



Journal
of the
Native Orchid Society
of
South Australia Inc



Leptoceras menziesii

NATIVE ORCHID SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

POST OFFICE BOX 565 UNLEY SOUTH AUSTRALIA 5061

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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NATIVE ORCHID SOCIETY
OF
SOUTH AUSTRALIA INC.
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NEXT MEETING 24 FEBRUARY 2004

Tuesday, 24 February, St Matthew's Hall, Bridge Street, Kensington. Meeting starts at 8:00p.m. Doors to the hall will be open from 7:15 p.m. to allow Members access to the Library. The speaker will be announced in the February journal.

DIARY DATES

24 February 1st meeting for 2004

23 March AGM

1 April Renew your subscription

16-19 Sept. 5th Australasian Native Orchid Conference and Show

NEXT COMMITTEE MEETING

Wed, 4th Feb. at the home of Bodo Jensen. Meeting commences at 7:30 p.m.

NOVEMBER MEETING PLANTS BENCHED

Terrestrial species:

Caladenia (Arachnorchis) tentaculata; *Caleana major* (Coles Bay, Tas.); *Paracaleana minor* (Coles Bay); *Chiloglottis trapeziformis*; *Diuris drummondii*; *Diuris drummondii* ('Buttery'); *Diuris sulphurea* (Golden Dragon); *Lyperanthus sauveolens* (Coles Bay); *Microtis* sp. (Lord Howe island); *Pterostylis baptistii*.

Terrestrial Hybrids:

Pterostylis Jumbuck x *ovata*.

Epiphyte species:

Cymbidium canaliculatum; *Cymbidium canaliculatum* var. *alba*; *Cymbidium suave*; *Dendrobium prenticii*; *Sarcochilus ceciliae* (2 plants); *Sarcochilus fitzgeraldii* (4 plants); *Sarco. hartmannii* (3 plants).

Epiphyte hybrids:

Sarcochilus Cherie; *Sarco.* George Colthrup; *Sarco.* Red Cascade; *Sarco.* Ruby; *Sarco.* Rumrill.

Judging results

Epiphyte species

- 1st *Cymbidium canaliculatum* var. *alba* grown by John & Bev. Gay
- 2nd *Sarcochilus hartmannii* grown by Malcolm Guy
- 3rd *Cymbidium canaliculatum* grown by Malcolm Guy

Epiphyte Hybrids

- 1st *Sarcochilus* Red Cascade grown by Russell Job & Edda Viskic
- 2nd *Sarcochilus* Ruby grown by Malcolm Guy
- 3rd *Sarcochilus* Cherie grown by Peter McCauley

Terrestrial Species

- 1st *Diuris drummondii* grown by Les Nesbitt
- 2nd *Chiloglottis trapeziformis* grown by Les Nesbitt
- 3rd *Pterostylis baptistii* grown by Les Nesbitt

Terrestrial Hybrid

- 1st *Pterostylis Jumbuck* x *ovata* grown by Les Nesbitt
- There was no 2nd or 3rd

Orchid of the Night

Cymbidium canaliculatum var. *alba* grown by John & Bev. Gay

Due to the lack of time the popular vote was not conducted.

Plant commentary on Terrestrials was by Peter McCauley; on Epiphytes by Noel Oliver.

Following the plant commentary the Annual Auction commenced with strong bidding for a good selection of plants donated by many members. A total of \$675 was raised.

Equally the generous donations by members for the Xmas raffle permitted this to be broken up into three prizes. The trophies were presented by the donors (Les Nesbitt, Don Wells and Margaret Fuller) with the Roy Hargreaves Trophy being presented by Roy's daughter (Felicia McIntosh) who attended the meeting together with her sister Jill and their husbands. On a sad note it was announced that Ron Robjohns had passed away. Lastly everyone enjoyed the Xmas Supper.

We would all agree with Reg Shooter's follow-up comments that "I thought the meeting was excellent. Everybody seemed to enjoy the relaxed atmosphere and of course the lovely food".

FOR YOUR INFORMATION - NOSSA NEWS

The Christmas B.B.Q. was very well attended and enjoyed by about 35 members and friends.
Cathy

WANTED

New Editor

For the next year or two a new editor is needed as the present one would be taking a break for reasons explained in the last journal. Support will be given.

New Treasurer

Iris Freeman is unable to continue in the position of Treasurer. Support will be provided by Bill Dear who is currently acting as Assistant Treasurer.

New committee Member

Thelma Bridle has superbly been taking on the roles of committee member, Field Trip Coordinator and Conservation Officer. A new committee member is required to ease the load.

CONFERENCE

NOSSA was one of a few orchid societies that donated money towards the 16th Australian Orchid Council Conference, Adelaide 2003 preparations. The Conference was a huge success with profits being distributed back to the donors. NOSSA received a 100% return on the \$1000 donated.

NEW MEMBER

NOSSA Committee and members welcome a new member, Barry Wilson of Lauderdale, Tasmania.

WISHED TO YOU FROM THE NOSSA COMMITTEE
MERRY CHRISTMAS
WITH LOTS OF JOY AND GOOD CHEER
SAFE TRAVELLING AND PROSPERITY
THAT CONTINUES RIGHT THROUGH
A HAPPY NEW YEAR

The number of orchids benched at the November meeting was very gratifying to see. It wasn't so long ago that, with a few exceptions, orchids stopped appearing on benches during October not to appear again until May the following year at the earliest, but with the advances made by hybridists we are now able to enjoy some flowers every month of the year.

Australia can boast three species of *Cymbidium*, the three were on show this month. The species are quite different. *Cymbidium madidum* has probably the largest pseudobulbs of any *Cymbidium* from anywhere in the world and possibly the smallest flowers. The flowers are produced on pendulous racemes anytime from late August through to just after Xmas. Flower colour is in varying shades of yellow and are quite fragrant.

Although this is a tropical species from northern NSW right up to Cape York if you can provide the right conditions i.e in a pot of coarse medium in a cool humid area with good air movement, plenty of water in the warmer months of November to March and quite dry during the winter it is an easy orchid to grow and flower.

A different kettle of fish is *Cymbidium suave*. This *Cym.* has virtually no pseudobulbs and in appearance looks like a clump of grass. It also comes from the same regions as *madidum* but is much more difficult to maintain for any length of time. As the name indicates, (suave meaning sweet) it is a sweet smelling orchid and in the area it grows it can be smelt long before you see it. It resents being repotted and really lovely specimens have been lost through repotting (ask Don Wells). The plant benched at the meeting was only a small plant with two racemes of a brownish green colour. It was potted in a hollow log which is its preferred habitat. In the wild they protrude from hollows in the trunk of a tree and the roots travel down through the heart wood for several metres producing adventitious growths from any hollows on the way down. On some old trees in undisturbed areas large numbers of plants can be seen all emanating from the one parent plant. *Cymbidium suave* requires plenty of air movement and can tolerate considerable sunny conditions.

Probably the easiest of the native *Cymbidiums* to grow in cultivation and the one we see more than the others is *Cymbidium canaliculatum*. The specific name referring to the canal shaped leaves, so designed to channel what little rain falls on them in their natural habitat during the monsoon summer storms, to the base of the plant. As indicated this species grows in quite different conditions to the previous two. They prefer hollows of trees but in more exposed forest areas often in full blazing sun throughout the day. I have seen them growing in dead trees on the bare desert like inland road to Cooktown with no leaf protection from the trees. They were flowering in profusion and carrying many seed capsules. In cultivation the main requirement is a warm to hot dry area with plenty of air movement, they resent humid airless conditions and like *suave* resent repotting. In the summer they require ample watering, sometimes twice a day in really hot weather, but in the cooler weather no water from May through to September. Of the three species *canaliculatum* is by far the most varied in colour form varying from pure light green (see article by John Gay) through deep green, green with brown markings, brown with green markings and the so called variety 'Sparksii' which is a deep solid reddish brown. They are also sweetly perfumed.

Thank you for those members who brought these interesting *Cymbidiums* in for us to enjoy.

Vale Ron Robjohns

It is with regret we record the passing of Ron Robjohns Founder Member, Treasurer and Life Member of the Native Orchid Society of SA.

On April 26th 1977 the Inaugural meeting of NOSSA was held at the Goodwood Boys High School where 48 people in attendance appointed Ron as Treasurer, a position he held until 1998, a period of 20years, when only failing health prevented him from continuing.

In those early days Ron was much more than just the Treasurer. The Journal was printed on an old Roneo duplicator from copy typed by Ron's Daughter, Chris, at Ron's house ably assisted by that other Society stalwart Roy Hargreaves. For those of you who are not familiar with the 'Roneo' type printing it consisted of a hand driven drum that had the original page attached to it then when revolved passed through a trough of ink. Each page had to be done individually so with around 50 members and 5 double sided pages printing continued deep into the night. The process was a dirty affair and Ron had black fingers for days after printing the Journal.

Ron's principal involvement however was as Treasurer and a very good one at that. I had the privilege of serving on those early committees with Ron and nothing but nothing in the financial area got past him without his imprimatur. I think it is safe to say the society is in such a good financial state due to the expertise of Ron in those early days.

Ron was also responsible for producing the Society's constitution which was adopted at the March AGM in 1978. This constitution still applies today and very few amendments have had to be made over the ensuing 25 years.

Ron was fortunate in that he had the assistance of his wife Gwen who was invariably to be found in his company at meetings giving him encouragement (and occasionally criticism!!) who sadly passed away one year ago. Ron never really got over that loss. Ron's daughter Chris Butler was also a great help to him doing much of the typing for the Journal and financial reports. She was the successful contestant in the competition for the design of the club emblem of *Caladenia menziesii*.

In addition to all these official duties Ron still managed to grow, flower and show his orchids. The Society is the poorer for his passing.

Reg Shooter

The cold, wet latter half of winter extending into spring has reversed the early start to the orchid season to a delay in flowering in the Adelaide Hills. This was evidenced over the weekend 20/21 September, initially on the Orchid Conference field trip to Belair and again at Kersbrook. In Belair, which was very wet, *Diuris behrii*, *D. orientis* and their natural hybrid, together with a number of *Pterostylis* species; particularly *P. cucullata*, *P. nutans*, *P. curta* and *P. pedunculata* were the major flowering orchids. *Glossodia major*; *Caladenia* sp. and all the blue-flowered *Thelymitra* sps. were requiring a good run of warm days before flowering.

On Sunday 20th, Doug Bickerton led a field trip to the Devils Gully area of Mount Crawford Forest to investigate some areas of native woodland subjected to controlled burns by Woods and Forests over the past several years. The Department prefers to burn in autumn and the most recent was a hillside burnt in May 2003. The only orchid species flowering within the burn site was *D. pardina*, although on the ridgeline *C. behrii*, *Cyrtostylis reniformis* together with *D. pardina* were all in flower. We walked up a creek at the base of the burnt hill and found a colony of *Leptoceras menziesii*. There were no flower buds, but perhaps next year they will respond to the effects of the burn and flower prolifically. *Acianthus pusillus*, *P. nutans* and *Corybas diemenicus* were all growing in the moist conditions.

The main species of interest in the forest were *C. rigida* and *C. behrii*. *C. behrii* is an endangered, endemic species, occurring only in 2 disjunct areas in mixed eucalypt woodland of the Mount Lofty Ranges. It has a very hairy, dull green leaf and 1-2 large spider-like flowers on a stem to 40cm in height. The flowers, with drooping segments, open greenish and fade to white, with dark osmophores on all segments and a conspicuous red labellum with red fringing and 4-6 rows of red calli. The osmophores produce a musky scent on warm days and the flower is wasp pollinated.

C. rigida is an uncommon species endemic to the southern Mount Lofty Ranges. It has a hairy leaf and 1-2 spider-like flowers, smaller than *C. behrii*, on a stem up to 30cm tall. The flowers have stiffly held segments with dark clubs on the sepals. The labellum has white-tipped red fringing and 4 rows of white-tipped red calli. The species is thought to mimic *Burchardia umbellata* (milkmaids) flowers for pollination by native bees. The nectar reward for the bees comes from the lily, not the orchid.

A few years earlier Doug had been making a scientific study of *C. behrii* in an area not burnt since about 1994. There was a diverse, light understorey of shrubs flowering with *C. rigida* scattered throughout, particularly around the Xanthorrhoeas. Both *C. behrii* and *C. rigida* flowers are long lasting if not pollinated. Some of the *C. rigida* flowers had been open for about 4 weeks and were looking a little past their best. *C. behrii* were more localised in groups, with a number of plants still in bud and several non-flowering plants forming part of each group. As in Belair National Park, *Glossodia major* buds were only small, still several weeks from flowering, *C. tentaculata* buds were only about 5cm high and *T. antennifera* buds were still tight.

The final site visited had been burnt in 2001. For 2 years prior to this, Doug had counted about 160 flowering *C. behrii* in the area. Following the fire, numbers were reduced to 6 in spring 2001 and about 20 in the very dry season that was 2002. This year we totalled 53 flowering plants, so it was good to see the species making a solid comeback. Many non-flowering plants were evident. Again *C. rigida* was both more widespread and numerous, whilst *C. behrii* was localised. There were still a number of buds to come for both species. The understorey was open and the range of native plants diverse, so an occasional cool autumn burn in these areas appears an appropriate method to control leaf litter and protect the region against more devastating summer bushfires.

It was a real pleasure to be outdoors on one of the few warm days of spring 2003. Hopefully, weather conditions will improve from here on to get the orchids flowering.

Orchids recorded in Mount Crawford Forest 20/9/03

Flowering: *Caladenia behrii*, *C. rigida*, *Cyrtostylis reniformis*, *Diuris pardina*, *Linguella (Pterostylis) nana* 'Hills form', *Pheladenia (Caladenia) deformis*, *Pterostylis nutans*, *P. pedunculata*.

Buds: *Caladenia tentaculata*, *Glossodia major*, *Thelymitra antennifera*, *T. nuda*, *T. pauciflora*, *T. rubra*.

Other orchids: *Acianthus pusillus* (1), *Corybas diemenicus* (1), *Diplodinium robustum* (fo/l), *D. sp.* (fo/l), *Eriochilus cucullatus* (1), *Leptoceras menziesii* (1), *Microtis sp.* (1)

PRIVATE BLOCKS VISITED DURING SEPTEMBER 2003

Thelma Bridle

During September various NOSSA members visited a number of privately owned properties to ascertain orchid species on site.

The first visit, early in the month was to a property near Mount Compass. This linear block encompassed a range of vegetation types and varied between creek and hillside settings. At least 18 different species were recorded, with a further species, *Dipodium roseum*, reported from a summer sighting. It was still possible to identify dried *Leporella fimbriata* flowers (flowering time April - May), with leaves much larger than the tiny leaves present at flowering time. Several *Pyrorchis nigricans* were beginning to flower, or in bud, scattered through the bush. A number of winter greenhoods were flowering in wetter areas, whilst *Diuris orientis* and *Thelymitra antennifera* were beginning to flower amongst the many colourful spring-flowering understorey plants. A couple of less common fungi were recorded here - *Geoglossum* ssp. (earth tongues) and *Coltricia laeta*, a velvety surfaced bract fungus in shades of orange, which grows only on fire affected trunks.

A property at Cherry Gardens descended steeply to the Stud Creek and had dense, even inaccessible bush through parts of the area. In more open areas a number of orchid species were identified. The upper, flat area of the block, slashed annually, had many orchids; *D. pardina* in flower, *Caladenia tentaculata* in bud and a number of sun orchids awaiting warmer weather. NOSSA provided the owner with a booklet illustrating the orchids species found on our visit, not all of which were flowering at that time.

On the last weekend of the month we went south to the cool, wet area of Hope Forest, near Willunga. The site had never been subjected to bushfire, but large trees may have been burnt as part of earlier clearing methods. The Heritage-listed site consisted of stringybark forest with yacca/bracken/heath understorey varying between sections. The owners were already familiar with, and had photographed, the orchid species at the site. However, we managed to find *C. reticulata*, not on the list, so I'm sure that one will be photographed in a week or so when the flowers open. A dense colony of *Leptoceras menziesii*, covering an area of only 1 sq m had 47 flowers/buds and apparently repeats such flowering annually, so an interesting example of a clonal colony. Other groups found had just a few flowers/buds. *Pterostylis nutans* flowers were found to be very numerous in open heathy scrub.

A bush block at Uraidla was found to be full of native flowering shrubs and plants, but we could find no orchids amongst the stringybarks and associated ballarts. However, on the other side of the driveway the bush had been slashed and there were orchids in this clearing. We assisted with removal of some *Erica* sp. seedlings, easy to pull from the moist earth and a few other non-native invaders. A neighbour had a sunny slope from which she had been gradually clearing weeds and *C. tentaculata* and *T. pauciflora* in various forms were common, having appreciated the disturbance. Fortunately Bob was with us on this visit and was able to identify all plant species and offer advice to the owners on management of the area to increase the number of orchids, obviously present, and just waiting their chance to appear and flower. We enjoyed a beautiful view across the peaceful valley whilst having a welcome cuppa, before heading a little further north to Forreston for our final visit of the month.

Sheep had been removed from a bush area with huge stringybarks and yacca understorey, and orchid species were abundant. We began our visit under a large gum in a low lying area. Eight species were immediately noted growing together, with *Cyrtostylis reniformis* and the white-flowered form of *C. carnea* in such large colonies it was hard not to be treading on an orchid within a 3m circle. It was the most concentrated natural range of orchid species in a small area I have encountered. The neighbours joined the group to learn a bit about orchids. *C. leptochila* and *C. tentaculata* were in bud. *D. orientis* would soon be open whilst a good number of *D. pardina* were in full flower. A small group of 3 *Pheladenia* (*Caladenia*) *deformis* had flowers finished, with numbers of *Calochilus robertsonii* increasing in the area, now not subject to grazing. *Thelymitra* species were numerous, all buds some time from flowering, except *T. antennifera*. The *T. pauciflora* complex will be divided into species early next year, giving the several types recorded individual status. Bob found a couple of rare plant species on the property, one in a wet run-off down a hillside, where *T. holmesii* leaves were growing amongst a host of yellow *Hypoxis* sp. lilies. It was too early to see buds on the *T. holmesii*, which does not come into flower until Nov-Dec.

In all it was a very interesting month with some diverse orchid locations, enthusiastic owners and some very attractive rural settings. It proved an excellent learning experience, not only for property owners, but also for NOSSA members, finding out more about the range of orchid species around Adelaide and methods of conservation for the orchid populations. Many thanks to all who participated, especially the owners who were willing to share their precious orchid sites with us.

ORCHIDS RECORDED ON PRIVATE BLOCK VISITS -
9/03

	1	2	3	4	5	
<i>Acianthus pusillus</i>					fo	
<i>Caladenia carnea</i>			f		f	
<i>C. latifolia</i>	1					
<i>C. leptochila</i>					b	
<i>C. reticulata</i>			b			
<i>C. tentaculata</i>	b	b	b	b	b	
<i>C. sp.</i>	b	b				
<i>Calochilus robertsonii</i>			b		b	
<i>rysanthes diemenicus</i>			1		1	1 - Mount Compass
<i>Corysanthes sp.</i>	1					2 - Cherry Gardens
<i>Cyrtostylis reniformis</i>	f	f	f		f	3 - Hope Forest
<i>Dipodium roseum</i>	*			**		4 - Uraidla
<i>Diuris orientis</i>	f/b		f	b	b	5 - Forreston
<i>D. pardina</i>		f/b		f	f	
<i>Eriochilus cucullatus</i>		1	*		*	
<i>Gastrodia sesamoides</i>			*			b - bud
<i>Glossodia major</i>	b	b	b		f/b	1 - leaf
<i>Leporella fimbriatum</i>	fo/1					f - flower
<i>Leptoceras menziesii</i>	1	1	f/b		1	fo - flower over
<i>Linguella nana</i>	f	f			f/fo	* - recorded on property
<i>Microtis frutetorum</i>					1	** - probably on property
<i>M. parviflora</i>				1	1	
<i>M. unifolia</i>				1		
<i>M. sp.</i>	1	1	1			
<i>Nemacianthus caudatus</i>	f	f	f			
<i>Pheladenia deformis</i>					fo	
<i>Plumatichilos plumosum</i>	b	b	*			
<i>Pterostylis nutans</i>	f		f		f	
<i>P. pedunculata</i>	f	f	f	f	f	
<i>Pyrorchis nigricans</i>	f/b	1	1			
<i>Thelymitra antennifera</i>	b		f		f/b	
<i>T. benthamiana</i>		1?	*			
<i>T. carnea</i>			*			
<i>T. flexuosa</i>			*			
<i>T. holmesii</i>					1	
<i>T. juncifolia</i>			*		*	
<i>T. luteocilium</i>		b	b			
<i>T. nuda</i>			b			
<i>T. pauciflora - blue flower</i>	b	b	b	b	b	
<i>T. pauciflora - white flower</i>	b	b	b	b	b	
<i>T. pauciflora - 'peppertop'</i>	b		b	b	b	
<i>T. pauciflora - 'bracteata'</i>				b		
<i>T. rubra</i>		b		b	b	
<i>Urochilus sanguineus</i>		fo				

Cymbidium canaliculatum var. *Album* John Gay

A little bit of history on the plant that was judged plant of the night at the November cultural meeting.

A number of years ago the late Gordon Wehrmann of Murray Bridge purchased a community pot of these plants from Lonnie's Nursery in Queensland. These he grew on and, from memory, they flowered as fairly small plants. All but two turned out to be the Alba form, whilst the two were a tan colour with a light edge around each petal.

Growing conditions: These plants grow all the year in a very high light glasshouse with plenty of air movement, unless it is extremely hot and still. The benches are waist height (3 ft.) and there is no humidity to speak of at all.

Watering: The plants were not watered from June until September, gradually being increased to twice a week through to the next June. During the Winter period, as soon as the sun rises and hits the glass it starts to warm up inside the glasshouse.

Fertilizer: Two teaspoons of Complete D fertilizer is given twice a year around the edge of the 25 cm. pot, and some liquid blossom booster is given occasionally.

Potting Mix: A coarse pine bark has been used as a potting medium, however I intend changing this to the rotted core wood in future, with a layer of foam in the bottom of the pot.

Book Review

[Australian Fungi Illustrated](#) by I R McCann (2003) Macdown Productions.

Fungi have not been well studied in Australia and identification of species remains difficult for the amateur. This pocket-sized volume contains photographs of over 400 species, making it the most comprehensive, cheap (\$30) and user friendly guide available.

As with the plant guides by Ian, the emphasis is on illustration and words are few. On page 111, *Banksiomyces maccannii* is pictured. The name will remain a lasting tribute to a man who so popularised the natural history of southern Australia with his publications. Ian McCann died shortly after *Australian Fungi Illustrated* was published.

Other books by I R McCann:

The Alps in Flower; The Coast and Hinterland in Flower; The Mallee in Flower (out of print) and The Grampians in Flower. Thelma Bridle

N.O.S.S.A. TUBER BANK FOR 2003-2004 Malcolm Guy

Available to Financial Members only! Closing date for orders is the last mail on the 5th January 2004. Tubers will be posted on the 19th January.

I thank all growers who have generously promised tubers which need to reach me by the 9th January. NOTE: 51 lots in all. See below/over for listing.

Circle each lot number that you wish to order and mark 'Sub' by any that you would like if your first choice is not available. Lots will have from 2-10 tubers, depending on supply and demand. Tubers in short supply will be issued on a first come - first served basis. Please record the provenance of tubers you receive if known

Price per lot is \$1.00 An additional charge of \$3.00 for Postage and handling costs applies.

Sub	GENERA	SPECIES	LOCALITY DATA
1	Pterostylis	baptistii	NSW
2	Pterostylis	collina	green
3	Pterostylis	concinna	
4	Pterostylis	curta	
5	Pterostylis	curta	Kuitpo
6	Pterostylis	curta	Adelaide Plains
7	Pterostylis	curta	Mt Gambier
8	Pterostylis	erecta	
9	Pterostylis	x furcillata	
10	Pterostylis	x Hildae	
11	Pterostylis	laxa	
12	Pterostylis	longipetala	true
13	Pterostylis	nutans	
14	Pterostylis	obtusa	
15	Pterostylis	ophioglossa	
16	Pterostylis	pedunculata	
17	Pterostylis	reflexa	
18	Pterostylis	revoluta	
19	Pterostylis	russet lii	
20	Pterostylis	truncata	
21	Pterostylis	torquata	green
22	Pterostylis	x ingens	
23	Pterostylis	Bantam	
24	Pterostylis	Baptistii	Janney

25	Pterostylis	Beauty x Harolds Pride	
26	Pterostylis	curta x pedunculata	
27	Pterostylis	Dunkle	
28	Pterostylis	x Dusky Duke	
29	Pterostylis	furcata x ingens	
30	Pterostylis	Goblin	
31	Pterostylis	Nodding Grace	
32	Pterostylis	x Jack Warcup	
33	Pterostylis	x Joesph Arthur	
34	Pterostylis	"SA Great" (Walpamur x baptistii)	
35	Pterostylis	Tallhood	
36	Corysanthes	incurva (ex Corybas)	
37	Corysanthes	hispida (ex Corybas)	Qld
38	Corysanthes	hispida (ex Corybas)	Vic
39	Chiloglottis	formicifera	
40	Chiloglottis	truncata	
41	Diuris	sulphurea	
42	Eriochilus	cucullata	Lyndoch SA.
43	Microtis	arenara	Adelaide Hills
44	Microtis	frutetorum	
45	Microtis	oblonga	Merinda Park, Vic
46	Microtis	parviflora	Adelaide Hills
47	Microtis	rara	
48	Microtis	unifolia	
49	Thelymitra	x chasmogama	
50	Thelymitra	sp.	Lyndoch, SA
51	Thelymitra	sp.	WA

Price per lot \$1.00

lots = \$ Name

Plus \$3.00 Postage & packing Address

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Total of Order \$ Post Code

Cheque/Money Order to be made payable to N.O.S.S.A.

POST ORDER TO M. GUY

15 Naomi Terrace

PASADENA Sth Aust. 5042