

Proposals for indexing Australian foods (main list)

NATIVE ROSELLA

- synonyms: abelmoschus moschatus
- BT VEGETABLE-PRODUCING PLANT, MOST PARTS USED [B1058]
- AI: *Abelmoschus moschatus* subsp. *tuberosus* [SciName]

Abelmoschus moschatus is a perennial species comprising two recognised subspecies. Subsp. *moschatus* occurs in India, parts of Asia and the Pacific Islands. There are also naturalised occurrences of subsp. *moschatus* in northern New South Wales. Subsp. *tuberosus* is found in northern Australia and in islands to the north. It is a delightful, soft, herbaceous trailing plant to 2 metres in diameter with soft hairy stems. It has an underground tuber and dies back to this tuber in the dry season, emerging again with the first substantial rains of the wet season. It is a relative of the edible Okra and tubers and foliage were a source of food for Aborigines. [<http://anpsa.org.au/a-mos.html>]

AUSTRALIAN ROUND LIME

- synonyms: *microcitrus australis*, *citrus australis*
- BT CITRUS FAMILY [B1139]
- AI: *Microcitrus australis* (Planch.) Swingle [SciName]

Round lime (*Citrus australis*), also known as Australian lime or Australian round lime, is a large shrub or small tree of a height of up to 12m. It grows in the Beenleigh area, Queensland, Australia. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Round_lime]

AUSTRALIAN FINGER LIME

- synonyms: *microcitrus australasica* , *citrus australasica*
- BT CITRUS FAMILY [B1139]

2012-03-15

- AI: *Microcitrus australasica* (F. Muell.) Swingle [SciName]

The Finger Lime plant, *Citrus australasica* (syn. *Microcitrus australasica*) is a thorny understory shrub or small tree of lowland subtropical rainforest and dry rainforest in the coastal border region of Queensland and New South Wales, Australia. Early non-indigenous settlers consumed the fruit and retained the trees when clearing for agriculture. Colonial botanists suggested that they should be cultivated. The finger lime has been recently popularised as a gourmet bushfood. The globular Juice vesicles have been likened to a "caviar lime", which can be used as a garnish or added to various recipes. Commercial use of finger lime fruit started in the mid-1990s in boutique marmalades made from wild harvested fruit. By 2000 the finger lime was being sold in restaurants, including the export of fresh fruit. Brown skin type finger lime The finger lime has been recently grown on a commercial basis in Australia in response to high demand for the fruit. There is an increasing range of genetic selections which are budded onto Citrus rootstock. With the sudden high market demand for the fruit the primary source of genetic material for propagation has been selections from wild stock.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Citrus_australasica]

AUSTRALIAN SUNRISE LIME

- synonyms:

- BT AUSTRALIAN FINGER LIME [B]

- AI: *Citrus × oliveri* Mabb. The Australian Sunrise lime is a seedling of a Faustrimedin (originally bred in California in 1911), a hybrid of the Finger lime (*Citrus australasica*) and the Calamondin (*Citrus × microcarpa*), itself a hybrid between the Nagami kumquat (*Citrus japonica* 'Nagami') and the sour mandarin (*Citrus sunki*). Australian Sunrise produces attractive golden-coloured fruit on an upright shrub to small tree, usually 2 to 3 m high and 1.5 to 2.5 m wide. Foliage is dark, glossy-green. The oval leaves are approximately 40 to 45 mm long by 20 to 30 mm wide. The cream-coloured flowers occur in spring to early summer. Fruits ripen in winter, are pearshaped and usually 30 to 45 mm long by 20 to 40 mm wide. Seeds are small and plump. Juice squeezed from the fruit has a sharp, clean flavour and a light 'floral' aroma. The fruit may be eaten whole and like a kumquat, have a sharpish flesh and a sweet albedo and skin. They can be used in products such as in cordials, beverages, conserves, puree, pastes, sauces, marmalade, syrups and garnishes. [<http://users.kymp.net/citruspages/australian.html>]

2012-03-15

SOUTHERN MEAGRE

- synonyms: *argyrosomus hololepidotus* , mulloway
- BT MEAGRE [B2863] ?
- AI: *Argyrosomus hololepidotus* (Lacepède, 1801) [SciName]

SILVER PERCH

- synonyms: bidyan perch, *bidyanus bidyanus*
- BT FISH, PERCIFORM [B1581] ? or create a subgroup of this order: TERAPONTIDAE ?
- AI: *Bidyanus bidyanus* (Mitchell, 1838) [SciName]

Silver perch (*Bidyanus bidyanus*) is a medium sized freshwater fish endemic to the Murray-Darling river system in south-eastern Australia. The scientific name comes from an aboriginal name for the species recorded by Major Mitchell on his 1832 expedition. It is not a perch, being a grunter in the family Terapontidae. It is the largest of the Australian grunters, capable of growing to 40 cm and 8 kg, more usually around 30 cm and up to 1.5 kg. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bidyanus_bidyanus]

KING GEORGE WHITING

- synonyms: *sillaginodes punctatus*, spotted whiting, spotted sillago
- BT FISH, PERCIFORM [B1581]

possibly as member of a subgroup SILLAGINIDAE (SMELT WHITINGS FAMILY / SILLAGO-WHITING FAMILY) ?

- AI: *Sillaginodes punctatus* (Cuvier, 1829) [SciName]

The King George whiting, *Sillaginodes punctatus* (also known as the spotted whiting or spotted sillago), is a coastal marine fish of the smelt-whitings family Sillaginidae. The King George whiting is endemic to Australia, inhabiting the south coast of the country from Jurien Bay, Western Australia to Botany Bay, New South Wales in the east. The King George whiting is the only member of the genus *Sillaginodes* and

2012-03-15

the largest member of the smelt-whiting family Sillaginidae, growing to a length of 72 cm and 4.8 kg in weight. The species is readily distinguishable from other Australian whittings by its unique pattern of spots, as well as its highly elongate shape. King George whiting are often found in bays and protected waterways over sand and seagrass beds, also venturing out onto deep continental shelf reefs during adulthood. The species is a benthic carnivore, consuming a variety of crustaceans, polychaete worms, molluscs and fish. The King George whiting forms the basis of one of southern Australia's most important commercial fisheries, reportedly worth over five million Australian dollars per year. The species is also heavily targeted by recreational anglers, who value the whiting for its sporting and eating qualities. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_George_whiting]

SILLAGO-WHITING FAMILY

- synonyms: sillaginidae , sillaginids, smelt whittings, smelt-whittings, sand borers , sand-smelts
- BT FISH, PERCIFORM [B1581]
- AI: Sillaginidae [SciName]

The Sillaginidae, commonly known as the smelt-whittings, whittings, sillaginids, sand borers and sand-smelts, are a family of benthic coastal marine fishes in the order Perciformes. The smelt-whittings inhabit a wide region covering much of the Indo-Pacific, from the west coast of Africa east to Japan and south to Australia. The family comprises only three genera and thirty one species, of which a number are dubious, with the last major revision of the family in 1992 unable to confirm the validity of a number of species. They are elongate, slightly compressed fish often light brown to silver in colour with a variety of markings and patterns on their upper body. The Sillaginidae are not related to a number of fishes commonly called 'whiting' in the Northern Hemisphere, including the fish originally called whiting, *Merlangius merlangus*. [<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sillaginidae>]