

Key to WA species of Eriochilus

- 1. Leaf basal on flowering plants 2
- 2. Scape glabrous, usually taller than 10 cm; leaf uniformly green on non-flowering plants; flowers Sept.-Nov. *Eriochilus tenuis*
- 2: Scape hirsute, usually less than 10 cm; leaf striped above and red beneath on non-flowering plants; flowers July-early Oct. *Eriochilus scaber*
- 1: Leaf cauline, inserted a quarter to half way up flowering scape 3
- 3. Scape often solitary flowered (rarely 2-5), less than 20 cm tall; leaf usually ovate, usually less than 15 mm long (rarely to 20 mm), not prominently ribbed beneath when fresh on flowering plants at anthesis 4
- 4. Leaf apex acuminate acute, margins often undulate; labellum 2-4 mm wide, with scattered clusters of dark red or opaque hairs; flowering not dependent on fire; confined to winter-wet swamps and granite rocks from Cataby to Cape Riche *Eriochilus helonomos*
- 4: Leaf apex shortly acute, margins flat or slightly undulate; labellum 3-6 mm wide, with a central longitudinal channel and green band conspicuously devoid of coloured hairs, flanked by dense clusters of dark red hairs; flowering dependent on summer fire; confined to margins of winter-wet swamps in the Albany – Walpole - Manjimup area *Eriochilus valens*
- 3: Scape usually 3-7 flowered (sometimes 1,2, to 20+), 5-50 cm tall; leaf ovate - navicular, 10-105 mm long, prominently ribbed beneath when fresh on flowering plants at anthesis5
- 5. Leaf fleshy, 14-20 mm long; scape fleshy, 3-15 cm tall, 3-5-flowered (rarely 1-2, or 6-11); flowers with dark red markings; flowering not stimulated by fire; confined to moss swards on granite or rarely limestone; disjunct in the Northcliffe – Albany, Perth and Esperance - Balladonia areas..... *Eriochilus pulchellus*
- 5: Leaf thin, 10-105 mm long; scape wiry, usually 10-60 cm tall, usually 4-15 flowered; flowers with pale purple markings; flowering often stimulated by fire; widespread in various habitats from Shark Bay to Israelite Bay *Eriochilus dilatatus*