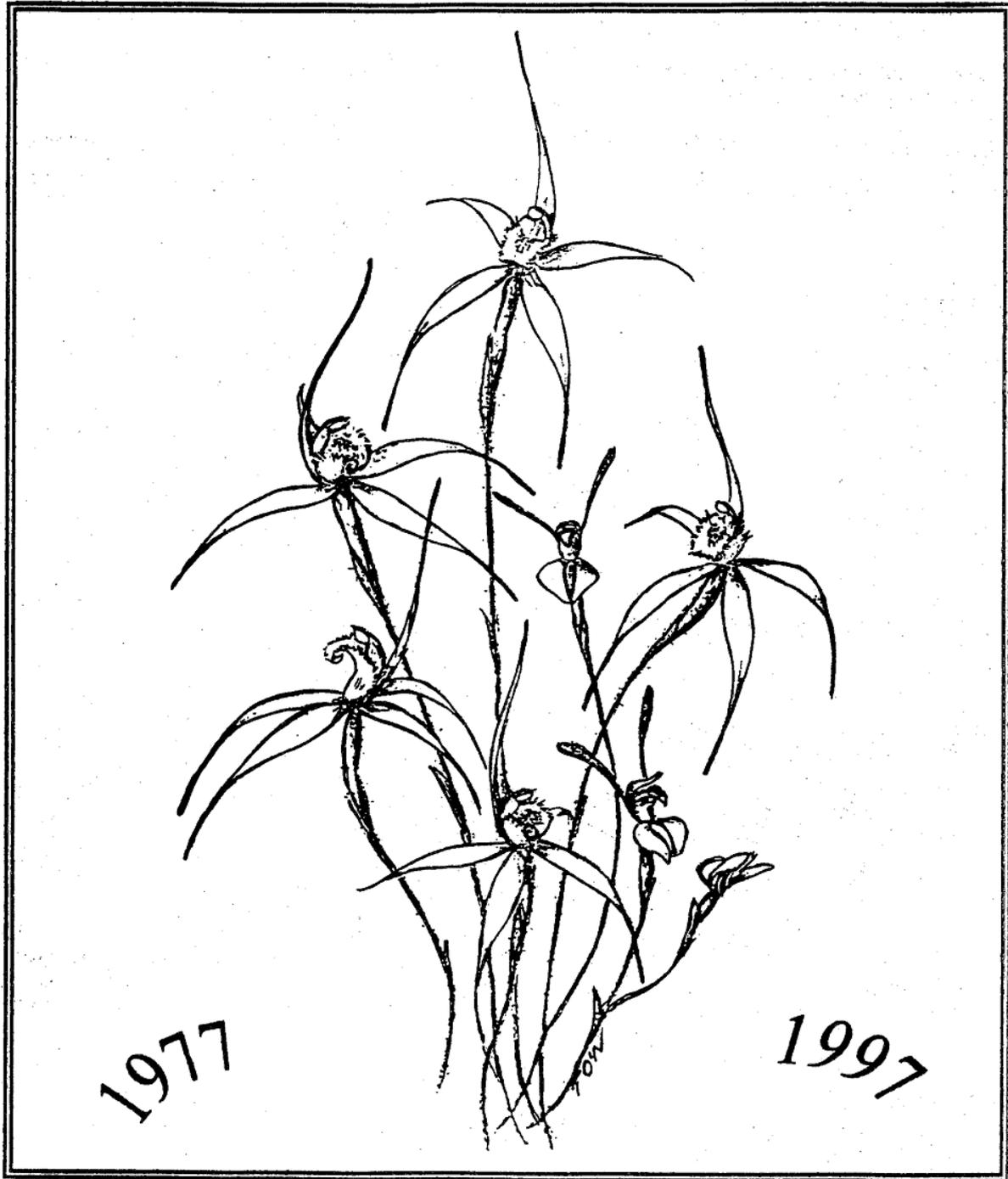


JOURNAL
of the
NATIVE ORCHID SOCIETY OF
SOUTH AUSTRALIA INC.



NATIVE ORCHID SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA INC.

PO Box 565,
UNLEY SA 5061

The Native Orchid Society of South Australia promotes the conservation of native orchids through cultivation of native orchids, through preservation of naturally-occurring orchid plants and natural habitat.

Except with the documented official representation from the Management Committee of the native orchid society of South Australia, no person is authorised to represent the society on any matter.

All native orchids are protected plants in the wild. Their collection without written Government permit is illegal.

PATRON: Mr T.R.N. Lothian

PRESIDENT:

Mr George Nieuwenhoven
Telephone: 8264 5825

SECRETARY:

Cathy Houston
Telephone: 8356 7356

VICE-PRESIDENT:

Mr Roy Hargreaves

TREASURER:

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COMMITTEE:

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Mr R. Hargreaves
Mr R. T. Robjohns
Mr L. Nesbitt
Mr D. Wells
Mr G Carne

EDITORS:

Bob Bates & Kerry Jolly
38 Portmarnock Street
Fairview Park 5126
Telephone: 8251 2443

REGISTRAR OF JUDGES:

Mr L. Nesbitt 8261 1550

FIELD TRIP COORDINATOR

Mr G Carne 8332 7730

JOURNAL COST: \$1 PER ISSUE

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ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION: \$14 FAMILY OR SINGLE. DUE IN MARCH EACH YEAR.

NATIVE ORCHID SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA INC

DECEMBER 1997 Vol. 21. No. 11 JOURNAL

FEBRUARY MEETING

Tuesday, February 24th at 8.00 pm: St Matthews Hall, Bridge Street, Kensington.

No meetings held in December or January.

THE PRESIDENT AND NOSSA
MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE WOULD LIKE TO
TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO WISH ALL
MEMBERS AND THEIR FAMILIES A VERY
HAPPY CHRISTMAS AND AN ENJOYABLE
AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR.



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DIARY DATES

Jan 24 *Dipodium roseum* Excursion. Aldgate Valley
Feb 5 *Spiranthes* Excursion Nangkita
March 5 *Genoplesium rufum* Excursion Jupiter Creek
April 19 *Genoplesium lineare* Excursion Halbury

Next Field Trip

Dipodium roseum special- Saturday January 24. Meet at the Church of Christ Aldgate Valley Road at 9am to visit Nurrutti reserve.

Next committee meeting:

At the home of George and Nancy Nieuwenhoven 15 Robin Terrace Hope Valley, on Wednesday February the 4th at 7:30.

ON THE BENCH November meeting

The commentary was given by our President George Nieuwenhoven.

TERRESTRIALS

Chiloglottis aff. *platyptera*, *Diuris brevifolia*, *D. drummondii*, *D pauciflora*, *Diuris* Dragonfly, *Phaius tancaevilliae*, *Pterostylis biseta*, *P. biseta* x *P. woolsii*, *P. rufa*.

EPIPHYTES

Dendrobium pentaptrum, *D. lichenastrum* var. *lichenastrum*, *D. lichenastrum* var. *prenticei*, *Sarcochilus hartmannii*, *Sarcochilus* Empress.

The *Chiloglottis* shown was certainly long flowering as it was on the bench last month! The *Pterostylis biseta* x *P. woolsii* cross resembled the biseta parent and did not have long sepals.

It was the first time we have seen the New Guinea *Dendrobium pentaptrum* on display.

JUDGING

Terrestrial species

1st *Chiloglottis* aff. *sphyrnoides* grown by George Nieuwenhoven

2nd *Phaius tancaevilliae* grown by Allan Jennings

Terrestrial hybrid

1st *Diuris* Dragonfly grown by George Nieuwenhoven

2nd *Pterostylis* Jumbuck grown by Les Nesbitt

Epiphyte species

1st *Dendrobium lichenastrum* grown by George Nieuwenhoven

2nd *Sarcochilus hartmannii* grown by Judy Penney

Epiphyte hybrid

1st *Sarcochilus* Empress grown by George Nieuwenhoven

2nd No award

NOVEMBER MEETING

This was the Christmas break-up and Auction: over \$300 was raised and this will be donated to the Australian Orchid Foundation. Many thanks to all those people who donated items and those who supported us by bidding. Special thanks to Les Nesbitt, Geoff Edwards, Reg Shooter and others who assisted in the auctioning.

This meeting was followed on Sunday 30th by the Christmas barbecue at Hazelwood Park. Over 30 members and families enjoyed the fine food and glorious weather under the gum trees. No popular vote in November.

Wanted: original articles and art for your Journal. Especially wanted are articles on Cultivation. We would also love to hear about the orchids you saw on your interstate and overseas trips.

BUSHFIRES:

There have already this summer been several large fires in Ngarkat and Danggali conservation parks in the East of the state as well as fires in the Heggarton and Coffin Bay conservation parks on Eyre Peninsula. This augers well for excellent orchid displays in those parks in 1998 and several members are planning trips to take advantage of the fires which were caused by lightning.

October meeting Judging results

Terrestrial species:

Chiloglottis trapeziformis grown by G. Nieuwenhoven 1st

Diuris punctata grown by G. Nieuwenhoven 2nd

Terrestrial hybrids:

Diuris Dragonfly grown by G. Nieuwenhoven 1st

Pterostylis Walpamur grown by W Walloscheck 2nd

Epiphytic species:

Cymbidium canaliculatum grown by G.&J. Burford 1st

Sarcochilus hartmannii grown by L. Burgess 2nd

Epiphytic hybrids:

Rhinochilus Dorothy x Canary x *Sarcochilus hartmannii* grown by R.&G. Shooter 1st

Dendrobium Sarah Jane grown by N. Oliver 2nd

Plant of the night

Chiloglottis trapeziformis grown by G. Nieuwenhoven

POPULAR VOTE

Terrestrial *Diuris punctata* grown by George Nieuwenhoven

Epiphyte *Cymbidium canaliculatum* grown by G.&J. Burford

FIELD TRIP REPORT - *GASTRODIA SESAMOIDES* 16/11/97

by Thelma Bridle

It was a warm sunny morning when 12 NOSSA members met at Carey Gully. Although many of us had not been to this part of the Adelaide Hills before we now feel quite familiar with the area. All roads leading from Carey Gully were tried in abortive attempts to locate the region where *Gastrodia sesamoides* had been observed several years ago on NOSSA field trips.

Eventually it was decided to give up and try Scott Creek Oval instead. To our leader's, and indeed our, relief it was not long before a group of *Gastrodia sesamoides* was located in the damp gully behind the oval. Our attention was distracted from the orchids by strange calls in a nearby eucalypt. This turned out to be a prelude to mating between two yellow-tailed black cockatoos. Why did none of the photographers remember to bring telephoto lenses? When our

attention returned to orchids, we were pleased to be able to find 113 flowering spikes of cinnamon bells, ranging from 1 to 28 flowers and up to 50cm in height.

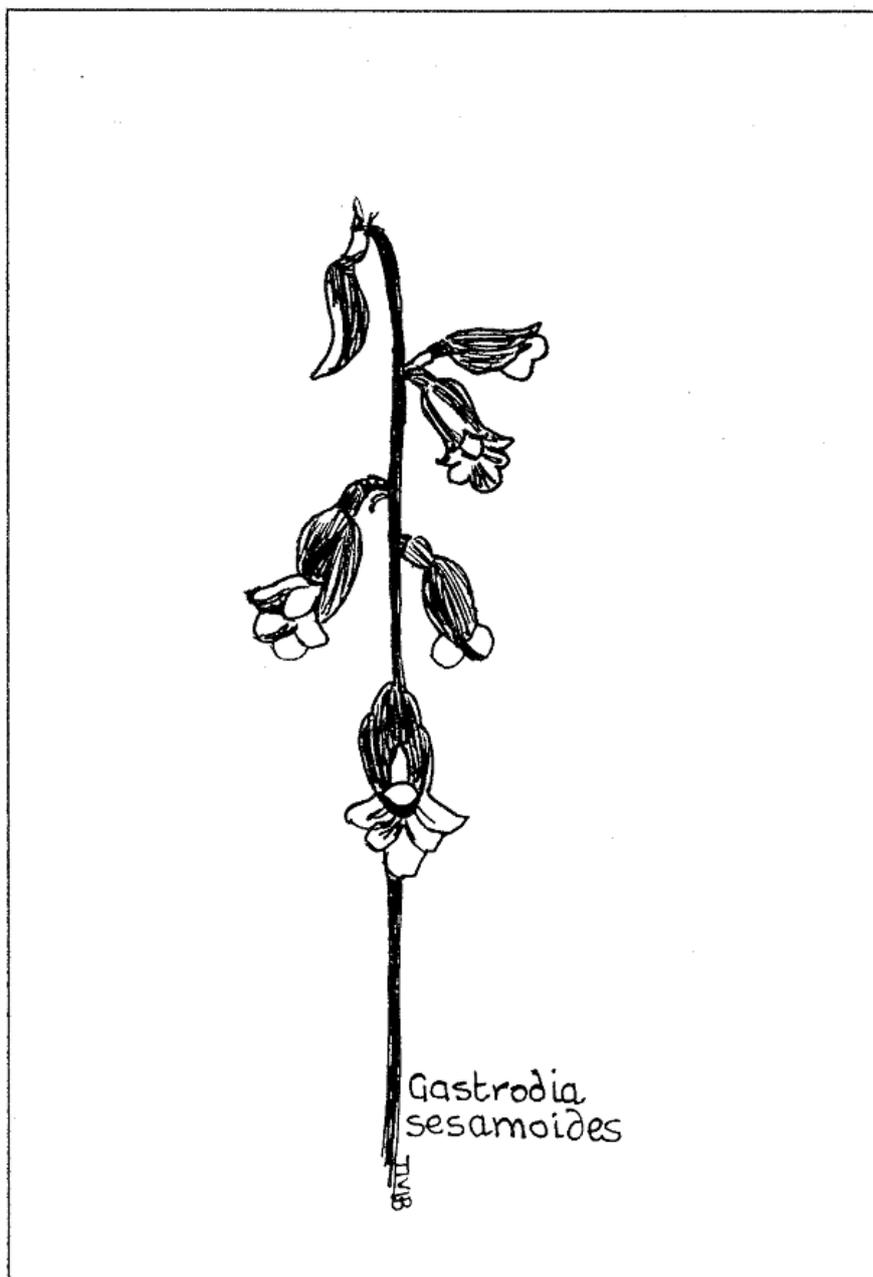
Gastrodia sesamoides is a leafless saprophyte relying on mycorrhizal fungal associations for its nutrients, which it stores as starch in fleshy irregular-shaped underground rhizomes. This accounts for its common name of potato orchid. Aborigines exploit this store of nutrient and eat the tubers. The name cinnamon bells comes from the spicy scent of the flowers, which although not the smell of cinnamon is probably the closest-smelling spice.

Pterostylis nutans with flowers over and *Microtis frutetorum* with flowers still tight buds were the only other orchids in the area. The damp gully is an ideal site for blackberries, which were numerous. They appeared to have been slashed and bracken was growing well and protecting the *Gastrodias*. I hope they are regularly cared for as this orchid is not particularly common in the Adelaide Hills.

After lunch we visited an area of Scott Creek Conservation Park near Mackereth's cottage. This area was also unfamiliar to many of us.

Seven years ago *Thelymitra benthamiana* had been found in this region. We found many *Thelymitra* sp. with flowers

finished, including a number of *Thelymitra grandiflora* with seedpods developing. There were several *Calochilus robertsonii* in seed, a few *Caladenia tentaculata* still flowering and three plants of the green form of *Orthoceras strictum* in bud. The *Thelymitra benthamiana* with 2-5 flowers had recently finished flowering and 9 plants were counted, which was the same number as seen 7 years ago. This species seems to have problems increasing its population size and probably warrants some detailed studies to determine the most suitable conditions for seed germination and subsequent growth, so that populations in the bush could be assisted to increase. We also found quite good numbers of the other South Australian saprophytic orchid - *Dipodium roseum* (hyacinth orchid), all red-stemmed with buds forming ready to flower in late December. There were many other flowers in the bush. The orange *Gompholobium ecostatum* with its very large pea-like flowers was noticeable amongst the blue *Wahlenbergia* sp. and purple *Dampiera dysantha*. *Hibbertia stricta* and a *Leptospermum* sp. were also in full flower. As we reached the end of walk we were able to watch a group of the only flower-peckers to inhabit Australia - the mistletoe bird, which as its name suggests, feeds exclusively on mistletoe berries, then spreads the indigestible seed by excreting it onto a suitable host tree where it germinates and soon parasitises another tree. The promised afternoon showers then materialised and we completed what had become another excellent NOSSA field trip, despite the unorthodox start.



Cape Ganthaume is a wilderness area of dense mallee and tangled heath on the south coast of the Island. Access is from D'estree Bay in the east, Murray Lagoon in the north or Seal Bay in the west. It is largely trackless which means it can only be traversed after fires open up the dense scrubs. Due to its size of several thousand hectares and its trackless nature we could only survey a fraction of the area in the 3 days (over 100 man-hours) but since most of the habitat is the same we felt that the majority of orchid species present were located and mapped.

Our visit was made in October. It appeared to have been a poor year as most of the ground was still bare of vegetation and very dry. In the travertine limestone it was possible to walk for an hour and only see a handful of orchids but in the tumbled sandhills, in rocky gullies or on the coast orchids were more frequent. Nowhere did the diversity approach what you would find in a similar area on the mainland.

We located several plant species not recorded for Kangaroo Island. The most notable being the threatened grass *Poa drummondiana*, the arid land crucifer *Geococcus pusillus* which has the unusual habit of placing its flowers underground and an undescribed grass *Agrostis* sp. We also determined that there were three *Parietaria* species present which is curious as there are only two native species recorded in South Australia. There were several undescribed orchids present and these included the blood red spider orchid previously included under *Caladenia filamentosa*, *Pterostylis* aff. *nana* (three different species), and the local *Genoplesium*. Amazingly there were very few fire stimulated orchids seen. Apart from one small group of *Prasophyllum datum* and a patch of *Pyrorchis nigricans* it appeared the fire had actually prevented most species from flowering freely.

We were delighted to see *Caladenia bicalliata* as although the original specimen came from the Island it had never been collected there since: that's 85 years between collections! We also made only the second collection of *Prasophyllum calcicole* from the Island. Along the coast *Caladenia latifolia* were in thousands, both pink and white forms.

On the limestone there were lots of *Caladenia filamentosa* both the variety *tentaculata* and the un-named red flowered form which grew only in the deeper soils. *Caladenia tensa* was widespread and we captured its pollinators which were not the same wasp which pollinates *C. tensa* on the mainland. The K.I. plants are probably a different taxon. In the sandhill country *Caladenia fuscata* was common and included a large flowered form we had never seen before. The most common spider orchid was *Caladenia cardiochila* which was previously thought to be rare on Kangaroo Island. We were disappointed that there were no *Caladenia ovata* in the park. An interesting hybrid seen was *C. cardiochila* x *C. reticulata*.

Only one species of *Corybas* was seen ie *C. despectans* but we did expect that *C. expansus* would occur in the sandhills.

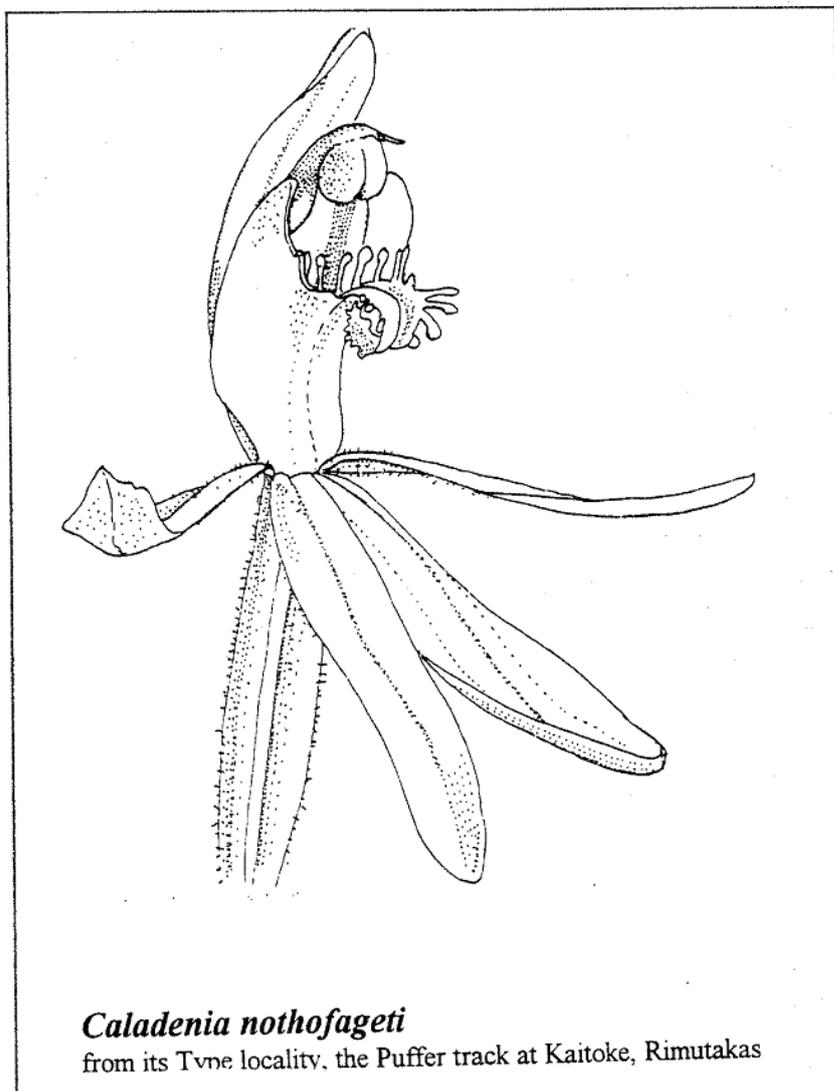
Thelymitra were particularly rare, one or two *T.* aff. *nuda*, a colony of *T. antennifera*, two *T. luteocilium* and a handful of *T. pauciflora*. There is certainly not the variety or volume of orchids one can find at the west end of the Island. The only *Diuris* present was *D. corymbosa* which was common enough.

An interesting find was a single flower of *Glossodia major* on the roadside opposite Murrays Lagoon. None of us had seen this species on K.I. before and the single plant indicates there are no breeding populations only occasional adventive specimens from seed blown over from the mainland much the same as happens in New Zealand.

NEW NAMES FOR SOME NEW ZEALAND ORCHIDS

The latest 1997 issue of THE ORCHADIAN has papers by Clements, Jones & Molloy in which *Dendrobium cunninghamii* Lindl. is placed in a new monotypic genus as *Winika cunninghamii*. Also *Caladenia carnea* var. *bartlettii* becomes *Caladenia bartlettii*; *Caladenia* aff. *iridescens* becomes *Caladenia atradenia*, *Caladenia* 'green column' becomes *Caladenia chlorostyla* and *Caladenia* 'white form' becomes *Caladenia nothofageti*.

It is perhaps curious that we are getting the New Zealand new species named at a faster rate than our own SA species.



CONSERVATION NEWS: Mylor Parklands and Conservation Park

At least 5 new conservation parks were declared in South Australia in 1997. Some of these will be discussed in future journals. One of those nearest to Adelaide is the MYLOR CONSERVATION PARK. This attractive area of stringy bark woodland sits on the hill overlooking the quaint village of Mylor in the Adelaide Hills 20 km SE of Adelaide. On the east wooded slopes run down to the River Onkaparinga, to the north is the Cox Creek Reserve and to the south-west Mylor itself, a town circled by parkland much as Adelaide is.

This parkland is now being returned to its natural vegetation cover thanks to the Friends of the Mylor Parklands. It was largely pristine until the 1960's when councils began leasing out such town reserves for grazing. About one quarter was actually ploughed and sown to exotic pasture and due to some shonky deals some sub-divided for housing! At the time over 50 orchid species occurred here including some of the finest duck orchids ever seen in South. Australia and the marvellous little *Corybas unguiculatus* including albino forms. These are all but gone now but if the Friends do a good job, they may re-establish. Some interesting orchids still found at Mylor include brilliant green *Orthoceras*, *Pterostylis fimbriata* and *Prasophyllum constrictum*.

There is an excellent camp-ground in the Park and Bed and Breakfast accommodation available adjacent. Curiously although it is illegal to walk your dog in the Conservation Park itself you may ride your horse through, if you do you are unlikely to see the orchids unless your horse stops to eat them.

NEW ORCHID RECORDS & EXTENSIONS TO KNOWN RANGE IN SA IN 1997

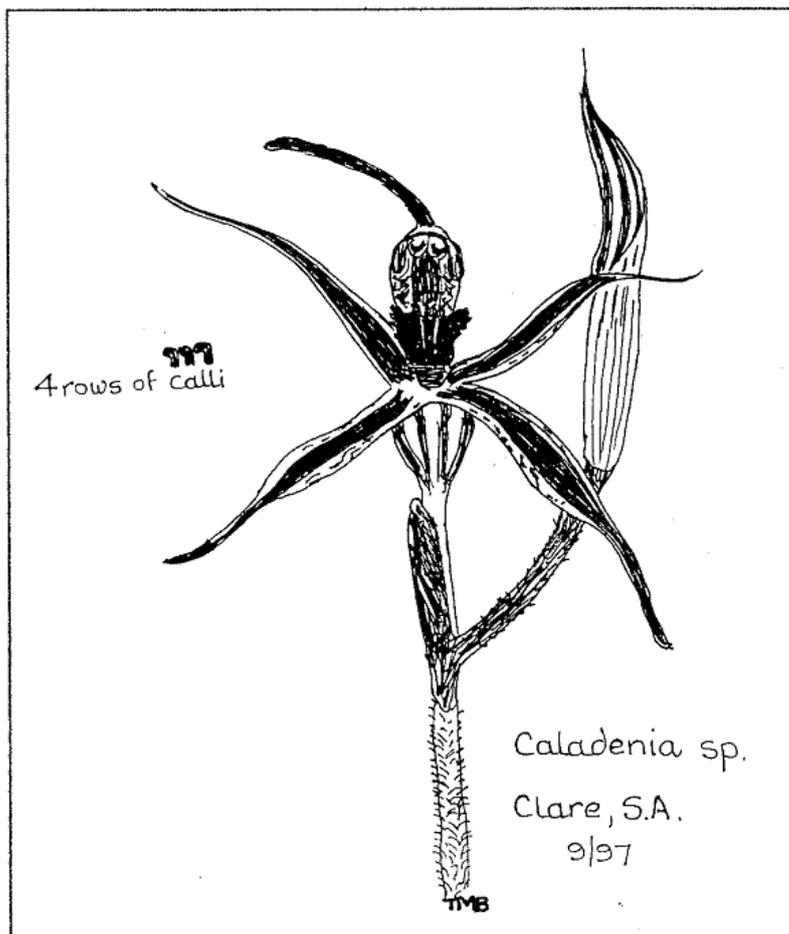
Despite the dry conditions which made major orchid surveys unattractive there were several new species located including those mentioned in the last journal. The Conservation group led by Thelma Bridle probably had the most success, they located possible new species of *Caladenia* at Clare and Monarto, the plants at Clare being perhaps an odd variant of the red form of *Caladenia leptochila* illustrated in Orchids of South Australia (plate 53), in any case this is an extension of distribution for this taxon. The Monarto plants are members of the wonderful *C. filamentosa-denticulata* complex which may never be satisfactorily worked out for SA.

New species mentioned in the Cape Ganthaume survey report include the Kangaroo Island versions of *Pterostylis nana* and *P. longifolia* and the hybrid *Caladenia* with *C. cardiochila* and *C. ? reticulata*. Then of course there were the newly described *Dipodium pardalinum* from the SE and *Pterostylis bryophila* from Hindmarsh Valley although these have been known for years. Extensions of known range include *Pterostylis falcata* and *P. x ingens* from the Southern Lofty region, *Calochilus paludosus* at Spring Mount, *Microtis atrata* from Kaiser Stuhl (mathematically this is the MU region), and a second location for *Orthoceras* on KI.

Hybrids not previously recorded include *Caladenia arenaria* x *C. macroclavia* (on York Peninsula), *C. prolata* x *C. carnea* (on Kangaroo Island), *Caladenia arenaria* x *C. conferta* (found at Mount Monster by Cathy) and *Pterostylis cucullata* x *P. curta* (photographed at Belair by Roger Biddell).

Unwanted discoveries include the introduced *Serapius lingua* at Morgan Road Ironbank (these have all been removed: pers. comm. Enid Robertson).

It has recently been pointed out to us that almost fifty terrestrial orchid species of Mediterranean origin are now being grown around SA, most of these need highly specific pollinators and are unlikely to become a pest but some like the little South African Granny Bonnets produce numerous tiny tubers and could become as bad as *Monadenia*. (Eds.)



THE GENUS *DOCKRILLIA*

The genus *Dendrobium* consists of some 1400 species which come in all shapes and sizes. When one looks at the various species, questions arise as to why they are all called dendrobiums. Compare for instance *D. linguiforme* with its small starry-white flowers and tree-trunk-hugging, thumbnail shaped leaves with the 1.5 metre tall *D. discolor* or *D. teretifolium* with its rat-tail-like leaves or the erect, fat pseudo-bulbous *D. speciosum* and you can see what I mean!

Over the years several attempts have been made by botanists to split the genus into several genera, none of which have received universal acceptance.

The most recent attempt was by Briegar in 1981 without much success. However one section change which does appear to be finding acceptance in Australia is the section loosely termed terete-leaved dendrobiums. Briegar proposed that this section be named *Dockrillia* in commemoration of Alick William Dockrill a well known and highly respected Australian botanist.

To help members bring their plant labels up to date the complete list of taxa contained in the new genus *Dockrillia* is published below. Please note the different endings on some of the specific epithets to match the requirements of Latin! Not all the species in the genus are Australian, those which are have been asterisked.



**Dockrillia bowmanii*
 **Dockrillia calamiformis*
Dockrillia caudiculata
Dockrillia convoluta
 **Dockrillia cucumerina*
Dockrillia desmotrichoides
 **Dockrillia fairfaxii*
 **Dockrillia X foederata*
 **Dockrillia X grimesii*
Dockrillia nothofagetii
 **Dockrillia pugioniformis*

Dockrillia brevicauda
Dockrillia casaurinae
Dockrillia chordiformis
Dockrillia crispata
Dockrillia delicata
 **Dockrillia dolichophylla*
Dockrillia flagellum
Dockrillia fuliginosa
Dockrillia hepatica
 **Dockrillia mortii*
 **Dockrillia nugentii*

How Many Different Orchid Species in South Australia?

This question was asked in NOSSA Journal 19:1 (Feb. 1995) and the answer of 1000+ arrived at, this includes wild as well as cultivated species. It should also be pointed out that as many as one thousand different wild and cultivated hybrids are likely.

In the 1995 article it was estimated that as many as 15 000 species of plant occur in SA. Recent developments indicate this should be 20 000 as according to the Adelaide Botanic Garden computer as many as 10 000 different plant species are being grown in our various Botanic gardens alone and that at least 5000 different Australian natives not naturally occurring in our state have been planted here. A recent article (The Advertiser 28/11/1997) tells of one young man (Dean Nicholls) having 750 species of Eucalyptus in his private arboretum!

Dean Nicolle's new book *Eucalypts Of South Australia* is available for \$20 at the Nature Conservation Centre and selected bookshops and would make an ideal Christmas present .

Australian Orchid Foundation

1997 Award of Honour to Walter Thomas (Wal) Upton

The Australian Orchid Foundation Award of Honour was created to recognise achievements in the broad field that covers orchids in Australia. This years recipient Wal Upton was born at Dymchurch, Kent on 18/1/1922. His interest in orchids began when as a child he walked the woods admiring the ground orchids; he has particularly fond memories of bee orchids (*Ophrys apifera*).

He joined the RAF in 1940 and rose to the rank of Flight Lieutenant, winning the Distinguished Flying Medal from George VI. Wal completed 46 flights over enemy territory and on his last trip was shot down in flames over France. He landed with his chute on fire and after treatment for burns was sent to Stalag as a prisoner of war. In 1944 he married Jill Speight from Windsor New South Wales and in 1950 they emigrated with their children to Narrabeen. Wal worked as a public relations officer until he and Jill commenced trading as "Double U Orchids" in 1974.

At first Wal hybridised with various orchid genera but lately has specialised in Aussie species especially *Dendrobium* and *Sarcochilus*, selling mostly seedling flasks. Wal has a long history of involvement with various orchid societies including; the Manly Orchid Society serving as a committeeman in 1958, secretary in 1960 and president in 1970. Wal was instrumental in the formation of Manly-Warringah Orchid Society in 1971, and was its first president from 1971 until 1974. He is currently Patron of this society.

With Bill Murdoch, Wal founded the Australasian Native Orchid Society in 1963, became foundation secretary and composed its first constitution. In 1964 he formed the Warringah group, serving in various roles on the committee until 1971 and is also this groups current Patron. Wal was a member of the Publicity Committee and the Editorial Committee of the 9th World Orchid Conference, held in Sydney in 1969. He also grew the Champion Australian Native Orchid at this show. Wal was elected to the management committee in 1973, at various times holding the positions of President and Vice-President and chairing numerous committees such as Workshop, Nomenclature, Program and served as Conservation officer and Show Marshall. Wal was chair of the committee for the Orchid Symposium of the 13th International Botanical Congress in 1981 and is a life member and judge of The Orchid Society of New South Wales.

Wal has received many awards, among them, the Australian Orchid Council's Award of Honour in 1989 and Orchid S.P.E.C.I.E.S. New South Wales Meritorious Service Award in 1990. Walter Thomas Upton is the author of : *Growing Orchids* published in 1969 by Rigby Ltd , *Dendrobium* Orchids of Australia, published in 1989 by Houghton Mifflin and *Sarcochilus* Orchids of Australia published by Double U Orchids in 1992. He has prepared and presented numerous papers and contributed to many orchid publications including the *Dendrobium* section of *What Orchid is That?* edited by Alec Pridgeon. Wal has spoken to Orchid Societies and Conferences in Great Britain, South Africa, New Zealand and U.S.A., and has recently returned from another lecture tour in the U.S.A. and Canada which consisted of 13 talks over a period of seven weeks. Well done Walter Upton!

FIELD TRIP TO KUITPO FOREST, 23RD November, 97

On a clear fresh morning, following the scorching heat of Saturday, 16 members met at the Kangarilla shops. [Therein lies a story in itself. At the previous Sunday field trip we had decided to have a trip to Kuitpo on the 23rd. Imagine our surprise upon receiving our Journals on Tuesday, to find the trip advertised in there (bearing in mind the Journal was already printed when we made our decision!) There is something to be said for the psychic powers of our Editor.] We made our way to Kuitpo to see the Ducks (*Caleana major*). Shock horror - the verges of the fire tracks had been slashed low and hard within the last three days! We searched the chewed mess of vegetation to see if there had been any *Orthoceras strictum*, but it was in vain. It was a similar story for the Ducks. On a more positive note, however, it obliged us to relinquish our "comfort zone" and go to try and locate some *Caleana major* in the scrub. About twenty flowering plants were found and a few still in bud. By far the majority of them were single flowered specimens. There were also a lot of leaves, many of which were small enough to be seedlings. Whilst at this site we were joined by two more members who had been diligently removing *Monadenia bracteata* from a nearby area.

Two plants of *Paracaleana minor* were found intact amidst the slashed verges. The photographers were delighted until someone became tangled in a *Cassytha* sp. and triggered the labellum. (Three weeks prior to this five plants had been found in bud.) After lunch we set off along another track. Being such a considerable number we inevitably became two groups, the "avant-garde" and the stragglers. While the avant-garde circumnavigated the area, the stragglers got bogged down in a swampy area and an adjacent area of pine forest. It was here, we were to learn later, that "time flies". Here we found *Diuris brevifolia* in flower. Two slightly differing colour forms were seen - those with strong brown spots on the dorsal sepal and others with extremely pale spots (and in a couple of cases, no spots). They were locally common in the swampy area. Flowering in the pines were *Caladenia tentaculata*, *Thelymitra pauciflora*, *Microtis frutetorum*, *Pterostylis nutans* and *Pterostylis pedunculata*. The latter were interesting in that they exhibited a lot of red on the galea. Also of particular interest here, was one colony of *Leptoceras menziesii* with about forty scapes and recently spent flowers. The day concluded with a number of the party driving on to another area of the forest to check on *Gastrodia sesamoides*. They had virtually finished flowering (only about six scapes with a single flower each remained in flower). There were some pods appearing and it was impressive to see forty-eight scapes in one small area 45cm in circumference, even if there were no flowers.

Orchids seen:

(f) flower, (b) bud, (spf) spent flowers, (p) pod, (l) leaf:

1 = site 1, 2= site 2, 3= site 3.

Acianthus caudatus (p) 2,3; *Caladenia tentaculata* (f)1,2; *Caleana major* (f,b,l) 1; *Paracaleana minor* (f,b) 1; *Calochilus robertsonii* (p) 1; *Corybas* sp. (p,l) 1,2,3; *Diuris brevifolia* (f)2; *Gastrodia sesamoides* (f,p) 3; *Leptoceras menziesii* (spf) 2; *Microtis frutetorum* (f) 1,2; *M. parviflora* (f) 2; *Pterostylis foliata* (p)2; *Pt. longifolia* (spent plants); *Pt. pedunculata* (f) 2; *Pt. nutans* (f,p) 2,3; *Pyrorchis nigricans* (p,l) 1,2; *Thelymitra nuda* (p) 1,2; *Th. pauciflora* (f,p) 1,2.

P.S. Anyone finding a Seiko watch at Kuitpo, please notify the Secretary.

N.O.S.S.A. TUBER BANK ORDER FORM

CLOSING DATE FOR ORDERS IS THE LAST MAIL 16th JANUARY 1998. Tubers will be posted 19th January 1998 or near then.

We thank all growers who have generously promised tubers which need to reach us by 15th January, 1998. Many of our tubers are of known provenance and it is important to keep this recorded. As some species offered have a small number of tubers we may be unable to fill all requests. Circle each Lot number that you wish to order. Mark (subst.) against those Lots you would like if your first choice is not available. Lots will have from 1 to 10 tubers, depending on supply and demand. Tubers in short supply will be issued on a first-come, first-served basis.

1. Acianthus	collinus	31. Pterostylis	concinna
2. "	fornicatus	32. "	curta (Adelaide Hills SA)
3. Caladenia	latifolia	33. "	curta (Bendemeer NSW)
4. Chiloglottis	diphylla	34. "	curta (Flinders Ranges SA)
5. "	formicifera	35. "	curta (Toowoomba Qld)
6. "	aff. formicifera	36. "	decurva
7. "	longiclavata	37. "	Dusky Duke
8. "	x pescottiana	38. "	Elegance
9. "	platyptera	39. "	fischii
10. "	reflexa	40. "	x furcillata
11. "	trapeziformis	41. "	grandiflora X x ingens
12. "	trullata	42. "	hispidula
13. "	truncata	43. "	Hoodwink
14. "	aff. truncata	44. "	Joseph Arthur
15. Corybas	diemenicus	45. "	laxa
16. "	dilatatus	46. "	aff. longicurva
17. "	fimbriatus	47. "	nana
18. "	hispidus	48. "	Nodding Grace
19. "	hispidus (red form)	49. "	nutans (Range SA)
20. "	aff. incurvus	50. "	nutans (Robinsons Gorge Qld)
21. "	pruinosis	51. "	nutans (Park Orchard Vic)
22. Cyrtostylis	huegelii	52. "	obtusa (True)
23. "	reniformis	53. "	aff. obtusa
24. Diuris	corymbosa	54. "	aff. ophioglossa
25. "	sulphurea	55. "	pedunculata (Range SA)
26. Microtis	rara	56. "	procera
27. "	unifolia	57. "	revoluta
28. Pterostylis	aff. alata	58. "	robusta
29. "	coccina	59. "	aff. russellii
30. "	collina	60. "	Sentinel 61. striata
		62. "	toveyana
		63. "	truncata
		64. "	Trunkfish
		65. Thelymitra	antennifera
		66. "	pauciflora (Comaum SA)

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