



Grampians botany, with notes on pre-Federation botanical collectors, taxonomists and illustrators of novel taxa

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Introduction

This is a historical account of the collection and description of taxonomic novelties of fungi, algae and plants from the Grampians, western Victoria, from the time of settlement to Federation. In addition to the assessment of the taxa, it provides biographies of the botanical collectors, the taxonomists and the illustrators who were associated with the novel taxa. The year of Federation, 1901, provides a pertinent cut-off date with regards to this research for two reasons. Apart from the consolidation of the Australian colonies into the Commonwealth of Australia on 1 January 1901, it represents the closure of the era of Australian plant taxonomy that was dominated by Ferdinand Mueller as well as the completion of essential work by others, mostly in collaboration with, or under instruction from Mueller. By 1901, a significant amount of the Grampians flora and fungi, at least to the level of genus, had been collected, taxonomically described or otherwise documented.

The Grampians: a biogeographical overview

The Grampians have been recognised as a definable floristic area in Australian botany, based on diversity and levels of endemism since the 1970s (Willis 1974; Calder 1987; Wilkie 2020; Bird & Luhrs 2023), and

Abstract

About 180 taxonomic novelties were collected, described or proposed for the Grampians between 1836 and 1901. Most of the botanical, phycological and mycological collectors, taxonomists and illustrators associated with the novel taxa were known to Ferdinand Mueller, Government Botanist of Victoria, and who was the driving force in documenting the region's flora. This paper includes nomenclatural summaries for the 180 novel taxa, 12 of which had published illustrations, and notes on the associated collectors, taxonomists and illustrators.

Keywords: Australian botanical history, Ferdinand Mueller, illustrations, nomenclature, taxonomy

are included as one of 16 Natural Regions of Victoria (Conn 1993). The descriptor Greater Grampians is used in the current system of bioregions of Victoria (VicFlora 2024). The estimated number of indigenous taxa of both plants and fungi is 900–1100 with 25–50 being endemic, a number considered proportionally high for the land area. The proposed estimates of these numbers differ according to the methodologies used by various researchers and compilers. Table 1 lists the endemic taxa described prior to 1901.

The Grampians consist of an interconnected series of four elevated mountain ranges, Serra Range, Victoria Range, Mt William Range and Mt Difficult Range, running somewhat parallel to each other approximately north-south, arising abruptly from the otherwise flat landscape of western Victoria. The Grampians extend about 95 km north to south and about 55 km west to east. Outlier formations include Black Range 20 km to the west, Mt Arapiles and Mitre Rock 55 km to the north-west and Dundas Range 25 km to the south-west. The footslopes to as far as Moyston, 10 km to the east, are also included in this account.

The elevated areas are predominantly Ordovician to Silurian sandstone and mudstone formations with long and gentle western back slopes with eroded eastern front slopes that have resulted in near-vertical escarpment cliffs or otherwise steep slopes (Calder 1987). There are exposed granite outcrops at some locations. The highest elevation is Mt William at 1167 m. There are four other peaks above 1000 m and at least 16 peaks above 800 m. The floristic diversity increases relative to elevation with the endemic plant species mostly occurring at higher elevation and associated with the subalpine peaks.

The highest elevations consist of sub-alpine vegetation, which because of lack of soil and exposure represents dwarfed open woodlands/shrublands. A number of distinct woodlands and shrublands occupy the lower elevation slopes, interspersed with heath lands and moist gullies. Wet sclerophyll forest occurs in some of the deeper eastern gullies. Swamps and River Red Gum flats occur in suitable locations at the lowest elevations. The contrasting topography and the orientation of the main ranges in the Grampians have produced a number of distinct microclimates, which along with elevation, has a compounding influence on

Table 1. Endemic plant species of the Grampians collected prior to 1901

Taxon	Collector and year	Year described
<i>Bauera sessiliflora</i> F.Muell.	Mueller 1853	1855
<i>Boronia latipinna</i> J.H.Willis	Williamson 1900	1957
<i>Bossliaea rosmarinifolia</i> Lindl.	Mitchell 1836	1838
<i>Dillwynia oreodoxa</i> Blakely	Walter 1900	1939
<i>Eucalyptus x alpina</i> Lindl.	Mitchell 1836	1838
<i>Grevillea confertifolia</i> F.Muell.	Mueller 1853	1854
<i>Grevillea dimorpha</i> F.Muell.	Mueller 1853	1854
<i>Leionema bilobum</i> (Lindl.) Paul G.Wilson	Mueller 1853	1854
<i>Platylobium alternifolium</i> F.Muell.	Sullivan & Miller 1883	1883
<i>Pultenaea subalpina</i> (F.Muell.) Druce	Mueller 1853	1855
<i>Spyridium daltonii</i> (F.Muell.) Kellermann	St. Eloy D'Alton 1875	1875
<i>Stylidium soboliferum</i> F.Muell.	Mueller 1853	1855
<i>Thryptomene calycina</i> (Lindl.) Stapf	Mitchell 1836	1838

floristic diversity and composition. Moister conditions with greater rainfall and cloud cover exist on the highest locations, and winter snow is common on the highest peaks.

Because of the unique environmental characteristics, and as much of the surrounding area was rapidly cleared of vegetation by settlement in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, the Grampians were declared a national park in 1984, covering about 167,000 hectares. The Indigenous name is *Gariwerd*, from the *Jardwadjali* and *Djab wurrung* languages, and is widely used in literature and promotion for the area.

Vegetation history

Vegetation structure and floristic composition at the time that Thomas Mitchell (see below) travelled through the Grampians had been influenced over millennia by the practices, mainly fire regimes, of the Indigenous peoples who occupied the area (Wettenall 1999; Cahir *et al.* 2018; Wilkie 2020). With European settlement from the 1840s, changes in the vegetation were sudden and profound. The grazing patterns of sheep and cattle, the introduction of feral animals and changes to fire regimes, usually more frequent bushfires with greater intensity, influenced the floristic composition as seen by

Mitchell in 1836 compared to what Ferdinand Mueller experienced less than 20 years later in 1853.

Early observations were made about the deleterious effects of grazing animals and bushfires by the settlers. John George Robertson, a settler with an interest in plants and natural history in western Victoria and the Grampians during the 1840s (see below), provided an account of his pastoral activities at *Wando Vale* and noted the deleterious effects on the native vegetation from sheep, fires and droughts (Bride 1898). He undertook some landscape rehabilitation at *Wando Vale* by planting many trees. Another property owner, Richard Hanmer Bunbury, whose station *Barton* acquired in 1841 took in Mt William and its eastern foothills, also had a keen interest in plants, primarily as a flower painter and casual though perceptive observer of the native vegetation (Phipps 1986; Kerr 1992). In a letter to his father in 1841 he described many of the flowers then common in the Grampians, with scenes of 'hills covered with heaths ... The flowering shrubs are endless and exceedingly pretty' (Bunbury 1841a). Bunbury lamented the destruction of *Eucalyptus* trees for their bark in hut roofing and walls, writing that 'thousands of the finest trees are being constantly destroyed' and 'bring desolation' (Bunbury 1841b).

Daniel Sullivan, the most prolific collector in the Grampians from 1871 to 1890 (see below), wrote about the rapid changes in the vegetation that had occurred during the time that he was active: 'The Grampians (in 1871, when I first commenced their exploration) were very different indeed from what they are at present [1890]. They were then a perfect floral paradise. Bush fires and sheep have made sad havoc within the last ten or twelve years' (Sullivan 1890: 498). A number of rare and threatened species have been the subject of recent conservation research, with fire and disease caused by *Phytophthora cinnamomi* Rands being primary threats (Coates *et al.* 2002; Reiter *et al.* 2004; Carter 2006; Reiter *et al.* 2013).

It is beyond the scope of this paper to investigate the impacts on the vegetation of the Grampians by Indigenous peoples primarily by their use of fire and cultural activities, and to relevantly link it to taxonomic botany in a strict sense. However, it is evident that the floristic diversity has diminished since European settlement and that changes were rapid and profound.

Botanical interest

The first European naturalist to recognise the uniqueness of the flora of the Grampians was Major Thomas Livingstone Mitchell (1792–1855) who published an account of his exploration of western Victoria as surveyor-general of New South Wales in 1836. In his report of the ascent of the highest point in the Grampians, which he named Mt William to honour the reigning British monarch King William IV (1765–1837, reigned 1830–1837), he wrote: 'We found upon that mountain various interesting plants which we had seen nowhere else' (Mitchell 1838, vol. 2: 177). In naming the mountains, Mitchell (1837: 275) wrote that they were 'a lofty central mass which I named the Grampians of the south,' alluding to the Grampian Mountains of Scotland. The expedition collected a significant number of novel taxa in the Grampians at Mt William, Mt Zero, Mt Arapiles and Mt Abrupt.

European settlement near the Grampians followed soon after in the early 1840s. Some, such as pioneer settler John George Robertson (1803–1863), collected novel taxa. Observations that were botanically authoritative were made by Ferdinand Mueller (1825–1896), Government Botanist for Colony of Victoria, 1853–1896. Mueller, having read Mitchell's account, visited the Grampians in November 1853. On his return to Melbourne in early 1854, he wrote to William Jackson Hooker (1785–1865), director of the Royal Botanic Gardens of Kew, to summarise his botanising: 'I have met, to my great delight, with all Sir Thomas Mitchell's rarities of the Grampians, besides some which, during Sir Thomas's visit to this locality (June), were not in flower; so that I hope to be enabled to add amply to your great herbarium' (Mueller 1854a: 156). Mueller collected thoroughly within the Grampians during the 1853 excursion and later described many novel taxa based on his collections.

Mueller remained attentive to the flora of the Grampians throughout his career, including information about plant distributions, rarity and endemism in a number of papers. In a report on Australian vegetation for the Intercolonial Exhibition of Australasia held in Melbourne 1866–67, he wrote: 'Mount William is the only subalpine height isolated in Victoria from the great complex of snowy mountains, but it produces, beyond *Eucalyptus alpina* and *Pultenaea rosea*, which

are confined to the crest of that royal mountain, only *Celmisia longifolia* and little else as the mark of an alpine or rather subalpine flora' (Mueller 1867: 262). He commented again on the rarity of *Pultenaea rosea* in an article in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of 1886 writing that the species 'is one of the most local of all plants in existence, being absolutely restricted to the summit of Mount William, in the Australian Grampians, at about 5000 feet. This is also the exclusive native locality of *Eucalyptus alpina*' (Mueller 1886: 82).

Carl Wilhelmi (1829–1884), Mueller's herbarium assistant and acting Government Botanist in Mueller's absence when on the Northern Australian Exploring Expedition, visited the Grampians 1857–58. With his interest in both European settler and Indigenous uses of native plants, Wilhelmi (1857: 265) reported that 'during my late botanical tour through the Grampians, Victoria Ranges, and Pyrenées, I have had opportunities of becoming acquainted with several plants which are of great use to the residents in those distant localities.' Wilhelmi was cognizant of the rarity of some species, particularly on the summit of Mt William. He wrote in a later report: 'The vegetation of the plateau consisted chiefly of shrubs of Proteaceae, stunted trees of *Banksia alpina*, a splendid Cunoniaceae, *Bauera sessiliflora* F.M., a large number of Myrtaceae and herbaceous plants, which belong only to this mountain' (Wilhelmi 1871: 14). Wilhelmi compiled a short list of species that he encountered on his excursion, though more as a traveller's remembrance than as a serious floristic account.

Another of Mueller's notable collectors was John Dallachy (1804–1871), curator of Melbourne Botanic Garden, 1849–1857, and nominally superintendent thereafter under Mueller's directorship. He was one of Mueller's most active botanical collectors. Dallachy visited the Grampians on two excursions, in 1858 and 1860 (see below). Mueller (1858: 6) noted in his annual report for 1858 that Dallachy had collected 'both for interchange, and for enriching our own establishment, seedlings of the remarkable and rare plants of the Grampians were secured at the season favourable for their transit.' In addition to the horticultural collections that were destined for botanical gardens throughout the world as well as in Australia, Dallachy collected a significant number of botanical specimens for the Melbourne Herbarium.

The most active botanical collector in the Grampians during the late-nineteenth century was Daniel John Sullivan (1836–1895), who, 'to vary the monotonous routine of village life,' devoted himself to a thorough botanical exploration of the Grampians after moving to nearby Moyston as a schoolteacher in 1868 and while being mentored by Mueller (Sullivan 1882a: 51). His interest resulted in a series of reports on a number of plant families occurring in the Grampians, with an increasing focus on collecting lichens and mosses. In the introduction to an early paper, Sullivan wrote that 'The vegetation of the Grampians and adjoining mountains is not, generally speaking, luxuriant, but it is varied and beautiful, each range, and even the peaks and gullies of the same range, having special objects of interest exclusively confined to their own narrow limits, and vainly sought for elsewhere' (Sullivan 1882a: 52).

Sullivan's reports were ultimately compiled into the first census of the Grampians flora (Sullivan 1890). Conjuring his deep feelings for the Grampians Sullivan wrote: 'Taking leave of the Pyrenees, and turning our attention to the beautiful Grampians "the garden of Victoria" one feels like a weary traveller coming upon an oasis after traversing the dreary desert, that is, from a botanist's point of view' (Sullivan 1890: 498).

An appreciation of the botanical uniqueness of the Grampians continued into the Post-Federation era, primarily by botanists, plant enthusiasts and naturalists (Audas 1913, 1925; Cochrane *et al.* 1968; Willis 1971; Willis *et al.* 1975). The Grampians were variously described as Victoria's 'finest natural garden' (Daley 1916), the 'wildflower garden of Victoria' (Audas 1925), and 'truly a floral wonderland' (Field 1977). Although these descriptors were applied to the appearance of the landscape in terms of flowering events and the attractiveness of many species, some species have been introduced to horticulture such as *Grevillea confertifolia* and *Thryptomene calycina*, but with orchids being of special interest to enthusiasts and collectors.

Methods

This work is the result of extensive and exhaustive searching of taxonomic, nomenclatural and biographical data available on the following websites: Algaebase; Australian Bryophyte Name Index (ABNI); Australian Dictionary of Biography (ADB); Atlas of Living

Australia (ALA); Australian Plant Name Index (APNI); Australian Plant Collectors and Illustrators; Australian Plant Census (APC); Australasian Virtual Herbarium (AVH); AusMoss; AusFungi; Births Deaths Marriages, Victoria (BDM); Botanicus.org., Biodiversity Heritage Library (BHL); Checklist of the Lichens of Australia and its Island Territories; Fungi Map; Google Books; Hathi Trust; Harvard University Herbaria and Libraries; Huntington Botanical Library; Index Herbariorum; JSTOR Global Plants; JSTOR journals; Kew Herbarium Catalogue; Münchener Digital Bibliothek; Plants of the World Online (POWO); Project Gutenberg; Public Records Office Victoria (PROV); Taxonomic Literature 2 (TL2); The correspondence of Ferdinand von Mueller (VMCP); Tropicos; Trove digitised newspapers and magazines; Victorian Collections; Virtual herbaria JACQ and the Wellcome digitised collection. In addition, books and journals were viewed at the Australian Tropical Herbarium Library (CNS), James Cook University Library and the Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria Library. Current nomenclature follows the Australian Plant Census (APC) as the primary reference and Plants of the World Online (POWO) and Tropicos if not resolved in the former. Where available, original illustrations of Grampians plants are included as are portraits of persons involved. Quotes from Ferdinand Mueller's correspondence were sourced from 'The correspondence of Ferdinand von Mueller' (Home *et al.* (2023+)). Translations into English for many of the quotes from non-English languages were based on Google Translate and reference to German, French and Latin dictionaries. The taxonomic, nomenclatural and specimen notes are based on the most recent and relevant literature available at the time of writing. Some obscure or otherwise invalid names are included because of their historical rather than taxonomic interest.

Results

An overview of botanical collectors, taxonomists and illustrators

Collectors: Twelve botanical collectors are recognised in this work as having collected taxonomic novelties in the Grampians prior to Federation. The first formal botanical collections were made during explorations by Major Thomas Livingstone Mitchell, with his collector John Matthew Richardson, in western Victoria (then

New South Wales) in 1836. Soon after, settlers were also active in botanical collecting, including at least one who collected novel taxa, John George Robertson of *Wando Vale* in 1840. The most significant period of collecting was instigated and supported by Ferdinand Mueller in his position as Government Botanist for the colony of Victoria, which he held from 1853 to 1896. Mueller undertook exploration in the Grampians in November 1853 and subsequently engaged with many persons who collected on his behalf or who otherwise communicated with him about plant identifications, distribution and morphological variation for the duration of his career.

At least three collectors, John Dallachy, Charles Walter and Carl Wilhelmi were directly connected with Mueller as herbarium or botanic gardens associates or staff. A number of amateur resident botanists collected novel taxa, including St. Eloy D'Alton, George Miller and Daniel John Sullivan. Two collectors in the late-nineteenth century, Herbert Bennett Williamson and Francis Robert Muter Wilson, were botany enthusiasts. The amateurs would today be termed citizen scientists.

Taxonomists: This work recognises 18 taxonomists who were involved in describing or proposing taxonomic novelties for the Grampians prior to Federation. Their works involved flowering plants, gymnosperms, mosses and lichens. The earliest taxonomists who worked on the Grampians flora were British. However, after Ferdinand Mueller became Government Botanist in 1853, he dominated the description of novel taxa as part of his endeavour to account for the flora of the whole of Australia. He also contributed significantly to the work of European taxonomists by providing them with specimens from the Melbourne Herbarium. These taxonomists included William Jackson Hooker and George Bentham at Royal Botanic Gardens Kew, and an increasing number of German taxonomists who were supplied with specimens by Otto Wilhelm Sonder in Hamburg who was Mueller's main European correspondent. It was only toward the end of Mueller's career that Australian-born taxonomists, such as Herbert Bennett Williamson, became active in describing the Grampians flora.

Illustrators: Three illustrators are recognised as having produced botanical plates of novel taxa from the Grampians prior to Federation. These, Robert

Austen (one plate), Ludwig Rummel (one plate) and Frederick Schoenfeld (10 plates), were all associated with publications prepared by Ferdinand Mueller and variously employed or contracted by the Melbourne Botanic Garden and/or Melbourne Herbarium.

Novel taxa in the Grampians

Prior to Federation, c. 180 novel taxa or names were collected, described or proposed with the Grampians designated as the type locality, which is the geographical place at which the specimen (s) cited as part of the original description for the taxonomic name were collected. Following the establishment of a working list of names with reference to entries in ABNI (2024), ALA (2024), APNI (2024) and Tropicos (2024), original publications and protologues were sourced to determine priority, author citations and validity, based on the International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi, and plants, Shenzhen Code (Turland *et al.* 2018). Despite considerable alignment between the nomenclatural sources, there were some minor discrepancies and conflicts with priority, author citations and validity. The designations and proposals used here that differ from those sources are the responsibility of the author. It was beyond the scope of this work to review typification status, but the most relevant and or recent treatments of each name were located and are cited here. In some cases, there are inconsistencies in typification status, depending on the records, designations and collections held in various herbaria.

The list includes homotypic synonyms associated with the novel taxa from the Grampians, whilst it generally excludes heterotypic synonyms that are not directly associated with the Grampians as the type locality, apart from them being the currently used name. This work is not intended to be a taxonomic revision of the names, but an annotated record of names associated with novel taxa from the Grampians.

The names are arranged by phylum, family, genus and species. The entries are headed by the currently used name in bold. The names of the novel taxa for the Grampians follow (if different to the heading), with synonymy where relevant. This is followed by recent treatments and reference to the location of collections from the Grampians and the cited collector associated

with established or proposed typification status of the names from herbarium catalogues or treatments. Synonyms are arranged from the earliest known use of the name. Many of the earliest uses of moss and lichen names in particular are invalid *nomina nuda* but are included here for completeness as they are not recorded in many treatments. Entries for names of no standing, or that are otherwise nomenclaturally unresolved, are included but not in bold face.

Taxonomic list of novel taxa

ASCOMYCOTA (Fungi and Lichens)

Candelariaceae

Candelariella xanthostigmoides (Müll.Arg.) R.W.Rogers, *Muelleria* 5, 32 (1982); *Lecanora xanthostigmoides* Müll. Arg., *Flora* 65, 484 (1882). Treatments: Rogers, *Muelleria* 5, 32 (1982); Filson, *Fl. Australia* 54, 101 (1992). No known collections from the Grampians. Original citation: 'Corticola prope Parametta in Australia austro-orientali: Dr. Woolls. - In montibus Grampians cl. Sullivan.'

Cladoniaceae

Cladia sullivani (Müll.Arg.) W.Martin, *Trans. Roy. Soc. New Zealand* 2, 44 (1962); *Cladonia sullivani* Müll.Arg., *Flora* 65, 294 (1882); *Clathrina sullivani* (Müll.Arg.) Müll. Arg., *Flora* 66, 80 (1883). Treatments: Filson, *Fl. Australia* 54, 107 (1992). Collections: Holotype: *Sullivan* 10: G00291123; Isotype: *Sullivan s.n.*: US00068156. Named for Daniel John Sullivan (see below), as collector. Original citation: 'In Novae Hollandiae montibus Grampians leg. cl. D.Sullivan n. 10.'

***Cladonia cervicornis* subsp. *verticillata* (Hoffm.) Ahti**

Cladonia degenerans var. *pleuroclada* Müll.Arg., *Flora* 65, 295 (1882). Treatments: Archer, *Fl. Australia* 54, 118 (1992). Collections: Lectotype: *Sullivan* 8: G00291150.

Icmadophilaceae

***Icmadophila splachnirima* (Hook.f. & Taylor)**

D.J.Galloway

Knightiella leucocarpa Müll.Arg., *Flora* 69, 255 (1886); *Lobaria leucocarpa* (Müll.Arg.) Zahlbr., *Nat. Pflanzenfam.* 1(1), 188 (1906). Treatments: Galloway & Elix, *New Zealand J. Bot.* 18, 483 (1980). Collections: Holotype: *Sullivan* 85: G00292348.

Leptosphaeriaceae

Coniothyrium septorioides Cooke & Masee, *Grevillea* 20, 36 (1891). Treatments: *AusFungi* 21 Jan. (2019). No known collections from the Grampians. Original citation: 'On leaves of *Prostanthera lasiantha*. Grampians, Victoria. (Baron Mueller)'. Specimens of *Prostanthera lasiantha* Labill. were collected by Mueller in the Grampians in 1853 but it is not known if they were the ones seen by Cooke. See Mueller s.n.: MEL0043228.

Parmeliaceae**Hypogymnia billardierei (Mont.) Filson**

Parmelia physodes var. *placorhodioides* Müll.Arg., *Flora* 66, 76 (1883). Treatments: Elix, *Fl. Australia* 54, 204 (1992). No known collections from the Grampians. Original citation: 'Ad Parametta: Wools, in montibus Grampians: Sullivan, in Gippsland Australiae: French et Lucas.'

Hypogymnia subphysodes (Kremp.) Filson

Parmelia physodes var. *rugosa* Müll.Arg., *Flora* 66, 75 (1883). Treatments: Elix, *Brunonia* 2, 223 (1979); Elix, *Fl. Australia* 54, 210 (1992). Collections: Lectotype: *Sullivan* 15: G00292872.

Menegazzia aeneofusca (Müll.Arg.) R.Sant., *Ark. Bot.* 30A, 13 (1942); *Parmelia aeneofusca* Müll.Arg., *Flora* 66, 77 (1883). Treatments: James & Galloway, *Fl. Australia* 54, 224 (1992). Collections: Holotype: *Sullivan* 9: G00292600.

Parmelia subbrunnea Stirt., *Trans. Proc. N.Z. Inst.* 32, 80 (1899). Treatments: James, *Fl. Australia* 54, 314 (1992). Collections: Holotype: *Sullivan* s.n.: G00292600.

Xanthoparmelia amplexula (Stirt.) Elix & J.Johnst.

Parmelia violascens Stirt., *Trans. Proc. N.Z. Inst.* 32, 77 (1899). Treatments: Rogers, *Austrobaileya* 1, 507 (1982). No known collections from the Grampians. Original citation: 'small barren specimen, from the Grampian Mountains of Victoria, gathered by Mr Sullivan.'

Xanthoparmelia pulla (Ach.) O.Blanco, A.Crespo, Elix, D.Hawksw. & Lumbsch

Parmelia subprolixa var. *angusta* Kremp., *Verh. k.k. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien* 30, 337 (1881). Treatments: Elix, *Fl. Australia* 55, 79 (1994). No known collections from the Grampians. Original citation: 'Vom Mt. William (Wilhelmini)'. This is correctly Carl Wilhelmi.

Xanthoparmelia sp.

Parmelia conspersa var. *caespitosa* Müll.Arg., *Bull. Herb. Boissier* 4, 90 (1896). Treatments: Elix, *Fl. Australia* 55, 308 (1994). No known collections from the Grampians. Original citation: 'Saxicola, ut videtur, in montibus Grampians, Victoria: Sullivan, sine numero.'

Parmelia conspersa var. *eradicata* Müll.Arg., *Flora* 66: 48 (1883). No known collections from the Grampians. Original citation: 'In montibus Grampians Australiae: Sullivan, ad Ovens River: M'Cann'. This combination appears not to be recognised.

Xanthoparmelia xanthomelaena (Müll.Arg.) Hale, *Mycotaxon* 30, 334 (1988); *Parmelia xanthomelaena* Müll. Arg., *Flora* 66, 48 (1883); *Pseudoparmelia xanthomelaena* (Müll.Arg.) Hale, *Phytologia* 29, 191 (1974); *Paraparmelia xanthomelaena* (Müll.Arg.) Elix & J.Johnst., *Mycotaxon* 27, 281 (1986). Treatments: Hale, *Smithsonian Contr. Bot.* 74, 226 (1990). Collections: Holotype: *Sullivan* 28: G00293047.

Pertusariaceae**Lepra erubescens (Hook.f. & Taylor) A.W.Archer & Elix**

Pertusaria concava Müll.Arg., *Bull. Herb. Boissier* 3, 640 (1895). Treatments: Archer, *Telopea* 4, 166 (1991). Collections: Holotype: *Sullivan* s.n.: G00293123.

Pertusaria lophocarpa Körb.

Pertusaria glebosa Müll.Arg., *Flora* 65, 485 (1882). Treatments: Archer, *Telopea* 4, 172 (1991). Collections: Holotype: *Sullivan* 14: G00293156.

Physciaceae

Physcia albata (F.Wilson) Hale, *Bryologist* 66, 72 (1963); *Parmelia albata* F.Wilson, *Victorian Nat.* 6, 69 (1889). Treatments: Hale, *Bryologist* 66, 72 (1963). Collections: Lectotype: *Wilson* s.n.: MEL0005961; Isolectotype: *Wilson* 253: G00292818.

Ramalinaceae**Ramalina glaucescens Kremp.**

Ramalina leiodea var. *fastigiata* Müll.Arg., *Flora* 66, 21 (1883); Treatments: Stevens, *Bull. Br. mus. nat. hist. bot.* 16, 163 (1987). Collections: Holotype: *Sullivan* 14: G00294107.

Sphaerophoraceae

Neophyllis pachyphylla (Müll.Arg.) Gotth.Schneid., *Bibl. Lichenol.* 13, 168 (1979); *Psora pachyphylla* Müll. Arg., *Flora* 70, 319 (1887); *Lecidea pachyphylla* (Müll. Arg.) Zahlbr., *Cat. Lich. Univ.* 3, 888 (1925). Treatments: Filson, *Fl. Australia* 54, 146 (1992). Collections: Holotype: *Sullivan* 86: G00292738.

BRYOPHYTA (Mosses)**Bartramiaceae*****Bartramia hampeana* subsp. *hampei* (Mitt.) Fransén**

Glyphocarpa erecta Hampe, *nom. illeg.*, *Linnaea* 40, 305 (1876); *Bartramia erecta* (Hampe) Broth., *nom. illeg.*, *Nat. Pflanzenfam.* 1(3), 637 (1904). Treatments: Fransén, *Lindbergia* 29, 90 (2004); Bell, *Australian Mosses Online* 42, 4 (2012). Collections: Holotype: *Sullivan s.n.*: BM000079038; Type?: *Sullivan s.n.*; MEL1033912.

***Breutelia affinis* (Hook.) Mitt.**

Bartramia commutata Hampe, *Linnaea* 40, 308 (1876); *Breutelia commutata* A.Jaeger, *Ber. Tätigk. St. Gallischen Naturwiss. Ges.* 1877–78, 438 (1879). Treatments: Gilmore, *Fl. Australia* 51, 257 (2006); Gilmore, *Australian Mosses Online* 42, 2 (2012). Collections: Types?: *Sullivan s.n.*: BM001087352, *Sullivan s.n.*: BM001087355.

Bartramia pygmaea Müll.Hal. ex *Sullivan*, *nom. inval.*, *nom. nud.*, *Rep. Australas. assoc. advan. sci.* 1890, 524 (1890); *Bartramidula pygmaea* Müll.Hal. ex *Kindb.*, *nom. inval.*, *nom. nud.*, *Enum. Bryin. exotic. Suppl. secundum*, 105 (1891); *B. pygmaea* Müll.Hal., *nom. inval.*, *nom. nud.*, *Genera musc. frond.*, 336 (1901). Treatments: Klazenga, *AusMoss: Catalogue of Australian mosses*, v. 2015–11–16 (2015); Tropicos. <https://tropicos.org/name/35113485>. No known collections from the Grampians, Original citation: '*Bartramia pygmæa*. C.Mueller. Grampians and Pyrenees (new): This name is not recognised for Australia.

Conostomum pusillum* Hook.f. & Wilson var. *pusillum

Conostomum parvulum Hampe, *Linnaea* 28, 207 (1856). Treatments: Fife, *New Zealand J. Bot.* 36, 613 (1998); Gilmore, *Fl. Australia* 51, 264 (2006); Gilmore, *Australian Mosses Online* 42, 3 (2012). Collections: Syntypes: *Mueller s.n.*: BM001087060, *Mueller s.n.*: BM001087061; Types?: *Mueller s.n.*: BM001087063, *Mueller s.n.*: BM001087064.

Bryaceae

Bryum acithecium Müll.Hal., *nom. inval.*, *nom. nud.*, *Genera musc. frond.*, 203 (1901); *Brachymenium acithecium* (Müll.Hal.) Watts & Whitel., *nom. inval.*, *nom. nud.*, *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.* 30, 123 (1906). Treatments: Klazenga, *AusMoss: Catalogue of Australian mosses*, v. 2015–11–16 (2015). No known collections from the Grampians. Original citation: '*Br. acithecium* m. (Grampians in Victoria): Nomenclatural standing in doubt.

Bryum conostomoides Müll.Hal., *nom. inval.*, *nom. nud.*, *Genera musc. frond.*, 208 (1901). Treatments: Klazenga, *AusMoss: Catalogue of Australian mosses*, v. 2015–11–16 (2015); Tropicos. <https://tropicos.org/name/35117318>. Collections: No known collections from the Grampians. Original citation: 'aus den Grampians in Victoria *Br. conostomoides* m. (2500–3000)'. Nomenclatural standing in doubt.

Gemmabryum sullivanii (Müll.Hal.) J.R.Spence & H.P.Ramsay, *Phytologia* 87, 68 (2005); *Bryum sullivanii* Müll.Hal. ex *Kindb.*, *nom. inval.*, *nom. nud.*, *Enum. Bryin. exotic. Suppl. primum*, 88 (1888); *B. sullivanii* Müll.Hal. ex *Broth.*, *Öfvers. Finska Vetensk.-Soc. Förh.* 35, 48 (1893); *Osculatia sullivanii* (Müll.Hal. ex *Broth.*) Ochyra, Plášek & Bedn.-Ochyra, *Acta Mus. Siles. Sci. Natur.*, 67, 76 (2018). Treatments: Spence & Ramsay, *Fl. Australia* 51, 319 (2006); Spence & Ramsay, *Telopea* 22, 115 (2019); Spence & Ramsay, *Australian Mosses Online* 50, 21 (2012); Ochyra et al., *Acta Mus. Siles. Sci. Natur.*, 67, 76 (2018). Collections: Isotype: *Sullivan s.n.*: MEL1000400. Named for Daniel John Sullivan (see below), as collector: Original citation: 'Patria. Victoria, Mount William, ubi m. Nov. 1887 leg. Sullivan (n. 22).'

Ptychostomum altisetum (Müll.Hal.) J.R.Spence & H.P.Ramsay, *Phytologia* 87, 63, (2005); *Bryum altisetum* Müll.Hal. ex *Sullivan*, *nom. inval.*, *nom. nud.*, *Rep. Australas. assoc. advan. sci.* 1890, 524 (1890); *B. altisetum* Müll.Hal. ex *Geh.*, *nom. inval.*, *nom. nud.*, *Rev. Bryol.* 24, 73 (1897); *B. altisetum* Müll.Hal., *Hedwigia* 37, 96 (1898); *Brachymenium altisetum* (Müll.Hal.) Watts & Whitel., *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.* 30 (Suppl.), 125 (1906). Treatments: Ochi, *J. Fac. Educ. Tottori Univ. Nat. Sci.* 21, 43 (1970); Spence & Ramsay, *Fl. Australia* 51, 324 (2006); Spence & Ramsay, *Australian Mosses Online* 50, 21 (2012); Spence & Ramsay, *Telopea* 22, 121 (2019). Collections: *Sullivan 14d*: MEL26057.

Bryum pumilisetum Müll.Hal. ex *Sullivan*, *nom. inval.*,

orth. var., *Rep. Australas. assoc. advan. sci.* 1890, 524 (1890); *B. altisetum* var. *humilisetum* Müll.Hal., *Hedwigia* 37, 96 (1898); *B. humilisetum* Müll.Hal., *nom. inval.*, *Hedwigia* 37, 97 (1898). Treatments: Spence & Ramsay, *Fl. Australia* 51, 324 (2006); Spence & Ramsay, *Australian Mosses Online* 50, 2 (2012). Note: ‘*pumilisetum*’ appears to be an orthographic error for ‘*humilisetum*’ by Sullivan. No known collections from the Grampians. Original citation: ‘*Habitatio*. In iisdem locis ut typus: D.Sullivan, Oct. 1883.’

***Rosulabryum billardierei* (Schwägr.) J.R.Spence**

Bryum leucothecium Müll.Hal. ex Sullivan, *nom. inval. nom. nud.*, *Rep. Australas. assoc. advan. sci.* 1890, 524 (1890); *B. leucothecium* Müll.Hal., *Hedwigia* 37, 106 (1898); *Rhodobryum leucothecium* (Müll.Hal.) Paris, *Index Bryol.*, Suppl. 1, 300 (1900). Treatments: Klazenga, *AusMoss: Catalogue of Australian mosses* (2015). No known collections from the Grampians. Original citation: ‘Australia, Victoria, Grampians: Hb. Melbourne 1881; Mount William. Oct. 1878 et 1883: D.Sullivan.’

Bryum pohliopsis Müll.Hal. ex Sullivan, *nom. inval. nom. nud.*, *Rep. Australas. assoc. advan. sci.* 1890, 524 (1890); *B. pohliaeopsis* Müll.Hal. ex Geh., *nom. inval.*, *nom. nud.*, *Rev. Bryol.* 24, 73 (1897); *B. pohliaeopsis* Müll.Hal., *Hedwigia* 37, 107 (1898); *Rhodobryum pohliaeopsis* (Müll. Hal.) Paris, *Index Bryol.*, Suppl. 1, 300 (1900). Treatments: Spence & Ramsay, *Fl. Australia* 51, 334 (2006); Spence & Ramsay, *Australian Mosses Online* 50, 4 (2012). Collections: Isotypes: *Sullivan s.n.*: MEL1000355, *Sullivan s.n.*: MEL1000438.

Dicranaceae

Dicranella paucifolia (Müll.Hal.) Paris, *Index Bryol.*, Suppl. 1, 117 (1900); *Dicranella paucifolia* Müll.Hal. ex Sullivan, *nom. inval.*, *nom. nud.*, *Rep. Australas. assoc. advan. sci.* 1890, 523 (1890); *Aongstroemia paucifolia* Müll.Hal., *Hedwigia* 37, 113 (1898). Treatments: Klazenga, *Census of Australian bryophytes* v. 2023–12–15 (2023); Tropicos. <https://tropicos.org/name/35121125>. No known collections from the Grampians. Original citation: ‘Australia, Nord East Victoria, sine loco speciali: D.Sullivan 1883; Omeo: Sam. Stirling 1883 in Hb. Melbourne quod misit in eodem anno.’ Sullivan cited distribution for the Grampians but Carl Müller only cited collections from north-east Victoria in the protologue. Klazenga noted that this taxon was ‘insufficiently known.’

***Dicranoloma dicarpon* (Nees) Paris**

Dicranum polysetum Hampe, *nom. illeg.*, *Linnaea* 30, 629 (1860); *D. polychaetum* (Hampe) Mitt, *nom. illeg. orth. var.*, *Trans. Proc. Roy. Soc. Victoria* 19, 52 (1882). Treatments: Klazenga, *Austral. Syst. Bot.* 16, 442 (2003); Klazenga, *Australian Mosses Online* 33, 6 (2012). Collections: Lectotype: *Mueller s.n.*: BM000667849; Isolectotypes: *Mueller s.n.*: MEL1040641, *Mueller s.n.*: BM000667850; Syntype: *Mueller s.n.*: MEL1002531. The name *Dicranum polysetum* had previously been used by Swartz., *Monthly Rev.* 34, 538 (1801).

***Dicranoloma robustum* (Hook.f. & Wilson) Paris**

Dicranum subpungens Hampe, *Linnaea* 30, 629 (1860). Treatments: Klazenga, *Austral. Syst. Bot.* 16, 460 (2003); Klazenga, *Australian Mosses Online* 33, 11 (2012). Collections: Lectotype: *Mueller* 8: BM000666579; Isolectotypes: *Mueller s.n.*: MEL29208, *Mueller* 3: MEL1002584, *Mueller* 3: NY01093702; Syntypes: *Mueller* 3: BM000555047, *Mueller s.n.*: BM000666578, *Mueller s.n.*: BM000666587, *Mueller s.n.*: MEL1002475, *Mueller s.n.*: MEL1002480.

Dicranum sullivanii Müll.Hal. ex Sullivan, *nom. inval.*, *nom. nud.*, *Rep. Australas. assoc. advan. sci.* 1890, 523 (1890); *D. sullivanii* Müll.Hal. ex Geh., *nom. inval.*, *nom. nud.*, *Rev. Bryol.* 24, 67 (1897); *D. sullivanii* Müll.Hal., *Hedwigia* 36, 360 (1897); *Leucoloma sullivanii* (Müll. Hal.) Paris, *Index Bryol.*, Suppl. 1, 234 (1900); *D. sullivanii* (Müll.Hal.) Paris, *Index Bryol.* 2, 31 (1904). Treatments: Klazenga, *Austral. Syst. Bot.* 16, 460 (2003); Klazenga, *Australian Mosses Online* 33, 11 (2012). Collections: Lectotype: *Sullivan s.n.*: MEL33109; Isotypes: *Sullivan* 57: MEL29197, *Sullivan s.n.*: MEL2053314. Named for Daniel John Sullivan (see below), as collector. Original citation: ‘*Habitatio*. Australia, Victoria, Mt. William: D.Sullivan 1882 in Hb. Melbourne.’

Ditrichaceae

***Ditrichum brachycarpum* Hampe**

Leptotrichum subbrachycarpum Müll.Hal., *Hedwigia* 37, 111 (1898); *Ditrichum subbrachycarpum* (Müll.Hal.) Paris, *Index Bryol.*, Suppl. 1, 32 (1900). Treatments: Seppelt, *J. Bryol.* 11, 47 (1980); Klazenga, *AusMoss: Catalogue of Australian mosses*, v. 2015–11–16 (2015). No known collections from the Grampians. Original citation: ‘Australia, Victoria, Grampians, Mt. Kosciusco, in regione alpina: D.Sullivan 1884 in Hb. Melbourne.’

***Ditrichum difficile* (Duby) M.Fleisch.**

Leptotrichum muelleri Hampe, *Linnaea* 28: 206 (1856); *Ditrichum muelleri* (Hampe) Hampe, *Flora* 50, 182 (1867); *Lophiodon muelleri* (Hampe) A.Jaeger, *Ber. Thätigk. St. Gallischen Naturwiss. Ges.* 1871–72, 327 (1873); *Ditrichum muelleri* (Hampe) Mitt., orth.var., *Proc. Roy. Soc. Victoria* 19: 50 (1883). Treatments: Seppelt, *J. Bryol.* 11, 33 (1980). Collections: Isotype: *Mueller s.n.*: MEL32643. Named for Ferdinand Mueller (see below), as collector.

Pleuridium nervosum* (Hook.) Mitt. var. *nervosum

Astomum sullivanii Müll.Hal., *Hedwigia* 37, 78 (1898); *Pleuridium sullivanii* (Müll.Hal.) Paris, *Index Bryol.*, Suppl. 1, 295 (1900). Treatments: Yip, *Taxon* 52, 119 (2003); Klazenga, *AusMoss: Census of Australian bryophytes* (2024). No known collections from the Grampians. Original citation: 'Australia, Victoria, Moyston: D.Sullivan 1882 misit.' Named for Daniel John Sullivan (see below) as collector.

Fissidentaceae***Fissidens taylorii* Müll.Hal. var. *taylorii***

Fissidens sullivanii Müll.Hal. ex Sullivan, *nom. inval., nom. nud., Rep. Australas. assoc. advan. sci.* 1890, 523 (1890); *F. sullivanii* Müll.Hal., *nom. inval., nom. nud., Genera Musc. Frond.*: 56 (1901). Treatments: Seppelt, *Australian Mosses Online* 70, 2 (2016). Collections: Isotype: *Mueller s.n.*: JE04004707; Type?: *Sullivan 59*: MEL0029185. Named for Daniel John Sullivan (see below), as collector.

Funariaceae

Entosthodon dissodontoides Müll.Hal. ex Sullivan, *nom. inval., nom. nud., Rep. Australas. assoc. advan. sci.* 1890, 524 (1890); *E. dissodontoides* Müll.Hal., *nom. inval., nom. nud., Genera musc. frond.*, 107 (1901); *Funaria dissodontoides* (Müll.Hal.) Watts & Whitel., *nom. inval., nom. nud., Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.* 30 (Suppl.), 114 (1906). Treatments: Klazenga, *AusMoss: Catalogue of Australian mosses*, v. 2015–11–16 (2015); Tropicos. <https://tropicos.org/name/35134951>. No known collections from the Grampians. Original citation: '*E. dissodontoides* m. aus Victoria in Australien (Mount William)'. Nomenclatural standing in doubt.

***Entosthodon productus* Mitt.**

Entosthodon minuticaulis Müll.Hal. ex Sullivan, *nom.*

inval., nom. nud., Rep. Australas. assoc. advan. sci. 1890, 524 (1890); *E. minuticaulis* Müll.Hal. ex Geh., *Rev. Bryol.* 24, 72 (1897); *Funaria minuticaulis* (Geh.) Watts & Whitel., *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.* 30 (Suppl.), 115 (1906). Treatments: Fife & Seppelt, *Hikobia* 13, 479 (2001); Fife & Seppelt, *Australian Mosses Online* 67, 5 (2012). Collections: Isotype: *Sullivan s.n.*: JE04003863; Type?: *Sullivan s.n.*: PC0134143.

***Entosthodon subnudus* var. *gracilis* (Hook.f. & Wilson) Fife**

Entosthodon sullivanii Müll.Hal. ex Kindb., *nom. inval., nom. nud., Enum. Bryin. Exotic. Suppl. Primum*, 90 (1888); *E. sullivanii* Müll.Hal. ex Sullivan, *nom. inval., nom. nud., Rep. Australas. assoc. advan. sci.* 1890, 524 (1890); *E. sullivanii* Müll.Hal. ex Geh., *nom. inval., nom. nud., Rev. Bryol.* 24, 72 (1897); *E. sullivanii* Müll.Hal., *nom. inval., nom. nud., Genera musc. frond.*, 109 (1901); *Funaria sullivanii* (Müll.Hal.) Watts & Whitel., *nom. inval., nom. nud., Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.* 30(Suppl.), 115 (1906). Treatments: The name was not included in Fife, *J. Hattori Bot. Lab.* 58, 149–196 (1985) in a revision of Funariaceae, but later by Fife & Seppelt, *Australian Mosses Online* 67, 9 (2012). No known collections from the Grampians. Original citation: '*Entosthodon sullivanii*. C. Mueller. Grampians and Pyrenees (new)'. Named for Daniel John Sullivan (see below), as collector.

Grimmiaceae

Grimmia austrofunalis Müll.Hal., *Hedwigia* 37, 165 (1898); *Dryptodon austrofunalis* (Müll.Hal.) Ochyra & Żarnowiec, *Biodiversity Poland* 3, 121 (2003). Treatments: Muñoz & Pando, *Monogr. Syst. Bot. Missouri Bot. Gard.* 83, 20 (2000); Greven, *J. Bryol.* 22, 219 (2000); Greven, *Field Bryol.* 97, 19 (2009). Collections: Lectotype: *Sullivan s.n.*: MEL29152; Isolectotypes: *Sullivan s.n.*: MEL1002757, *Sullivan s.n.*: MEL1015900.

Grimmia compactula Müll.Hal., *Hedwigia* 37, 167 (1898); *Bucklandiella compactula* (Müll.Hal.) Bedn.-Ochyra & Ochyra, *Biodiversity Poland* 3, 144 (2003). Treatments: Muñoz & Pando, *Monog. syst. bot. Missouri Bot. Gard.* 83, 101 (2000); Greven, *J. Bryol.* 22, 221 (2000). No known collections from the Grampians. Original citation: 'Australia, Victoria, Grampians, Mt. Kosciusco: D.Sullivan 1884 in Hb. Melbourne.'

Grimmia cylindropyxis Müll.Hal., *Hedwigia* 37, 166 (1898); *Grimmia cylindropsis* Müll.Hal. ex Sullivan, *nom.*

inval., nom. nud., orth. var., Rep. Australas. assoc. advan. sci. 1890, 523 (1890); *Bucklandiella cylindropyxis* (Müll. Hal.) Bedn.-Ochyra & Ochyra, *Biodiversity Poland* 3, 144 (2003). Treatments: Muñoz & Pando, *Monog. syst. bot. Missouri Bot. Gard.* 83, 87 (2000); Greven, *J. Bryol.* 22, 221 (2000). Collections: Lectotype: *Sullivan* 9: MEL1002777.

Grimmia encalyptoides Müll.Hal. ex Watts & Whitel., *nom. inval., nom. nud., Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.* 27(Suppl.), 83 (1902). Treatments: Klazenga, *AusMoss: Catalogue of Australian mosses*, v. 2015–11–16 (2015); Tropicos. <https://tropicos.org> (2025). No known collections from the Grampians. Nomenclatural standing in doubt.

Grimmia subcallosa Müll.Hal., *Hedwigia* 37, 161 (1898); *Grimmia subcallosa* Müll.Hal. ex Sullivan, *nom. inval., nom. nud., Rep. Australas. assoc. advan. sci.* 1890, 523 (1890). Treatments: Greven, *J. Bryol.* 22, 220 (2000) (doubtful taxon). Collections: Lectotype: *Sullivan* 104: MEL1002678. Sullivan cited distribution in the Grampians and the Pyrenees, whilst Carl Müller only cited the Pyrenees.

Hypnaceae

Hypnum stenangium Müll.Hal. ex Sullivan, *nom. inval., nom. nud., Rep. Australas. assoc. advan. sci.* 1890, 524 (1890). Treatments: Not located. No known collections from the Grampians. This name is not recognised for Australia or located on any other lists or databases. Nomenclatural standing in doubt.

Leucobryaceae

Campylopus depilosus Müll.Hal. ex Sullivan, *nom. inval., nom. nud., Rep. Australas. assoc. advan. sci.* 1890, 523 (1890); *C. depilis* Müll.Hal., *nom. inval., nom. nud., Genera musc. frond.*, 276 (1901); Treatments: Klazenga, *AusMoss: Catalogue of Australian mosses*, v. 2015–11–16 (2015); Tropicos. <https://tropicos.org/name/35154758>. No known collections from the Grampians. This name is not included in the *Campylopus* species recognised for Australia, according to Catcheside & Frahm, *J. Bryol.* 13, 359–367 (1985).

Mniaceae

***Mielichhoferia bryoides* (Harv.) Wijk & Margad.**

Mielichhoferia australis Hampe, *Linnaea* 28, 204 (1856). Treatments: Shaw & Ramsay, *Australian Mosses Online* 69, 2 (2013); Klazenga, *Census of Australian Bryophytes* v.

2023–02–28 (2023). Collections: Lectotype: *Mueller s.n.*: BM000983478.

Mielichhoferia sullivanii Müll.Hal. ex Sullivan, *nom. inval., nom. nud., Rep. Australas. assoc. advan. sci.* 1890, 524 (1890); *M. sullivanii* Müll.Hal. ex Geh., *nom. inval., nom. nud., Rev. Bryol.* 24, 73 (1897); *M. sullivanii* Müll.Hal., *Hedwigia* 37, 84 (1898). Treatments: Shaw & Ramsay, *Australian Mosses Online* 69, 2 (2013); Klazenga, *Census of Australian Bryophytes* v. 2023–02–28 (2023). Collections: Isotype: *Sullivan* 111: MEL31156; Syntype: *Sullivan* 66: MEL31156; Types?: *Sullivan s.n.*: JE04006278, *Sullivan s.n.*: JE04006279. Named for Daniel John Sullivan (see below), as collector.

***Pohlia claviformis* (Hampe) Broth.**

Bryum mielichhoferia Müll.Hal. ex Sullivan, *nom. inval., nom. nud., Rep. Australas. assoc. advan. sci.* 1890, 524 (1890); *B. mielichhoferia* Müll.Hal., *Hedwigia* 37, 86 (1898); *Pohlia mielichhoferia* (Müll.Hal.) Broth., *Nat. Pflanzenfam.* 1(3), 547 (1903). Treatments: Shaw, *Syst. Bot.* 31, 252 (2006); Shaw & Ramsay, *Australian Mosses Online* 69, 5 (2013). Collections: Isotype: *Sullivan s.n.*; MEL1000144.

***Pohlia nutans* (Hedw.) Lindb.**

Bryum austronutans Müll.Hal., *Bot. Jahrb. Syst.* 5, 78 (1884); *B. austro-nutans* Müll.Hal. ex Sullivan, *nom. inval., nom. nud., Rep. Australas. assoc. advan. sci.* 1890, 524 (1890); *Pohlia austro-nutans* Watts & Whitel., *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.* 30 (Suppl.), 122 (1906). Treatments: Klazenga, *AusMoss: Catalogue of Australian mosses*, v. 2015–11–16 (2015). Collections: Type?: *Sullivan s.n.*: MEL2053257. *Bryum austronutans* Müll.Hal. was described from Kerguelen Islands (southern Indian Ocean). Although *Pohlia nutans* is recorded from the Grampians, the name *B. austronutans* is not accepted as a synonym for Australia.

Bryum leptopelmatum Müll.Hal., *Hedwigia* 37, 87 (1898); *Pohlia leptopelmatum* (Müll.Hal.) Watts & Whitel., *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.* 30(Suppl.) 122 (1906). Treatments: Shaw, *Syst. Bot.* 31, 249 (2006); Shaw & Ramsay, *Australian Mosses Online* 69, 8 (2013). No known collections from the Grampians. Original citation: 'Australia, Victoria, Grampians, Mt. Kosziusco: D.Sullivan 1884 in Hb. Melbourne.'

Bryum montanum Müll.Hal., *Hedwigia* 37, 87 (1898); *Pohlia montana* (Müll.Hal.) Watts & Whitel., *Proc. Linn.*

Soc. N.S.W. 30 (Suppl.) 122 (1906). Treatments: Shaw, *Syst. Bot.* 31, 249 (2006); Shaw & Ramsay, *Australian Mosses Online* 69, 7 (2013). Collections: Type?: *Miller & Sullivan s.n.*: MEL1000156.

Orthotrichaceae

Lewinskya tasmanica (Hook.f. & Wilson) F.Lara, Garilleti & Goffinet var. tasmanica

Orthotrichum eucalyptaceum Müll.Hal. ex Sullivan, *nom. inval., nom. nud., Rep. Australas. assoc. advan. sci.* 1890, 524 (1890); *O. encalyptaceum* Müll.Hal., *Hedwigia* 37, 138 (1898); Treatments: Lewinsky, *J. Hattori Bot. Lab.* 56, 406 (1984); Lewinsky-Haapasaari & Ramsay, *Australian Mosses Online* 47, 4 (2012). Collections: Lectotype: *Sullivan 13d*: MEL1005675.

Orthodontium lineare Schwägr.

Orthodontium zetterstedtii Müll.Hal. ex Sullivan, *nom. inval., nom. nud., orth. var., Rep. Australas. assoc. advan. sci.* 1890, 524 (1890); *O. zetterstedtii* Müll.Hal., *Hedwigia* 37, 85 (1898). Treatments: Shaw, *Fl. Australia* 51, 272 (2006). Collections: Isosyntype: *Sullivan s.n.*: PC0104981.

Orthotrichum rupestre Schleich. ex Schwägr. var. rupestre

Orthotrichum sullivanii Müll.Hal. ex Sullivan, *nom. inval., nom. nud., Rep. Australas. assoc. advan. sci.* 1890, 524 (1890); *O. sullivanii* Müll.Hal., *Hedwigia* 37, 137 (1898). Treatments: Lewinsky, *J. Hattori Bot. Lab.* 56, 398 (1984); Lewinsky-Haapasaari & Ramsay, *Fl. Australia* 51, 221 (2006); Lewinsky-Haapasaari & Ramsay, *Australian Mosses Online* 47, 4 (2012). No known collections from the Grampians. Original citation: 'Australia, Victoria, Grampians, Mount Ararat, 1883, Mount Kosciusco 1884: D.Sullivan Omea, inter 2400–4000 ped. alt.: J.Stirling 1884. Hb. Melbourne.'

Zygodon hookeri Hampe, *Linnaea* 30: 632 (1860). Treatments: Lewinsky-Haapasaari & Ramsay, *Fl. Australia* 51, 239 (2006); Lewinsky-Haapasaari & Ramsay, *Australian Mosses Online* 47, 3 (2012). Collections: Holotype: *Mueller 5*: BM000982059; Isotypes: *Mueller?*: MEL1016370, *Mueller?*: MEL1016371.

Polytrichaceae

Polytrichastrum alpinum (Hedw.) G.L.Sm.

Polytrichum obliquirostre Müll.Hal., *Hedwigia* 36, 342

(1897). Treatments: Hyvönen, *Fl. Australia* 51, 138 (2006); Hyvönen, *Australian Mosses Online* 48, 1 (2012). Collections: Isotype: *Sullivan s.n.*: JE04000354.

Polytrichum juniperinum Hedw.

Polytrichum longipilum Müll.Hal., *Hedwigia* 36, 344 (1897). Treatments: Hyvönen, *Fl. Australia* 51, 142 (2006); Hyvönen, *Australian Mosses Online* 48, 2 (2012). No known collections from the Grampians. Original citation: 'Habitatio. Australia, Victoria, Studley Park prope Melbourne: F.Reader leg. 2. Aug. 1883, mis. 1892 ex Dimboola; Upper Ovens River: Mc.Cann 1882 in Hb. Melbourne; Grampians, sine loco speciali: Hb. Melbourne 1881; Daylesford: R.Wallace 1877 in Hb. Melbourne; Fowler's Bay: Hb. Melbourne 1881. In Australia commune videtur.'

Polytrichum sullivanii Hampe, *Linnaea* 40, 316 (1876); *Eupolytrichum sullivanii* Hampe, *nom. inval., Linnaea* 40, 316 (1876). Treatments: Hyvönen, *Fl. Australia* 51, 409 (2006); *Australian Mosses Online* 48, 2 (2012). Collections: Holotype: *Sullivan s.n.*: BM001087984. Named for Daniel John Sullivan (see below), as collector: Original citation: 'Between mounts Ararat et William, parce statu Juniore D.Sullivan legit.'

Pottiaceae

Aloina bifrons (de Not.) Delgad.

Tortula lamellosa Müll.Hal. ex Sullivan, *nom. inval., nom. nud., Rep. Australas. assoc. advan. sci.* 1890, 523 (1890); *Barbula lamellosa* Müll.Hal. ex Geh., *nom. inval. nom. nud., Rev. Bryol.* 24, 68 (1897); *B. lamellosa* Müll.Hal., *Hedwigia* 37: 130 (1898); *T. lamellosa* (Müll.Hal.) Watts & Whitel., *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.* 27 (Suppl.), 77 (1902). Treatments: Klazenga, *AusMoss: Catalogue of Australian mosses*, v. 2015–11–16 (2015). No known collections from the Grampians. The entry '*Tortula lamellosa*. C.Mueller. Grampians (new)' was given by Sullivan (1890: 523).

Barbula sullivanii Müll.Hal. ex Kindb., *nom. inval., nom. nud., Enum. Bryin. exotic. Suppl. primum*, 86 (1888); *Tortula sullivanii* Müll.Hal. ex Sullivan, *nom. inval., nom. nud., Rep. Australas. assoc. advan. sci.* 1890, 523 (1890); *Barbula sullivaniana* Müll.Hal. ex Geh., *nom. inval., nom. nud., Rev. Bryol.* 24, 68 (1897); *B. sullivaniana* Müll.Hal., *Hedwigia* 37, 130 (1898); *Tortula sullivaniana* (Müll. Hal.) Watts & Whitel., *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.* 27 (Suppl.), 80 (1902); *Aloina sullivaniana* (Müll.Hal.) Broth., *Nat. Pflanzenfam.* 1(3), 428 (1902); *A. sullivaniana* (Müll.

Hal.) Broth., *nom. inval., orth. var.*, *Index Bryol.* ed. 2, 1, 13 (1903). Treatments: Delgadillo Moya, *Bryologist* 76, 273 (1973); Jolley & Milne, *Australian Mosses Online* 57, 2 (2012). Collections: Syntypes: *Sullivan 1c*: MEL1015531; *Sullivan 1c*: MEL1005545; *Sullivan s.n.*: MEL1005546. Named for Daniel John Sullivan (see below), as collector.

***Barbula amoena* Müll.Hal.**, *Hedwigia* 37, 128 (1898); *Barbula amoena* Müll.Hal. ex Geh., *nom. inval., nom. nud.*, *Rev. Bryol.* 24, 68 (1897). Treatments: Sollman, *Lindbergia* 27, 128 (2002). Collections: Isotype: *Sullivan s.n.*?: JE04000553. Note: ABNI (2025) places *Barbula amoena* in synonymy under *Gertrudiella torquata* (Taylor) J.A.Jiménez & M.J.Cano, Jiménez et al., *J. Syst. Evol.* 60, 281–304 (2022), but with examination of that work the name *B. amoena* does not appear there, and therefore is a doubtful proposal.

***Didymodon australasiae* (Hook. & Grev.) R.H.Zander**

Tortula acrophylla Müll.Hal. ex Sullivan, *nom. inval., nom. nud.*, *Rep. Australas. assoc. advan. sci.* 1890, 523 (1890); *Barbula acrophylla* Müll.Hal. ex Geh., *nom. inval., nom. nud.*, *Rev. Bryol.* 24, 68 (1897); *B. acrophylla* Müll. Hal., *Hedwigia* 37, 127 (1898). Treatments: Sollman, *Lindbergia* 27, 128 (2002). Collections: Isotype: *Sullivan 64*: MEL29356.

***Gymnostomum calcareum* Nees & Hornsch.**

Gymnostomum calcareum var. *australe* Broth. & Geh., *Rev. Bryol.* 24, 66 (1897). Treatments: Klazenga, *AusMoss: Catalogue of Australian mosses* (2015). Collections: Type?: *Sullivan s.n.*: MEL1002904. Note: *Gymnostomum calcareum* Nees & Hornsch was cited in ABNI (2025) as treated by Stone, *J. Bryol.* 15, 753 (1989) but that is an error as only an unrelated name, *Phascum laticostum* I.G.Stone, occurs there.

***Pseudocrossidium crinitum* (Schultz) R.H.Zander**

Tortula geminata Müll.Hal. ex Sullivan, *nom. inval., nom. nud.*, *Rep. Australas. assoc. advan. sci.* 1890, 523 (1890); *Barbula geminata* Müll.Hal., *Genera musc. frond.*, 454 (1901). Treatments: Zander, *Bull. Buffalo Soc. Nat. Sci.* 32, 119 (1993); Sollman, *Trop. Bryol.* 20, 73 (2001). Collections: Isotype: *Sullivan 8*: MEL29352.

***Syntrichia antarctica* (Hampe) R.H.Zander**

Barbula propinqua Müll.Hal. ex Geh., *nom. inval., nom. nud.*, *Rev. Bryol.* 24, 68 (1897); *B. propinqua* Müll.Hal.,

Hedwigia 37, 123 (1898); *Tortula propinqua* (Müll.Hal.) Broth., *Nat. Pflanzenfam.* 1(3), 435 (1902). Treatments: Zander, *Bull. Buffalo Soc. Nat. Sci.* 32, 267 (1993). Collections: Isotypes: *Sullivan s.n.*: JE04007871, *Sullivan 5d, 6d*: JE04007872, *Sullivan s.n.*: PC0099756.

***Syntrichia papillosa* (Wilson) Jur.**

Tortula vesiculosa Müll.Hal. ex Sullivan, *nom. inval., nom. nud.*, *Rep. Australas. assoc. advan. sci.* 1890, 523 (1890); *Barbula vesiculosa* Müll.Hal., *Hedwigia* 37: 120 (1898); *T. vesiculosa* (Müll.Hal.) Broth., *Nat. Pflanzenfam.* 1(3), 434 (1902). Treatments: Sollman, *Trop. Bryol.* 19, 12 (2000); Klazenga, *AusMoss: Catalogue of Australian mosses* (2015). Collections: Isotypes: *Sullivan 11d*: JE4007865; Isotype: *Sullivan 11d*: MEL1005456.

Barbula involucrata Müll.Hal. ex Geh., *nom. inval., nom. nud.*, *Rev. Bryol.* 24, 68 (1897); *B. vesiculosa* var. *involucrata* Müll.Hal., *Hedwigia* 37, 121 (1898); *Tortula involucrata* (Müll.Hal.) Watts & Whitel., *nom. inval., pro syn.*, *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.* 27(Suppl.), 77 (1902); *T. vesiculosa* var. *involucrata* (Müll.Hal.) Paris, *Index. Bryol.* Edn. 2, 5, 61 (1906). Treatments: Sollman, *Trop. Bryol.* 19, 13 (2000); Klazenga, *AusMoss: Catalogue of Australian mosses*, v. 2015–11–16 (2015). No known collections from the Grampians.

***Tetrapterum sullivanii* (Müll.Hal.) Broth.**, *Nat. Pflanzenfam.* Edn 2, 10, 253 (1924); *Phascum sullivanii* Müll.Hal., *Flora* 71, 5 (1888); *Systegium sullivanii* (Müll.Hal.) Kindb., *Enum. Bryin. Exot. Suppl.* 1, 95 (1889). Treatments: Klazenga, *AusMoss: Catalogue of Australian mosses*, v. 2015–11–16 (2015). Collections: Lectotype: *Sullivan s.n.*: MEL1002886; Isotype: *Sullivan s.n.*: MEL1016201; Types?: *Sullivan s.n.*: JE4007728, *Sullivan s.n.*: S–B3074, *Sullivan s.n.*: S–B3075. Named for Daniel John Sullivan (see below), as collector. Original citation: ‘Patria. Australia, prov. Victoria, Moyston: Sullivan, 1882; New South Wales, Unter River; Miss Carter 1882: Hb. Melbourne.’

***Tortula atrovirens* (Sm.) Lindb.**

Pottia recurvimucronata Müll.Hal., *nom. inval., nom. nud.*, *Genera musc. frond.*, 389 (1901); *P. sullivanii* var. *recurvimucronata* (Müll.Hal.) Warnst., *nom. illeg.*, *Hedwigia* 58, 152 (1916) Treatments: Sollman, *Trop. Bryol.* 19, 14 (2000); Klazenga, *AusMoss: Catalogue of Australian mosses*, v. 2015–11–16 (2015). No known

collections from the Grampians. Original citation: '*P. recurvimucronata* n. sp. aus der Provinz Victoria.'

Pottia sullivani Warnst., *nom. illeg.*, *Hedwigia* 58, 151 (1916). Treatments: Klazenga, *AusMoss: Catalogue of Australian mosses*, v. 2015–11–16 (2015). No known collections from the Grampians. Original citation: 'Australien: Victoria, Moyston im August 1875 leg. D. Sullivan (Hb. Müller im Berliner Museum unter *Anacalypta brachyodus* Hpe. et C. Müll. eingesprengt' Named for Daniel John Sullivan (see below), as collector.

Tortula willisiana* R.H.Zander var. *willisiana

Phascum dirumpens Müll.Hal., *Flora* 71, 6 (1888); *Pottia dirumpens* (Müll.Hal.) Broth., *Nat. Pflanzenfam.* 1(3), 423 (1902); *Schizophascum dirumpens* (Müll.Hal.) Watts & Whitel., *nom. inval.*, *nom. nud.*, *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.* 27(Suppl.) 73 (1902). Treatments: Zander, *Bull. Buffalo Soc. Nat. Sci.* 32, 226 (1993), Klazenga, *AusMoss: Catalogue of Australian mosses*, v. 2015–11–16 (2015). Collections: Isotypes.: *Sullivan s.n.*: JE04009680, *Sullivan* 28: MEL1002915.

***Triquetrella papillata* (Hook.f. & Wilson) Broth.**

Zygodon scaber Müll.Hal. ex Sullivan, *nom. inval. nom. nud.*, *Rep. Australas. assoc. advan. sci.* 1890, 524 (1890); *Z. scaber* Müll.Hal. ex Geh., *nom. inval. nom. nud.*, *Rev. Bryol.* 24, 69 (1897); *Triquetrella scabra* Müll.Hal., *Oesterr. Bot. Z.* 47, 421 (1897). Treatments: Klazenga, *AusMoss: Catalogue of Australian mosses*, v. 2015–11–16 (2015). No known collections from the Grampians. Original citation: '*Zygodon scaber* C. Müll. (herb.) Australia: Moyston, Victoria, leg. Sullivan 1893 (sub. n° 9, in herb. Melb).'

Weissia sullivani Müll.Hal. ex Sullivan, *nom. inval.*, *nom. nud.*, *Rep. Australas. assoc. advan. sci.* 1890, 523 (1890). Treatments: Not located. No known collections from the Grampians. This name has not been located on any treatments, lists or databases. Nomenclatural standing in doubt.

Rhacocarpaceae

***Rhacocarpus purpurascens* (Brid.) Paris**

Harrisonia australis Hampe, *Linnaea* 30, 636 (1860); *Rhacocarpus australis* (Hook.f. & Wilson) Paris, *Index Bryol.*, 1068 (1898). Treatments: Frahm, *Cryptog.*, *Bryol. Lichénol* 17, 56 (1996). Collections: Isotype: *Mueller?*: MEL1001579.

Rhizogoniaceae

***Rhizogonium distichum* (Sw.) Brid.**

Rhizogonium muelleri Hampe, *Linnaea* 28, 211 (1856). Treatments: Gilmore, *Fl. Australia* 51, 364 (2006); Gilmore, *Australian Mosses Online* 36, 1 (2012). Collections: Types?: *Mueller s.n.*: BM000668193, *Mueller s.n.*: BM000668194. Named for Ferdinand Mueller (see below). Original citation: 'Ad fontes, Mount William et Sealers Cove.'

Sematophyllaceae

Rhaphidorrhynchium amoenum* var. *congruens

(Hampe) B.C.Tan, W.B.Schofield & H.P.Ramsay, *Nova Hedwigia* 67, 218 (1998); *Hypnum congruens* Hampe, *Linnaea* 30, 643 (1860); *Rhynchostegium congruens* (Hampe) Mitt., *Trans. Proc. Roy. Soc. Victoria* 19, 89 (1882). Treatments: Tan *et al.*, *Nova Hedwigia* 67, 218. (1998); Ramsay *et al.*, *J. Hattori Bot. Lab.* 95, 40 (2004); Ramsay, *Australian Mosses Online* 1, 3 (2012). No known collections from the Grampians. Original citation: 'Hab. Victoria ranges, Steepbank river.' *Hypnum congruens* was illustrated in Mueller, *Anal. draw. Austral. moss.* 1, Pl. 13 (1864).

***Warburgiella leucocyclus* (Müll.Hal.) B.C.Tan, W.B.Schofield & H.P.Ramsay**

Hypnum trachychaetum F.Muell., *Anal. draw. Austral. moss.* 1, Pl. 15 (1864). Treatments: Ramsay *et al.*, *J. Hattori Bot. Lab.* 95, 55 (2004); Ramsay, *Australian Mosses Online* 1, 3 (2012). No known collections from the Grampians. Original citation: 'Australia felix'

Sphagnaceae

***Sphagnum novozelandicum* Mitt.**

Sphagnum sullivani Müll.Hal., *Genera musc. frond.* 103 (1901). Treatments: Seppelt, *Fl. Australia* 51, 102 (2006); Seppelt, *Australian Mosses Online* 52, 9 (2012). Collections: Holotype: *Sullivan* 18: B (lost). Named for Daniel John Sullivan (see below), as collector.

***Tayloria octoblephara* (Hook.) Mitt.**

Dissodon novae-valesiae Müll.Hal. ex Geh., *nom. inval.*, *nom. nud.*, *Rev. Bryol.* 24, 70 (1897); *D. novae-valesiae* Müll.Hal., *Genera musc. frond.*, 124 (1901); *Tayloria novae-valesiae* (Müll.Hal.) Watts & Whitel., *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.* 30 (Suppl.), 107 (1906). Treatments: Goffinet, *Fl. Australia* 51, 178 (2006); Goffinet, *Australian Mosses Online* 53, 4

(2012). Collections: Types?: *Sullivan s.n.*: MEL1033921, *Sullivan s.n.*: MEL1033922, *Sullivan s.n.*: MEL1033923, *Sullivan s.n.*: NSW412428.

MARCHANTIOPHYTA (Liverworts)

Acrobolbaceae

Gymnanthe surculosa var. *biciliata* Gottsche, *nom. inval., nom. nud., Fragm.* 11, Suppl., 58 (1881). Treatments: Tropicos. <https://tropicos.org/name/100483148>. No known collections from the Grampians. Nomenclatural standing in doubt.

Aytoniaceae

Asterella conocephala (Steph.) R.M.Schust., *J. Hattori Bot. Lab.* 26, 298 (1963); *Fimbraria conocephala* Steph., *Bull. Herb. Boissier* 7, 205 (1899). Treatments: Schuster, *J. Hattori Bot. Lab.* 26, 298 (1963). Collections: Syntype: *Sullivan* 5: G00043628.

Asterella whiteleggeana (Steph.) R.M.Schust.

Fimbraria caucasica Steph. *Bull. Herb. Boissier* 7, 206 (1899); *Asterella caucasica* (Steph.) Buch, A.Evans & Verd., *Ann. Bryol.* 1937, 8 (1938). Treatments: Schuster, *J. Hattori Bot. Lab.* 26, 298 (1963); Renner *et al.*, *Telopea* 28, 7 (2023). Collections: *Sullivan s.n.*: G00043625.

Lepidoziaceae

Mastigobryum novahollandiae var. 'a' Gottsche, *nom. inval., nom. nud., Fragm.* 11, Suppl., 60 (1881). Treatments: Not located. No known collections from the Grampians. Original citation: 'in the Grampians, Wilhelmi.' Nomenclatural standing in doubt.

Plagiochilaceae

Plagiochila fasciculata var. *fraseri* Gottsche, *nom. inval., nom. nud., Fragm.* 11, Suppl., 54 (1881). Treatments: Tropicos. <https://tropicos.org/name/100483387>. No known collections from the Grampians. Original citation: 'New South Wales, Fraser, Cunningham; Grampians, Wilhelmi; Apollo Bay, Mount Julietta, sources of River Yarra, F.v.M.' Name not accepted by McCarthy, *Catalogue of Australian Liverworts and Hornworts* (2003). Nomenclatural standing in doubt.

CHAROPHYTA (Plants)

Gymnosperms

Cupressaceae

Callitris rhomboidea R.Br. ex Rich. & A.Rich.

Frenela rhomboidea var. *mucronata* Benth., *Fl. Austral.* 6, 238 (1873); *Callitris cupressiformis* var. *mucronata* (Benth.) Maiden, *Forest Fl. New South Wales* 2, 61 (1904). Treatments: Garden, *Contrib. N.S.W. Natl. Herb* 2, 386 (1957); Hill, *Fl. Australia* 48, 587 (1998). Collections: Lectotype: *Mueller s.n.*: K000087808; Syntype: *Robertson s.n.*: K000087809.

Angiosperms

Asparagaceae

Laxmannia orientalis Keighery

Laxmannia gracilis var. *minor* H.B.Will., *Victorian Nat.* 45, 141 (1928). Treatments: Keighery, *Fl. Australia* 45, 257 (1987). Collections: Holotype: *Williamson s.n.*: MEL51804.

Lomandra sororia (F.Muell. ex Benth.) Ewart, *Proc. Roy. Soc. Victoria* 28, 219 (1916); *Xerotes sororia* F.Muell., *nom. inval., nom. nud., Second Report Gov. Bot.* (1854); *X. sororia* F.Muell. ex Benth., *Fl. Austral.* 7, 100 (1878); *X. sororia* F.Muell. ex Benth. var. *sororia*, *Victorian Nat.* 14, 148 (1898). Treatments: Lee, *Fl. Australia* 46, 138 (1986). Collections: Lectotype: *Mueller s.n.*: K000772779; Isolectotype: *Mueller s.n.*: MEL20704.

Asteraceae

Olearia asterotricha (F.Muell.) Benth., *Fl. Austral.* 3, 473 (1867); *Eurybia asterotricha* F.Muell., *Fragm.* 1, 111 (1859); *Olearia asterotricha* F.Muell., *nom. inval., Fragm.* 5, 79 (1865); *Aster asterotrichus* (F.Muell.) F.Muell., *Fragm.* 5, 79 (1865). Treatments: Messina *et al.*, *Austral. Syst. Bot.* 27, 209 (2014). Collections: Lectotype: *Wilhelmi s.n.*: MEL1517373; Isolectotype: *Wilhelmi s.n.*: MEL1543255; Syntypes: *Wilhelmi s.n.*: K000797589, *Wilhelmi s.n.*: MEL1543264, *Wilhelmi s.n.*: MEL1543268.

Cunoniaceae

Bauera sessiliflora F.Muell., *Defn. Austral. pl.*, 8 (1855). Treatments: CHAH (2016), APC. Collections: Holotype: *Mueller s.n.*: K000349681; Types?: *Mueller s.n.*: MEL2048604, *Mueller s.n.*: MEL2048605.

Cyperaceae

Carex tereticaulis F.Muell., *Fragm.* 8, 256 (1874); *Carex tereticaulis* F.Muell. var. *tereticaulis* Domin, *Biblioth. Bot.* 20, 492 (1915); *Vignea tereticaulis* (F.Muell.) Soják, *Casopsis Narodního Muzea v Praze* 148, 197 (1979). Treatments: CHAH (2012), APC. Collections: Syntype: *Sullivan* 43: MEL277784.

Cautis flexuosa R.Br.

Cautis restiacea F.Muell. ex Benth., *Fl. Austral.* 7, 421 (1878). Treatments: Wilson, *Telopea* 5, 592 (1994). Collections: Isolectotype: *Mueller s.n.* BM000884859; Syntypes: *Mueller s.n.*: K000881769, *Mueller s.n.*: K000881771, *Mueller s.n.*: MEL248581, *Mueller s.n.*: MEL248582.

Lepidosperma carphoides F.Muell. ex Benth., *Fl. Austral.* 7, 400 (1878). Treatments: Barrett & Wilson, *Austral. Syst. Bot.* 25, 239 (2012). Collections: Isolectotype: *Mueller s.n.*: MEL2288215; Syntype: *Sullivan* 2: MEL2288216; Type?: *Mueller s.n.*: K000960143.

Tricostularia pauciflora (F.Muell.) Benth., *Fl. Austral.* 7, 383 (1878); *Cladium pauciflorum* R.Br., *Prodr.* 237 (1810); *Chapelliera pauciflora* (R.Br.) Nees, *Pl. Preiss.* 2, 444 (1848); *Lepidosperma pauciflorum* F.Muell., *Fragm.* 9, 23 (1875); *Schoenus pauciflorus* (F.Muell.) F.Muell., *Syst. Cens. Austral. Pl.* 1, 128 (1882); *Cladium junceum* var. *pauciflorum* (R.Br.) Kük., *Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg.* 51, 182 (1942). Treatments: Barrett *et al.*, *Telopea* 24, 130 (2021). Collections: Syntype: *Sullivan* 14: MEL2295901; Type?: *Sullivan s.n.*: K000960123. Barrett *et al.*, *Telopea* 24, 130 (2021), proposed that Brown's earlier name *Cladium pauciflora* R.Br. is not the basionym of *Tricostularia pauciflora* (F.Muell.) Benth., as it was considered a probable variety of *Cladium junceum* R.Br., and therefore cannot be transferred to *Tricostularia* as it would be a later homonym.

Isolepis fluitans (L.) R.Br.

Scirpus fluitans var. *terrestris* F.Muell. ex Benth., *Fl. Austral.* 7, 325 (1878). Treatments: CHAH (2012), APC. Collections: Types?: *Sullivan s.n.*: MEL2200554, *Sullivan s.n.*: MEL2200560. Not included in Wilson, *Telopea* 2, 166 (1981) as a synonym of *Isolepis fluitans* (L.) R.Br.

Dasyopogonaceae

Calectasia intermedia Sond., *nom. cons.*, *Linnaea* 28,

222 (1856); *Scaryomyrtus hexamera* F.Muell., *nom. rej.*, *J. bot. Kew gard. misc.* 6, 157 (1854); *Calectasia cyanea* var. *intermedia* (Sond.) Anway, *Austral. J. Bot.* 17, 158 (1969). Treatments: Anway, *Austral. J. Bot.* 17, 158 (1969); George, *Fl. Australia* 46, 171 (1986); Wilson & Barrett, *Taxon* 59, 1279 (2010). Collections: Lectotype: *Mueller s.n.*: MEL247849; Isotypes?: *Mueller s.n.*: P00644924, *Mueller s.n.*: P00644925; Syntype: *Mueller s.n.*: LECB0000768. *Calectasia intermedia* is a conserved name over *Scaryomyrtus hexamera* (Wilson & Barrett 2010).

Dilleniaceae

Hibbertia humifusa F.Muell., *Pl. Indig. Col. Vic.* 1, 16, Suppl. Plate 1. (1862). Treatments: Toelken, *J. Adelaide Bot. Gard.* 16, 62 (1995). Collections: Lectotype: *Mueller s.n.*: MEL1010248; Syntypes: *Mueller s.n.*: MEL1010247, *Mueller s.n.*: MEL1010249, *Mueller s.n.*: MEL1010250; Types?: *Mueller s.n.*: K000687418, *Mueller s.n.*: TCD0009661. This is possibly the first published illustration of a plant from the Grampians.

Elaeocarpaceae

Tetratheca labillardierei Joy Thomps.

Tetratheca glandulosa var. *orbifolia* Blakely ex Court, *Victorian Nat.* 73, 175 (1957). Treatments: Thompson, *Telopea* 1, 189 (1976). Collections: Holotype: *Walter s.n.*: MEL1007829.

Ericaceae

Brachyloma depressum (F.Muell.) Benth., *Fl. Austral.* 4, 173 (1868); *Lissanthe depressa* F.Muell., *Fragm.* 1, 36 (1858); *Styphelia depressa* (F.Muell.) F.Muell., *Fragm.* 1, 173 (1868). Treatments: CHAH (2012), APC. Collections: Syntypes: *Mueller s.n.*: MEL2182425, *Mueller s.n.*: MEL2182426; Isosyntype: *Mueller s.n.*: P00760486; Type?: *Mueller s.n.*: K000356361.

Epacris impressa Labill.

Epacris impressa var. *grandiflora* Benth., *Fl. Austral.* 4, 235 (1868); *Epacris impressa* f. *grandiflora* (Benth.) Siebert & Voss, *Vilmorin's Blumengartnerei* Edn. 3, 1, 609 (1894). Treatments: CHAH (2021), APC. Collections: Syntypes: *Mitchell s.n.*: MEL2141969, *Mitchell s.n.*: MEL2136700; Types?: *Mitchell s.n.*: K000355717, *Mitchell s.n.*: K000355718. Albrecht, *Fl. Victoria* 3, 473 (1996), placed these names in synonymy under *Epacris impressa* Labill.

Epacris tomentosa Lindl., *Three exped. Australia* 2, 177 (1838). Treatments: CHAH (2021), APC. Collections: Type?: *Mitchell s.n.*: MEL2184305. Albrecht, *Fl. Victoria* 3, 473 (1996), placed this name in synonymy under *Epacris impressa* Labill.

Leucopogon glacialis Lindl., *Three exped. Australia* 2, 174 (1838); *Styphelia glacialis* (Lindl.) F.Muell., *Syst. Cens. Austral. Pl.* 106 (1882). Treatments: CHAH (2012), APC. Collections: Isotype: *Mitchell s.n.*: K000348463.

Leucopogon neurophyllus F.Muell., *Fragm.* 1, 37 (1858); *Leucopogon neurophyllus* F.Muell., *nom. inval., nom. nud., J. bot. Kew gard. misc.* 8, 15 (1856); *Styphelia neurophylla* (F.Muell.) Sullivan, *S. Sc. Rec.* 2, 24 (1882); *Styphelia neurophylla* (F.Muell.) J.H.Willis, *nom. superfl., Muellera* 1, 141 (1967). Treatments: CHAH (2012), APC. Collections: Holotype: *Mueller s.n.*: MEL68476; Isotypes: *Mueller s.n.*: MEL68477, *Mueller s.n.*: MEL68478; Types?: *Mueller s.n.*: P00760587, *Mueller s.n.*: P00760588.

Leucopogon rufus Lindl., *Three exped. Australia* 2, 178 (1838); *Styphelia rufa* (Lindl.) F.Muell., *Fragm.*, 6, 46 (1867). Treatments: Crayn *et al.*, *Austral. Syst. Bot.* 33, 158 (2020). Collections: Type?: *Mitchell s.n.*: MEL1512206.

Leucopogon thymifolius Lindl. ex Benth., *Fl. Austral.* 4, 189 (1868); *Styphelia thymifolia* (Lindl. ex Benth.) F.Muell., *Syst. Cens. Austral. Pl.* 106 (1882). Treatments: CHAH (2012), APC. Collections: Syntypes: *Mueller s.n.*: MEL68485, *Mitchell s.n.*: MEL78703, *Mueller s.n.*: MEL78704, *Mueller s.n.*: MEL78705, *Mueller s.n.*: MEL78706, *Mueller s.n.*: MEL78707, *Mitchell s.n.*: K000348421, *Mitchell s.n.*: P00760617; Types?: *Mitchell s.n.*: HBG507589, *Mitchell s.n.*: K000348422, *Mitchell s.n.*: MEL669025, *Mueller s.n.*: P00760618.

Styphelia rufa var. *albidiflora* Sullivan, *nom. inval., nom. nud., S. Sci. Rec.* 2, 24 (1882). Treatments: CHAH (2012) APC. Collections: No known collections from the Grampians. Original citation: 'sparsely scattered over the lower spurs of the mountains [Grampians]'. Cited as a name of uncertain application in APNI (2025).

Euphorbiaceae

Pseudanthus ovalifolius F.Muell., *Trans. Philos. Inst. Victoria* 2, 66 (1857); *Caletia ovalifolia* (F.Muell.) Müll.Arg., *Linnaea* 34, 55 (1865). Treatments: Halford & Henderson, *Austrobaileya* 6, 509 (2003). Collections: Lectotype: *Wilhelmi s.n.*: MEL0694290; Isolectotypes: *Wilhelmi s.n.*: MEL2062903, *Wilhelmi s.n.*: MEL2062907, *Wilhelmi s.n.*:

MEL0694289, *Wilhelmi s.n.*: MEL0694291, *Wilhelmi s.n.*: MEL0694292, *Wilhelmi s.n.*: K000950742; Isosyntypes: *Wilhelmi s.n.*: K000950743, *Wilhelmi s.n.*: MEL2062910.

Fabaceae

***Acacia aspera* Lindl.**

Acacia strigosa Lindl., *nom. illeg., Three exped. Australia* 2, 184 (1838). Treatments: Maslin, *Fl. Australia* 11A, 591 (2001). Collections: Syntypes: *Mitchell s.n.*: CGE, *Mitchell s.n.*: K000791629, *Mitchell s.n.*: K000791630, *Mitchell s.n.*: MEL500706, *Mitchell s.n.*: W0031280. The name *Acacia strigosa* had been used by Link, *Enum. Pl. Hort. Berol. Alt.* 2, 444 (1822), in a list of plants cultivated at Berlin Botanic Garden.

***Acacia paradoxa* DC.**

Acacia armata var. *microphylla* Benth., *London J. Bot.* 1, 328 (1842). Treatments: Maslin, *Fl. Australia* 11A, 593 (2001). Collections: Holotype: *Mitchell s.n.*: K000791632; Type? *Mitchell* 239: MEL1500019.

Bossiaea rosmarinifolia Lindl., *Three exped. Australia* 2, 178 (1838); *Bossiaea cinerea* var. *rosmarinifolia* (Lindl.) Benth., *Fl. Austral.* 2, 160 (1864). Treatments: Thompson, *Muelleria* 30, 125 (2012). Collections: Isotype: *Mitchell s.n.*: K0000278329; Types?: *Mitchell s.n.*: CGE, *Mitchell s.n.*: W0031696.

Dillwynia oreodoxa Blakely, *Austral. Nat.* 10, 165 (1939). Treatments: Blakely, *Austral. Nat.* 10, 165 (1939). Collections: Holotype: *Walter s.n.*: NSW17398; Isotype: *Walter s.n.*: NSW929966.

Gompholobium huegelii var. *d'altoni* C.Walter, *Victorian Nat.* 17, 131 (1900). Treatments: Not located. Collections: No known collections from the Grampians. Original citation: 'flowers with bright red petals, new variety, collected by Miss H. D'Alton, Glenbower, Grampians'. Named for Henriette D'Alton, as collector. This appears to be a validly published name that has not been recognised. Not cited in Chappill *et al.*, *Austral. Syst. Bot.* 21, 67–151 (2008) or on ALA (2025).

***Gompholobium ecostatum* Kuchel**

Gompholobium minus var. *grandiflora* Benth., *Fl. Austral.* 2, 45 (1864). Treatments: Chappill *et al.*, *Austral. Syst. Bot.* 21, 140 (2008). Collections: Lectotype: *Mueller s.n.*: MEL625092; Syntype: *Mueller s.n.*: K000846480.

Phyllota pleurandroides F.Muell., *Defn. Austral. pl.*, 5

(1855). Treatments: Jancey, *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.* 90, 373 (1966). Collections: Lectotype: *Mueller s.n.*: MEL0625280; Isolectotypes: *Mueller s.n.*: BM000885625, *Mueller s.n.*: K000858485.

Platylobium alternifolium F.Muell., *S. Sci. Rec.* 3, 99 (1883). Treatments: Ross, *Muelleria* 5, 129 (1983); Thompson, *Muelleria* 29, 171 (2011). Collections: Lectotype: *Sullivan & Miller s.n.*: MEL569729; Syntype: *Sullivan & Miller s.n.*: MEL569728. Note: The lectotype was proposed by Ross and Thompson as collected by Sullivan only: attribution should be corrected to Sullivan & Miller as co-collectors as written by Mueller, *S. Sci. Rec.* 3, 99 (1883), in the type citation 'on Mount William, Sullivan and Miller'.

Pultenaea benthamii F.Muell., *Defn. Austral. pl.*, 5 (1855); *Pultenaea benthamii* F.Muell. var. *benthamii*, *Fl. Austral.* 2, 114 (1864). Treatments: de Kok & West, *Austral. Syst. Bot.* 17, 276 (2004); Barrett *et al.*, *Diversity* 13, 30 (2021). Collections: Syntypes: *Muellers.s.n.*: BM000544575, *Muellers.s.n.*: MEL567120, *Muellers.s.n.*: MEL567121, *Mueller s.n.*: MEL567123, *Mueller s.n.*: MEL567125; Types?: *Mueller s.n.*: K000118881, *Mueller s.n.*: K000118882, *Mueller s.n.*: MEL627862, *Mueller s.n.*: TCD0014523. Named for George Bentham (see below). Original citation: 'This elegant species, which stands nearest to *P. myrtoides* All. Cunn., has been named in honour of Mr George Bentham, the eminent monographer of this class of plants.'

Pultenaea costata H.B.Will., *Proc. Roy. Soc. Victoria* 33, 140 (1921). Treatments: de Kok & West, *Austral. Syst. Bot.* 16, 236 (2003). Collections: Syntypes: *Sullivan s.n.*: MEL526321, *Sullivan 5*: MEL526297, *Sullivan 8*: MEL526299.

Pultenaea laxiflora Benth., *Fl. Austral.* 2, 133 (1864); *Pultenaea laxiflora* Benth. var. *laxiflora* H.B.Will., *Proc. Roy. Soc. Victoria* 33, 141 (1921). Treatments: de Kok & West, *Austral. Syst. Bot.* 16, 247 (2003). Collections: Syntype: *Mueller s.n.*: MEL515889; Type?: *Robertson 687*: K000117984.

Pultenaea mollis Lindl., *Three exped. Australia* 2, 258 (1838); *Pultenaea mollis* Lindl. var. *mollis*, *Fl. Austral.* 2, 128 (1864). Treatments: de Kok & West, *Austral. Syst. Bot.* 16, 249 (2003). Collections: Holotype: *Mitchell s.n.*: CGE00077503; Isotypes: *Mitchell s.n.*: K000117973, *Mitchell s.n.*: K000117974; Type?: *Mitchell s.n.*: K000858735.

***Pultenaea scabra* R.Br.**

Pultenaea montana Lindl., *Three exped. Australia* 2, 178 (1838); *Pultenaea scabra* var. *montana* (Lindl.) Benth., *Fl. Austral.* 2, 117 (1864). Treatments: de Kok & West, *Austral. Syst. Bot.* 17, 314 (2004). Collections: Isotype: *Mitchell s.n.*: MEL35327; Types?: *Mitchell s.n.*: K000119004, *Mitchell s.n.*: K000119084.

Pultenaea subalpina (F.Muell.) Druce; *Burtonia subalpina* F.Muell., *Defn. Austral. pl.*, 6 (1855); *Pultenaea rosea* F.Muell., *nom. illeg.*, *Fragm.* 2, 15 (1860). Treatments: de Kok & West, *Austral. Syst. Bot.* 16, 257 (2003). Collections: Isotypes: *Mueller s.n.*: BR0000013349295, *Mueller s.n.*: MEL35355, *Mueller s.n.*: MEL624585; Types?: *Mueller s.n.*: BM000544731, *Mueller s.n.*: BM000544780, *Muellers.s.n.*: E00288341, *Muellers.s.n.*: K000117966, *Mueller s.n.*: MEL35360, *Mueller s.n.*: TCD0014339. Mueller should have used the epithet *subalpina* as the new combination, not to have used *rosea* as a new name.

Pultenaea viscosa R.Br. ex Benth., *Fl. Austral.* 2, 127 (1864). Treatments: de Kok & West, *Austral. Syst. Bot.* 16, 249 (2003). Collections: Syntype: *Robertson 705*: K000117972.

***Templetonia stenophylla* (F.Muell.) J.M.Black**

Templetonia muelleri Benth., *nom. illeg.*, *nom. superfl.*, *Fl. Austral.* 2, 169 (1864). Treatments: Ross, *Muelleria* 5, 8 (1982). Collections: Syntype: *Dallachy s.n.*: MEL1516494. Bentham, *Fl. Austral.* 2, 169 (1864), should have used the epithet *stenophylla* as he cited *Boissiaea stenophylla* F.Muell as the only synonym. Named for Ferdinand Mueller (see below).

Goodeniaceae

Dampiera dysantha (Benth.) Rajput & Carolin, *Fl. S. Australia* ed. 4, 3, 1386 (1986); *Dampiera rosmarinifolia* var. *dysantha* Benth., *Fl. Austral.* 4, 114 (1868). Treatments: Rajput & Carolin, *Telopea* 3, 201 (1988); Rajput & Carolin, *Fl. Australia* 35, 63 (1992). Collections: Isolectotype: *Wilhelmi s.n.*: MEL2189830.

***Goodenia benthamiana* Carolin**

Goodenia amplexans var. *parvifolia* Benth., *Fl. Austral.* 4, 60 (1868). Treatments: Carolin, *Fl. Australia* 35, 196 (1992). Collections: Holotype: *Dallachy s.n.*: K000215736; Isotype: *Dallachy s.n.*: MEL0023843; Types?: *Dallachy s.n.*: K000215737, *Dallachy s.n.*: MEL0023845.

Haloragaceae

Gonocarpus mezianus (Schindl.) Orch., *Bull. Auckl. Inst. Mus.* 10, 216 (1975); *Haloragis meziana* Schindler, *Pflanzenr.* 23, 29 (1905); *Haloragis teucroides* var. *meziana* (Schindl.) J.M.Black, *Fl. South Austral.* 3, 430 (1926). Treatments: Orchard, *Bull. Auckl. Inst. Mus.* 10, 216 (1975); Orchard, *Fl. Australia* 18, 45 (1990). Collections: Lectotype: *Walter s.n.*: MEL39166; Isolectotype: *Walter s.n.*: NSW87862.

Lamiaceae

Prostanthera hirtula F.Muell. ex Benth., *Fl. Austral.* 5, 97 (1870); *Prostanthera hirtula* F.Muell., *nom. inval., nom. nud., First Rep. Gov. Bot.* 16 (1853). Treatments: CHAH (2010), APC. Collections: Holotype: *Wilhelmi s.n.*: MEL0043166; Syntypes: *Wilhelmi s.n.*: HAL0029919, *Wilhelmi s.n.*: HBG518346, *Wilhelmi s.n.*: K000975415, *Wilhelmi s.n.*: MEL0043169, *Wilhelmi s.n.*: MEL0043170, *Wilhelmi s.n.*: MEL0043171, *Wilhelmi s.n.*: P00686284.

Prostanthera lasianthos Labill.

Prostanthera lasianthos var. *subcoriacea* F.Muell. ex Benth., *Fl. Austral.* 5, 94 (1870). Treatments: Conn *et al.*, *Austral. Syst. Bot.* 34, 461 (2021). Collections: Syntype: *Wilhelmi s.n.*: HAL0029919; Type?: *Wilhelmi s.n.*: K000975482.

Prostanthera saxicola var. bracteolata J.H.Willis

Prostanthera debilis F.Muell., *Fragm.* 8, 147 (1874). Treatments: Willis, *Victorian Nat.* 73, 199 (1957). No known collections from the Grampians. Original citation: 'In montibus Grampians; D.Sullivan.'

Prostanthera spinosa F.Muell., *Defn. Austral. pl.*, 15 (1855). Treatments: Conn, *Nuytsia* 6, 359 (1988). Collections: Lectotype: *Mueller s.n.*: MEL43666; Isolectotypes: *Mueller s.n.*: MEL43662, *Mueller s.n.*: MEL43663, *Mueller s.n.*: MEL43664, *Mueller s.n.*: MEL43665; Type?: *Mueller s.n.*: K000975390.

Lentibulariaceae**Utricularia tenella R.Br.**

Polypompholyx exigua F.Muell., *nom. inval., nom. nud., Second Rep. Gov. Bot.* 14 (1854); *P. exigua* F.Muell., *Defn. Austral. pl.*, 17 (1855). Treatments: Taylor, *Kew Bull. Addit. ser.* 14, 79 (1989). Collections: Types?: *Mueller s.n.*: K000779875, *Mueller s.n.*: K000779877, *Mueller s.n.*: MEL2255330, *Mueller s.n.*: MEL2255343.

Loganiaceae

Mitrasacme pilosa var. *ovalifolia* Sullivan, *nom. inval., nom. nud., S. Sci. Rec.* 3, 178 (1883). Treatments: Not located. No known collections from the Grampians. Original citation: 'Around swamps near Mount William.'

Phyllangium distylis (F.Muell.) Dunlop, *Fl. Australia* 28, 315 (1996); *Mitrasacme distylis* F.Muell., *Trans. Philos. Soc. Victoria* 1, 20 (1854). Treatments: Dunlop, *Fl. Australia* 28, 315 (1996). Collections: Holotype: *Mueller s.n.*: MEL0068561; Types?: *Mueller s.n.*: K000883470, *Mueller s.n.*: K000883471, *Mueller s.n.*: MEL0696141.

Loranthaceae**Amyema quandang (Lindl.) Tiegh. var. quandang**

Loranthus canus F.Muell., *nom. inval., nom. nud., First Rep. Gov. Bot.* 13 (1853); *L. canus* F.Muell., *Defn. Austral. pl.*, 47 (1855); *Amyema cana* (F.Muell.) Tiegh. *Bull. Soc. Bot. France* 42: 84 (1895). Treatments: Barlow, *Austral. J. Bot.* 14, 480 (1966); Barlow, *Fl. Australia* 22, 114 (1984). Collections: No known collections from the Grampians. Original citation: 'Along the Mackenzie Creek at the Grampians, on the Buffalo Creek, and the Upper Ovens, parasitical on *Acacia mollissima*; at either of those localities rare.'

Malvaceae**Lasiopetalum macrophyllum Graham**

Lasiopetalum wilhelmii F.Muell., *Trans. Philos. Inst. Victoria* 2, 65 (1857). Treatments: CHAH (2018), APC. Collections: Type?: *Wilhelmi s.n.*: K000671998.

Myrtaceae

Calytrix alpestris (Lindl.) Court, *Victorian Nat.* 73, 176 (1957); *Genetyllis alpestris* Lindl., *Three exped. Australia* 2, 178 (1838); *Genethyllis alpestris* F.Muell., *orth. var., First Rep. Gov. Bot.* 11 (1853); *Lhotskya alpestris* (Lindl.) Druce, *Rep. botl Soc. Exch. Club Br. Isl.* 1916, Suppl. 2, 633 (1917); *Lhotskya alpestris* J.M.Black, *orth. var., Fl. S. Austral.* 3, 426 (1926). Treatments: Court, *Victorian Nat.* 73, 176 (1957); Craven, *Brunonia* 10, 28 (1987). Collections: Lectotype: *Mitchell s.n.*: CGE10820; Isolectotype: *Richardson s.n.*: MEL86599, *Mitchell s.n.*: W0048315; Type?: *Mitchell s.n.*: K000821827.

Lhotskya genethylloides F.Muell., *Trans. Philos. Soc. Victoria* 1, 16 (1854); *Lhotskya genetylloides* Benth., *orth. var., Fl. Austral.* 3, 54 (1867). Treatments: Craven, *Brunonia*

10, 28 (1987). Collections: No known collections from the Grampians. Original citation: 'In rocky arid declivities of the Grampians, the Serra, and Victoria ranges.'

Lhotzkya genethyloides var. *glabra* F.Muell., *Trans. Philos. Soc. Victoria* 1, 16 (1854). Treatments: Craven, *Brunonia* 10, 28 (1987). Collections: Holotype: *Mueller s.n.*: MEL0545035; Isotype: *Mueller s.n.*: MEL545044.

***Calytrix tetragona* Labill.**

Calycothrix sullivanii F.Muell., *Fragm.* 9, 1 (1875); *Calytrix sullivanii* (F.Muell.) B.D.Jacks., *Index Kew.* 1, 399 (1893). Treatments: Craven, *Brunonia* 10, 30 (1987). Collections: Holotype: *Sullivan 18*: MEL544985. Named for Daniel John Sullivan (see below), as collector. Original citation: 'In montibus Grampians; D. Sullivan.'

Eucalyptus* × *alpina Lindl., *Three exped. Australia* 2, 175 (1838). Treatments: Chippendale, *Fl. Australia* 19, 147 (1988); Whiffin & Ladiges, *Austral. Syst. Bot.* 5, 708 (1992); Whiffin & Ladiges, *Austral. Syst. Bot.* 6, 365 (1993). Collections: Holotype: *Mitchell s.n.*: CGE; Isolectotype?: *Mitchell s.n.*: MEL1517617. Whiffin & Ladiges, *Austral. Syst. Bot.* 6, 365 (1993), consider that the specimens collected by Mitchell are from a probable hybrid tree, possibly with *E. baxteri* (Benth.) Maiden & Blakely ex Black, and that the forms of '*E. alpina*' are three distinct species, *E. serraensis* Ladiges & Whiffin, *E. verrucosa* Ladiges & Whiffin and *E. victoriana* Ladiges & Whiffin.

Euryomyrtus ramosissima* (A.Cunn.) Trudgen subsp. *ramosissima

Baeckea alpina Lindl., *Three exped. Australia* 2, 177 (1838); *Euryomyrtus alpina* (Lindl.) Schauer, *Linnaea* 17, 239 (1843). Treatments: Trudgen, *Nuytsia* 13, 562 (2001). Collections: Holotype: *Mitchell s.n.*: CGE; Isolectotype?: *Mitchell s.n.*: BM000797532.

***Micromyrtus ciliata* (Sm.) Druce**

Baeckea plicata F.Muell., *Fragm.* 1, 30 (1858); *Thryptomene plicata* (F.Muell.) F.Muell., *Fragm.* 4, 63 (1864). Treatments: Green, *Nuytsia* 4, 318 (1983). Collections: Holotype: *Mueller s.n.*: MEL0071233; Syntypes: *Mueller s.n.*: HAL0089689, *Mueller s.n.*: MEL0070868, *Mueller s.n.*: MEL2193372.

Thryptomene calycina (Lindl.) Stapf, *Bot. Mag.*, sub. 8995, adnot. (1924); *Baeckea calycina* Lindl., *Three exped. Australia* 2, 189 (1838). Treatments: Jeanes, *Fl. Victoria*

3, 1043 (1996). Collections: Syntype: *Mitchell 262*: MEL70641; Types?: *Mitchell s.n.*?: CGE10821, *Mitchell s.n.*: K000821789, *Mitchell s.n.*?: GH00071573.

Orchidaceae

***Caleana minor* R.Br.**

Caleya sullivanii F.Muell., *Chem. & Drugg. Australas. suppl.* 4, 68 (1882); *Caleana sullivanii* (F.Muell.) Pescott, *Victorian Nat.* 43, 228 (1926); *Paracaleana sullivanii* (F.Muell.) Blaxell, *Contr. New South Wales Natl. Herb.* 4, 282 (1972); *Sullivania sullivanii* (F.Muell.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem., *Lankesteriana* 21, 314 (2021). Treatments: Clements & Jones, *Australian Orchid Research* 1, 34 (1989); Hopper & Brown, *Austral. Syst. Bot.* 19, 216 (2006); Miller & Clements, *Austral. Syst. Bot.* 27, 15 (2014); Clements & Jones, *Lankesteriana* 21, 314 (2021). Collections: Holotype: *Sullivan s.n.*: MEL39741. Named for Daniel John Sullivan (below), as collector. Original citation: 'Near Mount Zero. D.Sullivan.' ('Mr D.Sullivan, of Moyston, having added to the three species of the remarkable orchid-genus *Caleya* a fourth congener, which he obtained in our Grampians).'

***Microtidium atratum* (Lindl.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem.**

Microtis minutiflora F.Muell., *Fragm.* 1, 90 (1859). Treatments: Bates, *J. Adelaide Bot. Gard.* 7, 56 (1984); Clements, *Australian Orchid Research* 1, 94 (1989). Collections: Isolectotypes: *Mueller s.n.*: MEL99027, *Mueller s.n.* K000062037, *Mueller s.n.* K000827317.

Sullivania F.Muell., *J. & Proc. Roy. Soc. New South Wales* 15, 229, 298 (1882). Treatments: Jones & Clements, *Orchadian* 15, 36 (2005), proposed *Caleya sullivanii* F.Muell. as the type species; Hopper & Brown, *Austral. Syst. Bot.* 19, 215 (2006), proposed *Sullivania* as a nomen dubium; Clements & Jones, *Lankesteriana* 21, 313 (2021), proposed *Sullivania* as a synonym of *Paracaleana* Blaxell; Miller & Clements, *Austral. Syst. Bot.* 27, 15 (2014) placed *Sullivania* as a synonym of *Caleana* R.Br. Named for Daniel John Sullivan (1836–1895) (see below). Original citation: '*Sullivania* F.v.Mueller, inedited; characters of *Cahla* [*Caleya*] except genoplesoid labellum.'

Sullivania subgen. ***Sullivania*** D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem., *Orchadian* 15, 36 (2005); *Paracaleana* Blaxell subgen. *Tanychila* D.L.Jones et M.A.Clem., *Orchadian* 13, 458 (2002); *Sullivania* subgen. *Tanychila* (D.L.Jones &

M.A.Clem.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem., *Orchadian* 15, 36 (2005). Type species: *Paracaleana nigrita* (J.Drummond ex Lindl.) Blaxell. Treatments: Miller & Clements, *Austral. Syst. Bot.* 27, 15 (2014); Clements & Jones, *Lankesteriana* 21, 313 (2021).

Pittosporaceae

Bursaria spinosa subsp. *lasiophylla* (E.M.Benn.)

L.W.Cayzer, Crisp & I.Telford

Bursaria lasiophylla var. *parvifolia* E.M.Benn, *Nuytsia* 2(4), 194 (1978). Treatments: Cayzer *et al.*, *Austral. Syst. Bot.* 12(1), 129. Collections: Holotype: *Sullivan* 8: MEL66145.

Marianthus bignoniaceus F.Muell., *Trans. Philos. Soc. Victoria* 1, 6 (1854); *Billardiera bignoniacea* (F.Muell.) E.M.Benn. *Nuytsia* 2, 185 (1978). Treatments: Bennett, *Nuytsia* 2, 185 (1978); Cayzer & Crisp, *Austral. Syst. Bot.* 17, 131 (2004). Collections: Syntype: *Mueller s.n.*: MEL0063230; Types?: *Mueller s.n.*: HAL0118529, *Mueller s.n.*: K000591834, *Wilhelmi s.n.*: K000591835, *Wilhelmi s.n.*: K000591836, *Mueller s.n.*: TCD0010083.

Rhytidosporum procumbens (Hook.) F.Muell.

Rhytidosporum stuartianum F.Muell., *nom. inval., nom. nud.*, *First Rep. Gov. Bot.* 5 (1853); *R. stuartianum* Hook.f., *nom. inval.*, *Fl. Tasman.* 1, 39 (1855); *Bursaria stuartiana* F.Muell. ex Klatt, *Linnaea* 28, 568 (1857). Treatments: Cayzer *et al.*, *Austral. Syst. Bot.* 12, 698 (1999). Collections: Syntypes: *Mueller s.n.*: MEL63263, *Mueller s.n.*: MEL63265. Named for Charles Stuart, as collector. Original citation: 'Crescit in: Port Sorell, Tasmanniae, leg. Stuart; Port Albert, Mount William 1853 leg. Dr. F. Müller.'

Poaceae

Deyeuxia minor Benth., *Fl. Austral.* 7, 582 (1878); *Agrostis minor* F.Muell. ex Benth., *nom. inval., pro syn.*, *Fl. Austral.* 7, 582 (1878); *Calamagrostis minor* (Benth.) J.M.Black, *Trans. R. Soc. S. Aust.* 43, 27 (1919); *Agrostis minor* (Benth.) J.M.Black, *Trans. R. Soc. S. Aust.* 60, 165 (1936). Treatments: Vickery, *Contrib. N.S.W. Natl. Herb.* 1, 59 (1940); Weiller *et al.*, *Fl. Australia* 44A, 199 (2009). Collections: Syntype: *Mueller s.n.*: MEL2023031.

Proteaceae

Conospermum mitchellii Meisn.

Conospermum mitchellii var. *dallachii* F.Muell. ex Meisn., *Prodr. (DC.)* 14(1), 321 (1856). Treatments: Bennett, *Fl.*

Australia 16, 257 (1995). Collections: Holotype: *Mueller s.n.*: MEL9589; Type?: *Mueller s.n.*: K000736712. Named for John Dallachy (see below). Original citation: 'In montibus Grampians Australiae felicis (Ferd. Müller). *C. dallachii* Ferd. Müll. mss.'

Grevillea alpina Lindl., *Three exped. Australia* 2, 178 (1838); *Hakea alpina* (Lindl.) Christenh. & Byng, *Global. Fl.* 4, 76 (2018). Treatments: McGillivray & Makinson, *Grevillea* 271, 403 (1993); Makinson, *Fl. Australia* 17A, 288 (2000). Collections: Lectotype: *Mitchell s.n.*: CGE00013315; Isolectotype: *Mitchell s.n.*: MEL63452; Types?: *Mitchell s.n.*: BM001053825, *Mitchell s.n.*: NY00284570.

Grevillea angustiloba (F.Muell.) Downing subsp. *angustiloba*, *Austral. Syst. Bot.* 17, 340 (2004); *Grevillea ilicifolia* var. *angustiloba* F.Muell., *Fragm.* 6, 212 (1868). Treatments: Makinson, *Fl. Australia* 17A, 66 (2000); Downing *et al.*, *Austral. Syst. Bot.* 17, 340 (2004). Collections: Holotype: *Dallachy* 61: MEL0098878. *Mueller* did not explicitly use the varietal name 'angustiloba', but included in the description 'varietatem angustilobam'. His intent appears not to have been to establish a new variety at that time. However, the use of the varietal name has otherwise been accepted and widely adopted. In Wrigley & Fagg, *Banksias, waratahs and grevilleas* 260 (1989), subspecies were used to distinguish leaf forms in *Grevillea ilicifolia*. It was formalised in Makinson, *Fl. Australia* 17A, 66 (2000).

Grevillea aquifolium Lindl., *Three exped. Australia* 2, 178 (1838); *Grevillea aquifolium* Lindl. var. *aquifolium*, *Prodr.* 14(1), 378 (1856). Treatments: McGillivray & Makinson, *Grevillea* 84, 404 (1993); Makinson, *Fl. Australia* 17A, 60 (2000). Collections: Lectotype: *Mitchell s.n.*: CGE13234; Isolectotypes: *Cunningham s.n.*: MEL98827, *Cunningham s.n.*: MEL1010424; Types? *Mitchell s.n.*: BM000939177, *Mitchell s.n.*: BM000939178, *Cunningham s.n.*: NY00284572. As Richard Cunningham did not travel to the Grampians, the collections above appear to be an error in attribution.

Grevillea variabilis Lindl., *Three exped. Australia* 2, 178 (1838). Treatments: Makinson, *Fl. Australia* 17A, 60 (2000). Collections: Holotype: *Mitchell s.n.*: CGE; Isotypes: *Mitchell s.n.*: BM000990507, *Mitchell s.n.*: BM000939176, *Mitchell s.n.*: K000799215; Types?: *Mitchell s.n.*: K000799216, *Mitchell s.n.*: K000799217, *Mitchell s.n.*: K000799218.

Grevillea williamsonii F.Muell., *Victorian Nat.* 10, 129 (1893). Treatments: Olde & Marriott, *Grevillea Book* 3, 231 (1995); Makinson, *Fl. Australia* 17A, 64 (2000). Collections: Holotype: *Williamson s.n.*: K000799702; Isotypes: *Williamson s.n.*: B100295427, *Williamson s.n.*: MEL75244, *Williamson s.n.*: MEL75245, *Williamson s.n.*: MEL75246, *Williamson s.n.*: MEL75249, *Williamson s.n.*: MEL75251, *Williamson s.n.*: MEL1609886, *Williamson s.n.*: MEL1611090, *Williamson s.n.*: MEL581408: Type?: *Williamson s.n.*: K000799703. Named for Herbert Bennett Williamson (see below), as collector. Original citation: 'In valleys between Mount Abrupt and Mt. Sturgeon; H.B. Williamson.'

Grevillea confertifolia F.Muell., *Trans. Philos. Soc. Victoria* 1, 22 (1854); *Hakea confertifolia* (F.Muell.) Christenh. & Byng, *Global Fl.* 4, 78 (2018). Treatments: McGillivray & Makinson, *Grevillea* 338, 411 (1993); Makinson, *Fl. Australia* 17A, 219 (2000). Collections: Lectotype: *Mueller s.n.*: MEL47014; Isolectotypes: *Mueller s.n.*: E00438944, *Mueller s.n.*: MEL47218; Syntypes: *Mueller s.n.*: MEL47219, *Mueller s.n.*: MEL64004, *Mueller s.n.*: MEL68669; Types?: *Mueller s.n.*: K000799329, *Mueller s.n.*: K000799330. *Mueller s.n.*: K000799331.

Grevillea dimorpha F.Muell., *Trans. Philos. Soc. Victoria* 1, 21 (1854). Treatments: Makinson, *Fl. Australia* 17A, 207 (2000). Collections: Lectotype: *Mueller s.n.*: MEL47015; Syntypes: *Mueller s.n.*: HAL0132566, *Mueller s.n.*: JE00021370, *Mueller s.n.*: K000799360, *Mueller s.n.*: MPU018961, *Mueller s.n.*: NY00284605, *Mueller s.n.*: NY00284606, *Mueller s.n.*: NY00284607.

Grevillea dimorpha var. *augustifolia* F.Muell., *Trans. Philos. Soc. Victoria* 1, 21 (1854). Treatments: Makinson, *Fl. Australia* 17A, 207 (2000). Collections: Lectotype: *Mueller s.n.*: MEL0064143; Syntypes: *Mueller s.n.*: MEL47016, *Mueller s.n.*: MEL47253; Types?: *Mueller s.n.*: E00672394, *Mueller s.n.*: K000799361.

Grevillea dimorpha var. *latifolia* F.Muell., *Trans. Philos. Soc. Victoria* 1, 21 (1854). Treatments: Makinson, *Fl. Australia* 17A, 207 (2000). Collections: Isolectotype: *Mueller s.n.*: MEL47015; Syntypes: *Mueller s.n.*: MEL47250, *Mueller s.n.*: MEL47253, *Mueller s.n.*: MEL47254, *Mueller s.n.*: MEL0064130, *Mueller s.n.*: MEL64148, *Mueller s.n.*: NSW129102; Type?: *Mueller s.n.*: K000799362.

***Hakea repullulans* H.M.Lee**

Hakea ulicina var. *macrocarpa* Meisn., *Prodr. (DC.)* 14(1),

415 (1856). Treatments: Barker *et al.*, *Fl. Australia* 17B, 150 (1999). Collections: Lectotype: *Mueller s.n.*: NY01043325; Isolectotype: *Mueller s.n.*: MEL55906.

***Hakea rostrata* F.Muell. ex Meisn.**

Hakea lurida Gand., *Bull. Soc. Bot. France* 66, 229 (1919). Treatments: McGillivray, *Contrib. N.S.W. Natl. Herb* 4, 342 (1973); Barker *et al.*, *Fl. Australia* 17B, 98 (1999). Collections: Holotype: *Williamson s.n.*: NSW523347; Isotype: *Williamson s.n.*: NSW112285.

Restionaceae

Lepidobolus drapetocoleus F.Muell. ex Benth., *Fl. Austral.* 7, 244 (1878); *Lepidobolus drapetocoleus* F.Muell., *nom. inval., nom. prov., Fragm.* 8, 84 (1873). Treatments: Briggs, *Telopea* 20, 91 (2017). Collections: Lectotype: *Robertson s.n.*: K000873577; Types?: *Mueller s.n.*: BM000991280, *Mueller s.n.*: BM000991281, *Mueller s.n.*: K000873576.

Lepyrodia flexuosa (Benth.) L.A.S.Johnson & O.D.Evans, *Contr. New South Wales Natl. Herb.* 3, 224 (1963); *Lepyrodia interrupta* var. *flexuosa* Benth., *Fl. Austral.* 7, 217 (1878); Treatments: Johnson & Evans, *Contr. New South Wales Natl. Herb.* 3, 224 (1963). Collections: Syntypes: *Sullivan* 29: MEL707404, *Sullivan s.n.*: MEL707405, *Sullivan s.n.*: MEL707406, *Sullivan* 3: MEL707407.

***Sporadanthus tasmanicus* (Hook.f.) B.G.Briggs & L.A.S.Johnson**

Lepyrodia paniculata F.Muell., *nom. inval., nom. nud., Second Rep. Gov. Bot.* 16 (1854); *L. paniculata* F.Muell., *Fragm.* 8, 73 (1873). Treatments: Briggs, *Telopea* 18, 220 (2015). Collections: Lectotype: *Mueller s.n.*: MEL707417; Isolectotypes: *Mueller s.n.*: MEL707418, *Mueller s.n.*: MEL2295786.

Rhamnaceae

Cryptandra tomentosa Lindl., *Three exped. Australia* 2, 177 (1838); *Cryptandra tomentosa* Lindl. var. *tomentosa*, *Pl. Preiss.* 2, 286 (1848). Treatments: CHAH (2011), APC. Under revision by J. Kellermann at time of writing. Collections: Isotype: *Mitchell s.n.*: M0211975; Syntypes: *Mitchell s.n.*: CGE00077117, *Mitchell s.n.*: MEL2281423, *Mitchell s.n.*: MEL2281424; Type?: *Mitchell s.n.*: K000618719.

Spyridium daltonii (F.Muell.) Kellermann, *Muelleria* 22, 97 (2006); *Trymalium daltoni* F.Muell., *Fragm.* 9, 135

(1875); *Cryptandra daltonii* (F.Muell.) F.Muell., *Syst. Cens. Austral. Pl.* 60 (1882). Treatments: Kellermann, *Muelleria* 22, 97 (2006). Collections: Lectotype: *St. Eloy D'Alton* s.n.: MEL56063. Named for St. Eloy D'Alton (see below), as collector. Original citation: 'In valle Barney's Gully montium Grampians perrarum; St. Eloy D'Alton.'

Rutaceae

Asterolasia phebalioides F.Muell., *Trans. Philos. Soc. Victoria* 1, 10 (1854); *Pleurandropsis phebalioides* (F.Muell.) Baill., *Adansonia* 10, 306 (1873). Treatments: Wilson, *Nuytsia* 12, 85 (1998); Wilson, *Fl. Australia* 26, 426 (2013). Collections: Lectotype: *Mueller s.n.*: MEL708616; Syntypes: *Mueller s.n.*: MEL106336, *Mueller s.n.*: MEL708613, *Mueller s.n.*: MEL708614, *Mueller s.n.*: MEL708615, *Mueller s.n.*: MEL708617, *Mueller s.n.*: TCD0013341; Type?: *Mueller s.n.*: K000717304.

Boronia coerulescens F.Muell. subsp. ***coerulescens***

Boronia coerulescens var. *pubescens* F.Muell., *Trans. Philos. Soc. Victoria* 1, 11 (1854). Treatments: Wilson, *Nuytsia* 12, 149 (1998); Duretto et al., *Fl. Australia* 26, 210 (2013). Collections: Lectotype: *Mueller s.n.*: MEL1058495; Isolectotype: *Mueller s.n.*: MEL1058494; Syntypes: *Mueller s.n.*: MEL1058564, *Mueller s.n.*: MEL1058496, *Mueller s.n.*: MEL1523065, *Mueller s.n.*: TCD0013110.

Boronia latipinna J.H.Willis, *Victorian Nat.* 73, 192 (1957). Treatments: Duretto, *Muelleria* 17, 70 (2003); Duretto et al., *Fl. Australia* 26, 159 (2013). Collections: Holotype: *Williamson s.n.*: MEL0225626; Isotype: *Williamson s.n.*: NSW385900.

Cyanothamnus nanus var. ***pubescens*** (Benth.) Duretto & Heslewood, *Taxon* 69, 493 (2020); *Boronia polygalifolia* var. (?) *pubescens* Benth., *Fl. Austral.* 1, 321 (1863); *B. nana* var. *pubescens* (Benth.) J.H.Willis, *Victorian Nat.* 73, 193 (1957). Treatments: Duretto, *Muelleria* 17, 48 (2003); Duretto et al., *Fl. Australia* 26, 198 (2013). Collections: Type?: *Robertson 730*: K000717087.

Leonema bilobum (Lindl.) Paul G.Wilson, *Nuytsia* 12, 271 (1998); *Phebalium bilobum* Lindl., *Three exped. Australia* 2, 177 (1838). Treatments: Wilson, *Nuytsia* 1, 108 (1970); Wilson, *Nuytsia* 12, 271 (1998); Duretto et al., *Muelleria* 23, 8 (2006); Wilson, *Fl. Australia* 26, 438 (2013). Collections: Isotypes: *Mitchell s.n.*: CGE00062475, *Mitchell s.n.*: K000278729, *Richardson 249*: MEL1599695.

Eriostemon hillebrandii F.Muell., *nom. illeg.*, *Trans.*

Philos. Soc. Victoria 1, 10 (1854); *E. hildebrandii* Benth., orth. var., *Fl. Austral.* 1, 340 (1863). Treatments: Wilson, *Nuytsia* 1, 108 (1970); Wilson, *Nuytsia* 12, 271 (1998); Duretto et al., *Muelleria* 23, 8 (2006); Wilson, *Fl. Australia* 26, 438 (2013). Collections: Holotype: *Mitchell s.n.*: CGE; Isotype: *Mitchell 249*: MEL1599695; Syntypes: *Mueller s.n.*: MEL0004608, *Mueller s.n.*: MEL0004611, *Mueller s.n.*: MEL0004616, *Mueller s.n.*: MEL0004617; Type?: *Mueller s.n.*: K000278730. *Mueller*, *Philos. Soc. Victoria* 1, 10 (1854), used this name as an illegitimate replacement name for *Phebalium bilobum* Lindl.

Leonema bilobum (Lindl.) Paul G.Wilson subsp. ***bilobum***

Eriostemon hillebrandii var. *longifolius* F.Muell., *Trans. Philos. Soc. Victoria* 1, 10 (1854). Treatments: Wilson, *Nuytsia* 1, 108 (1970); Wilson, *Nuytsia* 12, 271 (1998); Duretto et al., *Muelleria* 23, 9 (2006); Wilson, *Fl. Australia* 26, 439 (2013). Collections: Syntypes: *Mueller s.n.*: MEL0004608, *Mueller s.n.*: MEL0004611, *Mueller s.n.*: MEL0004616, *Mueller s.n.*: MEL0004617.

Eriostemon hillebrandii var. *brevifolius* F.Muell., *Trans. Philos. Soc. Victoria* 1, 10 (1854); *Phebalium hillebrandii* J.H.Willis, *Victorian Nat.* 73, 195 (1957); *Leonema hillebrandii* (J.H.Willis) Paul G.Wilson, *Nuytsia* 12, 274 (1998). Treatments: Wilson, *Nuytsia* 1, 109 (1970); Wilson, *Nuytsia* 12, 274 (1998); Duretto et al., *Muelleria* 23, 9 (2006); Wilson, *Fl. Australia* 26, 440 (2013). No known collections from the Grampians. Original citation: 'On the rocky banks of rivulets in the Victoria Range.' Although cited by *Mueller* as collected at Victoria Range, according to Wilson, *Nuytsia* 1, 109 (1970), it is correctly from the Mt Lofty Ranges, South Australia.

Phebalium stenophyllum (Benth.) Maiden & Betche, *Census N.S.Wales Pl.* 116 (1916); *Phebalium squamulosum* var. *stenophyllum* Benth., *Fl. Austral.* 1, 343 (1863); *Eriostemon stenophyllus* (Benth.) F.Muell., *Second Syst. Census Austral. Pl.* 19 (1889). Treatments: Wilson, *Nuytsia* 1, 91 (1970); Wilson, *Fl. Australia* 26, 479 (2013). Collections: Lectotype: *Dallachy s.n.*: MEL0004847.

Sapindaceae

Dodonaea procumbens F.Muell., *Trans. Philos. Soc. Victoria* 1, 8 (1854). Treatments: West, *Brunonia* 7, 57 (1984); West, *Fl. Australia* 25, 134 (1985). Collections: Lectotype: *Mueller s.n.*: MEL0084132; Isolectotypes:

Mueller s.n.: AD96233019, *Mueller s.n.*: FI010541, *Mueller s.n.*: MEL0084130, *Mueller s.n.*: MEL0084131, *Mueller s.n.*: MEL0084133, *Mueller s.n.*: MEL2280453, *Mueller s.n.*: MEL2280454, *Mueller s.n.*: NSW140601; Syntype: *Mueller s.n.*: M0225531; Types?: *Mueller s.n.*: K000701385, *Mueller s.n.*: NY00337849, *Mueller s.n.*: PH00009631, *Mueller s.n.*: TCD0014081.

***Dodonaea viscosa* subsp. *spatulata* (Sm.) J.G.West**

Dodonaea cuneata var. *rigida* Benth., *Fl. Austral.* 1, 477 (1863). Treatments: West, *Brunonia* 7, 32 (1984); West, *Fl. Australia* 25, 125 (1985). Collections: Lectotype: *Mueller s.n.*: K000701378.

Solanaceae

Cyphanthera anthocercidea (F.Muell.) Haegi, *Telopea* 2, 176 (1981); *Eadesia anthocercidea* F.Muell., *Trans. Philos. Inst. Victoria* 2, 72 (1857); *Anthocercis anthocercidea* (F.Muell.) Druce, *Rep. botl Soc. Exch. Club Br. Isl.* 1916, Suppl. 2, 605 (1917). Treatments: Haegi, *Telopea* 2, 176 (1981); Purdie *et al.*, *Fl. Australia* 29, 22 (1982). Collections: Isolectotype: *Wilhelmi s.n.*: K000759896; Syntypes: *Wilhelmi s.n.*: MEL0070136, *Wilhelmi s.n.*: MEL0070137, *Wilhelmi s.n.*: MEL0070138; Type?: *Wilhelmi s.n.*: GH00076914.

Stylidiaceae

Stylidium soboliferum F.Muell., *Defn. Austral. pl.*, 50 (1855); *Candollea sobolifera* (F.Muell.) F.Muell., *Syst. Census Austral. Pl.* 86 (1882). Treatments: CHAH (2011), APC. Collections: Isotypes: *Mueller s.n.*: G00358867, *Mueller s.n.*: GH00033493, *Mueller s.n.*: GH00033494; Syntypes: *Mueller s.n.*: BM001041323, *Mueller s.n.*: BM001041324, *Mueller s.n.*: K000060775, *Mueller s.n.*: K000060776, *Mueller s.n.*: LD1001058, *Mueller s.n.*: MEL2261039, *Mueller s.n.*: MEL2261045, *Mueller s.n.*: MEL2261046, *Mueller s.n.*: MEL2261049, *Mueller s.n.*: MEL2261051; Types?: *Mueller s.n.*: BR0000013052058, *Mueller s.n.*: BR0000013332594, *Mueller s.n.*: BR0000013332600, *Mueller s.n.*: P00712427, *Mueller s.n.*: P00712428.

Thymelaeaceae

***Pimelea hewardiana* Meisn.**

Pimelea hewardiana var. *elachantha* F.Muell. ex Meisn., *Linnaea* 26, 346 (1854); *P. elachantha* F.Muell., *pro. parte, nom. illeg.*, *Fragm.* 7, 6 (1869); *Banksia elachantha*

Kuntze, Revis. Gen. Pl. 2, 583 (1891). Treatments: Rye, *Fl. Australia* 18, 147 (1990). Collections: Types?: *Mueller s.n.*: CANB346030.1, MEL0055723.

Notes on botanical collectors, taxonomists and illustrators

AUSTEN, ROBERT (c. 1851, United Kingdom – 21 May 1879, Emerald Hill, Victoria) was a botanical illustrator and lithographer. He illustrated one novel taxon from the Grampians, *Eucalyptus alpina* Lindl. [= *Eucalyptus × alpina* Lindl.], in *Eucalyptographia* (Mueller 1879–1884) (Fig. 1).

Nothing is known of Austen's family history or education. He arrived in Melbourne on the ship *Malabar* on 14 October 1876 (Unassisted Passenger Lists 2024), having departed London on 8 July 1876 (Anon. 1876a). After less than three years in Melbourne he died from liver disease (Anon. 1879). Mueller, in correspondence to Joseph Hooker in 1879, wrote: 'Sad to record, my poor draftsman Austin, after a long and severe illness (nephritis) has died and this needs now the training of another artist for the purpose' (Home *et al.* 2023+a). Illustrations of species of *Eucalyptus* in *Report on the forest resources of Western Australia* (Mueller 1879) and *Eucalyptographia* (Mueller 1879–1884) are Austen's only known published botanical plates (Darragh 2012, 2023; Dowe 2023).

BENTHAM, GEORGE (22 Sept. 1800, Stoke, England – 10 Sept. 1884, London, England) (Fig. 2) was an English botanist and one of the dominant plant systematists of the nineteenth century. He was associated with at least 23 novel taxa for the Grampians. Bentham's earliest works on the Australian flora included taxonomic accounts of the Mimoseae based on specimens in 'W.J. Hooker's rich herbarium' (Bentham 1842a: 323). In those works, Bentham (1842b, 1844) described or cited many novel taxa, including one collected in the Grampians by Major Thomas Mitchell at Mt William, *Acacia armata* var. *microphylla* Benth. [= *Acacia paradoxa* DC.]. Twenty-two other taxa collected in the Grampians were described as new by Bentham (1863–1878) in *Flora Australiensis*, a publication completed with the assistance of Ferdinand Mueller (Stafleu 1967). The specimens were sent by Mueller from the Melbourne Herbarium to Kew and



Figure 1. *Eucalyptus alpina*, R.Austen del. C.Troedel and Co. lith. In Mueller (1879–1884), Decade 2 (unnumbered plate).



Figure 2. George Bentham. Date not known. Carte de visite by Disderi and Co., Paris. Courtesy of the Archives of the Gray Herbarium, Harvard University. Jane Gray autograph collection, 1563–1908, bulk 1760–1898. gra00084.

returned once Bentham had completed writing the individual families (Lucas 2003). Types are held at BM, K and MEL.

Bentham was born into a distinguished and wealthy family, his father Sir Samuel Bentham (1757–1831), a naval architect and engineer, his mother, Mary Sophia Bentham (née Fordyce) (1765–1858), a botanist and author, and his uncle Jeremy Bentham (1748–1832), philosopher, jurist and social reformer (Thistelton Dyer 1887–1888; Daley 1930; Hall 1978; Orchard 1999). Bentham's early life was spent in St. Petersburg, England, Sweden and France and it was at the family estate at Montpellier that Bentham, in his early 20s, developed a serious interest in systematic botany (Jackson 1884–1885). In 1825 he returned to England and met Robert Brown (1773–1858), becoming acquainted with

Australian plants. Following the close deaths of his father in 1831 and uncle in 1832, a substantial inheritance allowed him to devote his life to botany (Burbidge 1969; Orchard 1999). Bentham donated his personal herbarium to Kew Herbarium (K) in 1854 (Stafleu & Cowan 1976) thus basing himself there for the remainder of his working life. In an obituary, Jackson (1884–1845: 93) wrote that Bentham 'undertook and completed the description of the plants of the most extensive local exotic flora ever completed, that of Australia, in which he derived great assistance from the plants and accompanying notes supplied by the Government Botanist of Victoria, Baron Ferd. von Mueller.'

BROTHERUS, VIKTOR FERDINAND (28 Oct. 1849, Åland, Finland – 9 Feb. 1929, Helsinki, Finland) (Fig. 3) was a Finnish teacher and bryologist. He described one novel taxon of moss from the Grampians, *Bryum sullivani* Müll.Hal. ex Broth. [= *Gemmabryum sullivani* (Müll.Hal.) J.R.Spence & H.P.Ramsay] (Brotherus 1893). The species name was first proposed by Carl Müller (Müll.Hal.) with Brotherus writing that 'some of the species, given in the following list, were proposed by him [C. Müller]. Not being able, for want of time, to describe them himself, I have, with his permission, undertaken the task' (Brotherus 1893: 35). Brotherus also noted the contribution that Ferdinand Mueller had played in facilitating the supply of Australian bryophytes to European taxonomists. He wrote that 'my old friend, Mr A. Geheeb, proposed that I should join him in working out the rich collections he had received during the course of several years, from Baron F. Von Mueller' (Brotherus 1893: 34).

Brotherus spent most of his career teaching natural history and mathematics and his work on bryology was undertaken as a consuming interest for which he received considerable acclaim and international prominence (Malta 1929). His research on bryophytes commenced in the 1870s, with excursions to Scandinavia, Lapland, Caucasia and Turkey, and with papers published in Finnish and European journals. His interest in non-European bryophytes began in the late 1880s and resulted in researching the bryophyte floras of many parts of the world, including Australia, New Zealand, the Americas, Africa, Pacific Ocean islands, Asia and Antarctica (Häyrén 1931; Koponen 1989; Väre 2017). He contributed the sections on bryophytes in Engler



Figure 3. Viktor Ferdinand Brotherus. 1880. Carte de visite by Fritz Hjertzells, Helsingfors. Courtesy of Università di Padova-Biblioteca storica di medicina e botanica Pinali Marsili. <https://phaidra.cab.unipd.it/>

and Prantl's *Die Natürlichen Pflanzenfamilien* (Brotherus 1901–1909, 1924–1925). Brotherus's personal herbarium was acquired by the Helsinki Herbarium (H-BR) (Staffleu & Cowan 1976) and is the most significant bryophyte collection in the world (Sayre 1977; Koponen 2005). It contains about 15,500 species and about 1800 type specimens described by Brotherus as well as duplicates of taxa described by other researchers. It is particularly strong in specimens from Australia, Brazil, Caucasia, China, India, New Zealand and Patagonia. In addition to the new species, he established 74 new genera. Brotherus's work on Australian bryophytes was significant, with the description of about 50 novel taxa in nine papers. Most of these were described in the series 'Some new species of Australian mosses', published in the proceedings of the Finnish Science Society (Öfversigt af Finska vetenskaps-societetens förhandlingar) (Brotherus 1891, 1893). His later publications on Australian bryophytes were mostly in



Figure 4. Mordecai Cubitt Cooke, 1873. Carte de visite by J. Stegmann, Wein. Courtesy of Università di Padova-Biblioteca storica di medicina e botanica Pinali Marsili. <https://phaidra.cab.unipd.it/>

collaboration with William Walter Watts (1856–1920), curator of bryophytes at the National Herbarium of New South Wales, 1909 to 1916.

COOKE, MORDECAI CUBITT (12 July 1825, Horning, England – 12 Nov. 1914, Southsea, England) (Fig. 4) was an English botanist, mycologist, teacher, museum curator and journal editor. With co-author George Masee (see below), he described one novel taxon of fungus for the Grampians, *Coniothyrium septorioides* Cooke & Masee (Cooke 1891) (Fig. 5). The original citation stated: 'On the leaves of *Prostanthera lasiantha*, Grampians, Victoria. (Baron Mueller)'. The type specimen has not been located, however there is a specimen of *P. lasiantha* in MEL also collected by Mueller from the Grampians in 1853 (MEL0043228). It is plausible that the specimen seen by Cooke and Masee was a duplicate of the MEL specimen. Cooke made a significant contribution to Australian mycology (Cooke 1881, 1883,



Figure 5. *Coniothyrium septorioides*. In Cooke (1892), Pl. 36, Fig. 366.

1892; May 1990; Parbery & Sheather 1990; Dowe *et al.* 2020). Cooke noted that Australian specimens were ‘communicated by Baron F. von Mueller, K.C.M.G.’ (Cooke 1887: 101). Mueller is furthermore acknowledged for his contribution to Australian mycology in the introduction to Cooke’s *Handbook of Australian fungi* (Cooke 1892).

Cooke’s first career was as a teacher, but his talents were in publication, writing and science, taking on roles as a magazine and journal editor, nature and botany author, and pioneering microscopist. He commenced his taxonomic publications on mycology when he was a museum worker in 1862 before being engaged by Kew Gardens in 1880 where he remained for the rest of his working life, retiring in 1892, and where his herbarium is now housed (Stafleu & Cowan 1976; Sayre 1977). He was self-taught in the fields of botany and mycology (Ramsbottom 1915a, 1915b; Ainsworth 1996), but the quality of his work has been questioned (Lloyd 1915). He was described as ‘an eccentric outsider among the gentleman scientists of the age’ (English 1987: 1)

DALLACHY, JOHN (28 Aug., 1804, Keith, Scotland – 4 June 1871, Herbertvale, Queensland) was a Scottish-Australian gardener and botanical collector. He collected four novel taxa in the Grampians: *Templetonia muelleri* Benth. [= *Templetonia stenophylla* (F.Muell.) J.M.Black], *Goodenia amplexans* var. *parvifolia* Benth. [= *Goodenia benthamiana* Carolin], *Grevillea ilicifolia* var. *angustiloba* F.Muell. [= *Grevillea angustiloba* (F.Muell.) Downing subsp. *angustiloba*] and *Phebalium squamulosum* var. *stenophyllum* Benth. [= *Phebalium stenophyllum* (Benth.) Maiden & Betche]. Dallachy undertook two excursions to the Grampians, in April-June 1858 and September 1860. Of Dallachy’s excursion in 1858, Mueller (1858: 6) noted in his annual report of the Government Botanist that ‘rare plants of the Grampians were secured at the season favourable for their transit; and Mr. Dallachy, who carried out very successfully this part of the service.’ A summary of Dallachy’s excursion of 1860 to western Victoria and the Grampians was provided in *The Age* newspaper: ‘Nearly three months ago Mr Dallachy ... left Melbourne for the Grampians and other mountain ranges of the western district, for this purpose of adding to our knowledge of the botany of that elevated region. He has traversed the Grampians for their whole length, a distance of about seventy miles, examining their spurs

and gullies in every direction. From Mount Sturgeon he proceeded over the Pine Plains to sixty miles beyond Lake Hindmarsh. ... and visited the singular mountains ... Mounts Arapiles and Mitre’ (Anon. 1860). Of the 1860 excursion, Mueller (1861: 12) wrote in his annual report for 1861, that ‘by his zeal a good addition was made to our herbarium.’ Dallachy was among the most productive botanical collectors in Australia and was only second to Mueller for collecting novel taxa. There are about 8,800 records of specimens listed in the AVH (2024) for Dallachy. About half are collections from Victoria and New South Wales and half from Queensland. About 50 collections are from the Grampians, with four being novel taxa, as noted above.

Dallachy trained as a gardener in England and Scotland. In 1847, he and his family moved to Ceylon (Sri Lanka) where Dallachy managed a plantation (Maiden 1908a; Hall 1978; Orchard 1999; Davison 2019). Due to civil unrest (Anon. 1848a), the family relocated to Victoria arriving on the brig *Torrington*, from Colombo, in December 1848 (Anon. 1848b). He was appointed superintendent of the Melbourne Botanic Garden in March 1849 and commenced botanical collecting in Victoria at that time. Dallachy’s initial contact with Ferdinand Mueller appears to be in 1851 when Mueller donated seeds of South Australian plants to Melbourne Botanic Garden. In 1852, Mueller was appointed as the first Government Botanist for Victoria, and as director of the botanic gardens in 1857. This placed Dallachy under Mueller’s supervision. Over the next three years, 1857 to 1860, Dallachy travelled and collected widely in Victoria and western New South Wales (Gillbank 1990; George 2009). Because of personal issues, Dallachy was dismissed from the government in 1861, but Mueller was able to retain Dallachy on the garden’s staff as a collector on a *per diem* arrangement. He went to Queensland in 1862, first to Rockhampton and Bowen, before becoming a pioneer settler at Rockingham Bay (Cardwell) in early 1864, where his primary employment was as a botanical collector for Mueller. Over seven years, he collected about 3500 specimens from the Rockingham Bay area, which included about 400 taxa that were new to science. He died in the field of fever at Herbertvale in 1871 (Dowe & Maroske 2020a, 2020b). There are no known portraits or images of Dallachy.

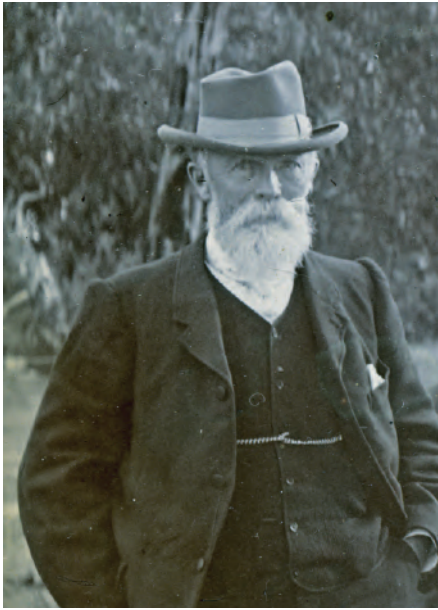


Figure 6. St. Eloy D'Alton. 1905. Courtesy of the Dimboola and District Historical Society.

D'ALTON, St. Eloy (c. 1850, Annfield, Tipperary, Ireland – 17 Dec. 1930, Melbourne, Victoria) (Fig. 6) was an Irish-Australian amateur botanist resident in north-western Victoria. He collected one novel taxon in the Grampians: *Trymalium daltoni* F.Muell. [= *Spyridium daltonii* (F.Muell.) Kellermann] (Mueller 1875). Of the 830 records of specimens listed in the AVH (2024) for St. Eloy D'Alton, about 140 specimens are cited for the Grampians, otherwise most of his collections are from the Wimmera and Little Desert (Willis 1949a; George 2009). He wrote informal but knowledgeable botanical and historical accounts of the Grampians and the Wimmera (D'Alton 1898, 1913, 1924a, 1924b, no date).

St. Eloy had trained as a surveyor in Dublin. With members of his family, he arrived in Australia on the ship *Superb* from London on 25 May 1874 and settled in Stawell by late 1874. In 1879 he was appointed as engineer for the Lowan Shire and, in that role, he travelled extensively throughout the shire (Sutton 1906; McKay & Chappel 1999; Witham 2006). He amassed a significant botanical collection, sending most specimens to Ferdinand Mueller (Willis & Cohn 1993). He also kept detailed notes on his collections and travels. St. Eloy refers to Mueller on numerous instances in his published works in regard to the receipt of specimens and identifications, and expressed his gratitude to Mueller on a number of occasions by correspondence

and other acknowledgements. For example, he finished his report on the flora of north-western Victoria in the seventh meeting of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science held at Sydney, 1898 with: 'The number of species collected altogether from the district by the writer was 523, which were named and classified from time to time by the late Baron von Mueller, and to whose unselfish aid, and untiring energy, the author owes what knowledge he has acquired of the botany of Victoria' (D'Alton 1898: 467). D'Alton was also active in many aspects related to both horticulture and botany and was awarded a first order of merit for a display of dried flowers at the Melbourne International Exhibition in 1881 (Anon. 1881a). In 1888, St. Eloy was elected a Fellow of the Linnean Society of London (Anon. 1888a), after being nominated by Mueller. One of St. Eloy's prized possessions was a testimonial written by Mueller. Dated 11 May 1895, the text reads: 'It affords me much pleasure to state that Mr. St. Eloy D'Alton is well versed among native plants and introduced weeds, he having not only a general knowledge of botany, but having furthermore through a series of years, observed closely the vegetation of the Wimmera District and the Nhill county, he discovering some entirely new and rare species of plants. He formed also regular collections through many botanical excursions, so that he is highly competent to afford local information there concerning the plants in those regions' (McKay & Chappel 1999: 40). Although he provided displays of native flowers to the Field Naturalists' Club of Victoria as early as 1892 (Anon. 1892), it was not until 1901 that he was elected as a member and appears to have remained as an ordinary member to at least 1913 (Anon. 1901a, 1913).

GEHEEB, ADALBERT (21 Mar. 1842, Geisa, Germany – 13 Sept. 1909, Königsfelden, Switzerland) (Fig. 7) was a German-Swiss pharmacist and bryologist. He was associated with 14 novel taxa of bryophytes from the Grampians, but only two of which were validly published, *Entosthodon minuticaulis* Müll.Hal. ex Geh. [= *Entosthodon productus* Mitt.] and *Gymnostomum calcareum* var. *australe* Broth. & Geh. [= *Gymnostomum calcareum* Nees & Hornsch.]. In that work Geheeb (1897: 65) also noted that his 'venerable friend Mr Dr Carl Müller of Halle gave me many species established as new by him but not yet published in diagnoses; I

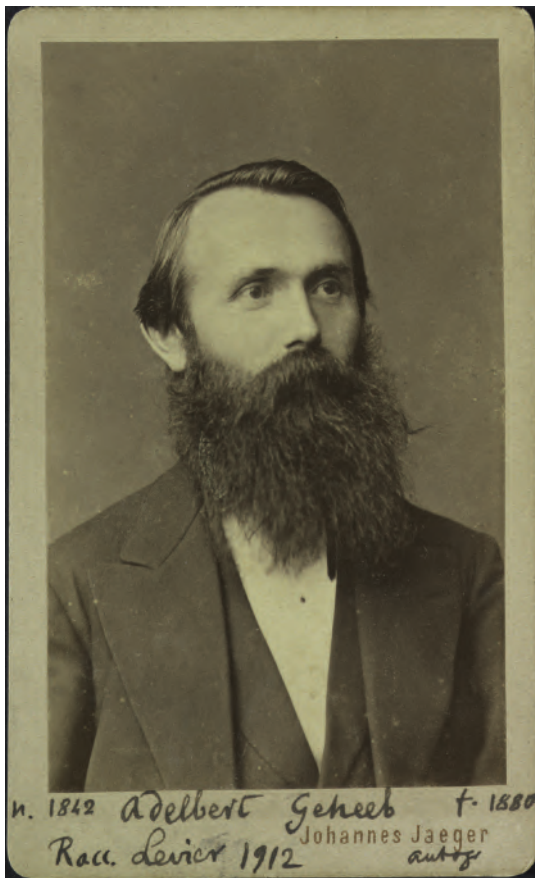


Figure 7. Adalbert Geheeb, 1880. Carte de visite by Johannes Jaeger, Stockholm. Courtesy of Università di Padova-Biblioteca storica di medicina e botanica Pinali Marsili. <https://phaidra.cab.unipd.it/>

will also add the most interesting species to this list, sometimes accompanying them with short remarks.' Geheeb (1897) informally published the names, but Carl Müller (1897, 1898) formalised many of the same names in publications soon after. All the novel taxa were collected by Daniel Sullivan from Mt William or Moyston, and most have since been reduced to synonymy.

Originally pursuing botany as an amateur, Geheeb published his first work on bryophytes in 1863. He identified and described his own and other people's collections and was considered one of the leading experts on bryophytes, especially from the 1880s onwards (Herzog 1909; Husnot 1909; Röhl 1909, 1910; Müller 1909; Hessische Biografie 2024). In addition to German collections, he worked on specimens from Australia, New Zealand, Europe, Siberia, Africa, Madagascar, Mauritius, the Americas, Asia and New

Guinea (Dressler & Hodvina 2020). In his most significant work on Australian bryophytes, 'Nouvelles additions aux flores bryologiques de l'Australie et de la Tasmanie', published in *Revue Bryologique*, Geheeb (1897) provided a brief summary, described novel taxa and made nomenclatural changes with new combinations. In regard to the Australian specimens that he and bryologist colleagues received from Ferdinand Mueller, Geheeb (1897: 65) wrote: 'Among the numerous Australian and Tasmanian mosses that I have received from the Melbourne Botanical Museum for determination ... the new species are published by my dear and excellent friend Mr V.-F. Brotherus ... the consignments from Melbourne always contained a certain number of species already known, but more or less rare or new for one or other of the countries mentioned.' He associated and collaborated with other botanists working on the Australian cryptogams including G.E.L. Hampe, Carl Müller, Jean Müller and V.F. Brotherus. One of his most significant publications was on the bryophytes of New Guinea, for which the superb plates were prepared by his wife Emmy Geheeb-Belart (Geheeb 1889, 1898; Frahm & Eggers 2001). Geheeb's herbarium at Berlin (B) was mostly destroyed during World War II, but some duplicates were dispersed to other herbaria (Staffleu & Cowan 1976; Sayre 1977). As well as a taxonomic interest, Geheeb approached bryophytes as an artistic exercise. He prepared numerous folders in which he composed creative collages from pressed mosses, with the specimens arranged in elaborate patterns as well as completing fictional landscapes and even pictures of moss jungles. Many of these are presently held in Naturama Aargau in Switzerland (Honegger 2011).

GOTTSCHKE, CARL MORITZ (3 July 1808, Altona, Germany – 28 Sept. 1892, Altona, Germany) (Fig. 8) was a German bryologist and physician. His primary work on Australian liverworts was a list published as a supplement in Mueller's *Fragmenta phytographiae Australiae* (Gottsche 1881). In that work, Gottsche listed 169 taxa, which included three new names of liverworts from the Grampians, *Gymnanthe surculosa* var. *biciliata* Gottsche [= *Marsupidium surculosum* (Nees) Schiffn.], *Mastigobryum novahollandiae* var. 'a' Gottsche, and *Plagiochila fasciculata* var. *fraseri* Gottsche. Gottsche did not provide any descriptions or illustrations, or

cite any specimens, and the names are not validly published but included here for the historical record. However, he cited distribution in the Grampians for a number of established valid taxa. Gottsche's first work on Australian liverworts was in 1856 with an account of the collections made by Ferdinand Mueller published in the 'Plantae Muellerianae' series (commenced in 1853) in the German botanical journal *Linnaea*. In that work, Gottsche (1856) enumerated 35 taxa, of which 13 were described as new. The organising and publishing of the various papers in 'Plantae Muellerianae' series were co-ordinated by Wilhelm Sonder (see below), mainly based on specimens held in his personal herbarium (Tkach *et al.* 2022). The manner in which Gottsche came to work on the Australian liverworts is of interest. It appears that he was first provided with specimens in about 1868. In correspondence between Ferdinand Mueller and O. Lindberg in 1868, Mueller wrote that he was 'favored with your kind letter of the 26 Sept, in which you suggest that Dr Gottsche of Altona ought to have the Lichenastra. This will be an excellent arrangement, in as much as he is such a masterly author among the Lichenastra' (Home *et al.* 2023+b).



Figure 8. Carl Moritz Gottsche. Date not known. Carte de visite by H. Jürgens. Courtesy of the Archives of the Gray Herbarium, Harvard University. Jane Gray autograph collection, 1563–1908, bulk 1760–1898. gra00084.

Gottsche entered the University of Berlin in 1829 attaining his doctorate in 1831. He settled in Altona as a practicing doctor. At that time, he met the bryologist G.E.L. Hampe, who was an assistant pharmacist in Hamburg (Underwood 1892; Stephani 1892a, 1892b; Jack 1893). He also became acquainted with the botanist Johann Georg Christian Lehmann (1792–1860), director of the botanical garden in Hamburg, who introduced him to Johann Bernhard Wilhelm Lindenberg (1781–1851) and Christian Gottfried Daniel Nees von Esenbeck (1776–1858), director of the botanical garden in Breslau. Through collaboration, Gottsche and these two botanists completed the monumental work *Synopsis Hepaticarum* (Gottsche *et al.* 1844–1847). He devoted himself almost exclusively to the study of liverworts, whilst a practicing doctor. In 1881, the University of Kiel awarded Gottsche an honorary doctorate in philosophy (Frahm & Eggers 2001). He was a competent botanical artist, using his own illustrations in many of his publications, although there are no known illustrations by him of Australian taxa. Gottsche's herbarium at Berlin (B) was destroyed during World War II, but duplicates were widely dispersed to other herbaria (Stafleu & Cowan 1976; Sayre 1977).

HAMPE, GEORG ERNST LUDWIG (5 July 1795, Furstenberg, Germany – 23 November 1880, Helmstedt, Germany) (Fig. 9) was a German pharmacist, botanist and bryologist who contributed to the knowledge of bryophytes and other plants, in Europe, South America and Australia. Hampe (1856b, 1860, 1867, 1876) described 12 novel taxa of bryophytes for the Grampians, nine collected by Mueller in 1853 and three by Daniel Sullivan, pre-1876. Of his names, only *Zygodon hookeri* Hampe is in current use (Lewinsky-Haapasaari & Ramsay 2006), the other names have been synonymised under species that mostly have wide distributions. Hampe's most significant accounts of Australian bryophytes were included in four publications. First in 1844 was *Icones muscorum novorum vel minus cognitorum*, which included six illustrations of specimens collected by Joseph August Ludwig Preiss (1811–1883) in the Swan River colony (Western Australia) from 1838 to 1842 (Hampe 1844). This was followed by two publications based on collections solely from Australia, *Plantae Preissianae*, in 1848, which provided a taxonomic treatment of Preiss's

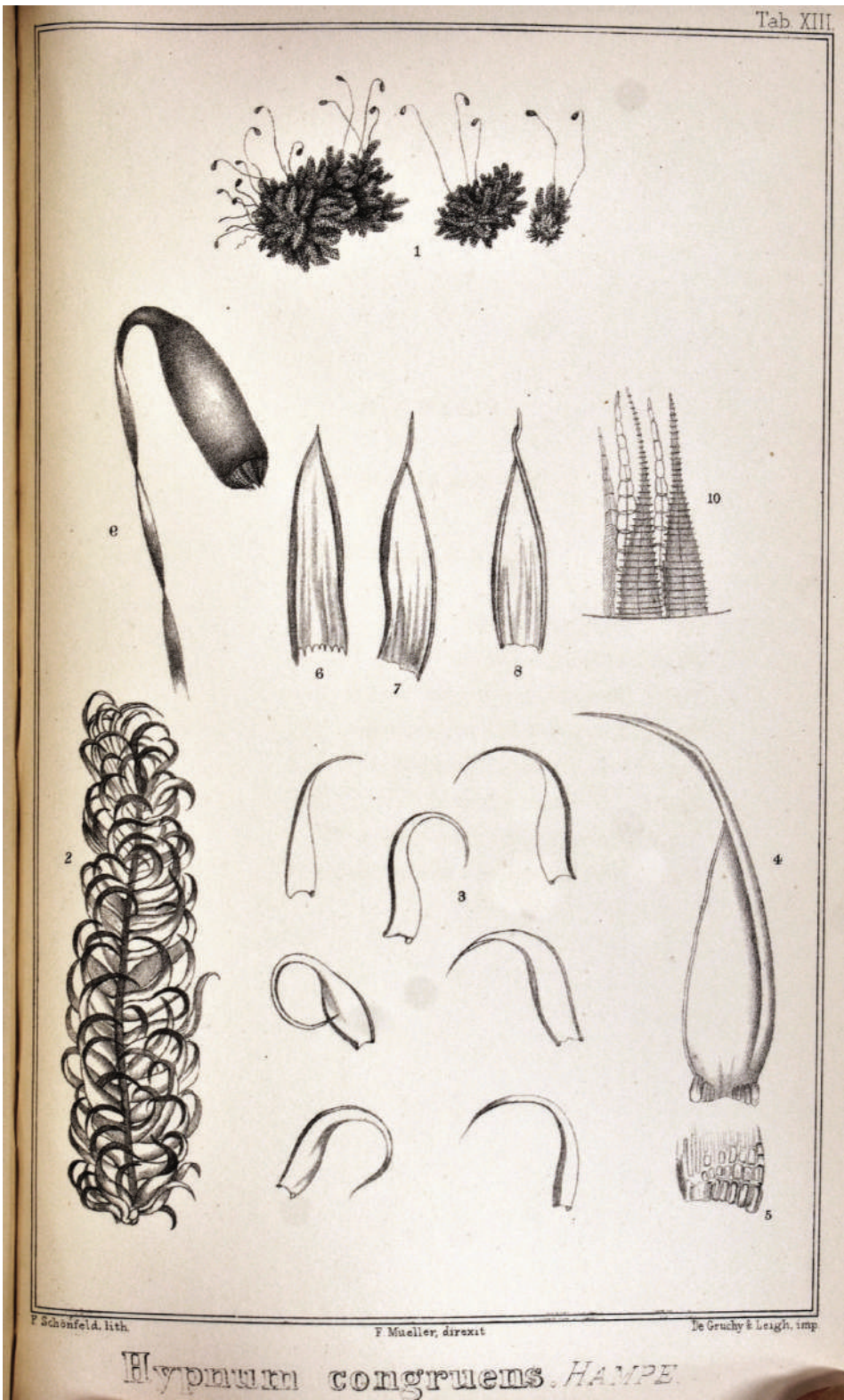


Figure 10. *Hypnum congruens* [= *Rhaphidorrhynchium amoenum* var. *congruens*]. F.Schönfeld. lith. In Mueller (1864), Pl. 13. James Cook University Library.



Figure 9. Georg Ernst Ludwig Hampe. In Müller (1881).

bryophyte collections enumerating 40 taxa (Hampe 1848), and 'Plantae Muellerianae' in the journal *Linnaea*, mostly connected with the collections of Ferdinand Mueller, enumerating 62 lichens and 112 mosses (Hampe 1853a, 1853b, 1856a, 1856b, 1860, 1876). His final work on Australian bryophytes was published posthumously as a supplement in Mueller's *Fragmenta phytographiae Australiae*, in which 382 species were listed (Hampe 1881). In a summary of Hampe's contribution to Australian bryophyte taxonomy, Mueller (1881: 108) wrote: 'Both lauded writers [i.e., Hampe and C. Müller] enumerated 236 Australian mosses, to which, like those of Hampe's index (pp. 45–52), several species have already been added by the illustrious Charles Mueller [Carl Müller], partly from the Bailey collection, partly and chiefly from a series of specimens obtained by myself within continental Australia, with very few other collectors added.' One taxon described by Hampe for the Grampians, *Hypnum congruens* (Hampe) [= *Rhaphidorrhynchium amoenum* var. *congruens* (Hampe) B.C.Tan, W.B.Schofield & H.P.Ramsay] was illustrated in *Analytical drawings of Australian mosses* (Mueller 1864). It was drawn by Carl Müller in Berlin from a specimen collected by Mueller at Victoria Range and lithographed by Schoenfeld in Melbourne (Fig. 10). However, there are no known surviving specimens.

Hampe trained as a pharmacist at Brakel, and from that time showed an interest in natural history. Receiving his

pharmacist credentials in 1820, he settled in Allendorf. In 1825, he took over a pharmacy in Blankenburg in the Harz Mountains (Bescherelle 1881; Müller 1881; Friedrich 2001). Interested in all aspects of botany, Hampe collected both flowering plants and bryophytes, and collaborated with influential German botanists such as G.K.W.H. Karsten, K. Sprengel, G.F. Kaulfuss, A. Braun, C.M. Gottsche and Carl Müller, among others (Tkach *et al.* 2022). In 1876 he was awarded an honorary professorship from the University of Göttingen (Frahm & Eggers 2001). He described a large number of novel taxa, notably from Europe (mostly Germany), south-east Asia (Borneo, Sri Lanka), South Africa, Madagascar, Australia, New Zealand and the Americas. After his death in 1881, Hampe's large herbarium was acquired by the Natural History Museum, London (BM) (Sayre 1977; Stafleu & Cowan 1979).

KINDBERG, NILS CONRAD (7 Aug. 1832, Karlstad, Sweden – 23 Aug. 1910, Uppsala, Sweden) (Fig. 11) was a Swedish teacher, university lecturer and bryologist. Four new names of Grampians bryophyte taxa were introduced by



Figure 11. Nils Conrad Kindberg. Date not known. Carte de visite by Maria Tesch, Linköping. Courtesy of Katti Nilzén, Stockholm, Sweden.

Kindberg (1888, 1891), *Barbula sullivaniana*, *Bartramia pygmaea*, *Bryum sullivanii* and *Entosthodon sullivanii*. However, Kindberg's authorship of all these names is doubtful. The specimens upon which the names were based were collected by Daniel Sullivan. It appears that these names were manuscript names proposed by Carl Müller but that Kindberg was the first to publish them and the names may be appended with authorship as Müll.Hal. ex Kindb. However, all were names in lists lacking a description, and were not validly published.

Kindberg's early publications covered botany and natural history, with his first works on bryophytes appearing in 1871. From 1879 onwards his work was entirely devoted to the group, travelling widely in Europe. Although his work on botany was undertaken on an amateur basis his publications were prolific, with a number of monographs on bryophyte genera and regional accounts. His works were predominantly on the bryophytes of Scandinavia and North America. Kindberg (1898) referred to Australian specimens in his work on pleurocarpic mosses, and having received them from the herbaria of Carl Müller and V.F. Brotherus. In 1849, he commenced at Uppsala University and passed the candidate examination in 1855. In 1856 he became a teacher in Karlstad and was awarded a doctorate at Uppsala in 1857. In 1858 he took the position of high school teacher in Vanersborg, in 1860 a lecturer in natural sciences in Linköping remaining there until he retired in 1900 (Vestergren 1910; Arnell 1912; Röhl 1916). Kindberg's herbarium is housed at the Swedish Museum of Natural History (S) (Sayre 1977; Stafleu & Cowan 1979).

KLATT, FRIEDRICH WILHELM (13 Feb. 1825, Hamburg, Germany – 3 Mar. 1897, Hamburg, Germany) (Fig. 12) was a German botanist whose work mainly dealt with revisionary and monographic treatments of Asteraceae, Iridaceae, Pittosporaceae and Primulaceae, and the African flora. Klatt (1857) described one novel taxon in Pittosporaceae for the Grampians, *Bursaria stuartiana* F.Muell. ex Klatt [= *Rhytidospodium procumbens* (Hook.) F.Muell.]. His work on Australian plants involved novel taxa in Apiaceae, Araliaceae, Asteraceae and Pittosporaceae (the former two families included under Umbelliferae and Asteraceae under Compositae), many of which were based on manuscript names provided by Ferdinand Mueller (Klatt 1857, 1859).



Figure 12. Friedrich Wilhelm Klatt. Date not known. Carte de visite by E. Bieber, Berlin and Hamburg. Courtesy of the Archives of the Gray Herbarium, Harvard University. Jane Gray autograph collection, 1563–1908, bulk 1760–1898. gra00084.

Klatt held ambitions to be an artist, but circumstances prevented him from continuing art as a career (Schinz 1897). Enrolling in the Hamburg Academic Gymnasium, he came into contact with J.G.C. Lehmann the director of the Hamburg Botanical Garden and Professor of Physics and Natural History, and the botanists O.W. Sonder (1812–1881) and J. Steetz (1804–1862) (Short 1990a). This introduced him to the world of botany and herbaria. From 1854 to 1870, he was headmaster at a high school for boys, and after 1870 taught the natural sciences in several co-educational high schools in Hamburg. From 1854 to 1860, he was manager of Lehmann's herbarium at the Hamburg Botanical Garden (Goverts 1899; Voigt 1899). Following Lehmann's death in 1860, Klatt co-ordinated the distribution and sale of the herbarium (Anon. 1862; Ducker 1981). It was through his association with Lehmann, Sonder (see below) and Steetz that Klatt gained knowledge of the Australian flora, and his first taxonomic publication was a treatment of the Australian Pittosporaceae (Klatt

1857). This was included in the 'Plantae Muellerianae' series (commenced in 1853) in the journal *Linnaea*. Sonder had recognised Klatt's botanical talents, and wrote in correspondence to von Schlechtendal in November 1856, that in relation to Sonder's herbarium that 'the sorting of the small family of Pittosporae is already finished, by a local Mr Klatt, whom I would like to introduce to science' (Tkach *et al.* 2022: 148). Although Klatt followed a career in teaching for most of his life, his botanical work was rewarded with an honorary doctorate from the University of Rostock in 1864 for his monographic treatment of Iridaceae. However, his career expertise was ultimately in Asteraceae (Solbrig 1965), providing regional accounts for Australia, Africa and the Americas. Klatt's herbarium is held at Harvard University (GH) (Stafleu & Cowan 1979).

KREMPELHUBER, AUGUST VON (14 Sept. 1813, Munich, Germany – 2 Oct. 1882, Munich, Germany) (Fig. 13) was a German lichenologist who provided accounts for many countries including Australia. Krempelhuber (1881a) described one new lichen for the Grampians, *Parmelia subprolixa* var. *angusta* Kremp. [= *Xanthoparmelia pulla* (Ach.) O. Blanco, A. Crespo, Elix, D. Hawksw. & Lumbsch], reportedly collected by Carl Wilhelmi from Mt William. However, no specimens have been located. Krempelhuber's first significant taxonomic account of Australian lichens was in 1870, when he treated the collections made by Anton Jelinek (1820–1897) on the scientific voyage of the frigate SMS *Novara* of the Austrian imperial navy in the late 1850s. The voyage visited eastern Australia in the area between Wollongong and Newcastle (Krempelhuber 1870; Filson 1976, 1992; Barker 2019). Krempelhuber's main contributions to Australian lichen taxonomy were in his paper 'Ein neuer Beitrag zur Flechten-flora Australiens', published in the Proceedings of the Royal zoological-botanical society in Vienna (*Verhandlungen der Kaiserlich-Königlichen Zoologisch-Botanischen Gesellschaft in Wien*), in which he annotated 122 taxa and described 19 novel taxa (Krempelhuber 1870, 1881a). Krempelhuber (1881a: 329) wrote in the introduction in regard to specimens available to him that they were partly 'discovered over the last few years at the instigation of the director of the botanical garden and museum in Melbourne, Baron v. Müller, from various collectors.' This was followed by



Figure 13. August von Krempelhuber. Frontispiece in Krempelhuber, A. von (1869). *Geschichte und litteratur der lichenologie von den ältesten zeiten bis zum schlusse des jahres 1865*. Vol. 2. Lithogr, v. S. Braun.

a list of lichens published as a supplement in Mueller's *Fragmenta phytographiae Australiae* in which he listed 112 taxa (Krempelhuber 1881b).

Krempelhuber was born into a noble family, with members involved in government, commerce, literature, forestry, science and the military. He began studying forestry at the University of Munich at the age of 17, graduating in 1834. In 1847, he was appointed district forester in Mittenwald and later district forest councillor to the Chief Forestry Directorate in Munich. In about 1846, he turned to the study of lichens, to which he devoted his free hours, as far as his professional duties allowed (A.-d. 1883; Kärnefelt *et al.* 2012). As well as completing works on German and European lichens, he worked on monographs on non-European lichens including Australia, the Americas, Africa, Madagascar, Pacific Ocean islands, south-east Asia and New Zealand. One of his most important works was a history and bibliography of lichenology up to 1870 (Krempelhuber 1867–1872). This included references to works on Australian and New Zealand lichens. In 1872 he was awarded an honorary doctorate at the Ludwig Maximilian University. His lichen collection achieved

international importance and is now part of the state botanical collection in Staatliche Naturwissenschaftliche Sammlungen Bayerns (M) (Stafleu & Cowan 1979).

LINDLEY, JOHN (5 Feb. 1799, Catton, England – 1 Nov. 1865, Acton Green, England) (Fig. 14) was an English botanist, gardener and orchidologist. Seventeen novel taxa from the Grampians were described by Lindley and published as footnotes in the second volume of Mitchell's *Three expeditions into the interior of eastern Australia* (Mitchell 1838). The novel taxa and their original descriptions were collated to family and republished in *Annales des sciences naturelles. Botanique* (Lindley 1841; Maiden 1908c). The specimens had been collected by Mitchell in 1836. Mitchell's comments and informal references to the flora were prequels to Lindley's formal descriptions.

Lindley (1830, 1832, 1838, 1846) was a prolific author of classic horticultural and botanical books (Britten *et al.* 1931; Hershey 1992), for example *An introduction to the natural system of botany*, *An introduction to botany*, *Flora medica*, *The vegetable kingdom*, among many other titles and in many editions. He was editor of the *Botanical Register* 1829 to 1847, and a founding editor of the *Gardener's Chronicle* 1841 to 1865. He contributed his large orchid herbarium to Kew, but his main herbarium is held at Cambridge University with duplicates in the British Museum. Lindley's botanical and horticultural library was the basis for the Royal Horticultural Society's Lindley Library in Vincent Square, London, presently the largest horticultural library in the world. Lindley's herbarium containing the Grampians specimens was offered for sale to Ferdinand Mueller in Melbourne, but the funds could not be raised to purchase it (Home *et al.* 2023+c, Home *et al.* 2023+d, Home *et al.* 2023+e). It was obtained by Cambridge University (CGE) where it resides today (Hall 1978; Orchard 1999; Lucas 2008), but with significant holdings at BM and K (Stafleu & Cowan 1981). Lindley (1835, 1839, 1853) published a small but important number of works on the Australian flora.

Lindley received his early education at Norwich Grammar School, having developed a thorough knowledge of plants, botany and taxonomy from his horticulturist father (Anon. 1865a, 1865b; Seemann 1865; Stearn 1965, 1999). William Jackson Hooker (1785–1865), who would later become the first director



Figure 14. John Lindley. In Van Houtte, L. (1865–1867). *Flore des Serres et des Jardins de Europe* 16, 93.

of Kew Gardens, was a former student at the same school. Working as a seed merchant, Lindley became acquainted with Joseph Banks (1743–1820) who employed him as a herbarium assistant in 1819, and soon after published his first botanical works. After the death of Banks in 1820, he was employed by the merchant and horticulturist William Cattley (1788–1835), developing an expertise in Orchidaceae (Elliott 2009, 2015; Tkach *et al.* 2022). He became a Fellow of the Linnean Society in 1820. In 1822, he was appointed assistant secretary to the Royal Horticultural Society and a supervisor in the society's garden at Chiswick (Biggs 2019). In 1829 he was appointed as the first Professor of Botany at University College, London, where he remained until 1860. In his last years, he continued as an editor of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* and lectured at the Society of Apothecaries, but from about 1862 ill health prevented him from full engagement in botanical and horticultural pursuits (Keeble 1913; Green 1914).

MASSEE, GEORGE (20 Dec. 1845, Scampston, England – 16 Feb. 1917, London, England) (Fig. 15) was an English mycologist, plant pathologist, botanist and illustrator. In association with Mordecai Cooke, Massee described a number of Australian species of fungi, including one from the Grampians, *Coniothyrium septorioides* Cooke & Massee. See section on Mordecai Cubitt Cooke (above) for further information about this species.

Massee attended the York School of Art where he gained the national medal for flower drawing (A.D.C. 1917; Ramsbottom 1917). He was encouraged by the English botanist Richard Spruce (1817–1893), who was his mother's cousin, to pursue botanical exploration. Spruce was a very productive field botanist and taxonomist, having spent 15 years travelling and collecting in South America between 1849 and 1864 (Pearson 2004). Inspired by Spruce, Massee visited the West Indies, Panama and Ecuador in 1869, being mainly interested in orchids (Crowther 1913), but also collecting specimens of ornamental plants and cryptogams.



Figure 15. George Massee. Date not known. Carte de visite by Gunn and Stewart, Richmond. Courtesy of Università di Padova-Biblioteca storica di medicina e botanica Pinali Marsili. <https://phaidra.cab.unipd.it/>

In 1870, he spent a brief time in the French Foreign Legion (Ainsworth 1996), before returning to England where he was a freelance illustrator and developed his interests in cryptogams. Massee provided illustrations of liverworts for Spruce's most significant work *Hepaticae amazonicae et andinae* (Spruce 1884, 1885). In 1893 he was appointed principal assistant for cryptogams at Kew (Lloyd 1910), a position he held until 1915 (Britten *et al.* 1931). With the establishment of the British Mycological Society, Massee was the inaugural president 1896 to 1898, but resigned his position after disagreements with committee members (Ramsbottom 1948; Webster 1997). His primary taxonomic work involved British fungi. He was elected a Fellow of the Linnean Society in 1895 (Anon. 1895a) and was a recipient of the Victoria Medal of Honour in 1902. Upon Mordecai Cubitt Cooke relinquishing ownership of the journal *Grevillea* in 1892, Massee took on the role of editor 1893 to 1894, though was unsuccessful in maintaining its continued publication (Smith 2020). Massee's herbarium is held at NY (Stafleu & Cowan 1981).

MEISSNER, CARL DANIEL FRIEDRICH (spelt Meisner until about 1861) (1 Nov. 1800, Bern, Switzerland – 2 May 1874, Basel, Switzerland) (Fig. 16) was a Swiss botanist and university professor. Meissner (1854a, 1856b) described three novel taxa for the Grampians based on collections made by Ferdinand Mueller in 1853. Two in Proteaceae, *Conospermum mitchellii* var. *dallachii* F.Muell. ex Meisn. [= *Conospermum mitchellii* Meisn.] and *Hakea ulicina* var. *macrocarpa* Meisn. [= *Hakea repullulans* H.M.Lee]; and one in Thymelaeaceae, *Pimelea hewardiana* var. *elachantha* F.Muell. ex Meisn. [= *Pimelea hewardiana* Meisn.]. Meissner's accounts of the Australian flora were significant, describing taxa in Fabaceae, Polygonaceae, Proteaceae, Thymelaeaceae and Lauraceae, the most noteworthy. The publication of novel taxa was mainly contained in the series *Plantae Preissianae* edited by J.G.C. Lehmann; the series 'Plantae Muellerianae' in the journal *Linnaea*; assessments of collections made by Hermann Hans Behr (1818–1904) in South Australia and James Drummond (1784–1863) in Western Australia; and family treatments in A.P. de Candolle's *Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis*. He described over 190 novel taxa in Proteaceae, most of which were collections made by Preiss and Drummond, although



Figure 16. Carl Friedrich Meissner. Carte de visite by J. Hüflinger, Basel. Archives; © Conservatoire et Jardin botaniques de Genève.

many of his names are now synonyms (Wrigley & Fagg 1991; APNI 2024).

Meissner was born into a scientific household. His father Carl Friedrich August Meisner (1765–1825) was a professor of natural history at the Bern Academy with interests in ornithology, entomology and geology, and was co-founder of the Swiss Society of Natural Sciences (Schweizerische Naturforschende Gesellschaft) in 1815 (Brünner 1825; Kupper & Schär 2015). Meissner received his early education in private institutions in Yverdon and Veve. He studied science in Vienna, Paris and Göttingen, earning a doctorate in medicine at the University of Göttingen in 1824, and replaced his father as professor of natural history in Bern. In 1825 he moved to Geneva, where he was mentored by Augustus Pyramus de Candolle (1778–1841). Under de Candolle's influence, Meissner (1826) completed his first botanical work, a monograph of the genus *Polygonum*. In 1828, he moved to the University of Basel and was appointed chair of physiology and pathology and in 1830 changed to the chair of botany. At that time, the Basel Botanical Garden

came under his management (Stehlen 1917). Meissner was a very productive taxonomist, contributing significant monographic and regional works. The plant families with which he was most concerned were Fabaceae, Lauraceae, Polygalaceae, Polygonaceae, Proteaceae and Thymelaeaceae (Briquet 1940a). His *Plantarum vascularium genera* was his most singularly significant work because of its precision and detail (Meissner 1836–1843). His herbarium was acquired by Columbia College, New York in 1873 and is now held in NY (Stafleu & Cowan 1981; Park 1987). He taught and worked until 1867, when illness forced him to retire (Trimen 1873; De Candolle 1874; Gray 1874; Hall 1984).

MILLER, GEORGE (Dec. 1830, possibly Bath, England – 2 May 1909, Moyston, Victoria) was an English-Australian amateur collector and horticulturist, and a co-collector with Daniel John Sullivan (see below). Miller made a small number of collections from the Grampians of which two, co-collected with Sullivan, were described as novel taxa: *Bryum montanum* Müll.Hal. (= *Pohlia montana* (Müll.Hal.) Watts & Whitel.) and *Platylobium alternifolium* F.Muell. There are about 12 records of specimens for George Miller in the AVH (2024), from the Grampians and Moyston, and one from Tasmania, dated 1882 to 1896. Most of his collections from the Grampians were made on Mt William, some co-collected with Sullivan (George 2009).

Nothing is known of Miller's early life or when he arrived in Australia. He was the son of Benjamin Miller and Ann Miller (*née* Jelly) (BDMVictoria 2024). From an informal account, he was reported to have been a miner in New South Wales and Victoria from 1851 to 1857, moved to Ararat and then to Moyston by at least 1869 (Anon. 1907a). He was a noted apiarist and gardener (Anon. 1869a). Miller's collecting activities were reported in correspondence between Daniel Sullivan and Ferdinand Mueller. Referring to the first collections of *Platylobium alternifolium*, Sullivan, in correspondence to Mueller in 1883, wrote that 'the *Platylobium* grows at an elevation of about 3000 ft on Mt Wm [Mt William] among rocks. As I have already stated only one plant occurred on the spot where I found it, but Mr Miller (of this place) tells me that he saw some more' (Home *et al.* 2023+f). A 'Geo. Miller' was elected a member of the Field Naturalists' Club of Victoria in 1890, but whether

that relates to the George Miller in question is not resolved (Anon. 1890).

MITCHELL, MAJOR THOMAS LIVINGSTONE (15 June 1792, Craigend, Scotland–5 Oct. 1855, Darling Point, NSW) (Fig. 17) was a British military officer, explorer, author, artist, surveyor and botanist who undertook four expeditions in eastern Australia 1831 to 1846, making a significant contribution to botanical research of the Australian flora mostly through overseeing botanical collections and their distribution to taxonomists. About 20 novel taxa were described for the Grampians from collections made during Mitchell's expedition of 1836 (Blackburn 1990). These were mainly described by John Lindley in *Three expeditions into the interior of eastern Australia* (Mitchell 1838, 1839). Other taxa were described by Bentham and Mueller. Most of the specimens from the Grampians are held in CGE with duplicates in K, MEL and NSW (Maiden & Froggatt 1931; Willis 1949b; Stafleu & Cowan 1981; Willis & Cohn 1993; Orchard 1999; George 2009). As well as his interest in botanical matters, Mitchell reported on geology, zoology, topography, meteorology, linguistics and anthropology (Eccleston 2018).

Mitchell was accompanied on the Grampians expedition by the botanical collector John Matthew Richardson (see below). The attribution of specimens

collected in the Grampians requires further explanation as there has been discussion over who was to be recorded as the collector (Barker & Barker 1990). The generally accepted attribution is that Mitchell, in his role as expedition leader, has priority. Most of the original surviving labels for the specimens are written as Mitchell's Journey, Major Mitchell's Expedition, T.L. Mitchell, or similar. There appears to be no specimens from the Mitchell expedition in the Grampians to have Richardson's name on any original labels although his name has otherwise been added later to annotation slips or recorded in databases. It is accepted here that the Grampians specimens in a practical sense were mainly collected by Richardson although for reasons of uncertainty, attribution should remain as per the original specimen labels, i.e. various iterations of Mitchell. Mitchell's *Three expeditions into the interior of eastern Australia* was published in two editions (Mitchell 1838, 1839). An assessment was made of both editions to compare changes in pagination of the novel taxa described by Lindley (Barker & Barker 1990). That work resolved the changes in pagination between the first and second editions in the light of the implications for correct formal citations and typification. Based on priority, publication in the first edition of 1838 is accepted as the correct citation.

Mitchell was born into a working-class family in industrial Scotland, the son of John Mitchell, who worked for an ironworks company, and Janet Mitchell (*née* Wilson). He was brought up from childhood by his uncle, Thomas Livingstone of Parkhall, Stirlingshire (Anon. 1878a). His early education was at Grangemouth Primary School where he showed talent in drawing and drafting (Baker 1992). At the age of 19 it was reported that he had been in the management of a colliery before joining the British Army as a volunteer. He received a commission as a second lieutenant and was stationed in Portugal during the Peninsular War and remained there after the war to undertake surveys and sketches of the battlefields (Wyld 1840). Remaining on active service in the army, he returned to England in about 1819 and was promoted to major in 1826. In 1827 he was appointed assistant surveyor-general to John Oxley (1784–1828) for the colony of New South Wales (Anon. 1837). He arrived in Sydney on the ship *Prince Regent* on 27 September 1827 with his wife and family (Anon.



Figure 17. Thomas Livingstone Mitchell, c. 1830s. Oil on canvas 68 x 60 cm. Artist not known. State Library New South Wales, Call Numbers ML 24. Room 2, North Wall, no. 144; Record Identifier nvg8EQQ1; Reference Code 446903.

1827). The following year, after the death of John Oxley, he was appointed surveyor general, a position he held until his own death in 1855 (Cumpston 1954; Hall 1978).

MUELLER, BARON FERDINAND JACOB HEINRICH VON (30 June 1825, Rostock, Germany –10 Oct. 1896, Melbourne) (Fig. 18) was a German-Australian pharmacist, explorer and botanist. Of the Grampians flora, Mueller collected about 50 novel taxa and described about 55 as new to science, those collected by himself and the remainder by others. There are about 28,180 records of specimens for Mueller cited in the AVH (2024). This is undoubtedly an underestimate because he sent duplicates to other herbaria, but the total still makes him the most prodigious collector of Australian plants. The majority of Mueller's collections are held in MEL, but with significant holdings in BM, K, P and W (Stafleu & Cowan 1981). There are about 400 Mueller specimens collected from the Grampians, all collected during November 1853. Mueller did not compile any species lists or regional accounts for the Grampians but otherwise described single species or cohorts of species (Mueller 1854a, 1854b, 1855, 1857a). Later, he irregularly described novel taxa on collections made by Carl Wilhelmi, Daniel



Figure 18. Ferdinand Mueller. Carte de visite by J.W. Lindt, Melbourne. Private collection.

Sullivan and St. Eloy D'Alton, as previously undescribed species came to his attention. The publications by Mueller on the Australian flora were extensive (Churchill *et al.* 1978; Lucas 2023). Some preliminary lists were produced during his lifetime (Knapp 1877), and others comprehensively covered his whole career. Lists can be found on-line at 'The correspondence of Ferdinand von Mueller' (Home *et al.* 2023+) and at 'Vascular Plants, Author F.Muell.' (CHAH 2025). In the latter, Mueller is cited as the author of 7773 names, base author of 2859 names, ex author of 778 names and ex base author of 360 names. Of the new names introduced by Mueller, about 2400 are the currently used names.

The details of Mueller's early life, education, arrival in Australia and his contribution to Australian botany have been the subjects of many publications (Daley 1924; Willis 1949; Hall 1978; Kynaston 1981; Gillbank 1992; Jahn & Schmidt 1996; Voigt & Sinkora 1996; Home 1998; Home *et al.* 1998, 2002, 2006; Orchard 1999; George 2009; Dowe *et al.* 2020; Dowe 2023). Mueller commenced as the first Government Botanist for the colony of Victoria in January 1853. Among his endeavours were to undertake exploring expeditions to many parts of the colony. His first expedition toured eastern Victoria, Gippsland and Wilsons Promontory, February to June 1853 (Mueller 1853a). During a second expedition he travelled to western Victoria in early November 1853, traversing the Grampians c. 20–25 November (Home *et al.* 2023+g). His approach to the Grampians was through Victoria Range in the south, and he exited from Mt Zero in the north (Mueller 1854c; Wilkie 2019). Although Mueller visited Victoria Valley in 1878 as part of the Wattle-bark Commission (Anon. 1878b) and then in 1884 passing to the north of the Grampians when investigating the flora between Lake Hindmarsh and the South Australian border (Home *et al.* 2023+h), the only collecting that Mueller was to undertake in the Grampians was during the 1853 expedition. There are informal reports of Mueller having 'holidayed' in the Grampians at one of the residences of the D'Alton family at Halls Gap (Gillson 1981; Stanton 1988; Wilkie 2020) but there is no independent corroboration of this claim and it appears to be untrue or a misrepresentation.

On Mueller's return to Melbourne in 1853, he commenced publishing novel taxa based on his own collections from the Grampians. Fifteen novel taxa were

published in the *Transactions of the Philosophical Institute of Victoria* (Mueller 1854b), and eight in *Definitions of rare or hitherto undescribed Australian plants* (Mueller 1855). Mueller (1856) republished many of the novel taxa in *Hooker's Journal of Botany*. This however introduced some contradictions in the publication dates of many names, but this was resolved by Seberg (1986) with his study of Mueller's early taxonomic papers. In early 1855, because of fiscal constraints in Victoria, the position of Government Botanist was suspended in that 'Dr. Mueller retains nominally the title of government botanist of Victoria, but without salary' (Veritas 1855). In the circumstances, Mueller requested a leave of absence and joined Augustus Gregory's Northern Australian Exploring Expedition as botanist at his own expense (Gregory 1857, 1858). Upon his return to Melbourne after mid-1857, Mueller was reinstated as Government Botanist and also appointed the first director of the Melbourne Botanic Garden (Cohn 1996). In the early 1860s, Mueller continued with his account of the flora of Victoria, including novel taxa and illustrations of the Grampians flora (Mueller 1860–1862, 1864–1865). The total number of plates in these two publications is 89, 30 of which are of species that have distribution in the Grampians. By the late 1870s, while Mueller's taxonomic productivity continued taking plants from New Zealand, New Guinea and islands in the south-west Pacific, he began to consolidate the research thus far achieved for Australia, primarily with the publication of a number of illustrated monographs. He remained active in describing novel Australian taxa when they came to his attention, including a small number from the Grampians. Mueller (1893) described *Grevillea williamsonii* F.Muell. [= *G. aquifolium* Lindl.] as his last novel taxa for the Grampians.

MÜLLER, CARL JOHANN AUGUST (HALLE) (16 Dec. 1818, Allstedt, Germany – 9 Feb. 1899, Halle, Germany) (Fig. 20) was a German pharmacist and bryologist and one of the most productive in describing novel taxa of bryophytes for his era, including Australia. His author abbreviation is Müll.Hal., to differentiate him from other botanists with the same surname. He is associated with about 45 novel taxa and proposed names of bryophytes for the Grampians. Most were published in 'Symbolae ad Bryologiam Australiae' in the journal *Hedwigia* (Müller 1897, 1898), and a lesser number in *Genera Muscorum*

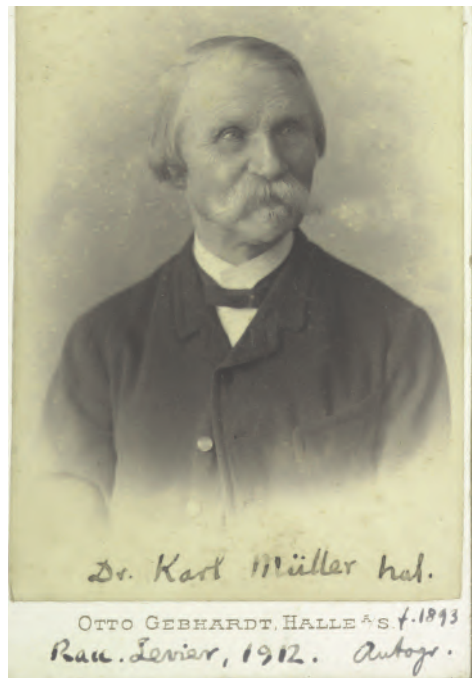


Figure 19. Carl Müller, 1893. Carte de visite by Otto Gebhardt, Halle. Courtesy of Università di Padova-Biblioteca storica di medicina e botanica Pinali Marsili. <https://phaidra.cab.unipd.it/>

Frondosorum (Müller 1901). About 25 novel names were attributed to Müller by Daniel Sullivan (1890) for the Grampians in his 'A complete census of the flora of the Grampians and Pyrenees'. However, those names had only minor annotations and lacked descriptions, and therefore are nomenclaturally invalid. It appears that Sullivan had access to proposed names (many of which were never published), but how he came to acquire them is not known. Sullivan (1887: 107) acknowledged in the introduction to his work 'Mosses of Victoria': 'To Baron von Mueller and Dr. C. Müller I most gratefully acknowledge my indebtedness for the names of a large number of the species.' Geheeb (1897), who had access to Carl Müller's herbarium, indicated that Sullivan had sent specimens directly to Müller and to himself. This suggests that Sullivan possibly had direct contact and interchange with Müller, which explains Sullivan's citation of Müller's unpublished names. However, there is no known correspondence between Sullivan and Müller. All of Müller's novel names for the Grampians were based on specimens collected by Sullivan.

Carl Müller was born in poor circumstances; his

father was a master bag maker. At the age of 15, he commenced an apprenticeship in pharmacy, subsequently working as a pharmacist in many parts of Germany but concurrently developing his knowledge of botany. It was during this time that he met G.E.L. Hampe (see above) who introduced him to bryology. He moved to Halle, where, in 1843, he was offered a position in the botanical garden by the professor of botany at the University of Halle, Diederich Franz Leonhard von Schlechtendal (1794–1866). Müller was enrolled in the university from 1843 to 1846, as well as working on the editorial staff of the newly founded botanical journal *Botanische Zeitung*. Carl Müller received an honorary doctorate from the University of Rostock in 1849 and given the title of professor by the Prussian Ministry of Education in 1896. He never held a university position but lived as a freelance writer (Taschenberg 1899a, 1899b, 1899c). As an international authority for bryophytes, he received specimens from all parts of the world for identification. Müller's personal herbarium consisted of about 70,000 specimens of about 12,000 species, including many type specimens. His herbarium was purchased by Berlin Herbarium but was destroyed by bombing in 1943 during World War II (Scott & Stone 1976; Sayre 1977; Stafleu & Cowan 1981). With regard to his taxonomic work, he has been criticised for over describing Australian species and that his unfortunate legacy has been a source of confusion for subsequent bryologists. In the book *Mosses of southern Australia*, Scott and Stone (1976: 2) wrote that Müller 'described so many ill-founded species that Australian bryology has been crippled by the burden, especially as most of his voucher specimens are believed destroyed in the bombing of Berlin ... there still remain very many redundant species names.'

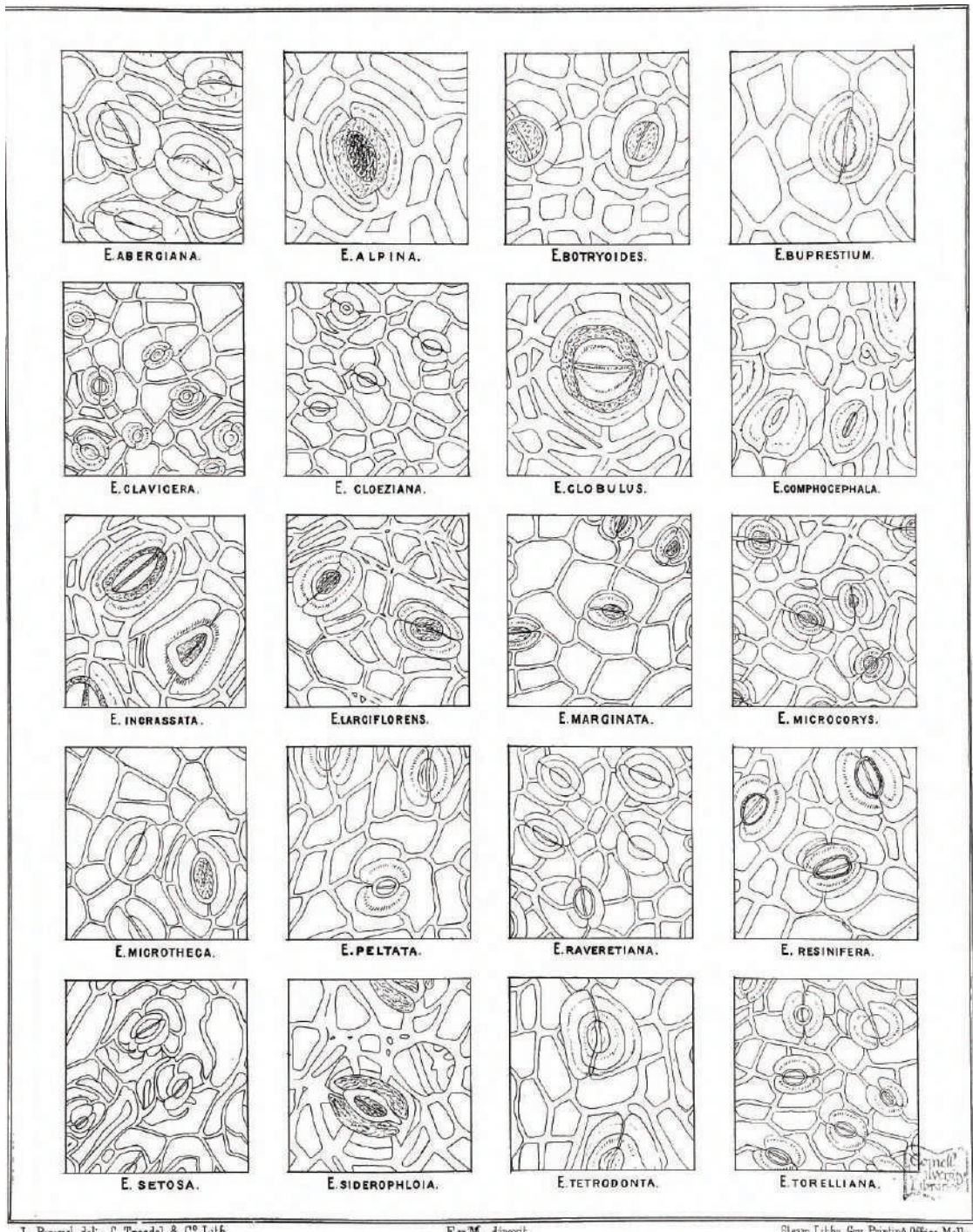
MÜLLER, JEAN (ARGOVIENSIS) (9 May 1828, Teufenthal, Switzerland – 28 Jan. 1896, Geneva, Switzerland) (Fig. 19) was a Swiss botanist who specialised in Euphorbiaceae and lichenology. He published under the name Müller Argoviensis, with author abbreviation as Müll.Arg., to distinguish him from other botanists with a similar surname. Jean Müller (1882, 1883, 1886, 1887, 1895, 1896) described 13 novel lichen taxa for the Grampians, all but one collected by Daniel Sullivan. Müller's primary contribution to Australian botany was

through his work on Euphorbiaceae, Phyllanthaceae and Picrodendraceae with about 180 novel taxa mostly described in monographic works. He was similarly productive with lichens, of which he described about 100 novel taxa for Australia (Filson 1976, 1992). In the late 1880s, Ferdinand Mueller (1887) lauded Jean Müller for his significant contribution to the study of Australian lichens. According to Briquet (1896), 'Death interrupted him in the middle of writing a major work on the lichens of Australia.' One of his last published works was a short paper 'Analecta Australiensia', i.e. fragments of Australian lichenology, published in *Bulletin de l'Herbier Boissier* in the year of his death (Müller 1896). The impact of Jean Müller on Australian lichenology was summarised by Filson (1976) describing him as a "splitter", although his work constitutes the greater part of the Australian lichen flora and his taxonomy has remained relevant.

Jean Müller was born into a poor farming family. He attended the village school before extending his education at the high school in 1843 at Reinach, northern Switzerland, and then the Aargau industrial school until 1850, where he excelled in botany and mathematics



Figure 20. Jean Müller (Argoviensis). Carte de visite by Emile Pricam, Genève. Archives; © Conservatoire et Jardin botaniques de Genève.



L. Rummel del. C. Troedel & Co. Lith.

F. v. M. direxit.

Glean Litho Gov. Printing Office, Malb.

Eucalyptus-Leaves. Cuticle. 450

Figure 21. Eucalyptus-Leaves. Cuticle. *Eucalyptus alpina*, top line, second from left. L.Rummel del. C.Troedel and Co. Lith. In Mueller (1879-1884), Decade 10 (unnumbered plate).

and was taught by the geologist Pompejus Bolley (1812–1870). In 1851 he studied in the Genève Academy and came in contact with botanists Jean Eitenne Duby (1798–1885), Edmond Boissier (1810–1885) and Alphonse Pyramus de Candolle (1806–1893), the latter offering him the position of curator at his herbarium in Genève (Briquet 1896). He was awarded a doctorate from the University of Zurich in 1857 for a monograph of Resedaceae. After teaching for many years, most importantly as chair of medical and pharmaceutical botany at the Geneva Academy from 1876, he retired from teaching in 1889 and took on the role of managing the Delessert Herbarium and the Botanical Garden of Geneva until his death in 1896 (Briquet 1896, 1940b). His primary contributions to systematic botany included monographic works on Apocynaceae, Euphorbiaceae and Rubiaceae, with lesser works on other plant families, and lichens and algae. Many of his type specimens are held in the Genève Herbarium (G) (Stafleu & Cowan 1981). Jean Müller was the world authority on Euphorbiaceae, describing many hundreds of novel taxa, and a prolific author of novel fungi and lichens. He described about 2300 novel taxa during his career.

RICHARDSON, JOHN MATTHEW (Apr. 1797, Slinfold, England – 28 July 1882, Newcastle, NSW) was an English-Australian nurseryman, gardener and botanical collector who accompanied Major Mitchell during the expedition of 1836 to the Grampians. There are at least eight records listed under the name of J.M. Richardson in Australian herbaria (AVH 2024). However, on examination of those specimens, they do not include a verbatim label noting Richardson as the collector, but this has otherwise been added by herbarium staff or researchers at a later date. Richardson collected about 20 novel taxa in the Grampians as Mitchell's botanical collector, but see above (in Mitchell) for a note on attribution.

At the time of the Mitchell expedition of 1836, Richardson was a pardoned convict, having been transported to Australia on two occasions. In 1818 he worked as a gardener in the Sydney Botanic Gardens (Richardson 1872). He received a pardon in 1821 and returned to England on a voyage in which he was placed in charge of a consignment of botanical and geological collections. However, in England in 1822, he was tried for

house-breaking for which he received a remitted death sentence and a second transportation to Australia for life. He arrived in Hobart on the ship *Arab* I in November 1822 and was assigned as a gardener to William Knight Jemott (1782–1847), a police constable and postmaster in Hobart (George 2009). In 1823, he was reassigned as the overseer for the government gardens in Sydney, under the supervision of colonial botanist Charles Frazer (c. 1788–1831) (Andrews 1986; Orchard 1999). In 1826, Richardson was sent to Melville Island (Northern Territory) in charge of the government gardens (Short 2002). He remained there until 1829, returning to Sydney where he received a ticket of leave. However, this was revoked in 1831 for various offences, and he was assigned as a gardener to the businessman and trader Alexander Brodie Spark (1792–1856), who had established orchards, vineyards and gardens at Tempe at Cooks River in the Hunter River Valley (Andrews 1986). Richardson's first experience as a botanical collector may have been as a member of the John Oxley expeditions to Moreton Bay and Brisbane River (Hall 1984; George 2009). How he was chosen for the Mitchell expedition is not known. Richardson was described by Mitchell (1838: vol. 2, 175) as 'an old traveller' and 'an old man' although he was indeed younger than Mitchell by five years and appears to have been respected as a reliable and practical expedition member. Joseph Dalton Hooker, as assistant-director of the Royal Botanic Gardens Kew, wrote in 1859: 'In this very extraordinary journey Mitchell was accompanied by a good plant-collector named Richardson, and the collections were brought safe and in good condition to Sydney, and sent to Dr. Lindley, by whom many have been described' (Hooker 1859: cxxi).

ROBERTSON, JOHN GEORGE (15 Oct. 1803, Glasgow, Scotland – 4 July 1863, Baronald, Scotland) was a Scottish botanical collector in Tasmania and Victoria. He collected at least five novel taxa in the Grampians: *Boronia polygalifolia* (?) var. *pubescens* Benth. [= *Boronia nana* var. *pubescens* (Benth.) J.H.Willis], *Frenela rhomboidea* var. *mucronata* Benth. [= *Callitris rhomboidea* R.Br. ex Rich. & A.Rich.], *Lepidobolus drapetocoleus* F.Muell. ex Benth., *Pultenaea laxiflora* Benth. and *Pultenaea viscosa* R.Br. ex Benth. There are about 200 records of specimens listed for Robertson in Australian herbaria, mainly at HO and NSW,



F. Schoenfeld del. & lith.

F. Mueller direct.

Hamel & Co. imp.

Bauera sessiliflora. F. M.

Figure 22. *Bauera sessiliflora*. F.Schoenfeld del. & lith. In Mueller (1864-1865), Pl. 16. James Cook University Library.



Figure 23. *Eurybia asterotricha* [= *Olearia asterotricha*]. F. Schönfeld del. & lith. In Mueller (1864–1865), Pl. 33. James Cook University Library.



Figure 24. *Hibbertia humifusa*. F.Schoenfeld del. & lith. In Mueller (1860–1862), Supplemental Pl. 1. State Library of New South Wales.

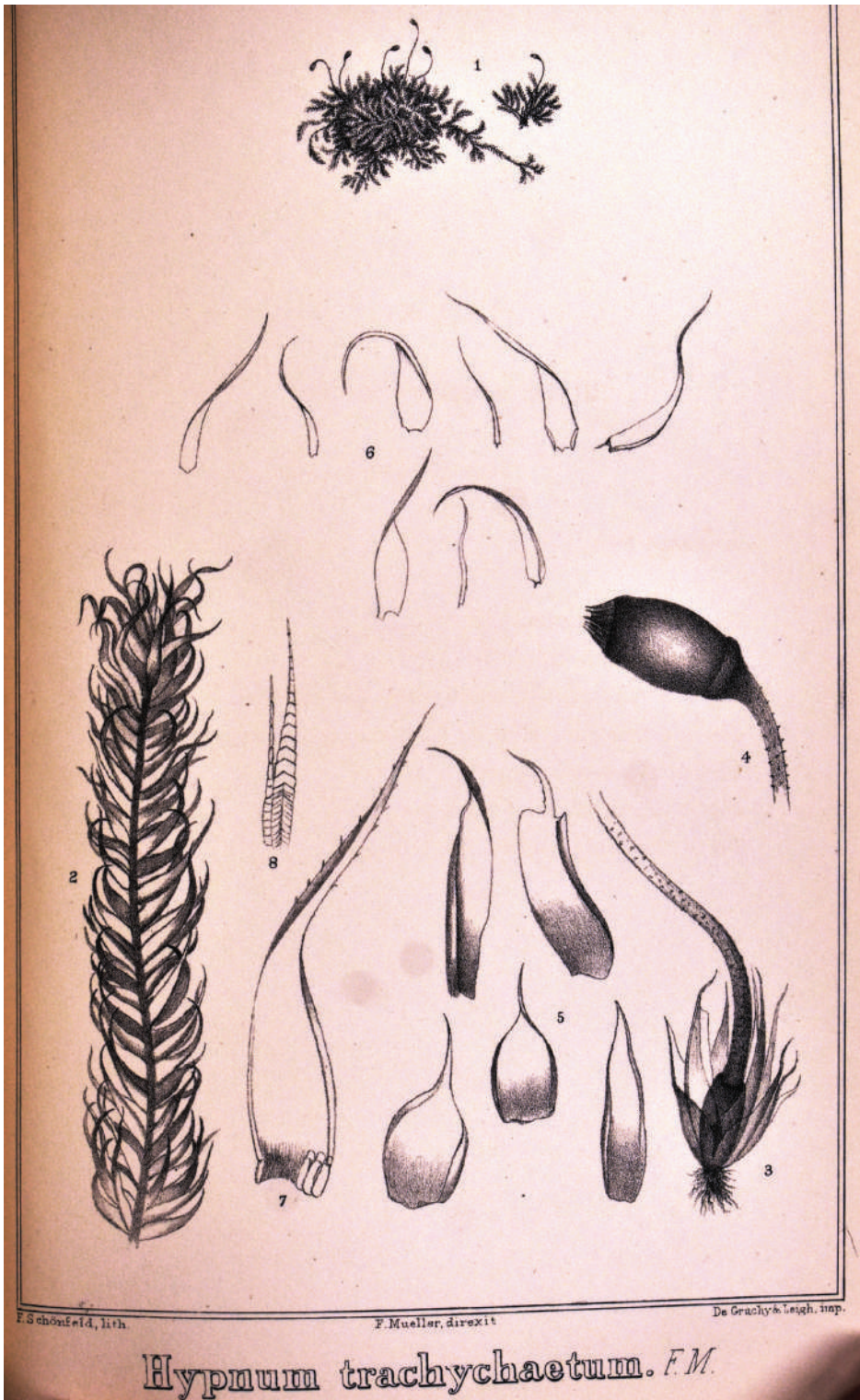
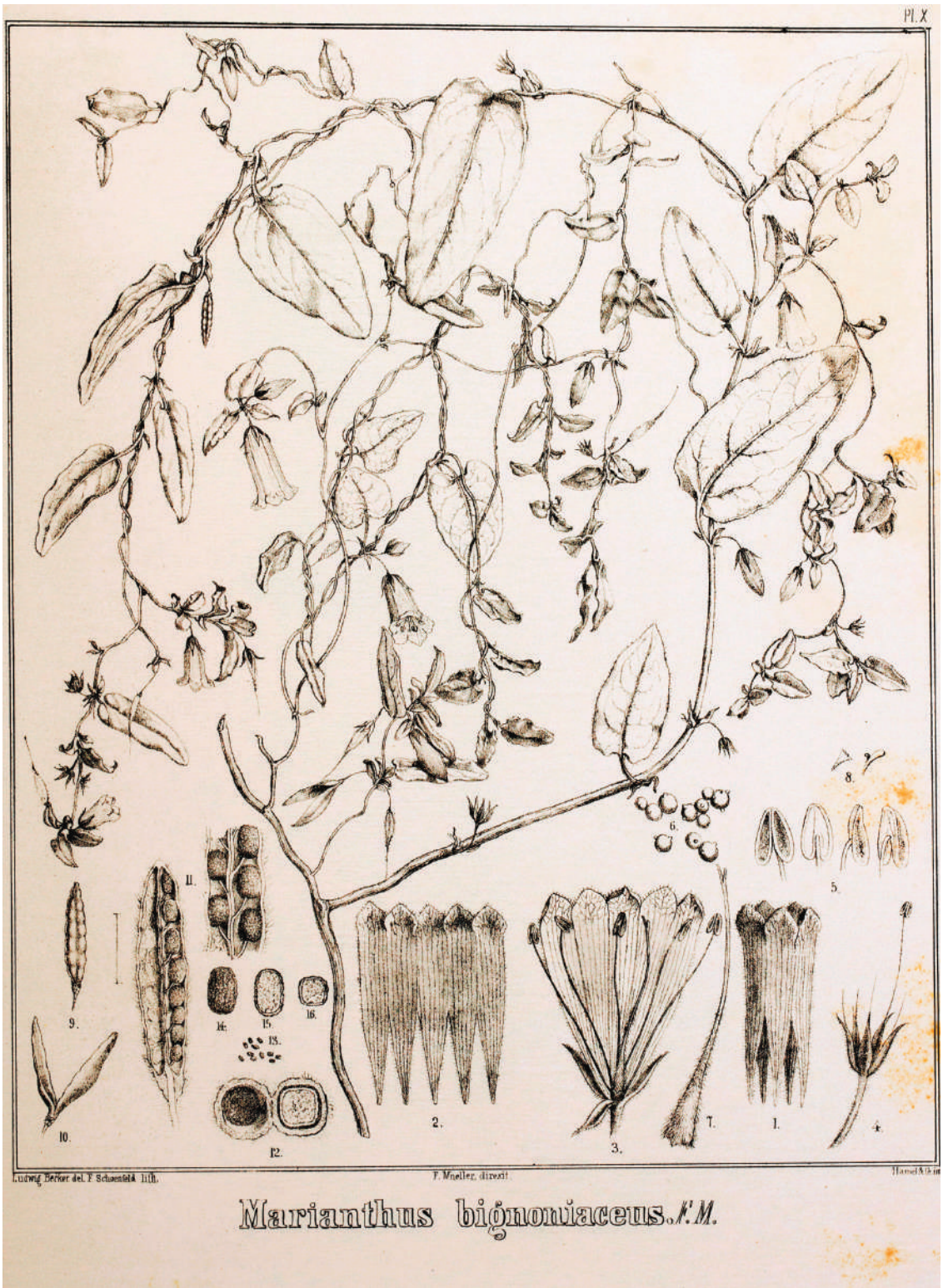


Figure 25. *Hypnum trachychaetum* [= *Warburgiella leucocytus*]. F.Schönfeld. lith. In Mueller (1864), Pl. 15. James Cook University Library.



Ludwig Becker del. F. Schoenfeld lith.

F. Mueller, dissect.

Hansel & Co.

Marianthus bignoniaceus. F.M.

Figure 26. *Marianthus bignoniaceus*. Ludwig Becker del. F.Schoenfeld lith. In Mueller (1860–1862), Pl. 10. State Library of New South Wales.



Figure 27. *Polypompholyx exigua* [= *Utricularia tenella*]. F.Schönfeld del. & lith. In Mueller (1864–1865), Pl. 64. James Cook University Library.

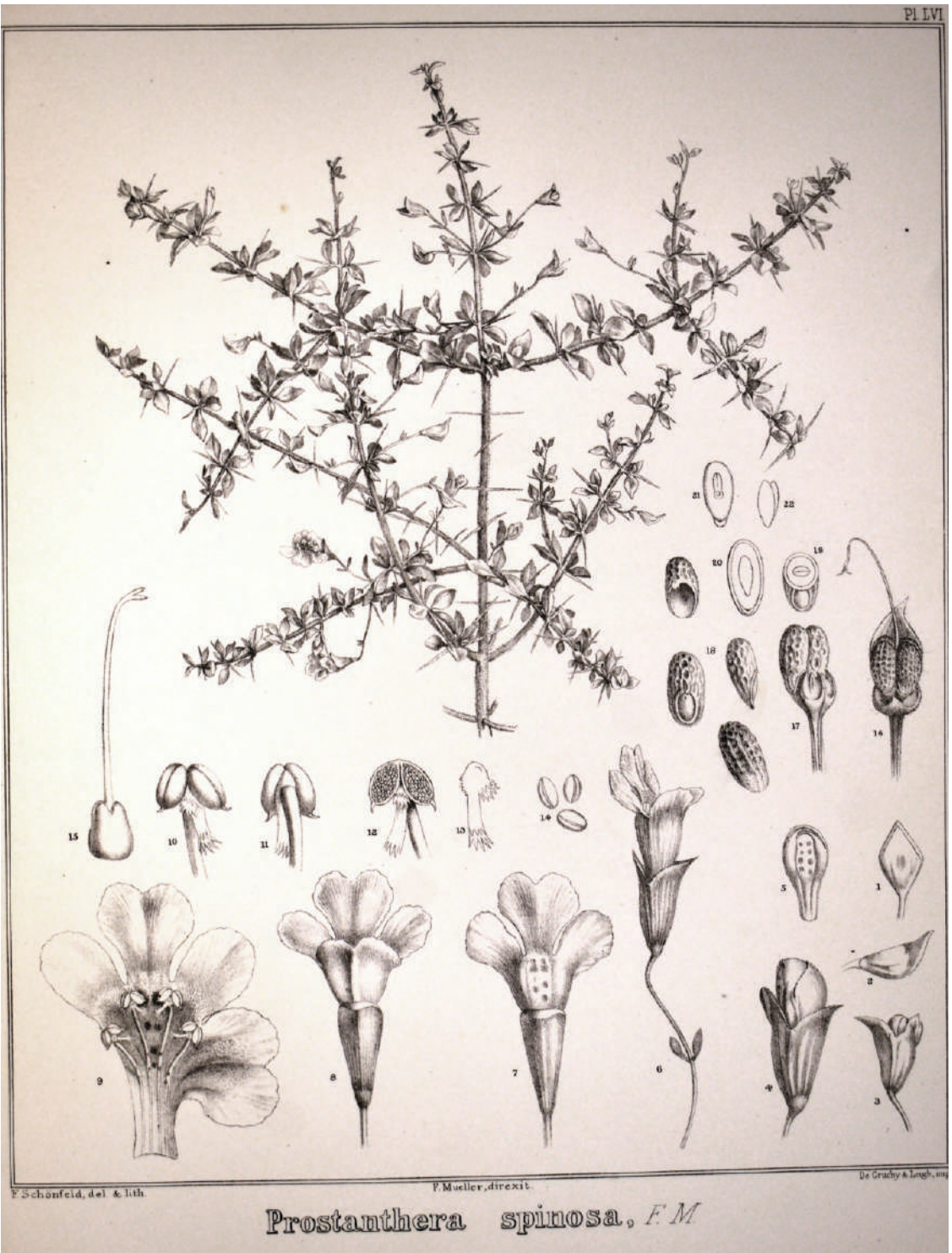


Figure 28. *Prostanthera spinosa*. F.Schönfeld del. & lith. In Mueller (1864–1865), Pl. 56. James Cook University Library.



Figure 29. *Pultenaea rosea* [= *Pultenaea subalpina*]. F.Schönfeld del. & lith. In Mueller (1864–1865), Pl. 13. James Cook University Library.



Figure 30. *Styliidium soboliferum*. F.Schönfeld del. & lith. In Mueller (1864–1865), Pl. 47. James Cook University Library.

dated 1842 to 1845 (AVH 2024). About 60 specimens are listed in the Kew Herbarium Catalogue (2024) but most from or near Portland or *Wando Vale*. No Grampians specimens are known to be held in Australian herbaria.

Robertson arrived in Australia in 1831 (Anon. 1935), first settling in Tasmania where he associated with botanical and natural history collectors Ronald Campbell Gunn (1808–1881) and Robert William Lawrence (1807–1833). Robertson was a manager of the Lawrence's property *Formosa* near Launceston (Burns & Skemp 1961), and at the end of his tenure settled in the Portland Bay area of the Port Phillip district (now western Victoria). Departing from Launceston in February 1840 on the schooner *Eagle* (Anon. 1840), Robertson was one of the earliest European settlers in western Victoria, establishing a pastoral and agricultural property on Wando River that he named *Wando Vale* (Bride 1898; Willis 1949a; Willis & Cohn 1993; George 2009). Although apparently untrained in botany and with limited formal education, he had an interest in plants and natural history and reportedly was involved with botanical collecting in India prior to arriving in Australia (Rupp 1941). It has been reported that Robertson made collections in Tasmania and in western Victoria, amounting to about 4000 specimens (Maiden 1908a; Britten *et al.* 1931; Orchard 1999; George 2009), however, only a small number are listed in herbarium catalogues. Gunn, in a letter to William Hooker at Kew (Burns & Skemp 1961), wrote that Robertson was a 'zealous collector', which suggests that he may have collected significant numbers (Hooker 1860). There are about 150 citations to Robertson's specimens in *Flora Australiensis*, seen by Bentham at Kew. In 1854, Robertson sold *Wando Vale* (Anon. 1854) and returned to Scotland where he died in 1862 (Anon. 1863).

RUMMEL, (JOHANN) LUDWIG (LEWIS, LOUIS) (c. 1837, Germany/Poland – 19 Aug. 1904, South Melbourne, Victoria) was a German/Polish illustrator, chemist, microscopist, music teacher and piano tuner. Rummel produced analytical plates for two of Mueller's publications; three plates in *Report on the forest resources of Western Australia* and eight plates in *Eucalyptographia*. The plates were all of anatomical details of *Eucalyptus* species. Rummel provided only one plate that included a novel Grampians species, being anatomical details

of leaf cuticles of *Eucalyptus* × *alpina* Lindl. (one of 20 species on the plate) (Fig. 21).

Rummel arrived in Melbourne from Liverpool on the ship *Sea Chief* on 8 October 1868 (Unassisted Passenger Lists 2024). He worked as a chemist in Germany prior to migrating to Australia. In Melbourne, he was employed as an analytical chemist and microscopist at Ferdinand Mueller's phytochemical laboratory at the Melbourne Botanic Garden c. 1870 to 1873 (Rae & Maroske 2020). After losing his position at the botanic gardens due to government fiscal constraints, during which time Mueller was controversially removed as director of the botanic gardens (Cohn & Maroske 1996), Rummel went into business with Melbourne merchant Leopold Hesse in the manufacture of fertiliser (Darragh 2012; Dowe 2023). He later worked as a piano teacher and tuner. He became unsettled in later life, charged with threatening to assault his wife (Anon. 1888b) and then committing suicide (Anon. 1904).

SCHOENFELD, FREDERICK KARL (FRITZ) (25 Jan. 1810, Wiesbaden, Germany – 21 Apr. 1868, Richmond, Victoria) was a German-Australian artist, printmaker, lithographer and art teacher, noted for finely detailed and accurate illustrations of plants and animals in publications by Ferdinand Mueller and Frederick McCoy. Schoenfeld illustrated at least ten novel taxa for the Grampians including eight flowering plants (Figs 22–30), one bryophyte described by Mueller and one bryophyte described by G.E.L. Hampe (Fig. 10) (Table 2). Of the ten novel taxa, two are endemic to the Grampians: *Bauera sessiliflora* F.Muell. and *Stylidium soboliferum* F.Muell. Schoenfeld produced at least 180 plates of botanical illustrations for Mueller, published between 1859 and 1910. His lithographs have been praised for their masterly and delicate finish. Woolls (1865), in a review of Mueller's *Plants indigenous to the colony of Victoria*, wrote of the plates that 'one will admire the elegance and accuracy of the lithograms.' A number of Schoenfeld's works have been included in recent publications in the context of the history of Australian botanical illustration (Hewson 1999; Collins *et al.* 2008; George 2011; Darragh 2012; Hansen & Davies 2014). Helen Hewson (1999: 10) wrote in *Australia: 300 years of botanical illustration*, that Schoenfeld's work 'is surely amongst the best botanical lithography ever

Table 2. Novel Grampians taxa illustrated in publications by Ferdinand Mueller, the works in which they were published and the illustrator's details.

<i>Bauera sessiliflora</i> F.Muell.: Mueller, <i>Pl. Victoria</i> , Lithograms, Pl. XVI (1864–1865); F.Schoenfeld del. & lith. F.Mueller direxit. Hamel & Co. imp.
<i>Eucalyptus × alpina</i> Lindl.: Mueller, <i>Eucalyptographia</i> . Decade 2 (unnumbered) (1879); R.Austen del. C.Troedel and Co. lith. F.v.M. direxit. Steam Litho Gov. Printing Office, Melb.; Mueller, <i>Eucalyptographia</i> . Decade 10 (unnumbered) (1884). <i>Eucalyptus</i> -Leaves. Cuticle. top line, second from left; L.Rummel del. C.Troedel and Co. Lith. F.v.M. direxit. Steam Litho Gov. Printing Office, Melb.
<i>Eurybia asterotricha</i> F.Muell. [= <i>Olearia asterotricha</i> (F.Muell.) Benth.]: Mueller, <i>Pl. Victoria</i> , Lithograms, Pl. XXXIII (1864–1865); F.Schönfeld del. & lith. F.Mueller, direxit. De Gruchy & Leigh, imp.
<i>Hibbertia humifusa</i> F.Muell.: Mueller, <i>Pl. Victoria</i> , Vol. 1: Thalamiflorae: Supplemental. Pl. I (1860–1862); F.Schoenfeld del. & lith. F.Mueller, direxit. Hamel & Co. imp.
<i>Hypnum congruens</i> Hampe [= <i>Rhaphidorrhynchium amoenum</i> var. <i>congruens</i> (Hampe) B.C.Tan, W.B. Schofield & H.P.Ramsay]: Mueller, <i>Anal. draw. Austral. moss.</i> 1: Pl. XIII (1864); F.Schönfeld. lith. F.Mueller, direxit. De Gruchy & Leigh, imp.
<i>Hypnum trachychaetum</i> F.Muell. [= <i>Warburgiella leucocytus</i> (Müll. Hal.) B.C.Tan, W.B.Schofield & H.P.Ramsay]: Mueller, <i>Anal. draw. Austral. moss.</i> 1: Pl. XV (1864); F.Schönfeld. lith. F.Mueller, direxit. De Gruchy & Leigh, imp.
<i>Marianthus bignoniaceus</i> F.Muell.: Mueller, <i>Pl. Victoria</i> , Vol. 1: Thalamiflorae: Pl. X (1860–1862); Ludwig Becker del. F.Schoenfeld lith. F.Mueller, direxit. Hamel & Co. imp.
<i>Polypompholyx exigua</i> F.Muell. [= <i>Utricularia tenella</i> R.Br.]: Mueller, <i>Pl. Victoria</i> , Lithograms, Pl. LXIV (1864–1865); F.Schönfeld del. & lith. F.Mueller, direxit. De Gruchy & Leigh, imp.
<i>Prostanthera spinosa</i> F.Muell.: Mueller, <i>Pl. Victoria</i> , Lithograms, Pl. LVI (1864–1865); F.Schönfeld del. & lith. F.Mueller, direxit. De Gruchy & Leigh, imp.
<i>Pultenaea rosea</i> F.Muell. [= <i>Pultenaea subalpina</i> (F.Muell.) Druce]: Mueller, <i>Pl. Victoria</i> , Lithograms, Pl. XIII (1864–1865); F.Schönfeld del. & lith. F.Mueller, direxit. De Gruchy & Leigh, imp.
<i>Stylidium soboliferum</i> F.Muell.: Mueller, <i>Pl. Victoria</i> , Lithograms, Pl. XLVII (1864–1865); F.Schönfeld del. & lith. F.Mueller, direxit. De Gruchy & Leigh, imp.

executed, an appraisal with which one must concur as he was an undoubted master at rendering texture, tonal gradation and life-like detail, within a sound and traditional compositional basis. Perhaps one reason why Schoenfeld's work was exceptional was that he created, in most of his plates, both the original illustration and the lithograph. This ensured that the distinguishing details of the subject plants were well understood by him and could be carried over from the original to the completed plate, and thus maintaining creative integrity.

Schoenfeld worked as a lithographer in Mainz, Germany and Winterthur, Switzerland, prior to migrating to Australia (Darragh 1992, 2012, 2023). He and his wife Elis Susanna Phillipini Schoenfeld (*née* Pfau) arrived on the ship *Scottish Chief* on 8 May 1858 (Unassisted Passenger Lists 2024). In Melbourne, Schoenfeld first worked as a freelance illustrator, lithographer and art teacher, producing work for the printer Hamel and Co. that was displayed at the 1861 Victorian Exhibition, Melbourne (Archer 1861). From about 1862 to 1866 he worked as a drawing teacher for the Melbourne Deutscher Turn Verein. In about January

1868, Schoenfeld planned to depart Victoria because of a lack of employment. However, in a depressive state exacerbated by alcoholic tendencies, he attempted to take his own life by drowning at Port Melbourne but failed. On another attempt in April 1868, at a water-filled quarry in Richmond, he was successful (Anon. 1868a).

SONDER, OTTO WILHELM (13 June 1812, Oldesloe, Germany – 21 Nov. 1881, Hamburg, Germany) (Fig. 31) was a German pharmacist, botanist and herbarium curator who made a significant contribution to research of the Australian flora. Sonder (1856) described only one novel taxon for the Grampians, in *Dasyogonaceae*, *Calectasia intermedia* Sond. The specimens were collected by Mueller in November 1853 from between the Grampians and Victoria Range. The name *Calectasia intermedia* has been conserved over *Scaryomyrtus hexamera* F.Muell. (Wilson & Barrett 2010).

In 1828 Sonder entered the Biber's pharmacy in Hamburg as an apprentice. In 1832, after a four-year apprenticeship, he left the Hamburg pharmacy and went to southern Germany. After a year there,



Figure 31. Otto Wilhelm Sonder. Date not known. Carte de visite by W. Breuning, Hamburg. Archives; © Conservatoire et Jardin botaniques de Genève.

he went to Berlin in 1833 and completed the state pharmaceutical examination in 1835. During this time, he wrote his first botanical papers on the flora of the Hamburg area. This attracted the attention of the botanist and naturalist Johann Heinrich Friedrich Link (1767–1851) who encouraged him to make a career in botany. However, he went to Kiel to take the state pharmacists examination, and there he met the botanist Ernst Ferdinand Nolte (1791–1875), professor of botany at the University of Kiel, as well as director of the botanical garden. Nolte was also an instructor to Ferdinand Mueller who befriended Sonder and the two maintained a life-long friendship and collaboration. In 1841 Sonder bought a pharmacy on Neuer Wall in Hamburg and managed it until a few years before his death in 1881, selling in 1878 (Sadebeck 1882; Alberti 1886; Wunschmann 1892). His first publication on Australian flora was 'Nova algarum genera et species quas in itinere ad oras occidentales Novae Hollandiae collegit L. Preiss' published in the journal *Botanische*

Zeitung (Sonder 1845). This was based on the collections of Ludwig Preiss (1811–1883) in Western Australia. Sonder also took an interest in Australian plant families, including Epacridaceae and Stylidiaceae, and monographs of those families along with algae, were published by him in the series *Plantae Preissianae*. Sonder was awarded an honorary doctorate at the University of Königsberg. In the meantime, his friend Ferdinand Mueller had migrated to Australia from where he sent plant specimens to Sonder and other European taxonomists. Sonder devoted a significant part of his activity to studying the shipments of specimens that came to him from Mueller (Sonder 1853) and completed 16 papers in the series 'Plantae Muellermanae' published in the journal *Linnaea*. Sonder was also active in the role of transferring books and journals and facilitating the exchange of plant specimens from all over the world (Ducker 1981, 1990; Tkach *et al.* 2022; Tkach & Röser 2024). His final works on Australian flora all involved treatments of the algae. Sonder maintained one of the largest private herbaria in Europe (Höxtermann 2010). Between late 1874 and early 1875, Sonder worked his way through his entire herbarium, sorting material and remounting specimens where needed. Presently, portions of Sonder's herbarium are located in the Swedish Museum of Natural History, Stockholm (S), mostly South African species (Nordenstam 1980), but the bulk is in MEL (Stafleu & Cowan 1985), where about 250,000 specimens were purchased progressively from about 1859 through to 1883 (Short 1990a; Orchard 1999).

STEPHANI, FRANZ (15 Apr. 1842, Berlin, Germany – 23 Feb. 1927, Leipzig-Oetzsch, Germany) (Fig. 32) was a German bryologist specialising in liverworts. Stephani (1899) described two novel lichen taxa for the Grampians, *Fimbraria caucasica* Steph. [= *Asterella whiteleggeana* (Steph.) R.M.Schust.] and *Fimbraria conocephala* Steph. [= *Asterella conocephala* (Steph.) R.M. Schust.]. The first of these is a name that has not been fully resolved and appears to have been described on conflicting collection data. The second, an accepted name, has numerous syntypes, one collected by Daniel Sullivan in the Grampians in 1882. Other syntypes were collected as widely as Geographe Bay in Western Australia, Rockhampton in Queensland and Tasmania.



Figure 32. Franz Stephani. Date not known. Carte de visite by G. Brokesch, Leipzig. Courtesy of Università di Padova-Biblioteca storica di medicina e botanica Pinali Marsili. <https://phaidra.cab.unipd.it/>

The number of novel taxa described by Stephani for Australia was significant, mostly published in the series 'Hepaticae Australiae' in the journal *Hedwigia* (Stephani 1889a, 1889b, 1889c). However, the nomenclatural validity of many is doubtful as he described novel taxa on slight details. In the introduction to 'Hepaticae Australiae', Stephani (1889a: 128) noted that 'Baron Ferd. von Müller, the tireless researcher of the Australian flora, has been careful to send me the Hepaticae that have come into his hands for identification ... Most of the plants listed come from the Australian continent itself, a few from neighboring islands; I received a number from Mr Geheeb and from Mr Dr. Karl Müller-Halle, and a larger number from Queensland from Mr Dr. Brotherus in Helsingfors.' His first publication in 1876

was a compilation of liverworts observed in the area around Zschopau (Stephani 1876). His first work on exotic liverworts began in 1881, publishing extensively on collections from all parts of the world, including Australia, Africa, North and South America, Pacific Ocean islands, Asia and New Zealand. In 1898, he commenced publication of the monumental *Species Hepaticarum*, firstly in a series of papers in *Bulletin de l'Herbier Boissier* with descriptions in Latin and subsequently republished in a stand-alone edition running to six volumes (Stephani 1900–1924). The work dealt with about 10000 species of which about 4000 were described as novel taxa. However, the poor quality of Stephani's taxonomy has left nomenclatural issues for following lichenologists (Schuster 1966; Schofield 1985). Jardin Botanique de Genève (G-BOIS) acquired the greatest portion of his personal herbarium (Stafleu & Cowan 1985), along with about 12300 of his illustrations and library (Reimers 1928; Geissler 1982). Another significant portion was acquired by the Natural History Museum, London (BM) (Sayre 1977).

Stephani was the son of a Berlin merchant. He attended the Königliches Gymnasium, developed an interest in science and drawing, and graduated in 1859. He began an apprenticeship at a wool yarn spinning mill in Dessau, completing it in 1863. He worked in management positions in wool mills, a wholesale toy business and publishing house. When he retired in 1907, he commenced an intense period of botanical research until 1917 (Gradstein 2006). Due to the impact of WWI, the family business failed, along with his health, and by 1922 he had developed a serious mental illness and died in destitute circumstances in 1927 (Beauverd 1927; Reimers 1928).

STIRTON, JAMES (c. 1833, Coupar Angus, Scotland – 14 Jan. 1917, Glasgow, Scotland) was a Scottish Doctor of Medicine and a leading expert on cryptogamic botany in the late 19th century, describing many Australian species. Stirton (1899) described two novel taxa of lichens for the Grampians, *Parmelia violascens* Stirt. [= *Xanthoparmelia amplexula* (Stirt.) Elix & J. Johnst.], of which no specimens have been located, and *Parmelia subbrunea* Stirt. [= *Menegazzia aeneofusca* (Müll. Arg.) R. Sant.]. Both names were based on collections made by Daniel Sullivan. His interest in bryophytes and lichens

started in the 1850s, and he published his first accounts mainly on Scottish bryophytes. During the 1870s, he began to receive specimens from around the world and earned a reputation as an acknowledged specialist in bryology and lichenology. His taxonomic work on bryophytes covered many countries (Trail 1917). He described over 100 novel lichen taxa for Australia. Stirton's types are mainly held in BM, BRI and GLAM (Sayre 1977; Jones 1980; Stafleu & Cowan 1986). Rogers (1982) indicated that establishing the typification of some Stirton names had been difficult as in some cases no location, collector, or specimen data were provided.

Stirton was born in East Scotland. He attended the University of Edinburgh and taught mathematics at the Merchiston Castle School 1856 to 1858 (Lawley 2024). Graduating with a Doctor of Medicine in 1858, he moved to Glasgow and worked as an obstetrician, gynaecologist, lecturer and professor. He was elected a Fellow of the Linnean Society of London in 1875 (Anon. 1875). Appointed lecturer in gynaecology in the Glasgow Royal Infirmary in 1876, two years later professor of Midwifery in St. Mungo's College, a position which he retained for about 15 years. From 1889, he held the position of professor at Anderson College, Glasgow (Medical Directory 1912; Anon. 1917a; Trail 1917; Boyd 1920; Britten *et al.* 1931).

SULLIVAN, DANIEL JOHN (20 Sept., 1836, Mitchelston, Ireland – 2 June 1895, Ararat, Victoria) (Fig. 33) was an Irish-Australian amateur collector of plants, mosses and lichens in the Grampians and nearby areas during the later decades of the nineteenth century. He is associated with collecting about 70 novel taxa, representing both valid and/or proposed names. Sullivan (1882a, 1882b, 1882c, 1882d, 1883, 1884, 1887, 1890) was active in publishing accounts of the Grampians flora, initially in Joseph Wing's *Southern Science Record* and *The Victorian Naturalist* in 1882 and 1883 (Willis 1949a). The plant families dealt with included Epacridaceae, Droseraceae, Papilionaceae, Ranunculaceae and bryophytes. For the mosses, Sullivan acknowledged the assistance of Ferdinand Mueller and Carl Müller (see above) for identification of species. Sullivan estimated the number of taxa in the Grampians to exceed 1000, of which he had collected about 700. He published a revised census in 1890, in which he listed 708 species of which 36 were

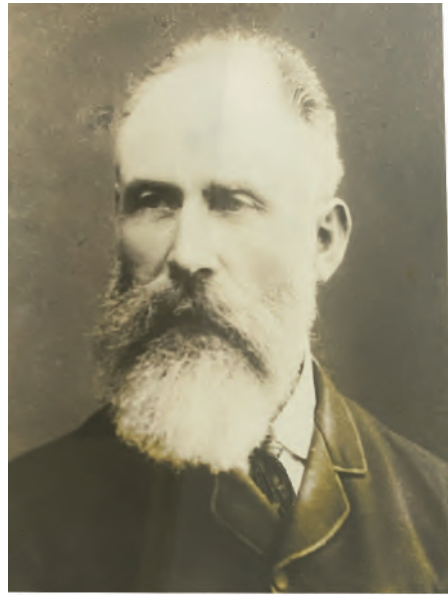


Figure 33. Daniel John Sullivan. Date not known, photographer not known. Courtesy of Moyston Primary School.

'new species discovered by the writer' (Sullivan 1890: 525). There are about 1400 records of specimens listed for Sullivan in Australian herbaria, dated 1871 to 1895, in the AVH (2024). Of these, about 700 specimens were collected in the Grampians, including about 70 that represented potential novel taxa. Most of the novel taxa were bryophytes described or proposed by Carl Müller (Willis 1949a). Sullivan collected elsewhere, notably with James Stirling (1852–1909) on Mt Kosciusko in January 1884 (Stirling 1885). Collections by Sullivan were cited by William Walter Watts (1856–1920) and Thomas Whitelegge (1850–1927) in their census of Australian mosses, though none were type specimens for novel taxa (Watts & Whitelegge 1902, 1906). The resolution of typification of some taxa collected by Sullivan was provided by Yip (2003). Eponymously, Sullivan is the most commemorated collector of novel taxa for the Grampians (Table 3). Sullivan's personal herbarium at Moyston was listed by Wilson (1890a) as one of five private lichen herbaria in Australia. After his death, his herbarium was offered for sale by his wife (Anon. 1898). Most of his collections are now at MEL (Stafleu & Cowan 1986). He was an irregular correspondent of Mueller.

The circumstances of Sullivan's early life and education are not known. One report suggests that he was educated at Cork University (Anon. 1950), but that has not been

Table 3. Eponymous taxa commemorating Daniel John Sullivan. Collection locations are indicated only if different from the Grampians.

<i>Acaulon sullivanii</i> Müll.Hal., <i>Flora</i> 71, 2 (1888) [= <i>Acaulon integrifolium</i> Müll.Hal.] (ex Mt Ararat)
<i>Aloina sullivaniana</i> (Müll.Hal.) Broth., <i>Nat. Pflanzenfam.</i> 1(3), 428 (1902)
<i>Astomum sullivanii</i> Müll.Hal., <i>Hedwigia</i> 37, 78 (1898) [= <i>Pleuridium nervosum</i> (Hook.) Mitt.]
<i>Barbula sullivaniana</i> Müll.Hal., <i>Hedwigia</i> 37, 130 (1898) [= <i>Aloina bifrons</i> (de Not.) Delgad.]
<i>Barbula sullivanii</i> Müll.Hal. ex Kindb., <i>Enum. Bryin. exotic. Suppl. primum</i> , 86 (1888)
<i>Bryum sullivanii</i> Müll.Hal. ex Broth., Öfvers. <i>Finska Vetensk.-Soc. Förh.</i> 35, 48 (1893) [= <i>Gemmabryum sullivanii</i> (Müll. Hal.) J.R.Spence & H.P.Ramsay]
<i>Caleana sullivanii</i> (F.Muell.) Pescott, <i>Victorian Nat.</i> 43, 228 (1926) [= <i>Caleana minor</i> R.Br.]
<i>Caleya sullivanii</i> F.Muell., <i>Chem. & Drugg. Australas. suppl.</i> 4, 68 (1882) [= <i>Caleana minor</i> R.Br.]
<i>Calycothrix sullivanii</i> F.Muell., <i>Fragm.</i> 9, 1 (1875) [= <i>Calytrix tetragona</i> Labill.]
<i>Calytrix sullivanii</i> (F.Muell.) B.D.Jacks, <i>Index Kew.</i> 1, 399 (1893) [= <i>Calytrix tetragona</i> Labill.]
<i>Cladia sullivanii</i> (Müll.Arg.) W.Martin, <i>Trans. Roy. Soc. New Zealand</i> 2, 44 (1962)
<i>Cladonia sullivanii</i> Müll.Arg., <i>Flora</i> 65, 294 (1882) [= <i>Cladia sullivanii</i> (Müll.Arg.) W.Martin]
<i>Clathrina sullivanii</i> (Müll.Arg.) Müll.Arg., <i>Flora</i> 66, 80 (1883) [= <i>Cladia sullivanii</i> (Müll.Arg.) W.Martin]
<i>Dicranoloma sullivanii</i> (Müll.Hal.) Paris, <i>Index Bryol.</i> 2, 31 (1904)
<i>Dicranum sullivanii</i> Müll.Hal., <i>Hedwigia</i> 36, 360 (1897) [= <i>Dicranoloma robustum</i> (Hook.f. & Wilson) Paris]
<i>Entosthodon sullivanii</i> Müll.Hal. ex Kindb., <i>Enum. Bryin. exotic. Suppl. Primum</i> , 90 (1888) [= <i>Entosthodon subnudus</i> var. <i>gracilis</i> (Hook.f. & Wilson) Fife]
<i>Eupolytrichum sullivanii</i> Hampe, <i>Linnaea</i> 40, 316 (1876) [= <i>Polytrichum juniperinum</i> Hedw.]
<i>Fissidens sullivanii</i> Müll.Hal., <i>Genera musc. frond.</i> , 56 (1901) [= <i>Fissidens taylorii</i> Müll.Hal. var. <i>taylorii</i>]
<i>Funaria sullivanii</i> Watts & Whitel., <i>Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.</i> 30, 115 (1906) [= <i>Entosthodon subnudus</i> var. <i>gracilis</i> (Hook.f. & Wilson) Fife]
<i>Gemmabryum sullivanii</i> (Müll. Hal.) J.R.Spence & H.P.Ramsay, <i>Phytologia</i> 87, 68 (2005)
<i>Grimmia sullivanii</i> Müll. Hal., <i>Hedwigia</i> 37, 166 (1898) [= <i>Bucklandiella crispula</i> (Hook.f. & Wilson) Bedn.-Ochyra & Ochyra] (ex Pyrenees)
<i>Hymenostomum sullivanii</i> Müll.Hal. ex Geh., <i>Rev. Bryol.</i> 24, 66 (1897) [= <i>Weissia patula</i> (C.Knight) Fife] (ex Mt Ararat)
<i>Leucoloma sullivanii</i> (Müll.Hal.) Paris, <i>Index Bryol. Suppl.</i> , 234 (1900)
<i>Mielichhoferia sullivanii</i> Müll.Hal., <i>Hedwigia</i> 37, 84 (1898) [= <i>Mielichhoferia bryoides</i> (Harv. ex Hook.) Wijk & Margad.]
<i>Orthotrichum sullivanii</i> Müll.Hal., <i>Hedwigia</i> 37, 137 (1898) [= <i>Orthotrichum rupestre</i> Schleich. ex Schwägr. var. <i>rupestre</i>]
<i>Osculatia sullivanii</i> (Müll.Hal. ex Broth.) Ochyra, Plášek & Bedn.-Ochyra, <i>Acta Mus. Siles. Sci. Nat.</i> 67, 76 (2018) [= <i>Gemmabryum sullivanii</i> (Müll.Hal.) J.R.Spence & H.P.Ramsay]
<i>Paracaleana sullivanii</i> (F.Muell.) Blaxell, <i>Contr. New South Wales Natl. Herb.</i> 4, 282 (1972) [= <i>Caleana minor</i> R.Br.]
<i>Phascum sullivanii</i> Müll.Hal., <i>Flora</i> 71, 5 (1888) [= <i>Tetrapterum sullivanii</i> (Müll.Hal.) Broth.]
<i>Pleuridium sullivanii</i> (Müll.Hal.) Paris, <i>Index Bryol. Suppl.</i> 277 (1900) [= <i>Pleuridium nervosum</i> (Hook.) Mitt.]
<i>Polytrichum sullivanii</i> Hampe, <i>Linnaea</i> 40, 316 (1876) [= <i>Polytrichum juniperinum</i> Hedw.]
<i>Pottia sullivanii</i> Warnst., <i>Hedwigia</i> 58, 151 (1916) [= <i>Tortula atrovirens</i> (Sm.) Lindb.]
<i>Racomitrium sullivanii</i> (Müll.Hal.) Broth., <i>Nat. Pflanzenfam.</i> 1(3), 455 (1902) (ex Pyrenees)
<i>Sphaerangium sullivanii</i> (Müll.Hal.) Kindb., <i>Enum. Bryin. Exot., Suppl.</i> 1, 95 (1889) (ex Mt Ararat)
<i>Sphagnum sullivanii</i> Müll.Hal., <i>Genera musc. frond.</i> , 103 (1901) [= <i>Sphagnum novozelandicum</i> Mitt.]
<i>Sullivania</i> F.Muell., <i>J. & Proc. Roy. Soc. New South Wales</i> 15, 229, 298 (1882) [= <i>Caleana</i> R.Br.]
<i>Sullivania</i> subgen. <i>Sullivania</i> D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem., <i>Orchadian</i> 15, 36 (2005)
<i>Sullivania sullivanii</i> (F.Muell.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem., <i>Lankesteriana</i> 21, 314 (2021)
<i>Systegium sullivanii</i> (Müll.Hal.) Kindb., <i>Enum. Bryin. Exot. Suppl.</i> 1, 95 (1889) [= <i>Tetrapterum sullivanii</i> (Müll.Hal.) Broth.]
<i>Tetrapterum sullivanii</i> (Müll.Hal.) Broth., <i>Nat. Pflanzenfam.ed.</i> 2, 10, 253 (1924)
<i>Tortula sullivanii</i> Müll.Hal. ex Sullivan, <i>Rep. Australas. assoc. advan. sci.</i> 1890, 523 (1890)
<i>Tortula sullivaniana</i> (Müll. Hal.) Watts & Whitel., <i>Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales</i> 27 (Suppl.), 81 (1902) (ex Mt Ararat)
<i>Weissia sullivanii</i> Müll.Hal. ex Sullivan, <i>Rep. Australas. assoc. advan. sci.</i> 1890, 523 (1890)

corroborated. He arrived in Australia from Liverpool on the ship *Saldanha* on 21 August 1860 (PROVictoria 2024) and first worked as a stonemason at Riddells Creek, before becoming a teacher at schools at Duck Holes 1864 to 1866, Healesville 1868 and Moyston 1868 (Maiden 1908a; George 2009), where he was headmaster 1874 to 1894. Residing in Moyston from 1868, he botanised thoroughly in the Grampians until just prior to his death in 1895 (Anon. 1895b; Short 2003). Most of his early collections were of flowering plants, but he became increasingly interested in bryophytes and lichens (Filson 1976, 1992; Ramsay & Seur 1990; Ramsay 2006; Witham 2006). In 1881, he was elected a member of the Field Naturalists' Club of Victoria (Anon. 1881b; Nicholls 1932), and was active in contributing to *The Victorian Naturalist*, providing materials for displays and donating herbarium specimens to Melbourne Botanic Garden as well as the Field Naturalists' Club of Victoria's proposed herbarium (Anon. 1895b). In 1884 he was elected a Fellow of the

Linnean Society of London after being nominated by Mueller (Anon. 1884). In the latter decades of the 1800s, displays showcasing Victorian science, agriculture and industry were mounted in international exhibitions. For the Melbourne International Exhibition, 1 October 1880 to 30 April 1881, Sullivan prepared an album, described as 'a beautiful book of botanical specimens from Mt William compiled, tabulated and described by Mr Sullivan, of Moyston' (Anon. 1880; The Commissioners 1882). The second exhibition in which he was involved was the Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne, 1 August 1888 to 31 January 1889. Sullivan prepared an album titled 'Native plants of the Ararat Shire by D. Sullivan, F.L.S. under the patronage of the Ararat Shire Council' (Anon. 1887; The Executive Commissioners 1890). This item and the medal awarded to him are held in the library of the Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria (Fig. 34).

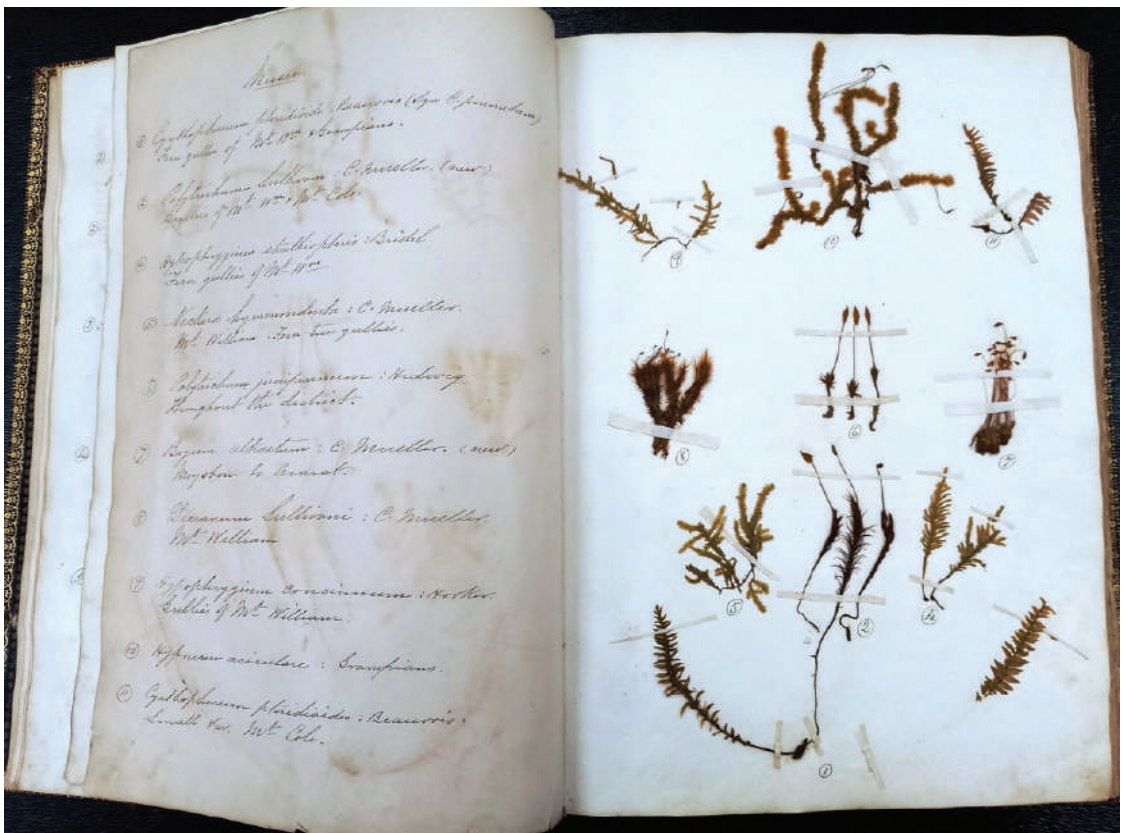


Figure 34. 'Native plants of the Ararat Shire by D. Sullivan, F.L.S. under the patronage of the Ararat Shire Council', an album of Grampians plants held in the Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria Library.

WALTER, CHARLES (CARL) (c. 1831, Mecklenberg, Germany – 11 Oct. 1907, Melbourne, Victoria) (Fig. 35) was a German-Australian botanical collector, field naturalist, photographer, journalist, traveller and museum technician. He collected three novel taxa in the Grampians, *Dillwynia oreodoxa* Blakely, *Haloragis meziana* Schindl. [= *Gonocarpus mezianus* (Schindl.) Orch.] and *Tetratheca glandulosa* var. *orbifolia* Blakely ex Court, and proposed two new names *Gompholobium huegelii* var. *daltoni* C.Walter (Walter 1900), a name that has not been accepted, and *Diuris punctata* var. *daltonii* C.Walter [= *Diuris daltonii* (C.Walter) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem.] collected by St. Eloy D'Alton in December 1906 at Mt Arapiles (Walter 1907a). There are about 3400 records of specimens for Charles Walter listed in the AVH (2024), with collection dates 1853 to 1907 (George 2009). Of these, about 200 records are for collections in the Grampians, dated from 1886 to 1904, including the novel taxa as noted above. Apart from plants, he also collected lichens (Wilson 1893). He made collections in the company of fellow members of the Field Naturalists' Club of Victoria during field excursions (Anon. 1907b). He was listed as one of the original 55 members of the Club, though he never held any official positions (Presland 2016). Not a prolific author, some of his articles were of botanical interest (Walter 1899a, 1899b, 1907a, 1907b; Walter & Mueller 1867a, 1867b). Accompanying missionary Reverend George Brown (1835–1917), Walter travelled to the south-west Pacific in 1875 on the ship *John Wesley* (Anon. 1875a, 1875b). His collections from the expedition are now held in MEL and NSW. Apart from those specimens purchased by the Victorian government herbarium in Melbourne, Walter maintained a personal herbarium. Both that and his library were sold after his death (Short 1990a, 1990b).

A passenger named Carl Walter, aged 25 years, was listed as arriving in Melbourne on 25 August 1853 on the ship *Wilhelmsburg* from Hamburg (Unassisted Passenger Lists 2024). It has not been corroborated if this indeed refers to the Charles Walter in question. Nevertheless, Walter's activities and residency following his arrival in Australia are not known apart from some minor reports, such as that he sent seeds to his sister in Germany after his arrival in Australia (George 2009). The first public record of Walter was in regard to his photographic work in 1864 (Gaskins 1992, 2008; Houghton 2007), whilst the

first mention as a botanical collector was in 1869, when Ferdinand Mueller noted in some specimen citations that they were received from 'my friend C. Walter' (Mueller 1869a, 1869b). Etchings based on his photographs were first published in the *Illustrated Melbourne Post* (Anon. 1864), after which he began to regularly supply photographs and reports of his travels in Victoria to the *Australian News for Home Readers* (Anon. 1865c, 1865d), and the *Illustrated Australian News for Home Readers* (Anon. 1868b; Anon. 1869b, 1872). Walter established a photographic business in Melbourne, promoting himself as a Country Photographic Artist or Landscape Photographic Artist (Layton *et al.* 2024). Walter's photographic portraits of the Indigenous residents at Coranderrk, near Healesville, have been the subject of research and discussion (Dowling 1998a, 1998b; Lydon 2002, 2023). The photographs were displayed in the Fine Arts Gallery at the Intercolonial Exhibition in Melbourne, 24 October 1866 to 23 February 1867 where Walter received an honourable mention (Anon. 1867), and at the Paris Universal Exhibition 1 April 1867 to 3 November 1867 (Royal Commissioners for Victoria (Australia) 1867).



Figure 36. Johan Friedrich Carl Wilhelmi, 1884. Original miniature photo by Koebecke of 4 Moltke-Platz, Dresden, Germany. Courtesy of Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria.

He accompanied a number of survey parties under the direction of Victorian government meteorologist Robert L.J. Ellery (1827–1908), to places throughout Victoria (Orchard 1999), mostly in the Gippsland area and in connection with surveying the state border between Victoria and New South Wales. As well as acting as the official photographer, it was during some of these excursions that Walter took the opportunity to collect plants (Gillbank 1990). Walter was not directly employed by Mueller or the Melbourne Botanic Garden but otherwise was encouraged to collect plants during his travels. There are no known photographs taken by Walter of the Grampians. Walter was active in the preparation of botanically themed exhibits for the Victorian court at the Centennial International Exhibition in Melbourne, 1 August 1888 to 31 January 1889, and the Paris Exposition Universelle, France 6 May to 31 October 1889 (Dowe *et al.* 2020). Walter was employed as an assistant at the Technological Museum (Maiden 1908a), becoming head of the economic botany section in 1890, a position he held until his death in 1907 (Willis & Cohn 1993). He also worked for the Public Library of Victoria on economic products and similar work for the Victorian Department of Agriculture (Anon. 1891; Hall 1978).

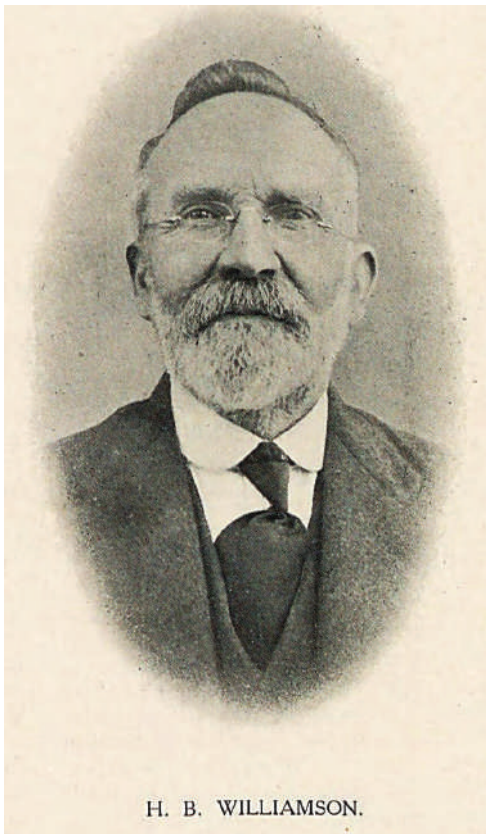
WILHELMI, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH) CARL (Sept., 1827, Leipzig, Germany – 1884, Dresden, Germany) (Fig. 36) was a German-born missionary and seedsman who spent 20 years in Australia making a significant contribution to botany. He visited the Grampians December 1856 to February 1857, collecting 12 novel taxa. There are about 1120 records of specimens listed in the AVH (2024) for Wilhelmi. Of these about 230 are specimens collected in the Grampians. About 61 specimens are listed in the Kew Herbarium Catalogue (2024), of which 12 specimens represent novel taxa for the Grampians. A further 58 specimens are listed on JACQ (2024), held in B, DR, HAL, HBG and W. One specimen each at HAL and HBG are types for Grampians taxa. Wilhelmi specimens are also held at BRI, C, E, H, M, NA, NSW, and OXF (George 2009). Although the majority of Wilhelmi's collections are held at MEL (Willis & Cohn 1993), the wide dispersion of duplicates was a result of Ferdinand Mueller's intention to send specimens to specialist taxonomists or to have

duplicates in the major European herbaria.

Apart from being a seedsman in Dresden, nothing is known of Wilhelmi's early life or education. He arrived in Australia from Hamburg, Germany on the ship *Godeffroy* in March 1849 and settled in Adelaide (Anon. 1849). There he became acquainted with Ferdinand Mueller due to a shared interest in botany (Wilhelmi 1857). He collected in South Australia, on the Eyre Peninsula, around Adelaide and the south-east of the colony (Maiden 1908b; Kraehenbuehl 1986, 1990, 1998). In 1854 Wilhelmi moved to Melbourne where he was employed in the Melbourne Herbarium as an attendant under Government Botanist Mueller (McMullen 2015). In early 1855 the position of Government Botanist was suspended and Mueller joined Augustus Gregory's Northern Australian Exploring Expedition. In Mueller's absence, Wilhelmi was acting Government Botanist (Hall 1978; Orchard 1999). On his return to Melbourne in 1857, Mueller resumed the position as Government Botanist and was also appointed director of Melbourne Botanic Garden. Wilhelmi again became an assistant and secretary at the herbarium. It was during Mueller's absence that Wilhelmi visited the Grampians, departing Melbourne on 8 December 1856 and returning on 21 March 1857. He was accompanied by a Dr Charles Schenk as an assistant. Despite a thorough search, no information about Schenk has come to light. Mueller examined Wilhelmi's collections from the Grampians and described some as novel taxa (Mueller 1857a). As well as plant specimens for the herbarium, Wilhelmi collected seeds in the Grampians (Mueller 1857b). Apart from the Grampians, Wilhelmi collected in the Dandenong Ranges, Gippsland and western Victoria, as well as in the Sydney area in 1863 (George 2009). As part of his work in the herbarium, he was to prepare specimens for display at the London Exhibition of 1862 (Wilhelmi 1861a). As secretary for the herbarium, Wilhelmi prepared much of Mueller's correspondence. In December 1868, Wilhelmi was retrenched as assistant to Mueller (Anon. 1868c). In early 1869 he returned to Europe with his family. He was in London in May 1869 and then moved onto Germany settling in Dresden where he was the proprietor of a seed, art and vegetable shop. He remained interested in Australian botany, presenting a series of lectures to the Dresden Science Society and publishing papers on Australia

in their journal (Geinitz 1885). Wilhelm's publications on Australia mostly involved botanical subjects or the uses of plants by Indigenous peoples (Wilhelm 1857, 1861b). He published few papers while in Australia, with most appearing after his return to Germany in *Sitzungs-Berichte der naturwissenschaftlichen Gesellschaft Isis*, the journal of the Dresden Science Society (Wilhelm 1870, 1871a, 1871b, 1872, 1873a, 1873b, 1874a, 1874b, 1874c, 1875a, 1875b). One publication gave a detailed account of his excursion to the Grampians (Wilhelm 1871a).

WILLIAMSON, HERBERT BENNETT (18 June 1860, Beechworth, Victoria – 30 Jan. 1931, Melbourne, Victoria) (Fig. 37) was an Australian plant collector and taxonomist. He collected four novel taxa in the Grampians, one of which he described himself: *Boronia latipinna* H.J. Willis, *Grevillea williamsonii* F. Muell. [= *Grevillea aquifolium* Lindl.], *Hakea lurida* Gand. [= *Hakea rostrata* F. Muell. ex Meisn.] and *Laxmannia gracilis* var. *minor* H.B. Will. [= *Laxmannia orientalis* Keighery]. There are about 6120



H. B. WILLIAMSON.

Figure 37. Herbert Bennett Williamson. In Daley (1931), Pl. II.

records of specimens for Williamson in the AVH (2024), mostly collected in Victoria and southern New South Wales, and some from Western Australia, South Australia, Queensland and Tasmania, 1882 to 1931 (George 2009). There are about 700 specimens from the Grampians.

Williamson was born in the gold mining centre of Beechworth, north-east Victoria. From his father's obituary, it is apparent that the family took an interest in classic literature and was involved in community organisations (Anon. 1917b). Williamson's first education was at Chiltern State School. He worked as a teacher from 1875 at schools including Hawkesdale, Linton and Peshurst until he retired in 1925 (Daley 1931; Hall 1978). He passed the civil service examination at the University of Melbourne in 1876 (Anon. 1876b), and the matriculation examination in 1885 (Anon. 1885). Although becoming active in the Field Naturalists' Club of Victoria in 1893, it was not until 1901 that he was elected a member (Anon. 1901b). After retiring from teaching, he served as honorary keeper of the University of Melbourne herbarium between 1929 and 1931 (Orchard 1999) and was Assistant Secretary and Librarian of the Field Naturalists' Club of Victoria 1921 to 1931. Although Williamson had collected widely in Victoria by 1901, he had not produced any taxonomic publications by that time. His collections are held mainly in Australian herbaria, MEL and NSW, but with widely dispersed duplicates (Stafleu & Cowan 1988). His primary publications were on the genus *Pultenaea* (Williamson 1920, 1921, 1923; Willis 1949c), an account of the ferns of Victoria (Williamson 1926a, 1926b) and the account of Leguminosae [= Fabaceae] in A.J. Ewart's *Flora of Victoria* (Williamson 1930).

WILSON, FRANCIS ROBERT MUTER (15 Mar. 1832, Lowaters, Scotland – 9 June 1903, Canterbury, Victoria) (Fig. 38) was a Scottish-Australian specialist in the research of Australian lichens. He collected a total of ten lichens from the Grampians, of which he described one as new, *Parmelia albata* F. Wilson [= *Phycia albata* (F. Wilson) Hale]. There are about 2140 records of specimens collected by Wilson on the AVH (2024), dated 1882 to 1902 (George 2009). His records indicate that he collected in the Grampians at Dunkeld on 12 November 1888 and at Mt Abrupt on 13 November 1888. Wilson's first publication on lichens was in October 1887, in which he wrote: 'It is



Figure 38. Francis Robert Muter Wilson, c. 1890.
Courtesy of the Uniting Church Archives (Victoria).

just three years since I began the study of lichenology. An old friend and fellow-student whom I visited in Scotland recommended me to turn my attention to the lichens of Victoria, which, he said, had not yet been explored' (Wilson 1887: 84). Wilson (1887, 1888a, 1888b, 1889a, 1889b, 1889c, 1889d, 1890a, 1890b) completed many papers on Australian lichens. Wilson (1893) provided a brief history of lichenology in Victoria, noting the contributions by Hampe, Krepelhuber, Mueller, Stirton, Sullivan, Walter and Wilhelmi, all of whom were involved with novel taxa for the Grampians (See above).

Wilson's early education is not known but he was educated at Edinburgh University enrolling in 1848 and the Free College of Divinity, Edinburgh, in 1852 completing his theology studies in 1856. He arrived in Australia from Liverpool on the R.M. *Donald McKay* on 30 September 1857 (Anon. 1857). After settling in Melbourne, he served as a Presbyterian minister at Camperdown 1858 to 1877 (Anon. 1877), Kew 1877 to 1902 (Maiden 1908a), and held the position of church moderator for many years (Anon. 1902). To recuperate from ill-health, Wilson travelled to Britain in 1884, and on his return to Melbourne commenced collecting and studying lichens. He collected widely in Victoria,

as well as Tasmania, New South Wales, Queensland and Vanuatu (as New Hebrides). Wilson communicated with Ferdinand Mueller, Jean Müller [Müll.Arg], John Shirley (1849–1922) and Charles Knight (1808–1891) in connection with identifications, taxonomy and nomenclature. Prior to his death, Wilson sold about 20,000 of his specimens to the New South Wales Government, and which are presently held in NSW (Willis 1949c; Stafleu & Cowan 1988; Ralston 2001). It was the largest lichen collection then so far established in Australia. Wilson's widow sold another 5,000 specimens to the National Herbarium of Victoria, however most of them were lost *en route* to Italy for identification by Giacomo Albo in 1906 (Filson 1976, 1992; Short 1990a; George 2009). Many of Wilson's specimens were cited in works by lichenologist Jean Müller (Müller 1893, 1896).

Conclusion

The aim of this work has been to provide a summary of the botanical exploration and taxonomic description of the flora of the Grampians from the time of settlement to Federation. Within the constraints of a defined area and timeframe in relation to taxonomic history, the Grampians offer an opportunity to understand the progress of the description of novel taxa in a broader Australian context.

About 180 novel taxa were collected, described or proposed for the Grampians during the period. Of these, slightly less than half are taxa of flowering plants and gymnosperms, the slight majority are lichens and mosses. There were 13 endemic plant species described prior to 1901. The majority of flowering plants were described in the early to mid-decades of the nineteenth century, whilst the majority of mosses and lichens were described in the latter decades. This situation conveys the attitude to collecting that was then prevalent: the most obvious, ornamental and easier to collect were flowering plants whilst the collecting and preservation of fungi was a more difficult proposition. This also reflects the approach taken by Mueller in his quest to elucidate the Australian flora. By the late 1870s, Mueller ascertained that the potential for the description of novel taxa of flowering plants for Australia overall was on the decline, and he began to focus his attention more on the fungi and algae primarily in consultation with European specialists. Nevertheless, as novel taxa of

flowering plants came to his attention, including from the Grampians, Mueller maintained his regime of prompt publication. The description of novel taxa of bryophytes, fungi and algae was handed over almost exclusively to the European specialists, though with support from Mueller in the form of supplying specimens that passed through the Melbourne Herbarium and the compilation of lists of names that he published as supplements to volume 11 of *Fragmenta phytographiae Australiae* in 1881. After this time and up to 1901, most novel taxa of these groups were described from collections by Sullivan and Wilson, with most specimens being relayed to the European specialists through the Melbourne Herbarium.

Mueller included illustrations in some of his publications, with at least 12 novel taxa from the Grampians. The primary illustrator involved with botanical plates was Frederick Schoenfeld, with lesser numbers of works by Robert Austen and Ludwig Rummel. One novel taxon of fungus was illustrated by Mordecai Cooke in his *Handbook of Australian Fungi*.

The description of novel taxa is not usually a linear progression aligned with initial collection and original description, and this process is illustrated in the Grampians flora. Although Mueller was generally prompt in describing novel taxa soon after collection, in some cases it was many decades between collection and description, mostly related to specimens awaiting examination by a specialist in a particular family or group.

This work has discussed the validity of some names and included some for historical interest rather than taxonomic refinement. Many *nomina nuda* have been included that have been ignored or otherwise remained unknown to researchers but were located during this research. For example, the names of many lichens and mosses were first used by Danial Sullivan in his 1890 'A complete census of the flora of the Grampians and Pyrenees' and should be accounted for as much as other *nomina nuda*, such as the names used by Mueller in his annual Government Botanist reports, and which have been accounted for by most researchers. The resolution of unresolved typification status and nomenclatural validity was beyond the scope of this work, however designations proposed here are based on the most recent treatments of the taxa involved and may provide a starting point for further work.

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