



Journal
of the
Native Orchid Society
of
South Australia Inc



NATIVE ORCHID SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA
PO BOX 565 UNLEY SA 5061

www.nossa.org.au.

The Native Orchid Society of South Australia promotes the conservation of orchids through the preservation of natural habitat and through cultivation. Except with the documented official representation of the management committee, no person may represent the Society on any matter. All native orchids are protected in the wild; their collection without written Government permit is illegal.

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Front cover from an original drawing of *Caleana major* by Helen Lawrence. Used with her kind permission.



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**The Native Orchid Society of South Australia meets every
4th Tuesday of the months February -November**

NEXT MEETING 28 FEBRUARY 2011

Tuesday, 28 February, St Matthew's Hall, Bridge Street, Kensington. Meeting starts at 8:00 p.m. Doors to the hall will be open from 7:15 p.m. to allow Members access to the Library and trading table.

David Hirst will give a talk on the benefits of using RAW settings in digital cameras that support that mode at the February meeting.

DIARY DATES

27th March AGM

NEXT COMMITTEE MEETING

Tues, 6th March. Meeting commences at 7:30 p.m.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION - NOSSA NEWS

ANNUAL DINNER at the BUCKINGHAM ARMS Friday 4th May

Field Trip Planning Session,

When: 4:00 pm, Monday 12th March 2012

Where: Marj Sheppard's place
50b Fuller St, Walkerville

Purpose: Discuss and plan upcoming field trips through to April 2013. We need to know what people would like to see throughout the year.

Who: All members are welcomed but could you let us know if you are coming.

If you cannot make it but have some ideas, email the secretary nossaorchids@hotmail.com

Please bring a shared plate for a meal afterward

2012 MEMBERSHIP NOTICE

Members who wish to pay 2012 Membership Fees electronically should e-mail NOSSA

Treasurer on nossatreasurer@hotmail.com

You will receive banking details so that you can complete your subscription.

Please remember to include in your e-mail any CHANGE OF ADDRESS details.

Marj Sheppard, Treasurer"

ARTICLES / ITEMS FOR NEXT JOURNAL

Articles / items for the March journal need to reach the Editor by Friday Mar. 9th.

N.O.S.S.A Tuber Bank Report for 2011/2012

Thank you to everyone who supplied tubers to the Tuber Bank and also to everyone who purchased tubers.

There were a many more lots ordered this year compared to last year, and, with substitutes, I was able to supply 192 lots. With expenses for the little envelopes deducted, the Club made \$180 and, although the exercise of the Tuber Bank is not to make money, it is good to come out on top.

The really good thing about it is that there are all those tubers of our native terrestrials being grown on.

Once again, thank you,

Jane Higgs, Tuber Bank Coordinator

Margaret Fuller passed away late in 2011. She was a stalwart of NOSSA in the early years, serving on the committee from 1983 and in other capacities. She was feisty, energetic and passionate, always ready to help with suggestions and to put in the hard work to make them a reality.

Margaret had little interest in hybrids, her passion was species. Her favourite orchid was *Dendrobium speciosum*. Over the years she built up a collection of various clones. Some of these were sold at the last NOSSA show as her advancing years made it impossible for her to care for them properly.

Margaret and husband Oliver were keen bird watchers. I can remember at committee meetings at her house there would be injured parrots in cages in the kitchen that she was caring for as leader of a parrot rescue group.

She will be remembered for the two Margaret Fuller perpetual trophies that she donated to be awarded at the NOSSA Spring Show to the second division growers of the best epiphytic and terrestrial species.

Members like Margaret are very hard to replace.

South Australia's Native Orchids 2001.

“Just to let you know that the DVD-Rom for the South Australian Orchids arrived today and I am currently having a look at it. May I say it is brilliant! It is one of the best plant guides that I have seen with the level of detail, set up, language and useability. I wish reference guides of this type were available during my peak time of field surveys.”

Dr Frances Greeshaw. *Assistant Director, Species Information Section, Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities*

State Herbarium of South Australia publications now online

Since 26 October 2011 the new publications web-page of the State Herbarium of South Australia is online (www.flora.sa.gov.au/publications). Users can view information on all books published by the State Herbarium and its staff, the Board of the Botanic Gardens & State Herbarium (Adelaide), and botanical books published by the ‘Flora and Fauna of South Australia Handbooks Committee’. If in-print these can be ordered via email. Some out-of-print books are available for download, e.g. Womersley’s *Marine benthic flora of southern Australia* or Bates & Weber’s *Orchids of South Australia*. More scanned books will be added over time.

The complete back-issues of the *Journal of the Adelaide Botanic Gardens* from Vol. 1 (1976) to Vol. 24 (2010) are also accessible in PDF form (www.flora.sa.gov.au/jabg). The journal mainly publishes research papers and articles on botanical taxonomy, systematics and nomenclature. It is one of five taxonomic journals published by Australian herbaria and botanic gardens. The next volume of the journal is scheduled for 2012.

Finally, the first chapters of the new, 5th edition of *Flora of South Australia* were launched in October as well (www.flora.sa.gov.au/ed5). These include an introduction, glossary and revised treatments for 17 families or larger groups, such as Amaranthaceae (amaranths), Droseraceae (sundews), Ranunculaceae (buttercups), and part of Fabaceae (legumes). For people who want to bind these chapters into a folder, cover pages are also provided for print-out. More than 60 botanists are contributing to the new flora. We anticipate to release more treatments every 4 to 6 months.

Jürgen Kellermann juergen.kellermann@sa.gov.au

State Herbarium of South Australia

DENR Science Resource Centre

Adelaide, Australia



Moving Labellums

By Helen Lawrence

Bunochilus viriosus
Adelaide Hills Banded Greenhood

Labellums are fascinating. Well I think they are fascinating, especially the ones that move.

Why do these labellum move? You may have observed that the orchids which have labellums often have “hoods” and inside these “hoods” are the pollen. It is quite simple, the pollinator lands on the labellum, triggers it and is held captive by the labellum. As it struggles to free itself it pollinates the orchid. Clever, isn’t it?

So that these labellums can capture the insect they need to be sensitive. Consequently they

can easily be “set off.” This can happen with of a gust of wind, or if the plant is in a pot, the labellum may trigger if the plant is moved/knocked.

It is easy to see these labellums as they move up into their “triggered position.” They move reasonably quickly, so the insect does not have time to respond.

However, how does the labellum return to its “normal” position? Does it slowly return to the position, or does it happen in a sudden movement in the same manner as when it is triggered?

One day when I was travelling in the car with a *Pterostylis curta* (Blunt Greenhood), I observed something very interesting. When I looked at the flower, the labellum was up, but then when I looked at it a minute or two later, the labellum was down. The labellum had to move quickly. However was it the bumps in the road which caused it to more? I had to find out.

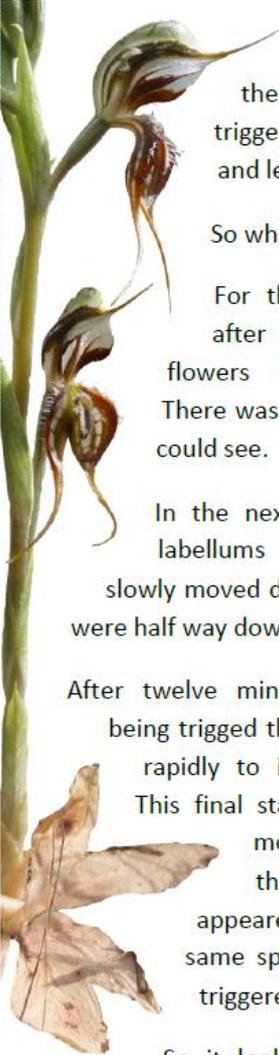
I devised an experiment to satisfy my curiosity, and find out what these fascinating labellums actually do.

First I had to find an orchid with a labellum that could be triggered. I ended up using an *Ologichalus bisetis* (Two-bristle Greenhood).

Second I had found a good camera that could take high definition video. I placed it on a “tripod” (a pile of books).



Urochilus sanguineus Blood Greenhood



So I had set up my apparatus, set the camera rolling, triggered the labellum, and left the room.

So what happened?

For the first six minutes after I had triggered the flowers nothing happened. There was no movement that I could see.

In the next five minutes, the labellums of the two flowers slowly moved downwards until they were half way down.

After twelve minutes of the flower being triggered the labellum returned rapidly to its original position.

This final stage of the labellum moving lasted for less than five seconds, and appeared to move at the same speed as when it was triggered.

So it looks like the labellum returns to its normal position first moving slowly and then in a rapid final movement which returns the labellum to its original position.

If I thought it would be that simple, I was mistaken.

As I briefly looked through the fifty minute video I took, I came upon something that made no sense to me.

A minute after the labellum had returned to its resting position, one of the labellums suddenly returned to its “triggered” position. What’s more, there was nothing in the room to trigger the labellum: no wind, no insects, and no people. So what triggered the flower?

I do not know. Six minutes after the labellum was triggered it returned to its original position, and then two minutes later the other flower’s labellum moved into the triggered position. The first flower was triggered again for no apparent reason at all, four minutes after the second flower was triggered and still remained up.

Once the labellums returned to their original position, there was no more movement.

Maybe triggering the labellum causes a chain reaction. Maybe the labellums periodically “trigger themselves.” Well, I can’t give you any answers, all I can tell you is that it looks like this is an example of how we barely know anything about these wild gems. They are beautiful but bizarre and of course fascinating!



After 7 Minutes, just before labellum moved



After 12 Minutes, labellum about to fall



After 13 Minutes, Labellum in original position

Dipodium roseum, Common Hyacinth orchid, is the common *Dipodium* of the Mount Lofty Ranges (and the South East of the state also). It is an (often) tall, multi-flowered species that blooms during summer. Stem colour can be green, brownish or deep purple. Similarly, flower colour varies from whitish, pale pink through to deep pink, with embedded spots also very variable. The labellum is striped. In 1997 a second species was discovered in the Mount Lofty Ranges, namely *D. pardalinum*, this record being from the Fleurieu Peninsula. In 1998 the same species was discovered in the Adelaide Hills. On the Fleurieu Peninsula it is represented with good numbers of plants, however in the Adelaide Hills it is very rare and usually occurs as a few single plants in widely separated locations. This species is white with pink spots, but the defining point is the labellum that is spotted not striped.

It is customary for the Native Orchid Society of S.A. to hold a field trip each year to look at these orchids. Accordingly twelve members and friends, including Chris from West Australia, met at Heathfield High School to go in search of *Dipodium*. It was a total fire ban day due mainly to the anticipated strong north winds ahead of a cool change. Heavily overcast conditions prevailed throughout the morning, making it difficult for some photographers.

We walked uphill to Hender Reserve, a small patch of native vegetation adjoining the larger Woorabinda Reserve that includes part of the Stirling Linear Park. The two reserves are separated by the train line through the Adelaide Hills. Our expectation of the quality of flowers was not high in light of the extreme temperatures we had experienced at the beginning of the New Year, namely temperatures above 40°C.

Dipodium flowers are usually easy to see due to their height and the numerous pink flowers. A few members had spotted some whilst driving to the meeting place. We were soon spotting them in the reserve, despite the heavy infestation of English Broom (*Cytisus scoparius*). In fact there was one growing on the side of the footpath as we walked up to our destination. It soon became apparent there was a wide range of colours and the photographers took advantage of this. Flowers appearing white from a distance proved to be very pale pink with washed out centres but still retaining the striped labellum. Stem colours were predominantly green. It was noted all pale flowers were found on green stems, whereas strong pink-coloured flowers occurred on both green and purple stems. It was apparent that many of the plants were making capsules, some of them very numerous. Some plants will have a considerable draw on nutrition if they are to produce viable seed from all the capsules. Photographers also took advantage of the differently coloured capsules, these reflecting the colour of the flower stems. A number of plants had last year's dry stalk beside them and the remains of opened seed capsules hung on. It was interesting to note that only the ribs of the capsule were still present by this time [See p. 85 of South Australia's Native Orchids 2011 – DVD-ROM for an explanation of pollination strategies of Hyacinth orchids, as well as interesting interaction with ants and decoy nectaries (Please ignore the error of repeat sentence, the first being incomplete)]. Many plants were observed with the remains of infestation of woolly aphid. White fluff persisted, but there was no sign of the insect itself. Some buds were still to be found and these often showed no sign of having been affected by the prolonged heat.

We left the moderately intact vegetation of Hender Reserve and crossed the train line. Here it became a case of "spot the native". "*Exocarpus*" was the reply and then complemented by "the trees". "We had entered a world of "Who's who of Weeds!" Here we could name a greater diversity of naturalised introduced species than we could name natives in the bush we had just left. There were holly bushes, *Pittosporum*, *Acacia longifolia*, *Prunus*, blackberry, ivy, honeysuckle, *Sollya heterophylla*, something that looked like young liquid amber trees, *Agapanthus*, Boneseed (*Chrysanthemoides monilifera*), English broom, Montpellier broom (*Genista monspessulana*), Periwinkle (*Vinca major*), Scotch thistle taller than ourselves, deadly nightshade, Plantain, *Watsonia* and a range of introduced perennial grasses. Did I forget to mention the Sow thistle? Was this one a native or introduced? No-one knew how to determine the difference. Upon checking with reference books it would appear our specimen was an introduced species. However, as one member stated, "..... but we don't have Gorse!"

Beyond this introduction to Woorabinda Reserve we followed tracks that led to a delightful spot centred around a large lake. Here were various places to sit and enjoy the ambience. This was capped off with a satchel hanging on the side of a garden seat on which was inscribed "The Poetry Pouch."

Inside were laminated pages with numerous short poems left for the reader; a nice touch of local quietude and appreciation.

In the afternoon we had intended to visit another nearby location. However, the rain and strong winds that appeared when we returned to the cars soon put "paid" to that idea. Most members headed for home and the chance to check their photos. The author remained to have lunch and check the quality of photos. By the time a leisurely repast had been enjoyed the weather had improved markedly. In fact, the sun tried to make an appearance, briefly, so we headed back to get some better photographs. During the course of our wanderings we did manage to find one plant of *D. pardalinum*, the species that had evaded us in the morning. It had been seen in 2011, but had not emerged at that site in 2012. The plant found this time was quite small with only the first two, of eight, flowers open. However, it was a record for the area, so we were pleased to note its location. Seasonally, the number of flowering plants seen this year was less than half those of last year. Is this a trend that is evident throughout the Adelaide Hills this year? Nevertheless, members and friends enjoyed the opportunity to appreciate these eye-catching orchids. Let's look forward to more of the same in 2012.

P.S. During our afternoon sortie we did find Gorse (*Ulex europaeus*)!

November 2011 potato orchid special: trip report

R. Bates and Gillian

Fifteen NOSSA members and their pets met at Kuitpo Forest headquarters on a fine hot November 12th, Pageant Day which explains why there were no children on the walk. This walk was meant to highlight the local *Gastrodia* or Cinnamon Bell orchids but it turned out being much more!

We travelled a short way down Brookman Road to Chookarloo campground and our quarry the *Gastrodia* could be seen from the cars in the car park. There were hundreds of them in the Eucalypt plantation, all in flower or seed, some 50cm tall. These leafless saprophytes were single or in groups of up to twenty; most had some fragrance and were generally the *Gastrodia sesamoides*. One group of plants however, had quite straight spikes with fleshy, swollen flowers. They appeared to carry the genes of *Gastrodia procera*, an indicator that this woodland species must once have occurred in the area.

A few sun orchids were still open, mostly *Thelymitra juncifolia* narrow buds with its small flowers and narrow column. Also here were flowers of *Microtis* sp. 'Constricta', unpublished and new to most. We welcomed new member Jill and also Gillian and Gucci. Our plan to visit another *Gastrodia* patch nearby quickly changed to a Knott Hill visit looking for duck orchids and find these we did. They were not in the usual place on the slashed firebreak because due to poor management this break was not slashed last summer. Instead we found twenty larger duck orchids *Caleana major* in adjacent bushland which also needs some management, perhaps mosaic burns or casual slashing. Just one little duck *Paracaleana minor* was found in flower, another sign of poor management which has allowed many rare orchids to disappear including *Hydrorchis orbicularis*, *Microtidium atratum* and *Thelymitra matthewsii*. Knott Hill is the last place any of these had been seen in the Adelaide Hills. For some of us the two duck orchids added to the *Paracaleana disjuncta* they had seen a few weeks earlier.

We were expecting some horned orchids (*Orthoceras strictum*) but they were in bud; instead we were lucky enough to see lots of perfect late donkey orchids *Diuris brevifolia* in flower. Here also were tall spikes of *Calochilus platytilus* in seed and spikes of onion orchids *Microtis parviflora* and *M. frutetorum*.

Our leader then took us to lunch, a picnic by the creek at Scott Creek sports grounds, cool green and shady. A little bit of magic then occurred as we found thirty cinnamon bell orchids in early flower in the dense patches of ivy infesting the creek bank. These seemed to be a different species with small flowers with white frilly edges and agreeing more with the riparian *Gastrodia lacista*; see images. After lunch we moved on to Scott Creek Conservation Park, the pylon track, a short drive off Mt Bold Road. We were led to horned orchids after a walk through many tall seeding spikes of *Thelymitra grandiflora* the giant sun-orchid, and wasn't it good to see the fat seed capsules. Another rare sun-orchid nearby was *Thelymitra benthamiana*, leaves only. Just finished were the spider orchids *Arachnorchis leptochila* and *A. tentaculata*. And yes the *Orthoceras* green flowered form were nicely open but the purple form not quite open. Leaves of *Pyrorchis nigricans* were present to remind us that all the orchids here need a good fire to set them flowering. Let's hope the CFS does the job properly with a late summer burn.

Thanks to all our guides on this excursion.

2011 POST FIRE SURVEY – MESSENT CONSERVATION PARK

Cathy Houston

Conducted by the Conservation group of the Native Orchid Society of South Australia Inc. for the Department of Environment and Natural Resources.

Members of the Native Orchid Society of South Australia and two volunteers conducted a three day orchid survey of Messent Conservation Park, following a prescribed burn that took place in March/April 2011.

The survey in burnt areas was undertaken from Friday 9th - Sunday 11th September, inclusive. A maximum of eleven people took part, not all being present for the entire survey time. Participants worked in pairs (or threes if numbers dictated such) and conducted ramble surveys within very rough grid areas of about 500 meters square. Because of the size of the burn area and access difficulty, none of the internal area was surveyed. However, many habitats were covered and extrapolation could predict what would be likely to occur in these areas. Some other vegetated areas were visited as well. These included flats covered in rushes, or sedges and rushes, a 16 month old prescribed burn area, a Pink gum (*Eucalyptus fasciculosa*) rise, mallee woodland and a *Banksia* herb-land.

Observations were taken of species present, numbers and any other detail of note, together with GPS location. A numbering code was used for most species.

The results were somewhat variable, presumably dependent on habitat types and their orchid population prior to the burn, the temperature of the burn and to a lesser extent, the emergence or otherwise of orchids prior to the time of burning. For instance, only one small population of *Corunastylis* (*Genoplesium*) was noted, this being a species that would have been flowering at the time of the burn. Similarly, no *Eriochilus* were observed in the survey area. However, *Leporella fimbriata* which emerges at a very similar time was present in some very large colonies.

The most abundant orchid by far was *Pyrorchis nigricans*. It was encountered in nearly all habitats of the survey area, the only exception being limestone ridges where it rarely appeared. Flowering had been promoted by the burn with perhaps about half the population in flower/going to flower. Density of the population fluctuated but it seemed to be consistently present. However, its absence was noteworthy from an area of burn undertaken in May 2010. The habitat was ideal for the species and given the proliferation throughout the 2011 burn one would have to speculate about the timing of that burn on that (and perhaps other) species. Very few species were located in that area at all. It has to be said in fairness though that the only *Thelymitra epipactoides* found in any burn area was seen in this 16 month old burn.

Perhaps the most orchid-rich habitat with regard to number of species was the limestone ridges. Some of the open flats had the least diversity. It was not easy to ascertain what the dominant vegetation had been in these areas. Conversely some of the flats had a good scattering of orchid species, the numbers of each being relatively low.

Winter flowering species were conspicuous by their low representation. No *Bunochilus* (*Pterostylis*) were seen, few *Urochilus* (*P.*) *sanguineus*, *Diplodium* (*P.*) *dolichoichilum*, *Acianthus pusillus*, *Corysanthes* (*Corybas*) species and *Cyrtostylis robusta* were seen in the burn area. The only exception was *Linguella* (*Pterostylis*) sp. Mallee. It was encountered in small to medium sized colonies throughout the area, usually with a reasonable number of capsules developing. In a vegetated location *Diplodium* species was seen in good numbers.

Threats to orchids were minimal. Rabbits were present in noticeable numbers along the northern boundary. Similarly, there was some weed incursion along the northern boundary, Capeweed and one other being the main ones seen. Some predation was observed within the burn area, but nothing we would consider notable. Rabbit activity was also very evident in a flat/Pink gum rise on the track leading south to the boundary. Deer prints were observed throughout the areas we covered. A small flock of sheep encountered in the north eastern sector is of concern. They had free access to the park via a “kangaroo door” under the boundary fence, something they negotiated with ease when disturbed by a vehicle.

Species of significance were *Thelymitra matthewsii* and *T. Epipactoides*, these both being nationally threatened species. Historical records existed for *T. Matthewsii* from this park, but it had not been observed for decades, despite intensive searches having occurred following the 2002 burn. Some of

this surveys records bear a similarity to historical records but since the latter were recorded prior to accurate global positioning systems it is uncertain about the actual locations. This species was encountered as mainly individual plants in about six different locations, usually in very low numbers. Some plants were just leaf but others were seed capsules. All but one group were located in burn areas, the species being very difficult to observe without the removal of much vegetation. It was noted that some of the area where the species was seen had been slashed. It was felt this could be beneficial to them. Observations in the lower South-East seem to reflect this type of disturbance is beneficial to *T. matthewsii* and *Thelymitra* in general.

More than 60 plants of *T. epipactoides* were located in one area of a few hundred meters squared, with the exception of the aforementioned one plant in the 16 month old burn. Despite searching of hectares of similar sedge/rush-land, no others were located. Here again, it was thought that some random slashing of this habitat may benefit orchids that like the open areas, viz. *Thelymitra*, *Diuris* sp. 'Short tailed', *Glossodia major*, and some *Caladenia* species.

Present in low numbers on the limestone ridges was *Arachnorchis (Caladenia) tensa*, another nationally threatened species. Despite its national rating this species is more prolific in South Australia.

Another orchid that appeared in considerable numbers and most habitats was *Arachnorchis (Caladenia)* sp. 'South East'. It grew as single or few plants right up to sizeable collections of plants, sometimes with up to about 50 in a group. *Diuris* sp. 'Short tailed' was widespread and moderately common. *Glossodia major* was encountered as mainly single plants widely scattered. *Caladenia carnea* was in very high numbers under fairly dense mallee on the northern boundary. *Microtis* species when it was encountered, was in colonies with high numbers of plants. As a generalisation, *Thelymitra* were absent or in very low numbers. Exceptions to this were *T. antennifera* and *T. benthamiana* which were usually seen in very low numbers but widespread throughout the burn area. It was interesting to note that few of the latter were likely to flower, which contrasts with the 2002 burn when flowering was prolific.

One species promoted to flower by the burn was *Prasophyllum elatum*. It was widespread in most habitats, but not often in the flats. Plants varied tremendously in size and stature with some quite small plants flowering/going to flower. Predation of the leaves was relatively high, with nearly all being chewed down to between 100 to 150 mm. Buds were emerging from the open top of the leaf, instead of emerging from the side of an intact leaf. There were other *Prasophyllum* species present, but the survey was just too early to identify what these are likely to be. Most of these were found on the limestone ridges.

The orchid list held by NOSSA for Messent Conservation Park prior to this survey must have been somewhat limited because the number of species on our list has now been doubled. With the rediscovery of *T. matthewsii* in several locations within the park, the other two nationally threatened species present and the expanded knowledge of orchids within the Park we must consider this was a very successful survey.

We thank DENR South East for making this survey possible.

A few observations of fauna in the park are of interest. Kangaroos were seen in limited numbers. Red necked Wallabies were seen not in the park but on roadside adjacent to Martin Washpool Conservation Park. Wombat burrows, many of them active, were noted by GPS on data sheets. One large hare was followed along a track in car headlights, it seeming reluctant to leave the "safety" of the furrows. Some birds of prey were noteworthy, namely two Wedge tailed Eagles, a Spotted Harrier demonstrating how it harries over flats, Nankeen Kestrel and Accipiter species, a Brown Falcon and another unidentified Falcon (either Black or Peregrine) were all seen during the survey period. Two Mallee fowl were seen, one in the vicinity of the nest, the other on a boundary sallying out to an outcrop of trees in adjacent farmland.

ORCHID SPECIES LIST

<i>Acianthus pusillus</i>	<i>Prasophyllum elatum</i>
<i>Caladenia carnea</i>	<i>Prasophyllum occultans</i>
<i>Caladenia latifolia</i>	<i>Prasophyllum species</i>
<i>Arachnorchis (Caladenia) cardiochila</i>	<i>Pterostylis pedunculata</i>
<i>Arachnorchis (Caladenia) tensa</i>	<i>Bunochilus (Pterostylis) species</i>
<i>Arachnorchis (Caladenia) sp. South East</i> (previously <i>C. aff. arenaria</i>)	<i>Diplodium (Pterostylis) dolichochila</i>
<i>Arachnorchis (Caladenia) x variabilis</i>	<i>Linguella (Pterostylis) sp. Mallee</i> (previously <i>P. aff. nana</i> 'Mallee')
<i>Calochilus pruinosus</i>	<i>Plumatichilos (Pterostylis) sp. Mallee Bearded</i> Greenhood (previously <i>P. plumosa</i>)
<i>Corysanthes (Corybas) incurvus</i>	<i>Urochilus (Pterostylis) sanguine</i>
<i>Cyrtostylis reniformis</i>	<i>Pyrorchis nigricans</i>
<i>Cyrtostylis robusta</i>	<i>Thelymitra antennifera</i>
<i>Diuris sp. Short tailed</i> (previously <i>D.</i> <i>brevissima</i>)	<i>Thelymitra azurea</i>
<i>Eriochilus species</i> (previously included in <i>E.</i> <i>cucullatus</i>)	<i>Thelymitra benthamiana</i>
<i>Corunastylis (Genoplesium) species</i>	<i>Thelymitra epipactoides</i>
<i>Glossodia major</i>	<i>Thelymitra luteocilium</i>
<i>Leporella fimbriata</i>	<i>Thelymitra matthewsii</i>
<i>Microtis species</i>	<i>Thelymitra megcalyptra</i>
<i>Pheladenia deformis</i>	<i>Thelymitra species</i>



Thelymitra matthewsii