Supplementary Material

Morphological and environmental variation within *Hibiscus krichauffianus* (Malvaceae), and the recognition of two new species, H. verecundus and H. calcareus

Todd G. B. McLay^{A,B,C,*}, Robyn M. Barker^D and David E. Albrecht^{A,E}

^ACentre for Australian Biodiversity Research, CSIRO, Clunies Ross Street, Canberra, ACT 2601, Australia

^BRoyal Botanic Gardens Melbourne, Birdwood Avenue, South Yarra, Vic. 3141, Australia

^CSchool of Biosciences, The University of Melbourne, Vic. 3010, Australia

^DState Herbarium of South Australia, Adelaide Botanic Garden, Hackney Road, Adelaide, SA 5001, Australia

^EAustralian National Botanic Gardens, Parks Australia, Clunies Ross Street, Acton, ACT 2601, Australia

*Correspondence to: Email: todd.mclay@csiro.au



Figure S1. Lectotype of *Hibiscus krichauffianus* (K000659853), in the bottom right corner, collected by H. Babbage and sent to Kew by R. Schomburgk in Sept. 1871. The specimens in the upper portion of the sheet are possible residual syntypes. Specimen image reproduced with permission © The Board of Trustees of the RBG, Kew. http://specimens.kew.org/herbarium/K000659853



Figure S2. Residual syntype of Hibiscus krichauffianus (MEL 0068091A), material collected by

T.H.Goodwin or J.Dallachy from Darling River in Feb 1859.



Figure S3. Holotype of Hibiscus verecundus (K.R.McDonald KRM463, BRI AQ 496863)



Figure S4. Holotype of *Hibiscus calcareus* (*D.E.Albrecht 16345*, CANB 914032)



Figure S5. Young plants of *Hibiscus calcareus* (left) and *Hibiscus krichauffianus* (right), grown from seeds, side by side in glasshouse illustrating consistency in leaf size, shape, and dentation variation (image: Dan Duval).