

# EPACRIS



*Epacris longiflora.*

E P A C R I S

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and  
Australian Plant Study Group

Drawings Alice Talbot

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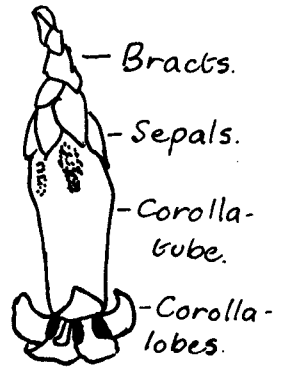
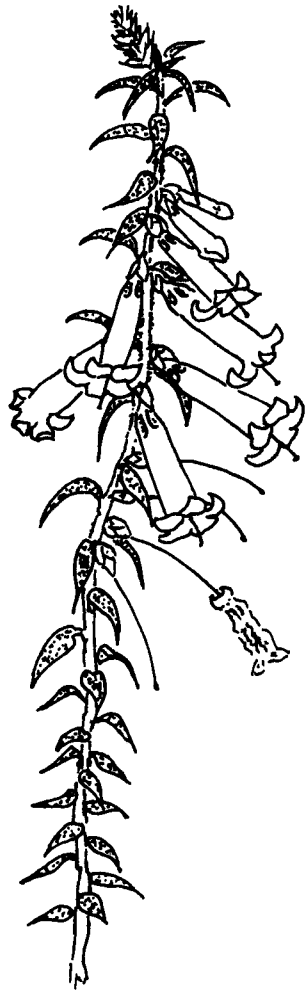
*Epacris*, a genus of almost forty species, is found in South Eastern Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand and New Caledonia. The name is derived from two Greek words - "epi" - upon, and "akros" - the top - thus, found on hill-tops. Actually these plants grow in widely varied habitats, from alpine to coastal heaths, and from swampy soils to comparatively dry, rocky hill-sides where some seepage supplies the moisture they need.

*Epacris* can range in height from prostrate plants scrambling over rocks to erect plants up to three metres high. They are mostly rather straggly in appearance, although some bush plants regularly pruned by natural means become more dense and bushy. They have small, alternate leaves, mostly sharply pointed.

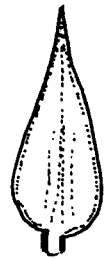
Floral parts are arranged in groups of five. Flowers may be white, cream, pink, or red, with *Epacris impressa* showing a wonderful colour range from white through every shade of pink to deepest crimson and even orangey-red. *Epacris longiflora* is bi-coloured - red and white or red with yellowish tips. *Epacris* flowers are solitary and axillary (in leaf axils), often appearing as tightly packed heads in the upper leaf axils. They have five sepals surrounded by a number of small closely fitting bracts. The corolla may be tubular or cup-shaped, with five corolla lobes that overlap in bud, and spread out as the flower opens. The five stamens are attached to the top of the corolla tube. The fruit is a five-celled capsule which splits open to release a number of small seeds when ripe. Germination and growth from seed is slow. Plants are often propagated from cuttings, which produce very fragile, fibrous roots.

The pink form of *Epacris impressa* is the Victorian State Floral Emblem.

The species at present readily available from nurseries prefer cool, moist, rather shaded areas in the garden, although some will tolerate full or part sun. Some, particularly *Epacris longiflora*, make good tub plants, but when used in this way they require regular pruning.



Detail of flower.

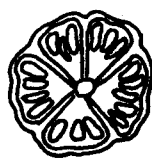


Under side of leaf.

Epacris impressa.



Ovary, style, and stigma.



Cross Section of Ovary.



Fruit Development.

Epacris acuminata Benth. (so named because of the acute apex and sharp points of the leaves).

An erect, bushy shrub, 60-90 cm. in height. Leaves are 5-10 mm. long, almost stalkless, rather broad, with a stiff sharp point. Flowers, rather scattered in the upper axils, are white, although buds are pinkish. Bracts and sepals are blunt, elliptical, and fringed with fine hairs. Anthers and stigma are exerted. Endemic to Tasmania, it is found in rather isolated stands over most of the state.

Epacris apiculata A. Cunn. (apex with short, flexible tip)

A straggling shrub with ascending branches. The leaves, which are 6-8 mm. long, oval or heart-shaped and pointed, are so crowded that they almost hide the branches. The almost stalkless white flowers, much shorter than the leaves, appear from October to December. It occurs on sandstone ledges, in such areas as Wentworth Falls, Leura, and Centennial Glen in the Blue Mountains, N.S.W.

Epacris barbata Melville. (bearded, with fringe or tuft of hair)

A handsome shrub, growing to about 120 cm. high. The flat, thick, egg-shaped leaves have short, wide stalks and sharp, stiff points, and are 5-10 mm. long. The showy, relatively large white flowers are solitary in the leaf axils and in crowded terminal heads. The bracts and sepals are often tinged crimson, and appear silky because of the covering of long, soft hairs. When the flowers dry, these hairs become cottony in appearance. Occurring only in Tasmania, it can be found at Coles Bay near Launceston.

Epacris bawbawiensis Stapf. See under *Epacris paludosa*

Epacris breviflora Stapf. (short flowers) "Drumstick Heath".

A shrub to 2 m. high, having branchlets with a covering of short, stiff, downlike hairs. The small, almost stalkless leathery leaves are egg-shaped and pointed, with minutely toothed margins. The white tubular flowers are only about 2 mm. long, with an extremely short style (less than 1 mm.). The bracts and sepals are minutely fringed on their margins. This plant can be found on the edges of alpine and sub-alpine streams in Tasmania, Victoria, and New South Wales. Sometimes available from nurseries, it requires a cool, moist position in peaty or sandy soil.

(This *Epacris* may be a hybrid, with *E. petrophila* as a parent).

Epacris calvertiana F. Muell.

An erect shrub, flowering from June to December. The leaves are smooth and lance-shaped, 1-2 cm. long. The white or yellowish tubular flowers are 2-4 mm. in diameter, with styles much longer than the corolla tubes. It is found in the Blue Mountains and Woronora Plateau, N.S.W.

Epacris coriacea A. Cunn. ex D.C. (of a tough and pliable texture)

This is a widely variable shrub, being either prostrate or erect, up to 3 m high. The smooth, concave leaves have a very short but distinct stalk, are broadly oval in shape, and from 4 to 8 mm long. The white flowers are bell-shaped, with sepals, corolla tube and corolla lobes all about 2 mm. long, and appear in Spring. This shrub is found on sandstone cliffs on the Woronora Plateau (e.g. near the Bulli Lookout) N.S.W.

Epacris corymbiflora Hook (flowers in flattish heads)

This small spreading shrub with branches 10 to 40 cm. long is easily distinguished from other heaths because of the distinctive colour of its floral bracts and sepals. The small (3-4 mm.) broad, stem-clasping leaves have an incurving stiff sharp point and thick translucent margins. The white flowers appear in the axils of the uppermost leaves, forming small terminal heads. Bracts are shining reddish brown in colour, very prominent and hard, although the margins are minutely fringed. The sepals at first are softer and greener, but later also become hard, brown and shiny. This shrub is locally abundant in wet peaty heaths in the west and south-west coastal areas of Tasmania and in the Rasselas Valley.

Epacris crassifolia R. Br. (thick leaves)

This little shrub can be exceedingly variable in many respects. The stems can be 5 to 30 cm. long; thin, weak and trailing or rigid and erect. The leaves are 4-12 mm. long, shaped rather like an egg with the narrow end towards the stem. Their margins are thickened and sometimes fringed with fine hairs. The white flowers appear in summer in the leaf axils, scattered along the stems. Sepals are 4-5 mm. long, and the corolla-tube may be only slightly longer than the sepals or up to twice as long. This shrub is widespread on damp sandstone ledges in gullies and on cliffs in N.S.W. The coarse, stronger forms can be found from the coast to the Blue Mountains, but the weak, small-leaved forms are from the Blue Mountains only.

Epacris exserta R. Br. (projecting beyond - in this case the anthers and stigma)

An erect branching shrub up to 1 m. in height. Branches may be short and crowded or long and slender. The rather blunt elliptical leaves have short stalks and are 5 to 7 mm. long. The white flowers are solitary in the leaf axils and clustered at the ends of the branches. Bracts and sepals are oval and overlapping. The anthers are freely attached, and both anthers and stigma project beyond the corolla-tube. From banks of the South Esk River at Launceston, Tas.

Epacris exserta Var. glabella (smooth, almost hairless)

A new variety from Tasmania, recently listed by Jarman and Crowden. The leaves are egg-shaped (with the narrower end towards the stem), or almost round, and the branchlets are quite smooth. It may be found only at Argent Tunnel on the west coast.

Epacris glacialis (F. Muell) M. Gray (of ice)

Prostrate or very low (to 30 cm.), this little shrub drapes over rocks or creeps among other plants in alpine areas. Branchlets at first have very fine soft hairs, but soon become smooth. Leaves are tough and pliable, with very short stalks, rhomboid in shape and obtuse, not pointed. The stalkless white flowers occur in the upper leaf axils, forming very small groups at the ends of the branchlets. Anthers are slightly exserted. The lightly fringed bracts and sepals are reddish-brown and egg-shaped to elliptic. This little *Epacris* may be found in wet places in alpine and sub-alpine areas on and near Mt. Kosciusko, N.S.W., and on the Bogong High Plains, Vic. Until recently it has been confused with *E. serpyllifolia*.

Epacris gunnii Hook.

This is a stiff, erect shrub, with slender woolly branches. It may be up to 2 m. high when growing in association with tall shrubs such as *Melaleuca squarrosa* or *Melaleuca squamea*. The spreading, pointed leaves are 3 to 6 mm. long, and have a short, wide stalk. Individual flowers are starry in appearance and relatively small - very little longer than the leaves. However, when they are massed together the regular spikes appear to form slender, chalk-white candles. Bracts and sepals are blunt and egg-shaped, the sepals about 4 mm. long. It occurs in Tasmania, in isolated stands in wet heathlands from the sea coast to alpine areas up to 1200 m. (4000 ft.). This is a good garden plant, occasionally available from nurseries.

Epacris hamiltonii Maiden et Betche.

This *Epacris* may be a prostrate, matted shrub or may reach 1 m. in height. The whole shrub, particularly the young stems, is covered with soft, whitish hairs. The leaves are slightly hairy, rather broad and spear-shaped, and about 1 cm. long. The corolla-tube measures about 6 mm., with the style considerably longer. This rare species occurs near Blackheath, N.S.W.

Epacris heteronema Labill. (hetero-varied, nema-grove or forest)

Another widely variable shrub, from a shrubby bush of 30 cm. to a small tree 8 or 9 m. high! The rather broad leaves are 6-12 mm. long, almost stalkless, egg-shaped, with a hard, sharp point. The narrow margins are translucent and very finely serrated. The white flowers appear in the uppermost leaf axils, forming a short terminal head. This shrub may be found in swampy situations in the Blue Mountains area in N.S.W., in Victoria from 900 to 1200 m. (3000 to 4000 ft.) in the Baw Baw and Mitta Mitta Mountains, and in alpine heaths in Tasmania where it reaches its greatest height on the west coast.

Epacris impressa Labill. (marked by slight depressions). "Common Heath".

This is the best known and the most wide-spread of all heaths. It usually grows as a rather wiry shrub up to 1 m. high, although in protected swampy coastal areas (e.g. French Island) it may reach more than twice that height. Under very exposed coastal conditions (e.g. Cape Liptrap) the entire plant may be less than 5 cm. in height, with minute leaves and only one or two flowers. The sharply pointed leaves may be linear or oval, 8-15 mm. long, and curve rigidly outwards from the stem. The flowers, which range in colour from white through every shade of pink to scarlet, crimson and even orange-red, are axillary and appear over many months, mostly from May to November. Sometimes the flowers are massed in dense spikes, at other times they appear more sparsely and are turned to one side along the stem. The corolla-tube is several times as long as the calyx, and the five regular indentations near its base are the distinguishing feature of this *Epacris*. This shrub occurs from the Clyde River, N.S.W., through a great deal of Victoria and Tasmania, to the Mt. Lofty Ranges in South Australia. It favours coastal heaths, the moister parts of the foothills country, and areas like the Grampians and Little Desert. This plant is readily available from nurseries, and does best in lighter or sandy soils, needing summer watering and regular pruning.

Epacris impressa - Double form.

A very rare double form occurs in the Grampians. This may have up to ten cups or bells, one inside the other. Although an interesting novelty, this is not as dainty as the usual form.

Epacris impressa var. grandiflora.

This was previously described as *Epacris tomentosa*. It is a low shrub, with coarser, broader foliage than the usual form, with the leaves appearing greyish and downy. The rosy-crimson flower bells are also longer and wider than usual. It occurs on sandstone rock in the Grampians, on moister ledges or in crevices.

Epacris lanuginosa Labill. (with fine, soft, downy hair).  
"Woolly-style Heath".

A shrub from 30 to 90 cm. high, with slender stems branching from the base. It may become a much larger shrub on the west coast of Tasmania. The rather narrow leaves are crowded, spreading, sharply pointed, from 7 to 11 mm. long. The cream flowers are plentifully produced from September to December. They appear in the axils of the crowded leaves, forming dense heads, and are sweetly scented. As they are in such crowded heads, and as the corolla-tubes are rather short, the flowers seem to be starlike rather than bell-shaped. The bracts and sepals are fringed with fine hairs, and the style is also woolly. This is a plant of coastal and lowland swampy areas, and is relatively common in such places. It can occur up to 900 m. (3000 ft.) in N.S.W. and Tasmania. In Victoria it may be found from Portland to East Gippsland.



Epacris longiflora Cav. (referring to flower length) "Fuchsia Heath".

This is a straggling shrub, 0.5 to 2 m. tall, with long wiry branches. The almost stalkless leaves have a sharp point, and are 5-12 mm. long. The flowers have the longest tubes of the Epacris family, being from 12-30 mm. long. The commonly cultivated form has red flowers with white tips, but many forms in the bush are red and cream or yellowish. Flowers are present most of the year, but late spring is the main flowering period. This species is common around Sydney, growing on sandstone ledges from the coast to the adjacent plateaux. This is suitable for a shaded to half sunny position, preferring moist sandy soil. It may also be used as a tub plant, but must never be allowed to dry out.

Epacris marginata Melville. (with distinct margin on leaves)

This is a rather stiff, erect, much-branched shrub, less than 1 m. high. The young branches are softly hairy, and on the rough lower branches are round scars left by the fallen leaves. The leaves are densely crowded, greyish-green, overlapping, oval to heart-shaped, with a stiff point. They are 6-12 mm. long, with thin, dry conspicuous margins. The white flowers are sweetly honey scented, and occur in the leaf axils in Spring and Summer. They are densely clustered for short lengths below the tips of the branches. The short style is scarcely longer than the ovary, which helps to distinguish this from other heaths. It is found on the Tasman Peninsula, Tasmania, on the slopes of Brown Mountain at the south-west entrance to Port Arthur, at Cash's Lookout, and at Eaglehawk Neck.

Epacris microphylla R. Br. (small leaves) "Coral Heath".

This is a slender, wiry shrub up to 1 m. in height. The very broad, pointed, heart-shaped crowded leaves are only 4-7 mm long. They spread widely from the stem, or even curve downwards from it. The frost-white flowers are stalkless and appear in dense, leafy spikes. Each flower has a very short corolla-tube, widely flaring corolla-lobes, and a very short style. This is another moisture-loving plant, being found in damp peaty soil along creeks or in swampy heathlands in Queensland, N.S.W., Victoria, Tasmania and New Zealand. It is a good plant for a boggy, Winter-wet area, and strikes easily from cuttings.

Epacris microphylla var. gunnii

Many Victorian plants are of this variety, being slightly larger in all parts.

Epacris mucronulata R. Br. (with a small, hard point)  
(This includes *Epacris franklinii*).

This much branched shrub is commonly about 1 m. tall, but may reach 2 m. when growing in areas subject to frequent flooding. The leaves, 8-12 mm. long, are rather narrow, elliptical, and have a hard, very sharp tip. The white flowers appear in leaf axils at ends of branches. Bracts and sepals are broadly egg-shaped, and pointed. This is found only on river banks on the west coast of Tasmania.

Epacris muelleri Sond. (named for Baron von Mueller).

The branches of this little shrub may be from 5 to 30 cm. long. They are often weak and therefore spread out along the ground, but even in nearby plants they may be much firmer and stand erect. The almost stalkless leaves are rather thickened. The white flowers appear in the leaf axils in Summer, and have flower stems 2-5 mm. in length. This plant is found on damp rocks in sheltered places in the Blue Mountains (e.g. Blackheath, Mt. Wilson, N.S.W.). It may be easily confused with *Epacris rigida* in the forms which occur in the Blue Mountains.

Epacris myrtifolia Labill. (leaves like a myrtle).

This is an erect, bushy shrub, 30-60 cm. high, with woolly branchlets. The crowded leaves are elliptical or egg-shaped, 5 to 9 mm. long. The white, feathery flowers are starlike, and appear in Spring and Summer. Bracts are oval, sepals egg-shaped and finely fringed, about 5 mm. long. It is found on the Tasman Peninsula, particularly near the Devil's Kitchen, and in other coastal areas. Although it grows barely beyond the level of high tides in some places, it has proved to be a good plant in some Tasmanian gardens.

Epacris obtusifolia Sm. (blunt-ended leaves)

This few-stemmed, erect shrub grows to 1.5 m. in height. The branches are more or less woolly. The leaves have a very short, wide stalk, and are elliptical to spear-shaped, 5-12 mm. long, and rounded at the end without the sharp point common to most *Epacris*. The large, creamy white flowers appear in long, one-sided, leafy racemes at the ends of the branches from June to December. They are honey-scented. This is a widespread plant, common in marshy ground and wet heaths from Queensland to Tasmania. It may also occur in South Australia.

Epacris paludosa R. Br. (from a marsh). Swamp Heath.

Includes *Epacris bawbawiensis*.

This rather dense, bushy shrub may grow to 2 m. high, but is usually less than half that height. The crowded, pointed, shiny leaves are 6-12 mm. long, thick and heavily veined, with minutely toothed edges. The corolla-tube of each white flower is sharply constricted below the opening, and the hairless style slightly exceeds the tube. Each corolla-tube is 4-5 mm. long, about the same length as the shining papery calyx. Although the flowers are solitary in the upper leaf axils, they appear as crowded heads. In this way *Epacris paludosa* differs from other alpine heaths, where the flowers appear as dense elongated spikes. This shrub occurs in alpine and sub-alpine areas, being plentiful around springs, along creek banks, and in other swampy areas.

Because of work being done in Tasmania, it appears that *Epacris bawbawiensis* Stapf. 1910, usually included under *Epacris paludosa*, may be a different species. After further study it may again become a separate species. It may be found in New South Wales, in Victoria eastwards from Marysville, and on the summit of the Strzelecki Peak and Patriarch's Inlet, Flinders Island.

Epacris petrophila Hook. (preferring rocks) "Snow Heath"

A low, wiry shrub, from 15-40 cm. high, this has many trailing branches which are rather woolly but mostly hidden by leaves. Some branches may grow more erect. It is usually found either sheltering below rocks or clinging to them. The numerous, crowded, stalkless leaves are overlapping, pressed closely to the stem, oval or egg-shaped, blunt and thick, 1.5 to 2.5 mm. long. The white flowers are almost stalkless, and, appearing in the axils of the uppermost crowded leaves, seem to form small, dense heads. Bracts and sepals are hard and brittle, whitish at first but turning brown when dry. They often remain on the plant until new flowers form. The sepals are 2 to 5 mm. long, egg-shaped, blunt, and hairy along the edges. The corolla-tube is shorter than the sepals; the style is extremely short - only 0.2 mm. long. This is a widespread shrub of alpine areas in New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania.

Epacris pulchella Cav. (beautiful) "Wallum Heath".

A small spreading shrub, with thin wiry branches, 1 to 2 m. high. The 4 to 6 mm. long leaves are rather broad at the base, but have rather long, pointed, prickly tips. The white flowers are starlike in appearance, and usually not as massed as other *Epacris*. This shrub is relatively common on sandy soils in coastal heaths, and woodlands in the nearby ranges of the Blue Mountains and areas north of there in New South Wales.

Epacris purpurascens var. *purpurascens* R. Br. (purple).

A stiff shrub 1 to 2 m. high, with a few, mostly rigid branches. Leaves are 8-12 mm. long. The pink or very rarely white flowers appear in Spring. Bracts and sepals are very finely pointed, sepals 6 mm. long. Corolla-tube is also 6 mm. long, with corolla-lobes 4-5 mm. long. This shrub occurs on damp soil in open forest areas of the coast and adjacent plateaux around Sydney.

Epacris purpurascens var. *onosmifolia* (leaves like an onosma)

In this variety, the corolla is always white, the corolla-tube being slightly longer than the sepals. It occurs in sheltered, rocky sites in the Blue Mountains in New South Wales in wet conditions.

Epacris reclinata A. Cunn. ex Benth. (curved or bending from the apex downward).

A straggling shrub to 1.5 metres, this is very closely allied to *Epacris longiflora*. The small (4-6 mm) leaves are very sharply pointed, almost stalkless, pressed close to the branches and curving outwards away from them. The rather narrow bells may be pink or red, and appear in the leaf axils along the long branches from early Winter to Spring. It occurs in the higher parts of the Blue Mountains in New South Wales on sheltered rocks in gullies.

Epacris rigida Sieb ex Spreng. (stiff, unbending; not pliable)

A stiff, erect, bushy shrub from 5 to 100 cm. high. The short (2-4 mm.) leaves are almost stalkless, oval or elliptical in shape, and very thick and blunt, with a prominent, thick ridge on the back of the leaf. The white flowers appear in the leaf axils in Spring. The blunt sepals are 2-3 mm. long. The corolla-tube is about the same length as the sepals and has five cross-wise thickenings inside near the base. The broad rounded corolla lobes are longer than the corolla-tube. This shrub prefers open situations on sandstone in the Blue Mountains, New South Wales.

Epacris rigida var. *laxa* (loose, scattered) = *E. muelleri*Epacris robusta Benth (of a sturdy habit)

This small shrub, with strong, erect growth, is usually less than 1 m. high. The crowded leaves are egg-shaped or rounded, and very spreading. The large white flowers are crowded in the upper leaf axils. The corolla-tube is only as long as, or even slightly shorter than, the sepals. It occurs in cooler mountain areas in New South Wales.

Epacris serpyllifolia R. Br. (leaves like wilk thyme) "Thyme Heath".

Ranging in size from prostrate to about 1 m. high, this shrub has foliage which reddens in Autumn. The densely crowded, spreading leaves are thick and ovate, 2-4 mm. long, with a short, wide stalk. The sweetly-scented white flowers are solitary in the leaf axils, crowded into short dense heads at the ends of the branchlets. Bracts and sepals may be blunt or pointed, covered with tiny hairs, and are often reddish in colour. It occurs abundantly on damp, rather infertile soil in widespread areas of Tasmania, and in the high country in Victoria and New South Wales.

Epacris sparsa R. Br. (scattered)

Described in Bentham's "Flora Australiensis" as a glabrous tall shrub, having flat smooth leaves, elliptical to lanceolate, with a small point. Bracts and sepals rather broad. The flower was then unseen, but probably long-tubular because the thread-like style was 12 mm. long. The National Herbarium, Sydney, has three specimens, one dated 1906 which may not be an *Epacris*, and two collected in May, 1970. These have a long-tubular flower, dried colour cream, and were collected from near the Grose River in the Blue Mountains, New South Wales. Until comparisons can be made with the type specimens in the British Museum the species will remain a dubious one.

Epacris species Cabramurra.

This species has been sold by Victorian Native Nurseries for a number of years. Of strong, upright growth, it has dense spikes of large white flowers near the tips of the branches in early Summer. It would seem to be very much like *Epacris robusta*. (Cabramurra is in the high country near the Snowy Mountains, New South Wales).

Epacris stuartii Stapf.

A very rare Tasmanian endemic, this small shrub has very shortly-stalked, flat, spreading leaves 4-7 mm. long. They are elliptical or egg-shaped with a short, hard point. The white flowers are in rather loose clusters along the upper parts of the branches. Anthers and stigma are exserted. Found naturally only at Southport Bluff, it is now growing under garden conditions in Hobart.

Epacris tasmanica W.M. Curtis.

Growing upright from 30-80 cm. high, this shrub has few, slender, erect branches. The shortly-stalked, spreading, almost flat leaves may be broadly lanceolate, tapering to a point, or broadly ovate and sharply pointed. The corolla lobes spread widely. The oval bracts and sepals are often reddish, and are either blunt or pointed. Anthers and stigma are exserted. Endemic to Tasmania, it is widespread and locally abundant in the south and east.

Epacris species aff. Epacris tasmanica

A new species from lowland areas in Tasmania. This shrub has flowers which resemble those of *Epacris serpyllifolia*. Its leaf shape, type of growth, and locality is similar to *Epacris tasmanica*.

Epacris virgata Hook (slender and straight, with long flexible twigs).

A small shrub from 30-60 cm. high, this has few, slender, twiggy branches. The almost stalkless leaves are ovate and pointed, but not sharp, and 5-6 mm. long. They are much more widely shaped than most *Epacris*. The white flowers are solitary in the upper leaf axils, and because the leaves are not crowded, do not appear as a dense head. Bracts and sepals are ovate, pointed but not sharp. Anthers and stigma are exserted. Another Tasmanian endemic, it is to be found on the Asbestos Hills on the west bank of the Tamar River, Launceston.

SOURCES OF ILLUSTRATED SPECIMENS

Epacris acuminata collected from Vincent's Rivulet near Kingston, south of Hobart, in September.

E. exserta collected from St. Paul's River near Avoca, Northern Tasmania, in September and October.

E. gunnii collected from Thumb's Bridge near Orford in September.

E. stuartii from garden plant originally from Southport Bluff, flowering in September.

E. tasmanica collected from Prosser River near Orford in September.

E. virgata collected from the Asbestos Range, west Tamar River in September.

E. myrtifolia collected from the Remarkable Cave area, Tasman Peninsula, in September.

Many thanks to Mrs. Margaret Allan, Mrs. Mary Cameron, and Miss Heather Gulline, who collected and sent these from Tasmania.

E. lanuginosa collected from Reedy Creek and from near the Genoa River at Genoa in November and January.

E. obtusifolia collected from Inverloch in October.

The rest of the illustrations are from garden-grown plants.

Plant illustrations life size. Details not to scale.

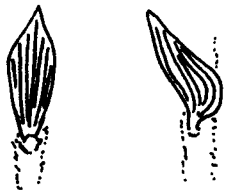
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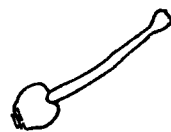
Epacris acuminata



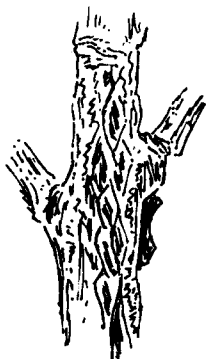
Underside  
of leaf.



Detail of flower  
showing exserted  
anthers and stigma.



Ovary, style,  
and stigma.



Extremely rough  
bark on older  
stems.



Epacris exserta.



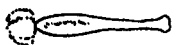
Underside  
of leaf.

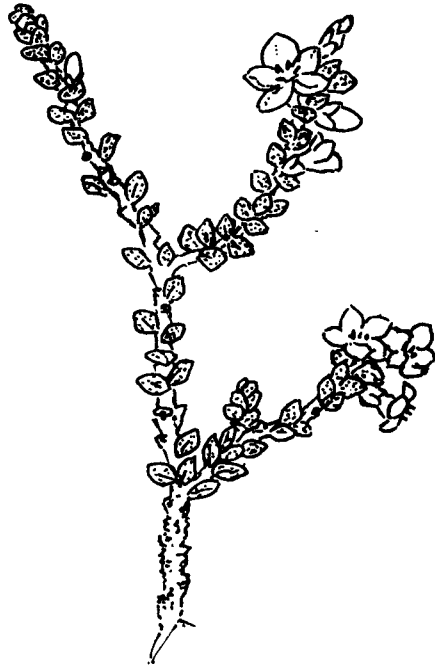


Upper side  
of leaf.

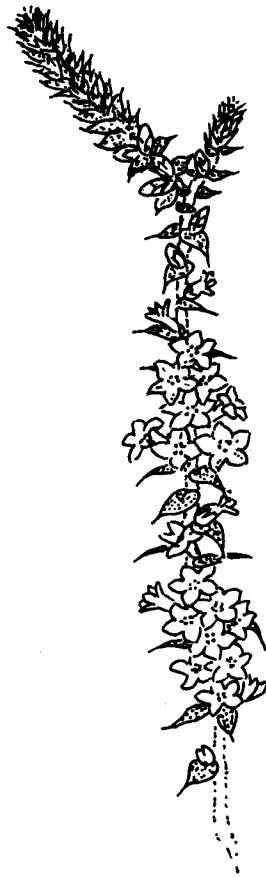


Note exserted  
anthers and stigma.





Epacris glacialis.



Epacris gunnii.



Underside  
of leaf.



Flowers solitary in leaf axils,  
typical of all Epacris.





Epacris lanuginosa.



Under side  
of leaf.



Detail of  
flower.



Ovary, woolly style,  
and stigma.



Epacris microphylla.



Underside  
of leaf.



Stalkless  
flower.



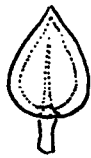
Ovary, style,  
and stigma.



Epacris myrtifolia.



Underside of leaf.



Upper side of leaf.



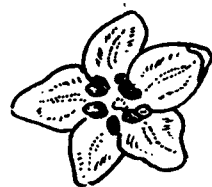
Ovary, style, and stigma.



Leaf attachment.



Leaf scars.





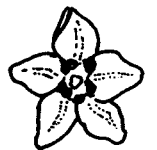
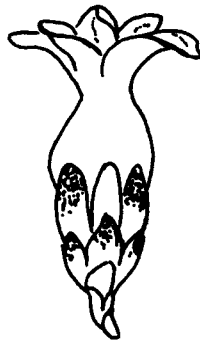
Epacris obtusifolia.



Under side  
of leaf.



Upper side  
of leaf.



Ovary, style,  
and stigma.





Epacris pulchella.



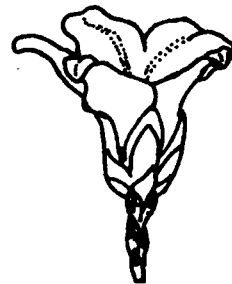
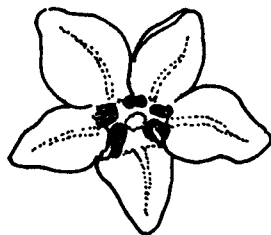
Epacris reclinata.



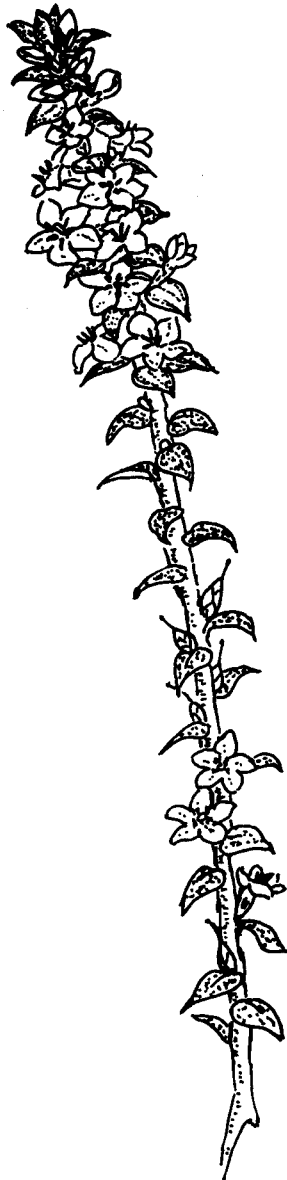
Epacris species Cabramurra.



Under side  
of leaf.



Ovary, style,  
and stigma.



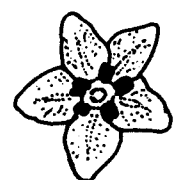
Epacris stuartii.



Underside  
of leaf.



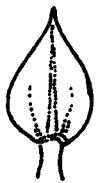
Exserted anthers  
and stigma.



Ovary, style,  
and stigma.



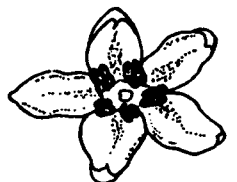
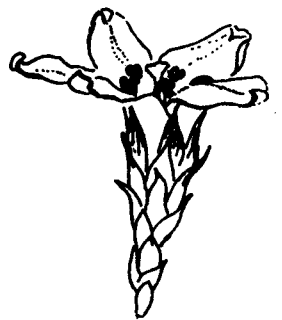
Epacris tasmanica.

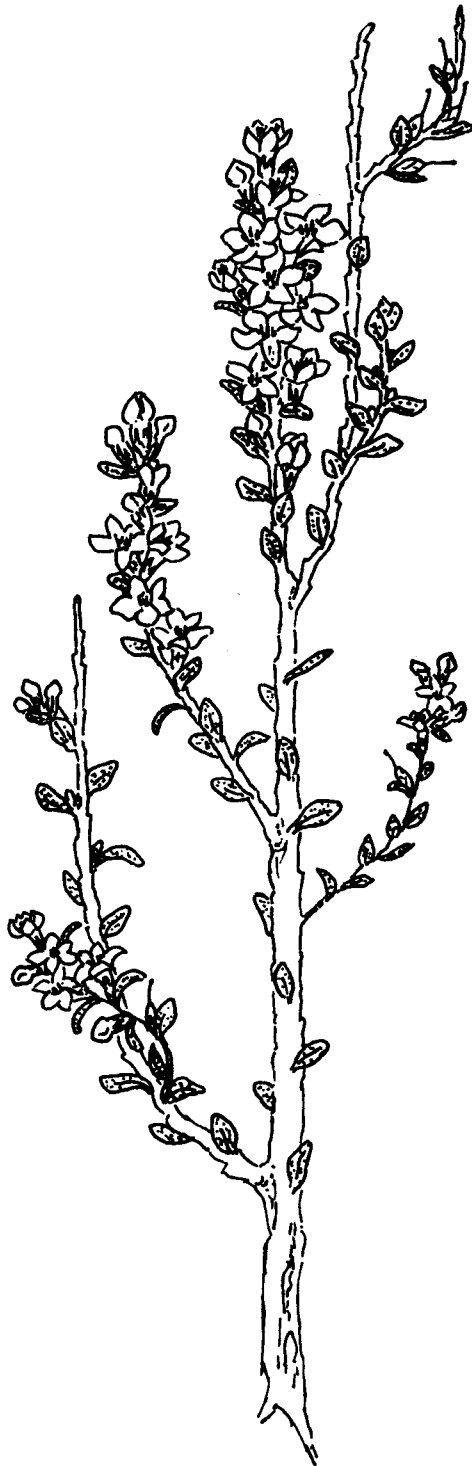


Underside  
of leaf.



Cross section  
of leaf.  
Strongly keeled  
underside.





Epacris virgata.



Underside  
of leaf.



Bracts and sepals  
pointed but not sharp.

