



Journal
of the
Native Orchid Society
of
South Australia Inc



Caladenia latifolia

NATIVE ORCHID SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

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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 from the Management Committee 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.

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2002 NATIVE ORCHID SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA 25 years

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NEXT MEETING 23 APRIL 2002

Tuesday, 23 April, 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. Bring your orchids to fill the display table.

Our speaker for April, Russell Job, will elaborate on his setup at home.

Members are asked to bring slides of *Acianthus* sp., '*Caladenia*' *deformis*, *C. filamentosa*, *Corybas unguiculatus*, *Pterostylis alata*, *P. robusta*, *P. bryophila (obtusata)*, *P. nana*, *P. nutans*, *P. sanguinea* and *P. smaragdina (longifolia)* for possible inclusion in the photographic library.

DATES

28 April Field trip; *Leporella* and *Eriochilus*

5 May TPAG Weeding day at Belair. See page 24

31 May Annual dinner at Buckingham Arms

23-28 September Kangaroo Island Field Trip.

23 Sept - 5 October ANOS South-western Western Australia Field Trip.

21-22 Sept. 2002 N.O.S.S.A. Spring Show

18-21 Sept. 2003 16T" Australian Orchid Council Conference Adelaide, hosted by O.C.S.A.

NEXT COMMITTEE MEETING

Wednesday 1st May at the home of David Hirst. Meeting commences at 7:30 p.m.

MARCH MEETING

The Annual General Meeting saw the appointment of Bodo Jensen as Vice President and Peter McCauley as a new committee member.

Many of NOSSA's Foundation Members attended the 25th Anniversary meeting and some spoke of the Society's establishment. Roy Hargreaves mentioned the labours involved in putting together the first journal ('newsletter') and thanked Treasurers, past and present.

Plants Benched

Terrestrial Species: *Caleana major*, *Eriochilus cucullatus*, *Pterostylis coccina* (red), *Pterostylis laxa*, *Pterostylis Sentinal* and several pots of *Genoplesium* spp.. [apologies for those plants omitted from this list- Ed.]

Epiphytic species and hybrids: *Dendrobium Jayden*, *Den. bigibbum*, *Den. lithicola*, *Den. Gai-Ellen* x *Visheen*, *Den. Pinterry* x *Visheen* (2 plants), *Sarcochilus Riverdene* (2 plants).

Judging results

Terrestrial species

1st *Pterostylis coccina* 'Red' grown by Les Nesbitt

2nd *Pterostylis laxa* grown by Judy Penney

3rd *Eriochilus cucullatus* grown by Malcolm Guy

Terrestrial Hybrid

1st *Pterostylis Sentinal* grown by Les Burgess

Epiphyte species

1st *Dendrobium lithicola* grown by Noel Oliver

2nd *Dendrobium bigibbum* grown by Noel Oliver

Epiphyte Hybrids

1st *Sarcochilus Riverdene* grown by Noel Oliver

2nd *Dendrobium Pinterry* x *Visheen* grown by Rick Pankoke

3rd *Dendrobium Jayden* grown by R & G Shooter

Plant of the Night

Dendrobium lithicola grown by Noel Oliver

Popular Vote Results

Best Epiphyte Hybrid *Dendrobium Jayden* grown by R & G Shooter

Best Epiphyte species *Dendrobium bigibbum* grown by Noel Oliver

Best Terrestrial species *Pterostylis coccina* 'Red' grown by Les Nesbitt

Terrestrial Hybrid *Pterostylis Sentinal* grown by Les Burgess

Les Burgess commented on the terrestrials. Peter McCauley commented on the epiphytes.

FIELD TRIP FOR APRIL -Sunday 28 April; *Leporella* and *Eriochilus* special. Meet: loam at the Kangarilla shops.

FIELD TRIP FOR MAY - Sunday 5 May; Weeding day at Belair with TPAG Meet: 9.00am at main entrance to Belair National Park and bring lunch.[Note time change]

W.A. TERRESTRIAL ORCHID TOUR

Coates Wildlife Tours are running a twelve day orchid tour, ex Perth, commencing on 24th August, 02. This company takes specialist orchid tours in Western Australia every year. In 2002 they will travel to Merredin, Wongan Hills, Dalwallinu, Paynes Find, Mullewa, Geraldton, Kalbarri, Jurien, Moora and back to Perth. Trips are fully catered and accommodated. The cost is \$2585.00 per person twin share. Further details can be obtained from our Secretary.

"ORCHADIAN"

The Committee is undertaking a review of the library. Through this process it has been identified that we no longer have a complete set of Orchadians.

Issues missing are:-

Vol. 10 numbers 2, 4, 9

Vol. 11 numbers 2, 3, 4, 7, 9, 10

Vol. 12 numbers 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11', 12

Vol. 13 number 6.

Members may be willing to donate a copy or copies from their own collection in order to make ours complete. This would be appreciated.

A.N.O.S. CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

Similarly, the library does not have a copy of the Second A.N.O.S. Conference Proceedings. That was the conference held at Toowoomba. If a member would like to donate one, that would make our record complete.

PLANT OF THE MONTH

Epiphyte plant for the month will be any plants of the genus *Sarcochilus* which are in flower. Terrestrial plant for the month of April will be *Eriochilus cucullatus*.

ANNUAL DINNER

The Society Annual Dinner will be held at the Buckingham Arms on Friday 31st May at 6:30p.m. The cost is \$18.50. The Treasurer will be taking bookings with either a deposit or full money at the next two meetings. It would be appreciated if no money could be handled on the night, however, this is not preclusive of your attending. Come along. It is always a very congenial gathering and we are still celebrating our 25 years.

TREASURER

The Society is going to be without a Treasurer within the next two months! Unfortunately, Iris Freeman, who has done the job very conscientiously and efficiently for the last five years, is no longer able to continue. She will be moving residence to Victor Harbor and will not be able to attend meetings. This is your opportunity to give something to the Society. Last year when we ran the questionnaire there were several people (anonymous of course) who expressed an

interest in taking a position on Committee. Would one of those people like to step forward please? Without a Treasurer this Society would not be able to function. Give it some thought and be prepared to "put your hand up".

Also we need to have a Supper Convenor by May. Thankyou.

WE ALSO REQUIRE A NEW PRESIDENT ASAP as Bill Dear wishes to step down.

Judging Classes: Date for next Judges Meeting: Saturday May 4th at 9:30am

N.O.S.S.A. PHOTOGRAPHIC LIBRARY

It was disappointing to see that only one member responded to our request for slides and photos (see the March issue of our Journal). We are still calling for *Eriochilus cucullatus*, *Leporella fimbriata*, *Genoplesium* sp., *Pterostylis uliginosa* (aff. *aphylla*) and *Spiranthes*.

23rd April: *Acianthus* sp., '*Caladenia*' *deformis*, *C. filamentosa*, *Corybas unguiculatus*, *Pterostylis alata*, *P. robusta*, *P. bryophila* (*obtusa*), *P. nana*, *P. nutans*, *P. sanguinea* and *P. smaragdina* (*longifolia*).

PRESIDENT'S REPORT W. Dear

After 25 years N.O.S.S.A. continues to provide information, pleasure and hospitality to our dedicated membership worldwide. I think this is something we should be proud of, but we need to address the challenge of our aging membership to keep the Society healthy for the next 25 years.

The meetings continue to be well attended with a good range of speakers and subjects to do with orchidology. This year we purchased a new projector and screen which certainly saved us from the embarrassing situations of the previous years. We also changed the venue for the Spring Show to St. Bernadette's Hall on South Road. This proved to be an excellent venue for a smaller than usual display. Because of a better hire price we were able to provide free admission to the public with no noticeable decrease in takings. The very important social side of N.O.S.S.A., namely the annual dinner and the end-of-year B.B.Q. at Shirley and Wally Walloscheck's, continues to be as popular as ever.

Now some thank-yous:

To Gerry Came for the great effort he has put in over the last two years as Editor of our Journal,

To David Hirst for volunteering to be our new Editor,

To Iris Freeman for a sterling job as Treasurer for the last five years. We wish her well for her new life by the sea.

To Thelma Bridle for the timeless effort put into organizing field trips and conservation projects, especially the 14-day Yorke Peninsula and Eyre Peninsula trip.

Finally to all the other Committee members and volunteers who put in a fantastic effort to keep N.O.S.S.A. a popular and viable society.

It is with great pleasure I present to you the Presidents Report for 2001.

HOW ITS DONE

Reg Shooter

There were not a lot of plants at the March meeting which was a pity as it was our 25th Anniversary. The display was more reminiscent of the early days when we got quite excited to see any plants exhibited. There was one orchid on the bench that we certainly would not have seen back then. *Dendrobium* Jayden is one of the so called hot/cold crosses which only made their appearance in any number around the late 1980's to the early '90's.

Den. Jayden is a cross between *Den.* Elegant Heart which is *Den.* Suzanne (one of the very earliest of the hot/colds made way back in 1965) and *Den. speciosum* so the parents in the make up of Jayden is two injections of *speciosum*, one of *bigibbum* and one of *tetragonum*.

The two additions of *speciosum* accounts for the vigour of the hybrid and the large flower count. Whilst it is a strong vigorous grower it does have a couple of faults, at least my plant does. It has the infuriating habit of putting up flower racemes carrying up to 20 buds then just as they are about to open many of them abort. I have tried growing it a bit warmer in my heated glasshouse, in the shadehouse under Alsanite and in a cold glasshouse, it does not seem to matter where it is placed it still aborts. It would be interesting if anybody else with a plant could pen a few words to the editor telling of their experiences. Enough of the complaining, when it is flowered well it is a lovely orchid.

The plant benched at the meeting carried two racemes of twenty, 70mm wide by 70mm long cream flowers heavily brushed and mottled with lilac having a typical pointed *speciosum* labellum. It was growing in a 120mm (5inch) pot sitting in a 200mm (8inch) pot for stability. For most of the year it is situated in the shadehouse but in the colder winter months I place it in the warm (13c minimum) glasshouse. If you do not have a heated glasshouse most of the hot/cold dendrobiums will grow and flower all year round in a shadehouse this usually means they may flower at a different time of the year. I water frequently in the warmer months but in winter just the occasional watering. Like most of my orchids it is fertilised when I think of it but on average probably once a month when growing strongly.

In the terrestrial section there was David Pettifors Duck orchid, *Caleana major* we have now seen this plant at several meetings each time with a new flower. There is still another bud to come out making a total of six progressively produced flowers. The books say this is a very difficult orchid to grow and flower for any length of time. It will be interesting to see if David can keep it growing for next year.

Les Burgess benched a 200mm pot of *Pterostylis* Sentinel, (*abrupta x rogersii*) there were seven or eight plants in the pot all with flower spikes but only two had flowers on them. Les told us that rats had eaten the other flowers off. Apparently the land next to Les's was being cleared and the rats had made a beeline for his shadehouse. We only hear of this occurring occasionally here in Australia but in Britain one of the major pests in the winter months are mice eating plants particularly *Cymbidium* bulbs. Les is looking for a control of these pests, he has tried 'Warfarin' but reckons the rats eat it like lollies. So if anyone has a cure please let Les know.

Don't forget to bring in any white flowering Australian natives throughout our silver anniversary year, we have only had one to date and it would be nice to make a competition out of it.

FIELD TRIP REPORT - TWO SWAMPS OF THE SOUTHERN FLEURIEU
PENINSULA 10/3/02

A warm, sunny Sunday morning found 19 members keen to squelch through thick, black swamp ooze searching for orchids.

The first site visited was Fraser Reserve, a small, perched peat swamp located on the eastern slope of a hillside on the southern Fleurieu Peninsula, not far from Victor Harbor. This reserve, owned by the National Trust of SA has been set aside for conservation, particularly for the southern emu wren and has not been grazed for a number of years. Water from the spring-fed swamp drains into Waitparinga Creek:

The swamp itself was healthy, but weeds had invaded on the western side, which adjoined agricultural land. The eastern bushland slope contained a number of orchid species in seed, including *Thelymitra*, *Caladenia* and *Microtis*. *Dipodium roseum* was almost finished flowering. We found no orchids in the swamp. Certainly some parts were too dense for orchid survival, but other parts with bandicoot runs and kangaroo tracks were sufficiently open, so perhaps past grazing was sufficiently intense to have destroyed the orchids.

The afternoon was spent at Higgs swamp near Myponga. Don and Jane have always been interested in swamp conservation on their property and have now, with the assistance and advice from land and water management groups, fenced off sensitive areas from cattle grazing. NOSSA last visited the property, when a single plant of *Pterostylis uliginosa* (*P. aff. aphylla*) was located. Just one year's growth in the now fenced spring-fed perched swamp where this *Pterostylis* sp. grows had totally transformed the appearance of this muddy paddock to a healthy botanically-diverse swamp. Apart from the return of rushes and sedges, the swamp broom (*Viminaria juncea*) was about 3m high. As this species is very palatable to cattle, it only reaches maturity in fenced swamps. *Spiranthes australis* was in flower - white, but a form of the pink-flowered insect-pollinated type, not the self-pollinated white-flowered form. Jane has observed the pollination of these flowers by small bees. Paterson iris (*Patersonii occidentalis*) were finished flowering, but the fairies aprons (*Utricularia dichotoma*) in both mauve and white were prolifically in flower. There had been many *Thelymitra* sp. flowering in the swamp late last year, as evidenced by the many seedpods and several *Microtis parviflora* seedpods were also found. *P. uliginosa* grows in black, peaty soils which are permanently waterlogged. Unfortunately no *P. uliginosa* could be located, despite many pairs of eyes searching. At Higg's swamp they have been found on remnant mounds, growing in the protection of small prickly tea-tree bushes (*Leptospermum continentale*). Some rosettes seen in October 2001 had gone, replaced with rabbit droppings, although we were not expecting to find rosettes as these are not in evidence at this time of year. This summer-flowering swamp greenhood has a flower stem up to 30cm tall with a maximum of 4 stem leaves and 1-3 flowers crowded at the tip. The shiny green, fleshy flowers, about 9mm high and facing towards the stem, have a green labellum, are self-pollinated and short-lived. Following flowering, the stem height rapidly increases to aid seed dispersal.

A second swamp on the property has had most of the blackberries and the bamboo cleared and is now also fenced from stock. This swamp is on a different water table and has a higher salt content in the water. Many of the swamp plants are common to both swamps, but the small-flowered swamp *Eriochilus* aff. *cucullatus* is exclusive, and increasing in numbers since 1995. Growing in a swamp this species has an early flowering season. The stems are covered with dense, soft hairs. Whilst there was no evidence of leaves on these flowering plants, these are very small and hairless. Another difference is in the column structure (R. Bates, pers. comm.).

Jane and Don kindly provided us with a very welcome cup of tea after our tramp through the swamps on a hot afternoon. It was very pleasant to sit in their shady garden and discuss orchids. Jane proposes to allow some controlled grazing in the fenced swamp areas, possibly just part of the swamp at a time, and also only about every 3 years, to control more rampant species and keep the area open to encourage orchid survival and plant diversity. It will be a very interesting area to monitor over the next decade and NOSSA's sincere thanks to the Higg's for allowing us to visit their property.

NOSSA FIELD TRIP TO YORKE AND EYRE PENINSULA'S SEPTEMBER 2001

Part 1 ADELAIDE HILLS TO THE MID-NORTH

Thelma Bridle

We commenced the longest field trip ever undertaken by NOSSA on the first day of spring, which seemed more like the middle of winter - cold and wet. We met at Williamstown, 6 from SA outnumbered by 8 from Victoria and headed off to Para Wirra to see a hillside covered with flowers of *Caladenia rigida*. Along the roadside at Wongalere *C. behrii* were in flower and some magnificent double-headed specimens were found on Bassnet Road, together with several *Thelymitra grandiflora*, in bud, but not due to flower until the end of September. All these species are endemic to the Adelaide Hills and not familiar to our Victorian visitors. Another endemic species found was *Prostanthera chlorantha*, the green flowered mint bush. A visit to Sandy Creek Conservation Park was rushed due to the increasingly heavy rain. We found orchids returning to an area orchid-rich prior to grazing. Now grazing has ceased, *Diuris pardina* and its natural hybrid with *D. behrii* - *D. x palachila* were flowering.

There was 25mm of rain overnight, but by the time we had driven to Muloowurtie on the Yorke Peninsula the weather was improving. Here we met up with Doug Bickerton, surveying *C. macroclavia* in the reserve - part of his threatened orchid species project. There were several examples of this species flowering and possibly some hybrids. *C. stricta*, a few *Pterostylis erythroconcha* and several other mallee orchids were flowering at this site. Further examples of *C. macroclavia* were found at a roadside stop and the endemic *C. brumalis*. This early flowering species was still open and was found in a range of shadings from white to almost yellow. *C. bicalliata*, *C. capillata* (formerly *C. filamentosa* var. *tentaculata*), *Cyanicula deformis* and *Diuris palustris* were all in flower. At Port Julia was a very strange *C. macroclavia* with 2 labellums and 3 perianth segments, one having calli and all with clubs. A number of *C. brumalis* and hybrids with the small, coastal *C. conferta* were observed, also large groups of *C. latifolia*. There were further examples of *C. conferta* at Mulbara Park but the various colour forms of *T. nuda* which grow here were not in flower. *Prasophyllum elatum* flowers quite regularly at this site, but all spikes were in tight bud. Innes National Park at the tip of Yorke Peninsula was a previous site for gypsum mining. There were spectacular coastal views as the road wound towards Brown's Beach. Orchids in this area were fewer than in 1998 but the spring flowers compensated by looking spectacular and providing our interstate visitors with some new species. *Templetonia retusa* (Cocky's tongues) is a common shrub here in a range of colour forms from yellow to red. The small *Prasophyllum calcicola*, only found on the tip of Yorke and Eyre Peninsula's was flowering and large groups of plants were found. *P. carnosum*, the coastal form of *P. odoratum* was also flowering. A bonus was the gift of 3 large salmon trout. They had cost the fisherman an expensive rod whilst beach fishing, but he insisted on sharing his catch with us. They made an excellent barbecued meal.

A visit to Brentwood Cemetery was preceded with a scenic trip of the southern Yorke Peninsula (or did the leader read the map incorrectly?). There were about 40 flowering plants

of the un-named white *Caladenia* sp. in the small early 19th century cemetery, hardly noticeable among the masses of highly perfumed freesias. *C. latifolia* plants were very numerous, sturdy, large-leaved and with up to 5 flowers per stem. Amongst the *Diuris palustris* was a plain yellow coloured and therefore albino form. Several scrub blocks in the Stansbury area were visited and these were excellent for the range of orchid species located. *C. fragrantissima* had eluded us in Innes National Park but we found a couple here together with hybrids between *C. fragrantissima* and possibly *C. brumalis*. A pollinating wasp with pollen on its thorax was observed on *C. brumalis*. Not realising that the pollinator of this species was unknown we unfortunately made no attempt to capture the wasp. *Prasophyllum* species - *fecundum* and *carnosum* were in bud, most *Pterostylis* sp were finished flowering although *P. mutica* was still in flower. *Pyrorchis nigricans* had a number of flowering spikes and a beautiful spike of *T. nuda* with intense mauve-blue flowers was eagerly photographed as the flowers were open. The day was fairly humid, although cool, and a number of other occasional flowers of scented *T. nuda* in pink, mauve and blue and of course *T. antennifera* began to open. The eye-catching dark carmine pink *C. carnea* with red stems, found in this area was in flower, many *D. palustris*, *C. stricta*, *C. brumalis* and a number of *Caladenia* hybrids. *C. latifolia* were numerous and a white form was photographed. Some greencomb spiders with yellow osmophores only had small buds, and *T. nuda* also occurred as a late race, with buds still about 6 weeks from opening.

Day 5 was time to leave Yorke Peninsula, visiting Rocky Bend Flora Reserve and Victoria Park, Moonta as we travelled to the top of the 'leg'. Rocky Bend had few orchids and we upset a pair of spotted pardalotes who had dug their nest hole right beside a mallee-form *P. smaragyna* we were observing. It was a little late in the season for orchids in Victoria Park. The top third of *P. mutica* spikes were still flowering, but only one *C. brumalis* flower remained. A short visit to Wirrabarra Forest on our way north rewarded us with many *T. nuda* in bud on a steep hillside amongst a large collection of morel fungi (*Morchella elata*). *Diuris palustris* and *D. behrii* were in flower and *P. nana* was still flowering in this cool, moist area. We continued on to Wilmington for the night and were visited in the caravan park by local brushtail possums, who jumped on our roof to inquire what was for supper. Apple was considered quite satisfactory and we were not disturbed during the night. Alligator Gorge Conservation Park is about 900m above sea level at the entrance, so a long, windy hill with several creek crossing had to be negotiated. The golden wattles (*Acacia pycnantha*) were flowering and panoramic views through these of the surrounding countryside made the drive very pleasant, at least for the passengers. At the park entrance, a number of *C. gladiolata* (another SA endemic) were flowering. Large colonies of *Cyanicula deformis* occur here. Apparently in Victoria this species is not found in large groups. *T. grandiflora* were in bud on the hillside.

We continued to Blue Gum Flat and found *P. plumosa* in flower, *P. biseta* in bud together with *C. tensa* and many flowering lilies and native shrubs. We walked along the Ring Route track and found the creek quite deep. Determined to see more orchids, it was off with socks and shoes. There exist a number of photos of various intrepid orchid enthusiasts negotiating the freezing-cold fast-flowing water. Those who continued along the track were rewarded with *C. woolcockiorum* in flower. See NOSSA journal Vol 25(1), pg. 4-5, 2001 for the adventure of seeing this orchid last year. There was a hybrid between *C. woolcockiorum* and *C. stellata* (also in flower). *C. gladiolata* were numerous and in large groups - greater numbers than in 2000. An albino was located in the same place as last year, hybrids between *C. gladiolata* and *C. arenaria* (northern form) and *P. cycnocephala*. A walk to the lookout to see the steep cliffs and rushing creek below added *C. carnea* and some very large-leaved *P. nana* to the ever-growing list of species.

HANS HERMAN BEHR

Reprinted from Darrell Kraehenbuehl, Australian plants Society Journal 17(1),1-36, Feb. 2002

Hans Herman Behr was born on 18 August 1818 at Koethen in East Germany. After graduating in medicine at Warzburg, he was encouraged by his mentors, Karl Ritter and the famous German explorer, Alexander von Humbolt, to visit Australia.

Behr arrived in Port Adelaide, on 12 September 1844 and immediately began his investigations into the South Australian vegetation. Most of his work was accomplished in the Barossa Range, Barossa Valley, and areas of the Murray Mallee between Truro and Moorundie near Blanchetown. In addition, he made substantial entomological collections of butterflies, moths and beetles, a number of which were new to science.

Most of the Behr botanical collections were located at Halle in East Germany but a considerable number (presumably from Behr's 1848-49 trip) are incorporated in the Wilhelm Sonder Collection purchased by the National Herbarium in Melbourne.

After leaving South Australia, Behr spent a short time (possibly six months) in the Philippines before arriving in California about August 1850 where he spent the rest of his life.

Eleven species of plants are named after Behr and several of these, such as *Eremophila behriana*, *Eucalyptus behriana*, *Diuris behrii* and *Senecio behrianus* are extremely rare species in a number of South Australian regions.

Behr is known to have written two botanical papers; two entomological contributions; and two papers on South Australian Aborigines. The following short [edited] excerpt relates to a trip to the River Murray during March 1849.

"The road to Maronde [=Moorundie] ... leads for five hours ... through plains which are covered with the low shrubs of a Compositae with white foliage. From a distance this gives the impression - rather strange under the burning Australian sun - of snow covered fields. Apart from a few species of *Salsola* [*S. kali*] and an occasional *Stenochilus* [*Eremophila* sp.] it is difficult to find anything else, at least at this time of the year. The white plain extends 'ad infinitum' ... Thus it goes on, until finally the unbroken forest is reached. The black border along the horizon, which promised shade and coolness, spreads its thin, bare, snake-like twisted branches: it limits the view, and that is at least one advantage in the Murray Scrub! But one looks in vain for shade under the broken screen of its almost leafless crowns, through which a blue sky laughs down on the deceived wanderer. It does not take long before one is as tired of the scrub as one is of the flats, and one greets joyfully the first clearing which shimmers from afar like a snowfield beneath the frame formed by the bare trunks, carrying foliage only high up in the crowns. These flats are, by the way, the most desolate spot I have found anywhere in the five continents of this earth. Other deserts impress with the vast expanse of desert meeting sky. But this monotonous forests can give rise to no other emotion than that of never-ending boredom."

Behr set up practice as a medico when he first settled in San Francisco but as a Catholic he made the sad mistake of living in a Lutheran area of the town. One particular gentleman was so antagonistic towards him, Behr avenged his insults by naming a nasty, obnoxious louse

after him. Indeed, some botanists seem to have had a penchant for this type of thing for even the great Swedish botanist Linnaeus named an insignificant weed after his rival Siegesbeck.

An American writer (Legge) noted that in his later life, Behr used candles in his room - never gas - and always read by candlelight. He also kept an owl as a pet. Behr was an esteemed member of the Bohemian Club in San Francisco and wrote a book of wit, *The Hoot of the Owl*.

FIELD TRIPS FOR 2002

10 Mar. 02	<i>P. uliginosa</i> , Myponga area
28 Apr. 02	<i>Leporella fimbriata/ Eriochilus cucullatus</i> , Knott Hill & Sundews
5 May. 02	TPAG weeding at Belair
2 Jun. 02	Mount Billy weeding
11 Jun. 02	Wongalere weeding
16 Jun. 02	Clare area weeding
8 Jul. 02	Halbury weeding <i>Corybas unguiculatus</i>
28 Jul. 02	Staking <i>P. despectans</i> rosettes. Mount Bryan
1 Aug. 02	<i>Caladenia behrii</i> weeding
4 Aug. 02	<i>Corybas despectans</i> , Hardy's Scrub 0.5 day
9 Aug. 02	Hindmarsh Reservoir weeding
11 Aug. 02	<i>P. 'Halbury'</i> populations monitoring, Halbury
16-18 Aug. 02	Yorke Peninsula weekend - weeding Mona Reserve, caging <i>C. macroclavia</i> etc
22 Aug. 02	Roachdale weeding
30 Aug:-1 Sept. 02	Wilmington/Quorn weekend. Mt Remarkable/Telowie Gorge
7-8 Sept. 02	Coorong weekend - Cow Island, Potter's Scrub & Tilley Swamp
14 Sept. 02	Ferguson CP
15 Sept. 02	Charleston CP & St John's, Lobethal
21-22 Sept. 02	Annual Show with APS
23 Sept. 02	Kangaroo Island Trip for 1 week
5 Oct. 02	Private property at Meadows and Mount Billy CP
6 Oct. 02	Battunga Golf Course and Kuitpo Forest
7 Oct. 02	Hardy's Scrub and Manning Scrub
12 Oct. 02	Echunga Cemetery and area
13 Oct. 02	<i>Thelymitra</i> sp. at Scott Creek CP
19 Oct. 02	<i>Thelymitra</i> sp. in Clare area
20 Oct. 02	Grange Golf Course weeding
16-17 Nov. 02	Melrose weekend
15 Dec. 02	Marking stakes of flowering/seeding <i>P. despectans</i> at Mount Bryan,

Southern Flinders Ranges Trip Aug. 30 to Sept. 1. Friday will be a monitoring for *Caladenia xantholeuca* day with Doug Bickerton at Mount Remarkable/ Telowie Gorge. Overnight in Wilmington. Saturday visiting Quorn Flora Reserve and Mount Brown and Sunday visiting Alligator Gorge. Please contact Thelma Bridle for more details if you are interested in this trip. Accommodation either hotel or caravan park probably needs to be booked fairly promptly.

NATIVE ORCHID SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA INC..

P.O. 565 Unley S.A. 5061

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