Introduction to the Census of the Queensland flora 2021

Queensland Herbarium

Prepared by: Queensland Herbarium, Department of Environment and Science

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Cover image

Pandanus grayorum, a new species described from Queensland in 2021; photographs by Ashley R. Field (Queensland Herbarium).

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December 2021

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About the Queensland Herbarium Collections

The Queensland Herbarium houses the State's flora collections, comprising more than 880,000 specimens and associated data, of mainly Queensland species of plants, fungi and algae. Botanists and members of the public contribute thousands of specimens to the herbarium collection each year, of which some represent new species records and new distribution records for both native and naturalised species. Most specimens are pressed and dried, and mounted on archival sheets. Some bulky specimens are stored in boxes or paper bags and some delicate specimens are stored in preserving liquid. Each specimen is labelled with the collector, collector's number, date of collection, location, habitat and the plant's features such as bark and flower colour, as provided by the collector. This information is recorded in the HERBRECS database, and the Queensland native and naturalised specimen data are available on Queensland's open data portal (http://qldspatial.information.qld.gov.au/catalogue/custom/search.page?q=Queensland+Herbarium+records), Wildlife Online (https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/species-list/) and the Australasian Virtual Herbarium (http://avh.chah.org.au/). The information is summarised in the census list (www.data.qld.gov.au/dataset/census-of-the-queensland-flora-2021).

A manual explaining how to collect plant specimens (https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/plants/herbarium/identify-specimens/) is available. Algae and fungi require specialist processing, please contact us for further information on these groups.

Significance of the collections

The Queensland Herbarium specimen collections are fundamental and irreplaceable materials and data sources used to document the flora and vegetation of Queensland. They are essential for: taxonomic and phylogenetic research, the application of scientific names, new species discovery, identification of species, mapping the distribution of species, conservation planning and management, ecology of species, biodiversity assessment, state legislation (*Vegetation Management Act, Nature Conservation Act, Land Protection Act, Environmental Protection Act*), weed identification and ecology, agriculture, ethnobotany, forensic botany, molecular biology and education.

Type specimens

A Type specimen is a specimen assigned by a taxonomist to be the reference point/material for the application of a scientific name. All species with a scientific name have Type specimen(s). New species must be published under international rules that standardise botanical name usage across the world (Turland et al. 2018) and all must be assigned a Type specimen housed in an internationally recognised Herbarium. The Queensland Herbarium holds more than 10,000 Type specimens. High resolution images of the vascular plant Type specimens held at the Queensland Herbarium (BRI) are now available on line at JSTOR (Global Plants Initiative; http://plants.jstor.org) as part of the Global Plants Initiative.

Voucher specimens

Scientists using plants in their research are usually required to deposit voucher specimens in a herbarium collection as a permanent and verifiable record of the plant sampled. Voucher specimens are also required to verify a new declared weed or threatened species record and are often used as points of reference for published photographs of species, seed bank accessions or other records. Please contact us before collecting voucher specimens to find out what is required and discuss lodgement considerations.

Census of the Queensland Flora

This census provides authoritative published list of all the known native and naturalised species of plants, algae, fungi and lichens in Queensland, updated from the previous census lists (Brown & Bostock 2020). Queensland species that are only known from cultivation are not included in the census.

The accepted names of all native and naturalised species, subspecies, varieties, forms and hybrids known to occur in Queensland are listed, generated from the Queensland Herbarium specimen information database (HERBRECS) as at 20th December 2021. These records are based on the Queensland Herbarium specimens, from collections made over the last 250 years.

2021 presentation

The Census of the Queensland Flora 2021 list (www.data.qld.gov.au/dataset/census-of-the-queensland-flora-2021) is provided in spreadsheet compatible format on the Queensland open data portal. The census list includes scientific name, distribution (pastoral district) and status of all currently known Queensland plants, algae, fungi and lichen taxa (see definitions below). Print format for the list is also available on request. A list of abbreviations is also supplied on the open data portal to assist with interpretation.

A list of name and status changes, since the publication of the *Census of the Queensland Flora 2020* (Brown & Bostock 2020), is provided in Appendix A of this document.

To view Type specimen images on JSTOR (Global Plants Initiative) http://plants.jstor.org, copy and paste species name into the search box. Images of over 178,000 specimens from our collection are also available on the Atlas of Living Australia https://www.ala.org.au/; these images can be accessed via our collections page https://collections.ala.org.au/public/show/co49 or through search results of Queensland Herbarium records.

Census of the Queensland Flora 2021 list (spreadsheet compatible format)

All data is presented in a single spreadsheet (**Full data set**) of Queensland plants, algae, fungi, lichens and cyanobacteria. The full data set includes names (including botanical names broken down into parts, i.e. genus, species etc.), higher classification (e.g. Kingdom, Class, Order), Group Name, distributions based on our collection, and native/naturalised status in Queensland. This spreadsheet can be filtered to show the data that was presented in separate spreadsheets in previous years (e.g. filter on Origin status).

The Group name column enables filtering of the census to specific groups of Queensland plants: **Angiosperms**, flowering plants; **Pteridophytes**, ferns and lycophytes; **Gymnosperms**, conifers and cycads; **Bryophytes** (mosses), **Hornworts** and **Liverworts**, Non-vascular plants; **Fungi,** macrofungi (microfungi are excluded); **Lichens**; Algae (filter by kingdom for different groups of algae). More information on the classification of these groups is given below.

Specimen counts are given for each Queensland pastoral district, together with regional (non-Queensland) counts where applicable. Queensland collections not identifiable to a district are recorded under “Qld”. Please refer to the explanatory notes and maps provided for World regions (Map 1) and Australian States and Territories and Queensland pastoral districts (Map 2) at the end of this document. Note that all pastoral districts of Queensland are spelled out in full in the spreadsheets.

Where species (subspecies or varieties) are recognised to exist, but not yet formally described, a temporary phrase name linked to a herbarium specimen is provided e.g. *Tephrosia* sp. (Barkly Downs S.L.Everist 3384). Taxa that are known to occur in Queensland but which are only represented by verified specimen(s) held at another herbarium are included with the text ‘No specimen in BRI’ in the notes column of the spreadsheet.

Native status

Native species are here defined as those that are considered to have evolved in Queensland unaided by humans, or have migrated to and persisted in Queensland without assistance from humans, from an area in which they are considered to be native. This includes species introduced to Queensland in pre-European times. Native species to Queensland are indicated by having ‘**Native to QLD**’ in the Origin status column.

Queensland native plants that have become naturalised in a pastoral district outside their native range are also recorded in a separate list. These have a status of ‘**Native and Naturalised in QLD**’. Please see the notes column in the spreadsheets for information about where these plants are native or naturalised.

Non-native status

Naturalised taxa are indicated in the Origin status column as naturalised. There are three types of naturalised taxa recognised in Queensland: naturalised, doubtfully naturalised and formerly naturalised.

Naturalised taxa are wildlife introduced to Australia, or Queensland, by human intervention (excluding pre-European introductions) and which have subsequently successfully established populations by reproducing without cultivation or other human intervention. **Formerly naturalised** species are those that were previously considered naturalised but are presumed to have disappeared from the landscape (not collected for more than 50 years). **Doubtfully naturalised** species have populations that may be in the early stages of naturalisation and not yet established in the landscape, or their continued existence in the landscape may be doubtful, for example where the entire Queensland population has been subject to an eradication program. Adventive plants or weeds appearing only in gardens and other cultivated situations are not considered to be either doubtfully naturalised or naturalised. Plants known only from cultivation are excluded from the census.

Many naturalised and doubtfully naturalised species pose a threat to natural ecosystems, agriculture and grazing lands. More than 100 of these species are listed as pests (restricted or prohibited) under the *Queensland Biosecurity Act 2014* (https://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/view/pdf/inforce/current/act-2014-007).

Previously we used the following symbols to indicate non-native statuses — naturalised (*), doubtfully naturalised (D) and formerly naturalised (!) — but since the 2019 census they have been spelled out in full.

Conservation (NCA) status

The conservation status (Critically endangered, Endangered, Extinct, Extinct in the wild, Vulnerable or Near Threatened) is as recorded in the Queensland *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (https://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/view/pdf/inforce/current/act-1992-020) for species listed in the *Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulation 2020* (https://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/sl-2020-0137) as of 10 November 2021. The remaining native plant species have a conservation status of Least Concern and these have no text in the NCA status column.

Scientific names

The scientific names used in these census list comply with the rules of the International Code of Nomenclature of Algae, Fungi and Plants (Shenzhen Code) (https://www.iapt-taxon.org/nomen/main.php) (Turland *et. al.* 2018) and the International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants - Ninth Edition (https://www.ishs.org/scripta-horticulturae/international-code-nomenclature-cultivated-plants-ninth-edition) (Brickell *et al.* 2016). Author abbreviations are available from the International Plant Names Index (https://www.ipni.org/). Names at the level of Kingdom and Phylum follow Cavalier-Smith (2004).

Data limitations

The census list is a snapshot of the flora of Queensland as at 20th December 2021, reflecting the accepted scientific names and distribution of Queensland plants, algae, cyanobacteria, lichens and macrofungi in the State of Queensland based primarily on the Queensland Herbarium collections. Other Australian herbarium collections holding Queensland plant data are not included: see comment above regarding species not represented by a Queensland Herbarium specimen. Additional locations from other herbaria may be accessed from the Australasian Virtual Herbarium (http://avh.chah.org.au/).

Readers may submit specimen collections to fill obvious distribution gaps, but are requested to please contact us first and find out what is required. Bryophytes, algae, lichens and fungi usually require additional processing. Note that a permit is required for collecting activities on state lands or where listed threatened species are involved. Contact the Queensland Herbarium Queensland.Herbarium@qld.gov.au

Queensland flora statistics 2021

The Queensland native flora is currently represented by 14,778 native species across all groups, nearly double the number listed by Bailey in 1913 (7,781 species). These native species include 1,029 taxa currently listed as threatened: Critically endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable, Near Threatened or Extinct in the wild. The remaining native species are listed as Least Concern (no value is given in NCA status column in the census).

There are currently 1,349 non-native species that are known to have become naturalised in Queensland, including two fungi species. The naturalised flora of Queensland represents more than 15% of the total

known vascular flora according to Queensland Herbarium records. A further 338 species are considered to be doubtfully naturalised. In addition, 26 native Queensland species are recorded here as naturalised outside of their native range. In Queensland, 93 non-native species previously considered to be naturalised have now disappeared from the landscape (not collected for more than 50 years) are here listed as formerly naturalised.

One hundred and eight years of flora species discovery is summarised in Table 1. Census data over the last two decades are summarised in Figure 1.

Plantae: vascular plants

Vascular plants are those that have distinct vascular tissue (xylem and phloem), as opposed to the non-vascular plants (see below). They are considered to have evolved from a single freshwater green algal ancestor and now include approximately 250,000 species worldwide. The flowering plants (angiosperms) are the largest group, but Queensland also has many native conifers, cycads (gymnosperms) and ferns (pteridophytes). The classification presented here for angiosperms generally follows that of the Australian Plant Census (https://biodiversity.org.au/nsl/services/apc) with some exceptions. The families of the ferns and lycophytes have recently been updated to follow the Pteridophyte Phylogeny Group classification (PPG1 2016).

Queensland's 8,861 native vascular plant species represent about half of the known Australian vascular flora. More than one third of these species are endemic, that is they are only found in Queensland. New vascular plant species are still being discovered and described in Queensland at the rate of approximately 20 species per year. Queensland has a wide diversity of regional ecosystems (http://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/plants/herbarium/mapping-ecosystems/): currently there are 1,424 identified ecosystems which include many unique habitats such as lowland tropical rainforests and desert dune systems. Queensland is also the Australian centre of diversity for several iconic plant groups such as the cycads and zamia palms (45 species) and the ferns and lycophytes (389 species).

The three largest families of native vascular plant species in Queensland are the legumes (Leguminosae) 926 species, the myrtles and eucalypts (Myrtaceae 692 species) and the grasses (Poaceae 642 species); these three families dominate many ecosystems. The next largest families are the orchids (Orchidaceae 440 species – see below), the sedges (Cyperaceae 381 species) and the daisies (Asteraceae 378 species). The family with the most naturalised species is the grasses (Poaceae 190 species), followed by the legumes (Leguminosae 179 species) and the daisies (Asteraceae 139 species).

Gill Brown

Legumes

In Queensland we use the family name Leguminosae for legumes, rather than the Fabaceae to avoid confusion, as Fabaceae can mean the papilionoid legumes only or all legumes. In this years' census we also use the sub familial classification for the legumes following LPWG (2017). Five of the six subfamilies are found in Queensland and the subfamily is shown in parentheses after the family name, for example, Leguminosae (Papilionoideae).

For reference, in Queensland all genera previously included in:

- Caesalpiniaceae are now in either subfamily Caesalpinioideae, Cercidoideae, Detarioideae or Dialioideae.
- Fabaceae are now in subfamily Papilionoideae
- Mimosaceae are now in the informal 'mimosoid clade' of subfamily Caesalpinioideae.

Gill Brown, Jason Halford

Orchids

The classification of some families in Australia (e.g. some genera in Orchidaceae) is currently being reviewed by the Australian Plant Census. Classifications used by the Queensland Herbarium may currently differ, but will be updated when this census is complete and available. Where views of researchers differ, synonyms may be found at the Australian Plant Name Index (APNI) website (https://biodiversity.org.au/nsl/services/apni).

Mike Mathieson, Ashley Field

Algae

Algae and Cyanobacteria (blue-green algae) have traditionally been grouped together based on their ability to undertake photosynthesis in aquatic environments. Unlike land plants which evolved from a common ancestor, different lineages of algae have evolved separately in aquatic environments over the last three billion years. These different evolutionary histories are reflected in the current classification scheme which assigns 'algal' species to four of the six Kingdoms of Life on Earth: cyanobacteria (Eubacteria), red and green algae (Plantae), euglenoids and dinoflagellates (Protozoa, not covered in this census) and the brown algae, diatoms and several other phyla (Chromista, algae in the narrow sense). The classification of the 'algae' has changed markedly over the last fifty years and is expected to undergo further revisions as new species are discovered and more intensive studies generate new data. The arrangement of the kingdoms and their constituent cyanobacterial and algal species in this census follows Cavalier-Smith (2004).

Globally, there are approximately 34,000 described species of cyanobacteria and algae, but this is probably only a tenth of the total species as there are many species still to be discovered. These organisms play an important role in aquatic ecosystems underpinning food webs including those supporting commercial fisheries, contributing to global carbon, nitrogen and sulphur cycles, stabilizing sediments to improve water quality and providing habitat for many other species.

Julie Phillips, Glenn McGregor

Plantae: non-vascular plants—bryophytes

"Bryophyte" is a collective term for three distinct lineages of non-vascular land plants within the Kingdom Plantae: mosses (Bryophyta), liverworts (Marchantiophyta) and hornworts (Anthocerotophyta). The three lineages are grouped together because of shared traits, primarily small stature, lack of vascular tissue and a life cycle including a sporophyte (diploid spore producing phase) and a dominant gametophyte (haploid sexual phase which is the most easily seen form). From an evolutionary viewpoint, the bryophytes mark the transition from aquatic to terrestrial environments and are considered the closest modern relatives of terrestrial plants but the classification and relationships of the three lineages is still debated. There are an estimated 20,000 species worldwide with approximately 1,800 occurring in Australia. With 1,015 known species occurring in Queensland, the Bryophytes are the second-most diverse group of land plants after the angiosperms.

In Queensland, bryophytes occupy a diverse range of habitats from arid environments through to tropical rainforests. They are often among the first species to colonise exposed surfaces such as road cuttings. Along with cyanobacteria, lichens and algae, bryophytes are a critical component of the biological crusts which bind the soil surface in semi-arid to arid areas.

The true mosses (Bryophyta) are the most diverse group and generally have leaves spirally arranged around the stem and usually have a mid-rib (costa). Mosses are either erect or creeping in form and are attached to the substrate via root-like structures (rhizoids).

Liverworts (Marchantiophyta) may be either flat (thallose) or leafy and superficially resemble mosses but leaves lack a costa. Many species grow on other plants, especially in high-rainfall forests and are important as habitats for invertebrates and, together with mosses, are important in regulating forest hydrology.

Hornworts (Anthocerotophyta) have distinctive elongated sporophytes that split longitudinally to release the spores, while the gametophytes are flat. Most species are terrestrial, growing on moist earthen banks or in gaps between ground covers. One genus (*Dendroceros*) is epiphytic on rough barked trees in rainforests.

Documenting the bryophyte flora of Queensland is far from complete with many areas yet to be properly surveyed. However, with more identification resources readily available such as Bryophytes of Australia (https://profiles.ala.org.au/opus/boa) and well-illustrated field guides, a greater understanding of the bryophyte diversity and distribution in Queensland is possible.

Andrew Franks

Fungi: macrofungi

Fungi are an important, oft-overlooked component of ecosystem biodiversity. The functions that fungi perform include decomposition of organic matter, and thereby recycling of nutrients; symbiotic fungi that are associated with plant roots and tissues, assisting with water and nutrient absorption, and in some cases serving a protective role; carbon sequestration; soil structure and stability; bioremediation; and the pathogenic roles associated with disease, such as wood rot and myrtle rust. Notably, many fungi are important food sources for native animals.

Fungi appear in the fossil record at around the same time as plants and animals. The macrofungi recorded here include those with larger, more visible fruiting bodies and are mainly decomposers or mycorrhizal. Two groups are included in this census, reflecting the majority of fungal collections: the sac fungi (Ascomycetes) and the club fungi (Basidiomycetes). The sac fungi are recognised by the typical ascus (plural asci), a cup or sac usually containing eight sexually-produced spores. These include the cup fungi, morels, truffles and most lichens. Club fungi are recognised by their distinctive basidium (plural basidia), or club-shaped cells, which usually bear sexually-produced spores in groups of four. They include the mushrooms, boletes, puffballs, coral fungi, bracket fungi and many other forms.

The fungal biodiversity of Queensland is still largely unknown and the classification of fungi is undergoing rapid changes due to the results of molecular studies. Recent surveys in south-eastern Queensland have shown that more than 70% of fungi species in this area are new to science. The Queensland Herbarium and the Queensland Mycological Society (http://qldfungi.org.au/) are actively involved in discovering and documenting the fungi flora.

Two non-native species are known to be naturalised in Queensland.

Nigel Fechner

Fungi: lichens

The lichens are a group of organisms characterised by a symbiotic relationship between a fungus and a photobiont (photosynthetic organism). The photobiont is usually a green alga or a cyanobacterium (blue-green alga). The fungus is almost always a sac fungus (Ascomycete) but may also be a club fungus (Basidiomycete). About 40% of sac fungi are lichenized. Lichens are considered to be ancient in origin, appearing in the earliest known land floras.

A lichen name is strictly applicable to the fungal component only, the photobiont being classified separately. Most of the green-algal photobionts are not known to occur outside of lichens and many show genetic adaptation to the lichen life-style. Lichenization has occurred at least five times within the Ascomycota and several times in the Basidiomycota.

About half of the known Australian lichens occur in Queensland, with many more yet to be discovered, especially in central and northern Queensland. The Queensland Herbarium and the Queensland Mycological Society are actively involved in discovering and documenting the lichen flora.

The two largest families of lichens in Queensland, Parmeliaceae (330 species) and Graphidaceae (310 species) are the 7th and 8th largest families in the Queensland census behind only Leguminosae, Poaceae, Myrtaceae, Orchidaceae, Cyperaceae and Asteraceae.

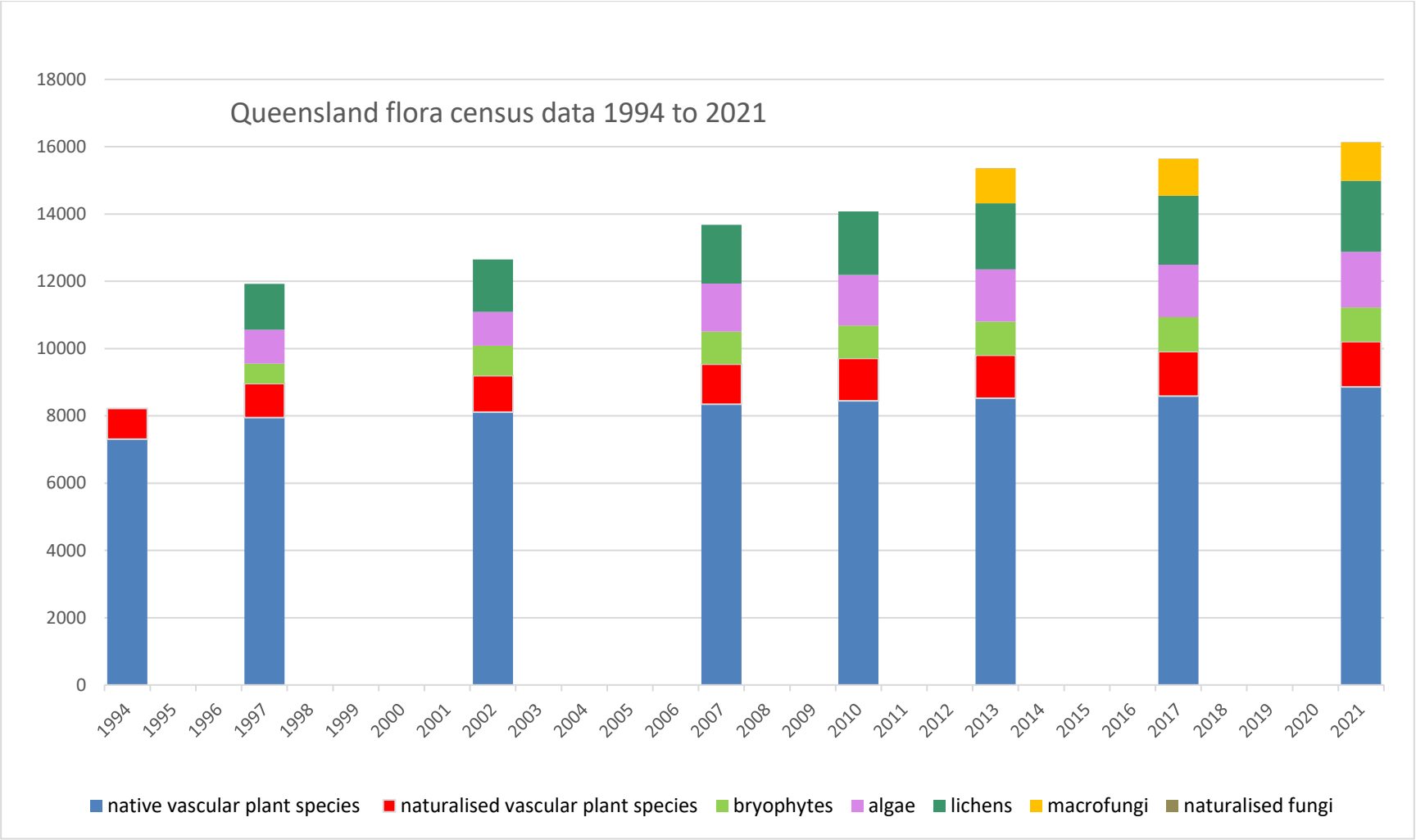
Rod Rogers

Table 1. Queensland Flora Statistics: 1913 to 2021

	Kingdom & Group	2021	2020	2019	2018	2013	2010	2007	2002	1997	1994	1913 (Bailey)
Plantae: Angiosperms (flowering plants)	Native	8,384	8,184	8,175	8,163	8,078	8,005	7,901	7,677	7,512	7,252	4,626
	Naturalised	1,329	1,328	1,325	1,320	1,262	1,241	1,175	1,066	1,001	910	297
	Subtotal	9,713	9,512	9,490	9,483	9,340	9,246	9,076	8,743	8,513	8,162	4,923
Plantae: Gymnosperms (conifers, cycads and allies)	Native	74	66	66	66	64	62	62	59	60	54	29
	Naturalised	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	3	3	3	0
	Subtotal	81	72	72	72	70	68	68	62	63	57	29
Plantae: Pteridophytes (ferns and lycophytes)	Native	403	390	390	386	381	381	381	377	374	375	233
	Naturalised	11	11	11	11	11	11	10	10	7	5	0
	Subtotal	414	401	401	397	392	392	391	387	381	380	233
Plantae: non-vascular plants	Mosses (Bryophyta)	554	565	573	571	561	555	556	574	595	not listed	360
	Liverworts & hornworts	461	458	437	452	437	421	411	315	not listed	not listed	113
Algae (Plantae, Chromista and Cyanobacteria)	Algae	1,650	1,566	1,566	1,654	1,555	1,505	1,433	1,011	1,004	not listed	718

	Kingdom & Group	2021	2020	2019	2018	2013	2010	2007	2002	1997	1994	1913 (Bailey)
Fungi (lichens and macrofungi groups)	Lichens	2,115	2,114	2,079	2,067	1,962	1,888	1,742	1,558	1,370	not listed	828
	Native Macrofungi	1,137	1,142	1,138	1,116	1,036	1,026	not listed	not listed	not listed	not listed	874
	Naturalised fungi	2	2	2	2	2						
Totals	Total native	14,778	14,485	14,464	14,385	14,076	—	—	—	—	—	7,781
	Total naturalised	1,349	1,347	1,344	1,339	1,279	1,258	1,191	1,079	1,011	918	297
	Overall total native and naturalised	16,127	15,832	15,845	15,724	15,355	—	—	—	—	—	8,078

Figure 1. Queensland Flora Statistics: 1994 to 2021



Useful references and web resources

Australasian Virtual Herbarium, Council of Heads of Australasian Herbaria http://avh.chah.org.au

Australian Plant Census, IBIS database, Centre for Australian National Biodiversity Research, Council of Heads of Australasian Herbaria, https://biodiversity.org.au/nsl/services/apc

Australian Plant Name Index, IBIS database, Centre for Australian National Biodiversity Research, Australian Government, Canberra https://biodiversity.org.au/nsl/services/APNI

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Contributors

[*= Queensland Herbarium honorary research associate or external contributor]

Flowering Plant families (Angiosperms):

Curator/s	Families
Bean A.R.	Acanthaceae, Amaranthaceae, Apiaceae, Araliaceae, Asteraceae, Balsaminaceae, Caprifoliaceae, Chrysobalanaceae, Cleomaceae, Hydatellaceae, Hydroleaceae, Lamiaceae, Lythraceae, Martyniaceae, Mazaceae, Melastomataceae, Myodocarpaceae, Passifloraceae, Pedaliaceae, Plantaginaceae, Ranunculaceae, Rhamnaceae, Rosaceae, Solanaceae, Sphenocleaceae, Stylidiaceae, Thymelaeaceae, Viburnaceae
Bean A.R. (Leptospermoideae); Guymer G.P. & Jessup L.W.*(Myrtoideae)	Myrtaceae
Bean A.R. & Forster P.I.	Lamiaceae
Booth R.	Centrolepidaceae, Cyperaceae, Juncaceae, Restionaceae
Brown G.K.	Leguminosae (Caesalpinioideae, mimosoid clade and Papilionoideae)
Clarkson J.R.*	Erythroxylaceae
Crayn D.*	Ericaceae
Edginton M.	Brassicaceae, Chenopodiaceae, Cucurbitaceae, Santalaceae, Scrophulariaceae, Viscaceae
Fechner N.A.	Cannabaceae, Linderniaceae, Papaveraceae, Phrymaceae, Stackhousiaceae
Fensham R.J.	Burmanniaceae, Eriocaulaceae, Pandanaceae, Thismiaceae
Field A.R.	Aristolochiaceae, Cymodoceaceae, Moraceae, Nepenthaceae, Nymphaeaceae, Pandanaceae, Ruppiaceae, Zosteraceae
Forster P.I.	Agavaceae, Amaryllidaceae, Apocynaceae, Araceae, Arecaceae, Argophyllaceae, Asphodelaceae, Begoniaceae, Blandfordiaceae, Bromeliaceae, Cactaceae, Campanulaceae, Campynemataceae, Carpodetaceae, Commelinaceae, Convallariaceae, Costaceae, Crassulaceae, Dioscoreaceae, Doryanthaceae, Dracaenaceae, Escalloniaceae, Flagellariaceae, Haemodoraceae, Hyacinthaceae, Iridaceae, Loganiaceae, Melanthiaceae, Melianthaceae, Moringaceae, Penthoraceae, Phyllanthaceae, Piperaceae, Ptaeroxylaceae, Putranjivaceae, Quintiniaceae, Ripogonaceae, Rutaceae, Smilacaceae, Stemonaceae, Taccaceae, Violaceae, Xanthorrhoeaceae, Xyridaceae
Forster P.I. and Edginton M. (*Grevillea* & *Hakea*)	Proteaceae
Forster P.I. and Guymer, G.P.	Sapindaceae
Forster P.I. and Halford D.A.	Euphorbiaceae, Picrodendraceae, Rubiaceae
Forster P.I. and Ngugi L.B.	Zingiberaceae

Guymer G.P.	Alseuosmiaceae, Balanopaceae, Bignoniaceae, Bombacaceae, Byttneriaceae, Capparaceae, Corynocarpaceae, Dilleniaceae, Elaeagnaceae, Elaeocarpaceae, Gesneriaceae, Helicteraceae, Icacinaceae, Leptaulaceae, Loranthaceae, Malvaceae, Nothofagaceae, Orobanchaceae, Pennantiaceae, Pentapetaceae, Sapindaceae, Simaroubaceae, Stemonuraceae, Surianaceae, Tamaricaceae, Winteraceae
Guymer G.P. & McDonald W.J.*	Sterculiaceae
Halford D.A.	Brownlowiaceae, Convolvulaceae, Gyrostemonaceae, Muntingiaceae, Sparrmanniaceae
Halford J.J.	Leguminosae (Caesalpinioideae, Cercidoideae, Detarioideae and Dialioideae), Haloragaceae, Juncaginaceae, Maundiaceae, Menyanthaceae, Moraceae, Nelumbonaceae, Polygonaceae
Jackes B.	Vitaceae
Jessup L.W.*	Actinidiaceae, Akaniaceae, Aphanopetalaceae, Aristolochiaceae, Atherospermataceae, Austrobaileyaceae, Basellaceae, Berberidaceae, Berberidopsidaceae, Bixaceae, Burseraceae, Calycanthaceae, Cardiopteridaceae, Caricaceae, Clusiaceae, Cochlospermaceae, Connaraceae, Datiscaceae, Dichapetalaceae, Dipentodontaceae, Elatinaceae, Eupomatiaceae, Hamamelidaceae, Hanguanaceae, Hernandiaceae, Himantandraceae, Juglandaceae, Lauraceae, Malpighiaceae, Memecylaceae, Menispermaceae, Myristicaceae, Myrsinaceae, Ochnaceae, Opiliaceae, Paulowniaceae, Samolaceae, Sphenostemonaceae, Theaceae, Trimeniaceae, Turneraceae, Ulmaceae
Jessup L.W.* & Field A.R.	Annonaceae, Ebenaceae
Jessup L.W.* & Halford J.J.	Achariaceae, Anacardiaceae, Aquifoliaceae, Celastraceae, Cornaceae, Monimiaceae, Symplocaceae, Urticaceae
Jessup L.W.* & Laidlaw M.J.	Cunoniaceae
Laidlaw, M.J.	Calceolariaceae, Heliconiaceae, Salicaceae, Tetrachondraceae
Mathieson, M.T.	Byblidaceae, Droseraceae, Frankeniaceae, Goodeniaceae, Lentibulariaceae, Macarthuriaceae, Molluginaceae, Zygophyllaceae
Mathieson M.T. & Field A.R. (northern)	Orchidaceae
McDonald W.J.*	Combretaceae
Ngugi L.B.	Asparagaceae, Cannaceae, Marantaceae, Meliaceae, Musaceae, Sapotaceae
Pennay C.	Alismataceae, Aponogetonaceae, Cabombaceae, Ceratophyllaceae, Hydrocharitaceae, Limnocharitaceae, Mayacaceae, Najadaceae, Onagraceae, Philydraceae, Podostemaceae, Pontederiaceae, Potamogetonaceae, Typhaceae
Pollock A.	Nyctaginaceae
Simmons, C.L.	Casuarinaceae, Pittosporaceae
Thompson E.J.*	Boraginaceae, Polygalaceae
Thompson E.J.* & Kelman D. (*Bambusa*)	Poaceae
Wang J.	Alliaceae, Alstroemeriaceae, Anthericaceae, Balanophoraceae, Boryaceae, Cecropiaceae, Colchicaceae, Gentianaceae, Hemerocallidaceae, Hugoniaceae, Hypoxidaceae, Johnsoniaceae, Laxmanniaceae, Liliaceae, Linaceae, Luzuriagaceae, Maesaceae, Pentaphylacaceae, Petermanniaceae
Wood A.	Geraniaceae, Lecythidaceae, Magnoliaceae, Strelitziaceae, cultivated species (all flowering

	plants)
Yates N.	Petiveriaceae, Phytolaccaceae, Plumbaginaceae, Tropaeolaceae

Conifers, cycads and allies (Gymnosperms): Forster P.I.; Edginton M. (Pinaceae)

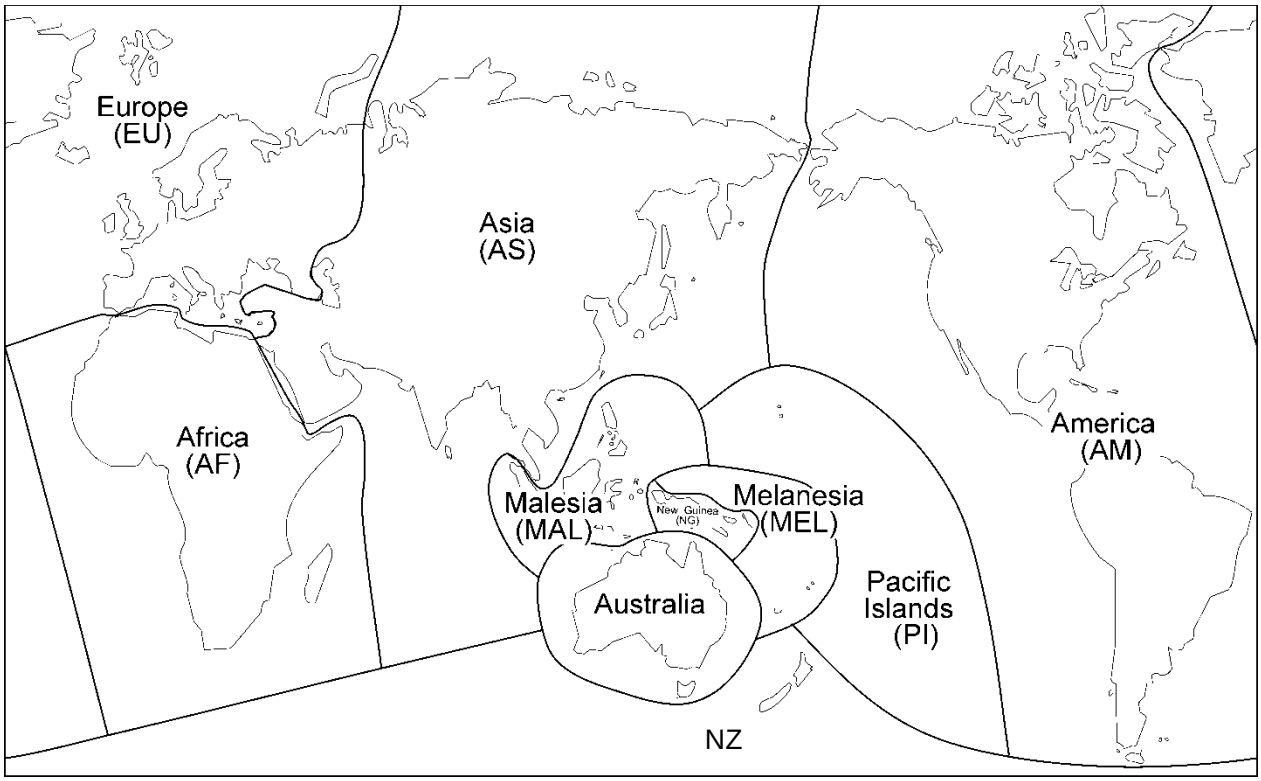
Ferns and lycophytes (Pteridophytes): Field A.R. & Bostock P.D.*

Mosses, liverworts, hornworts (Bryophytes): Franks A.J.

Algae (all groups): McGregor G.B.* (freshwater); Phillips J.A.* (marine)

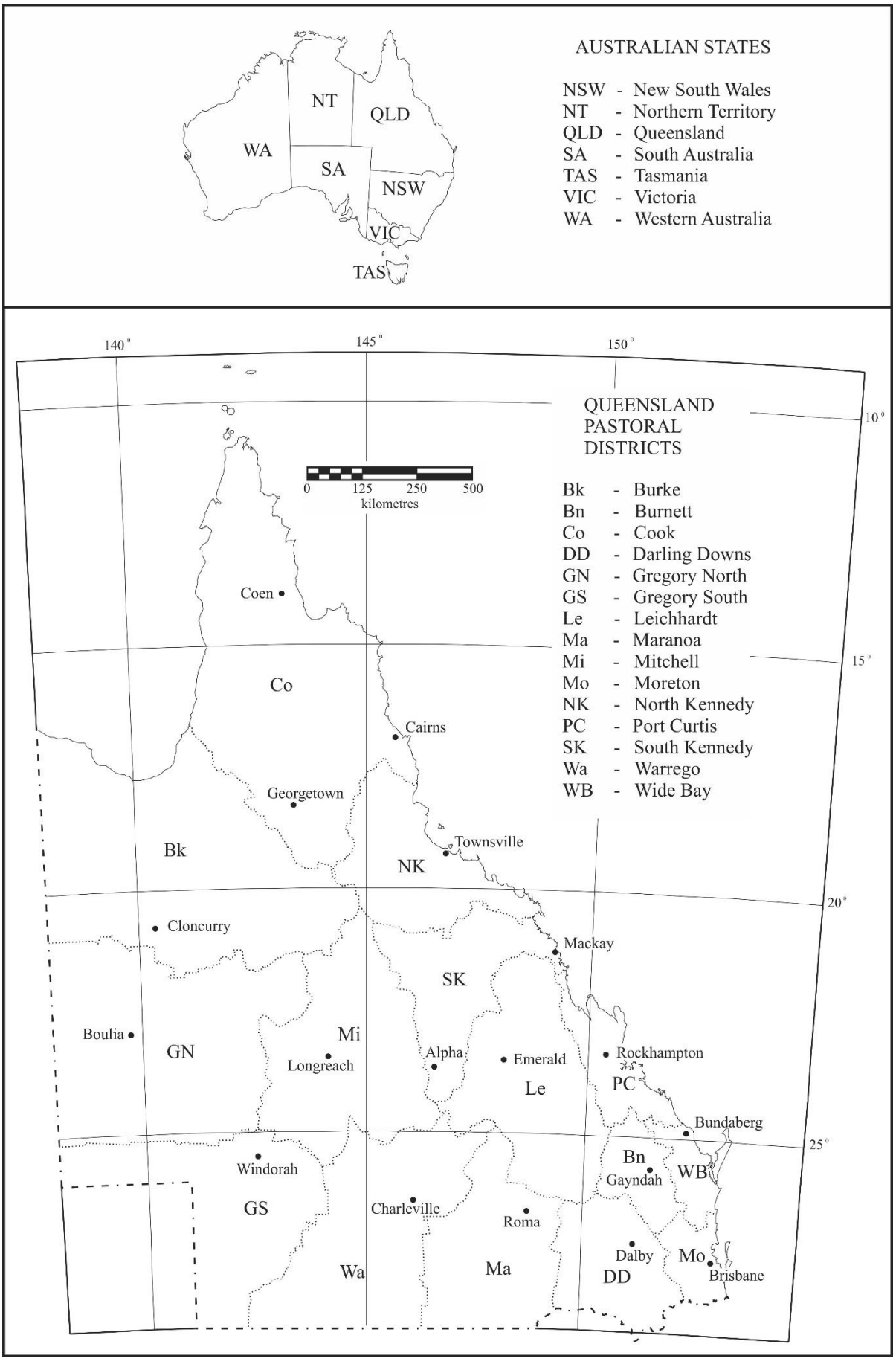
Lichens: Rogers, R.W.* & Holland, A.E.*

Macrofungi: Fechner N.A., with assistance from Guard F.*



Map 1. Regions of the world

Map 2. States of Australia and pastoral districts of Queensland



Appendix A: New names and name and status changes 2020 to 2021

Ferns and lycophytes

Family	Botanical name 2020	Botanical name 2021
Blechnaceae	Blechnum neohollandicum Christenh. x Blechnum medium (R.Br.) Christenh.	Blechnum medium (R.Br.) Christenh. x Blechnum neohollandicum Christenh.; Hybrid parents reversed to alphabetical order.
Blechnaceae	Blechnum rupestre (Kaulf. ex Link) Christenh. x Blechnum lineare (J.Sm.) Christenh.	Blechnum lineare (J.Sm.) Christenh. x Blechnum rupestre (Kaulf. ex Link) Christenh.; Hybrid parents reversed to alphabetical order.
Dryopteridaceae	Parapolystichum decompositum (R.Br.) Ching	Lastreopsis decomposita (R.Br.) Tindale
Dryopteridaceae	Parapolystichum microsorum (Endl.) Labiak, Sundue & R.C.Moran subsp. microsorum	Not listed; Previously misidentified. Not a QLD species.
Lycopodiaceae	Phlegmariurus phlegmaria (L.) T.Sen & U.Sen	Not listed; Previously misidentified. Not a QLD species.
Ophioglossaceae	Botrychium australe R.Br.	Sceptridium australe (R.Br.) Lyon

Flowering plants

Family	Botanical name 2020	Botanical name 2021
Agavaceae	Agave vivipara L. and Agave vivipara L. var. vivipara	Agave angustifolia Haw.
Agavaceae	Agave vivipara L. var. vivipara	Agave angustifolia Haw. 'Marginata'
Amaranthaceae	Gomphrena sp. (Doongmabulla E.J.Thompson+ GAL137)	Gomphrena axillaris R.W.Davis & J.Palmer; Newly described species
Annonaceae	Polyalthia nitidissima (Dunal) Benth.	Huberantha nitidissima (Dunal) Chaowasku
Apocynaceae	Hoya revoluta Wight ex Hook.f.	Hoya inconspicua Hemsl.
Apocynaceae	Marsdenia araujacea F.Muell.	Leichhardtia araujacea (F.Muell.) P.I.Forst.
Apocynaceae	Marsdenia australis (R.Br.) Druce	Leichhardtia australis R.Br.
Apocynaceae	Marsdenia brevifolia (Benth.) P.I.Forst.	Leichhardtia brevifolia (Benth.) P.I.Forst.
Apocynaceae	Marsdenia brevis P.I.Forst.	Leichhardtia brevis (P.I.Forst.) P.I.Forst.
Apocynaceae	Marsdenia connivens P.I.Forst.	Leichhardtia connivens (P.I.Forst.) P.I.Forst.
Apocynaceae	Marsdenia coronata Benth.	Leichhardtia coronata (Benth.) P.I.Forst.
Apocynaceae	Marsdenia cymulosa Benth.	Leichhardtia cymulosa (Benth.) P.I.Forst.

Family	Botanical name 2020	Botanical name 2021
Apocynaceae	Marsdenia flavescens A.Cunn. ex Hook.	Leichhardtia flavescens (A.Cunn. ex Hook.) P.I.Forst.
Apocynaceae	Marsdenia fraseri Benth.	Leichhardtia fraseri (Benth.) P.I.Forst.B256
Apocynaceae	Marsdenia geminata (R.Br.) P.I.Forst.	Gymnema geminatum R.Br.
Apocynaceae	Marsdenia glandulifera C.T.White	Leichhardtia glandulifera (C.T.White) P.I.Forst.
Apocynaceae	Marsdenia hemiptera Rchb.	Leichhardtia racemosa (F.Muell. ex Benth.) P.I.Forst.
Apocynaceae	Marsdenia jensenii P.I.Forst.	Leichhardtia jensenii (P.I.Forst.) P.I.Forst.
Apocynaceae	Marsdenia lloydii P.I.Forst.	Leichhardtia lloydii (P.I.Forst.) P.I.Forst.
Apocynaceae	Marsdenia longiloba Benth.	Leichhardtia longiloba (Benth.) P.I.Forst.
Apocynaceae	Marsdenia longipedicellata P.I.Forst.	Gymnema longipedicellatum (P.I.Forst.) P.I.Forst.
Apocynaceae	Marsdenia micradenia (Benth.) P.I.Forst.	Leichhardtia micradenia (Benth.) P.I.Forst.
Apocynaceae	Marsdenia microlepis Benth.	Leichhardtia microlepis (Benth.) P.I.Forst.
Apocynaceae	Marsdenia microlepis Benth. x Marsdenia viridiflora R.Br.	Leichhardtia microlepis (Benth.) P.I.Forst. x Leichhardtia viridiflora (R.Br.) P.I.Forst.
Apocynaceae	Marsdenia muelleri (Benth.) P.I.Forst.	Gymnema muelleri Benth.
Apocynaceae	Marsdenia paludicola P.I.Forst.	Leichhardtia paludicola (P.I.Forst.) P.I.Forst.
Apocynaceae	Marsdenia pleiadenia (F.Muell.) P.I.Forst.	Gymnema pleiadenium F.Muell.
Apocynaceae	Marsdenia pumila P.I.Forst.	Leichhardtia pumila (P.I.Forst.) P.I.Forst.
Apocynaceae	Marsdenia rara P.I.Forst.	Leichhardtia rara (P.I.Forst.) P.I.Forst.
Apocynaceae	Marsdenia rostrata R.Br.	Leichhardtia rostrata (R.Br.) P.I.Forst.
Apocynaceae	Marsdenia sp. (Silver Plains P.I.Forster PIF17005)	Leichhardtia sp. (Silver Plains P.I.Forster PIF17005)
Apocynaceae	Marsdenia straminea P.I.Forst.	Gymnema stramineum (P.I.Forst.) P.I.Forst.
Apocynaceae	Marsdenia suborbicularis (K.Schum.) P.I.Forst.	Gymnema suborbiculare K.Schum.
Apocynaceae	Marsdenia tricholepis (Schltr.) P.I.Forst.	Gymnema tricholepis Schltr.
Apocynaceae	Marsdenia velutina R.Br.	Leichhardtia velutina (R.Br.) P.I.Forst.
Apocynaceae	Marsdenia viridiflora R.Br.	Leichhardtia viridiflora (R.Br.) P.I.Forst.
Apocynaceae	Marsdenia viridiflora R.Br. subsp. viridiflora	Leichhardtia viridiflora (R.Br.) P.I.Forst. subsp. viridiflora
Apocynaceae	Marsdenia viridiflora subsp. tropica P.I.Forst.	Leichhardtia viridiflora subsp. tropica (P.I.Forst.) P.I.Forst.
Aquifoliaceae	Ilex sp. (Gadgarra B.P.Hyland RFK2011)	Ilex corymbosa A.J.Ford & Halford

Family	Botanical name 2020	Botanical name 2021
Araceae	Gonatopus boivinii (Decne.) Engl.	Gonatopus boivinii (Decne.) Engl.; Status changed from Doubtfully Naturalised to Naturalised
Araceae	Spirodela oligorrhiza (Kurz) Hegelm.	Landoltia punctata (G.Mey.) Les & D.J.Crawford
Araceae	Typhonium blumei Nicolson & Sivad.	Not listed; no longer recognised in QLD
Araliaceae	Not listed	Trachymene composita (Domin) B.L.Burtt var. composita; Newly recorded in QLD
Asparagaceae	Asparagus aethiopicus L. 'Sprengeri'	Asparagus aethiopicus L.
Asphodelaceae	Bulbine bulbosa (in part)	Bulbine fraseri Kunth; New name for QLD.
Asphodelaceae	Haworthia coarctata Haw. subsp. coarctata	Not listed; only specimen in QLD is cultivated.
Asteraceae	Coronidium lanosum Paul G.Wilson	Coronidium gnaphalioides (Domin) Jeanes
Asteraceae	Not listed	Erigeron bellioides DC.; New naturalised species for QLD
Asteraceae	Not listed	Leiocarpa serpens (J.Everett) Paul G.Wilson; Newly recorded in QLD
Asteraceae	Podolepis capillaris (Steetz) Diels	Siemssenia capillaris Steetz
Asteraceae	Podolepis muelleri (Sond.) G.L.R.Davis	Panaetia muelleri Sond.
Asteraceae	Porophyllum ruderale (Jacq.) Cass.	Porophyllum ruderale (Jacq.) Cass.; Status changed from Doubtfully Naturalised to Naturalised
Asteraceae	Porophyllum ruderale (Jacq.) Cass.	Porophyllum ruderale subsp. macrocephalum (DC.) R.R.Johnson; Subspecies newly recognised in QLD
Boraginaceae	Ehretia sp. (Whitfield Range R.Jago 17)	Ehretia dissita A.R.Bean; Newly described species
Burmanniaceae	Not listed	Gymnosiphon queenslandicus B.Gray & Y.W.Low; New species for QLD
Carpodetaceae	Abrophyllum ornans (F.Muell.) Hook.f. ex Benth. var. ornans	Abrophyllum ornans (F.Muell.) Hook.f.
Carpodetaceae	Abrophyllum ornans var. microcarpum F.M.Bailey	Abrophyllum ornans (F.Muell.) Hook.f.
Cleomaceae	Cleome aculeata L.	Tarenaya aculeata (L.) Soares Neto & Roalson
Cleomaceae	Cleome cleomoides (F.Muell.) H.H.Iltis	Arivela cleomoides (F.Muell.) R.L.Barrett
Cleomaceae	Cleome gynandra L.	Gynandropsis gynandra (L.) Briq.
Cleomaceae	Cleome limmenensis P.S.Short	Arivela limmenensis (P.S.Short) R.L.Barrett
Cleomaceae	Cleome monophylla L.	Sieruela monophylla (L.) Roalson & J.C.Hall
Cleomaceae	Cleome oxalidea F.Muell.	Areocleome oxalidea (F.Muell.) R.L.Barrett & Roalson
Cleomaceae	Cleome tetrandra DC.	Arivela tetrandra (Banks ex DC.) R.L.Barrett

Family	Botanical name 2020	Botanical name 2021
Cleomaceae	Cleome viscosa L.	Arivela viscosa (L.) Raf.
Combretaceae	Quisqualis indica L.	Combretum indicum (L.) DeFilipps
Convallariaceae	Aspidistra elatior Blume	Aspidistra elatior Blume; Status changed from Naturalised to Doubtfully Naturalised
Costaceae	Costus speciosus (J.Koenig) Sm.	Hellenia speciosa (J.Koenig) S.R.Dutta
Cyperaceae	Fimbristylis schultzii Boeckeler in part.	Fimbristylis cephalophora F.Muell.; Newly recorded in QLD
Cyperaceae	Fimbristylis sp. (Elizabeth Springs R.J.Fensham 3743)	Fimbristylis dichotoma (L.) Vahl
Cyperaceae	Not listed	Scleria biflora Roxb. subsp. biflora; New subspecies for QLD
Ericaceae	Leucopogon sp. (Boolbunda Rock K.M.Sparshott+ KMS623)	Styphelia sp. (Boolbunda Rock K.M.Sparshott+ KMS623)
Ericaceae	Leucopogon sp. (Burrum Heads A.R.Bean 7802)	Styphelia sp. (Burrum Heads A.R.Bean 7802)
Ericaceae	Leucopogon sp. (Coolmunda D.Halford Q1635)	Styphelia sp. (Coolmunda D.Halford Q1635)
Escalloniaceae	Polyosma sp. (Mt Lewis B.P.Hyland RFK25241)	Polyosma globosa A.R.Bean & P.I.Forst.; Newly described species
Escalloniaceae	Polyosma sp. (Mt Windsor Tableland L.W.Jessup+ GJM1374)	Polyosma nigrescens A.R.Bean & P.I.Forst.; Newly described species
Geraniaceae	Pelargonium fragrans Willd.	Pelargonium x fragrans Willd.
Gesneriaceae	Not listed	Boea resupinata Zich & B.Gray; Newly described species
Goodeniaceae	Lechenaultia filiformis (in part)	Lechenaultia peregrina R.W.Jobson & R.L.Barrett; Newly described species
Goodeniaceae	Scaevola collaris F.Muell.	Goodenia collaris (F.Muell.) K.A.Sheph.
Goodeniaceae	Velleia connata F.Muell.	Goodenia connata (F.Muell.) K.A.Sheph.
Goodeniaceae	Velleia glabrata Carolin	Goodenia glabrata (Carolin) K.A.Sheph.
Goodeniaceae	Velleia lyrata R.Br.	Goodenia caroliniana K.A.Sheph.
Goodeniaceae	Velleia macrocalyx de Vriese	Goodenia macrocalyx (de Vriese) K.A.Sheph.
Goodeniaceae	Velleia paradoxa R.Br.	Goodenia paradoxa (R.Br.) K.A.Sheph.
Goodeniaceae	Velleia pubescens R.Br.	Goodenia subsolana K.A.Sheph.
Goodeniaceae	Velleia spathulata R.Br.	Goodenia mystrophylla K.A.Sheph.
Iridaceae	Sisyrinchium iridifolium Kunth	Sisyrinchium micranthum Cav.
Johnsoniaceae	Corynotheca micrantha var. divaricata R.J.F.Hend.	Corynotheca divaricata (R.J.F.Hend.) R.L.Barrett & T.Macfarlane; Newly described species
Lamiaceae	Prostanthera lasianthos Labill.	Prostanthera rupicola B.J.Conn & K.M.Proft; Newly described species

Family	Botanical name 2020	Botanical name 2021
Lauraceae	Not listed	Endiandra inopinata B.Gray; Newly described species
Laxmanniaceae	Arthropodium sp. (Mt Cordeaux P.I.Forster+ PIF22065)	Arthropodium paniculatum (Andrews) R.Br.
Laxmanniaceae	Not listed	Lomandra phillipsiorum Jian Wang ter; Newly described species
Laxmanniaceae	Thysanotus juncifolius (Salisb.) J.H.Willis & Court	Not listed; no longer recognised in QLD
Leguminosae (Caesalpinioideae)	Not listed	Acrocarpus fraxinifolius Arn.; First non-cultivated record for QLD.
Leguminosae (Caesalpinioideae, mimosoid clade)	Acacia ruppii Maiden & Betche	Acacia torringtonensis Tindale; Acacia ruppii restricted to NSW.
Leguminosae (Papilionoideae)	Galactia sp. (Andoom A.Morton 1149)	Galactia tenuiflora var. latifolia Baker
Leguminosae (Papilionoideae)	Indigofera adesmiifolia A.Gray x Indigofera australis Willd.	Indigofera brevidens Benth.
Leguminosae (Papilionoideae)	Indigofera rupicola Peter G.Wilson & Rowe	Indigofera fimbriolata Peter G.Wilson; Newly described species
Leguminosae (Papilionoideae)	Not listed	Tephrosia sabulosa R.Butcher; Newly described species
Malvaceae	Gossypium australe F.Muell. x Gossypium nelsonii Fryxell	Gossypium nelsonii Fryxell
Malvaceae	Malvaviscus penduliflorus DC.	Malvaviscus penduliflorus DC. Status changed from Doubtfully Naturalised to Naturalised
Malvaceae	Not listed	Wissadula contracta (Link) R.E.Fr.; Newly recorded in QLD
Marantaceae	Calathea lietzei E.Morren	Goeppertia lietzei (E.Moran) Saka
Martyniaceae	Proboscidea lutea (Lindl.) Stapf	Ibicella lutea (Lindl.) Van Eselt.
Meliaceae	Aglaia brassii Merr. & L.M.Perry	Aglaia monticola W.E.Cooper & P.I.Forst.; Newly described species
Myrtaceae	Not listed	Eucalyptus melanophloia F.Muell. x Eucalyptus persistens L.A.S.Johnson & K.D.Hill; New hybrid for QLD
Myrtaceae	Not listed	Rhodomyrtus verecunda A.J.Ford & Peter G.Wilson; Newly described species
Orchidaceae	Acianthus amplexicaulis F.M.Bailey	Stigmatodactylus amplexicaulis (F.M.Bailey) S.P.Lyon, M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones
Orchidaceae	Acianthus sublestus Dockrill	Stigmatodactylus sublestus (Dockrill) S.P.Lyon, M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones
Orchidaceae	Bulbophyllum wilkianum T.E.Hunt	Not listed; Previous record were notes only and they were not directly related to the holotype or any specimen.
Orchidaceae	Caladenia sp. (Stanthorpe R.Crane 1448)	Caladenia atrovespa (D.L.Jones) G.N.Backh.

Family	Botanical name 2020	Botanical name 2021
Orchidaceae	Cestichis condylobulbon (Rchb.f.) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones	Blepharoglossum condylobulbon (Rchb.f.) L.Li
Orchidaceae	Corunastylis archeri (Hook.f.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem.	Corunastylis sp.; Species no longer recognised in QLD
Orchidaceae	Corunastylis rufa (R.Br.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem.	Corunastylis sp.; Species no longer recognised in QLD
Orchidaceae	Corunastylis sagittifera (Rupp) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem.	Corunastylis sp. or Corunastylis tenella; Species no longer recognised in QLD
Orchidaceae	Dienia montana (Sm.) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones	Dienia ophrydis (J.Koenig) Seidenf. & Ormerod
Orchidaceae	Diuris lanceolata Lindl.	Not listed; Erroneously included previously.
Orchidaceae	Diuris x palachila R.S.Rogers	Diuris exitela D.L.Jones
Orchidaceae	Goodyera viridiflora (Blume) Blume	Eucosia umbrosa D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem.
Orchidaceae	Liparis angustilabris (F.Muell.) Blaxell	Cestichis angustilabris (F.Muell.) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones
Orchidaceae	Liparis bracteata T.E.Hunt	Cestichis bracteata (T.E.Hunt) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones
Orchidaceae	Not listed	Demorchis umbrosa (B.Gray) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem.; New record for QLD
Orchidaceae	Not listed	Sarcochilus roseus (Clemesha) Clemesha; New record for QLD
Orchidaceae	Not listed	Taeniophyllum cylindrocentrum Schltr.; New record for QLD
Orchidaceae	Papillilabium beckleri (F.Muell. ex Benth.) Dockrill	Plectorrhiza beckleri (F.Muell. ex Benth.) M.A.Clem.
Orchidaceae	Pinalia kingii (F.Muell.) Kuntze	Pinalia moluccana (Schltr. & J.J.Sm.) Schuit., Y.P.Ng & H.A.Pedersen
Orchidaceae	Pterostylis revoluta R.Br.	Pterostylis ampliata (D.L.Jones) D.L.Jones
Orchidaceae	Sarcochilus argochilus D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem.	No longer recognised in QLD. Now Sarcochilus sp., Sarcochilus parviflorus, or Sarcochilus borealis
Orchidaceae	Schistotylus purpuratus (Rupp) Dockrill	Plectorrhiza purpurata (Rupp) M.A.M.Renner
Orchidaceae	Thelymitra nuda R.Br.	Thelymitra queenslandica Jeanes, Thelymitra malvina M.A.Clem., D.L.Jones & Molloy or Thelymitra angustifolia R.Br.
Oxalidaceae	Biophytum petersianum Klotzsch	Biophytum umbraculum Welw.
Phyllanthaceae	Sauropus decrescentifolius J.T.Hunter & J.J.Bruhl	Synostemon elachophyllus subsp. decrescentifolius (J.T.Hunter & J.J.Bruhl) I.Telford & Pruesapan
Piperaceae	Peperomia blanda var. floribunda (Miq.) H.Huber	Peperomia leptostachya Hook. & Arn.
Piperaceae	Peperomia blanda var. floribunda x Peperomia tetraphylla	Peperomia leptostachya Hook. & Arn. x Peperomia tetraphylla (G.Forst.) Hook. & Arn.
Pittosporaceae	Bursaria incana Lindl. x Bursaria tenuifolia F.M.Bailey	Bursaria incana Lindl.
Plantaginaceae	Linaria genistifolia	Linaria dalmatica (L.) Mill.

Family	Botanical name 2020	Botanical name 2021
Plantaginaceae	Plantago varia R.Br.	Plantago debilis R.Br., Plantago myosuros Lam. or Plantago cunninghamii Decne.
Poaceae	Avena sterilis L.	Avena ludoviciana Durieu
Poaceae	Festuca arundinacea Schreb.	Lolium arundinaceum (Schreb.) Darbysh.
Poaceae	Festuca pratensis Huds.	Lolium pratense (Huds.) Darbysh.
Polygalaceae	Not listed	Comesperma secundum subsp. oligotrichum A.J.Ford & Halford; New subspecies for QLD
Portulacaceae	Not listed	Calandrinia sp. (Nerriga I.R.H.Telford 8677); New record for QLD
Potamogetonaceae	Lepilaena	Zannichellia palustris L.; Newly recorded in QLD
Proteaceae	Persoonia stradbrokensis Domin - Persoonia tenuifolia R.Br.	Persoonia stradbrokensis Domin
Proteaceae	Persoonia stradbrokensis Domin - Persoonia virgata R.Br.	Persoonia stradbrokensis Domin x Persoonia virgata R.Br.
Proteaceae	Xylomelum benthamii Orchard	Xylomelum salicinum (Meisn.) Benth.
Rosaceae	Pyracantha fortuneana (Maxim.) H.L.Li	Pyracantha crenulata (D.Don) M.Roem.
Rubiaceae	Hedyotis auricularia L.	Exallage lapeyrousei (DC.) Neupane & N.Wikstr.
Rubiaceae	Hedyotis auricularia var. melanesica Fosberg	Exallage lapeyrousei (DC.) Neupane & N.Wikstr.
Rubiaceae	Hedyotis radicans (Bartl. ex DC.) Miq.	Exallage radicans (DC.) Bremek.
Rubiaceae	Not listed	Pandanus grayorum Callm.; Newly described species
Rubiaceae	Oldenlandia galioides (F.Muell.) F.Muell.	Scleromitrion galioides (F.Muell.) K.L.Gibbons
Rubiaceae	Oldenlandia laceyi (Halford) Halford	Scleromitrion laceyi (Halford) K.L.Gibbons
Rubiaceae	Oldenlandia mitrasacmoides (F.Muell.) F.Muell. subsp. mitrasacmoides	Paranotis mitrasacmoides (F.Muell.) K.L.Gibbons subsp. mitrasacmoides
Rubiaceae	Oldenlandia mitrasacmoides subsp. nigricans Halford	Paranotis mitrasacmoides subsp. nigricans (Halford) K.L.Gibbons
Rubiaceae	Oldenlandia mitrasacmoides subsp. trachymenoides (F.Muell.) Halford	Paranotis mitrasacmoides subsp. trachymenoides (F.Muell.) Pedley ex K.L.Gibbons
Rubiaceae	Oldenlandia spathulata Halford	Dolichocarpa spathulata (Halford) K.L.Gibbons
Rutaceae	Boronia anemonifolia subsp. variabilis (Hook.) P.G.Neish	Cyanothamnus anemonifolius (A.Cunn.) Duretto & Heslewood
Rutaceae	Boronia anemonifolia subsp. variabilis (Hook.) P.G.Neish	Cyanothamnus anemonifolius subsp. variabilis (Hook.) Duretto & Heslewood
Rutaceae	Boronia anethifolia A.Cunn. ex Endl.	Cyanothamnus quadrangulus Duretto & Heslewood
Rutaceae	Boronia bipinnata Lindl.	Cyanothamnus bipinnatus (Lindl.) Duretto & Heslewood

Family	Botanical name 2020	Botanical name 2021
Rutaceae	Boronia inflexa Duretto subsp. inflexa	Cyanothamnus inflexus (Duretto) Duretto & Heslewood subsp. inflexus
Rutaceae	Boronia inflexa subsp. grandiflora Duretto	Cyanothamnus inflexus subsp. grandiflorus (Duretto) Duretto & Heslewood
Rutaceae	Boronia inflexa subsp. montiazura Duretto	Cyanothamnus inflexus subsp. montiazurus (Duretto) Duretto & Heslewood
Rutaceae	Boronia montimulliganensis Duretto	Cyanothamnus montimulliganensis (Duretto) Duretto & Heslewood
Rutaceae	Boronia occidentalis Duretto	Cyanothamnus occidentalis (Duretto) Duretto & Heslewood
Rutaceae	Boronia polygalifolia Sm.	Cyanothamnus polygalifolius (Sm.) Duretto & Heslewood
Rutaceae	Boronia warangensis Duretto	Cyanothamnus warangensis (Duretto) Duretto & Heslewood
Rutaceae	Boronia yarrowmerensis Duretto	Cyanothamnus yarrowmerensis (Duretto) Duretto & Heslewood
Rutaceae	Not listed	Zieria minutiflora Domin x Zieria smithii Jacks.; New hybrid for QLD
Rutaceae	Not listed	Phebalium cicatricatum A.J.Ford & Duretto; Newly described species
Rutaceae	Zieria furfuracea subsp. euthadenia J.A.Armstr.	Zieria euthadenia (J.A.Armstr.) P.I.Forst.; Newly described species
Rutaceae	Zieria furfuracea subsp. gymnocarpa J.A.Armstr.	Zieria gymnocarpa (J.A.Armstr.) P.I.Forst.; Newly described species
Sapindaceae	Sarcotoechia heterophylla S.T.Reynolds	Synima heterophylla (S.T.Reynolds) Callm. & Buerki
Sapindaceae	Sarcotoechia serrata S.T.Reynolds	Synima serrata (S.T.Reynolds) Callm. & Buerki
Scrophulariaceae	Eremophila glabra (R.Br.) Ostenf. - Eremophila latrobei F.Muell.	Eremophila latrobei F.Muell. subsp. latrobei or Eremophila latrobei subsp. glabra (L.S.Sm.) Chinnock
Scrophulariaceae	Eremophila latrobei subsp. glabra (L.S.Sm.) Chinnock - Eremophila latrobei F.Muell. subsp. latrobei	Eremophila latrobei F.Muell. subsp. latrobei
Scrophulariaceae	Not listed	Nemesia strumosa x Nemesia versicolor; New hybrid for QLD
Solanaceae	Solanum marginatum L.f.	Solanum mauritianum Scop.
Violaceae	Afrohybanthus aurantiacus (F.Muell. ex Benth.) Flicker	Pigea aurantiaca (F.Muell. ex Benth.) P.I.Forst.
Violaceae	Afrohybanthus enneaspermus (L.) Flicker	Pigea enneasperma (L.) P.I.Forst.
Violaceae	Afrohybanthus stellarioides (Domin) Flicker	Pigea stellarioides (Domin) P.I.Forst.
Violaceae	Hybanthus monopetalus (Schult.) Domin	Pigea monopetala (Schult.) Ging. ex DC.
Vitaceae	Causonis japonica (Thunb.) Raf.	Causonis australasica L.M.Lu & Jackes; Newly described species
Zygophyllaceae	Zygophyllum ammophilum F.Muell.	Roepera ammophila (F.Muell.) Beier & Thulin
Zygophyllaceae	Zygophyllum apiculatum F.Muell.	Roepera apiculata (F.Muell.) Beier & Thulin
Zygophyllaceae	Zygophyllum aurantiacum (Lindl.) F.Muell.	Roepera aurantiaca Lindl.

Family	Botanical name 2020	Botanical name 2021
Zygophyllaceae	Zygophyllum aurantiacum (Lindl.) F.Muell. subsp. aurantiacum	Roepera aurantiaca Lindl. subsp. aurantiaca
Zygophyllaceae	Zygophyllum aurantiacum subsp. cuneatum H.Eichler ex R.M.Barker	Roepera aurantiaca subsp. cuneata (R.M.Barker) Beier & Thulin
Zygophyllaceae	Zygophyllum compressum J.M.Black	Roepera compressa (J.M.Black) Beier & Thulin
Zygophyllaceae	Zygophyllum confluens H.Eichler	Roepera confluens (H.J.Eichler) Beier & Thulin
Zygophyllaceae	Zygophyllum emarginatum H.Eichler	Roepera emarginata (H.J.Eichler) Beier & Thulin
Zygophyllaceae	Zygophyllum eremaeum (Diels) Ostenf.	Roepera eremaea (Diels) Beier & Thulin
Zygophyllaceae	Zygophyllum glaucum F.Muell.	Roepera glauca (F.Muell.) Beier & Thulin
Zygophyllaceae	Zygophyllum howittii F. Muell.	Roepera howittii (F.Muell.) Beier & Thulin
Zygophyllaceae	Zygophyllum humillimum M.Koch ex Tate	Roepera humillima (M.Koch ex Tate) Beier & Thulin
Zygophyllaceae	Zygophyllum iodocarpum F.Muell.	Roepera iodocarpa (F.Muell.) Beier & Thulin
Zygophyllaceae	Zygophyllum prismatothecum F.Muell.	Roepera prismatotheca (F.Muell.) Beier & Thulin
Zygophyllaceae	Zygophyllum rowelliae R.M.Barker	Roepera rowelliae (R.M.Barker) Beier & Thulin
Zygophyllaceae	Zygophyllum simile H.Eichler	Roepera similis (H.J.Eichler) Beier & Thulin
Zygophyllaceae	Zygophyllum sp. (Simpson Desert NP R.G.Atherton 8)	Roepera sp. (Simpson Desert NP R.G.Atherton 8)
Zygophyllaceae	Zygophyllum tesquorum J.M.Black	Roepera tesquorum (J.M.Black) Beier & Thulin

Bryophytes and Liverworts

Family	Botanical name 2020	Botanical name 2021
Bryophytes		
Amblystegiaceae	Straminergon stramineum (Brid.) Hedenas	Not listed; not native to QLD
Bruchiaceae	Trematodon brachyphyllus Muell.Hal.	Trematodon longicollis Michx.
Bryaceae	Rosulabryum rubens (Hedw.) J.R.Spence	Gemmabryum rubens (Hedw.) J.R.Spence & H.P.Ramsay
Calymperaceae	Calymperes couguiense Besch.	Calymperes moluccense Schwaegr.
Calymperaceae	Syrrhopodon amoenus Broth.	Syrrhopodon confertus Sande Lac.
Calymperaceae	Syrrhopodon prolifer var. mossmanensis W.D.Reese	Syrrhopodon katemensis (Zanten) L.T.Ellis
Fissidentaceae	Fissidens crenulatus var. elmeri (Broth.) Z.Iwats. & Tad.Suzuki	Fissidens crenulatus Mitt.
Fissidentaceae	Fissidens elegans Brid.	Not listed; No specimens in Australia. Doubtful occurrence.

Family	Botanical name 2020	Botanical name 2021
Fissidentaceae	Nanobryum thorsbornei I.G.Stone	Fissidens thorsbornei (I.G.Stone) Brugg.-Nann.
Hypnodendraceae	Not listed	Hypnodendron spininervium (Hook.) A.Jaeger & Sauerb.; Newly recorded in QLD
Lembophyllaceae	Camptochaete subporotrichoides (Broth. & Geh.) Broth.	Not listed; not native to QLD
Lembophyllaceae	Not listed	Camptochaete monolina Meagher & Cairns; Newly described species
Meteoriaceae	Pseudospiridentopsis horrida (Mitt. ex Cardot) M.Fleisch.	Not listed; Previously misidentified. Not native to QLD.
Orthotrichaceae	Macromitrium ramsayae Vitt	Macromitrium ligulare Mitt. or Macromitrium
Pottiaceae	Anoectangium euchloron (Schwaegr.) Mitt.	Not listed; not native to QLD
Pottiaceae	Pseudosymblepharis bombayensis (Muell.Hal.) P.Sollman	Not listed; not native to QLD
Pottiaceae	Tortula willisiana R.H.Zander var. willisiana	Not listed; not native to QLD
Pottiaceae	Weissia leratii (Broth. & Paris) P.Sollman	Not listed; status of this taxon is unresolved QLD
Pylaisiadelphaceae	Not listed	Wijkia extenuata var. caudata Fife; Newly described species
Pylaisiadelphaceae	Trachyphyllum papuanum (Broth.) Broth.	Trachyphyllum inflexum (Harv.) A.Gepp.
Ricciaceae	Riccia fluitans L.	Not listed; not native to QLD
Ricciaceae	Riccia inflexa Taylor	Not listed; not native to QLD
Ricciaceae	Riccia luticola Na-Thalang	Not listed; not native to QLD
Sematophyllaceae	Warburgiella leptorhynchoides (Mitt.) M.Fleisch.	Warburgiella cupressinoides Muell.Hal. ex Broth.
Liverworts		
Acrobolbaceae	Marsupidium knightii Mitt.	Acrobolbus knightii (Mitt.) Briscoe
Acrobolbaceae	Marsupidium surculosum (Nees) Schiffn.	Acrobolbus surculosus (Nees) Trevis.
Adelanthaceae	Calyptrocolea falcata	Adelanthus falcatus (Hook.) Mitt.
Adelanthaceae	Jamesoniella tasmanica	Syzygiella tasmanica (Hook.f. & Taylor) K.Feldberg
Anastrophyllaceae	Anastrophyllum bidens (Reinw. et al.) Steph.	Schizophyllopsis bidens (Reinw., Blume & Nees) Váňa & L.Söderstr.
Aneuraceae	Aneura athertonensis	Lobatiriccardia athertonensis (Hewson) Furuki
Aneuraceae	Riccardia maxima Schiffn.	Aneura maxima (Schiffn.) Steph.
Cephaloziellaceae	Cephaloziella kiaeri	Cylindrocolea kiaeri (Austin) Váňa
Lejeuneaceae	Ceratolejeunea oceanica (Mitt.) Steph.	Ceratolejeunea belangeriana (Gottsche) Steph.

Family	Botanical name 2020	Botanical name 2021
Lejeuneaceae	Cheilolejeunea imbricata (Nees) S.Hatt.	Cheilolejeunea trapezia (Nees) Kachroo & R.M.Schust.
Lejeuneaceae	Cololejeunea cordifolia Steph.	Cololejeunea cordiflora Steph.
Lejeuneaceae	Cololejeunea hasskarliana (Lehm.) Schiffn.	Cololejeunea haskarliana (Lehm.) Schiffn.
Lejeuneaceae	Cololejeunea thiersii (Pocs) Pocs	Cololejeunea thiersiae (Pocs) Pocs
Lejeuneaceae	Harpalejeunea filicuspis	Microlejeunea filicuspis (Steph.) Heinrichs
Lejeuneaceae	Harpalejeunea latitans	Microlejeunea latitans (Hook.f. & Taylor) Heinrichs
Lejeuneaceae	Mastigolejeunea auriculata (Wilson) Schiffn.	Thysananthus auriculatus (Wilson & Hook.) Sukkharak & Gradst.
Lejeuneaceae	Mastigolejeunea calcarata (Steph.) Verd.	Thysananthus calcaratus (Gradst.) Sukkharak & Gradst.
Lejeuneaceae	Mastigolejeunea humilis (Gottsche) Schiffn.	Thysananthus virens Ångstr.
Lejeuneaceae	Mastigolejeunea indica Steph.	Thysananthus indicus (Steph.) Sukkharak & Gradst.
Lejeuneaceae	Mastigolejeunea ligulata (Lehm. & Lindenb.) Schiffn.	Thysananthus ligulatus (Lehm. & Lindenb.) Sukkharak & Gradst.
Lejeuneaceae	Mastigolejeunea undulata Gradst. & Grolle	Thysananthus frauenfeldii Reichardt
Lejeuneaceae	Mastigolejeunea virens (Aongstr.) Steph.	Thysananthus virens Ångstr.
Lejeuneaceae	Not listed	Lejeunea gracilipes (Taylor) Spruce; Newly recorded in QLD
Lejeuneaceae	Rectolejeunea ocellata Herzog	Cumulolejeunea ocellata (Herzog) R.L.Zhu & L.Shu
Lejeuneaceae	Rectolejeunea queenslandica	Lepidolejeunea queenslandica B.M. Thiers
Lejeuneaceae	Rectolejeunea queenslandica (B.Thiers) X.-L.He	Lepidolejeunea queenslandica B.M.Thiers
Lejeuneaceae	Thysananthus australis (Steph.) B.Thiers & Gradst.	Thysananthus australis (Steph.) B.M.Thiers & Gradst.
Lepidoziaceae	Kurzia hippuroides (Hook.f. & Taylor) Grolle	Kurzia hippurioides (Hook.f. & Taylor) Grolle
Lepidoziaceae	Not listed	Acromastigum carcinum M.A.M.Renner & T.C.Wilson; Newly described species
Lepidoziaceae	Telaranea capilligera (Schwägr.) R.M.Schust.	Neolepidozia capilligera (Schwägr.) Fulford & J.Taylor
Lepidoziaceae	Telaranea centipes (Taylor) R.M.Schust.	Ceramanus centipes (Taylor ex Gottsche
Lepidoziaceae	Telaranea elegans (Colenso) J.J.Engel & G.L.Merr.	Ceramanus elegans (Colenso) E.D.Cooper
Lepidoziaceae	Telaranea quadriseta (Steph.) J.J.Engel & G.L.Merr.	Tricholepidozia quadriseta (Steph.) E.D.Cooper
Lepidoziaceae	Telaranea tetradactyla (Hook.f. & Taylor) E.A.Hodgs.	Tricholepidozia tetradactyla (Hook.f. & Taylor) E.D.Cooper
Lepidoziaceae	Telaranea tridactylis (Lehm. & Lindenb.) J.J.Engel & G.L.Merr.	Neolepidozia tridactylis (Lehm. & Lindenb.) E.D.Cooper
Plagiochilaceae	Not listed	Plagiochila lamellata M.A.M.Renner; Newly described species
Plagiochilaceae	Not listed	Plagiochila meridionalis M.A.M.Renner; Newly described species

Family	Botanical name 2020	Botanical name 2021
Plagiochilaceae	Not listed	Plagiochila minutissima M.A.M.Renner; Newly described species
Plagiochilaceae	Not listed	Dinckleria singularis (Schiffn.) M.A.M.Renner; Newly recorded in QLD
Plagiochilaceae	Not listed	Plagiochila conturbata Steph.; Newly recorded in QLD
Plagiochilaceae	Not listed	Plagiochila daviesiana Steph.; Newly recorded in QLD
Plagiochilaceae	Not listed	Plagiochila queenslandica Steph.; Newly recorded in QLD
Radulaceae	Not listed	Radula tonitrua Pocs & M.A.M.Renner; Newly described species
Radulaceae	Radula acutiloba Steph.	Radula oreopsis M.A.M.Renner
Schistochilaceae	Schistochila philippinensis (Mont.) H.A.Mill.	Schistochila philippinensis (Nees & Mont.) Steph.

Lichens

Family	Botanical name 2020	Botanical name 2021
Caliciaceae	Buellia polyxanthonica var. isidiata Elix & Kantvilas	Amandinea polyxanthonica var. isidiata (Elix & Kantvilas) Elix.
Lecanoraceae	Not listed	Lecanora galactiniza Nyl.; Newly recorded in QLD
Lecanoraceae	Protoparmelia australiensis (Kantvilas & Elix) Kantvilas, Papong & Lumbsch	Maronina australiensis Hafellner & R.W.Rogers
Lichinaceae	Not listed	Phloepeccania australiensis Henssen; Newly recorded in QLD
Parmeliaceae	Parmelia cunninghamii Cromb.	Notoparmelia cunninghamii (Cromb.) A.Crespo
Parmeliaceae	Parmelia erumpens Kurok.	Notoparmelia erumpens (Kurok.) A.Crespo
Parmeliaceae	Parmelia queenslandensis Hale	Notoparmelia queenslandensis (Hale) A.Crespo
Parmeliaceae	Parmelia signifera Nyl.	Notoparmelia signifera (Nyl.) A.Crespo
Parmeliaceae	Parmelia tenuirima Hook.f. & Taylor	Notoparmelia tenuirima (Hook.f. & Taylor) A. Crespo
Parmeliaceae	Parmotrema chinense (Osbeck) Hale & Ahti	Parmotrema perlatum (Huds.) M.Choisy
Ramalinaceae	Not listed	Megalaria grossa (Pers. ex Nyl.) Hafellner; Newly recorded in QLD