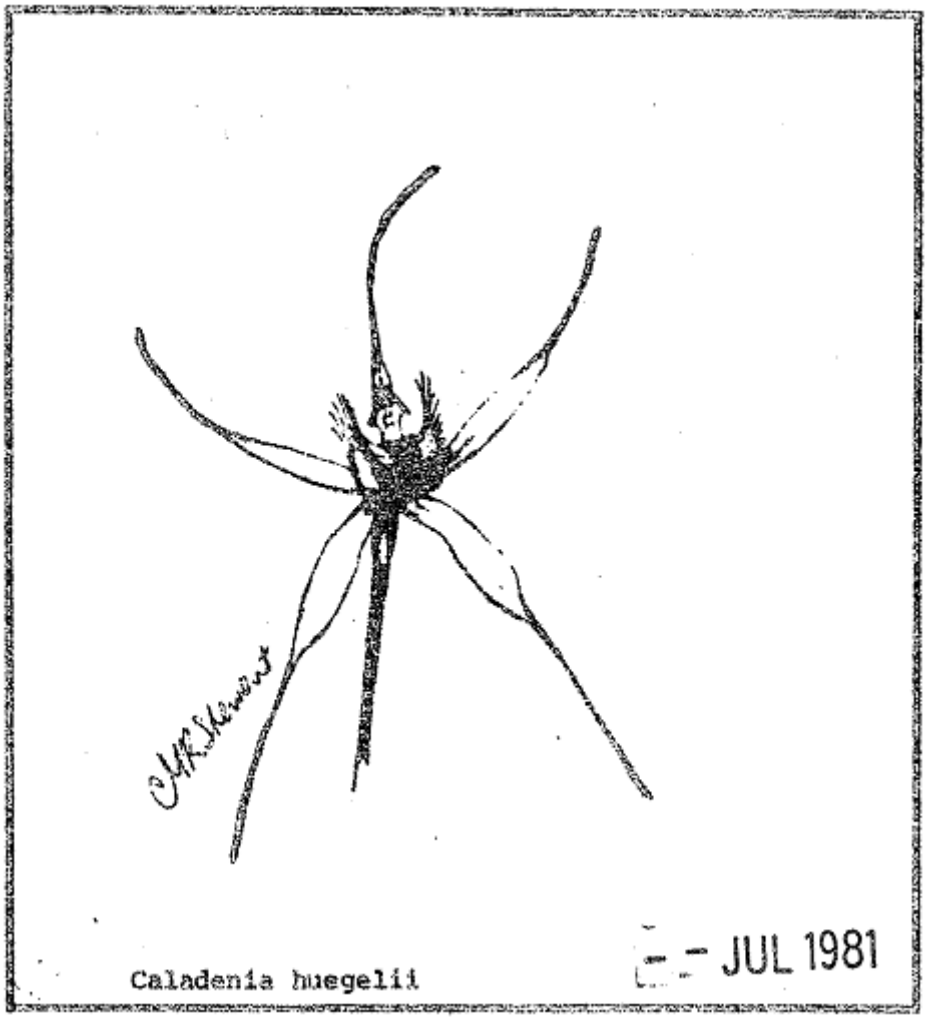
# NATIVE ORCHID

# SOCIETY

# of

# SOUTH AUSTRALIA

# **JOURNAL**



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NEXT MEETING

WHEN: Tuesday 28th July, 1981 at 8.00 p.m

WHERE: St. Matthews Hall, Bridge Street, Kensington.

SUBJECT: This meeting will take the form of a question and answer night. If you are having problems with a particular plant bring it in and a panel of experts will try and solve your problem. There will be a box displayed at the front to place your questions in. You can, of course, ask questions direct to the panel.

FIELD TRIP

See last month's issue or details of our next field trip on Saturday July 25th.

SHOWS

It has been decided by the Committee that our September meeting will be the night of our first spring show. Plant display will be in the room off the main hall. Plants will be judged by a panel of three judges. This exciting event is a start of bigger things to come in the future. Perhaps now is the time to start grooming your plants ready for the big event. We hope all members will get right behind this project even if you have only a few plants. Let us show South Australia what N.O.S.S.A. can do. For further details see Les Nesbitt, our Registrar of Judges, or any Committee members.

NEW MEMBERS

Mr. L. Lawlor Mr. K. Fluris

## LIBRARY

Reg Shooter, our Librarian, is at present taking stock and cataloguing all books in the library, and has found two books are still outstanding.. They are Vols. 3 and 6 of the Orchadian borrowed 23/9/80. He would appreciate it if the person concerned could return these books as soon as possible please.

## PARK VISIT

We are visiting the Black Hill Flora Park Reserve on Sunday August 16th An officer of the Park will take us on a tour of the propagation areas. This trip should be of interest to anyone who grows plants of any kind, but particularly Australian native plants. There is a barbecue area available for anyone who would like to spend lunchtime there. Meet at 1.30 p.m. at the nursery on Maryvale Road, Athelstone.

## ANNOUNCEMENT

The internationally renowned botanist and author on orchids, Prof. Arditti, will be lecturing at the 'Orchid Club of South Australia. His subject will be the history of Orchid propagation. This lecture will take place on the monthly meeting night of August 6th. There will also be a special Seminar on Sunday August 9th in two sessions.

Session 1: 2.00 p.m. - 3.00 p.m. Topic - "The Factors Affecting the Flowering of Orchids".

Session 2: 3.30 p.m. - 4,30 p.m. Topic - "Tissue Culture"

Afternoon Tea will be taken between 3.00 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. This is a golden opportunity to hear someone of international stature speak on these subjects and should not be missed by anyone interested in orchids.

## LAST MEETING

There was a good attendance on a cold wet night, to hear Victorian David Cannon give a very authoritative and entertaining description of the hybridizing of Sarcochilus and Australian cold growing Dendrobiums. The first crosses were made about thirty years ago. Some were very difficult to make and only two or three plants resulted. Others have been very successful.

David showed more than 100 slides of his and other hibridizer's breeding plants and their offspring, at the same time giving a running commentary of their names and history without any reference to notes.

He brought over sixty hybrid seedlings from his expanding Nursery in Melbourne and these were snapped up by growers eager to obtain plants which will grow cold and flower twice a year in predictable colours of white, pink or yellow.

Reg Shooter's *Dendrobium* Blushing Star x Hilda Poxon which shared the popular vote was one of David's crosses and has been out of flask only two years or so. It was a fine example of things to come.

We are very grateful to David for sharing his knowledge with us.

Plant Display and Commentary

Epiphytes - Hybrids:

*Dendrobium gouldii x lineale* - Antelope type pink and green, 1 raceme. New Guinea parents.

*Den.* Blushing Star x Hilda Poxon - First flowering seedling, cream with red spots

*Den. kingianum* Ellen x D. tetragonum gig. Two flowers on small plant, white, purple lip,

*Den.* Hilda Poxon - No spots, creamy green flowers, two spikes of flowers,

*Den. antennatum x D. bigibbum* - Tall plant, five flowers, white with purple lip.

*Den. bigibbum* Pee Wee x *D. tetragonum* - One large dark purple flower and one bud.

Epiphytes Species

None displayed.

Terrestrial - Hybrids

None displayed.

Terrestrial species

*Caladenia alba* - One flowering, two in bud.

*Chiloglottis reflexa* - Three flowering plants.

*Pterostylis baptistii* - 7" pat, one out in flower.

*Pterostylis ophioglossa* var. *collina* - 4" pot, three large plants for species.

*Pterostylis concinna* – 5” pot, six flowers.

*Pterostylis* un-named - Double headed plant and many rosettes, 4" pot.

*Pterostylis* un-named - Taller plant in 5" pot, species may be un-named.

*Pterostylis* un-named - 4" square pot, four plants in flower.

*Pterostylis scabra* var. *robusta* - 8" clay pot-full, could be called Pt. robusta again soon.

*Pterostylis vittata*, - Two 7" pats, mallee form.

*Pterostylis nana* - 8" clay pot-full.

*Pterostylis scabra* - ex Western Australia.

*Pterostylis grandiflora* - two flowers and one bud.

*Pterostylis longifolia* - 10" pot-full. Twenty-two plants just coming into flower.

*Pterostylis ophioglossa* - 7" pot-full for raffle,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Popular Vote: Tie | *Dendrobium gouldii x lineale* | Reg Shooter |
| | *Dendrobium* Blushing Star x Hilda Poxon | Reg Shooter |
| | *Pterostylis longifolia* | Bob Bates |

PHOTOGRAPHING NATIVE ORCHIDS. No. 8 of a Series R.J. Markwick

Lighting the Subject with Flash Part I

As we pointed out last month, one of the significant problems facing the Native Orchid photographer is that of concentrating sufficient light onto his generally tiny subject. Furthermore, when using daylight, exposure times for very close up (macro) work can run into seconds and here a problem known as reciprocity failure occurs. This failure is the inability of the film to react predictably to an indicated exposure at very long shutter speeds, causing a very notice- able, shift in colour balance. When exposure times are greater than one second, Colour Correction Filters or exposure correction factors must be used. More details on this subject will be found in specialist literature. I do not propose to elaborate on it here. One way of overcoming both of these problems is to use electronic flash.

Unless a computer controlled flashgun is used, exposure is controlled by varying the aperture size or the distance of the flashgun from the subject. Neutral density filters can be used to reduce the light output and obviate the need to remove the flash to an inconvenient distance from the subject. Simple masking filters can be made by cutting the white plastic of the familiar yellow and white Kodak slide boxes, shaping it to cover the flashgun reflector and fastening with rubber bands. More than one layer may be used. Of course, this will upset the flashmaker's guide number, and you will need to perfect your flash technique by trial and error.

To make things even more difficult, a problem hinted at in previous articles now complicates the issue. When extension devices or close- focusing macro-lenses are used, exposure calculations cannot he directly related to the f number engraved on the lens. An "effective aperture" must be calculated. Furthermore, because working distances are close, the tolerances permissible for “long distance" flash no longer apply, and the definition of "distance" used in the guide number formula (G.N. = Aperture x Distance) needs reappraisal. It can be demonstrated that the flash location can be equated to a point source about 5 cm behind the front of the flash. This "point source" error can be quite significant when the 5 cm discrepancy is 1/2 to 1/4 of the working distance.

The effective aperture problem and the light acceptance angle of most photo-transistor sensors, make it very difficult to develop a perfect technique for close-up flash photography using a standard computer controlled flashgun.

Next month: Lighting the Subject with Flash Part II.

CULTIVATION OF *MICROTIS* R. Bates

The genus *Microtis* R.Br. has never been popular with growers because of the small flower size and dull green colour of the commonly available species. Many growers have tried a pot or two of Microtis unifolia and *M. parviflora*. These grow easily and multiply rapidly but they do tend to be susceptible to the rust *Uromyces microtidis* and black leaf tip fungal infection which they can spread to pots of *Thelymitra* or *Diuris*. For this reason I have taken mine back to the bush.

Another problem with *Microtis* is the way they spread seed over other pots, germinating later as weeds. A third species, *Microtis atrata* is rather too small to bother with as it has the smallest flowers of any terrestrial orchid in Australia (and possibly the world). I have found ` it difficult to keep going anyway. The semi-aquatic *M. orbicularis* is another difficult species. If grown in a pot immersed in water to simulate its natural environment tubers generally rot away. If grown in the conventional manner plants survive from year to year, but do not flower.

The remaining three species are far more suitable for cultivation.

*Microtis rara*, although its flowers are green, is a daintier plant and lightly perfumed. It multiplies vegetatively, but needs to be watered in November and December for best results. It is rare in South Australia but is more easily obtained interstate.

*Microtis pulchella*, endemic to a small area of coastal swamp-heathlands in south-western Western Australia is a most delightful species with well displayed white flowers slightly perfumed, but I have not heard of anyone cultivating it.

The last accepted species is *M. alba*, also from Western Australia. This has white flowers, the largest of the genus. Lal Sheppard pers. comm. (1978) notes that it does well in a pot of bush soil, the pure white forms displaying well and generally larger than in the bush.

To summarize, the species of Microtis we grow are not the best ones. I feel sure that we will see *M. rara, M. alba* and *M. pulchella* gracing most collections in cultivation in two or three years time.

METHODS AND MADNESS OF AN ORCHIDOLOGIST (Continued) R.C. Nash

Set the pot down in a situation where it will be well exposed to strong indirect light or early morning direct sunlight. Give it about one full cup of water and leave for about a week before the next watering, then water lightly if need every second day.

The final duty to be done is to place a label into the pot which will have a number, the name of the plants (if known), the date planted out, how many tubers, the source the tubers were obtained from, and if desired, the potting system used. Actually the only data that needs to be placed upon the label is the number and the plant's name, all the other information is entered, into a note book against the code number on the label.

At the end of the first year resist the urge to re-pot and wait until the plants grow again. At this time you nay count them and if they have multiplied greatly and you fear that over-crowding will result, then here is a suggestion on re-potting at this stage. This method I call "up-potting”. A much larger pot is prepared with the coarse fraction sand as before, bring this material up to a height that will be slightly higher than the depth of the smaller pot containing the plants. Now place one hand over the top o£ the smaller pot and tip it upside down onto this hand. Gently tap the pot and lift off leaving its contents neatly stacked upon the hand.

At this stage care is needed for all this handful must be tipped right side up and into the new pot at the same time. Fill the gap between the compost and pot first with a little medium fraction sand and finish off with the compost mixture.

This method of re-potting can be repeated several times in successive years, if you are able to handle the larger volume in the pots. I find this method causes less disturbance and shock to some species. By the time you have to re-pot during a dormant period,, then there are so many tubers that a few which will die when disturbed do not matter.

As you gain experience and more plants you will try other methods and materials, no matter what you do always keep careful notes on what you are putting into your pots. This will allow you to quickly understand any problems that may occur and is more useful when discussing cultural problems with others. Never use fresh humus material in your mixtures, allow it time to age preferably by decomposing a little. Fresh humus material will starve the compost of Nitrogen, as large amounts of this element are required at the beginning of decomposition. Such fresh material can become acidic and hot (temperature wise) resulting with the death of your plants due to the vanishing of underground parts. I personally have lost too many plants by getting the compost too hot. If you are not sure stay with peat moss or use a prepared compound like "Gardenitis” and lots of sand.

The Vermiculite will hold water which is helpful, but do not get too generous as it means you may have too much water in your pot. An over-wet pot with many species often means trouble, some species do not mind, while others grow better in a just damp environment. Water a little often, I once read in an article dealing with Epiphytes orchid culture. This applies to Terrestrials equally as wel1. The best water for your plants comes from the sky, so keep them in a location where the rain can fall freely upon them.  Rain on your pots helps to keep them clean of salts that collect if mains water is used frequently. This salt appears as a white coating on top of the pot and compost, but will not harm your plants providing it does not build up to a large quantity.

After a time moss is bound to appear in your pots. If it grows freely then this is an indication that things are healthy, but too much moss becomes a nuisance and must be periodically removed. If moss is left on the outside of a terra-cotta pot you will find it will fret the pot away. However a large moss covered pot with several species of orchids growing in it can be a most delightful sight.

Before I carry on into the finer details on the mixture materials and species I should discuss PESTS. Those pests you do not see are the worst, like mites, those caterpillars that come out at night and take that rising spike you have been nursing. This fellow hides by day, usually several pots away from its victim, and returns by night to continue its feeding. The final unknown pest is the two-legged type who comes while you are away from home.

For the mites, which are the hardest to do battle with regular applications of either granular "Disyston 5" which is absorbed into the plant through the roots or some other vile chemical preparation may have some effect. Too much of these insecticides can cause problems with your plants, like yellowing, white mottling and even growth distortion. So like watering, a little often (not as often as watering) is the best policy. However, if things look healthy and normal use, as little as possible.

Our friend the caterpillar fellow can be attacked by one of two ways. One, hunt it down, two, make up a small amount of Arsenate of Lead and with a fine camel haired brush paint the stem and leaves of its victim.

There may now be a third method of controlling caterpillars, this is by the application of "Lanes Dipel" a new fungi type safe control which attacks the insects stomach. Besides our eager woolly caterpillar, a most vigorous feeder, keep your eyes open for the little green fellow who likes to burrow into stems and buds. This creature gives itself away by weaving a web which binds things together, like a leaf to a bud, etc. This fellow finds developing seed capsules ideal for food and a home. To control this creature apply the same treatment as for the night visitor.

For the visitor who comes while you are out, put your plants behind a lock. Since I locked my pots up I have had no more trouble with them shifting around, labels being moved and many other small annoying things.

Other pests that have to be catered for are those arch munchers - slugs and snails. One nights chewing can really put paid to a valued plant or even a pot full of plants. These prize pieces of duck food have finished off several Western Australian species for me, in one night, just as I was getting them to increase. I think it is not so much the loss of plant material that caused the demise of my plants but the infections that entered the wounds certainly would have. Regular application of a good slug and snail bait keeps these varmits under control.

Continued next month. 

WHAT IS *PRASOPHYLLUM TEPPERI*? R. Bates

The name *Prasophyllum tepperi* first appeared in Otto Tepper's paper 'Native and naturalised plants about Ardrossan' in 1880. Tepper wrote - "Only one new species has yet been discovered by me .... Baron Ferdinand von Mueller has done me the honour of naming it *Prasophyllum tepperi*." (Mueller in fact had not published the name and Muir (1979) does not list *P. tepperi* as a species of Mueller's). Tepper went on to say that he had sent the orchids which he had collected at Ardrossan in April 1879 to Mueller who gave them the manuscript name *'P. tepperi'*. The name does not appear as a nomen rudum (name only), as Rogers (1909) suggested because Tepper gave a brief description "It is leafless ... tubers large, globular ... flowers very small .. " etc.

Now according to the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature, *P. tepperi* was validly published by Tepper (if somewhat inadvertently) and its correct citation should read: *Prasophyllum tepperi* F.Muell ex J.G.O. Tepper, although it has apparently never appeared in that form.

Professor Ralph Tate listed it in his 'Flowering Plants and Ferns of Extra-Tropical South Australia' (1881) as *P. tepperi* F.von Mueller M.S., indicating that he had not accepted Tepper's publication as valid. Tate did not include the name in his 1890 "Handbook of the Flora of South Australia".

Mueller (1882) included it in his 'September census of Australian Plants' p.140 as "*P. tepperi* F. Mueller in Tepper's Plants about Ardrossan" and this name is included in the Index Kewensis.

In December 1909 R.S. Rogers in his "Critical review of South Australian Prasophylla" gave an elaborated description of the species but unfortunately he used the name *P. tepperi* Mueller-Rogers; thereby implying joint authorship, but as Mueller died in 1896 this was most unlikely.

Roger's plants, like Tepper's came from Ardrossan (Yorke Peninsula. South Australia). Rogers (1911) states that he examined Tepper's types. The name *P. tepperi* Mueller-Rogers must be regarded as illegitimate as Rogers was in fact the third author to describe the species.

In September1909, just three months before Roger's paper, Ewart, White and Rees had also published a more detailed description of the species which they refer to as *P. tepperi* F.v.M. They state that their description came unchanged from Mueller's manuscript. This begins "Prasophyllum tepperi, Diff. a P. brevilabre, folio dificiente, floribus minoribus, germineturgidiore, sepalo dorsali latiore; an var.?" This part of the description sounds very much like it is referring to *P. tepperi* as understood by Tepper and also Rogers.

The second part of the manuscript as included by Ewart appears to refer to a different species and the illustration, although poor, is clearly not the plant illustrated by Rogers.

I would suggest that a mistake was made by Ewart, White and Rees and that the second part of the description they gave was not part of Mueller's *P. tepperi* manuscript.

Ewart bases the illustration on a collection 'Tepper 410, Yorke Peninsula' from Mueller's herbarium but Mueller in a letter to Professor Tate (1881) states "I have returned all Mr. Tepper's specimens" (referring to the April 1879, Ardrossan Collections). Clearly the collection Tepper 410 was not part of the *P. tepperi* type collection.

*P. tepperi* F.v.M. ex Ewart, White and Rees must also be considered an illegitimate name.

Rogers (1911) stated, that Ewart's publication would take precedence over his own. He does not include *P. tepperi* in "The Flora of South Australia" in 1922, but on some of his herbarium sheets he has altered the label *'P. tepperi'* to *'P. fuscoviride'* so we do know that he considered *P. tepperi* to be a synonym of that species. (Which Alex George (1971) treats as a synonym of P. nigricans R.Br.).

H.M. Rupp in his paper "A Key to the section *Genoplesium* - genus *Prasophyllum*" in 1948 says "I do not include *P. tepperi* in the key as Rogers excludes it from the South Australian Flora".

The status of *P. tepperi* had still not been resolved in 1979 when Lavarack in "... the Endangered species - CITES" lists it incorrectly as *P. tepperi* R.W. Rogers without synonymy. (The name is included in J. Clarkson's 1980 list of accepted Australian orchid names as *Prasophyllum tepperi* F.Muell. ex R.S. Rogers).

I was fortunate recently to have seen a collection made by Tepper in April 1879 at Ardrossan and labelled by him as '*P. tepperi*' and also managed to examine specimens collected by Rogers at Ardrossan in April 1908 and 1914 and labelled by him as '*P. tepperi*'. I compared these collections with types of *P. fuscoviride* Reader; (Miss F. Reader, Lowanshire, Dimboola, 1896) and the type collection of *P. nigricans* R.Br. (R. Brown, March 2, 1802, Bay x (Port Lincoln)) and it is apparent that all represent the same species. I have also collected live material from near Ardrossan and Port Lincoln and as only one *Prasophyllum* of the *Micranthum* section occurs in both those areas I must conclude that *P. tepperi* and *P. nigricans* are the one species. The earlier name *P. nigricans* R.Br. (1810) is the accepted one.

Summary: The name *Prasophyllum tepperi* F.Muell. ex J.G.O. Tepper should be treated as a synonym of *P. nigricans* R.Br. Further work needs to be done to verify this beyond doubt. This article highlights the difficulties faced by present day taxonomists attempting to place plant names carelessly published by earlier botanists.

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Tepper, J.G.O., "Plants About Ardrossan" in Trans. of the Roy. Soc. of South Australia 3:33 (1880).

Tepper, J.G.O., Various papers in Garden and Field (S.A.) (1880, 1882, 1885). (Referring to P. tepperi).

Additional Note: In Rosa Fiveash's Australian Orchids (Text by Noel Lothian) (1974), plate 34 (left) was apparently painted as P. tepperi. Lothian in the text (p.35) notes "(on the reverse "P, tepperi," has been deleted.)" The plate is of P. nigricans.

## AUSTRALIAN *BULBOPHYLLUM*

The genus *Bulbophyllum* is the largest of all of the orchid genera, comprising about 2,000 species and varieties. Some species occur in almost all of the tropical, subtropical and temperate countries of the

world, even in New Zealand. The greatest development occurs in New Guinea where there are about 600 species. Compared with New Guinea, Australia is poorly represented with only about twenty-one known species.

The Australian species are found from far North Queensland to South Eastern New South Wales. They are mainly confined to the coastal strip occurring from sea-level to altitudes of 3000' to 4010' and generally favour rain or cloud forest areas with heavy shade and dampness. They are usually protected from the hot dry winds although the odd plant will be found in an extremely exposed position. Some plants extend inland to the ranges with isolated plants being found on the western slope. The Australian species number about twenty-one with one species *Bulbophyllum macphersonii* Rupp. having two varieties.

Some species are extremely floriferous though small flowered compared with other genera. They are easy to re-estab1ish though most species will lose some growth initially. Because of the natural range of altitude of some species it is helpful to know the origin of plants and grow those from higher altitudes in a cooler spot than those from tropical lowlands.

Due to the elongated rhizomes of most species of Bulbophyllum, few are adaptable to pot culture, preferring a slab or limb as a suitable host where they can grow undisturbed for a long period of time.

Most members of the genus respond to ordinary methods of cultivation for epiphytes and are usually rewarding subjects. Most species have short and thin roots and are small plants and if grown in pots do not require great quantities of compost. The pots should be at least 3/4 full of crocks and the compost that is used for must epiphytes (every grower has his own ideas on compost, varying from a highly porous but rich mixture to gravel with frequent applications of liquid fertilizers). They can probably best be attached to a block of tree fern, fibre or cork or to natural logs or bark although some of these break down too rapidly necessitating the re- establishment of the plant. They else romp along if tied to a suitable live host tree. This latter varies considerably according to climate but citrus trees and frangipanni are usually suitable.

In Canberra all species are grown in glasshouses but in more temperate areas bush and shadehouses are ideal. Under cultivation they do best under about 50% shade with an easterly aspect, thus only being exposed to direct sunlight in the early morning.

Most species require more winter moisture than tropical Dendrobiums Although some of the Bulbophyllum species grow in a relatively low rainfall area most come from the higher rainfall areas, and like copious water, especially by application with a fog nozzle. This tends to compensate for the heavy dews and clouds which would keep them damp under natural conditions. Those found on the north Queensland tablelands are quite often either in rain or cloud for the complete summer and autumn, while those from the lower areas are in a 100-inch rainfall area.

A few weak applications of fertilizer during the growing season are beneficial although it is preferable to give too little rather than too much.

Condensed from a series of articles appearing in 'Australian Plants' Vol. 7, December 1973. R.K.

This article is taken from Journal of the Darling Downs Group A.N.O.S. Vol. 11 No. 4

NATIVE ORCHID SOCIETY Or SOUTH AUSTRALIA BY LAWS

STANDING ORDERS – RULES OF DEBATE

1. Every member desiring to speak shall rise in his place and address the Chairman, The Chairman shall remain seated.

2. Members speaking shall confine themselves to the question under debate, and avoid all personalities or indecorous language, as well as any reflection upon the Society or its members, and no member shall speak until he has been recognized by the chair. No member may impugn the motives of previous speakers.

3. When two or more members rise to speak the Chairman shall call the person who, in his opinion, first rose.

4. Every member shall give his attention to the debate.

5. A motion may be made that a person who has risen to speak "be now heard" .

6. No question shall be dismissed until a motion on the subject has been proposed and seconded. In the absence of a seconder any motion, amendment, or further amendment lapses.

7. An amendment may be moved on the original motion (provided it is not a direct negative), and may be discussed after being seconded, and a vote on the motion shall not take place until the amendment has been disposed of.

S. Until the amendment before the chair has been carried or lost no other amendment shall be received, i.e., only one amendment shall be dealt with at a time.

9, No amendment shall be received which is identical with the one previously considered.

10. Every amendment shall be framed so as to form, either by itself or with the motion upon which it is moved, an intelligible and consistent sentence.

11. If the amendments are negatived, the original motion shall be put to the meeting, but if an amendment be carried it shall displace the original motion and become the motion, whereupon it may be altered by amendment in accordance with the above rules.

12. The mover or seconder merely of any motion or amendment shall be held to have spoken to the same, and in the discussion of either no member shall be allowed to speak more than once (except strictly in explanation or in contradiction of a mis-statement), excepting the mover of the original motion, who shall have the right of reply.

13. No speaker shall be interrupted unless on a point of order, when he shall sit down until the point of order is settled by the Chairman, whose decision shall be considered final, unless at once challenged by a motion dissenting from the same, which motion must be carried by a majority of those present.

14. Amendments may be withdrawn by the joint consent of the mover and seconder. Motions may be withdrawn by the mover and seconder, unless the meeting dissent.

15. A division on any motion shall be granted if called for by any member immediately after the result of a vote has been announced by the Chairman.

Continued

STANDING ORDERS - RULES OF DEBATE Continued

16. The closure may be applied by the carrying of either of the following resolutions

(a) That the amendment be now put.

(h) That the mover be now heard in reply.

When either of these motions is moved and seconded, it shall, without discussion, be put to the meeting, and, if carried, then acted upon.

If the first motion be carried, the discussion may, after disposal of the amendment, be resumed in accordance with the foregoing rules.

If the second motion be carried, all discussion on the motion shall cease after the reply of the mover.

17. In the event of a motion for the closure being lost, no motion of a like character shall be moved until after two members have spoken on the motion.

18. No member who has spoken on a motion can move the closure on the same.

19. Any motion of which notice has been given may be altered or amended by the meeting, provided that the spirit of the resolution carried be not inconsistent with the formal notice.

20. Any motion may be reconsidered at the same meeting by a resolution to that effect carried by a two-thirds majority of those present.

21. Any meeting may by resolution fix a time limit for speeches.

22. All motions or amendments shal1 be handed to the Chairman in writing, if demanded, before being put to the meeting.

23. Formal motions (as for adjournments, division, or closure) shall be put without discussion, and take priority over the business under consideration. Such motions shall, however, not be moved while a member has the floor. 24. The Chairman may accede to the request of a member to have the names of members voting on a motion taken down in the minutes

25. Any member has the right to protest, and have his protest entered in the minutes.

26. The Chairman shall remain impartial and, except in Committee meetings, shall not take part in the debates. As Chairman he shall not move any motion or amendment but should he desire so to do he shall vacate the chair.

27. Any or all of the standing orders can be suspended by two-thirds of those present carrying a resolution stating the object wished for, and upon settlement of the question for which the suspension was granted such suspension shall lapse.

NOTE : The above Rules of debate are those as discussed and amended in Committee last year, with the exception of item 26.

This point appears to need clarification and item 26 is submitted for consideration and inclusion.