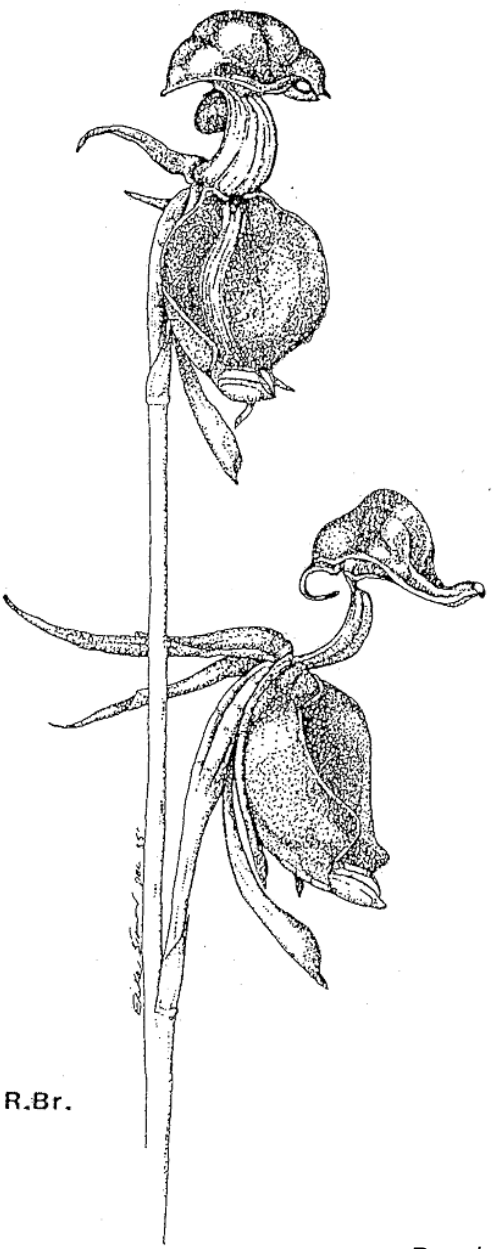
NATIVE ORCHID SOCIETY

of

SOUTH AUSTRALIA INC.

JOURNAL



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NATIVE ORCHID SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA INC.

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.

EXCEPT WITH DOCUMENTED OFFICIAL REPRESENTATION FROM THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE OF THE NATIVE ORCHID SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA, NO PERSON IS AUTHORISED TO REPRESENT THE SOCIETY ON ANY MATTER.

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

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NOSSA JOURNAL Vol. 11, No. 11. December 1987

NEXT MEETING
TUESDAY 23 rd February, 1987 at 8.00 p.m.
St Matthews Hall, Bridge Street, Kensington
Please note there will be NO meeting it December or January

SPEAKER
Paul Reece will present slides and commentary on his recent trip to Western Australia.

LAST MEETING
A fine array of slides from the Photographic competition were shown and displayed the expertise of the photographers involved. Slides from the NOSSA Spring Show were also shown. This was followed by supper.

RAFFLE RESULT
The painting "Homeward Bound", kindly donated by Mrs Joan Browne was won by Hazie Fellenberg.

SEASONS GREETINGS
The President and Management Committee extend to all members and their families, the compliments of the season and wish everyone a satisfying and rewarding year in 1988.

ERRATUM
On page 86 of the October 1987 Journal:-
"*Cyrtostylis caudatus* (M), *C. caudatus* var. *pallidus* (M), *C. reniformis* (P, M)" should have read :-
"*Acianthus caudatus* (M), *A. caudatus* var. *pallidus* (M), *Cyrtostylis reniformis* (P, M)" and on page 87 :-
"Cyrtostylis exsertus" should have read "*Acianthus exsertus*"

PLANTS ON DISPLAY November meeting.
TERRESTRIALS
Cryptostylis subulata, *Diuris brevifolia*, *D. emarginata, Pterostylis rufa, Phaius tancarvilliae.*

EPIPHYTES
Bulbophyllum crassulifolium, *B. elisae, Cymbidium canaliculatum, C. suave, Dendrobium canaliculatum, D. discolour, D. fleckeri, D. monophyllum, D. trilamellatum*, *D.* Hilda Poxon, *Sarcochilus falcatus*, *S. hartmannii, S.* (Lois x *hartmannii*), *S.* Melba.

Commentary on the terrestrials was given by K Western who noted that *Cryptostylis subulata* needs to kept consistently damper than

most terrestrial orchids, its most common habitat in South Australia being swampy locations. It was also rioted that with the exception of *Pterostylis rufa*, the plants benched were from damp to swamp-like situations. These included *Diuris emarginata* from coastal Western Australia, *D. brevifolia* from the Mount Lofty Ranges and *Phaius tancarvilliae* from Queensland. *Pterostylis rufa* which inhabits lower rainfall areas was quoted by its owner as being protected from the natural local rainfall to ensure it survival in cultivation.

Commentary on the epiphytes was provided by Reg Shooter who noted that this time of year tends to be highlighted by the more unusual species. Reg commenced his commentary with *Cymbidium suave*, a magnificent specimen having unblemished foliage and carrying 50 racemes each with an average of 40 flowers per raceme. The blooms provided an easily detectable sweet scent. The plant is grown in an earthen-ware sewage pipe with termite residue from eucalypt wood as the growing medium and is kept in a shade house amongst cultivar *cymbidium* orchids. Reg considered the *Cymbidium canaliculatum* benched to be a fine clone and reminded members of this species need to be kept relatively dry during our winters. A rare showing of *Sarcochilus fitzgeraldii* took Reg's interest. This species has, thus far, been notoriously difficult to flower in South Australia in contrast with *S. hartmannii* which is much easier to grow and flower. Reg noted that the Blue Knob form benched was generally a superior form sporting crystalline flowers on bright red racemes. Another of Reg's favourite orchids was *Dendrobium fleckeri*, a species from high altitudes in mid to northern Queensland which is generally not a vigorous grower in Adelaide. Despite its generally low flower count *D. fleckeri* has large green to yellow flowers with a most attractive lip and very broad segments. It is a species which has been widely used by hybridists and has produced many exceptional hybrids.

Commentators Choices		
Epiphytes	*Species*	*Cymbidium suave*
	Hybrid	*Sarcochilus* Melba
Terrestrials	Species	*Phaius tancarvilliae*

PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION RESULTS

Section 1:- "Orchids In Close-up"
37 slides including 1 honour and 3 merits were accepted from 5 entrants. Winning slide for this section and best slide of the competition was entered by Lewis Moore.
Section 2:- "Orchids In Growing Situation"
19 slides including 1 honour and 3 merits were accepted from 5 entrants. Winning slide for this section was entered by Roy Hargreaves.
Sincere thanks to Lewis Moore for organising the competition.

NEW SOUTH AUSTRALIAN CONSERVATION PARKS

South Australia has four new conservation parks. They are Pine Hill Soak, the Dutchmans Stern, Point Davenport and Lathami.

Pine Hill covers 49 hectares south of Bordertown near the Victorian border. Dutchmans Stern covers 3532 hectares and is 6 km north-west of Quorn and contains part of a rugged mountain range, diverse flora and 50 species of birds. Point Davenport is a 146 hectare park on the south coast of Yorke Peninsula, characterised by low dunes and dense tea-tree wetlands. Lathami comprises 1170 h

on the central north coast of Kangaroo island near Stokes bay.

TUBERS WANTED

Gerry Carne (08 3327730) would like to obtain/purchase tubers of the following *Pterostylis* species:- *P. barbata, P. pusilla, P. recurva, P. sargentii*, It is important that information re where these tubers were obtained (i.e. locality data) be made available.

PROPOSAL FOR AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

The Management Committee have reviewed portion of the clause 5(1) which defines the number of Life Members which may be elected. It is recommended that the following amendments be carried to allow for the conferral of Life Memberships as may be appropriate.

Proposal:- That the words "The number of Life Members shall not exceed a total of five (5) at any one time" be deleted and be replaced with the words "Not more than one Life Member shall be elected during any biennium."

Argument:- The above recommendation to the constitution has been recommended as the original clause is considered to be too restrictive. Currently a proposal for Life Membership may have to be deferred for many years until a vacancy is created by the death of one of the current Life Members. It is felt that a deserving recipient of this honour may be denied a Life Membership simply due to the limitation imposed by the constitution.

The amendment will remove the maximum of 5 Life Members but imposes a limit to how many may be conferred over a given period. Life Membership must never be conferred lightly, but the Management Committee is of the opinion that the membership of NOSSA should be able to honour a person with Life Membership if it so desired.

Gordon Brooks for NOSSA Management Committee

GROWING *Dendrobium atroviolaceum* by John Boardman

I was asked to describe my cultural conditions for *Dendrobium atroviolaceum* in Port Lincoln. When purchased from Reg Shooter, the plant was growing in a six inch pot and had ten tall canes. I repotted it into a ten inch hanging basket in small pine bark chips and it is growing well. Last year it produced one spike with five flowers but this year the plant has 7 or 8 spikes arising and should flower in January or February 1988. At the moment it is also producing about 7 new canes. The plant is watered once a week depending on the weather, and is fertilised with Osmocote and additional foliar feeding each month. I also give it an occasional application of iron chelates (red form). The plant is maintained in a 75% shade house with all my other dendrobiums and numerous other native species. The Queensland species *Dendrobium Johannis* and *D. tetragonum* are also growing well under the same conditions.

AUSTRALIAN ORCHID FOUNDATION SPECIAL APPEAL

The following article is a reprint of an A.O.F. publication :

"Practical conservation with the use of orchid seed.
The importation of orchid species is becoming more and more difficult and expensive because of various forms of legislation, the depreciation of the natural habitat, and the awareness of many countries for the conservation of their natural heritage of their orchid species. The question of conservation of the orchid species in Australia is very familiar to orchid enthusiasts, and while we have many successful species, (that is their habitat is widespread), there are a number of species whose future is very fragile, either

because the nature of their habitat is in small pockets, or the safety of that habitat depends on isolation or remoteness. The A.O.F. Orchid Species Seed Bank was created because it was believed to be one of the more practical avenues of conservation. Every avenue and effort that would encourage the commercial orchid nurseries to raise some orchid species from seed should be encouraged. Ideally that Nursery should promote their sales as 'Nursery raised species'. Being practical, the commercial grower would be very interested in those species which may be termed very desirable, if seed is available.

The purpose of this preamble is to emphasise that there is an urgent need for seed of these desirable species to be made available to the amateur and commercial growers alike.

The A.O.F. Orchid Species Seed Bank seeks your co-operation in encouraging your friends to 'self' or 'same' pollinate a few of their species as they come into flower. It is appreciated that the seed cannot be produced overnight. Many of the epiphytes will take 9 to 10 months to mature, and while many talk about conservation, here is a chance to do something really positive about the enormous amount of very attractive species that have been imported into Australia in the past decades.

A number of members of the A.O.F. have been regularly supplying seed, both native and exotic, to the A.O.F. Orchid Species Seed Bank, making a creditable good list of seed available. This segment of the Foundation is attracting more and more attention from overseas orchid enthusiasts which makes our efforts most encouraging.

It is the desire of the Foundation to enlarge this list of available seed, hence this appeal to you personally. Dry seed, rather than green pods is being sought to enlarge the number of species available. Let me repeat, that while seed from you will be most acceptable, it will be wonderful if you can encourage your friends to join our contribution of PRACTICAL CONSERVATION of the orchid species.

Send seed and all enquiries for seed to:- Mr Erhard Husted,
81 Darvall Rd.
West Ryde, NSW
2114

In appreciation;
Gerald Mc Craith."

I wholeheartedly support the above article and feel that it is essential that some information regarding optimal techniques of collecting processing and storing seed be provided. There is nothing more frustrating than receiving seed from a rare species only to find that is dead due to poor storage. Simply all that is required is to observe the pod frequently looking for any signs of ripening such as change in colour, cracking or splitting near the columnar end of the pod or shrivelling of the pod stalk which often precedes opening of the pod. Once the pod has started to open I find that it is best to carefully remove the pod (without shaking and consequent loss of seed), and then to place it on a sheet of clean paper and cut the pod open to allow the seed content to dry rapidly. It is ideal to place the opened pod in an airy (but definitely not windy) warm location to dry rapidly. After a short period of drying, once a day for about 3 days I tap the pod sharply over the paper to dislodge the seeds. If the seed is stubborn or hard to remove it may be necessary to scrape the contents from the pod. After approximately a further 3 days the seed should be effectively dried, at which time I seal the seed in a DRY airtight bottle or Snap-seal plastic bag, label it, and immediately place it

in the ordinary cold zone of a household refrigerator. Thereafter, short periods of a few days in non-refrigerated storage do not impair viability of seed. Kevin Western.

SOME OBSERVATIONS IN THE GRAMPIANS by R.J. Markwick

In mid--October I made my annual pilgrimage to the Grampians (Victoria) for a week-or-so's bush walking and botanising. For the first time in several years my wife was able to accompany me, and on this occasion, we had arranged to meet with NOSSA member Chris Hall who now resides in Ballarat.

After a period working part-time in South Australia, Chris has returned to his home state to operate a full-time business. During Chris's stay in South Australia, contact with NOSSA members stimulated his interest to the extent that he has become a keen native orchid grower. Members may remember him as an avid field photographer who spent much of his spare time searching the bush for orchids to photograph.

Although it rained while we were there, the Grampians and their near environs appeared to be drier than usual for this time of year. It was noticeable that many of the wild-flowers (including the orchids) were not as numerous as in past years. None-the-less, as always, there were still plenty to see. Each trip to this fantastic area seems to turn up something new, or at the very least raise some questions to ponder on. It is for this reason I put pen to paper to record the discovery of some interesting plants and to share a few thoughts about them. At the southern end of the Grampians, not far from the Rifle-range at Dunkeld where many interesting plants are to be found (among them *Arthrochilus huntianus, Paracaleana minor*, *Caleana* m*ajor, Calochilus campestris, Thelymitra fuscolutea, T. carnea*, an unusual form of T. ixioides, *Caladenia irridescens, C. clavigera, C. C. cardiochila* and a beautiful, large white form of *C. patersonii*), Chris led us to a spot where he had previously seen some undefined Caladenias. The area is just off the Victoria Valley Road along a recently re-opened timber-cutters track. At first we thought the recent activity had wiped out the plants, but a careful search revealed our objective growing only a meter from the cleared ground.

Under an exocarpus tree, in an area less than a metre square, we sighted a fine example of the *Caladenia patersonii* previously mentioned, plants of *C. clavigera* and there, squarely in the middle, a classic intermediate plant which just had to be a hybrid between the two. I had not seen this hybrid before nor have I seen it mentioned in the literature. Needless-to-say, it was eagerly photographed together with its parents. The interesting thing in this instance was the very significant size difference between the broad labellum of the *C. patersonii* and the relatively much smaller labellum of the *C. clavigera*. One cannot help but wonder what type of indiscriminate pollen vector transferred the pollinia, and in which direction.

The next area of special interest was a location at the southern end of the Serra Range, where in late September, 1983, I found a single specimen of *Thelymitra matthewsii*. Despite searches in subsequent years not one plant of this rare species has been seen again. I have been told that several dozen *T. matthewsii* were sighted at or near this location following an earlier bushfire. Perhaps another bushfire is needed to stimulate the plants to

flower again. The area is rapidly becoming overgrown with bushes of *Grevillea dimorpha*. Remarkable also, was the complete absence, this year of the pink to red *Caladenia patersonii*, which usually flower here in large numbers.

The next event to cause more than a little excitement was the discovery of probably the largest concentration of *Gastrodia sesamoides* seen by any of us. The area where they grow is along Quarry Road, not far from Halls Gap. They were found during a random investigation of likely looking locations which appeared to be significantly different to the predominant surroundings. Although still only in various stages of bud development, there were many plants scattered in damp more or less open areas under Stringy-bark trees. The soil appeared to consist mainly of dark sandy loam. The surrounding environment is heavily timbered with thick undergrowth on lighter sandy soils. Although I have found the odd plant or two of *G. sesamoides* around Halls Gap, they tend to be of isolated occurrence with only a few plants at any one location.

Last but not least, we again visited the orchid-rich area around Lake Fyans. Previously I had discovered several *Thelymitra* X *macmillanii* growing in this area. This time we discovered two more widely separated clumps of this lovely plant. Members may remember the spirited discussion concerning the status and possible origins of this supposed 'hybrid, spanning several issues of our 1984 journal (June - October), and I must say my observations on this occasion have done nothing to clarify the issue. For example one group consisted of robust tall-standing plants with large freely opening flowers, perianth-segment reminiscent of the large *T. nuda* which flower in the area, column-arms quite long and coloured rich reddish-brown at their bases changing to bright yellow at the tips. By contrast the second group, although similar, were only about half the height of the former, flowers about two-thirds their size and not opening as freely (being more cupped in shape) perianth-segments more broadly elliptical and reminiscent of *T. antennifera* (and perhaps *T. luteocilium*) than *T. nuda*, column-arm proportionately about the same length but perhaps slightly broader in width and uniformly coloured a darker reddish-brown. While Ron Heberle has doubts on the matter, Andrew Brown hypothesises that *T. nuda* and *T. antennifera* could be parents of the plant referred to as *T.* X *macmillanii* in Western Australia. Bob Bates has suggested *T.* x *luteocilium* and *T. antennifera* for South Australian plants. Now, concerning these plants at Lake Fyans, hybrid variation(?), different environmental influences(?) or, I wonder . . . .

All of the *T.* X *macmillanii* seen by us lie within a triangle of about 400 metres along each side. *T. antennifera*, *T. luteocilium*, *T. nuda*, *T. pauciflora*, *T. ixioides* and *T. rubra* are common in this area. About 500 meters to the west, Chris discovered a *Thelymitra* which we suppose to be a hybrid between *T. antennifera* and *T. rubra*,the plant having close affinities with both. Each of these species are common in this vicinity, while the others above are not. The wiry flexuose stem and the leaf were pure *T. antennifera*. The flower was pink. The column arms were "what one would expect" from such a crossing, showing close affinities to those of both of the supposed parents, and, while superficially similar in appearance to those of *T.* X *macmillanii*, they are, on close inspection, quite different. The post-anther lobe, however is markedly different to the putative *T. antennifera* x *T. rubra* hybrids of Kuitpo Forest and Peters Creek, being of a similar form, texture and colour (reddish-brown) as the widely-diverging relatively short column-arms, and prominent to the extent that it

could be likened to a truncated third column-arm. Now when we compare this to the plants at Kuitpo and Peters Creek . . . . but that's another story.

EPIPHYTES - AS THEY LIKE IT - SOME OBSERVATIONS by K Western

On the afternoon of the 26th of August, 1957, Gordon Brooks and I left Adelaide on a two week field trip to Queensland and New South Wales. The main purpose of our trip was to find and photograph the native epiphytes growing in their natural habitat. We hoped to gain an understanding of why they preferred certain locations and then to use that knowledge and experience to improve our cultivation of native epiphytes and their hybrids at home.

Some 26 hours later we were in a National Park in the Rockhampton area. This is claimed to he the northern most occurrence of *Dendrobium kingianum* and one of the habitats of *Dendrobium speciosum* var. *capricornium*. After walking for quite some time and examining the rocky cliff faces as we went, we were fortunate to see two small specimens of *D. speciosum* and a clump of *D. kingianum* on a cliff face. They were only still there because they were out of reach of enthusiasts or unscrupulous collectors - there was evidence of plants having been removed. Having now discovered which aspect they normally faced and the level of light they enjoyed a further quick examination found an 'out of sight' cluster of beautiful specimens - some just coming into flower. The cliff faces were made of sandstone which was only just detectably damp to the touch. The root mass of the plants were fairly meagre, they were relatively protected from strong wind and they received very little direct light. We surmised that they would receive good indirect light between 10 am and 4 pm each day, with a lot of light being reflected from the sandstone cliffs opposite and about the site. This was a reassuring start.

From here we travelled to another nearby National Park to an area comprised of sandstone cliffs, plateaus and valleys, with numerous aspects and combinations of shade, exposure, protection and shielding from the elements, obviously resulting in a vast array of microclimates in the one area. Creeks and waterfall permanent and temporary, further added to the variety of micro-climates. We suspected that that *D. speciosum* was widespread in that area but could find only one occurrence in a small short gully leading to a precipitous fall of several hundred feet. The gully contained a small temporary creek with some ponded water, which when it was actually running would also have several small waterfalls. Plants were fairly accessible and amenable to being photographed. The plants were badly chewed presumably by wallabies, with only those on the most precipitous cliffs remaining untouched and carrying flower spikes. Most plants were vigorous and luxuriant with only a few plants in the upper and drier extremities being of poor stature. The relative shortage of water and nutrients was concluded to he the main reason for the size differences in plants.

From here we travelled to the Yeppoon area looking again for cliff faces and hoping to find more occurrences of *D. speciosum* var. *capricornium*. Some ancient volcanic plugs provided the ideal venue. We climbed one of these and had almost reached the summit when at one small wash site with rocky terrain, scrubby trees and Hoop Pines, there they were: *D. racemosum* on rocks and tree stumps at ground level and *D. speciosum* on the cliff face below us. Surprisingly, at this relatively southerly latitude, there was a fairly stunted plant of *D. discolour* tenaciously holding on to life, and a *D. speciosum* which had finished flowering but still held onto some seed pods. Here again the orchids were quite specific in the requirements they needed to survive in this area - they occurred

only in a very finite area of cliff face and any change in aspect abruptly excluded the presence of any orchids.

From here we travelled southwards again, to an area near Miriam Vale. Again the region was comprised of a combination of sheer sandstone cliffs, flat wet plateaus and numerous rocky ranges of hills, with Hoop Pines and pockets of rainforest occurring sporadically with the remainder appearing to be dominated by Eucalypts. Again we hoped to find *D. speciosum* occurring on the precipitous slopes but did not see any. After some searching we eventually reached an area of Hoop Pines and were again successful in finding orchids. Vast fallen and cracked Hoop pine logs and open sky were mute testament to the fact that logging had taken place some time in the past. Many orchids in a poor state still clung to their fallen hosts. In a solitary plant which was a species of fig adjacent to the logging track, were *D. speciosum* var. *grandiflorum* IN FLOWER - it was fantastic to see but was far too high to get a useful photograph. Some fallen wilted flowers strongly suggested var. *grandiflorum* and a nearby cliff face covered with var. *grandiflorum* confirmed our belief. We were also treated to the sight of numerous *D. speciosum* seedlings on the boulders and cliff faces with D. *teretifolium* and D. *monophyllum* often abundant on the same rocks. The location was extremely dry at the time of our visit but even then would still tend to stay wet from the seepage after a rainy period. The tall light scrub around us provided shelter and protection from the direct wind and sun. As we were leaving the area *D. aemulum* was observed on the lower trunks of some eucalypts, and *Sarcochilus ceciliae* was found, inconspicuous but widespread, on boulders near the soil level. The plants were so old that their stems and roots were still live and hugging the rocks which gave the plants the appearance of miniature terete vandas. I marvelled as I gazed upon them; obviously no collectors had been here. (For that reason I have deliberately been vague in describing the actual locations of our discoveries in an attempt to minimise the potential of vandalism).

Next we travelled to a National Park near the Queensland/New South Wales border. Initially we entered a true rainforest area of numerous tall trees which produced a shady canopy. Generally the only orchids seen here were either living high in the trees or were dead or dying on some of the fallen giants - but generally the fallen trees had been thoroughly stripped of any epiphytic orchids or ferns (these trees have been felled by bad wind storms which have ravaged the rainforests). Orchid species seen here were *D. speciosum* var. *hilliae*, D. *teretifolium*, D *pugioniforme*, *D. gracilicaule* and several *Bulbophyllum* species. As we walked along several kilometres of paths there were numerous abrupt and marked changes in habitat; one moment we were in dense rain forest, then typical eucalypt sclerophyll scrub, into a low heath type habitat and back into rainforest again. Eventually while we looking for *Sarcochilus* locations we came to an exposed windy site at the end of a lengthy valley. This region had a northerly aspect with a permanent creek running through it and numerous waterfalls, both small and lengthy. Here we found *Dendrobium kingianum* in profusion on the rocks and what we think was *D. speciosum* var. *grandiflorum* - they were certainly not var. *hilliae*, but alas none were in flower - some other trip maybe? My general impression of rainforests seen was that they were far less rewarding than other areas we had seen. If the orchids were there in any number they were so high up they were impossible to see. TO BE CONTINUED.

As usual more articles are needed for subsequent Journal issues. We would be most grateful to receive any articles which may be pending.

TUBERBANK DECEMBER 1987:- LIST OF TUBERS AVAILABLE

Tuberbank Convenor:

W.L. Walloscheck
R.M.B. 777
BLACKWOOD, S.A. 5157

CLOSING DATE:- LAST MAIL
DELIVERY FRIDAY 22/1/88

1. *Acianthus exsertus*
2. *Caladenia carnea*
3. *Caladenia dilatata*
4. *Caladenia latifolia*
5. *Chiloglottis trapeziformis*
6. *Corybas diemenicus*
7. *Corybas fimbriatus*
8. *Cyrtostylis reniformis*
9. *Diuris longifolia*
10. *Diuris pedunculata*
11. *Diuris sulphurea*
12. *Glossodia major*
13. *Microtis unifolia*
14. *Pterostylis alata*
15. *Pterostylis baptistii*
16. *Pterostylis curta*
17. *Pterostylis* aff. *decurva*
18. *Pterostylis fischii*
19. *Pterostylis hildae*
20. *Pterostylis longifolia*
21. *Pterostylis nana*
22. *Pterostylis nutans*
23. *Pterostylis ophioglossa*
24. *Pterostylis parviflora*
25. *Pterostylis pedunculata*
26. *P. pedunculata* 'Red form'
27. *Pterostylis reflexa*
28. *Pterostylis robusta*
29. *Pterostylis stricta*
30. *Pterostylis truncata*
31. *Pterostylis* x *ingens*
32. *Pterostylis* x *toveyana*
33. *P. curta* x *P. cucullata*
34. *Pterostylis* Nodding Grace
35. *Thelymitra pauciflora*
36. *Thelymitra* x *macmillanii*

Lots will have from one to 10 tubers, depending on supply and demand. Some are in short supply and a first come first served basis must apply.

Circle those Lot numbers you wish to order.

Mark (subst.) against those Lots you would like if your first choice is not available.

Price : $1.00 per Lot.

Tubers will be posted Wednesday 27/1/88

_____

Cheque/Money Order (made payable to NOSSA) is enclosed for:

$ . . . . . for . . . . . Lots

Please print name and address clearly as it will be used for the return of tubers.

NAME: . . . . . .

ADDRESS: . . . . . .

. . . . . .

(If on holidays, and wish posting to be delayed, post after . . . . . date).