

Additions and corrections to a biographical register of Ferdinand Mueller's female plant collectors, and observations on the limitations of specimen databases

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Introduction

The contribution of women to botanical science has historically been underestimated (Maroske 2014). Quantifying and qualifying the contributions of women to Australian botany is not only valuable for illuminating historical contributions of women to botanical science, it can also improve the scientific value of herbarium collections by enabling the clarification of missing or ambiguous spatial and temporal collecting data (Groom *et al.* 2022).

Maroske and Vaughan (2014) is a biographical register of 225 women and girls who collected specimens of plants, algae and fungi for the former Government Botanist of Victoria, Baron Ferdinand von Mueller (1825–1896). The authors predicted that additional female collectors would be revealed – and the identities and contributions of the women and girls listed in the register further refined – as the remaining c. 10% of the National Herbarium of Victoria's Australian holdings were databased. However, only one new female collector (Mrs Henty) from Mueller's network has been identified from the more than 10,600 Mueller-era Australian specimens that have been databased since 2014.

Abstract

The large-scale databasing of specimens held at the National Herbarium of Victoria (MEL) allowed the contribution of women in Mueller's network of plant collectors to be chronicled in a biographical register (Maroske & Vaughan 2014). Since then, four additional female collectors have been identified, and additional information, or corrections, have emerged about 26 others, either through the re-examination of specimens during ongoing curation processes, or through historical research. The new and modified entries are given here.

Keywords: plant algae and fungi collectors, women, gender, history of science, history of botany, databasing herbarium records, biodiversity informatics, Wikidata, Bionomia

One new female collector in Mueller's network (Fanny Brumby) – along with new information on those listed in Maroske & Vaughan (2014) – has been identified through the ongoing curation of previously databased specimens, and two new female collectors, along with new information on those already listed, through the ongoing transcription and editing of Mueller's correspondence (Miss Beddoes and Miss Cole). In particular, the curation of specimens facilitates re-examination of gendered names and honorifics, such as 'Miss', 'Mrs' and 'Mr', on collecting labels that were not originally captured in the MEL collection management system.

This past omission of gendered honorifics and titles reflects a limitation of the *Herbarium Information Standards and Protocols for the Interchange of Data* (HISPID3) – an early biodiversity informatics standard used at MEL and other Australasian herbaria. Regardless of how a collector's name was recorded on the specimen label, HISPID3 mandated that their names be recorded in a standardised format, with only the collector's surname and initials recorded in the database (Conn 1989). The exception to this, in practice, was that collectors who were only identified by 'Miss/Mrs/Mr' and their last name sometimes had their gendered honorific included in lieu of initials.

This limitation of HISPID3 has been overcome at MEL with the shift to the Darwin Core standard, as well as the introduction of a *Verbatim collector* field that is used to record first names as well as honorifics as they appear on the specimen label. However, by the time the *Verbatim collector* field was introduced in 2011, approximately 50% of the total MEL collection – and about 75% of the Australian collection – had already been databased, resulting in hundreds of thousands of records created without gender signifiers on collecting labels having been included.

Even when verbatim names are captured in the specimen data, quantifying the contributions of individual collectors is complicated by the possibility that an individual's name is recorded in a variety of ways on labels associated with their specimens. While variations of spelling can lead to multiple names for any collector, the problem is compounded for female collectors, for whom names and naming conventions can change according to their age, family hierarchy

and marital status (Maroske 2014). As these variations in names and naming conventions can reveal valuable insights into women's lives and familial relationships that can help elucidate the identity of individuals in Mueller's network, it is vital that they are recorded verbatim. Yet, to enable the quantification of an individual's contribution to botany, those name variations need to be aggregated under a single identifier (Groom *et al.* 2022).

In order to effectively quantify the botanical contributions of individual women, and to more easily share data on Mueller's female plant collectors with other institutions, MEL staff are working toward creating Wikidata entries for all of Mueller's female herbarium collectors. Wikidata IDs will be stored within Agent records in MEL's collection management system and delivered to online data aggregators, enabling the attribution of specimen records to female collectors to be maintained and published in a transparent and accessible way, and updated responsively as specimen records are corrected.

The work of identifying and quantifying the contribution of women in Mueller's network of collectors is not confined to the analysis of the MEL collection. Thanks to the long-standing tradition of exchanging specimens between herbaria, specimens collected by women in Mueller's network are also housed in other herbaria throughout Australia, North America and Europe. Including Wikidata IDs when capturing and publishing specimen data also facilitates the reconciliation of specimen records from an individual in Mueller's network that are held in multiple herbaria through *Bionomia* – a platform that supports the quantification of contributions to biodiversity science across disparate collections (Shorthouse 2020; Groom *et al.* 2022).

Although Wikidata entries provide a unique identifier for a single botanical collector – even if she used multiple names throughout her life – Wikidata (and Wikipedia) are not intended to be repositories of original research but, instead, to reference original published research. Accordingly, the authors intend to publish updates to the 2014 biographical register of Mueller's female collectors as new information comes to light.

The authors maintain that many more corrections and additions to the biographical register await discovery as letters are located and transcribed, historical

newspapers are digitised, and specimens continue to be curated. At present, the time required to extract and examine dozens of specimens collected by an individual woman in order to clarify label details is prohibitive. MEL staff hope to image the databased component of the herbarium collection within the next five years, which will greatly facilitate the identification of corrections and additions to the register, and corresponding updates to Wikidata, which in turn will facilitate further illumination of the contribution of women to botanical science in Australia.

Updates to the biographical register

The alphabetical list of female collectors below adds four women to the 2014 register (Beddoes, Fanny Brumby, Cole and Henty), deletes one woman (Mary Anne Barker), and clarifies details about the identity and records of 26 women. A summary statement of changes is given at the head of each entry. Strikethroughs are used to delete incorrect information, and additional information (except in the case of entirely new entries) is highlighted in grey. References are given within each entry as in Maroske & Vaughan 2014. Wikidata IDs have also been included.

For a nationally maintained database of collectors see 'Australian plant collectors and illustrators 1700s–2000', Australian Botanic Garden, Canberra (<https://www.anbg.gov.au/bot-biog/index.html>).

Additional information on how the collector is cited on specimens (most of original entry not reproduced)

ALDERSEY, MARY ANN (Miss)

MELISR: 3 specimens. Miss Mary Ann Aldersey, M.A. Aldersey. **WikidataID:** Q101076493

Additional information

BARKER, (MRS C.A.), fl. 1880, coll. NSW. Possibly Catherine Anne Barker née Parker (1821–1893), a widow and sister-in-law of Bishop Barker of Sydney, who was in Sydney from at least June 1880, having come to Australia for the February 1881 wedding of her son, Charles Arundel Barker. She may have collected the type of *Boronia barkeriana* F.Muell. (1880) near Mount Wilson, Blue Mountains (as 'Domina C.A. Barker'). The

species was named for her. NB the date of publication for the new species was August 1880. Barker returned to England with her bishop brother-in-law in March 1881.

MELISR: 1 specimen. C.A. Barker. **References:** *Sydney Morning Herald* (5 June 1880: 3 as 'Mrs. Arundel Barker' attends YWCA meeting); *Sydney Morning Herald* (10 February 1881: 1 wedding); *Sydney Morning Herald* (11 March 1881: 5, departure from Sydney). Pitt-Hopper-Smith-Outram-Anderson family tree, ancestry.com.au, viewed May 2023. **Mueller publications:** B80.08.03 (eponymy). **Map:** Appendix 3. **WikidataID:** Q101096160

Deletion of entry (only Mary Anne Barker's daughter-in-law was a collector)

~~**BARKER, MARY ANNE NÉE ELDRIDGE**, 1790–1872, coll. Vic. Born in England. Married John Barker (1799–1833), a gentleman, and they had three sons. In 1842, Mary migrated to Vic. where her sons were already pastoralists near Melbourne. She collected MEL specimens at Port Phillip Heads, n.d., and also collected algal specimens for William Harvey at Cape Schanck in the 1850s. M forwarded the specimens to Harvey. Mary collected the type of *Rhodophyllis barkeriae* Harv. (1863), which was named for her. Mary's daughter-in-law, Susannah Barker may also have collected MEL specimens. There are also Mary Barker specimens at NSW. In 1872, Mary died in Melbourne aged 83.~~

MELISR: 2 specimens. Mrs Barker/ Barker. **References:** ABC ('Barker, Mary Ann'); ADB ('John, Edward & William Barker', viewed 2013); *Argus* (14 September 1872: 2, death); Harvey, W.H. (1863). *Phycologia australica*. Lovell Reeve & Co.: London, pl. 276 (eponymy). **Map:** Appendix 3.

Additional information on collector's localities, relationship to William Harvey, and eponymy

BARKER, (MRS), fl. 1850s, 1895, coll. Vic. Possibly Probably Susannah Barker née Hodgkinson (1819 – 24 November 1899). Born in England to Richard and Mrs Hodgkinson. In 1844, she married a pastoralist and public servant, John Barker (1815–1891), and went to Vic. They had three sons. The family owned 'Barrabang', 'Cape Schanck' and 'Boneo' runs. Susannah possibly probably collected MEL specimens at Port Phillip Heads, n.d., and collected

algal specimens for William Harvey at Cape Schanck in the 1850s. M forwarded the specimens to Harvey. She collected the type of *Rhodophyllis barkeriae* Harv. (1863), which was named for her. She also collected a MEL specimen (as 'Mrs Barker') at Cape Schanck, 1895. ~~Susannah's mother-in-law, Mary Anne Barker, also collected MEL specimens. Susannah died of pneumonia in 1899 at Cape Schanck in her 80th year.~~

MELISR: + 3 specimens. Mrs Barker. [NB the handwriting on the associated 'Melbourne Phytologic Museum' label is that of M.] **References:** ADB ('John Barker', viewed 2013); *Argus* (25 November 1899: 9, death). Harvey, W.H. (1863). *Phycologia australica*. Lovell Reeve & Co.: London, pl. 276 (eponymy). Mary Howitt Walker (1971). *Come wind, come weather; a biography of Alfred Howitt*. MUP: Carlton, Vic., p. 80 (description of Susannah Barker). **Map:** Appendix 3 (formerly attributed to Mary Ann Barker). **WikidataID:** Q101095946

Correction of the citation of a letter (most of original entry not reproduced)

BATE, MARY HARRIET (Later MRS GRIFFITHS)

Mueller Project letters: L81.11.20 to Bate; L82.09.11 from Agardh; L83.03.29 to Bate; L83.08.11 to Bate; L84.00.00 from Bate; L84.01.04 to Bate; L84.04.16 from Bate; L84.07.20 to Bate; L86.03.00 from Bate. **WikidataID:** Q19667814

Deleted and replaced

~~**BASSETT,** (Miss), fl. 1894, coll. NSW. Collected a MEL specimen on the upper Lachlan River, 1894.~~

~~**MELISR:** 1 specimen. Miss Bassett. **References:** ABC (Bassett, E.B. [Miss]). **Map:** Appendix 3.~~

Replacement entry for above

BASSETT, ELEANOR BEWPER, (Miss), 8 July 1864 – 8 January 1943, coll. NSW. Born, in Qld, one of six children, to William Frederick Bassett (1824–1910), a medical practitioner and educationist, and Maria Theresa née Sutherland. Eleanor's father was colonial surgeon at Parramatta, NSW, 1851–1866. In 1864, the family went to Queensland where Eleanor was born. In 1866, they moved to Bathurst, NSW, where Eleanor's father practised as a doctor and was medical officer at the

Bathurst Gaol, 1867–1909. Eleanor collected NSW specimens at Bathurst 1892 and 1897. She also probably collected MEL specimens (as 'Miss Bassett') in NSW at Upper Lachlan River, 1894. Eleanor was an amateur photographer and entered exhibitions at the Bathurst Art Society. She also entered flowers in exhibitions at the Bathurst Horticultural Society, was active in charitable organisations such as the Children of Mary Sewing Guild for the Poor and the Country Women's Association, and was concerned with animal welfare. Eleanor did not marry, and died at Bathurst in 1943 aged 79.

MELISR: 1 specimen. Miss Bassett. **References:** ABC (Bassett, E.B. [Miss]). *Sydney Morning Herald*, 5 December 1896, p. 5 (photography); 7 November 1903, p. 5 (photography). *Freeman's Journal*, 29 November 1898, p. 25 (charity). *National Advocate* (Bathurst), 13 November 1926, p. 3 (horticultural society); 22 December 1926, p. 4 (CWA); 21 March 1938, p. 3 (father). *Bathurst Times*, 4 April 1918, p. 2 (animal welfare). **WikidataID:** Q101096858

New entry identified from Mueller correspondence

BEDDOES, (Miss), fl. 1893, coll. WA. Probably the eldest of four daughters born to Capt. Gilbert King Eagles Beddoes (1849–1900) and Elizabeth née Mason (c.1850–1919). Capt. Beddoes was manager at the Abrolhos Islands for Messrs Broadhurst and McNeil, c.1887–1900. 'Miss Beddois' (presumably an error by Mueller for Beddoes) collected MEL specimens (algae) at Champion Bay, Geraldton in 1893. Only Rosamond Mary Beddoes (c.1876–1933) was correctly addressed as 'Miss Beddoes' in 1893, because she was the eldest unmarried daughter. Mueller described her as 'a young lady' (Rosamund turned 17 in 1893). Jacob Agardh identified Miss Beddoes algal specimens. Rosamond married Claude Dowling Kidd in 1902. Her three sisters were Kathleen Beddoes (b.c.1878), who married Herbert Ferguson Darling in 1915, Anna Nora Beddoes (b.c.1882), who married Frederick Archibald Ripley in 1909, and Cecelia Dorothea Beddoes (b.c.1886), who married Frank Watson Lean in 1908.

MELISR: no specimens. **References:** 'Gilbert King Eagles Beddoes', <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Beddoes-281>, viewed 2025. *Western Mail* (Perth), 17 February, p. 40 (obituary Mr G. K. E. Beddoes). **Mueller Project Letters:** L93.10.27 Mueller to Agardh. **WikidataID:** Q135903784

Additional information about collector's relationship to Jacob Agardh (most of original entry not reproduced)

BROOKS, SARAH THERESA (Miss)

Mueller Project letters: L83.11.05 from Brooks. L88.06.01 to J. Agardh: 'Today, noble Friend, I am sending you some algae just arrived from Israelite Bay that Miss Brooks (not Brooke as I wrote previously from her indistinct signature) sent me'

New entry

BRUMBY, FANNY (Miss), 26 June 1849 – 7 July 1904, coll. Tas., Vic. Born in Tas., one of twelve children to Charles Brumby (c.1813–1895), a settler and farmer, and Rebecca née Barker (c.1812–1894). Fanny (as 'F. Brumby') collected MEL specimens (obtained at MEL in 1897) in Tas. at George's Bay, 1875, 1876; Thomas Plain, 1877; Perth, 1884, 1889, 1890; Star of Bethlehem, 1889; Hamilton-on-Forth, 1890. Fanny's sister, Rebecca Brumby, also collected MEL specimens. Fanny and Rebecca's only brother, Frank Brumby, farmed the Woodburn Estate, Mangalore, Vic., 1883–1904, and the sisters probably visited him there. Fanny is reported to have spent 'a good deal of time on the mainland for the benefit of her health'. Fanny may also have collected specimens as 'Miss Brumby' (which could refer either to Rebecca or Fanny Brumby) in NSW at Coonimbia, Coonamble, Castlereagh River, 1885; in Vic. near the Wimmera [River], 1885; Goulburn River, 1887, 1888; 'Worrough', Tallarook, 1888; Tallarook, 1888; Upper Goulburn River, 1889; Ovens River, 1889; Casterton, 1892; in NSW near Hamilton, 1897. Fanny's herbarium at MEL also contains specimens collected by 'A. Simson', probably Augustus Simson (1836–1918) a mining and commission agent who 'took a great interest in natural history' and was a member of the Royal Society of Tasmania and the Linnean Society of NSW. A talented wildflower artist, Fanny exhibited at the Launceston Industrial Exhibition in 1886. She also donated seeds of plants from NSW to the Launceston Town Park collection. Fanny did not marry and died at Launceston, Tas. in 1904 aged 55.

MELISR: 71 specimens definitely (another 71 specimens could be from Fanny or Rebecca). **References:** ABC ('Brumby, F., Miss'). *Launceston Examiner* 24 October 1885, p. 2 (Launceston Town Park); 12 July 1904, p. 7 (obituary); 21 May 1918, p. 3 (obituary Augustus Simson).

Daily Telegraph (Launceston), 30 December 1886, p. 2 (Launceston Industrial Exhibition); 30 March 1895, p. 4 (obituary Charles Brumby). **WikidataID: Q135903834**

Additional information on collector's biographical details and of her relationship to Fanny Brumby (above)

BRUMBY, REBECCA (Miss), fl. 1885–1895 1846–?1935, coll. NSW, Vic. Born on 3 January 1846 at Longford, Tas., the sixth of twelve children to Charles Brumby (c.1813–1895), a settler and farmer, and Rebecca née Barker (c.1812–1894). Rebecca's sister, Fanny Brumby, also collected MEL specimens (but they were acquired after M's death). The sisters' only brother, Frank Brumby, farmed the Woodburn Estate, Mangalore, Vic., 1883–1904, and Rebecca and Fanny probably visited him there. Rebecca collected (numbered) MEL specimens in NSW at the Castlegreagh River, 1885; 'Coonimbia Station', Coonamble, October 1885; and Uralla, 1886; and, in Vic., at the Goulburn River, 1887–1889; Tallarook, 1888; upper Goulburn River, 1889; Ovens River 1889, 1895; and 'Worrough', Tallarook, 1889. Rebecca collected MEL specimens in NSW at Coonamble, Oct. 1885, 1885; Uralla, 1886; in Vic. at Tallarook, 1889, 1895; Hopkins River, and Vic. 1892. 'Miss Brumby' and 'Brumby' (which could refer to either Rebecca or Fanny Brumby) collected specimens in NSW at Coonimbia, Coonamble, Castlereagh River, 1885, in Vic. near the Wimmera River, 1885; Goulburn River, 1887, 1888; 'Worrough', Tallarook, 1888; Tallarook, 1888; Upper Goulburn River, 1889; Ovens River, 1889; Casterton, 1892; in NSW near Hamilton, 1897. On 5 March 1927, Rebecca was named as a beneficiary in the Last Will and Testament of her unmarried sister, Jane Brumby of Maldon, Vic. A 'Miss Rebecca Brumby' died of 'broncho-pneumonia' the Hotel Grand Central, Sydney, on 13 July 1935. No parents are listed in her death certificate and her age is given as 92 (not 89), although the lack of information on the certificate suggests the age may only be an estimate. If this 'Miss Rebecca Brumby' is the same as the one born in Tasmania, then she was the last surviving child of Charles and Rebecca Brumby.

MELISR: 61 29 specimens (another 71 specimens could be from Fanny or Rebecca). Miss Rebecca Brumby/ Rebecca Brumby/ Miss Reb. Brumby/ Miss R. Brumby/ R. Brumby/ Miss Brumby. **References:** ABC ('Brumby, R., Miss'). *Daily Telegraph* (Launceston), 30 March 1895,

p. 4 (obituary Charles Brumby). *King Island News*, 29 January 1930, p. 6 (obituary Francis Brumby). *Sydney Morning Herald*, 16 July 1935, p. 7 (funeral notice Miss Rebecca Brumby). Last Will and Testament of Miss Jane Brumby, 5 March 1927 (Tasmanian Wills, *findmypast.com.au* viewed 2016). Death Certificate No. 11395/1935 Rebecca Brumby 13 July 1935 (Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages, NSW). **Map:** Appendix 3. **WikidataID:** **Q114862190**

Deleted and replaced

BRUNDOCH, (Miss), fl. 1885, coll. NSW. COLLECTED A MEL SPECIMEN ON THE UPPER CLARENCE RIVER, 1885.

MELISR: 1 specimen. Miss Brundoch. **References:** ABC ('Brundoch, Miss'). **Map:** Appendix 3.

Replacement entry for above, correcting collector's name, and adding biographical details.

BUNDOCK, MARY ELLEN (LATER MRS MURRAY-PRIOR) 18 February 1845 – 9 April 1924, coll. NSW. Born at her maternal grandfather's property 'Merton', on the Hunter River, NSW. She was the eldest daughter of Wellington Cochrane Bundock and Mary Ellen née Ogilvie. Spent most of her childhood at the family property 'Wyangarie' on the Richmond River. Mary was a 'sketcher', collected Aboriginal artefacts, and collected MEL specimens (as 'Miss Brundoch') on the upper Clarence River, 1885, and Richmond River, 1895. Mary's uncle, Edward Ogilvie, lived at a pastoral property on the Clarence River. In 1902, she became the second wife of Thomas de Montmorenci Murray-Prior (1848–1902), a member of the Queensland parliament. They did not have any children. Mary died at Perth in April 1924.

MELISR: 5 specimens. Miss Brundoch, M. Bundock. **References:** ABC ('Brundoch, Miss'); Grimshaw, P. & Evans, J. 1996. 'Colonial women in intercultural frontiers: Rosa Cambell Praed, Mary Bundock and Katie Langloh Parker', *Australian Historical Studies* 27: 79–95. Marcus, J. (ed.) 1990. *First in their field: women and Australian anthropology*. Carlton, Vic.; 'Mary Murray-Prior', <https://www.daa.org.au/bio/mary-murray-prior/biography/>, viewed 2021; *Queensland Times, Ipswich Herald & General Advertiser* (13 December 1902: 4, obituary husband). **Portrait:** Marcus, J. (ed.) 1993. *First in their field: women and Australian anthropology*. Carlton, Vic. **WikidataID:** **Q114862401**

Additional information on familiar name (most of original entry not reproduced)

BUSSELL, EDITH (EDIE) AGNES (Miss)

WikidataID: **Q114873954**

New entry identified from Mueller correspondence

COLE, (Miss), fl. 1885, coll. SA. Cole collected algae from Encounter Bay, SA, 1885. Jacob Agardh identified Cole's algal specimens.

MELISR: no specimens. **Mueller Project Letters:** L85.04.21 to J. Agardh. **WikidataID:** **Q135903940**

Additional information on collector's biographical details

CROUCH, MARIA NÉE TELFORD (LATER MRS GEDGE), (c. 1841 – 11 September 1889) fl. 1874–1876, coll. WA. Born in Cupar, Fife, Scotland, the first of seven children, to a ~~warder~~, James Telford (1807–1865), and Rachael née Beveridge (1822–1908) ~~his wife~~. The family migrated to WA in Ramiles in 1853. In 1861, Maria married Charles James Crouch (1836–dead by 1873), a constable in the water police, in Fremantle, WA. They had ~~three~~ ~~four~~ children. Leaving her children in the care of their maternal grandmother, in c.1872, Maria went to Cossack with her husband, where ~~Messrs the Crouch brothers~~ established a business as general importers. Maria collected MEL specimens at Nickol Bay, 1874–1876; Fortescue River and Harding River, 1875; and Champion Bay, 1876. She collected types of *Hedyotis crouchiana* F.Muell. (1876), named for her (as 'Marianna Crouch'), *Trianthema turgidifolia* F.Muell. (1876), and *Bassia astrocarpa* F.Muell. (1882). There are also Maria Crouch specimens at NSW and PERTH. In 1873, Maria (as Maria Telford) married William Benjamin Gedge (1845–1931), a railway employee, Vic. They had three children. Maria died in Armadale, Vic. in 1889.

MELISR: 202 specimens. Mrs M. Crouch/ M.A. Crouch/ M. Crouch/ Mrs Crouch/ Crouch. **References:** ABC ('Crouch, Maria'); WA-BDM (viewed 2011); Vic-BDM (viewed 2023); DWA; Rica Erickson notes (Willis papers, WILL001100, series 4, Box 1, RBG Melbourne); *Western Mail* (2 May 1908: 20, obituary Rachel Telford, migration details); Hardaker family tree, ancestry.com.au (viewed 2023). **Mueller publications:** B76.10.01 (eponymy). **Handwriting:** MEL 0663299A (Appendix 2). **Map:** Appendix 3. **WikidataID:** **Q114949817**

Deleted and replaced

DELLAR, (Mrs C.), fl. 1890–1891, coll. Vic. Collected MEL specimens at Avoca, 1890, 1891.

MELISR: 14 specimens. Mrs C. Dellar/ C. Dellar/ Mrs Dellar. **References**: ABC ('Dellar, C., Mrs?'). **Map**: Appendix 3.

Replacement entry for above, providing collector's full name and additional biographical details

DELLAR, Dorothy NÉE JENKINS, 1860–31 August 1934, coll. Vic. Born at Adelaide Lead, Vic. to Benjamin Jenkins and Sarah née Thomas. In 1887, Dorothy married Charles Dellar (c. 1864–1924) at Adelaide Lead. Charles opened a mine at Federal Reef. The couple had three children at Adelaide Lead: Elizabeth (b. 1888), Benjamin (b. 1890 and Charles (b. 1893). Dorothy collected MEL specimens at Avoca, 1890, 1891. In 1916, Dorothy was registered as a midwife, and later nursed elderly patients. She died on 31 August 1934 in Merbein aged 74.

MELISR: 14 specimens. Mrs C. Dellar/ C. Dellar/ Mrs Dellar. **References**: ABC ('Dellar, C., Mrs?'). Vic.-BDM (viewed 2022). *Victoria Government gazette* (1921) 10 February, p. 550 (midwife registration). *Maryborough and Dunolly Advertiser*, 3 March 1915, p. 2 (nursing). *Argus*, 23 February 1924, p. 22 (Charles Dellar). *Sunraysia Daily*, 1 September 1934, p. 10 (death Dorothy Dellar). **Map**: Appendix 3. **WikidataID**: Q114952867

Additional information on collector's place of death, and corrections to date of death

EATON, MARY ANN NÉE FARMER, 22 October 1838 – 24 April 1921, coll. WA. Born in Perth, one of ten children, to Charles Thomas Farmer (1799–1845) and Margaret Ann née Spencer (1811–1848). Mary married John Thorpe (b.1856). In 1868, she married a second time, to Alfred Thomas Vile Eaton (1844–1921), and they had seven children. The family lived at Youndegin, where they kept an inn. Mary Ann collected MEL specimens (as 'Mrs Eaton') at Swan River, 1888, and east of York, 1889. Two of her daughters, Alice and Martha Eaton, also collected MEL specimens. Mary Ann died in Youndegin Northam in 1921 aged 82.

MELISR: 2 specimens. Mrs Eaton. **References**: Rootsweb (<<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~mywamob/mywamob/5032.htm>>, viewed 2014); MEL 0222226A; MEL 1009147A; *Eastern Districts Chronicle* York, 29 April 1921: 3 (obituary); *Northam Courier*, 29 April 1921: 3 (death notice). **Map**: Appendix 3. **WikidataID**: Q115019781

ancestry.com/~mywamob/mywamob/5032.htm>, viewed 2014); MEL 0222226A; MEL 1009147A; *Eastern Districts Chronicle* York, 29 April 1921: 3 (obituary); *Northam Courier*, 29 April 1921: 3 (death notice). **Map**: Appendix 3. **WikidataID**: Q115019781

Additional information on collector's date of death, and marriage

EATON, MARY MARTHA VILE (LATER MRS HEAL), 12 August 1868 – 17 May 1941, coll. WA. Born, the first of seven children, to settlers Alfred Thomas Vile Eaton (1844–1921) and Mary Ann née Farmer (1838–1921). They lived at Youndegin, WA, where they kept an inn. Martha collected MEL specimens at the Swan River, 1888; sources of the Swan River and upper Swan River 1888–1889; York, 1888; and Youndegin 1888–1889. In 1889, Martha married a farmer, James Heal (d.1908), and they had four children. On 6 July 1909, Martha married brick-layer and stone mason Thomas Davey (c. 1853–1928); a second marriage for both partners. Martha collected MEL specimens (as 'Mrs Heal') at the sources of the Swan River, 1889, 1890–1891, 1893; York, 1889, 1892; Cumminin (i.e. Kumminin), 1890–1892, 1894–1895; and Southern Cross, 1894. She collected types of *Gompholobium eatoniae* F.Muell. (1889), *Anthotroche healiana* F.Muell. (1891), named for her, *Logania choretroides* F.Muell. (1889), *Frankenia conferta* Diels (1904), *Psammomoya ephedroides* Diels & Loes (1904), and *Aizoon glabra* Leuhm. ex Ewart (1908). Martha's mother, Mary Ann Eaton, and sister, Alice Eaton, also collected MEL specimens. There are also Martha Eaton specimens at BRI and PERTH. She died in WA in 1941 aged 73. One letter from Martha to M survives.

MELISR: 441 specimens. Miss Martha Eaton/ Miss M. Eaton/ Miss Eaton/ Mrs Martha Heal/ Mrs M. Heal/ Mrs Heal/ Heal/ Mrs Eaton. **References**: ABC ('Eaton, Mary Martha Vile'); Rica Erickson notes (Willis papers, WILL001100, series 4, Box 1, RBG Melbourne); WABDM (viewed 2011); *Sunday Times* Perth, 4 July 1909: 6 (second marriage); *York Chronicle*, 24 February 1928: 3 (obituary Davey); *West Australian* Perth, 19 May 1942: 1 (Martha's death). **Mueller publications**: B89.02.02, B91.02.01 (eponymy). **Mueller Project letters**: L88.10.03 from Eaton. **Handwriting**: RB MSS M1, RBG Melbourne (Appendix 2). **Map**: Appendix 3. **WikidataID**: Q115020987

Additional information on collector's date of death and will

EDWARDS, ANNIE HELEN (Miss), 1859 – 30 June 1950, coll. NSW. Born in Deniliquin, NSW, one of four children, to a grazier, Charles Edwards (c. 1813–97), and Elizabeth née Shaw. The Edwards' managed, then leased, 'Runnymede Station', NSW. In 1893, they took up 'Bentley' and 'Roseberry' stations. Annie collected (numbered) MEL specimens (including fungi 1888–1889, 1893; and Casino, 1894. She collected the type of *Clathrus intermedius* E.Fisch. (1893). Eduard Fischer identified Annie's fungal specimens for M. There are also Annie Edwards (as 'Miss Edwards') specimens at B (musci). Annie did not marry, and died in 1950 at Casino in her 91st year, and left her estate to charity. Two letters from Annie to M survive.

MELISR: 75 specimens. Miss Annie H. Edwards/ Miss A.H. Edwards/ Miss A. Edwards/ Miss Edwards/ Edwards.

References: ABC ('Edwards, Annie H., Miss'); *Empire* (4 July 1871: 4, Runnymede); *Clarence & Richmond Examiner* (20 November 1897: 5, father's death); NSW Death Certificate (1897/011368 Charles Edwards); NSW-BDM (viewed 2011); Fischer, E. (1893). Neue Untersuchungen zur vergleichenden Entwicklungsgeschichte und Systematik der Phalloideen. *Neue Denkschr. Schweiz. Naturf. Ges.* 33: 20; *Sydney Morning Herald*, 17 May 1951: 5 (death and will).

Mueller Project letters: L86.11.15, L94.10.24 from Edwards. **Handwriting:** RB MSS M1, RBG Melbourne. **Map:** Appendix 3. **WikidataID:** Q115029413

Deleted and replaced

FRIEDERICH, (MRS A.), fl. 1887, coll. NSW. Collected MEL specimens at Garangula and the upper Lachlan River, 1887; and upper Murrumbidgee River and Murrumburrah, 1887–1888. 'Madame Friederich' was a contributor to the Australian Museum, 1888, and a member of the Natural History Association, Sydney, 1889. She also wrote natural history articles as 'Madame A. Friederich, of Melbourne University'.

MELISR: 46 specimens. Mrs Freiderich/ Mrs Freidrich/ A. Friederich/ Mrs Friederich/ A. Friedrich/ Mrs Friedrich/ Mrs Friedrichs. **References:** ABC ('Friedrich, A. [Mrs] [Friedrichs/ Freidrich/ Friederich]'); *Sydney Morning Herald* (10 March 1888: 15, contribution); *Sydney Morning Herald* (16 April 1889: 5, membership); *Sydney*

Mail (2 June 1888: 12, article on microbes by 'Madame A. Friederich, of Melbourne University'). **Map:** Appendix 3.

Replacement entry for above, adding biographical details on teaching career and membership of scientific and other societies

FRIEDERICH, ANNA née Rühl, b.c.1845, coll. NSW. Friederich qualified as a nursery teacher in Germany. She travelled to Sydney in 1885, and taught science, French and German at girls' schools in Sydney, Melbourne and Bathurst. In 1886, she passed the matriculation exams at the University of Melbourne but 'her name did not appear' because she was not a formal candidate. She collected MEL specimens at Garangula and the upper Lachlan River, 1887; and upper Murrumbidgee River and Murrumburrah, 1887–1888; and donated natural history specimens to the Australian Museum, Sydney in 1888. A member of the Natural History Association, Sydney, Field Naturalists' Society of New South Wales, Victorian Branch of the Royal Geographical Society of Australasia, and the Field Naturalists' Club of Victoria, she also published a series of natural history articles for children in the *Sydney Mail and New South Wales Advertiser*. She disappeared from Australian records in 1893, and probably left the country.

MELISR: 46 specimens. Mrs Freiderich/ Mrs Freidrich/ A. Friederich/ Mrs Friederich/ A. Friedrich/ Mrs Friedrich/ Mrs Friedrichs. **References:** ABC ('Friedrich, A. [Mrs] [Friedrichs/ Freidrich/ Friederich]'); 'Encyclopedia of Australian Science and Innovation', <https://www.eoas.info/index.html>, viewed 2025. **WikidataID:** Q115112344

Additional information on collector's baptism and early years, and corrections to date of birth and number of siblings

HENDERSON, EUPHEMIA ETHEL ELIZABETH SPENCER MIDDLETON (Miss), 5 November 1820–30 November 1907, coll. Vic. Born in Valparaiso, Chile, one of eight at least five children, to James Henderson (c.1780–c.1830), a merchant, former captain in the East India Company, and a Captain in the Royal Navy, and Catherine née Black (1785–1878). Euphemia spent her early years on a family estate on Guernsey, and later on the Isle of Man. Euphemia was baptised on 8 March 1821 at Kirkcaldy,

Fife, Scotland, and spent her early years on a family estate on Guernsey and, later, on a married sister's estate on the Isle of Man (Margaret Wemyss Hunter, wife of the 10th laird). She came to Vic. when her sister Georgiana married a settler, John David McHaffie of Phillip Island. When not working as a governess, Euphemia lived with the McHaffies. She was also a wildflower artist in watercolours. In 1863, Euphemia was engaged to M for six months. They collected MEL specimens at Phillip Island, 1863. *Nematolepis euphemiae* F.Muell. (1863) was named for her. Euphemia died of gastroenteritis in Kew in 1907 aged 86. Forty-four letters from M to Euphemia survive.

MELISR: no specimens. **References:** ABC ('Henderson, Euphemia etc.'): Maroske, S. (1997). The Private Life of a Public Figure. *Historical Records of Australian Science* 11(3), 335–343; Olsen, P. (2013). *Collecting ladies: Ferdinand von Mueller and women botanical artists*. National Library of Australia: Canberra; Vic. Death Certificate (12750 Euphemia Elizabeth Spencer Middleton Henderson); Biographical files RBG Melbourne (notes by Oonah F. McHaffie, 1968). 'Scotland, Births and Baptisms, 1564–1950' <familysearch.org> viewed 2014. '1851 Scotland Census' <ancestry.com.au> viewed 2014. **Mueller publications:** B63.04.01 (eponymy). **Mueller Project letters:** L62.11.01, L63.00.00, L63.02.08 (specimens), L63.02.22, L63.03.01, L63.03.22, L63.03.29, L63.04.01, L63.04.10, L63.05.02, L63.05.04, L63.05.06, L63.05.19, L63.06.04, L63.06.15, L63.06.29, L63.08.04, L63.08.18, L63.08.21, L63.08.22, L63.08.28, L63.09.10, L63.09.19; L63.10.14; L63.10.22; L63.11.05; L63.11.09, L63.11.14, L63.11.19, L63.12.05, L64.01.25, L64.01.27, L64.03.31, L64.05.16, L64.06.30, L64.09.12, L64.11.05, L65.06.30, L65.02.28, L66.06.30, L66.05.17, L66.09.23, L67.07.08, L69.07.06 from M. **Portrait:** Willis (1949. facing p. 85) (Appendix 1). **Map:** Appendix 3. **WikidataID:** Q114834630

New entry

HENTY, MRS. fl. 1880s/1890s, coll. Vic. Probably Anna Maria Henty née Gallie (1818–1901). Born in Plymouth, England, to Hugh Gallie and Robina née Wemyss. Married Edward Henty (1810–1878), a grazier, in Melbourne, 1840. Edward is regarded as the first 'settler' in Victoria. The couple did not have any children. They lived at 'Muntham', near Portland, and retired to 'Offington', St Kilda Rd, Melbourne. Anna (as 'Mrs Henty')

collected MEL specimens of begonias in her garden at 'Offington' c. 1880s/1890s. Anna's husband also collected MEL specimens. Anna died on 27 February 1901 at 'Offington', aged 82.

MELISR: 14 specimens. **References:** ABC ('Henty, Edward'); ADB ('Edward Henty', viewed 2021); *Argus* (2 March 1901: 13, obituary). **Portrait:** <https://blogs.slv.vic.gov.au/our-stories/what-about-the-women-part-1/>, viewed 2021.

Additional information and corrections to collector's middle name, and a date

KENNEDY, MARY BOZZUM BOZZOM NÉE HUME, 7 September 1838–10 December 1915, coll. NSW. Born at 'Castlesteads Station', Burrowa, NSW, one of 14 children, to Rawdon Hume (1803–88), and Emma née Mitchell (1814–1887). In 1858, Mary married Robert Henry Kennedy (1826–95), of 'Wunnamurra Station', and they had eleven children. In 1879⁸⁰, the family moved to 'Wonnaminta Station' north of Broken Hill. Mary collected MEL specimens at the Barrier Range, 1885; the Darling River and Wilcannia, 1885–1889; Yandarloo, 1885–1886; Mount Lyell, 1886; Netallie, 1886; and Wonnaminta, 1886–1887. She collected types of *Bassia longicuspis* F.Muell. (1891), *Eragrostis kennedyae* Turner (1894), and *Ptilotus calostachyus* var. *kennediae* Ewart & Jean White (1908), named for her, and recorded Aboriginal names for plants. *Grevillea kennedyana* F.Muell. (1888) was also named for her. Mary's husband, and daughters JESSIE ANN COTTER and MISS E. KENNEDY, also collected MEL specimens. Mary's husband also collected specimens for Joseph Maiden. Mary died in Malvern, Vic. in 1915 aged 77. One letter from M to Mary survives.

MELISR: 551 specimens. Mrs M.B. Kennedy/ Mrs Kennedy/ Mrs R.H. Kennedy/ Mrs B. Kennedy. **References:** ABC ('Kennedy, Mary Bozzum/Bozzam'); NSW-BDM (viewed 2011); Grieve, P. (2004) 'The Kennedys' (<<http://brightoncemetery.com>>, viewed 2011); S. H. Hume (1991). *Beyond the borders: an anecdotal history of the Hume and related pioneering families: from 1790*. Published by Jennifer Hume Macdougall and Prudence Grieve. **Mueller publications:** B88.07.03. **Mueller Project letters:** L85.12.12 to Kennedy; L87.05.13 from Maiden; L89.10.21 from Turner. **Handwriting:** MEL 0019993A (Appendix 2). **Map:** Appendix 3. **WikidataID:** Q114882911

Additional information on collector's date of marriage, collecting localities and eponymy, and corrections to place of birth and date of death

McCANN, Annie Bellew Née McDonald, 1838 – 12 20 June 1924, coll. Vic. Born at Rockhampton, Ireland, to Capt. Andrew and Margaret McDonald. On 9 October 1856, Annie married Torrens McCann (c.1831–1896), a merchant. They had nine children (three of whom died in childhood). The family migrated to Vic. in 1858 and settled at 'Rockalpine House', Snowy Creek (later known as Granite Flat), which they ran as a hotel. Annie also gave lessons to local children until a school was built in the late 1870s. Annie collected (numbered) MEL specimens (including liverworts and mosses) at Buffalo Range 1881–1882; Snowy Creek, 1881, 1885–1886; Mount Hotham, 1882; the Ovens River, 1882–1887, 1890–1891; and Snowy Creek, December 1908. She collected types of *Frullania hamaticoma* Steph. (1889), *F. victoriensis* Steph. (1910), *Zygodon remotidens* Müll.Hal. (1898) and *Orthotrichum acrolepharis* Müll.Hal. (1898). *Bartramia maccanniae* C.Muell. (1901) was named for her. Franz Stephani identified Annie's liverworts for M, and Carl Müller identified her mosses. After M's death, Annie continued to send specimens for identification to J.G. Luehmann and Alfred Ewart at MEL. Her husband and a daughter (see Miss McCann) also collected MEL specimens. There are also Annie McCann specimens at BM, G and GLAM. She was an artist in watercolours, embroidered wildflowers (which she called 'needle painting'), and published a book of poetry in 1888. After her husband died, Annie lived in Albury NSW and worked as a teacher and postmistress. She died in Albury in 1924 aged 86. Two letters from Annie to M survive. A bushfire destroyed 'Rockalpine House' in 1939.

MELISR: 199 specimens. Mrs A. McCann/ Mrs McCann/ McCann. **References**: ABC ('McCann, Annie Bellew'); NSW-BDM (viewed 2011); *Sydney Morning Herald* (16 June 1924: 7); *Hobart Mercury* (17 June 1924: 6); *Morning Mail* (21 June 1924); *Adelaide Register* (24 June 1924: 6); *Adelaide Register* (30 June 1924: 12, death); *Belfast Newsletter* (15 Oct. 1856); Colquhoun, S.A. (1954). *Mitta Mitta from the early pioneer days*. Argus & Australasian; McCann, Mrs T. (1888). *The poetical works of Mrs Torrens McCann*. George Robertson & Co.: Melbourne. Gen. Musc. Fr. 351. 1901. **Mueller Project letters**: L82.03.00, L82.09.10 from McCann. **Portrait**: RB MSS M1, RBG

Melbourne (Appendix 1). **Handwriting**: RB MSS M1, RBG Melbourne (Appendix 2). **Map**: Appendix 3. **WikidataID**: **Q113021506**

Correction to collector's age at death (most of original entry not reproduced)

MACLAINE, EMILY ANN NÉE SALIER IN 1897, EMILY DIED ON CLARKE ISLAND AGED 53 52.

WikidataID: **Q113030576**

Additional information on collector's marriage and corrections to date of death

O'HALLORAN, (Miss), fl. 1894, coll. SA. Probably Florence Julia O'Halloran (1874–1957²¹). Born at O'Halloran Hill, SA, one of two children, to a stipendiary magistrate, Thomas Joseph Shuldham O'Halloran (1835–1922), and Harriet Julia née Woodforde (b.c.1842). Florence probably collected MEL specimens (as 'Miss O'Halloran') (algae) at Waterloo Bay and Moonta Bay, 1894. Florence's father also collected MEL specimens. In 1898, Florence married Herbert Algar Sweetapple (d.1921), and they had two children. The couple had separated by 1902, and Herbert was accused of violent behaviour toward his wife. Florence died on 20 November 1957 in 1921 in her 47th year.

MELISR: 2 specimens. Miss OHalloran. **References**: ABC ('O'Halloran, Thomas Joseph Shuldham'); Indexes to South Australian BDM records, State Library of Victoria; 'Ross and O'Halloran family tree' (<ancestry.com.au>, viewed 2013); Anon. 'The Sweetapple separation case', *Border Watch Mt Gambier*, 23 April 1904: 2 (domestic violence). **Map**: Appendix 3. **WikidataID**: **Q76239296**

Additional information on collector's marriage and corrections to date of, and age at, death

RAWES, EMMA MARIA (MISS) (LATER MRS CHITTY), 20 June 1867 – 18 October 1947⁷⁴, coll. Vic. Born in Stanley, Vic., one of eight children, to Thomas Rawes (c.1835–1891) and Emma née Neville (c.1838–19828). The family settled at 'Raisgill', Nariel Creek, Upper Murray. Emma collected MEL specimens on the upper Murray River, 1888. Her brother, Gerard Rawes (1866–1953) contributed nature notes to the newspaper. In 1928, she married widower and farmer, William Murray Chitty (c. 1879–1948). She

did not marry, and died in 1947 in Corryong aged 80+07.

MELISR: 58 specimens. Emma Rawes/ Miss Rawes.

References: ABC ('Rawes, E., Miss [sometimes given as Rames]'); Indexes to Victorian BDMs, State Library of Victoria; *Advertiser*, Adelaide (27 July 1904: 6, brother Henry's marriage at Raisgill); *Argus* (4 May 1906: 7, brother Gerard nature notes); *Argus* 23 June 1928: 17 (mother's death); *Border Morning Mail* Albury, 20 January 1949: 2 (obituary husband); <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Ohalloran-10> viewed 2022 (death). **Map:** Appendix 3. **WikidataID:** Q115224070

Additional information on collector's portrait (most of original information not reproduced)

SEWELL, GERALDINE ALLEN (Miss)

Portrait: B. Sewell (2021) *The Sewells of "Egoline," Northam and Mount Caroline*. **WikidataID:** Q115248191

Additional information on collector's birth and death, and correction to date of birth

SEWELL, MAUD AMY (LATER MRS SKEWES), 1874–1955, coll. WA. Born in WA on 28 October 1874, the seventh of nine children, to settlers Frederick Sewell (c.1828–1888) and Charlotte Matilda née Shepherd (c.1842–1924). The family lived at Mount Caroline, near York. Maud collected MEL specimens at Mount Caroline, 1892. Maud's sister, Geraldine Allen Sewell, and cousin Julia Sewell also collected MEL specimens. Either Maud, Geraldine or Julia Sewell, collected the type of *Aizoon glabrum* Leuhm. ex Ewart (1908). In 1911, Maud married John Foster Skewes (c.1861–1938), a farmer at Mount Stirling. They do not seem to have had any children. Maud died in Perth on 28 May 1955 aged 80.

MELISR: 20 specimens. Miss Maud Sewell/ Miss M. Sewell/ Miss Sewell. [NB There are an additional 534 'Miss Sewell' specimens that could have been collected by Geraldine, Julia or Maud.] **References:** ABC ('Sewell, Maud Amy'); WA-BDM (viewed 2011); *West Australian* (24 January 1911: 1, marriage); *West Australian* (3 June 1938: 14, husband's death); B. Sewell (2021) *The Sewells of "Egoline," Northam and Mount Caroline* (birth date); "Metropolitan Cemeteries Board, WA," viewed 2022 (death date). **Portrait:** Sewell (2021) (see references). **Map:** Appendix 3. **WikidataID:** Q115249004

Additional information on collector's biographical details, and corrections to place and date of death

THOZET, MARIA ISABELLA NÉE BERTHOLD (Mrs), 1837 c.1836– 4 August 1923, coll. Qld. Born, in Mauritius Neckarsulm, in the German Kingdom of Württemberg, the second surviving daughter of Franz Josef Berthold and Susanna Klara née Bopp. Migrated to Australia with her father and his second wife, Anna Katharine née Kraut, and three siblings, arriving in Sydney in January 1855. The following year, she met Anthelme Thozet (1826–1878), an engineer working for the French Company of Engineers. They had their only child, Auguste, in 1857, but did not marry until 1872 in London. Anthelme moved to Canoona, where there was a gold rush, in 1858, and then to Rockhampton, Qld. Maria with Auguste followed him in 1860. The Thozets established an extensive experimental garden at Kalka called 'Muellerville'. Married Anthelme Thozet (c.1826–1878), a settler and horticulturist, and they had a son. The Thozets moved to Sydney around 1851. After the Canoona gold rush in 1858, they settled in North Rockhampton, Qld, and established an extensive experimental garden at Kalka called 'Muellerville'. Maria collected MEL specimens (including fungi and algae) at Rockhampton, 1881. She collected types of *Arthonia delicatula* Müll.Arg. (1882), *Arthonia thozetiana* Müll. Arg. (1882) named for her, *Agaricus rhytipelta* F.Muell. (1882), and *Ramalina farinacea* var. *squarrosa* Müll.Arg. (1883). Jean Müller identified Maria's algal specimens for M. Maria's husband also collected MEL specimens. M gave her a copy of his *Select extra-tropical plants* (1885). Maria died in 1923 at the General Hospital, Rockhampton, aged 87.

MELISR: 16 specimens. Mrs Thozet. **References:** ABC ('Thozet, Mrs', 'Thozet, Anthelme'); *Morning Bulletin* (6 August 1923: 6, obituary); *Queenslander* (8 June 1878: 302, obituary husband); *Capricornian* (8 June 1878: 12, obituary husband); Kalchbrenner, C. (1882). Definitions of some new Australian fungi. *Proc. Linn. Soc. NSW* 7, 104. S. Cunningham (2013) *The Thozets of Muellerville – a draft compendium*. **Mueller Project letters:** L86.03.04 to Deakin (book). **Map:** Appendix 3. **WikidataID:** Q115332395

Additional information on collector's identity, familiar name and biographical details

WARBY, SARAH FLORENCE (QUEENIE) QUEENIE (Miss), 1873–1969, coll. NSW. Born in NSW, one of eleven children, to a grazier, James Edward Warby (c.1839–1910), and Sarah née Lakeman (d.1911). ~~‘Queenie’ was probably the familiar name of one of three sisters: Sarah Florence Warby (1873–1969), Mary Lakeman Warby (1883–1975) or Amy Warby (1888–1911).~~ The Warby family settled at the sheep station ‘Billinbah’, Narrandera in 1873. Queenie collected (numbered) MEL specimens at Narrandera, and Murrumbidgee River, 1894–1895. None of the sisters married. Queenie’s sister, Amy, and their mother were murdered at ‘Billinbah’ in 1911. ~~An active member of the Country Women’s Association, Queenie never married.~~ She died in 1969 in her 96th year.

MELISR: 34 specimens. Miss Queenie Warby/ Miss Q. Warby/ Miss Warby. **References:** ABC (‘Warby, Queenie’); BDM-NSW (viewed 2011); *Sydney Morning Herald* (17 May 1910: 10, father’s death); *Sydney Morning Herald* (30 January 1911: 9, murders); ~~descendants of the Warby family identified Sarah Florence Warby as ‘Queenie’ (pers. comm.);~~ *Bulletin* (Sydney) 4 March 1942: 24 (identity of ‘Queenie’). **Portrait:** *Northern Star* (Lismore) 28 April 1931: 6; *Land* (Sydney) 5 October 1951: 26 (in garden). **Map:** Appendix 3. **WikidataID:** Q115411994

Additional information on collector’s name on specimens, and corrections to dates of birth and death (most of original information not reproduced).

WEHL, MARIE MAGDALENE (Miss), ~~6 August~~ 23 June 1862 – 17 August 1960, coll. SA, Qld.

MELISR: 47 specimens. Miss Marie Wehl/ Miss M. Wehl/ M. Wehl/ Miss Wehl/ ~~Miss Mary Wehl.~~ **References:** *Border Watch* (Mount Gambier) 27 June 1862: birth; Dowe, J. L., May, T. W., Maroske, S. & Smith, L. T. (2020). The Wehl family of South Australia and their botanical connections with “Dear Uncle” Baron Ferdinand von Mueller. *Swainsona* 34, 1–79. **WikidataID:** Q55345097

Corrections to captions in handwriting samples

Appendix 2. Handwriting samples of Mueller’s female plant collectors

Charlotte Manton sample has been mis-labelled ‘McCann, Annie Bellew, 1882’.

Annie Bellew McCann sample has been mis-labelled ‘McHard, Mary Ann, 1883’.

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