk*.

„ *gilvus*, *Fries*.

Trametes devexa, *Birk*.

„ *rigida*, *Berk*.

„ *pictus*, *Birk*.

„ *occidentalis*, *Fries*.

Dædalea Sprucei, *Berk*.

Hexagona tenuis, *Fries*.

Stereum lobatum, *Kunze*.

Auricularia lobata, *Sommerfelt*.

Corticeum læve, *Fries*.

Clavaria rufa, *Fries*.

Hirneola polytricha, *Fries*.

Geaster minimus, *Schw*. (“Earth Star.”)

Bovista lilacina, *Mont. et Berk*. (Puff-ball.)

Lycoperdon pusillum, *Batsch*.

Cyathus campanulatus, *Corda*.

Poronia oedipus, *Montagne*.

Aspergillus glaucus, *Link*.

ORDER ALGÆ.

Conferva floccosa, *Kuetz*.



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