

# Native Flora of the Bathurst Region: A Historical Perspective



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## Aboriginal knowledge

The wealth of knowledge held by the Wiradjuri people of the flora of their region is fully recognised. It is not appropriate, however, for a non-Aboriginal person without direct contact with the descendants and without a great deal of research to comment on the knowledge of the Wiradjuri people of the early 19<sup>th</sup> Century when the first Europeans ventured into the region and reflected on the local environment and collected specific plants.

We acknowledge and respect that the Aboriginal people had a keen understanding of the flora. Their names for and uses of plants are testament to the fact that they differentiated between trees and plants with a level of knowledge and identification ability which would more than do justice to modern botany and our classification into genera and species within genera.

Additionally the knowledge of the food, medicinal and practical use of plants and the treatments needed to enable those with, for example, noxious properties to be used astounds most 21<sup>st</sup> Century people. It also reflects the cultural and social strengths of the people that such knowledge was not only gained but transmitted over many generations for millennia without the aid of a written language.

## Surveyor Evans

The first officially recorded European visit to the Bathurst region was Surveyor George Evans in the period from November 1813 to January 1814. He was given the task to follow the route taken by Blaxland, Lawson and Wentworth in the first recognised crossing of the Blue Mountains and survey it with the view to the building of a road. While the three explorers terminated their expedition at Mt Blaxland in the Hartley area, Evans continued on to find and map the route further westward to the Macquarie River. On 16 December he wrote that “I am now 98 1/2 miles from the limitations of Mr Blaxland’s excursions”.



Evans’s journal is not strong in detail on the botany of the areas he traversed but he wrote about hoping to see mimosa – wattle. On 3 December he did find wattle “in clusters on the banks of the river”.

On 1 December he discovered ‘a remarkable hill with a stone on its peak’ which was “nearly circular in form or like an Indian fort”. This he named Evans Crown for himself and it was from its peak that he gained his first view of the Bathurst Plains. “It is a great extent of grazing land .....well watered by running streams in almost every valley”. He also wrote such descriptions as “the finest grass and intermixed with the white daisy as in England” and “an exceeding good tract of land”. These are the areas he named the Fish River and O’Connell Plains. He then went on to the Macquarie Plains which he described as “The soil is exceedingly rich and produces the finest grass intermixed with herbs. The hills have a look of a park and grounds laid out. I am at a loss for language to describe the country.” Similar glowing terms are used as he writes of finding and naming the Campbell River, Mitchell Plains, the Macquarie River and Mt Pleasant then the Bathurst Plains. At one point on O’Connell Plains he wrote: “timber around here is thinly scattered, I do not suppose there are more than 10 Gum Trees on an Acre, their Bark is amazing thick at least 2 inches.”

The nature of the area traversed changed on 11 December as he wrote “the river leads me among hills the points of which end in rocky bluffs near the water”. He named the hill which he climbed to view the landscape as “Pine Hill”.

From this vantage point he describes green hills and rocky hills and 'fine plains' but could not see any other hills with pines on them such as the one on which he was standing. "The pines have a very romantic appearance ..... the largest of them is about four feet in circumference". Evans was describing *Callitris endlicheri* the black cypress pine.

Two days later and a few miles on he said that "the Hills are still steep and not quite so fine as those we have passed, they are rather rough with Rocks, yet the pasture is good; the Gums are much larger and intermixed with the Box Tree".

### **William Cox**

Cox's role was to build the road to specifications included in his instructions from Governor Macquarie. The road was to be at least 12 ft wide to enable two carriages to pass, preferably 16 ft, with trees or brush to be cleared and grubbed out for 20 ft. His journal shows that he had perception and appreciation of environments and vegetation types. He recognised the different types of eucalypts such as stringybarks and recorded his observations on geology, landforms and fauna.



In the Bathurst area, as he approached the Fish River, Cox described the country and "very hilly and rocky". From a hill he could see plains to the west and "fair grazing land". On Christmas Day 1814 he wrote that "The timber appears to be bad and scarce about here. Cannot find any for sawing". Two days later he came to a valley where "the grass in this valley was the best and thickest on the ground I have yet seen in this colony". A further two days later he must have been in good spirits as he wrote: "A fine morning, which the birds seem most to enjoy on the banks of the river. The shrubs and flowers also are extremely fragrant".

On New Year's Day 1815 Cox had reached the Macquarie River. His diary records his observations: "During these three days' travelling we passed over a great quantity of most excellent pasturage. Fine dry, healthy hills, gravelly soil and good grass, and so thinly timbered, that it resembled parks in England rather than a forest. There are few gullies and no swamps, but the hills passed gradually into fine valleys, some of which have fine grass in them. At Sidmouth Valley I never saw finer grass, or more on the same quantity of land in a meadow in England than was here, and just in a fit state for mowing. .... This is the south side of the Fish River I am describing." Four miles distant two days later the land was "scrubby in places and more timber on it, and altogether not as good as lower down".

### **Governor and Mrs Macquarie**

The Macquaries resided at the first Government House which was located on what is now the corner of Phillip and Bridge Streets, Sydney. At that time there was still remnant bushland within the Sydney Town area. In the area known as the Government Domain, which was originally marked out by Governor Phillip in 1792, Governor Macquarie sought to preserve the natural vegetation. His rules stated that "*none of the Wood or Shrubs growing within the said Domain are on any Account whatever to be cut down, or otherwise destroyed, on Pain of Prosecution for Felony.*"



Within his first year in the colony Governor Macquarie had ventured into the countryside including visiting the Nepean and Warragamba Rivers. In December 1810 it is recorded that a proclamation stated that "His Excellency has been much gratified by the natural Fertility and Beauty of the Country in general".

Mrs Macquarie was known to enjoy the area of the Government Domain. Both she and the Governor were actively involved in the development of the area. The Governor in 1812 – 13 ordered that improvements be made including the carriage way around Farm Cove and the Domain. This was her idea and some of the road is still known as Mrs Macquarie's Road. The sandstone rockface at the point is still known as Mrs Macquarie's Chair with an inscription made at the time. There is a stone wall to protect the propagation area from the sea which still remains. In 1816 the area formally became the Botanic Gardens.

The trees planted along the carriageway when it was first built show that exotic and native species were both used. An avenue of Stone pines (*Pinus pinea*) led up to Government House and there were English oaks but there were also eucalypts (*E. robusta* and *E. pilularis*) - swamp mahoganies and blackbutts. A Norfolk Island pine, *Araucaria heterophylla*, was planted in Macquarie's time.

There is also a report that Mrs Macquarie had "yellow masses of yellow downy Mimosa flowers in her landscaping of the Government domain".

### **The opening of the road and the declaration of Bathurst**

En route to Bathurst Macquarie's party camped near the Cox's River. Someone in the party collected plants while in that area. One of these species, *Eucalyptus pulverulenta*, has a special history. It was the practice of all who studied and collected plants in the young New South Wales colony to send specimens back to Kew Gardens and/or their patron, Sir Joseph Banks. Photo by Helen Drewe



To quote Alan Fairley from his book *Seldom Seen*:

"This is an interesting species, not only for its spreading bluish habit and its isolated and limited distribution, but because of the history of its description and naming. It was described by and named by John Sims, editor of *Botanical Magazine*, in England in 1819, and is illustrated in that publication. This was before it was formally collected in Australia. It seems that when Governor Macquarie made his first journey over the Blue Mountains on the newly completed Cox's Road in April 1815, one of the party collected seeds of the various plants. It is possible that this was the naturalist JW Lewin who accompanied Macquarie and had a day off on the Cox's River on 30 April 1815. These seeds were sent to England and it is known that a specimen of this tree was growing in Kew Gardens in 1816. The type is part of a collection of flowering specimens from the Northampton Nursery in England. It was not officially discovered in NSW until 1825 when Allan Cunningham collected it. Not knowing that it had already been named, he called it *E. pulviger*. Cunningham's and the 1815 specimen probably come from a small stand of the plant near the Cox's River at South Bowenfels."

### **What did the Bathurst area look like before European settlement?**

The descriptions given by both Evans and Cox and later visitors such as Allan Cunningham all describe valleys with streams and great expanses of flourishing grass. Tree cover was far more sparse than in the areas previously known.

When Evans first visited the area late in 1813 the colony was only 25 years old. For much of this time food had been relatively scarce and agriculture limited to a few areas within the Sydney basin. Settlements were in the Hunter, mid-north coast and Moreton Bay (Brisbane) areas had but these were all on the coastal fringe. Little was known of areas further inland.

It is not surprising that having struggled for so long to cross the mountains, finding the going tough through the rugged bushland that Evans was so excited and effusive in his praise of areas of grassland which could be grazed. While open grassland was predominant there were many species of native plants in the area, particularly on the rocky hills this does not mean native species were confined to these areas. What were the species of grass which formed these natural pastures? What were the herbs and the white daisies which Evans described as being among the grass? It was not until those with more botanical knowledge visited, especially Allan Cunningham, that more specific information became available.

### **Macquarie**

Ida Lee's book *Early Explorers in Australia* is based on original log books and journals. When writing of Governor Macquarie's journey to Bathurst and the declaration of the town site she does not use quotations. Her own, perhaps fanciful description, is rather eloquent but the botany in it is a little dubious.

*A little later he saw the Macquarie, when the course of the river could be easily traced by the tall swamp oaks that grew upon its banks. It is the Macquarie of the white man; but in past ages the black men had called it Wambool or Wandering River, on account of its winding course .....and on the banks grew in profusion shrubs new to the colonists, strange grasses, and flax with its sweet-scented purple and white flowers.*

*A few trees were dotted here and there over the open country, chiefly the tall white eucalypts, others being wattle or mimosa and some casuarina, tall and picturesque as the pine. On each side of the river little dark hillocks or knolls, and peculiar 'fairy rings,' had been formed, and long furrow at regular intervals marked the plains.*

The flagstaff marking the site for the new town was "twenty-seven and a half miles north and ninety-four and a half miles west of Government House, Sydney. Within a distance of ten miles there were 'not less than 50,000 acres, quite half of which was fit for cultivation'".

### **Lewin**

The naturalist and artist John Lewin had accompanied Macquarie on the tour. His painting of the Bathurst area is the first known depiction of the countryside. A print of this work hangs in the Bathurst City Community Club. To mark the bicentenary Australia Post produced a special edition envelope reproducing the painting.



### **Allan Cunningham**

Cunningham was the first person to travel through the Bathurst area with the specific purpose of studying the plants. He arrived in Sydney on 20 December 1816 to undertake botanical collecting on the suggestion of, but not in the employ of Sir Joseph Banks. Cunningham had been working at the Kew Gardens and gained detailed knowledge of botany. Soon after arrival the opportunity arose to be part of the exploration party led by Surveyor-General John Oxley and including George Evans which was to explore the Lachlan River and investigate if it opened into a lake.



This was the first time a botanist had been officially included in an exploration party. Thus it was in 1817 that there was any professional study of the flora of the Bathurst region.

Starting from the descent of the mountains to the Cox's River the following are some extracts from Cunningham's diary in which plants are mentioned:

April 11<sup>th</sup> at Cox's River: "*Grevillea acanthifolia* and *G. asplenifolia*, frequent on the margins of creeks on the eastern coast, grow on the banks of this river in the greatest luxuriance". "In the Vale of Clwydd I gathered seeds and specimens of a shrubby *Aster* the flowers of which are a bluish white colour."

April 12<sup>th</sup>: Clarence Hilly Range: "The plants on this hilly district appear to differ very little from those before observed. *Daviesia latifolia*, a shrub first discovered in Van Dieman's Land, is the most prevalent plant: a remarkable shrub, evidently from its distinct stipulae one of the Rubiaceae, is by no means rare; it is, however, not in flower at this time. Some large specimens of the *Eucalypti*, which from the character of the capsule appear to be of the genus *Eudesmia*, are frequent." ..... "In one of the deep vales I gathered specimens of *Arenaria*, with long white flowers and rigid sharp leaves: a species of *Epilobium*, agreeing in all its characters with *E. angustifolium*, is very frequent.

Near the sugarloaf mountains named for Blaxland, Lawson and Wentworth he said that *Acacia melanoxylon* [Blackwood of NSW], a native of Van Dieman's Land, is to be seen occasionally here.

On the banks of the Cox's River: "I gathered seeds of a *Cnicus* with lacinated leaves and a long tap or fusiform root, and seeds of a *Limnanthemum* smaller than *Helichrysum bracteatum*. *Grevillea cinerea* is very frequent on the rocky banks of the river in situations that have been recently inundated.

April 13<sup>th</sup>: This vale, which the Governor has called Sidmouth Valley, is an exceeding fine and rich grassy spot. *Lotus major* [Bird's foot Trefoil] and *Bellis sp.* (or *Cotula*), with some grasses, is here in the greatest strength and luxuriance, all indicative of the excellence of the soil. In wet boggy situations I observed a species of *Lythrum*, in habit and character agreeing with *L. salicaria* [Purple Loosestrife] of Britain, but differing in the flower not being dodecandrous. Onward, diminutive forest lands prevail, beyond which are open rising grounds and fine grassy plains. *Banksia compar*, *Acacia melanoxylon*, with *Eucalyptus perfoliata*, *E. globulus* etc are very frequent. Near the 32<sup>nd</sup> mile mark from Cox's River is a small but exceedingly sterile patch of land where I gathered specimens of *Aster speciosus*, a fine shrubby plant with azure flowers: seeds and specimens of *Helichrysum albicans*; *Dianella speciosa* [Broadleaved flax lily] a plant with elongated foliaceous stems, supporting several blue flowers.

April 14<sup>th</sup>: The diary describes the areas of the Campbell River, Mitchell, O'Connell and Macquarie Plains. "The botany has the same appearance as observed yesterday. A species of *Indigofera*, with short obovate pinnated leaves, being the prevailing shrub." This is the plant selected by APS Central West Group as its emblem and for its logo.

"The plains around the settlement of Bathurst are a clear and open tract of campaign country bounded by gentle hills of easy ascent, thinly wooded, and well watered by the Macquarie River, which winds through them. The course can be easily traced by the particular verdure of the Casuarinae (swamp oaks) on its banks, which in fact are the only trees throughout the extent of the plain, a circumstance which will be the more severely felt as the settlement increases in population, firewood being brought in bullock carts from the considerable distance of 5 or 6 miles."

Cunningham arrived in Bathurst on 14 April and spent five days while the party was held up by flood waters. The rain limited his opportunity to study and collect the local flora but he didn't feel he missed all that much as he considered that "these fine pasture lands are for the most part unprofitable to the botanical collector". He did however see a number of species.

In Bathurst: 15 April: "*Pimelia* sp allied to *P. glauca* 'but differing in having long filaments supporting the anthers is exceedingly common, accompanying the two syngenesious plants on the plains. (Pictures by Lyn Burgett)



*Gnaphalium* sp, suffruticose, leaves ovate, lanceolate, glandulose, hairy. *G. ericaefolium*, a small suffruticose plant.

On the hills and forest lands a species of *Acacia* with oblong-spathulate leaves, are very frequent, as are now seeds of the *Indigofera* seen yesterday." On the banks of the river: *Goodenia* sp., with large yellow flowers and lacinate leaves: *Senecio* sp., allied to *S. quadridentatus* of Labillardiere (*Erchthites quadridentata*) but the flosculae appear to be 5-toothed; *Senecio* sp, leaves linear-lanceolate, serrated: *Helichrysum alatum* [= *Ammobium alatum*] leaves radical, spatulate, stem alated. (Pictured)



A species of *Gnaphalium*, frequent on the east coast is likewise abundant here. On a lofty hill called Mount Pleasant I gathered a species of *Aster*. I likewise observed a species of *Dodonaea*, with narrow lanceolate crenulated leaves, in fruit. Near the river that species of *Eucalyptus* usually denominated as Blue Gum is now in flower. ....The banks are covered with *Rubus* sp. same as near Parramatta and *Urtica dioica*. I gathered seeds of a *Dianella*.

April 18: When following areas near Winbourndale Creek: "*Arundo phragmites* is common on its banks. A species of *Veronica* with terminal spikes, leaves opposite, lanceolate and serrated, is likewise abundant; it is in capsule and furnished me with seed.

*Podolepis rugata* is frequent on the more elevated grassy grounds. The *Buchnera* with yellow flowers is now in seed."

April 19: "A species of *Xerotes* with leaves round and filiform and an erect spreading panicle I observed among the grass on the plains. Near the settlement a dwarf species of *Eryngium*, much allied to *E. vesiculosum* (Labillardiere), is common in patches. It is not in flower.

The journey from Bathurst to Farewell Hill took from 20 April to 17 May. On the first day they travelled 18 miles and 15 miles the following day with the plants observed en route being: A grass (*Bromus*); *Gnaphalium ericaefolium* (everlasting); *Lotus major* [Greater Bird's Foot Trefoil]; *Daviesia latifolia*; *Erodium* allied to *E. hymenoides*; *Eucalyptus cornuta*; *Veronica*; a papilionaceous shrub allied to *Oxylobium*; a stringy bark eucalypt, a shrub of the order Rubiaceae; *Banksia compar*. To quote Joan Webb in "*The Botanical Endeavour*" *Bossiaea foliosa* was found in 'brushy forest land' near Bathurst. She also wrote:

"On 22 April 'in thickly brushy spots the prickly *Davesia latifolia* prevailed. On 23 April the journal reported: '*Grevillea* sp affinity to *G. phyllicoides* of the eastern coast, a fine flowering shrub of low stature. *Bursaria* sp. larger in all its parts than *B. spinosa* (Cav.), young branches without thorns. *Pultenaea* sp. (*ericifolia* sic) a handsome shrub. *Hibbertia cuneata*, discovered before, near Cox's Pass. *Acacia obliqua* (Persoon), a shrub of about 3 feet high."

They then set out to go to a pre-established depot near the confluence of the Belubula and Lachlan Rivers. His biographer, W G McMinn wrote that this part of the journey took him “through undulating country, across ridges covered with twisted eucalypts and valleys still sodden after rain, country where the weirdly stunted trees gave an impression of poverty belied by the plentiful grass and the great herds of kangaroos.”

By the time he returned to Bathurst in August he had collected specimens of 450 plants.

The following is a list contained in an article “*Searching for the Former Flora of Bathurst Plains*” It begins: The first botanist to record species around Bathurst had been Cunningham.

*Indigophora* spp

*Casuarina* on Macquarie River banks

*Pimelea* spp affin. *P. glauca*

*Gnaphalium* spp

*Gnaphalium ericaefolium*

*Acacia* spp; *Goodenia* spp

*Senecio* spp; *Senecio quadridentatus*

*Helichrysum alatum*

*Aster* spp on Mnt Pleasant

*Dodonea* spp; *Blue Gum*, by river

*Rubus* spp; *Urtica dioeca*

*Arundo phragmites* on bank

*Veronica* spp;

*Podolepis rugata* on elevated grassy lands;

*Buchnera* spp now in flower (April 18)



Lewin's painting of the Riverbank showing the Casuarinas

As can be seen from the diary there are some omissions but the area is not clearly defined and some species mentioned in the diary are from a more extended area.

### Natural vegetation in 2015

What have we lost and what is still here?

Whenever there is either urban development or agriculture the natural environment is disturbed with loss of plants within those specific areas. In, for example, rocky, hilly, less fertile areas natural vegetation is more likely to have survived. But individual species persist along roadsides and stock routes. Reserves set aside to conserve natural areas retain much of the original flora but they may also contain as many or more introduced species, especially agricultural and garden escapes.

Special areas to explore are: Boundary Road Reserve, Mount Panorama, Peel Native Flora and Fauna Reserve, Wambool Nature Reserve, Winburndale Nature Reserve.

What of the future? We all need to be aware of what is around us and seek to preserve and perhaps restore our natural vegetation.

### References:

The journal of George Evans

“*Searching for the Former Flora of Bathurst Plains*”

Alan Fairley *Seldom Seen*

Lionel Gilbert *The Royal Botanic Gardens Sydney*

Ida Lee *Early Explorers in Australia* Note: Quotations from Cunningham’s journal are taken from Lee, not from the original and may contain some of her notations.

WG McMinn *Allan Cunningham, Botanist and Explorer*

Joan Webb *The Botanical Endeavour*

Cover photo: *Indigophora australis* by Fiona Johnson



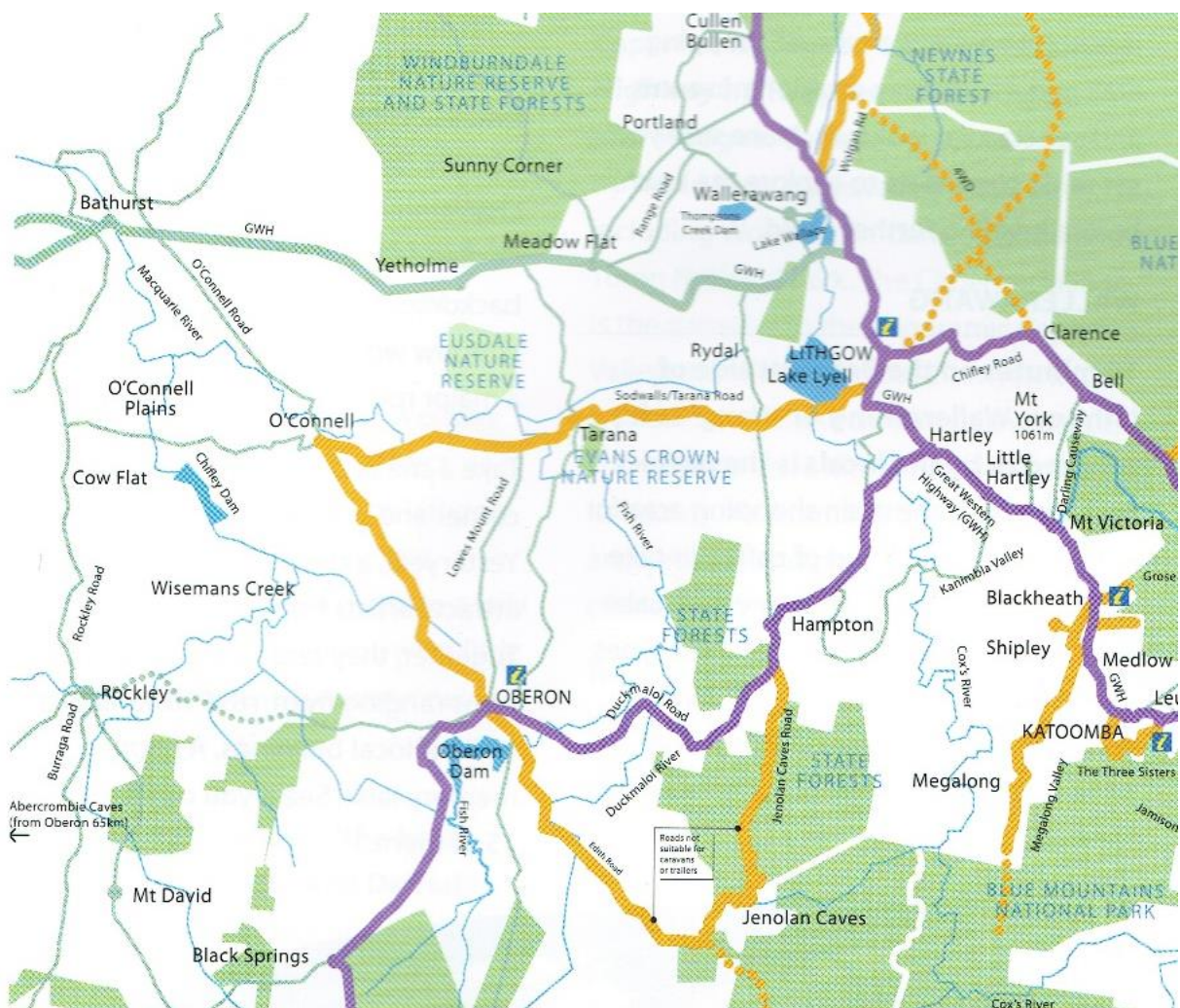
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## Appendix

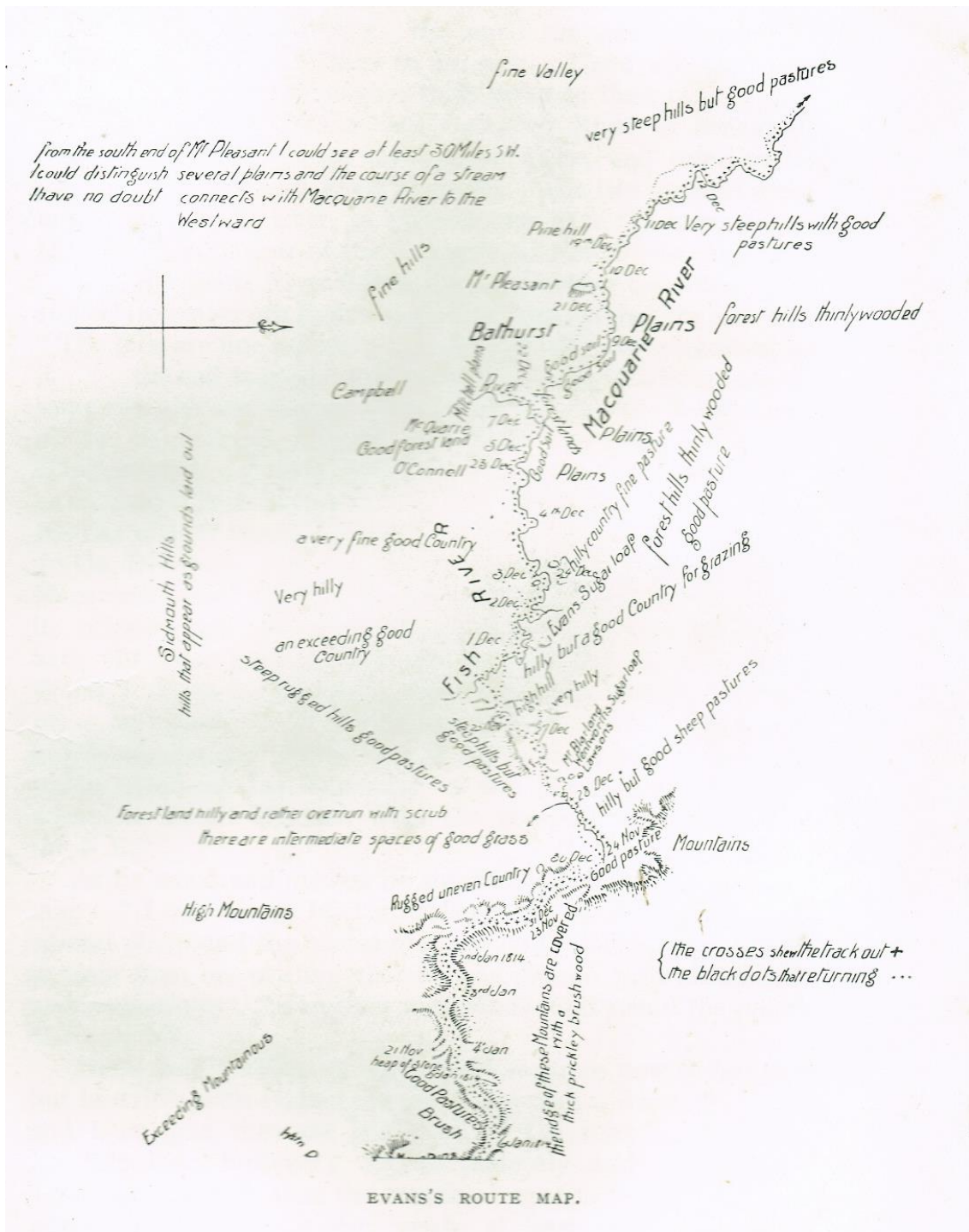
### Allan Cunningham's Itinerary

Blue Mountains to Bathurst

- |               |  |   |                      |   |
|---------------|--|---|----------------------|---|
| April 11      | Vale of Clwydd   | A | Cox's River          | B |
| April 12      | Mt Blaxland (Sugarloaf Mtns)                                   | C | Clarence Hilly Range | D |
| April 13      | Sidmouth Valley and 32 mile from Cox's River                   | E |                      |   |
| April 14      | Campbell River, Mitchell, O'Connell & Macquarie Plains         | F |                      |   |
| April 15 – 19 | Bathurst including Mt Pleasant and Winboundale Creek           |   |                      |   |
| April 20      | Departure for Farewell Hill and excursion to the Lachlan River |   |                      |   |



**Surveyor George Evan's Map** – Showing the date on which he was at each location and his description of the area



## Plants noted by Allan Cunningham in 1817

Cunningham's Name	Current botanical name	Synonyms	Family	Common name	Location of recording
<i>Acacia melanoxydon</i>	<i>Acacia melanoxydon</i>		Fabaceae	Tasmanian blackwood	Sugarloaf Mountains Sidmouth Valley
<i>Acacia obliqua</i>	<i>Acacia acinacea</i>	<i>A. rotundifolia</i> ; <i>A. cyclophylla</i> ; <i>A. latrobei</i>	Fabaceae	Gold-dust wattle; Round-leaved wattle	Route out of Bathurst
<i>Acacia</i> with oblong-spathulate leaves	Species not identified		Fabaceae		Bathurst
<i>Arenaria</i>	Species not identified		Caryophyllaceae		Clarence Hilly Range
<i>Arundo phragmites</i>	? <i>Phragmites australis</i>		Poaceae		Winbourndale Creek
<i>Aster</i> (with bluish white flowers)	Species not identified		Asteraceae		Vale of Clydd
<i>Aster speciosus</i>	Species not identified		Asteraceae		32 miles from Cox's R
<i>Aster</i> sp.	Species not identified		Asteraceae		Mt Pleasant
<i>Banksia compar</i>	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>		Proteacea	Coast banksia	Sidmouth Valley Route out of Bathurst
<i>Bellis</i> sp. (or <i>Cotula</i> )	Species not identified		Asteraceae		Sidmouth Valley
<i>Bossiaea foliosa</i>	<i>Bossiaea foliosa</i>		Fabaceae	Leafy bossiaea	Route out of Bathurst
<i>Bromus</i>			Poaceae		Route out of Bathurst
<i>Buchnera</i> (yellow flowers)			Scrophulariaceae		Winbourndale Creek
<i>Bursaria</i> sp. larger in all its parts than <i>B. spinosa</i>	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	<i>B. lasiophylla</i> ; <i>B. longisepala</i>	Pittosporaceae	Blackthorn, Boxthorn, Sweet Bursaria, Kurwan (D'harawal)	Route out of Bathurst
<i>Casuarinae</i>	<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>		Casuarinaceae	River oak; River sheoak	Macquarie R, Bathurst
<i>Cnicus</i>	Species not identified		Asteraceae		Cox's River (b)
<i>Daviesia latifolia</i>	<i>Daviesia latifolia</i>		Fabaceae	Hop bitter-pea	Clarence Hilly Range Route out of Bathurst
<i>Dianella speciosa</i>	Species not identified		Liliaceae		32 miles from Cox's R
<i>Dianella</i>	Species not identified		Liliaceae		Bathurst (river bank)
<i>Dodonaea</i>	<i>Dodonaea</i> sp.		Sapindaceae		Mt Pleasant
<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i>			Onagraceae		Clarence Hilly Range
<i>Erodium</i> allied to <i>E. hymenoides</i>	Species not identified		Geraniaceae		Route out of Bathurst
<i>Eryngium</i> allied to <i>E. vesiculosum</i>	<i>Eryngium vesiculosum</i>		Apiaceae	Prostrate Blue Devil, Prickfoot	Bathurst settlement
<i>Eucalyptus</i> (Blue Gum)			Myrtaceae		Mt Pleasant
<i>Eucalyptus cornuta</i>	Species not identified		Myrtaceae		Route out of Bathurst
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	<i>Eucalyptus maidenii</i>	Myrtaceae	Maiden's gum	Sidmouth Valley

<i>Eucalyptus perfoliata</i>			Myrtaceae		Sidmouth Valley
<i>Eucalyptus stringybark</i>	Species not identified		Myrtaceae		Route out of Bathurst
<i>Eudesmia</i>	<i>Eucalyptus</i>		Myrtaceae		Clarence Hilly Range
<i>Gnaphalium ericaefolium</i>	Species not identified		Asteraceae		Bathurst Route out of Bathurst
<i>Gnaphalium sp</i>	Species not identified		Asteraceae		Bathurst
<i>Gnaphalium sp frequent on east coast</i>	Species not identified		Asteraceae		Bathurst
<i>Goodenia sp</i> (yellow flower, laciniate leaves)	Species not identified		Goodeniaceae		Bathurst (river bank)
<i>Grevillea acanthifolia</i>	<i>Grevillea acanthifolia</i>		Proteaceae		Cox's River (a)
<i>Grevillea asplenifolia</i>	<i>Grevillea aspleniifolia</i>		Proteaceae		Cox's River (a)
<i>Grevillea cinerea</i>	<i>Grevillea mucronulata</i>		Proteaceae		Cox's River (b)
<i>Grevillea aff. G phyllicoides</i>	? <i>Grevillea buxifolia</i>		Proteaceae		Route out of Bathurst
<i>Helichrysum alatum</i>	<i>Ammobium alatum</i>		Asteraceae		Bathurst (river bank)
<i>Helichrysum albicans</i>	<i>Leucochrysum albicans</i>		Asteracea		32 miles from Cox's R
<i>Hibbertia cuneata</i>	Species not identified		Dilleniaceae		Cox's Pass Route out of Bathurst
<i>Indigofera</i>	<i>Indigofera australis</i>		Fabaceae	Austral indigo duwabili (D'harawal)	Plains areas Bathurst
<i>Limnanthemum</i>	<i>Nymphoides sp.</i>		Menyanthaceae		Cox's River (b)
<i>Lotus major</i>	<i>Lotus uliginosus</i>	<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>	Fabaceae	Bird's foot trefoil	Sidmouth Valley Route out of Bathurst
<i>Lythrum all. L salicaria</i>	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>		Lythraceae	Purple loosestrife	Sidmouth Valley
<i>Oxylobium</i> (allied to)	Species not identified		Fabaceae		Route out of Bathurst
<i>Pimelia sp allied to P. glauca</i>	<i>Pimelea glauca</i>		Thymelaeaceae	Smooth rice-flower	Bathurst
<i>Podolepis rugata</i>	Species not identified		Asteraceae		Winbourndale Creek
<i>Pultenaea sp. (ericafolia sic)</i>	Species not identified		Fabaceae		Route out of Bathurst
Shrub of the order Rubiaceae	Species not identified		Rubiaceae		Route out of Bathurst
<i>Rubus sp</i> (as near Parramatta)	Species not identified		Rosaceae		Bathurst (river bank)
<i>Senecio sp.</i> , allied to <i>S. quadridentatus</i>	<i>Senecio quadridentatus</i>	<i>Erchthites quadridentata</i>	Asteraceae	Cotton fire-weed	Bathurst (river bank)
<i>Senecio sp</i> , leaves linear-lanceolate, serrated:	Species not identified		Asteracea		Bathurst (river bank)
<i>Urtica dioica</i>			Urticaceae	Stinging / giant nettle	Bathurst (river bank)
<i>Veronica sp</i>	Species not identified		Scrophulariaceae		Route out of Bathurst
<i>Veronica</i> with terminal spikes	Species not identified		Scrophulariaceae		Winbourndale Creek
<i>Xerotes</i> with leaves round, filiform; erect spreading panicle	<i>Lomandra sp</i>		Lomandraceae (Xanthorrhoeaceae)		On the plains