

Enoggera creek (Herston/Wilston) rainforest inventory

Prepared by
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| | <i>Botanical Name (Pronunciation)</i> | <i>Common Name: tree, shrub, vine, timber</i> | <i>Derivation</i> |
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| 1. | Acacia aulacocarpa (changed to Acacia disparrima) a-KAY-she-a | Brown salwood, hickory/brush ironbark/broad-leaved/black/grey wattle, gugarkill | Acacia from Greek "akakia (A), hê", the shittah tree, <i>Acacia arabica</i> ; which is derived from the Greek "akanth-a [a^k], ês, hê, (akê A)" a thorn or prickle (alluding to the spines on the many African and Asian species first described); aulacocarpa from Greek "aulac" furrow and "karpos" a fruit, referring to the characteristic thickened transverse bands on the pod. Disparrima from Latin "disparrima", the most unlike, dissimilar, different or unequal referring to the species exhibiting the greatest difference from other renamed species previously described as <i>A aulacocarpa</i> . |
| 2. | Acacia melanoxylon | Black wood/acacia/sally, light wood, hickory, silver/sally/black- hearted wattle, mudgerabah, mootchong, Australian blackwood, native ash, bastard myall | Melanoxylon from Greek "mela_s" black or dark: and "xulon" wood, cut and ready for use, or tree, referring to the dark timber of this species. |
| 3. | Acmena hemilampra ac-ME-na | Broad-leaved lillypilly, blush satin ash, water gum, cassowary gum | Acmena from Greek "Acmenae" the nymphs of Venus who were very beautiful, referring to the attractive flowers and fruits. A second source says that Acmena was a nymph dedicated to Venus. This derivation seems the most likely. Finally another source says that the name is derived from the Latin "Acmena" one of the names of the goddess Venus. Hemilampra from Greek "hemi" half and "lampro", bright, lustrous or shining, referring to the glossy upper leaf surface. |
| 4. | Acmena ingens | Red apple, cobun-bun, southern satinash, watergum, (wild) cherry | Ingens from Latin "ingens", of immoderate size, vast, huge, prodigious, enormous, great, or remarkable, referring to the great size of mature trees of this species. |
| 5. | Acmena smithii | Narrow leaf lillypilly, lillipilli/coast satin ash, coochin-coochin, lilly pilly, scrub mahogany, red apple, watergum, white monkey apple | Smithii after Smith, Sir James Edward (1759 - 1828). Born in Norwich, England he trained in medicine and botany and was a lecturer in botany at Guy's Hospital, London, 1788-1796. Purchased Linnaeus' collections in 1784. Founded the Linnean Society in 1788 and was President until 1828. Published widely on Australian plants, of particular note being his contributions to John White's <i>Journal of a Voyage to New South Wales</i> |

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| | | | (1790), his own <i>A Specimen of the Botany of New Holland...</i> (1793-1795) and 3348 articles in Rees' <i>Cyclopaedia</i> (1802-1820). |
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| 6. | Acronychia laevis Ac-ro-NICK-ee-a | Glossy acronychia, hard aspen | Acronychia from Greek “akros” at the farthest point or end, hence topmost, outermost, inmost or highest and “onux u^chos”, talons or claws, referring to the claw-like tips of the petals; laevis, botanical Latin meaning smooth, free from unevenness, hairs or roughness in reference to the leaf surface. |
| 7. | Acronychia oblongifolia | White/common acronychia, yellow wood, acronychia, white lillypilly, hard aspen | Oblongifolia from Latin “oblonga” oblong and “folium” a leaf, referring to the rectangular-shaped leaves. |
| 8. | Ailanthus triphysa Ay-LAN-thus | White bean/siris, fern top ash, sassafras | Ailanthus from the Latinization of “ai lan it” or “ailanto” the Moluccan name, meaning reaching for the sky, for <i>A. molucuanna</i> or <i>A. intergrifolia</i> ; the Tree of Heaven, the first named species in the genus; triphysa from Greek “tri” three and “physa” bladder, perhaps referring to the flattened bladder-like fruits in groups of three. |
| 9. | Alchornea ilicifolia Awl-CORN-ee-a | Native holly, dove wood, mai | Alchornea after Stanesby Alchorne 1727-1800, a collector of British plants; ilicifolia from Latin “ilex” the great scarlet (holly) or Holm oak, <i>Quercus ilex</i> , and “folium” leaf because of the holly-like leaves. |
| 10. | Alectryon coriaceous a-LECT-tre-on | Beach alectryon, beach bird’s eye, soap berry | Alectryon from Greek “alektruôn” a cock, possibly because of the comb-like crest on the fruit of the original species in the genus; coriaceous Latin for leathery, in reference to the thick leaves. |
| 11. | Alectryon tomentosus | Hairy alectryon, cock’s comb tree, red jacket, woolly rambutan, hairy bird’s eye | Tomentosus from Latin “tomentosus” thickly and evenly covered with short, more or less, curled or curved matted hair, in reference to the hairy leaves and young shoots. |
| 12. | Alphitonia excelsa Al-fit-O-nee-a | Soap tree/ash/wood, mountain/red ash, leather-jacket, cooper’s wood, white myrtle/leaf, foam bark, mee/mel-a-mee, sarsaparilla, red tweedie/ash/almond, humhug, ane, murrung, nono gwyinandie, culgera-cul-era, coraminga | Alphitonia from Greek “alphi^ton”, barley-groats, a baked barley meal, referring to the mealy red covering around the hard cells in the fruit; excelsa from Latin “excelsa” elevated, lofty or high because of its tall habit. |
| 13. | Alphitonia petrei | Pink/white/red ash, sarsaparilla, pink almond, white leaf | Petriei after W. R. Petrie, forester and member of the pioneering Queensland family, who first drew the tree to the attention of White, Cyril Tenison (1890 – 1950), Queensland Government Botanist 1918-50 who was a grandson of F. M. Bailey (q.v.) and started as his pupil-assistant in 1905. C.T. White published "Principles of botany for Queensland farmers" (1938). |

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| 14. | Alpinia caerulea Al-PIN-ee-a see-RUL-ee-a | Native/wild ginger | Alpinia after Prosper Alpini, Italian botanist, 1553-1616; caerulea from Latin "caeruleus", dark blue, dark green, cerulean, azure or more particularly, the deep blue of the Mediterranean sky at midday, referring to the colour of the pericarp of the fruit. |
| 15. | Alyxia ruscifolia a-LIX-ee-a | Chain fruit, moonya, native holly, prickly alyxia/lixy, the spiky shrub Christmas bush | Alyxia from Alyxia, native name of Indian species. (Although another source states that Alyxia is derived from the Greek "halu^sis", chain, or link in chain armour, referring to its chain-like fruit pattern.) Ruscifolia from the genus <i>Ruscus</i> (butcher's broom) and Latin "folium" a leaf referring to the similar shape of the leaves. |
| 16. | Aphananthe philippinensis Aff-an-ANTH-ee | Rough leaved elm/hickory, grey/axe handle wood, native elm, asbestos tree, wild elm/holly, elm, mail, mallban, monduar gourabie | Aphananthe from Greek "aphanes" invisible, "anthos" a blossom, in reference to the insignificant flowers; philippinensis from Latin "ensis", indicating origin or place and Philippines, the country, referring to the species being first described from the island of Luzon in the Philippine Islands. |
| 17. | Araucaria cunninghamii arr-au-KAIR-ee-a | Hoop/Moreton Bay/colonial/Richmond River/Dorrigo/Queensland/Brisbane pine, cumburtu, kum'barchu, coorong, coonam, arakaria, gunami, warrall, Australian araucaria | Araucaria from "Auracanos" the name of the Chilean tribe in whose territory the Monkey Puzzle Pine, <i>Araucaria araucana</i> , was first discovered; cunninghamii after Cunningham, Allan (1791 - 1839). Born in Wimbledon, England, on 13 July 1791, died in Sydney, New South Wales, on 27 June 1839. Selected by Banks from among Kew staff to be an overseas collector ('King's Botanist to the Royal Botanic Gardens Kew'). Between 1814 and 1816 he collected in Brazil, arriving in Australia in December 1816. Cunningham joined several expeditions, including that of Oxley along the Lachlan and Macquarie Rivers (1817) and Philip Parker King's coastal surveys (<i>Mermaid</i> and <i>Bathurst</i> , 1817-1822). In 1818 he collected at Illawarra, New South Wales, and in Tasmania at Hobart and Macquarie Harbour. Other localities visited by the King survey included Port Macquarie and Hastings River in New South Wales, Rodd's Bay, Percy Isles, Cleveland Bay, Halifax and Rockingham Bays, and Endeavour River in Queensland, and Goulburn Island, Vernon Islands, Cambridge Gulf and Port Wanderer in northern Australia. In 1822 Cunningham collected in New South Wales at Illawarra, Blue Mountains, Pandora Pass and Liverpool Plains. In 1824 he visited the source of the Murrumbidgee and Brisbane Rivers, and in 1825 the Nepean and Hunter Rivers, Pandora Pass, Liverpool Plains, Wellington Valley, Coxs River and other places in New South Wales. He was in New Zealand (1826) and on the Darling Downs, Queensland |

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| | | | (1827). He returned to England in 1831, but came back to New South Wales in 1837 as Government Botanist, a position he resigned after a year. |
| 18. | Archidendron hendersonii ar-kee-DEN-dron | White laceflower, tulip siris | Archidendron from Greek “archê,” first place or power, sovereignty and “dendron” a tree, in reference to its superior appearance; hendersonii after J. A. Henderson who first collected this species at Ballina. |
| 19. | Archontophoenix cunninghamiana ar-kon-to-FEE-nix | Bangalow/ seaforthia palm, bangalow, piccabeen, pi-l, Moreton Bay canes | Archontophoenix from Greek “archôntos”, ruler, commander, chief or king, and “phoenix” the date-palm, <i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> , referring to its majestic appearance and relationship to that well known species; cunninghamiana after Cunningham, Allan (1791 - 1839) the Australian explorer sent by Joseph Banks to New South Wales in 1816 to collect plants. Cunningham joined John Oxley's expedition to the Lachlan and Macquarie rivers in 1817. He was botanist on the "Mermaid" 1817-20 and made inland explorations of New South Wales and Queensland. He was later Superintendent of the Sydney Botanic Gardens. |
| 20. | Argyrodendron trifoliolatum (Heritiera trifoliolata) ar-jir-o-DEN-dron | Booyong, brown tulip/brown oak, silver tree, (brown) crow's foot/silky elm, white/brown/red booyong, hickory, black stave wood/ash, highroot, stone/stave/iron wood, buyong, boyung, byong, boiong, ash meganti | Argyrodendron from Greek “argu^ros”, white metal, i.e. silver and “dendron” a tree, referring to the underside of leaflets, young branchlets and inflorescence being covered by a silvery scurf of minute wheel-shaped scales; trifoliolatum from Latin “tres” three, and “foliatus” provided with or having leaves, referring to the compound leaf of three leaflets. |
| 21. | Argyrodendron sp. (Kin Kin) | Rusty tulip oak | Type specimen collected at Kin Kin |
| 22. | Arytera distylis arr-it-EER-a | Twin leaf/two leaved coogara, mararie | Arytera from Greek “aru^têr [a^]”, ladle or cup, referring to the concave valves of the fruits; distylis from Greek “di” two and “stulos”, wooden pole, plank, stile for writing on waxed tablets; or in botanical terms a style*, because of the two styles. (*Style: The usually slender part of a pistil, situated between the ovary and the stigma.) |
| 23. | Arytera divaricata | Coogara, rose tamarind, gap axe, arytera | Divaricata from Latin “divaricatus” spreading asunder at a wide angle, in reference to the few struggling branches of panicles. |
| 24. | Arytera foveolata | Pitted coogara | Foveolata from Latin “foveolata” minutely pitted, referring to the hollow glands on the underside of the leaves. |

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| 25. | Atalaya salicifolia at-a-LAY-a | (Brush) white wood | Atalaya an Indian name; salicifolia from <i>Salix</i> the willow and Latin “folium” a leaf, in reference to its narrow willow- like leaves. |
| 26. | Austromyrtus bidwillii os-tro-MERT-us | Python tree/wood, Lignum-vitae | Austromyrtus from Latin “australis” southern and “myrtus” a myrtle referring to this genus being confined to the southern hemisphere but resembling <i>Myrtus communis</i> of Europe; bidwillii after after Bidwill, John Carne (1815 - 1853), botanist and collector. First arrived in Sydney, New South Wales, in September 1838. Visited New Zealand (Bay of Plenty and central North Island) from 5 February until April 1839, and again in 1840, and Moreton Bay, Queensland, in 1841, before returning to England in 1843. He returned to Sydney in 1844, travelling from there to New Zealand in the same year and Tahiti in 1845. First Director of Botanic Gardens, Sydney, and Government Botanist, (September 1847– January 1848). Commissioner of Crown Lands, Wide Bay, Queensland (then N.S.W.) from 1848. Collected extensively, and published the first account of the Bunya Pine (<i>Araucaria bidwillii</i>). He sent many living plants and seeds to various gardens in England, including Kew, and advised William Macarthur, among others, on the introduction of plants to the colony of New South Wales. He was also an accomplished plant hybridiser. He established a botanical garden in Tinana, Qld, a suburb of Maryborough. |
| 27. | Austromyrtus dulcis (walk-way) | Midgenberry, midyim (berry), midjin sandberry | Dulcis from Latin “dulcis” sweet or non acid, referring to the sweet taste of the fruit. |
| 28. | Austromyrtus hillii | Scaly myrtle, scrub iron wood | Hillii after Hill, Walter (1820 - 1904), born in Scotsdyke, Scotland died in Canobie Lea, Eight Miles Plain, Queensland. Appointed first Superintendent of the Brisbane Botanic Gardens in 1855, and first Colonial Botanist of Queensland in 1859. He retained these positions until 1881. Hill undertook expeditions to Cape York (1862) and along the north-east coast to Mossman and the Daintree (1873), climbing Mt Bellenden-Ker. He developed a small herbarium and laid the basis of a botanical library. He introduced tropical fruits to Queensland. |

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| 31. | <p>Backhousia citriodora</p> <p>back-HOW-zee-a</p> | <p>Lemon ironwood/myrtle, lemon scented backhousia/myrtle/verbena, sweet verbena tree,</p> | <p>Backhousia after Backhouse, James (1794 – 1869), Born Durham, apprenticed to a chemist in Darlington; trained for two years in a Norwich nursery; nursery owner, York 1816-31; arrived Hobart Town 1832; visited and reported on penal settlements and Aboriginal establishments 1832-34; similar work in New South Wales, Norfolk Island and Moreton Bay 1835-37; collected herbarium 1835-37 (sent to Kew Gardens); visited Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth 1837-38, promoting temperance and Aboriginal protection committees; missionary work in Africa 1838-41; nursery business, York from 1841. Wrote <i>A Narrative of a Visit to the Australian Colonies</i> (published London 1843), gave Kew two manuscript volumes of botanical recollections in Australia; citriodora from Latin “citrus”, an African tree whose very fragrant wood (<i>v. citrum</i>) was used in making household furniture, and was prized very highly, or the citron tree (also called <i>malus Medica</i>, <i>Persica</i>, etc.), <i>Citrus Medica</i>, <u>Linn.</u>, whose fruit and leaves were laid between the folds of clothing to preserve it from worms; “and also used as a counter-poison,” and “odorus” having a sweet smell or fragrance, referring to the lemon fragrance of the leaves and fruit when crushed.</p> |
| 32. | <p>Backhousia myrtifolia</p> | <p>Grey/native/scrub/cinnamon myrtle (leaf), carrol (ironwood), iron/lance wood, black myrtle tree, never break, ironwood, native cinnamon</p> | <p>Myrtifolia from Latin “myrtus” a myrtle or myrtle-tree and “folium” a leaf referring to the resemblance of the leaves to that of the European myrtle.</p> |
| 33. | <p>Barklya syringifolia</p> <p>BARK-lee-a</p> | <p>Barklya (tree), gold-blossom/golden crown tree, crown of gold,</p> | <p>Barklya after Sir Henry Barkly, 1815-98, Governor of Victoria, British Guiana, Jamaica, Mauritius and Cape Colony; he was a founder and president of the Royal Society of Victoria and helped to found the Acclimatization Society and the Observatory; a man of much scientific interest particularly in stapeliads; syringifolia after the genus <i>Syringa</i> (the lilac family) and Latin “folium” a leaf referring to the similarity of the leaf shape.</p> |
| 34. | <p>Beilschmiedia elliptica</p> <p>bile-SCHMEED-ee-a</p> | <p>Grey/brown walnut, nut wood, brown bark</p> | <p>Beilschmiedia after C. T. Beilschmied, a botanist and chemist in Ohlau, Germany; elliptica from Latin “elipticus” shaped like an ellipse in allusion to the shape of the leaf.</p> |

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| 35. | Beilschmiedia obtusifolia | Blush/bush/black walnut, hard/medium bolly gum, Qld sassafras, nut wood, tormenta, she/scaly beech, pencil berry | Obtusifolia from Latin “obtusus” blunt and “folium” a leaf, alluding to the blunt apex of the leaf. |
| 36. | Bosistoa selwynii (Bosistoa transversa) bo-SIST-to-a | Heart-leaved bonewood/bosistoa, three-leaved Bosistoa | Bosistoa after J. Bosisto (1827-98), a Melbourne pharmacist who co-operated with Ferdinand Mueller, one of the greatest Australian botanists and Government Botanist of Victoria, in research into the antiseptic properties and later the commercial distillation of eucalyptus oil; selwynii in honour of Everist, Selwyn L., born in Tewantin, Queensland, on 22 April 1913, died in Brisbane, Queensland, on 21 October 1981. After working as a botanist in western Queensland, particularly in the Blackall region, from 1936, Everist was appointed Government Botanist for Queensland 1954-1971, succeeding W.D.Francis, and Director, Botany Branch and Queensland Herbarium from 1971. He retired on 2 July 1976. Throughout his career his major interest was in economic botany, with particular emphasis on weeds and poisonous plants. His book <i>Poisonous Plants of Australia</i> (1974, 1981) remains the classic work in this field. Under his direction, the Queensland Herbarium was among the first to embark on electronic databasing of its label data. |
| 37. | Bouchardatia neurococca boo-shar-DAY-she-a | Union nut, baillon | Bouchardatia after A Bouchardat, 1806-1886, professor of medicine, Paris, who researched vanilla, arums and cinchona; neurococca from Greek “neuron” a nerve, and “kokkos”, grain, seed, as of the pomegranate or 'berry' (gall) of kermes oak, in reference to the ribbed carpels or cocci. |
| 38. | Brachychiton bidwillii brack-ee-KY-tun | Dwarf flame tree, little/dwarf/rusty/red kurrajong, bottle tree | Brachychiton from Greek “brachys” short, “chiton” a coat of mail in allusion to the loose bristly outer covering of the seeds; bidwillii after Bidwill, John Carne (1815 - 1853). Bidwill was a botanical collector and Commissioner of Crown Lands in Queensland who first collected this species in the Wide Bay. He was later the first director of the Sydney Botanic Gardens and Government Botanist for a brief period in 1847-48, when by a misunderstanding the Colonial Office gave the position to Charles Moore. He then established a Botanic Garden at Tinana, QLD. |
| 39. | Brachychiton discolor | Lace-bark/scrub bottle/pink-flame/flame tree, lace/brush/white kurrajong, (Queensland) lacebark, kurrajong, white poplar, stunga, sycamore, hat tree | Discolor from Latin “dis” unlike, between or away from and “color” colour, viz. different colours, referring to the dark green upper leaf surface and the contrasting paler underside. |
| 40. | Breynia oblongifolio | (False) coffee bush, dwarf's | Breynia after Jacobus and Joannes Breynius who described the flora of |

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| | BRY-nee-a | apple, breynia, willgar | Sri Lanka; oblongifolio from Latin “oblongus”, elliptical or obtuse at each end, “folium” a leaf, referring to the shape of the leaves. |
| 41. | Callicoma serratafolia | Callicoma, black wattle, wild/native quince, silver-leaf butterwood, rosewood, coachwood, native beech, tdgerruing | Callicoma from Greek “kalos”, beauty and kome” hair of the head in reference to pretty, fluff-like globular heads of the flowers; serratafolia from Latin “serratus”, saw-edged with sharp teeth pointing forward and “folium” leaf, referring to the leaf margins. |
| 42. | Canthium coprosmoides CANTH-ee-um | Coast(al) canthium, coprosoma-leaved coffee tree, kooni, marko, supple jack Jilaban tree | Canthium from the Malay name “canti” for the first species described from Molucca; coprosmoides from “coprosoma” a shrub with thick rounded paired leaves and Greek “eidos” resembling because of its similarity to that plant. |
| 43. | Capparis sarmentosa CAP-a-ris | Scrambling caper, mulpup | Capparis from the ancient’s name for the common caper plant <i>Capparis spinosa</i> ; sarmentosa from Latin “sarmentosus”, full of twigs or little branches, although another source states it means “producing long runners”, referring to the habit of the plant. |
| 44. | Cassia marksiana (Cassia brewsteri var. marksiana) CASS-ee-a | Brush/Mark’s/cigar cassia, native laburnum | Cassia from the Greek name of the plant “kassiah”; marksiana in honour of C. F. Marks (1880 – 1954) Brisbane medical practitioner and collector of Australian plants. |
| 45. | Cassine australis | Red olive plum/berry, red fruited/scarlet olive plum, cassine, blush boxwood, white cedar, blue ash | Cassine from “Cassena” an American Indian name for a plant with similar fruit (<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>); australis from Latin “australis” south or southern. (Although one source defines “australis” as Australian, with <i>C australis</i> being the first of the two Australian species to be described.) |
| 46. | Castanospermum australe cas-ta-no-SPERM-um | Black bean, Moreton Bay chestnut/bean, bean tree, mei, wild chestnut, wom’bai | Castanospermum from Greek “kastanon”, the chestnut tree and “sperma” seed of plants, referring to the similarity in appearance of the seed to that of a chestnut; “australe” Latin, southern. |
| 47. | Casuarina cunninghamiana caz-yoo-a REE-na | River/scrub she-oak. river/fire oak, Australian pine, beefwood, billagin | Casuarina from botanical Latin “casuarius”, the cassowary, the name of which derives from the Malay name, kasuari, because of the resemblance of the tree’s long drooping foliage to the plumage of the bird; cunninghamiana after Cunningham, Allan (1791 - 1839) the Australian explorer, sent by Joseph Banks to New South Wales in 1816 to collect plants, Cunningham joined John Oxley's expedition to the Lachlan and Macquarie rivers in 1817. He was botanist on the "Mermaid" 1817-20 and made inland explorations of New South Wales and Queensland. He was later Superintendent of the Sydney Botanic Gardens. |
| 48. | Celtis paniculata SELT-iss | Native/silky celtis, tripewood, native hackberry, Investigator tree | Celtis from Latin “celtis” the classical name for an African sp. of lotus; “paniculata” tufted, referring to the branched flower heads. |
| 49. | Choricarpia subargentea | Giant/scrub ironwood, ironwood | Choricarpia from Greek “apochôr-izô”, separate from, separate, set apart, |

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| | cor-ee-CARP-ee-a | box, lance wood | detach, and “karpos” a fruit referring to the fruits of the cluster not being united as in the closely allied genus, Syncarpia. Another source claims it is derived from the Greek “chor-euô”, dance a round or choral dance and “karpos” a fruit referring to the tree’s “dancing” fruits on long, slender stalks. Subargentea from Latin “sub”, slightly, approaching or almost and “argenteus” silvery, changing to a bluish grey with somewhat of a metallic lustre, referring to the somewhat silvery or fawn underside of the leaves. |
| 50. | Cinnamomum oliveri sin-a-MO-mum | Oliver’s/yellow/black sassafras, camphor/cinnamon wood | Cinnamomum from Greek “kinnamomum” the cinnamon tree; oliveri after Prof. D. Oliver, Keeper of the Kew Herbarium who devoted much attention to Australian plants. |
| 51. | Citriobatus pauciflorus (Pittosporum multiflorum) Sit-ree-o-BAY-tus | Orange thorn, orange thorn bush | Citriobatus from Greek “kitron” fruit of the kitrea, citron, and “ba^toeis”, thorny; in reference to its thorns and small, orange fruits; pauciflorus from Latin “pauciflorus” few-flowered, in reference to its sparse flowering habit. |
| 52. | Commersonia bartramia com-er-S0-nee-a | Brown kurrajong, scrub Christmas tree/bush, dim, commersonia | Commersonia, after Philibert Commerson, French naturalist on Bougainville’s expedition in 1766-69; bartramia after J. Bartram, an Anglo-American responsible for the introduction of many North American trees to Europe. |
| 53. | Corchorus cunninghamii CORK-or-us | Native/Cunningham’s jute | Corchorus from Greek “korkoros”, of obscure derivation but said to have been the Blue Pimpernel, <i>Anagallis femina</i> ; Bailey says the name is derived from “its supposed medicinal properties” (from “koreo” to purge). I suspect its name was derived from the jute plant, <i>Corchorus olitorius</i> as recorded in Pliny. Cunninghamii after Cunningham, Allan (1791 - 1839) the Australian explorer sent by Joseph Banks to New South Wales in 1816 to collect plants. Cunningham joined John Oxley’s expedition to the Lachlan and Macquarie rivers in 1817. He was botanist on the “Mermaid” 1817-20 and made inland explorations of New South Wales and Queensland. He was later Superintendent of the Sydney Botanic Gardens. |
| 54. | Cordyline petiolaris cord-il-I-nee | Large-leaved/broad leaf/broad leaved palm lily, cordyline | Cordyline from Greek “kordyle” a club in allusion to the large fleshy roots of some of the species; petiolaris from the Latin “petiolus” the stem or stalk of fruits, referring to its long, narrow, deeply channelled petiole. |
| 55. | Cordyline rubra | Red-fruited palm lily | Rubra from Latin “rubra” red, referring to the colour of its berries. (Although <i>C petiolaris</i> also has red berries!!) |
| 56. | Crinum pedunculatum | River/mangrove/crinum/swamp/sp | Crinum from Greek “krinon”, lily; pedunculatum, Botanical Latin, meaning |

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| | CRY-num | ilder lily, Australian crinum | provided with a peduncle or root-stem. |
| 57. | Croton insularis CRO-tun | Silver croton, Qld. Cascarilla, warrel, Qld/native cascarilla bark | Croton from Greek “krotôn“, a tick, <i>Ixodes ricinus</i> , because of the resemblance of the seed to a tick. (Interestingly “krotôn” also means the castor-oil tree, <i>Ricinus communis</i> or the seeds of the tree!) insularis from Latin “insularis” of or belonging to an island, referring to its first being found on South Sea islands. |
| 58. | Croton acronchiodes | Large green-leaved cascarilla, thick-leaved croton/cascarilla | Acronychioides from Greek “eidos” resembling, referring to the similarity of the leaves to those of species of <i>Acronychia</i> . |
| 59. | Cryptocarya bidwilli crip-to-CAIR-ee-a | Yellow laurel | Cryptocarya from Greek “kryptos”, concealed, “karu^on [a^]”, any kind of nut, stone or kernel, alluding to the fleshy perianth enclosing the hard seed; bidwillii after Bidwill, John Carne (1815 - 1853), botanist and collector. First arrived in Sydney, New South Wales, in September 1838. Visited New Zealand (Bay of Plenty and central North Island) from 5 February until April 1839, and again in 1840, and Moreton Bay, Queensland, in 1841, before returning to England in 1843. He returned to Sydney in 1844, travelling from there to New Zealand in the same year and Tahiti in 1845. First Director of Botanic Gardens, Sydney, and Government Botanist, (September 1847–January 1848). Commissioner of Crown Lands, Wide Bay, Queensland (then N.S.W.) from 1848. Collected extensively, and published the first account of the Bunya Pine (<i>Araucaria bidwillii</i>). He sent many living plants and seeds to various gardens in England, including Kew, and advised William Macarthur, among others, on the introduction of plants to the colony of New South Wales. He was also an accomplished plant hybridiser. He established a botanical garden in Tinana, Qld, a suburb of Maryborough. |

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| 60. | Cryptocarya erythroxylon | Pepperberry ash, rose maple, red-wooded cryptocarya, bolly gum. | Erythroxylon from the Greek “erythros” red and “xulon” wood cut and ready for use, or tree, because of its red wood. |
| 61. | Cryptocarya glaucescens | Silver sycamore, jackwood, brown/black/she/scaly beech, beech, white/native laurel, (black) sassafras, yellow/black pine, whitewood, baa-nung | Glaucescens from the Latin “glaucescens”, dull green becoming bluish-grey, referring to the underside of the leaves. Another source states that glaucescens is derived from the Latin “glaucus” meaning bright, sparkling, gleaming; greyish, bluish-green (for plants, a white bloom on a leaf giving a grey-green appearance) and “escens” an adj adjective suffix for nouns or adjectives meaning becoming like, incomplete resemblance or –ish. |
| 62. | Cryptocarya microneura | Murrogun, brown jack, murrogun laurel, yellow wood, teak | Microneura from Greek “mikros” small, “neuros” a nerve, referring to the conspicuous fine network of veins in the leaves. |
| 63. | Cryptocarya laevigata | Glossy/red-fruited/ Moreton Bay laurel, grey sassafras, brown beech | Laevigata from Latin “laevigatus” smooth and polished in reference to the glossy leaves. |
| 64. | Cryptocarya macdonaldii | Macdonald’s laurel | Macdonaldii after W. J. F. McDonald, Principal Botanist at Qld Herbarium. |
| 65. | Cryptocarya obovata | Pepper berry (tree), white walnut, purple laurel, (white/bastard) sycamore, she-beech, flindosa, myndee, pepperberry of Killarney | Obovata from Latin “obovatus” reversed egg-shaped, referring to the shape of the leaves, which are broadest towards the top. |
| 66. | Cryptocarya rigida | Brown beech, southern/rose/forest maple, rose walnut, pigeonberry ash, damson | Rigida from Latin “rigidus” stiff, hard, inflexible or rigid, the reference is obscure, perhaps rigid leaves?. |
| 67. | Cryptocarya triplinervis | 3 veined laurel/cryptocarya, brown laurel, blackbutt | Triplinervis from Latin “tripulus” threefold, “nervus” a sinew, tendon or nerve or bowstring, referring to the three conspicuous longitudinal veins on the leaf; a more precise definition is “triple-nerved, when of three ribs the two lateral ones emerge from the middle one a little above its base”. |
| 68. | Cupaniopsis anacardioides kew-pay-nee-OP-sis | Tuckeroo, green leaved/beach tamarind, carrot wood, cashew leaf cupania, brush deal, cupania tree, tamarind, cupaniopsis, yowarro | Cupaniopsis from Latin <i>Cupania</i> , a tropical genus and named after 17 th century botanist, Francesca Cupani; and Greek “opsis” resemblance, referring to the close relationship of these Australian and New Caledonian species to <i>Cupania</i> . Anacardioides from Latin “anacardium” and Greek “eidos” resembling, because of the similarity in foliage to that of a species of <i>Anacardium</i> . |
| 69. | Cupaniopsis parvifolia | Small leaved tuckeroo, green leaved/beach tamarind | Parvifolia from Latin “parvus” small, little, or insignificant and “folium” a leaf referring to the smaller leaves of this species compared with the allied <i>C.anacardioides</i> . |

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| 70. | Decaspermum humile deck-a-SPERM-um | Silky myrtle, native currant | Decaspermum from Greek “dek” ten and “sperma” a seed, referring to the fruit commonly having ten seeds; humile from Latin “humilis” lowly or slight or more specifically, when the stature of the plant is not particularly small, but much smaller than kindred species, referring to its size in relation to other <i>Decaspermum</i> species. |
| 71. | Dendrocnide photinophylla den-drok-NY-de | Shiny/shining leafed/mulberry leaved/small leaved stinging tree, fibre wood, shiny leaf/mulberry leaf stinger tree, Gympie, gympie-gympie, small-leaved nettle tree | Dendrocnide from Greek “dendros” a tree and “knidê “, a nettle, literally tree nettle; photinophylla from Greek “photeinos” shining, “phyllon” a leaf alluding to the glossy leaves. |
| 72. | Denhamia celastroides den-HAY-mee-a | Orange boxwood, denhamia | Denhamia after Captain Dixon Denham (1786-1826), English traveller and explorer; celastroides from family <i>Celastraceae</i> and Greek “oides” resembling because of the species’ resemblance to the Celastraceae family particularly the bright orange layer below the outer bark. |
| 73. | Dianella caerulea di-a-NELL-a | Blue flax/blueberry/flax/Paroo lily | Dianella is the diminutive of Diana, the Roman goddess of hunting and queen of the woods and the original sp. was found in the woods of a French province; caerulea from Latin “caeruleus”, the deep blue of the Mediterranean sky at midday, referring to the colour of the berries. |
| 74. | Diospyros australis di-OS-pi-ros | Black/grey plum, rain forest ebony/myrtle, yellow/grey persimmon, black myrtle, booreerra | Diospyros from Greek “dios” heavenly or divine and “pu_ros or spuros” wheat or a grain of wheat, it being imagined that the fruit of a European species produced oblivion when eaten (hence the divine fruit or fruit of Jove); australis from Latin southern, because of its most southerly distribution in the genus. |
| 75. | Diospyros fasciculosa | Grey ebony/persimmon/plum, clustered persimmon, ebony, longtom, black myrtle | Fasciculosa from Latin “fasciculus”, a small bundle or packet, referring to the flowers and fruits being in clusters. |
| 76. | Diospyros geminata | Queensland/native/scaly ebony, iron tree | Geminata from Latin “geminatus” meaning doubled or paired, referring to occasional paired fruit. |
| 77. | Diploglottis campbelli Dip-lo-GLOT-iss | Small leaved tamarind, Campbell’s native tamarind | Diploglottis from Greek “diploos” double and “glotta” the tongue, referring to the two tongue-like glands at the base of each petal; campbelli after Mr. R. A. Campbell of the Tweed district who discovered the species |
| 78. | Diploglottis australis | Native/broad leaved tamarind, tamarind (tree), toonoum | Australis from Latin “australis” southern. |

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| 79. | Dissiliaria baloghioides dis-silly-AIR-ee-a | Lance wood, currungal, hauer, teak, black/red heart, spear wood tree, kau'ar, Mueller's red heart | Dissiliaria from the Latin "dissilio" to leap or burst asunder or to fly apart, referring to the tree's splitting or complete bursting-up of the capsules; baloghioides from Greek "oides", resembling, and the genus <i>Baloghia</i> because of their similarity. |
| 80. | Drypetes deplanchei DRIP-et-eez | Yellow tulip(wood), grey/yellow boxwood, white myrtle | Drypetes from Greek "dryppa" an olive fruit, referring to the similarity in fruit to that of the olive. However another source suggests the name derives from the Greek "drypto" to tear or lacerate because most spp. are spiny. Deplanchei from Deplanche, a Naval surgeon and botanist who studied the flora of New Caledonia. |
| 81. | Dysoxylum rufum dis-OX-il-um | Hairy/false rosewood, bastard pencil cedar, bastard cedar-pencil wood, red heart/mahogany, rusty mahogany/bean, deal, stinkwood, kiddar-kiddar, woggi-amabbie. | Dysoxylum from Greek "du^s-osmos", ill-smelling, and "xulon" wood cut and ready for use, or tree, referring to the onion-like odour of some Malaysian species. Other sources say dysoxylum is derived from the Greek prefix "dys-" bad, hard and "xylon" wood, because of the disagreeable smell. Rufum from Latin "rufum" reddish, alluding to the rust-coloured hairs. |
| 82. | Ehretia acuminata air-EE-she-a | Koda (tree), brown cedar, churn wood, silky ash | Ehretia after G. D. Ehret, 1708-1770, a distinguished German-born botanical artist; acuminata from Latin "acuminatus" drawn out or terminating very gradually into a long, narrow point, in reference to the leaf tip. |
| 83. | Elaeocarpus eumundii ell-ee-o-CARP-us | Eumundi quandong, smooth-leaved quandong | Elaeocarpus from Greek "elaia" the olive tree and "karpos" a fruit in reference to the similarity of the fruit to that the olive; eumundii from the Eumundi district, where it was first described. |
| 84. | Elaeocarpus grandis/augustifolius | Blue/silver/white/Brisbane/brush quandong, blue fig, callhum, coolan, caloon, cooloon, blueberry ash, bracelet tree. | Grandis from Latin "grandis" full-grown, large, great, big, tall or lofty, referring to its tree size. |
| 85. | Elaeocarpus obovatus | Hard quandong, (northern) blueberry/pigeon-berry ash, woolal, grey carrobeen/carabeen/carrobean, white wood, freckled olive berry, ash, chereen, | Obovatus from Latin "ob" against, contrary or inverted and "ovatus" egg-shaped, referring to the leaves being egg-shaped, but broadest towards the tip. |

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| 86. | Elaeocarpus reticulatus | Lily of the valley tree, blue olive berry, blueberry/scrub ash, ash quandong, fairy petticoats, koda, native olive, white boree/bark, fringe bells | Reticulatus from Latin “reticulatus” like a net or marked with a network, referring to the conspicuous net veins of the leaves. |
| 87. | Endiandra discolor en-dee-AND-ra | Rose walnut, domatia tree, tick wood, teak wood | Endiandra from Greek “endron” within, “andreios”, of or for a man, manly or masculine, alluding to the inner series of stamens (the male organs) being the fertile ones; discolor from Latin “dis” unlike, between or away from and “color” colour, viz. different colours, signifying the unlikeliness in colour of the two surfaces of the leaf. |
| 88. | Endiandra pubens | Hairy/rusty/white bark walnut, possum/red apple | Pubens from Latin “pûbe”, covered with soft down or downy, referring to the branchlets and underside of the leaves being clothed in hairs. |
| 89. | Erythrina vespertilio erry-THRI-na | (Bat’s wing)coral tree/cork tree/bean tree, grey corkwood, brake block pine, cork/coral/bean/Heilaman tree, yulbah, goomurrie, arangi, kuntan, wotheugn, | Erythrina from Greek “erythros” red and “inus” an adjectival suffix for nouns meaning composition, colour, resembling or owning, referring to the red colours of the flowers; vespertilio from Latin “vespertîlio” a bat, referring to the shape of the leaflets, which resemble the form of a flying bat. |
| 90. | Erythrina vespertilio-“Pine Mt.” (Croftby) | (Bat’s wing) coral tree/cork tree, “Pine Mt.”, Corkwood, | “Pine Mt.” from the location where the type specimen was collected. |
| 91. | Eupomatia laurina yoo-po-MAY-ti-a | Bolwarra, grey beech, copper laurel, native guava | Eupomatia from Greek “eu”, meaning well developed or good and “pomatos”, genitive of “poma”, a cover, because the flowers have a kind of cover over them; laurina from Latin “laurus” the Laurel because of? |
| 92. | Euroschinus falcata yoo-ro-SKY-nus | Ribbon/coffin wood, white/pink poplar, chinaman’s cedar, maiden’s blush (wood), blush cudgerie, mango bark, Port Macquarie beech, jemmy donnelly, punburra, kokare | Euroschinus from Greek “Euros”, the East wind and “schinos” the mastic tree, probably referring to it as an easterly <i>schinus</i> .; falacata from Latin “falcata” sickle-shaped because of the curved leaves. |

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| 93. | Excoecaria dallachyana ex-see-CAIR-ee-a | Brush/scrub poison tree, eye-opening tree, brown/milky birch, blind-your-eye, milk wood | Excoecaria from Latin "ex-caeco", to blind or make blind referring to the properties of the sap; dallachyana from Dallachy, John (1808 - 1871). Born in Morayshire, Scotland, about 1808, died near Cardwell, Queensland, on 4 June 1871. A gardener for the Earl of Aberdeen and later at Kew, Dallachy went to Ceylon as a plantation manager in 1847. Appointed Superintendent of the Melbourne Botanic Garden, Victoria, 1849-1857. Thereafter an assiduous collector for Mueller, from 1857-1862 in Victoria, and from 1862-1871 in northern Queensland, particularly in the Rockingham Bay region. |
| 94. | Ficus coronata FY-cus | (Creek/river) sandpaper fig, creek/white/flooded fig, fig wood, rough/rough leaved/purple fig, noomaie, balemo | Ficus from Latin "ficus, i and ūs", a fig-tree or the fruit of the fig-tree, a fig; coronata from Latin "coronatus" crowned, referring to the crown of bristles at the tip of the fruit. |
| 95. | Ficus macrophylla | Moreton bay/black fig, (brown) fig wood, waabie, karrevaira, peemith | Macrophylla from Greek "makros", generally large in size or degree, or great; "phyllon" a leaf, alluding to the large leaves. |
| 96. | Ficus obliqua | Small-leaved fig, small leaf Moreton bay fig, kunnen | From Latin "obliquus", slanted, oblique or awry but the significance is obscure. (Another source of "obliquus" states "obliquus" is when the degree of inequality in the two sides of the leaf is slight.) |
| 97. | Ficus fraseri | Sandpaper fig/figwood, watery fig, fig wood, white/shiny/Fraser's sandpaper fig, | Fraseri after Fraser, Charles (sometimes 'Frazer'). Born in Blair Athol, Perthshire, Scotland, about 1788, died in Parramatta, New South Wales, on 22 December 1831. Arrived in Port Jackson, New South Wales, in April 1816 as a soldier, later being appointed first Colonial Botanist and Superintendent of the Botanic Gardens. He was a member of Oxley's 1817 (Lachlan River, Bathurst), 1818 (north-eastern New South Wales) and 1819 (Port Macquarie/Hastings River) expeditions, visited Moreton Bay in 1828 at the request of the Governor to collect plants and form a public garden, and visited the Swan River district in Western Australia in 1827 as part of Stirling's pre-settlement survey. He also visited Tasmania (1820, 1826), and New Zealand and Norfolk Island (1826). Sponsored William Baxter's expedition to Western Australia in 1828-1829. |
| 98. | Ficus superba var henneana | Cedar/deciduous/sea/superb/Port Hacking fig | Superba from Latin "superbus" proud, superior, excellent, distinguished, splendid, or magnificent; referring to its appearance; henneana after Diedrich Henne (1834-?) who first collected this variety at Booby Island, Torres Strait. |

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| 99. | Ficus virens | White/deciduous/sour/mountain /Cunningham's fig, Qld banyan | Virens from Latin "virens" green or verdant, referring to the bright green leaves. |
| 100. | Flindersia australis flin-DER-zee-a | Crow's ash, Australian/yellow teak, flindosy, flindosa, flindersia, flandowzee, rasp-pod, nutwood, teak | Flindersia after Flinders, Matthew (1774 - 1814) surveyor and hydrographer who in company with George Bass, made explorations of the eastern coast of New South Wales 1797-98, and circumnavigated Tasmania 1798-99. In 1801-3 he commanded the "Investigator" on a survey and scientific investigation of the Australian coast. He was the leader of the expedition that first collected this plant; australis from Latin "australis" southern, referring to its being the first species to be described from "Terra Australis". |
| 101. | Flindersia bennettiana | Benne(t)'s ash, crow's/crow's-foot ash, she-teak, stavewood, bogum-bogum | Bennettiana, after Bennett, George (1804 - 1893). Bennett visited Australia in 1829 and 1832 and published "Wanderings in New South Wales, Batavia, Pedir Coast, Singapore, and China" and Gatherings of a Naturalist in Australasia" (London 1834). Educated Middlesex Hospital and Hunterian School of Medicine (MRCS 1828, FRCS 1834, MD, Glasgow 1859). Largely at sea 1819-21; wanderings throughout the Pacific 1828-35, moved to Australia permanently 1836; private medical practice, Sydney; leading figure in the Australian Museum, the Acclimatization Society and the Zoological Society. Clarke Memorial Medal, Royal Society of New South Wales 1890. A number of plants and animals are named after him. |
| 102. | Flindersia collina | Leopard/bastard crow's ash, broad-leafed leopard tree/wood, leather wood, hill flindersia | Collina from Latin "collis" a hill referring to the tree often growing on dry hillsides. |
| 103. | Flindersia schottiana | Bumpy ash, cu(d)gerie, ash, (southern/northern) silver/mountain ash, flindosy/flindozy beech, stavewood, wyageri, bunji-bunji | Schottiana after Heinrich Schott, Director of the Imperial Zoological and Botanical Garden of Vienna who described many Australian plants. |
| 104. | Flindersia xanthoxylla | (Light/pale) yellow wood, long jack, yellowwood ash, yeh | Xanthoxylla from Greek "xanthos" yellow and "xulon" wood cut and ready for use, or tree, because of its yellow wood. |
| 105. | Geijera paniculata GUY-je-a | Axe breaker, capivi (tree), scrub wilga, green heart/satinheart, balsam of copaiba, glasswood, | Geijera after J. D. Geijer, a Swedish botanical author; paniculata from Latin "paniculatus" tufted, in reference to its dense inflorescence. |

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| 106. | Glochidion ferdinandi glo-KID-ee-on | Cheese tree, button wood, water gum, pencil cedar, jow-war, lignum-vitae | Glochidion from Greek “glôchin or “glôchis” projecting point: hence, barb of an arrow, referring to the toothed style of some species; ferdinandi after Mueller, Ferdinand Jakob Heinrich von (1825 - 1896). Mueller was the first Government Botanist of Victoria and held the post for 43 years from 1853 until his death. From 1853-73, Mueller was Director of the Melbourne Botanic Gardens and in 1855-56 was naturalist to the North Australian Exploring Expedition. He was the inaugural president, Royal Society of Victoria, 1860. Mueller was council member of the Victorian Institute for the Advancement of Science, 1854; council member of the Philosophical Society of Victoria, 1854; first honorary member, Philosophical Institute of Victoria, 1855; president, Philosophical Institute of Victoria, 1859; inaugural president, Royal Society of Victoria, 1860. |
| 107. | Glochidion sumatranum | Umbrella cheese tree, button wood | Sumatranum from Sumatra, Indonesia where the species was first collected. |
| 108. | Gmelina leichardtii mel-I-na | White/grey/native beech, beech, cullonen, grey teak, binburra, binna burra | Gmelina in honour of Johann Georg Gmelin (1709-55) a German botanist and traveller; Leichardtii after Leichhardt, F.W. Ludwig, born in Trebatsch, Prussia, on 23 October 1813, died on an expedition in central Australia, 1848. Well educated in natural history, Leichhardt arrived in Australia in February 1842. He led an expedition from Dalby (Queensland) overland to Port Essington (Northern Territory), October 1844-December 1845. A second expedition set out from the Darling Downs, Queensland, for Western Australia in 1846, but failed and returned. An attempt to repeat this expedition in 1848 resulted in the disappearance of the party without trace. Leichhardt was based in Sydney (New South Wales) between expeditions, and collected there, between Newcastle (New South Wales) and Moreton Bay (Queensland), and on his expeditions. |
| 109. | Grevillea robusta gre-VILL-ee-a | Silky/silk/southern silky oak, tuggan-tuggan, bur'uda, protea plant, white/black silky oak, warra-garria, koomkabang | Grevillea after C. F. Greville, (1749-1809), a noted British algologist and one of the founders of the Royal Horticultural Society; robusta from Latin “rôbustus” hard, firm, solid, strong, hardy, lusty or robust, referring to the large size attained by this species of a predominantly shrubby genus. However another meaning for “rôbustus” is “of oakwood, oaken or oak” hence the common name silky oak? |

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| 110. | Guioa semiglauca ghee-O-a | Guioa, wild quince, white bark, black ash | Guioa after J. Guio an 18th century Spanish painter of plants who illustrated botanical books; semiglauca from Latin “semi” half and “glaucus” covered with a fine bloom of the colour of a cabbage leaf, referring to the under surface of the leaflets. |
| 111. | Harpullia pendula har-PULL-ee-a | (Qld.) Tulip wood, tulip lance wood, black tulip (wood), doll's eyes, mogum-mogum | Harpullia from Harpulli, the native name in India, (Chittagong, Bay of Bengal), of <i>H. cupanioides</i> , the first-named species of the genus; pendula from Latin “pendula” hanging or drooping in reference to the pendant fruit bunches. |
| 112. | Hernandia bivalvis her-NAND-ee-a | Grease nut, cudgerie, hernandia | Hernandia after Francisco Hernandez, physician to Philip II of Spain and writer on the flora of Mexico; bivalvis from latin “bi” two and “valva”, the leaves, folds, or valves of a door or a folding-door referring to the overlapping red, fleshy bracts of the fruit which enclose a single seed |
| 113. | Hibiscus heterophyllus hy-BIS-cus | Native rosella/hibiscus/cotton wood, toilet paper bush, green kurrajong, currijong, couradjong, Queensland/native sorrel, natives' cordage tree, batham, dtharang-gange, | Hibiscus from Greek “hibiscos” the marsh mallow, <i>Althaea officinalis</i> ; heterophyllus from Greek “heteroi-os, a, on” of a different kind, diverse, or different and “phyllon” a leaf, referring to the great variation in leaf shape on the same plant. |
| 114. | Hibiscus splendens | Native rosella, hollyhock tree, pink hibiscus | Splendens from Latin “splendens” shining, gleaming or brilliant, referring to the showy pink flowers of this species. |
| 115. | Hodgkinsonia ovatiflora hodj-kin-SO-nee-a | Golden ash, laribie, Hodgkinsonia | Hodgkinsonia after Clement Hodgkinson, contract surveyor for the Northern Rivers of NSW, author of the book <i>Australia from Port Macquarie to Moreton Bay</i> , and member of the Royal Society of Victoria; he was also the Victorian Assistant-Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey 1861-74. He established a programme of reservation, regulation, administration and education to control the use of Victoria's forests, a model for the future forestry profession; ovatiflora from Latin “ovatus” egg-shaped and “flor” flower, referring to the egg-shaped male flowers. |

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| 116. | Hymenosporum flavum hy-men-OS-por-um | Native/Qld/Australian frangipani, sweetshade, wing-seed tree, wollum-wollum | Hymenosporum from Greek “hymen”, thin skin, membrane or caul or botanically the seed-vessel or capsule of plants and “sporos” a seed, referring to the winged seeds; flavum from Latin “flavus” golden yellow or light yellow, referring to the colour of the flowers |
| 117. | Ixora beckleri ix-OR-a | Brown coffee wood, native ixora | Ixora a Portuguese form of Sanskrit Isvara, a god of the Malabar to whom the flowers of some species were offered; beckleri after Beckler, Hermann (1828 - 1914), German botanist, collector and medical officer.. Beckler's early collections were made in south-eastern Queensland and on the north coast of New South Wales. In 1860–1861 he was medical officer and botanist on the Burke and Wills Victoria Exploring Expedition, collecting in the Scrope Range and other parts of western New South Wales. Accompanied the Neumayer magnetic survey of north-western Victoria, September–November 1861. Later employed by Mueller as a collector, particularly in northern New South Wales on the Hastings, Richmond, Macleay and Clarence Rivers, and at Moreton Bay, Queensland. |
| 118. | Jagera pseudorhus JAY-ger-a | Foam bark (tree), pink tamarind, fern tree/top, soap/handle wood, | Jagera after Dr. Herbert De Jager, who collected plants in Indonesia in the mid 19 th century for botanist Rumphius; pseudorhus from Greek “pseudo” false or imitative ie resembling but not equalling, “rhus” the Sumac tree of North America in reference to the similarity of the foliage. |
| 119. | Lepiderema pulchella lep-id-er-EEM-a | Fine leaved tuckeroo | Lepiderema from Greek “lepitos” a scale and “eremos” deprived of, referring to the petals lacking scales; pulchella from Latin “pulchellus” beautiful little, or beautiful and small, in reference to the fine foliage. |
| 120. | Litsea reticulata LIT-see-a | (Soft) bollygum, brown/she beech, brown bollygum/bollywood/bolly beech, sycamore, pigeon-berry tree, native mulberry, black ash, bollywood | Litsea from “Li-tse” the Chinese name of <i>L. chinensis</i> , the first species described; reticulata from Botanical Latin “reticulatus” netted ie covered with reticulated lines that project a little, alluding to the numerous net veins on the leaves. |
| 121. | Livistona australis liv-is-TO-na | Cabbage/cabbage tree/fan palm, Australian cabbage tree, binkar, kondo, konda | Livistona after Patrick Murray, Baron of Livingston whose gardens became Edinburgh Botanic Garden; australis, Latin for southern. |
| 122. | Lomandra longifolia lo-MAND-ra | Long-leaved/spiny headed/long/spring head matrush, dilli, dilla, river reed | Lomandra from Greek “loma” fringe or border and Greek “andreios”, of or for a man, manly or masculine, referring to the margin of the anthers; longifolia from Latin “longus” long or extended and “folium” a leaf, referring to the plant's long leaves. |

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| 123. | Macaranga tanarius mac-a-RANG-ga | (blush) macaranga, parasol leaf tree, heart leaf, David's heart, tumkullum, spear bush, nasturtium tree, elephant's ear, do-ang-al | Macaranga from the Madagascan name for the first species of the genus to be described; tanarius, possibly an Amboinese name from whence it was first described. |
| 124. | Maclura cochinchinensis | Cockspur thorn, barra, cock native pepper vine, native bougainvillea | Maclura after W. Maclure, an American geologist; cochinchinensis from Latin "ensis", indicating origin or place and Cochin China, a region of South Vietnam referring to its first being recorded in Cochin China. |
| 125. | Mallotus claoxyloides mal-O-tus | Green/white kamala, smell-of-the-bush/bed, odour bush, scrub smell tree, possum wood | Mallotus from Greek "mallotos" lined with wool, referring to the woolly hairs on the leaves of some of the species; claoxyloides from Greek "eidos" resembling, because of the similarity of the foliage to that of <i>Claoxylon</i> . |
| 126. | Mallotus discolor | Yellow/white kamala, bungaby, | Discolor from Latin "dis" unlike, between or away from and "color" colour, viz. different colours, to describe the leaves of the species, which are green above and white beneath. |
| 127. | Mallotus philippensis | Kamala, red/orange kamala, poodgee-poodgera, mallotus | Philippensis from Latin "ensis" indicating origin or place and Philippines, the Philippine Islands, from whence the first specimens were collected. |
| 128. | Maytenus bilocularis may-TEEN-us | Orange bark | Maytenus from "Mayten" the Chilean name for the first two species described; bilocularis from Latin "bi" two and "ocularis" cavities, referring to the two-celled fruit. |
| 129. | Maytenus disperma | Orange bush/bark/boxwood, taper leaf orange bark, orange tree | Disperma from Greek "di" two and "sperma" seed, referring to the two seeds in each cell. |
| 130. | Melastoma affine mel-a-STO-ma | Native lasiandra, blue tongue, cocky apple, native tibouchina, nujigum | Melastoma from Greek "melas", black or dark, and "stoma" mouth referring to the staining effect of the fruit when eaten; affine from Latin "affinis" bordering upon, adjacent to; allied or akin to, meaning allied to another species. |
| 131. | Melia azedarach MEEL-ee-a | White/tulip/bastard cedar, Persian lilac, Japanese bead tree, chinaberry, pride of India, cape lilac, Texas umbrella tree, dygal, | Melia, Greek name of Manna Ash, referring to the resemblance of the leaves to those of the ash; azedarach from Persian "Azad-darakht" the name applied to the common Indian "neem" tree. |

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| 132. | Melicope elleryanam mee-li-CO-pee | Pink doughwood/evodia/euodia/prince ss, pink flowered corkwood/doughwood/evodia/eu odia, butterfly tree, Ellery's evodia, parrotwood, bunnec-walwal, boogoobi | Melicope from Greek "meli", honey or anything sweet, or sweet gum collected from certain trees, and "kopê" cutting, referring to the notched glands of the flowers; elleryana after Ellery, Robert Lewis John (1827 - 1908). He was born in England, trained as a surgeon, and arrived in Melbourne in 1852. He was the founder of the Williamstown Observatory, Melbourne in 1853 and was the Victorian Government Astronomer 1853-1895. President of the Royal Society of Victoria 1866-1884. |
| 133. | Microcitrus/citrus australasica my-cro-SIT-rus | Native/finger/wild lime, native finger lime | Microcitrus from Greek "mikros" small or little and "kitron" fruit of the kitrea, citron-tree, <i>Citrus Medica</i> , Gp.10.7.8 (borrowed from Latin. <i>Citrea</i>), referring to the small lemon-like fruits; australasica from Latin "australasicus" Australasian. |
| 134. | Micromelum minutum my-cro-MEEL-um | Limeberry, micromelum | Micromelum from Greek "mikros" small or little and "mêlon", apple or (generally) any tree fruit in reference to the small fruit of this genus; minutum from Latin "minutus" very small referring to the tree-size. |
| 135. | Mischocarpus anodontus mis-co-CARP-us | Veiny pear-fruit, few fruited/few leaved brush apple, pear fruited tamarind, cumgun | Mischocarpus from Greek "mischos", stalk of leaves or fruit, husk or shell, and "karpos" a fruit, in reference to the fruit tapering into a stalk or stipe; anodontus from Greek "an" without and "dontos" a tooth, referring to the entire leaflets of this species in comparison with the mainly toothed other species in the genus <i>Cupania</i> into which it was previously placed. |
| 136. | Mischocarpus pyriformis | Yellow pear-fruit, brush apple, pear fruited tamarind | Pyriformis from Latin "pyrus" a pear (tree) and "forma" figure, shape or appearance, in reference to its pear-shaped fruits. |
| 137. | Morinda jasminoides mor-IND-a | Sweet/jasmine morinda, native jasmine, morinda vine | Morinda because of the similarity of the fruit to that of the Indian species <i>Morus Indica</i> (derived from Latin "morus" a mulberry and "indica" India); jasminoides from Greek "oides" resembling, and <i>Jasminium</i> , the genus, because of similarity of the scent of the flowers to that of jasmine. |
| 138. | Neolitsea dealbata nee-o-LIT-see-a | (White) bolly gum, hairy- leaved/hard-leaved bolly gum, velvet leaved/grey bollywood, marragiddie, bunn-ya | Neolitsea from Greek "neos" new and "Li-tse" the Chinese name of <i>Litsea chinensis</i> ; because of the (recent) splitting of <i>Litsea</i> into <i>Neolitsea</i> and <i>Litsea</i> ; dealbata from Latin "dealbatus" white-washed or plastered, alluding to the white undersurface of the leaf. |

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| 139. | Niemyera antiloga nee-MY-er-a | Brown pear wood, | Niemeyera after Dr. Felix Niemeyer, 19 th century German professor of medicine; antiloga from the Greek “antilegō” to be disputed or questioned perhaps in reference to the difficulty experienced by Mueller in determining the relationship of this species from the embryo in the seed. |
| 140. | Niemyera chartacea | Smooth leaved/milky plum, plum boxwood, brown pear wood, silky hornbeam | Chartacea from Latin “chartaceus” papery, or more precisely, having the consistency of writing paper and quite opaque, referring to the thin texture of the leaves. |
| 141. | Notolaea longifolia no-tel-EE-a | (Long leaved/large) mock olive, long leaved olive, axe-breaker, coobagum | Notolaea from Greek “notos” the south or south-west quarter and “elaia” the olive tree, referring to its southern hemisphere occurrence in Australasia only; longifolia from Latin “longa” long and “folium” a leaf referring to its long leaves. |
| 142. | Olea paniculata O-le-a | Native/Australian olive, pigeon berry ash, clove berry, ironwood, marble wood, marvey, billan-billan, maulwood | Olea from Greek “elaia” the olive tree; paniculata from Latin “panicula” a tuft, referring to the loose cluster of flowers. |
| 143. | (H)/Omalanthus populifolius (nutans) o-ma-LANTH-us | Native bleeding heart/poplar, Queensland poplar, bleeding-heart tree | Omalanthus from Greek “homalos” smooth and “anthos” a flower, relating to the smooth flowers; populifolius from Latin “populus” the poplar and “folius” a leaf, referring to the poplar-like leaves. Nutans from Latin “nūtus”, a nodding, a nod or a downward tendency or motion, gravity, in reference to its drooping flowers. |
| 144. | Parachidendron pruinsum par- ar-kee-DEN-dron | Snow/stink/tulip siris wood, monkey’s earrings, rain tree | Parachidendron from Greek “para” alongside by or near, referring to its close relationship to <i>Archidendron</i> ; pruinsum from Latin “pruinōsus” full of hoar-frost, frosty, rimy, perhaps in reference to its common name of snow-wood. Maiden however states “having a whitish or frosted appearance, which the leaves of this tree sometimes have”. |
| 145. | Pavetta australiensis pa-VET-a | (Australian) pavetta, snow cloud, butterfly bush | Pavetta from the Singhalese name for the plant <i>P. Indica</i> ; australiensis from Latin “australia”, Australia, and “ensis” belonging to. |
| 146. | Pennantia cunninghamii pen-AN-ti-a | Brown beech | Pennantia after Thomas Pennant (1726-1798), English zoologist, traveller and antiquary; cunninghamii after Cunningham, Allan (1791 - 1839) the Australian explorer sent by Joseph Banks to New South Wales in 1816 to collect plants. Cunningham joined John Oxley's expedition to the Lachlan and Macquarie rivers in 1817. He was botanist on the "Mermaid" 1817-20 and made inland explorations of New South Wales and Queensland. He was later Superintendent of the Sydney Botanic Gardens. |
| 147. | Peperomia blanda | | Peperomia from Greek “peperi”, pepper and “homoros”, closely |

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| | pep-er-O-mee-a | | resembling, because of the plant's similarity to the genus " <i>Piper</i> "; blanda from Latin "blandus" charming, flattering, caressing, alluring, tempting or seductive, referring to? |
| 148. | Pipturus argenteus pip-TEW-rus | Native mulberry, white nettle, koomeroo-koomeroo, kongangn, false stinger, Qld grass-cloth plant, thil-la-wo | Pipturus from Greek "piptō" to fall and "ouraios", of the tail, a tail, in reference to the hairy tail-like stigma, which is rapidly shed; argenteus from Latin "argenteus" silvery, changing to a bluish grey with somewhat of a metallic lustre, alluding to the silvery undersurface of the leaves. |
| 149. | Pittosporum revolutum pit-OS-por-um | Hairy/yellow/lemon-fruit/rough-fruit(ed)/rusty leaved pittosporum, mock orange, Brisbane laurel | Pittosporum from Greek "pitta" pitch or resin used for treating wine jars, and "sporos" a seed, referring to the sticky mucilage surrounding the seeds; revolutum from botanical Latin "revoluta" meaning when the (leaf) edges are rolled backwards spirally on each side. |
| 150. | Pittosporum rhombifolium | Diamond (leaf) pittosporum/laurel, (white) hollywood, white myrtle/holly/bolly, Qld pittosporum, Brisbane laurel, burrawingee | Rhombifolium from Latin "rhombicus" shaped like a rhomb. ie a mathematical figure whose four sides and opposite angles are equal, or diamond-shaped and "folius" a leaf, referring to the diamond-shaped leaves |
| 151. | Pittosporum undulatum | Wave-leaved/sweet pittosporum, native laurel/daphne, engraver wood, mock orange, Australian/native daphne, cheese wood, wallundun-deyren, white hollywood, New South Wales box tree, bart-barb | Undulatum from Latin "undulatus" wavy or more specifically having an uneven, alternately concave and convex leaf margin. |
| 152. | Pouteria australis poo-TEER-ee-a | Black/scrub crab/brush apple, black/wild/native plum, yellow bullet wood, jerrawawa or jerra-wa-wah, wycaulie, tehoonboy, panunpin, | Pouteria is derived from the Guianan "pourama pouteri" for the type of species of the genus; australis from Latin "australis" southern. |
| 153. | Pouteria eerwah (Planchonella eerwah) | Coondoo, black plum, eerwah pine | Planchonella after J. E. Planchon, a French botanist in charge of the Herbarium at Kew in 1844-48; eerwah from Mt. Eerwah, near Eumundi where it was first described. |
| 154. | Podocarpus elatus pod-o-CARP-us | Brown/plum/she/yellow/white/Port Macquarie/berry/brush pine, Illawarra plum, native deal, pencil cedar, kidney-wallum, mooloolah, dyrren-dyrren, goon-gum, | Podocarpus from Greek "podos" a foot and "karpos" fruit, alluding to the fleshy foot-stalk of the fruit; elatus from Latin "elatus" tall, in the sense of plants being taller than their parts would lead one to suspect, referring to the height of the (mature) tree. |
| 155. | Polyscias elegans polly-SY-as | Celery/silver bass/white(bass) wood, mowbulan (white wood), black pencil cedar, light/white | Polyscias from Greek "polus" many or much and "ski^as", a canopy or arbour (in form like a sunshade), or the umbel of plants, referring to the often large and many-rayed umbels; elegans from Latin "elegans" neat, |

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| | | sycamore, laurel, greyangee, celery tree | choice, elegant; luxurious or too nice referring to the decorative compound leaves. |
| 156. | Premna/Vitex lignum-vitae PREM-na VY-tex | Lignum-vitae, satin wood, yellow hollywood, golden box, cherry | Premna from the Greek “premn-on”, bottom of the trunk of a tree, stump, referring to the dwarf habit of some of the species; lignum-vitae from the early Australian settler’s name for the timber of the tree, which (allegedly) resembled that of the true lignum-vitae of South America. Vitex from the Latin name used by Pliny for <i>Vitex Agnus-castus</i> (chaste tree, hemp tree, monk’s pepper tree). |
| 157. | Pseudoweinmannia lachnocarpa seu-do-wine-MAN-ee-a | (Rose) marara, mararie, scrub/brush rosewood/redwood, red carabeen/carrobean, merrany, | Pseudoweinmannia from Greek “pseudos” false ie resembling but not equalling and “weinmannia” a genus of Cunoniaceae named in honour of J. W. Weinmann, an 18 th century German pharmacist, referring to the resemblance to <i>Weinmannia</i> ; lachnocarpa from Greek “lachnos” wool and “karpos” fruit, alluding to the densely hairy fruit. |
| 158. | Psychotria daphnoides sy-CO-tree-a | Smooth psychotria, turkey bush | Psychotria from Greek “psuchotrophus” sustaining life, in reference to the many medicinal uses of the species; daphnoides from the Greek “daphn-eidês”, like the spurge-laurel, <i>Daphne Laureola</i> , because of the similarity of the leaves. |
| 159. | Psychotria loniceroides | Rusty/hairy psychotria | Loniceroides from Greek “oides” resembling and <i>Lonicer</i> , the honeysuckle, because of the similarity of the? |
| 160. | Randia chartacea (Atractocarpus chartaceus) RAND-ee-a | Narrow-leaved gardenia | Randia after Isaac Rand an English apothecary and curator of the Chelsea Physic Garden; chartacea from Latin “chartaceus” papery, or more precisely having the consistency of writing paper and quite opaque, referring the thin texture of the leaves. |
| 161. | Randia moorei | Spiny gardenia | Mooreii after Moore, Charles (1820 - 1905) who collected the first specimens in the Tweed River district and who was later the NSW Government Botanist and Director of the Sydney Botanical Gardens 1848-96. |
| 162. | Rapanea howittiana ra-PAY-nee-a | Brush/Howitt’s mutton wood, turnip wood, | Rapanea, based on a native name of a plant in tropical America; howittiana after Dr. A. W. Howitt (1839-1908) zoologist, geologist, botanist, ethnologist and Police magistrate of the Gippsland goldfields. He was the inaugural winner of the Mueller Medal in 1904. He also led the main relief expedition which discovered the bodies of Burke and Wills in September 1861. On a subsequent expedition (1861-1862) to recover their remains, he collected in north-eastern South Australia, south-western Queensland and western New South Wales. |
| 163. | Rapanea variabilis | Mutton wood | Variabilis from Latin “variabilis” variable, in reference to the variation in the leaves, which are large and conspicuously toothed on young plants but smaller and scarcely toothed on older trees. |
| 164. | Rhodamnia dumicola | Rib-fruited malletwood | Rhodamnia from Greek “rhodamnos” a young branch, probably referring |

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| | ro-DAM-nee-a | | to the slender braches of the first species so named. (However an alternate derivation cites the Greek “rhodon” a rose and “amnion” a bowl in which the sacrificial blood was caught; probably in allusion to the nearly globular calyx-tubes). Dumicola from Latin “dumicola” dweller in thickets, in reference to its habitat. |
| 165. | Rhodamnia rubescens | Scrub turpentine/stringybark, | Rubescens from Botanical Latin “rubescens”, turning red or reddening, in reference to its ? |
| 166. | Rhodasphaera rhodanthema ro-do-SFEAR-a | Deep/dark/light yellowwood, tulip satin wood, yellow/Chinamen’s cedar, jango-jango | Rhodasphaera from Greek “rhod-eos”, of roses, like a rose or rosy, and “sphaera” a ball, referring to the colour and shape of the fruit, rhodanthema from Greek “rhod-eos”, of roses, like a rose or rosy, and “anthonem” flower, referring to the red colour of the flowers. |
| 167. | Sarcomelicope simplicifolia sar-co-mel-ICK-o-pee | Baurella, yellow/hard aspen, yellow acronychia/wood, big yellow wood, white lillypilly | Sarcomelicope from Greek “sarkos”, fleshy, pulpy substance of fruit and <i>Melicope</i> , a related genus, the outer walls of whose fruits are dry rather than fleshy; simplicifolia from the botanical Latin “simplicifolius” with simple or undivided leaves. |
| 168. | Sarcopteryx stipata sar-COP-ter-ix | Corduroy tree, steel wood | Sarcopteryx from Greek “sarkos”, fleshy, pulpy substance of fruit and “ptero-eis”, feathered or, winged, referring to the thick angled or winged fruits; stipata from Latin “stipatus” surrounded or crowded, in reference to the aril completely enclosing the seed. |
| 169. | Scallopia/scolopia braunii (Scolopia brownii) scol-O-pee-a | Flintwood, brown birch, scolopia, mountain cherry, yiel-yiel | Scolopia from the Greek “skolops”, anything pointed especially a stake, thorn, (however “skolops” also means tree), referring to some juvenile plants having axillary thorns; braunii after Brown, Robert (1773 - 1858), botanist and naturalist. Acknowledged as the leading British botanist to collect in Australia during the first half of the 19th century. Studied medicine and joined the army as a surgeon in 1795. One of the scientists who accompanied Flinders on his historic voyage to chart the coast of Australia, leaving Britain in December 1801 and ending in Sydney in June 1803. Brown stayed in Australia until May 1805. He published the results of his collecting in his famous " <i>Prodromus Florae Novae Hollandiae</i> " in 1810. He succeeded Dryander as Banks' librarian, and on Banks' death in 1820 inherited his library and herbarium. This was transferred to the British Museum where Brown became the first Keeper of the Botanical Department. |
| 170. | Siphonodon australis | Ivory wood, scrub/wild/native guava, currayelbum, umpurr | Siphonodon from Greek “siphôn”, a tube, pipe, siphon, drainage-tube or pump, and “odous,ontos”, a tooth, anything pointed or sharp, prong, |

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| | sy-FO-no-don | | <p>spike, teeth of a saw or of a comb, referring to the disc of the flower resembling a hollow tooth or alternatively in reference to the prominent teeth of the very short tubular disc.</p> <p>(Another derivation is based on the common name of “ivorywood” in reference to the hollow tooth of an elephant’s tusk).</p> <p>Australis from Latin “australis” south or southern referring to its occurrence in southern Queensland.</p> |
| 171. | Stenocarpus sinuatus sten-o-CARP-us | Wheel of fire (tree), firewheel/fire tree, white beef wood, tulip flower/tree, white oak/silky oak, Qld/the wheel tree, wheel-flower, fire-flower tree, yiel-yiel | Stenocarpus from Greek “stenos” narrow, and “karpos” fruit, referring to the slender fruits of some species; sinuatus from botanical Latin “sinuatus”, having the margin uneven, alternately with deep concavities and convexities, in reference to the leaf shape. |
| 172. | Stephania japonica steff-AIN-ee-a | Snake/tape vine | Stephania, a genus of climbing plants, named in honour of Frederick Stephan, (1757-1814), director of the St. Petersburg Botanic Garden. (Another more likely derivation is based on the Greek “stephanos” a crown, alluding to the anthers being united and forming a crown). ”Japonicus” is the botanical name for Japan, where it was first collected. |
| 173. | Sterculia quadrifida ster-KEW-lee-a | Peanut tree, kurrajong, calool, convavola, (red/scarlet) fruited/smooth seeded/small flowered kurrajong, orange fruited kurrajong/sterculia, koralba, kuman, white crow’s foot, gorarbar | Sterculia from Latin “Sterculus” the deity that presides over manuring, referring to the bad scent of the flowers of some species; quadrifida from botanical Latin “quadrifidus” four-cleft or deeply divided into four parts, alluding to calyx lobes being four rather than five in most species. |
| 174. | Streblus brunonianus STREB-lus | Whalebone tree, white/axe/grey handle wood, prickly fig, waddy wood, ragwood, mail, lagulbie | Streblus from Greek “strebl-os”, twisted or crooked, probably referring to the crooked branches on <i>S aspera</i> , the first species described; brunonianus after Brown, Robert (1773 - 1858), botanist and naturalist, who while on the "Investigator" collected botanical specimens in New South Wales (1801-03) and Van Diemen's Land (1803-05); he published various works on the flora of Australia, including “ <i>Prodromus florae novae Hollandiae</i> ” v.1 (1810). |

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| 175. | Synoum glandulosum sin-O-um | Scentless/bastard rosewood, red sycamore, boggunnyan, rosewood, dogwood, bloodwood | Synoum from Greek “syn”, with or together and “oon” egg, alluding to the ovules which develop into the seeds being joined together in pairs in each cell of the ovary; glandulosum, Latin for abundance of glands, full of kernels or glandulous referring to the gland-like hair tufts beneath the leaves. |
| 176. | Syzygium australe siz-IDG-ee-um | Creek lillypilly/satinash, water gum, brush/scrub/creek cherry, rose ash, woolgoolga, magenta lilly-pilly, red/native myrtle | Syzygium from Greek “syzygos” yoked together, joined or paired, referring to the paired leaves and branchlets of a Jamacian species. (Another derivation refers to some spp. petals joining to form calyptra which is shed as the flower expands.) Australe from Latin “australis” southern, because this species occurs further south than the others. |
| 177. | Syzygium corynanthum | Sour cherry, Killarney satin ash, water gum | Corynanthum from Greek “koryne” club, and “anthos” a flower, alluding to the club shaped flowers. |
| 178. | Syzygium francisii | Giant/francis' water gum, rose satin ash, water gum, giant lillypilly | Francisii after Francis, William D. (1889 - 1959), Born in Bega, New South Wales, on 6 March 1889, died at Kangaroo Point, Queensland, on 2 January 1959. Appointed Assistant Government Botanist at the Queensland Herbarium in 1919, and promoted to Government Botanist in 1950 on the death of C.T.White, retiring in 1954. Perhaps best known for writing two editions of <i>Australian Rainforest Trees</i> (1929, 1951). |
| 179. | Syzygium hemilampra | Rose satin ash, red Eungella/water gum | Hemilampra from Greek “hemi” half” and “lampros” bright or brilliant alluding to its glossy upper leaf surface. |
| 180. | Syzygium hodgkinsoniae | Red lillypilly | Hodgkinsonia after Clement Hodgkinson, contract surveyor for the Northern Rivers of NSW, author of the book <i>Australia from Port Macquarie to Moreton Bay</i> , and member of the Royal Society of Victoria; he was also the Victorian Assistant-Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey 1861-74. He established a programme of reservation, regulation, administration and education to control the use of Victoria's forests, a model for the future forestry profession |
| 181. | Syzygium luehmannii | Small leaf lillypilly, cherry satin ash/alder, riberry, (small-leaved) watergum, creek cherry, water myrtle | Luehmannii after Luehmann, Johann Georg (1843-1904) who was appointed Curator of the National Herbarium, Victoria in 1896 and who later succeeded Mueller as Gov. Botanist, Victoria. |

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| 182. | Syzygium mooreii (in park) | Durobby, coolamon (robby), rose apple, watermelon tree | Mooreii after Moore, Charles (1820 - 1905) who collected the first specimens in the Tweed River district and who was later the NSW Government Botanist and Director of the Sydney Botanical Gardens 1848-96. |
| 183. | Syzygium oleosum | Blue cherry/lillypilly, scented/oily satin ash, wollombin myrtle, coastal cherry, water gum | Oleosum from Latin "oleum", droplet of oil and "osus" abounding in, referring to the numerous oil dots on the leaf. |
| 184. | Tabernaemontana pandacaqui | Banana bush, native gardenia, windmill bush, bitter bush, pallabara | Tabernaemontana in honour of Jacob Theodore of Bergzabern, physician and herbalist at Heidelberg, who Latinised Bergzabern into Tabernaemontanus; pandacaqui from the Philippines name for the plant and its first being recorded in the Philippines. |
| 185. | Toechima tenax tee-KY-ma | Steel wood, pitted-leaf steel wood, brush teak | Toechima from the Greek "toichos", a wall and "heima" a garment, rug or carpet, referring perhaps to the hairy, inner lining of the lobes of the fruit; tenax from Latin "tenax" holding fast or tough, probably referring to the wood. |
| 186. | Toona ciliata TOON-a | (red) cedar, mumin, manin, mugurpul, wootan, Australian red cedar, woolia, woota, polai, wanya | Toona from "Toon", the Indian name for the tree; ciliata from the Latin "ciliatus", having fine hairs, resembling an eyelash, at the margin of the leaves. |
| 187. | Trema tomentosa TREEM-a | Tree/native/poison peach, the peach-leaf/leaved poison bush, woolly cedar, elm, rough fig, kurrajong | Trema from Greek "trêma" meaning perforation, aperture, or orifice, in reference to the pitted seed coat; tomentosa from Latin "tomentose" thickly and evenly covered with short and curled or curved matted hairs in reference to the leaf surface. |
| 188. | Tristaniopsis laurina tris-TAIN-ee-a-op-sis | (Mountain)water gum, kanooka/kanuka (box), wallaya | Tristaniopsis, from the genus Tristania now reduced to only a single species and Greek "opsis" resembling, because of its similarity and former inclusion in that genus; laurina from Latin "laurus" the Laurel, which tree it is supposed to resemble. |
| 189. | Trochocarpa laurina tro-co-CARP-a | tree/wheel heath, wheel fruit, axe-breaker, sandberry, waddy wood | Trochocarpa from Greek "trochos" anything that runs round, a round cake, a wheel or a child's hoop and "karpus" a fruit, the fruit being a berry containing ten pyrenes, or single-seed "stones"; laurina from Latin "laurus" the Laurel, because of?. |

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| 190. | <p>Waterhousia floribunda</p> <p>water-HOUZ-ee-a</p> | <p>Weeping lillypilly/myrtle/satin ash/cherry/eugenia, drooping myrtle, (large-leaved) water gum</p> | <p>Waterhousia after Waterhouse, Frederick George (1815 - 1898) a naturalist and museum curator. Waterhouse was the founder and first Curator of the South Australian Museum 1860-82 and was also a member of John McDouall Stuart's transcontinental expedition in 1861. As a botanist he was interested in this group; floribunda from botanical Latin "floribundus" profusely flowering, free-flowering or full of flowers, in reference to the tree's flowering habit.</p> |
| 191. | <p>Wilkiea macrophylla</p> <p>WILL-kee-a</p> | <p>Large-leaved wilkiea</p> | <p>Wilkiea after Dr. D. E. Wilkie, 1815 – 1885, physician and associate of Mueller, vice president of the Philosophical Institute of Victoria in 1857, in the "transactions" of which the first spp was described; macrophylla from Greek "makros", generally large in size or degree, or great; "phyllon" a leaf, alluding to the large leaves.</p> |

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REPRODUCTIVE CHARACTERS

Floral characters are generally used more often than seed and fruit characters.

Pedicel - stalk of an individual flower

Sepals - member of outer whorl of a flower, usually small and green

Petals - member of second whorl of a flower, often large and showy

Stamen - member of whorl of male sex parts

Anther - structure containing pollen grains

Androecium - collective term for stamens

Stigma - receptive surface for pollen

Style - connects stigma to ovary

Locule/Cell - chamber containing ovules

Ovary - basal portion of pistil where Ovules are located, Ovary develops into fruit and Ovules develop into seeds.

Placenta - place of attachment of ovules within ovary

Carpel - structure enclosing ovules

Pistil - collective term for carpels

Simple pistil - composed of 1 carpel

Compound or syncarpous pistil - composed of 2 or more fused carpels

Gynoecium - collective term for pistils. It can be composed of one simple pistil ([Unicarpellate](#)), many simple pistils ([Apocarpous](#)), or a compound pistil ([Syncarpous](#)).

Perfect flower - having both stamens and pistils

Complete flower - having sepals, petals, stamens, and pistils

Monoecious - stamens and pistils in separate flowers on same individual

Dioecious - staminate (male) and pistillate (female) flowers on different individuals

It took the analytical mind of a Swedish doctor to provide a system that botanists worldwide could use to name and classify plants. Carl Linnaeus used a beautifully simple method, similar in concept to Ray's, that grouped plants on the structure of their sexual organs. This was essentially an artificial system and didn't, at higher levels, reflect actual relationships in the natural world. It has since been superseded by a more 'natural' system, but at the time it provided a much-needed framework that everyone could use—an information retrieval system into which new plants could be fitted. Even more significantly, Linnaeus used Latin as a *lingua franca*, so that naturalists worldwide could understand each other no matter what their native language. Linnaeus also introduced the use of a Latin binomial—two name—system to identify species. Before this, scientific names had actually been long Latin descriptions. Linnaeus recommended that every plant be given a unique name consisting of just two elements, a genus and a species. The genus name grouped the plant with its nearest relatives while the species name identified the individual. No matter what local name a plant might have, the Latin binomial would uniquely identify it. Latin binomials were extended to the animal world and this system is still used today.