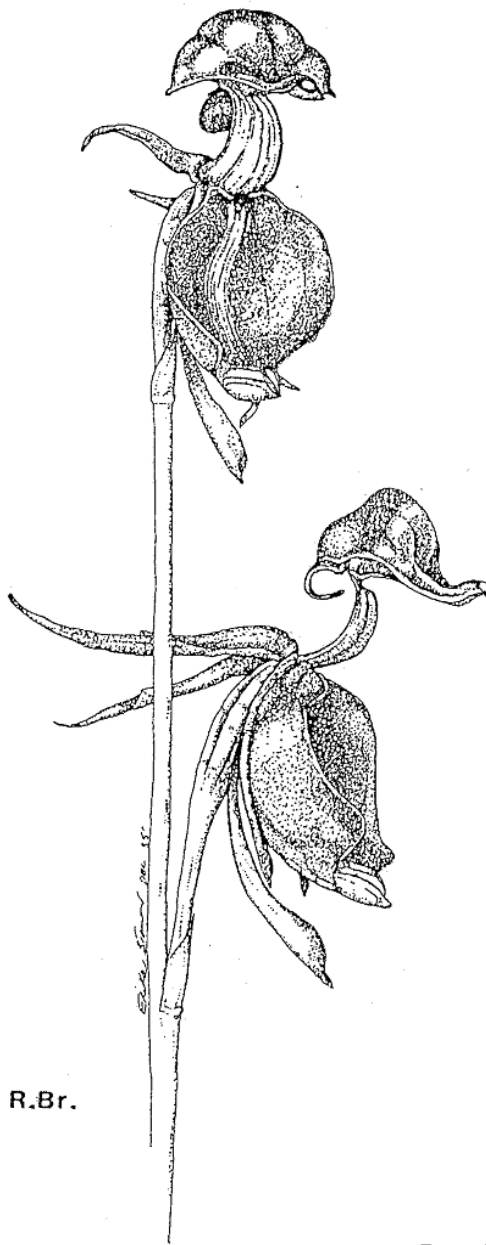


NATIVE ORCHID SOCIETY
of
SOUTH AUSTRALIA INC.
JOURNAL



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THE NATIVE ORCHID SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA PROMOTES THE CONSERVATION OF NATIVE ORCHIDS THROUGH CULTIVATION OF NATIVE ORCHIDS, THROUGH PRESERVATION OF NATURALLY-OCCURRING ORCHID PLANTS AND NATURAL HABITAT.

ALL NATIVE ORCHIDS ARE PROTECTED PLANTS IN THE WILD; THEIR COLLECTION WITHOUT WRITTEN GOVERNMENT PERMIT IS ILLEGAL.

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NEXT MEETING

Tuesday 28 April, 1987, at 8700 p.m.
St. Matthews Hall, Bridge Street, Kensington.

Special 10th Anniversary meeting. A Nostalgic look into our past, seen through slides taken by various members. Please bring along any slides of interest and hand them in before the meeting. Members are requested to bring a plate of supper. Tea and coffee will be provided.

LAST MEETING

Mr David Cartwright, Quarantine Plant Pathologist at the Department of Agriculture Northfield, spoke on the risks of illegal importation of plant material and soils. With the aid of some graphic slides he brought to our notice how important it is to abide by the law and avoid some of the devastation which can occur through the deliberate or accidental, illegal importation of plants or soil carrying unseen or unsuspected diseases and pathogens and which can be unleashed on our commercial food or horticultural crops. All who saw the slides of the types of damage which can result are unlikely to contemplate such action. We are very grateful that David could come and speak to us on this most interesting and important subject. Thank you David. We hope to publish a full copy of David's talk in a future issue of the journal.

FIELD TRIP CANCELLATION

The Hindmarsh Valley excursion has been cancelled. There has been no significant rain in the area since last year.

NEXT FIELD TRIP

The next field trip will be to Warren and Hale Conservation Parks on JULY 12th.

QUESTION SEGMENT

As a service to country members and local members who are unable to attend meetings, it was decided to provide space in the journal where answers to queries on cultivation, conservation, and care of native orchids could be answered. Queries should be addressed to THE SECRETARY, NOSSA INC., P.O. BOX 565, UNLEY, S.A. 5061.

NEW MEMBERS

Mr and Mrs G.L. Burford
Mr G. Ford
Mrs S.M. Pursche
Mr A.L. Smith

Mrs M. Burgess
Mr and Mrs J. Gambell
Mr E.R. Schroeder

PLANTS ON DISPLAY

EPIPHYTES

Dendrobium Aussie Bonanza, *D. Aussie Tracey*, *D. bigibbum* subsp. *bigibbum* var. *bigibbum*, *D. bigibbum* subsp. *bigibbum* var. *superbum*, *D. Ellen*, *D. Hilda Poxon*, *D. Hilda Poxon* x *D. x suffusum*, *D. kingianum*, *D. mortii*.

TERRESTRIALS

Malaxis latifolia, *Prasophyllum rufum*, *Prasophyllum* labelled "*despectans*" = *rufum* and *Pterostylis fischii*, *P. revoluta* and *P. truncata*.

POPULAR VOTE

Epiphyte: - *Dendrobium Aussie Tracey* grown by Mr and Mrs Braddock.

Terrestrial: - *Pterostylis revoluta* grown by Mr D Wells

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

March 1987 sees the completion of 10 years activities by N.O.S.S.A. since its foundation in March 1977. I think even the most optimistic member attending that meeting at Goodwood Boys High School could not have envisaged the continuing success the Society has maintained each year in so many areas of involvement; 1986 has been no exception.

Our membership has maintained a steady and healthy growth throughout the year, with monthly attendance at meetings being slightly up on previous years. This maintenance of membership has enabled the committee to recommend that the existing subscription rate remain unchanged for the second year in succession. This is no mean feat in these days of inflation and rising prices. The committee are to be congratulated on their efforts.

The journal continues to sustain the high standard of material Over the years, however this can only be achieved as long as articles are received for publication. Shortage of material is the bane of the editors life, ours is no exception. There is a wealth of knowledge and expertise in this Society, but seemingly a reluctance to commit that knowledge to paper. Please give this matter some thought and assist in keeping the journal among the best of its kind in Australia.

The long awaited 10th Australian Orchid Conference was held here in Adelaide in September and proved to be the success all involved anticipated it would be. NOSSA involvement was a little disappointing in that very few plants were entered in the show resulting in a 'below-standard' display, as judged by our normal standard. Considering the exposure the show received, some 5,500 visitors, I feel this was an opportunity missed to show our native orchids to the world. Congratulations to the members who did exhibit, a number of them received prizes. As part of NOSSA involvement in the conference, full day field trips were organised by members of the Society to various parts of the Adelaide Hills. Thanks to the expertise of the tour leaders many species were seen. Registrants who took advantage of these trips voted them the highlight of the Conference, many if not most of them seeing Australian native terrestrial orchids in their natural habitat for the first time. Thank you all the members who organised and conducted the tours.

You will recall the Society invested \$500.00 toward the running costs of the conference on the understanding that should the conference be a financial success, investors would share in the

profits. The Conference was an outstanding financial success and NOSSA received in excess of 100% interest amounting to \$711.34 on our investment.

The Society's Spring show at Goodwood was slightly down in numbers of exhibits this year, due in part to the late season, however those exhibited were of a high standard and comments heard throughout the show indicated that the public were impressed once again. The Trading table operation at the show, under the guidance of Gordon Brooks, was possibly the most successful yet. It was estimated that every visitor to the show spent an estimated \$5.00, on average, at the Trading table. As it happens, that show was the last to be held at the Goodwood Orphanage. We have been advised that the hall is no longer available for hire. The committee is busy chasing new venues and are confident that one will be found in time for September 1987.

Laurie Chambers has run the Society library for the past couple of years. Now due to pressure from other duties he finds he no longer has the time. Thank you Laurie for your time and effort. At the time of writing this report we do not have a replacement librarian and I take this opportunity to ask any member who is interested in volunteering for this interesting task to approach any committee member who will explain the fairly simple duties required.

In October several members of the Society made a reciprocal visit to A.N.O.S. Victoria in Melbourne. You will recall they came to Adelaide in 1985. This trip was most enjoyable, involving field trips, visits to collections, attendance at the October meeting of the ANOS and many social events. Much is gained by these interchanges, in addition to seeing different orchids and enjoying the fellowship, many new ideas, both in cultivating orchids and running a society can be gained. At the conclusion of the visit a slide and education 'Pic a Pac' depicting orchids of S.A. was presented to that society. That was very well received.

I cannot conclude this report without mentioning the news that our foundation President, Les Nesbitt has been asked to present a paper on Australian native orchids at the World Orchid Conference in Japan in March 1987. Well done Les, we are all very proud of you.

This is the last report I will be making as President as my 2 year term expires this year. Two years that I have thoroughly enjoyed and I am happy to report that the Society is in such a healthy and vigorous state, seemingly to go from strength to strength each year. This, of course, does not happen by chance, only by the time and effort put into it by you members and in particular, the committee of whom to each of them I say "THANK YOU".

R. SHOOTER

HOW WE GROW *DENDROBIUM* AUSSIE TRACEY (*D. bigibbum* x *D. johannis*).

We must confess it took a great deal of persuasion before we acquired the plant, thinking that such a beautiful plant must be hard to grow, but in the end we succumbed to the charms of the flower and the powers of the persuader.

We had made an area inside the house to experiment with warm growing orchids. The Stratco dome light was installed in the ceiling close to one wall, which was already covered with mirror tiles, to provide what we hoped was correct light. Shelves were placed against the tiled wall to hold the plants. The top shelf is approximately 5'6" high, and the warm growing orchids stand on this so they have the warmest spot and preferential light. In winter a

warm air furnace provides heat throughout the house and a Maximum / Minimum thermometer shows us that the temperature drops to 18 deg. C at night and climbs to 24 in the daytime. During summer the temperature falls to 15 at night and is kept to 28 with evaporative air conditioning during the day.

Every day, summer and winter the plants are misted with water to which 'Formula 20' has been added at the rate of 6 drops to the gallon. We feel this is essential during winter time as the warm air furnace tends to dry the air. The potting medium used is coarse pine bark , isolite, peanut shells and a little gravel acquired during our walks along the River Torrens. We feed once a week with half strength 'Maxicrop', which is actually a growth promoter, and which we use on all orchid plants, fruit trees, shrubs, flowers, indoor plants and vegetables. We water once a week except in summer when very hot conditions prevail and an extra watering is called for.

Lorraine and Ted Braddock

THE FIRST TEN YEARS! By Reg Shooter.

In last month's journal Roy Hargreaves wrote an article describing the events leading up to the formation of the Native Orchid Society of South Australia. This article continues that theme, describing some of the more important events that occurred in the subsequent 10 years to date.

1977

The inaugural meeting was held at the Goodwood Boys High School on 22nd March 1977. Some 48 persons were present And 44 became foundation members. Subscription fees were \$4.00 single and \$6.00 family. By the end of the first year membership had reached 118.

A monthly newsletter, as it was originally called, was published from the very first meeting.

During the year we were invited by the North Eastern Districts Orchid Club and South Coast Orchid Club to mount displays of native orchids at their spring shows and, although in our infancy, presentable shows were mounted.

A draft constitution was prepared and presented at the first A.G.M.

A library was established and by the end of the first year, due mainly to the efforts of Jim Simmons our first librarian, some 43 books had been acquired.

An embryo trading table was commenced, but due to limited funds and shortage of plants from members who had not yet accumulated large enough collections, the first years efforts were moderate.

Again because members collections were very much in their infancy, tubers were not available in numbers enough to form a tuber bank, however enthusiasm was so high that a seed bank was up and running in the first year.

Two field trips were conducted during the year, one to Belair National Park on 3rd July and one to Montacute Recreation Park on 31st July.

1978

Meetings continue to attract an average of 50 members and visitors per month to listen to a wide range of topics by various speakers. Membership reached 160 with members interstate and overseas.

The name 'Newsletter' was changed to 'Journal' as it had outgrown the original title. It was very well accepted in all states and overseas, many congratulatory comments were received. Thanks for this must go to the subscribers of articles which were and continue to be of an authoritative nature. Demand for the Journal was so great it had to be reprinted twice during the year.

Caladenia menziesii was adopted as the Society's emblem, the result of a competition held by NOSSA and won by Mrs Chris Butlers design.

We participated in three shows during the year at North East Districts, South Coast and The Society for Growing Australian Plants. Mr Ray Haese won the Society's first cultural certificate with a magnificent specimen of *Dendrobium speciosum*.

Field trips were a feature of the year and on 3 occasions, tubers were collected from private land that was about to be cleared and distributed to members.

Due, in the main part, to the hard work of the Treasurer, Ron Robjohns, the Society's finances were in good shape, so much so that we purchased a slide projector for use at monthly meetings.

A terrestrial orchid study group and photographic group were formed, during this year.

Les Nesbit completes his 2 year term as President.

1979

Dr Peter Hornsby as President, attendance at monthly meetings around 55, the membership had reached just in excess of 200.

The 'MOP' group was formulated early in the year. This Mid-week Observation and Pleasure group mounted many mid-week 'digs' at various private landowners properties to rescue tubers that would otherwise be destroyed. Due to the activities of this group, many members collections grew apace.

This same group, along with many other members were involved in terrestrial orchid seed sowing in Watiparinga Reserve at Blackwood.

The tuber bank was commenced during this year by Don and Bub Wells. This husband and wife team were the prime movers in the formation of the MOP group.

A weekend field trip to Yorke Peninsula in the spring attracted some dozen members to a two day expedition where many species were sighted.

1980

Membership continues to grow and is currently 240. Monthly meetings continue to attract an average of 55 members and visitors.

It was felt that the hall at Goodwood, for a variety of reasons, was becoming unsuitable and in February 1980, the venue was changed

to St. Matthews Hall, Bridge Street, Kensington. The tuber bank continued to grow and was able to offer 27 species for sale, many coming from MOP group rescue digs.

A joint field trip with members from ANOS Victoria was conducted to the Grampians area in September.

The first Christmas Social was held at the November meeting.

Dr Peter Hornsby completes his 2 year presidential duties.

1981

Mr Jim Simmons was elected President. Membership remained constant at around 240.

Calibre of speakers at monthly meetings, which continue to attract attendances of 55, remains at a high standard.

The committee of the day felt that the Society had reached the stage where we could mount our own Spring Show. This was held at St Matthews Hall on 22nd September. The members substantiated the committees feeling and a very successful show was mounted. No charge for entry was made and whilst no figures were maintained, it is estimated that some 200 members of the public visited the show.

The 'Champion Epiphyte' was *Dendrobium Bardo Rose*, grown by L and R Moore. The 'Champion Terrestrial' was *Caladenia catenata* grown by G Nieuwenhoven.

The second joint field trip with ANOS Vic. was undertaken. Orchids of the Portland Victoria area were sought and again many species were sighted.

A number of Botanical Gardens request to be placed on the mailing list for the NOSSA journal, a reflection of the high standard being maintained.

Tuber bank material continues to be in high demand. Royal Botanic Gardens Edinburgh, Queensburgh Orchid Club Durban, and Botanic Gardens Kew all require tubers.

1982

Slight fall in membership to 221

The first public Spring Show was mounted over the weekend 18th and 19th September at Goodwood Orphanage. It was an absolute success - in excess of 1000 members of the public paid to enter. The exact figure is not known due to the 1000 tickets purchased running out sometime Sunday afternoon. 'Champion Epiphyte' was *Dendrobium x gracillimum*, grown by by Mr Harold Goldsack. 'Champion Terrestrial' and 'Champion Native Orchid' of the show was *Caladenia patersonii*, grown by Mr Bob Bates.

Some of the funds raised from this show, along with a grant from the A.O.F. were used to present a shade house to contain Australian terrestrial orchids, to the Adelaide Botanic Gardens. The house was named in honour of Dr R.S. Rogers.

Severe frosts were experienced in Adelaide in June resulting in many orchids being lost and most receiving some damage. The lowest temperatures since records were kept were recorded this month.

Les Nesbitt had the first *Pterostylis* hybrid registered with R.H.S. - *Pterostylis Cutie* (*P. baptistii* x *P. cuculata*) from a cross originated by Harold Goldsack.

1983

George Nieuwenhoven elected as President. Membership static at around 220.

NOSSA was asked to mount a static display at Garden Week in March.

Second Spring Show was held at Goodwood Orphanage. There was an excellent display of orchids. Visitors again exceed 1000.

Roy Hargreaves who had been Secretary since inception stands down and is succeeded by Wayne Harris.

Meetings still attract attendances in excess of 50 members / month.

1984

Membership now 250.

A Conservation/Education sub-committee was formed under the chairmanship of Margaret Fuller. Talks on native orchids were given to schools and visual materials were given to schools, National Parks etc. A 'Pic a Pac' package was designed which contained printed material and slide-program for distribution to interested parties.

The third Spring Show was held at the Goodwood Orphanage. The number of orchids displayed was down due to the lateness of the season. Large crowds were still attracted.

George Nieuwenhoven completes 2 years of Presidency.

1985

Membership 300. Reg - Shooter elected as President.

The journal is now printed by photocopier as the 'Gestetner' is showing signs of wear. Print quality of the journal is significantly improved.

At the April meeting, Dr J.H. Warcup exhibited the 'Underground Orchid', *Rhizanthella gardneri* in full bloom, having been raised from seed to maturity in a pot. This was the first time this feat had been achieved anywhere.

Don Wells who had run the tuber bank since its inception had to relinquish the position due to ill-health. Mr Wally Walloscheck succeeded him.

ANOS Victoria group visited Adelaide in September and joined NOSSA members in field trips and social events.

The 4th Spring Show was held at Goodwood Orphanage in September. A photographic competition was incorporated in the show for the first time.

NOSSA mounted a display at the Adelaide Royal Show, the highlight being the plant of *Rhizanthella gardneri* grown by Dr Warcup.

Bob Bates won the Ira Butler Award with the hybrid *Diuris* 'Pioneer', raised by Les Nesbitt. This is the first time the award has been won by a terrestrial orchid.

1986

Membership exceeds 300. Attendances at monthly meetings average 65. It is interesting to note that subscription fees are \$7.00 single and \$9.00 family membership, a rise of only \$3.00 in 10 years.

Involvement with shows has gradually risen over the years. This year we mounted displays in NEDOS and SGAP. Again the Spring Show was held at the Goodwood Orphanage, the fifth and last at this venue. An exhibit was also mounted at the 10th Australian Orchid Conference Show.

Several members of NOSSA led field trips into the Adelaide Hills for registrants of the Orchid Conference, to view terrestrial orchids.

In October, some NOSSA members made a reciprocal weekend visit to ANOS Victoria in Melbourne where field trips were made to Anglesea and the Dandenongs.

And so as a fitting highlight to the end of the first decade, our founder president, Mr Les Nesbitt has been invited to talk to registrants at the 12th World Orchid Conference in Japan in March 1987

SCIENTIFIC NAMES AND THEIR CITATION. By W.K. Harris

Have you ever thought about writing an article for the Journal? And has the thought of those long, often unpronounceable names put you off! Well, in this short note I intend to give some guidelines for using such names correctly. Scientific names of plants are treated as Latin regardless of their origin and they are used for precision in communication and they are used internationally. How many different "Spider Orchids" are there in the world? There are simply not enough colloquial or common names for the majority of orchids and their use is not regulated or consistent.

The name of any described orchid consists of two parts (hence they are called binomials or two names) which make up the binomial - the generic name and the species name. Binomials are Latinised according to precise rules described in the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature, the same code which sets out the legalities for describing and naming plants. Thus *Caladenia latifolia* is the binomial for what is commonly called "Pink Fairies". You should note two things about the way the name is cited. Firstly the binomial is underlined to denote italics. When Latin names are used in the text they are always in italics. Secondly, the first letter of the generic name is always a capital, whereas the initial letter of the specific epithet is always in lower case, even when that part of the name is derived from a proper noun or a person's name. An example of this is *Caladenia menziesii*, a *Caladenia* species named after Menzies. Note also that when the generic name *Caladenia* is used by itself it is always underlined with an initial capital letter. In English we pluralise generic names by adding the letter 's' and thus they are no longer Latin. They are not in italics and, except where commencing a sentence, the initial letter is not capitalised. Thus we have caladenias, prasophyllums etc. Those genera in Latin and

ending in 's', such as *Pterostylis* are more difficult to handle. It is easier to talk about *Pterostylis* species (the term species, plural can be abbreviated to spp.).

Often in the literature you will see additional words and dates after these names and these add precision and are a means of tracking down the pertinent literature on the species, genus or other taxon.

Using our example again, a more complete citation is: *Caladenia latifolia* R. Br. 1810, denoting that Robert Brown (R.Br. is the internationally accepted abbreviation) first described this species in 1810. Note that R.Br. is not italicised - it is in English! And there is no comma between the specific name and the author. A full citation includes the publication or journal with volume and page numbers, e.g. *Caladenia latifolia* R.Br., Prod. 324(1810).

We are all aware that the generic allocation of species may change when botanists study and revise various groups. Take for instance one of the "Helmet Orchids". Here is a citation of one of them: *Corybas dilatatus* (Rupp et Nicholls) Rupp.1928. This species was first described under the generic name *Corysanthes* a genus described by Robert Brown in 1810, into which the species *C. dilatatus* was placed by Rupp and Nicholls (note that the "and" between the author's names is replaced by the Latin "et" or by the ampersand, "&"). Later Rupp in 1928, transferred the species to *Corybas*, a genus described by Salisbury in 1807. What we learn in this example is that when a species is transferred to a different genus from the original designation, the original author name is included in parentheses and the later author transferring the species follows, together with the date. More commonly the date is omitted. Occasionally the latter transferring author's name is also - omitted. It is simply a matter of how precise you need to be in the particular article being written. Mostly in the NOSSA journal it is sufficient to use the generic and specific names only unless a more precise citation is required.

When writing Your article you may have occasion to mention a specific name more than once and it could become rather tedious to write the binomial and author citation in full. It is acceptable to abbreviate the generic name once it has been mentioned earlier in the text and to omit the author names. Thus our example now becomes *C. latifolia* when it is mentioned later in the text. When abbreviating generic names use only the initial letter. If in doubt or if there is likely to be confusion spell the names in full. Note also that the initial letter is also underlined to indicate italics. Similarly if you are listing a group of species under a particular genus it is only necessary to write the generic name in full for the first listed species.

Possible confusion could arise between the following species if the generic name is abbreviated to the initial letter;

Prasophyllum plumosum
Pterostylis plumosa

and between;

Prasophyllum rufum
Pterostylis rufa

Note also in these examples that the endings of the specific

epithets are different in each genus and these endings are dependent on the gender of the generic names, but that is another story! So here is another lesson to be learnt. Be precise with the spelling of the binomial. If in doubt check the spelling with a reputable botanical text such as Clements (1982) or the appropriate flora for the region.

Whilst we are on about abbreviations of generic names, there are acceptable forms for use with cultivars and hybrids and these do not create confusion. *Pterostylis* for instance is abbreviated to *Ptst.* but should only be used within a cultivar such as *Ptst. Cutie* or in a form such as *Ptst. Cutie* = *Ptst cuculata* x *Ptst. baptistii*. Note the cultivar name "Cutie" is not Latin and is not italicised. The abbreviations of generic names whether they are intergeneric hybrids or natural genera are those recommended by the Royal Horticultural Society as the International Registration Authority for Orchid Hybrids, and are governed by the rules of the International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants.

When a formerly described species is recognised as a natural hybrid, it retains its "specific" name and an X is added between the two names to indicate the hybrid status, e.g. *Pterostylis* x *ingens*. Note again that these names are Latin and their nomenclature is governed by the same code as for species or any other taxon.

Occasionally other abbreviations appear in articles and may be confusing. The abbreviations 'sp.' and 'spp.' are simple enough denoting species singular and plural respectively. Some other common Latin abbreviations are :

aff.	- <i>affinis</i> :	meaning, akin to, bordering
cf.	- <i>confer</i> :	meaning, compare
s.l.	- <i>sensu lato</i> :	meaning, in a broad sense
s.str.	- <i>sensu stricto</i>	meaning, in a narrow sense

In the text these abbreviations are not italicised, e.g. *Pterostylis* sp. aff. *P. decurva*, *Caladenia* sp. cf. *dilatata* s.str. These additional modifiers add precision and meaning to the identifications when an otherwise longer explanation would be necessary. In the case of *Caladenia*, it means that the specimens we are dealing with are closely comparable to *C. dilatata*, but for some good reason they cannot be assigned confidently to *C. dilatata*.

For those of you contemplating writing for the journal, I hope that you find these notes useful. The rules are quite simple and quite unambiguous.

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