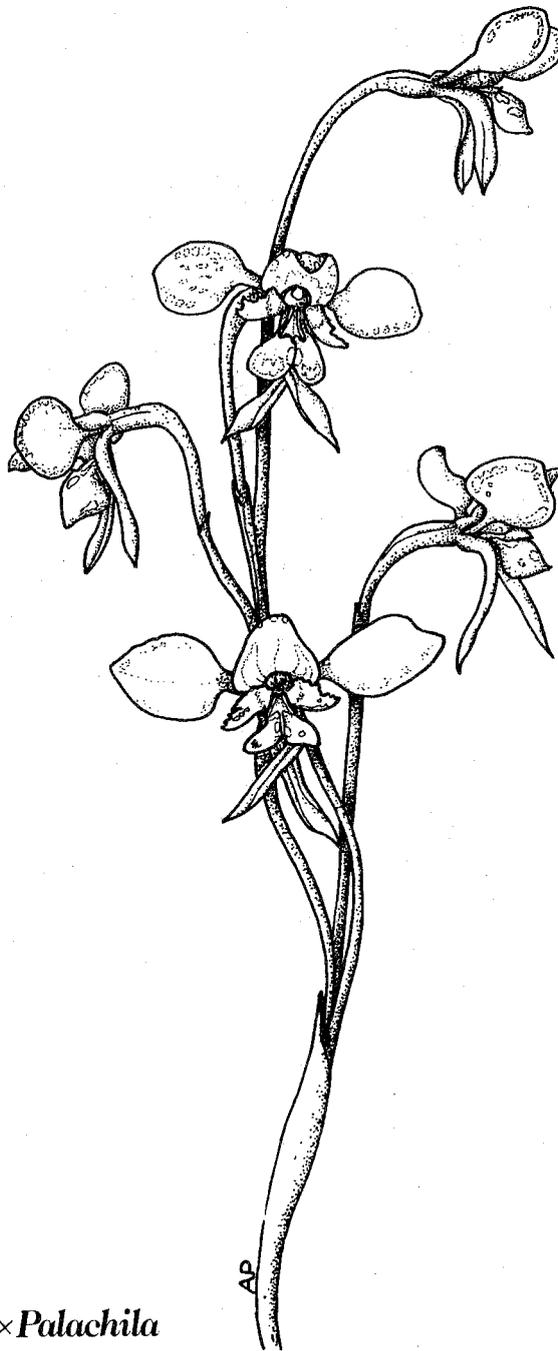
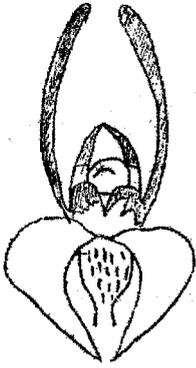


NATIVE ORCHID SOCIETY
of
SOUTH AUSTRALIA
JOURNAL



Diuris × *Palachila*



NATIVE ORCHID SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

JOURNAL

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NEXT MEETING

When: Tuesday, 22 February, 1983 at 8.00 p.m.
Where: St. Matthews Hall, Bridge Street, Kensington.
Subject: Les Nesbitt will speak on terrestrial orchids.
Also trading table, library, raffle.

FRONT COVER

Our front cover has once again been superbly drawn by Ann Prescott. Thankyou Ann for your outstanding artistry.

Erratum: A small error on the name Diuris palachila on the front cover has crept in. Palachila should start with a lower-case "p".

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting of NOSSA will be held on Tuesday, 22 March, at 8.00 p.m., prior to the Ordinary monthly meeting.

Nominations for the committee:

Nominations are required for the following:

President	one position
Vice President	one position
Honorary Secretary	one position
Honorary Treasurer	one position
Committee	two positions

All sitting members may be re-elected except for the President who has run his two year term, however, he can be elected to a committee position.

Annual General Meeting (contd.)

Nomination forms are available from the Secretary, or at the February meeting. Completed forms must be lodged with the Secretary twenty-one (21) days prior to the Annual General Meeting.

All members are urged to consider standing for Committee.

Please carefully consider the following motions to be put at the next Annual General Meeting. The reasons for both will be fully explained at the meeting.

Notice of Motion to Amend the Constitution

R.J. Markwick

'In accordance with Paragraph 15 of the Constitution of the Native Orchid Society of South Australia, I hereby give notice of a motion proposing variation to Paragraph 2 of the Constitution, the "OBJECTS".

I move that the second OBJECT, viz.:

"To assist in the preservation of the native orchids of Australasia in their native habitat and to discourage the wanton destruction of the same", be amended to read:

"To assist in the preservation of the native orchids of Australasia in their native habitat and to encourage the conservation of the same."

5. MANAGEMENT COMMITTEEA. Offices

The Management Committee shall consist of the following offices:

- * President
- * Vice President
- * Honorary Secretary
- * Honorary Treasurer
- * Honorary Editor New
- * Honorary Registrar of Judges New
- * Not more than four (4) other committee members.

The Management Committee shall annually appoint, at its discretion, an Honorary Editor, Honorary Registrar of Judges, Honorary Librarian and such other officers as may be required. New office

The Editor and Registrar of Judges shall be ex-officio members of the Management Committee. They shall have full voting rights. New

The Management Committee shall have the power to form sub-committees with power to co-opt other members.

The President shall not hold office for more than two (2) consecutive years, but subject thereto shall be eligible for election notwithstanding the fact that he has previously served as President.

The President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer shall be proposed, seconded and elected at each Annual General Meeting. They shall hold office until the next Annual General Meeting, when they shall retire but shall be eligible (subject to the provision relating to the President) for re-election from year to year.

Nominations for election shall be signed by two (2) members and their nominee as signifying willingness to stand for election and must be received by the Secretary twenty-one (21) days prior to the meeting.

Annual General Meeting (contd.)

If nominations for any office exceeds the vacancies, an election by ballot shall be held at the Annual General Meeting and decided by simple majority.

In the event of there being insufficient nominations received in the prescribed manner for any office, those members who have been nominated shall be declared elected and the balance of the vacancies may be filled at the Annual General Meeting without prior nomination.

Should a member of the Management Committee be elected to two (2) offices then an additional member shall be elected in order that the total number of the Management Committee shall comprise ten (10) members inclusive of the Editor and Registrar of Judges. New

The Management Committee shall, at all times, have the power to cancel by resolution any appointment it shall have made; if in the opinion of the said Committee the appointee shall have failed to carry out their duties or shall have acted, whether in the performance of their duties or otherwise, in a manner detrimental to the Society. New

Four (4) members shall be elected to the Management Committee who shall hold office for a period of two (2) years. ~~**-----**~~ Deletion
Two (2) members will retire each year but shall be eligible for re-election.

Newly elected officers shall take office immediately upon the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting at which they were elected.

Two (2) scrutineers shall be appointed to take charge of the ballot papers at the close of the poll and to certify as to the result thereof to the Chairman. New

6. DUTIES OF OFFICERS

C. Secretary

ADD after first Paragraph.

The Secretary shall be the Executive Officer and the Public Officer of the Society and as such have custody of the Common Seal of the Society. New

F. ADD after sub-section F. Editor.

G. Registrar of Judges

The Registrar shall be responsible for the strict adherence to the By-Laws of the Society regarding judging and awards.

The Registrar shall maintain a schedule of members qualified to act as Judges and Associate Judges of Australasian Native Orchids and shall annually submit such names to the Management Committee for appointment.

The Registrar shall submit to the Management Committee for ratification all recommendations and awards approved by the Judging Panel.

The Registrar of Judges shall be an ex-officio member of the Management Committee.

SHADEHOUSE PROJECT

The Australian native terrestrial orchid house at the Adelaide Botanic Gardens is now complete. This is a joint project between the Australian Orchid Foundation and our Society, NOSSA. This house is 18 ft x 12 ft x 7 ft high. The following orchid tubers have already been planted in 7" squat pots for placing in the house:

Orchids for Botanic Garden Shadehouse

<u>Acianthus exsertus</u>	<u>D. palachila</u>	<u>Pt. nutans hispidula</u>
<u>Caladenia catenata</u>	<u>D. palustris</u>	<u>Pt. nutans</u> Qld.
<u>C. catenata var minor</u>	<u>D. sulphurea</u>	<u>Pt. obtusa</u>
<u>C. filamentosa</u>	<u>Eriochilus cucullatus</u>	<u>Pt. ophioglossa</u>
<u>C. latifolia</u>	<u>Glossodia major</u>	<u>Pt. pedunculata</u>
<u>C. sp.</u>	<u>Microtis unifolia</u>	<u>Pt. plumosa</u>
<u>C. menziesii</u>	<u>Pterostylis allantoidea</u>	<u>Pt. revoluta</u> Qld
<u>Chiloclottis trapeziformis</u>	<u>Pt. aff decurva</u>	<u>Pt. rufa</u> group
<u>Corybas aconitiflorus</u>	<u>Pt. coccinea</u>	<u>Pt. scabra</u> var
<u>C. fimbriatus</u>	<u>Pt. curta</u>	<u>robusta</u>
<u>Cryptostylis subulata</u>	<u>Pt. x ingens</u>	Thelymitra sp.
<u>Diuris brevifolia</u>	<u>Pt. longifolia</u> + others	(mallee)
<u>D. longifolia</u>	<u>Pt. mutica</u>	<u>T. pauciflora</u>

We are seeking further donations of tubers not already listed from our local and interstate members and friends to be included in this collection. If you can assist please send same, including place of origin to the Secretary, R. Hargreaves.

GARDEN WEEK

To be held in the Walter Duncan Building, Wayville, March 16-21.

NOSSA have accepted an invitation to stage a static display and will need members to be in attendance throughout the show to promote the activities of our Society. Please leave your name with the Secretary if you can help.

An International Orchid Show will be held at Wayville in the centre of the Motor Pavilion, featuring orchid flowers from twenty-nine overseas suppliers: England, U.S.A., France, The Netherlands, South Africa, Singapore, Malaysia, Japan, Taiwan and other northern hemisphere countries. Prize schedule of gold, silver and bronze medals have been allocated for flowers in this show.

REPORT ON A LATE DECEMBER FIELD TRIP TO THE SOUTH WEST OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Bob Bates

I spent the five days before Christmas 1982 collecting and photographing along the coast from Albany to Augusta and Margaret River, Western Australia.

Interstate visitors are usually told that September is the best time to study the western orchids but Robert Brown, the "father of Australian botany", travelling with Flinders in the "Investigator", collected at Albany in December 1801. They rowed up the King and Kolgan rivers which flow into King George Sound. The area had apparently been burnt the previous summer. Brown collected at least 15 different orchids on these excursions, including four of the five Microtis species he described. Because of my work on the revision of this genus it seemed that December would be the ideal time to visit.

Report on Field Trip to South-West West Australia (contd.)

In contrast to the rest of Australia, at that time drought stricken, parts of the area surveyed had received over 1000 mm of rain in 1982 (about average).

A highlight of the trip was meeting Ron Herberle of Albany and seeing his magnificent slides of orchids from the South West. Ron's slides of *Caladenia* hybrids were amazing⁽¹⁾. Ron undoubtedly knows more about orchids of the area than anyone else and his advice on where to look proved invaluable during my trip. He advised me to spend most time in areas which had been burnt the previous summer. The Forestry Commission in Western Australia have a control burning policy. Unfortunately much of the burning takes place in the late spring which is not conducive to good orchid flowering but burning does continue into the summer and it is these late burns which provide the best orchid flowering conditions.

The orchids seen:

The first orchid seen in flower was *Prasophyllum regium*. In the tall Jarrah forests these fire-stimulated orchids reached up through the blackened undergrowth to two metres in height. This is one terrestrial orchid that you can look up to see the flowers. *P. regium* was very common on the roadside from Mt. Barker to Margaret River, but most had finished flowering.

Equally impressive in size was the more attractive *P. brownii*, which was in full bloom at many places, particularly swampy areas from Albany to Margaret River. It does not require a burn to stimulate flowering. The white flowers on 130 cm stems made it easy to spot while driving along. Near Margaret River there appeared to be a hybrid between the two but as there are a number of similar species (*P. muelleri*, *P. grimwadeanum*) it may have been one of these.

The smaller but attractive purple and white flowers of *P. gibbosum* were found in two pitcher plant swamps near Walpole. Judging from the dried flower spikes the genus *Prasophyllum* is more common than any other in the South West.

I was fortunate enough to see all of the named Western Australian *Microtis* in flower or seed, as well as an un-named species. (The South-West apparently abounds in un-named orchids.) The most common species (as elsewhere) was *M. unifolia*. There were three recognisable races. The common form was most abundant at Albany (Brown gave these the name *M. media*). In the shady swamps grew a form with very narrow labella and on the margins of a lake near Augusta grew high specimens of the littoral form which Bentham named "*M. parviflora* var *densum*". These had lemon yellow flowers in a dense head of up to an unbelievable 150 flowers! At dusk, when I first saw them they looked like roman candles in the reeds around the lake.

The most attractive *Microtis*, and quite a common one in burnt Jarrah forest, was *M. alba*. This late form had pure white flowers on stems up to a metre tall and were delightfully perfumed. Sometimes growing with them but with small green flowers was *M. rara*. In a deep tea tree swamp I found *M. atrata* and *M. orbicularis* growing together, the flowers of the former had turned black with age (the name *atrata* means blackened) and the flowers of the latter had long since seeded.

The rarest species of *Microtis* is *M. pulchella*. It is confined to the swamps from Albany to Pemberton and it was a species I really wanted to find as only eight collections exist in herbaria. Following Ron Heberle's advice I searched for swamps burnt the previous summer. It was not until dusk on the first day that I located such a swamp and I was delighted to spot hundreds of the glistening white flower spikes of *M. pulchella* growing

Report on Field Trip to South-West West Australia (contd.)

amongst *Cephalotus* the carnivorous Albany Pitcher Plant. There were numerous small flies on the flowers and hiding in most flower spikes were tiny green and white spiders. The real surprise of the trip was finding nearby, plants of a tiny undescribed *Microtis*. Plants of this un-named species had been found in a similar burnt swamp in December 1981 by Harley Webster, a retired teacher of Albany. It was Harley who rediscovered the noisy scrub bird at Two Peoples Bay about 20 years ago.

Several sun orchids were still in bloom. In most swamps around Albany the yellow flowered *Thelymitra tigrina* occurred. This was one of the species collected by Brown. I don't know why he named it "tigrina" as it has brown spots and not stripes. At Walpole *T. canaliculata* was still in bud and *T. nuda* were almost finished. The most attractive sun orchid seen was *T. fuscolutea*. Around Augusta these were up to 80 cm tall and each plant had differently patterned flowers in brown and green with contrasting column appendages of glistening white. Unlike our South Australian *T. fuscolutea*'s these were fully open on cool days and did not appear to be self-pollinated. Some of the flowers were star-shaped like the var. *stellata*.

In the unburnt forest two orchids were common. *Gastrodia sesamoides*, with its cinnamon-scented flowers grew in heavy leaf litter in deep shade. Because it is fully saprophytic, possessing neither leaves nor chlorophyll it does not require sunlight. *Cryptostylus ovata* was often conspicuous in rock crevices. Generally only one flower is open at a time. As soon as the pseudo-copulating wasps pollinate a flower the next will open. This means that the plants continue to bloom right through the summer.

The lolly-pink flowers of *Lyperanthus forrestii* were seen at only one burnt swamp. This species is endemic to the South West and though uncommon and seldom seen, because it flowers only after fires, it can occur in very large colonies.

Along the roadsides, in pastures, swamps, rock crevices or burnt forest, the ubiquitous *Moradenia bracteata* were shedding their millions of seeds. These were introduced from South Africa early this century as seeds in bales of hay, along with *Watsonia* and other weeds. The half dead *Moradenia* looked very similar to the parasitic broom rape *Orobanche* which also occurs in great numbers in the South West.

Other orchids seen included *Calochilus robertsonii*, which was found in peat bogs, and the late spider orchid *Caladenia corynephora* which grew in a number of damp forest areas from Mt. Barker to Augusta. The species was named in 1971 by Alex George who may soon be publishing descriptions of several more un-named Western Australian species.

The South West, of course, has much more than orchids. The forests of Tuart, Tingle, Jarrah and Karri are magnificent. At every stop there were different trigger plants with flowers of red, yellow, white, blue or purple. Minute ephemeral triggers or giant ones climbing up through the underbrush to two metres.

The wildflowers really are a feature: bizarre pitcher plants, primitive-looking "black gins" (the *Kingias*), the blazing orange semi-parasitic *Nuytsia floribunda* trees, scented boronias, insectivorous *droseras* — I recommend the South West in December to any native-plant lover.

- (1) R. Herberle "Caladenia in Western Australia and Natural Hybridisation", *Orchadian*, 7:78-84 (June 1982).

FIELD TRIP — "SOUTHERN SWAMPS" — 4/12/82

R.J. Markwick

With the kind permission of the respective property-owners, an excellent turn-out of members visited swamp-lands at Mt. Compass (1) and Yundi (2) on 4th December, 1982. This trip was in lieu of the last scheduled field trip for 1982, cancelled as a result of the unusually long dry spell. The original plan was to visit Kuitpo Forest to study the five South Australian representatives of *Microtis*, but the rarer moisture-loving species either did not flower under the prevailing conditions or were eaten by grazing animals, we will have to save this trip for a more favourable year.

However, to the swamps. We noted that the drought had affected even these wet and boggy environments. As a result of reduced water levels, island hopping from tussock to tussock was a little easier than experienced on previous visits, although two members (who shall remain un-named to avoid embarrassment) experienced close encounters of the wet and smelly kind by "discovering" an unexpectedly deep channel at Mt. Compass.

Here, and as also proved to be the case at Yundi, flowers were not as prolific as in previous years, although *Thelymitra venosa* was well represented (some of these were still in the process of closing after opening earlier in the day). Plants of *Cryptostylis subulata* were uncommon, and where they did occur were generally stunted in stature with fewer flowers than normal. Although past flowering, a still recognisable white form of *Thelymitra holmesii* (syn. *T. pauciflora* var. *holmesii* Nicholls) was of unusual botanical interest.

At Yundi, we noted seed pods of the uncommon self-pollinating *Pterostylis aphylla* (syn. *P. parviflora* var. *aphylla* (Lindl.) Ewart and White) and, carried above the distinctive basal leaves, seed pods of the February flowering form of *Eriochilus cucullatus*. In addition, we were fortunate in locating flower spikes of the quite rare *Prasophyllum hartii* (although the colour form seen here was paler than is usual for this species).

Flowers of *Prasophyllum australe* were found in both swamps, as were flowers of *Microtis parviflora*. The only other swamp orchid seen was *Spiranthes sinensis* ssp. *australis* in very young bud at Yundi.

It was pleasing to see that both land owners have now protected these sensitive areas from grazing animals by installing electric fences. Fortunately, they appreciate that these pieces of land represent a diminished habitat supporting a unique flora and have demonstrated that they are prepared to do something about it.

After a reasonably rewarding afternoon's botanising in the swamps most members chose to call it a day, although a few elected to follow Bob Bates to Peters Creek (3) where *Caleana major* and *Paracaleana minor* were found in flower. This year, however, no flowers of *Orthoceras strictum* could be found.

So, on this note, we close the book on field excursions for 1982, in the hope that 1983 will see the end of the drought and a rapid return to something like normal flowering conditions for our bush-dwelling orchids.

Orchids Seen (locations indicated by number in parentheses):

In flower: *Caleana major* (3); *Cryptostylis subulata* (1) (2); *Microtis parviflora* (1) (2); *Paracaleana minor* (3); *Prasophyllum hartii* (2); *P. australe* (2); *Thelymitra venosa* (1) (2).

In bud: *Cryptostylis subulata* (1) (2); *Prasophyllum australe* (1); *Spiranthes sinensis* ssp. *australis* (2).

Past flowering: *Eriochilus cucullatus* (2); *Pterostylis aphylla* (2); *Thelymitra holmesii* (1).

Locations: (1) Dr Jim Wissell's swamp, Mt. Compass. (2) Mr and Mrs Brian Warner's swamp, Yundi. (3) Peters Creek, Kuitpo State Forest.

"BEES AND PRETTY FLOWERS" or
POLLINATION CONCEPTS IN THELYMITRA

Bob Bates

Those glorious sun orchids of the genus Thelymitra are pollinated by solitary, fast-flying native bees. Because the bees are active only during warm weather sun orchids of most species open their flowers only on warm days. (This is thought to prevent excessive loss of pollen to pollen-eating beetles and non-pollinating flies and moths which are active in cool weather or at night.)

As the bees travel fast and far, the sun orchid flowers need to be fairly large and brightly coloured to attract the attention of the bees. They usually face upwards so that the bees will see them as they fly overhead and the plants grow in open situations for the same reason.

Each bee species is attracted more to some colours than to others depending perhaps on the colour of the flowers which provide most of their food. For this reason we find that each sun orchid species sticks to a single colour or a particular range of colours. T. antennifera is brilliant yellow, T. rubra deep pink, T. aristata sky blue, T. ixiooides purple and spotted, T. venosa blue striped, T. cucullata white with pink spots, T. epipactoides iridescent oranges, pinks and greys, and we even find such unlikely combinations as the purple and orange streaked, blue spotted T. variegata.

Once the bees have been attracted by the bright colours of the sun orchids their attention is held by the complex, irregular and often bizarre shapes of the column appendages which look like antennae, hairy brushes, legs or faces. Perhaps the bee mistakes the column for an enemy in its territory or even a female; in any case the bees do not land on the perianth, they zoom straight in onto the column and can be seen grappling with it, collecting pollinia on their thorax or, if it is powdery, on their hairy legs: rarely the bees feed on the stigmatic secretions and collect the pollinia on their heads. (This happens occasionally to the hover flies which frequently visit the flowers but seldom remove the pollinia. It is probably these non-selective hover flies or even introduced honey bees which cause hybridising in sun orchids.)

It is important to note that the labellum of Thelymitra has no special significance as an attractant, as an attention holder or even as a landing platform and this may explain why it has reverted to the typical unadorned petal shape. In any genus the flower features which are the most important in attracting and holding pollinators are those that will develop and diversify most and for this reason we find that Thelymitra species are identifiable partly by flower colour and pattern but most importantly by column appendages, not by labellum shape.

The basic features of the column in orchids do not evolve as quickly as their extraneous adornments and it is interesting to find that the genus Microtis, with its insignificant green flowers, actually has a column arrangement like that of Thelymitra (another terminal, immediately above stigma, rostellum indistinct, granular pollinia attached directly and basally or via a very short caudicle to the viscidium, etc.). The complex column appendages of Thelymitra have become vestigial in Microtis as they have no function in pollination. Their flowers are small as they are pollinated by sedentary, gregarious slow-moving insects; they have not developed colour as they offer nectar and are colony formers; the labellum has diversified in different Microtis species as it has the attractant nectary at its base and is the landing platform. Such divergence in form of two closely related orchid genera as Thelymitra and Microtis has probably been speeded up by the pressure of pollinator selection processes.)

Many Thelymitras have apparently become unsuccessful in attracting pollinators and are self-pollinating. These species have smaller, less

"Bees and Pretty Flowers" or Pollination Concepts in Thelymitra (contd.)

colourful flowers, often with vestigial column appendage, and seldom open. Yet pollinators have often been observed on these self-pollinating species. I have photographed a native bee transferring pollen on the autogamous T. venosa and Mark Clements (perscomm.) has observed bees effecting out pollination in T. pauciflora, a well known self-pollinating species. Both these species hybridise with others and it appears that their autogamy is a back up rather than a replacement system of pollination.

Most Thelymitra species do not form colonies as their pollinators are highly motile and it is to their advantage to be as widespread as possible. A bee may collect pollinia from one flower and (providing the bee is not territorial) transfer it to another flower a kilometre distant. (Orchids which do form colonies are generally pollinated by sedentary, slow moving gregarious insects.)

When next you see a sun orchid in flower think of all the forces of evolution that have made it what it is. It is not just a pretty flower for the bees.

ORCHIDS SEEN IN FLOWER DURING FIELD TRIPS, 1982

R.J. Markwick

The location, what was seen, and when, are shown below:

	24	19	21	11	25					23			4
	4	6	8	9	9					10			12
	82	82	82	82	82					82			82
	S	P	YP	H	G	K	W	LP	CF	MC	Y	PC	
<i>Acianthus exsertus</i>		x											
<i>A. reniformis</i>			x	x	x								
<i>Caladenia cardiochila</i>					x								
<i>C. catenata</i>			x		x		x						
<i>C. catenata</i> var minor									x				
<i>C. clavigera</i>					x								
<i>C. deformis</i>			x	x									
<i>C. dilatata</i>				x	x	x	x	x	x				
<i>C. latifolia</i>			x										
<i>C. leptochila</i>						x			x				
<i>C. patersonii</i>			x				x						
<i>C. patersonii</i> x <i>toxochila</i>			x										
<i>C. reticulata</i>							x						
<i>C. toxochila</i>			x										
<i>Caleana major</i>												x	
<i>Calochilus robertsonii</i>							x		x				
<i>Cryptostylis subulata</i>										x	x		
<i>Diuris longifolia</i>					x				x				
<i>D. maculata</i>					x								
<i>D. palustris</i>			x										
<i>D. pedunculata</i>					x								
<i>Eriochilus cucullatus</i>	x												
<i>Glossodia major</i>					x	x	x	x	x				
<i>Leporella fimbriata</i>	x												
<i>Microtis unifolia</i>						x			x				
<i>M. parviflora</i>										x	x		

Orchids Seen in Flower During Field Trips 1982 (contd.)

	24 4 82	19 6 82	21 8 82	11 9 82	25 26 9 82	23 10 82				4 12 82		
	S	P	YP	H	G	K	W	LP	CF	MC	Y	PC
<i>Paracaleana minor</i>												X
<i>Prasophyllum australe</i>											X	
<i>P. hartii</i>											X	
<i>P. pallidum</i>									X			
<i>P. rufum</i>	X											
<i>Pterostylis affin. alata</i>		X										
<i>Pt. biseta</i>							X					
<i>Pt. concinna</i>					X							
<i>Pt. longifolia</i>					X							
<i>Pt. mutica</i>			X									
<i>Pt. nana</i>			X	X								
<i>Pt. nutans</i>					X			X				
<i>Pt. pedunculata</i>					X							
<i>Pt. plumosa</i>					X							
<i>Pt. scabra var robusta</i>		X										
<i>Pt. vittata</i>		X										
<i>Thelymitra antennifera</i>									X			
<i>T. aristata</i>								X				
<i>T. ixioides</i>									X			
<i>T. nuda</i>			X			X						
<i>T. nuda x pauciflora</i>						X						
<i>T. pauciflora</i>						X						
<i>T. rubra</i>							X	X				
<i>T. venosa</i>										X	X	

Notes:

Date shown as day(s)/month(s)/year.

Locations are:

S = Scott Conservation Park
P = Para Wirra Recreation Park
YP = Yorke Peninsula
H = Highbury
G = Grampians, Victoria
K = Roadside scrub, Kersbrook
W = Warren Conservation Park
LP = Lone Pine Picnic Ground
CF = Mount Crawford Forest
MC = Mount Compass
Y = Yundi
PC = Peters Creek

Nomenclature is according to "Preliminary Checklist of Australian Orchidaceae", M.A. Clements, 1982.