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I saw a good deal of the country much more than any other collector **An assessment of the botanical collections of Eugene Fitzalan (1830–1911)**

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Abstract: *I saw a good deal of the country much more than any other collector*¹. Eugene [Fitzherbert Albini] Fitzalan (1830–1911) came to Australia from Ireland about 1849. His first significant appointment as a botanical collector was on the Queensland Government's expedition to investigate the estuary of the Burdekin River in 1860, commanded by Joseph W. Smith RN on the Schooner *Spitfire*. Fitzalan was engaged as a plant collector by Ferdinand Mueller, the Government Botanist for the Colony of Victoria. Following the Burdekin Expedition of 1860, Fitzalan became a pioneer settler in 1861, at the newly proclaimed township of Bowen (Port Denison) from where he undertook collecting excursions to Mount Dryander, Mount Elliot, Townsville, Cairns, Daintree River and Cooktown, whilst establishing and managing a seed and plant nursery business. He was a contemporary and/or collecting companion of F.M. Bailey, Charles Weldon Birch, Edward Bowman, John Dallachy, Amalie Dietrich, Stephen Johnson, Walter Hill, Frederick Kilner, L.G. Nugent and Walter Froggatt. Fitzalan moved to Cairns in 1886, and became active in the initial development of the Cairns Municipal Botanical Reserve, the site of the future heritage-listed Cairns Botanic Gardens. Fitzalan's collections number to about 2200 herbarium specimens. This number places him in the top five most productive collectors in Queensland for the 1860–1900 period. His specimens were initially dispatched to Ferdinand Mueller in Melbourne, and most are now conserved in the National Herbarium of Victoria [MEL]. A small number of specimens and duplicates are conserved in other Australian and international herbaria, including BM, BR, BRI, FI, G, HAL, K, NSW, U and W. About 90 of Fitzalan's collections are relevant to typification, and he is eponymously connected to at least 12 taxa, of which five are the currently used names. As well as examining Fitzalan's primary plant collecting activities, this work provides a broad biographical background and assesses his horticultural contributions.

Key words: Eugene Fitzalan, Mueller's collectors, Queensland early botany, historical plant records for Queensland

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Introduction

The period in Australian botanical research from the early 1850s through to the late 1890s has been termed the *Muellerian Era* (Barker & Barker 1990) on account of the dominance of Ferdinand Mueller's taxonomic work (Maroske 2014). Mueller, as Government Botanist for the Colony of Victoria, established an extensive network of plant collectors (Maroske 1993), and much of the botanical progress in the Australian colonies was initiated and encouraged by Mueller in collaboration with his collectors and fellow taxonomists (Home *et al.* 1998; Maroske & Vaughan 2014).

The 1860s marked the beginning of a rapid increase in botanical investigation in the newly declared colony of Queensland. Eugene [Fitzherbert Albin] Fitzalan (b. 12 July 1830, Londonderry, Ireland; d. 20 June 1911, South Brisbane) (Figure 1) was among the first plant collectors engaged by Mueller to venture into remote areas not yet settled by Europeans in the new colony. Through his botanical collections and horticultural endeavours, Fitzalan made a significant contribution to the advancement of studies into the colony's flora. Fitzalan collected about 2200 botanical specimens (AVH 2014) in Queensland between 1860 and 1896. About 90 of his specimens are important as type materials for new taxa that were thus described. He is eponymously involved in at least 12 taxa, of which five are the currently used names (Table 1; Figure 2) and his name is commemorated in a number of geographical features and landmarks (Table 2). Fitzalan undertook a number of significant expeditions and excursions (Table 3). Some of these were the first botanical ventures into those areas, such as the Burdekin Expedition [1860], Mount Elliot [1863, 1872], Mount Dryander [1869, 1872] and Daintree River [1875, 1876].

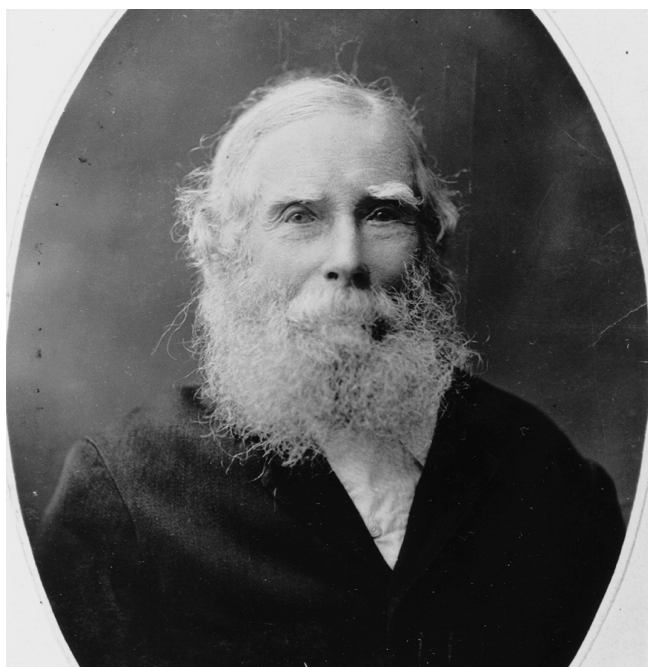


Fig. 1. Eugene (Fitzherbert Albin) Fitzalan, circa 1909. Photographer unknown. Reproduced with permission of the State Library of Queensland.

Fitzalan remains a somewhat enigmatic individual, with speculation about his childhood, ancestry and education in Ireland. Apart from a few details that Fitzalan himself provided during his lifetime, no documentation has been traced about his early life. It may be that some of the claims made by various authors about his ancestry and education were assumptions extrapolated from a few fragments of dubious information (Froggatt 1935; Turner 1943; Desmond 1994; Anon. [Friends of the Botanic Gardens, Cairns] 2001; Holmes 2002; Rutherford 2002; Grimwade *et al.* 2005;

Table 1. Taxa named for Eugene Fitzalan. The original epithet is listed first and the currently used name follows in parentheses, if different. Taxonomy follows that presented in Australian Plant Census (2014) and Australian Plant Name Index (2014).

Adiantum hispidulum var. *fitzalani* F.M.Bailey (= *Adiantum diaphanum* Blume) (Pterid.). Type: Qld. Daintree River, 1875, *E.Fitzalan s.n.*; holotype: MEL0692085.

'*Dendrobium fitzalanii* F.M., *Epi. Queensland*' (Orchid.). Hill, W. (1875) *Catalogue of the plants in the Queensland Botanic Garden* [p. 35]. James. C. Beal: Brisbane. Type: not designated. *Nomen dubium*.

Eria fitzalani F.Muell. (= *Hymeneria fitzalanii* (F.Muell.) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones). Type: Holotype not located. Neotype: Qld. Massey Creek, McIlwraith Range, 4 Sept. 1979, J.R. Clarkson 2604; BRIAQ0381865.

'*Erythrina fitzalanii* (W.H.)' (Fab.). Burdekin expedition: botanical research. *The Mercury* (Hobart), Monday 26 November 1860, p. 3. "Amongst the ornamental plants the *Erythrina fitzalanii* (W.H.), a scarlet flowering coral tree, twelve feet in height, is the gem of those collected during the expedition. Trees of it in flower were seen by the party six miles distant". Type: not designated. *Nomen dubium*.

Eulophia fitzalanii F.Muell. ex Benth. (= *Eulophia bicallosa* (D.Don) P.F.Hunt & Summerh.) (Orchid.). Type: Qld. Mt Dryander, *E.Fitzalan s.n.*; holotype: MEL677527.

Ficus fitzalani Miq. (= *Ficus opposita* Miq.) (Mor.). Type: Qld. Cape Cleveland, *E.Fitzalan s.n.*; U0004664.

Fitzalania F.Muell. (= *Meiogyne* Miq. (Annon.). Type species: *Fitzalania heteropetala* (F.Muell.) F.Muell. (= *Meiogyne heteropetala* (F.Muell.) D.C.Thomas, Chaowasku & R.M.K.Saunders). Type citation: *In insulis Cumberland Islands et prope portum Denison. E. Fitzalan*. Type: Qld. Cumberland Islands & Port Denison, *E.Fitzalan s.n.*; syn: BRIAQ0332759, MEL2064812–16, NSW453651.

Gardenia fitzalanii F.Muell. (= *Atractocarpus fitzalanii* (F.Muell.) Puttock) (Rubi.). Type: Qld. Cape Upstart & Magnetic Island, *E.Fitzalan s.n.*; holotype: MEL598569.

Lepistemon fitzalani F.Muell. (= *Lepistemon urceolatus* (R.Br.) F.Muell.) (Convolvul.). Type: Qld. Trinity Bay, *E.Fitzalan s.n.*; MEL0304420.

Macropteranthes fitzalanii F.Muell. (Combret.). Type: Qld. Port Denison, *E.Fitzalan s.n.*; lectotype: MEL1005516.

Musa fitzalanii F.Muell. (Mus.). Type: Qld. Daintree River, 1875, *E.Fitzalan 3*; syn: MEL657778–657782. NB: Possibly extinct, not subsequently recollected.

Psychotria fitzalanii Benth. (Rubi.). Type: Qld. Burdekin Expedition, *E.Fitzalan s.n.*; K000777505.

DIA 2014; Nelson 2014). An assessment of those claims is presently being made (Dowe & Nelson *in prep.*), and will not be discussed here. Suffice to say, Fitzalan claimed to have had horticultural training in Ireland, prior to his emigration to Australia (Maiden 1922; Kelly 1973; Hall 1978; Sundowner 1986; George 2009; Nelson 2014).

In addition to the lack of evidence about Fitzalan's early life, there is also mystery about his move to Australia. There are no known records of a Eugene Fitzalan [or spelling variants] arriving in Australia during the period 1848–1850. However, there were migrants, whose names were never officially recorded, arriving as crew or steerage passengers. The steerage section of a ship provided the cheapest rate of

Table 2. Geographic features and place names commemorating Eugene Fitzalan. Nomenclature is that presented in DRNM (2014).

Fitzalan Island [S20° 19' 50.4", E148° 57' 37.6"], Whitsunday Group, Queensland: Formally named in 1933 by Lieut. Commander C.G. Little, RAN of HMAS *Moresby*.

Fitzalan Point [S20° 19' 42.2", E148° 57' 46.3"], (no longer used) the most southern point of Whitsunday Island, immediately adjacent to Fitzalan Island.

Fitzalan Passage [S20° 18' 37.7", E148° 55' 52.1"], between Henning Island and Whitsunday Island, Queensland.

Fitzalan Creek [S16° 54' 02.4", E145° 44' 58.3"], Cairns, passes through Edge Hill and the Cairns Botanical Gardens, Queensland.

Fitzalan Garden [S16° 54' 00.8", E145° 44' 57.8"], a section in the Cairns Botanical Gardens.

Fitzalan Close [S16° 54' 54.4", E145° 43' 13.0"], Kanimbla, Cairns, Queensland.

Fitzalan Street [S19° 59' 48.1", E148° 13' 40.8"], Bowen, Queensland.

Table 3. Time-line of Eugene Fitzalan's primary plant collecting activities.

| | |
|------------|--|
| ?1854: | Tasmania, dates not recorded |
| ?1858–60: | Moreton Bay area, dates not recorded |
| 1860: | The Burdekin Expedition, 22 August – 18 October |
| 1861–1886: | Port Denison (Bowen) |
| 1863: | Mount Elliot, Townsville area, August [collected with John Dallachy] |
| 1869: | Mount Dryander, 5–8 November [collected with Frederick Kilner] |
| 1870–74: | Whitsunday Islands |
| 1872: | Mount Dryander, June (collected with Frederick Kilner) and July (collected with John Rainbird); Townsville area, September |
| 1875–77: | Trinity Bay [Cairns], Cooktown and Daintree River |
| 1880: | Daintree River |
| 1881: | Mount Elliot (collected with John Rainbird) and Townsville area, November |
| 1882: | Townsville area, February |
| 1882: | Cairns area |
| 1883: | Whitsunday area |
| 1886–1896: | Cairns area |
| 1887: | Atherton Tablelands |

passage, and the names of many steerage passengers were not documented. This contrasts with those migrants who arrived on organised plans where details of name, occupation and origin were recorded on arrival in Australia.

In contrast, Fitzalan's activities, movements and enterprises in Australia after 1852 are well documented (Dowe & Nelson *in prep.*). Through his nursery and seed collection and distribution activities, Fitzalan also made a significant contribution to horticulture in Queensland (Table 4).

This work aims to provide an assessment of Fitzalan's botanical collections within an historical context. Nine expeditions and excursions are examined in detail, and summaries of the itineraries and botanical activities are provided. For each, the specimens used in typification and in taxonomic citations are identified. As well as examining the way his collections were used in taxonomic research, the species lists provide an indication of floristic composition at the time at the locations where he collected.

The Burdekin Expedition, 1860

The Burdekin Expedition was among the first coastal surveys that the newly established Queensland Colonial Government arranged and funded. Queensland separated from New South Wales on 6 June 1859 (State of Queensland 1998), and the Colonial Declaration took place on 10 December of the same year (Queensland Government Gazette 1859). By August 1860, the Queensland Government (1860) had authorised the expedition, and the necessary personnel, equipment and vessels were organised (Smith 1860). Broadly, the expedition was seen as a way to foster settlement in north Queensland, and to ascertain agricultural and pastoral potential. In particular, it was to locate the mouth of the Burdekin River, and to determine if the river was navigable and suitable as a port.

The circumstances which led to Eugene Fitzalan being engaged as the botanical collector on the expedition are not documented. Prior to this, he had been collecting for

Table 4. The main horticultural activities in which Eugene Fitzalan was involved.

| | |
|------------|--|
| 1855: | Proprietor of <i>Elvaston Gardens</i> , Barwon River, Geelong |
| 1860: | Proprietor of a plant and seed shop, Brisbane [Edward Street] |
| 1860–1897: | Donations to, and exchanges with, the Melbourne Botanic Gardens, Geelong Horticultural Improvement Association, Brisbane Botanic Gardens, Calcutta Botanic Gardens and Bogor Botanic Gardens |
| 1861–1870 | Established gardens in Bowen |
| 1872–1886: | Proprietor of <i>Willow Vale Gardens</i> , Bowen |
| 1873–1897: | Donations to, and exchange with, the Queensland Acclimatisation Society |
| 1879–1886: | Curator of Bowen Botanical Reserve |
| 1887–1897: | Caretaker/Curator of Cairns Botanical Reserve |
| 1887–1897: | Proprietor of <i>Rosebank</i> , Cairns |
| 1897–1911: | Florist, West End, Brisbane |

Ferdinand Mueller in Tasmania and near Brisbane (MELISR 2014). Fitzalan's Tasmanian collections are scant and poorly documented (Mueller 1869) but his Brisbane collections show a significant increase in numbers and improvement in quality, which suggests that upon moving to Brisbane he had become more involved with botanical activities. The terms of his contract are not known. For the Burdekin Expedition, he was on secondment to the Queensland Government but with his salary provided by the Victorian Government. In correspondence from Fitzalan to the Premier's Department in 1868, he wrote that "*I accompanied this expedition as a botanical collector in the pay of the Melbourne Government*"². His plant collections were first examined by the Queensland Government Botanist Walter Hill in Brisbane, and then subsequently sent to Mueller in Melbourne.

There are a number of reports that have relevance to the itinerary, botanical activities and collections of the Burdekin Expedition (see Dalrymple 1860; Fitzalan 1860; Hill 1860a, 1860b; Mueller 1860b; Smith 1860). As the focus here is botanical, much of the incidental and exploration consequences are not dealt with. There were minor discrepancies between dates of events between the reports, so a consensus approach has been taken. All quotes are verbatim with the original spelling retained. Locations are kept as the original followed by the current name in square brackets. Similarly for distances, originally given in imperial measurements, but converted to metric and included in square brackets. Species identifications are largely tentative, but based on analysis of the available descriptions and known herbarium specimens collected by Fitzalan during the

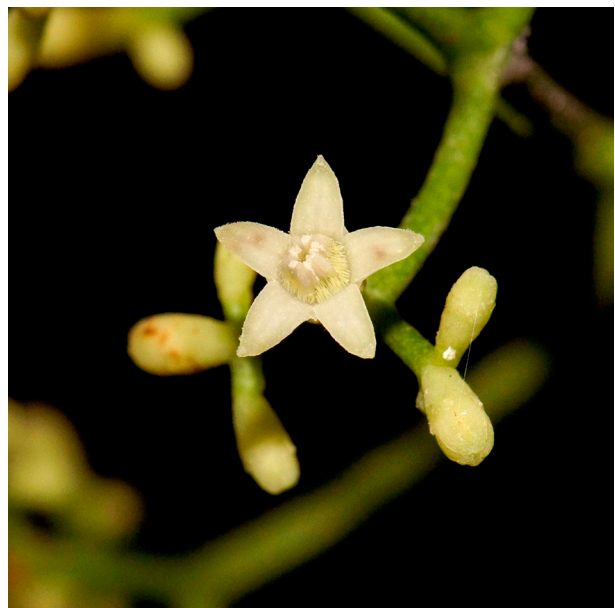


Fig. 2. Plant species named for Eugene Fitzalan. Top left: *Atractocarpus fitzalanii* (F.Muell.) Puttock (Photo: J.L.Dowe). Top right: *Hymeneria fitzalanii* (F.Muell.) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones (Photo: J.L. Dowe). Bottom left: *Macropteranthes fitzalanii* F.Muell. (Photo: Steve Pearson). Bottom right: *Psychotria fitzalanii* Benth. (Photo: J.L.Dowe).

expedition. Where there is a probable connection between the species and an herbarium specimen, the relevant herbarium specimen record is given after the species in square brackets. The majority of Fitzalan's herbarium specimens are conserved in MEL [National Herbarium of Victoria]. There has been no attempt to provide typification or corrected identifications for the specimens as these aspects are beyond the scope of this present work.

The collection labels originally provided by Fitzalan in many cases have not survived, and those which have survived provide limited information. Very few are dated, and locality descriptors are very broad: for example Burdekin Expedition, Burdekin River Estuary, Cumberland Islands or Port Denison, etc. (Figure 3). Taxonomy is that presented in the Australian Plant Census (2014) and Australian Plant Name Index (2014), and place names follow those provided by DNRM (2014).

The Burdekin Expedition itinerary

On the evening of **Wednesday 22 August 1860**, the crew boarded H.M. Colonial Schooner *Spitfire* which was anchored at Customs House, Brisbane. The *Spitfire* (Figure 4) was a rigged ketch of 60 tons [54.4 MT], length of 62 feet

[18.9 m], beam of 16 feet [4.8 m] and draught of 5 feet 6 inches [1.7 m] (Jones 1998). The ship's company included:

- Commander Joseph W. Smith RN (b. ?; d. ?), a Royal Navy Officer who was employed by the Queensland Government to command the Burdekin Expedition and was formerly Master of H.M.S. *Herald* (Jones 1998).
- George Elphinstone Dalrymple (b. 6 May 1826, Aberdeenshire, Scotland; d. 22 Jan. 1876, England), explorer, public servant, politician and Commissioner of Crown Lands for Queensland [1860-1863] (Farnfield 1968; Austin & Lack 1972).
- Robert Phippen Stone (b. 1837; d. 11 May 1885), surveyor and cartographer and assistant to Joseph W. Smith and 3rd Master of the *Spitfire*.
- Mr Bousfield (also Bausfield), Master of the *Spitfire*.
- Eugene Fitzalan, botanical collector.
- seven seamen.
- two Aborigines, James Alexander and the other name not recorded.

The following day, **Thursday 23 August**, the *Spitfire* departed Brisbane and spent the next few days anchored off Moreton Island, allowing the ship's chronometers and other equipment to be calibrated, and for water to be taken on board. On the morning of **Sunday 26 August**, the ship sailed from Cape Moreton, and headed north.

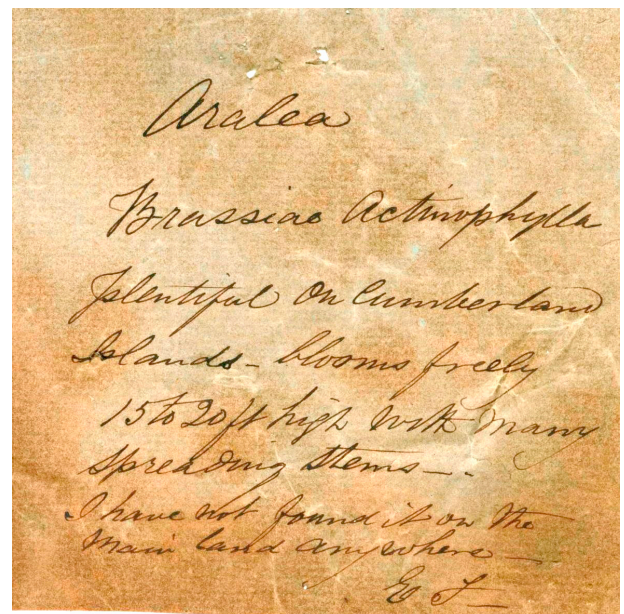
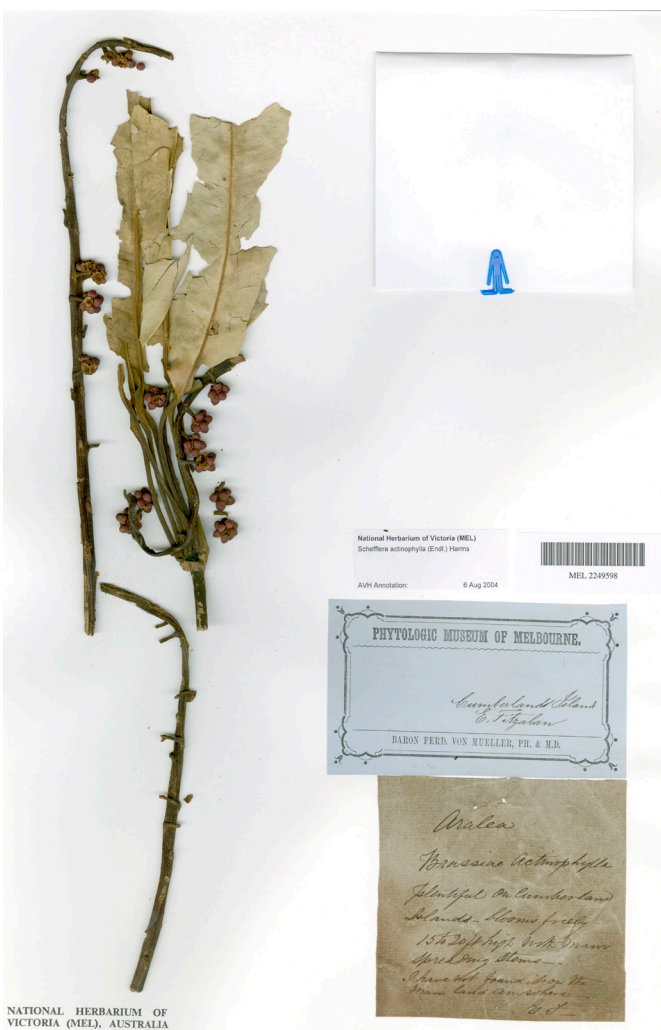


Fig. 3. Example of a specimen collected by Eugene Fitzalan. **Left:** *Schefflera actinophylla* [as *Brassiaea actinophylla*] [MEL2249598] collected from the Cumberland Islands during the Burdekin Expedition. Reproduced with permission from the National Herbarium of Victoria (MEL), Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne. **Right:** Detail of label of *Schefflera actinophylla*.

It appears that one of the first land-falls was Lady Elliot Island, as Mueller (1860b) reported that the orchid '*Phajus australis* F.M.'³ was collected from "Lady Elliot's Island, off Wide Bay" during the expedition. It is suspected that this is possibly a labelling error, as habitats suitable for swamp orchids do not occur on the island. However, specimens of *Phajus australis* are extant in MEL, and correctly identified. There was no date recorded for this event, but the most likely date that they would have been in the vicinity of Lady Elliot Island was around **Tuesday 28 August**. None of the other reports mentioned making land-fall at Lady Elliot Island [or indeed any land-fall in the first three days of the Expedition].

On the morning of **Thursday 30 August**, they entered the Fitzroy River mouth, and were at anchor at Rockhampton by the evening. A few days were spent at Rockhampton, and Fitzalan "saw here for the first time a splendid deciduous tree, known as the Leichhardt tree⁴... I brought samples of it sawn into boards with me to Brisbane, and feel convinced that when polished it will be an ornamental satin wood" (Fitzalan 1860). On **Saturday 1 September**, they departed Rockhampton in the afternoon and anchored about 10 miles [16 km] downstream in the Fitzroy River for the night. The following day, **Sunday 2 September**, the *Spitfire* became grounded in the lower reaches of the Fitzroy River, and Fitzalan (1860) noted that it "gave some of us the chance of going ashore for a couple of hours".

At high tide on **Monday 3 Sept**, the *Spitfire* was able to depart the Fitzroy River, and traversed Keppel Bay before anchoring off Curtis Island, near Sea View Hill [Sea Hill] for the night. At daylight on **Tuesday 4 September**, they departed Curtis Island, and sailed through the day and the night. High Peak Island was passed at about 8.30 am on **Wednesday 5 September** and by noon Percy Island No. 1 [South Island] was being approached. Some observations on the vegetation were provided by Fitzalan (1860) that "there is an abundance of pine here, of a better quality than that of Moreton Bay"⁵. By mid-afternoon, the ship was anchored in a harbour formed by Percy Island No. 1 [South Island], Percy Island No. 2 [Middle Island] and Percy Island No. 6 [North East Island]. In the late afternoon, a party, including Fitzalan, went ashore at Percy Island No. 1 [South Island] near the Beale's Creek watering place [exact location not known], but returned to the ship for the night.

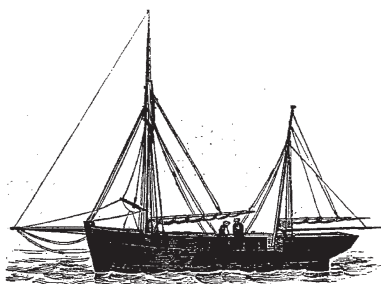


Fig. 4. H.M. Colonial Schooner *Spitfire*. Illustrated Sydney News 1855, 14 April.

On the morning of **Thursday 6 September**, a party, including Fitzalan, went ashore to collect additional water and Fitzalan (1860) "found some interesting plants here, one of which may probably be used as an ornamental timber – the *Calophyllum*⁶. The trunk of the tree I saw was about two feet in diameter, very hard and close-grained, and prettily veined; it would be good for turning purposes, and I believe would answer the purpose of the wood engraver. I got specimens of several ornamental shrubs⁷ here". Hill (1860a) elaborated on Fitzalan's collections: "On Percy Island was found growing in the sandy soil a *calophyllum*⁸, a beautiful spreading tree, about fifty feet in height and twenty-four inches in thickness. The tree, when wounded, exudes a yellowish, bitter juice, frequently hardened to a gum... On this island was also seen a yam⁹, which is greatly sought after by the natives". Dalrymple (1860) reported on some of Fitzalan's activities and also an event involving other voyagers who had previously visited the island: "the botanical collector attached to the expedition, here obtained specimens of a new and very beautiful terrestrial orchid, *Vanda Ceruliensis*¹⁰. Mr. Hill, Director of the Botanical Gardens at Brisbane, first discovered this beautiful plant on No. 2 Percy in 1854; but the attack of the aborigines, which resulted in the murder of his [Walter Hill's] companion, Mr. Strange, obliged him to abandon his specimens". Some clarification of the identity of Dalrymple's '*Vanda Ceruliensis*' was provided by Hill (1860b): "Two beautiful plants of the *Dendrobium luridum*¹¹, and its variety, with yellow flowers, were also collected on the island".

At about 2.30 pm in the afternoon of **Thursday 6 September**, they departed Percy Island No. 1 [South Island], then sailed between Percy Island No 2 [Middle Island], Sphinx Island and Pine Island. Prudhoe Island was passed at about 9.00 pm, and they continued to sail during the night (Figure 5). At 10.00 am on **Friday 7 September** they passed Flinders' 'L' Island [Scawfell Island], and at noon passed Flinders' 'M' Island [Brampton Island]. Observations of the abundance of pines were made here by Mueller (1860b) based on Fitzalan's notes: "*Araucaria cunninghami* Aiton.¹²...Cumberland Islands...Mr. Fitzalan offers on this pine the following notes:- "Very abundant from Percy's Islands upwards. On Percy Islands it differs but little from the Moreton Bay pines, except in the invariable regularity of its branches, these being in regular tiers opposite". In response to what may have been the sound of a gunshot, they anchored off the northern shore of 'M' Island [Brampton Island] and went ashore in the afternoon at about 2.00 pm for about one hour to investigate. On approaching an Aboriginal campfire, they determined that the noise possibly came from an exploding rock that had been placed in the fire. The camp and canoes had been recently abandoned in fright by the Aboriginal inhabitants, and Fitzalan (1860) related that "we found in every one of the canoes a piece of the stem of an orchid¹³, which is plentiful on the islands, about six inches long, for which we could not conjecture the use". Anchoring off 'H' Island [Carlisle Island], they spent the night there (Figure 5).

Hill (1860b) listed these species for the Percy and Cumberland islands:

7. Sapotaceae, a handsome tree¹⁴, wood solid, heavy, close grained, fruit not eatable. Percy Island.

40. Fabaceae, a small shrub¹⁵. Percy Islands.

72. Orchidaceae, an epiphytic plant¹⁶, one of the most beautiful of the Australian orchids, with spikes of olive-coloured flowers, and 2 feet long. Percy Island.

90. Clusiaceae, a beautiful tree¹⁷, with thick milky sap. Percy Island.

120. Convolvulaceae, seeds¹⁸. Percy Island.

65. Pinaceae, a magnificent tree¹⁹, timber white, close grained, can be procured in great quantities on Cumberland and other islands.

88. Fabaceae, a small shrub²⁰. Cumberland Island.

89. Proteaceae, a pretty shrub²¹. Cumberland Island.

On the morning of **Saturday 8 September** they departed ‘H’ Island (Carlisle Island), to sail past Linhe Peak [Linne Island] and other islands of the Sir James Smith’s Group. Further observations were made by Dalrymple (1860) on the abundance of pines and that they have “many characteristics of the *Pinus Cunninghamei*²², approach more to the *Pinus Cookei*²³ of the New Caledonian variety”. At nightfall they sailed past Shaw’s Peak [Shaw Island], and anchored off the western point (Figure 6). On the morning of **Sunday 9 September** they departed Shaw Island, and by 8.00 am had entered the Whitsunday Channel, narrowly missing a small underwater pinnacle peak which they named Spitfire Rock.

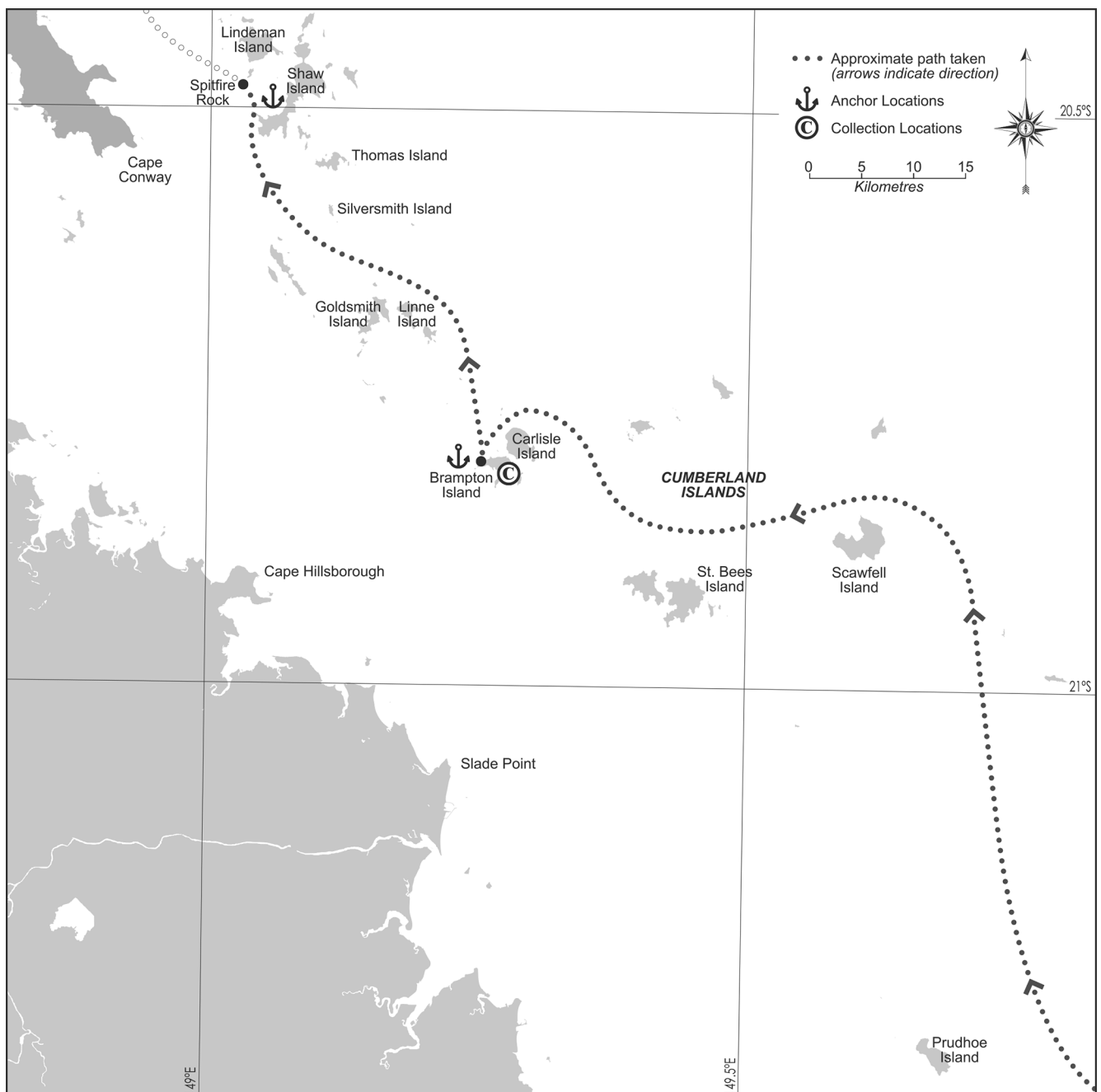


Fig. 5. Map of the approximate path taken during the Burdekin Expedition, Prudhoe Island to Shaw Island, 7–8 September 1860. Prepared by Claire Burton, Cairns Regional Council.

They passed through the straits between Cape Conway, Pine Head [Pine Island] on one side and Pentecost Island, Whitsunday Island, and Passage Islands [Hamilton Island and Dent Island] on the other, and at about 2.00 pm rounded Molle Head and entered Port Molle to anchor in the south of the harbour opposite a beach on the northern face of Smith's Boomerang Island or Fitzalan's Molle Island [Long Island]. Here they went ashore for about four hours. On Long Island Fitzalan (1860) observed an *Erythrina* in flower: "we saw in the centre of one of the patches of scrub...a tree of such an intense scarlet that it was visible at a distance of several miles. I made my way to this spot, and found it to be a new *Erythrina*²⁴, completely covered with large scarlet blossoms, but without a single leaf on it. This is the most beautiful tree I have ever seen". Smith (1860) was similarly impressed with the *Erythrina*: "Here [Long Island], and at every place we visited, geological and botanical specimens were obtained; among the latter, a most beautiful flower of a scarlet color, completely covering the few trees which we saw. Upon close examination it was observed that, at this season, there were no leaves on the tree, which has a whitish bark, and is about 20 ft in height. I regret to find that unfortunately we failed in preserving our specimens of this magnificent flower". Hill (1860b) provided a provisional name for the *Erythrina*: "Amongst the ornamental plants the *Erythrina fitzalanii* (W.H.)²⁵, a scarlet flowering coral tree, twelve feet in height, is the gem of those collected during the expedition. Trees of it in flower were seen by the party six miles distant". Fitzalan (1860) summarised the vegetation on Long Island: "Molle Island [Long Island] has a greater variety of trees and shrubs than any place of its size I have ever been on, many of them new and interesting species. There was a palm²⁶ on this island which we saw while coasting along that was new to me, but we could not get to it, as we had but four hours on the island". Similarly, Dalrymple (1860) provided a synopsis on the vegetation: "The *Seaforthia*²⁷ and *Pandanus* palms²⁸, the *Araucaria* cookie²⁹, bottle trees³⁰, acacias³¹, a splendid scarlet flowering *Erythrina*³², and *Hybiscus*³³, were observed in the thickets of Molle Head. *Eucalypti*³⁴, Ash³⁵, Tea-trees³⁶, Figs (*Ficus elastica*)³⁷ formed the forest of the lower hills and flats". Hill (1860b) provided additional remarks on the plants that were collected: "At Port Molle, a beautiful *Apocynaceae*³⁸ was discovered, loaded with scarlet fruit, which is not eatable. The tree when wounded exudes a milky juice, and is very adnate, approximating to *gutta percha*³⁹".

Hill (1860a) listed these species for Port Molle:

2. *Araliaceae*, a small growing tree⁴⁰. Port Molle.
51. *Euphorbiaceae*, a shrub, with bright green foliage⁴¹. Port Molle.
91. *Fabaceae*, a small tree⁴². Port Molle.
92. *Asteraceae*, an herbaceous plant⁴³. Port Molle.
96. *Graminaceae*, a small growing grass⁴⁴. Port Molle.
105. *Compositae*, a very showy herbaceous plant⁴⁵. Port Molle.
114. *Euphorbiaceae*, herbaceous plant⁴⁶. Port Molle.

They departed Port Molle at daylight on **Monday 10 September**, moving to about 5 miles (8 km) off-shore. By about 6.00 pm, they passed within about 1 mile [1.6 km] of Cape Gloucester, and by about 8.00 pm rounded the northern tip [Gloucester Head] of Gloucester Island, where they anchored for the night (Figure 6). On the morning of **Tuesday 11 September**, anchor was weighed and they entered Edgecumbe Bay, passing within about 1 mile [1.6 km] to the south of Middle Island and entered Port Sinclair [Port Denison]. By 10.00 am they were anchored off Stone Island, facing the centre of the port. Soon after, Smith (1860) reported that "Messrs. Dalrymple and Stone, with a small party, ascended the western heights of Mount Gordon". Dalrymple (1860) provided some notes on the vegetation observed and collected on Mount Gordon: "A new *Hybiscus*⁴⁷ was found in the scrub of the hill top: also a bush with hook-shaped thorns, like the 'Wait-a-bit thorn' of the Cape of Good Hope⁴⁸. Quantities of the small fig⁴⁹ were also found on the summit of Mount Gordon". They returned to the ship and remained anchored off Stone Island for the night.

Hill (1860a) listed this species for Mount Gordon:

42. *Sapotaceae*, a small tree⁵⁰. Mount Gordon.

At daylight on **Wednesday 12 September**, they departed Port Sinclair [Port Denison]. They moved to within about 1½ miles [2.4 km] off Cape Edgecumbe, and by 3.00 pm were sailing close to the coast near Cape Upstart (Figure 7). In late afternoon they anchored off the western side of Cape Upstart and went ashore for a couple of hours. They proceeded inland and Dalrymple (1860) "named the hill I ascended Mount Myrtacea, from a very fragrant and pretty species of the myrtle⁵¹ with small white blossoms scented like hawthorn, found among the rocks of its summit by Mr. Fitzalan". A number of new species were observed by Fitzalan (1860) in this area: "It was here I first met with the native cotton tree⁵², but it was only in blossom. There is a palm very plentiful here which the natives gather the fruit of, and in great quantities of it; it is a *cycas*⁵³". Hill (1860b) attempted an identification based on Fitzalan's collection: "At Cape Upstart, the arborescent *Gomphocarpus*⁵⁴ (or native cotton) was seen partly covered with its beautiful yellow flowers, while other parts of the tree were laden with pods containing the fibrous substances". The *cycas* was annotated by Mueller (1860b) based on Fitzalan's notes: "*Cycas media* R.Br.⁵⁵ ...Cape Upstart. This plant attains, according to Mr. Fitzalan's notes, a height of 70 feet". Mueller (1860b) further accounted for "*Gardenia ochreatea* F.M.⁵⁶ ...Abundant on the granite hills of Cape Upstart. Mr. Fitzalan observes that the fruit is eaten by the natives". They remained at anchor here for the night.

Hill (1860a) listed these species for Cape Upstart:

5. *Rubiaceae*, an ornamental tree⁵⁷. Cape Upstart.
21. *Malvaceae*, a small tree⁵⁸. Cape Upstart.
27. *Myrtaceae*, a small tree⁵⁹. Cape Upstart.
29. *Fabaceae*, a small tree with graceful pendant foliage⁶⁰. Cape Upstart.

36. *Myrtaceae*, a small tree ⁶¹, of little value. Cape Upstart.

57. *Cedrelaceae*, a lofty tree ⁶² with cylindrical stem and ample head, well clothed with pinnate foliage. Cape Upstart.

58. *Pittosporaceae*, a shrub ⁶³, with spikes of white blossoms. Cape Upstart.

102. *Moraceae*, a tree ⁶⁴ about 30 feet high, with soft wood. Cape Upstart.

During **Thursday 13 September**, Dalrymple and Fitzalan rowed across Upstart Bay and went ashore to climb to the top of a hill [Big Hill near Wunjunga] to make observations (Figure 7). They returned to the *Spitfire* and remained at

anchor off the western side of Cape Upstart for that night. During the morning of **Friday 14 September**, they went ashore at Cape Upstart and ascended Station Hill [Signal Hill] where Fitzalan (1860) “sowed some pumpkin seed on the top of the Cape, and everywhere we went ashore”. They returned to the boat and weighed anchor and sailed past Cape Bowling Green at about 9.00 am. Travelling close to the coast during the rest of the day, they sailed into the night, before reaching Cape Cleveland at about 8.00 am on **Saturday 15 September**, and anchoring off the west coast in the vicinity of White Rock (Figure 8). At about 9.00 am, Fitzalan, Dalrymple and James Alexander went ashore, as noted by Fitzalan (1860) “while Mr Smith and Mr. Stone were taking observations on a rock which stood some distance out from

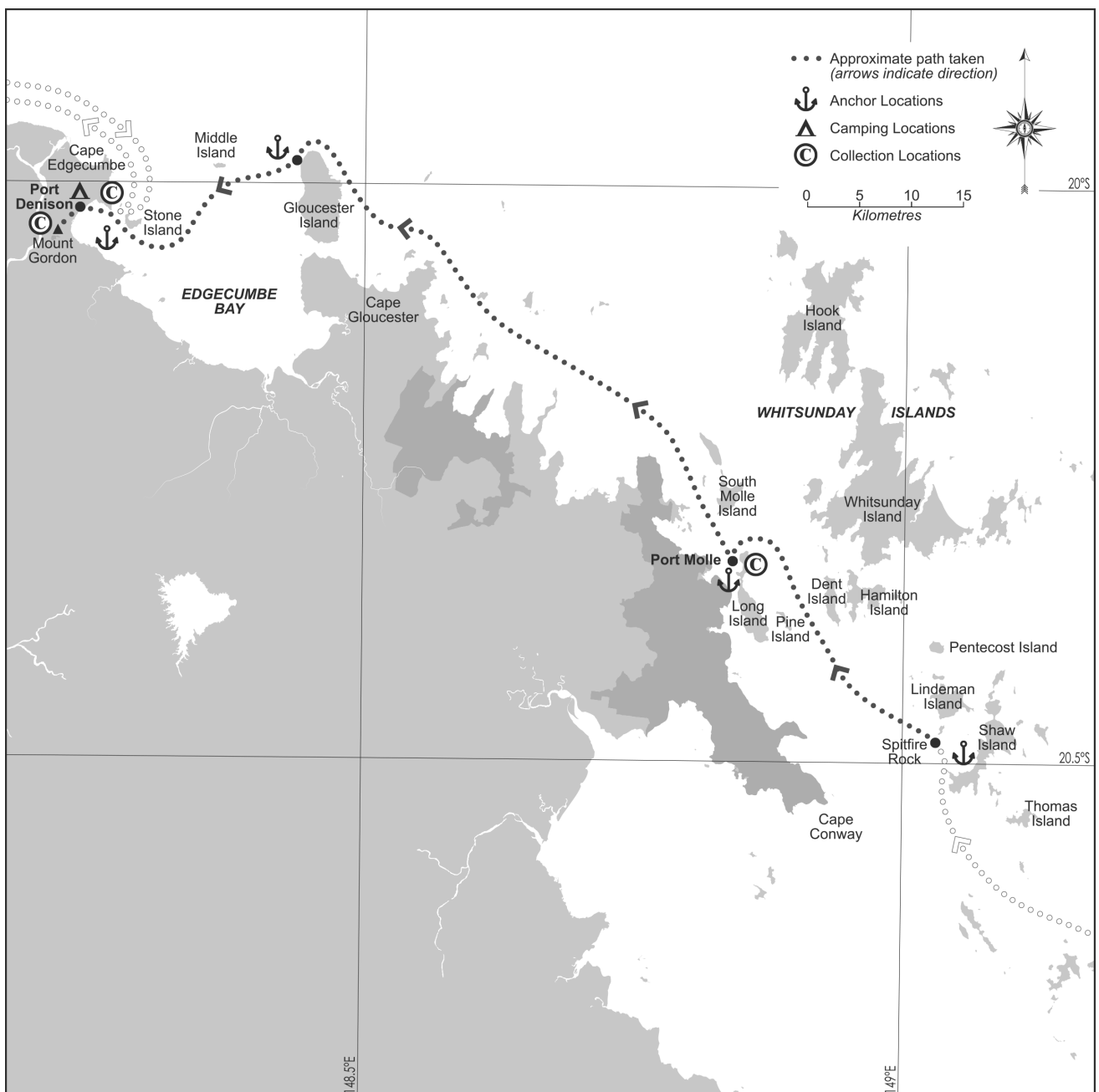


Fig. 6. Map of the approximate path taken during the Burdekin Expedition, Shaw Island to Port Denison, 9–11 September 1860. Prepared by Claire Burton, Cairns Regional Council.

the shore protected by the boat's crew, Mr. Dalrymple and myself went upon the beach". They remained at anchor here on **Sunday 16 September** until the morning of **Monday 17 September**, after which they sailed to the northern side of Magnetical Island [Magnetic Island] and into Halifax Bay. At about 5.00 pm, somewhere near the northern cape of Magnetic Island they went ashore and Fitzalan (1860) reported that "having sprung our topmast we went ashore on this island to cut a pine spar to replace it in case it broke. There is plenty of pine ⁶⁵ on this island. The wood is very hard and white, and would not swim". At about 7.00 pm, they anchored for the night in Halifax Bay on the western side of Magnetic Island between it and the mainland, with Bay Rock to the W/N by 1½ miles [2.4 km].

Hill (1860a) listed these species for Upstart Bay and Magnetic Island.

53. *Apocynaceae*, a tall tree ⁶⁶, with some beauty. Upstart Bay.

84. *Fabaceae*, a climber ⁶⁷. Signal Hill, Upstart Bay.

25. *Myrtaceae*, one of the species known under the name of Blue Gum and Grey Gum ⁶⁸. Plentiful on Magnetical Island.

34. *Myrtaceae*, a small shrub ⁶⁹. Magnetical Island.

69. *Fabaceae*, a small shrub ⁷⁰, growing on the granite hills. Magnetical Island.

85. *Fabaceae*, a shrub ⁷¹, with silvery leaves. Magnetical Island.

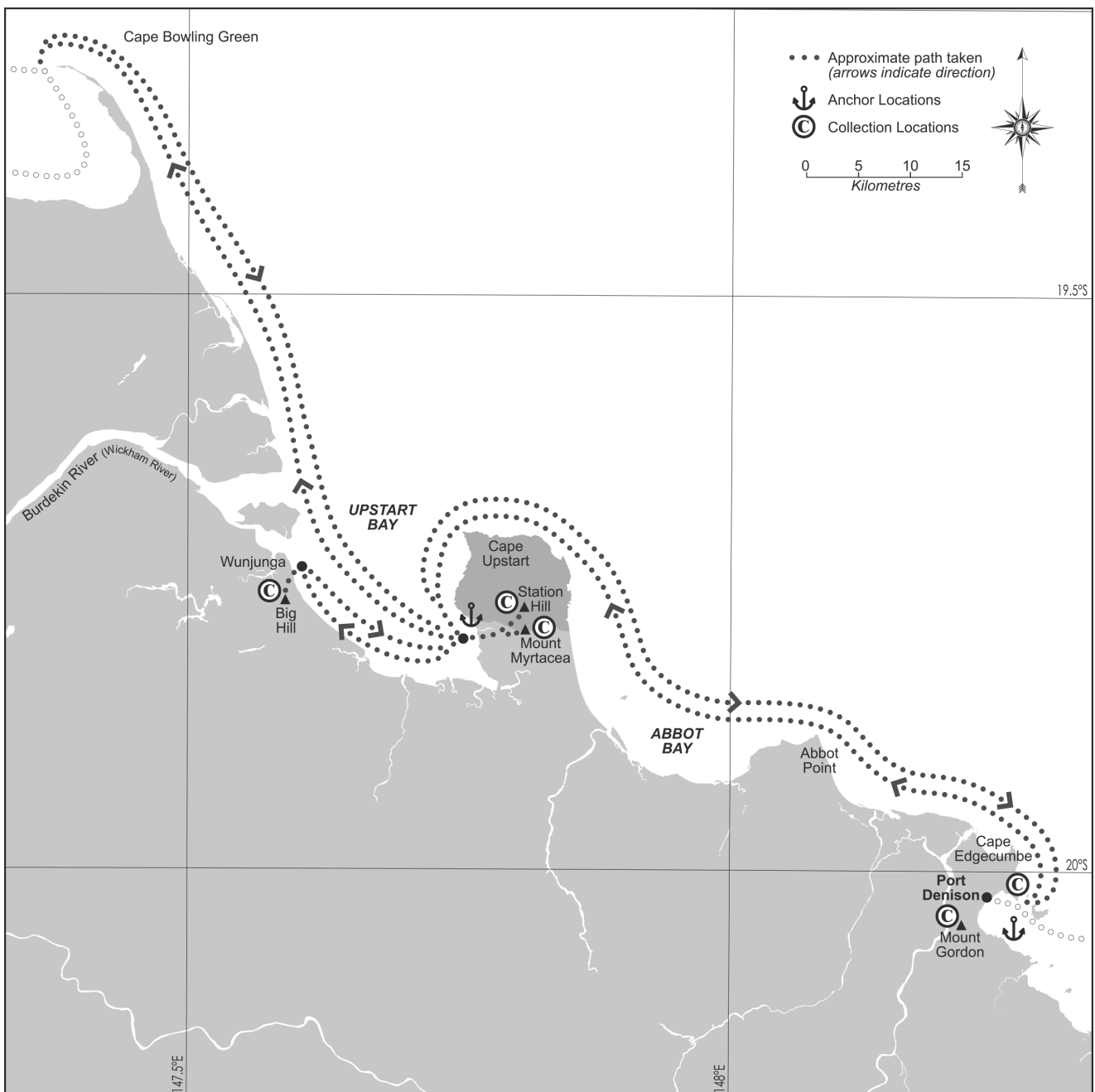


Fig. 7. Map of the approximate paths taken during the Burdekin Expedition, Port Denison to Cape Bowling Green, 12–14 September, 26 September–9 October 1860. Prepared by Claire Burton, Cairns Regional Council.

Hill (1860b) and Mueller (1860b) listed respectively these species for Magnetic Island: “*The Araucaria cunninghamii* (var *glaucaea*)⁷² was also among the collection...a tree was cut on Magnetical Island. Its wood was remarkably white and close grained”, and “*Loranthus vitellinus*⁷³ ... On the branches of *Eucalypti*, *Bursaria*, *Ficus*, *arborescent Grevilleae* and other trees, Magnetical Island, Fitzalan”.

Tuesday 18 September was spent examining the coast of Halifax Bay, to as far north as “latitude 19 deg. south” [just south of the Palm Islands]. They returned to the same anchorage as the previous night near Magnetic Island. At daybreak on **Wednesday 19 September**, they went ashore on a southern headland of Halifax Bay [Cape Pallarenda], where they climbed a hill to get observations. From here they sailed into Cleveland Bay where they anchored for the night.

Hill (1860a) listed these species for Halifax Bay:

86. *Malvaceae*, a small tree⁷⁴, 20 to 30 feet high. Halifax Bay.

104. *Fabaceae*, small shrub⁷⁵. Halifax Bay.

119. *Fabaceae*, seeds⁷⁶. Halifax Bay.

During **Thursday 20 September**, Fitzalan and Stone examined the coast of Cleveland Bay, and Dalrymple and Smith rowed up Crocodile Creek for about 8 miles [12.9 km], with Smith (1860) reporting that he “despatch[ed] Mr. Stone with the botanical collector in one boat”. They remained at anchor here for the night. At daybreak on **Friday 21 September**, they went ashore and climbed the most western peak of Cape Cleveland. Returning to the boat, they moved slightly further north, where Fitzalan and a companion [Mr Stone?] were put ashore to walk across the northern part of Cape Cleveland, and to rendezvous with the boat on the eastern shore. Fitzalan (1860) noted that “it was here [eastern point of Cape Cleveland] I found the pods of the native cotton⁷⁷, but as the pods were not ripe the cotton cannot be considered a fair sample; I doubt if they had obtained their full size. This tree, if it does not become useful, will be at least highly ornamental”. It was also here that Fitzalan collected a species of *Hoya* as annotated by Mueller (1860b): “*Hoya dalrympliana*⁷⁸ ... On granite hills at Cape Cleveland...The interest evinced during the expedition by Mr. Dalrymple in the botanical investigations of Mr. Fitzalan has prompted me to name this new plant in honour of that gentleman”. A plant reputed to be toxic was noted by Hill (1860b): “At Cape Cleveland fruits of the *Cycas circinalis*⁷⁹ were obtained and eaten by the party, and found to be very agreeable”. Upon meeting the boat after their traverse of Cape Cleveland, they sailed into the western part of Bowling Green Bay, and at sunset anchored about 9 miles (14 km) to the south-east of Cape Cleveland for the night.

Hill (1860a) listed these species for Cleveland Bay and Cape Cleveland:

121. *Malvaceae*, seeds⁸⁰. Cleveland Bay.

122. *Celastraceae*, a small tree⁸¹. Cleveland Bay.

9. *Rubiaceae*, an ornamental tree⁸², same as No. 5 [Cape Upstart]. Cape Cleveland.

10. *Anacardiaceae*, a robust growing tree⁸³ with large primate [pinnate] leaves, and producing large racemes of purple fruit. Cape Cleveland.

1. *Rubiaceae*, a small shrub⁸⁴. Cape Cleveland.

12. *Meliaceae*, a large growing tree with primate [pinnate] leaves⁸⁵. Cape Cleveland.

23. *Fabaceae*, a shrub of little value⁸⁶. Top of Cape Cleveland.

28. *Myrtaceae*, a large tree⁸⁷ with stout trunk and spreading branches, full of foliage; wood close grained and hard. Common at Cape Cleveland.

41. *Thymelaceae*, a shrub⁸⁸, 6 to 8 feet high. Cape Cleveland.

66. *Fabaceae*, a handsome spreading shrub⁸⁹. Cape Cleveland.

71. *Verbenaceae*, a nice flowering shrub⁹⁰. Cape Cleveland.

77. *Fabaceae*, a beautiful shrub⁹¹ with yellow flowers. Cape Cleveland.

82. *Malvaceae*, a shrub⁹². Cape Cleveland.

93. *Fabaceae*, a small shrub⁹³. Cape Cleveland.”

110. *Malvaceae*, a large shrub⁹⁴. Cape Cleveland.”

125. *Sterculiaceae*, seeds⁹⁵. Cape Cleveland.”

Mueller (1860b) listed this species for Cape Cleveland: “*Pseudanthus pimeloides* Sieber⁹⁶...Flowers, according to Mr. Fitzalan, white in a recent state”.

On the morning of **Saturday 22 September**, they moved closer to the coast and anchored off Mount Elliot. Fitzalan and a ‘companion’ rowed up a narrow mangrove-lined stream [Haughton River] for about 12 miles [19.3 km]. At about 1.00 pm they went ashore for ‘dinner’, after which they returned downstream and re-joined the boat which remained at anchor for the night. On **Sunday 23 September**, they examined the coast of Bowling Green Bay, and anchored near the mouth of a small creek [Barratta Creek], where they spent the night. The following day, **Monday 24 September**, Fitzalan, Dalrymple and Smith rowed along the coast of Bowling Green Bay, and then up the small creek [Barratta Creek] for about 18 km, where they camped overnight on an open flat. The following morning, **Tuesday 25 September**, they rowed down the small creek [Barratta Creek], and joined the boat at about 1.00 pm. They weighed anchor and sailed out of Bowling Green Bay and through the night into Upstart Bay, anchoring in the afternoon of **Wednesday 26 September** on the northern side of Cape Upstart, near the anchorage place of the previous week for the night.

Hill (1860a) listed these species for Bowling Green Bay:

65. *Sticaceae*, a very showy herbaceous plant⁹⁷. Bowling-green Bay.

95. *Fabaceae*, a small plant⁹⁸, resembling the sensitive plant. Bowling-green Bay.

A party, including Fitzalan, went ashore at Cape Upstart on **Thursday 27 September**, spending all day there. On

Friday 28 September, they anchored off the western coast of Upstart Bay [near Wunjunga], where they went ashore to climb a hill, Beach Mount [Big Hill], to gain a view of the Wickham River [Burdekin River] mouth. They had climbed this hill on a previous visit, but undertook this second climb with the new knowledge that the Wickham River was most likely the Burdekin River. They departed about midday, setting a direct course for Port Sinclair [Port Denison] and sailed through the night.

They entered Port Sinclair [Port Denison] at about 4.00 pm on **Saturday 29 September**, and anchored off Stone Island. They remained at anchor here until Tuesday 9 October. Meanwhile, Fitzalan spent all of **Sunday 30 September** on Stone Island: “*This is the Garden Island of Sinclair*

and Gordon – the garden being a patch of swampy ground in which a yam⁹⁹, of which the natives are very fond, is plentiful...I brought away samples of them”. On Monday 1 October, Fitzalan went ashore where he engaged in various plant collecting and gardening activities and noted that “*there is a tree here very abundant, which bears a very agreeable plum¹⁰⁰. One tree will produce several bushels of these plums, and the wood of it will be found useful for the turner and the engraver, having a grain very much like box... I spent one day here [near the native wells] making a garden, where I planted about half a hundred of potatoes, some maize, sorghum, cotton, melon, pumpkin, cabbage, carrot, onion, and some of most European vegetable seeds. I also planted some ginger given me by Mr. Hill for that purpose”.*

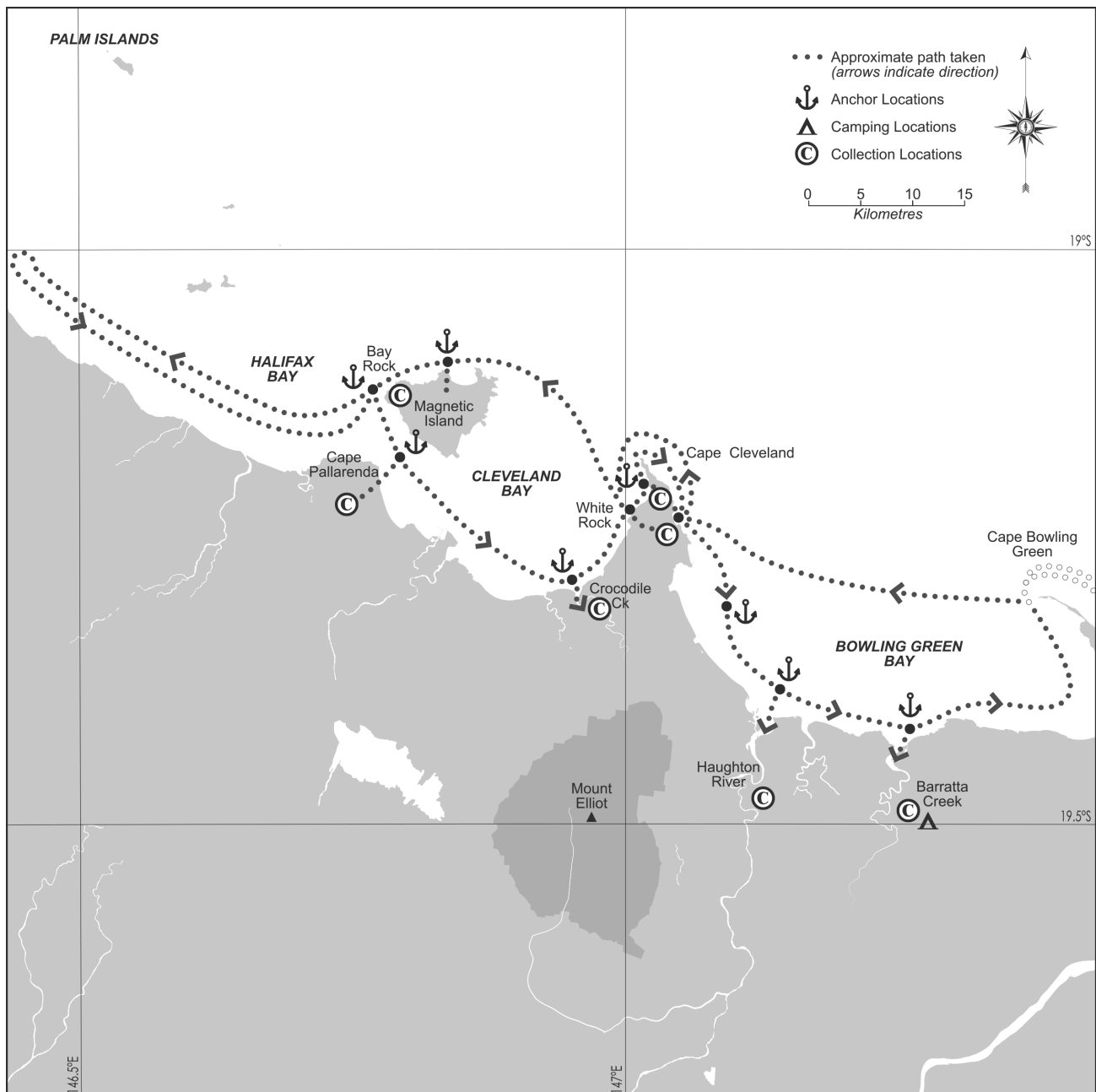


Fig. 8. Map of the approximate paths taken during the Burdekin Expedition, Cape Bowling Green to Halifax Bay, 15–25 September 1860. Prepared by Claire Burton, Cairns Regional Council.

On **Friday 5 October**, Dalrymple (1860) reported that “by sundown Mr. Fitzalan had completed two gardens”.

Hill (1860a) listed these species for Port Denison:

4. *Rubiaceae*, a noble tree ¹⁰¹, greatly resembling the habit of the Moreton Bay fig, fruit not esteemed. Port Denison.

17. *Ehretiaceae*, a small shrub ¹⁰². Port Denison.

20. *Fabaceae*, a handsome spreading tree ¹⁰³. Port Denison.

24. *Myrtaceae*, a beautiful small tree ¹⁰⁴ with dense foliage, producing clusters of fruit, not eatable, the wood emits an agreeable aromatic fragrance. Port Denison.

31. *Sterculiaceae*, a beautiful tree ¹⁰⁵, particularly when in fruit. Port Denison.

32. *Rubiaceae*, a pretty flowering shrub ¹⁰⁶. Port Denison.

37. *Myrtaceae*, a large tree, 80 to 90 feet high ¹⁰⁷. Port Denison.

38. *Myrtaceae*, a small tree with dense foliage ¹⁰⁸. Port Denison.

43. *Apocynaceae*, a shrub ¹⁰⁹, 10 to 12 feet high, flowers sweet scented. Port Denison.

48. *Ebenaceae*, a large growing tree ¹¹⁰, timber, close-grained and firm. Port Denison.

52. *Rubiaceae*, a large shrub ¹¹¹, with little beauty. Port Denison.

55. *Moraceae*, a climber of robust habit ¹¹². Port Denison.

61. *Meliaceae*, a tree of considerable size ¹¹³, with fine spreading branches. Port Denison.

73. *Orchidaceae*, an epiphyte ¹¹⁴, same as No. 72, except that the flowers are yellow. Port Denison.

101. *Graminaceae*, a grass ¹¹⁵ of no value for fodder. Port Denison.

115. *Herbaceous plant* ¹¹⁶. Port Denison.

124. *Fabaceae*, a small tree ¹¹⁷. Port Denison.

127. *Apocynaceae*, seeds ¹¹⁸. Port Denison.

129. *Asclepiadaceae*, seeds ¹¹⁹. Port Denison.

130. *Fabaceae*, seeds ¹²⁰. Port Denison.

Mueller (1860b) listed these species for Port Denison: *Pisonia aculeata* L. ¹²¹ ...Sinclair Island [Stone Island]. A robust climbing plant, according to Mr. Fitzalan.

Derris uliginosa Benth. ¹²²Flowers, according to Mr. Fitzalan, pale pink.

Guettarda speciosa Linné. ¹²³ ...Port Sinclair [Port Denison]...Mr. Fitzalan contends that it forms on the above locality a large tree.

They departed Port Sinclair [Port Denison] on **Tuesday 9 October**, sailing directly south. There are no records of land-falls or activities for the next nine days. On the morning of **Thursday 18 October**, they arrived at Cape Moreton, and

then at Government Wharf, Brisbane at about 11.00 pm of the same day.

Results of Burdekin Expedition

The Burdekin Expedition was one of the first major botanical enterprises in the newly established Colony of Queensland and the results presented a significant milestone in the development of botanical research for the colony. About 140 specimens were collected by Fitzalan during the Expedition. Considering that the Expedition lasted for 57 days, this is a modest number of specimens, averaging only three per day. However, as only 30 days were spent ashore, and many of the landings lasted for no more than a few hours, an average of about six specimens per day was therefore achieved.

The specimens were originally examined by Walter Hill, the Queensland Government Botanist when the Expedition returned to Brisbane. Hill (1860a) provided an annotated list, but only to the designation of family. The specimens were subsequently dispatched to Ferdinand Mueller, the Victorian Government Botanist at the Melbourne Botanic Gardens, and he produced a detailed and thorough botanical treatment (Mueller1860b). Hill did not operate an herbarium in Brisbane whilst he was Queensland Government Botanist (Holland 2005). Mueller also took the opportunity to include summaries of some genera and included descriptions of species that were not actually collected by Fitzalan during the Expedition, but details explaining this were clearly provided by Mueller.

Mueller (1860b) provided annotated descriptions of 88 taxa in his treatment. Of these, 15 were described as new species but only ten pertained directly to the Burdekin Expedition (Table 5). Subsequently, other new species were described from Fitzalan's Burdekin Expedition specimens that Mueller had not included in his initial treatment. A further 16 were described in Bentham's *Flora Australiensis*, 11 in Mueller's *Fragmenta Phytographiae Australiae*, and one each in *Adansonia* and the *Journal de Botanique Néerlandaise* (Table 5). In total, about 40 new taxa were described from Fitzalan's specimens collected on this Expedition. A summary of all the species collected during the Burdekin Expedition is presented in Table 6.

Excursions to Mount Dryander

Three excursions were carried out by Eugene Fitzalan and his companions to Mount Dryander, and are here described on the information that was presented in various reports, and an assessment of the herbarium records in the Royal Botanical Gardens, Melbourne (MEL). The three excursions included:

- Mount Dryander via Port Molle, November 1869 (Anon. [Perceval] 1869): Plant collectors were Fitzalan and/or Frederick Kilner.
- Mount Dryander via Whitsunday Island, June 1872 (Anon. [Kilner] 1872a, 1872b): Plant collectors were Fitzalan and/or Frederick Kilner.

- Mount Dryander via overland approach from the west, July 1872 (Anon. [Fitzalan & Rainbird] 1872): Plant collector was Fitzalan.

Mount Dryander is located about 42 km south-east of Bowen and 16 km west of Airlie Beach and rises to about 800 m elevation. It was named after Jonas Carlsson Dryander (1748–1810) Swedish botanist and librarian for Sir Joseph Banks, by Lieutenant Phillip Parker King RN during the voyage of HM Colonial Cutter *Mermaid*, July 1820. Mount Dryander contains significant areas of low-altitude notophyll vine forest and a considerable number of endemic, rare and threatened, and/or vulnerable species (Thurgate & Maloney 1996).

Mount Dryander via Port Molle, November 1869

Unlike the Burdekin Expedition of 1860 that was organised and funded by the Queensland Government, the Mount Dryander excursion of 1869 has little existing documentation as it was not an official undertaking. Decisions concerning the planning remain unknown. The only published sources of information about the excursion, to my knowledge, include a single newspaper report (Anon. [Perceval] 1869) that was rerun with minor variations in a number of Australian newspapers, and in which it was stated that the explorers went “*in search of objects botanical, zoological, and topographical*”. The only record of the botanical activities to be mentioned in this report was that “*the botanist had discovered several new varieties of plants, some of them of great beauty*”.

There are about 50 herbarium specimens collected by Fitzalan that can be positively attributed to this excursion as they are either dated, or were cited in the literature of post–1869 but pre–1872, the year of the two succeeding excursions to Mount Dryander (AVH 2014). In addition to the dated specimens there are about 40 to which an approximate date or date-range cannot be applied. Some of these may well have been collected during the 1869 excursion but this is unable to be determined on the present evidence. In addition, there are about 15 species of land snails that were collected by John Rainbird during the excursions. These aspects will be discussed further under the individual excursions or in the conclusion.

The 1869 excursion consisted of six persons:

- Eugene Fitzalan, botanical collector.
- Frederick Kilner (b. ? 1837, Germany; d.? 1905) was the Harbour Master and Sub-collector of Customs at Bowen 1863–1872, and an amateur plant collector with about 230 specimens collected by him, predominantly of marine algae, conserved in MEL, and a few in BRI and NSW. The species *Ochrosia kilneri* F.Muell. (*Neisosperma kilneri* (F.Muell.) Fosberg & Sachet), *Acetabularia kilneri* J.Agardh, *Caulerpa kilneri* J.Agardh (*Caulerpa*

lentillifera J.Agardh), *Cladophora kilneri* Sonder and *Desmia kilneri* J.Agardh (*Portieria kilneri* (J.Agardh) P.C.Silva), were named for him.

- John Rainbird (b. 14 July 1817, Blackmore, Essex, England; d. 18 October 1908, Bowen) was a resident of Bowen 1862–1908, and was an amateur naturalist specialising in conchology, ornithology, herpetology and entomology. About 48 malacology collections by Rainbird are conserved in the Australian Museum, Sydney (A. Miller *pers. com.*). The snail *Helix rainbirdii* Cox, 1870 (*Bentosites yulei* Forbes, 1851) was named for him.
- Augustus George Perceval (b. 2 May 1829; d. 19 August 1896) was an accountant, journalist, author (Perceval 1881) and public administrator who resided in Bowen from 1864 to 1873. Perceval was active in public matters and community life at Bowen. In 1868 he was the Secretary of the Bowen Library and Museum; in 1869 was the Honorary Secretary of the Bowen Cemetery; and 1866–1874 worked as a journalist and sub-editor for the *Port Denison Times* ^{124, 125}.
- Two unnamed boat men.

The itinerary described here is taken from a single report in the *Port Denison Times* (Anon. [Perceval] 1869). The tracks taken (Figure 9) were estimated by ascertaining topographical, environmental and geological features that were mentioned and described in the report. Labels and other notes with the botanical collections now conserved in MEL provided only the barest geographical descriptors, such as ‘*Mt Dryander*’ or ‘*Edgecumbe Bay*’, with no indication of elevation, position or precise collection date. Of the specimens that are dated, it appears that dates may have been added later, possibly when they were dispatched from Port Denison or when they arrived at the Melbourne Botanic Gardens, as many of the dates do not coincide with those known for the excursion.

The excursion departed Bowen at about 3.00 pm, on **Monday, 5 November 1869**. An offer was made by Captain Saunders of the Steamer *Tinonee* “*to tow the boat part of the way*”. The *Tinonee* was an iron, twin screw steamship of 279 gross tons [253 MT], length of 193 feet 7 inches [59 m], breadth of 21 feet 4 inches [6.5 m] and draft of 10 feet 5 inches [3.2 m] (Hoskin 2007–2009). The steamer arrived at Port Molle at about 8.00 pm of the same day (Figure 10). The excursion party “*was cast adrift*” and “*after a long pull the boat was hauled ashore at the head of a harbour [Shute Bay]*” (but see Blackwood 1997 who proposed that it was Pioneer Bay) where they camped for the night. In the morning “*the tide was a long way out, so they resolved to wait until it came in, and in the meantime to look about them. It was found that the steamer had taken them a good deal too far, and that it would be necessary for them to retrace their steps a considerable distance before they could commence the land part of their journey*”. During the day of **Tuesday, 6 November**, they rowed northward “*on round*

Table 5. Type specimens collected by Eugene Fitzalan during the Burdekin Expedition, August–October 1860. Original species names are retained and the currently used name follows in parentheses. Collections list the location and the specimens relevant to typification, but the status of the typification is not provided as it is beyond the scope of this work. The publication details of the protologue are provided. Taxonomy follows that presented in Australian Plant Census (2014) and Australian Plant Name Index (2014).

| Taxon | Collections | Publication |
|---|--|--|
| <i>Acacia leptostachya</i> Benth. | Port Denison, 1860, <i>Fitzalan</i> : BM000796781, BM000796782, BM000796784, K000806623, MEL2078167, MEL2078169, NSW183648 | <i>Fl. Austral.</i> 2: 406 (1864) |
| <i>Alyxia thyrsoiflora</i> Benth. (<i>Alyxia spicata</i> R.Br.) | Burdekin River & Port Denison, 1860, <i>Fitzalan</i> ; K000894092, W0049218 | <i>Fl. Austral.</i> 4: 309 (1868) |
| <i>Antidesma parvifolium</i> Thwaites & F.Muell. | Edgecumbe Bay & Port Denison, 1860, <i>Fitzalan</i> ; MEL0251036, MEL0251037, MEL0251054, MEL0515968–MEL0515971, MEL0515973–MEL0515975 | <i>Fragm.</i> 4(26): 86 (1864) |
| <i>Atylosia marmorata</i> Benth. (<i>Cajanus marmoratus</i> (Benth.) F.Muell.) | Port Denison, 1860, <i>Fitzalan</i> ; MEL0091579 | <i>Fl. Austral.</i> 2: 263 (1864) |
| <i>Atylosia pluriflora</i> F.Muell. ex Benth. | Burdekin Expedition, 1860, <i>Fitzalan</i> ; K, MEL [specimens not located] | <i>Fl. Austral.</i> 2: 264 (1864) |
| <i>Cajanus confertiflorus</i> F.Muell. | Magnetic Island, 1860, <i>Fitzalan</i> ; K000279381, MEL0061471, MEL0061472 | <i>Rep. Burdekin Exped.</i> 9 (1860) |
| <i>Cajanus grandifolius</i> F.Muell. (<i>Cajanus reticulatus</i> var. <i>grandifolius</i> (F.Muell.) Maesen) | Cape Upstart, 1860, <i>Fitzalan</i> ; MEL0061459, MEL0061460 | <i>Rep. Burdekin Exped.</i> 9 (1860) |
| <i>Canarium australianum</i> F.Muell. | Burdekin River Estuary & Cape Cleveland, 1860, <i>Fitzalan</i> ; MEL2290901 | <i>Fragm.</i> 3(17): 15 (1862) |
| <i>Canthium lamprophyllum</i> F.Muell. (<i>Psydrax lamprophylla</i> (F.Muell.) Bridson) | 1860, <i>Fitzalan</i> ; [no relevant specimens] | <i>Fragm.</i> 2(15): 133 (1861) |
| <i>Capparis ornans</i> F.Muell. ex Benth. | Port Denison, 1860, <i>Fitzalan</i> ; K000651064, MEL0590420 – MEL0590422 | <i>Fl. Austral.</i> 1: 95 (1863) |
| <i>Cartonema brachyantherum</i> Benth. | Port Denison, 1860, <i>Fitzalan</i> ; MEL0247909 | <i>Fl. Austral.</i> 7: 92 (1878) |
| <i>Cassia acclinis</i> F.Muell. (<i>Senna acclinis</i> (F.Muell.) Randell) | Edgecumbe Bay, 1860, <i>Fitzalan</i> ; MEL2071409 | <i>Fragm.</i> 4(24): 13 (1863) |
| <i>Cochlospermum gillivraei</i> Benth. | Cape Cleveland, Cape Upstart & Port Denison, 1860, <i>Fitzalan</i> ; K000675859, MEL0081431, MEL0081432–MEL0081440 | <i>Fl. Austral.</i> 1: 106 (1863) |
| <i>Croton arnhemicus</i> var. <i>urenifolius</i> Baill. | Edgecumbe Bay & Port Denison, 1860, <i>Fitzalan</i> ; MEL0231243, MEL0231249, MEL0231251 | <i>Adansonia</i> 6: 300 (1866) |
| <i>Cupania punctulata</i> F.Muell. (<i>Lepiderema punctulata</i> (F.Muell.) Radlk.) | Edgecumbe Bay, 1860, <i>Fitzalan</i> ; MEL1586087, MEL1586089 | <i>Fragm.</i> 3(17): 12 (1862) |
| <i>Cyanospermum australe</i> F.Muell. [Australian Plant Census excluded name] | 1860, <i>Fitzalan</i> ; [no relevant specimens] | <i>Rep. Burdekin Exped.</i> 10 (1860) |
| <i>Elaeodendron melanocarpum</i> F.Muell. | Port Denison, 1860, <i>Fitzalan</i> ; BR6981228, MEL2136469 | <i>Fragm.</i> 3(20): 62 (1862) |
| <i>Eucalyptus drepanophylla</i> Benth. (<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> F.Muell.) | Burdekin Expedition, 1860, <i>Fitzalan</i> ; G00227657, K000347645, MEL0073656 | <i>Fl. Austral.</i> 3: 221 (1867) |
| <i>Eugenia carissoides</i> F.Muell. (<i>Eugenia reinwardtiana</i> (Blume) DC) | Port Denison, 1860, <i>Fitzalan</i> ; K000821554, MEL0060216, MEL0060221 | <i>Fragm.</i> 3(22): 130 (1863) |
| <i>Ficus fitzalanii</i> Miq. (<i>Ficus opposita</i> Miq.) | Cape Cleveland, 1860, <i>Fitzalan</i> : MEL0239354 | <i>J. Bot. Néerl.</i> 1: 242 (1862) |
| <i>Ficus platypoda</i> var. <i>petiolaris</i> Benth. (<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i> Desf. Ex Vent.) | Cape Cleveland & Port Denison, 1860, <i>Fitzalan</i> ; MEL0239504, MEL0239478 | <i>Fl. Austral.</i> 6: 169 (1873) |
| <i>Gardenia fitzalanii</i> F.Muell. (<i>Atractocarpus fitzalanii</i> (F.Muell.) Puttock) | Cape Upstart, Halifax Bay & Magnetic Island, 1860, <i>Fitzalan</i> ; MEL0598569 | <i>Rep. Burdekin Exped.</i> 12 (1860) |
| <i>Grewia orientalis</i> var. <i>latifolia</i> Benth. (<i>Grewia oxyphylla</i> Burret) | Port Denison, 1860, <i>Fitzalan</i> ; MEL1599178–MEL1599182 | <i>Fl. Austral.</i> 1: 270 (1863) |
| <i>Hoya dalrympleana</i> F.Muell. (<i>Hoya australis</i> R.Br. ex J. Traill var. <i>australis</i>) | Cape Cleveland, 1860, <i>Fitzalan</i> ; MEL0073610 | <i>Rep. Burdekin Exped.</i> 16: (1860) |
| <i>Indigofera pratensis</i> F.Muell. | Port Denison, 1860, <i>Fitzalan</i> ; MEL 586229 | <i>Rep. Burdekin Exped.</i> 10 (1860) |
| <i>Ixora thozetiana</i> F.Muell. (<i>Aidia racemosa</i> (Cav.) Tirveng.) | Port Denison, 1860, <i>Fitzalan</i> ; K000761786, HAL0114223, MEL2266019, MEL2266461 | <i>Fragm.</i> 2(15): 132 (1861) |
| <i>Labichea nitida</i> Benth. | Burdekin River estuary, 1860, <i>Fitzalan</i> ; MEL0640529 | <i>Fl. Austral.</i> 2: 293 (1864) |
| <i>Lagunaria patersonia</i> var. <i>bracteata</i> Benth. (<i>Lagunaria queenslandica</i> Craven) | Port Denison, 1860, <i>Fitzalan</i> ; K000659929, MEL2223634, MEL2223638 | <i>Fl. Austral.</i> 1: 218 (1863) |
| <i>Leptosema chambersii</i> F.Muell. (<i>Brachysema chambersii</i> (F.Muell.) Benth.) | Burdekin Expedition, 1860, <i>Fitzalan</i> ; [no specimens located] | <i>Rep. Burdekin Exped.</i> 8 (1860) |
| <i>Leptosema oxylobioides</i> F.Muell. (<i>Brachysema oxylobioides</i> (F.Muell.) Benth.) | Port Denison, 1860, <i>Fitzalan</i> ; [no specimens located] | <i>Rep. Burdekin Exped.</i> 8 (1860) |

Table 5. cont.

| Taxon | Collections | Publication |
|--|---|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Loranthus vitellinus</i> F.Muell. (<i>Dendrophthoe vitellina</i> (F.Muell.) Tiegh.) | Magnetic Island, 1860, <i>Fitzalan</i> ; HAL0110273, MEL0591630, MEL2237734, MEL2237735 | <i>Rep. Burdekin Exped.</i> 12 (1860) |
| <i>Myrcia australasica</i> F.Muell. (<i>Memecylon umbellatum</i> Burm.f., excluded name) | Magnetic Island, 1860, <i>Fitzalan</i> ; [no specimens located] | <i>Rep. Burdekin Exped.</i> 7 (1860) |
| <i>Neptunia gracilis</i> var. <i>major</i> Benth. (<i>Neptunia major</i> (Benth.) Windler) | Bowling Green Bay & Burdekin River, 1860, <i>Fitzalan</i> ; MEL0596305 | <i>Fl. Austral.</i> 2: 300 (1864) |
| <i>Panax macrosciadeus</i> F.Muell. (<i>Mackinlaya macrosciadea</i> (F.Muell.) F.Muell.) | Cumberland Islands & Port Molle, 1860, <i>Fitzalan</i> ; MEL0247913 | <i>Fragm.</i> 2(14): 108 (1860) |
| <i>Polycarpaea synandra</i> var. <i>densiflora</i> Benth. (<i>Polycarpaea spirostylis</i> var. <i>densiflora</i> (Benth.) Pedley) | Port Denison, 1860, <i>Fitzalan</i> ; K000723256, MEL0049116 | <i>Fl. Austral.</i> 1: 165 (1863) |
| <i>Psychotria fitzalanii</i> Benth. | Port Molle, 1860, <i>Fitzalan</i> ; K000777505 | <i>Fl. Austral.</i> 3: 428 (1867) |
| <i>Ratonia distylis</i> Benth. (<i>Arytera distylis</i> (Benth.) Radlk.) | Port Denison, 1860, <i>Fitzalan</i> ; MEL0108778 | <i>Fl. Austral.</i> 1: 462 (1863) |
| <i>Terminalia melanocarpa</i> F.Muell. | Edgecumbe Bay, 1860, <i>Fitzalan</i> ; MEL2245930, MEL2245931, MEL2245934 | <i>Fragm.</i> 3(20): 92 (1862) |
| <i>Uria cylindracea</i> Benth. (<i>Uria lagopodioides</i> (L.) Desv. Ex Dc) | Port Denison, 1860, <i>Fitzalan</i> ; MEL2064211 | <i>Fl. Austral.</i> 2: 237 (1864) |
| <i>Uvaria heteropetala</i> F.Muell. (<i>Meiogyne heteropetala</i> (F.Muell.) D.C.Thomas, Chaowasku & R.M.K.Sanders) | Cumberland Islands, 1860, <i>Fitzalan</i> ; MEL2064812–MEL2064816 | <i>Fragm.</i> 3(17): 1 (1862) |

two or three headlands” and finally they entered “the head of a very nice harbour [Woodwark Bay], with a fine stretch of sandy beach”. Before sunset, they climbed a saddle on the peninsula between Woodwark Bay and Double Bay [east branch] “to take observations for the next day’s trip” and from this point could observe that “a spur evidently led direct up to the main ridge of Mount Dryander”. Camp for the night of Tuesday 6 November was set up on a sandy beach at the head of Woodwark Bay.

On the morning of **Wednesday 7 November**, the walking party, consisting of Fitzalan, Kilner, Rainbird and Perceval, started with the goal of ascending Mount Dryander. In the meantime, the boat proceeded northward to the adjacent Double Bay [east branch], where the walking party would rendezvous following their ascent and descent of the mountain. Soon after commencement, the walking party had “some little difficulty in wading across an abominable mud flat¹²⁶” at the head of Double Bay [east branch] in an attempt to shorten the distance to a ridge that they sought to begin their ascent. At the “first stream they came to” after crossing the mudflats “they bogied and breakfasted”. Following on, they walked “through several miles of beautiful country” toward the mountain and “came to a convenient place for commencing the ascent of the main range of Mount Dryander”. The climb started “through open forest¹²⁷ for some two-thirds of the ascent until they came to a dense scrub¹²⁸” and they decided to leave their swags there. Perceval remained with the swags whilst Fitzalan, Kilner and Rainbird made the ascent to the top of the main ridge. At this point, Perceval inscribed a large ligatured AP “on a gum tree facing the entrance to the scrub”. The ascending party continued along the ridge for some distance, and concluded this section by “marking a tree at the furthest point”. They did not proceed to the summit or “get onto the high peaks

that rise above the ridge” as cloud had begun to envelope the higher parts and obtaining views of the surrounding country was deemed to be impossible. The party returned to their swags, and they “descended to a bay in the low range of hills to which we have before alluded as separating Port Dalrymple from its twin harbour”, i.e. the east branch of Double Bay from the west branch of Double Bay. Following a prearranged smoke signal, the party re-joined the boat and made camp for the night of 7–8 November somewhere on the inner shores of Double Bay [east branch].

On the morning of **Thursday 8 November**, the walking party “started for a course across a neck of land to the twin harbour [Double Bay, west branch], and thence over some few miles of the country at the head of it”. They ventured no more than “a mile or two from the beach”. During the walk they observed, from a distance “a pass [Earlando Gap] through the mountains round the northern foot of Mount Dryander”. After reaching the northern limit of their exploration, they returned to the camp of the previous night at Double Bay [east branch], and at about 1.00 pm departed for Bowen. The homeward journey north was much slowed as it was “against a dead head wind nearly the whole way”. It is assumed that three camps were made during the return journey, but their locations, and any botanical activities, were not recorded. They arrived at Bowen at about 11.00 pm on the evening of **Monday 12 November**.

Mount Dryander via Whitsunday Island, June 1872

The itinerary presented here is taken from the report written by Kilner (Anon. [Kilner] 1872a, 1872b). The aim of the excursion was to “make a short voyage of discovery to

Whitsunday Islands, returning to Mount Dryander and the inner passage to Bowen". The party consisted of five persons:

- Frederick Kilner, leader and author of the report.
- Eugene Fitzalan, botanical collector.
- John Rainbird, conchologist.
- Rev. J.K. Black, A.M., [Church of England, Trinity Church, Bowen] general collector.
- An Aborigine named Jimmy.

On **Monday 2 June 1872**, their four-oared boat was hoisted onto the Steamer *Tinonee* at Port Denison. They departed, rounded Cape Gloucester where they had their "first view of the graceful Hoop Pine ¹²⁹ (*Araucaria glauca*) which grows

rather thickly here in a shady gorge sheltered by two spurs that run down to the sea". They passed Hook Island and Dent Island, and when near Whitsunday Island their boat was lowered and they rowed ashore (Figure 10). They landed near Fitzalan Point in a sheltered bay where the "atmosphere was here filled with the most fragrant perfumes exhaled from a tree resembling the *Bauhinia* ¹³⁰, in full bloom, beneath the outspreading branches and broad shady leaves of which we pitched out tent" and camped for the night at a location that was "fringed with a coral reef; behind us a luxuriant forest of towering pines of immense growth, covering the higher parts of the island". To the west was an opening to Long Island and with views extending toward Port Molle.

After breakfast on the morning of **Tuesday 3 June**, they walked to the "Falls" near Fitzalan Point. Blackwood (1997)

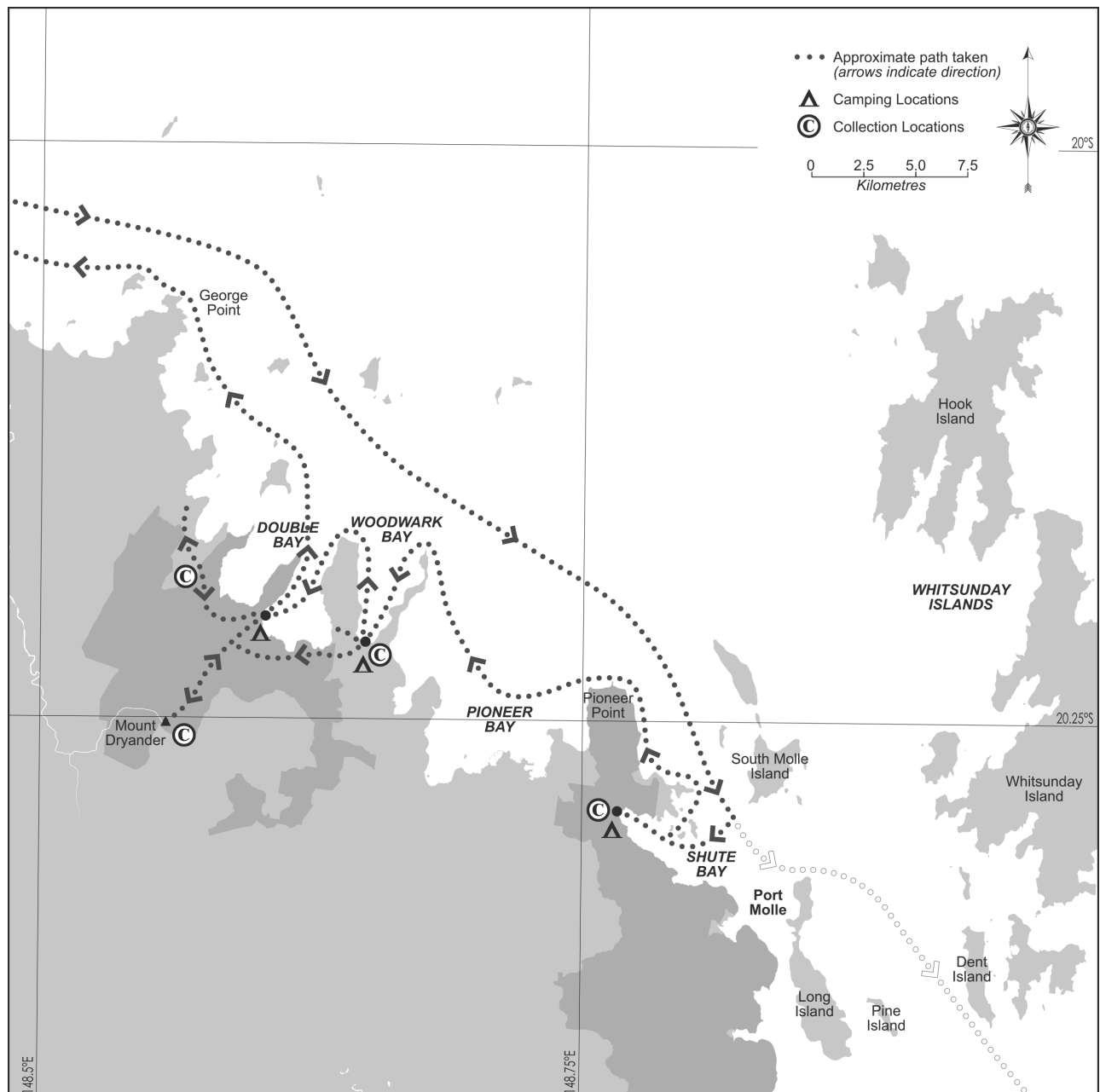


Fig. 9. Map of the approximate paths taken during the excursion to Mount Dryander, 5–12 November 1869. Prepared by Claire Burton, Cairns Regional Council.

Table 6. List of species collected by Eugene Fitzalan during the Burdekin Expedition, 1860. The list is derived from herbarium record data and published accounts. Taxonomy follows that presented in Australian Plant Census (2014) and Australian Plant Name Index (2014).

| | |
|---|--|
| Lady Elliot Island | |
| <i>Phajus australis</i> F.Muell. (<i>Phaius australis</i> F.Muell.) | |
| Percy Island No. 1 [South Island] | |
| <i>Calophyllum inophyllum</i> L. | |
| <i>Dendrobium undulatum</i> R.Br. (<i>Dendrobium discolor</i> Lindl.) | |
| <i>Morinda citrifolia</i> L. | |
| <i>Plectranthus parviflorus</i> Willd. | |
| <i>Tournefortia orientalis</i> R.Br. (<i>Heliotropium sarmentosum</i> (Lam.) Craven) | |
| <i>Turraea pubescens</i> Hell. | |
| Cumberland Islands | |
| <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> Mudie var. <i>cunninghamii</i> | |
| <i>Brassaia actinophylla</i> Endl. (<i>Schefflera actinophylla</i> (Endl.) Harms) | |
| <i>Callitris verrucosa</i> (A.Cunn. ex Endl.) F.Muell. (<i>Callitris intratropica</i> R. T. Baker & H.G.Sm.) | |
| <i>Colubrina asiatica</i> (L.) Brongn. | |
| <i>Lotus australis</i> Andrews | |
| <i>Panax macrosciadeus</i> F.Muell. (<i>Mackinlaya macrosciadea</i> (F.Muell.) F.Muell.) | |
| <i>Petalostigma quadriloculare</i> F.Muell. | |
| <i>Uvaria heteropetala</i> F.Muell. (<i>Meiogyne heteropetala</i> (F.Muell.) D.C.Thomas, Chaowasku & R.M.K.Saunders) | |
| Port Molle [Long Island] | |
| <i>Brassaia actinophylla</i> Endl. (<i>Schefflera actinophylla</i> (Endl.) Harms) | |
| <i>Canthium lamprophyllum</i> F.Muell. (<i>Psydrax lamprophylla</i> (F.Muell.) Bridson) | |
| <i>Cissus opaca</i> F.Muell. (<i>Clematicissus opaca</i> (F.Muell.) Jackes & Rossetto) | |
| <i>Crotalaria mitchellii</i> Benth. (<i>Crotalaria novae-hollandiae</i> DC. var. <i>novae-hollandiae</i>) | |
| <i>Euphorbia hypericifolia</i> L. | |
| <i>Glycosmis subvelutina</i> F.Muell. (<i>Micromelum minutum</i> (G.Forst.) Wight & Arn.) | |
| <i>Helichrysum bracteatum</i> (Vent.) Andrews (<i>Xerochrysum bracteatum</i> (Vent.) Tzvelev) | |
| <i>Labichea rupestris</i> Benth. | |
| <i>Melia azederach</i> L. | |
| <i>Panax macrosciadeus</i> F.Muell. (<i>Mackinlaya macrosciadea</i> (F.Muell.) F.Muell.) | |
| <i>Pogonolobus reticulatus</i> F.Muell. (<i>Coelospermum reticulatum</i> (F.Muell.) Benth.) | |
| <i>Psychotria fitzalanii</i> Benth. | |
| <i>Sophora tomentosa</i> L. | |
| <i>Tabernaemontana orientalis</i> R.Br. | |
| Edgecumbe Bay | |
| <i>Antidesma parvifolium</i> Thwaites & F.Muell. | |
| <i>Cassia acclinis</i> F.Muell. (<i>Senna acclinis</i> (F.Muell.) Randell) | |
| <i>Croton arnhemicus</i> var. <i>urenifolius</i> Baill. | |
| <i>Cupania punctulata</i> F.Muell. (<i>Lepiderema punctulata</i> (F.Muell.) Radlk.) | |
| <i>Terminalia melanocarpa</i> F.Muell. | |
| Port Sinclair [Bowen], Mount Gordon | |
| <i>Brachychiton ramiflorum</i> R.Br. (<i>Brachychiton paradoxus</i> Schott & Endl.) | |
| <i>Dilivaria ilicifolia</i> (L.) Pers. (<i>Acanthus ilicifolius</i> L.) | |
| Cape Upstart | |
| <i>Acacia simsii</i> A.Cunn. ex Benth. | |
| <i>Bursaria spinosa</i> Cav. | |
| <i>Cycas media</i> R.Br. | |
| <i>Gardenia fitzalanii</i> F.Muell. (<i>Atractocarpus fitzalanii</i> (F.Muell.) Puttock) | |
| <i>Gardenia ochreatea</i> F.Muell. (<i>Larsenaikia ochreatea</i> (F.Muell.) Tirveng.) | |
| <i>Melaleuca leucadendron</i> L.f. | |
| <i>Pimelea collina</i> R.Br. (<i>Pimelea linifolia</i> var. <i>collina</i> (R.Br.) Threfall) | |
| <i>Trichodesma zeylanicum</i> (Burm.f.) R.Br. | |
| <i>Tristania conferta</i> R.Br. (<i>Lophostemon confertus</i> (R.Br.) Peter G. Wilson & J.T.Waterh.) | |
| Cape Upstart – Station Hill [Signal Hill*] | |
| <i>Cajanus grandifolius</i> F.Muell. (<i>Cajanus reticulatus</i> var. <i>grandifolius</i> (F.Muell.) Maesen) | |
| <i>Tristania conferta</i> R.Br. (<i>Lophostemon confertus</i> (R.Br.) Peter G. Wilson & J.T.Waterh.) | |
| * Signal Hill appears to be a typographical error for Station Hill, in Mueller's Essay. | |
| Magnetical Island [Magnetic Island] | |
| <i>Myrcia australasica</i> F.Muell. (<i>Memecylon umbellatum</i> Burm.f.) | |
| <i>Cajanus confertiflorus</i> F.Muell. | |
| <i>Canthium coprosmoides</i> F.Muell. (<i>Cyclophyllum coprosmoides</i> (F.Muell.) S.T.Reynolds & R.J.F.Hend.) | |
| <i>Dampiera ferruginea</i> R.Br. | |
| <i>Tristania conferta</i> R.Br. (<i>Lophostemon confertus</i> (R.Br.) Peter G. Wilson & J.T.Waterh.) | |
| <i>Gardenia fitzalanii</i> F.Muell. (<i>Atractocarpus fitzalanii</i> (F.Muell.) Puttock) | |
| <i>Loranthus vitellinus</i> F.Muell. (<i>Dendrophthoe vitellina</i> (F.Muell.) Tiegh.) | |
| Halifax Bay | |
| <i>Gardenia fitzalanii</i> F.Muell. (<i>Atractocarpus fitzalanii</i> (F.Muell.) Puttock) | |
| <i>Pariti tiliaceum</i> (L.) A.St.-Hil. (<i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i> L.) | |
| Cleveland Bay | |
| <i>Maba geminata</i> R.Br. (<i>Diospyros geminata</i> (R.Br.) F.Muell.) | |
| <i>Melhania oblongifolia</i> F.Muell. | |
| <i>Sida indica</i> L. (<i>Abutilon indicum</i> (L.) Sweet) | |
| Cape Cleveland | |
| <i>Bauhinia hookeri</i> F.Muell. | |
| <i>Celastrus dispermus</i> F.Muell. (<i>Denhamia disperma</i> (F.Muell.) M.P.Simmons) | |
| <i>Clerodendrum inerme</i> (L.) Gaertn.) | |
| <i>Conospermum linifolium</i> A.Cunn. ex Meisn. (<i>Conospermum taxifolium</i> C.F.Gaertn.) | |
| <i>Crotalaria laburnifolia</i> L. | |
| <i>Dipodium punctatum</i> (Sm.) R.Br. | |
| <i>Ficus fitzalanii</i> Miq. (<i>Ficus opposita</i> Miq.) | |
| <i>Ficus platypoda</i> var. <i>petiolaris</i> Benth. (<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i> Desf. ex Vent.) | |
| <i>Hoya dalrympleana</i> F.Muell. (<i>Hoya australis</i> R.Br. ex J.Traill subsp. <i>australis</i>) | |
| <i>Persoonia falcata</i> R.Br. | |
| <i>Pseudanthus pimeleoides</i> Sieber ex Spreng. | |
| <i>Tecoma australis</i> R.Br. (<i>Pandorea pandorana</i> (Andrews) Steenis) | |
| Bowling Green Bay | |
| <i>Statice australis</i> Spreng. (<i>Limonium australe</i> (R.Br.) Kuntze) | |
| <i>Neptunia gracilis</i> var. <i>major</i> Benth. (<i>Neptunia major</i> (Benth.) Windler) | |
| Burdekin River Estuary | |
| <i>Brassaia actinophylla</i> Endl. (<i>Schefflera actinophylla</i> (Endl.) Harms) | |
| <i>Canarium australianum</i> F.Muell. | |

Labichea nitida Benth.

Neptunia gracilis var. *major* Benth. (*Neptunia major* (Benth.) Windler)

Port Sinclair [Bowen], Sinclair Island [Stone Island]

Guilandina bonduc L. (*Caesalpinia bonduc* (L.) Roxb.)

Morinda citrifolia L.

Pisonia aculeata L.

Scaevola suaveolens R.Br. (*Scaevola calendulacea* (Andrews) Druce)

Port Sinclair/Port Denison [Bowen]

Abrus precatorius L.

Acacia farnesiana (L.) Willd.

Acacia leptostachya Benth.

Alyxia spicata R.Br.

Antidesma parvifolium Thwaites & F.Muell.

Atylosia marmorata Benth. (*Cajanus marmoratus* (Benth.) F.Muell.)

Blumea wightiana DC. (*Blumea mollis* (D.Don) Merr.)

Busbeckia corymbiflora F.Muell. (*Capparis lucida* (Banks ex DC.) Benth.)

Canthium lamprophyllum F.Muell. (*Psydrax lamprophylla* (F.Muell.) Bridson)

Capparis ornans F.Muell. ex Benth.

Cartonema brachyantherum Benth.

Careya arborea Roxb. (*Planchonia careya* (F.Muell.) R.Knuth)

Cochlospermum gregorii F.Muell.

Cochlospermum gillivraei Benth.

Croton arnhemicus var. *urenifolius* Baill.

Derris uliginosa Benth. (*Derris trifoliata* Lour.)

Eucalyptus drepanophylla Benth. (*Eucalyptus crebra* F.Muell.)

Eucalyptus platyphylla F.Muell.

Elaeodendron melanocarpum F.Muell.

Eugenia carissoides F.Muell. (*Eugenia reinwardtiana* (Blume) DC.)

Ficus platypoda var. *petiolaris* Benth. (*Ficus rubiginosa* Desf. ex Vent.)

Grewia orientalis var. *latifolia* Benth.

Guettarda speciosa L.

Indigofera pratensis F.Muell.

Ixora thozetiana F.Muell. (*Aidia racemosa* (Cav.) Tirveng.)

Lagunaria patersonia var. *bracteata* Benth. (*Lagunaria queenslandica* Craven)

Leptosema chambersii F.Muell. (*Brachysema chambersii* (F.Muell.) Benth.)

Leptosema oxylobioides F.Muell. (*Brachysema oxylobioides* (F.Muell.) Benth.)

Lippia nodiflora Rich. (*Phyla nodiflora* (L.) Greene)

Melaleuca leucadendra (L.) L.

Owenia cerasifera F.Muell. (*Pleiogynium timorense* (DC.) Leenh.)

Polycarpaea synandra var. *densiflora* Benth. (*Polycarpaea spirostylis* var. *densiflora* (Benth.) Pedley)

Ratonia distylis Benth. (*Arytera distylis* (Benth.) Radlk.)

Saccharum fulvum R.Br. (*Eulalia aurea* (Bory) Kunth)

Sterculia quadrifida R.Br.

Tournefortia argentea L.f. (*Heliotropium foertherianum* Diane & Hilger)

Urvia cylindracea Benth. (*Urvia lagopodioides* (L.) Desv.)

Xerotes multiflora R.Br. (*Lomandra multiflora* (R.Br.) Britten)

Burdekin Expedition – location not specified

Atylosia pluriflora F.Muell. ex Benth.

Canavalia obtusifolia (Lam. DC.) (*Canavalia rosea* (SW.) DC.)

Cyanospermum australe F.Muell.

Eucalyptus drepanophylla Benth. (*Eucalyptus crebra* F.Muell.)

Lactaria calocarpa (Hassk.) Hassk. (*Ochrosia elliptica* Labill.)

proposed that the “Falls” are on a stream that discharges into the ocean to the east of Fitzalan Point. On the way they “passed through a peculiar kind of grass¹³¹ of a very fattening nature for cattle, that never grows rank and is not to be met with on the mainland”. Here the stream of crystal clear water runs through a channel of solid rock, and descends into cascades and falls into large rocky basins. The “borders of this stream clothed with pines, orchids, ferns, and gigantic creepers ...high up on its sloping side is the *Cassia* (*elongata*)¹³² a fragrant flowering tree with blossoms hanging in rich clusters like the English *Laburnum*¹³³”. They ascended to the summit of a hill immediately behind the beach, from which they obtained views of the “peaks of Pentecost, the rough outline of the crag called the Lion, the numerous islands...some covered with pines and Kennedy Beech (*Argyrodendron trifoliatum*)¹³⁴, intersected with running creeks lined with Palms (*Seaforthia*¹³⁵ and *Kentia Forsteriana*¹³⁶), while several were covered with grass of a bright green from which one is called Green Island [Lindeman Island?]”. During the ascent “one of our party... caught hold of the stinging nettle (*Urtica* -----)¹³⁷, and the pain was so excruciating”. On returning to camp “we brought back a large number of young pines and also some seed... land shells we found here...*Helix maclayi*¹³⁸, *H. pachystyla*¹³⁹, *H. coxeni*¹⁴⁰, black *H. o’connellii*¹⁴¹ and *Pupina*¹⁴²”.

On **Wednesday 4 June**, they departed Whitsunday Island. Heading west, they sailed across an open channel and passed near a bare rocky island without vegetation [Pelican Island?] on the approach to Long Island and Pine Island. This island was noted as “a favourite resort of sea-birds of various kinds, where in the proper season a great variety of eggs may be procured”. They crossed the channel and sailed into a bay of the next ‘green’ island [South Molle Island?] where they landed and “spent an hour in adding to our collection a number of shells chiefly obtainable here (*Helix cerata*)¹⁴³, some pines, palms (*Kentia forsteriana*)¹⁴⁴ and palm seeds... also fortunate in getting several *Umbrella Trees* (*Brassica actinophyllum*)¹⁴⁵, and a giant bean hanging from the tops of trees, in a pod as much as five feet in length, produced by a creeper (*Sp. Cassia*)¹⁴⁶...the beans are a subject of great attraction to bushmen as matchboxes”. From here they carried along the coast off Molle Island [South Molle Island or North Molle Island] and entered an unnamed bay [Pioneer Bay] that was bounded by Port Molle Ranges [Conway Range] on the east and Mount Dryander on the west. They were unable to land as it was too shallow, and rowed on to Port Dalrymple [Double Bay, east branch] where they made camp for the night.

On the morning of **Thursday 5 June**, they started for Mount Dryander which was about 2 miles [3.2 km] away, passing through a plain with good soil and luxuriant grass and reached a stream of permanent water [unnamed]. They began to ascend via the stream which had a broad and stony watercourse. In the stream they “found the seeds in long pods of the *Cassia*¹⁴⁷ (*elongata*) evidently washed down from the mountain, and the palm (*Seaforthia*)¹⁴⁸ was of striking luxuriance”. During the ascent they “met with a rare species of fig tree (*Ficus*)¹⁴⁹, evidently the same as

that described by Mr Guilfoyle...as the Banyan Tree...parts of the trunk grow up from the branching roots, standing out from the base like walls, and for shade and shelter the tree is unequalled. Further up we came upon a splendid specimen of the flame tree (*Brachychiton acerifolia*)¹⁵⁰; when young it resembles the Bottle Tree (*sterculia*) in appearance...when in blossom is covered with a mass of gorgeous red flowers, from which it takes its name”. After a rapid ascent, they struck a perpendicular face of solid rock that extended a long distance round on both sides and formed a barrier to further progress. They estimated that this location was about half way up the mountain. They began the descent from here, but “before doing so Mr. F. clambered up a steep rock and secured the only specimen we saw on our journey of a very rare orchid (*Dendrobium speciosum*)¹⁵¹. So far as we are aware it is only

to be found in one other place in this neighbourhood, viz. in an inaccessible part of Roma Peak¹⁵²”. At this location, the “trees here were covered with orchids and ferns...as many as a dozen various species clustered on one tree (*Adiantum*¹⁵³, *Asplenium*¹⁵⁴, *Pteris*¹⁵⁵, *Ophioglossum*¹⁵⁶, etc.)”. In addition to the plants, there were “several water beetles and snakes of rare kinds, and many varieties of shells (*Vitrina superba*¹⁵⁷, *H. coxeni*¹⁵⁸, *H. inforius*¹⁵⁹, *H. cunninghamii*¹⁶⁰, and *H. rainbirdii*¹⁶¹). One of these was named after its discoverer, our companion Mr. Rainbird”. Following their descent, they reached their camp at sunset.

On the morning of **Friday 6 June**, they commenced their return to Port Denison. The journey took them past Grassy Island and Gumbrell Island, round George Point and past Saddleback Island and into the Gloucester Passage. Taking

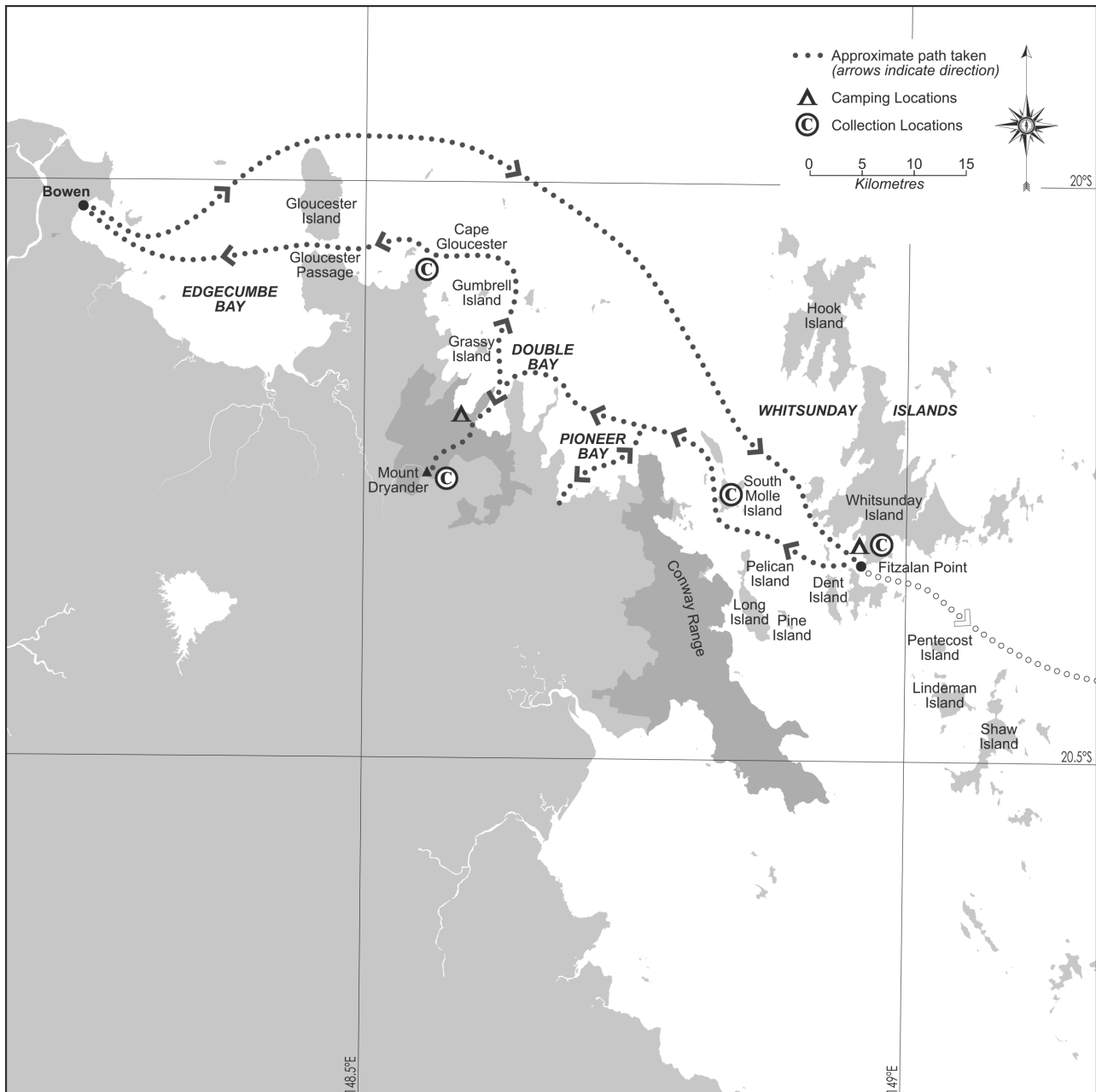


Fig. 10. Map of the approximate paths taken during the excursion to Mount Dryander, 2–6 June 1872. Prepared by Claire Burton, Cairns Regional Council.

the opportunity, they landed briefly after lunch at Gloucester Point “where a few shells (*Helix kilneri*)¹⁶² were procured”. Recommencing, they travelled via the inner passage [Gloucester Passage] into Edgumbe Bay, and reached Bowen on the evening of the same day.

Mount Dryander via overland approach, July 1872

One month after visiting Mount Dryander in June 1872, Fitzalan again joined with John Rainbird, and another unnamed companion [not Frederick Kilner], on a third excursion to Mount Dryander, but this time following an overland route starting on horseback (Anon. [Fitzalan & Rainbird] 1872). On the morning of **Monday 2 July 1872**, they left Bowen with the aim “to stand on the top of Mount

Dryander”. On the two previous attempts to reach the summit of Mount Dryander, Fitzalan and his party were not successful because of adverse weather conditions and difficult terrain. This attempt was to be from the west, and during a time of the year when weather was usually fine and mild. There was now a road heading south from Bowen toward Proserpine, completed about 1867 (Port Denison Almanac 1867) and this would have been taken for the first section of the excursion. By midday they had reached Glencoe, Adelaide Point “where we were hospitably entertained and liberally supplied by Mr MacDonald¹⁶³”. This halt would have been at the homestead of John Graham MacDonald at Adelaide Point, which was about 13 km south of Bowen (Figure 11). Adelaide Point was named for MacDonald’s wife Adelaide Mary Anne Amelia MacDonald (née Graham), and the house and garden were considered to be the finest in north Queensland at that

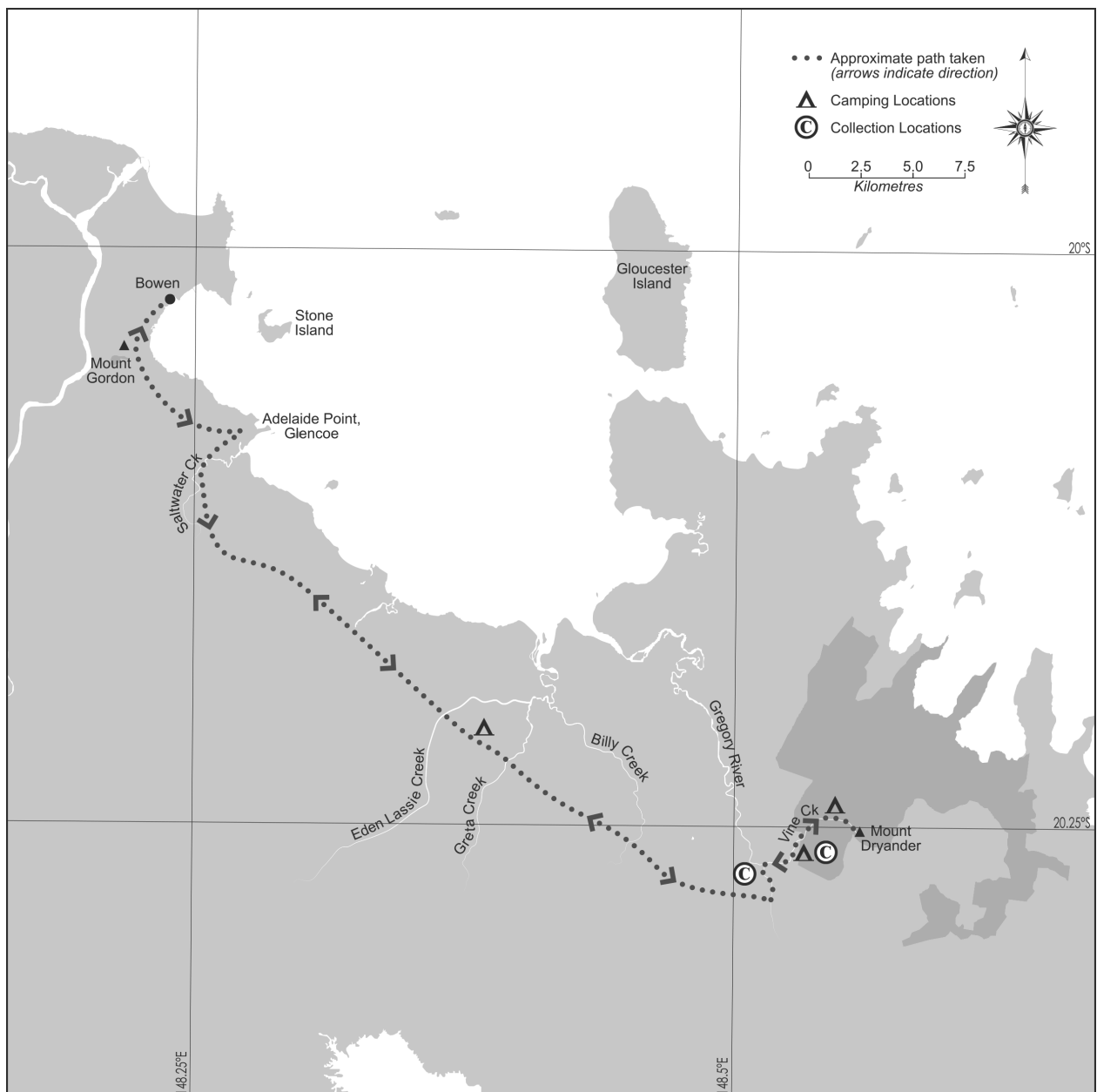


Fig. 11. Map of the approximate path taken during the excursion to Mount Dryander, 2–5 July 1872. Prepared by Claire Burton, Cairns Regional Council.

time (Pike 1996). Soon after leaving Glencoe, they crossed Saltwater Creek [Duck Creek] and then camped for the night between Longford [Eden Lassie Creek] and Gretta [Greta] Creek. They noted “*an abundance of wild pigs...one so formidable in size...we should have thought twice before firing at him*”.

On the morning of **Tuesday 3 July** they crossed Billy Creek, and then came to Gregory River which was “*lined on both sides with a narrow fringe of thick scrub*”¹⁶⁴. They ascertained that they were below the ‘falls’, and went along the banks of the Gregory River for about 4 miles [6.4 km], and crossed it near “*a good hut, erected by Messrs. Eymer and Corkhill*”. They proceeded on to Vine Creek, at the base of the mountain, and made camp for the night. At this location they noted that “*there is a tree*¹⁶⁵ *to be met with here in considerable quantities remarkable for its fibre producing qualities*”.

Early on the morning of **Wednesday 4 July**, they “*strolled along the creek [Vine Creek] and were delighted to discover some rare specimens of a handsome long-leaved orchid (Cymbidium)*¹⁶⁶. *The Stag-Horn*¹⁶⁷ *and Bird’s-nest ferns*¹⁶⁸ *clustered round the palms presented a beautiful contrast to the fine dark coloured Acacia (angustifolius)*¹⁶⁹ *with which most of the creeks were bordered*”. At this location, Rainbird collected a specimen of “*a handsome shell (Helix murina)*¹⁷⁰”. Soon after, they commenced the ascent of Mount Dryander, intending to spend the night on the summit. The ascent was “*extremely easy...by the route we adopted*”. They noted the presence of “*tall tapering pines*¹⁷¹, *interspersed with the Beech*¹⁷², *Fig*¹⁷³, *Umbrella*¹⁷⁴ *and Flame trees*¹⁷⁵”. In addition to the flora, their “*attention was fully occupied with the variety of land shells*”. As they ascended, they collected the “*most beautiful but the most fragile shell to be met with in these parts (Vitrina superba)*¹⁷⁶”, and “*came upon two of the largest shells we have so far found in northern Queensland (H. Cunninghamii*¹⁷⁷ *and H. Inforius*¹⁷⁸)”. They also “*met with another shell (Balea australis)*¹⁷⁹ *found by McGillavray at Port Mollé*”. As they gained altitude their water bags broke because of the strain put on them by brushing against the vegetation, and in particular getting entangled in “*the most formidable creeping vine we have ever met with, usually known as “the lawyer”*¹⁸⁰. *It is in its earlier career a most graceful looking shrub, like the cocoa-nut, but its stalks, resembling sugar cane, are covered*

with a formidable set of spines”. Accordingly, without water, they had to abandon the idea of spending the night on the summit. Nevertheless, they were able to reach the summit where they “*obtained an abundant supply of other varieties (Vittaria elongata*¹⁸¹, *Polypodium tenellum*¹⁸², *lanceolata*¹⁸³, *Pteris crenata*¹⁸⁴, *Davallia elegans*¹⁸⁵ *and Asplenium polypodioides)*¹⁸⁶”. As they ascended higher their bundles of plants increased and “*amid such a great variety it was difficult to make a choice...collected...some of the rare kinds (Dendrobium canaliculatum)*¹⁸⁷ *and a small but handsome orchid with flag leaves (Cryptostylis ovata)*¹⁸⁸”. As they reached the summit, they “*came upon a complete plantation of Tree Ferns (Alsophila leichhardtii)*¹⁸⁹. *The striking way in which the leaves branch out in a cluster overhanging the stem all round, like an open parachute, is peculiarly beautiful*”. As they were “*completely shut in by the towering pines*¹⁹⁰ *and overshadowing trees of every variety*”, they needed to climb a tree for a view, which “*stretch[ed] far away in the distance from the foot of Mount Dryander... lands intersected with running creeks, lined with tall palms (Seaforthia)*¹⁹¹”. They proceeded along the summit ridge “*until we reached one of the three prominent peaks which from many points of the compass meet the eye in aspects of Mount Dryander*”. Here they remarked that there were “*rare trees, shrubs, numerous parasitic orchids and ferns, but beneath our feet a perfect carpet of the rarest kinds of moss*¹⁹² *rivalling in freshness of colour and softness the finest Brussels and Turkey manufactures*¹⁹³, *and in many places they hung like a thick covering of Berlin wool*¹⁹⁴ *from the rocks on which we walked*”. At this location they inscribed a tree with their names and the date. At the very summit was “*a high shelving rock surrounded by a mass of ferns and a large number of fig trees (Ficus magnifolia)*¹⁹⁵”. At about 4.00 pm they began their descent, and eventually reached the top of the first spur to make camp for the night. On the morning of **Thursday 5 July**, they descended to Vine Creek, where they located their horses, and commenced the journey back to Bowen. As there were no further travel details, it is assumed that they returned directly to Bowen.

Results of the Mount Dryander excursions

At least 90 species were collected during the Mount Dryander excursions. Of these, four collections were described as new

Table 7. Type specimens collected by Eugene Fitzalan and/or Frederick Kilner from Mount Dryander. Original species names are retained and the currently used name follows in parentheses. Collections list the location and the specimens relevant to typification, but the status of the typification is not provided as it is beyond the scope of this work. The publication details of the protologue are provided. Taxonomy follows that presented in Australian Plant Census (2014) and Australian Plant Name Index (2014).

| Species | Collection | Publication |
|--|---|---|
| <i>Ochrosia kilneri</i> F.Muell. (<i>Neisosperma kilneri</i> (F.Muell.) Fosberg & Sacht) | 1871, Fitzalan & Kilner; MEL 1587728 | <i>Fragm.</i> 7(56): 129 (1871) |
| <i>Eulophia fitzalanii</i> F.Muell. ex Benth. (<i>Eulophia bicallosa</i> (D.Don) P.F.Hunt & Summerh.) | 1871, Fitzalan; MEL 0677527 | <i>Fl. Austral.</i> 6: 300 (1873) |
| <i>Cleisostoma brevilabre</i> F.Muell. (<i>Plectorrhiza brevilabris</i> (F.Muell.) Dockrill) | Undated, Fitzalan; MEL 1540850 | <i>Fragm.</i> 11(91): 87 (1880) |
| <i>Solanum sporadotrichum</i> F.Muell. | Undated, Kilner & Fitzalan; MEL 0012282 | <i>Australas. Chem. Drugg.</i> 5: 48 (1882) |

species by Mueller (Table 7). The species collected on the expeditions are listed in Table 8. Fitzalan was the primary collector but a few specimens are cited with Kilner as a co-collector and there are a small number where Kilner was recorded as the sole collector. There is no evidence to suggest that Rainbird, Perceval or Rev. J.K. Black had any involvement with plant collecting on any of the Mount Dryander excursions.

Fitzalan was engaged by Ferdinand Mueller as the plant collector on the Dryander excursions. In correspondence to Joseph Hooker (Kew Gardens, England), Mueller wrote ¹⁹⁶, in 1869, that “*Mt Dryander has been ascended by Mr Kilner & Mr Fitzalan. Beyond a new Cassia* ¹⁹⁷ *no novelties seem to occur, but the Mount gives us some new localities*”. In correspondence from Fitzalan to Mueller ¹⁹⁸, in 1871, it was noted that “*I enclose you specimens of the New Tree* ¹⁹⁹ *from Mount Dryander — I will send by next mail the notes you require on the woods — and some good specimens for the Museum a specimen of this tree amongst them*”. This letter was included with one of the sheets associated with the type specimen of *Ochrosia kilneri* F.Muell. (*Neisosperma kilneri* (F.Muell.) Fosberg & Sacht). The first

citations concerning the Mount Dryander specimens occurred in December 1870 (Mueller 1870), soon after the first excursion of 1869 (Table 9).

As noted, Rainbird was a collector of land snails on the Mount Dryander excursions. In the account of the excursion of 1869, Perceval noted that “*the naturalist [Rainbird] had least reason to be satisfied with his trip, not having succeeded in finding live specimens of the particular sort which were the especial object of his search. But he found some dead ones, and hopes that he may have better success at a more suitable season*”. John Rainbird collected at least 15 specimens of land snails whilst on the Mount Dryander excursions. *Helix rainbirdii* Cox, 1870 [*Bentosites yulei* Forbes, 1851], was described for one of his collections (Cox 1870) and *Helix dryanderensis* Cox, 1872 [*Offachloritis dryanderensis* Cox, 1872] was named for the locality (Cox 1872). Rainbird is cited as the collector of many natural history specimens from Queensland ²⁰⁰.

Mount Elliot Excursions, 1863 and 1872

Table 8. Species collected by Eugene Fitzalan during the Mount Dryander excursions in 1869, and June and July 1872, based on MELISR and AVH herbarium record data. Taxonomy follows that presented in Australian Plant Census (2014) and Australian Plant Name Index (2014).

| | |
|---|---|
| <i>Abutilon</i> sp. | <i>Hypoestes floribunda</i> R.Br. var. <i>floribunda</i> |
| <i>Acacia longissima</i> H.L.Wendl. | <i>Lagunaria queenslandica</i> Craven |
| <i>Acacia oswaldii</i> F.Muell. | <i>Larsenaikia jardinei</i> (F.Muell. ex Benth.) Tirveng. |
| <i>Alpinia caerulea</i> (R.Br.) Benth. | <i>Lastreopsis tenera</i> (R.Br.) Tindale |
| <i>Antidesma parvifolium</i> Thwaites & F.Muell. | <i>Mackinlaya macrosciadea</i> (F.Muell.) F.Muell. |
| <i>Arthropteris tenella</i> (G.Forst.) J.Sm. ex Hook.f. | <i>Maclura cochinchinensis</i> (Lour.) Corner |
| <i>Atalaya rigida</i> S.T.Reynolds | <i>Melaleuca</i> sp. |
| <i>Bazzania</i> sp. ‘queenslandica’ | <i>Melastoma malabathricum</i> L. subsp. <i>malabathricum</i> |
| <i>Blechnum cartilagineum</i> Sw. | <i>Melodorum leichhardtii</i> (F.Muell.) Benth. |
| <i>Bosistoa pentacocca</i> (F.Muell.) Baill. | <i>Micromelum minutum</i> (G.Forst.) Wight & Arn. |
| <i>Callicarpa pedunculata</i> R.Br. | <i>Monochoria cyanea</i> (F.Muell.) F.Muell. |
| <i>Calochlaena dubia</i> (R.Br.) M.D.Turner & R.A.White | <i>Niemeyera antiloga</i> (F.Muell.) T.D.Penn. |
| <i>Capparis canescens</i> Banks ex DC. | <i>Neisosperma kilneri</i> (F.Muell.) Fosberg & Sacht |
| <i>Capparis sepiaria</i> L. | <i>Nephrolepis obliterated</i> (R.Br.) J.Sm. |
| <i>Carallia brachiata</i> (Lour.) Merr. | <i>Niemeyera antiloga</i> (F.Muell.) T.D.Penn. |
| <i>Clausena brevistyla</i> Oliv. | <i>Nymphoides indica</i> (L.) Kuntze |
| <i>Commersonia bartramia</i> (L.) Merr. | <i>Parsonia straminea</i> (R.Br.) F.Muell. |
| <i>Crotalaria juncea</i> L. | <i>Pavetta australiensis</i> Bremek. var. <i>australiensis</i> |
| <i>Crotalaria mitchellii</i> Benth. subsp. <i>mitchellii</i> | <i>Pellaea falcata</i> (R.Br.) Fee |
| <i>Cryptocarya triplinervis</i> R.Br. | <i>Pimelea latifolia</i> R.Br. subsp. <i>latifolia</i> |
| <i>Cyathea rebecca</i> (F.Muell.) Domin | <i>Piper interruptum</i> Opiz |
| <i>Denhamia cunninghamii</i> (Hook. M.P.Simmons) | <i>Pittosporum venulosum</i> F.Muell. |
| <i>Denhamia disperma</i> (F.Muell. M.P.Simmons) | <i>Plectorrhiza brevilabris</i> (F.Muell.) Dockrill |
| <i>Desmodium heterocarpon</i> var. <i>strigosum</i> van Meeuwen | <i>Pleioloma brownlessiana</i> (F.Muell.) Swenson & Munzinger |
| <i>Dioscorea transversa</i> R.Br. | <i>Polia macrophylla</i> (R.Br.) Benth. |
| <i>Diospyros geminata</i> (R.Br.) F.Muell. | <i>Pothos longipes</i> Schott |
| <i>Doodia aspera</i> R.Br. | <i>Pyrrhobryum spiniforme</i> (Hedw.) Mitt. |
| <i>Doryopteris concolor</i> (Langsd. & Fisch.) Kuhn | <i>Solanum graniticum</i> A.R.Bean |
| <i>Endiandra compressa</i> C.T.White | <i>Solanum sporadotrichum</i> F.Muell. |
| <i>Eulophia bicallosa</i> (D.Don) P.F.Hunt & Summerh. | <i>Swainsona</i> sp. |
| <i>Euroschinus falcatus</i> Hook.f. var. <i>falcatus</i> | <i>Syzygium australe</i> (H.L.Wendl. ex Link) B.Hyland |
| <i>Ficus watkinsiana</i> F.M.Bailey | <i>Syzygium claviflorum</i> (Roxb.) Wall. ex Steud. |
| <i>Flindersia schottiana</i> F.Muell. | <i>Tabernaemontana orientalis</i> R.Br. |
| <i>Ganophyllum falcatum</i> Blume | <i>Tapeinosperma pseudojambosa</i> (F.Muell.) Mez |
| <i>Glycosmis trifoliata</i> (Blume) Spreng. | <i>Terminalia</i> sp. |
| <i>Gossia bidwillii</i> (Benth.) N.Snow & Guymmer | <i>Trophis scandens</i> (Lour.) Hook. & Arn. subsp. <i>scandens</i> |
| <i>Grevillea parallela</i> Knight | <i>Turraea pubescens</i> Hell. |
| <i>Grevillea pteridifolia</i> Knight | <i>Vitex melicopea</i> F.Muell. |
| <i>Heliotropium sarmetosum</i> (Lam.) Craven | <i>Vitex trifolia</i> L. var. <i>trifolia</i> |
| <i>Hibbertia scandens</i> (Willd.) Dryand | <i>Vittaria elongata</i> Sw. |
| <i>Homalanthus populifolius</i> Graham | |

Fitzalan undertook a number of excursions to Mount Elliot. Two of these, in 1863 and 1872, were botanically significant, whilst others such as those performed in 1878 and 1881, were minor diversions made when on route to other locations and with no significant ascent of the mountain.

The excursions to Mount Elliot described here include:

- Mount Elliot with John Dallachy, 2–14 August 1863.
- Mount Elliot Bunya-bunya search excursion, 2– 17 [?] September 1872.

Mount Elliot is situated about 30 km south-east of Townsville and about 45 km north-west of Ayr, and rises to about 1235 m elevation. The derivation of the name Mount Elliot is not known, but it was mentioned by Philip Parker King [as Mount Eliot] in his account of his 1819 voyage (King 1827). Mount Elliot consists of two sections; the eastern sector rising to about 800 m elevation, and separated from the main massif by a low ridge. The eastward facing slopes of the main massif contain notophyll rainforest, whilst the western part has wet sclerophyll forest and Araucarian vine forest. The lower elevation open Eucalypt forests display a close affinity with southern Queensland and the higher altitude rainforest show a distinct affinity to the wet tropics area (Bean 2014).

As with most of Fitzalan's collecting excursions, there is no, or only scant, documentation concerning preparation and logistics, and there are no known reports or records for the 1863 excursion. Of the 1872 excursion there is only a single report that was rerun in various newspapers (Anon. [Fitzalan] 1872). However, the physical record of the herbarium specimens, mainly conserved in BM, BRI, K and

MEL, that were collected from Mount Elliot offer a structure in which the excursions can be explained and described.

Mount Elliot excursion with John Dallachy, August 1863

On this excursion, Fitzalan was accompanied by John Dallachy, the experienced plant collector who was also engaged by Ferdinand Mueller. John Dallachy (b. ?1805/8, Morayshire, Scotland; d. 4 June 1871, Vale of Herbert, Queensland) was a trained gardener, plantation manager, nurseryman and botanical collector. He collected extensively in Victoria and Queensland, primarily around Rockhampton, Townsville, Seaview Range, Cardwell, and Rockingham Bay. His collections number to ca 6000 specimens, mainly in MEL, but many in BRI, K, PH, among other herbaria (George 2009).

Prior to moving to Queensland in 1862, Dallachy had been living in Victoria and was Superintendent of Melbourne Botanic Gardens [1849–1857] before the position was held by Ferdinand Mueller (Blake 1955; George 2009). Following this he was the herbarium curator for Mueller until 1861. Dallachy collected near Brisbane in late 1862, near Rockhampton in early 1863, and was in Bowen from April–June 1863. Although not documented, it appears that Fitzalan and Dallachy became known to each other and undertook the trip to Mount Elliot as a joint enterprise. Following the excursion, Dallachy became a pioneer settler in Cardwell which remained his main area of residence until his death in 1871 (Blake 1955).

Table 9. Primary citations for specimens collected by Eugene Fitzalan during the excursions to Mount Dryander, arranged in chronological order. Taxonomy follows that presented in Australian Plant Census (2014) and Australian Plant Name Index (2014).

| Taxon | Publication |
|--|---|
| <i>Sersalisia sericea</i> (Aiton) R.Br. | <i>Fragm.</i> 7(55): 112 (1870) |
| <i>Amorphospermum antilogum</i> F.Muell. (<i>Niemeyera antiloga</i> (F.Muell.) T.D.Penn.) | <i>Fragm.</i> 7(55): 113 (1870) |
| <i>Polypodium tenellum</i> G.Forst. (<i>Arthropteris tenella</i> (G.Forst.) J.Sm. ex Hook.f.) | <i>Fragm.</i> 7(55): 121 (1870) |
| <i>Vittaria elongata</i> Sw. | <i>Fragm.</i> 7(55): 121 (1870) |
| <i>Hibbertia volubilis</i> Andrews (<i>Hibbertia scandens</i> (Willd.) Dryand.) | <i>Fragm.</i> 7(56): 125 (1871) |
| <i>Ochrosia kilneri</i> F.Muell. (<i>Neisosperma kilneri</i> (F.Muell.) Fosberg & Sacht) | <i>Fragm.</i> 7(56): 129 (1871) |
| <i>Cystoseira prolifera</i> J.Agarth (<i>Hormophysa cuneiformis</i> (J.F.Gmelin) P.C.Silva) | <i>Fragm.</i> 7(56): 136 (1871) |
| <i>Pittosporum venulosum</i> F.Muell. | <i>Fragm.</i> 7(57): 140 (1871) |
| <i>Eulophia</i> sp. | <i>Fragm.</i> 8(59): 30 (1873) |
| <i>Monochoria cyanea</i> (F.Muell.) F.Muell. | <i>Fragm.</i> 8(60): 44 (1873) |
| <i>Pollia cyanococca</i> F.Muell. | <i>Fragm.</i> 8(62): 63 (1873) |
| <i>Eulophia fitzalanii</i> F.Muell. ex Benth. (<i>Eulophia bicallosa</i> (D.Don) P.F.Hunt & Summerh.) | <i>Fl. Austral.</i> 6: 300 (1873) |
| <i>Potamogeton tenuicaulis</i> F.Muell. (= <i>Potamogeton octandrus</i> Poir.) | <i>Fragm.</i> 8(68): 217 (1874) |
| <i>Cymodocea serrulata</i> (R.Br.) Asch. & Magnus | <i>Fragm.</i> 8(68): 218 (1874) |
| <i>Ptychosperma elegans</i> (R.Br.) Blume | <i>Fragm.</i> 8(68): 222 (1874) |
| <i>Hibiscus elsworthii</i> F.Muell. | <i>Fragm.</i> 8(70): 242 (1874) |
| <i>Flindersia schottiana</i> F.Muell. | <i>Fragm.</i> 9(78): 133 (1875) |
| <i>Pothos loureiri</i> Hook. & Arn. (<i>Pothos longipes</i> Schott) | <i>Fl. Austral.</i> 7: 158 (1878) |
| <i>Cleisostoma brevibracte</i> F.Muell. (<i>Plectorrhiza brevibractis</i> (F.Muell.) Dockrill) | <i>Fragm.</i> 11(91): 87 (1880) |
| <i>Solanum sporadotrichum</i> F.Muell. | <i>Australas. Chem. Drugg.</i> 5: 48 (1882) |

During the whole of 1863, Dallachy collected about 750 specimens, from various localities in Queensland between Rockhampton and Cleveland Bay (AVH 2014; MELISR 2014). Of this number, at least 60 specimens are labelled as collected from Mount Elliot under his name alone. It is not possible to determine the exact number of specimens that Fitzalan collected during the 1863 excursion, as most of his specimens were undated. In total, there are about 230 specimens from all the excursions to Mount Elliot that were collected solely under the name Fitzalan. Other specimens, known to have been collected during the 1863 excursion, were co-collected and labelled as either Fitzalan & Dallachy (at least 10 specimens) or Dallachy & Fitzalan (at least four specimens) (MELISR 2014).

There are no known reports or accounts known for this excursion. The earliest documentation about the venture, to my knowledge, was provided by Mueller in a letter written on 25 September 1863 to William Hooker at Kew Gardens, England, in which Mueller wrote that “*Messrs Fitzalan & Dallachy have just returned from Mount Elliot*”²⁰¹. Specimens from the excursion were first described as new species (Table 10) as early as October 1863 (Mueller 1863a, 1863b), only two months after Fitzalan and Dallachy had completed the excursion. Other new species were described throughout 1864 and then up to 1868, by either Mueller or George Bentham (Table 10). At this time, Bentham was preparing the first volumes of *Flora Australiensis*, and Mueller sent specimens from Melbourne to Kew for this purpose (Daley 1927). Further correspondence from Mueller to August Petermann²⁰² in August 1864, noted that Mueller had “*received much from north-eastern Australia, and recently *Musa australiensis*, described as *Musa banksii**”²⁰³ which Fitzalan had collected from Mount Elliot during the 1863 expedition. For typification notes on *Musa banksii* see George (2010).

Mount Elliot Bunya-bunya search excursion, September 1872

This excursion was intended to locate populations of *Araucaria bidwillii*²⁰⁴, and to ascertain if “*the fine tree known as the bunya-bunya existed on Mount Elliot*”. Some reports “*led botanical writers to suppose that it was a new species of Araucaria, and to desire that specimens should be procured*”. Literature references to the mentioned ‘botanical writers’ have not been located. However, in a report of an excursion to Mount Roundback undertaken by Fitzalan, John Rainbird and Augustus William Simpson²⁰⁵, in early August of 1872 (Anon.[Fitzalan *et al.*] 1872), it was noted that “*on our way from Townsville we had touched at Mount Elliot, with which a good deal of interest is connected for various reasons, with the intention of ascending it and ascertaining for ourselves the correctness of several questions which hitherto have been only conjecture. We reserve for further notice what we came to the knowledge of, merely stating that the Bunya Bunya tree, the existence of which on Mount Elliot has been disputed, undoubtedly grows there, and its fruit forms one of the chief articles of diet of the natives.*

Mr. Mark Reid, of Woodstock, who succeeded in procuring some of the fruit from them [Mount Elliot Aborigines], was first informed of its whereabouts, which was subsequently reported by Mr. Macmillan to the Acclimatization Society of Brisbane”. *Araucaria bidwillii* is now known to occur in only two disjunct populations, one near Gympie in south-eastern Queensland and the other near Mount Molloy in north-eastern Queensland (Hill 1998), and does not occur on Mount Elliot. Fitzalan collected a specimen of *Araucaria cunninghamii* var. *cunninghamii* from Mount Elliot²⁰⁶, but it is undated and therefore cannot be assigned to any particular excursion. Fitzalan would have been very familiar with *Araucaria cunninghamii* var. *cunninghamii* as it was the primary timber that he used when constructing the government buildings at Bowen during his building contracts of 1861–1862. It is possible that there may have been confusion as to the identity of the bunya-bunya from sources other than Fitzalan, and the Mount Elliot reports possibly referred correctly to *Araucaria cunninghamii* var. *cunninghamii*. To facilitate identification of the pine, Fitzalan took with him “*a good-sized branch of the real bunya-bunya (Araucaria Bidwillii)*”. It is not explained how Fitzalan acquired this, but it is possible that plants at that time were cultivated in Bowen.

On **Tuesday 2 September 1872**, Fitzalan in the company of his “*frequent companion, Mr. Rainbird*” departed Bowen and proceeded on the road northward toward Mount Elliot [see Mount Dryander excursion above for biographical details about John Rainbird]. After travelling for about three days, they stopped at Woodstock Station, a pastoral property then owned by John Melton Black and Robert Towns (Pike 1996; Carver 1993) (Figure 12). Woodstock Station was one of the first pastoral runs established in the Mount Elliot area [ca 1862] and pre-dates the formation of the Ross River port in 1864 which was to become Townsville in 1865 (Pike 1996). The original Woodstock Station was to the south-east of Mount Elliot near the junction of Majors Creek and Haughton River (Jack 1878), and not to be confused with the present township of Woodstock which is about 30 km to the north-west of this location (Figure 12). From Woodstock Station “*and after a couple of days’ scrub-hunting on the Haughton, where my companion found a new *Helix**”²⁰⁷, *we started for the mountain, some 12 miles [19.3 km] distant*”. Haughton River, which has its source in the Mingela Range to the south-west of Mount Elliot enters Bowling Green Bay to the east of Mount Elliot. Fitzalan’s reference could relate to the middle reaches of the river as that area is about 12 miles [19.3 km] on average from Mount Elliot.

On about **6 September**, they ascended the mountain, presumably from the east or south-east, and “*kept up the search for seven days, following the creeks and gorges to their sources, and ascending the mountain at various points*”. Fitzalan observed that “*there are no tropical scrubs*”²⁰⁸ *on Mount Elliott such as botanists delight in...on top you find yourself in open grassy forest*²⁰⁹, *timbered with messmate*²¹⁰, *stringy barks*²¹¹, *and forest oak*²¹²”. After realising that the search for the bunya-bunya was not going to be successful, they “*came to the conclusion that the black fellows were right and that it [Araucaria bidwillii] did not sit down*” on

the mountain. ‘Sit down’ was a corrupted-English term used by the Aborigines to describe something being present at a place, i.e., the pine did not ‘sit down’ on Mount Elliot. In spite of this, Fitzalan “got many specimens of interest, and amongst others some seed and specimens of a very handsome new palm ²¹³ of dwarf habit and rapid growth” and that “Mr. R. also found some new land shells ²¹⁴”. The assumption that they approached the mountain from the east is supported by the fact that the *Araucaria cunninghamii* var. *cunninghamii* the species which *Araucaria bidwillii* may have been confused with, only occurs on the western ridges and slopes (Figure 12). In addition, Fitzalan noted that “there are some fine dense palm scrubs ²¹⁵ on some of the running creeks on the eastern side of the mountain”. Furthermore, if they had approached the mountain from the west or north-west, the

populations of *Araucaria* would have been seen, as they are very conspicuous in that area. The populations are otherwise not able to be seen from the east or south. Considering the timing mentioned in the report, they would have returned to Bowen about **17 September**.

Results of the Mount Elliot excursions

Fitzalan collected about 240 specimens from all the excursions he took to Mount Elliot. There are a further 60 specimens that were collected by John Dallachy during the 1863 excursion, and about 15 specimens are recorded as being co-collected by them. In total, this amounts to about 315 species collected during the excursions.

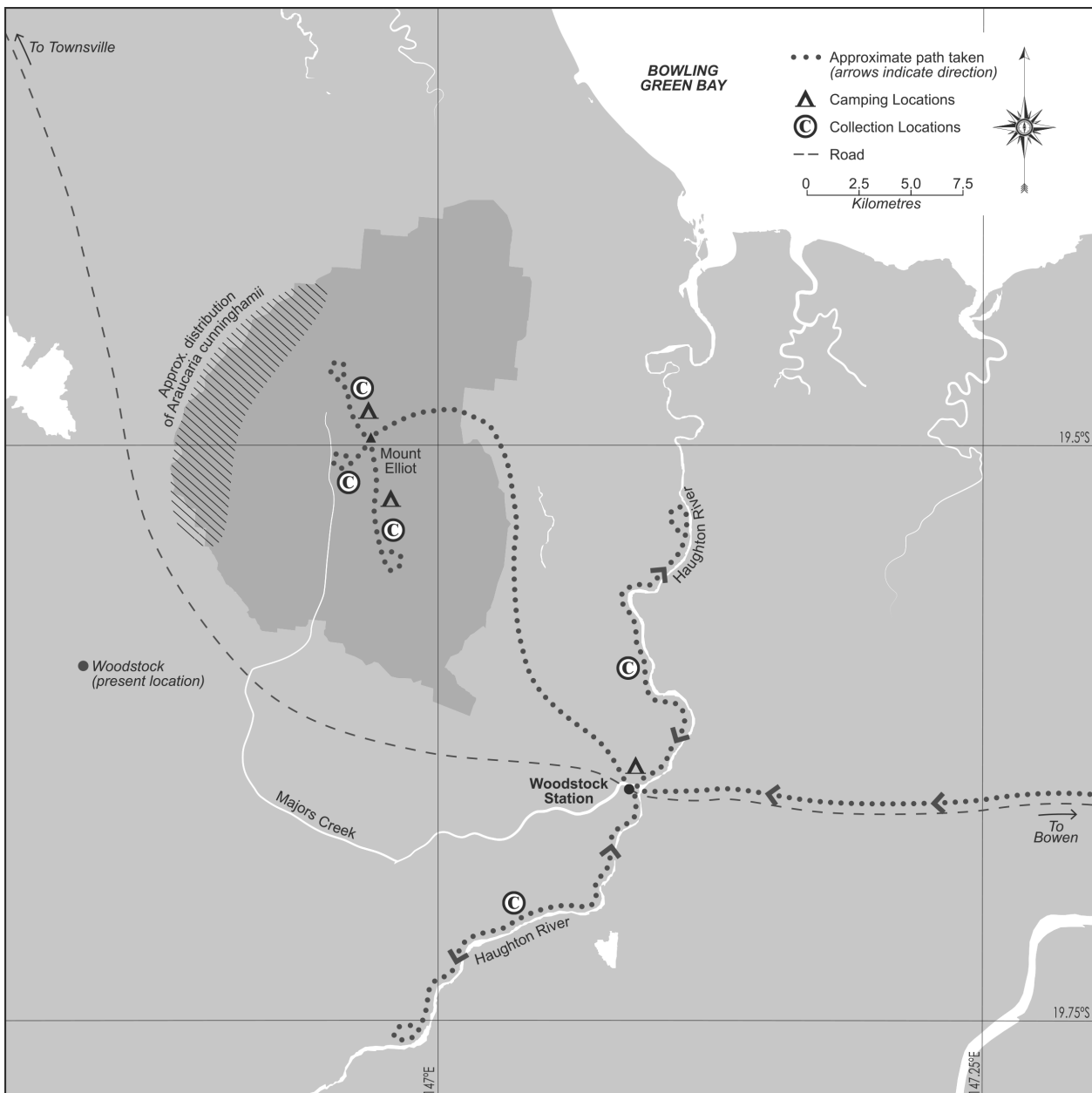


Fig. 12. Map of the approximate paths taken during the excursion to Mount Elliot, 2–17 September 1872. Prepared by Claire Burton, Cairns Regional Council.

Fourteen type specimens were collected (Table 10), representing mainly understory shrubs and trees. None of these taxa are endemic to Mount Elliot, but overall indicate a close association with taxa from areas to the north. An examination of the relevant literature produced about 38 citations for specimens collected from Mount Elliot by Fitzalan and Fitzalan & Dallachy (Table 11). The first citations were provided by Mueller within months of them returning from the 1863 excursion - an indication of the characteristic efficiency that Mueller applied to his plant taxonomy. A list of all species, from all the Mount Elliot excursions, is presented in Table 12.

Whitsunday Island Excursion, June 1874

The Whitsunday Island excursion of June 1874, was described in an informal newspaper report that appeared in the *Port Denison Times* ²¹⁶. The participants were only identified by characterised monikers: Fitzalan was named as ‘*Palmseed*’ and John Rainbird as ‘*Muttonfish*’. The true identities of the other four party members are not known.

The excursion was made during **June 1874**, but exact dates were not recorded. The excursion departed Bowen at 4.00 pm, and the first night camp was made at Gloucester Passage

(Figure 13). The excursion passed between Saddleback Island and George Point during the following morning, and the second night camp was made on Gumbrel [Gumbrell] Island. The next morning on Gumbrell Island, “*the party amused themselves by fossicking in the scrub for land shells and plants, and found growing in wild profusion the scented sage (Salvia)* ²¹⁷ *and the same sort of convolvulus that grows on the beach at Port Denison, but having a pure white flower* ²¹⁸”. The party sailed onto Double Cone Island where “*all hands went to the reef, which is exposed at the lowest tides, seeking shells, reptilia &c., which are obtained by following the water as it recedes*”. Continuing on, they passed round Pioneer Point and entered Port Molle, where they camped for the third night on Little Pine Island [Shute Island] for the night. The following morning they landed on Long Island to obtain water from ‘*Flinders’ Well*’. The fourth night camp was made on Henning Island, where “*all hands went fossicking for what they could find in the scrub with which this island is almost covered* ²¹⁹. *Palmseed found a great quantity of his namesakes* ²²⁰, *and all got plenty of the beans thought so much of for matchboxes* ²²¹”.

Whitsunday Island was reached late in the afternoon, and the fifth night camp was made. The following day the area around Fitzalan’s Point was explored, where there was “*a blue bean* ²²² *of the same size and shape as the common red variety* ²²³

Table 10. Type specimens collected by Eugene Fitzalan or co-collected with John Dallachy during the Mount Elliot excursions, 1863–1881. Original species names are retained and the currently used name follows in parentheses. Collections list the location and the specimens relevant to typification, but the status of the typification is not provided as it is beyond the scope of this work. The publication details of the protologue are provided. Taxonomy follows that presented in Australian Plant Census (2014) and Australian Plant Name Index (2014).

| Taxon | Collection | Publication |
|---|---|---|
| <i>Ardisia pseudojambosa</i> F.Muell. (<i>Tapeinosperma pseudojambosa</i> (F.Muell) Mez) | 1863, Fitzalan 6; MEL1612768, MEL1612770 | <i>Fragm.</i> 4(26): 81 (1864) |
| <i>Argophyllum lejourdanii</i> F.Muell. | 1863, Fitzalan & Dallachy; K000739401, MEL0568353, MEL0568354 | <i>Fragm.</i> 4(25): 33 (1863) |
| <i>Chionanthus effusiflorus</i> F.Muell. [Australian Plant Census excluded name] | 1863, Dallachy & Fitzalan; No known specimens | <i>Fragm.</i> 4(26): 83 (1864) |
| <i>Cordyline manners-suttoniae</i> F.Muell. | Fitzalan; K000644213, MEL645614; | <i>Fragm.</i> 5(40): 195 (1866) |
| <i>Eucalyptus hemiphloia</i> var. <i>parviflora</i> Benth. (<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> F.Muell.) | Fitzalan; No known specimens | <i>Fl. Austral.</i> 3: 217 (1867) |
| <i>Ficus magnifolia</i> F.Muell. (<i>Ficus copiosa</i> Steud.) | 1863, Fitzalan & Dallachy; MEL1063140, MEL1063142 | <i>Fragm.</i> 4(25): 50 (1863) |
| <i>Macaranga mallotooides</i> F.Muell. (<i>Macaranga involucrata</i> (Wall.) Baill. Ex Mull.Arg.) | Fitzalan; MEL0708347 | <i>Fragm.</i> 4(29): 139 (1864) |
| <i>Mallotus pycnostachys</i> F.Muell. (<i>Mallotus mollissimus</i> (Geiseler) Airy Shaw) | Fitzalan; MEL0232432, MEL0232433, MEL0232434 | <i>Fragm.</i> 4(29): 138 (1864) |
| <i>Musa banksia</i> F.Muell. | 1863, Fitzalan; MEL0621535; BRIAQ0023362, EBC29543 | <i>Fragm.</i> 4(28): 132 (1864) |
| <i>Psoralea cephalantha</i> F.Muell. (<i>Lotodes cephalantha</i> (F.Muell.) Kuntze) | 1863, Fitzalan & Dallachy; K000217483, MEL1563596; MEL1563594, MEL1563595, MEL1563597 | <i>Fragm.</i> 4(25): 35 (1863) |
| <i>Ptychosperma beatricae</i> F.Muell. (<i>Archontophoenix alexandrae</i> (F.Muell.) H.Wendl. & Drude) | 1881 & 1882, Fitzalan; BRIAQ0342251, FI029, MEL0516567, MEL0516568, MEL0516569, MEL0516570, MEL0516578, MEL0516579, MEL0516581 – 83 | <i>Australas. Chem. Drugg.</i> 4(46): 77 (1882) |
| <i>Rhynchosia cunninghamii</i> Benth. (<i>Rhynchosia acuminatissima</i> Miq.) | Fitzalan; K000279359, K000279361, MEL2046612 | <i>Fl. Austral.</i> 2: 266 (1864) |
| <i>Strychnos pilosperma</i> F.Muell. (<i>Strychnos axillaris</i> Colebr.) | 1863, Fitzalan & Dallachy ; K, MEL707285, MEL707282, MEL707283 | <i>Fragm.</i> 4(25): 44 (1863) |
| <i>Vincetoxicum leptolepis</i> Benth. (<i>Cynanchum leptolepis</i> (Benth.) Domin) | Fitzalan 83; BRIAQ0333129, MEL0113313 | <i>Fl. Austral.</i> 4: 331 (1868) |

but it was not the season". The sixth night camp was made on Whitsunday Island. The next morning they commenced the journey back to Bowen, landing on Double Cone Island where they camped for the seventh night. As the tides were favourable for shelling, another day and night were spent on the island. Fitzalan and Rainbird 'went off together to make a day of it in their own particular line...every one was very fortunate and collected some nice specimens'. After the ninth night camp was made in the Gloucester Passage, Bowen was reached in the evening of the next day.

Results of the Whitsunday Island Excursion

There appears to have been no new species collected or significant new distribution records made during this excursion. A list of plant species, collected during 1874 but otherwise lacking exact location data, is presented in Table 13.

Daintree River Excursions, 1875 and 1876

The Daintree River was first explored in December 1873 by George Elphinstone Dalrymple during the North-east Coast Expedition and Dalrymple named it for Richard Daintree (1832–1878), geologist, Agent-General for Queensland [1872–1876], photographer and plant collector (Dalrymple 1874). It was noted by Walter Hill (1874), the Queensland Government Botanist who accompanied Dalrymple on the North-east Coast Expedition, that the Daintree River was "bordered with dense vegetation extending for miles back from their banks ²²⁴" and that "timber suitable for building purposes is almost everywhere to be obtained ²²⁵". Hill's collections of 1873 represented the first botanising to occur on the Daintree River (Mueller 1874b, 1875). During 1874, and in response to Dalrymple's and Hill's encouraging descriptions, southern companies sent timber-getters to the river to look for stands of millable timber (Franken 2008), and by late 1874 the area was being coined as 'The Cedar

Table 11. Primary citations for specimens collected by Eugene Fitzalan during the excursions to Mount Elliot, arranged in chronological order. Taxonomy follows that presented in Australian Plant Census (2014) and Australian Plant Name Index (2014).

| Taxon | Citation |
|---|---|
| <i>Triumfetta pilosa</i> Roth | <i>Fragm.</i> 4(25): 28 (1863) |
| <i>Rubus rosifolius</i> Sm. | <i>Fragm.</i> 4(25): 32 (1863) |
| <i>Argophyllum lejourdanii</i> F.Muell. | <i>Fragm.</i> 4(25): 33 (1863) |
| <i>Psoralea cephalantha</i> F.Muell. (<i>Lotodes cephalantha</i> (F.Muell.) Kuntze) | <i>Fragm.</i> 4(25): 35 (1863) |
| <i>Strychnos psilosperma</i> F.Muell. (<i>Strychnos axillaris</i> Colebr.) | <i>Fragm.</i> 4(25): 44 (1863) |
| <i>Pimelea latifolia</i> R.Br. | <i>Fragm.</i> 4(25): 49 (1863) |
| <i>Ficus magnifolia</i> F.Muell. (<i>Ficus copiosa</i> Steud.) | <i>Fragm.</i> 4(25): 50 (1863) |
| <i>Ardisia pseudojambosa</i> F.Muell. (<i>Tapeinosperma pseudojambosa</i> (F.Muell.) Mez) | <i>Fragm.</i> 4(26): 81 (1864) |
| <i>Chionanthus effusiflorus</i> F.Muell. [APC excluded name] | <i>Fragm.</i> 4(26): 83 (1864) |
| <i>Epicarpurus orientalis</i> Blume | <i>Fragm.</i> 4(26): 89 (1864) |
| <i>Musa banksii</i> F.Muell. | <i>Fragm.</i> 4(28): 132 (1864) |
| <i>Mallotus pycnostachyus</i> F.Muell. (<i>Mallotus mollissimus</i> (Geiseler) Airy Shaw) | <i>Fragm.</i> 4(29): 138 (1864) |
| <i>Macaranga mallotoides</i> F.Muell. (<i>Macaranga involucrata</i> (Wall.) Baill. Ex Mull.Arg.) | <i>Fragm.</i> 4(29): 139 (1864) |
| <i>Nephelia</i> (<i>Cupania</i>) <i>semiglauca</i> (<i>Guioa semiglauca</i> (F.Muell.) Radlk.) | <i>Fragm.</i> 4(30): 158 (1864) |
| <i>Rhynchosia cunninghamii</i> Benth. (<i>Rhynchosia acuminatissima</i> Miq.) | <i>Fl. Austral.</i> 2: 266 (1864) |
| <i>Ixora klanderiana</i> F.Muell. (<i>Ixora timorensis</i> Decne.) | <i>Fragm.</i> 5(31): 18 (1865) |
| <i>Freycinetia excelsa</i> F.Muell. | <i>Fragm.</i> 5(32): 40 (1865) |
| <i>Aglaia elaeagnoidea</i> (A.Juss.) Benth. | <i>Fragm.</i> 5(37): 145 (1866) |
| <i>Cordyline manners-suttoniae</i> F.Muell. | <i>Fragm.</i> 5(40): 195 (1866) |
| <i>Piper novae-hollandiae</i> Miq. (<i>Piper hederaceum</i> (Miq.) C.CD. var. <i>hederaceum</i>) | <i>Fragm.</i> 5(40): 198 (1866) |
| <i>Vitis oblonga</i> Benth. (<i>Cissus oblonga</i> (Benth.) Planch.) | <i>Fragm.</i> 5(40): 210 (1866) |
| <i>Melaleuca genistifolia</i> Sm. (<i>Melaleuca decora</i> (Salisb.) Domin) | <i>Fl. Austral.</i> 3: 144 (1866) |
| <i>Eucalyptus hemiphloia</i> var. <i>parviflora</i> Benth. (<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> F.Muell.) – Fitzalan's Ironbark | <i>Fl. Austral.</i> 3: 217 (1867) |
| <i>Vincetoxicum leptolepis</i> Benth. (<i>Cynanchum leptolepis</i> (Benth.) Domin) | <i>Fl. Austral.</i> 4: 331 (1868) |
| <i>Sloanea langii</i> F.Muell. | <i>Fragm.</i> 8(58): 3 (1872) |
| <i>Pollia cyanococca</i> F.Muell. | <i>Fragm.</i> 8(62): 63 (1873) |
| <i>Geophila reniformis</i> (D.Don (<i>Geophila repens</i> (L.) I.M.Johnst.) | <i>Fragm.</i> 8(65): 147 (1873) |
| <i>Myriophyllum verrucosum</i> Lindl. | <i>Fragm.</i> 8(66): 163 (1874) |
| <i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i> L. | <i>Fragm.</i> 8(66): 163 (1874) |
| <i>Notholaena vellea</i> R.Br. (<i>Cheilanthes brownii</i> (Kuhn) Domin) | <i>Fragm.</i> 8(66): 176 (1874) |
| <i>Colocasia antiquorum</i> Schott (<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (L.) Schott) | <i>Fragm.</i> 8(67): 187 (1874) |
| <i>Xerotes longifolia</i> (Labill.) R.Br. (<i>Lomandra longifolia</i> Labill.) | <i>Fragm.</i> 8(68): 210 (1874) |
| <i>Abutilon micropetalum</i> Benth. | <i>Fragm.</i> 9(78): 131 (1875) |
| <i>Cedrela toona</i> Roxb. Ex Rottler (<i>Toona ciliata</i> M.Roem.) | <i>Fragm.</i> 9(78): 133 (1875) |
| <i>Owenia acidula</i> F.Muell. | <i>Fragm.</i> 9(78): 134 (1875) |
| <i>Cephaelis reniformis</i> Kunth (<i>Geophila reniformis</i> (L.) I.M.Johnst.) | <i>Fragm.</i> 9(80): 187 (1875) |
| <i>Nelumbo nucifera</i> Gaertn. | <i>Fragm.</i> 10(85): 77 (1876) |
| <i>Lygodium scandens</i> (L.) Sw. (<i>Lygodium flexuosum</i> (L.) Sw.) | <i>Fragm.</i> 10(87): 118 (1877) |
| <i>Hibiscus splendens</i> C.Fraser ex Graham | <i>Fragm.</i> 11(89): 31 (1878) |
| <i>Polypodium rigidulum</i> Sw. (<i>Drynaria rigidula</i> (Sw.) Bedd.) | <i>Fl. Austral.</i> 7: 771 (1878) |
| <i>Hibbertia volubilis</i> Andrews (<i>Hibbertia scandens</i> (Willd.) Dryand.) | <i>Fragm.</i> 11(92): 94 (1880) |
| <i>Plagiochila pendula</i> Hampe & Gottsche (<i>Plagiochila metcalfei</i> Steph.) | <i>Fragm.</i> 11 (Suppl.): 55 (1880) |
| <i>Ptychosperma beatricae</i> F.Muell. (<i>Archontophoenix alexandrae</i> (F.Muell.) H.Wendl. & Drude) | <i>Australas. Chem. Drugg.</i> 4(46): 77 (1882) |

Country’ because of the abundance of valuable timbers²²⁶. At the high rates of extraction, the accessible timber was rapidly depleted and large areas of forest were decimated²²⁷. By the 1880s, most of the timber camps were abandoned and only a few settlers remained (Pike 1996).

It is against this background that Fitzalan visited the Daintree River in 1875 and again in 1876. It is not known under what circumstances Fitzalan visited the area and he was not mentioned as a member of any of the exploration parties that were active during this time. There are no known detailed published records or accounts of either of Fitzalan’s excursions to the Daintree River. The exact dates of the Daintree River excursions are not known, although shipping notifications indicate that Fitzalan visited Sydney in 1875, arriving there on the *S.S. Leichhardt* on 3 June. The details about his return journey have not been located. He appears

to have visited Cooktown and the Daintree River area during July/August 1875 and it was noted that “*Mr Fitzalan, well known to residents in the north as a botanist, has been in this neighbourhood for several weeks past, collecting plants. He informs us he has been successful beyond expectation in obtaining some plants new to botany, and in getting a large number of fine specimens of species, already known. A portion of the plants collected are for shipment to England, but the majority go to Baron von Mueller*”²²⁸. Some of the new plants were noted in forthcoming reports: “*As the genus Leichhardtia of the Asclepiads was subsequently reduced to Marsdenia, he [Mueller] now proposes to transfer the honoured name of Leichhardt to a new genus of the Menispermaceae, founded on a plant recently discovered by Mr. E. Fitzalan, near Daintree River*”²²⁹. This revised taxonomy was published by Mueller (1876), before July 1876, suggesting that it was a collection

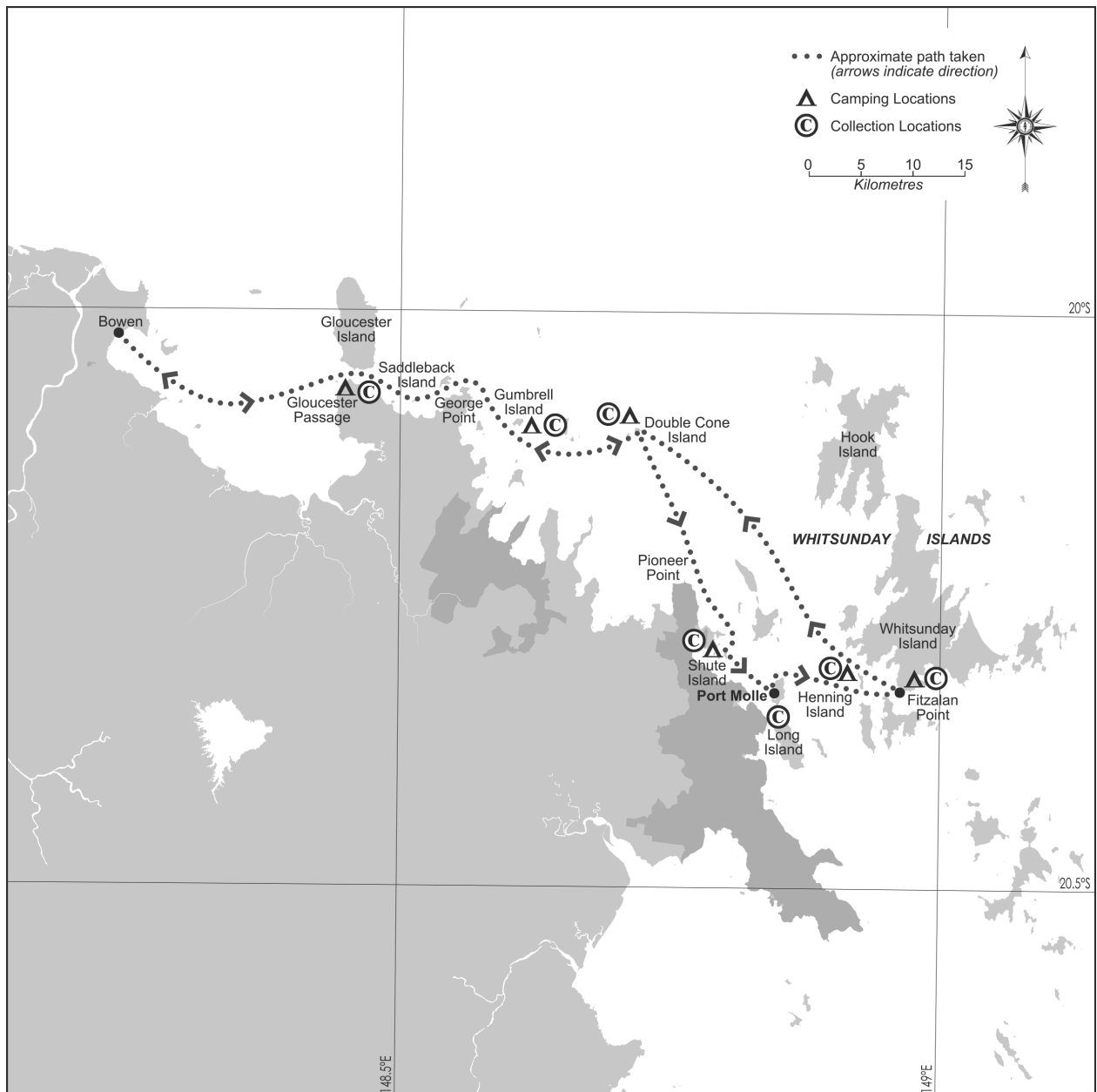


Fig. 13. Map of the approximate paths taken during the excursion to Whitsunday Island, June 1874. Prepared by Claire Burton, Cairns Regional Council.

Table 12. Species collected by Eugene Fitzalan during the Mount Elliot excursions. Taxonomy follows that presented in Australian Plant Census (2014) and Australian Plant Name Index (2014).

| | |
|---|---|
| <i>Abroma fastuosa</i> R.Br. | <i>Eucalyptus platyphylla</i> F.Muell. |
| <i>Acacia maidenii</i> F.Muell. | <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> Sm. |
| <i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i> L. | <i>Eucalyptus xanthoclada</i> Brooker & A.R.Bean |
| <i>Adiantum hispidulum</i> Sw. | <i>Eugenia reinwardtiana</i> (Blume) DC. |
| <i>Aglaiia elaeagnoidea</i> (A.Juss.) Benth. | <i>Ficus adenosperma</i> Miq. |
| <i>Ajuga australis</i> R.Br. | <i>Ficus copiosa</i> Steud. |
| <i>Albizia canescens</i> Benth. | <i>Ficus opposita</i> Miq. |
| <i>Alocasia brisbanensis</i> (F.M.Bailey) Domin | <i>Ficus rubiginosa</i> Desf. ex Vent. f. <i>rubiginosa</i> |
| <i>Alyxia spicata</i> R.Br. | <i>Freycinetia excelsa</i> F.Muell. |
| <i>Ampelopteris prolifera</i> (Retz.) Copel. | <i>Ganophyllum falcatum</i> Blume |
| <i>Antidesma parvifolium</i> Thwaites & F.Muell. | <i>Geophila repens</i> (L.) I.M.Johnst. |
| Apocynaceae | <i>Goodenia grandiflora</i> Sims. |
| <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> Aiton ex A.Cunn. var. <i>cunninghamii</i> | <i>Gossia bidwillii</i> (Benth.) N.Snow & Guymer |
| <i>Archidendron grandiflorum</i> (Sol. ex Benth.) I.C.Nielsen | <i>Grevillea parallela</i> Knight |
| <i>Archontophoenix alexandrae</i> (F.Muell.) H.Wendl. & Drude | <i>Grevillea pteridifolia</i> Knight |
| <i>Argophyllum lejourdanii</i> F.Muell. | <i>Grevillea striata</i> R.Br. |
| <i>Atalaya hemiglaucula</i> (F.Muell.) F.Muell. ex Benth. | <i>Guioa acutifolia</i> Radlk. |
| <i>Atalaya rigida</i> S.T.Reynolds | <i>Hakea arborescens</i> R.Br. |
| <i>Atractocarpus fitzalanii</i> (F.Muell.) Puttock subsp. <i>fitzalanii</i> | <i>Heritiera littoralis</i> Dryand. |
| <i>Baloghia inophylla</i> (G.Forst.) P.S.Green | <i>Hibiscus splendens</i> C.Fraser ex Graham |
| <i>Blechnum cartilagineum</i> Sw. | <i>Homalanthus populifolius</i> Graham |
| <i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i> (A.Cunn. ex G.Don) Macarthur & C.Moore | <i>Hovea longipes</i> Benth. |
| <i>Breynia cernua</i> (Poir.) Mull.Arg. | <i>Hydrilla verticillata</i> (L.f.) Royle |
| Bryidae | <i>Hypoestes floribunda</i> R.Br. var. <i>floribunda</i> |
| <i>Bursaria incana</i> Lindl. | <i>Ixora timorensis</i> Decne. |
| <i>Callicarpa pedunculata</i> R.Br. | <i>Jasminum didymum</i> subsp. <i>racemosum</i> (F.Muell.) P.S.Green |
| <i>Calochlaena dubia</i> (R.Br.) M.D.Turner & R.A.White | <i>Kennedia rubicunda</i> (Schneev.) Vent. |
| <i>Calophyllum inophyllum</i> L. | <i>Larsenaikia jardinei</i> (F.Muell. ex Benth.) Tirveng. |
| <i>Capparis mitchellii</i> Lindl. | <i>Lastreopsis tenera</i> (R.Br.) Tindale |
| <i>Carallia brachiata</i> (Lour.) Merr. | <i>Limnophila</i> sp. |
| <i>Cassia brewsteri</i> (F.Muell.) Benth. | <i>Limnophila brownii</i> Wannan |
| <i>Castanospermum australe</i> A.Cunn. & C.Fraser ex Hook. | <i>Lomandra hystrix</i> (R.Br.) L.R.Fraser & Vickery |
| <i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i> L. | <i>Lophostemon grandiflorus</i> subsp. <i>riparius</i> (Domin) |
| <i>Cheilanthes brownii</i> (Kuhn) Domin | Peter G.Wilson & J.T.Waterh. |
| <i>Cheilolejeunea imbricata</i> (Nees) S.Hatt. | <i>Lopidium struthiopteris</i> (Brid.) M.Fleisch. |
| <i>Cissus cardiophylla</i> (F.Muell.) Jackes | <i>Lotodes cephalantha</i> (F.Muell.) Kuntze |
| <i>Cissus oblonga</i> (Benth.) Planch. | <i>Lygodium flexuosum</i> (L.) Sw. |
| <i>Clerodendrum floribundum</i> var. <i>angustifolium</i> Moldenke | <i>Macaranga involucreta</i> (Wall.) Baill. ex Mull.Arg. |
| <i>Clerodendrum longiflorum</i> var. <i>glabrum</i> Munir | <i>Mallotus mollissimus</i> (Geiseler) Airy Shaw |
| <i>Cordyline cannifolia</i> R.Br. | <i>Mallotus philippensis</i> (Lam.) Mull.Arg. |
| <i>Cordyline manners-suttoniae</i> F.Muell. | <i>Mallotus polyadenos</i> F.Muell. |
| <i>Corymbia setosa</i> (Schauer) K.D.Hill & L.A.S.Johnson | <i>Melaleuca bracteata</i> F.Muell. |
| <i>Coveniella poecilophlebia</i> (Hook.) Tindale | <i>Melastoma malabathricum</i> L. subsp. <i>malabathricum</i> |
| <i>Crotalaria mitchellii</i> Benth. subsp. <i>mitchellii</i> | <i>Melia azedarach</i> L. |
| <i>Crotalaria retusa</i> L. | <i>Melodorum leichhardtii</i> (F.Muell.) Benth. |
| <i>Cryptocarya triplinervis</i> R.Br. var. <i>triplinervis</i> | <i>Musa banksii</i> F.Muell. |
| <i>Cullen badocanum</i> (Blanco) Verdc. | <i>Myriophyllum verrucosum</i> Lindl. |
| <i>Cupaniopsis wadsworthii</i> (F.Muell.) Radlk. | <i>Myristica globosa</i> subsp. <i>muelleri</i> (Warb.) W.J.de Wilde |
| <i>Cycas media</i> R.Br. subsp. <i>media</i> | <i>Myristica insipida</i> R.Br. |
| <i>Cyclosorus interruptus</i> (Willd.) H.Ito | <i>Myrsine porosa</i> F.Muell. |
| <i>Cynanchum leptolepis</i> (Benth.) Domin | <i>Neisosperma poweri</i> (F.M.Bailey) Fosberg & Sacht |
| <i>Cyperus lucidus</i> R.Br. | <i>Nelumbo nucifera</i> Gaertn. |
| <i>Dendrophloe glabrescens</i> (Blakely) Barlow | <i>Neolitsea brassii</i> C.K.Allen |
| <i>Denhamia cunninghamii</i> (Hook.) M.P.Simmons | <i>Niemeyera antiloga</i> (F.Muell.) T.D.Penn. |
| <i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i> L. | <i>Ottelia ovalifolia</i> (R.Br.) Rich. subsp. <i>ovalifolia</i> |
| <i>Dolichandrone heterophylla</i> (R.Br.) F.Muell. | <i>Owenia acidula</i> F.Muell. |
| <i>Doodia aspera</i> R.Br. | <i>Pachygone ovata</i> (Poir.) Hook.f. & Thomson |
| <i>Dysoxylum gaudichaudianum</i> (A.Juss.) Miq. | <i>Pararchidendron pruinatum</i> (Benth.) I.C.Nielsen var. <i>pruinatum</i> |
| <i>Ehretia acuminata</i> R.Br. var. <i>acuminata</i> | <i>Pavetta australiensis</i> Bremek. var. <i>australiensis</i> |
| <i>Elattostachys bidwillii</i> (Benth.) Radlk. | <i>Persoonia falcata</i> R.Br. |
| <i>Endiandra compressa</i> C.T.White | <i>Philydrum lanuginosum</i> Banks & Sol. ex Gaertn. |
| <i>Entada rheedii</i> Spreng. | <i>Pimelea latifolia</i> R.Br. subsp. <i>latifolia</i> |
| <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> F.Muell. | <i>Pisonia aculeata</i> L. |
| <i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i> F.Muell. | <i>Pisonia umbellifera</i> (J.R.Forst. & G.Forst.) Seem. |
| <i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i> Roxb. | <i>Pittosporum revolutum</i> Dryand. |
| <i>Eucalyptus persistens</i> L.A.S.Johnson & K.D. Hill | <i>Pittosporum venulosum</i> F.Muell. |
| | <i>Platysace valida</i> (F.Muell.) F.Muell. |
| | <i>Pleiogynium timorense</i> (DC.) Leenh. |
| | <i>Potamogeton octandrus</i> Poir. |
| | <i>Proiphys amboinensis</i> (L.) Herb. |
| | <i>Pseudocypbellaria diplomorpha</i> (Mull.Arg.) D.J.Galloway |

Psilotum nudum (L.) P.Beauv.
Psydrax odorata f. *australiana* S.T.Reynolds & R.J.F.Hend.
Pteridium esculentum x *Pteridium revolutum*
Pteridium revolutum (Blume) Nakai
Pteris tremula R.Br.
Ptilotus helipteroides (F.Muell.) F.Muell.
Pyrrhobryum spiniforme (Hedw.) Mitt.
Pyrrhosia rupestris (R.Br.) Ching
Racopilum cuspidigerum var. *convolutaceum* (Mull.Hal.)
 Zanten & Dijkstra
Rhynchosia acuminatissima Miq.
Rubus moluccanus L var. *moluccanus*
Rubus probus L.H.Bailey
Senna gaudichaudii (Hook. & Arn.) H.S.Irwin & Barneby
Sloanea langii F.Muell.
Solanum erianthum D.Don
Stephania japonica var. *timoriensis* (DC.) Forman
Strychnos axillaris Colebr.
Syzygium australe (H.L.Wendl. ex Link) B.Hyland
Tabernaemontana pandacaqui Lam.
Tapeinosperma pseudojambosa (F.Muell.) Mez
Terminalia sericocarpa F.Muell.
Teucrium argutum R.Br. var. *argutum*
Toona ciliata M.Roem.
Triumfetta pilosa Roth
Turraea pubescens Hell.
Utricularia australis R.Br.
Vitex melicopea F.Muell.
Vitex trifolia var. *subtrisepta* (Kuntze) Moldenke
Vittaria elongata Sw.
Ximenia americana L.

made by Fitzalan in 1875. *Leichhardtia*, sensu Mueller, was later placed as a section under *Phyllanthus* L. (Diels 1931) in the Phyllanthaceae.

Results of the Daintree excursions

Mueller had engaged Fitzalan to collect for him in the Daintree area and about 200 specimens were subsequently gathered during the excursions (AVH 2014; MELISR 2014). Of these, ten specimens represented type materials (Table 14). The first citations related to Fitzalan's Daintree collections appeared in November 1875 (Table 15). In correspondence to Edward Ramsay in January 1876²³⁰, Mueller commented on Fitzalan's 1875 collections: "Mr Fitzalan's last collections disappointed me; he lost his time about terrestrial & other common ferns, and missed meanwhile the trees which likely would have contained a fair percentage of novelty. We know now however through him two more *Musas*²³¹ sufficiently accurately for naming". This apparent remiss on Fitzalan's behalf is evident in the specimens; of the species collected by him in the Daintree in the 1875 excursion, 56 of the 160 species (35%) collected were Pteridophytes. Nevertheless, three fern collections from that excursion were described as new species (Table 14). There is no explanation why Fitzalan concentrated on the Pteridophytes during the 1875 excursions, and correspondingly there were no Pteridophytes collected during the 1876 excursion during which a total of about 40 plant species were collected (Table 16).

Table 13. Species possibly collected by Eugene Fitzalan during the Whitsunday Island Excursion, June 1874. Taxonomy follows that presented in Australian Plant Census (2014), Australian Plant Name Index (2014) and Bryophytes (2014).

Acacia decora Rchb.
Acacia leptostachya Benth.
Adiantum hispidulum Sw.
Allocasuarina torulosa (Aiton) L.A.S.Johnson
Ampelopteris prolifera (Retz.) Copel.
Blechnum cartilagineum Sw.
Bosistoa pentacocca (F.Muell.) Baill.
Buchnera tetragona R.Br.
Cajanus reticulatus (Aiton) F.Muell.
Capparis sepiaria L.
Cassia brewsteri (F.Muell.) Benth.
Ceratophyllum demersum L.
Cheilanthes tenuifolia (Burm.f.) Sw.
Clerodendrum inerme (L.) Gaertn.
Colocasia esculenta (L.) Schott
Cordyline murchisoniae F.Muell.
Coronidium lanuginosum (A.Cunn. ex DC.) Paul G.Wilson
Coveniella poecilophlebia (Hook.) Tindale
Crotalaria medicaginea Lam.
Croton acronychioides F.Muell.
Cullen leucanthum (F.Muell.) J.W.Grimes
Cyathea rebecca (F.Muell.) Domin
Cycas media R.Br.
Deeringia amaranthoides (Lam.) Merr.
Dioscorea transversa R.Br.
Doodia caudate (Cav.) R.Br.
Doryopteris concolor (Langsd. & Fisch.) Kuhk
Drosera indica L.
Drynaria rigidula (SW.) Bedd.
Ehretia acuminata R.Br.
Elaeagnus triflora Roxb.
Entada rheedii Spreng.
Eremophila mitchellii Benth
Goniophlebium percussum (Cav.) W.H.Wagner & Grether
Grevillea parallela Knight
Hanslia ormocarpoides (DC.) H.Ohashi
Heliotropium sarmentosum (Lam.) Craven
Jasminum simplicifolium G.Forst.
Lagunaria queenslandica Craven
Lastreopsis tenera (R.Br.) Tindale
Miliusa brahei (F.Muell.) Jessup
Murdannia gigantea (Vahl) G.Bruckn.
Ochrosia elliptica Labill.
Parsonia plaesiophylla S.T.Blake
Pipturus argenteus (G.Forst.) Wedd.
Platostoma longicorne (F.Muell.) A.J.Paton
Pollia macrophylla (R.Br.) Benth.
Proiphys amboinensis (L.) Herb.
Psydrax saligna S.T.Reynolds & R.J.F.Henderson
Pteris ensiformis Burm.f.
Pteris tremula R.Br.
Ptilotus nobilis (Lindl.) F.Muell.
Pyrrhosia rupestris (R.Br.) Ching
Scaevola spinescens R.Br.
Senna surattensis (Burm.f) H.S.Irwin & Barneby
Solanum dianthophorum Dunal
Sterculia quadrifida R.Br.
Stylidium velleioides A.R.Bean
Thuidium cymbifolium (Dozy & Molk.) Dozy & Molk.
Thysanotus banksia R.Br.
Trema orientalis (L.) Blume
Velleia spathulata R.Br.
Xerochrysum bracteatum (Vent.) Tzvelev
Xyris complanata

Table 14. Type specimens collected by Eugene Fitzalan on the Daintree River excursions, 1874–1875. Original species names are retained and the currently used name follows in parentheses. Collections list the location and the specimens relevant to typification, but the status of the typification is not provided as it is beyond the scope of this work. The publication details of the protologue are provided. Taxonomy follows that presented in Australian Plant Census (2014) and Australian Plant Name Index (2014).

| Taxon | Collection | Publication |
|--|--|--|
| <i>Adiantum hispidulum</i> var. <i>fitzalani</i> Bail. (<i>Adiantum diaphanum</i> Blume) | 1874?, Fitzalan; BR5631407, BRIAQ0142440, MEL0692079 | <i>Compr. Cat. Queensland Pl.</i> 641 (1913) |
| <i>Albizia ramiflora</i> F.Muell. (<i>Archidendron ramiflorum</i> (F.Muell.) Kosterm.) | 1875, Fitzalan; BRIAQ022811, MEL0079719, MEL0079772, MEL0079742 | <i>Fragm.</i> 9(80): 178 (1875) |
| <i>Elaeocarpus grahamii</i> F.Muell. | 1875, Fitzalan; BRIAQ0185003, BRIAQ0335730, MEL2226073, MEL2226074, MEL2226076, MEL2226077 | <i>Fragm.</i> 10(81): 3 (1876) |
| <i>Grammitis ampla</i> F.Muell. ex Benth. (<i>Colysis ampla</i> (F.Muell. ex Benth.) Copel.) | 1875, Fitzalan; P00626878 | <i>Fl. Austral.</i> 7: 777 (1878) |
| <i>Leichhardtia clamboides</i> F.Muell. (<i>Phyllanthus clamboides</i> (F.Muell.) Diels) | Fitzalan; K001056764; NSW247354 | <i>Fragm.</i> 10(84): 68 (1876) |
| <i>Musa banksii</i> var. <i>muelleriana</i> Domin (<i>Musa banksii</i> F.Muell.) | 1875, Fitzalan; BRIAQ0067959, MEL0621528, MEL0621529 | <i>Biblioth. Bot.</i> 20(85): 536 (1915) |
| <i>Musa fitzalanii</i> F.Muell. | 1875, Fitzalan; BRIAQ0023360, MEL0657777, MEL0657778, MEL0657779, MEL0657780, MEL0657781, MEL0657782 | <i>Fragm.</i> 9(80): 188 (1875) |
| <i>Musa hillii</i> F.Muell. (<i>Musa jackeyi</i> W.Hill) | | <i>Fragm.</i> 9(79): 169 (1875) |
| <i>Selaginella australiensis</i> Baker | 1875 & 1882, Fitzalan; BRIAQ0174209, MEL2063105 | <i>J. Bot.</i> 21: 144 (1883) |
| <i>Tetracera wuthiana</i> F.Muell. (<i>Tetracera nordiana</i> var. <i>wuthiana</i> (F.Muell.) Hoogland) | 1876, Fitzalan; MEL2227163, MEL2283236 | <i>Fragm.</i> 10(83): 49 (1876) |

Table 15. Primary citations for specimens collected by Eugene Fitzalan during the excursions to the Daintree River, arranged in chronological order. Taxonomy follows that presented in Australian Plant Census (2014) and Australian Plant Name Index (2014).

| Taxon | Citation |
|---|--|
| <i>Orthosiphon stamineus</i> Benth. (<i>Orthosiphon aristatus</i> (Blume) Miq.) | <i>Fragm.</i> 9(79): 161 (1875) |
| <i>Musa hillii</i> F.Muell. (<i>Musa jackeyi</i> W.Hill) | <i>Fragm.</i> 9(79): 169 (1875) |
| <i>Albizia ramiflora</i> F.Muell. (<i>Archidendron ramiflorum</i> (F.Muell.) Kosterm.) | <i>Fragm.</i> 9(80): 178 (1875) |
| <i>Gardenia hirta</i> F.Muell. (<i>Atractocarpus hirtus</i> (F.Muell.) Puttock) | <i>Fragm.</i> 9(80): 181 (1875) |
| <i>Musa fitzalanii</i> F.Muell. | <i>Fragm.</i> 9(80): 188 (1875) |
| <i>Kentia minor</i> (W.Hill) F.Muell. (<i>Linospadix minor</i> (W.Hill) Burret) | <i>Fragm.</i> 9(80): 195 (1875) |
| <i>Caesalpinia nuga</i> (L.) W.T.Aiton (<i>Caesalpinia crista</i> L.) | <i>Fragm.</i> 10(81): 7 (1876) |
| <i>Elaeocarpus grahamii</i> F.Muell. | <i>Fragm.</i> 10(81): 3 (1876) |
| <i>Jacksonia ramosissima</i> Benth. | <i>Fragm.</i> 10(82): 37 (1876) |
| <i>Tetracera wuthiana</i> F.Muell. | <i>Fragm.</i> 10(83): 49 (1876) |
| <i>Corymbis veratrifolia</i> (Reinw.) Rchb.f. (<i>Corymborkis veratrifolia</i> (Reinw.) Blume) | <i>Fragm.</i> 10(83): 64 (1876) |
| <i>Leichhardtia clamboides</i> F.Muell. (<i>Phyllanthus clamboides</i> (F.Muell.) Diels) | <i>Fragm.</i> 10(84): 68 (1876) |
| <i>Ipomoea denticulata</i> R.Br. (<i>Xenostegia tridentata</i> (L.) D.F.Austin & Staples) | <i>Fragm.</i> 10(87): 112 (1876) |
| <i>Ipomoea bona-nox</i> L. (<i>Ipomoea alba</i> L.) | <i>Fragm.</i> 10(87): 113 (1876) |
| <i>Ptychosperma normanbyi</i> (W.Hill) F.Muell. (<i>Normanbya normanbyi</i> (W.Hill) L.H.Bailey) | <i>Fragm.</i> 11: (89): 56 (1878) |
| <i>Alsophila rebecca</i> F.Muell. (<i>Cyathea rebecca</i> (F.Muell.) Domin) | <i>Fl. Austral.</i> 7: 710 (1878) |
| <i>Alsophila australis</i> R.Br. (<i>Cyathea australis</i> (R.Br.) Domin) | <i>Fl. Austral.</i> 7: 711 (1878) |
| <i>Grammitis ampla</i> F.Muell. ex Benth. (<i>Colysis ampla</i> (F.Muell. ex Benth.) Copel.) | <i>Fl. Austral.</i> 7: 777 (1878) |
| <i>Acacia crassocarpa</i> F.Muell. (<i>Acacia crassocarpa</i> A.Cunn. ex Benth.) | <i>Fragm.</i> 11(90): 69 (1879) |
| <i>Selaginella australiensis</i> Baker | <i>J. Bot.</i> 21: 144 (1883) |
| <i>Adiantum hispidulum</i> var. <i>fitzalani</i> Bail. [= <i>Adiantum diaphanum</i> Blume] | <i>Compr. Cat. Queensland Pl.</i> 641 (1913) |
| <i>Musa banksii</i> var. <i>muelleriana</i> Domin (<i>Musa banksii</i> F.Muell.) | <i>Biblioth. Bot.</i> 20(85): 536 (1915) |

Table 16. Species collected by Eugene Fitzalan from the Daintree River area. The list is divided by year and plant type, either Pteridophytes or Angiosperms. Taxonomy follows that presented in Australian Plant Census (2014) and Australian Plant Name Index (2014).

1873-74?

Blechnum orientale L.
Cephalomanes obscurum (Blume) K.Iwats

1875, Pteridophytes

Acrostichum aureum L.
Adiantum diaphanum Blume
Angiopteris evecta (G.Forst.) Hoffm.
Antrophyum callifolium Blume
Arthropteris palisotii (Desv.) Alston
Asplenium nidus L.
Blechnum cartilagineum Sw.
Blechnum orientale L.
Bolbitis quoyana (Gaudich.) Ching
Cephalomanes atrovirens C.Presl
Christella subpubescens (Blume) Holttum
Coveniella poecilophlebia (Hook.) Tindale
Cyathea cooperi (Hook. ex F.Muell.) Domin
Cyathea rebecca (F.Muell.) Domin
Dicranopteris linearis (Burm.f.) Underw.
Diplazium dietrichianum (Luer) C.Chr.
Diplazium dilatatum Blume
Doodia caudata (Cav.) R.Br.
Goniophlebium percussum (Cav.) W.H.Wagner & Grether
Goniophlebium subauriculatum (Blume) C.Presl
Helminthostachys zeylanica (L.) Kaulf.
Lycopodiella cernua (L.) Pic.Serm.
Lygodium reticulatum Schkuhr
Nephrolepis acutifolia (Desv.) H.Christ
Pronephrium asperum (C.Presl) Holttum
Pteridium esculentum x *Pteridium revolutum*
Pteris pacifica Hieron.
Pteris tremula R.Br.
Pteris tripartita Sw.
Ptisana oreades (Domin) Murdock
Pyrrosia longifolia (Burm.f.) C.V.Morton
Schizaea dichotoma (L.) Sm.
Selaginella australiensis Baker
Selaginella longipinna Warb.
Vittaria elongata Sw.

1875, Angiosperms

Acanthus ilicifolius L.
Archidendron lucyi F.Muell.
Archidendron ramiflorum (F.Muell.) Kosterm.
Atractocarpus fitzalanii (F.Muell.) Puttock subsp. *fitzalanii*
Atractocarpus hirtus (F.Muell.) Puttock
Barringtonia racemosa (L.) Spreng.
Breynia cernua (Poir.) Mull.Arg.
Caesalpinia crista L.
Calamus sp.
Casearia dallachii F.Muell.
Centotheca lappacea (L.) Desv.
Cerbera floribunda K.Schum.
Cleistanthus apodus Benth.
Commersonia macrostipulata Guymer
Connarus conchocarpus F.Muell. subsp. *conchocarpus*
Cordyline cannifolia R.Br.
Cryptocarya triplinervis var. *riparia* B.Hyland
Cyperus gunii Hook.f.
Cyrtococcum oxyphyllum (Hochst. ex Steud.) Stapf
Dapsilanthus ramosus (R.Br.) B.G.Briggs & L.A.S.Johnson
Dapsilanthus spathaceus (R.Br.) B.G.Briggs & L.A.S.Johnson
Davidsonia pruriens F.Muell.
Dioclea hexandra (Ralph) Mabb.

Diploglottis sp.
Dodonaea polyandra Merr. & L.M.Perry
Durandea jenkinsii (F.Muell.) Stapf
Dysoxylum spp
Echinochloa dietrichiana P.W.Michael
Eustrephus latifolius R.Br. ex Ker Gawl.
Flagellaria indica L.
Floscopa scandens Lour.
Garovaglia powellii subsp. *muelleri* (Hampe) During
Harpullia rhyticarpa C.T.White & W.D.Francis
Hetaeria sp.
Hibiscus tiliaceus L.
Hydriastele wendlandiana (F.Muell.) H.Wendl. & Drude
Hypolytrum latifolium Rich. ex Pers.
Ipomoea alba L.
Ipomoea gracilis R.Br.
Leptochloa fusca (L.) Kunth subsp. *fusca*
Leptochloa sp.
Lithomyrtus obtusa (Endl.) N.Snow & Guymmer
Melaleuca sp.
Melastoma malabathricum L. subsp. *malabathricum*
Milletia pinnata (L.) Panigrahi
Morinda sp.
Musa banksii F.Muell.
Musa fitzalanii F.Muell.
Musa jackeyi W.Hill
Normanbya normanbyi (W.Hill) L.H.Bailey
Orthosiphon aristatus (Blume) Miq.
Panicum trichoides Sw.
Plectranthus foetidus Benth.
Pleuranthodium racemigerum (F.Muell.) R.M.Sm.
Pollia macrophylla (R.Br.) Benth.
Pothos longipes Schott
Pseuderanthemum variabile (R.Br.) Radlk.
Rhysotoechia robertsonii (F.Muell.) Radlk.
Schoenoplectus mucronatus (L.) Palla ex J.Kern
Scirpodendron ghaeri (Gaertn.) Merr.
Solanum dallachii Benth.
Syzygium angophoroides (F.Muell.) B.Hyland
Syzygium hemilamprum (F.Muell.) Craven & Biffin subsp. *hemilamprum*
Tabernaemontana pandacaqui Lam.
Tapinochilos ananassae (Hassk.) K.Schum.
Tectaria confluens (F.Muell. ex Baker) Pic.Serm.
Tournefortia sarmentosa Lam.
Trema tomentosa var. *viridis* (Planch.) Hewson
Tristaniopsis exiliflora (F.Muell.) Peter G.Wilson & J.T.Waterh.
Vigna sp.
Youngia japonica (L.) DC.

1876, Angiosperms

Acacia crassicaarpa A.Cunn. ex Benth.
Aleurites rockinghamensis (Baill.) P.I.Forst.
Ampelocissus acetosa L.
Archidendron ramiflorum (F.Muell.) Kosterm.
Atractocarpus sessilis (F.Muell.) Puttock
Banksia sp.
Barringtonia sp.
Bombax ceiba var. *leiocarpum* A.Robyns
Cananga odorata (Lam.) Hook.f. & Thomson
Cucuma australasica Hook.f.
Cyclophyllum maritimum S.T.Reynolds & R.J.F.Hend.
Davidsonia pruriens F.Muell.
Dillenia alata (DC.) Martelli
Erythrophloeum chlorostachys (F.Muell.) Baill.

Eucalyptus leptophleba F.Muell.
Eupomatia laurina R.Br.
Gmelina dalrympleana (F.Muell.) H.J.Lam
Hakea pedunculata F.Muell.
Lophostemon suaveolens (Sol. ex Gaertn.) Peter G.Wilson
 & J.T.Waterh.
Mischocarpus grandissimus (F.Muell.) Radlk.
Pandanus solmslaubachii F.Muell.
Platysace valida (F.Muell.) F.Muell.
Pleomele angustifolia (Medik.) N.E.Br.
Polyscias australiana (F.Muell.) Philipson
Syzygium tiernayanum (F.Muell.) T.G.Hartley & L.M.Perry
Tetracera nordiana F.Muell. var. *nordiana*
Tristaniopsis exiliflora (F.Muell.) Peter G.Wilson & J.T.Waterh.

1880, 1882

Adiantum diaphanum Blume
Derris sp.

Undated, Pteridophytes

Adiantum hispidulum Sw.
Adiantum silvaticum Tindale
Arthropteris palisotii (Desv.) Alston
Asplenium laserpitifolium Lam.
Blechnum orientale L.
Calochlaena dubia (R.Br.) M.D.Turner & R.A.White
Dicranopteris linearis (Burm.f.) Underw. var. *linearis*
Dicranopteris linearis var. *altissima* Holttum
Diplazium damerianae Pic.Serm.
Diplazium dietrichianum (Luerss.) C.Chr.
Lomariopsis kingii (Copel.) Holttum
Pronephrium asperum (C.Presl) Holttum

General botanical collections

During the periods when Fitzalan was not engaged in longer expeditions or excursions, he consistently collected plant specimens from near his residences or during incidental travel. Table 17 presents the type specimens related to collections he made around Port Denison (Bowen) during the period 1860 to 1886. Table 18 lists additional type specimens collected from locations not already listed. Species collected in Tasmania (Mueller 1869), ca 1853–1854 are listed in Table 19, and those collected from around Brisbane, labelled as Moreton Bay and Pine River, ca 1860 are listed in Table 20. Table 21 lists species collected at Port Denison, Bowen and Edgumbe Bay and species collected in the upper Burdekin River are listed in Table 22. Species collected in the Cairns, Trinity Bay and Port Douglas areas are listed in Table 23 and those from Cooktown in Table 24. Species without a designated location are listed in Table 25.

Pteris marginata Bory
Pteris pacifica Hieron.
Selaginella australiensis Baker
Selaginella longipinna Warb.

Undated, Angiosperms

Blumea lacera (Burm.f.) DC.
Caesalpinia subtropica Pedley
Centotheca lappacea (L.) Desv.
Cyperus odoratus L.
Cyrtococcum oxyphyllum (Hochst. ex Steud.) Stapf
Doryphora aromatica (F.M.Bailey) L.S.Sm.
Elaeocarpus grahamii F.Muell.
Entada rheedii Spreng.
Eucalyptus leptophleba F.Muell. subsp. *leptophleba*
Eucalyptus pellita F.Muell.
Gillbeea whypallana Rozefelds & Pellow
Homalanthus populifolius Graham
Hoya pottsii Traill
Linospadix minor (W.Hill ex F.Muell.) F.Muell.
Melastoma malabathricum L. subsp. *malabathricum*
Mischocarpus grandissimus (F.Muell.) Radlk.
Musa jackeyi W.Hill
Panicum trichoides Sw.
Phyllanthus clambooides (F.Muell.) Diels
Pitiosporum rubiginosum A.Cunn.
Plectranthus spectabilis S.T.Blake
Rourea brachyandra F.Muell.
Syzygium tiernayanum (F.Muell.) T.G.Hartley & L.M.Perry
Tetracera nordiana var. *wuthiana* (F.Muell.) Hoogland

Conclusion

Eugene Fitzalan holds a significant place in the development of botanical research in Queensland. For the period in which he was active [1860–1890], his number of collections (about 2200 specimens), places him in the group of the most active botanical collectors. Many of his collections represent the first botanical excursions to a number of localities, such as Mt Dryander, Mt Elliot and Daintree River. In as such, his specimens represent an example of the species that were present at that time and offer the potential to compare with extant species compositions for those areas. Fitzalan's contribution to horticulture was also significant. He was active in establishing a number of private gardens, as well as public gardens in Bowen and Cairns. The Cairns Botanical Gardens is now an internationally recognised heritage-listed facility featuring tropical plants. He introduced a number of species into horticulture, such as *Atractocarpus fitzalanii* [brown Gardenia], *Hymeneria fitzalanii* [common fuzzi orchid] and *Cycas* species, which are today of significant importance in commercial and amenity horticulture. This work has placed Fitzalan into an historical context, with regard to details of his excursions and the plant species that he collected.

Table 17. Type specimens collected by Eugene Fitzalan in the Port Denison (Bowen) area, 1860–1886. Original species names are retained and the currently used name follows in parentheses. Collections list the location and the specimens relevant to typification, but the status of the typification is not provided as it is beyond the scope of this work. The publication details of the protologue are provided. Taxonomy follows that presented in Australian Plant Census (2014), Australian Plant Name Index (2014) and Guiry & Guiry (2014).

| Taxon | Collections | Publication |
|---|---|---|
| <i>Sargassum ambiguum</i> Sond. (<i>Sargassum polycystum</i> C.Agardh) | Port Denison, <i>Fitzalan</i> ; MEL0688742 | <i>Abh. Verh. Naturwiss. Vereins Hamburg</i> 5: 41 (1871) |
| <i>Sargassum cristaefolium</i> var. <i>condensatum</i> Sond. | Port Denison, <i>Fitzalan</i> ; No specimens located | <i>Abh. Verh. Naturwiss. Vereins Hamburg</i> 5: 42 (1871) |
| <i>Gracilaria polyclada</i> Sond. (<i>Hydropuntia edulis</i> (Gmel.) Gurgel & Fredericq) | Port Denison, <i>Fitzalan</i> ; MEL0629918, 0629887 | <i>Abh. Verh. Naturwiss. Vereins Hamburg</i> 5: 56 (1871) |
| <i>Dicranema setaceum</i> Sond. (<i>Sarconema filiforme</i> (Sond.) Kytlin) | Port Denison, <i>Fitzalan</i> ; No specimens located | <i>Abh. Verh. Naturwiss. Vereins Hamburg</i> 5: 58 (1871) |
| <i>Sarcopetalum brahei</i> F.Muell. (<i>Miliusa brahei</i> (F.Muell.) Jessup) | Port Denison, 1874, <i>Fitzalan</i> ; BRIAQ0332779, MEL0234171, MEL0234172 | <i>Fragm.</i> 8(66): 159 (1874) |
| <i>Cycas normanbyana</i> F.Muell. (<i>Cycas media</i> R.Br.) | Port Denison, April 1874, <i>Fitzalan</i> ; MEL0269419 | <i>Fragm.</i> 8(66): 169 (1874) |
| <i>Alyxia thyrsoflora</i> Benth. (<i>Alyxia spicata</i> R.Br.) | Port Denison, <i>Dallachy & Fitzalan</i> ; K000894092, MEL0223096 – 0223097, W0049218 | <i>Fl. Austral.</i> 4: 309 (1868) |
| <i>Helichrysum boormanii</i> var. <i>tryonii</i> Domin (<i>Coronidium lanuginosum</i> (A.Cunn. ex DC) Paul G. Wilson) | Port Denison, 1874, <i>Fitzalan</i> ; MEL0262825, MEL0262827 | <i>Biblioth. Bot.</i> 22(89): 1124 (1930) |
| <i>Ptilotus dissitiflorus</i> var. <i>longifolius</i> Benl (<i>Ptilotus nobilis</i> var. <i>semilanatus</i> (Lindl.) A.R.Bean) | Port Denison, 1874, <i>Fitzalan</i> ; MEL2282812, MEL2281813 | <i>Muelleria</i> 1(2): 107 (1959) |
| <i>Macropteranthes fitzalanii</i> F.Muell. | Port Denison, <i>Fitzalan</i> ; K000786635, MEL1005516 | <i>Fragm.</i> 8(66): 160 (1874) |
| <i>Muehlenbeckia rhyticarya</i> F.Muell. ex Benth. | Port Denison, <i>Fitzalan</i> ; K000831375 | <i>Fragm.</i> 5(35): 92 (1865) |
| <i>Claoxylon angustifolium</i> Mull.Arg. | Port Denison (F.Mueller in herb DC); MEL0707739 | <i>Linnaea</i> 34: 165 (1865) |
| <i>Myrtus racemulosa</i> var. <i>conferta</i> Benth. (<i>Gossia bidwillii</i> (Benth.) N.Snow & Guymer) | Port Denison, <i>Fitzalan</i> ; K000821466, MEL0092365 – 0092367, MEL0092370 – 0092372 | <i>Fl. Austral.</i> 3: 276 (1867) |
| <i>Pluchea dentex</i> Benth. | Port Denison, <i>Fitzalan</i> ; DNAD0061619, MEL1621083 | <i>Fl. Austral.</i> 3: 529 (1867) |
| <i>Hypoestes floribunda</i> subsp. <i>densiflora</i> Benth. (<i>Hypoestes floribunda</i> var. <i>pubescens</i> Benth.) | Port Denison, <i>Fitzalan</i> ; MEL0601956 | <i>Fl. Austral.</i> 4: 554 (1868) |
| <i>Andropogon sericeus</i> var. <i>polystachyus</i> Benth. (<i>Dichanthium sericeum</i> var. <i>polystachyum</i> (Benth.) B.K.Simom) | Port Denison, <i>Fitzalan</i> ; MEL1547445, MEL1547456 – 1547458 | <i>Fl. Austral.</i> 7: 530 (1878) |
| <i>Chrysopogon parviflorus</i> var. <i>spicigerus</i> Benth. (<i>Capillipedium spicigerum</i> S.T.Blake) | Port Denison, <i>Fitzalan</i> ; MEL1546073 | <i>Fl. Austral.</i> 7: 538 (1878) |
| <i>Cyperus fulvus</i> var. <i>canescens</i> (C.B.Clarke ex Domin) (<i>Cyperus fulvus</i> R.Br.) | Port Denison, <i>Fitzalan</i> ; MEL2197982 | <i>Pflanzenr.</i> 101: 456 (1936) |
| <i>Ficus platypoda</i> var. <i>petiolaris</i> Benth. (<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i> Desf. ex Vent.) | Port Denison, <i>Fitzalan</i> ; MEL0239478 | <i>Fl. Austral.</i> 6:170 (1873) |

Table 18. Type specimen collected by Eugene Fitzalan, not accounted for elsewhere. Original species names are retained and the currently used name follows in parentheses. Collections list the location and the specimens relevant to typification, but the status of the typification is not provided as it is beyond the scope of this work. The publication details of the protologue are provided. Taxonomy follows that presented in Australian Plant Census (2014) and Australian Plant Name Index (2014).

| Taxon | Collections | Publications |
|--|---|---|
| <i>Ledgeria foliata</i> F.Muell. (<i>Pseudovanilla foliata</i> (F.Muell.) Garay) | Pine River, <i>Fitzalan</i> ; MEL0677528-MEL0677531 | <i>Fragm.</i> 2(16): 167 (1861) |
| <i>Desmodium nemorosum</i> F.Muell. ex Benth. | Pine River, <i>Fitzalan</i> MEL2126066 | <i>Fl. Austral.</i> 2: 232 (1864) |
| <i>Myrtus hillii</i> Benth. (<i>Gossia hillii</i> (Benth.) N.Snow & Guymmer) | Moreton Bay, <i>Fitzalan</i> ; MEL0092357; NSW144690; NSW144689 | <i>Fl. Austral.</i> 3: 275 (1867) |
| <i>Hibiscus elsworthii</i> F.Muell. [APC excluded name] | Edgumbe Bay, <i>Fitzalan</i> ; No specimens located | <i>Fragm.</i> 8(70): 241 (1874) |
| <i>Eucalyptus torelliana</i> F.Muell. (<i>Corymbia torelliana</i> F.Muell.) K.D.Hill & L.A.S.Johnson) | Trinity Bay, 1877, <i>Fitzalan</i> ; MEL1610979 | <i>Fragm.</i> 10(87): 106 (1877) |
| <i>Eugenia myrsinocarpa</i> F.Muell. (<i>Gossia myrsinocarpa</i> (F.Muell.) N.Snow & Guymmer) | Trinity Bay, 1877, <i>Fitzalan</i> ; MEL0060539, MEL0060540 | <i>Vict. Naturalist</i> 8(12): 200 (1892). |
| <i>Lepistemon fitzalanii</i> F.Muell. (<i>Lepistemon urceolatus</i> (R.Br.) F.Muell.) | Trinity Bay, <i>Fitzalan</i> ; MEL0304420, MEL0304420 | <i>Fragm.</i> 10(87): 111 (1877) |
| <i>Eria fitzalanii</i> F.Muell. (<i>Hymeneria fitzalanii</i> (F.Muell.) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones) | Mulgrave River, <i>Fitzalan</i> ; No specimens located in MEL | <i>S. Sci. Rec.</i> 2(11): 252 (1882) |
| <i>Cycas kennedyana</i> F.Muell. (<i>Cycas media</i> R.Br. var. <i>media</i>) | Normanby Ranges, 1881, <i>Fitzalan</i> ; MEL0269419 | <i>Australas. Chem. Drugg.</i> 4: 85 (1882) |

Table 19. Species collected by Eugene Fitzalan in Tasmania, ca 1853–1854. Taxonomy follows that presented in Australian Plant Census (2014) and Australian Plant Name Index (2014).

| |
|---|
| <i>Acacia oxycedrus</i> Sieber ex DC. |
| <i>Aotus ericoides</i> (Vent.) G.Don |
| <i>Callistemon sieberi</i> DC. |
| <i>Correa backhouseana</i> Hook. var. <i>backhouseana</i> |
| <i>Correa glabra</i> Lindl. |
| <i>Correa reflexa</i> (Labill.) Vent. var. <i>reflexa</i> |
| <i>Daviesia ulicifolia</i> Andrews subsp. <i>ulicifolia</i> |
| <i>Dillwynia cinerascens</i> R.Br. |
| <i>Epacris impressa</i> Labill. |
| <i>Gentianella gunniana</i> (L.G.Adams) Glennly |
| <i>Gompholobium huegelii</i> Benth. |
| <i>Gynatrix pulchella</i> (Willd.) Alef. |
| <i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i> (Sol. ex Aiton) Sm. |
| <i>Leucopogon australis</i> R.Br. |
| <i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i> Sm. |
| <i>Melaleuca squarrosa</i> Donn ex Sm. |
| <i>Ozothamnus ferrugineus</i> (Labill.) Sweet |
| <i>Pimelea ligustrina</i> Labill. subsp. <i>ligustrina</i> |
| <i>Pimelea linifolia</i> Sm. subsp. <i>linifolia</i> |
| <i>Pultenaea gunnii</i> Benth. subsp. <i>gunnii</i> |
| <i>Viminaria juncea</i> (Schrad. & J.C.Wendl.) Hoffmanns. |

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Table 20. Species collected by Eugene Fitzalan in the Moreton Bay and Pine River areas, ca 1860. Taxonomy follows that presented in Australian Plant Census (2014) and Australian Plant Name Index (2014).

| | |
|--|--|
| <i>Acacia fimbriata</i> A.Cunn. ex G.Don | <i>Hovea acutifolia</i> A.Cunn. ex G.Don |
| <i>Acacia maidenii</i> F.Muell. | <i>Hybanthus stellarioides</i> (Domin) P.I.Forst. |
| <i>Acacia paradoxa</i> DC. | <i>Hymenosporum flavum</i> (Hook.) F.Muell. |
| <i>Acacia suaveolens</i> (Sm.) Willd. | <i>Indigofera australis</i> Willd. subsp. <i>australis</i> |
| <i>Acacia ulicifolia</i> (Salisb.) Court | <i>Indigofera decora</i> Lindl. |
| <i>Acacia uncifolia</i> (J.M.Black) OLeary | <i>Jacksonia scoparia</i> R.Br. ex Sm. |
| <i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i> L. | <i>Kennedia rubicunda</i> (Schneev.) Vent. |
| <i>Adiantum formosum</i> R.Br. | <i>Lastreopsis munita</i> (Mett.) Tindale |
| <i>Alyxia buxifolia</i> R.Br. | <i>Leucopogon pimeleoides</i> A.Cunn. ex DC. |
| <i>Alyxia ruscifolia</i> R.Br. | <i>Lindsaea fraseri</i> Hook. |
| <i>Aphanopetalum resinum</i> Endl. | <i>Lobelia gibbosa</i> Labill. |
| <i>Arytera divaricata</i> F.Muell. | <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> (R.Br.) Peter G.Wilson & J.T.Waterh. |
| <i>Astrotricha longifolia</i> Benth. | <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> (Sol. ex Gaertn.) Peter G.Wilson & J.T.Waterh. |
| <i>Atalaya multiflora</i> Benth. | <i>Lysiana exocarpi</i> (Behr.) Tiegh. |
| <i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i> Hook. & Harv. | <i>Lythrum salicaria</i> L. |
| <i>Boronia rosmarinifolia</i> A.Cunn. ex Endl. | <i>Mallotus philippensis</i> (Lam.) Mull.Arg. |
| <i>Bursaria spinosa</i> Cav. subsp. <i>spinosa</i> | <i>Medicosma cunninghamii</i> (Hook.) Hook.f. |
| <i>Bursaria tenuifolia</i> F.M.Bailey | <i>Melaleuca bracteata</i> F.Muell. |
| <i>Callicarpa pedunculata</i> R.Br. | <i>Melaleuca sieberi</i> Schauer |
| <i>Callistemon viminalis</i> (Sol. ex Gaertn.) G.Don ex Loudon | <i>Melastoma malabathricum</i> L. subsp. <i>malabathricum</i> |
| <i>Capparis arborea</i> (F.Muell.) Maiden | <i>Ozothamnus diosmifolius</i> (Vent.) DC. |
| <i>Castanospermum australe</i> A.Cunn. & C.Fraser ex Hook. | <i>Pandorea floribunda</i> (A.Cunn. ex DC.) Guymer |
| <i>Cenchrus caliculatus</i> Cav. | <i>Pararchidendron pruinosum</i> (Benth.) I.C.Nielsen var. <i>pruinum</i> |
| <i>Chamaecrista concinna</i> (Benth.) Pedley | <i>Parsonia straminea</i> (R.Br.) F.Muell. |
| <i>Cissus hypoglauca</i> A.Gray | <i>Pavetta australiensis</i> Bremek. var. <i>australiensis</i> |
| <i>Citrus australasica</i> F.Muell. | <i>Persoonia cornifolia</i> A.Cunn. ex R.Br. |
| <i>Coelospermum paniculatum</i> F.Muell. var. <i>paniculatum</i> | <i>Persoonia falcata</i> R.Br. |
| <i>Comesperma defoliatum</i> F.Muell. | <i>Persoonia stradbrokeensis</i> Domin |
| <i>Commersonia bartramia</i> (L.) Merr. | <i>Phylloia phyllicoides</i> (Sieber ex DC.) Benth. |
| <i>Conospermum taxifolium</i> C.F.Gaertn. | <i>Pimelea linifolia</i> Sm. subsp. <i>linifolia</i> |
| <i>Cordyline petiolaris</i> (Domin) Pedley | <i>Pittosporum revolutum</i> Dryand. |
| <i>Corymbia gummifera</i> (Gaertn.) K.D.Hill & L.A.S.Johnson | <i>Plumbago zeylanica</i> L. |
| <i>Cryptocarya laevigata</i> Blume | <i>Pollia crispata</i> Benth. |
| <i>Daviesia squarrosa</i> Sm. | <i>Pothos longipes</i> Schott |
| <i>Daviesia villifera</i> A.Cunn. ex Benth. | <i>Proiphys cunninghamii</i> (Aiton ex Lindl.) Mabb. |
| <i>Deeringia amaranthoides</i> Merrill | <i>Pseuderanthemum variabile</i> (R.Br.) Radlk. |
| <i>Deeringia arborescens</i> Domin | <i>Pterocaulon sphacelatum</i> (Labill.) F.Muell. |
| <i>Desmodium nemorosum</i> F.Muell. ex Benth. | <i>Rhodomyrtus psidioides</i> (G.Don) Benth. |
| <i>Dianella caerulea</i> Sims | <i>Rubus rosifolius</i> Sm. var. <i>rosifolius</i> |
| <i>Dianella longifolia</i> R.Br. | <i>Sambucus australasica</i> (Lindl.) Fritsch |
| <i>Dicranopteris linearis</i> (Burm.f.) Underw. | <i>Sambucus gaudichaudiana</i> DC. |
| <i>Dodonaea triquetra</i> J.C.Wendl. | <i>Smilax australis</i> R.Br. |
| <i>Doodia media</i> R.Br. | <i>Sophora fraseri</i> Benth. |
| <i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i> Sm. | <i>Stenocarpus sinuatus</i> (Loudon) Endl. |
| <i>Epacris microphylla</i> R.Br. | <i>Stephania japonica</i> var. <i>discolor</i> (Blume) Forman |
| <i>Erythrina vespertilio</i> Benth. | <i>Syzygium floribunda</i> F.Muell. |
| <i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i> Schauer | <i>Syzygium smithii</i> (Poir.) Nied. |
| <i>Eupomatia laurina</i> R.Br. | <i>Tabernaemontana pandacaqui</i> Lam. |
| <i>Glycine clandestina</i> J.C.Wendl. | <i>Turraea pubescens</i> Hell. |
| <i>Goodenia ovata</i> Sm. | <i>Vigna vexillata</i> var. <i>angustifolia</i> (Schumach. & Thonn.) Baker |
| <i>Gossia bidwillii</i> (Benth.) N.Snow & Guymer | <i>Viola hederacea</i> Labill. subsp. <i>hederacea</i> |
| <i>Gossia hillii</i> (Benth.) N.Snow & Guymer | <i>Vitex trifolia</i> L. var. <i>trifolia</i> |
| <i>Gratiola peruviana</i> L. | <i>Wilkiea macrophylla</i> (R.Cunn.) A.DC. |
| <i>Hardenbergia violacea</i> (Schneev.) Stearn | <i>Zanthoxylum brachyacanthum</i> F.Muell. |
| <i>Hibiscus heterophyllus</i> Vent. subsp. <i>heterophyllus</i> | |
| <i>Holcus lanatus</i> L. | |

Table 21. Species collected by Eugene Fitzalan at Port Denison, Bowen and Edgecumbe Bay. Taxonomy follows that presented in Australian Plant Census (2014), Australian Plant Name Index (2014) and Guiry & Guiry (2014).

| | |
|--|---|
| <i>Abroma fastuosa</i> R.Br. | <i>Calochlaena dubia</i> (R.Br.) M.D.Turner & R.A.White |
| <i>Abrus precatorius</i> L. subsp. <i>precatorius</i> | <i>Calophyllum inophyllum</i> L. |
| <i>Acacia decora</i> Rchb. | <i>Calytrix microcoma</i> Craven |
| <i>Acacia excelsa</i> Benth. subsp. <i>excelsa</i> | <i>Camptacra gracilis</i> (Benth.) Lander |
| <i>Acacia holosericea</i> A.Cunn. ex G.Don | <i>Canarium australianum</i> F.Muell. var. <i>australianum</i> |
| <i>Acacia julifera</i> Benth. | <i>Capillipedium spicigerum</i> S.T.Blake |
| <i>Acacia leptocarpa</i> A.Cunn. ex Benth. | <i>Capparis canescens</i> Banks ex DC. |
| <i>Acacia leptostachya</i> Benth. | <i>Capparis lasiantha</i> R.Br. ex DC. |
| <i>Acacia maidenii</i> F.Muell. | <i>Capparis lucida</i> (Banks ex DC.) Benth. |
| <i>Acacia multisiliqua</i> (Benth.) Maconochie | <i>Capparis ornans</i> F.Muell. ex Benth. |
| <i>Acacia oswaldii</i> F.Muell. | <i>Capparis sepiaria</i> L. |
| <i>Acacia pendula</i> A.Cunn. ex G.Don | <i>Capparis umbonata</i> Lindl. |
| <i>Acacia salicina</i> Lindl. | <i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i> L. var. <i>halicacabum</i> |
| <i>Acanthus ilicifolius</i> L. | <i>Carissa ovata</i> R.Br. |
| <i>Acronychia laevis</i> J.R.Forst. & G.Forst. | <i>Cartonema brachyantherum</i> Benth. |
| <i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i> L. | <i>Cassia brewsteri</i> (F.Muell.) Benth. |
| <i>Adiantum formosum</i> R.Br. | <i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> Miq. subsp. <i>cunninghamiana</i> |
| <i>Adiantum hispidulum</i> Sw. | <i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> L. subsp. <i>equisetifolia</i> |
| <i>Aegialitis annulata</i> R.Br. | <i>Caulerpa cupressoides</i> (Vahl) C.Agardh |
| <i>Aeschynomene brevifolia</i> L.f. ex Poir. | <i>Celtis philippensis</i> Blanco var. <i>philippensis</i> |
| <i>Aidia racemosa</i> (Cav.) Tirveng. | <i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i> L. |
| <i>Ailanthus triphysa</i> (Dennst.) Alston | <i>Cerbera manghas</i> L. |
| <i>Albizia canescens</i> Benth. | <i>Chamaecrista absus</i> (L.) H.S.Irwin & Barneby |
| <i>Albizia procera</i> (Roxb.) Benth. | <i>Chamaecrista mimosoides</i> (L.) Greene |
| <i>Alectryon coriaceus</i> (Benth.) Radlk. | <i>Chamaesyce macgillivrayi</i> (Boiss.) D.C.Hassall |
| <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> (Salisb.) L.A.S.Johnson | <i>Cheilanthes tenuifolia</i> (Burm.f.) Sw. |
| <i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i> (Aiton) L.A.S.Johnson | <i>Chrysopogon fallax</i> S.T.Blake |
| <i>Alocasia brisbanensis</i> (F.M.Bailey) Domin | <i>Claoxylon angustifolium</i> Mull.Arg. |
| <i>Alphitonia incana</i> (Roxb.) Teijsm. & Binn. ex Kurz | <i>Clausena brevistyla</i> Oliv. |
| <i>Alstonia constricta</i> F.Muell. | <i>Clematicissus opaca</i> (F.Muell.) Jackes & Rossetto |
| <i>Alstonia scholaris</i> (L.) R.Br. | <i>Clerodendrum floribundum</i> var. <i>angustifolium</i> Moldenke |
| <i>Alyxia ruscifolia</i> R.Br. | <i>Clerodendrum floribundum</i> var. <i>coriaceum</i> (R.Br.) Moldenke |
| <i>Alyxia spicata</i> R.Br. | <i>Clerodendrum floribundum</i> var. <i>ovatum</i> (R.Br.) Domin |
| <i>Ampelopteris prolifera</i> (Retz.) Copel. | <i>Clerodendrum inerme</i> (L.) Gaertn. |
| <i>Antidesma parvifolium</i> Thwaites & F.Muell. | <i>Cochlospermum gillivrayi</i> Benth. |
| <i>Argophyllum lejourdanii</i> F.Muell. | <i>Coelospermum reticulatum</i> (F.Muell.) Benth. |
| <i>Argyrodendron polyandrum</i> L.S.Sm. | <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (L.) Schott |
| <i>Argyrodendron trifoliolatum</i> F.Muell. | <i>Colubrina asiatica</i> (L.) Brongn. var. <i>asiatica</i> |
| <i>Artanema fimbriatum</i> D.Don | <i>Commersonia bartramia</i> (L.) Merr. |
| <i>Arthropteris tenella</i> (G.Forst.) J.Sm. ex Hook.f. | <i>Cordia dichotoma</i> G.Forst. |
| <i>Arytera distylis</i> (F.Muell. ex Benth.) Radlk. | <i>Cordia subcordata</i> Lam. |
| <i>Arytera divaricata</i> F.Muell. | <i>Cordyline manners-suttoniae</i> F.Muell. |
| <i>Atalaya hemiglaucula</i> (F.Muell.) F.Muell. ex Benth. | <i>Cordyline murchisoniae</i> F.Muell. |
| <i>Atalaya rigida</i> S.T.Reynolds | <i>Coronidium elatum</i> (A.Cunn. ex DC.) Paul G.Wilson |
| <i>Austrostenia blackii</i> (F.Muell.) R.Geesink var. <i>blackii</i> | <i>Coronidium lanuginosum</i> (A.Cunn. ex DC.) Paul G.Wilson |
| <i>Baloghia inophylla</i> (G.Forst.) P.S.Green | <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> (Hook.) K.D.Hill & L.A.S.Johnson |
| <i>Basilicum polystachyon</i> (L.) Moench. | <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> (D.J.Carr & S.G.M.Carr) K.D.Hill & L.A.S.Johnson |
| <i>Bauhinia hookeri</i> F.Muell. | <i>Corymbia gummifera</i> (Gaertn.) K.D.Hill & L.A.S.Johnson |
| <i>Blechnum cartilagineum</i> Sw. | <i>Corymbia polycarpa</i> (F.Muell.) K.D.Hill & L.A.S.Johnson |
| <i>Bosistoa pentacocca</i> var. <i>conmarcarpa</i> (Domin) T.G.Hartley | <i>Coveniella poecilophlebia</i> (Hook.) Tindale |
| <i>Bothriochloa bladhii</i> (Retz.) S.T.Blake subsp. <i>bladhii</i> | <i>Crinum angustifolium</i> R.Br. |
| <i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i> (A.Cunn. ex G.Don) Macarthur & C.Moore | <i>Crotalaria calycina</i> Schrank |
| <i>Brachychiton bidwillii</i> Hook. | <i>Crotalaria juncea</i> L. |
| <i>Brachychiton compactus</i> Guyer | <i>Crotalaria laburnifolia</i> L. |
| <i>Breynia cernua</i> (Poir.) Mull.Arg. | <i>Crotalaria medicaginea</i> var. <i>neglecta</i> (Wight & Arn.) Baker |
| <i>Brunoniella acaulis</i> (R.Br.) Bremek. subsp. <i>acaulis</i> | <i>Crotalaria mitchellii</i> Benth. subsp. <i>mitchellii</i> |
| <i>Buchnera linearis</i> R.Br. | <i>Crotalaria montana</i> var. <i>angustifolia</i> (Gagnep.) Niyomdham |
| <i>Buchnera tetragona</i> R.Br. | <i>Crotalaria verrucosa</i> L. |
| <i>Bursaria incana</i> Lindl. | <i>Croton acronychioides</i> F.Muell. |
| <i>Bursaria tenuifolia</i> F.M.Bailey | <i>Croton arnhemicus</i> Mull.Arg. |
| <i>Caesalpinia bonduc</i> (L.) Roxb. | <i>Croton phebalioides</i> F.Muell. ex Mull.Arg. |
| <i>Cajanus confertiflorus</i> F.Muell. | <i>Cryptocarya triplinervis</i> R.Br. var. <i>triplinervis</i> |
| <i>Cajanus marmoratus</i> (R.Br. ex Benth.) F.Muell. | <i>Cullen australasicum</i> (Schltdl.) J.W.Grimes |
| <i>Cajanus reticulatus</i> var. <i>grandifolius</i> (F.Muell.) Maesen | <i>Cullen leucanthum</i> (F.Muell.) J.W.Grimes |
| <i>Callicarpa candicans</i> (Burm.f.) Hochr. | <i>Cyanthillium cinereum</i> (L.) H.Rob. |
| <i>Callicarpa pedunculata</i> R.Br. | <i>Cyathea cooperi</i> (Hook. ex F.Muell.) Domin |
| <i>Callistemon viminalis</i> (Sol. ex Gaertn.) G.Don ex Loudon | |

- Cyathea rebecca* (F.Muell.) Domin
Cycas media R.Br. subsp. *media*
Cymbopogon bombycinus (R.Br.) Domin
Cymodocea rotundata (Ehrenb. & Hempr. ex Asch.) Asch. & Schweinf.
Cyperus exaltatus Retz.
Cyperus fulvus R.Br.
Cyperus iria L.
Cyperus nervulosus (Kuk.) S.T.Blake
Cyperus nutans subsp. *eleusinoides* (Kunth) T.Koyama
Cyperus ramosus (Benth.) Kuk.
Dactyloctenium aegyptium (L.) P.Beauv.
Dactyloctenium radulans (R.Br.) P.Beauv.
Dampiera ferruginea R.Br.
Deeringia amaranthoides Merrill
Deeringia arborescens Domin
Dendrocnide moroides (Wedd.) Chew
Dendrolobium umbellatum (L.) Benth.
Dendrophthoe glabrescens (Blakely) Barlow
Dendrophthoe vitellina (F.Muell.) Tiegh.
Denhamia cunninghamii (Hook.) M.P.Simmons
Denhamia disperma (F.Muell.) M.P.Simmons
Denhamia oleaster (Lindl.) F.Muell.
Dianella longifolia R.Br.
Dichanthium sericeum subsp. *polystachyum* (Benth.) B.K.Simon
Dictyota dichotoma (Huds.) J.V.Lamour. var. *dichotoma*
Dioscorea transversa R.Br.
Diospyros australis (R.Br.) Hiern
Diospyros geminata (R.Br.) F.Muell.
Diospyros humilis (R.Br.) F.Muell.
Dipteracanthus australasicus F.Muell. subsp. *australasicus*
Dodonaea lanceolata var. *subsessilifolia* J.G.West
Doodia aspera R.Br.
Doodia caudata (Cav.) R.Br.
Doryopteris concolor (Langsd. & Fisch.) Kuhn
Drosera indica L.
Drynaria quercifolia (L.) J.Sm.
Drynaria rigidula (Sw.) Bedd.
Drypetes deplanchei (Brongn. & Gris) Merr.
Dysoxylum gaudichaudianum (A.Juss.) Miq.
Dysoxylum rufum (A.Rich.) Benth.
Echinochloa dietrichiana P.W.Michael
Ehretia acuminata R.Br. var. *acuminata*
Ehretia acuminata var. *pilosula* (F.Muell.) I.M.Johnst.
Elaeagnus triflora Roxb. var. *triflora*
Elaeodendron melanocarpum F.Muell.
Elattostachys bidwillii (Benth.) Radlk.
Entada rheedii Spreng.
Epipremnum pinnatum (L.) Engl.
Eragrostis elongata (Willd.) Jacq.
Eragrostis tenellula (Kunth) Steud.
Eremophila mitchellii Benth.
Eremophila polyclada (F.Muell.) F.Muell.
Erythrina variegata L.
Erythrina vespertilio Benth.
Erythroxyllum australe F.Muell.
Eucalyptus crebra F.Muell.
Eucalyptus persistens L.A.S.Johnson & K.D. Hill
Eucalyptus platyphylla F.Muell.
Eucalyptus raveretiana F.Muell.
Eucalyptus tereticornis Sm.
Eucheuma denticulatum (Burm.f.) Collins & Herv.
Eugenia reinwardtiana (Blume) DC.
Euphorbia hirta L.
Euphorbia mitchelliana Boiss. var. *mitchelliana*
Eustrephus latifolius R.Br. ex Ker Gawl.
Exocarpos latifolius R.Br.
Ficus copiosa Steud.
Ficus hispida L.f. var. *hispida*
Ficus opposita Miq.
Ficus racemosa L. var. *racemosa*
Ficus rubiginosa Desf. ex Vent. f. *rubiginosa*
Fimbristylis microcarya F.Muell.
Flemingia lineata (L.) Roxb. ex W.T.Aiton
Flindersia schottiana F.Muell.
Flueggea virosa subsp. *melanthesoides* (F.Muell.) G.L.Webster
Ganophyllum falcatum Blume
Gastrolobium grandiflorum F.Muell.
Geijera salicifolia Schott
Geodorum densiflorum (Lam.) Schltr.
Glinus oppositifolius (L.) A.DC.
Glycosmia trifoliata (Blume) Spreng.
Gomphrena humilis R.Br.
Goniophlebium percussum (Cav.) W.H.Wagner & Grether
Gossia bidwillii (Benth.) N.Snow & Guymer
Gossypium australe F.Muell.
Grevillea parallela Knight
Grevillea pteridifolia Knight
Grevillea striata R.Br.
Grewia oxyphylla Burret
Grewia retusifolia Kurz
Guettarda speciosa L.
Gymnanthera oblonga (Burm.f.) P.S.Green
Gynura drymophila (F.Muell.) F.G.Davies var. *drymophila*
Gyrocarpus americanus Jacq.
Hakea lorea (R.Br.) R.Br. subsp. *lorea*
Halicoryne spicata (Kuetz.) Solms
Halodule uninervis (Forssk.) Asch.
Halophila spinulosa (R.Br.) Asch.
Hanslia ormocarpoides (DC.) H.Ohashi
Harnieria hygrophiloides (F.Muell.) R.M.Barker
Harpullia pendula Planch. ex F.Muell.
Heliotropium muelleri (I.M.Johnst.) Craven
Heliotropium ovalifolium Forssk.
Heliotropium sarmentosum (Lam.) Craven
Heliotropium ventricosum R.Br.
Helminthostachys zeylanica (L.) Kaulf.
Hibiscus heterophyllus Vent. subsp. *heterophyllus*
Hibiscus meraukensis Hochr.
Hibiscus sturtii Hook. var. *sturtii*
Hibiscus tiliaceus L.
Homalanthus populifolius Graham
Homalium circumpinnatum F.M.Bailey
Hoya australis R.Br. ex Traill subsp. *australis*
Hydropuntia edulis (S.G.Gmel.) Gurgel & Fredericq
Hydropuntia urvillei Montagne
Hypericum gramineum G.Forst.
Hypnea nidifica J.Agardh
Hypnea pannosa J.Agardh
Hypnea rugulosa Mont.
Hypnea spinella (C.Agardh) Kuetz.
Hypoestes floribunda R.Br. var. *floribunda*
Hypoestes floribunda var. *pubescens* Benth.
Ipomoea eriocarpa R.Br.
Jacksonia ramosissima Benth.
Jacquemontia paniculata (Burm.f.) Hallier f.
Jania micrarthrodia J.V.Lamour.
Jasminum didymum G.Forst. subsp. *didymum*
Jasminum didymum subsp. *racemosum* (F.Muell.) P.S.Green
Jasminum simplicifolium subsp. *australiense* P.S.Green
Labichea nitida Benth.
Lagunaria queenslandica Craven
Lastreopsis tenera (R.Br.) Tindale
Laurencia brongniartii J.Agardh
Laurencia dendroidea J.Agardh
Leea indica (Burm.f.) Merr.
Lepiderema punctulata (F.Muell.) Radlk.
Leptospermum neglectum Joy Thomps.
Leptospermum polygalifolium Salisb.
Limnophila brownii Wannan
Limonium solanderi (L.) Mill.
Lindernia crustacea (L.) F.Muell.
Lithomyrtus obtusa (Endl.) N.Snow & Guymer

- Litsea glutinosa* (Lour.) C.B.Rob.
Lomandra multiflora (R.Br.) Britten subsp. *multiflora*
Lophostemon grandiflorus subsp. *riparius* (Domin) Peter G.Wilson & J.T.Waterh.
Ludwigia octovalvis (Jacq.) P.H.Raven
Lysiana spathulata (Blakely) Barlow subsp. *spathulata*
Lysiana subfalcata (Hook.) Barlow
Lythrum hyssopifolia L.
Macaranga involocrata (Wall.) Baill. ex Mull.Arg.
Macaranga tanarius (L.) Mull.Arg.
Macropteranthes fitzalanii F.Muell.
Meiogyne heteropetala (F.Muell.) D.C.Thomas, Chaowasku & R.M.K.Saunders
Melaleuca dealbata S.T.Blake
Melaleuca leucadendra (L.) L.
Melaleuca nervosa (Lindl.) Cheel
Melaleuca viridiflora Sol. ex Gaertn.
Melanamansia glomerata (C.Agardh) R.E.Norris
Melastoma malabathricum L. subsp. *malabathricum*
Melia azedarach L.
Melodorum leichhardtii (F.Muell.) Benth.
Memecylon pauciflorum Blume var. *pauciflorum*
Micromelum minutum (G.Forst.) Wight & Arn.
Miliusa brahei (F.Muell.) Jessup
Millettia pinnata (L.) Panigrahi
Mimusops elengi L.
Mischocarpus stipitatus S.T.Reynolds
Monochoria cyanea (F.Muell.) F.Muell.
Monococcus echinophorus F.Muell.
Murdannia gigantea (Vahl.) G.Brueckn.
Murraya paniculata (L.) Jack
Myrsine variabilis R.Br.
Nauclea orientalis (L.) L.
Neolitsea brassii C.K.Allen
Nephrolepis acutifolia (Desv.) H.Christ
Nephrolepis biserrata (Sw.) Schott
Nephrolepis hirsutula (G.Forst.) C.Presl
Niemeyera antiloga (F.Muell.) T.D.Penn.
Notelaea microcarpa R.Br.
Ochrosia elliptica Labill.
Oldenlandia galioides (F.Muell.) F.Muell.
Orthosiphon aristatus (Blume) Miq.
Pandorea linearis (F.M.Bailey) Guyer
Pandorea pandorana (Andrews) Steenis
Pararchidendron pruinatum (Benth.) I.C.Nielsen var. *pruinatum*
Parsonsia lanceolata R.Br.
Parsonsia plaesiophylla S.T.Blake
Parsonsia straminea (R.Br.) F.Muell.
Paspalum scrobiculatum L.
Passiflora aurantia G.Forst. var. *aurantia*
Pavetta australiensis Bremek. var. *australiensis*
Pellaea nana (Hook.) Bostock
Pellaea paradoxa (R.Br.) Hook.
Perotis rara R.Br.
Persoonia falcata R.Br.
Petalostigma pubescens Domin
Phyla nodiflora (L.) Greene var. *nodiflora*
Pimelea haematostachya F.Muell.
Pimelea latifolia R.Br. subsp. *latifolia*
Pipturus argenteus (G.Forst.) Wedd.
Pisonia aculeata L.
Pittosporum ferrugineum subsp. *linifolium* (A.Cunn.) L.W.Cayzer, Crisp & I.Telford
Planchonella pohlmaniana (F.Muell.) Pierre ex Dubard
Planchonia careya (F.Muell.) R.Knuth
Platostoma longicorne (F.Muell.) A.J.Paton
Pleurosorus rutifolius (R.Br.) Fee
Pluchea dentex R.Br. ex Benth.
Plumbago zeylanica L.
Pollia macrophylla (R.Br.) Benth.
Polyalthia nitidissima (Dunal) Benth.
Polycarpea spirostylis F.Muell.
Portulaca bicolor F.Muell.
Portulaca napiformis F.Muell.
Proiphys amboinensis (L.) Herb.
Psychotria daphnoides A.Cunn. ex Hook. var. *daphnoides*
Psydrax odorata f. *australiana* S.T.Reynolds & R.J.F.Hend.
Psydrax saligna S.T.Reynolds & R.J.F.Hend. f. *saligna*
Pteridium revolutum (Blume) Nakai
Pteris ensiformis Burm.f.
Pteris tremula R.Br.
Pterocaulon sphacelatum (Labill.) F.Muell.
Ptilotus nobilis subsp. *semilanatus* (Lindl.) A.R.Bean
Ptychosperma elegans (R.Br.) Blume
Pyrrhosia rupestris (R.Br.) Ching
Rhynchosia acuminatissima Miq.
Rhynchosia minima (L.) DC.
Santalum lanceolatum R.Br.
Sarcostemma viminale subsp. *brunonianum* (Wight & Arn.) P.I.Forst.
Sargassopsis decurrens (R.Br. ex Turner) Trevisan
Sargassum carpophyllum J.Agardh
Sargassum flavicans (Mert.) C.Agardh
Sargassum gracile J.Agardh
Sargassum ilicifolium (Turner) C.Agardh
Sargassum microcystum J.Agardh
Sargassum polycystum C.Agardh
Sargassum spinuligerum Sond.
Scaevola spinescens R.Br.
Scaevola taccada (Gaertn.) Roxb.
Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani (C.C.Gmel.) Palla
Secamone elliptica R.Br.
Semecarpus australiensis Engl.
Senna acclinis (F.Muell.) Randell
Senna alata (L.) Roxb.
Senna circinnata (Benth.) Randell
Senna clavigera (Domin) Randell
Senna gaudichaudii (Hook. & Arn.) H.S.Irwin & Barneby
Senna surattensis (Burm.f.) H.S.Irwin & Barneby subsp. *surattensis*
Senna surattensis subsp. *sulphurea* (DC. ex Collad.) Randell
Sersalicia sericea (Aiton) R.Br.
Setaria australiensis (Scribn. & Merr.) Vickery
Solanum dianthophorum Dunal
Solanum erianthum D.Don
Solanum sporodotrichum F.Muell.
Solanum viridifolium Dunal
Sophora tomentosa subsp. *australis* Yakovlev
Sorghum nitidum (Vahl) Pers.
Sorghum plumosum (R.Br.) P.Beauv. var. *plumosum*
Spermaceoce brachystema R.Br. ex Benth.
Sterculia quadrifida R.Br.
Sticta myrioloba (Mull.Arg.) D.J.Galloway
Strychnos psilosperma F.Muell.
Stylidium velleioides A.R.Bean
Syringodium isoetifolium (Asch.) Dandy
Syzygium australe (H.L.Wendl. ex Link) B.Hyland
Tabernaemontana orientalis R.Br.
Tabernaemontana pandacaqui Lam.
Tacca leontopetaloides (L.) Kuntze
Tephrosia astragaloides R.Br. ex Benth.
Tephrosia brachyodon Domin
Terminalia melanocarpa F.Muell.
Terminalia muelleri Benth.
Teucrium argutum R.Br.
Thalassia hemprichii (Ehrenb.) Asch.
Thalassodendron ciliatum (Forsk.) Hartog
Thecanthes cornucopiae (Vahl) Wikstr.
Thespesia populneoides (Roxb.) Kostel.
Thuidium cymbifolium (Dozy & Molk.) Dozy & Molk.
Thysanotus banksii R.Br.
Trema orientalis (L.) Blume
Trema tomentosa (Roxb.) H.Hara var. *tomentosa*
Trema tomentosa var. *aspera* (Brongn.) Hewson

Tribulus cistoides L.
Trichodesma zeylanicum var. *latisepalum* F.Muell.
Trichosanthes ovigera Blume
Trophea scandens (Lour.) Hook. & Arn. subsp. *scandens*
Turraea pubescens Hell.
Uraria lagopodioides (L.) Desv. ex DC.
Urena lobata L.
Vachella bidwillii (Benth.) Kodela
Vachella nilotica (L.) P.J.H.Hunter & Mabb.
Velleia spathulata R.Br.
Vitex melicopea F.Muell.
Vitex trifolia L. var. *trifolia*

Vitex trifolia var. *subtrisecta* (Kuntze) Moldenke
Waltheria indica L.
Wikstroemia indica (L.) C.A.Mey.
Wrightia saligna (R.Br.) F.Muell. ex Benth.
Xerochrysum bracteatum (Vent.) Tzvelev
Ximения americana L.
Xylocarpus moluccensis (Lam.) M.Roem.
Xyris complanata R.Br.
Zostera capricorni Asch.

Table 22. Species collected by Eugene Fitzalan in the upper Burdekin River area. Taxonomy follows that presented in Australian Plant Census (2014) and Australian Plant Name Index (2014).

Alstonia constricta F.Muell.
Bauhinia acuminata L.
Cynanchum bowmanii S.T.Blake
Dampiera adpressa A.Cunn. ex DC.
Diospyros humilis (R.Br.) F.Muell.
Eremophila mitchellii Benth.
Flindersia dissosperma (F.Muell.) Domin

Grevillea pteridifolia Knight
Hakea lorea (R.Br.) R.Br. subsp. *lorea*
Hibiscus meraukensis Hochr.
Jacksonia ramosissima Benth.
Keraudrenia hookeriana Walp.
Vachella bidwillii (Benth.) Kodela

Table 23. Species collected by Eugene Fitzalan in the Cairns, Trinity Bay and Port Douglas areas. Taxonomy follows that presented in Australian Plant Census (2014) and Australian Plant Name Index (2014).

Abroma fastuosa R.Br.
Acacia calyculata A.Cunn. ex Benth.
Acacia leptocarpa A.Cunn. ex Benth.
Acacia simsii A.Cunn. ex Benth.
Adenostemma lavenia (L.) Kuntze
Adiantum atroviride Bostock
Allocasuarina littoralis (Salisb.) L.A.S.Johnson
Alphitonia whitei Braid
Alstonia muelleriana Domin
Asplenium laserpitiifolium Lam.
Banksia aquilonia (A.S.George) A.S.George
Beilschmiedia obtusifolia (F.Muell. ex Meisn.) F.Muell.
Boea hygroskopica F.Muell.
Bursaria incana Lindl.
Cajanus reticulatus (Aiton) F.Muell.
Callitris macleayana (F.Muell.) F.Muell.
Canavalia papuana Merr. & L.M.Perry
Cephalomanes obscurum (Blume) K.Iwats
Chamaecrista nomame (Siebold) H.Obashi
Clematis pickeringii A.Gray
Codiaeum variegatum var. *moluccanum* (Decne.) Mull.Arg.
Colysis ampla (F.Muell. ex Benth.) Copel.
Cordyline cannifolia R.Br.
Coronidium elatum (A.Cunn. ex DC.) Paul G.Wilson
Coronidium rupicola (DC.) Paul G.Wilson
Corymbia torelliana (F.Muell.) K.D.Hill & L.A.S.Johnson
Cryptocarya lividula B.Hyland
Cyathea rebecca (F.Muell.) Domin
Delarbrea michieana (F.Muell.) F.Muell.
Dendrobium semifuscum Lavarack & P.J.Cribb
Deplanchea tetraphylla (R.Br.) F.Muell.
Diplazium dietrichianum (Luerss.) C.Chr.
Diplazium dilatatum Blume
Doodia media R.Br.
Drosera finlaysonian Wall. ex Arn.
Duboisia myoporoides R.Br.
Elaeagnus triflora Roxb. var. *triflora*
Eucalyptus reducta L.A.S.Johnson & K.D.Hill
Eucalyptus tereticornis Sm.
Gonocarpus acanthocarpus (Brongn.) Orchard

Gossia myrsinocarpa (F.Muell.) N.Snow & Guymmer
Gouania australiana F.Muell.
Grevillea glauca Banks & Sol. ex Knight
Grevillea sessilis C.T.White & W.D.Francis
Hakea plurinervia F.Muell. ex Benth.
Harpullia frutescens F.M.Bailey
Helicia australasica F.Muell.
Hypoestes floribunda R.Br. var. *floribunda*
Hypoestes floribunda var. *pubescens* Benth.
Jasminum simplicifolium subsp. *australiense* P.S.Green
Leea indica (Burm.f.) Merr.
Lepistemon urceolatum (R.Br.) F.Muell.
Leucas decedentata (Willd.) Sm.
Leucopogon leptospermoides R.Br.
Lithomyrtus obtusa (Endl.) N.Snow & Guymmer
Lygodium japonicum (Thunb.) Sw.
Macaranga involucreta (Wall.) Baill. ex Mull.Arg.
Mallotus mollissimus (Geiseler) Airy Shaw
Medicosma fareana (F.Muell.) T.G.Hartley
Melastoma malabathricum L. subsp. *malabathricum*
Micromelum minutum (G.Forst.) Wight & Arn.
Mitrasacme oasena Dunlop
Momordica charantia L.
Myrsine variabilis R.Br.
Neosepicaea jucunda (F.Muell.) Steenis
Nephrolepis hirsutula (G.Forst.) C.Presl
Notothixos leiophyllus K.Schum.
Ophioglossum pendulum L.
Orthosiphon aristatus (Blume) Miq.
Oxalis corniculata L.
Palmeria scandens F.Muell.
Pipturus argenteus (G.Forst.) Wedd.
Pitaviaster haplophyllus (F.Muell.) T.G.Hartley
Pittosporum rubiginosum A.Cunn.
Platostoma longicorne (F.Muell.) A.J.Paton
Plectranthus scutellarioides (L.) R.Br.
Polyosma hirsuta C.T.White
Polyscias elegans (C.Moore & F.Muell.) Harms
Polyscias murrayi (F.Muell.) Harms
Pothos longipes Schott

Psilotum complanatum Sw.
Peridium esculentum (G.Forst.) Cockayne
Pteris pacifica Hieron.
Ptisana oreades (Domin) Murdock
Rhodomyrtus macrocarpa Benth.
Rhynchosia acuminatissima Miq.
Rhysotoechia mertoniana (F.Muell.) Radlk.
Rubus moluccanus var. *trilobus* A.R.Bean
Sarcopteryx martyana (F.Muell.) Radlk.
Schelhammera multiflora R.Br.
Selaginella longipinna Warb.
Sloanea langii F.Muell.
Solanum campanulatum R.Br.
Solanum viridifolium Dunal
Sterculia quadrifida R.Br.

Stylidium graminifolium Sw. ex Willd.
Syzygium cryptophlebium (F.Muell.) Craven & Biffin
Timonius timon (Spreng.) Merr.
Todea barbara (L.) T.Moore
Tricoryne anceps R.Br. subsp. *anceps*
Triumfetta pilosa Roth
Vandasina retusa (Benth.) Rauschert
Vitex trifolia L. var. *trifolia*
Wahlenbergia caryophylloides P.J.Sm.
Xerochrysum bracteatum (Vent.) Tzvelev
Youngia japonica (L.) DC.
Zanthoxylum ovalifolium Wight
Zieria obovata (C.T.White) J.A.Armstr.

Table 24. Species collected by Eugene Fitzalan at Cooktown. Taxonomy follows that presented in Australian Plant Census (2014) and Australian Plant Name Index (2014).

Acrostichum speciosum Willd.
Banksia dentata L.f.
Blepharocarya involucrigera F.Muell.
Bombax ceiba var. *leiocarpum* A.Robyns
Buchanania arborescens (Blume) Blume
Bursaria tenuifolia F.M.Bailey
Deplanchea tetraphylla (R.Br.) F.Muell.
Dillenia alata (DC.) Martelli
Ixora timorensis Decne.
Lamprolobium fruticosum Benth.
Lomandra banksii (R.Br.) Lauterb.

Lycopodiella cernua (L.) Pic.Serm.
Melaleuca saligna Schauer
Melaleuca viridiflora Sol. ex Gaertn.
Melastoma malabathricum L. subsp. *malabathricum*
Neoroepa banksii Benth.
Nymphaea immutabilis S.W.L.Jacobs
Premna serratifolia L.
Santalum lanceolatum R.Br.
Thalassodendron ciliatum (Forssk.) Hartog
Thryptomene oligandra F.Muell.
Vandasina retusa (Benth.) Rauschert

Table 25. Species collected by Eugene Fitzalan but without the locality indicated. Taxonomy follows that presented in Australian Plant Census (2014) and Australian Plant Name Index (2014).

Acacia riceana Hensl.
Acacia verticillata (L'Her.) Willd. subsp. *verticillata*
Acanthus ilicifolius L.
Adiantum hispidulum Sw.
Aidia racemosa (Cav.) Tirveng.
Alyxia spicata R.Br.
Araucaria cunninghamii Mudie var. *cunninghamii*
Atractocarpus fitzalanii (F.Muell.) Puttock
Bowenia spectabilis Hook. ex Hook.f.
Brachychiton albidus Guymmer
Cajanus confertiflorus F.Muell.
Caladenia carnea R.Br.
Calanthe triplicata (Willemet) Ames
Cassia brewsteri (F.Muell.) Benth.
Cepobaculum canaliculatum (R.Br.) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones
Clerodendrum inerme (L.) Gaertn.
Corymbia citriodora (Hook.) K.D.Hill & L.A.S.Johnson
Corymborkis veratrifolia (Reinw.) Blume
Crinum flaccidum Herb.
Croton phebalioides F.Muell. ex Mull.Arg.
Cycas media R.Br. subsp. *media*
Cymbidium canaliculatum R.Br.
Cymbidium madidum Lindl.
Dampiera ferruginea R.Br.
Dendrobium discolor Lindl.
Dendrophthoe vitellina (F.Muell.) Tiegh.
Dillwynia cinerascens R.Br.
Dillwynia glaberrima Sm.
Dipodium punctatum (Sm.) R.Br.
Duboisia myoporoides R.Br.
Endiandra compressa C.T.White
Eucalyptus crebra F.Muell.
Eulophia bicallosa (D.Don) P.F.Hunt & Summerh

Huperzia phlegmarioides (Gaudich.) Rothm.
Lepiderema punctulata (F.Muell.) Radlk.
Lepidozamia hopei (W.Hill) Regel
Leptosema oxylobioides F.Muell.
Leucopogon ericoides (Sm.) R.Br.
Lotus australis Andrews
Melastoma malabathricum L. subsp. *malabathricum*
Microsorium membranifolium (R.Br.) Ching
Millettia pinnata (L.) Panigrahi
Morinda citrifolia L.
Nervilia holochila (F.Muell) Schltr.
Pavetta australiensis Bremek. var. *australiensis*
Pavetta granitica F.Muell. ex Bremek.
Phaius australis F.Muell.
Phlegmariurus phlegmaria (L.) T.Sen. & U. Sen.
Plectorrhiza brevilabris (F.Muell.) Dockrill
Plectranthus graveolens R.Br.
Polyalthia nitidissima (Dunal) Benth.
Pseudovanilla foliata (F.Muell.) Garay
Psydrax odorata f. *australiana* S.T Reynolds & R.J.F.Hend.
Ptychosperma elegans (R.Br.) Blume
Senna circinnata (Benth.) Randell
Senna magnifolia (F.Muell.) Randell
Tephrosia purpurea var. *sericea* Benth.
Teratophyllum brightiae (F.Muell.) Holttum
Terminalia porphyrocarpa Benth.
Thelychiton speciosus (Sm.) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones
Trachyrhizum agrostophyllum (F.Muell.) Rauschert
Trichodesma zeylanicum (Burm.f.) R.Br. var. *zeylanicum*
Turraea pubescens Hell.
Xerochrysum bracteatum (Vent.) Tzvelev.

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Footnotes

- ¹ Correspondence: Eugene Fitzalan to Ferdinand Mueller, 1882, 6 March [RB MSS M8, Library, Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne].
- ² Correspondence: Eugene Fitzalan to the Premier's Department, 1868, May (Queensland State Archives).
- ³ *Phaius australis* F.Muell. [MEL1540855]
- ⁴ *Nauclea orientalis* (L.) L. [MEL2051994; MEL2051995]
- ⁵ *Araucaria cunninghamii* Mudie var. *cunninghamii* [MEL0286923]. The Moreton Bay pine is the same taxon, but the southern populations appear to have been regarded as having inferior quality timber.
- ⁶ *Calophyllum inophyllum* L. [BRI AQ0166185; MEL 0075476; MEL 0075484; MEL 0075508; MEL 0075497]
- ⁷ identity not known
- ⁸ *Calophyllum inophyllum* L. [see ⁶]
- ⁹ possibly *Dioscoria transversa* R.Br. [no relevant specimens]
- ¹⁰ *Dendrobium discolor* Lindl. [misapplication of the name *Vanda coerulea* Griff.] [MEL0624113]
- ¹¹ *Dendrobium discolor* Lindl. ['*Dendrobium luridum* W.Hill' was a proposed name]
- ¹² *Araucaria cunninghamii* Mudie var. *cunninghamii* [see ⁵]
- ¹³ possibly *Dendrobium discolor* Lindl. [MEL0624113]
- ¹⁴ *Mimusops elengi* L. [MEL 2191065; MEL 2192448; MEL 2192451]
- ¹⁵ possibly *Lotus australis* Andrews [MEL0279509]
- ¹⁶ possibly *Dendrobium discolor* Lindl. [see¹⁰]
- ¹⁷ *Calophyllum inophyllum* L. [see ⁶]
- ¹⁸ identity not known
- ¹⁹ *Araucaria cunninghamii* Mudie var. *cunninghamii* [see ⁵]
- ²⁰ possibly *Lotus australis* Andrews [MEL0279509]
- ²¹ possibly *Conospermum taxifolium* C.F.Gaertn. [MEL 1526084]
- ²² *Araucaria cunninghamii* Mudie var. *cunninghamii*
- ²³ *Araucaria columnaris* Hook.
- ²⁴ *Erythrina variegata* L. [MEL 2113384]
- ²⁵ *Erythrina variegata* L. [*Erythrina fitzalanii* W.Hill was a proposed name]
- ²⁶ identity not known
- ²⁷ *Ptychosperma elegans* (R.Br.) Blume [MEL 0213375; MEL 2148951; MEL 2148956; MEL 2148960]
- ²⁸ *Pandanus tectorius* Parkinson [no known specimen]
- ²⁹ *Araucaria cunninghamii* Mudie var. *cunninghamii*
- ³⁰ *Brachychiton* spp

- ³¹ *Acacia* spp
³² *Erythrina variegata* L. [see ²⁴ & ²⁵]
³³ possibly *Hibiscus heterophyllus* Vent subsp. *heterophyllus* [MEL0018725] or *Hibiscus meraukensis* Hochr. [MEL0018686]
³⁴ *Eucalyptus* and *Corymbia* spp
³⁵ possibly *Corymbia tessellaris* (F.Muell.) K.D.Hill & L.A.S.Johnson
³⁶ *Melaleuca* spp
³⁷ *Ficus* sp.
³⁸ *Ochrosia elliptica* Labill. [MEL 1587754]
³⁹ Gutta percha was the name given to a type of latex, usually from species of *Palaquium* that was used extensively for insulation and in dentistry (Prakash *et al.* 2005).
⁴⁰ *Mackinlaya macrosciadea* (F.Muell.) F.Muell. [MEL 0247913]
⁴¹ possibly *Claoxylon angustifolium* Mull.Arg. [MEL 0707740]
⁴² possibly *Sophora tomentosa* L. [MEL 0019113; MEL 0019086; MEL 0019088]
⁴³ *Xerochrysum bracteatum* (Vent.) Tzvelev [MEL0061207]
⁴⁴ possibly *Eragrostis* sp. [MEL2134015]
⁴⁵ identity not known
⁴⁶ possibly *Euphorbia hypericifolia* L. [no relevant specimens]
⁴⁷ possibly *Hibiscus sturtii* Hook. [MEL2223546].
⁴⁸ possibly *Maclura cochinchinensis* (Lour.) Corner [no relevant specimens]
⁴⁹ possibly *Ficus opposita* Miq. [MEL0239354]
⁵⁰ identity not known
⁵¹ possibly *Archirhodomyrtus beckleri* (F.Muell.) A.J.Scott [no relevant specimens]
⁵² *Cochlospermum gillivraei* Benth. [MEL 0081439]
⁵³ *Cycas media* R.Br. [MEL 0269944; MEL 0269949]
⁵⁴ *Cochlospermum gillivraei* Benth. [see ⁵²]
⁵⁵ *Cycas media* R.Br. [see ⁵³]
⁵⁶ *Larsenaikia ochreatea* (F.Muell.) Tirveng. [MEL 0598351; MEL 0598353; MEL 0713513]
⁵⁷ possibly *Atractocarpus fitzalanii* (F.Muell.) Puttock [MEL 0598569]
⁵⁸ possibly *Hibiscus heterophyllus* Vent subsp. *heterophyllus* [MEL0018725]
⁵⁹ identity not known
⁶⁰ possibly *Millettia pinnata* L. [MEL2093468]
⁶¹ identity not known
⁶² possibly *Toona ciliata* M.Roem. or *Paraserianthes toona* (F.M.Bailey) I.C.Nelson [no relevant collections]
⁶³ *Bursaria incana* Lindl. [MEL0066044]
⁶⁴ *Ficus* sp.
⁶⁵ *Araucaria cunninghamii* Mudie var. *cunninghamii*
⁶⁶ possibly *Alstonia scholaris* (L.) R.Br. [no relevant specimens]
⁶⁷ possibly *Canavalia rosea* (Sw.) DC. [no relevant specimens]
⁶⁸ possibly *Eucalyptus crebra* F.Muell. [MEL 0703988] or *E. tereticornis* Sm. [MEL 0707234]
⁶⁹ possibly *Memecylon pauciflorum* Blume [now classified in the Memecylaceae] [no relevant specimens]
⁷⁰ *Cajanus confertiflorus* F.Muell. [MEL 0091588; MEL 0061471–2]
⁷¹ possibly *Sophora tomentosa* L. [no relevant specimens]
⁷² *Araucaria cunninghamii* Mudie var. *cunninghamii* [MEL 0286923]
⁷³ *Dendrophthoe vitellina* (F.Muell.) Tiegh. [MEL 0591630; MEL 0591630; MEL 2237734]
⁷⁴ *Hibiscus tiliaceus* L. [MEL 2223595]
⁷⁵ identity not known
⁷⁶ identity not known
⁷⁷ *Cochlospermum gillivraei* Benth. [MEL0081439]
⁷⁸ *Hoya australis* R.Br. ex J.Traill var. *australis* [MEL 0073610]
⁷⁹ *Cycas media* R.Br. [MEL2136950, MEL2136951]
⁸⁰ identity not known
⁸¹ possibly *Denhamia disperma* (F.Muell.) M.P.Simmons [no relevant specimens]
⁸² possibly *Atractocarpus fitzalanii* (F.Muell.) Puttock
⁸³ possibly *Canarium australianum* F.Muell. [MEL 0532416; MEL 2290901]
⁸⁴ identity not known
⁸⁵ possibly *Aglaiia elaeagnoidea* (A.Juss.) Benth. [no relevant specimens]
⁸⁶ identity not known
⁸⁷ possibly one of a few *Corymbia* spp or *Eucalyptus tereticornis* Sm. [MEL 0707234]
⁸⁸ possibly *Phaleria octandra* (L.) Baill. [no relevant specimens]
⁸⁹ identity not known
⁹⁰ possibly *Clerodendrum floribundum* R.Br. [MEL 0098165] or *Clerodendrum inerme* (L.) Gaertn. [MEL0098258, MEL0098286]
⁹¹ possibly *Crotalaria laburnifolia* L. [no relevant specimens]
⁹² possibly *Abutilon* or *Hibiscus* sp.
⁹³ identity not known
⁹⁴ possibly *Hibiscus heterophyllus* Vent. [no relevant specimens]
⁹⁵ *Sterculia quadrifida* R.Br. [MEL 2226804; MEL 2226815]
⁹⁶ *Pseudanthus pimeleoides* Sieber ex Spreng. [no relevant specimens]
⁹⁷ *Limonium solanderi* Lincz. [MEL 0044384; MEL 0044385]
⁹⁸ *Neptunia major* (Benth.) Windler [MEL 0596305]
⁹⁹ possibly *Dioscoria* sp.
¹⁰⁰ *Pleio gynium timorense* DC.) Leenh. [no relevant specimens]
¹⁰¹ *Guettarda speciosa* L. [MEL2266812; MEL 2266057]
¹⁰² *Ehretia acuminata* R.Br. [MEL 0657360]
¹⁰³ *Millettia pinnata* (L.) Panigrahi [MEL 2093275; MEL 2093278; MEL 2093280; MEL 2093281; MEL 2093282; MEL 2093476; MEL 2093478]
¹⁰⁴ identity not known
¹⁰⁵ *Sterculia quadrifida* R.Br. [MEL2226802]
¹⁰⁶ possibly *Morinda citrifolia* L. [MEL 0010114]
¹⁰⁷ possibly *Eucalyptus platyphylla* F.Muell. [MEL 0703561] or *Eucalyptus tereticornis* Sm. [MEL 0707234]
¹⁰⁸ identity not known
¹⁰⁹ *Alyxia spicata* R.Br. [MEL 0223097]
¹¹⁰ *Diospyros geminata* (R.Br.) F.Muell. [MEL2223158; MEL 2232822]
¹¹¹ *Psydrax odorata* (G.Forst.) A.C.Sm. & S.P.Darwin [MEL 1538229]
¹¹² *Trophis scandens* (Lour.) Hook. & Arn. [MEL 2210549]
¹¹³ *Melia azederach* L. [MEL 0119044–6; MEL 0119054]
¹¹⁴ *Dendrobium discolor* Lindl.
¹¹⁵ possibly *Eulalia aurea* (Bory) Kunth [no relevant specimens]
¹¹⁶ identity not known
¹¹⁷ identity not known
¹¹⁸ identity not known
¹¹⁹ identity not known
¹²⁰ identity not known
¹²¹ *Pisonia aculeata* L. [MEL 2218020]
¹²² *Derris trifoliata* Lour. [MEL 1517640]
¹²³ *Guettarda speciosa* L. [see ¹⁰¹]
¹²⁴ *Rockhampton Bulletin*. Telegraphic messages. Saturday, 13 August 1870, p. 2.
¹²⁵ *The Mail*. Earldom of Egmont Australian-born claimant. Saturday, 18 May 1929, p. 3.
¹²⁶ Samphire open-forblands on salt pans occur in many of the bay heads in this area.
¹²⁷ *Eucalyptus* open forest and woodland communities occur in this area.
¹²⁸ Complex notophyll vineforest and semi-evergreen vine thickets occur in this area.
¹²⁹ *Araucaria cunninghamii* Mudie var. *cunninghamii* [no relevant specimens]

- ¹³⁰ *Lysiphyllum hookeri* (F.Muell.) Pedley [MEL 0069755]
¹³¹ possibly *Themeda triandra* Forssk. [no relevant specimens]
¹³² *Cassia* sp. (Paluma Range)
¹³³ *Laburnum anagyroides* Medik.
¹³⁴ possibly *Argyrodendron polyandrum* L.S.Sm. [BRI AQ0081161] or *Argyrodendron trifoliolatum* F.Muell. [MEL 2223875; MEL 2223876; MEL 2223878]
¹³⁵ *Ptychosperma elegans* (R.Br.) Blume [MEL 0213375; MEL 2148951; MEL 2148956]
¹³⁶ *Archontophoenix alexandrae* (F.Muell.) H. Wendl. & Drude [no relevant specimens]
¹³⁷ *Dendrocide moroides* (Wedd.) Chew [no relevant specimens]
¹³⁸ *Helix macleayi* Cox, 1864
¹³⁹ *Xanthomelon pachystylum* Pfeiffer, 1845
¹⁴⁰ *Gloreugenia coxeni* Cox, 1871
¹⁴¹ *Sphaerospira oconnellensis* Cox, 1871
¹⁴² *Pupina meridionalis* Pfeiffer, 1864
¹⁴³ *Sphaerospira coxi* Crosse, 1866
¹⁴⁴ *Ptychosperma elegans* (R.Br.) Blume [no relevant specimens]
¹⁴⁵ *Schefflera actinophylla* (Endl.) Harms [no relevant specimens]
¹⁴⁶ possibly *Entada phaseoloides* (L.) Merr. or *Entada rheedii* Spreng.; the so-called match-box bean [no relevant specimens]
¹⁴⁷ *Cassia* sp. (Paluma Range) [no relevant specimens]
¹⁴⁸ *Ptychosperma elegans* (R.Br.) Blume [no relevant specimens]
¹⁴⁹ *Ficus watkinsiana* F.M.Bailey [MEL 0239415]
¹⁵⁰ *Brachychiton acerifolius* (A.Cunn. ex G.Don) F.Muell. [no relevant specimens]
¹⁵¹ *Thelychiton speciosus* (Sm.) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones [no relevant specimens]
¹⁵² Roma Peak is an isolated rocky massif to about 610 m elevation, 40 km to the west of Mount Dryander.
¹⁵³ *Adiantum* sp.; probably not this genus as it is terrestrial rather than epiphytic.
¹⁵⁴ *Asplenium* sp.
¹⁵⁵ *Pteris* sp. [possibly *Doryopteris concolor* (Langsd. & Fisch.) Kuhn [MEL 1558921]; although it is a terrestrial species rather than epiphytic.
¹⁵⁶ *Ophioglossum* sp.
¹⁵⁷ *Fastosarion superba* Cox, 1871
¹⁵⁸ *Gloreugenia coxeni* Cox, 1871
¹⁵⁹ *Sphaerospira informis* Mousson, 1869
¹⁶⁰ *Pedinogyra hayii* Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833
¹⁶¹ *Bentosites yulei* Forbes, 1851
¹⁶² *Helix kilneri* [a name of no standing]
¹⁶³ John Graham MacDonald (b. 5 September 1834; d. 29 May 1918) was one of the pioneer settlers of Bowen, arriving in 1861 as a member of Dalrymple's overland party. He acquired extensive land holdings throughout north Queensland, but was to later relinquish them because of financial problems. In 1872 he became Gold Commissioner at Gilberton, a now-abandoned township on the upper Gilbert River, and a Police Magistrate at Charters Towers (Pike 1996; Hooper 2002).
¹⁶⁴ Semi-deciduous notophyll/mesophyll vine forest fringing watercourses is an endangered regional ecosystem.
¹⁶⁵ possibly *Pandanus cookii* Martelli [no relevant specimens]
¹⁶⁶ *Cymbidium madidum* Lindl. [no relevant specimens]
¹⁶⁷ *Platyserium* sp. [correctly as Elk-horn ferns, as there are no Stag-horn ferns in this area]
¹⁶⁸ possibly *Asplenium australasicum* (J.Sm.) Hook.
¹⁶⁹ The vegetation here is low microphyll vine forest to semi-evergreen vine thick with *Acacia fasciculifera* F.Muell. ex Benth. [no relevant specimens]
¹⁷⁰ *Helix murina* Pfeiffer, 1866
¹⁷¹ *Araucaria cunninghamii* Mudie var. *cunninghamii*
¹⁷² possibly *Argyrodendron polyandrum* L.S.Sm. [BRI AQ0081161] or *Argyrodendron trifoliolatum* F.Muell. [MEL 2223875; MEL 2223876; MEL 2223878]
¹⁷³ *Ficus* sp.
¹⁷⁴ *Schefflera actinophylla* (Endl.) Harms [no relevant specimens]
¹⁷⁵ *Brachychiton acerifolius* (A.Cunn. ex G.Don) F.Muell. [no relevant specimens]
¹⁷⁶ *Fastosarion superba* Cox, 1871
¹⁷⁷ *Pedinogyra hayii* Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833
¹⁷⁸ *Sphaerospira informis* Mousson, 1869
¹⁷⁹ *Coelocion australis* Forbes, 1851
¹⁸⁰ *Calamus australis* Mart. [no relevant specimens]
¹⁸¹ *Vittaria elongata* Sw. [MEL2155631]
¹⁸² *Arthropteris tenella* (G.Forst.) J.Sm. ex Hook.f. [MEL0239184]
¹⁸³ possibly *Polypodium lanceola* Mett. or *Belvisia mucronata* (Fee) Copel. [no relevant specimens]
¹⁸⁴ *Pteris ensiformis* Burm.f. [no relevant specimens]
¹⁸⁵ *Davallia denticulata* (Burm.f.) Mett. ex Kuhn [no relevant specimens]
¹⁸⁶ *Asplenium polypodioides* (Blume) Mett. This is possibly an identification provided by Mueller, but it is a *nom. illeg.*
¹⁸⁷ *Cepobaculum canaliculatum* (R.Br.) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones [no relevant specimens]
¹⁸⁸ identity not known: *Cryptostylis ovata* R.Br. is endemic to Western Australia.
¹⁸⁹ possibly *Cyathea rebecca* (F.Muell.) Domin as *Cyathea leichhardtiana* (F.Muell.) Copel. is not recorded for Mount Dryander. [MEL2152299]
¹⁹⁰ *Araucaria cunninghamii* Mudie var. *cunninghamii*
¹⁹¹ possibly *Archontophoenix alexandrae* (F.Muell.) H. Wendl. & Drude, not *Ptychosperma elegans* (R.Br.) Blume, as the habitat is not correct for the latter species.
¹⁹² Notophyll mossy evergreen vine forest. The Rare *Ristantia waterhousei* Peter G. Wilson & B. Hyland occurs here, and epiphytic species are common at this elevation.
¹⁹³ Brussels carpet was a machine made floor covering with the loops of the pile uncut, and Turkey produced the highest quality crafted carpets during this period.
¹⁹⁴ Berlin wool is a fine worsted yarn used for knitting and embroidery.
¹⁹⁵ *Ficus copiosa* Steud. [no relevant specimens]
¹⁹⁶ Correspondence: Ferdinand Mueller to Joseph Hooker. 1869, 4 December (Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne).
¹⁹⁷ possibly *Cassia brewsteri* (F.Muell.) Benth. [MEL0253197]
¹⁹⁸ Correspondence: Eugene Fitzalan to Ferdinand Mueller. 1871, 20 April (Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne).
¹⁹⁹ *Neisosperma kilneri* (F.Muell.) Fosberg & Sachet [MEL1587729]
²⁰⁰ *Sydney Morning Herald*. Port Denison Items. Wednesday, 10 January 1866, p. 5.
²⁰¹ Correspondence: Ferdinand Mueller to William Hooker. 1863, 25 September (Royal Botanic Gardens Kew. Directors' letters, vol. LXXV, Australian and Pacific letters 1859–65, letter no. 175).
²⁰² Correspondence: Ferdinand Mueller to August Petermann. 1864, 26 August (Home *et al.* 2002; Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne).
²⁰³ '*Musa australiensis*'. *Nomen dubium*. This was a name used in correspondence by Mueller. Correctly *Musa banksia* F.Muell. [BRIAQ0023362, MEL0621530 – 0621537]
²⁰⁴ *Araucaria bidwillii* Hook.
²⁰⁵ Augustus William Simpson, a collector of beetles, was in residence at Salisbury Station 1870–1873. *Rockhampton Bulletin*. Salisbury Station. Friday, 21 February 1873.
²⁰⁶ *Araucaria cunninghamii* Mudie var. *cunninghamii* [MEL0255286]
²⁰⁷ *Helix* L. is a genus of land snails, Class Gastropoda.

²⁰⁸ Notophyll vine forests occur on the eastern slopes and valleys, but otherwise the dominant vegetation is wet sclerophyll and tall open forests, and with Araucarian vine forest on the western slopes.

²⁰⁹ possibly *Arundinella nepalensis* Trin., *Chionachne cyathopoda* (F.Muell.) F.Muell. ex Benth., *Imperata cylindrica* (L.) P.Beauv., *Otlochloa* spp and *Themeda* spp [no relevant specimens]

²¹⁰ *Eucalyptus crebra* F.Muell. [MEL1608355, MEL0703989]

²¹¹ possibly *Eucalyptus resinifera* Sm. [no relevant specimens]

²¹² *Allocasuarina torulosa* (Aiton) L.A.S.Johnson [MEL0538075]

²¹³ *Archontophoenix alexandrae* (F.Muell.) H.Wendl. & Drude. *Archontophoenix cunninghamiana* (H.Wendl.) H.Wendl. & Drude occurs on the high slopes and ridges (*pers. comm.* Andrew Ford; *pers. obs.* J.L. Dowe).

²¹⁴ Land snails collected by Rainbird from Mount Elliot have not been located.

²¹⁵ *Archontophoenix alexandrae* (F.Muell.) H.Wendl. & Drude and *Livistona decora* (W.Bull.) Dowe are dominant species in riparian forests on the eastern flanks of Mount Elliot.

²¹⁶ *Port Denison Times*. A Trip to Whitsunday. Saturday, 18 July 1874, pp 2, 3.

²¹⁷ possibly *Plectranthus diversus* S.T.Blake or *Plectranthus parviflorus* Willd. [no relevant collections]

²¹⁸ *Ipomoea macrantha* Roem. & Schult. [no relevant collections]

²¹⁹ Notophyll vine forest +/- *Araucaria cunninghamii* extend to the beach over most of the island.

²²⁰ *Ptychosperma elegans* (R.Br.) Blume forms extensive populations here.

²²¹ *Entada rheedii* Spreng. [MEL0595411]

²²² Blue bean is possibly *Rhynchosia acuminatissima* Miq. [no relevant collections]

²²³ Red bean is possibly *Abrus precatorius* L. [no relevant collections]

²²⁴ Various formations of mesophyll rainforests were extensive in the area.

²²⁵ Red cedar, *Toona ciliata* M.Roem., was the most sought-after timber in the area.

²²⁶ *The Queenslander*. The Cedar Country. Saturday, 7 November 1874, p. 6.

²²⁷ *The Queenslander*. Forest conservancy. Saturday, 29 December 1877, p. 16.

²²⁸ *Rockhampton Bulletin*. Northern News. Saturday, 4 September, 1875, pp 2, 3.

²²⁹ *Sydney Morning Herald*. Botanical. Tuesday, 1 August 1876, pp 4, 5.

²³⁰ Correspondence: Ferdinand Mueller to Edward Ramsay. 1876, 28 January (ML MSS.562, Letters to E. P. Ramsay 1862–91, Mitchell Library, State Library of New South Wales, Sydney).

²³¹ Mueller named three *Musa* species based on Fitzalan's collections: *Musa banksii* F.Muell. (collected from Mount Elliot), *Musa fitzalanii* F.Muell. and *Musa hillii* F.Muell., both collected from the Daintree area. For discussion about species identities see Simmonds (1956).

