

CYPERACEAE

Description: Perennial or annual herbs, often with a grass-like or rush-like habit, tufted or rhizomatous, sometimes stoloniferous, rarely tuber-producing. **Culms** (aerial stems) usually solid, rarely hollow between transverse septa, triquetrous to terete, occasionally 4- or 5-angular. **Leaves** only at base of the culm or also cauline, the outer basal ones often reduced to +/- open sheathing scales in continuance of those on the rhizome; inner leaves, as well as the cauline ones, embracing the culm with closed tubular sheaths; blade usually narrow and grass-like, occasionally reduced; **ligule** present (membranous or ciliate) or absent. **Inflorescence** simple or compound, variously umbel-like, panicle-like or head-like, or reduced to a single spikelet; subtended by one or more leaf-like or occasionally glume-like or culm-like involucre bracts, lowest ones often much exceeding inflorescence and resembling the leaves, the others gradually smaller, upper ones (and sometimes all) small and glume-like. **Spikelets** either solitary or clustered, terete or compressed, 1-many-flowered; rachilla sometimes winged. **Flowers** small and inconspicuous, bisexual, or unisexual and monoecious or very rarely dioecious, each usually solitary within a bract called a glume. **Glumes** arranged either distichously or spirally on the rachilla of the spikelet, one or more of the lower or upper ones often empty. **Perianth** reduced to hypogynous scales, bristles or hairs, very rarely subpetaloid or disk-like, often absent. **Stamens** 3 or fewer, very rarely more; filaments free; **anthers** basifixed, oblong or linear, 2-locular, dehiscent by longitudinal slits, the connective often produced in a small apical appendage, glabrous or hispidulous. **Ovary** superior, 1-locular with one erect ovule; **style** terminal, filiform or variously thickened at the base, +/- deeply divided into 2 or 3 (rarely more) branches, rarely simple. **Fruit** a small seed-like nut, that from a 2-lobed style usually +/- 2-sided and that from a 3-lobed style +/- 3-angular or terete.

Distribution and occurrence: World: c. 90 gen., >3500 spp; cosmop., mostly in damp or swampy places. Aust.: c. 45 gen., 650 spp., all States.

In ACT – 16 genera

Baumea (now classified as *Machaerina* in PlantNet Flora Online), *Bulboschoenus*, *Carex*, *Cyperus*, *Eleocharis*, *Ficinia*, *Fimbristylis*, *Gahnia*, *Isolepis*, *Lepidosperma*, *Lipocarpha*, *Oreobolus*, *Schoenoplectiella*, *Schoenoplectus*, *Schoenus*, *Scirpus*, (*Uncinia flaccida* is the only species in ACT and it is now classified as *Carex austroflaccida* in PlantNet Flora Online).

In Southern Tablelands – 18 genera

Bolboscheonus, *Carex*, *Carpha*, *Caustis*, *Cyperus*, *Eleocharis*, *Gahnia*, *Gymnoscheonus*, *Isolepis*, *Lepidosperma*, *Machaerina* (formerly *Baumea*), *Oreobolus*, *Ptilothrix*, *Schoenoplectiella*, *Schoenoplectus*, *Schoenus*, *Scirpus*, *Tetraria* (the former *Uncinia* species are now classified variously in *Carex* according to PlantNet Flora Online).

Key to Cyperaceae Species – taxa not yet included in identification key – *Schoenoplectiella*

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|---|---|----------------|
| 1 | Spikelets with several-many flowers producing nuts, usually only 1 or 2 lowest glumes empty | 2 |
| | Spikelets or pseudospikelets with 1 or 2 flowers producing nuts, usually several-many empty glumes at the base of the spikelet or pseudospikelet | 17 |
| 2 | Stems noded and leafy (also occasionally noded in aquatic species such as <i>Isolepis fluitans</i> , but then not large perennials, and bristles absent); hypogynous bristles or scales present | 3 |
| | Culms not noded; leaves all basal; hypogynous bristles or scales present or absent | 5 |
| 3 | Three hypogynous scales inflated and more or less petaloid; 3 hair-like bristles also present; glumes with a long mucro about as long as glume | <i>Fuirena</i> |
| | All hypogynous bristles hair-like; glumes with a mucro no more than half | 4 |

glume length	
4 Spikelets less than 1 cm long; inflorescence branches scabrous; hypogynous bristles much longer than nut	<i>Scirpus</i> ACT, ST
Spikelets 1–2.5 cm long; inflorescence branches not scabrous; hypogynous bristles shorter than or equalling nut	<i>Bolboschoenus</i> ACT, ST
5 Style base enlarged and persistent on nut	6
Style base enlarged or not, but not persistent on nut	7
6 Inflorescence not subtended by leafy bracts; leaves reduced to sheaths, glabrous; hypogynous bristles usually present	<i>Eleocharis</i> ACT, ST
Inflorescence subtended by leafy bracts; leaves with well-developed blade, hairy near mouth of sheath; hypogynous bristles always absent	<i>Bulbostylis</i>
7 Hypogynous bristles present	<i>Schoenoplectus</i> ACT, ST
Hypogynous bristles absent	8
8 Style base enlarged but not persistent	9
Style base not enlarged or persistent	10
9 Glumes spirally arranged and spikelets terete, or rarely distichous and spikelets compressed (but then inflorescence with numerous spikelets)	<i>Fimbristylis</i> ACT
Glumes distichous or upper part of spikelet twisted so as to be more or less spiral; spikelets compressed; inflorescence of 1–6 spikelets	<i>Abildgaardia</i>
10 Style 2-fid	11
Style 3-fid	13
11 Glumes distichously arranged in spikelet. (Subgenus 4 <i>Pycneus</i>)	<i>Cyperus</i> ACT, ST
Glumes spirally arranged in spikelet	12
12 Involucral bracts glume-like or leaf-like, from shorter than inflorescence to twice as long as it (to 1.5 cm long); spikelets 2–8 mm long	<i>Isolepis</i> ACT, ST
Involucral bracts culm-like, usually at least 4 times as long as inflorescence (to 25 cm long); spikelets 5–15 mm long	<i>Schoenoplectus</i> ACT, ST
13 Rachilla internodes thickened and clasping nut at maturity. (Subgenus 3 <i>Torulanium</i>)	<i>Cyperus</i> ACT, ST
Rachilla neither thickened nor clasping nut	14
14 Glumes distichously arranged in spikelet (spiral in <i>Cyperus hamulosus</i> but then plant has smell of fenugreek). (Subgenus 1 <i>Anosporum</i> , Subgenus 2 <i>Cyperus</i>)	<i>Cyperus</i> ACT, ST
Glumes spirally arranged in spikelet, not smelling of fenugreek	15
15 Nuts transversely wrinkled and/or stout perennials	<i>Schoenoplectus</i> ACT, ST
Nuts variously marked but never transversely wrinkled; small annuals or perennials	16
16 Perennial with long-creeping, thick, woody rhizome to 1 cm diam.; minute hypogynous disc under nut	<i>Ficinia</i> ACT
Plants in small tufts or with filiform rhizome; no disc under nut	<i>Isolepis</i> ACT, ST

17 Female flowers enclosed in sac-like utricle	18
Flowers not enclosed in a utricle	19
18 Slender achillas inside utricle with a stiff exerted hooked tip; inflorescence always a single spike (formerly genus <i>Uncinia</i>)	<i>Carex</i> ACT, ST
No slender hooked achillas inside the utricle; inflorescence of (1–) several–many spikes	<i>Carex</i> ACT, ST
19 Female flowers apparently terminal, always only 1 per pseudospikelet (floral unit)	20
Female or bisexual flowers lateral and axillary, one to many in a spikelet	22
20 Leaves flat, leafy, usually present along the culms as well as at the base; involucre bracts flat, leafy; nut much longer than glumes	<i>Exocarya</i>
Leaves terete or reduced to sheaths, at base of culm only; involucre bracts terete but often broad and flattened at the base; nut shorter than to equalling glumes	21
21 Nut biconvex; style 2-fid; inflorescence spike-like; nut finely striate longitudinally but not ribbed	<i>Lepironia</i>
Nut terete to obtusely trigonous, obovoid to globose; style (2- to) 3- or 4-fid; inflorescence globose, hemispherical, or ovoid; nut strongly ribbed longitudinally	<i>Chorizandra</i>
22 A hypogynous disk or 1 or 2 hyaline scales or 2–6 hypogynous bristles or scales present at base of nut (not always falling with nut)	23
Hypogynous bristles, scales and disk absent	37
23 Nut more or less enclosed in 2, or occasionally 1, hyaline scales	<i>Lipocarpha</i> ACT
Nut without hyaline scales	24
24 Style simple or 2-fid	25
Style 3–8-fid	26
25 Style base differentiated, enlarged, and persistent; leaves without a ligule	<i>Rhynchospora</i>
Style base not differentiated or enlarged or persistent; leaves with a membranous ligule	<i>Cyathochaeta</i>
26 Hypogynous disk present at base of nut	27
Hypogynous bristles or scales present at base of nut	28
27 Glumes spirally arranged; most flowers bisexual; nut brownish, tough	<i>Cladium</i>
Glumes distichous; flowers unisexual; nut with white to purplish, fragile pericarp	<i>Scleria</i>
28 Upper internodes of achillas prominently zigzag	<i>Schoenus</i> ACT, ST
Upper internodes straight	29
29 Style base persistent, often enlarged in fruit	30
Style base deciduous	34
30 Inflorescence head-like	31
Inflorescence panicle-like, umbel-like, or spike-like	32
31 Ligule membranous, glabrous; inflorescence obconical or fan-shaped; leaf sheaths glabrous	<i>Ptilothrix</i> ST

Ligule membranous and ciliate; inflorescence globose; leaf sheaths long-ciliate on upper margins	<i>Gymnoschoenus</i> ST
32 Bristles 6, as long as, or longer than, the nut	<i>Cyperus</i> ST
Bristles 2 to 5, much shorter than the nut	33
33 Robust perennials with inflorescence c. 40 cm long. (<i>Gahnia erythrocarpa</i>)	<i>Gahnia</i> ACT, ST
Slender perennials with inflorescences 1–4[–30] cm long	<i>Tetraria</i> ST
34 Glumes spirally arranged in the spikelet; hypogynous scales inflated	<i>Lepidosperma</i> ACT, ST
Glumes more or less distichously arranged in the spikelet; hypogynous scales flat, not thickened	35
35 Hypogynous scales falling with the nut; leaf without pseudopetiole	36
Hypogynous scales persistent on rachillas after nut falls; leaf with pseudopetiole	<i>Oreobolus</i> ACT, ST
36 Spikelets usually in clusters of 3, at 5–9 nodes; upper flower fertile; hypogynous scales 1/3–2/3 length of nut	<i>Anthelepis</i>
Spikelets usually solitary, or 2 or 3 in a terminal cluster; upper flower reduced and sterile; hypogynous scales <1/5 length of nut	<i>Tricostularia</i>
37 Style simple or 2-fid	38
Style 3–8-fid	41
38 Style base enlarged, persistent; ligule absent	<i>Rhynchospora</i>
Style base enlarged or not, but not persistent	39
39 Inflorescence umbel-like; ciliate ligule present	<i>Trachystylis</i>
Inflorescence of 1 to 3 dense, clustered heads; ligule absent	40
40 Hyaline scales usually 2 enclosing nut, occasionally 1 or absent; apparent glumes (= spikelet bracts) flat with 0–2 nerves on each side of midrib; nut dorsiventrally compressed, trigonous or plano-convex	<i>Lipocarpha</i> ACT
Hyaline scales absent; glumes keeled, with 2–5 nerves on each side of midrib; nut laterally compressed (i.e. with an edge next to rachilla), biconvex. (Subgenus 5 <i>Kyllinga</i>)	<i>Cyperus</i> ACT, ST
41 Upper internodes of rachillas zigzag	<i>Schoenus</i> ACT, ST
Upper internodes of rachillas straight	42
42 Annual; inflorescence of 1 to 3 clustered heads with numerous spikelets	<i>Lipocarpha</i> ACT
Perennials; inflorescence panicle-like, spike-like, or occasionally reduced to a few clustered spikelets	43
43 Leaves reduced to blade no more than 1 cm long	44
Leaves with well-developed blade to 1 m long	46
44 Persistent style base not separated from body of nut by a constriction	<i>Machaerina</i> ACT, ST
Persistent style base separated from body of nut by a constriction	45
45 Leaves without a ligule	<i>Caustis</i> ST
Leaves with a ligule. (<i>Tetraria capillaris</i>)	<i>Tetraria</i> ST

46	Leaves 2-ranked, isobilateral	<i>Machaerina</i> ACT, ST
	Leaves 3-ranked, dorsiventral	47
47	Nut borne on inconspicuous hypogynous disk (disk may stay on achillas rather than fall with nut)	<i>Cladium</i>
	Nut not borne on a hypogynous disk	48
48	Spikelets disarticulating as a unit from axis at maturity. (Subgenus 2 Cyperus)	<i>Cyperus</i> ACT, ST
	Spikelets persistent, nuts falling separately from glumes at maturity	49
49	Leaves with a ligule	<i>Gahnia</i> ACT, ST
	Leaves without a ligule	<i>Tetraria</i> ST