

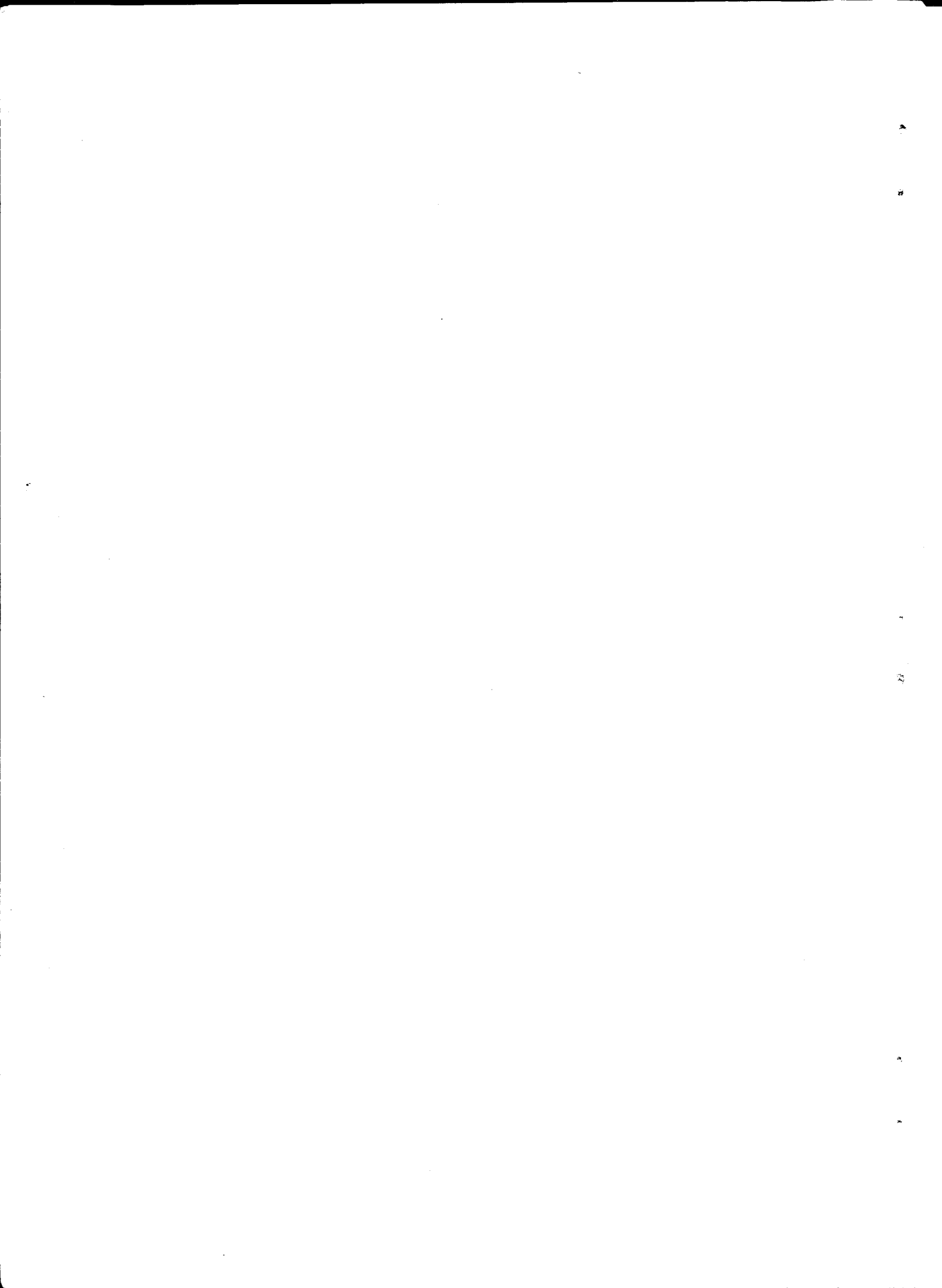
A Revised Annotated Checklist of the

VASCULAR

VERTEBRATE

**PLANTS & ANIMALS
OF
NORFOLK ISLAND**





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A REVISED ANNOTATED CHECKLIST
OF
VASCULAR PLANTS AND VERTEBRATE ANIMALS
OF
NORFOLK ISLAND

To Maureen & Jim
From Owen Beyle & Rodger
Norfolk Island 1987

Edited by NEIL HERMES

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Wholly set up and printed on Norfolk Island.

PREFACE TO FIRST EDITION

Norfolk Island has had an interesting history of research and study of natural history subjects. Cook made the first written observations when the island was discovered by Europeans in 1774. As a result of these observations European settlement occurred on the island. During the time of the first and second settlements many diaries and other accounts of the plants and animals of the island were made. Then followed a long period from which written records are scarce. This situation changed with the widespread increased environmental awareness that started in the 1960's. A major publication concerning conservation issues on Norfolk Island by the Australian Conservation Foundation appeared in 1968. This publication also contained a review of available information on the vascular flora and fauna of the island.

Since that time much research has been done by amateurs and professional scientists; by residents of the island and visitors and by officially sponsored researchers and by people working on their own.

Although a large amount is now known about the species of vascular plants and vertebrate animals that occur on the island the information is very scattered. Information is contained in published and unpublished form, in private hands or government files and held in Australia, New Zealand or Norfolk Island.

The purpose of this publication is to draw together information on Norfolk Island vascular plants and vertebrate animals and make it readily available on Norfolk Island. It is acknowledged that the information is incomplete and likely to be inaccurate in many places, however without a reference point many other sources of information will remain untapped and errors remain undetected.

The editor and publisher will appreciate any comments, observations or referrals to other sources of information.

Neil Hermes

PREFACE TO SECOND EDITION

Due to the unforeseen demand for the first edition and access to new information, it has been my pleasure to edit a second and revised edition of this checklist. Much additional information has been added through the text and new chapters on endangered plants, invertebrates and indices have been written.

Neil Hermes, Norfolk Island

November 1985

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Checklist of Regular Norfolk Island Birds

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Thanks go to Margaret Christian for typing the text, to Mark Sexton for assisting with the preparation of the indices and to Derek Greenwood for the preparation of illustrations.

MAMMALSTERRESTRIAL MAMMALS

Two native species and eight exotics are recorded. Names follow "The Complete Book of Australian Mammals" by R. Strahan 1983.

NATIVE

Mormopterus (Tadarida) norfolkensis Eastern Little Mastiff-bat

Very rare or extinct. Of suspect provenance. Only one specimen recorded and some doubt exists over this record (see Strahan 1980 for review).

Chalinolobus gouldii Gould's Wattled Bat

Very rare or extinct. First recorded in 1915 (Troughton 1922). Bats were 'now uncommon on the island' (Turner et. al 1968). In 1983 residents commented that bats had been seen as recently as 'five years ago'. No evidence was found in searches in 1983 (Gordon 1983).

INTRODUCED

Rattus rattus Black Rat

Very common, not found on Nepean or Philip Island. Introduced from ships during the first or second penal settlement. (Anon. 1984)

Rattus exulans Polynesian Rat

Very rare, possibly extinct. Introduced prior to European settlement and largely displaced by the Black Rat (Anon. 1984). No recent records and no recent surveys.

Mus musculus House Mouse

Common on Norfolk Island, one record Nepean Island in 1983 (Hermes), not recorded on Philip Island.

Oryctolagus cuniculus Rabbit

Localised populations remain on Philip Island. No records for Norfolk Island or Nepean Island. First Philip Island record 1835 (Fullagar 1978). Major eradication program begun in 1981.

Canis familiaris

Feral Dog

Extinct. Dogs were released on Norfolk Island on the closure of the first penal settlement to control pig and goat numbers (Anon 1984).

Felis catus

Feral Cat

Common on Norfolk Island and absent from Philip and Nepean Islands. Was established during second penal settlement (Best 1838). Numbers fluctuate and population is added to by straying or dumped domestic individuals.

Sus scrofa

Feral Pig

Extinct. Introduced to Norfolk Island during the first penal settlement. Established wild population was present when the first settlement was abandoned in 1813. Not exterminated from Norfolk Island until after the commencement of Pitcairn settlement in 1856 (Anon 1984). Introduced to Philip Island 1790 and present until 1840 (Fullagar 1978). Philip Island was then known as Pig Island and feral pig numbers reached 4,835 (Collins 1802) and 14,642 (Hoare 1969). It has been reported that from time to time domestic pigs have escaped into the wild in recent years (Owen Evans pers. comm.).

Capra hircus

Feral Goat

Extinct. Introduced to Norfolk Island during first penal settlement. Established wild population was present when first penal settlement was abandoned in 1813. Not exterminated from Norfolk Island until after the commencement of Pitcairn settlement in 1856 (Anon 1984). Recorded on Philip Island 1838 - 1848 (Fullagar 1978).

Note : Norfolk Island Flying Squirrel

An early painting was done of a possum from N.S.W which was incorrectly thought to have come from Norfolk Island. No records of native mammals, other than the two species of bats, have been made on Norfolk Island.

MARINE MAMMALS

Whaling was conducted by American whalers in Norfolk Island waters during the 1800's. Land based whaling occurred on Norfolk Island up until 1962 (Edgecombe 1983). Principal whale species taken were Sperm Whales (Physeter macrocephalus), Right Whales (Balaena glacialis) and Humpback Whales (Megaptera novaeangliae) (Langdon 1978). Recent reports include sightings of large whales, 'Pilot Whales', 'Killer Whales' and dolphins.

A seal was collected off Kingston in the 1950's (D.Yager pers.comm. to Hermes 1984).

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BIRDS

117 species of birds have been recorded for Norfolk Island in modern times. Breeding land and freshwater species total 32 species, breeding seabirds 12 species, extinct species 6 species and non-breeding migrants and vagrants 67 species. This list comes from the major recent publication on Norfolk Island birds 'A Review of Norfolk Island Birds Past and Present' by R. Schodde, P. Fullagar and N. Hermes, Special Publication No.8 ANPWS Canberra 1983. Seventeen species have been added to the Norfolk list since that publication - all vagrants or irregular migrants (Hermes 1985 in press).

Australasian Grebe	<u>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae</u>	Vagrant
? Wandering Albatross	<u>Diomedea exulans</u>	Vagrant
Black-browed Albatross	<u>Diomedea melanophrys</u>	Vagrant
Giant-Petrel	<u>Macronectes</u> sp.	Vagrant
Cape Petrel	<u>Daption capense</u>	Vagrant
* Providence Petrel	<u>Pterodroma solandri</u> (Bird of Providence)	Breeding, resident ?
Black-winged Petrel	<u>Pterodroma nigripennis</u>	Breeding, migrant ?
Flesh-footed Shearwater	<u>Puffinus carneipes</u>	Vagrant
Wedge-tailed Shearwater	<u>Puffinus pacificus</u> (Ghostbird)	Breeding migrant
Little Shearwater	<u>Puffinus assimilis assimilis</u> (Laro)	Breeding resident
Australian Pelican	<u>Pelecanus conspicillatus</u>	Vagrant
Australasian Gannet	<u>Morus serrator</u>	Breeding, resident ?
Masked Booby	<u>Sula dactylatra personata</u> (Gannet)	Breeding, resident ?
Brown Booby	<u>Sula leucogaster</u>	Vagrant
Great Cormorant	<u>Phalacrocorax carbo</u>	Vagrant
Little Black Cormorant	<u>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</u>	Vagrant
Little Pied Cormorant	<u>Phalacrocorax melanoleucos</u>	Vagrant
Least Frigatebird	<u>Fregata ariel</u>	Vagrant
Red-tailed Tropicbird	<u>Phaethon rubricauda roseotincta</u>	Breeding resident
White-tailed Tropicbird	<u>Phaethon lepturus</u>	Vagrant
Pacific Heron	<u>Ardea pacifica</u>	Vagrant
White-faced Heron	<u>Ardea novaehollandiae</u> (Crane)	Breeding, recent colonist ?
Cattle Egret	<u>Ardeola ibis</u>	Vagrant
Great Egret	<u>Egretta alba</u>	Vagrant
Little Egret	<u>Egretta garzetta</u>	Vagrant
Sacred Ibis	<u>Threskiornis aethiopica</u>	Vagrant
Straw-necked Ibis	<u>Threskiornis spinicollis</u>	Vagrant
Royal Spoonbill	<u>Platalea regia</u>	Vagrant

Black Swan	<u>Cygnus atratus</u>	Vagrant
Australian Shelduck	<u>Tadorna tadornoides</u>	Vagrant
Pacific Black Duck	<u>Anas superciliosa</u>	Breeding, vagrant or resident ?
Mallard	<u>Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos</u>	Vagrant
Hardhead	<u>Aythya australis</u>	Vagrant
Brown Goshawk	<u>Accipiter fasciatus</u>	Migratory vagrant
Marsh Harrier	<u>Circus aeruginosus</u>	Migratory vagrant
Australian Kestrel	<u>Falco cenchroides cenchroides</u>	Breeding resident ?
Feral Chicken	<u>Gallus gallus</u> (Fowl)	Extinct or rare resident, introduced.
Common Pheasant	<u>Phasianus colchicus</u>	Extinct, introduced
California Quail	<u>Lophortyx californicus</u>	Introduced
Buff-banded Rail	<u>Rallus philippensis australis</u> (Little Tarler Bird)	Breeding vagrant or resident ?
Spotless Crake	<u>Porzana tabuensis</u> (Little Tarler Bird)	Breeding vagrant or resident ?
Purple Swamphen	<u>Porphyrio porphyrio melanotus</u> (Tarler Bird)	Breeding vagrant
Eurasian Coot	<u>Fulca atra</u>	Vagrant
Sth. Island Pied Oystercatcher	<u>Haematopus finschi</u>	Vagrant
Masked Lapwing	<u>Vanellus miles</u>	Vagrant
Lesser Golden Plover	<u>Pluvialis dominica</u> (Snipe)	Regular migrant
Mongolian Plover	<u>Charadrius mongolus</u>	Irregular migrant
Double-banded Plover	<u>Charadrius bicinctus</u>	Regular migrant
Black-winged Stilt	<u>Himantopus himantopus</u>	Vagrant
Ruddy Turnstone	<u>Arenaria interpres</u>	Regular migrant
Eastern Curlew	<u>Numenius madagascariensis</u>	Irregular migrant
Whimbrel	<u>Numenius phaeopus</u> (Shipmate)	Regular migrant
Bristle-thighed Curlew	<u>Numenius tahitiensis</u>	Irregular migrant
Grey-tailed Tattler	<u>Tringa brevipes</u>	Irregular migrant
Wandering Tattler	<u>Tringa incana</u>	Irregular migrant
Common Sandpiper	<u>Tringa hypoleucos</u>	Irregular migrant
Greenshank	<u>Tringa nebularia</u>	Irregular migrant
Marsh Sandpiper	<u>Tringa stagnatilis</u>	Irregular migrant
Terek Sandpiper	<u>Tringa terek</u>	Irregular migrant
Latham's Snipe	<u>Gallinago hardwickii</u>	Irregular migrant
Hudsonian Godwit	<u>Limosa haemastica</u>	Irregular migrant
Bar-tailed Godwit	<u>Limosa lapponica</u>	Regular migrant
Red Knot	<u>Calidris canutus</u>	Irregular migrant
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	<u>Calidris acuminata</u>	Irregular migrant

Red-necked Stint	<u>Calidris ruficollis</u>	Irregular migrant
Curlew Sandpiper	<u>Calidris ferruginea</u>	Irregular migrant
Skua	<u>Stercorarius</u> sp.	Irregular migrant
Silver Gull	<u>Larus novaehollandiae</u>	Vagrant
Kelp Gull	<u>Larus dominicanus</u>	Vagrant
White-winged Tern	<u>Chlidonias leucoptera</u>	Vagrant
Sooty Tern	<u>Sterna fuscata serrata</u> (Whale Bird)	Breeding, migrant
? Little Tern	<u>Sterna albifrons</u>	Vagrant
Common Noddy	<u>Anous stolidus pileatus</u>	Breeding, resident ?
Black Noddy	<u>Anous minutus minutus</u> (Titerack or Tetrach)	Breeding, resident ?
Grey Ternlet	<u>Procelsterna albivittata albivittata</u> (Patro)	Breeding, resident ?
White Tern	<u>Gygis alba royana</u> (White Bird)	Breeding, resident ?
Rose-crowned Fruit Dove	<u>Ptilinopus regina</u>	Vagrant
Feral Pigeon	<u>Columba livia</u>	Introduced
New Zealand Pigeon	<u>Hemiphaga novaeseelandiae spadicea</u>	Extinct, endemic subspecies
Norfolk Island Ground-Dove	<u>Gallicolumba ? norfolciensis</u>	Extinct, endemic species
Emerald Dove	<u>Chalcophaps indica chrysochlora</u>	Introduced ?
Norfolk Island Kaka	<u>Nestor productus</u>	Extinct, endemic species
Crimson Rosella	<u>Platycercus elegans elegans</u> (Red Parrot)	Introduced
Red-fronted Parakeet	<u>Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae cookii</u> (Green Parrot)	Rare endemic subspecies
Pallid Cuckoo	<u>Cuculus pallidus</u>	Vagrant
Shining Bronze-Cuckoo	<u>Chrysococcyx lucidus lucidus</u> (Greenback)	Breeding migrant
Long-tailed Cuckoo	<u>Eudynamis taitensis</u>	Irregular breeding migrant
Norfolk Island Boobook Owl	<u>Ninox undulata</u>	Rare endemic species
Barn Owl	<u>Tyto alba</u>	Vagrant
White-throated Needletail	<u>Hirundapus caudacutus</u>	Irregular migrant
Fork-tailed Swift	<u>Apus pacificus</u>	Irregular migrant
Sacred Kingfisher	<u>Halcyon sancta norfolkiensis</u> (Norffka)	Breeding resident
Dollarbird	<u>Eurystomus orientalis</u>	Irregular migrant
Richards Pipit	<u>Anthus novaeseelandiae</u>	Recent colonist
Welcome Swallow	<u>Hirundo neoxena</u>	Recent colonist
Long-tailed Triller	<u>Lalage leucopyga leucopyga</u>	Extinct endemic subspecies

Grey-headed Blackbird	<u>Turdus poliocephalus poliocephalus</u> (Guava Bird)	Rare endemic subspecies
Blackbird	<u>Turdus merula merula</u>	Recent colonist
Song Thrush	<u>Turdus philomelos</u>	Recent colonist
Scarlet Robin	<u>Petroica multicolor multicolor</u> (Robin)	Endemic subspecies
Golden Whistler	<u>Pachycephala pectoralis xanthoprota</u> (Tamey)	Endemic subspecies
Grey Fantail	<u>Rhipidura fuliginosa pelzelni</u>	Endemic subspecies
Grey Gerygone	<u>Gerygone igata modesta</u> (Hummingbird)	Endemic subspecies
Silvereye	<u>Zosterops lateralis lateralis</u> (Grinnell)	Recent colonist
White-breasted White-eye	<u>Zosterops alboocularis</u> (Grinnell)	Rare endemic species
Long-billed White-eye	<u>Zosterops tenuirostris</u> (Grinnell)	Endemic species
European Goldfinch	<u>Carduelis carduelis</u>	Recent colonist
European Greenfinch	<u>Carduelis chloris</u>	Recent colonist
House Sparrow	<u>Passer domesticus</u>	Introduced
Norfolk Island Starling	<u>Aplonis fusca fusca</u> (Blackbird, Bate's Bird)	Extinct endemic subspecies
Common Starling	<u>Sturnus vulgaris</u>	Breeding, introduced or recent colonist
Common Mynah	<u>Acridotheres tristis</u>	Vagrant

NOTE : Unconfirmed records are prefaced with a question mark (?).

Local names are given in brackets.

NEWLY RECORDED VAGRANTS

Black breasted Shy Albatross	<u>Diomedea ^{melanophrys} cauta</u>	Vagrant
Intermediate Egret	<u>Egretta intermedia</u>	Vagrant
Yellow-billed Spoonbill	<u>Platalea flavipes</u>	Vagrant
White-fronted Tern	<u>Sterna striata</u>	Vagrant
Fairy Martin	<u>Cecropis ariel</u>	Vagrant

* SPECIAL NOTE

Providence Petrel Pterodroma solandri (Bird of Providence)
Rediscovered nesting on Philip Island in July 1985 after being absent since before 1800 (Hermes in press).

ENDEMISM OF THE MODERN RESIDENT LAND BIRDS

There are thirty-two species of extant resident land and freshwater birds on Norfolk Island.; if the modern extinctions are added to this list (excluding seabirds) the total number of known resident species for the Norfolk complex is thirty-eight. The following table gives the known level of endemism for them. There are no endemic taxa at a level higher than a species.

ENDEMIC SPECIES

Norfolk Island Ground-Dove	Extinct
Norfolk Island Kaka	Extinct
Norfolk Island Boobook Owl	Very rare
White-breasted White-eye	Very rare, possibly extinct
Long-billed White-eye	Moderately abundant in rainforest

ENDEMIC SUBSPECIES

New Zealand Pigeon	Extinct
Red-fronted Parakeet	Very rare
Long-tailed Triller	Extinct
Grey-headed Blackbird	Very rare, possibly extinct
Scarlet Robin	Uncommon, restricted to rainforest
Golden Whistler	Widespread
Grey Fantail	Common, widespread
Grey Gerygone	Common, widespread
Norfolk Island Starling	Extinct

WIDESPREAD SPECIES

White-faced Heron	Possible self introduction
Pacific Black Duck	Possible self introduction
Mallard	First record 1971
Australian Kestrel	First record 1969
Feral Chicken	An early introduction
Common Pheasant	An early introduction
California Quail	Introduced about 1900
Buff-banded Rail	Status uncertain
Spotless Crake	Status uncertain
Purple Swamphen	Possible self introduction

Widespread species (cont'd)

Feral Pigeon	An early introduction
Emerald Dove	Introduction or self introduction in the 1800's
Crimson Rosella	An early introduction
Shining Bronze-cuckoo	Probable native species
Sacred Kingfisher	Probable native species
Welcome Swallow	First record 1969
Blackbird	First record 1920
Song Thrush	First record 1913
Silvereye	First record 1904
European Goldfinch	First record 1963
European Greenfinch	First record 1939
House Sparrow	First record 1939
Common Starling	First record 1913

REPTILES

Two species of native terrestrial lizards are recorded in the Norfolk Island group. See Cogger et. al 1983 for detailed discussion of these species.

TERRESTRIAL REPTILESNATIVEPhyllodactylus guentheri

Greater Marbled Gecko

Common on Philip and Nepean Islands and islets to the north of Norfolk Island. Not recorded on Norfolk Island. Also recorded at Lord Howe Island (Cogger et.al 1983).

Leiolopisma lichenigerum

Philip Island Skink

Rare. Found only on Philip Island and Lord Howe Island. First discovered on Philip Island in 1978 (Cogger et. al 1983).

INTRODUCED

In April 1983 a Rock Skink Egernia saxatilis was collected after emerging from machinery being unloaded from the ship at Kingston Pier. (Hermes, unpublished).

MARINE REPTILESNATIVE

Unidentified seasnakes and one or more species of turtles have been recorded in Norfolk Island waters (Cogger et. al 1983). A report of turtles breeding at Anson Bay (Turner et. al 1968) is questioned (Cogger et. al 1983. Best (1838) reports hunting of turtles by soldiers of penal colony.

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The Conservation of Norfolk Island.

Special Publication No. 1 Australian Conservation Foundation Melbourne.

AMPHIBIANS

The only known record of any amphibian fauna occurring on Norfolk Island is a statement by Cunningham in 1830 saying " frogs inhabit the waters " (Holloway 1977).

There are no modern records of any amphibians.

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The Lepidoptera of Norfolk Island, Their Biogeography and Ecology.
Dr. J.W. Junk The Hague

FISHFRESHWATER SPECIES

One native and two introduced species have been recorded.

Anguilla australis

Shortfinned Eel

Native. Regularly recorded in Watermill Dam (Anon 1984). Widespread in western Pacific including Lord Howe Island and eastern Australia. Adults live in fresh water and return to the sea to spawn.

(Also listed in saltwater species)

*
;

Poecilia reticulata

Common Guppy

Introduced from South America and now a popular aquarium fish, common in some streams on Norfolk Island. Identified in 1983 by Dr. R.McKay at Queensland Museum on the basis of specimens collected at Bumboras and sent to Australian Museum (Hermes unpublished).

Gambusia affinis

Mosquito Fish

Introduced from Gulf of Mexico and established in streams in many parts of Australia. Identified on the basis of specimens collected in Watermill Dam 1982 and sent to Dr. R.M. McDowell, Fisheries Research Division of Ministry of Agriculture, Christchurch (Hermes unpublished).

Native freshwater fish such as Galaxias may be expected to occur on Norfolk Island however surveys have failed to discover them (Anon 1984)(Hoese et. al 1975).

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Unpublished report ANPWS Canberra.

* Anguilla reinhardtii

Longfinned Eel

SALTWATER SPECIES

Of 172 species listed 156 are considered shorefish (excluding sharks and some others). Only 4 species are endemic to Norfolk Island however a total of 18 Norfolk species are endemic to the Norfolk/Lord Howe and Kermadec Islands. List follows Hoese et. al 1975 and additional notes are by Coyne (unpublished notes 1979-83) and Lewis (unpublished notes 1981-83). Data from offshore fish surveys have not been included.

TRIAKIDAE

Reef Sharks

Mustelus antarcticusCARCHARHINIDAE

Whaler Sharks

Carcharhinus sp.Galeocerdo cuvier

Tigershark

DASYATIDAE

Stingrays

Urolophus sp.(?)ANGUILLIDAE

Eels

Anguilla australis

Shortfinned Eel

* Anguilla reinhardtii

Longfinned Eel

MURAENIDAE

Moray Eels

Gymnothorax annasona

Purple gold speckle and very handsome.

Gymnothorax eurostus

Abbotts Moray

Gymnothorax nubilusGymnothorax obesusOPHICHTHYIDAE

Burrowing Snake Eels

Elapsopsis cyclorhinusMuraeichthys nicholsaeMyrichthys maculosusCLUPEIDAE

Herrings

Spratelloides gracilis

<u>SYNODONTIDAE</u>		Lizardfishes
	<u>Saurida gracilis</u>	
	<u>Synodus variegatus</u>	
	<u>Synodus n. sp.</u>	
	* <u>Trachinocephalus myops</u>	Bluntnose Lizardfish
<u>CHANIDAE</u>		Milkfishes
	<u>Chanos chanos</u>	Milkfish
<u>PLOTOSIDAE</u>		Catfishes
	<u>Plotosus lineatus</u>	
<u>GOBIESOCIDAE</u>		Clingfishes
	<u>Alabes parvulus</u>	
	<u>Lepadichthys frenatus</u>	
<u>MORIDAE</u>		
	<u>Lotella callarias</u>	
<u>OPHIDIIDAE</u>		Cusk Eels
	<u>Dermatopsis sp.</u>	
<u>HEMIRAMPHIDAE</u>		Garfishes
	<u>Hyporhamphus australis</u>	
<u>BELONIDAE</u>		Long Toms
	<u>Ablennes hians</u>	
	<u>Platybelone argalus</u>	
<u>SCOMBERESOCIDAE</u>		Mackerels
	<u>Scomberesox saurus</u>	
<u>MONODACTYLIDAE</u>		Batfishes
	<u>Monodactylus argenteus</u>	Silver Batfish
<u>AULOSTOMIDAE</u>		Painted Flutemouths
	<u>Aulostomus chinensis</u>	
<u>FISTULARIDAE</u>		Flutemouths
	<u>Fistularia commersonii</u>	Smooth Cornetfish
	Very swift if followed but stationary if approached circuitously	

SCORPIDIDAE* Atypichthys latus'Tweed Trousers'
Scorpion FishesSCORPAENIDAEDendrochirus zebraPterois volitansScorpaena cookiScorpaenodes guamensisScorpaenodes littoralisSERRANIDAE

Rock Cods

Acanthistius cinctus

'Tough Cord'

Epinephelus daemeliEpinephelus fasciatus

Black-tipped Rock Cod

Epinephelus merra

Wirenetting Rock Cod

Epinephelus rhyncholepis

'Bucket'

Epinephelus sp.Trachypoma macracanthus

'Slepry Dolly'

GRAMMISTIDAE

Soapfishes

Aulacocephalus temminckiPLESIOPIDAE

Prettyfins

Plesiops sp.KUHLIIDAE

Flagtails

Kuhlia mugilPRIACANTHIDAE

Big Eyes

Priacanthus cruentatusAPOGONIDAE

Cardinalfishes

Apogon norfolcensisApogon sp.A.Apogon sp.B.Archamia leai endemic to Norfolk IslandLABRACOGLOSSIDAEBathystethus cultratus

'Yehollie'

Labracolglossa nitida

ECHENEIDAET

Suckerfishes

Echeneis naucrates

Remora

CARANGIDAE

Jacks and Trevallys

- * Decapterus macarellus
Caranx nobilius

Mackerel Scad

Caranx orthogrammus ?Seriola lalandi

Kingfish

Tachurus sp.

- * Pseudocaranx dentex (White Trevally) 'Little Yehollie'

ARRIPIDAEArripis truttaLUTJANIDAE

Snappers

Caesio chrysozonaCaesio pisangLutjanus vaigiensisPOMADASYIDAE

Sweetlips

Pseudopristipoma nigraLETHRINIDAE

Emperors

Lethrinus chrysostomus

Trumpeter

The major commercial fish in Norfolk waters. Subject of major research program by Australian Government in 1982-3 (Researcher T. Church).

SPARIDAE

Silver Bream

Chrysophrys auratusMULLIDAE

Goatfishes

Mulloidichthys flavolineatusMulloidichthys vanicolensisParupeneus porphyreus

Goatfish

Upeneus tragula

The 'Brown Goatfish' distinguished by white spot above tail. Basically brown though capable of quick colour variations. Swim in small shoals of up to a dozen in clearly defined areas. Fossick in sand with retractable barbels which extend below their mouths. Often seen resting motionless on rocks.

Estimated population 25.

'Gold-stripe Goatfish' - slimmer than Brown Goatfish but similar feeding habits and social habits. Tends to prefer sand to rocks. Fast colour and pattern changes when awakening from resting on sand (Lewis unpublished).

PEMPHERIDAE

Sweeps

Pempheris analisKYPHOSIDAE

Rudderfishes

Girella cyaneaKyphosus fuscus

'Nanwi'/'Dreamfish'

Kyphosus vaigiensis* Kyphosus sydneyanusSCORPIDIAE

Footballers

Atipichthys latus

Shy, shoaling fish, territorial around fan coral.

Scorpis lineolatus ?Scorpis violaceusCHAETODONTIDAE

Butterflyfishes

[All notes on this family supplied by Lewis (unpublished) from observations on Kingston Reef 1982]

Chaetodon auriga

Threadfin Butterfly

Very handsome, active but very shy. Basically white, pointed nose, black face bar, black two-way diagonal stripes, yellow upper hindquarters, prominent false eye and in older specimens dorsal fin extends to trailing thread - hence name. Generally in pairs, quick to take cover amongst coral.

Estimated population 15

Chaetodon citrinellus

Citron Butterfly

Lemon yellow with blue or black speckles over body. Rare and often solitary. Always around corals, takes cover readily.

Estimated population 10

Chaetodon flavirostris

Yellowfaced Butterflyfish

Blue body, yellow face, white nose and three shades of orange and yellow around dorsal, anal and tail fin. Often solitary, shy. Slips under coral if approached too closely. Tends to swim slowly or hover. Estimated population 15-20

Chaetodon lunulaChaetodon mertensiiChaetodon pelewensisChaetodon plebeiusCoral Butterflyfish or
Blue-spot Butterfly

Identified by the blue smudge along upper portion of yellow body, prominent black false eye at base of tail ringed with white, vertical black face bar. Found in groups of 2,3 or 4, always around corals. Yellow colour varies from dark in older specimens to light and bright in juveniles. Active fish.

Estimated population 40+

Chaetodon tricinctusThreestripe Butterflyfish
or Threebanded Butterflyfish

Almost always found in pairs or groups of up to $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen around coral growths. Length 15cm. Readily identified by saucer shape, three very distinct wide black bands over white body. Yellow nose, tail, dorsal and anal fins. Estimated population 60+

Chaetodon vagabundusChelmonops howensisForcipiger flavissimusPOMACANTHIDAE

Angelfishes

Centropyge tibicenPOMACENTRIDAE

Damselishes

Abudefduf saxatilis

Yellow-stripe Damselish

Abudefduf sexfasciatus

6-Banded Sgt.Major

Abudefduf sordidusAmphiprion latezonatusChromis hypsilepisChromis vanderbiltiChromis sp.n.Glyphidodontops glaucusGlyphidodontops notialisParaglyphidodon polyacanthusParma polylepis

Banded Scalyfin

"Artooti"

Very common and curious. Very dark colour, sometimes orange face bars.

Stegastes fasciolatusStegastes gascoyneiCIRRHITIDAE

Hawkfishes

Cirrhitus splendensParacirrhites forsteriCHIRONEMIDAEChironemus microlepisAPLODACYTYLIDAEDactylosargus etheridgi

Etheridges Sea Carp

"Stiddy"

So named for its sedentary habit of lying motionless on rocks or sand for long periods. Colour - variations of grey marbling camouflage. Very common - 100+ within Kingston reef area 1982.

CHEILODACTYLIDAE

Morwongs

Cheilodactylus ephippium

Painted Morwong

"Sgt. Fish"

Length 35 cm. Brown and white striped. Holes up under fan corals.

MUGILIDAE

Mulletts

Myxus elongatusMugil cephalus

Sea Mullet

Large and silvery, coarse scales. Grub along bottom. Length 45 cm.

* Valamugil seheliLABRIDAE

Wrasses

Anampses elegansChoerodon sp.Coris pictaCoris sandageriCoris n.sp.Gamphosus variusHalichoeres margaritaceusPseudojuloides elongatusPseudolabrus inscriptus

Common,

Inscribed Wrasse

Pseudolabrus luculentusPseudolabrus n.sp.

	<u>Stethojulis bandanensis</u>	
	<u>Thalassoma amblycephalus</u>	
	<u>Thalassoma fuscum</u>	
	<u>Thalassoma hardwickei</u>	
	<u>Thalassoma lunare</u>	
	<u>Thalassoma lutescens</u>	
	<u>Thalassoma purpureum</u>	
<u>SCARIDAE</u>	* <u>Scaridae rivulatus valenciennes</u>	'Po-'ov'
<u>LIMNICHTHYIDAE</u>		
	<u>Limnychthys fasciatus</u>	
<u>BLENNIIDAE</u>		Blennys
	<u>Cirripectes alboapicalis</u>	
	<u>Cirripectes filamentosus</u>	
	<u>Entomacrodus striatus</u>	
	<u>Istiblennius edentulus</u>	
	<u>Istiblennius lineatus</u>	
	<u>Parablennius</u> sp. Endemic to Norfolk Island	
	<u>Plagiotremus tapeinosoma</u>	
	<u>Rhabdoblennius snowi</u>	
<u>TRIPTERYGIIDAE</u>		Triplefins
	<u>Norfolkia squamiceps</u>	
	<u>Vauclusella rufopilea</u>	
	<u>Vauclusella</u> sp.	
<u>CLINIDAE</u>		Scaled Blennies
	<u>Heteroclinus roseus</u>	
<u>CALLIONYMIDAE</u>		Dragonets
	<u>Callionymus calcaratus</u>	
	<u>Diplogrammus goramensis</u>	
<u>GOBIIDAE</u>		Gobies
	<u>Bathygobius aeolosoma</u>	
	<u>Callogobius</u> sp.	
	<u>Eviota viridis</u>	
	<u>Eviota</u> sp. Norfolk Island endemic	
	<u>Eviota</u> sp.	
	<u>Priolepis semidoliatus</u>	

ACANTHURIDAE

Surgeonfishes

Acanthurus xanthopteros

Ringtailed Surgeon

(previously A. dussumieri)

White band around caudal peduncle, brilliant blue tail with numerous darker spots. Dorsal and anal fins yellow edged with blue when erect. Prominent white 'scalpel' at base of tail. Body basically green with blue horizontal vermiculations. Capable of changing colour quite readily. Browses on weed. Easily alarmed and quick to take cover. Small number ie. less than 5 in Kingston reef area (Lewis unpublished).

Acanthurus nigrofuscusAcanthurus triostegusNaso unicornis

Brown Unicorn Fish

Very handsome, large fish, length 40cm.. Dark olive green, two brilliant blue blisters on caudal peduncle and brilliant blue edges to fins. Prominent horn and tail elongation in mature fish. Lighter shoulder flash. Extremely shy. Only 2 specimens seen, very fast when alarmed (Lewis unpublished)

Prionurus maculatusZANCLIDAE

Moorish Idols

Zanclus cornutusSCOMBRIDAE

Tunas

Sarda australisCENTROLIPHIDAESchedophilus maculatusBOTHIDAE

Lefthanded Flounders

Bothus pantherinusPLEURONECTIDAE

Righthanded Flounders

Peltorhamphus latusSOLEIDAE

Soles

Unknown sp.

BALISTIDAE

Triggerfishes

Rhinecanthus rectangulus* Sufflamen fraenatus

Masked Triggerfish

MONOCANTHIDAE

Leatherjackets

Pervagor melanocephalusTETRAODONTIDAE

Pufferfishes

Canthigaster callisternusLagocephalus scleratusTourquigener altipinnisNew genus, new species endemic to Norfolk IslandDIODONTIDAE

Porcupinefishes

Unknown sp.

* denotes additions to the list up end November 1985. These records have been collected by M. Christian and confirmed by officers of the Australian Museum.

NORFOLK ISLAND ENDEMIC SPECIESArchamia leaiParablennius sp. n.Tetraodontidae gen. + sp. nov.Eviota sp. 11ADDITIONAL NORFOLK SPECIES ENDEMIC TO
NORFOLK, LORD HOWE AND (KERMADECS *)Agopon sp. AAgopon sp. BCirrhitus splendensVauclusella sp.Bathygobius aelosomaChaetodon tricinctusChironemus microlepisGymnothorax annasonaMuraenichthys nicholsaeNorfolkia squamicepsVauclusella rufopileaEviota sp.Cirripectes alboapicalis (*)Vauclusella sp.REFERENCES

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A Preliminary Annotated Checklist of the Fishes of Norfolk Island.
Unpublished report to ANPWS Canberra

INSECTS OF NORFOLK ISLAND

There has been little study of the insects in Norfolk Island. Turner et al. (1968) state that 450 species have been recorded but that this represents only a small proportion of the total number of species as the island has not been systematically surveyed. Of the species collected 65 are considered endemic and recent surveys indicate a surprisingly high level of endemism on the satellite islands.

Fifteen butterfly species and approximately 190 moth species have been recorded on Norfolk Island. None of the butterfly species are endemic but there are two endemic sub-species. A number of the moths are thought to be endemic.

There is some evidence to suggest that native bees were once common in Norfolk Island but that their numbers have declined markedly possibly following the introduction of an Italian bee species. No bee species are now common on the island.

Many native species of ants have been recorded and exotic ants occur on Norfolk Island. Several wasp species are known. A colony of the exotic European wasp was discovered on Norfolk Island but fortunately this was destroyed.

Five species of dragonfly have been recorded in Norfolk Island and sixteen species of barklice including many endemics.

About 30 species of beetles have been recorded on Norfolk Island and these include many endemics. A number of species of dung beetle have been deliberately introduced to lessen cattle dung accumulation and thereby reducing the number of flies and contributing to soil nutrition. At least four species of dung beetle are now established on the island.

Thirty five species of flies and mosquitoes are recorded. These mainly comprise of houseflies, blowflies and midgeflies but there are four species of mosquitoes recorded and one species of botfly.

Other insect groups recorded on Norfolk Island include crickets, including endemic forms, lace-wings, thrips and exotic cockroaches.

A list of insect species for Norfolk Island is given by Turner et al. (1968). Studies since that time include work in 1980 by G.B. Monteith of Queensland Museum on soil arthropods, studies in 1984 by the CSIRO Division of Entomology comparing the invertebrate fauna of Philip and Norfolk Islands and continuing work by Mrs. M. Jowett of Norfolk Island on Lepidoptera. Isolated records of pests or large or colourful insects have been made over the years and these identifications are scattered on various files of the Norfolk Island Administration. Many of these records were extracted and summarised by N. Hermes and L.Hill and are available from the Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service on Norfolk Island. Many species of insects have been introduced to Norfolk Island in attempts at biological control of weedy plants eg. lantana.

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SPIDERS OF NORFOLK ISLAND

Thirty species of spiders occur on Norfolk Island. The only definitive publication was by W. Rainbow in 1920. He listed 26 species. The information presented here is based on Rainbow's list with additional unpublished material provided by Mr. Ken Clark and Mrs. M. Jowett. Correspondence on file with Norfolk Island Administration and the Norfolk Island office of the Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service has also been used. This has included letters from Mr. M. Gray of the Australian Museum and Barbara York Main of the University of Western Australia. General life history material and other notes have been extracted from Mascord (1980) and Child (1968). Much of the information presented here is based on information not collected from Norfolk Island and so considerable scope is available for detailed study of Norfolk Island spiders. The information presented here is merely a collation of information available to me and does not attempt to specifically review the spider fauna. It is hoped that this publication will further encourage the interest in spiders on Norfolk Island. Information prepared by N. Hermes, August 1985.

- | | |
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CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FAMILIES OF SPIDERS
THAT OCCUR ON NORFOLK ISLAND

- AMAUROBIIDAE House Spiders (1 species)
Possess a plate-like structure at the rear of the underside of the rear section of the body and one or two rows of comb-like bristles on the 6th segment of the hind legs. Web is a loose untidy sheet of web.
- DYSDERIDAE Six-eyed Spiders (1 species)
Six eyes arranged in an oval on the front of the head. Huge fangs. Hunt at night and are concealed during daylight in silk nets under bark or stones.
- DRASSIDAE Night Hunters (2 species)
Night hunting spiders with flattened or cylindrical bodies. Spinnerets are wide apart. Do not build webs.
- PHOLCIDAE Daddy-long-legs (1 species)
Exceptionally long legs. Front section of body flat and circular, rear section long and cylindrical. Eight eyes on the front of the head grouped together into three clusters.
- THERIDIIDAE Lattice Web Spiders (9 species)
Small to medium spiders with globular abdomens. Eyes in two rows of four. Build irregular lattice webs under loose stones amongst twigs etc. Spider usually stands upside-down near the top of the web.
- ARGIOPIDAE Wheel web Builders (9 species)
Upright web on trees, shrubs and buildings. Usually squat, hairy spiders which build the web at night and remove it in the morning. There are some notable Norfolk exceptions however.
- CLUBIONIDAE Ant-mimicking Spider (2 species)
Like the Drassids. They have two rows of four eyes and nearly equal in size. Spinnerets are close together. Do not build a web.

LYCOSIDAE

Wolf Spiders

(1 species)

Builds a burrow, hairy. Has a flattened front to the front body section. Six eyes face forward, two being much larger than the others. Two additional eyes are on the top of the head.

SALTICIDAE

Jumping Spiders

(4 species)

Spiders that jump. Eyes are in three rows, the first row is of four eyes on the front of the head, the second row of two small eyes is on the side of the top of the head and the last two eyes are much larger and set even further back.

NORFOLK ISLAND SPIDERSAMAUROBIIDAEHousespiders

Ixeuticus candidus Grey Spider (Aust. & N.I.)

This attractive small spider builds a small web in shrubs. The web has a tent-like retreat. Mainly grey in colour with attractive darker markings. Legs reddish. Female body length up to 10mm, male 7mm. Feeds on ants. This species is not known to be dangerous.

DYSDERIDAE

Six-eyed Hunters

Dysdera crocata Red Six-eyed Hunter (Introduced)

A smooth, glossy, red-brown spider introduced from Europe. Live in silken tubes under rocks and in crevices. The female builds a silken sac in which she remains with her eggs until they hatch. They live in moist, cool locations. Food is almost entirely slaters. Female body length 13mm and male about 10mm; both have similar appearance. It has huge fangs and is considered dangerous. Bites in humans cause hospitalization.

DRASSIDAE

Night Hunters

Drassodes signatus a night spider (Rainbow records
as new species)

Body a shiney red-brown and found in old tree ferns. Legs evenly coloured and eyes in two rows of four. The abdomen is yellow with dark brown markings and the underside yellow-grey and finely lined with 4 parallel lines. Male body length 9.5mm.

Adelphodrassus inornatus a night spider (Rainbow records as new species)

Body orange-yellow, shining and slightly hairy. Eyes of equal size and in two rows of four. Legs straw-yellow and hairy with long black spines. Abdomen has four small but distinct punctures in the middle.

PHOLCIDAE

Daddy-long-legs spiders.

Pholcus litoralis

Daddy-long-legs (N.I. & L.H.I.)

Normally found in houses and sheds this species is well known by its long legs. The front section of the body is flattened and circular and the rear section is long and cylindrical. In winter they are inactive and spring they become more so and begin web building. The female holds the egg sac while the eggs develop.

THERIDIIDAE

Lattice Web Spiders, Red-backed Spiders.

Argyrodes antipodanus

Dew Drop Spider (Aust. & N.I.)

Tiny spiders with a silver sheen to their body. They live in the web of Nephila sp. where they live off the tiny insects that the larger spider cannot eat. The egg sacs are round and hang on long stalks and are placed near the host web. Female body length 3mm, male 2.5mm (Not recorded by Rainbow).

Moneta australis

(Aust. & N.I.)

A rainforest dweller this species makes a very sparse web of a few threads under a leaf. It feeds on tiny insects including ants. Legs long, yellow and tapering. Distinct brown stripes on legs. Rear body section bulbous tapering to a round knob at the rear. Male is yellowish with distinct brown markings. Female body length 3.4mm, male 2.9mm.

Theridion albostriatum

Theridion extriladum

(Aust. & N.I.)

Found through southern Australia as well as Norfolk Island. Usually found on bark of trees. Female body length 4.5mm and male 3mm.

Theridion properum(N.I. &
Lord Howe Is.)

A variable species in colour, ornamentation and size. Some have prominent abdominal markings edged with white and additional white patches others do not. In the male the front body section yellow and yellow legs.

Theridion tepidariorum

A spider of worldwide distribution found in caves and corners of buildings. The front body section is light fawn and the rear section creamy with darker patches of gold and brown. The egg sac is a fluffy ball about 8mm in diameter.

Theridion diversipes(Rainbow records
as new species)

Front section of body and legs yellow. Rear section yellow with two short broken curved bands and often a large black patch at the rear. The female has a body length of 2.8mm and the male 2.5mm.

Latrodectus mactans hasselti Red-back Spider (Introduced)

Very closely related to, if not the same as, the Katipo of New Zealand and the Black Widow of North America. A poisonous species which is only active at night. During the day it retires to dark places such as downpipes, cracks in walls, under rubbish etc. The web is a tangled mass of threads. It feeds on a wide range of small insects, spiders and even skinks and can catch prey much larger than itself.

The female is a large and conspicuous spider immediately identified by its black body and striking red or orange stripe on the rear body section. The red markings are not always present. A bite from the female can be fatal and it is doubtful if the tiny males' fangs could penetrate a human's skin.

Lactrodectus mactans hasselti Red-back Spider (cont'd)
 Female body length 10mm, males 3mm. Introduced to Norfolk Island about 1973 and records until about 1978. Supposed to have been brought in on gas bottles. Located through Burnt Pine to Middlegate and Point Hunter. Eradication may have been successful. (Not recorded by Rainbow).

Steatoda grossa Black Spider
 Similar to the Red-back Spider but without a prominent red marking. A variable species. This species is generally not regarded as dangerous to man but hospitalisation was required after a bite from this species on Norfolk Island.

ARGIOPIDAE Wheel-web Building Spiders

Linyphia phaeochorda (Rainbow records as new species)
 Front body section yellow and smooth and short legs. Rear body section yellow-brown. Eyes large. Female body length 4mm.

Tetragnatha nitens Long-jawed Spider (Europe, Aust & N.I.)
 Long narrow cylindrical body. Some specimens have red-brown rear body sections. A very widespread species found in the Mediterranean, Mauritius and N.S.W.. Feeds on flying insects caught in the large web.

Teragnatha macilenta Long-jawed Spider
 Similar habits to above.

Leucauge decorta Silver Orb Spider (Asia, Aust. & N.I.)
 Some specimens have a dark front body section and a silvery white rear section striped with dark bands and with yellow markings. Dark legs. Often found around homes and in shrubs. Food is flying insects and small grasshoppers. The web is rarely more than 40cm above the ground. Female body length 12mm and male 10mm.

Nephila sp. Golden Orb Weaver or Communal Spider

The dense orb webs of this species are conspicuous because of their size and the large number that are placed together amongst small shrubs or around buildings. The webs are usually within a few metres of the ground and often have a tangle of web in front and behind the web. On Norfolk Island Grey Gerygones and Silvereyes have been recorded dead in these webs. The females are very large and the males tiny by comparison. (Not recorded by Rainbow)

Cryttophora moluccensis

Typical web is a double horizontal orb web and a community of webs may be built in close proximity. Food is mostly flying-ants and insects.

Argyope aethera St. Andrews Cross Spider (Aust. & N.I)

One of the best known spiders due to the cross it places in its web. A beautiful spider coloured grey, brown and black and with yellow bands across the rear body section. The egg sac is pear shaped, green in colour and suspended in shrubs near the web. Food is mainly flying insects. Female body length 12mm and male 5mm. Widely distributed on Norfolk Island. (Not recorded by Rainbow)

Larina tabida Small Orb Spider (N.I. & L.H.I.)

Builds small webs close to the ground and they are about 15cm in diameter and either vertical or inclined. The spider often sits in the web during the day. Collected by Rainbow from Kentia palms. He notes the species is quite variable.

Gasteracantha westringi Spiny Spider (Aust. & N.I.)

A distinct and colourful small spider. The large spines on the rear body section and bold colouring identify this species easily. Common in the Selwyn Pine area and eastern parts of the Norfolk Island National Park. Female body length about 8mm and male about 3mm.

CLUBIONIDAE Ant-mimicking Spiders

Chiracanthium crucigerum (Rainbow records as new species)

Hunt at night and return to retreats during daylight. Retreats are usually silken webs inside a curled leaf. Potentially dangerous species which could give a bite causing severe illness. Front body section yellow, smooth and shiny. Legs evenly coloured yellow. Rear body section large, coloured dull yellow marked with bright yellow spots and an indistinct cross. Female body length 7mm.

Chiracanthium excavatum (Rainbow records as new species)

Hunts at night and retreats to silken web inside curled leaf during daylight. Potentially dangerous. Front body section yellow and smooth. Legs straw yellow. Rear body section dull yellow flecked with white spots. Female body length 11mm.

LYCOSIDAE Wolf Spiders

Lycosa strenua Wolf Spider (Rainbow records as new species)

This large species has a burrow in which the female keeps the egg sac. Rear body section banded. Not dangerous to humans. Found at Point Ross. Female body length 18mm.

SALTICIDAE Jumping Spiders

Ligonipes flavipes (Rainbow records as new species)

Front body section narrow at front and elongated towards the rear. Legs short and pale yellow. Rear body section oblong and smokey brown. Female body length 5mm.

Saltis taeniata Jumping Spider

Trite concinna

(Rainbow records as new
species for N.I. & L.H.I.)

A common species but variable in colour and shape. The rear body section of some specimens is chalky white with some fine yellow markings. Female body length 5.5mm, male 4mm.

Simaetha tenuidens

CENTIPEDES

No specific studies have been conducted however one very large centipede Cormocephalus coyneii is endemic to Philip Island.

Reference

L.E.Kock, 1984. A new species of Cormocephalus centipede (Chilopoda:Scolopendridae) from Philip Island in the South Pacific.
Jour.Nat.Hist. 1984 18: 617-621.

FRESHWATER AND TERRESTRIAL CRUSTACEAAMPHIPOD

Talitrus pacificus known from Norfolk Island, Australia and Marquesas.
Very common, small litter living species.

FRESHWATER CRAB

Halicarcinus lacustris (also Elamena (?) lacustris)

Collected by Laing in 1901 who said they were common. A freshwater species inhabiting rocky pools occurs on Lord Howe Island, Victoria and N. New Zealand.

NOTE:

In all probability a second fully terrestrial species of crab lives on Norfolk Island and this may or may not be related to a terrestrial crab observed on Philip Island in 1985.

FRESHWATER SHRIMP

Paratya australiensis norfolkensis (also Ephyra compressa, Xiphocaris compressa, Xiphatyoida norfolkensis, Paratya norfolkensis)

Collected by Laing in 1901. Considerable variation in size, east side specimens smaller than west side ones. As given the species occurs in NSW and Victoria but some authorities make the Norfolk Island specimens as separate species.

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LAND AND FRESHWATER MOLLUSCS

About seventy species of land and freshwater molluscs occur on Norfolk Island and the satellite islands. The names used are old and need extensive review. W.F.Ponder of the Australian Museum has visited the island in recent years.

Present evidence and sub-fossil information suggest that prior to European settlement Norfolk Island had a rich snail fauna. However the majority of species previously found in the lower parts of the island are now either extinct or close to extinction and the original diversity and abundance is now only apparent in and around the Norfolk Island National Park, especially on the steeper, shaded slopes. The continued survival of snails in this area is probably due to a combination of higher moisture availability, greater vegetative cover and less cattle interference.

The Philip Island endemic Mathewsoconcha phillipii was recorded on Philip Island in 1982.

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CHECKLIST OF NATIVE AND ADVENTIVE
VASCULAR PLANTS

This list is a working list based principally on unpublished records of P.S.Green of Kew Gardens, London. Many other references have been consulted and these include Endlicher (1883), Heward (1842), Maiden (1903), Laing (1915), Turner et. al (1968), Sykes (1980), Leigh et. al (1981) and the unpublished records of Peter Coyne (Norfolk Island), Owen and Beryl Evans (Norfolk Island), M.Lazarides (CSIRO Canberra), R. Chinnock (Adelaide Botanic Garden and Herbarium), W.Hasseler (Queensland Dept.of Lands), Helen and Hugh Sampson (Norfolk Island), P.Ralston (Norfolk Island) and N.Hermes (Norfolk Island).

This list is intended as a working guide to the flora of the island and is published to fill a need in advance of a major publication due in a few years, namely the Flora of Norfolk Island and Lord Howe Island being prepared by P.S.Green for the Australian Bureau of Flora and Fauna. The editor is aware that many revisions and new names will appear in that publication however they are not anticipated in the following list.

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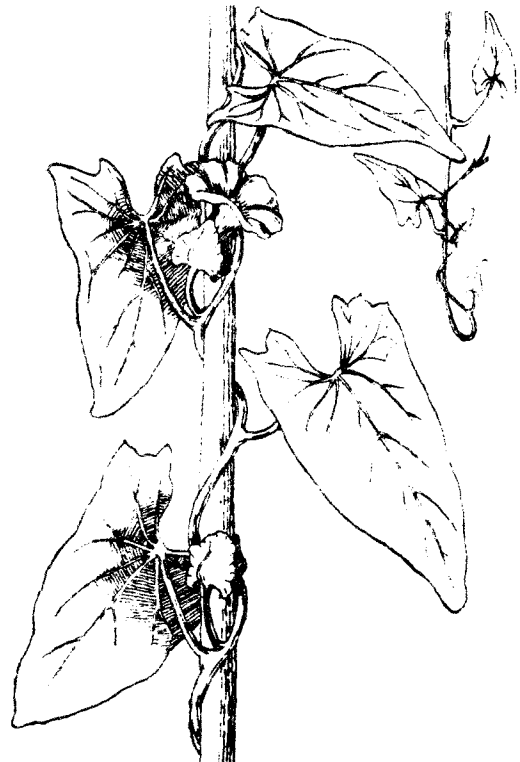
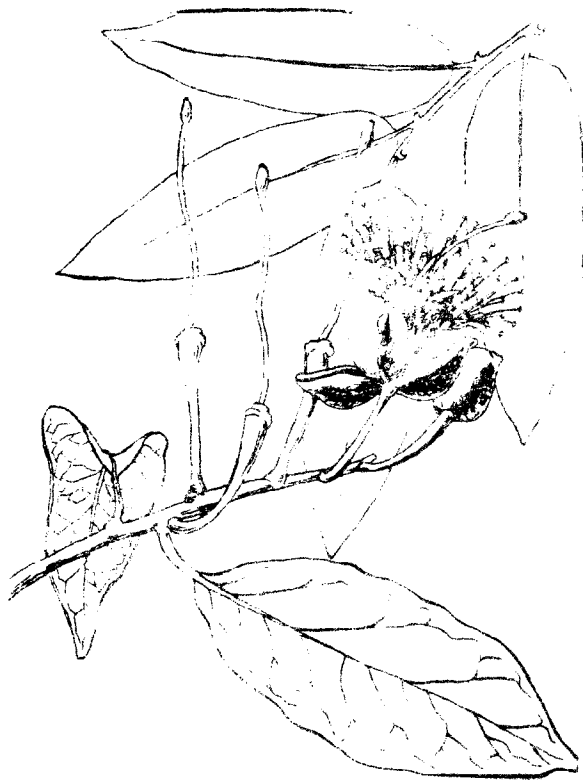
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DICOTYLEDONAE

	<u>LAURACEAE</u>		
1	<u>Cinnamomum camphora</u>	Camphor Tree	Exotic
2	<u>Persea americana</u>	Avocado	Exotic
	<u>PIPERACEAE</u>		
3	<u>Macropiper excelsum</u>	Pepper Tree	Native
4	<u>Peperomia tetraphylla</u>	Fourleaf Peperomia	Native
5	<u>P. urvilleana</u>	Twoleaf Peperomia	Native
	<u>RANUNCULACEAE</u>		
6	<u>Clematis cocculifolia</u>	Clematis	Endemic
7	<u>C.glycinoides</u>	Threeleaf Clematis	Native
8	<u>Ranunculus muricatus</u>	Sharp Buttercup	Exotic
9	<u>R.repens</u>	Creeping Buttercup	Exotic
10	<u>R.sessiliflorus</u>	Smallflowered Buttercup	Exotic
	<u>PAPAVERACEAE</u>		
11	<u>Argemone subfusiformis</u>	Mexican Poppy	Exotic
12	<u>Papaver somniferum</u>	Opium Poppy	Exotic
	<u>FUMARIACEAE</u>		
13	<u>Fumaria muralis</u>	Fumitory	Exotic
	<u>ULMACEAE</u>		
14	<u>Celtis paniculata</u>	Whitewood	Native
	<u>MORACEAE</u>		
15	<u>Streblus pendulinus</u>	Sia's Backbone	Native
	<u>URTICACEAE</u>		
16	<u>Boehmeria australis</u>	Nettletree	Endemic
17	<u>Parietaria debilis</u>	Pellitory	Native
18	<u>Elatostema montanum</u>	Mountain Elatostema	Native Endangered
19	<u>Urtica urens</u>	Stinging Nettle	Native
	<u>CASUARINACEAE</u>		
20	<u>Casuarina glauca</u>	Swamp Oak	Exotic

	<u>PHYTOLACCACEAE</u>		
21	<u>Phytolacca octandra</u>	Inkweed	Exotic
22	<u>Rivina humilis</u>	Coral Berry	Exotic
	<u>NYCTAGINACEAE</u>		
23	<u>Pisonia brunoniana</u>	Birdcatcher	Native
	<u>AIZOACEAE</u>		
24	<u>Carpobrotus glaucescens</u>	Pigface	Native
25	<u>Tetragonia implexicoma</u>	Native Spinach	Native
26	<u>Tetragonia tetragonioides</u>	Native Spinach	Native
	<u>CHENOPODIACEAE</u>		
27	<u>Sarcocornia quinqueflora</u>	Samphire	Native
28	<u>Chenopodium album</u>	Fathen	Exotic
29	<u>C.abrosioides</u>	Mexican Tea	Exotic
30	<u>C.murale</u>	Nettleleaf Goosefoot	Exotic
31	<u>Atriplex semibaccata</u>	Saltbush	Native
	<u>AMARANTHACEAE</u>		
32	<u>Achyranthes arborescens</u>	Norfolk Island Chafftree	Endemic
		Endangered	
33	<u>A.aspera</u>	Chaff-flower	Native
34	<u>Alternanthera sessilis</u>	Joy Weed	Exotic
35	<u>Amaranthus viridis</u>	Green Amaranth	Exotic
	<u>PORTULACACEAE</u>		
36	<u>Portulaca oleraceae</u>	Portulaca	Exotic
	<u>BASELLACEAE</u>		
37	<u>Anredera cordifolia</u>	Madeira Vine	Exotic
	<u>CARYOPHYLLACEAE</u>		
38	<u>Cerastium glomeratum</u>	Mouse-eared Chickweed	Exotic
39	<u>C.fontanum</u>	Chickweed	Exotic
40	<u>Paronychia brasiliana</u>	Whitlow Wort	Exotic
41	<u>Polycarpon tetraphyllum</u>	Fourleaf Allseed	Exotic
42	<u>Sagina apetala</u>	Pearlwort	Exotic

43	<u>Silene gallica</u>	French Catchfly	Exotic
44	<u>Stellaria media</u>	Chickweed	Exotic
<u>POLYGONACEAE</u>			
45	<u>Muehlenbeckia australis</u>	Pohuehue	Native
46	<u>Polygonum convolvulus</u>	Black Bindweed	Exotic
47	<u>P. salicifolium</u>		Exotic
48	<u>Rumex brownii</u>	Swamp Dock	Exotic
49	<u>R. conglomeratus</u>	Clustered Dock	Exotic
<u>PLUMBAGINACEAE</u>			
50	<u>Plumbago zeylanica</u>	Native Plumbago	Native
<u>OCHNACEAE</u>			
51	<u>Ochna serrulata</u>	Mickey Mouse Plant	Exotic
<u>TILIACEAE</u>			
52	<u>Triumfetta rhomboidea</u>		Exotic
<u>STERCULIACEAE</u>			
53	<u>Ungeria floribunda</u>	Bastard Oak	Endemic
<u>MALVACEAE</u>			
54	<u>Abutilon julianae</u>	Norfolk Island Abutilon Extinct	Endemic
55	<u>A. grandifolium</u>	Large-flowered Chinese Lantern	Exotic
56	<u>Hibiscus diversifolium</u>		Native
57	<u>Hibiscus insularis</u>	Philip Island Hibiscus Endangered	Endemic
58	<u>H. pedunculatus</u>		Exotic
59	<u>H. tiliaceus</u>	Norfolk Island Hibiscus	Native
60	<u>Lagunaria patersonia</u>	White Oak	Native
61	<u>Malva parviflora</u>	Mallow	Exotic
62	<u>Malvastrum coromandelianum</u>	Malvastrum	Exotic
63	<u>Modiola caroliniana</u>	Redflowered Mallow	Exotic
64	<u>Sida acuta</u>	Pointed Sida	Exotic
65	<u>Sida rhombifolia</u>	Big Jack	Native



TOP LEFT Devil's Guts (Capparis nobilis)
Large glossy leaves set off the large
creamy flowers. Named for its recurved
spines on the non-flowering branches.

TOP RIGHT Norfolk Island Hoya
(Tylophora biglandulosa)
Attractive small creeper usually found
growing in filtered sunlight.

BOTTOM LEFT Sia's Backbone (Streblus
pendulinus)
This handsome small tree
has long creamy male flowers which
give the whole tree a delicate appearance.

BOTTOM RIGHT Norfolk Island Bindweed
(Calystegia affinis)
A rare and attractive small creeper which
two heart-shaped bracts instead of a
calyx to support the white flower.

Drawings by Pat Ralston. All approximately half natural size.

	<u>FLACONITIACEAE</u>		
66	<u>Doryalis caffra</u>		Exotic
	<u>VIOLACEAE</u>		
67	<u>Melicytus latifolius</u>	Norfolk Island Mahoe	Endemic
		Endangered	
68	<u>M. ramiflorus</u>	Whiteywood	Native
69	<u>Viola betonicifolia</u>	Wild Violet	Native
	<u>FRANKENIACEAE</u>		
70	<u>Frankenia pulverulenta</u>	Sea-heath	Exotic
	<u>PASSIFLORACEAE</u>		
71	<u>Passiflora aurantia</u>	Native Passionfruit	Native
72	<u>P. edulis</u>	Passionfruit	Exotic
	<u>CUCURBITACEAE</u>		
73	<u>Cucumis anguria</u>	Watermelon	Exotic
74	<u>Diplocyclos palmatus</u>		Native
75	<u>Sicyos australis</u>		Native
76	<u>Zehneria baueriana</u>	Native Cucumber	Native
	<u>CAPPARIDACEAE</u>		
77	<u>Capparis nobilis</u>	Devils Guts	Endemic
	<u>BRASSICACEAE</u>		
78	<u>Brassica napus</u>	Turnip	Exotic
79	<u>Capsella bursa-pastoris</u>	Shepherds Purse	Exotic
80	<u>Coronopus didymus</u>	Lesser Swinncress	Exotic
81	<u>Lobularia maritima</u>	Alyssum, Carpet of Snow	Exotic
82	<u>Matthiola incana</u>	Common Stock	Exotic
83	<u>Rapistrum rugosum</u>	Turnipweed	Exotic
84	<u>Rorippa islandica</u>	Marsh Watercress	Exotic
85	<u>R. sylvestris</u>	Watercress	Exotic
86	<u>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum</u>	Watercress	Exotic
87	<u>Sisymbrium officinale</u>	Hedge Mustard	Exotic
88	<u>S. orientale</u>	Wild Mustard	Exotic

<u>SAPOTACEAE</u>			
89	<u>Planchonella costata</u>	Bastard Ironwood	Native
<u>MYRSINACEAE</u>			
90	<u>Rapanea crassifolia</u>	Beech	Endemic
<u>PRIMULACEAE</u>			
91	<u>Anagallis arvensis</u>	Scarlet Pimpernel	Exotic
92	<u>Samolus repens</u>	Brookweed	Native
<u>PITTIOSPORACEAE</u>			
93	<u>Pittosporum bracteolatum</u>	Oleander	Endemic
94	<u>P. crassifolium</u>	New Zealand Pittosporum	Exotic
95	<u>P. undulatum</u>	Snowdrop	Exotic
<u>ROSACEAE</u>			
96	<u>Eriobotrya japonica</u>	Loquat	Exotic
97	<u>Rubus fruticosus</u>	Blackberry	Exotic
<u>MIMOSACEAE</u>			
98	<u>Acacia dealbata</u>	Silver Wattle	Exotic
99	<u>A. verticillata</u>		Exotic
<u>CAESALPINIACEAE</u>			
100	<u>Caesalpinia bonduc</u>]Horse Plant, Mysore Plant	Exotic
101	<u>Caesalpinia decapetala</u>		Exotic
102	<u>Cassia floribunda</u>	Cassia, Acacia	Exotic
<u>FABACEAE</u>			
103	<u>Canavalia rosea</u>	Norfolk Island Bean	Native
104	<u>Crotolaria agatiflora</u>	Duckplant	Exotic
105	<u>Desmodium adscendens</u>	Tick-trefoil	Exotic
106	<u>Erythrina x sykesii</u>	Coral tree	Exotic
107	<u>Genista monspessulana</u>	Spanish Broom	Exotic
108	<u>Glycine tabacina</u>	Variable Glycine	Exotic
109	<u>Indigofera subfruticosa</u>	Indigo	Exotic
110	<u>Lablab purpurens</u>	Bean	Exotic
111	<u>Lotus angustissimus</u>	Trefoil	Exotic

112	<u>Lupinus cocentini</u>	Blue Lupins	Exotic
113	<u>Medicago polymorpha</u>	Medic	Exotic
114	<u>Melilotus indica</u>	King Island Melilot	Exotic
115	<u>Millettia australis</u>	Samsons Sinew, Native Wistaria	Native
116	<u>Pueraria lobata</u>		Exotic
117	<u>Streblorrhiza speciosa</u>	Philip Island Glory Pea Extinct	Endemic
118	<u>Trifolium campestre</u>	Hop Clover	Exotic
119	<u>T. dubium</u>	Yellow Suckling Clover	Exotic
120	<u>T. glomeratum</u>	Clustered Clover	Exotic
121	<u>Vicia hirsuta</u>	Hairy Vetch	Exotic
122	<u>V. sativa</u>	Narrow-leaf Vetch	Exotic
123	<u>V. tetrasperma</u>	Slender Vetch	Exotic
124	<u>Vigna marina</u>	Native Vigna	Native
 <u>PROTEACEAE</u>			
125	<u>Grevillea robusta</u>	Silky Oak	Exotic
126	<u>Hakea saligna</u>	Hakea	Exotic
127	<u>Hakea sericea</u>	Hakea	Exotic
 <u>LYTHRACEAE</u>			
128	<u>Lythrum hyssopifolia</u>	Loosestrife	Exotic
 <u>THYMELAEACEAE</u>			
129	<u>Wikstroemia australis</u>	Kurrajong	Endemic
 <u>ONAGRACEAE</u>			
130	<u>Oenothera affinis</u>] Primrose	Exotic
131	<u>O. stricta</u>		Exotic
132	<u>O. tetraptera</u>		Exotic
 <u>MYRTACEAE</u>			
133	<u>Eucalyptus robusta</u>	Swamp Mahogany	Exotic
134	<u>Eugenia uniflora</u>	Brazilian Cherry	Exotic
135	<u>Metrosideros kermadecensis</u>	Kermadec Pohutakawa	Exotic
136	<u>Psidium guajava</u>	Yellow Guava	Exotic
137	<u>Psidium cattleianum</u>	Porpay	Exotic

138	<u>Psidium longipetiolatum</u>		Exotic
139	<u>Punica granatum</u>		Exotic
	<u>SANTALACEAE</u>		
140	<u>Exocarpus phyllanthoides</u>	Isaacwood	Native
	<u>LORANTHACEAE</u>		
141	<u>Ileostylus micranthus</u>	Mistletoe	Native
	<u>VISCACEAE</u>		
142	<u>Korthalsella disticha</u>	Norfolk Island Mistletoe	Endemic
	<u>CELASTRACEAE</u>		
143	<u>Elaeodendron curtispiculum</u>	Maple	Native
	<u>ICACINEACEAE</u>		
144	<u>Pennantia endlicheri</u>	Pennantia	Native
	<u>EUPHORBIACEAE</u>		
145	<u>Baloghia lucida</u>	Bloodwood	Native
146	<u>Euphorbia prostata</u>	Caustic Creeper	Exotic
147	<u>E. norfolkiana</u>	Norfolk Island Euphorbia	Endemic
		Endangered	
148	<u>E. obliqua</u>		Endemic
149	<u>E. peplus</u>	Petty Spurge	Exotic
150	<u>Excoecaria agallocha</u>	Melky Tree	Native
151	<u>Omalanthus populifolius</u>	Bleeding Heart	Exotic
152	<u>Phyllanthus tenellus</u>	Hen and Chickens	Exotic
153	<u>P. vigata</u>	Spurge	Exotic
154	<u>Ricinus communis</u>	Castor Oil Plant	Exotic
	<u>LINACEAE</u>		
155	<u>Linum trigynum</u>	Yellow Flax	Exotic
156	<u>L. marginale</u>	Australian Flax	Exotic
	<u>POLYGALACEAE</u>		
157	<u>Polygala myrtifolia</u>	Cascade Curse	Exotic

	<u>SAPINDACEAE</u>		
158	<u>Dodoneae viscosa</u>	Teatree, Hopwood	Native
	<u>ANACARDIACEAE</u>		
159	<u>Schinus terebinthifolius</u>	Hawaiian Holly	Exotic
	<u>MELIACEAE</u>		
160	<u>Cedrella australia</u>	Red Cedar	Exotic
161	<u>Dysoxylum patersonianum</u>	Sharkwood	Endemic
162	<u>Melia azedarach</u>	Lilac, White Cedar	Exotic
	<u>RUTACEAE</u>		
163	<u>Sacromelicope simplicifolia</u>	Big Yellowwood	Native
164	<u>Citrus limon</u>	Wild Lemon	Exotic
165	<u>Euodia littoralis</u>	Norfolk Island Euodia	Endemic
166	<u>Zanthoxylum pinnatus</u>	Little Yellowwood	Native
	<u>OXALIDACEAE</u>		
167	<u>Oxalis corniculata</u>	Yellow Oxalis	Exotic
168	<u>O. exilis</u>	Native Oxalis	Native
169	<u>O. corymbosa</u>	Largeleaf Oxalis	Exotic
170	<u>O. perennans</u>		Native
171	<u>O. radicata</u>		Exotic
	<u>GERANIACEAE</u>		
172	<u>Erodium moschatum</u>	Crowfoot	Exotic
173	<u>Geranium dissectum</u>	Geranium	Exotic
174	<u>G. solanderi</u>	Geranium	Native
175	<u>Pelargonium australe</u>	Coastal Geranium	Exotic
	<u>ARALIACEAE</u>		
176	<u>Meryta angustifolia</u>	Narrow-leaved Meryta	Endemic
177	<u>Meryta latifolia</u>	Broad-leaved Meryta	Endemic
		Endangered	
178	<u>Tetrapanax papyrifer</u>	Ricepaper Plant	Exotic
	<u>APIACEAE</u>		
179	<u>Apium australe</u>	Native Celery	Native
180	<u>A. leptophyllum</u>	Slender Celery	Exotic

181	<u>Centella asiatica</u>		Native
182	<u>Daucus glochidiatus</u>	Australian Carrot	Exotic
183	<u>Torilis nodosa</u>		Native
<u>GENTIANACEAE</u>			
184	<u>Centaurium tenuiflorum</u>	Centaury Plant	Exotic
<u>APOCYNACEAE</u>			
185	<u>Alyxia gynopogon</u>	Evergreen	Endemic
186	<u>Melodinus baueri</u>	Big Creeper	Endemic
187	<u>Vinca major</u>	Blue Periwinkle	Exotic
<u>ASCLEPIADACEAE</u>			
188	<u>Gomphocarpus physocarpus</u>	Cape Cotton	Exotic
189	<u>Tylophora biglandulosa</u>	Norfolk Island Hoya	Native
<u>SOLANACEAE</u>			
190	<u>Brugmansia suaveolens</u>	Trumpetflower, Cemetery Flower	Exotic
191	<u>Datura stramonium</u>	Cranky	Exotic
192	<u>Lycium ferosissimum</u>	African Box Thorn	Exotic
193	<u>Nicandra physaloides</u>	Apple of Peru	Exotic
194	<u>Petunia x hybrida</u>	Petunia	Exotic
195	<u>Nicotiana tabacum</u>	Tobacco	Exotic
196	<u>Physalis peruviana</u>	Cape Gooseberry	Exotic
197	<u>Solandra maxima</u>		Exotic
198	<u>Solanum aviculare</u>	Kangaroo Apple	Native
199	<u>S. bauerianum</u>	Norfolk Solanum Extinct	Endemic
200	<u>S. hermannii</u>	Poisonbush	Exotic
201	<u>S. mauritianum</u>	Wild Tobacco	Exotic
202	<u>S. americanum</u>	Nightshade	Exotic
<u>CONVOLVULACEAE</u>			
203	<u>Calystegia affinis</u>	Norfolk Island Bindweed	Endemic
204	<u>Calystegia soldanella</u>	Sea Bindweed	Native
205	<u>Dichondra repens</u>	Kidney Weed	Native
206	<u>Ipomoea alba</u>	White Morning Glory	Native
207	<u>I. cairica</u>	Convolvulus	Native



TOP LEFT Mountain Elatostema (Elatostema montanum)
 Leaves of this very rare low shrub. Only
 found in gullies in Norfolk Island National
 Park. Flowers inconspicuous.

BOTTOM LEFT Philip Island Hibiscus (Hibiscus insularis)
 Restricted to one small patch on Philip Island.
 Cultivated plants on Norfolk Island and in
 Australian botanic gardens.

RIGHT Norfolk Island Abutilon
 (Abutilon julianae)
 Once found in Norfolk
 Island National Park now
 restricted to two very
 isolated parts of Philip
 Island.

208	<u>Ipomoea indica</u>	Morning Glory	Exotic
209	<u>I. pes-caprae</u>	Strand Morning Glory	Native
<u>BORAGINACEAE</u>			
210	<u>Cynoglossum australe</u>	Hounds Tongue	Exotic
211	<u>Echium plantagineum</u>	Pattersons Curse	Exotic
<u>VERBENACEAE</u>			
212	<u>Durantia erecta</u>		Exotic
213	<u>Lantana camara</u>	Lantana	Exotic
214	<u>Verbena bonariensis</u>	Purpletop	Exotic
215	<u>V. littoralis</u>	Verbena	Exotic
216	<u>Vitex trifolia</u>	Native Vitex	Native
<u>LAMIACEAE</u>			
217	<u>Marrubium vulgare</u>	Horehound	Exotic
218	<u>Mentha x piperata</u>	Mint	Exotic
219			
220	<u>Salvia coccinea</u>	Red Salvia	Exotic
221	<u>S. verbenacea</u>	Wild Sage	Exotic
222	<u>Stachys arvensis</u>	Staggerweed	Exotic
<u>PLANTAGINACEAE</u>			
223	<u>Plantago lanceolata</u>	Ribwort	Exotic
224	<u>P. major</u>	Greater Plantain, Bigfoot	Exotic
225	<u>P. varia</u>	Longleaf Plantain	Native
<u>OLEACEAE</u>			
226	<u>Jasminum simplicifolium</u>	Native Jasmine	Native
227	<u>Ligustrum lucidum</u>	Tree Privet	Exotic
228	<u>Nestegis apetala</u>	Ironwood	Native
229	<u>Olea europaea africana</u>	African Olive	Exotic
<u>SCROPHULARIACEAE</u>			
230	<u>Asarina barelaiana</u>		Exotic
231	<u>Russelia equisetiformis</u>		Exotic
232	<u>Verbascum thapsus</u>	Woolly Mullein	Exotic
233	<u>V. virgatum</u>	Twiggy Mullein	Exotic
234	<u>Veronica arvensis</u>	Small Speedwell	Exotic

235	<u>Veronica persica</u>	Speedwell	Exotic
	<u>MYOPORACEAE</u>		
236	<u>Myoporum obscurum</u>	Popwood	Endemic
	<u>OROBANCHACEAE</u>		
237	<u>Orobanche minor</u>	Broom Rape	Exotic
	<u>ACANTHACEAE</u>		
238	<u>Hypoestes sanguinolenta</u>	Polka-dot	Exotic
239	<u>Thunbergia grandiflora</u>		Exotic
	<u>BIGNONIACEA</u>		
240	<u>Tecomaria capensis</u>	Cape Honeysuckle	Exotic
	<u>CAMPUNALACEAE</u>		
241	<u>Lobelia anceps</u>	Lobelia	Native
242	<u>Wahlenbergia gracilis</u>	Native Bluebell	Native
	<u>RUBIACEAE</u>		
243	<u>Coffea arabica</u>	Coffee	Exotic
244	<u>Coprosma baueri</u>	Coastal Coprosma	Endemic
245	<u>C. pilosa</u>	Mountain Coprosma	Endemic
246	<u>Pentas lanceolata</u>	Pentas	Exotic
247	<u>Sherardia arvensis</u>	Field Madder	Exotic
	<u>CAPRIFOLIACEAE</u>		
248	<u>Lonicera japonica</u>	Honeysuckle	Exotic
	<u>ASTERACEAE</u>		
249	<u>Ageratum conyzoides</u>		Exotic
250	<u>Arctotheca calendula</u>	Capeweed	Exotic
251	<u>Argyraethenum frutescens</u>		Exotic
252	<u>Aster subulatus</u>	Starwort	Exotic
253	<u>Bidens pilosa</u>	Broomstick	Exotic
254	<u>Carduus tenuiflorus</u>	Slender Thistle	Exotic
255	<u>Centaurea melitensis</u>	Malta Thistle	Exotic
256	<u>Conyza albida</u>	Tall Fleabane	Exotic
257	<u>Cotula australis</u>	Common Cotula	Native

258	<u>Erechtites valerianifolia</u>		Exotic
259	<u>Erigeron karvinskianus</u>	Fleabane	Exotic
260	<u>Eupatorium riparium</u>	William Taylor, Mist Flower	Exotic
261	<u>Facelis retusa</u>		Exotic
262	<u>Galinsoga parviflora</u>	Potato Weed	Exotic
263	<u>Gnaphalium coarctatum</u>	Cudweed	Exotic
264	<u>G. involucreatum</u>	Cudweed	Exotic
265	<u>G. pennsylvanicum</u>	Cudweed	Exotic
266	<u>Gynura aurantiaca</u>		Exotic
267	<u>Hypochoeris glabra</u>	Smooth Catsear	Exotic
268	<u>Hypochoeris radicata</u>	Catsear	Exotic
269	<u>Melanthera biflora</u>	Mile-a-minute, Wedelia	Native
270	<u>Montanoa hibiscifolia</u>		Exotic
271	<u>Picris hieracoides</u>	Hawkweed	Exotic
272	<u>Pseudognaphalium luteo-album</u>	Jersey Cudweed	Native
273	<u>Senecio glomeratus</u>	Cape Ivy	Native
274	<u>Sigesbeckia orientalis</u>	Indian Weed	Exotic
275	<u>Silybum marianum</u>	Variegated Thistle	Exotic
276	<u>Soliva pterosperma</u>	Jo-jo	Exotic
277	<u>Sonchus oleraceus</u>	Sow Thistle	Exotic
278	<u>Tagetes minuta</u>	Stinking Roger	Exotic
279	<u>Taraxacum officinale</u>	Dandelion	Exotic
280	<u>Tragapogon porrifolius</u>	Salsify	Exotic
281	<u>Vernonia cinerea</u>		Exotic

MONOCOTYLEDONAE

LIMNOCHARITACEAE

282	<u>Hydrocleys nymphoides</u>		Exotic
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ARECACEA

283	<u>Rhopalostylis baueri</u>	Norfolk Island Palm	Endemic
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PANDANACEAE

284	<u>Freycinetia baueriana</u>	Mountain Rush	Endemic
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ARACEAE

285	<u>Alocasia macrorrhiza</u>	Taro	Exotic
286	<u>Colocasia esculenta</u>	Taro	Exotic
287	<u>Zantedeschia aethiopica</u>	Arum Lily	Exotic

	<u>COMMELINACEAE</u>		
288	<u>Commelina cyanea</u>	Wandering Jew	Native
	<u>JUNACEAE</u>		
289	<u>Juncus articulatus</u>	Rush	Exotic
290	<u>J. bufonius</u>	Toad Rush	Exotic
291	<u>J. continuus</u>	Native Rush	Native
	<u>CYPERACEAE</u>		
292	<u>Bolboschoenus maritinus</u>		Native
293	<u>Carex inversa</u>		Native
294	<u>C. neesiana</u>		Native
295	<u>Cyperus congestus</u>		Exotic
296	<u>C. involucratus</u>		Exotic
297	<u>C. lucidus</u>	Moo-oo	Native
298	<u>C. rotundatus</u>		Exotic
299	<u>Eleocharis gracilis</u>	Slender Spikerush	Native
300	<u>Isolepis cernua</u>	Club-rush	Native
301	<u>I. inundata</u>	Club-rush	Native
302	<u>I. nodosa</u>	Club-rush	Native
303	<u>Kyllinga brevifolia</u>	Mullumbimby Couch	Exotic
304	<u>Pycneus polystachyos</u>		Exotic
305	<u>Schoenoplectus validus</u>	River Clubrush	Native
	<u>POACEAE</u>		
306	<u>Agrostis avenacea</u>	Blown Grass	Native
307	<u>Aira elegans</u>	Delicate Hairgrass	Exotic
308	<u>Ammophila arenaria</u>	Marram Grass	Exotic
309	<u>Anthoxanthum odoratum</u>	Sweet-scented Vernal Grass	Exotic
310	<u>Arundo donax</u>	Elephant Grass	Exotic
311	<u>Avena sativa</u>	Domestic Oats	Exotic
312	<u>Axonopus affinis</u>	Narrowleaf Carpetgrass	Exotic
313	<u>Briza maxima</u>	Quaking Grass	Exotic
314	<u>B. minor</u>	Shivery Grass	Exotic
315	<u>Bromus arenarius</u>	Sand Broome	Native
316	<u>B. catharticus</u>	Prairie Grass	Exotic
317	<u>B. diandrus</u>	Great Broome	Exotic
318	<u>B. mollis</u>	Soft Broome	Exotic

319	<u>Bromus squarrosus</u>	Brome	Exotic
320	<u>B. sterilis</u>	Brome	Exotic
321	<u>Catapodium rigidum</u>	Rigid Fescue	Exotic
322	<u>Cenchrus calyculatus</u>	Burr Grass	Native
323	<u>Chloris gayana</u>	Rhodes Grass	Exotic
324	<u>Cymbopogon refractus</u>	Barbed Wire Grass	Native
325	<u>Cynodon dactylon</u>	Couch	Exotic
326	<u>Dactylis glomerata</u>	Cocksfoot	Exotic
327	<u>Dichelachne crinita</u>	Longhair Plumegrass	Native
328	<u>D. micrantha</u>	Plumegrass	Native
329	<u>Dichanthium affine</u>	Bluegrass	Exotic
330	<u>D. annulatum</u>	Bluegrass	Exotic
331	<u>Digitaria ciliaris</u>		Native
332	<u>D. bicaris</u>		Exotic
333	<u>D. sanguinalis</u>	Summer Grass	Exotic
334	<u>D. setigera</u>		Exotic
335	<u>Echinochloa crus-galli</u>	Barnyard Grass	Exotic
336	<u>E. colona</u>	Awnless Barnyard Grass	Exotic
337	<u>Echinopogon ovatus</u>	Native Hedgehog Grass	Native
338	<u>Eleusine indica</u>	Crowsfoot Grass	Native
339	<u>Elymus kingianum</u>	Philip Island Grass	Extinct Endemic
340	<u>E. scabrus</u>	Common Wheatgrass	Native
341	<u>Eragrostis brownii</u>	Browns Love Grass	Exotic
342	<u>E. tenuifolium</u>	Love Grass	Exotic
343	<u>Hordeum murinum</u>	Barley Grass	Exotic
344	<u>H. marinum</u>		Exotic
345	<u>H. leparium</u>		Exotic
346	<u>Lachnagrotis filiformis</u>		Exotic
347	<u>Lolium rigidum</u>	Wimmera Ryegrass	Exotic
348	<u>L. perenne</u>	Perennial Ryegrass	Exotic
349	<u>L. temulentum</u>	Ryegrass	Exotic
350	<u>Lopochloa cristata</u>	Catstail Grass	Exotic
351	<u>Microlaena stipoides</u>	Weeping Grass	Exotic
352	<u>Oplismenus compositus</u>		Native
353	<u>O. hirtellus</u>		Native
354	<u>O. undulatifolius</u>		Native
355	<u>Panicum effusum</u>	Poison Panic	Exotic
356	<u>P. capillare</u>	Witch Grass	Exotic
357	<u>P. maximum</u>	Green Panic	Exotic

358	<u>Paspalum dilatatum</u>	Paspalum	Exotic
359	<u>P. orbiculare</u>	Ditch Millet	Native
360	<u>Pennisetum clandestinum</u>	Kikuyu	Exotic
361	<u>P. purpureum</u>	Elephant Grass	Exotic
362	<u>P. typhoides</u>		Exotic
363	<u>Phalaris canariensis</u>	Canary Grass	Exotic
364	<u>Phragmites australis</u>	Common Reed	Native
365	<u>Poa annua</u>	Winter Grass	Exotic
366	<u>P. pratensis</u>	Kentucky Blue Grass	Exotic
367	<u>Rhynchelytrum repens</u>	Feathery Red Natal Grass	Exotic
368	<u>Setaria glauca</u>	Pale Pigeon Grass	Exotic
369	<u>S. palmifolia</u>		Exotic
370	<u>S. verticillata</u>	Whorled Pigeon Grass	Exotic
371	<u>Sorghum sudanense</u>		Exotic
372	<u>S. halepense</u>	Johnson Grass	Exotic
373	<u>Spinifex sericeus</u>	Hairy Spinifex	Native
374	<u>Sporobolus africanus</u>	Ratstail Grass	Exotic
375	<u>S. virginicus</u>	Saltwater Couch	Exotic
376	<u>Stenotaphrum secundatum</u>	Buffalo Grass	Exotic
377	<u>Vulpia bromoides</u>	Silver Grass	Exotic
<u>TYPHACEAE</u>			
378	<u>Typha orientalis</u>	Flags	Native
<u>CANNACEAE</u>			
379	<u>Canna indica</u>	Indian Shot	Exotic
<u>PONTADERIACEAE</u>			
380	<u>Eichornia crassipes</u>	Water Hyacinth	Exotic
<u>ALSTROMERIA</u>			
381	<u>Alstoemeria psittacina</u>	Curse of the Island	Exotic
<u>AMARYLLIDACEAE</u>			
382	<u>Crinum asiaticum</u>	Native Swamp Lily	Native
<u>LILIACEAE</u>			
383	<u>Asparagus densiflorus</u>	Asparagus	Exotic
384	<u>A. setaceus</u>	Asparagus	Exotic

385	<u>Dianella intermedia</u>	Native Flax Lily	Native
386	<u>Nothoscordum inodorum</u>	Onion Weed	Exotic
<u>IRIDACEAE</u>			
387	<u>Homeria collina</u>	Cascade Onion	Exotic
388	<u>Sisyrinchium micranthum</u>	Scour Weed	Exotic
389	<u>tritonia lineata</u>		Exotic
<u>AGAVACEAE</u>			
390	<u>Cordyline obtecta</u>	Ti	Endemic
391	<u>Phormium tenax</u>	Flax	Native
<u>SMILACACEAE</u>			
392	<u>Geitonoplesium cymosum</u>	Climbing Lily	
<u>ORCHIDACEAE</u>			
393	<u>Bulbophyllum argyropus</u>	Oneleaf Orchid	Endangered Native
* 394	Dendrobium brachymerum <i>brachymerum</i> ^{Boott.}	Common orchid	Native
* 394	<u>Dendrobium macropus</u>		
395	<u>Microtis unifolia</u>	Common Onion Orchid	Native
396	<u>Oberonia titania</u>	Norfolk Island Oberonia	Endemic
		Endangered	
397	<u>Phreatia limenophylax</u>	Norfolk Island Phreatia	Endemic
398	<u>P. tahitiensis</u>		Native
399	<u>Taeniophyllum muelleri</u>	Minute Orchid	Endemic
400	<u>Tropidia viridi-fusca</u>	Ground Orchid	Native
<u>GYMNOSPERMAE</u>			
401	<u>Araucaria heterophylla</u>	Norfolk Island Pine	Endemic
<u>PTERIDOPHYTA</u>			
<u>PSILOTACEAE</u>			
402	<u>Psilotum nudum</u>	Skeleton Forkfern	Native
<u>TMESIPTERIOACEAE</u>			
403	<u>Tmesipteris forsteri</u>	Norfolk Island Forkfern	Endemic
<u>LYCOPODIACEAE</u>			
404	<u>Lycopodium cernuum</u>	Norfolk Island Clubmoss	Native
<u>SELAGINELLACEAE</u>			
405	<u>Selaginella kraussiana</u>		Exotic

	<u>OPHIOGLOSSACEAE</u>		
406	<u>Ophioglossum lusitanicum</u>		Native
	<u>ADIANTACEAE</u>		
407	<u>Adiantum diaphanum</u>	Threefond Maidenhair	Native
408	<u>A. hispidulum</u>	Rough Maidenhair	Native
409	<u>Cheilanthes distans</u>	Bristly Cloakfern	Native
410	<u>C. sieberi</u>		Native
	<u>ASPIDIACEAE</u>		
411	<u>Arachnoides aristatum</u>	Prickly Shieldfern	Native
412	<u>Lastreopsis calantha</u>	Norfolk Shieldfern	Endemic
	<u>ASPLENIACEAE</u>		
413	<u>Asplenium australasicum</u>	Dock, Birdsnest Fern	Native
414	<u>A. difforme</u>		Native
415	<u>A. dimorphum</u>	Twofrond Fern, Lace Fern	Endemic
416	<u>A. polyodon</u>	Sicklefern	Native
417	<u>A. obtusatum</u>	Coastal Fern	Native
	<u>ATHYRIACEAE</u>		
418	<u>Diplazium assimile</u>	Upsidedown Fern	Native
419	<u>D. australe</u>	Austral Ladyfern	Native
420	<u>Lunathyrium japonicum</u>	Japanese Ladyfern	Native
	<u>BLECHNACEAE</u>		
421	<u>Blechnum chambersii</u>		Native
422	<u>B. norfolkianum</u>	Norfolk Waterfern	Native
423	<u>Doodia media</u>	Common Raspfern	Native
	<u>CYATHEACEAE</u>		
424	<u>Cyathea australis</u>	Rough Treefern	Native
425	<u>C. brownii</u>	Smooth Treefern	Endemic
	<u>DENNSTAEDTIACEAE</u>		
426	<u>Histiopteris incisa</u>	Batwing Fern	Native
427	<u>Hypolepis dicksonioides</u>	Groundfern	Native
428	<u>Pteridium esculentum</u>	Common Bracken	Native

	<u>HYMENOPHYLLACEAE</u>		
429	<u>Callistoperis baueriana</u>	Large Filmy Fern	Native
430	<u>Reediella endlicheriana</u>	Norfolk Filmy Fern	Native
431	<u>Gonocormus saxifragoides</u>	Dwarf Filmy Fern	Native
	<u>MARATTIACEAE</u>		
432	<u>Marattia salacina</u>	King Fern	Native
	<u>OLEANDRACEAE</u>		
433	<u>Arthropteris tenella</u>	Climbing Fern	Native
434	<u>Nephrolepis cordifolia</u>	Norfolk Island Fishbone Fern	Native
	<u>POLYPODIACEAE</u>		
435	<u>Microsorium diversifolium</u>	Kangaroo Fern	Native
436	<u>Pyrrosia confluens</u>	Felt Fern	Native
	<u>PTERIDIACEAE</u>		
437	<u>Pteris kingiana</u>	Kings Brakefern	Native
438	<u>P. tremula</u>	Tender Brakefern	Native
439	<u>P. zahlbruckneriana</u>	Netted Brakefern	Native
	<u>THELYPTERIDACEAE</u>		
440	<u>Christella dentata</u>	Binung	Native
441	<u>C. parasitica</u>	Large Binung	Native
	<u>SCHIZAEACEAE</u>		
442	<u>Lygodium japonicum</u>		Native
	<u>VITTARIACEAE</u>		
443	<u>Vittaria elongata</u>	Tape Fern	Native
	<u>ADDITIONAL SPECIES</u>		
19a	<u>Pilea muscosa</u>		Exotic
273a	<u>Senecio lautus</u>	Norfolk Senecio	Endemic

ENDANGERED PLANTS ENDEMIC TO NORFOLK & PHILIP ISLANDS

<u>Bulbophyllum argyropus</u>	One-leaf Orchid	Only found on western slope of Norfolk Island National Park.
<u>Oberonia titania</u>	Norfolk Is. Oberonia	Only recent records are in Norfolk Island National Park.
<u>Achyranthes arborescens</u>	Norfolk Is. Chafftree	Known only from two valleys in Norfolk Island National Park and a few on private land.
<u>Euphorbia norfolkiana</u>	Norfolk Is. Euphorbia	Confined to small patches at Bumbora and Ball Bay.
<u>Melicytus latifolius</u>	Norfolk Is. Mahoe	Only two mature trees and four areas of seedlings known. One tree is on private land and the other in the Norfolk Is. National Park.
<u>Abutilon julianae</u>	Norfolk Is. Abutilon	Records up to 1912 in Norfolk Island National Park. Discovered on Philip Is in 1985.
<u>Meryta latifolia</u>	Broadleaf Meryta	Widespread especially in Norfolk Is National Park. Very rare.
<u>Streblorrhiza speciosa</u>	Philip Is Glory Pea	Only found in Philip Island. Probably extinct.
<u>Elymus kingianum</u>	Philip Is Grass	Only found in Philip Is. Last record 1912. Probably extinct.
<u>Hibiscus insularis</u>	Philip Is Hibiscus	Only found on Philip Is. One natural stand now remains - about 20m diam.

RARE &/OR ENDANGERED SPECIES NOT ENDEMIC TO NORFOLK GROUP

<u>Elatostema montana</u>	Mountain Elatostema
<u>Pisonia umbellifera</u>	Birdcatcher
<u>Vigna marina</u>	Native Vigna
<u>Pelargonium australe</u>	Coastal Geranium
<u>Sacromelicope simplicifolia</u>	Big Yellowwood
<u>Zanthoxylum pinnatus</u>	Little Yellowwood
<u>Hibiscus tiliaceus</u>	Norfolk Island Hibiscus
<u>Passiflora aurantia</u>	Norfolk Is Passionfruit
<u>Calystegia soldanella</u>	Sea Bindweed
<u>Diplocyclos palmatus</u>	Native Cucumber
<u>Sicyos australis</u>	Native Cucumber

VULNERABLE SPECIES

<u>Tmesipteris forsteri</u>	Norfolk Is Forkfern	endemic
<u>Lastreopsis calantha</u>	Norfolk Shieldfern	endemic
<u>Blechnum norfolkianum</u>	Norfolk Waterfern	native
<u>Callistoperis baueriana</u>	Large Filmy Fern	native
<u>Reediella endlicheriana</u>	Norfolk Filmy Fern	endemic
<u>Tropidia viridi-fusca</u>	Ground Orchid	native
<u>Streblus pendulinus</u>	Sia's Backbone	native
<u>Boehmeria australis</u>	Nettletree	endemic
<u>Clematis glycinoides</u>	Native Clematis	native
<u>Exoecaria agallocha</u>	Melky Tree	native
<u>Pennantia endlicheri</u>	Native Pennantia	native
<u>Wickstroemia australis</u>	Native Jurrajong	endemic
<u>Planchonella costata</u>	Bastard Ironwood	native
<u>Tylophora biglandulosa</u>	Norfolk Is Hoya	native
<u>Calystegia affinis</u>	Norfolk Is Bindweed	endemic
<u>Myoporum obscurum</u>	Popwood	endemic
<u>Coprosma baueri</u>	Coastal Coprosma	endemic
<u>Coprosma pilosa</u>	Mountain Coprosma	endemic

RARE &/OR ENDANGERED SPECIES OF DOUBTFUL TAXONOMIC STATUS

<u>Crinium norfolkiana</u>	extinct
<u>Euphorbia obliqua</u>	extinct
<u>Solanum bauerianum</u>	extinct
<u>Solanum aviculare</u>	status unknown
<u>Euphorbia sparrmanii</u>	status unknown
<u>Euphorbia glauca</u>	status unknown

Based on information supplied by Peter Coyne, Peter Green, Robert Boden, Owen & Beryl Evans, Ruurd Hoogland, Derek Greenwood, John Leigh and Neil Hermes and prepared by Neil Hermes July 1985.

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| 384. | <i>A. setaceus</i> | 77. | <i>Capparis nobilis</i> |
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| 433. | Climbing Fern | 338. | Crowsfoot Grass |
| 388. | Climbing Liliy | 76. | Cucumber : Native |
| 119. | Clover : Yellow Suckling | 263. | Cudweed |
| 120. | Clover : Clustered | 264. | Cudweed |
| 404. | Clubmoss : Norfolk Island | 265. | Cudweed |
| 300. | Clubrush | 272. | Cudweed : Jersey |
| 301. | Clubrush | 381. | Curse of the Island |
| 302. | Clubrush | | |
| 305. | Clubrush : River | 279. | Dandelion |
| 120. | Clustered Clover | 307. | Delicate Hairgrass |
| 49. | Clustered Dock | 77. | Devils Guts |
| 244. | Coastal Coprosma | 359. | Ditch Millet |
| 417. | Coastal Fern | 413. | Dock/Birdsnest Fern |
| 175. | Coastal Geranium | 49. | Dock : Clustered |
| 326. | Cocksfoot | 48. | Dock : Swamp |
| 243. | Coffee | 311. | Domestic Oats |
| 428. | Common Bracken | 431. | Dwarf Filmy Fern |
| 257. | Common Cotula | 104. | Duckplant |
| 394. | Common Orchid | | |

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| 18. | Elatostema : Mountain | 108. | Glycine : Variable |
| 310. | Elephant Grass | 196. | Gooseberry : Cape |
| 361. | Elephant Grass | 30. | Goosefoot : Nettleleaf |
| 165. | Euodia : Norfolk Island | 372. | Grass : Johnson |
| 147. | Euphorbia : Norfolk Island | 366. | Grass : Kentucky Blue |
| 185. | Evergreen | 342. | Grass : Love |
| | | 308. | Grass : Marram |
| 28. | Fathen | 368. | Grass : Pale Pigeon |
| 367. | Feathery Red Natal Grass | 339. | Grass : Philip Island |
| 436. | Felt Fern | 316. | Grass : Prairie |
| 426. | Fern : Batwing | 313. | Grass : Quaking |
| 435. | Fern : Kangaroo | 374. | Grass : Ratstail |
| 432. | Fern : King | 323. | Grass : Rhodes |
| 443. | Fern : Tape | 314. | Grass : Shivery |
| 415. | Fern : Twofrond/Lace | 377. | Grass : Silver |
| 418. | Fern : Upsidedown | 309. | Grass : Sweet-scented Vernal |
| 321. | Fescue : Rigid | 333. | Grass : Summer |
| 247. | Field Madder | 351. | Grass : Weeping |
| 431. | Filmy Fern : Dwarf | 370. | Grass : Whorled Pigeon |
| 429. | Filmy Fern : Large | 347. | Grass : Wimmera Rye- |
| 430. | Filmy Fern : Norfolk Island | 365. | Grass : Winter |
| 434. | Fishbone Fern : Norfolk Island | 356. | Grass : Witch |
| 378. | Flags | 317. | Great Broom |
| 392. | Flax | 224. | Greater Plantain/Bigfoot |
| 156. | Flax : Australian | 35. | Green Amaranth |
| 386. | Flax Lily : Native | 357. | Green Panic |
| 155. | Flax : Yellow | 400. | Ground Orchid |
| 259. | Fleabane | 427. | Groundfern |
| 256. | Fleabane : Tall | 137. | Guava : Red |
| 403. | Forkfern : Norfolk Island | 136. | Guava : Yellow |
| 402. | Forkfern : Skeleton | 373. | Hairy Spinifex |
| 41. | Fourleaf Allseed | 121. | Hairy Vetch |
| 4. | Fourleaf Peperomia | 126. | Hakea |
| 43. | French Catchfly | 127. | Hakea |
| 13. | Fumitory | 159. | Hawaiian Holly |
| | | 271. | Hawkweed |
| | | 70. | Heath : Sea |
| 173. | Geranium | 87. | Hedge Mustard |
| 174. | Geranium | 337. | Hedgehog Grass : Native |
| 175. | Geranium : Coastal | 152. | Hen & Chickens |

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|----------|---------------------------|------|--------------------------------|
| 59. | Hibiscus : Norfolk Island | 420. | Ladyfern : Japanese |
| 57. | Hibiscus : Philip Island | 213. | Lantana |
| 159 | Holly : Hawaiian | 441. | Large Binung |
| 248. | Honeysuckle | 429. | Large Filmy Fern |
| 240. | Honeysuckle : Cape | 169. | Largeleaf Oxalis |
| 118. | Hop Clover | 55. | Large-flowered Chinese Lantern |
| 158. | Hopwood/Teatree | 164. | Lemon : Wild |
| 217. | Horehound | 80. | Lesser Swinecress |
| 100-101. | HorsePlant/Mysore Plant | 162. | Lilac/White Cedar |
| 210 | Hounds Tongue | 388. | Lily : Climbing |
| 189. | Hoya : Norfolk Island | 166. | Little Yellowwood |
| 380. | Hyacinth : Water | 241. | Lobelia |
| | | 327. | Longhair Plumegrass |
| 274 | Indian Weed | 225. | Longleaf Plantain |
| 379. | Indian Shot | 128. | Loosestrife |
| 109. | Indigo | 96. | Loquat |
| 21. | Inkweed | 342. | Love Grass |
| 228. | Ironwood | 112. | Lupins : Blue |
| 89. | Ironwood : Bastard | | |
| 140. | Isaacwood | 247. | Madder : Field |
| 273. | Ivy : Cape | 371. | Madeira Vine |
| | | 67. | Mahoe : Norfolk Island |
| 420. | Japanese Ladyfern | 133. | Mahogany : Swamp |
| 226. | Jasmine : Native | 408. | Maidenhair : Rough |
| 272. | Jersey Cudweed | 407. | Maidenhair : Threefrond |
| 372. | Johnson Grass | 61. | Mallow |
| 276. | Jo-jo | 63. | Mallow : Redflowered |
| 34. | Joy-weed | 255. | Malta Thistle |
| | | 62. | Malvastrum |
| 198 | Kangaroo Apple | 143. | Maple |
| 435. | Kangaroo Fern | 308. | Marram Grass |
| 366. | Kentucky Bluegrass | 84. | Marsh Watercress |
| 135. | Kermadec Pohutakawa | 113. | Medic |
| 205. | Kidney Weed | 114. | Melilot : King Island |
| 360. | Kikuyu | 150. | Melky Tree |
| 432. | King Fern | 177. | Meryta : Broad-leaved |
| 114. | King Island Melilot | 176. | Meryta : Narrow-leaved |
| 437. | Kings Brakefern | 11 | Mexican Poppy |
| 129. | Kurrajong | 29. | Mexican Tea |

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|---------|----------------------------|------|------------------------------|
| 51. | Mickey Mouse Plant | 216. | Native Vitex |
| 269. | Mile-a-minute/Wedelia | 115. | Native Wistaria |
| 218. | Mint | 439. | Netted Brakefern |
| 399. | Minute Orchid | 19. | Nettle : Stinging |
| 260. | Mist Flower/William Taylor | 30. | Nettleleaf Goosefoot |
| 141. | Mistletoe | 16. | Nettletree |
| 142. | Mistletoe : Norfolk Island | 94. | New Zealand Pittosporum |
| 297. | Moo-oo | 202. | Nightshade |
| 208. | Morning Glory | 54. | Norfolk Island Abutilon |
| 209. | Morning Glory : Strand | 103. | Norfolk Island Bean |
| 206. | Morning Glory : White | 204. | Norfolk Island Bindweed |
| 245. | Mountain Coprosma | 32. | Norfolk Island Chafftree |
| 18. | Mountain Elatostema | 404. | Norfolk Island Clubmoss |
| 284 | Mountain Rush | 165. | Norfolk Island Euodia |
| 38. | Mouse-eared Chickweed | 147. | Norfolk Island Euphorbia |
| 233. | Mullein : Twiggy | 430. | Norfolk Island Filmy Fern |
| 232. | Mullein : Woolly | 434. | Norfolk Island Fishbone Fern |
| 303. | Mullimbimby Couch | 403. | Norfolk Island Forkfern |
| 87. | Mustard : Hedge | 59. | Norfolk Island Hibiscus |
| 88. | Mustard : Wild | 189 | Norfolk Island Hoya |
| 100-101 | Mysore Plant/Horse Plant | 142. | Norfolk Island Mistletoe |
| | | 67. | Norfolk Island Mahoe |
| 312. | Narrowleaf Carpetgrass | 396. | Norfolk Island Oberonia |
| 122. | Narrow-leaf Vetch | 283. | Norfolk Island Palm |
| 176. | Narrow-leaved Meryta | 397. | Norfolk Island Phreatia |
| 367. | Natal Grass : Feathery Red | 401. | Norfolk Island Pine |
| 242. | Native Bluebell | 273a | Norfolk Island Senecio |
| 179. | Native Celery | 412. | Norfolk Island Shieldfern |
| 76. | Native Cucumber | 199. | Norfolk Island Solanum |
| 386. | Native Flax Lily | 422. | Norfolk Island Waterfern |
| 337. | Native Hedgehog Grass | | |
| 226. | Native Jasmine | 53. | Oak : Bastard |
| 168. | Native Oxalis | 20. | Oak : Swamp |
| 71. | Native Passionfruit | 125. | Oak : Silky |
| 50. | Native Plumbago | 60. | Oak : White |
| 291. | Native Rush | 311. | Oats : Domestic |
| 25. | Native Spinach | 396. | Oberonia : Norfolk Island |
| 26. | Native Spinach | 93. | Oleander |
| 382. | Native Swamp Lily | 393. | One-leaf Orchid |
| 124. | Native Vigna | 387. | Onion Weed |

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|------|---------------------------|------|-----------------------|
| 12. | Opium Poppy | 327. | Plumegrass : Longhair |
| 394. | Orchid : Common | 45. | Pohuehue |
| 395. | Orchid (Onion) : Common | 135. | Pohutakawa : Kermadec |
| 400. | Orchid : Ground | 64. | Pointed Sida |
| 399. | Orchid : Minute | 200. | Poisonbush |
| 393. | Orchid : Oneleaf | 355. | Poison Panic |
| 169. | Oxalis : Largeleaf | 238. | Polka-dot |
| 168. | Oxalis : Native | 12. | Poppy : Opium |
| 167. | Oxalis : Yellow | 236. | Popwood |
| | | 137. | Porpay |
| 368. | Pale Pigeon Grass | 36. | Portulaca |
| 283. | Palm : Norfolk Island | 262. | Potato Weed |
| 358. | Paspalum | 316. | Prairie Grass |
| 72. | Passionfruit | 411. | Prickly Shieldfern |
| 71. | Passionfruit : NATive | 130. | Primrose |
| 211. | Patterson's Curse | 131. | Primrose |
| 117. | Pea : Philip Island Glory | 132. | Primrose |
| 42. | Pearlwort | 227. | Privet : Tree |
| 17. | Pellitory | 214. | Purpletop |
| 144. | Pennantia | | |
| 219. | Pennyroyal | 313. | Quaking Grass |
| 246. | Pentas | | |
| 4. | Peperomia : Fourleaf | 237. | Rape : Broom |
| 5. | Peperomia : Twoleaf | 374. | Ratstail Grass |
| 3. | Pepper Tree | 160. | Red Cedar |
| 348. | Perennial Rye-Grass | 220. | Red Salvia |
| 187. | Periwinkle : Blue | 63. | Redflowered Mallow |
| 149. | Petty Spurge | 364. | Reed : Common |
| 194. | Petunia | 323. | Rhodes Grass |
| 117. | Philip Island Glory Pea | 223. | Ribwort |
| 339. | Philip Island Grass | 178. | Ricepaper Plant |
| 57. | Philip Island Hibiscus | 321. | Rigid Fescue |
| 397. | Phreatia: Norfolk Island | 305. | River Clubrush |
| 24. | Pigface | 408. | Rough Maidenhair |
| 401. | Pine : Norfolk Island | 424. | Rough Treefern |
| 94. | Pittosporum : New Zealand | 289. | Rush |
| 224. | Plantain/Greater Bigfoot | 284. | Rush : Mountain |
| 225. | Plantain : Longleaf | 291. | Rush : Native |
| 50. | Plumbago : Native | 290. | Rush : Toad |
| 328. | Plumegrass | 349. | Ryegrass |

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|-------|-------------------------------|--------|----------------------------|
| 348. | Ryegrass : Perennial | 235. | Speedwell |
| 221. | Sage : Wild | 234. | Speedwell : Small |
| 280. | Salsify | 299. | Spikerush : Slender |
| 31. | Saltbush | 25,26. | Spinach : Native |
| 375. | Saltwater Couch | 373. | Spinifex : Hairy |
| 220. | Salvia : Red | 153. | Spurge |
| 27. | Samphire | 149. | Spurge : Petty |
| 115. | Samsons Sinew/Native Wistaria | 222. | Staggerweed |
| 315. | Sand Broom | 252. | Starwort |
| 91. | Scarlet Pimernel | 19. | Stinging Nettle |
| 390. | Scour Weed | 278. | Stinking Roger |
| 204. | Sea Bindweed | 82. | Stock : Common |
| 7. | Sea Heath | 209. | Starnd Morning Glory |
| 273a. | Senecio : Norfolk Island | 333. | Summer Grass |
| 8. | Sharp Buttercup | 48. | Swamp Dock |
| 161. | Sharkwood | 382. | Swamp Lily : Native |
| 79. | Shepherds Purse | 133. | Swamp Mahogany |
| 412. | Shieldfern : Norfolk Island | 20. | Swamp Oak |
| 411. | Shieldfern : Prickly | 309. | Sweet-scented Vernal Grass |
| 314. | Shivery Grass | 80. | Swinecress : Lesser |
| 15. | Sia's Backbone | 256. | Tall Fleabane |
| 416. | Sicklefern | 443. | Tape Fern |
| 125. | Silky Oak | 285. | Taro |
| 377. | Silver Grass | 286. | Taro |
| 98. | Silver Wattle | 29. | Tea : Mexican |
| 402. | Skeleton Forkfern | 158. | Teatree/Hopwood |
| 180. | Slender Celery | 438. | Tender Brakefern |
| 299. | Slender Spikerush | 255. | Thistle : Malta |
| 254. | Slender Thistle | 254. | Thistle : Slender |
| 123. | Slender Vetch | 277. | Thistle : Sow |
| 234. | Small Speedwell | 275. | Thistle : Variegated |
| 10. | Smallflowered Buttercup | 7. | Threeleaf Clematis |
| 267. | Smooth Catsear | 407. | Threefrond Maidenhair |
| 425. | Smooth Treefern | 385. | Ti |
| 95. | Snowdrop | 105. | Tick Trefoil |
| 318. | Soft Broom | 290. | Toad Rush |
| 199. | Solanum : Norfolk Island | 195. | Tobacco |
| 277. | Sow Thistle | 201. | Tobacco : Wild |
| 107. | Spanish Broom | 424. | Treefern : Rough |

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| 425. | Treefern : Smooth | 164. | Wild Lemon |
| 227. | Tree Privet | 88. | Wild Mustard |
| 111. | Trefoil | 221. | Wild Sage |
| 105. | Trefoil : Tick | 201. | Wild Tobacco |
| 190. | Trumpetflower/Cemetery Flower | 69. | Wild Violet |
| 78. | Turnip | 260. | William Taylor/Mist Flower |
| 83. | Turnipweed | 347. | Wimmera Rye Grass |
| 233. | Twiggy Mullein | 365. | Winter Grass |
| 415. | Twofron Fern,/Lace Fern | 115. | Wistaria : Native |
| 5. | Twoleaf Peperomia | 356. | Witch Grass |
| | | 232. | Woolly Mullein |
| 418. | Upsidedown Fern | 40. | Wort : Whitlow |
| | | | |
| 108. | Variable Glycine | 155. | Yellow Flax |
| 275. | Variegated Thistle | 136. | Yellow Guava |
| 215. | Verbena | 167. | Yellow Oxalis |
| 121 | Vetch | 119. | Yellow Suckling Clover |
| 122. | Vetch : Narrowleaf | 163. | Yellowwood : Big |
| 123. | Vetch : Slender | | |
| 124. | Vigna : Native | | |
| 216. | Vitex : Native | | |
| | | | |
| 288. | Wandering Jew | | |
| 380. | Water Hyacinth | | |
| 84-86 | Watercress : Marsh | | |
| 422. | Waterfern : Norfolk Island | | |
| 73. | Watermelon | | |
| 98. | Wattle : Silver | | |
| 269. | Wedelia/Mile-a-minute | | |
| 274. | Weed : Indian | | |
| 387. | Weed : Onion | | |
| 351. | Weeping Grass | | |
| 340. | Wheatgrass : Common | | |
| 162. | White Cedar/Lilac | | |
| 206. | White Morning Glory | | |
| 60. | White Oak | | |
| 14. | Whitewood | | |
| 68. | Whiteywood | | |
| 40. | Whitlow Wort | | |
| 370. | Whorled Pigeon Grass | | |

CHECKLIST OF REGULAR NORFOLK ISLAND BIRDS

Use this list or copies of it to keep records of birds you observe. The Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service (P.O.Box 310, Norfolk Island) would be interested in copies of regular or systematic collections of information on Norfolk Island birds.

<u>SPECIES</u>	A	B	C	D	E	F
Black-winged Petrel						
Wedge-tailed Shearwater						
Australasian Gannet						
Masked Booby						
Red-tailed Tropicbird						
White-faced Heron						
Pacific Black Duck						
Mallard						
Australian Kestrel						
Feral Chicken						
California Quail						
Buff-banded Rail						
Spotless Crake						
Purple Swamphen						
Lesser Golden Plover						
Double-banded Plover						
Ruddy Turnstone						
Whimbrel						
Bar-tailed Godwit						
Sooty Tern						
Common Noddy						
Black Noddy						
Grey Ternlet						
White Tern						
Feral Pigeon						
Emerald Dove						
Crimson Rosella						
Red-fronted Parakeet						
Shining Bronze-Cuckoo						
Long-tailed Cuckoo						
Norfolk Island Boobook Owl						
Sacred Kingfisher						
Welcome Swallow						
Grey-headed Blackbird						
Blackbird						
Song Thrush						
Scarlet Robin						
Golden Whistler						
Grey Fantail						
Grey Gerygone						
Silvereye						
White-breasted White-eye						
Long-billed White-eye						
European Goldfinch						
European Greenfinch						
House Sparrow						
Common Starling						
Others						

Details of

