

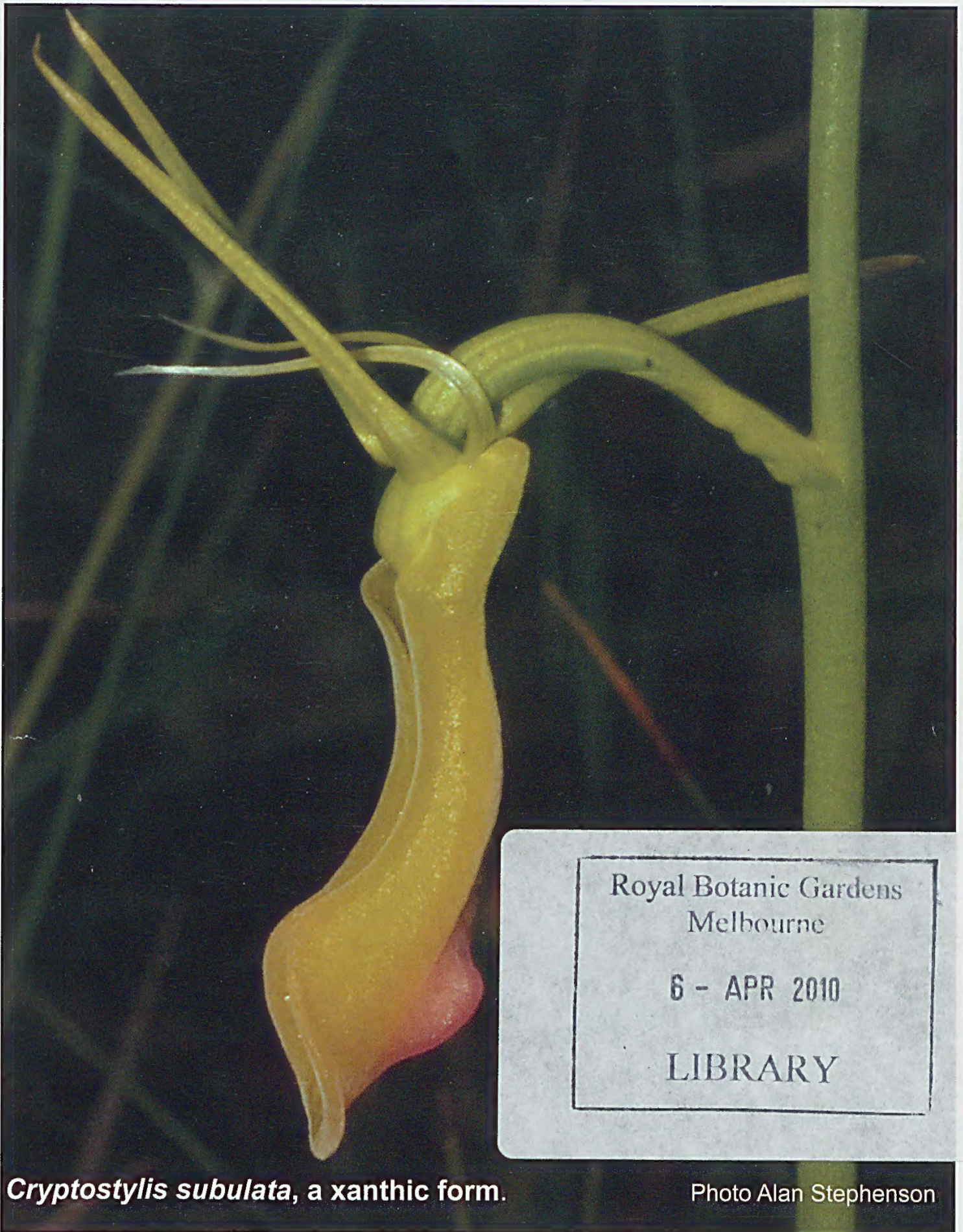
# *The Orchadian*

Volume 16, Number 7

[www.anos.org.au](http://www.anos.org.au)

March 2010

Official Journal of the Australasian Native Orchid Society



*Cryptostylis subulata*, a xanthic form.

Photo Alan Stephenson

# The Orchadian

Official Journal of The Australasian Native Orchid Society Inc.  
Founded August 1963

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Dedicated to the Study and Conservation of Australasian Native Orchids  
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March 2010 Volume 16 Number 7

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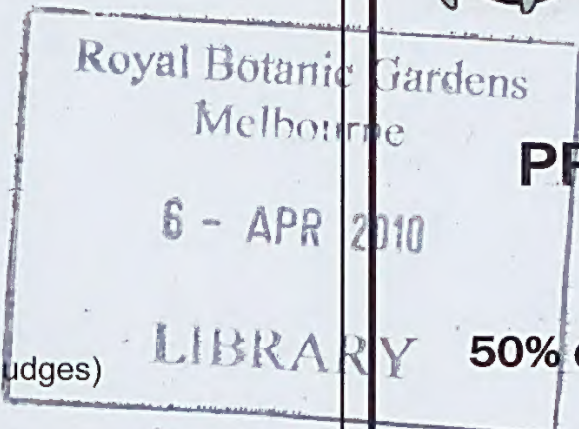
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The 2009 G Hermon Slade Trophy for the Champion Australasian Native Species of the Year was won by *Robiquetia wassellii* owned by Dendi Orchids.



Champion Hybrid Kabi Group 7<sup>th</sup> Open Australasian Native Orchid Show was *Dendrobium* Jayden 'White' x *D. speciosum* var. *curvicaule* 'Apricot Surprise' Owner Ross and Rhonda Harvey.



The 2009 Gold Ira Butler Trophy, for the Champion Australian Native Orchid Hybrid of the Year has been awarded to *Dendrobium* Flinders. Owned by Michael Brobski.

## Editorial.

Well, here is my last Orchadian and again we have some great articles. There are show reports from ANOS Kabi Group and from the Speciosum Spectacular, The Ira Butler results are in and congratulations to all the winners for 2009, Ros Capell tells us on her success with growing *Caladenia* Fairy Floss seedlings in Sphagnum Moss and David Jones and Paul Ormerod describe some new species of orchids. Alan Logan from Queensland and his detective work has some information on *Sarcochilus minutiflos*. It is the articles from Alan Stephenson, our Conservation Officer, that appeals to me most, as I also like to wonder through the bush and find something that is a little different and he also tells us of an exciting new, or is that old, find in Victoria.

As I mentioned before this will be my last issue, in May I head off to Europe for an extended holiday. I won't be travelling all the time and have ask/told ANOS Council that I am interested in helping Graeme Bradburn with our web-site and that I am interested in resurrecting ANOS News. I think this is something I should be able to do from overseas. In my first Editorial I mentioned how the Groups will maybe one day send there bulletins to members over the internet and I think you will agree this is now a common practise. Therefore I will ask all Groups to send my email address to their mailing folder and then I will put together a page or two of things that are happening within the Groups and within ANOS Council, it will be monthly or bi-monthly. It will be in a 'Word' format so it can be easily placed into the Group bulletin or on the web-site. It could also go to members interested in receiving it and to Exotic Orchid Clubs as well, therefore promoting ANOS. My email address is [aussiepete123@hotmail.com](mailto:aussiepete123@hotmail.com).

In this issue there is a motion (page 300) proposed by Council to change the boundaries for Australasian orchids, currently we still used political boundaries, but many members argue that botanical

boundaries may be more relevant, rather than political. The change would be to use the Wallace Line, a distinct botanical and zoological boundary. It is intended to move and discuss this motion at the next Annual General Meeting, to be held at ANOS Conference and Show in August, at Newcastle. I believe that the number of extra orchid species which will be added, will be minimal and will not turn ANOS into another Exotic Society. If you have strong feelings, one way or another, you should attend the AGM and voice your opinion.

Over the eight years or so that I have been Editor, there have been many wonderful articles and many great things which happened under my Editorship, one that I was proud to put to print, was the Prime Ministers Award to ANOS Victoria Group for their work in orchid conservation, I remember the occasion well it was at the AOC Conference dinner in Port Macquarie, all ANOS members from Victoria were buzzing with some sort of secret, it was quite obvious there was something going on and eventually it was revealed that they had won the award on that evening. A great achievement for a Group that works hard for the conservation of their orchids.

As for the wonderful articles from so many people and Groups I did appreciate the support over the years, a big thanks to you all. I would like to especially say thanks to Murray Corrigan for all his help and advice in the beginning and his support during my time and also my thanks to Bill Dobson for all his technical help and the support he gave when I needed photos. Bill is a member that really is everywhere, at the shows, at the social weekends away and always carries his camera and always takes photos. He has always given photos freely when I asked. Thanks guys.

Also over the years I have had continuous support from two members, David Jones and Paul Ormerod, they have regularly supplied interesting material on new species. Something which made me realise


there is still much work being done and to be done with our orchids. Thank you both for your support.

I want to remind members that your subs for 2011 are due before the end of June 2010. In this issue there is a renewal form, please fill it out and send it in asap. It will make things a lot easier for council if they are paid by the due date, 30.6.2010.


Finally I would like to introduce you to our new Editor, Ian Chalmers. Ian comes to us with a long back ground in orchid growing and will handle the Editorship with all his experience and knowledge in the orchid world. His contact details are:

Ian Chalmers  
25 Turriell Point Rd, Lilli Pilli, NSW 2229  
orchedit@optusnet.com.au

All material for The Orchadian should now be forwarded to Ian.  
Editor, Peter Eygelshoven.



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The 2009 G Hermon Slade Trophy for the Champion Australasian Native Hybrid of the Year was won by *Dendrobium Roy Tokunaga*. Owner Bonnie Bennett.



The 2009 Bill Murdoch Trophy for the Champion Native Species of the Year was won by *Diplodium robustum* 'Red Form', owned by Nesbitt Orchids.



## Ira Butler Trophy Awards 2009.

Judging of The Ira Butler Awards for 2009 has been finalized; many entries were received from shows and conferences held Australia wide. The high standard of entries received made judging both long and interesting.

The committee has commissioned new trophies; the Sydney Royal Botanic Gardens has provided help with the artwork and graphic design. These new trophies are more modern and should be well received.

We have been developing a website to showcase the winners from 1981 to the present. [www.irabutlertrophy.com](http://www.irabutlertrophy.com) You will be able to download the new form and see information about winners and images of them. Information is provided on the founders of the Committee. A very interesting article on *Sarcochilus* breeding by Ira Butler, first published in 1967, makes fascinating reading.

A Microsoft PowerPoint presentation has been prepared and is available to any society wishing to view it. Please contact the Secretary Irene Bodell, via the website.

**The 2009 Gold Ira Butler Trophy**, for the Champion Australian Native Orchid Hybrid of the Year has been awarded to *Dendrobium* Flinders. A beautiful orchid owned by Michael Brobski and bred by Wayne Turville. It was exhibited at the 2009 AOC Conference and was granted a Highly Commended Certificate from the Australian Orchid Council.

**Silver Ira Butler Trophies** were sent to the following five nominations ;

*Dendrobium* Gillieston Gem X *Den* King Speckles owned by Ron & Pauline Coppin.

*Dendrobium* Avrils Gold X *Dendrobium speciosum* owned by Henk van den Berg, bred by David Butler

*Dendrobium* Our Native 'Pacific Glory' owned by Fred Fear, bred by Kevin J McFarlane

*Plectochilus Harlequin* 'Moonlight' owned by David Butler, bred by David Butler

*Sarcochilus* Burgundy on Ice 'Lauren' owned Mike Fish, bred by Florafest

The following nominations receive **Ira Butler Certificates**

*Dendrobium* Jesmond Dazzler 'Burgundy Beauty' owned by Ros & Tom Fitzgerald

*Dendrobium* Warreen '#2' owned by F & H Vernon

*Dendrobium* Australian Goldrush 'Les' owned by Peter Gibson

*Dendrobium* X *gracillimum* owned by J & B Gay

*Dendrobium* Avril's Gold owned by G & L Spear

*Dendrobium* Sheena owned by M Drobski

*Dendrobium* Kayla 'Sydenham' owned by M Drobski

*Dendrobium* Gillieston Peace x Nooro owned by M Breauer

*Dendrobium* Anne's Rainbow Surprise owned by J & B Gay

*Dendrobium* Dunokayla owned by D & K Buhse

*Sarcochilus* Melody owned by K & B Russell

*Dendrobium X delicatum* 'Big Red' owned by D Cruickshanks

*Dendrobium* Avril's Gold 'Ray' owned by M & P Hockey

*Dendrobium* Australian Goldrush 'Hulk' owned by C Peg

**The 2009 Bill Murdoch Trophy** for the Champion Native Species of the Year was won by *Diplodium robustum* 'Red Form', owned by Nesbitt Orchids.

It was exhibited at the OCSA Winter Show 2009 and was Grand Champion and Champion Australian Native. A beautiful specimen, 29 plants and 27 flowers, all in pristine condition.

**Silver Bill Murdoch Certificates** were sent to the following nominations.

*Dendrobium bigibbum* 'Judy' owned by Cedarvale Orchids

*Dendrobium speciosum* 'Warren #2' owned by N & F Allison

*Dendrobium speciosum* 'Beechwood' owned by M Drobski

*Pterostylis arenicola* owned by M & L Guy

*Sarcochilus falcatus* 'Sandra's Gem' owned by P & N Radford

The flowing nominations received **Bill Murdoch Certificates**

*Pterostylis baptistii* owned by Alan Stephenson

*Pterostylis nutans* owned by Alan Stephenson

*Dendrobium teretifolium* var. *fairfaxii* owned by F & H Vernon

*Liparis condylobulbon* owned by A Hughes

*Sarcochilus falcatus* owned by F & H Vernon

*Dendrobium speciosum* 'Brighton' owned by N Oliver

*Dendrobium. speciosum* var. *hillii* 'Alba' owned by Brian and Phena Gerhard

*Acianthus exsertus* owned by V Langley

*Sarcochilus hartmannii* owned by R Coultlen

*Phaius australis* owned by B Olsen

*Sarcochilus falcatus* owned by D Butler

*Dendrobium kingianum* owned by Henk van den Berg

*Dendrobium pedunculatum* 'Herberton' X *Dendrobium speciosum* 'Neville' owned by Henk van den Berg

*Phalaenopsis amabilis* ssp. *rosenstromii* owned by M Mathews

*Dendrobium speciosum* 'Palmaston Mist Ted' owned by T & W Warmsley

**The 2009 G Hermon Slade Trophy** for the Champion Australasian Native Hybrid of the

Year was won by *Dendrobium* Roy Tokunaga. The owner Bonnie Bennett and hybridist H & RN Nurseries; Exhibited at the ANOS Far North Coast Spring Show August 2009. Granted Champion Australasian Orchid and Reserve Champion of the Show.

A beautiful exhibit with three racemes of beautifully presented flowers; petals crystalline white with sepals pale green.

**G Hermon Slade Hybrid** certificates were sent to the flowing nominations;

*Dockrilla* (*mortii* X Tweetie) X Grumpy owned by L & B Dobson

*Dendrobium* Australian Ginger owned by Henk van den Berg and hybridised by the Australian Orchid Nursery

*Dockrillia* Tweetie 'Pie' owned by Brian and Phena Gerhard and hybridized by P Spence

**The 2009 G Hermon Slade Trophy** for the Champion Australasian Native Species of the Year was won by *Robiquetia wassellii* owned by Dendi Orchids. This plant received an Award of Merit at the Southern Orchid Spectacular 2009 and was Champion Other Species.

**G Hermon Slade Species** certificate was sent to the flowing nomination.

*Dendrobium phalaenopsis* owned by W Brown

The committee thanks you for your past support and look forward to receiving your nominations in 2010.

Secretary, Irene Bodell

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## Motion on Notice

That ANOS Inc., revisit and review the definition of the boundaries as set out in the Constitution

The present definition reads:

*“Australasia” means the Commonwealth of Australia and all its Territories at the date of these Rules, together with New Zealand, New Caledonia, Vanuatu, Fiji, Papua New Guinea including the Bismarck Archipelago, Solomon Islands, West Irian, all islands south-east of a line joining 0’ Latitude 130’ East Longitude and 20’ South Latitude and 120’ East Longitude and all islands East of Australia to the International Date Line and South of the Equator.*

I wish to propose the following; Notice of Motion;

THAT

“Australasia” means the Commonwealth of Australia and all its Territories at the date of these Rules, and all islands that lay to the east of the Wallace Line to the International Date Line and South of the Equator.

Preamble

The original boundary was based on the Political Boundaries at the time of formation, however nature recognises no political boundaries and those political boundaries no longer exist. Flora and fauna located within this mentioned area is consistent if not identical to that, we identify as Australasian. The old boundaries excluded areas where some Australasian orchids grow causing anomalies. There are less orchid species that grow on both sides of the proposed boundary and therefore fewer anomalies will exist.

This Older boundary was found to be useful in the days before the computer. Now we can, at the push of a button, trace any orchids’ boundary thanks to “Mr Google”.

The Wallace Line is based in reality on a very deep ocean trench passing between Borneo and Sulawesi then passing between the islands of Bali and Lombok with the approx longitude 116’ East. This division being cause by the two tectonic plates being the Asian and Australian colliding millions of years ago.

It has been found genetically, that very little flora and fauna has transited this boarder.

The Wallace Line more or less marks the edge of the Asian continental shelf. It is evident that two major landmasses existed in the Australian-Southeast Asian zone. Each of these is now considered its own biogeographical realm. The islands in the middle, notably Sulawesi, were isolated and therefore independent of the two zones and subsequently have species characteristic of neither realm however there is a leaning to the Australasian influence

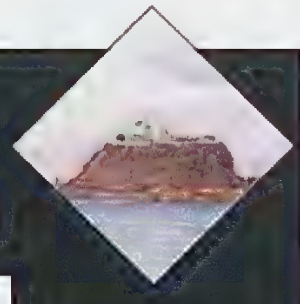
Wallace drew this assumption by doing zoogeography studies some 140 odd years ago.

Father of Zoogeography

Wallace is, however, remembered for something that has tremendous implications not only for biology but for geology too: an imaginary line that divides what is now Indonesia roughly in half. Islands to the west of the line include Sumatra, Borneo, Java, and Bali; to the east are Lombok, Sulawesi, Timor, and many others. What Wallace noticed during his extensive travels in the area was that the islands in the western part of the archipelago had animal life similar to that found in continental Asia, while the islands in the eastern part of the chain had species resembling those found in Australia. The Wallace Line was his attempt to draw a boundary between these two regions with very different fauna.

(A site that I would suggest be accessed is Orchids of Indonesia)

ANOS President, Graham Slater



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[peterden52@bigpond.com](mailto:peterden52@bigpond.com) or phone Greg Hannah 0411340570**

# Four new species of *Oligochaetochilus* (Orchidaceae) from tropical Queensland.

David L. Jones  
Kalaru, NSW, 2550, Australia.

## Abstract

Four orchid taxa from tropical parts of Queensland, *Oligochaetochilus anaclastus*, *O. extraneus*, *O. pearsonii* and *O. thulius* are described as new.

## Key Words

Orchidaceae, *Oligochaetochilus anaclastus*, *O. extraneus*, *O. pearsonii*, *O. thulius*, new species, endangered, Australian flora, Queensland, tropics.

## Introduction

The Queensland species of *Oligochaetochilus* have been the subject of a special study by me over many years. The genus is represented in some near-coastal parts of the southeast and is well developed in the native pine forests of south-western parts of the state, but it is not generally realized that at least four species of this specialized genus occur in the tropics, all on the Dividing Range. Other discoveries can be expected from this large and diverse region, especially in rocky sites and from rain shadow areas. Several tablelands north and west of Eungella would seem worthy of searching and large tracts of native pine forests between Hughenden and The Lynd appear to have suitable ecosystems for the growth of these orchids. At the outset I would like to acknowledge the significant contribution to this study by late Ralph Crane. Ralph travelled widely in western Queensland, including visiting many remote areas, while seeking to increase our knowledge of Australian orchids. His contribution to this study was of inestimable value. This is the first paper dealing with species of *Oligochaetochilus* from Queensland and follows recent publications on species in South Australia (Jones 2007). Three species from the region around Eungella and another from the headwaters of the Herbert River, one a threatened species with a restricted distribution, the others with a reduced or poorly known distribution, are described here as new.

## Materials and Methods

The description of the new taxa was made from fresh and dried specimens. Dried specimens of *Oligochaetochilus* species were examined from the following herbaria: AD, BRI, CANB, HO, MEL, NSW and PERTH. Unless otherwise indicated, all types of related

*Oligochaetochilus* taxa (or photographs thereof) have been examined.

## Taxonomy

***Oligochaetochilus anaclastus*** D.L.Jones, *sp. nov.*; affinis *O. chaetophoro* (M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones) Szlach., sed habitu minus robusto; scapo tenuiore; floribus paucioribus et minoribus; sepalis punctis brevioribus; petalis struma basali parva; labello aequoreo vel parum concavo, setis marginalibus paucioribus, differt.

**Type:** Cultivated at the Australian National Botanic Gardens, Canberra, Australian Capital Territory, 16 Sept. 1993, *D.L.Jones 19371* (holo CANB). Provenance: plants originally collected from the vicinity of the Eungella Dam [precise locality withheld for conservation purposes], 17 June 1993, *D.L.Jones 11636A*, *C.H.Broers & S.Pearson*.

**Description:** Leaves sessile, about 6 in a radical rosette, loosely imbricate, green at anthesis; lamina oblong to elliptic, 10-15 mm long, 5-15 mm wide, dull green; margins entire; apex obtuse to acute. *Scapo* c. 14 cm tall, c. 1 mm diam., c. 4-flowered. *Sterile bracts* 2-3, closely sheathing, oblong-ovate, 10-15 mm long, 2-3 mm wide, subacute. *Floral bracts* closely sheathing, ovate-lanceolate, 9-12 mm long, 2-4 mm wide, acuminate. *Pedicels* 3-8 mm long, thin, straight or slightly curved. *Ovary* narrowly obovoid, 3-6 mm long, 1-2 mm wide, brown. *Flowers* porrect; galea translucent white with bright reddish lines and markings; lateral sepals wholly red; petals translucent white with red lines. *Galea* sloping at the base, nearly flat medially, suddenly decurved to the apex, glabrous; petal flanges small, well separated and not touching at the base of the galea; anterior petal margins widely

flared. *Dorsal sepal* c. 20 mm long including the apical point, cucullate, porrect, decurved in the distal quarter; apical point porrect, c. 7 mm long, filiform. *Lateral sepals* deflexed, strongly reflexed back past the ovary; conjoined part wider than the galea, flat or shallowly concave, ovate when flattened, c. 8 mm long, c. 11 mm wide; margins flat to slightly incurved, glabrous; sinus relatively broad, the margins glabrous; free points recurved, filiform, c. 12 mm long, divergent, c. 15 mm apart at the tips. *Petals* asymmetrical, ovate-lanceolate, c. 15 mm long, c. 5 mm wide, straight; dorsal margin thickened, brown, hairy; anterior margin glabrous; proximal flange relatively small, red. *Labellum* highly irritable, attached by a brown ligulate basal claw c. 2.5 mm long, c. 2.5 mm wide. *Lamina* broadly obovate, c. 6.5 mm long, c. 3.8 mm wide, red brown, covered with siliceous cells; basal lobe sloping backwards, much narrower than the lamina, c. 3 mm long, c. 2.3 mm wide, with numerous projecting white setae 0.2-0.5 mm long; adaxial surface broadly concave to nearly flat, becoming shallowly channelled towards the base; abaxial surface with a central channel flanked by 2 thick ridges, extending from the basal lobe to the apex, very short trichomes towards the base; apex shallowly emarginate. *Labellum marginal setae* prominent, white, c. 10, spreading widely, 1-5 mm long. *Column* porrect from the end of the ovary, incurved, c. 15 mm long, c. 1.3 mm wide. *Column wings* more or less rectangular, c. 4 mm long, c. 2 mm wide; upper lobe vestigial; basal lobe broadly ovate, ciliate; barrier trichomes irregularly moniliform, exserted. *Anther* c. 1.2 mm long, obtuse. *Pollinia* oblong, c. 1.6 mm long, yellow, mealy. *Stigma* elliptical to scutiform, c. 6 mm long, c. 2.2 mm wide, margins irregular. *Capsules* not seen. **Fig. 1.**

**Distribution and ecology:** Currently known only from the type locality which is in the vicinity of Eungella Dam, west of Mackay, Queensland. The species grows on rocky outcrops in well-drained brown sandy loam in sparse open forest dominated by ironbarks. Alt. c. 650 m. Flowering: September.

**Recognition:** Characterised by slender habit; glabrous bright red flowers with translucent white areas in the galea; relatively long filiform points on the sepals; strongly reflexed

shallowly concave synsepalum with slightly incurved margins; prominent, large, reddish obovate labellum with a flat to shallowly concave upper surface becoming shallowly channelled towards the base; long but narrow, backward-sloping basal lobe; and, long prominent setae on the labellum margins.

**Similar species:** A distinctive species which is part of the *O. chaetophorus* complex. *Oligochaetochilus chaetophorus* grows much taller and has up to 12 larger flowers, longer filiform points on the sepals, broader synsepalum, larger petals and an oblong-obovate labellum with a large basal lobe and up to 30 very prominent setae to 4 mm long that are evenly distributed around the margins. The new species also has affinities with *O. paradoxus* D.L.Jones *ined.*, which has smaller flowers, a smaller labellum, numerous long setae on the basal lobe and 4 long basal setae well separated from the other marginal setae and more or less recurved from the basal margin of the labellum.

**Notes:** This species belongs in *Oligochaetochilus* section *Chaetophora* D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem. (Jones & Clements 2002). It was found growing sympatrically with both *O. pearsonii* and *O. extraneus* (both also described as new in this paper).

**Conservation status:** Possibly of restricted distribution but poorly known and apparently not conserved; although currently known only from a single locality, this species probably occurs at other sites in the adjacent Clarke and Denham Ranges; suggest 1EK by the criteria of Briggs & Leigh (1996).

**Etymology:** The Greek *anaclastos*, bent backwards, reflexed, in reference to the reflexed lateral sepals.

**Other specimen:** QUEENSLAND: Eungella Dam, 27 Sept. 1992, S.Pearson (DLJ 10170) (CANB).

**2. *Oligochaetochilus extraneus*** D.L.Jones., *sp. nov.*; affinis *O. praetermisso* (M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones) Szlach., sed floribus latioribus; synsepalo latiore, marginibus planis; sepalis punctis liberis brevioribus et late divergentibus; labello minore obovato-spathulato, setis marginalibus paucioribus, differt.

**Type:** Cultivated at the Australian National Botanic Gardens, Canberra, Australian Capital Territory, 16 Sept. 1993, *D.L.Jones 19371A* (holo CANB). Provenance: plants originally collected from the vicinity of the Eungella Dam [precise locality withheld for conservation purposes], 17 June 1993, *D.L.Jones 11636*, *C.H.Broers & S.Pearson*.

**Description:** *Tubers* not seen. *Leaves* c. 6, loosely imbricate in a spreading rosette, dull green; margins entire; apex obtuse to acute. *Scape* c. 18 cm tall, 1 mm diam., c. 6-flowered. *Sterile bracts* 3, closely sheathing, oblong-ovate, 9-12 mm long, 2-3 mm wide, acute, usually chartaceous at anthesis. *Floral bracts* closely sheathing, ovate-lanceolate, 5-10 mm long, 3-4 mm wide, acuminate. *Pedicels* 3-12 mm long, thin, straight or slightly curved. *Ovary* narrowly obovoid, 5-6 mm long, c. 2 mm wide, brown. *Flowers* porrect; galea translucent white with red-brown lines and bands; lateral sepals wholly red brown; petals translucent white with 3 red lines. *Galea* sloping at the base, shallowly curved medially, suddenly decurved to the apex, glabrous; petal flanges well developed, reddish, nearly touching and closing off the base of the galea; anterior petal margins not flared. *Dorsal sepal* 9-11 mm long including the apical point, cucullate, porrect, decurved in the distal quarter; apical point porrect to upcurved, c. 2 mm long, tapered, acuminate. *Lateral sepals* deflexed, not reflexed back towards the ovary; conjoined part slightly wider than the galea, flat or very slightly concave, elliptic when flattened, 6-8 mm long, 6-7 mm wide; margins flat, glabrous; sinus broad, its margins glabrous; free points tapered, 3-6 mm long, widely divergent, curved forwards, c. 9 mm apart at the tips. *Petals* asymmetrical, narrowly ovate-lanceolate, 9-10 mm long, c. 3.3 mm wide, straight; dorsal margin thickened, brown, hirsute; anterior margin glabrous; proximal flange large, red. *Labellum* highly irritable, attached by a brown ligulate basal claw c. 2 mm long, c. 1.8 mm wide. *Lamina* obovate-spathulate, c. 3.6 mm long, c. 2 mm wide, narrowed to the base and slightly constricted near the junction with the basal lobe, dark red brown; basal lobe about as wide as the lamina, sloping backwards, c. 1.5 mm thick, with numerous white setae c. 0.4 mm long; adaxial surface nearly flat, a narrow, shallow channel deepening towards the basal

lobe, the whole surface covered with beaded acicular cells; abaxial surface with a narrow central channel extending from the basal lobe to the apex, numerous short white setae towards the base; margins with numerous short projecting bead-like and acicular cells; apex slightly emarginate. *Labellum marginal setae* spreading, 8-14, white, moniliform, to c. 2.5 mm long. *Column* porrect from the end of the ovary, incurved, c. 10 mm long, c. 1 mm wide. *Column wings* more or less rectangular, c. 2 mm long, c. 1.8 mm wide; upper lobe vestigial; basal lobe ovate, ciliate; barrier trichomes irregularly moniliform, exerted. *Anther* c. 1 mm long, obtuse, dark green. *Pollinia* oblong, c. 1.3 mm long, yellow, mealy. *Stigma* broadly scutiform, c. 4 mm long, c. 2 mm wide. *Capsules* not seen. **Fig. 2.**

**Distribution and ecology:** Currently known only from the type locality which is in the vicinity of Eungella Dam, west of Mackay, Queensland. The species grows on rocky outcrops in well-drained brown sandy loam in sparse open forest dominated by ironbarks. Alt. c. 650 m. Flowering: September.

**Recognition:** Characterised by relatively broad rosette leaves; slender habit; small, glabrous, red brown flowers with transparent areas in the galea and wholly red-brown lateral sepals; short tapered points on the sepals; broad, flat or shallowly concave synsepalum; petals with a relatively large basal flange; small red-brown obovate-spathulate labellum with a backward-sloping, hirsute basal lobe; and, 8-14 prominent spreading white setae to 2.5 mm long on the labellum margins.

**Similar species:** The northernmost member of the *O. praetermissus* group. Typical *O. praetermissus* can be distinguished by narrower flowers (c. 4 mm wide), much narrower synsepalum usually with incurved margins (sometimes flat), longer free points on the sepals (5-10 mm long) that are more or less parallel, and a much larger, oblong-elliptical labellum (5-5.5 x 2.5 mm) with 24-30 spreading marginal setae to 2.5 mm long.

**Notes:** This species belongs in section *Oligochaetochilus* (Jones & Clements 2002). It was found growing sympatrically with both *O. pearsonii* and *O. anaclastus* (both also



described as new in this paper).

**Conservation status:** Possibly of restricted distribution but poorly known and apparently not conserved; although currently known only from a single locality, this species probably occurs at other sites in the adjacent Clarke and Denham Ranges; suggest 1EK by the criteria of Briggs & Leigh (1996).

**Etymology:** The Latin *extraneus*, outward, outside, outermost, in reference to this species being well separated from any other members of the *O. praetermissus* group.

**3. *Oligochaetochilus pearsonii*** D.L.Jones, *sp. nov.*; affinis *O. mitchellii* (Lindl.) Szlach., sed scapo tenuiore; floribus minoribus glabris; sepalis punctis brevioribus; petalis struma basali parva; labello minore oblongo apice angustato, differt. Quoque *O. thulio* D.L.Jones, sed habitu fortiore; floribus majoribus; labello latiore oblongo-elliptico, canale centrali lato superficiali et lobo basali minore glabro, differt.

**Type:** Cultivated at the Australian National Botanic Gardens, Canberra, Australian Capital Territory, 16 Sept. 1993, *D.L.Jones 19370* (holo CANB; iso BRI, MEL). Provenance: plants originally collected from the vicinity of the Eungella Dam [precise locality withheld for conservation purposes], 17 June 1993, *D.L.Jones 11635, C.H.Broers & S.Pearson*.

**Description:** Leaves sessile, 6-10 in a radical rosette, loosely imbricate, green at anthesis; lamina oblong, ovate or elliptic, 10-30 mm long, 5-15 mm wide, dull green; margins entire; apex acute. Scape 15-30 cm tall, 1.5-2 mm diam., 1-6-flowered. Sterile bracts 2-5, closely sheathing, oblong-ovate, 6-15 mm long, 2-3 mm wide, subacute. Floral bracts closely sheathing, ovate-lanceolate, 4-20 mm long, 2-4 mm wide, acuminate. Pedicels 5-25 mm long, thin, straight or slightly curved. Ovary narrowly obovoid, 4-7 mm long, 1-2 mm wide, brown. Flowers porrect, widely spaced, glabrous; galea transparent with pale red brown lines and markings; lateral sepals wholly pale red brown; petals wholly red brown. Galea shallowly curved throughout, decurved to the apex, glabrous; petal flanges relatively large, not touching but nearly closing off the base of the galea; anterior petal margins incurved.

*Dorsal sepal* 15-20 mm long including the apical point, cucullate, porrect, decurved in the distal quarter; apical point upcurved, 5-10 mm long, filiform. *Lateral sepals* deflexed, reflexed back towards the ovary; conjoined part about as wide as the galea, flat or shallowly concave, ovate when flattened, 6-8 mm long, 7-8 mm wide; margins flat to slightly incurved, glabrous; sinus relatively broad, the margins glabrous; free points deflexed to recurved, filiform, 15-19 mm long, divergent, 10-12 mm apart at the tips. *Petals* asymmetrical, ovate-lanceolate, 11-13 mm long, 3.5-4 mm wide, slightly falcate; dorsal margin thickened, brown, glabrous; anterior margin glabrous; proximal flange moderately large, reddish. *Labellum* highly irritable, attached by a visible, brown ligulate basal claw c. 2 mm long, c. 1.5 mm wide. *Lamina* oblong in the proximal half, tapered sharply to the apex in the distal half, 3.8-4.2 mm long, 1.6-1.8 mm wide, brown, covered with siliceous cells; basal lobe erect, about as wide as the lamina, c. 1.5 mm long, c. 1.8 mm wide, with 8-12 projecting white setae c. 1 mm long; adaxial surface with a prominent broad central groove or channel; abaxial surface with a narrow central channel flanked by 2 thick ridges, extending from the basal lobe to the apex, numerous projecting short trichomes towards the base; apex obtuse. *Labellum marginal setae* prominent, white, 10-16, most spreading widely, 0.5-2.5 mm long. *Column* porrect from the end of the ovary, incurved, 9-11 mm long, c. 1 mm wide. *Column wings* more or less rectangular, 3-3.5 mm long, c. 1.5 mm wide; upper lobe vestigial; basal lobe broadly ovate, ciliate; barrier trichomes irregularly moniliform. *Anther* c. 1.2 mm long, obtuse. *Pollinia* oblong, c. 1.6 mm long, yellow, mealy. *Stigma* elliptical to scutiform, 4 mm long, c. 2 mm wide. *Capsules* not seen. **Fig. 3.**

**Distribution and ecology:** Currently known only from the type locality which is in the vicinity of Eungella Dam, west of Mackay, Queensland. The species grows on rocky outcrops in well-drained brown sandy loam in sparse open forest dominated by ironbarks. Alt. c. 650 m. Flowering: September and October.

**Recognition:** Characterised by relatively large rosette leaves; slender habit; widely spaced

glabrous red-brown flowers with transparent areas in the galea and wholly red-brown lateral sepals; long filiform points on the sepals; lateral sepals reflexed back towards the ovary; flat or shallowly concave synsepalum; petals with a relatively large basal flange; small red-brown labellum that is oblong in the proximal half and then tapers rapidly to the apex, a broad channel on the upper surface and a large erect hirsute basal lobe; and, prominent spreading setae on the labellum base and margins.

**Similar species:** A distinctive species which has similarities with *O. thulius* D.L.Jones from the Herbert River Gorge. The latter species is much less robust with smaller flowers, long, very thin thread-like sepal tips and a broader oblong-elliptical labellum with a broad, shallow central channel, smaller glabrous basal lobe and setae projecting forwards. It also shares some features with *O. mitchellii* but the latter species, which is mainly from ranges further inland, has larger flowers, strongly hirsute lateral sepals and petals, longer labellum with a prominent white basal lobe and prominent marginal setae to 4 mm long.

**Notes:** This species belongs in *Oligochaetochilus* section *Excelsa* D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem. (Jones & Clements 2002). It was found growing sympatrically with both *O. pearsonii* and *O. extraneus* (both also described as new in this paper).

**Conservation status:** Possibly restricted but poorly known and apparently not conserved; suggest 2EC by the criteria of Briggs & Leigh (1996).

**Etymology:** Named after Steven George Pearson (1953-), National Park Ranger in Queensland who helped with information on rare and unusual Queensland orchids and who has a keen interest in the flora and fauna of the parks with which he is involved.

**Other specimen:** QUEENSLAND: Eungella Dam. 4 Oct. 1990, *S.Pearson* (DLJ 6702) (CANB).

**4. *Oligochaetochilus thulius* D.L.Jones, *sp. nov.***; affinis *O. mitchellii* (Lindl.) Szlach., sed habitu minus robusto; scapo tenuiore; floribus paucioribus, minus hirtis; synsepalum angustiore

marginis incurvis; petalis angustioribus; labello brevior, setis marginalis brevioribus, differt. Quoque *O. pearsonii* D.L.Jones, sed habitu minus robusto; floribus minoribus; labello angustiore oblongo-elliptico, apice contracto lobo basali minore glabro, differt.

**Type:** Queensland. Herbert River near Blencoe Falls, Aug. 1971, *D.L.Jones s.n.* (holo CANB).

**Description:** Leaves sessile, 4-7 in a radical rosette, imbricate, green or withered at anthesis; lamina elliptical, oblong or ovate, 5-25 mm long, 3-9 mm wide, dull green; margins entire; apex acute to acuminate. Scape 5-20 cm tall, 1-1.5 mm diam., 1-5-flowered. Sterile bracts 2-4, closely sheathing, oblong-ovate, 6-15 mm long, 3-6 mm wide, subacute, usually chartaceous at anthesis. Floral bracts closely sheathing, ovate-lanceolate, 4-12 mm long, 3-6 mm wide, acuminate. Pedicels 3-6 mm long, thin, straight or slightly curved. Ovary narrowly obovoid, 3-6 mm long, 1-2 mm wide, green to brown. Flowers porrect, moderately crowded; galea transparent with light brown markings; lateral sepals wholly light brown; petals transparent with light brown lines. Galea shallowly curved throughout, decurved to the apex, glabrous; petal flanges moderately well developed, clear, nearly touching and closing off the base of the galea; anterior petal margins not flared. Dorsal sepal 13-18 mm long including the apical point, cucullate, porrect, decurved in the distal quarter; apical point porrect to upcurved, 7-13 mm long, filiform. Lateral sepals deflexed, sometimes reflexed back towards the ovary; conjoined part wider than the galea, flat to shallowly concave, ovate when flattened, 5-8 mm long, 5-8 mm wide; margins incurved, glabrous or sparsely hairy; sinus narrow, the margins glabrous; free points deflexed, filiform, 15-22 mm long, divergent, 5-9 mm apart at the tips. Petals asymmetrical, ovate-lanceolate, 9-11 mm long, 2.5-3 mm wide, slightly falcate; dorsal margin thickened, brown, with short trichomes; anterior margin glabrous; proximal flange moderately well developed, swollen, clear. Labellum highly irritable, attached by a visible brown ligulate basal claw c. 1.5 mm long, c. 1 mm wide. Lamina oblong-elliptical in the proximal two-thirds then tapered to the apex, 3-4 mm long, 1.6-2 mm wide, usually

slightly constricted near the junction with the basal lobe, red brown; basal lobe about as wide and as thick as the lamina, without setae, sometimes with a few very short trichomes; adaxial surface flat to shallowly channelled, covered with beaded siliceous cells, short marginal trichomes towards the apex; abaxial surface with a narrow central channel flanked by 2 ridges and extending from the basal lobe to the apex, a few short trichomes towards the base; apex obtuse. *Labellum marginal setae* prominent, white, projecting forwards, 10-16, the longest to c. 3 mm long. *Column* porrect from the end of the ovary, incurved, 6-8.5 mm long, c. 1.3 mm wide. *Column wings* more or less rectangular, 2-2.5 mm long, c. 2 mm wide; upper lobe vestigial; basal lobe broadly ovate, ciliate; barrier trichomes irregularly moniliform, exerted. *Anther* c. 1 mm long, obtuse. *Pollinia* oblong, c. 1 mm long, yellow, mealy. *Stigma* elliptical to scutiform, c. 3.5 mm long, c. 1.3 mm wide. *Capsules* ellipsoid, 8-10 mm long, 3-4 mm wide. **Fig. 4.**

**Distribution and ecology:** Currently known only from the Herbert River Gorge in the vicinity of Blencoe Falls where it grows on slopes among grass tussocks and among rocks in open forest in well-drained clay loam. Similar habitat that is largely unexplored botanically occurs in other areas nearby. Alt. 450-500 m. Flowering: July to September.

**Recognition:** Characterised by small, elliptical, oblong or ovate rosette leaves; very slender habit; small, glabrous to sparsely hairy, light brown flowers; flat to shallowly concave synsepalum with incurved margins; filiform sepal points; small, oblong-elliptical labellum with a tapered apex; broad basal lobe lacking setae; and, prominent forward-pointing setae on the labellum margins.

**Similar species:** A distinctive species which has similarities with *O. pearsonii* D.L.Jones from near Eungella. The latter species is more robust with larger flowers, shorter thread-like sepal tips and a narrower, oblong, tapered labellum with a deep central channel, larger densely hirsute basal lobe and spreading setae. It also has affinities with *O. mitchellii* which is widespread in Queensland and extends into northern New South Wales. The latter species is more robust than *O. thulium*

with a thicker scape, more numerous, much hairier flowers, broader synsepalum the upper margins of which curve sharply outwards, broader petals and a longer labellum with very prominent projecting setae to 5 mm long.

**Notes:** This species belongs in *Oligochaetochilus* section *Excelsa* D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem. (Jones & Clements 2002).

**Conservation status:** Highly restricted but conserved; suggest 2EC by the criteria of Briggs & Leigh (1996).

**Etymology:** The Latin *thulium*, farthest north; this species is the most northerly occurring member of the genus known to date.

**Other specimens:** QUEENSLAND: Headwaters of the Herbert River, 6 July 1970, *B.Gray* (NSW); Herbert River Gorge below Blencoe Creek, 4 June 1989, *B.Gray* 5051 (QRS); Blencoe Falls, 23 Aug. 1989, *L.Lawler* (CANB); *ibid*, 4 July 1997, *J.Riley*. *G.Hillman* & *P.Denison* (ORG 2571) (CANB); *ibid*, July 1999, *J.Riley* (CANB).

#### Acknowledgements

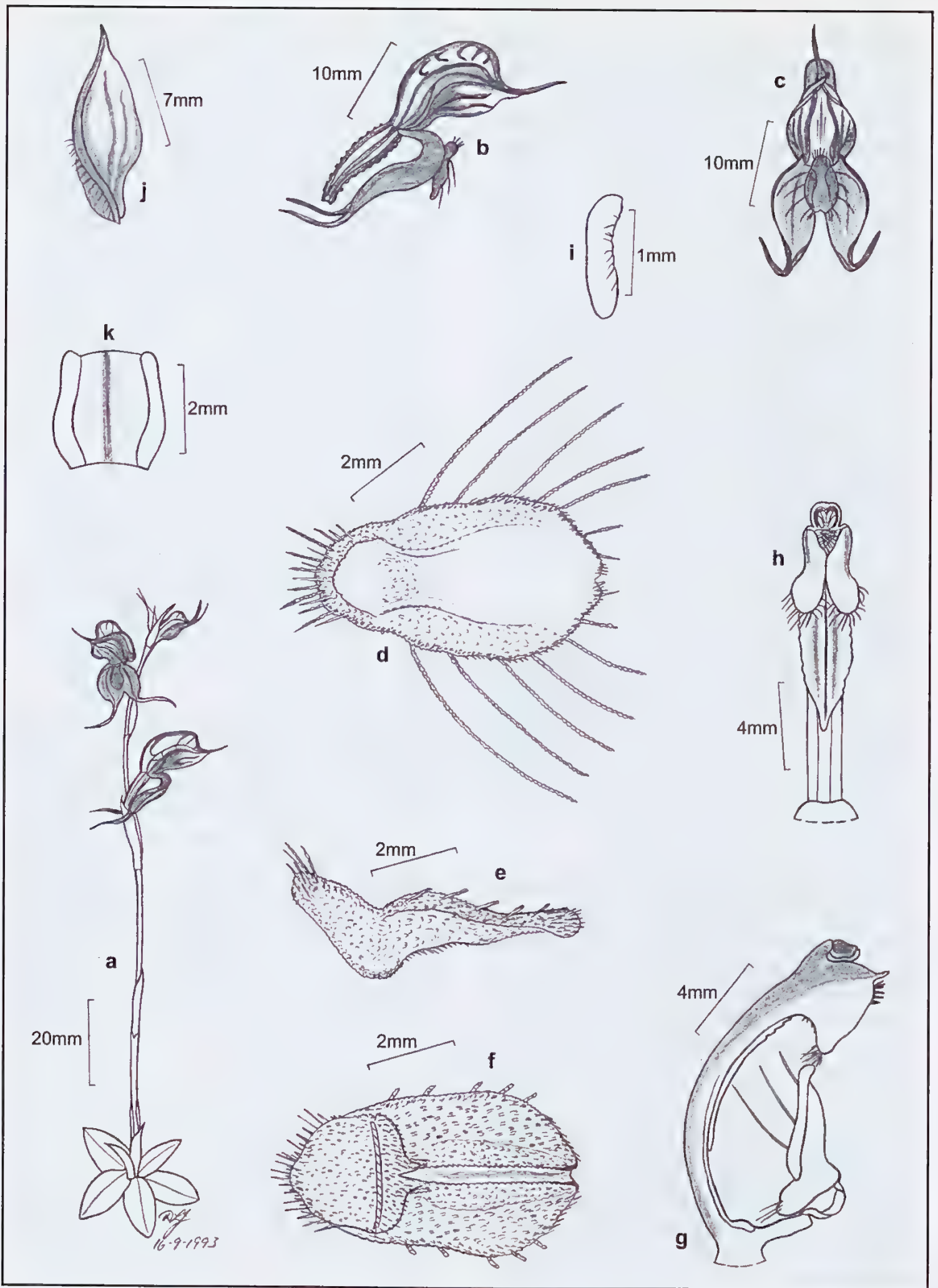
Sincere thanks to Jean Egan for meticulously preparing my drawings for publication. I also thank Marion Garratt, Karina Richards and Emma Clifton for technical assistance and Mark Clements for discussions on the group. Steve and Allison Pearson, Bruce Gray and John Riley provided information and specimens. Barbara Jones, Jean Egan and Tony Wood commented on the manuscript. Laurie Adams provided the Latin diagnoses. The Directors of the following herbaria are acknowledged for allowing access to specimens: AD, CANB, MEL, NSW, PERTH.

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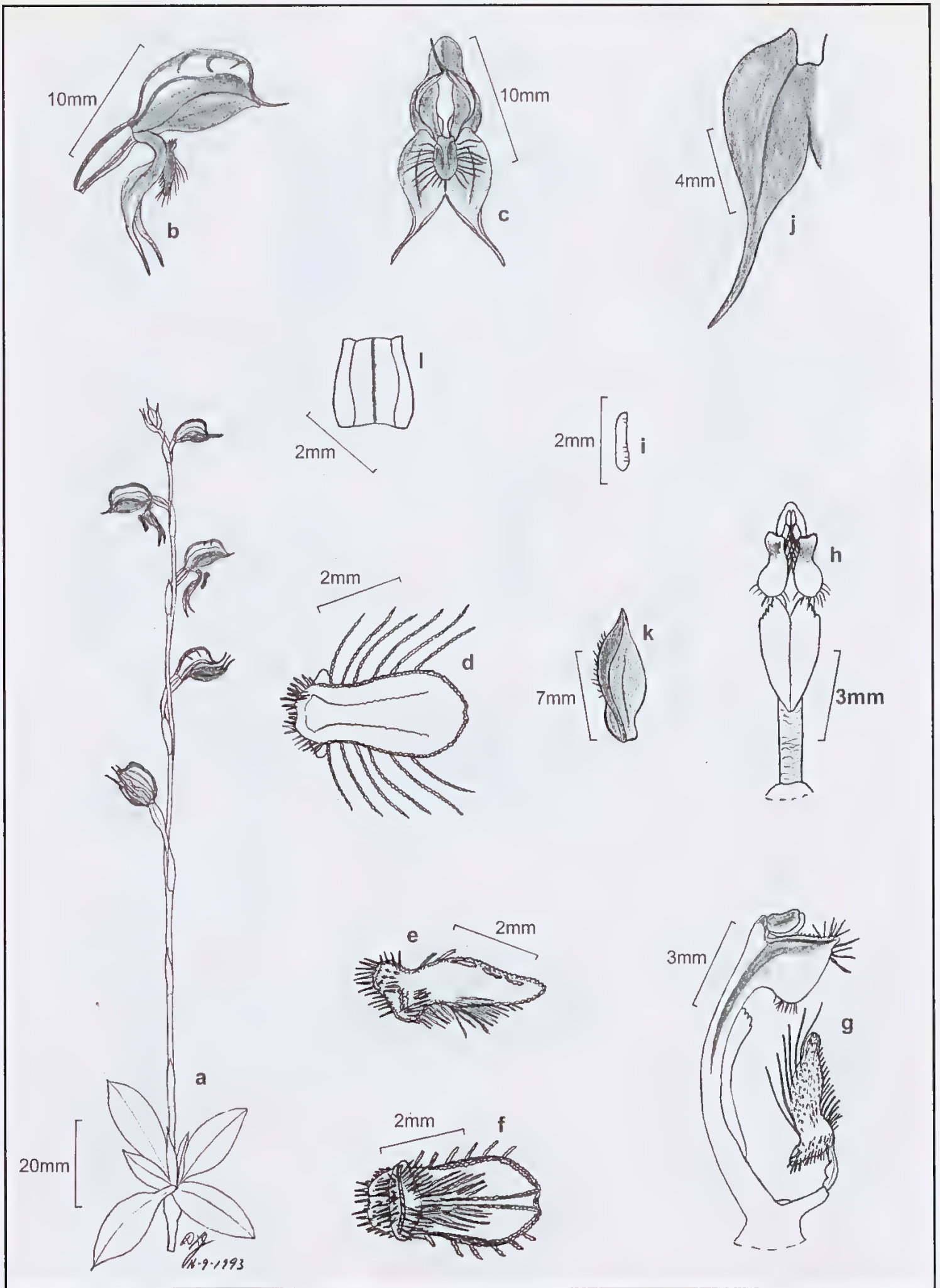
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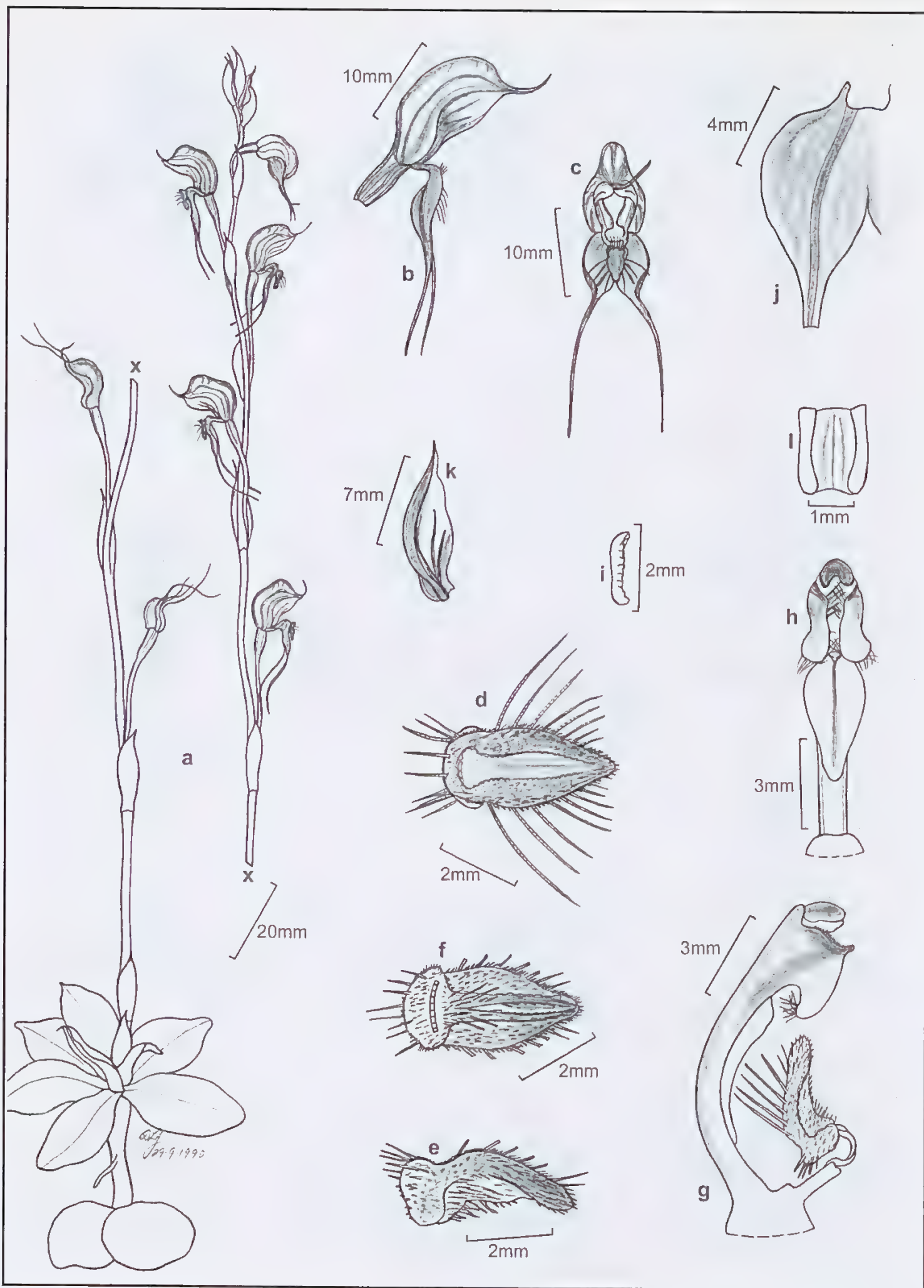
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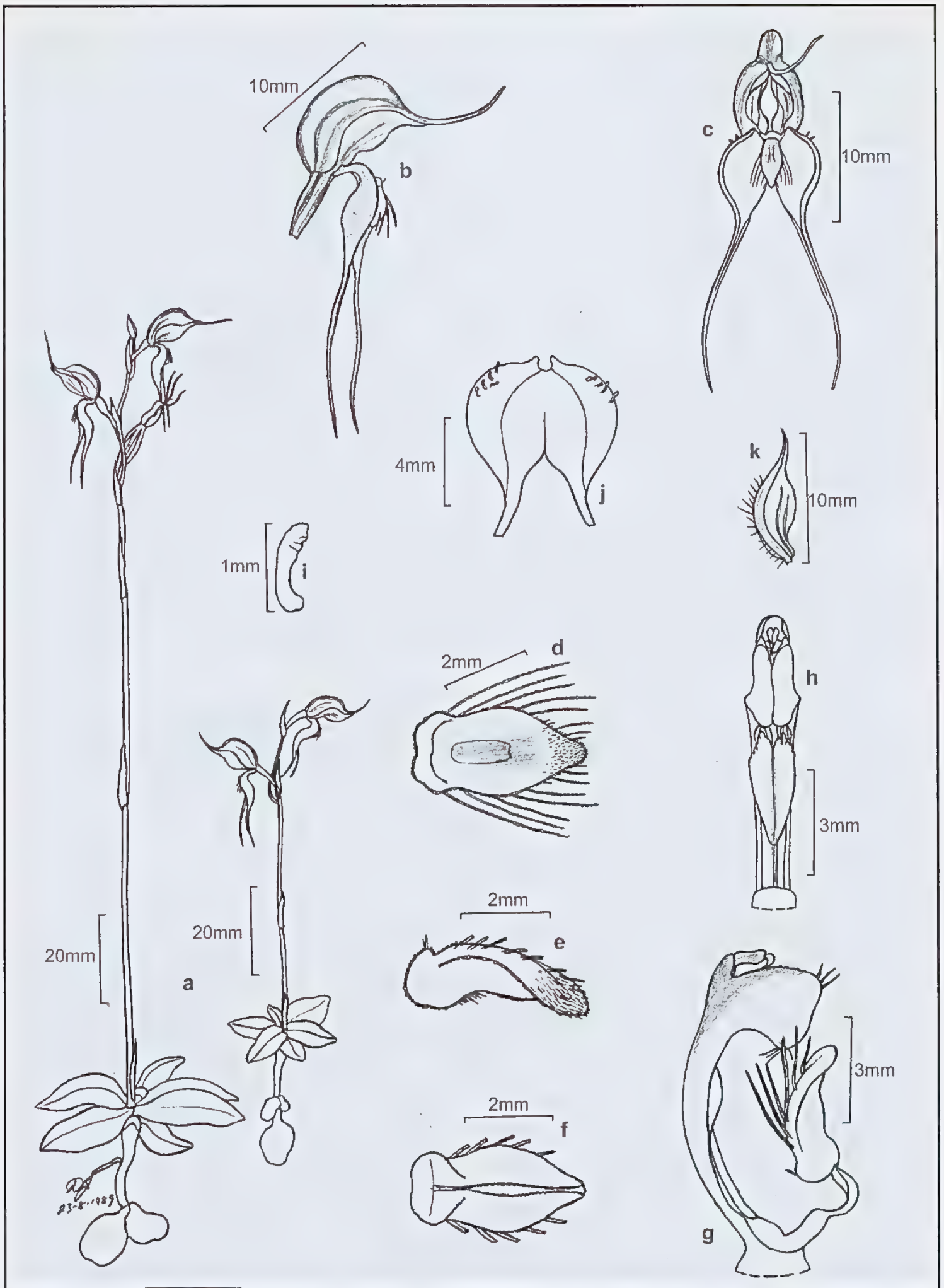
**Fig. 1.** *Oligochaetochilus anaclastus*, Eungella Dam, Qld, D.L.Jones 11636A (drawn from the type-renumbered as DLJ19371). a. flowering plant; b. flower from side; c. flower from front; d. labellum from above, flattened; e. labellum from side; f. labellum from below; g. column and labellum from side; h. column from front; i. pollinium; j. petal; k. labellum hinge.



**Fig. 2.** *Oligochaetochilus extraneus*, Eungella Dam, Qld, D.L.Jones 11636 (drawn from the type). a. flowering plant; b. flower from side; c. flower from front; d. labellum from above, flattened; e. labellum from side; f. labellum from below; g. column and labellum from side; h. column from front; i. pollinium; j. part of synsepalum, dorsal view; k. petal; l. labellum hinge.



**Fig. 3.** *Oligochaetochilus pearsonii*, Eungella Dam, Qld, S.Pearson. a. flowering plant; b. flower from side; c. flower from front; d. labellum from above, flattened; e. labellum from side; f. labellum from below; g. column and labellum from side; h. column from front; i. pollinium; j. part of synsepalum, dorsal view; k. petal; l. labellum hinge.



**Fig. 4.** *Oligochaetochilus thulius*, Blencoe Falls, Qld, L.Lawler & D.L.Jones s.n. a. flowering plants; b. flower from side; c. flower from front; d. labellum from above, flattened; e. labellum from side; f. labellum from below; g. column and labellum from side; h. column from front; i. pollinium; j. synsepalum, dorsal view; k. petal.



In April 2003 leaves emerged again. Though the same number (18) emerged in the sphagnum moss, only two emerged in the soil mix.



*Caladenia* Fairy Floss. (side view). First flowering 2003





*Caladenia* Fairy Floss. First flowering 2003

Photos Roslyn Capell

## ***Caladenia* Fairy Floss seedlings grown in Sphagnum Moss.**

Roslyn Capell  
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In late Spring 2001 I ordered a flask of *Caladenia* Fairy Floss (*Calda. rigida* x *Calda. latifolia*) seedlings from Les Nesbitt. I can't remember the precise dates now, but I think the flask arrived in early December. I planned to wait till autumn to deflask but in early January a cloudy white substance started spreading over the agar and, fearing loss of the seedlings to contamination, I decided to risk taking them out in the summer.

Kevin Western had told me growers in the southern states were having success growing some of the difficult terrestrial species in sphagnum moss. I decided to plant half into that medium and half into an open mix comprising roughly equal parts of coarse sand/fine gravel and a potting mix marketed for Australian native plants. I carefully removed the dormant seedling tubers from the jar and rinsed them in tepid water. I planted equal numbers into each medium and placed the pots in a very shady but well ventilated spot in the terrestrial shadehouse. They were regularly misted over the remainder of the summer and watered lightly in autumn and into April.

One of the benefits of growing in sphagnum moss is that once the dry moss has been moistened it is very easy to regulate its moisture content. The moss acts as a sponge and water poured onto the top of the moss or in a saucer placed under the pot is readily drawn into the moss so it is equally moist throughout and by touching the surface you know what it is like in the centre and bottom of the pot.

To my surprise and delight, tiny green leaves appeared in each pot in mid-April. I kept the pots moist and the little plants grew well over the winter and spring then died down in late spring. The plants in sphagnum moss were more numerous and far more vigorous than the plants in the soil/gravel mix. They spent the summer in the same medium in the same pot, but the moss was allowed to almost dry out completely before being misted.

In April 2003 leaves emerged again. Though the same number (18) emerged in the sphagnum moss, only two emerged in the soil mix. The seedlings in sphagnum moss grew strongly and in spring one of them sent up a flower scape. That is a 10c piece in the pot on the right.

The scape developed well and in Spring 2003 I was presented with one beautiful soft pink flower with characteristics about mid-way between the parents.

Once again the plants died down in late spring and the plants in sphagnum re-emerged the following autumn. In 2004, 9 plants flowered; two had two flowers per scape.

In 2005 we moved from Sydney to the far north coast of NSW, and for several months during the transition period all my orchids were neglected and that includes the caladenias and other terrestrials. In 2005 only a few of the *Calda.* Fairy Floss plants emerged and they have never returned to their 2004 glory or vigour. This could be due to a number of factors including the climate here, but having read Les Nesbitt's article on cultivating fungus dependent terrestrials in *The Orchadian* in 2006 I realised that I needed to feed the fungus the plants depend on in order to keep them growing year after year. Though the sphagnum moss must have contained the fungus the plants needed for the first few years, and food for that fungus for that period, as they didn't continue to thrive in that same sphagnum something was amiss. I decided the pots needed leaf mould to

provide food for the fungus, and it is not as easy to add leaf mould to a pot of sphagnum moss as it is to a pot of soil. So in 2007 I planted the remaining few hardy tubers into the same soil-based mix in which I am successfully growing (though admittedly not flowering) *Calda. latifolia*. This year only one *Calda. Fairy Floss* leaf emerged but it was a strong one and produced a fat bud, but unfortunately that bud became a meal for a critter of some sort.

I have grown other deflasked terrestrials in sphagnum moss for at least two years without much attention. Though it remains necessary to work out how best to provide food for the fungus that caladenias and the other fungus-dependent terrestrials rely on to keep them growing, I think sphagnum moss has potential as an alternative medium for these charming orchids. It is very clean to use, easy to water, and the pots are light and easy to handle and

transport to orchid society meetings. As an added bonus, if the pots fall over the contents remain in place and don't spill.

I hope that Les Nesibitt and others continue to make primary hybrids like *Calda. Fairy Floss* and *Calda. Harlequin* (*Calda. flava* x *Calda. latifolia*). The more widely available they are made, the more likely it is that people will develop successful techniques for cultivating them outside their natural climate range. It is obvious that they can be successfully deflasked into sphagnum moss and grown on to flowering size in Sydney within two years. The problem for me has been to maintain them on for longer, and now how to cultivate them in a subtropical climate. I believe these very pretty native orchids are worth the effort.

-oOo-

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*Caladenia* Fairy Floss, flowering in 2004



*Caladenia* Fairy Floss, flowering in 2004

Photos Roslyn Capell

# Confirmation of the taxonomic status of *Sarcochilus minutiflos* F. M. Bailey.

Alan E. Logan  
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Urangan, Qld 4655

## Introduction:

Recent research into the origins and history of *Sarcochilus minutiflos* has revealed previously unpublished data that confirms an earlier taxonomic treatment for this species.

*S. minutiflos* was part of a group of small *Sarcochilus* "twig" orchids that included *S. hillii* (F. Muell) F Muell; *S. tricalliatum* (Rupp) Rupp (syn. *S. hillii* var. *tricalliatum* Rupp), and an undescribed taxon recently recorded (2003) from the Mt Walsh and Wongi National Parks in the Wide Bay region of S.E. Queensland (Logan 2005).

The original collection of *S. minutiflos* comprised three individual plant specimens collected by Dr Thomas L. Bancroft on an unknown date in 1912, from an unknown locality in the Eidsvold district, North Burnett region of S. E. Queensland. These specimens were sent to Frederick M. Bailey, Colonial Botanist, who described and named them in the 1913 publication "*Comprehensive Catalogue of Queensland Plants*". Bailey's brief description (by today's standards) was accompanied with line illustrations of one of the specimens by his grandson, Cyril T. White.

Two of the three specimens were retained at the Queensland Herbarium (isotypes?) while the third (holotype?) was sent to the Kew Herbarium in England (Harris pers. comm.).

## The problem:

As the vital collection data of exact date, flowering period, and precise locality for the original specimens was not included in Bailey's description, nor was it listed on the mounting sheets of the individual specimens (see later section), it raises the question as to where did these details come from that links the original plants with the present day published flowering period of November/February?

## The research:

Before any research was undertaken, all

possible sources that may contain the relevant details of collection date, flowering period, and precise collection locality and/or any other significant information, were identified. These included the mounting sheets of the individual specimens (both Brisbane and Kew), any botanical collecting list, field note books, etc., compiled by Dr Bancroft and currently held in his descendants possession, any local Eidsvold residents that may have knowledge of Dr Bancroft's plant collecting, and the possibility of locating living plants in the Eidsvold district that match Bailey's description, and White's illustrations.

The results of the investigations and field excursions in the Eidsvold district were inconclusive.

The descendants of Dr. Bancroft were unaware of any records or references to his botanical collecting amongst the family memorabilia held by them (Bancroft pers. comm.). However, they had previously obtained a Queensland Herbarium list of plant specimens collected by him (also some collected by his father, Dr. Joseph Bancroft) over a number of years, which included the *S. minutiflos* collection in 1912. Again, only the year is listed; no other details.

General consensus between family members and local residents, seems to indicate that the original specimens were most likely collected from a "soft-wood", semi-tropical vegetation type (locally known as the "Hollywell Scrub"), which covered many thousands of hectares around Eidsvold in 1912. Unfortunately, because it occurred on the most fertile soils, this "scrub" was the first to be cleared for agricultural and pastoral purposes, with only

two small remnant patches remaining today (Roth, pers. comm.).

Therefore, the chances of finding living plants in the Eidsvold area, at the present moment, that match White's illustrations (particularly figs B & E), are fairly remote.

With the Eidsvold investigations failing to produce any worthwhile results, attention was then focused on the original specimens; particularly any annotations on their mounting sheets. Mr. Wayne Harris kindly checked the Queensland Herbarium specimens, with the result that they were found to be "in a very poor condition", and the only details listed was the species name ("*Sarcochilus minutiflos*"), the collector's name ("Dr. T.L. Bancroft"), and "hab-Eidsvold" for habitat and collection locality (Harris pers. comm.).

This left the specimen at Kew (holotype, if so designated?) as the only remaining source of information to be checked.

About mid 2009, a letter was sent to the Kew Herbarium requesting all information, comments, additions, etc., listed on the mounting sheet of that particular specimen. After a delay of several months, a reply was received in October from Dr. Tony Orchard, Australian Botanical Liaison Officer at Kew at that time. Following (in italics) are the relevant details from Dr. Orchard's letter re the above specimen.

*"Recd 17.ii.14  
Sarcochilus minutiflos, Bailey, Comp. Cat. Queensl. Pl. pp 445, 446, fig 974  
Eidsvold Queensland  
Dr. T.L. Bancroft  
F.M.Bailey (rubber stamp) Colonial Botanist, Brisbane 18/12/13".*

Dr. Orchard also states that the specimen has a determinavit slip attached which reads

*"Sarcochilus hillii (F. Muell) F. Muell B.J. Wallace 13.ix.1985",* and that the specimen is now

*"filed at Kew under the name Sarcochilus*

*hillii"*. He also considers the date "18/12/13" as the date

the specimen was sent to Kew; not the collection date.

Note; again there is no exact collection date, flowering period, or precise named collection locality at Eidsvold, listed on the sheet.

### **Results:**

The determination of the Kew specimen as *S. hillii* by Dr. Wallace, and the similarity of White's illustrations to that species (particularly figs B & E), confirms that the name "*minutiflos*" has to be a synonym of *S. hillii*, which it was considered to be many years ago (Clements, 1982; Dockrill, 1969; Nicholls, 1969).

Such treatment would leave *S. tricalliatum* (Rupp) Rupp as the correct name for the far North Queensland plants, with the Mt. Walsh/Wongi plants undescribed as suggested in a previous article (Logan, 2005).

### **Acknowledgements:**

The following people are sincerely thanked for their assistance: Mr. Wayne Harris; Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Bancroft; Mr. Richard Roth; and Dr. Tony Orchard.

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Champions Table 7<sup>th</sup> Open Australasian Native Orchid Show



Champion Species was *Dendrobium speciosum* var. *curvicaule* – owned by Ross & Rhonda Harvey of Cedarvale Orchids.



# ANOS (QLD) KABI GROUP Inc.

## Seventh Open Australasian Native Orchid Show 2009.

Another great Spring Show for the 7<sup>th</sup> Open Australasian Native Orchid Show which took place during the weekend of 22-23 August 2009 – our best effort so far!! It was difficult for the Show Marshall to find space on the benches to accommodate so many flowering plants. The Judges also had their work cut out for them trying to pick the winners.

All growers agreed that this year has been a very good growing and flowering season with many plants that have never flowered before doing so this year in profusion. As per the benching sheets there were around 199 plants benched overall by 26 growers.

**Champion Hybrid was *Dendrobium* Jayden 'White' x *D. speciosum* var. *curvicaule* 'Apricot Surprise', Champion Specimen was a plant of *Dendrobium speciosum* 'Samford Moon' and Champion Species was *Dendrobium speciosum* var. *curvicaule* – all three plants were owned by Ross & Rhonda Harvey of Cedarvale Orchids.**

It is very encouraging to see an increasing number of plants benched by other orchid society members which proves we are pushing our promotion further into the community. A large number of plants were brought to the Show by Athol Rosenberg for members of the ever-supportive Native Orchid Society of Toowoomba.

Thanks go to a number of our own members who sponsored the schedule this year. The Society's appreciation has been acknowledged to all sponsors.

We had 746 people through the door during the weekend – a record number. This number included 4 bus groups who visited our Show on Saturday morning and kept the catering department more than busy. Plant sales were brisk on both Saturday and Sunday with patrons enjoying the availability of various flowering plants from the 2 plant vendors. The orchid book and accessories vendors have expressed their delight with their results for the weekend.

My thanks must go to all members who supported us during set-up on Friday night and during the weekend. Especially the stalwart members who manned the kitchen – this excellent service was very popular with the bus groups who attended - Native Orchid Society of Toowoomba, ANOS Gold Coast, Hervey Bay and Ballina Orchid Societies. A total of 123 people came through

the door from these bus groups. They were all provided with a free morning tea. Thank you to our Judging Panel for their support. Gwen Scrace and her helpers attended to plant registration and behind the scenes Ann and Dave Gillingham attended to the preparation of prize certificates. Well done, Brian Richards who was Show Marshall this year, and members who acted as stewards and runners on the day.

A lot of extra advertising and promotion was undertaken this year – we even got a mention on a couple of TV community boards. We are fortunate to have a Show Organiser of the caliber of Rhonda Harvey. She does a magnificent job prior to and during the Show. Sincere thanks must go to Harald Geppert, Ann and Dave Gillingham, Eddie Boudette, Graham and Marilyn Corbin, Mark Jennings and David James for their support throughout the year. As has been the practice in previous years members of the Group dined together on Saturday night at the local tavern.

We believe that the timing was perfect for our Spring Show this year as the burst of hot weather after the Show has caused most of the flowers to collapse. Consequently the Lions Hall has been booked for the same weekend in August 2010 which will be one week before the 6<sup>th</sup> Australasian Native Orchid Conference and Show proudly hosted by the Newcastle Group. Should you wish to register for this Conference contact details are – by email [peterden52@bigpond.com](mailto:peterden52@bigpond.com) or telephone Greg Hannah 0411340570.

Any suggestions that may benefit the successful running of our Spring Show for 2010 will be welcome. Once again thanks to all who supported us for the 2009 Spring Show.

**Footnote:** The Bingo group has moved from the Lions Hall to another venue which means an end to setting up our show after 10 pm on Friday night. The hall has been booked from 1.00 pm on Friday. This is great news for both members and vendors.

**Eddie Boudette ANOS (Qld) Kabi Group Inc.**

## Notes on three high altitude Papuan *Agrostophyllum* species.

Paul Ormerod,  
P.O. Box 8210,  
Cairns 4870, QLD.

**ABSTRACT:** Study of some high altitude specimens of *Agrostophyllum* (section *Agrostophyllum*) from Papua New Guinea reveals a new altitudinal record for the genus, additional collections of a recently described taxon and a new species. The latter is here described and illustrated as *A. grubbianum*.

**Key words:** New Guinea, *Agrostophyllum*, taxonomy.

*Agrostophyllum* Blume is a genus of about 90 small to large epiphytic herbs extending from Nepal to Samoa. New Guinea is the centre of diversity with about 45 (39 endemic) species. The genus is usually easily recognised by its flattened, oblique margined, often black-edged leaf sheaths and terminal head (rarely raceme-like) of mostly white flowers.

***Agrostophyllum cyatheicola*** Schuit. & de Vogel, Males. Orch. J. 4:99, f.1-3, 2009.

TYPE: Papua New Guinea – Southern Highlands Prov., Tari Gap, *cult. Hort. Bot. Leiden, Leiden cult. (A. Schuiteman, D. Mulder, T. Roelfsema & A. Vogel) 31844* (Holotype: LAE; Isotype: L).

**Distribution:** Papua New Guinea.

**Specimens examined:** Papua New Guinea. Western Highlands Prov., Wabag Subdistrict, N slopes of Sugarloaf complex (along Wapu River), 2895 m, 12 July 1960, *R.D. Hoogland & R. Schodde 7006* (AMES). Southern Highlands Prov., Tari Subdistrict, Ibiwara, 2700 m, 14 June 1966, *C. Kalkman 4656* (A); Mendi Subdistrict, slopes of Mt. Giluwe, near Kaguba (Tambul to Mendi), 2745 m, 16 September 1968, *M. Coode & P. Katik NGF 32999* (A).

**Habitat:** on tree fern (*Cyathea*) in grassland (all collections).

**Vernacular name:** Hainu (Enga language, Poio) (*Hoogland & Schodde 7006*).

A beautiful little species excellently described and illustrated by Schuiteman

& de Vogel (2009). In addition to the four collections cited by its authors I add *Kalkman 4656* and *NGF 32999* above. Study of this material showed *A. cyatheicola* to be well distinguished from *A. grubbianum* (described below).

***Agrostophyllum graminifolium*** Schltr., Repert. Sp. Nov. Regni Veg., Beih. 1:266, 1912.

TYPE: Papua New Guinea – Bismarck Range, 1400 m, 1 November 1908, *R. Schlechter 18594* (Holotype: B, destroyed; Isotypes: AMES!, BO, K).

**Distribution:** Papua New Guinea; Solomon Islands?

**Specimen examined:** Papua New Guinea. Eastern Highlands Prov., S slopes of Mt. Otto, 3040 m, 10 August 1959, *L.J. Brass 30955* (AMES).

**Habitat:** mossy scrub of a ridge crest.

The Brass collection cited here represents the first genuine record of the genus *Agrostophyllum* above the 3000 metre line. Van Royen (1979) had earlier described *A. pendulatum* from 3140 metres altitude but that taxon has since proved to be a synonym of *Glomera palustris* J.J.Sm.

Records of *A. graminifolium* from Bougainville and the Solomon Islands by Lewis and Cribb (1991) are dubious due to the low altitudes of those specimens and their small flowers.

***Agrostophyllum grubbianum*** Ormerod, *sp. nov.*

TYPE: Papua New Guinea – Eastern Highlands Prov., Goroka Subdistrict, Marafunga Mill, W of Fatima River, 2600 m, 11 November 1970, *P.J. Grubb & P.J. Edwards 18* (Holotype: A!; Isotypes: K, L, LAE).

*Affinis A. cyatheicola* Schuit. & de Vogel *sed caulibus longioribus (17-20 vs. 4-10.5 cm) et vaginis foliis stipuliferis (non brevidentatis) differt.*

Rhizome covered by chaffy sheaths, 1 mm thick roots growing back along its length and stem remnants, presumably erect or apically curved from a decumbent base, to 15 cm long. Stems erect, in clusters of 3-5 near the rhizome apex, laxly 3-7 leaved, 17-20 cm long, 0.30-0.55 cm wide across leaf sheaths. Leaves obliquely erect, ligulate, apex bidentate, sinus to 1.5 mm deep, apiculus short, dark green, 40-51 mm long, 3.8-4.5 mm wide; leaf sheaths complanate, margins scarious and sometimes blackened, finely striate, to 36 mm long, one side 3-4 mm wide, at apices next to leaf margin with a subulate stipule to 2.5 mm long. Inflorescence terminal, uniflorous. Peduncle very short. Bracteole or peduncular sheath chaffy, ca. 10.5 mm long. Floral bracts lanceolate, acute, ca. 6 mm long. Pedicellate ovary glabrous, 15 mm long. Flowers white with a yellow patch on centre of lip. Dorsal sepal ovate-lanceolate, acute, 7-veined, 11 mm long, 4 mm wide. Lateral sepals obliquely ovate-lanceolate, acute, 13 mm long, 4.5 mm wide. Petals oblong-ob lanceolate, acute, margins laxly undulate, 5-veined, 11 mm long, 3 mm wide. Labellum trilobed, 12 mm long; hypochile with erect sides, inside with a low hump-shaped 3-ridged callus, 3.5 mm long, 3 mm wide dorsally (unspread), sides 2 mm tall; lamella separating hypochile and epichile erect, rectangular, shallowly tridentate, finely pubescent; epichile broadly rhombic, subacute, in basal half with 2 divergent low thickenings, 7.9 mm long, 9.5 mm wide. Column semiterete-subclavate, truncate, lateral margin with a small obtuse lobule abut halfway, ca. 4.8 mm long.

**Distribution:** Papua New Guinea.

**Specimen examined:** Papua New Guinea. Eastern Highlands Prov., Goroka Subdistrict, slopes of Mt. Kerigomna, 2530 m, 11 November 1968, *A.N. Millar NGF 40665* (A).

**Habitat:** montane forest (both collections).

**Etymology:** The specific epithet commemorates Peter John Grubb (1935-), former emeritus Professor of Botany at Cambridge University (retired 2001), who collected the type material with P.J. Edwards.

This species is closely related to *A. cyatheicola* Schuit. & de Vogel but it may be distinguished from that taxon by its longer (17-20 vs. 4-10.5 cm) stems that are more compressed (or flatter) and more laxly leaved, the apices of the leaf sheaths have on each side a slender (not short and triangular) stipule and the flowers have an entire (not trilobulate) broadly rhombic labellum.

#### **Acknowledgements.**

I wish to thank herbarium and library staff at the Harvard University Herbaria (A, AMES, GH) for their help and hospitality during my visits.

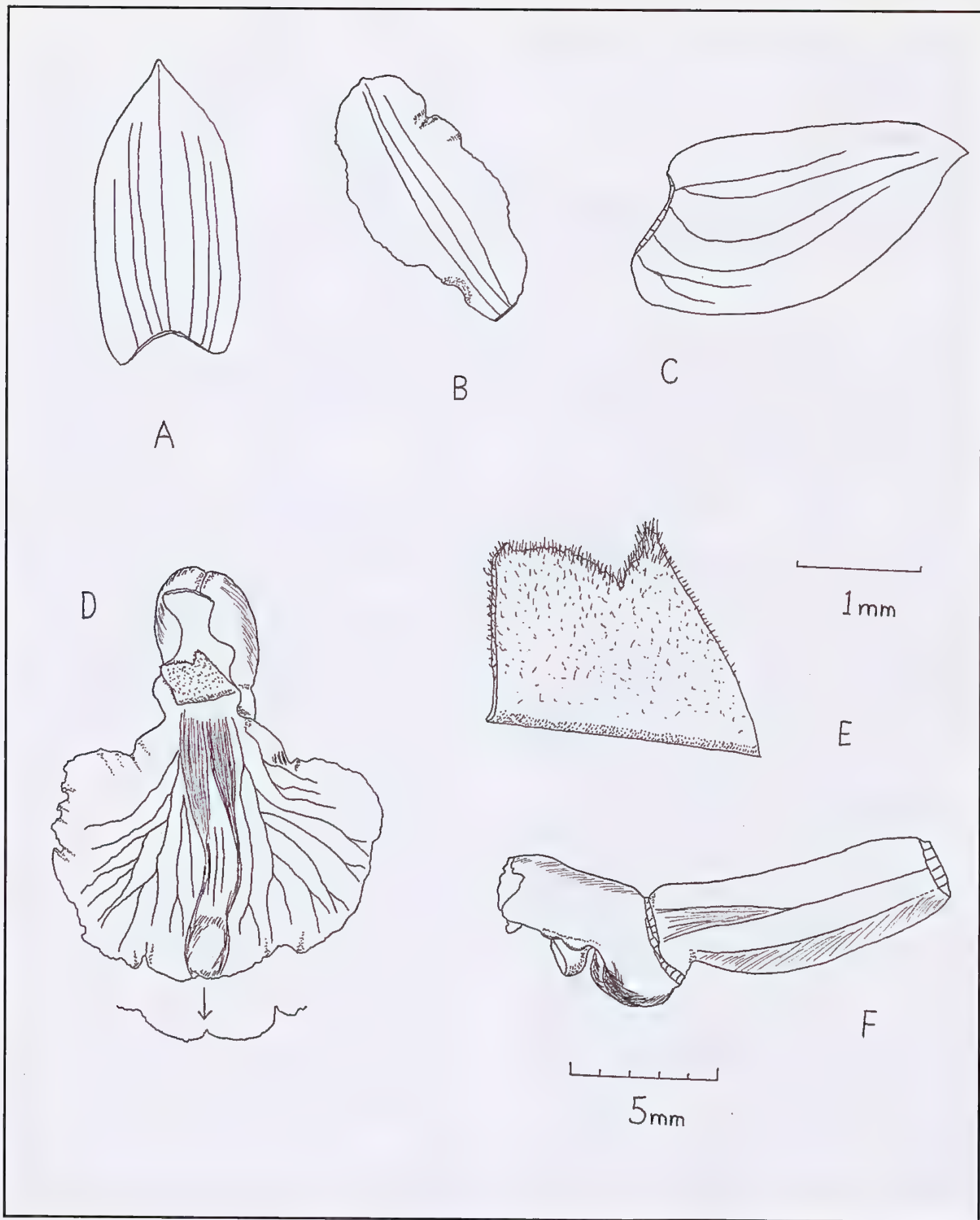
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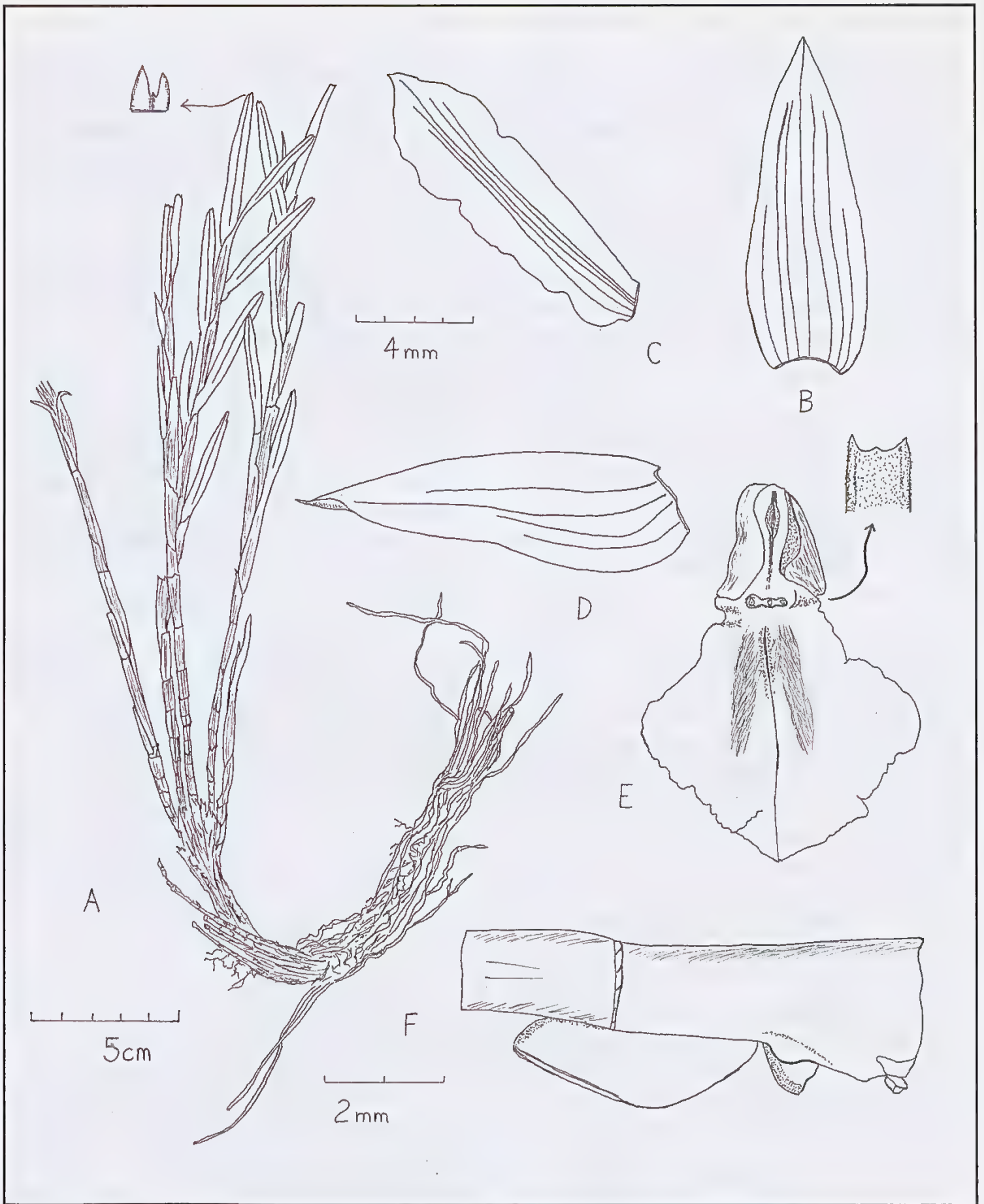
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*Agrostophyllum graminifolium* Schltr. - A. dorsal sepal; B. petal; C. lateral sepal; D. labellum (apex of anther lip arrowed); E. laminar callus; F. column and ovary. A-DF and E to respective scales. Drawn from *Brass* 30955 (AMES).



*Agrostophyllum grubbianum* - A. plant (leaf tip arrowed); B. dorsal sepal; C. petal; D lateral sepal; E. labellum (laminar callus arrowed); F. column. A, B-E and F to respective scales. Drawn from holotype.

## I'll settle for something different.

Sometimes I feel so privileged to be able to have a wander in a section of bushland where I previously have not bothered to visit or perhaps unable as it might be privately owned. The cause for my effusion on this occasion is to see yet another of the thousands of individuals of *Cryptostylis subulata* within my region. I can understand some already saying I have lost the plot by considering something so common to be cause for celebration, however, (there is always a however) it always gives me great pleasure to see a species which is new to me. Even though *C. subulata* is not rare in the region or new to my list of local orchid species, the fact that the two individuals I saw were a different colour than the usual red form which normally would not get more than a casual glance (to check if a pollinator was present), these two caused me to stop as they were the first variations on colour I had noted among thousands of plants seen over 20 years. (photo back cover)

Both plants had one open flower, three buds and were 70 cm tall but the flowers were yellow in colour with the projecting hooked callus on the underside of the labellum, being a soft watercolour pink rather than the strong red and black of the normal form.

The area of bush in which I was walking is relatively untouched and the only real damage to the site were the bush fires of 2002/2003 but the area has regenerated quite well and the overstorey is about 50% with a good understorey, dense in some parts with occasional open spaces. The reason I was there was to a favour for a friend who was required to undertake an Environmental Assessment for the purposes of a small two lot subdivision measuring 200 m x 400 m. I was asked to do this because a similar section of bush divided only by a road has already produced one plant of *C. hunteriana* and the thinking was that this lot might also be home to a plant or two. The site is 2 km from a site with 300 individuals of *Prasophyllum affine*, 20 individuals of *C. hunteriana* and seven individuals of *Calochilus pulchellus*. It is also 2.5 km from the site of *Rhizanthella slateri* which was found by me and the friend for whom I was doing the current favour, so I jumped at the chance to have a look at this site. The soil is typical grey sandy loam and less than 300 m down the slope is a great colony of *Pterostylis baptistii*, *Corybas*

*aconitiflorus*, *Petalochilus pictus*, *P. carneus*, several *Thelymitra* spp., *Microtis parviflora*, *Eriochilus petrosus* the ever present *Cymbidium suave* and a few other *Pterostylis* spp. and a range of other mixed genera, including *Cryptostylis erecta* and *Dipodium variegatum*.

Along with the privilege of the ability and desire to walk in the bush comes the responsibility of taking home more than myself and this time I was glad to have someone at home to remove the tick from the back of my neck. It's a recreational hazard and my wife has become quite skilled at tick removal but if a tick is the worst thing I collect in a day I have no cause for complaint.

After photographing the *C. subulata* I sent the photos to John Varigos in Victoria as a matter of interest. John and I have exchanged notes and experiences with the Genus *Cryptostylis* and he also had not seen this form, so he forwarded the photos to a higher authority. Gary Backhouse made the identification of the colour form with the note it was a Xanthic form, which as we know means yellow. Gary also said he had seen this form in NSW but not in Victoria and I am pleased he was able to provide a positive answer.

Unfortunately I did not mark the location for the reason the plants will disappear during the clearing required on these small

lots for homes in a bush setting which are required to clear so much of the lots for bushfire protection, construction of water tanks and a large 40 sqm area to filter all sewage effluent produced by the residents. These requirements will reduce the area to little more than a suburban block and I wonder how this development gained development approval but then again this is the Shoalhaven and things like that seem to happen here on a regular basis.

Different colour forms come not only with *flora* but *fauna* also and something I note on 23-12-09 also fell into that category. While driving along a favourite track I noticed a Goanna, or to be correct a Lace Monitor. However this animal was quite different from any of its type I had seen before as it has distinctive bone coloured lateral bands and a tail almost 50% longer than its body. It was also not as bulky or robust as most of the monitors available in the local area. A quick emailed photo to

an associate for whom I had just done a favour and it was named, *Varanus varius*, Bell's Form, a type which is accredited to dryer inland areas such as the Pilliga Scrub or along the Murray River, not moist coastal habitats such as occur here. My associate is occasionally my boss and the one for whom I undertake the occasional orchid survey and he is a reptile, frog and bat specialist. He also indicated he had never seen that form in this area and insisted I log the find on the NSW Wildlife Atlas, which has been done.

As I said at the beginning, it's a privilege.

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(ANOS)  
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## *Arachnorchis pumila*, a ghost from the past.

In Victoria the Department of Sustainability and Environment (DSE) declare a species to be **Extinct** “when there is no reasonable doubt that the last individual has died” and declare a species as **Presumed Extinct** when it is “not recorded from Victoria during the past 50 years despite field searches specifically for the plant, or, alternatively, intensive field searches (since 1950), at all previously known sites have failed to record the plant”. Despite these protocols, it seems that one can never say with any surety that a species is extinct. A case in point occurred in spring 2009 when a retired couple found an orchid they were unable to identify. It soon found its way to DSE scientists who were able to make an exciting identification.

The plant is *Arachnorchis pumila* (syn. *Caladenia pumila*) and it has been rediscovered by a Victorian couple in the south west of the state. The precise location will not be revealed for several reasons, which are, the possibility of collection or trampling of its habitat. I would like to think the latter is the most likely and from experience, possibly the worst. Collection will certainly be a consideration for some, as the thought of having something so rare is always an irresistible lure for a certain section of the populace. However, a range of works are being undertaken to protect the species including fencing/caging to prevent browsing and hand-pollination to encourage seed production, the isolation of the mycorrhizal fungi associated with the orchid and the collection of seed by authorities to ensure propagation of the plant, with the hope that in the future, it can be reintroduced to the wild.

*A. pumila* was originally discovered in September 1922 by Miss B. Pilloud and although considered locally common at the time has not been recorded since 1926. Another orchid species from Tasmania was rediscovered last year after being lost for 168 years and these finds are why we should never give up hope of being surprised. One could say that any orchid enthusiast who had seen the *A. pumila* after the initial discovery, would almost certainly not be alive today and that only makes the discovery even more noteworthy. The opportunity to learn from this find has scientists bristling with anticipation with the possibility of many

new plants being available in the coming years and who knows what their studies will uncover. As the name suggests, *A. pumila* (Dwarf Spider Orchid) is small and the description in *Orchids of Australia The Complete Edition*, W. H. Nicholls 1969 states the plant to be, a very hairy plant at 5 -15 cm high, with a leaf of 6 - 8 cm. That publication also has a water colour drawing of the plant and Nicholls stated he only used living specimens for his drawings and descriptions. Flowers are solitary, 50 - 60 mm across, white and finely streaked with pink. The sepals are 30 - 40 mm x 3 - 4 mm with thick green or brownish with clubs about 5 mm long.

This is a momentous discovery and already a significant amount of work is underway in an effort to preserve the integrity of the plant, its habitat as opportunities such as this are rare. I realise the temptation to visit the site will be overwhelming for those who either know or think they know the location but this also is a great opportunity to prove orchid enthusiasts can turn their backs, say no and leave the orchid and its habitat to those properly qualified and entrusted to the task.

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*Arachnorchis pumila.*

## AUSTRALIAN ORCHID RESEARCH

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*et al*

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## The Kempsey Speciosum Spectacular – Sept 2009.

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6 The Avenue  
Balaclava, VIC 3183,  
e-mail: [ritchiepj@bigpond.com](mailto:ritchiepj@bigpond.com)  
Phone (03) 9525-9606

Last September saw another very successful Kempsey Speciosum Spectacular Show held at the usual location (Wayne and Debbie Spurgin's property in Spooners Avenue). This eighth show also had a special section devoted to hybrids with these benched in a separate marquee. Ted and Winsome Walmsley and family together with the ANOS Mid North Coast Group do an enormous amount of work to put on this show and all must be congratulated.

Conditions had been difficult in the weeks leading up to the Show with flowering rates down and early warm to hot weather bringing flowers out earlier than desired notwithstanding the fact that the show was held early in the month (Sat 5<sup>th</sup> Sept to Mon 7<sup>th</sup> Sept). However, there is always strength in numbers so that if you have a lot of plants there will always be a good selection that can be exhibited. And so it proved to be last year; this show is always an inspiration to me and makes me glad to be alive!

Apart from the wonderful speciosums on display (see accompanying pictures), both the other Australian species and hybrid categories were most impressive. While the numbers of plants in these categories were not large, the plants were of a particularly high quality with many of specimen size. I admire anyone who can grow plants successfully to specimen size with minimum defects and the specimen plants on display certainly met these criteria.

Another feature of the show which makes it unique in some ways is the large lawn area surrounding the plant display areas (large shadehouse and separate marquee) and eating area (second marquee). This allows people to socialise in the open and share some wine coming and going from the plant display areas. Definitely a weekend long BBQ/garden party feeling. Most shows are held in halls where natural light is in short supply. However, natural light is by and large the order of things at this show allowing the beauty of the flowers to be fully appreciated.

The judges, as usual, faced the daunting task of having to come to decisions faced with a range of plants of very high quality. This they handled very well within a very tight time frame and I think all of them deserve praise for this. We can always debate individual decisions in these cases, but there was no doubting that all the winning plants were of an exceptionally high standard.

Some highlights were:

- Grand Champion: *Dendrobium speciosum* var. *curvicaule* 'Palmaston Mist Ted' AM/ANOS 2006 (Ted & Winsome Walmsley)
- Reserve Champion: *Dendrobium speciosum* var. *speciosum* 'National White' X var. *curvicaule* 'Daylight Moon' (John Zietsch)
- Champion Species (non speciosum): *Dendrobium tetragonum* (Brian Gerhard)
- Champion Hybrid: *Dendrobium* X *delicatum* 'Big Red' (Don Cruickshanks)
- Reserve Champion Hybrid: *Dendrobium* (Pee Wee X *kingianum*) X *Dendrobium speciosum* var. *speciosum* 'Windermere' (Ted & Winsome Walmsley)
- Champion Seedling: *Dendrobium speciosum* var. *curvicaule* 'Blew Moon' X var.

*curvicaule* 'Daylight Moon' (Ted & Winsome Walmsley)

- Best plant by a junior grower: *Dendrobium falcorostrum* (Callyn Farrell)

Two other events organized over the show weekend were also highlights. The first was the ANOS Mid North Coast Group meeting held on the Friday night at the Show venue before the Show opening the next day. This is preceded by a barbeque (food provided by the Mid North Coast Group with BYO drinks) followed by the meeting proper with a guest speaker (for this event it was Dr Mark Clements). Dr Mark Clements gave a most interesting and thought provoking talk on taxonomic changes which he and David Jones have advocated. The second event was a field trip on the Sunday led by John Riley and David Rideout of the Mid North Coast Group to the Kookaburra area in the Carrai National Park. This was a most enjoyable day and was much appreciated by interstate visitors such as myself.

Next year's Speciosum Spectacular should be a particularly good event as it will follow a few days after the 6<sup>th</sup> Australian Native Orchid Conference & Show in Newcastle (25<sup>th</sup> – 29<sup>th</sup> Aug) thereby providing a wonderful opportunity for other lovers of Australian orchids to see some of our best speciosums. Incremental improvements have been made to the Speciosum Spectacular over the years and this process will continue. Next years' show should therefore be the best ever.

-oOo-



*Dendrobium speciosum* var *curvicaule* 'Katy'.

Photos Phil Ritchie



General view of part of speciosum display.



*Dendrobium* (Kim X Goblin) X *Dendrobium* 'Gonzo', grower Lloyd Edwards. *Plectorrhiza tridentata*, grower Fred Fear.

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- **ANOS Mid-North Coast**, 69 The Lakes Way, Forster 2428. ☎(02) 6554-9733. Meetings 12 noon, last Sunday each month follows by BBQ. (Held at Taree or Wauchope - phone Secretary for details).
- **ANOS Newcastle**, P.O. Box 4021, Rathmines 2283. ☎(02) 4975-3729. Meetings 7.30pm, 4th Thur. each month. John Young Community Hall, Thomas St, Cardiff.
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## QUEENSLAND

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- **ANOS Townsville**, 92 Curie St, Wulguru, 4811. ☎(07) 4778-4311. Meetings 8pm, 1st Tue. each month. Townsville Orchid Society Hall, Pioneer Park (opp. Willows Shopping Centre), Thuringowa..
- **Native Orchid Society of Toowoomba**, P.O. Box 2141, Toowoomba 4350. Meetings 7.30pm, 1st Fri. each month. Luthern Church Hall, Cnr. West and Alderly Sts, Toowoomba.

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- **ANOS Melbourne Suburbs Group**, PO Box 169, Bayswater Vic. 3153. ☎ 0419720355. Meetings held on the 4th Wednesday of the month at 7.30pm at Montrose Primary School, Leith Rd., Montrose 3765 (Melways 52 D7)

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- **Native Orchid Society of South Australia**, P.O. Box 565, Unley 5061. ☎(08) 8356-7356. Meetings 8pm, 4th Tue. each month. St. Matthews Hall, 67 Bridge St., Kensington.

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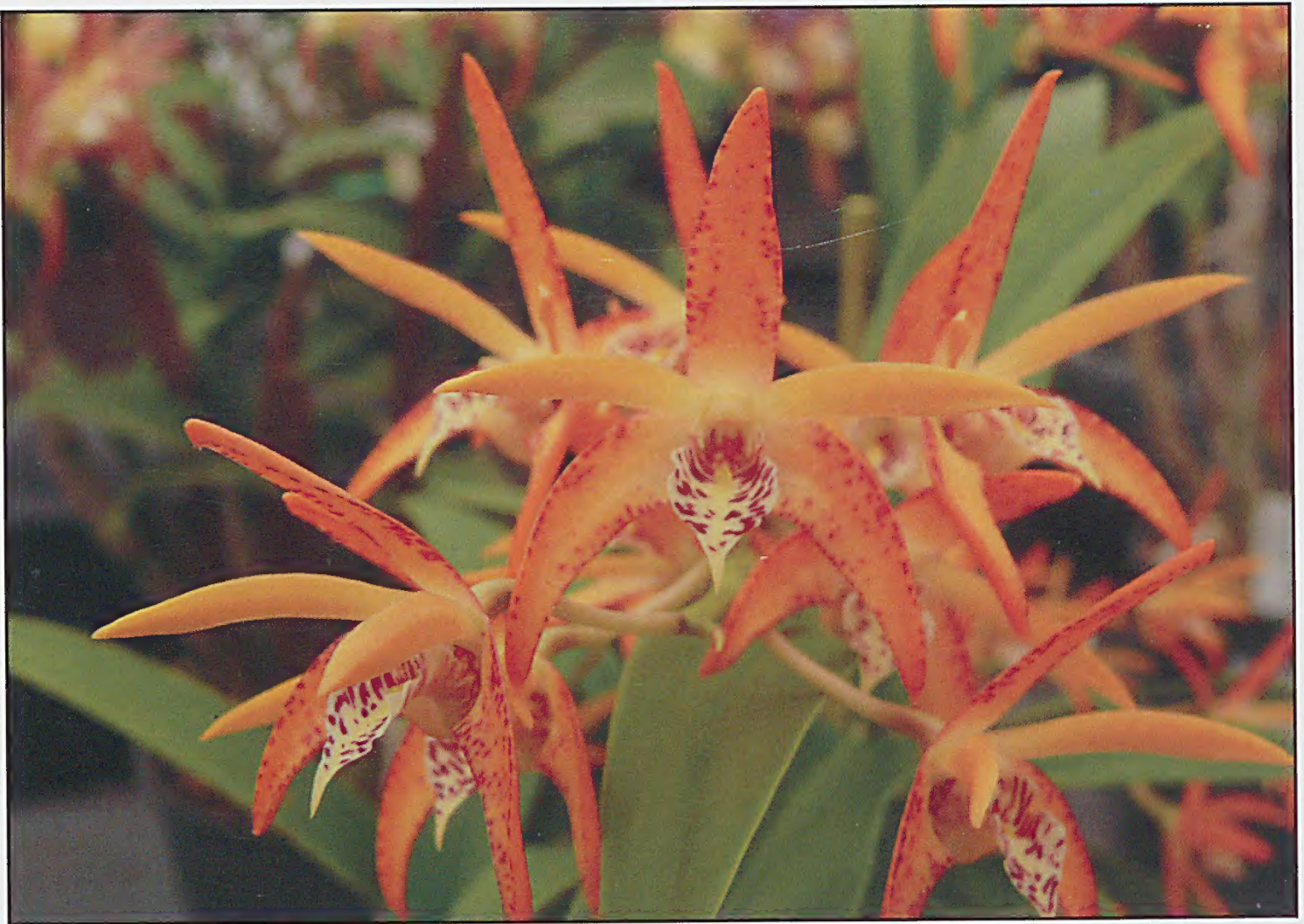
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*Dendrobium* 'Sunstar' X *Dendrobium falcorostrum*. Grower Lloyd Edwards.



*Dendrobium speciosum* var *hillii* , in situ on a cliff face at end of Kookaburra walking trail, Carrai National Park on the Sunday field trip. Photos Phil Ritchie