Introduction to the Census of the Queensland flora 2019

Queensland Herbarium
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About the Queensland Herbarium Collections

The Queensland Herbarium houses the State’s flora collections, comprising more than 880,000 specimens and associated data, of mainly Queensland species of plants, fungi and algae. Botanists and members of the public contribute thousands of specimens to the herbarium collection each year, of which some represent new species records and new distribution records for both native and naturalised species. Most specimens are pressed and dried, and mounted on archival sheets. Some bulky specimens are stored in boxes or paper bags and some delicate specimens are stored in preserving liquid. Each specimen is labelled with the collector, collector’s number, date of collection, location, habitat and the plant’s features such as bark and flower colour, as provided by the collector. This information is recorded in the HERBRECS database, and the Queensland native and naturalised specimen data are available on Queensland’s open data portal (http://qldspatial.information.qld.gov.au/catalogue/custom/search.page?q=Queensland+Herbarium+records), Wildlife Online (https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/species-list/) and Australia’s Virtual Herbarium (http://avh.chah.org.au/). The information is summarised in the census lists (https://data.qld.gov.au/dataset/census-of-the-queensland-flora-2019).

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

Significance of the collections

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

Type specimens

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

Voucher specimens

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

This census provides authoritative published lists of all the known native and naturalised species of plants, algae, fungi and lichens in Queensland, updated from the previous census lists (Bostock & Holland 2018). Separate listings of the naturalised and doubtfully naturalised flora are also presented, along with an all combined data list. Queensland species that are only known from cultivation are not included in any of the census lists.

The accepted names of all native and naturalised species, subspecies, varieties, forms and hybrids known to occur in Queensland are listed, generated from the Queensland Herbarium specimen information database (HERBRECS) as at 17th December 2019. These records are based on the Queensland Herbarium specimens, from collections made over the last 249 years.

2019 presentation

The Census of the Queensland Flora 2019 lists (https://data.qld.gov.au/dataset/census-of-the-queensland-flora-2019) are provided in spreadsheet compatible format on the Queensland open data portal. The census lists include scientific name, distribution (pastoral district) and status of all currently known Queensland plants, algae, fungi and lichen taxa (see definitions below). Print format for some lists is also available on request. A list of abbreviations is also supplied on the open data portal to assist with interpretation.

A list of name and status changes, since the publication of the Census of the Queensland Flora 2018 (Bostock & Holland 2018), is provided in Appendix A of this document (vascular plants only).

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

Census of the Queensland Flora 2019 lists (spreadsheet compatible format)

Full data set: The full data set includes names (including botanical names broken down into parts, i.e. genus, species etc.), distributions and status of Queensland plants (native and naturalised), algae, fungi, lichens and cyanobacteria combined into one list.

Vascular plants (Plantae): Queensland native and naturalised flowering plants, conifers, cycads, ferns and fern allies.


Non-vascular plants (Plantae): Queensland mosses, liverworts and hornworts.

Green and Red Algae (Plantae): Queensland green and red algae.

Macrofungi (Fungi): Queensland macrofungi (microfungi are excluded).

Lichens (Fungi): Queensland lichens.

Chromista (True algae): Queensland Chromista.

Bacteria and Cyanobacteria: Queensland cyanobacteria.

Naturalised plants: non-native plants that have become naturalised in Queensland.

Native plants naturalised in Qld: native Queensland plants that have naturalised outside of their native range in Queensland.

Formerly naturalised plants: plants that have previously been naturalised in Queensland, but have not persisted.

Doubtfully naturalised plants: plants with populations occurring outside of cultivation, but that are not yet considered to be naturalised (established) in Queensland.

The Plantae (green plants) comprise vascular plants (flowering plants, conifers, cycads, ferns and fern allies) and non-vascular plants (mosses, liverworts, hornworts, green algae and red algae). True algae include brown algae and some related groups, together with diatoms (Chromista). Bacteria are here restricted to the cyanobacteria, previously called blue-green algae. More information on the classification of these groups is given below.
Specimen counts are given for each Queensland pastoral district, together with regional (non-Queensland) counts where applicable. Queensland collections not identifiable to a district are recorded under “Qld”. You may notice a change in regional area names from previous years. This is due to a change we have made in the database system we use. Please refer to the explanatory notes and maps are provided for World regions (Map 1) and Australian States and Territories and Queensland pastoral districts (Map 2) at the end of this document. Note that pastoral districts of Queensland, normally abbreviated as two letters e.g. Mo for Moreton, have been spelled out in full in the spreadsheets to distinguish them from other regions.

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

**Native status**

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

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

**Non-native status**

Naturalised taxa are indicated in the naturalisation status column. There are three types of naturalised taxa recognised in Queensland — naturalised, doubtfully naturalised and formerly naturalised — and there are separate census lists for these different groups.

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

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

In previous years we have used the following symbols to indicate the different non-native status: naturalised (*), doubtfully naturalised (D) and formerly naturalised (!). This year they are spelled out in full.

**Conservation (NCA) status**


**Scientific names**

The scientific names used in these census lists comply with the rules of the *International Code of Nomenclature of Algae, Fungi and Plants (Shenzhen Code)* (https://www.iapt-taxon.org/nomen/main.php) (Turland *et. al.* 2018) and the *International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants - Ninth Edition*
Gill Brown

The three largest families of native vascular plant species in Queensland are the legumes (Leguminosae) 883 species), the grasses (Poaceae 639 species) and myrtles and eucalypts (Myrtaceae 595 species); these three families dominate many ecosystems. The next largest families are the orchids (Orchidaceae 883 species) and the daisies (Asteraceae 376 species). The family with the most naturalised species is the grasses (Poaceae 194 species), followed by the daisies (Asteraceae 138 species) and the legumes (Leguminosae 130 species).

Gill Brown
Orchids

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

Mike Mathieson, Ashley Field

Algae

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

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

Julie Phillips, Glenn McGregor

Plantae: non-vascular plants—bryophytes

“Bryophyte” is a collective term for three distinct lineages of non-vascular land plants within the Kingdom Plantae: mosses (Bryophyta), liverworts (Marchantiophyta) and hornworts (Anthocerotophyta). The three lineages are grouped together because of shared traits, primarily small stature, lack of vascular tissue and a life cycle including a sporophyte (diploid spore producing phase) and a dominant gametophyte (haploid sexual phase which is the most easily seen form). From an evolutionary viewpoint, the bryophytes mark the transition from aquatic to terrestrial environments and are considered the closest modern relatives of terrestrial plants but the classification and relationships of the three lineages is still debated. There are an estimated 20,000 species worldwide with approximately 1,800 occurring in Australia. With almost 1,100 known species occurring in Queensland, the Bryophytes are the second-most diverse group of land plants after the angiosperms.

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

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

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

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

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

Andrew Franks
Fungi: macrofungi

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

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

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

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

Nigel Fechner

Fungi: lichens

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

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

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

Rod Rogers
Table 1. Queensland Flora Statistics: 1913 to 2019

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<td>Plantae: non-vascular plants</td>
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<td>Mosses (Bryophyta)</td>
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<td>Liverworts &amp; hornworts</td>
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<td>Algae (Plantae, Chromista and Cyanobacteria)</td>
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<td>Total native</td>
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<td>14,385</td>
<td>14,304</td>
<td>14,076</td>
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<td>7,781</td>
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<td>Total naturalised</td>
<td>1,374</td>
<td>1,339</td>
<td>1,331</td>
<td>1,279</td>
<td>1,258</td>
<td>1,191</td>
<td>1,079</td>
<td>1,011</td>
<td>918</td>
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<td>Overall total native and naturalised</td>
<td>15,845</td>
<td>15,724</td>
<td>15,635</td>
<td>15,355</td>
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<td>8,078</td>
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Figure 1. Queensland Flora Statistics: 1994 to 2019

Queensland flora census data 1994 to 2019

- naturalised vascular plant species
- bryophytes
- algae
- lichens
- macrofungi
- naturalised fungi
Useful references and web resources

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


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


Global Plants Initiative. Global Plants on JSTOR. http://plants.jstor.org


Index Fungorum. http://www.indexfungorum.org/Index.htm


The International Plant Name Index. http://www.ipni.org


Wiersema, J.H. (continuously updated). Taxonomic information on cultivated plants in the usda-ars germplasm

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

Flowering Plant families (Angiosperms):


Bean A.R. (Leptospermoideae); Guymer G.P. & Jessup L.W. *(Myrtoideae): Myrtaceae

Bean A.R. & Jessup L.W. * : Araliaceae

Bean A.R. & Forster P.I.: Lamiaee

Booth R.: Centrolepidaceae, Cyperaceae, Juncaceae, Restionaceae

Brown G.K.: Leguminosae (Mimosaceae and Fabaceae)

Clarkson J.R. * : Erythroxylaceae

Crayn D. * : Ericaceae

Edginton M.: Brassicaceae, Chenopodiaceae, Cucurbitaceae, Santalaceae, Scrophulariaceae, Viscaceae

Fechner N.: Cannabaceae, Linderniaceae, Papaveraceae, Phrymaceae, Stackhousiaceae

Fensham R.J.: Burmanniaceae, Eriocaulaceae, Pandanaceae, Thismiaceae

Field A.R.: Cymodoceaceae, Nepenthaceae, Nymphaceae, Ruppiaceae, Zosteraceae


Forster P.I. and Edginton (Grevillea & Hakea): Proteaceae

Forster P.I. and Guymer, G.P.: Sapindaceae

Forster P.I. and Halford D.A.: Euphorbiaceae, Picrodendraceae, Rubiaceae

Forster P.I. and Ngugi L.: Zingiberaceae


Guymer G.P. & McDonald W.J. * : Sterculiaceae

Halford D.A.: Brownlowiaceae, Convolvulaceae, Gyrostemonaceae, Muntingiaceae, Sparrmanniaceae

Halford J.J.: Leguminosae (Caesalpiniaeae)


Jackes B.: Vitaceae

Jessup L.W. * : Actinidiaceae, Akaniaceae, Aphanopetalaceae, Aristolochiaceae, Atherospermataceae, Austrobaileyaceae, Basellaceae, Berberidaceae, Berberidopsidaceae, Bixaceae, Burseraceae, Calycanthaceae,
Cardiopteridaceae, Caricaceae, Clusiaceae, Cochlospermaceae, Connaraceae, Datispaceae, Dichapetalaceae, Dipentodontaceae, Elatinaceae, Eupomatiaeae, Hamamelidaceae, Hanguanaceae, Hernandiaceae, Himantandraceae, Juglandaceae, Lauraceae, Malpighiaceae, Meliaceae, Memecylaceae, Menispermacae, Moraceae, Myristicaceae, Myrsinaceae, Ochnaceae, Opiliaceae, Paulowniaceae, Pittosporaceae, Samolaceae, Sapotaceae, Sphenodostemonaceae, Theaceae, Trimeniaceae, Turneraceae, Ulmaceae

Jessup L.W.* & Field A.R.: Annonaceae, Ebenaceae
Jessup L.W.* & Halford J.J.*: Achariaceae, Anacardiaceae, Aquifoliaceae, Celastraceae, Cornaceae, Monimiaceae, Symprocaeeae, Urticaceae
Jessup L.W.* & Laidlaw M.J.: Cunoniaceae
Laidlaw, M.J.: Calceolariaceae, Heliconiaceae, Salicaceae, Tetrachondraceae
Mathieson, M.T.: Byblidaceae, Drosaceae, Frankeniaceae, Goodeniaceae, Lentibulariaceae, Zygophyllaceae
Mathieson M.T., Field A.R. (northern) & Bostock P.D.*: Orchidaceae
McDonald W.J.*: Combretaceae
Ngugi L.B.: Asparagaceae, Cannaceae, Marantaceae, Musaceae
Pennay C.: Alismataceae, Aponogetonaceae, Cabombaceae, Ceratophyllaceae, Haloragaceae, Hydrocharitaceae, Juncaginaceae, Limnocharitaceae, Maundieae, Mayacaceae, Menyanthaceae, Najadaceae, Nebontonaceae, Onagraceae, Philydraceae, Podostemaceae, Polygonaceae, Pontederiaceae, Potamogetonaceae, Typhaceae
Pollock A.: Nyctagninaceae
Simmons, C.L.: Casuarinaceae
Thomas M.B.*: Aizoaceae, Caryophyllaceae, Macarthuriaceae, Molluginaceae, Portulaceae
Thompson E.J.*: Boraginaceae, Polygalaceae
Thompson E.J.* & Kelman D. (Bambusa): Poaceae
Wolff J.*: Verbenaceae
Wood A.: Geraniaceae, Lecythidaceae, Magnoliaceae, Strelitziaceae, cultivated species (all flowering plants)
Yates N.: Petiveriaceae, Phytolaccaceae, Plumbaginaceae, Tropaeolaceae

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

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

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

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

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

Macrofungi: Fechner N., with assistance from Evans G.*, Guard F.*, McMullan-Fisher S.*, Prance M. * & Ryan V.*
Map 1. Regions of the world
Map 2. States of Australia and pastoral districts of Queensland
Appendix A: New names and name and status changes 2018 to 2019

Ferns and fern allies

Athyriaceae
Callipteris prolifera (Lam.) Bory to Diplazium proliferum (Lam.) Kaulf.

Davalliaaceae
Humata pectinata (Sm.) Desv. to Davallia pectinata Sm.
Humata repens (L.f.) Sm. ex Diels to Davallia repens (L.f.) Kuhn

Lycopodiaceae
Lycopodiella cernua (L.) Pic.Serm. to Palhinhaea cernua (L.) Franco & Carv.
Lycopodiella lateralis (R.Br.) B.Ollg. to Lateristachys lateralis (R.Br.) Holub
Lycopodiella limosa Chinnock to Pseudolycopodiella limosa (Hook.) A.R.Field, in press
Lycopodiella serpentina (Kunze) B.Ollg. to Pseudolycopodiella serpentina (Kunze) Holub
Lycopodium deuterodensum Herter to Pseudolycopodium densum (Rothm.) Hol

Polypodiaceae
Colysis ampla (F.Muell. ex Benth.) Copel. to Dendroconche ampla (F.Muell. ex Benth.) Testo, Sundue & A.R.Field
Colysis sayeri (F.Muell. & Baker) Copel. to Dendroconche sayeri (F.Muell. ex Benth.) Testo, Sundue & A.R.Field
Microsorum pustulatum (G.Forst.) Copel. subsp. pustulatum to Zealandia pustulata (G.Forst.) Testo & A.R.Field
Microsorum scandens (G.Forst.) Tindale to Dendroconche scandens (G.Forst.) Testo, Sundue & A.R.Field

Pteridaceae
Vittaria elongata Sw. to Haplopteris elongata (Sw.) E.H. Crane
Vittaria ensiformis Sw. to Haplopteris ensiformis (Sw.) E.H.Crane

Gymnosperms
Podocarpaceae
Prumnopitys ladei (F.M.Bailey) de Laub. to Pectinopitys ladei (F.M.Bailey) C.N.Page

Flowering plants

Acanthaceae
Acanthus mollis L., new Doubtfully Naturalised taxon for Queensland
Amaranthus graecizans subsp. silvestris (Vill.) Brenan, new Doubtfully Naturalised taxon for Queensland
Andrographis paniculata (Burm.f.) Wall. ex Nees, new Doubtfully Naturalised taxon for Queensland
Dipteracanthus australasicus subsp. glabratus R.M.Barker, a new species for Queensland
Kelita uncinella A.R.Bean to Ptilotus uncinellus (A.R.Bean) T.Hammer
Ptilotus gaudichaudii subsp. parviflorus (Benth.) Lally to Ptilotus modestus T.Hammer, a new species for Queensland
Ptilotus nobilis subsp. semilanatus (Lindl.) A.R.Bean to Ptilotus semilanatus (Lindl.) J.M.Black
Ptilotus parviflorus (Lindl.) F.Muell., species reinstated
Ptilotus polystachyus (Gaudich.) F.Muell. x Ptilotus xerophilus T.Hammer & R.W.Davis, newly described hybrid
Ptilotus psilorhachis T.Hammer & R.W.Davis, a new species for Queensland
Ptilou s xerophilus T.Hammer & R.W.Davis, a new species for Queensland

Annonaceae

Melodorum topazensis Jessup orthographic variant updated to Melodorum topazense Jessup

Apocynaceae

Hoya inconsticua Hemsl., new species for Queensland for some specimens previously determined as Hoya revoluta Wight ex Hook.f.

Argophyllaceae

Argophyllum curtum A.R.Bean & P.I.Forst., a new species for Queensland
Argophyllum ferrugineum A.R.Bean & P.I.Forst., a new species for Queensland
Argophyllum heterodontum A.R.Bean & P.I.Forst., a new species for Queensland
Argophyllum iridescens A.R.Bean & P.I.Forst., a new species for Queensland
Argophyllum loxotrichum A.R.Bean & P.I.Forst., a new species for Queensland
Argophyllum palumense A.R.Bean & P.I.Forst., a new species for Queensland
Argophyllum sp. (Babinda L.S.Smith 10213) to Argophyllum jagonis A.R.Bean & P.I.Forst., a new species for Queensland
Argophyllum sp. (Koolmoon Creek B.Gray 1040) to Argophyllum ferrugineum A.R.Bean & P.I.Forst., a new species for Queensland

Asteraceae

Dahlia pinnata, new Doubtfully Naturalised taxon for Queensland
Lagenophora gracilis Steetz to Lagenophora sublyrata (Cass.) A.R.Bean & Jian Wang ter, a new species for Queensland
Olearia sp. (Carnarvon NP W.Morley AQ249966) to Olearia rosmarinifolia (DC.) Benth.
Olearia sp. (Condamine K.A.Williams 72013) to Olearia ramulosa (Labill.) Benth.

Bignoniaceae

Handroanthus chrysotrichus (Mart. ex DC.) Mattos, new Doubtfully Naturalised species for Queensland
Tecomanthe sp. (Roaring Meg L.J.Brass 20326) to Tecomanthe burungu Zich & A.J.Ford, a new species for Queensland

Brassicaceae

Capsella bursapastoris (L.) Medik., orthographic variant updated to Capsella bursa-pastoris (L.) Medik.

Campanulaceae

Wahlenbergia gracilenta Lothian, a new species for Queensland

Capparaceae

Apophyllum anomalum F.Muell. to Capparis anomala (F.Muell.) Byng & Christenh.

Caryophyllaceae

Scleranthus biflorus (J.R.Forst.) Hook.f., this name re-instated for Queensland

Chenopodiaceae

Dysphania sphaerosperma Paul G.Wilson, a new species for Queensland
Sclerolaena bicornis var. horrida Domin x S. unknown, name updated to Sclerolaena bicornis var. horrida Domin x Sclerolaena
Sclerolaena densiflora (W.Fitzg.) A.J.Scott., a new species for Queensland

Cornaceae

Alangium sp. (Claudie River B.P.Hyland 2682RFK) to Alangium solomonense (Bloemb.) W.J. de Wilde & Duyfjes,
a new species for Queensland

*Alangium villosum* subsp. *polyosmoides* (F.Muell.) Bloemb., all QLD specimens redetermined to *Alangium polyosmoides* (F.Muell.) Baill. subsp. *polyosmoides*

*Alangium villosum* subsp. *tomentosum* (F.Muell.) Bloemb., all QLD specimens redetermined to *Alangium polyosmoides* subsp. *tomentosum* (F.Muell.) W.J.de Wilde & Dufyjes

**Cucurbitaceae**

*Citrus amarus* Schrad., new name for Queensland applied to specimens that were previously determined as *Citrus lanatus* (Thunb.) Matsum. & Nakai

**Cyperaceae**

*Cyperus* sp. (Mission Beach N.Byrnes MB14) to *Cyperus laxus* Lam.

**Dilleniacae**

*Hibbertia ferox* B.R.Jackes, a new species for Queensland

*Hibbertia* sp. (Taravale J.E.Kemp+ 20074), a new phrase name for Queensland

**Droseraceae**

*Drosera* *aquatica* Lowrie, a new species for Queensland

**Elaeocarpaceae**

*Elaeocarpus* sp. (Mt Misery L.J.Webb+ 10905) to *Elaeocarpus carbinensis* J.N.Gagul & Crayn, a new species for Queensland

**Ericaceae**

*Astroloma* sp. (Baal Gammon B.P.Hyland 10341) to *Styphelia piliflora* Crayn a new species for Queensland

*Rhododendron viriosum* Craven, a new species recognised for Queensland

*Styphelia geniculata* Crayn, a new species for Queensland

**Goodeniaceae**

*Goodenia cylindrocarpa* Albr., a new species for Queensland

*Scaevola revoluta* var. *viscida* Carolin, a new variety for Queensland

**Lamiaceae**

*Plectranthus acariformis* P.I.Forst. to *Coleus acariformis* (P.I.Forst.) P.I.Forst.

*Plectranthus actites* P.I.Forst. to *Coleus actites* (P.I.Forst.) P.I.Forst.

*Plectranthus albolectus* S.T.Blake to *Coleus albolectus* (S.T.Blake) P.I.Forst. & T.C.Wilson

*Plectranthus albolectus* S.T.Blake x *Plectranthus graveolens* R.Br. to *Coleus albolectus* (S.T.Blake) P.I.Forst. & T.C.Wilson x *Coleus graveolens* (R.Br.) A.J.Paton


*Plectranthus amboinicus* (Lour.) Spreng. to *Coleus amboinicus* Lour.


*Plectranthus amicorum* S.T.Blake to *Coleus amicorum* (S.T.Blake) P.I.Forst. & T.C.Wilson

*Plectranthus amoenus* P.I.Forst. to *Coleus amoenus* (P.I.Forst.) P.I.Forst.

*Plectranthus apreptus* S.T.Blake to *Coleus apreptus* (S.T.Blake) P.I.Forst. & T.C.Wilson

*Plectranthus apreptus* S.T.Blake x *Plectranthus foetidus* Benth. to *Coleus apreptus* (S.T.Blake) P.I.Forst. & T.C.Wilson x *Coleus foetidus* (Benth.) A.J.Paton

*Plectranthus apricus* P.I.Forst. to *Coleus apricus* (P.I.Forst.) P.I.Forst.

*Plectranthus arenicola* P.I.Forst. to *Coleus arenicola* (P.I.Forst.) P.I.Forst.
Plectranthus argentatus S.T.Blake to Coleus argentatus (S.T.Blake) P.I.Forst. & T.C.Wilson
Plectranthus argentatus S.T.Blake x Plectranthus graveolens R.Br. to Coleus argentatus (S.T.Blake) P.I.Forst. & T.C.Wilson x Coleus graveolens (R.Br.) A.J.Paton
Plectranthus batianoffii P.I.Forst. to Coleus batianoffii (P.I.Forst.) P.I.Forst.
Plectranthus bellus P.I.Forst. to Coleus bellus (P.I.Forst.) P.I.Forst.
Plectranthus bipartitus P.I.Forst. to Coleus bipartitus (P.I.Forst.) P.I.Forst.
Plectranthus blakei P.I.Forst. to Coleus blakei (P.I.Forst.) P.I.Forst.
Plectranthus caninus Roth to Coleus caninus (Roth) Vatke subsp. caninus
Plectranthus congestus R.Br. to Coleus congestus (R.Br.) A.J.Paton
Plectranthus cyanophyllus P.I.Forst. to Coleus cyanophyllus (P.I.Forst.) P.I.Forst.
Plectranthus diversus S.T.Blake to Coleus diversus (S.T.Blake) P.I.Forst. & T.C.Wilson
Plectranthus dumicola P.I.Forst. to Coleus dumicola (P.I.Forst.) P.I.Forst.
Plectranthus excelsus P.I.Forst. to Coleus excelsus (P.I.Forst.) P.I.Forst.
Plectranthus fasciculatus P.I.Forst. to Coleus fasciculatus (P.I.Forst.) P.I.Forst.
Plectranthus foetidus Benth. to Coleus foetidus (Benth.) A.J.Paton
Plectranthus fragrantissimus P.I.Forst. to Coleus fragrantissimus (P.I.Forst.) P.I.Forst.
Plectranthus geminatus P.I.Forst. to Coleus geminatus (P.I.Forst.) P.I.Forst.
Plectranthus glabriflorus P.I.Forst. to Coleus glabriflorus (P.I.Forst.) P.I.Forst.
Plectranthus gratus S.T.Blake to Coleus gratus (S.T.Blake) P.I.Forst. & T.C.Wilson
Plectranthus graveolens R.Br. to Coleus graveolens (R.Br.) A.J.Paton
Plectranthus graveolens R.Br. x Plectranthus parviflorus Willd. to Coleus australis (R.Br.) A.J.Paton x Coleus graveolens (R.Br.) A.J.Paton
Plectranthus graveolens R.Br. x Plectranthus suaveolens S.T.Blake to Coleus graveolens (R.Br.) A.J.Paton x Coleus suaveolens (S.T.Blake) P.I.Forst. & T.C.Wilson
Plectranthus habrophyllus P.I.Forst. to Coleus habrophyllus (P.I.Forst.) P.I.Forst.
Plectranthus insularis P.I.Forst. to Coleus insularis (P.I.Forst.) P.I.Forst.
Plectranthus intraterraneus S.T.Blake to Coleus intraterraneus (S.T.Blake) P.I.Forst. & T.C.Wilson
Plectranthus laetus P.I.Forst. to Coleus laetus (P.I.Forst.) P.I.Forst.
Plectranthus leiperi P.I.Forst. to Coleus leiperi (P.I.Forst.) P.I.Forst.
Plectranthus megadontus P.I.Forst. to Coleus megadontus (P.I.Forst.) P.I.Forst.
Plectranthus minutus P.I.Forst. to Coleus minutus (P.I.Forst.) P.I.Forst.
Plectranthus mirus S.T.Blake to Coleus mirus (S.T.Blake) P.I.Forst. & T.C.Wilson
Plectranthus nitidus P.I.Forst. to Coleus nitidus (P.I.Forst.) P.I.Forst.
Plectranthus omissus P.I.Forst. to Coleus omissus (P.I.Forst.) P.I.Forst.
Plectranthus parviflorus Willd. to Coleus australis (R.Br.) A.J.Paton
Plectranthus pulchellus P.I.Forst. to Coleus pulchellus (P.I.Forst.) P.I.Forst.
Plectranthus scutellarioides (L.) R.Br. to Coleus scutellarioides (L.) Benth.
Plectranthus spectabilis S.T.Blake to Coleus magnificus P.I.Forst. & A.J.Paton
Plectranthus splendens P.I.Forst. to Coleus splendens (P.I.Forst.) P.I.Forst.
Plectranthus suaveolens S.T.Blake to Coleus suaveolens (S.T.Blake) P.I.Forst. & T.C.Wilson
Laxmanniaceae

Lomandra ramosissima Jian Wang ter, a new species for Queensland

Leguminosae (Fabaceae)

Aeschynomene patula Poir., a new naturalised species for Queensland

Derris involuta (Sprague) Sprague to Solori involuta (Sprague) Sirich. & Adema

Derris koolgibberah F.M.Bailey, all QLD records determined to Solori koolgibberah (F.M.Bailey) Sirich. & Adema

Tephrosia elegans Schumach. to Tephrosia sp. G. Kimberley Flora (G.J.Keighery 4828)

Tephrosia leveillei Domin to Tephrosia flagellaris Domin

Tephrosia sp. Central (P.K.Latz 17037), new phrase name for Queensland

Tephrosia sp. deserts (J.R.Maconochie 1403), new phrase name for Queensland

Tephrosia sp. Irvinebank (I.B.Staples IBS2090), new phrase name for Queensland

Tephrosia sp. Northern (K.F.Kenneally 11950), new phrase name for Queensland

Tephrosia sp. Willowra (G.M. Chippendale 4809), new phrase name for Queensland

Tephrosia vogelli Hook.f., new Doubtfully Naturalised species for Queensland

Leguminosae (Mimosaceae)

Acacia anadenia Pedley, a new species for Queensland

Acacia brownei (Poir.) Steud. orthographic variant corrected to Acacia brownii (Poir.) Steud

Acacia castorum Pedley, a new species for Queensland

Acacia dunnii Turrill, new Doubtfully Naturalised species for Queensland

Acacia lithgowiae Pedley, a new species for Queensland

Acacia philoxera Pedley, a new species for Queensland

Acacia pudica Pedley, a new species for Queensland

Acacia sp. (Boyd Creek A.R.Bean 19248) to Acacia parvifoliolata Pedley, a new species for Queensland

Acacia sp. (Fermoy Road I.V.Newman 487) to Acacia dichromotricha Pedley, a new species for Queensland

Acacia sp. (Gayndah P.I.Forster+ PIF24863) to Acacia forsteri Pedley, a new species for Queensland

Acacia sp. (Jericho G.R.Beeston 1065C) to Acacia hierochoensis Pedley, a new species for Queensland

Acacia sp. (Richards Creek J.R.Clarkson 5249) to Acacia ammitia Pedley, a new species for Queensland

Linderniaceae

Lindernia anagallis (Burm.f.) Pennell to Torenia anagallis (Burm.f.) Wannan, W.R.Barker, Y.S.Liang

Lindernia antipoda (L.) Alston to Bonnaya antipoda (L.) Druce

Lindernia ciliata (Colsm.) Pennell to Bonnaya ciliata (Colsm.) Spreng.

Lindernia crustacea (L.) F.Muell. to Torenia crustacea (L.) Cham. & Schltdl.

Lindernia procumbens (Krock.) Philcox, a new species for Queensland; previously confused as Lindernia alsinoides R.Br.

Lindernia prolata W.R.Barker, a new species for Queensland

Lindernia pusilla (Thunb.) Bold. to Yamazakia pusilla (Willd.) W.R.Barker, Y.S.Liang & Wannan

Lindernia tenuifolia (Colsm.) Alston to Bonnaya tenuifolia (Colsm.) Spreng.
Lindernia yarun Wannan, a new species for Queensland

Lythraceae
Sonneratia ovata Backer, a new species for Queensland

Malvaceae
Lawrencia viridigrisea Lander, a new species for Queensland

Molluginaceae
Trigastrotheca pentaphylla (L.) Thulin to Mollugo pentaphylla L.

Monimiaceae
Endressia wardelli (F.Muell.) Whiffin to Pendressia wardelli (F.Muell.) Whiffin

Moraceae
Ficus benjamina L., varieties no longer recognised
Ficus drupacea Thunb., varieties no longer recognised
Ficus microcarpa L.f., varieties no longer recognised
Ficus pannoniana King, varieties no longer recognised

Myrtaceae
Eucalyptus dalveenica T.L.Collins, R.L.Andrew & J.J.Bruhl, a new species for Queensland
Psidium cattleianum Sabine var. cattleianum, orthographic variant corrected to Psidium cattleyanum Sabine var. cattleyanum

Nymphaeaceae
Nymphaea jacobii Hellq., subspecies no longer recognised

Orchidaceae
Cadetia taylorii (F.Muell.) Schltr., orthographic variant corrected to Cadetia taylorii (F.Muell.) Schltr.
Caladenia sp. (Kilcoy Creek R.Crane 1286) to Caladenia picta (Nicholls) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones
Dipodium stenochilum O.Schwarz, orthographic variant corrected to Dipodium stenocheilum O.Schwarz
Diuris sp. (Byfield R.Melzer+ RM651A) to Diuris alba R.Br.
Sarcochilus eriochilus Fitzg. to Sarcochilus ceciliae F.Muell.
Sarcochilus loganii D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem., a new species for Queensland
Sarcochilus tricalliatus (Rupp) Rupp, a new species for Queensland
Taeniophyllum baumei B.Gray, a new species for Queensland
Thelymitra media R.Br. var. media, QLD specimen determined to Thelymitra ixioides Sw.

Phyllanthaceae
Glochidion barronense Airy Shaw to Glochidion harveyanum Domin var. harveyanum
Glochidion sp. (Danbulla L.J.Webb+ 7215) to Glochidion sessiliflorum var. pedicellatum Airy Shaw
Glochidion sp. (McIlwraith Range B.P.Hyland 7637) to Glochidion sessiliflorum Airy Shaw var. sessiliflorum

Plantaginaceae

Nuttallanthus canadensis (L.) D.A.Sutton to Linaria canadensis (L.) Dum.Cours.
Nuttallanthus texanus (Scheele) D.A.Sutton to Linaria texana Scheele

Stemodia anisata A.R.Bean, a new species for Queensland

Poaceae

Chloris sp. (Edgbaston R.J.Fensham 5694) to Chloris circumfontinalis Fahey & Fensham, a new species for Queensland

Thaumastochloa striata Sosef & de Koning, a new species for Queensland

Thelepodon australiensis B.K.Simon to Arthraxon austaliensis (B.K.Simon) E.J.Thomps., a new species for Queensland

Portulacaceae

Calandrinia sp. (Lumeah R.W.Purdie 2168) to Calandrinia remota J.M.Black
Calandrinia sp. (Mackay G.N.Batianoff+ 9207155) to Calandrinia gracilis Benth.

Portulaca sp. (Bang Bang A.Schmid AS158) to Portulaca bicolor F.Muell.

Portulaca sp. (Weipa Mission R.L.Specht+ W233) to Portulaca australis Endl.

Rubiaceae

Hydnophytum moseleyanum Becc., a new species for Queensland

Psychotria sp. (Pajinka W.Cooper+ WWC1435) to Psychotria hebecarpa Merr. & L.M.Perry, a new species for Queensland

Rutaceae

Asterolasia sola Duretto & P.R.Alvarez, a new species for Queensland

Dinosperma melanophloia (C.T.White) T.G.Hartley, orthographic variant updated to Dinosperma melanophloium

Phebalium graniticola I.Telford & J.J.Bruhl, a new species for Queensland

Ziera fordii Duretto, a new species for Queensland

Ziera wilhelminae Duretto, a new species for Queensland

Sapotaceae

Donella roxburghii Pierre ex Lecomte to Donella lanceolata (Blume) Aubrev.

Niemeyera discolor Jessup, a new species for Queensland

Planchonella pohliana var. (Gilbert River C.T.White 1409) to Planchonella pohliana (F.Muell.) Pierre ex Dubard

Pleioluma ferruginea Jessup, a new species for Queensland

Pleioluma pilosa Jessup, a new species for Queensland

Sersalisia obpyriformis (F.M.Bailey) Jessup, a new species for Queensland

Scrophulariaceae

Buddleja australis Vell. to Buddleja stachyoides Cham. & Schldtl.

Eremophila sp. (Warrego K.L.Kay 38) to Eremophila bowmanii subsp. nutans Chinnock

Myoporum sp. (Tinaroo Range V.K.Moriarty 302) to Myoporum acuminatum R.Br.

Solanaceae

Solanum nodiflorum Jacq. to Solanum americanum Mill.

Solanum physalifolium var. nitidibaccatum (Bitter) Edmonds to Solanum nitidibaccatum Bitter
Sparrmanniaceae
Grewia savannicola R.L.Barrett, a new species for Queensland

Sterculiaceae
Brachychiton sp. (Blackwall Range R.J.Fensham 971) to Brachychiton guymeri J.A.Bever., Fensham & P.I.Forst., a new species for Queensland

Thymelaeaceae
Pimelea latifolia R.Br. subsp. latifolia to Pimelea latifolia R.Br.

Urticaceae
Dendrocnide photinophylla (Kunth) Chew, orthographic variant updated to Dendrocnide photiniphylla (Kunth) Chew

Violaceae
Hybanthus aurantiacus (F.Muell. ex Benth.) F.Muell. to Afrohybanthus aurantiacus (F.Muell. ex Benth.) Flicker