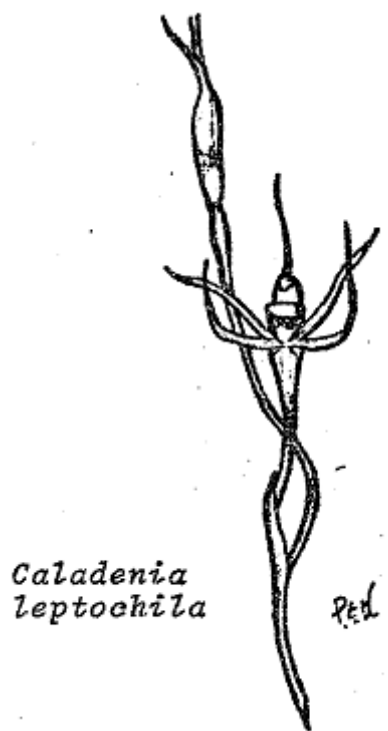


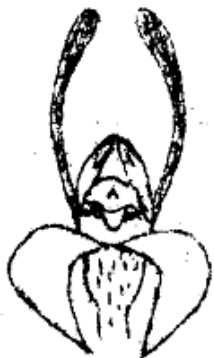
NATIVE ORCHID  
SOCIETY  
of  
SOUTH AUSTRALIA



*Caladenia  
leptochila*

Red

*Caladenia leptochila*



NATIVE ORCHID SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

JOURNAL

## Volume 2, No. 9 October, 1978

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### NEXT MEETING

When: Tuesday, 24 October, 1978, at 8.00 p.m.

Where: Goodwood. Boys High School, Hardy Street, Goodwood.

Why: Mr Noel Lothian, our Patron and Director of the Adelaide Botanic Gardens will present a slide programme on "The History and-Functions of the Adelaide Botanic Gardens".

Trading Table, Library, Plant Display and Popular Vote, Raffle.

LAST MEETING Attendance 56.

Mr John Womersley was a very entertaining speaker with an excellent knowledge of the plants of New Guinea. We did not have time to see all of his slides but have made a note for next year.

### NEW MEMBERS

Mr F. Bishop, East Guildford, Western Australia  
Mr W.L. Moore, Reynella.  
Mr H.N. Brune, Burnside.  
Mrs H.N. Potter, Unley Park.  
Mr and Mrs D.M. Ricks, Cherry Gardens.

See Page 11 for the Field Trip to be held on 29 October.

## VISIT TO VICTORIA Audrey Howe

I would like to take this opportunity to thank members of the Victorian Native Orchid Society for the warm welcome to me while I was visiting Victoria.

Helen Richards gave me a lovely day out with her children and the wet day didn't seem to make any difference to our adventure. Also Rick Datodi was very generous inviting me out to his new home to see his collection and Robyn Wooten has a new home with orchids growing in the garden, believe me.

After nearly three weeks and a visit to Maroondah Orchid Club, I left Melbourne staying at Hall's Gap a couple of nights. Also the people at Naracoorte and Bool Lagoon were very friendly and I stayed at both places overnight and was taken to see Greenhoods and quite a number of others coming through. Altogether a marvellous trip and once again a big thank you to all.

## PRIZE LIST - NOSSA EXHIBITS MARION

Champion Australian Native Orchid - *Den. speciosum* grown by Ray Haese.

	Class	Grower
1.	Best <i>Dendrobium kingianum</i> :	
	First	George Nieuwenhoven
	Second	Roy Hargreaves
2.	Best <i>Dendrobium speciosum</i> :	
	First	Ray Haese
	Second	George Nieuwenhoven
3.	Best <i>Dendrobium</i> species other than Classes 1 or 2:	
	<i>Den. falcorostrum</i>	Philip Ekers
	<i>Den. Johannis</i>	N. and E. Auliciems
4.	Best Epiphytic species other than a <i>Dendrobium</i> :	
	<i>Sarcochilus ceciliae</i>	N. and E. Auliciems
	<i>Cymbidium suave</i>	H. and T. Tormet
5.	Best <i>Caladenia</i> - one species:	
	<i>C. dilatata</i>	Les Nesbitt
	<i>C. reticulate</i>	George Nieuwenhoven
6.	Best <i>Diuris</i> - one species:	
	<i>D. longifolia</i>	Les Nesbitt
	<i>D. maculate</i>	Les Nesbitt
7.	Best <i>Glossodia</i> - one species:	
	<i>G. major</i>	N. and E. Auliciems
	<i>G. major</i>	George Nieuwenhoven
B.	Best <i>Pterostylis</i> - one species:	
	<i>Pt. baptistii</i> "Janney"	Les Nesbitt
	<i>Pt. plumosa</i>	George Nieuwenhoven,
9.	Best Terrestrial other than Classes 59 697 or 8:	
	<i>Thelymitra grandiflora</i>	Audrey Howe
	<i>Prasophyllum elatum</i>	George Nieuwenhoven
10.	Best <i>Dendrobium</i> hybrid:	
	<i>Den. Bardo Rose</i>	Ray Haese
	<i>Den. gracillimum</i>	Ray Haese
11.	Best hybrid other than a <i>Dendrobium</i> :	
	<i>Diuris maculata</i> x <i>longifolia</i>	Les Nesbitt
	<i>Pterostylis</i> x <i>ingens</i>	Peter Hornsby
12.	Best Specimen (species and hybrids eligible):	
	<i>Dendrobium speciosum</i>	Ray Haese
	<i>Dendrobium kingianum</i>	George Nieuwenhoven

## PLANTS ON DISPLAY - 26.9.78

Without doubt, September and October are the months for the best displays of native orchids, and those on show could not fail to impress the most august surveyor - and our visitors list this month included several of them, not the least of whom was our speaker for the evening, Mr John Womersley, late of the Botanic Gardens in Port Moresby.

The commentary on the epiphytes was given by the Treasurer, Ron Robjohns, and his vista ranged from a fine specimen of *Dendrobium speciosum* (which was runner-up in the Popular Vote) to the tiny green flowers of *Papilliballium beckleri*, the latter -belonging to Ray Haese, who is responsible for the liaison between NOSSA and the Society for Growing Australian Plants for our entry at their show this month. In fact, Ray's predilection for epiphytes was well represented during the display with several hybrids as well as various species, including *Parasarcophilus spathulatus*; one of a genus closely resembling *Sarcophilus*, but without the calli on the labellum. The comparison could be seen with the latter in the two *S. falcatus* on display. One of Ray's hybrids was the naturally occurring *x suffusum* (*D. kingianum x gracilicaule*) that won the Popular Vote. This particular clone was unusual in having beautiful dark pink tips to the petals and sepals.

Another hybrid showing similar colour variability is *D. Bardo Rose* (*D. kingianum x falcorostrum*), and the three plants we saw ranged from a dark pink, showing 'closer resemblance to its former parent, through to a very pale example, having closer affinities with *D. falcorostrum*. This last-named species was the most numerous epiphyte on display with six examples. There were five plants of *D. aemulum* and four of *D. gracilicaule*, including one with striking dark yellow flowers. The species also featured in several of the hybrids on show, including *D. x gracillimum* (the cross with *D. speciosum*), of which four were displayed, one of which was a good big specimen. Both were also included in hybrids with *D. kingianum*; firstly *D. x suffusum*, the second example of which had paler flowers than the one mentioned earlier, and *D. Penny Ann* (= *D. kingianum x D. x gracillimum*), having much larger and paler pink and white flowers. The unnamed hybrid of *D. fleckeri x gracilicaule* retained the yellow flowers of both parents, but is unusual in that it flowers twice a year - in January-February as well as now.

One dark pink example of *D. kingianum* was shown, along with several of its hybrids, including *D. Ellen* (*D. kingianum x tetragonum*) with nearly white flowers. There were also two long-caned examples of *D. tetragonum*. Other hybrids included the popular natural hybrid *D. x delicatum* (*D. kingianum x speciosum*), of which there were three, and a seedling of the unnamed hybrid of *D. Hastings x speciosum*, with big creamy flowers,

The terrestrial commentary was given by the President, Les Nesbitt. His task ranged, from the towering *Prasophyllum elatum* that shared first place in the Popular Vote for George Nieuwenhoven (whose *D. speciosum* had been runner-up in the epiphytes), through to *Corybas fordhamii*, nestling in a bottle cap. Other *Prasophyllums* included the recently named *P. goldsackii*, and a third whose owner hoped to get it identified during the course of the meeting. Another genus with solitary leaves, sheathing from the base, is *Microtis*, represented at the meeting by *M. unifolia*.

By far the most numerous genus on display was *Caladenia*, with two pots of *C. menziesii* - the first time our floral emblem has been seen "in the flesh" since its adoption. A species of very variable colour is *C. carnea*, and we saw four ranging from dark pink through to the white form that was formerly regarded as the separate species *C. alba*, though now relegated to a variant of *C. carnea*.

In contrast to the specimens in the wild seen so far this year, there was a big handsome "spider" type *Caladenia*, *C. dilatata*, and two examples of *C. patersonii*, as well as the hybrid *C. patersonii x C. dilatata* var *concinna*,

## Plants on Display (contd.)

whose flower looked more like *C. leptochila* than either of its parents. An unusual red form of *C. leptochila* was shown, in addition to one of the normal green colouration sharing a pot with one of the two white endemic South Australian *C. rigida*. Other species included a cut specimen of *C. tessellata*, one of the less common species collected on the outing to Sandalwood (organised by the Karoonda Group of SGAP - to which we were kindly invited). *C. variabilis* and *C. clavigera* were also shown, as well as the species formerly known as *C. reticulata*, but now relegated to a variety, namely *C. huegelii* var *reticulata*. There was also an example of *C. gladiolata* x *patersonii*, looking more like what would be expected from the natural hybrid of *C. dilatata* x *patersonii* than from its putative parents, and finally - the rare *C. gladiolata* itself.

The other numerous genus was *Pterostylis*, including three examples of *P. plumosa*, with its conspicuous elongated hairy labellum, looking rather like the New Guinea species of *Bulbophyllum pumulum*, a slide of which was shown by the visiting speaker. Nearing the end of their flowering were *P. curta*, *P. nutans* and *P. pedunculata*, whereas just coming into their own are the "rufa" types including *P. biseta*, *P. boormanii*, *P. hamata*, and *P. mitchellii*, with handsome red-veined sepals, as well as *P. rufa* itself from the Great Victoria Desert. Another Victorian species was *P. x ingens*, two of which were shown, together with *P. baptistii* and *P. foliata*, also from the eastern states. From similar parts came *Lyperanthus suaveolens*, while the onset of summer was personified by the first of this season's *Thelymitras*, including *T. antennifera*, and cut specimens of *T. chasmogama* and *T. epipactoides*, all obstinately closed, thus denying us a view of the beautiful metallic colouration of the last-named.

Also on show were the late form of *Acianthus reniformis* and a dark purple *Glossodia major*, but none of the related *G. minor* (omitted from the records for last month's display). The last genus to be represented is *Diuris*, with the easy to grow *D. maculata* and *D. longifolia* (including some big handsome examples of the latter, one of which had eight flowers on one stem) and the hybrid between them - *D. longifolia* x *maculata*, grown by Les Nesbitt, and equal first in the Popular Vote. Another hybrid to be seen was *D. longifolia* x *pedunculata*, whose lateral sepals were predominantly yellow, with faint brown stripes. Finally there was a solitary *D. laxiflora* from Western Australia.

As a footnote: We also saw a slightly different display on the President's table showing the direction into which we should be putting some of our efforts. These consisted of a pot of *Caladenia dilatata*, containing about 50 seedlings, a reminder that this is a relatively short-lived species, but one which is easy to propagate from seed. We also saw a pot of *Pterostylis nana* seedlings, from seed sown at a meeting of the Propagation Group three months ago - in June this year. Finally, there was an example of private enterprise, in a specimen of *Diuris maculata* growing and flowering in a pot of *Dendrobium aemulum*.

Growing your own orchids from seed is a worthwhile exercise. How many of us, for example, have native orchids growing at home in our gardens? This is, after all, where most of them came from in the first place.

## POPULAR VOTE

Epiphytes: 1st *Dendrobium x suffusum* Ray Haese  
2nd *Dendrobium speciosum* George Nieuwenhoven

Terrestrials: *Diuris maculata* x *longifolia* Les Nesbitt  
1<sup>st</sup> (*Prasophyllum elatum* George Nieuwenhoven

SHOWTIME SPECIAL 1978 Peter Hornsby

South Coast Orchid Club Show, Marion Shopping Centre, 2-7 October

1. The NOSSA Display

This is the second occasion we have been invited to put in a stand at the South Coast Orchid Club's Spring Show, and I think this time we can honestly say that we are at last coming near to justifying the amount of space we were allocated. On the other hand, there is still plenty of room for others to join in. Perhaps next year.

By far the most important starting point is the magnificent stand itself upon which the plants were displayed, and for which we are most grateful to Jim Simmons. Hopefully it will remain as the (literal) backbone of the display for years to come. It fitted its role so well at the DEDOS Show last month that I quite forgot to mention it at the time.

The show followed hard on the heels of the September ordinary meeting, and many of the plants appeared in both displays. These have already been dealt with at length in the write-up of the orchids on show on that occasion. Thus the full list will only appear in tabular form at the end of this note, and the following comments should be read in conjunction with the earlier note.

We achieved a particularly impressive display of epiphytes this year with the centrepiece of the display being a huge *Dendrobium speciosum*. Apparently these range in colour according to geographical dispersion, with the deepest yellow coming from the most northerly plants, and ranging through to white in New South Wales. Our plants ranged from a deep yellow to a pure white specimen, var *hillii*, with copious frilly white flowers. This, and *D. gracilicaule*, were both the most numerous on display, followed closely by *D. x delicatum* which included one specimen still mainly in bud. Another numerous species was *D. kingianum*, with plants ranging in size and colour from a small deep pink specimen to a big pale coloured plant. There were two specimens of *D. kingianum x gracillimum*, completely contrasting one another; one with flowers having a deep pink stripe, and the other being pure white. Other well represented types were *D. falcorostrum* and *D. Bardo Rose*.

Another contrast could be seen in *D. tetragonum* with both long and short caned varieties displayed, while the overall contrast was provided by a really fine example of *D. johannis*, one of the "antelope" species, so named because of the elongated spiralling sepals.

Four species of *Sarcochilus* were shown, including *S. ceciliae* (looking as though it had been flowering for some time, but still going strongly) through to *S. fitzgeraldii*, still in bud. There was also one very pretty specimen of *Cymbidium suave*, and one of the "jewel" orchids *Hetaeria oblongifolia* - one of a genus widespread in the Far East, but limited to tropical areas, so needing intensive management in Adelaide.

Amongst the terrestrials, we managed a good range of *Pterostylis*, with no less than four *P. plumosa* on display, and one pot with a beautiful big solitary example of *P. baptistii*.

The "donkeys" included a pot of big yellow-coloured *D. maculata* from New South Wales, and one pot of small *D. longifolia* containing two plants, one having pure yellow on the upper surface of the sepals, while the other was a delightful russet shade.

Caladenias were also well-represented; with four pots of *C. dilatata*, including a couple of specimens with two flowers, and four pots of *C. carnea*, one of which also contained the upright *Drosera peltata* also in flower in a matching pink.

## Showtime Special (contd.)

Two *Prasophyllums* were to be seen, but only one pot of *Chiloglottis trapeziformis* this year, while the most numerous species was *Glossodia major*, with nine pots on display.

Finally, we saw a pot of *Acianthus reniformis* and two species of *Thelymitra*, one of which, *T. aristata*, though not a large specimen, was flowering well, and hopefully opened throughout the week for the benefit of the observers.

Plants Displayed:	Epiphytes	Terrestrials
	<i>Dendrobium falcorostrum</i>	<i>Acianthus reniformis</i>
	<i>D. gracilicaule</i>	<i>Caladenia carnea</i>
	<i>D. tenuissimum</i>	<i>C. dilatata</i>
	<i>D. tetragonum</i>	<i>C. huegelii</i> var <i>reticulate</i>
	<i>D. pugioniforme</i>	<i>C. leptochila</i>
	<i>D. speciosum</i>	<i>C. menziesii</i>
	<i>D. speciosum</i> var <i>hillii</i>	<i>C. rigida</i>
	<i>D. aemulum</i>	<i>Chiloglottis trapeziformis</i>
	<i>D. x suffusum</i>	<i>Diuris longifolia</i>
	<i>D. johannis</i>	<i>D. maculata</i>
	<i>D. Bardo Rose</i>	<i>Glossodia major</i>
	<i>D. kingianum x gracillimum</i>	<i>Lyperanthus suaveolens</i>
	<i>D. (= D. Penny Ann)</i>	<i>Microtis unifolia</i>
	<i>D. fleckeri x gracilicaule</i>	<i>Prasophyllum elatum</i>
	<i>D. delicatum</i>	<i>P. occidentale</i>
	<i>D. Hastings x speciosum</i>	<i>Pterostylis baptistii</i>
	<i>Cymbidium suave</i>	<i>P. curta</i>
	<i>Sarcachilus ceciliae</i>	<i>P. nutans</i>
	<i>S. falcatus</i>	<i>R. pedunculata</i>
	<i>S. fitzgeraldii</i>	<i>P. plumosa</i>
	<i>S. hartmanii</i>	<i>P. x ingens</i>
	<i>Dendrobium x gracillimum</i>	<i>Thelymitra aristata</i>
		<i>T. luteocilium</i>
		<i>Hetaeria oblongifolia</i>

## 2. South Coast Orchid Club Display

The main South Coast Orchid Club display was of course considerably larger than that set aside for NOSSA, and understandably their interests were rather more diverse. However, it was pleasing to see just how many Australian native orchids were shown. In fact, one noteworthy feature of the display was the number of species orchids on show, regardless of the country of origin. It cannot be very often these days that an orchid society features species *Cymbidiums* at their main show what they lack in exoticness, they more than make up for in robustness.

As regards the range available, the number of Australian terrestrial hybrids available is presently quite small, and unless massed, cannot compare with some of the eye catching larger-flowered exotic species. Thus it is not surprising that only four terrestrials were shown. *Diuris longifolia*; two pots of *Pterostylis pedunculata* (if the shoe used for one lot could be called a pot!); and *Thelymitra aristata*. The last named was unfortunately standing in the shade, and so unable to be displayed to advantage - a victim of having to set up the displays without the use of the main daytime lighting.

The epiphytic species were there in strength, with one *Sarcachilus falcatus* (what a pity nobody seems to be able to produce a "mass" flowering of this species), while the remainder were all *Dendrobiums*, including two *D. linguiforme*, a couple of "pencil" species; *D. striolatum* and two *D. beckeri*, both of which were rather shy of flowering probably as a result of our

## Showtime Special (contd.)

extremely wet winter this year. Displayed in quantity were *D. kingianum*, including a big pale-flowered specimen, and a much deeper pink long, very long, caned variety. Another numerous species was *D. gracilicaule*, including a really good looking plant that won a first prize in the second division. Other species represented were *D. falcorostrum* and *D. speciosum*, ranging from two smaller pale yellow specimens to a truly magnificent white form that took an open prize.

All the hybrids were Dendrobiums, and ranged from a number of *D. Bardo Rose*, showing almost the full spread of colours from strong pink to almost white, with a very nice mid-coloured specimen taking a second division first prize, as well as the paler specimen that took an open prize. Another prize-winner was *D. x delicatum*, with the first division first prize going to a small flowered "cultivar" "Apple Blossom", and the display also included a big specimen positively throwing out its fragrance - easily the most potent of the whole show. There was also a *D. kestevenii* and a really pleasing specimen of *D. gracillimum* that won a first prize in the first division.

Overall, the Club deserves congratulating on a showing of beautiful plants very well presented. The display showed just how effective it is to restrict the number of plants and make more effort, in showing them to advantage - that way it is possible for the exhibitors to use only their best plants, and to display them in accordance with what they deserve. As one looker-on was heard to say: "Look: They're not all crowded together like a florist's shop."

As a footnote Mention must be made of the aquarium display which I must admit I found, absolutely fascinating. Where else can you see a live crayfish waving its feelers at a display of live orchids? Without doubt, both are equally delicious.

## Field Trip -- Belair Recreation Park 16.9.78

Several of the regulars were unable to make it for this trip, but it will undoubtedly feature as the Secretary's (Roy Hargreaves) day. It began when we first set out, with Roy carrying a piece of pink polythene sheeting, looking remarkably like Linus and his security blanket. We had visions of "op art" shots of orchids against a pink ground, but it turned out that the sheet was only for kneeling on. Unfortunately, the only time Roy got that close to the ground was when he slipped, gaily waving his pink flag aloft.

Our visit commenced at the patch of scrub above the Pines Oval, and we were hardly under way before the first orchids were seen. On the eastern slope, and catching the morning sun, we found *Diuris longifolia* in flower - very small plants, some less than 15 cm high: *Pterostylis longifolia*, *P. nana* and *P. pedunculata*; the latter two were with us for most of the day. *P. pedunculata* must be one of the most, widespread orchids in the Park. We found it in a variety of soils and aspects, though the most robust plants were in the more sheltered positions.

As we reached the flat top above the rise we found *Acianthus exsertus* and *P. vittata* in seed, plus *A. reniformis* in flower. In the patch we explored in July 1977 (see NOSSA. Newsletter, July 1977, 1, 4-5), we discovered *Caladenia dilatata*, *C. menziesii*, *Thelymitra antennifera*, *Pterostylis plumosa* and *Glossodia major* in bud. We also saw an example of *Corybas dilatatus* in the process of elongating its stem in order to elevate its seed pod as high as possible. A nearby example of *P. vittata* was also in seed, with one fat

## Field Trip -- Belair Recreation Park (contd.)

green pod that must have been at least 15 mm in diameter.

Throughout the day we encountered tantalizing examples of *Thelymitra* and *Caladenia* species about to flower but the *Microtis* we found at this stage were the most advanced we saw during the trip. Progressing further, we found some *C. deformis* in the last stages of flowering, but with lunch calling we returned to the cars via the Wildflower area. On the way down the hill we found examples of *P. nutans* seeking out the damper shadier spots, plus a solitary basal leaf of *Calochilus* sp.

In the Wildflower area we found many examples in bud, but added none to our total of flowering specimens. The feature of the morning though goes to *Diuris longifolia*. It occurred in all sizes and a range of pastel colours from a pale mustard to a rich brown on its petals and a lovely burgundy on its dorsal sepal. Its very prominence justified its use on the cover of the September Journal.

After lunch, we adjourned to the eastern end of the Park, stopping first by Long Gully Station. There one of our party attempted to increase the available parking space by removing a particularly large gum tree. A sizeable dent was left in the tree, but its effect on the vehicle was rather more noticeable. Thus it was a subdued party that set off to examine the *Pterostylis maculata* growing nearby. Unfortunately the biggest specimen had been neatly decapitated, and others still had a way to go before flowering. A startled cry of "By golly, there's *curta* growing here", told us. Roy had at last found some real live wild *P. curta* in flower. He is still convinced they are progeny from his washtrough colony, but he had to be impressed by the size of some of the specimens we discovered amid the grass in the damp, well-sheltered and south-facing slew. The biggest we found had struggled through the undergrowth until it stood 45 cm (18") high, and a stately *P. pedunculata* nearby looked on from the top of its 30 cm (12") stem.

From there we moved to the *Eucalyptus obliqua* (stringybark) scrub near the Waverley Entrance. Our initial forays were relatively unsuccessful, though we did find evidence of various species of *Caladenia*. *Thelymitra* and *Microtis* prior to flowering, as well as some *Prasophyllum* at the same stage. Our hopes were raised when we found our first *Diuris maculata* in flower, and a really big patch of *Eriochilus* basal leaves. We also found more *Pterostylis curta*, *P. pedunculata*, a few *P. vittata* and *Acianthus reniformis* in flower. Our final flowering record was of *Caladenia carnea*, a few of which we found above the Long Gully tunnel. Nearby we discovered a further extensive patch of *P. curta* and admired some particularly attractive specimens of *Hardenbergia violacea* amongst the rocks.

Ominous peals of thunder caused us to return rather smartly to our cars, only to find one of our party, who had opted to return earlier on her own, had failed to arrive. A search party hurriedly set out pausing only to admire an especially large *Thelymitra* at the roadside - first things first! The recalcitrant member was soon discovered communing with nature and looking somewhat bewildered and gathered to the fold.

Our final stop was a quick look by the Belair Entrance, where we were able to add examples of *P. scabra* var *robusta* to the list of those in seed.

Ultimately the day belonged to Roy and his *Pterostylis curta*, flowering with such effect and extent at Long Gully. Rumour has it that he is suggesting renaming Tarnma Creek there as *Curta* Creek! In any case, we hope he will spread the NOSSA story during his trans-Tasman visit to New Zealand -- where wild *curta* is as yet unknown.

## Field Trip -- Belair Recreation Park (contd.)

## Plants Seen

## In flower:

Acianthus reniformis  
 Caladenia carnea  
 C. deformis  
 Diuris longifolia  
 D. maculata  
 Pterostylis curta  
 P. longifolia  
 P. nana  
 P. nutans  
 P. pedunculata  
 P. vittata.

Microtis sp.  
 Prasophyllum sp.  
 Pterostylis cucullata  
 P. plumosa  
 Thelymitra antennifera  
 Thelymitra sp.-

Past flowering:  
 Eriochilus cucullatus

## In bud:

Caladenia dilatata  
 C. menziesii  
 Caladenia sp.  
 Calochilus sp.  
 Glossodia major

In seed:  
 Acianthus exsertus  
 Corybas dilatatus  
 Pterostylis longifolia  
 P. nana  
 P. pedunculata  
 P. scabra var robusta  
 P. vittata

## THIS MONTH'S COVER

The orchid featured on the cover of this month's journal is *Caladenia leptochila*. Both the generic title, and 15 of the 60 or so species, were named by Robert Brown. The word *Caladenia* itself is a combination of two Greek words: kalos (meaning beautiful) and aden (a gland); a reference to the appearance of the labellum, often the most noteworthy feature in the various species.

Given the derivation of all the species names would be too much to include in one issue, and so the following are a selection of those flowering in South Australia. Several of them are named after broad features of their appearance, such as three of those named by Brown; *C. latifolia* where the species epithet is a composite word - lati (meaning broad) and folia (the leaf) - that is, a broad-leaved *Caladenia*. By the same token *C. carnea* is derived from the Latin corneus (meaning flesh-coloured), while *C. caerulea*, (more precisely *coerulea*) comes from the Latin caeruleus (meaning blue) in particular "especially the deep blue of the Mediterranean sky at mid-day" (Stearn).

Several are named after aspects of the calli on the labellum, including *C. deformis*, from the Latin meaning mis-shapen, a reference to the slightly clubbed calli in ill-defined rows; in contrast to *C. tutelata*, (meaning guardian), the tall "sentinel" calli at the base of the labellum. Then again *C. tessellata* comes from the Latin tessellatus (literally tessellated), a mosaic structure derived originally from the Latin tessare (a square), a reference again to the square-topped calli.

*C. filamentosa*, from the Latin filamentus (again literally translatable to filamentous), is a reference to the long fine thread-like endings of the sepals and petals in contrast to *C. rigida*, from the Latin rigidus - a reference to the "starched" endings of their, sepals and petals. Then *C. gladiolata* is based on gladiolus (a sword) in reference to the bayonet-like endings. Probably the commonest and best-known species is *C. dilatata*, a reference to the broad labellum, while the cover illustration, *C. leptochila*, comes from a combination of two Greek words: leptos (thin) and chilos (lip); again referring to the labellum.

## This Month's Cover (contd.)

Finally there are three species named after people. Firstly, *C. hugelii* var *reticulata* (from the Latin reticulus - a network), where the epithet is a reference to the Austrian statesman and traveller, Baron Karl von Hugel, whose collections were later acquired by the Vienna herbarium. In this respect, von Hugel was acknowledged by the younger Reichenbach, who named this *Caladenia* after him and also by Eudlicher, who named *Acianthus huegelii* after him.

In a similar way, Robert Brown was always prepared to acknowledge those who had gone before him, and thus the Society emblem, *C. menziesii*, is named after Archibald Menzies, the surgeon and naturalist on Vancouver's ship "Discovery", who collected the specimens from King George's Sound in Western Australia from which Brown described the species. By the same token, *C. patersonii* is named after William Paterson, one-time Lieutenant-Governor of New South Wales. He is reputed to have been a weak ruler, but he was considerably more successful in his botanical work for which he was awarded a Fellowship of the Royal Society. It was from Paterson that Brown obtained the original specimens upon which *C. patersonii* was described. However, in the case of both *C. menziesii* and *C. patersonii*, Brown also collected specimens of his own.

## FIELD TRIP TO COROMANDEL VALLEY -- 24.9.78

This was our second visit to Mr Lean's property at Coromandel Valley, and took place somewhat earlier in the year than the previous visit. The beautiful sunny weather buoyed our hopes, and we set off full of expectations. These were quickly rewarded as we found lots of specimens of *Diuris maculata* on the roadside before we had even reached the real beginning of our walk!

One of the first flowers to catch our attention was the very pretty little blue Lily *Chamaescilla corymbose*, patches of which we were to see frequently throughout the afternoon. A group of *Lyperanthus nigricans* soon caught our eye, with plenty of big leathery basal leaves in evidence. At this point we also found several *Caladenias*, with many in bud at a quite advanced stage, though none was in flower; together with *Pterostylis vittata* that had finished flowering. Another orchid to be in evidence for most of the afternoon was *Pterostylis nana*, some still in flower, but rather more with seed pods at various stages of development.

We did not have to look far to find *P. plumosa* flowering since several plants obligingly did so in the middle of the path. It was noticeable though that these exposed plants were much smaller and yellower than one expects for this species, and one can only conclude they were none too happy with their exposed position. The reverse was true of the pale yellow-flowered *Thelymitra antennifera* we found in flower nearby. In fact we had a sudden spate of orchids in flower at this point, seeing in the same vicinity *Caladenia leptochila* and *C. carnea*, neither of which we were to encounter again. Not far away we also found the first of the *Diuris longifolia* and *C. dilatata* we were to see on this visit.

Progressing down the hill, we also found *Microtis* sp. and *Prasophyllum* sp. "stalks", neither of which was near to flowering. Towards the bottom of the slope we found *Pterostylis pedunculata*, abundant in the damper shadier spots, and also encountered big patches of *Acianthus reniformis* leaves, though there was little evidence of them flowering. On the other hand we did manage to find the congenitor *A. exsertus*, with a few plants showing swelling seedpods, and we also found a *Corybas dilatatus* with a fat seedpod, and nearly ready to be "elevated", prior to the final maturing of the pod.

## Field Trip To Coromandel Valley (contd.)

At this point we refreshed ourselves with some of the introduced watercress, *Nasturtium officinale*, as we crossed the sparkling creek. This perennial herb is a valuable source of vitamins and fairly high in protein. In his "Herball" published in 1597, John Gerarde recommended it for the prevention of scurvy.

As we climbed away from the creek, we saw some patches of the delightful pink flowers of the *Indigophera*. For this visit, we were fortunate in having the company of Mrs Robertson from the Botany Department of the University of Adelaide, and she informed us that two species of *Indigophera* were to be found in this vicinity. We also frequently encountered examples of another "pea", the deeper purple-flowered native lilac, *Hardenbergia violacea*.

Emerging once more at the higher slopes, we came across yet another patch of *Caladenia menziesii*, this time finding some with flowers in bud, and later we also encountered our first *Glossodia major*, again in bud. Throughout the trip we saw many *Thelymitra*, with many of them in bud, but none so much as the magnificent example of *T. aristata* that was obviously Mr Lean's pride and joy. It would be worth a visit to see just this plant in flower!

A final climb through patches of another lily, the taller and paler *Caesia vittata*, led us to Mr Lean's back garden - just imagine looking over your fence on a sunny spring day and being able to see *Caladenia dilatata* and *Thelymitra antennifera* in flower! There Mr Lean rounded off the day for us with a welcome cup of coffee before we wended our way homewards, more than slightly envious of his delightful home and surroundings, but very grateful for being able to share in the pleasure they afforded.

## FIELD TRIP

Sunday, 29 October, 1978

## Nixon-Skinner and Myponga Conservation Parks

Meet at 10.00 a.m. outside the Bank of Adelaide building - opposite the Myponga Co-op (the Dairy Vale Cheese Factory) - in Myponga.

From there we will drive just down the road to the Nixon-Skinner Conservation Park, on the shore of the Myponga Reservoir.

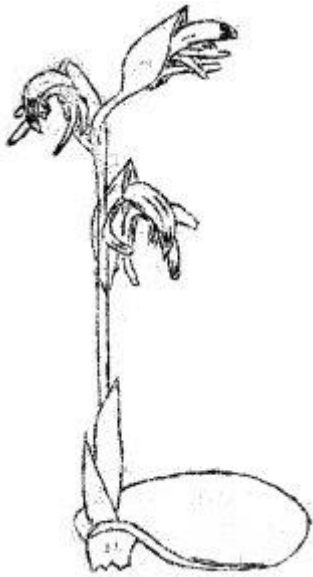
In the afternoon we will move inland to the higher country at Myponga Conservation Park (only 9 km away). This Park is strictly for the mountain goats in the

Society, but as a consolation the adjoining property is in the process of being cleared, and we hope it will be possible to have permission to collect any of the orchids still there: *Caladenia*, *Glossodia* and *Thelymitra*.

Don't forget lunch.

STOP PRESS: CLUB BADGES -- A supply of the Club badge has been received and they are now available from the Secretary at \$2.00 each.

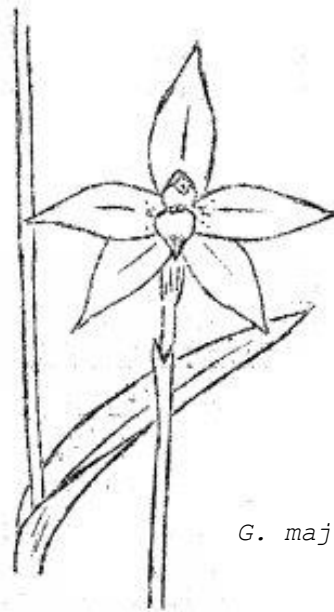
(Continued from the July Journal)

*L. Nigricans**Lyperanthus nigricans*

By far the most extensive species to be found on the range, prefers the moist deep grey Mt. Burr sand, likes a covering of bracken and teatree, flowers readily following a hot summer or autumn fire. A variety of this species has been found at the Bluff North; the leaf could be termed slightly longer than the true species, showing very strong leaf veins and is much paler underneath. I have yet to find a plant of this variety in flower.

*Glossodia major*

A few large colonies were to be found in the "frill" area before clearing. Elsewhere this species is singular and widely scattered over the high sandy parts of the range. To a lesser degree some large colonies follow the same pattern as *Caladenia carnea* and *C. latifolia*; a sheet of colour one year, only to find a couple of years later that this 'same colony has disappeared. Only two white flowers have been sighted over the years.

*G. major*

to be continued in future journals.

## SYNDICATE REPORT

Making a break in the series at this point, I would like to report on recent findings at the "syndicate" as promised in the July Journal. After thoroughly combing the area over the last two weekends the position remains very much the same as previously reported. The only species found was one small colony and a few isolated plants of *Caladenia latifolia*, however all the plants showed that they were affected either by weedicide or fertiliser, all leaves showed some form of deformity.

I suspect by making comparisons over the years with other native species that this is due to the residual weedicide used, "Gesparin 50" rather than fertiliser. Surprisingly nearly all plants found were in flower, but instead of being that soft delicate pink the flowers had a washed out milky colour. The final yearly application of weedicide has now been applied, but two further yearly applications of fertiliser (Complete Mineral) have yet to be made. A further report on this area next year.