

## ADDENDUM – February 1996

### Species recorded in Tothill and Hacker (1983) but not present in Southern Queensland

- Cynodon plectostachyus* refers to *C. nlemfuensis*.  
*Danthonia richardsonii* does not occur in Queensland.  
*Digitaria stenostachya* does not occur in Queensland.  
*Echinochloa pyramidalis* does not occur in Queensland.  
*Ectrosia danesii* in Queensland is restricted to Burke.  
*Enneapogon caerulescens* does not occur in Queensland.  
*Enteropogon dolichostachyus* in Queensland is restricted to Cook.  
*Glyceria fluitans* does not occur in Queensland.  
*Poa pratensis* is only recorded as cultivated in Queensland.  
*Setaria queenslandica* in Queensland is restricted to Cook and Burke.  
*Sporobolus indicus* var. *indicus* (as *S. indicus*) is now thought not to occur in Queensland.  
*Thaumastochloa rariflora* in Queensland is restricted to Cook and North Kennedy.  
*Triodia irritans* does not occur in Queensland.

### Updated list of species occurring in Southern Queensland

The following species have been recorded as occurring in Southern Queensland (up to February 1996), but were not included in Tothill and Hacker (1983). The list includes newly described species and species recognised earlier but not known to be present in Southern Queensland when the first edition was published.

Short descriptive notes follow each species as an aid to identification, and distributions are also included: (GN – Gregory North; GS – Gregory South; MI – Mitchell; WA – Warrego; MA – Maranoa; SK – South Kennedy; LE – Leichhardt; PC – Port Curtis; BN – Burnett; WB – Wide Bay; DD – Darling Downs; MO – Moreton).

- Aristida annua* – the only annual species with a convolute lemma and an open panicle. LE.  
*Aristida blakei* – close to *A. platychaeta*, but with longer glumes and lemmas. WA, MA.  
*Aristida dominii* – similar to *A. superpendens*, but with more slender culms and shorter lemmas. MO.  
*Aristida lazaridis* – close to *A. jerichoensis*; lemma margin protruding from ventral furrow. GN, MI, SK, LE, PC, BN, DD.  
*Aristida lignosa* – close to *A. ramosa*; lemmas scabrid-tuberculate. MA, LE, PC, BN, DD, MO  
*Aristida schultzei* – similar to *A. warburgii*, but with awns similar. LE.  
*Bambusa balcooa* – a bamboo with culm sheath auricles glabrous and hardly developed. MO.  
*Brachiaria distachya* – similar to *B. subquadripara*, but with smaller spikelets. SK, PC, MO.  
*Brachiaria reptans* – a distinctive species with open inflorescence and spikelets c. 2 mm long. SK, LE, PC.  
*Cenchrus robustus* – burr with two spikelets 8–9 mm long. WB, MO.  
*Chloris pumilio* – lemma 3-awned, awns unequal. GN, MI, SK.  
*Cortaderia selleana* – similar to *Arundo* and *Phragmites*, but with male and female spikelets on different plants. MO.  
*Cymbopogon citratus* – similar to *C. refractus*, but pedicelled spikelet with two glumes and racemes not reflexed. WB.  
*Cymbopogon martinii* – lower glume of sessile spikelet with a deep median groove. PC.  
*Cynodon aethiopicus* – culms with 2–5 whorls; glumes > 1/3 spikelet length. DD, MO.  
*Cynosurus echinatus* – heads dense, with both fertile and sterile spikelets. Florets several, lemmas awned. DD.

*Dichanthium caricosum* – similar to *D. aristatum*, with obovate spikelets, but peduncles glabrous. MO.

*Dichelachne inaequiglumis* – similar to *D. parva*, but taller plants with larger inflorescences. DD.

*Digitaria abyssinica* – spikelets 2 mm long, hairless. DD, MO.

*Digitaria gibbosa* – similar to *D. leucostachya*, but an annual and inflorescence has only one raceme. SK.

*Digitaria hystrichoides* – similar to *D. ammophila*, but spikelets hairless, 2 mm long. GN, MI, WA, MA, SK, LE, DD.

*Digitaria imbricata* – perennial; spikelets from 2.4 mm long; leaf margins without spicules. MI

*Digitaria insularis* – similar to *D. brownii*, but with many racemes. MO.

*Digitaria lanceolata* – perennial; spikelets from 2.4 mm long; leaf margins with spicules. LE.

*Digitaria minima* – decumbent perennial with spikelets 2.2–2.4 mm long. SK, PC.

*Digitaria nematostachya* – similar to *D. ammophila*, but with glabrous spikelets. BN, DD.

*Digitaria oraria* – annual species with spikelets 2.2–2.4 mm long. WB.

*Digitaria tonsa* – similar to *D. ammophila*, but only slightly hairy. SK, LE, BN, MO.

*Dimeria ornithopoda* – an andropogonoid grass with similar pairs of spikelets along one side of the rachis. PC.

*Echinochloa polystachya* cv. Amity – differs from all other *Echinochloa* species by its perennial habit and the presence of a hairy ligule. SK.

*Ectrosia lasioclada* – differs from *E. leporina* by many more florets in the spikelet. PC.

*Ectrosia schultzii* – differs from *E. leporina* by its longer spikelets. MI, SK.

*Elymus multiflorus* – similar to *E. scabrus*, but spikelets shortly awned. WA, LE, BN, WB, DD, MO.

*Enneapogon clelandii* – similar to *E. oblongus* with a capitate inflorescence, but the palea is uniformly pubescent. BN, DD, LE, MA, MI, MO, SK, WA.

*Enneapogon virens* – body of basal lemma with appressed hairs on entire surface. SK.

*Enteropogon ramosus* – similar to *E. acicularis*, but with 4–9 spikes and leaves not mainly basal. GN, GS, MI, WA, MA, LE, PC, BN, DD.

*Eragrostis atrovirens* – similar to *E. bahiensis*, but with deciduous paleas. MO.

*Eragrostis mexicana* – annual. Panicle small, erect; spikelets with up to 7 florets. DD, MO.

*Eragrostis paniciformis* – mature spikelets more than 3 mm wide. WB, MO.

*Eriachne nervosa* – differs from other *Eriachne* species by its larger spikelets, with lemmas at least 11.5 mm long. GS.

*Eriachne scleranthoides* – differs from other *Eriachne* species by its inflorescence being reduced to 1–2 spikelets. MI.

*Eriachne stipacea* – similar to *E. rara*, but with the palea awns fused only at the base. LE.

*Eriochloa decumbens* – similar to *E. procera* but an annual, branched at the nodes. LE, MO, WB.

*Eriochloa longiflora* – recently placed in synonymy with *E. australiensis*, but spikelets (more than 8 mm long) are much longer than in that species. GS, MI.

*Eriochloa meyeriana* – lower glume a membrane to 0.5 mm long. PC, MO.

*Fasciculochloa sparshottiorum* – differs from *Panicum* by the spikelets being terete to laterally compressed and the lower glumes being abaxial (facing away from the rachis). MO.

*Hymenachne amplexicaulis* – differs from *H. acutigluma* by the smaller spikelets. SK.

*Leptaspis banksii* – a unique forest grass with separate male and female spikelets, the latter shell-shaped. SK.

*Lolium perenne* x *rigidum* – similar to *L. perenne*, but with reddish culms. DD, MO.

*Lolium* x *hubbardii* – similar to *L. rigidum*, but with awned lemmas. MO.

*Lolium x hybridum* – similar to *L. multiflorum*, but some lemmas not as distinctly awned. DD, MO, WB.

*Oryza australiensis* – glumes  $\pm$  absent, 2 sterile lemmas below fertile lemma. GN.

*Oryza rufipogon* – similar to *Leersia hexandra*, but with two sterile lemmas below a fertile lemma. SK.

*Panicum bombycinum* – distinguished from other *Panicum* species by the dense silky hairs on leaf sheaths and blades. SK.

*Panicum maximum* cv. Hamil – a very vigorous cultivar to 3 m tall. SK.

*Paspalum batianoffii* – stoloniferous culms and inflorescence branches 6–9 cm long. PC.

*Phleum subulatum* – annual, spike-like panicle, glumes persisting. MO.

*Phragmites karka* – similar to *P. australis*, but with shorter upper glume and many branches from the lower nodes of the inflorescence. SK.

*Plectrachne schinzii* – lemma to 3 mm long; glumes 15–20 mm long. MI.

*Saccharum officinarum* – sugar cane. SK.

*Setaria incrassata* – similar to *S. sphacelata*, but with purple bristles and upper glume 7-nerved. PC, MO.

*Setaria oplismenoides* – similar to *S. australiensis*, but with spikelets clustered along primary branches. SK.

*Setaria paspalidioides* – similar to *S. australiensis*, but with smaller spikelets (c. 3 mm long). LE.

*Sorghum grande* – distinguished from *S. plumosum* by its thickened and straight callus (as compared with a slender and curved callus). SK.

*Sporobolus coromandelianus* – similar to *S. australasicus*, but with spikelets clustered on apices of inflorescence branches. GN, SK.

*Sporobolus natalensis* – similar to *S. pyramidalis*, but with the upper glume at least half the spikelet length and acute. DD, MO, PC, WB.

*Sporobolus pamelae* – a distinct species with an open panicle with non-whorled lowest node. MI, SK.

*Sporobolus partimpatens* – similar to *S. actinocladus*, but with the upper glume as long as the spikelet. MI, SK.

*Sporobolus pyramidalis* – similar to *S. jacquemontii*, but plant coarse and to 1.7 m tall. WB, MO.

*Stipa blakei* – similar to *S. scabra*, but awn column with short spreading hairs. MI, WA, MA, LE.

*Stipa nitida* – coarser leaves than *S. scabra*; in contrast to *S. nodosa*, has a contracted inflorescence. WA, MA.

*Stipa nodosa* – coarser leaves than *S. scabra*; in contrast to *S. nitida*, has a spreading inflorescence. DD.

*Stipa rudis* – differs from *S. scabra* in that it has a sickle-shaped awn and curved bristle. BN, DD, MO.

*Tragus heptaneuron* – similar to *T. australianus*, but with 7-nerved upper glume. MA.

*Triodia scariosa* subsp. *yelarbonensis* – distinguished from *T. irritans* by its thin rather than hardened lemmas. DD.

*Uniola paniculata* – a distinctive grass with large (c.2x1cm) spikelets with many florets; introduced for beach stabilisation. MO.

*Yakirra muelleri* – a *Panicum*-like species with straight, swollen rachilla between florets. Stipe of upper floret with short, hardened appendages. GS, WA.

*Yakirra websteri* – a *Panicum*-like species with straight, swollen rachilla between florets. Stipe of upper floret with longer appendages. MI, MA.

*x Agropogon littoralis* – an *Agrostis*-*Polypogon* intergeneric hybrid. DD.

## Name changes

Old name	New name
<i>Agropyron pectinatum</i>	<i>Australopyrum pectinatum</i>
<i>Agropyron scabrum</i>	<i>Elymus scabrus</i>
<i>Aristida armata</i>	<i>Aristida calycina</i> var. <i>praealta</i>
<i>Aristida praealta</i>	<i>Aristida calycina</i> var. <i>praealta</i>
<i>Axonopus affinis</i>	<i>Axonopus fissifolius</i>
<i>Bothriochloa glabra</i>	<i>Bothriochloa bladhii</i> subsp. <i>glabra</i>
<i>Brachiaria miliiformis</i>	<i>Brachiaria subquadripara</i>
<i>Bromus alopecuroides</i>	<i>Bromus alopecuros</i>
<i>Bromus unioloides</i>	<i>Bromus catharticus</i>
<i>Chloris barbata</i>	<i>Chloris inflata</i>
<i>Chloris scariosa</i>	<i>Oxychloris scariosa</i>
<i>Coelorhachis rottboellioides</i>	<i>Mnesithea rottboellioides</i>
<i>Dichanthium affine</i>	<i>Dichanthium sericeum</i> subsp. <i>sericeum</i>
<i>Dichanthium humilium</i>	<i>Dichanthium sericeum</i> subsp. <i>humilium</i>
<i>Dichanthium tenuiculum</i>	<i>Dichanthium sericeum</i> subsp. <i>polystachyum</i>
<i>Digitaria decumbens</i>	<i>Digitaria eriantha</i> subsp. <i>pentzii</i>
<i>Digitaria diminuta</i>	<i>Digitaria breviglumis</i>
<i>Digitaria smutsii</i>	<i>Digitaria eriantha</i> subsp. <i>eriantha</i>
<i>Dimorphochloa rigida</i>	<i>Cleistochloa rigida</i>
<i>Diplachne muelleri</i>	<i>Diplachne fusca</i>
<i>Diplachne reptatrix</i>	<i>Diplachne fusca</i>
<i>Echinochloa colonum</i>	<i>Echinochloa colona</i>
<i>Echinochloa turnerana</i>	<i>Echinochloa turneriana</i>
<i>Echinochloa utilis</i>	<i>Echinochloa esculenta</i>
<i>Enneapogon flavescens</i>	<i>Enneapogon truncatus</i>
<i>Enteropogon unispiceus</i> var. <i>paucispiceus</i>	<i>Enteropogon paucispiceus</i>
<i>Eragrostis benthamii</i>	<i>Eragrostis brownii</i>
<i>Eragrostis tenellula</i>	<i>Eragrostis amabilis</i>
<i>Eriachne benthamii</i>	<i>Eriachne ovata</i>
<i>Eriachne dominii</i>	<i>Eriachne pulchella</i> subsp. <i>dominii</i>
<i>Eulalia fulva</i>	<i>Eulalia aurea</i>
<i>Hackelochloa granularis</i>	<i>Mnesithea granularis</i>
<i>Hordeum geniculatum</i>	<i>Critesion hystrix</i>
<i>Hordeum glaucum</i>	<i>Critesion murinum</i> subsp. <i>glaucum</i>
<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>	<i>Critesion murinum</i> subsp. <i>leporinum</i>
<i>Hordeum marimum</i>	<i>Critesion marimum</i>
<i>Ischaemum villosum</i>	<i>Ischaemum australe</i> var. <i>villosum</i>
<i>Leptochloa filiformis</i>	<i>Leptochloa mucronata</i>
<i>Lophochloa cristata</i>	<i>Rostraria cristata</i>
<i>Monachather paradoxus</i>	<i>Monachather paradoxus</i>
<i>Ophiuros megaphyllus</i>	<i>Ophiuros exaltatus</i>
<i>Oplismenus imbecillus</i>	<i>Oplismenus hirtellus</i> subsp. <i>imbecillis</i>
<i>Panicum australiense</i>	<i>Yakirra australiense</i> var. <i>australiense</i> and var. <i>intermedia</i>
<i>Panicum muelleri</i>	<i>Yakirra muelleri</i>
<i>Panicum prolutum</i>	<i>Homopholis proluta</i>
<i>Panicum schinzii</i>	<i>Panicum gilvum</i>

<i>Panicum simile</i>	<i>Panicum effusum</i> var. <i>simile</i>
<i>Panicum whitei</i>	<i>Panicum laevinode</i>
<i>Paspalidium breviflorum</i>	<i>Paspalidium disjunctum</i>
<i>Paspalidium inaequale</i>	<i>Holcolemma dispar</i>
<i>Paspalidium radiatum</i>	<i>Paspalidium distans</i>
<i>Paspalum distichum</i>	<i>Paspalum vaginatum</i>
<i>Paspalum paspalodes</i>	<i>Paspalum distichum</i>
<i>Pennisetum americanum</i>	<i>Pennisetum glaucum</i>
<i>Pennisetum glabrum</i>	<i>Pennisetum thunbergii</i>
<i>Poa sieberana</i>	<i>Poa sieberiana</i>
<i>Plagiosetum refractum</i>	<i>Paractaenum refractum</i>
<i>Rhynchelytrum repens</i>	<i>Melinis repens</i>
<i>Rottboellia exaltata</i>	<i>Rottboellia cochinchinensis</i>
<i>Rottboellia formosa</i>	<i>Mnesithea formosa</i>
<i>Setaria gracilis</i>	<i>Setaria parviflora</i>
<i>Sorghum sudanense</i>	<i>Sorghum x drummondii</i>
<i>Sorghum verticilliflorum</i>	<i>Sorghum arundinaceum</i>
<i>Spinifex hirsutus</i>	<i>Spirifex sericeus</i>
<i>Sporobolus africanus</i>	<i>Sporobolus indicus</i> var. <i>capensis</i>
<i>Sporobolus diandrus</i> ( <i>diander</i> )	<i>Sporobolus sessilis</i> ms.
<i>Sporobolus fertilis</i>	<i>Sporobolus indicus</i> var. <i>major</i>
<i>Themeda australis</i>	<i>Themeda triandra</i>
<i>Triodia irritans</i>	<i>Triodia scariosa</i> var. <i>yelarbonensis</i>
<i>Urochloa pullulans</i>	<i>Urochloa mosambicensis</i>
<i>Urochloa rhodesiensis</i>	<i>Urochloa mosambicensis</i>
<i>Vulpia megalura</i>	<i>Vulpia myuros</i> forma <i>megalura</i>

#### Errata

- p. 147 *Capillipedium spicegerum* should read *Capillipedium spicigerum*.  
p. 227 Figure - L<sub>2</sub> should be clothed with fine hairs.  
p. 245 Start of second paragraph – insert ‘*Inflorescence* comprising 2–4 sessile, erect racemes of unequal length, 4–10 cm’  
p. 458 *A. utilis* = *A. utilis*  
p. 462 *D. queenslandicum* = *D. queenslandicum*  
p. 469 *P. opseptum* = *P. obseptum*  
p. 471 *S. pseudelalia* = *S. pseudeulalia*

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