

### Supplementary material

The following preliminary key can serve to determine specimens of all formally described species of *Craspedia* in Australia in the absence of a comprehensive monograph or nationwide flora treatment. Its weaknesses partly reflect the uncertainty that remains about the circumscription of some species. Due to the great morphological plasticity of various species of *Craspedia*, the user is advised to measure several organs of the same kind and, if possible, to examine several specimens from the same locality. For the purposes of this key, “lowland” is taken to mean elevations up to ~1000 m.

1	<p>Short-lived plant with a single tap-root [widespread in arid inland areas of the Australian mainland]</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>C. haplorrhiza</i></p> <p>Perennial plant with many secondary roots</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><a href="#">... question 2</a></p>
2	<p>Flowers white</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><a href="#">... question 3</a></p> <p>Flowers yellow or orange</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><a href="#">... question 8</a></p> <p><a href="#">... back to question 1</a></p>
3	<p>Scapes = 22 cm tall, rosette leaves = 80 × 4 mm, glomerules usually =15 mm in diameter.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><a href="#">... question 4</a></p> <p>Scapes, leaves and glomerules usually larger (examine several specimens)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><a href="#">... question 5</a></p> <p><a href="#">... back to question 2</a></p>
4	<p>Leaves with variable indumentum but upper leaf side usually not woolly [Tasmanian highland]</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>C. glabrata</i></p> <p>Both leaf surfaces densely woolly [mainland alpine areas]</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>C. alba</i></p> <p><a href="#">... back to question 3</a></p>
5	<p>At least the abaxial leaf surfaces with woolly hairs</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>C. macrocephala</i></p>

	<p>Leaf surfaces glabrous or with septate or glandular hairs but without woolly hairs</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><a href="#">... question 6</a></p> <p><a href="#">... back to question 3</a></p>
6	<p>Leaf surfaces glabrous, rosette leaves ~5–20 mm wide [alpine mainland species]</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>C. leucantha</i></p> <p>Leaf surfaces with septate hairs, rosette leaves ~(10–)13–36 mm wide [coastal Tasmanian species]</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><a href="#">... question 7</a></p> <p><a href="#">... back to question 5</a></p>
7	<p>Rosette leaves 55–190 × 13–36 mm [local endemic of Preminghana (Mt Cameron West)]</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>C. preminghana</i></p> <p>Rosette leaves 100–180 × (10–)15–22 mm [southeast of Tasmania]</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>C. cynurica</i></p> <p><a href="#">... back to question 6</a></p>
8	<p>At least the abaxial leaf surfaces with numerous woolly hairs</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><a href="#">... question 9</a></p> <p>Leaf surfaces glabrous or with septate or glandular hairs but without woolly hairs (rarely few hairs with a robust septate base and a thin apex especially on the central vein, or woolly hairs forming a fringe restricted to the leaf margins)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><a href="#">... question 12</a></p> <p><a href="#">... back to question 2</a></p>
9	<p>Leaves discolourous with abaxial surfaces more densely hairy than the adaxial ones, sticky-glandular, often aromatic when crushed with a scent reminiscent of orange peel</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>C. adenophora</i></p> <p>Leaves usually concolorous, not sticky</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><a href="#">... question 10</a></p> <p><a href="#">... back to question 8</a></p>
10	<p>Robust plants with very densely white-woolly leaves (at least on the abaxial surfaces), glomerules (25–)30–40 mm in diameter [alpine mainland species]</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>C. maxgrayi</i></p> <p>Small to robust plants with sparsely to densely silvery grey-woolly leaf surfaces, glomerules 12–30 mm in diameter.</p>

	<p style="text-align: right;"><a href="#">... question 11</a></p> <p><a href="#">... back to question 9</a></p>
11	<p>Rosette leaves sparsely to densely hairy, with two somewhat indistinct arching secondary veins [lowland]</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>C. canens</i></p> <p>Rosette leaves moderately to densely hairy, with two or four very distinct secondary veins running parallel to the central vein [subalpine]</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>C. coolaminica</i></p> <p><a href="#">... back to question 10</a></p>
12	<p>Leaves glabrous, plants usually tall (up to 75 cm) with rosette leaves often &gt;15 cm on the mainland but smaller in Tasmania, growing in swamps and drainage lines</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>C. paludicola</i></p> <p>Leaves with septate hairs or, if glabrous on the surface, an alpine species; plants usually smaller (to 50 cm or less) with most rosette leaves &lt;15 cm</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><a href="#">... question 13</a></p> <p><a href="#">... back to question 8</a></p>
13	<p>Rosette leaves with leaf bases broadly attenuate and (2–)3–10(–20) mm wide at base [subalpine to alpine mainland species]</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><a href="#">... question 14</a></p> <p>Rosette leaves with leaf bases long-attenuate and 1.5–4.0(–6) mm wide at base [species of various habitats and provenances]</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><a href="#">... question 17</a></p> <p><a href="#">... back to question 12</a></p>
14	<p>Rosette leaves subglabrous except for a fringe of hairs around the margins, on moist to wet habitats</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>C. lamicola</i></p> <p>Surfaces of rosette leaves with robust septate hairs, on drier habitats</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><a href="#">... question 15</a></p> <p><a href="#">... back to question 13</a></p>
15	<p>Surfaces of rosette leaves with moderate to dense cover of long robust septate hairs, upper part of scape densely woolly [endemic to alpine zone of Kosciuszko National Park]</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>C. costiniana</i></p> <p>Surfaces of rosette leaves with sparse to moderate cover of short robust septate hairs, upper part of scape sparsely to moderately woolly [widespread subalpine to alpine species]</p>

	<a href="#">... question 16</a>
	<a href="#">... back to question 14</a>
16	<p>Scarious margin of general bracts of the glomerule wide in the basal part and very thin to absent in the apical part of the bracts, giving them a three-tipped appearance, flowers yellow or sometimes orange</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>C. aurantia</i> var. <i>jamesii</i></p> <p>Scarious margin of general bracts of the glomerule more or less equal around the bracts, flowers orange or sometimes yellow</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>C. aurantia</i> var. <i>aurantia</i></p> <p><a href="#">... back to question 15</a></p>
17	<p>Scapes 8–12(–27) cm tall, rosette leaves 30–80 mm long, with abrupt transition from rosette leaves to small cauline leaves [Tasmania]</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>C. rosulata</i></p> <p>Scapes 23–50(–70) cm tall, rosette leaves ~50–150(–220) mm long, with a smoother transition between rosette leaves and cauline leaves [mainland or Tasmania]</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><a href="#">... question 18</a></p> <p><a href="#">... back to question 13</a></p>
18	<p>Flowers usually orange, more rarely yellow, glomerules 10–20(–22) mm in diameter [subalpine areas of the mainland]</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>C. crocata</i></p> <p>Flowers always yellow, glomerules 12–30 mm in diameter [lowland areas of the mainland or Tasmania]</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><a href="#">... question 19</a></p> <p><a href="#">... back to question 17</a></p>
19	<p>[Tasmania]</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>C. glauca</i></p> <p>[Mainland]</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>C. variabilis</i></p> <p><a href="#">... back to question 18</a></p>