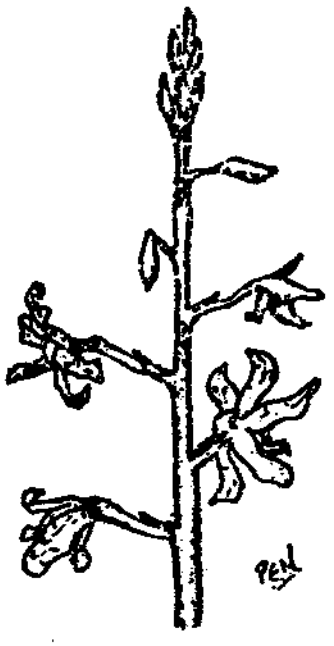
NATIVE ORCHID

SOCIETY

of

SOUTH AUSTRALIA



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NATIVE ORCHID SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

JOURNAL

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PATRON: Mr T.R.N. Lothian

PRESIDENT: Dr P.E. Hornsby
8 Kinross Avenue
LOWER MITCHAM SA 5062

SECRETARY: Mr E.R. Hargreaves
1 Halmon Avenue
EVERARD PARK SA 5035
Telephone 293 2471
297 3724

VICE-PRESIDENT: Mr J.R. Simmons

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COMMITTFE: Mrs A.M. Howe
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NEXT MEETING

WHEN: Tuesday, 24th February, 1981, at 8.00 p.m.

WHERE St. Matthews Hall, Bridge Street, Kensington.

WHY: No NOSSA meeting will be held in DECEMBER or JANUARY

The
President and Committee
wish all members
a merry Christmas and a Happy New Year

See last page for details of seed and tuber bank.

LAST MEETING

Ron Robjohns and Don Wells were co—opted at the last minute to join Bob Batcs, George Nieuwenhoven and Les Nesbitt on the panel to answer questions. They did a creditable job and were still in full flight when the time ran out and the President had to call a halt so that supper could be served.

Some of the more general questions and answers will be printed in the Journal in future issues.

Many thanks to the ladies for organising the supper — it was well done, and very much appreciated.

PHOTOGRAPHING NATIVE ORCHIDS. (No. 2 of a Series.) R.J. Markwick

What is close—up photography?

Close-up photography is usually understood to refer to the rendition of a subject on film varying from approximately 1/10th life—size, to life—size (i.e. 1:1 magnification), and is generally suitable for flower "portraits". Macro—photography varies from life—size to something like 1O—25 life—size, and is ideal for photographs intended for the study of taxonomic detail. Photography with magnification greater than this requires the use of a microscope and is called photomicrography. Our interest is limited to the first two.

To begin with, any photographer contemplating close—up work will need a single lens reflex camera to facilitate accurate focusing, preferable one with a through the lens light metering system. In addition, to suit individual needs (or the pocket), he will need one or more of the items mentioned below:—

1. The cheapest close—up accessories are close—up (meniscus) lenses, which screw into the front of the prime lens, just like filters. These are generally satisfactory for "portrait" work.
2. The Hoya—Zoom Close—up lens, also screws into the camera—lens filter ring. This is a very useful supplementary lens, relatively cheap to purchase and is also suited for “portraits" work.
5. Extension rings are considered by many to rank with bellows as the best method of taking close—up photographs. Definition is generally superior to that produced by supplementary lenses.
4. Focusing bellows look similar to the bellows of folding cameras. They provide greater magnification than close-up lenses (into the macro range), allow the lens to focus over its entire range, and provide the expanded control necessary for truly creative work.
5. Macro lenses which are designed for close-up work produce excellent results because they have been specially designed to work at close focusing distances.

Useful accessories needed for serious close—up (or macro) photography will include a sturdy tripod, a set of focusing rails and an electronic flashgun (or two).

Further information an all of the items mentioned above, together with what I hope will be some useful tips, will follow in future articles.

Next month: — Supplementary close—up lenses.

TERRESTRIAL ORCHIDS FROM SEED THE NATURAL WAY. R. Bates

There are numerous advantages 1n growing terrestrial orchids from seed using natural methods it is cost free; no special materials or equipment are required; it only takes a minute or two; there is no need for a sterile technique; no chemicals; no storage problems and no deflasking hassles. Seed for natural sowing can be collected at any time after the pods mature (begin to turn yellow or brown along the lines of dehiscence) and stored in envelopes until sowing time.

How is it done?

Pots containing orchids growing in natural bush soil and leaf litter are suitable for growing seed. on. It is preferable to grow seed around plants of the same or similar species as the seed itself but not necessary. When sowing lift the pot off the bench onto the floor to avoid seed accidentally falling onto other pots. Spread the seed evenly, one pod per pot is enough as a single pod may produce over 100 seedlings. Cover the seed as thinly as possible with fine needle like leaf litter such as is commonly found under heath—like bush plants i.e. *Hibbertia, Pultenea* etc. This leaf litter is generally held together by the fine threads of the mycorrhiza which aid in orchid seed germination and is therefore much better than pine needles. It should not be necessary to make a special trip to collect this leaf litter as it can be scraped up when you collect the bush soil for re—potting and stored in a hessian bag or similar container which can be left in a cool damp spot in the garden and used whenever you need it. All pots should be covered with leaf litter to prevent soil splashing out during heavy rain. It is best not to sow seed on specimen pots or others which you will wish to re—pot in the following summer.

When to sow.

It is quite satisfactory to sow the seed of all species on the same day. The best time is after the first soaking Autumn rains. A windless day is ideal. I like to sow just before steady rain but this involves a bit of amateur weather forecasting. It if does not rain soon after sowing it is a good idea to lightly sprinkle the pots - avoid using tap water though. It is generally not necessary to water the pots again until October, unless there is an un—seasonal drought. From October to mid November tops of pots should be kept just slightly damp. Seedlings appear any time from August onwards — the longer they can be kept growing the more chance a tuber large enough to survive the Summer will be produced.

How successful is the natural method?

It can be far more successful than flasking. Of 40 species or ‘made' hybrids which I have sown naturally in 1980, 6 had produced seedlings by early November. Successes include over 100 seedlings of an un-named Queensland *Pterostylis*, about 50 seedlings of the swamp-loving *Caladenia congesta* and some 60 seedlings of *Pterostylis* x *ingens* x *baptistii*. All of these were produced in the same medium of bush soil and leaf litter, so obviously the mycorrhiza in local soil is suitable for most species.

Not all species will germinate in the first year. Some seem to have resistant seed coats which take a season to break down, so if your pot does not produce any seedlings in the first year save the top cm. of soil and leaf litter and spread it on top when re—potting. (Species in this category include most Prasophyllums, Thelymitras like *T. epipactoides* and, probably *Diuris punctata* and *Orthoceras*.

Queensland and swamp loving species seem to germinate best if sown in late Summer and kept slightly damp.

TERRESTRIAL ORCHIDS FROM SEED THE NATURAL WAY. continued.

Is it necessary to sow seed in pots already containing orchids?

Probably not as I have produced many Caladenia rigida seedlings this year in pots containing only soil and leaf litter. With many species however, it is noticeable that seedlings are clustered most thickly around the base of a mature plant, so there must be some advantage in sowing onto occupied pots. With fast-growing *Pterostylis* hybrids it is best to prick out the seedlings and place in separate pots because it would be difficult to separate seedling tubers from the smaller mature plant tubers. Some of my *Pt. x ingens x baptistii* seedlings grew so rapidly that they had produced leaves and tubers by mid November.

Hints.

Hand watering in the evening or early morning prevents damping off of seedlings.

Do not mix two different soil types from different areas as competition between two different strains of soil fungus may upset the ecological balance of the soil micro—organisms and allow pathogenic fungi to take over.

Good hygiene is important at all stages, i.e. removal and quarantine of disease infected pots.

Grow terrestrial orchids naturally and conserve energy!

CULTURAL NOTES P.K. McKay, Toowoomba

CYMBIDIUM MADIDUM
LIPARIS REFLEXA var. *PARVIFLORA*

Temperature	45° to 85°F. (7°C to 29°C).
Humidity	40% to 80%.
Light	50% shade in summer.
Watering	Water every day in Summer and hot weather. Do not water during Winter and cold weather.
Fertilize	Once weekly during Spring. Stop when flower spikes appear. Use fertilizer half strength. (N.P.K. approx. 30—4-8).
Pot mix	Peanut shells 1 part, Pine bark (½" chips) 2 parts, Charcoal 1 part, Rotten core of tree (pulverised) 1 part.

PHAIUS AUSTRALIS.

Temperature	45° to 75°F. (7°C to 24°C).
Humidity	50% to 80%.
Light	No direct sunlight — 75% shade.
Watering	Heavy watering with partial drying out.
Fertilize	Each time when watering with very weak solution, about quarter strength (N.P.K. approx. 30—4—8) during Spring and Summer growth times.
Pot mix	Bush sand 1 part, Leaf mould 2 parts, Loam 1 part.
Additional notes	Flowering time from December to April. After flowering the plant has complete loss of foliage. Bulb is only half-buried on top of the pot mix.

FIELD TRIP TO THE ASH WEDNESDAY BUSSHFIRE AREA, 25.10.80. P. Hornsby

February 20th, 1980 was a day of century temperatures, fanned by hot northerly winds; conditions just right to guarantee the holocaust that followed when the fire in the Heathfield rubbish dump flared up and spread to the surrounding scrubland, south of Stirling and Aldgate in the Adelaide Hills. A dry summer and an accumulated depth of litter on the forest floor caused the fire to literally explode through the area, destroying everything in its path.

Our mission on this occasion was to see the effects of the fire on the orchids in the area, but the blackened remains continued to remind us of the grief and devastation the flames had caused.
Our leader for the day was Bob Bates, who knew the district from his childhood. His mother, who also accompanied us for the day, was one of the luckier ones whose home had narrowly escaped the blaze. Her losses were limited to a few fruit trees in the kitchen garden, but some of her neighbours lost everything, including their horses.

We met at the entrance of the Loftia Recreation Park, where the effects of the fire were immediately evident from the blackened silhouettes of *Hakea ulicina* and *H. rostrata*, with their seedpods split, and the seed dispersed. At this point we were at the very edge of the burnt area and able to see odd examples of orchids that had escaped the fire, such as *Microtis unifolia* in flower and *Diuris longifolia* in seed. Other species, such as *Caladenia dilatata* and T*helymitra carnea* var. *rubra* were also in flower, seemingly impervious to the effects of the blaze, while *T. aristata*, probably just as unaffected, stood out more strikingly than usual, due more to the absence of competition.

Some species are facilitated by fire, the most outstanding of which must surely be *Lyperanthus nigricans*. Vie saw countless hundreds during the course of the day, as well as numerous examples of *Prasophyllum elatum*, both the green and the black forms. The warm weather (it reached 32.1°C. in Adelaide, and the gusts of wind felt even hotter where we were) meant a visual feast for us from the various Thelymitras. We found pink forms of *T. ixioides* and a really majestic example of *T. aristata* with rich pinkish blue flowers. We also saw *T. pauciflora* and *T. carnea* var. *rubra*, while at the top of the hill we found sparse examples of *Calochilus robertsonii*. *L. nigricans* were plentiful with a large proportion of them in flower, and *Glossodia major*. Two non-orchid species to respond positively to the stimulus of the fire were the Trigger plant, *Stylidium graminifolium* and the Black boy, *Xanthorrhoea semiplana* the latter with great towering spikes containing hundreds of creamy flowers. Perhaps the most noteworthy though was the Milkmaids, *Burchardia umbellata*, whose thousands whitened the hillsides like snow.

Descending the hillside, we found a protected spot near a small creek where a few examples of *Acianthus reniformis* had managed to escape the effects of the fire, together with some *Diuris longifolia* and a solitary *Caladenia reticulata* all in flower, while *C. pusilla* was already in seed. Signs of the future lay in the basal leaves of *P. fuscum*, while right at the water's edge we found a big patch of *C. menziesii* in flower - two other species whose flowering is facilitated by a fire.

Next we ascended the hillside again, this time through an area thick with bracken and a corresponding dearth of orchids. Then the reappearance of orchids was heralded by a really huge example of *T. aristata* in full flower, matched by some equally large examples of P. elatum, a black example of which was measured as standing 130 cm high, while a green one reached 110 cm. We also found a few Pterostylis pedunculata and many L. nigricans while patches of the hillside had been turned a misty blue by clumps of Lobelia, L. rhombifolia(?). Here again we found T. ixioides and G. major in flower as well as

FIELD TRIP TO THE ASH WEDNESDAY BUSHFIRE AREA. continued.

some of the usual salmon coloured *T. carnea* var. rubra together with others that were a real cerise colour with much bigger flowers than usual. We also saw *D. maculata* in seed and *D. longifolia* in flower nearby.

At this point we arrived at a spot where the fire had been stopped at a fire—track, and were able to compare the two sides of the track. Across the track in the thick undergrowth, we found masses of *A. reniformis* and *Pterostylis nana*, both past flowering, while *P. pedunculata*, in flower, was common. On the burnt side, such species were virtually non—existant.

From there we retraced our steps back to the vehicles, pausing on the way to admire a patch of a dozen "statues" of *T. aristata*. Our next stop was at an area that was outside the fire zone, on the corner of the Burma Road. There we found the basal leaves that were all that remained of *Corybas dilatatus* while nearby *Caladenia dilatata* were in flower. There was also a big patch of *C. menziesii* leaves, and a few in flower — nothing like the population in the burnt area. *M. unifolia* was again in flower and we also saw what Bob Bates said was previously known as *C. carnea* var. *attenuata*, with long stems and a small flower at the top. Most insignificant in stature (the highest being a mere 46 mm high), but the cause of our stop at the spot, was *Pterostylis rufa*. Bob said this was an intermediate form, between the typical *P. rufa* of the south—east, and *P. pusilla*. This was in flower on the northern slope, together with *T. longifolia*, while across the ridge on the southern face were to be found. *T. pauciflora* and *Calochilus robertsonii*.

We then adjourned for lunch at the Scott Creek Oval, where we found ourselves unwittingly supplementing the "Back to Scott Creek" crowd. This also meant our search for orchids in the area was considerably more surreptitious than usual. Fortunately there was none there that we wished to photograph, so we were able to observe without attracting too much attention. Among the ones present were *Diuris longifolia* in flower, and *Pterostylis nutans*, ranging some in bud to others whose seed-pods had already split and dispersed their seed. *P. pedunculata* was also there in flower, together with *P. curta* at the end of their flowering period. We found some pure white forms of *Caladenia catenata* while one of the finds of the day was a couple of *Gastrodia sesamoides*. This find, constitutes the northern most record in the Mt. Lofty Ranges for *G. sesamoides*, though unfortunately the two examples we found were not particularly noteworthy specimens.

Our next main stop was Bradbury Post Office, though we stopped at the wayside en route, where we found once more *T. aristata* and *C. dilatata* in flower, and *D. maculata* in seed. We also found *P. plumosa* in flower, a well as the sweetly scented *Prasophyllum patens*.

D. maculata was again found in seed opposite the Post Office, but this time *P. patens* was only in bud. Caladenias were represented by *C. dilatata*, *C. reticulata* and *C. leptochila* (including an albino form)in flower, and *C. deformis* in seed. The burnt—out nature of the spot also meant a profusion of *P. elatum* in flower, and what was almost certainly *P. fuscum* in bud. This time, *Microtis unifolia* had managed to escape the effects of the fire, to be found in flower, while the facilitative effects were represented by flowering *Lyperanthus nigricans*. Thelymitras in flower included *T. aristata* and *T. mucida*, together with *T. fusco—lutea*, the latter being unusual in its preparedness to flower even on dull days.

Moving somewhat slower by that stage, those who remained moved on to a spot in Mylor, opposite Lirabenda, the property donated by Mrs Alison Cox to the Field Naturalists Society of South Australia. There, in the ditch, we found the uncommon *Microtis parviflora*, with a denser flower spike than *M. unifolia*. Its

FIELD TRIP TO THE ASH WEDNESDAY BUSHFIRE AREA. continued.

flowers are also smaller, and have a more triangular labellum. The same ditch is also home for *T. carnea* var. *carnea*, some of the few remaining examples still to be found in the Adelaide Hills. These are distinguishable from *T. carnea* var. *rubra* by their smaller flowers, with longer column arms, as well as being self pollinating.

Climbing up the hill to the burnt area we found again *M. unifolia* and *C. dilatata* in flower, as well as *Glossodia major* at the end of their flowering season. *P. elatum* was there in flower; *P. patens* in bud, and *P. fuscum* just beginning to flower. *Diuris sulphurea* var. *brevifolia*, in flower, was common, and we also found *Orthoceras strictum* with still a long way to go, yet sufficiently advanced to be identifiable.

After a welcome cup of tea at the Bates' home, we crossed the road for the last area to be visited, where we found *T. carnea* var. *rubra* and *T. flexuosa* in with *T. aristata, T. ixioides* and *T. mucida* in flower. *C. dilatata* and *C. menziesii* were in flower, while of the Prasophyllums, *P. elatum* was flowering all over the place, *P. patens* was still in bud but *P. australe* had progressed no further than the basal leaf stage. Near the swamp at the bottom of the hill *M. unifolia* was fighting a losing battle with the iniquitous *Watsonia bulbillifera*, yet another of the undesirable species to be introduced, from South Africa.

D. longifolia was flowering in the more shaded areas while *D. sulphurea* var. *brevifolia* flowered on the summer slopes, along with *T. longifolia*. *L. nigricans* was widespread, with some already carrying fat seed-pods, while at the top of the hill *C. leptochila* was still in flower, some examples having veining on the labellum in the habit of *C. reticulata*.

By then, the numbers had diminished to Bob Bates, Roy Hargreaves and myself. The day being also the occasion of an SGAP visit to Watiparinga, we finished off by adjourning there, to examine the spots chosen for seed dispersal and tuber planting of orchids. Unfortunately nothing was to be seen, although we are still hoping some may have survived. Lack of success to date means we will have to try harder in the future.

All told, we had an extremely successful day, and our thanks go once again to Bob Bates for showing us around — in spite of his sadistic tendency to lead extensive field trips on the hottest days he can find.

Orchids seen:—

In flower:

Acianthus reniformis	Glossodia major	Pterostylis plumosa
Caladenia catenata	Lyperanthus nigricans	P. rufa
C. carnea var. attenuata	Microtis parviflora	Thelymitra aristata
C. dilatata	M. unifolia	T. carnea var. carnea
C leptochila	Prasophyllum elatum	T. carnea var. rubra
C. menziesii	P. fuscum	T. fusco—lutea
C reticulata	P. patens	T. ixioides
Calochilus robertsonii	Pterostylis curta	T. longifolia
Diuris longifolia	P. nutans	T. mucida
P. sulphurea var. brevifolia	P. pedunculata	T. pauciflora

Basal leaves:-	In seed:—	In bud:—
Corybas dilatatus	Caladenia deformis	Gastrodia sesamoides
Prasophyllum australe	C. pusilla	Orthoceras strictum
	Diuris maculata	
	Pterostylis nana	
	Thelymitra flexuosa	

FIELD TRIP TO GRAMPIANS AND LITTLE DESERT, 11—13th October, l980. P. Hornsby

All told we saw 48 kinds of orchids, 41 of which were in flower. By going faster, we could have seen more, as several of the more energetic members did. Even so it was an extremely impressive list, and I for one saw 12 kinds I had never previously seen in the wild.

We are deeply indebted for the way in which George Cornwall did all the spade work and organised the trip for us, and to his colleague Clive Brownsea who so ably set us on our way. John McQueen aided by his daughter, Kirsty, carefully guided us around Mt. Arapiles, the area he knows and loves, and about which he is an unplumbed mine of information. We are also grateful to Alex and Joyce Stirling who carefully reconnoitred the area beforehand, and guided us to just the right spots on Sunday. Their kind invitation to ‘invade’ their own property the following day enabled us to add seven new orchids to the list.

Our thanks must also go to our own 'MOP’ group for the way in which they organised the Saturday night barbeque under the most adverse conditions, and a very special thank you goes to the ‘absent’ member, Bob Markwick, whose absolutely meticulous directions enabled us to end with a far more impressive list than would otherwise have been the case. Thanks to him we were able to plan our Monday stops in order to maximise our gains in terms of new species, rather than going all out to make the overall list as long as possible.

I hope it goes without saying that the South Australian contingent went home satisfied with the weekend. I also hope that our Victorian “guests” equally enjoyed the trip, though I cannot say that we were able to do much by way of adding species to their ‘list’! If that is their aim, then I suggest that they join our projected trip to Mambray Creek in September next year.

Perhaps the best part was being able to make friends and talk orchids together, only next time could the Victorians please try and arrange more congenial weather for the barbeque!

ORCHIDS SEEN:—

In flower:

Acianthus reniformis	Calochilus robertsonii	Pterostylis falcata
Caladenia augustata	Diuris longifolia	P. nana
C. catenatata	D. maculata	P. nutans
C. clavigera	D. palachila	P. plumosa
C. cucullata	Glossodia major	P. pedunculata
C. deformis	Lyperanthus nigricans	P. x ingens
C. dilatata	Microtis unifolia	Thelymitra antennifera
C. iridescens	Prasophyllum odoratum	T. carnea var. rubra
C. latifolia	P. fuscum v occidentale	T. carnea var. carnea
C. menziesii	Pterostylis alpina	T. decora, (syn T. truncata)
C. pusilla	P. biseta	T. ixioides
(syn C. carnea v pygmaea)	P. concinna	T. longifolia (syn T. nuda)
C. reticulata	P. curta	T. luteocilium
C. tessellata x reticulata	P. cycnocephala	T. pauciflora

In seed:—

Acianthus exsertus
Corybas diemenicus
Pterostylis longifolia
P. vittata

Basal leaves:—

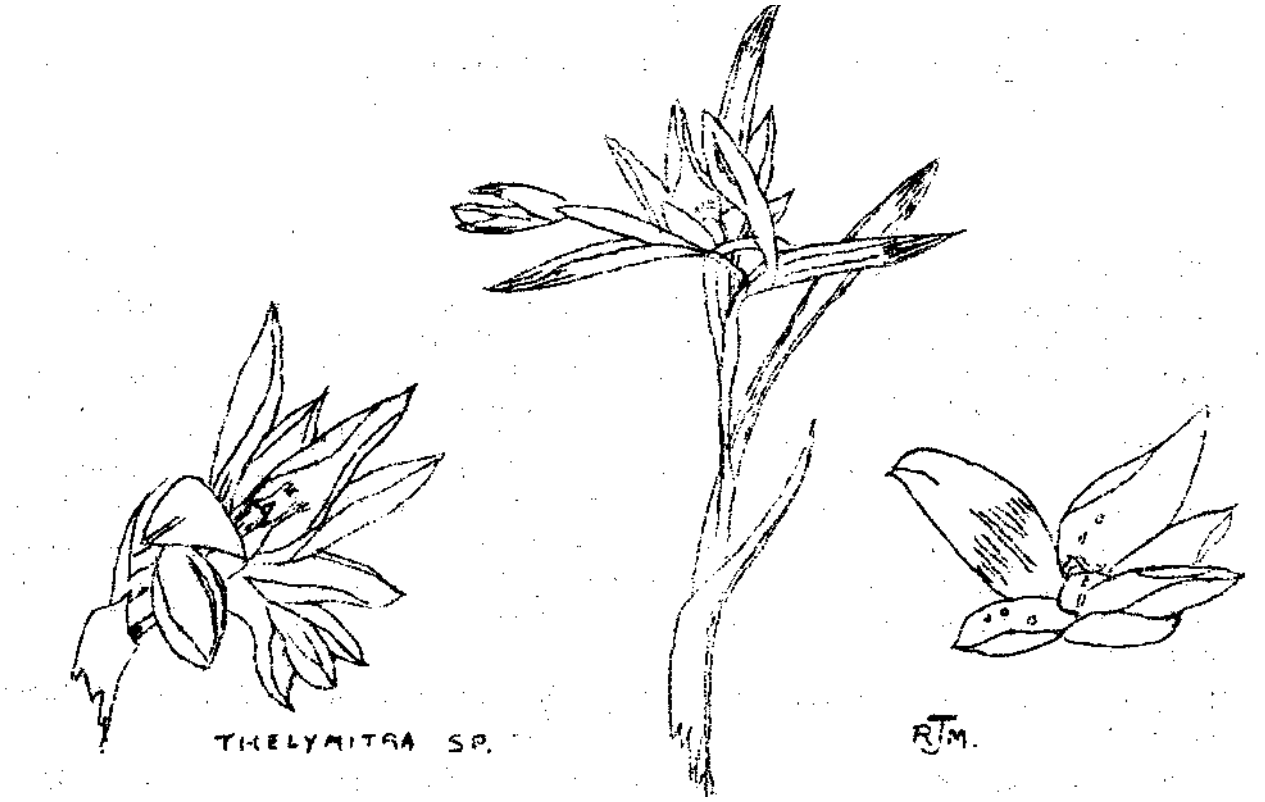
Leporella fimbriata
Pterostylis hamata
P. revoluta

AN UNUSUAL *THELYMITRA* IN WARREN CONSERVATION PARK. R.J. Markwick

The NOSSA Journal for October 1980, carried an account of the discovery of an unusual *Thelymitra* in Warren Conservation Park. The plant Was found growing in a shallow shaded gully, amongst grass at the base of *Acacia paradoxa* (Syn. *A. armata*) on 20th September (unusually early for a plant which appears to have affinities with *Th. ixioides*) on a day of cool to moderate, temperature and intermittent sunshine.

The flowers were not open, although some buds were fully developed and showed evidence of haying been open. Several plants lie close together over an area of several square metres, but not in clumps, suggesting that the plant is fertile and not reproducing vegetatively. *Th. carnea* var. *rubra*, *Th. pauciflora* and *Th. antennifera* flower nearby, however, the nearest *Th. ixioides* so far sighted by the author is located about 2 km. away.

Apart from details of the flowers, the general morphology of this plant bears striking resemblance to *Th. ixioides* var. *subdifformis*, W.H. Nicholls in Vic. Nat. 61: 207. Fig N(1945), illustrated in his book "Orchids of Australia". This plant is recorded only from Portland and Blackburn in Victoria, flowering in October and March.



The flowers of the plant at Warren display features not described in any literature this author has seen. Although bearing a superficial resemblance to *Th. ixioides*, the crest and rows of calli reminiscent of this species are entirely absent from the column. Distinguishing features of the flower are a very deep split down the back of the column, anther protruding considerably beyond the post anther lobes and the unusual length of the column arms. The uncommon pink colour was the feature which first attracted attention to the flower, prompting closer examination.

It is a sturdy glabrous plant growing to about 15 cm. high, but with the stem often curiously twisted, giving the plant an untidy appearance. The basal leaf is green, linear, channelled, about 8 cm. long and sheathes the main stem.

AN UNUSUAL *THELYMITRA* IN WARREN CONSERVATION PARK, continued.

The stem bract is large, sheathing, with rolled—in margins. The flowers, up to six, do not appear to open freely, are on bracts about 2 cm. long subtended by large red-tipped sheathing bracts which extend above the flower, ovary slender, about 1 cm. long. The perinth segments are sub—acute, about 15 mm. x 6 mm. dorsal sepals slightly broader than the laterals, blue—pink to blue, showing a tendency to involution (i.e. the edges have a "rolled—in" appearance). Petals lightly dotted with darker spots, dorsal sepal only sometimes spotted. The segments are a darker coloured reddish-purple or deeper pink on the outside. The column is c. 5 mm. high, deeply cleft down the back. The column arms, c. 2 mm. long, extend directly forward on either side of the anther, ending in sparse white hair tufts. The tips of two small yellow side lobules (*Th. ixioides* affinity) touch together above the anther, and two smooth brown callosities, each carrying two tiny upward—pointing spur—like appendages on the lower extremity of their edges, extend from these to about half—way down either side of the c. 2.5 mm. long split. The white, blunt tipped anther protrudes beyond the end of the column, under the side lobules and over the clearly visible pollina. The structure of the pollinarium is adapted for cross—pollination.

Since only three plants were examined it is not known whether all of the features described are constant for all of the plants in this small population. These Thelymitras are, however, sufficiently unusual and interesting to justify further study.

TUBER BANK, 1980 — 81. Don Wells.

The following tubers should be available for distribution in mid-January. Caladenia dilatata, C. huegelii var. rigida, Corybas diemenicus, C. dilatata, Diuris longifolia, D. sulphurea var. brevifolia, Pterostylis biseta, P. concinna, P. curta (4 forms), P. falcata, P. nana (2 forms), P. nutans, P. obtusa, P. pedunculata, P. scabra var. robusta, P. scabra (unnamed), P. truncata (NSW),: P. baptistii x cucullata, P. curta x nutans, P. ingens x cucullata, P. ingens x curta, P. ingens x robusta, Thelymitra longifolia.

The number of tubers per lot is determined by the supply and will range from 1 to 10. In the case of tubers in short supply a "first come — first served" basis must apply and could even mean one tuber per lot in cases of extreme shortage.

Every endeavour will be made to fulfil each order but PLEASE list substitutes as it avoids refunds which are impracticable.

To cover packaging and postage etc. a charge of $1.0O per lot applies, any balance belongs to N.0.S.S.A. funds.

Complete the order form enclosed and forward to the address below, enclosing Money Order, Cheque etc. made payable to "N.O.S.S.A."

Mr Don Wells,
86 Pitman Road,
WINDSOR GARDS. S.A. 5087.

TUBER BANK ORDER FORM. Send to :— Mr Don Wells
86 Pitman Road
December 1980 WINDSOR GARDENS S.A. 5087

Circle those lot numbers that you wish to order. Mark 'Subst' against those lots you would like if your first choice is not available.

Lot No.
1. Caladenia dilatata
2. Cal, huegelii var. rigida
3. Corybas diemenicus
4. Corybas dilatata
5. Diuris longifolia
6. Diuris sulphurea var. brevifolia
7. Pterostylis biseta
8. Pt, concinna
9. Pt. curta
1O. Pt. curta
11. Pt. curta
12. Pt. curta
13. Pt. falcata
14. Pt. nana
15. Pt. nana
16. Pt. nutans
17. Pt. obtusa
18. Pt. pedunculata
19. Pt. scabra var. robusta
20. Pt. scabra var. (unnamed)
21. Pt. truncata (NSW)
22. Pt. baptistii X cucullata
23. Pt. cura X nutans
24. Pt. ingens X curta
25. Pt. ingens x cucullata
26. Pt. ingens x scabra var. robusta
27. Thelymitra longifolia

CheQue/Money Order (made payable to N.O.S.S.A.) enclosed for $
Please write name and address clearly as it will be used for return of goods.

Name

Address