

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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- Turner, J.S., C.N. Smithers and R.D. Hoogland 1968. The Conservation of Norfolk Island. Aust. Cons. Fndn. Special Publication No. 1, Melbourne.
- Grant, F.E., 1907. Decapod Crustacea from Norfolk Island. Proc. Linn. Soc. NSW. Vol. 32 151-156 pl. 1.
- Chilton, C., 1915. A Freshwater Crab and its distribution in Australia and New Zealand. Trans. N.Z. Inst. vol. 47 316-320.
- Roux, J., 1926. An account of Australian Atyidae. Rec. Aust. Mus. Vol 15:237-254.

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.

REFERENCES

- T.Iredale, 1945. The land mollusca of Norfolk Island
Aust.Zool. Vol.11 46-71
- H.B.Preston, 1913. Characters of new genera and species of Terrestrial Mollusca
from Norfolk Island.
Ann.Mag.Nat.Hist(8),12 : 522-538

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.

REFERENCES

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'Notes on the chief physiographic features of Norfolk Island'

Trans. NZ Inst. Vol. 45 pp 323 - 326.

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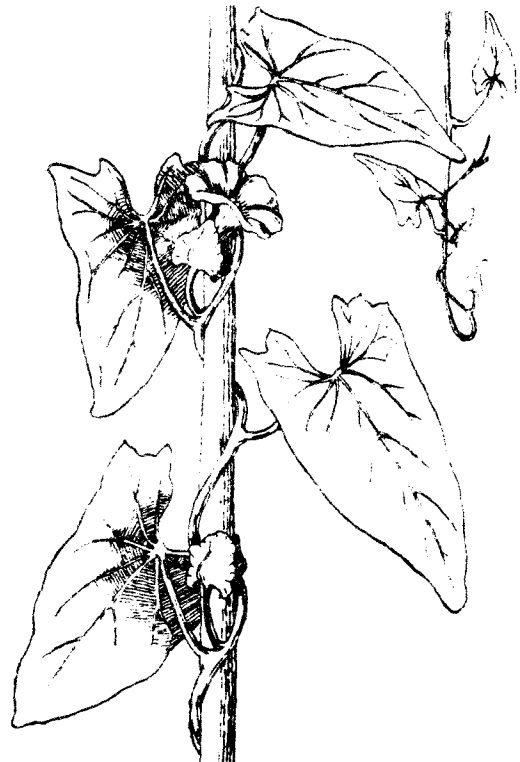
Rare or Threatened Plants. ANPWS Special Publication No. 7 Canberra.

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>	Threelaf 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>Centaureum 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