

# THE HERBARIUM OF THE *TERRES AUSTRALES* (BAUDIN EXPEDITION, 1800-1804)

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There were no less than twenty scientists and three artists on board the *Géographe* and the *Naturaliste*, Commander Nicolas Baudin's vessels, when they left Le Havre on the 27 Vendémiaire of year 9 [19 October 1800] for an expedition of discovery in the Southern lands.<sup>1</sup> Even though they did not form a team in the strict sense, all the scientists taking part were working as "naturalists": they comprised astronomers, geographers, geologists and zoologists, as well as eight botanists and gardeners, the most numerous category, who were divided between the two ships. There were two head botanists (Jean-Baptiste Leschenault on the *Géographe* and André Michaux on the *Naturaliste*), a head gardener (Anselme Riedlé on the *Géographe*), an apprentice botanist (Jacques Delisse on the *Naturaliste*) and four assistant gardeners (Antoine Guichenot and Antoine Sautier attached to Riedlé; Jean-François Cagnet and the young slave, Merlot who accompanied Michaux).

The group of botanists and gardeners would be considerably reduced. Several of them abandoned the expedition during the six-week stay on the Ile de France (Mauritius) in Ventôse/Floréal of year 9 [March/April 1801], with the result that there were only four left on arrival in the *Terres australes* (Leschenault, Riedlé and the assistant gardeners, Guichenot and Sautier). Two of these would die during the voyage (Riedlé and Sautier), a third was disembarked in Timor during the expedition's second stay there because of illness (Leschenault). Guichenot alone returned to France on board the *Géographe* in Prairial of year 12 [March 1804].<sup>2</sup>

Neither the botanists nor the gardeners had received proper instructions. At the very most, they had been issued with a few basic questions: "What are the main, dominant or rare species of trees of which the forests are composed? What use do the natives of country make of the trees? Do they produce fruit which can be traded? What other uses could be made of the wood and fruit? The same for the shrubs and plants".<sup>3</sup> It could be thought that the authorities of the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle and Institut National were relying on the voyage experience and professionalism of the older men (Michaux et Riedlé) to collect, prepare and conserve the rare or unknown plants encountered, as well as to train the young scientists accompanying them. A hypothesis which was doomed after the defections at the Ile de France. However, in spite of the numbers being halved, the remaining participants did not spare themselves and together they collected numerous samples of wood, seeds, and living and dried plants. These dried plants are what interest us here.

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<sup>1</sup> Baudin left two accounts of the expedition to the *Terres australes*: a sea journal (Christine CORNELL, *The Journal of Post-Captain Nicolas Baudin*, Adelaide, Libraries Board of South Australia, 1974.) and a personal account (Jacqueline BONNEMAINS, *Mon Voyage aux Terres australes. Journal personnel du commandant Baudin*. Paris, Imprimerie nationale, 2000).

<sup>2</sup> It should be remembered that the *Naturaliste* returned to Europe prematurely. Baudin sent it back in the middle of the expedition with the already made collections.

<sup>3</sup> Bonnemains, *Mon Voyage*, *op. cit.* p. 50.

## The sites of the harvests

From the time they left Le Havre, the travelers were away from France for nearly three and a half years. If one subtracts from this period the time taken by the outward and return journeys, they spent a little more than twenty-five months in the *Terres australes*. More precisely, taking into account the time spent at the various ports (three months in Timor in 1801, five months in Port Jackson [present-day Sydney] in 1802, a month in Timor in 1803), the exploration by sea of New Holland (present-day Australia), Van Diemen's Land (present-day Tasmania) and certain other islands occupied only about sixteen months, during which time the ships were at anchor eleven times over a period of 107 days – less than a quarter of the time. It was during this time that the collections on land were made.

During the first campaign (from 17 May 1801 to 12 June 1802) the botanists collected specimens along the west coast of New Holland (Geographe Bay, the Swan River, the Barren Islands [Bernier and Dorre Islands], Shark Bay, Admirals Island [now Depuch]), in Timor (where Riedlé and Sautier died from illnesses contracted on the island) and Van Diemen's Land (the d'Entrecasteaux Channel, Maria Island) before arriving in Port Jackson. The five months spent in Port Jackson were employed in making numerous collections of specimens and in exploring the immediate surrounds (Hawkesbury, Parramatta, and the Blue Mountains). During the second campaign (from 18 November to 7 July 1803), the surviving botanists (Leschenault and Guichenot) collected specimens on King Island, Decrès Island (now Kangaroo), St Peter's Island (now Franklin), St Francis Island, at King George Sound (now Albany), in Shark Bay and in Timor. Except for the land around the ports in which they anchored, the sites where they spent most time were the d'Entrecasteaux Channel (27 days), Kangaroo Island (25 days) and Shark Bay (two stays – in 1801 and 1803 – a total of 20 days).

As regards the areas explored, we need to make clear : (1) that the dates of collection are never indicated on the herbarium's labels (thus, when the expeditioners visited the same region on two occasions – as they did in the case of Shark Bay and Timor – the year of the stay is not indicated) ; (2) in numerous cases the site visited is not specified and the labels then mention as origin the “north coast”, “west coast”, “south coast” or “east coast” of New Holland, in the cases when it is not simply “New Holland” ; (3) that sometimes no particular place is indicated and the only information given is “ voyage of Baudin” or “voyage to the *Terres australes*” ; (4) that on occasion it is only through recognition of the handwriting of one of the collectors, sometimes in association with the nature of the label, that one can establish that the specimen does in fact come from the Baudin voyage.

The Baudin Herbarium comprises 2,466 plant specimens. The main collection sites are around Port Jackson (684 specimens) and around Kupang in Timor (586 specimens). Other major collecting sites are the d'Entrecasteaux Channel in Tasmania (239 specimens) and King George Sound (now Albany, 214 specimens) (Table 1).

**Table 1.** Origin of the specimens collected\*

<b>West coast area</b>					
West coast**	Geographe Bay	Swan River	Barren Islands	Shark Bay	Total
239	45	17	57	12	370
<b>South coast area</b>					
South coast**	King George Sound	St Francis Isl.	Franklin Isl.	Kangaroo Isl.	Total
68	214	16	7	53	358
<b>Port Jackson region</b>					
East coast**	Port Jackson	Hawkesbury	Parramatta	Blue Mountains	Total
87	508	43	15	31	684
<b>Tasmania</b>					
Van Diemen**	d'Entrecasteaux	Maria Island	King Island		Total
16	239	29	86		370
<b>Timor</b>					
Kupang region					Total
586					586

\*In addition 98 specimens are said to have been collected in 'New Holland'

\*\* Unspecified locality

Certain parts of the herbarium, not included in the preceding count, were incorporated at the time in the herbarium compiled by Jussieu which has since been considered as a historical herbarium and kept separately from the general Museum herbarium. A list of the specimens clearly identified either by the name of the collector or the place of origin as having been collected in the course of the expedition to the southern lands, is also to be found in Appendix 1.

### **The Collectors**

The collectors are named in less than a third of the cases. When they are, we find the names of Leschenault, Riedlé, or Guichenot; Sautier, the fourth member of the team, is never mentioned.<sup>4</sup> From the time of arrival in the *Terres australes*, the names of Leschenault and Riedlé appear regularly on the labels, but after the stay in Timor (and the death of Riedlé), and up to the time when the expedition anchored in King George Sound (including the long stay in Port Jackson), those of Leschenault and Guichenot sometimes appear. After King George Sound, Guichenot alone looked after the collections as Leschenault could not continue the work because of illness (he was obliged to remain in Timor in autumn 1803).

### **The fate of the herbarium**

Returning separately to France, Baudin's ships had each brought back part of the herbarium. In June 1803, the *Naturaliste* brought back twelve cases of dried plants which consisted of all the collections made before the arrival of the ships in Port Jackson. Those made in the Port Jackson region and in the sites explored subsequently were packed in six cases which reached France in March 1804 on the *Géographe*. These cases were deposited in the National Museum of Natural

<sup>4</sup> Biographical information about the collectors can be found in Michel JANGOUX, *Le Voyage aux Terres australes du Commandant Baudin. Genèse et Préambule*. Paris, Presse de l'Université Paris-Sorbonne, 2013.

History and Labillardière, the botanist of the d'Entrecasteaux expedition and a Member of the Institut National, was then entrusted with studying the herbarium. But he did not take up this opportunity. For a long time it was believed that the herbarium had disappeared: it was supposed that it had been sold with that of Labillardière after his death. In reality, this was not the case. The dried plants from the *Terres australes* had remained in Paris. They had been integrated by Desfontaines, Professor of Botany at the Museum, into what was to become the general herbarium of the National Museum of Natural History.<sup>5</sup> Since then, the plants from the Baudin expedition have remained there, distributed throughout the collections.

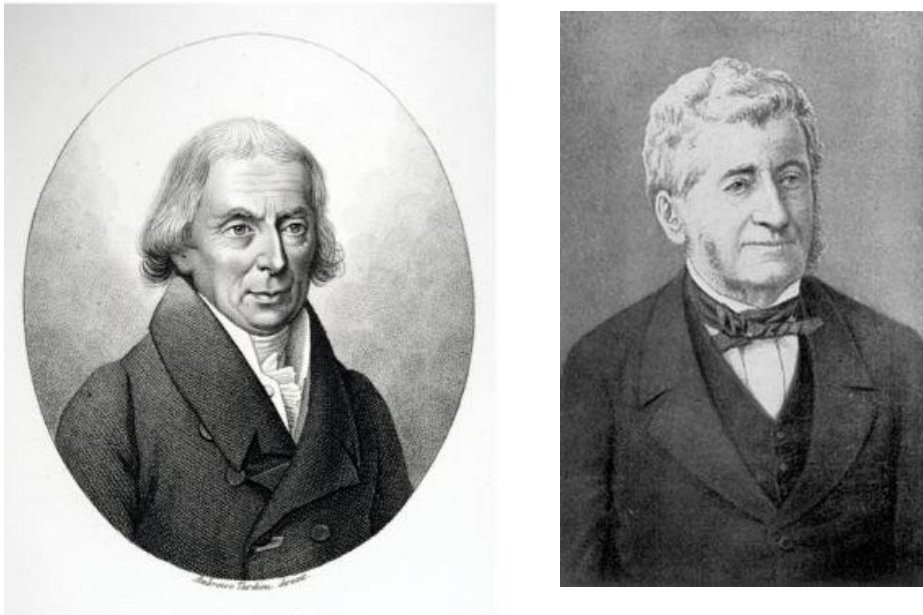


Figure 1. Portraits of René Desfontaines (left) and Adolphe Brongniart

Even though it has never been studied as a whole, or publicised, the *Terres australes* herbarium was nevertheless studied in the years following its arrival in France. As the oldest labels indicate, many species were identified – at least provisionally – by René Desfontaines. These identifications were checked or corrected in the first part of the nineteenth century, in particular by Adolphe Brongniart,<sup>6</sup> and by numerous botanical researchers who were then staying at the Museum. The labels accompanying the samples from the Baudin herbarium make possible the reconstitution of part of its history. There are three types of labels which can be classified as original, pre-printed, and new.

**The original labels** were attached to the sections of the herbarium during the expedition. They are of three varieties: the “official” labels, which are blue, and the labels added by Leschenault and Guichenot, the main collectors.

\*The blue labels are glued on the right or left, at the bottom of the stiff paper to which the plant

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<sup>5</sup> Director of the Chair of Botany from 1793 to 1830, Desfontaines (1750-1833) decided in 1808, to group together all the Museum herbaria, including that of the *Terres australes*, into a general herbarium classified according to “the natural order of families”.

<sup>6</sup> In his annotations, Brongniart referred frequently to the book of La Billardière and to the prodrome of the De Candolle, father and son.

is attached. They are in the form of a rectangle, or of a narrow strip of paper. The collection site is mentioned on the lower left-hand side of the label, while the name of the collector, less often indicated, is noted on the lower right-hand side. The writing remains unchanged throughout the voyage, but is less neat as time goes by. The rectangular labels, more often encountered than the strips of paper, leave room for adding the name of the species, once it has been identified. This



Figure 2. The blue labels

happened in the offices of the Museum after the return of the expedition (in the example below the identification -*Doodia aspera*- is made by Desfontaines).

\*Leschenault's labels, which are always small, give little information: a number and the place of collection, sometimes accompanied by a genus name and/or a few words in Latin (Fig. 3).

\*Guichenot's labels, on the other hand, in imperfect French and in writing that is hard to decipher, give more information: appearance, size and environment of the plant, appearance of the flower, or kind of soil (Fig. 3).

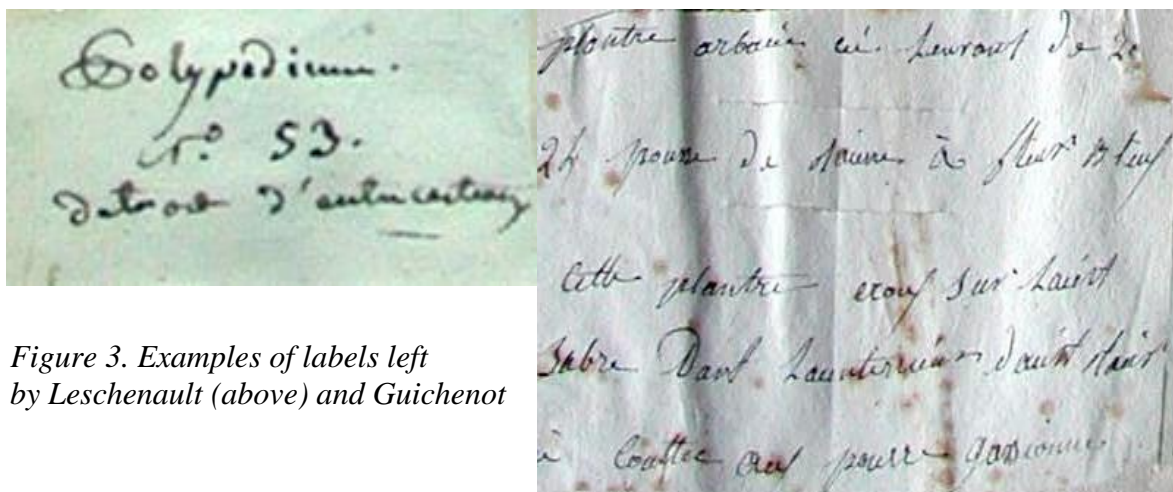


Figure 3. Examples of labels left by Leschenault (above) and Guichenot

**The pre-printed labels** are pre-printed with the name of the voyage (Fig. 4). Placed on numerous sections of the herbarium, they must date from the years which immediately followed the return of the expedition. They are of two kinds. The most frequently used label is reproduced on the left

(see above). It presents three variants, depending on whether it is the west, south or east coast of New Holland that is quoted. The place of origin is in many cases added by hand (in the example below: “King George Sound”). On the right, a simpler, much less frequent model in which the coast and/or place of origin are added by hand.

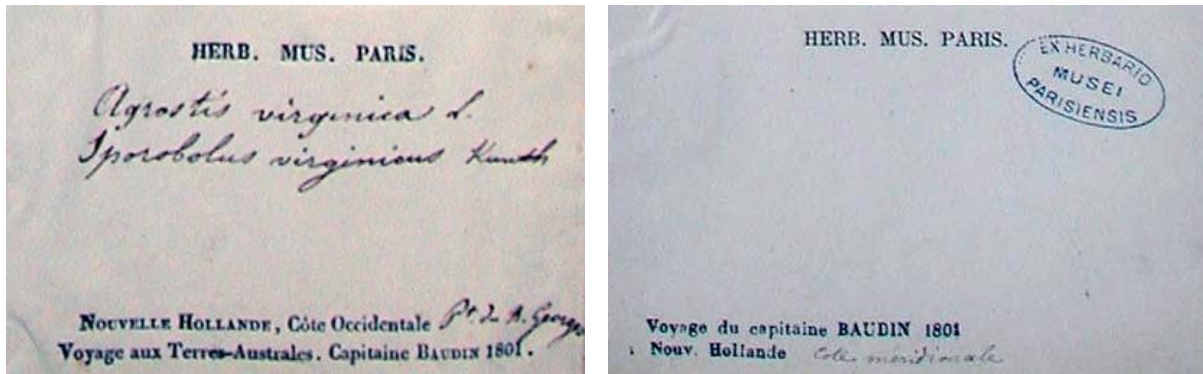


Figure 4. The pre-printed labels

*The new labels* date mainly from the 20<sup>th</sup> century. They have no particular links with the expedition and reflect the downgrading of the herbarium when it became a part of the general herbarium of the Museum. Some of these labels are corrections/annotations carried out by the scientists of the Museum, but most of them are added by botanists visiting the Museum or having loaned specimens in order to review a particular family or genus of plants. A third category of labels provides information that a given sample has been consulted in the context of major florilegium projects, such as for example the projects “Flora Malesiana” or “Flora of Australia”.

### Presentation of the digitised herbarium

The dispersal of the *Terres australes* herbarium into the general herbarium of the National Museum of Natural History had, as a consequence, its progressive disappearance as such. We have seen that some were unaware of its location (hadn’t it been sold?), and even doubted that it had been preserved. Fortunately, it had not been lost and the Baudin herbarium has spent two centuries hidden away, safe and sound, in the drawers of the general herbarium of the Museum.

The collection of dried plants from New Holland and Timor was assembled between May 1801 and June 1803. The flora of certain regions, such as that of the west and south coasts of New Holland, was at that time as yet unknown. For Baudin and his collectors the botanical field was particularly vast: as it was also for his immediate rival, the English explorer Matthew Flinders, his botanist Robert Brown<sup>7</sup> and his botanical illustrator Ferdinand Bauer. The two herbaria had very different fates: Robert Brown had the chance to study the one that he had constituted and published the Prodrôme of it; the one established by Leschenault, Guichenot and Riedlé enriched the Museum collections, but was not put to any further use.

<sup>7</sup> Brown and Leschenault had moreover become friends during their stay at the same time in Port Jackson in 1802 (Desmet & Jangoux 2010). For the record, Brown’s herbarium is to be found in the British Museum (Natural History) (Chapman *et al.* 2001).



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## ANNEX 1. INDEX OF FAMILY NAMES

Acanthaceae	Aca	H6	Cymodoceae	Cym	H3
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Amaranthaceae	Ama	H11	Dicksonaceae	Dic	H2
Amaryllidaceae	Ama	H3	Dilleniaceae	Dil	H12
Anarthriaceae	Ana	H3	Droseraceae	Dro	H12
Annonaceae	Ann	H16	Ebenaceae	Ebe	H12
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Aristolochiaceae	Ari	H16	Epacridaceae 1	Epa	H12
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Campanulaceae	Cam	H8	Grammitidaceae	Gra	H2
Cannaceae	Can	H3	Guttiferae	Gut	H14
Capparaceae	Cap	H12	Haemodoraceae	Hae	H4
Cariophyllaceae	Car	H11	Haloragaceae	Hal	H18
Casuarinaceae	Cas	H15	Hydrocotylaceae	Hyd	H19
Centrolepidaceae	Cen	H3	Hymenophyllacea	Hym	H2
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Chlorophyceae	Chl	H1	Juncaginaceae	Juc	H4
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Myrtaceae part 3	Myr	H24	Stylobasaceae	Sty	H29
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Poaceae 2	Poa	H5			
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Polygonaceae	Pgo	H11			
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Proteaceae part 1	Pro	H25			
Proteaceae part 2	Pro	H26			
Proteaceae part 3	Pro	H27			
Proteaceae part 4	Pro	H28			
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## ANNEX 2. INDEX OF GENUS NAMES

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Candollea	H12 Dil/ 1-2	Comesperma	H11 Pga/ 1-13
Canna	H3 Can/ 1	Commelyna	H3 Com/ 1
Capparis	H12 Cap/ 1-6	Conospermum	H25 Pod/ 1
Carex	H3 Cyp/ 4-5	Conostylis	H4 Hae/ 5
Carissa	H6 Apo/ 12	Corchorus	H14 Til/ 1-2
Casearia	H14 Fla/ 1-4	Cordia	H8 Her/ 1-9
Cassia	H21 Leg/ 116-120	Correa	H29 Rut/ 26-35
Cassythia	H16 Lau/ 1-6	Cosmelia	H12 Epa/ 15-16
Casuarina	H1 5 Cas/ 1-21	Cotula	H6 Ast/ 12
Cathormium	H2 1 Leg/ 121-122	Crotalaria	H21 Leg/ 131-137
Caulerpa	H1 Chl/ 1	Crowea	H29 Rut/ 36-37
Caustis	H3 Cyp/ 6	Cryptandra	H28 Rha/ 5-10
Ceanothus	H28 Rha/ 2	Cryptocaria	H25 Pod/ 1
Cenchrus	H4 Poa/ 14-17	Cuscuta	H8 Cus/ 1
Centotheca	H4 Poa/ 18	Cycas	H2 Cyc/ 1-2
Centrolepis	H3 Cen/ 1	Cymbopogon	H4 Poa/ 23-25
Ceratopetalum	H17 Cun/ 5-6	Cyperus	H3 Cyp/ 16-23
Ceriops	H28 Rhi/ 1-3	Cyrtophyllum	H6 Ast/ 18
Chaemocrista	H21 Leg/ 123	Cystophora	H1 Pha/ 1-4
Chaetospora	H3 Cyp/ 7-8	Cystophyllum	H1 Pha/ 5-7
Chalcas	H28 Rhi/ 1-3	Cystoseira	H1 Pha/ 8-14
Champia	H1 Rho/ 6	Dactyloctenium	H4 Poa/ 26
Chavica	H16 Pip/ 2	Dalbergia	H21 Leg/ 138-139
Cheilanthes	H2 Pte/ 1, 14	Danthonia	H4 Poa/ 27
Chloanthes	H9 Lam/ 6	Darwinia	H2 2 Myr/ 26-31
Chloris	H4 Poa/ 20	Dasypogon	H5 Xan/ 4
Chorizandra	H3 Cyp/ 9	Datura	H10 Sol/ 5-9
Chorizema	H21 Leg/ 124-128	Daucus	H17 Api/ 2
Christia	H21 Leg/ 129	Davallia	H2 Dav/ 1-5
Chrysocephalum	H6 Ast/ 13-17	Daviesia	H21 Leg/ 140
Chrysomenia	H1 Rho/ 7	Deeringia	H11 Ama/ 3-10
Cinna	H4 Poa/ 19	Deyeuxia	H3 Poa/ 28
Cinnamomum	H16 Lau/ 7	Dianella	H4 Lil/ 1-6
Citrillus	H12 Cuc/ 3	Dicksonia	H2 Dic/ 1-4
Citrus	H28 Rut/ 21-23	Dicliptera	H6 Aca/ 1-9
Cladium	H3 Cyp/ 10-15	Dictyomena	H1 Rho/ 9-10
Clausena	H28 Rut/ 24-25	Dictyota	H1 Pha/ 15

Digitaria	H4	Poa/ 29-30	Fleurya	H15	Urt/ 1
Diplolaena	H29	Rut/ 38-45	Frankenia	H14	Fra/ 1-8
Distichlys	H4	Poa/ 31-32	Franklandia	H26	Pro/ 57-60
Dodonea	H17	Ana/ 1-20	Fucacidin	H1	Pha/ 16
Dolichos	H21	Leg/ 141	Fucus	H1	Pha/ 17-25
Doodia	H2	Ble/ 2-4	Fuirena	H3	Cyp/ 33
Doryanthes	H3	Ama/ 1-2	Gahnia	H3	Cyp/ 34-47
Drosera	H12	Dro/ 1-7	Garcinia	H14	Gut/ 5
Dryandra	H26	Pro/ 47-56	Gendarussa	H6	Aca/ 11-12
Dyospiros	H12	Ebe/ 1-3	Geranium	H18	Ger/ 2-4
Dyrmophila	H4	Lil/ 7-8	Gigartina	H1	Rho/ 11-12
Eclipta	H6	Ast/ 19-21	Gleichenia	H2	Gle/ 1-8
Ehretia	H8	Her/ 10-14	Glochidion	H24	Phy/ 1-2
Eleocharis	H3	Cyp/ 24-25	Gnaphalium	H7	Ast/ 71-81
Embergeria	H6	Ast/ 22	Gompholobium	H21	Leg/ 144-147
Emilia	H6	Ast/ 31-39	Gomphrena	H11	Ama/ 11-15
Enchylaena	H11	Che/ 22-27	Gonocarpus	H18	Hal/ 1-7
Enteromorpha	H1	Chl/ 5	Goodenia	H8	Goo/ 1-2
Epacris	H12	Epa/ 17-36	Grammitis	H2	Gra/ 1-2
Epicarpus	H15	Mor/ 3-5	Grangeria	H17	Chr/ 1
Epicharis	H22	Mel/ 7-11	Grevillea	H26	Pro/ 61-86
Epilobium	H24	Ona/ 1-9	Grewia	H14	Til/ 3-5
Equisetum	H2	Equ/ 1	Griffithsia	H1	Rho/ 13
Eranthemum	H6	Aca/ 10	Hakea 1	H26	Pro/ 87-116
Erichtites	H6	Ast/ 26-27	Hakea 2	H27	Pro/ 117-122
Eriochlora	H4	Poa/ 34-35	Halgania	H8	Her/ 15
Eriostemum	H29	Rut/ 46-49	Halymenia	H1	Rho/ 14-15
Erodium	H18	Ger/ 1	Harmogia	H23	Myr/ 74-76
Erythrea	H8	Gen/ 1	Harrisonia	H29	Sim/ 1-5
Eucalyptus	H23	Myr/ 32-73	Hedyotis	H9	Rub/ 2
Euphorbia	H18	Eup/ 31-42	Helichrysum	H7	Ast/ 82-93
Euchiton	H6	Ast/ 28-30	Helicteres	H14	Ste/ 1-3
Eulalia	H4	Poa/ 36	Hemigenia	H9	Lam/ 7-9
Euphrasia	H10	Scr/ 2-6	Heterocladia	H1	Rho/ 16
Eurybia	H6	Ast/ 31-39	Heterodendron	H29	Sap/ 5-7
Eurybia	H7	Ast/ 40-70	Heteropogon	H4	Poa/ 40
Eurychordata	H5	Res/ 5-6	Hibbertia	H12	Dil/ 3-20
Eustrephus	H4	Phy/ 1-2	Hibiscus	H14	Mal/ 3-12
Exocoecaria	H18	Eup/ 44-46	Homalanthus	H18	Eup/ 44-46
Fatoua	H15	Mor/ 6-7	Hormosira	H1	Pha/ 26-27
Fernelia	H9	Rub/ 1	Hoya	H6	Asc/ 3-4
Festuca	H4	Poa/ 37-39	Hymenophyllum	H2	Hym/ 1-7
Ficus	H15	Mor/ 8-46	Hypnea	H1	Rho/ 17
Fimbristylis	H3	Cyp/ 26-32	Hypocalymna	H29	Sim/ 1-5
Flagellaria	H3	Fla/ 1-3	Hypoestes	H6	Aca/ 13
Flemingia	H21	Leg/ 142-143	Indigofera	H21	Leg/ 148-158

Ipomea	H8	Con/ 4-22	Marsdenia	H6	Asc/ 5-7
Isachne	H5	Poa/ 41	Melaleuca 1	H23	Myr/ 105-114
Isolepis	H3	Cyp/ 48	Melaleuca 2	H24	Myr/ 115-122
Isopogon	H27	Pro/ 123-140	Melothria	H12	Cuc/ 1-2
Ixora	H9	Rub/ 3-4	Merremia	H8	Con/ 23-26
Jacksonia	H21	Leg/ 159-167	Merrifieldia	H1	Rho/ 31
Jasminum	H9	Ole/ 1-11	Mesomelaena	H3	Cyp/ 68-69
Josephina	H9	Ped/ 1-3	Micromyrtus	H24	Myr/ 123-125
Juncus	H4	Jun/ 2-7	Microsorium	H2	Pol/ 1
Kunzea	H23	Myr/ 78-87	Mirabilis	H11	Nyc/ 11
Kyllingia	H3	Cyp/ 50-52	Mirbelia	H21	Leg/ 169-172
Lagenophora	H7	Ast/ 94-95	Monotoca	H13	Epa/ 92-96
Lambertia	H27	Pro/ 141-143	Morinda	H9	Rob/ 5-6
Lampocarya	H3	Cyp/ 53	Mucuna	H21	Leg/ 168
Lasiopetalum	H14	Ste/ 4-8	Munronia	H22	Mel/ 12-15
Laurencia	H1	Rho/ 18-24	Mussaenda	H9	Rub/ 7
Laxmannia	H4	Lil/ 9	Myoporum	H9	Myo/ 1-21
Lechenaultia	H8	Goo/ 3-8	Myrigyne	H7	Ast/ 99
Leea	H19	Lee/ 1-5	Myriodesma	H1	Pha/ 32
Lenormandia	H1	Rho/ 25	Nettoa	H14	Til/ 6-9
Leonorus	H9	Lam/ 12-13	Nicotiana	H10	Sol/ 10-12
Lepidium	H12	Bra/ 1-6	Notholaena	H2	Pte/ 2
Lepidogathis	H6	Aca/ 14-18	Notochlaena	H2	Hym/ 7
Lepidosperma	H3	Cyp/ 54-65	Ochna	H14	Och/ 1
Lepisanthes	H29	Sap/ 8-14	Oleara	H7	Ast/ 100
Leptocarpus	H4	Res/ 7-10	Operculina	H8	Con/ 27-28
Leptorhynchus	H7	Ast 96-98	Oplismenus	H4	Poa/ 42
Leptospermum	H23	Myr/ 88-104	Oryza	H5	Poa/ 43-44
Leucas	H9	Lam/10-11	Osmundaria	H1	Rho/ 31
Leucopogon	H13	Epa/ 37-80	Oxalis	H24	Oxa/ 1-4
Lindsaea	H2	Lin/ 1-4	Oxylobium	H21	Leg/ 173-177
Lissanthe	H13	Epa/ 84-87	Ozothamnus	H7	Ast/ 101-108
Lobelia	H8	Cam/ 1-15	Paquerina	H7	Ast/ 109-111
Loeseneriella	H17	Cel/ 1	Pararchidendron	H21	Leg/ 178
Lomandra	H5	Xan/ 5-26	Pavetta	H9	Rub/ 8-10
Lomaria	H2	Ble/ 5-12	Pelargonium	H18	Ger/ 5-9
Luffa	H12	Cuc/ 4-6	Peltophorum	H21	Leg/ 179-181
Lysinema	H13	Epa/ 88-91	Pemphis	H22	Lyt/ 5-6
Macaranga	H17	Eup/47-51	Persoonia	H27	Pro/ 144-175
Macrocytis	H1	Pha/ 28-30	Petrophile	H27	Pro/ 176-190
Macrozamia	H2	Mac/ 1-4	Peyssonnelia	H1	Rho/ 32
Mallotus	H18	Eup/ 52-56	Phebalium	H29	Rut/ 60-62
Mangifera	H17	Ana/ 21-22	Philotheca	H29	Rut/ 63-64
Manihot	H18	Eup/ 57	Phormium	H3	Aga/ 1-2
Marianthus	H25	Pit/ 33-50	Phragmites	H4	Poa/ 45-47
Mariscus	H3	Cyp/ 66-67	Phyllanthus	H24	Phy/ 3-9

Phyllospora	H1	Pha/ 33-39	Ruellia	H6	Aca/ 20-21
Physalis	H10	Sol/ 13-14	Rulinga	H14	Ste/ 9-11
Pilea	H15	Urt/ 2	Rumex	H11	Pgo/ 6
Pileanthus	H24	Myr/ 126-132	Ryssopteris	H22	Mel/ 1-2
Pimelea	H30	Thy/ 1-23	Saccharum	H5	Poa/ 48
Piper	H16	Pip/ 1	Salacia	H17	Cel/ 2-3
Pisonia	H14	Fla/ 5-6	Salicornia	H11	Che/ 30
Pittosporum	H25	Pit/ 33-50	Salsola	H11	Che/ 31-33
Plantago	H9	Pla/ 1-2	Samolus	H14	Pri/ 1-9
Platysace	H19	Hyd/ 8	Sarcocephalus	H9	Rub/ 15
Pleurandra	H12	Dil/ 21-28	Sarcostemma	H6	Asc/ 8
Plocamium	H1	Rho/ 33-46	Sargassum	H1	Pha/ 40-60
Pluchea	H7	Ast/ 112-113	Schizaea	H2	Sch/ 1
Plumbago	H11	Plu/ 1-2	Schleichera	H29	Sap/ 15-18
Podolobium	H21	Leg/ 182-184	Schoenus	H3	Cyp/ 70-77
Polycoelia	H1	Rho/ 47	Scirpus	H3	Cyp/ 82-89
Polygala	H11	Pga/ 14	Scleranthus	H11	Car/ 1
Polygonum	H11	Pgo/ 1-5	Scutellaria	H9	Lam/ 20
Polyopes	H1	Rho/ 47-48	Secomone	H6	Asc/ 9-13
Polyphragmon	H9	Rub/ 11-13	Selaginella	H2	Sel/ 1-3
Polypodium	H2	Asi/ 2-3	Senecio	H7	Ast/ 117-136
Polysiphonia	H1	Rho/ 50-52	Senna	H22	Leg/ 195-199
Polystichum	H2	Asi/ 7-8	Sesbania	H22	Leg/ 200-203
Pomaderis	H28	Rha/ 11-27	Siegesbeckia	H7	Ast/ 115
Pongamia	H21	Leg/ 185-186	Silphiosperma	H7	Ast/ 116
Poranthera	H24	Phy/ 10-12	Smilax	H5	Smi/ 1-5
Posidonia	H5	Pos/ 1	Solanum	H10	Sol/ 15-45
Premna	H10	Ver/ 9-11	Sollya	H25	Pit/ 51-52
Prostanthera	H9	Lam/ 14-17	Sonneratia	H29	Son/ 1-2
Prunella	H9	Lam/ 18-20	Sowerbeae	H4	Lil/ 10-12
Prunus	H28	Ros/ 6-8	Spergula	H11	Car/ 2-4
Pseudarthria	H21	Leg/ 187-188	Spergularia	H11	Car/ 5-7
Psilotum	H2	Psi/ 1-2	Sphaeranthus	H8	Ast/ 137-138
Psychotria	H9	Rub/ 14	Sphenotoma	H13	Epa/ 97-98
Pteris	H2	Pte/ 1-13	Spherooccus	H1	Rho/ 53
Pterocolon	H7	Ast/ 114	Spinifex	H5	Poa/ 49-54
Ptilotus	H11	Ama: 16-24	Spondias	H17	Ana/ 23-24
Pueraria	H21	Leg/ 189	Sponia	H15	Ulm/ 1-2
Pultenea	H21	Leg/ 190-191	Sporobolus	H5	Poa/ 58
Pupalia	H11	Ama/ 25	Sporochnus	H1	Pha/ 61
Ranunculus	H16	Ran/ 5-6	Sprengelia	H13	Epa/ 99-101
Rhadinothamnus	H29	Rut/ 65-67	Stellaria	H11	Car/ 8
Rhagodia	H11	Che/ 28-29	Strobilanthes	H6	Aca/ 22-24
Rhynchosia	H22	Leg/ 192-194	Stylidium	H10	Sty/ 1-13
Ricinocarpus	H18	Eup/ 58-59	Stylobasium	H29	Sty/ 1-3
Rostellularia	H6	Aca/ 19	Stylosanthes	H22	Leg/ 204

Stypendra	H4 Lil/ 13-17	Volkameria	H10 Ver/ 21
Styphelia	H13 Epa/ 102-116	Wahlenbergia	H8 Cam/ 16-18
Surania	H30 Sur/ 1-2	Westringia	H9 Lam/ 21-27
Synaptea	H27 Pro/ 194-196	Wollastonia	H8 Ast/ 147
Synoum	H22 Mel/ 16-17	Woodfortia	H22 Lyt/ 7
Syzygium	H24 Myr/ 133-139	Xanthorrhoea	H5 Xan/ 27-28
Tadehagi	H22 Leg/ 205-206	Xanthosia	H19 Hyd/ 19-26
Taxandra	H24 Myr/ 140-141	Xeranthemum	H8 Ast/ 148-149
Tecoma	H8 Big/ 2-4	Xerotes	H5 Xan/ 30-32
Telopea	H28 Pro/ 197-200	Xylomelum	H28 Pro/ 201-204
Tephrosia	H22 Leg/ 207-209	Xyris	H5 Xyr/ 1-4
Terminalia	H17 Chr/ 2-9	Ziera	H29 Rut/ 68-73
Tetradthea	H30 Tre/ 1-10	Ziziphus	H28 Rha/ 30-38
Thomasia	H14 Ste/ 12-17	Zonaria	H1 Pha/ 62-64
Thysanocladia	H1 Rho/ 54-57	Zygophyllum	H30 Zyg/ 2
Thysanotus	H4 Lil/ 18-21		
Tillaea	H17 Cra/ 1-2		
Todea	H2 Osm/ 1-2		
Trachymene	H19 Hyd/ 9-18		
Tremandra	H30 Tre/ 11-12		
Trianthema	H11 Aiz/ 1-2		
Tribulus	H30 Zyg/ 1		
Trichodesma	H8 Bor/ 1		
Trichomanes	H2 Hym/ 8-9		
Triglochin	H4 Juc/ 1		
Tripsacum	H4 Poa/ 30		
Tristaniopsis	H22 Myr/ 142		
Triumfetta	H14 Til/ 10-11		
Tryptomene	H22 Myr/ 143-147		
Tymalium	H28 Rha/ 28-29		
Ulva	H1 Chl/ 6		
Uniola	H5 Poa/ 59		
Urera	H15 Urt/ 3		
Urochloea	H5 Poa/ 60-63		
Urostachys	H2 Lyc/ 1		
Utricularia	H9 Len/ 1-2		
Velleia	H8 Goo/ 9		
Verbesina	H8 Ast/ 139		
Vernonia	H8 Ast/ 140-143		
Veronica	H10 Scr/ 7-9		
Verticordia	H24 Myr/ 148-149		
Villarsia	H9 Men/ 1-4		
Viola	H14 Vio/ 1-5		
Viscum	H16 Vis/ 3-5		
Vitex	H10 Ver/ 12-20		
Vittadina	H8 Ast/ 144-147		



**APPENDIX 1.** Specimens from the expedition to the Southern lands housing in the Jussieu historical herbarium (family, genus and species names are those quoted in the Jussieu herbarium)

Family	Species	Origin	Collector	Ref. N°
<b>Algae</b>				
Rhodophyta	<i>Claudea elegans</i>	New Holland	Leschenault	555
<b>Pteridophyta</b>				
Adiantaceae	<i>Adiantum flabellatum</i>	New Holland	Guichenot	1412
<b>Gymnospermae</b>				
Cupressaceae	<i>Callitris rhomboidea</i>	New Holland	Guichenot	17175
<b>Angiospermae Monocotyledoneae</b>				
Centrolepideae	<i>Centrolepis fascicularis</i>	New Holland	Leschenault	3110
Liliaceae	<i>Dianella</i> sp	New Holland	Leschenault	2935
<b>Angiospermae Dicotyledoneae</b>				
Amaranthaceae	<i>Trichinum incanum</i>	New Holland	Leschenault	4561
Corymbiferes	<i>Gnaphalium</i> sp1	New Holland	Guichenot	8529
Corymbiferes	<i>Gnaphalium</i> sp2	New Holland	Guichenot	8531
Corymbiferes	<i>Lonas</i> sp	d'Entrecasteaux Ch.	Guichenot	9215
Epacridaceae	<i>Astroloma humifusum</i>	New Holland	Leschenault	7347
Epacridaceae	<i>Astroloma denticulatum</i> King	George Sound	Leschenault	7348
Epacridaceae	<i>Astroloma</i> sp	New Holland	Leschenault	7349
Epacridaceae	<i>Cosmelia</i> sp	King George Sound	Leschenault	7417
Epacridaceae	<i>Cyathodes oxycedrus</i>	New Holland	Leschenault	7359
Epacridaceae	<i>Epacris subulata</i>	New Holland	Leschenault	7405
Epacridaceae	<i>Epacris ericoides</i>	King George Sound	Leschenault	7409
Epacridaceae	<i>Leucopogon lanceolatus</i>	New Holland	Leschenault	7364
Epacridaceae	<i>Leucopogon richei</i>	New Holland	Leschenault	7365
Epacridaceae	<i>Leucopogon ericoides</i>	New Holland	Leschenault	7370
Epacridaceae	<i>Lissanthe daphnoides</i>	New Holland	Leschenault	7363
Epacridaceae	<i>Lysinema pentepetalum</i>	King George Sound	Leschenault	7411
Epacridaceae	<i>Lysinema ciliatum</i>	King George Sound	Leschenault	7412
Epacridaceae	<i>Melichrus</i> sp	New Holland	Leschenault	7355
Epacridaceae	<i>Monotoca</i> sp	New Holland	Leschenault	7385

Epacridaceae	<i>Sprengelia incarnata</i>	New Holland	Leschenault	7422
Epacridaceae	<i>Sprengelia</i> sp	King George Sound	Leschenault	7423
Epacridaceae	<i>Styphelia triflora</i>	New Holland	Leschenault	7344
Epacridaceae	<i>Styphelia triflora</i>	Van Diemen's Land	Guichenot	7344
Jasmineae	<i>Notolea ligustrina</i>	New Holland	Leschenault	4889
Jasmineae	<i>Notolea longifolia</i>	New Holland	Leschenault	4891
Lauraceae	<i>Cassytha</i> sp	New Holland	Leschenault	4275
Leguminosae	<i>Platylobium microphyllum</i>	New Holland	Leschenault	14886
Lobeliaceae	<i>Dampiera incana</i>	New Holland	Leschenault	7857
Lobeliaceae	<i>Dampiera angulosa</i>	New Holland	Leschenault	7859
Lobeliaceae	<i>Goodenia debilis</i>	new Holland	Leschenault	7821
Lobeliaceae	<i>Lobelia gracilis</i>	New Holland	Leschenault	7761
Lobeliaceae	<i>Lobelia</i> sp1	New Holland	Leschenault	7766
Lobeliaceae	<i>Lobelia</i> sp2	New Holland	Leschenault	7767
Lobeliaceae	<i>Lobelia</i> sp3	New Holland	Leschenault	7781
Lobeliaceae	<i>Lobelia</i> sp4	New Holland	Leschenault	7799
Lobeliaceae	<i>Velleia</i> sp	Port Jackson	Leschenault	7829
Myrtaceae	<i>Calytrix</i> sp1	New Holland	Leschenault	13787
Myrtaceae	<i>Calytrix</i> sp2	New Holland	Leschenault	13788
Myrtaceae	<i>Chamaelaucium ciliatum</i>	New Holland	Leschenault	13966
Myrtaceae	<i>Leptospermum</i> sp	Port Jackson	Leschenault	13825
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca</i> sp	King Island	Leschenault	13806
Podostemaceae	<i>Cryptocarpa glaucescens</i>	New Holland	Leschenault	4261
Proteaceae	<i>Adenanthos cuneata</i>	New Holland	Leschenault	4132
Proteaceae	<i>Adenanthos sericea</i>	New Holland	Leschenault	4133
Proteaceae	<i>Anadenia pulchella</i>	New Holland	Leschenault	4167
Proteaceae	<i>Conospermum ericifolium</i>	New Holland	Leschenault	4081
Proteaceae	<i>Conospermum longifolium</i>	New Holland	Leschenault	4082
Proteaceae	<i>Conospermum taxifolium</i>	new Holland	Leschenault	4080
Proteaceae	<i>Banksia ericifolia</i>	New Holland	Leschenault	4198
Proteaceae	<i>Banksia grandis</i>	New Holland	Leschenault	4205
Proteaceae	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	King George Sound	Unknown	4203
Proteaceae	<i>Banksia longifolia</i>	King George Sound	Unknown	4204
Proteaceae	<i>Banksia marginata</i>	Van Diemen's Land	Leschenault	4200
Proteaceae	<i>Banksia spinulosa</i>	New Holland	Leschenault	4199
Proteaceae	<i>Dryandra cuneata</i>	New Holland	Leschenault	4207
Proteaceae	<i>Dryandra formosa</i>	New Holland	Leschenault	4210
Proteaceae	<i>Dryandra nivea</i>	New Holland	Guichenot	4211
Proteaceae	<i>Dryandra</i> sp	New Holland	Guichenot	4209
Proteaceae	<i>Grevillea buxifolia</i>	New Holland	Leschenault	4170

Proteaceae	<i>Grevillea linearis</i>	New Holland	Leschenault	4169
Proteaceae	<i>Grevillea sericea</i>	New Holland	Leschenault	4168
Proteaceae	<i>Hakea acicularis</i>	New Holland	Leschenault	4151
Proteaceae	<i>Hakea amplexicaulis</i>	New Holland	Leschenault	4155
Proteaceae	<i>Hakea dactyloides</i>	New Holland	Leschenault	4159
Proteaceae	<i>Hakea gibbosa</i>	New Holland	Leschenault	4150
Proteaceae	<i>Hakea linearis</i>	New Holland	Leschenault	4154
Proteaceae	<i>Hakea lissosperma</i>	New Holland	Leschenault	4149
Proteaceae	<i>Hakea oleaefolia</i>	New Holland	Leschenault	4156
Proteaceae	<i>Hakea ruscifolia</i>	New Holland	Leschenault	4158
Proteaceae	<i>Hakea saligna</i>	New Holland	Leschenault	4157
Proteaceae	<i>Hakea trifurcata</i>	New Holland	Leschenault	4153
Proteaceae	<i>Isopogon anemonifolius</i>	New Holland	Leschenault	4115
Proteaceae	<i>Isopogon anethifolius</i>	New Holland	Leschenault	4114
Proteaceae	<i>Isopogon attenuatus</i>	New Holland	Leschenault	4118
Proteaceae	<i>Isopogon ceratophyllus</i>	New Holland	Leschenault	4116
Proteaceae	<i>Isopogon longifolius</i>	New Holland	Leschenault	4117
Proteaceae	<i>Lomatia tinctora</i>	New Holland	Leschenault	4185
Proteaceae	<i>Persoonia hirsuta</i>	New Holland	Leschenault	4135
Proteaceae	<i>Persoonia juniperina</i>	New Holland	Leschenault	4134
Proteaceae	<i>Persoonia lanceolata</i>	New Holland	Leschenault	4137
Proteaceae	<i>Persoonia linearis</i>	New Holland	Leschenault	4136
Proteaceae	<i>Petrophile diversifolia</i>	New Holland	Leschenault	4123
Proteaceae	<i>Petrophile fastigatum</i>	New Holland	Leschenault	4122
Proteaceae	<i>Petrophile pulchella</i>	New Holland	Leschenault	4121
Proteaceae	<i>Petrophile pulchella</i>	New Holland	Leschenault	4121
Proteaceae	<i>Simsia anethifolia</i>	New Holland	Leschenault	4087
Proteaceae	<i>Synaptea dilatata</i>	New Holland	Leschenault	4084
Proteaceae	<i>Synaptea petiolaris</i>	New Holland	Leschenault	4085
Proteaceae	<i>Telopea speciosissima</i>	New Holland	Leschenault	4193
Proteaceae	<i>Xylomelum pyriforme</i>	New Holland	Leschenault	4165
Rhinantheae	<i>Euphrasia paludosa</i>	d'Entrecasteaux Ch.	Leschenault	5946
Rutaceae	<i>Diplolaena dampieri</i>	New Holland	Leschenault	12947
Rutaceae	<i>Phebalium anceps</i>	King George Sound	Unknown	12950
Rutaceae	<i>Phebalium eleagnifolium</i>	New Holland	Leschenault	12949
Rutaceae	<i>Raepera fabagifolia</i>	Barren Islands	Unknown	12881
Rutaceae	<i>Ziera hirsuta</i>	Bleue Mountains	Unknown	12967
Santalaceae	<i>Leptometra squarruloas</i>	New Holland	Leschenault	3941
Santalaceae	<i>Leptometra sp</i>	New Holland	Leschenault	3940
Stylideae	<i>Stylidium armeria</i>	New Holland	Leschenault	7862
Stylideae	<i>Stylidium glaucum</i>	New Holland	Leschenault	7865
Stylideae	<i>Stylidium graminifolia</i>	New Holland	Leschenault	7863

Stylideae	<i>Stylidium laricifolium</i>	New Holland	Leschenault	7867
Stylideae	<i>Stylidium</i> sp	New Holland	Leschenault	7872
Thymeleaceae	<i>Pimelea curviflora</i>	New Holland	Leschenault	4013
Umbelliferae	<i>Azorella ovata</i>	New Holland	Leschenault	10487