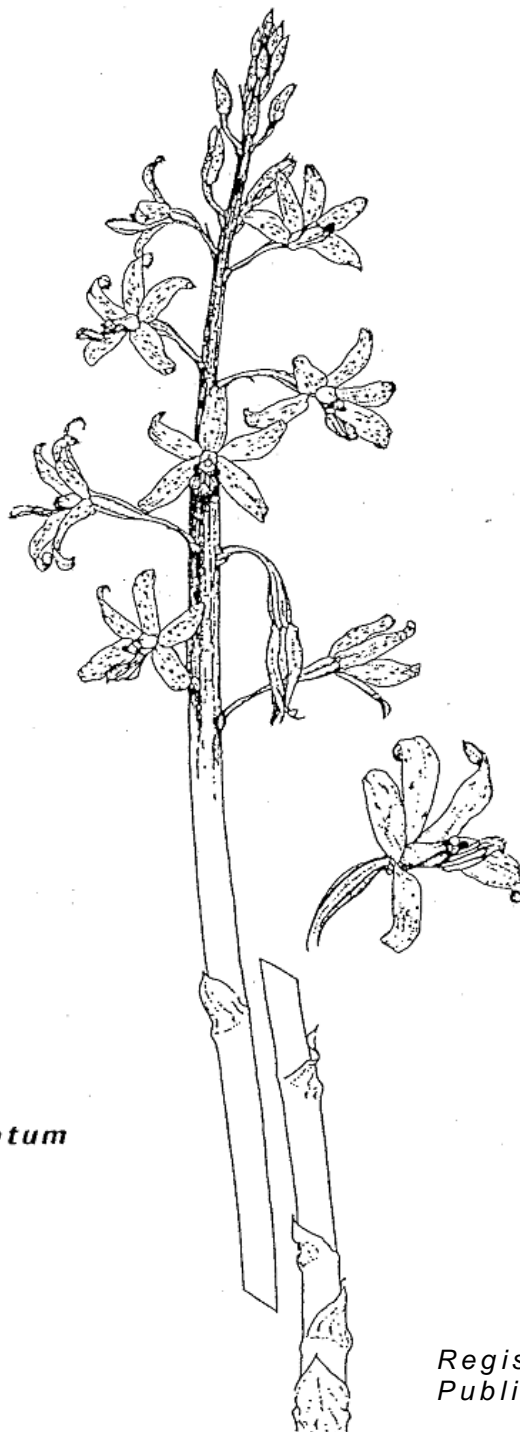


NATIVE ORCHID SOCIETY
of
SOUTH AUSTRALIA INC.
JOURNAL



Dipodium punctatum

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NATIVE ORCHID SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA INC.

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PATRON: Mr T.R.N. Lothian

PRESIDENT:
Mr R Robjohns
Telephone 271 7457

SECRETARY:
Mr D Butler
Telephone 278 7165

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TUBER BANK CONVENOR
Mr W Walloscheck,
R.M.B. 777,
via BLACKWOOD, S.A. 5157
Telephone 388 2397

EDITOR:
Mr G Carne,
118 Hewitt Ave.,
Toorak Gardens, S.A. 5065
Telephone 332 7730

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NEXT MEETING

There will be no meetings in December or January. The next meeting will be held on Tuesday February 28, 1989 at 8:00 pm; St. Matthews Hall, Bridge Street, Kensington. Further details will be provided in the February Journal. We hope that everyone will have a peaceful, rewarding, enjoyable and safe Christmas and New Year period. We look forward to catching up with each member in the New Year.

NEXT FIELD TRIP

Dipodium Special to be held on January 8 (2nd Sunday in January). Meet at Carey Gully Store at 9:30 AM. This will be a morning excursion only.

NOVEMBER MEETING

The November meeting was the last meeting for 1988. In order to make it a fun evening, an auction of plants (not just orchids) and accessories was held. Bidding was particularly aggressive on some items such as a flowering pot of *Diuris venosa*. The auction raised \$289.00 for N.O.S.S.A. activities and many members left with an early Christmas smile. We will have to have another auction again next year.

Awards were presented to Spring Show winners. (see page 102).

The evening finished off with a most enjoyable supper. Many thanks to all who brought plates and especially to those ladies who put in a special effort in organising and setting table and creating that all important Christmas atmosphere.

Plants on Display

Being late in the season, only 24 species were benched although in several cases there were many pots of one species, showing colour and form variations. A couple of newly described and named species were of particular interest while a pot of *Cymbidium sauve* had to be seen to be believed. Although lean in numbers, the quality of most of the plants which were exhibited was outstanding. Margaret Fuller provided the plant commentary for the epiphytes and Bob Bates provided the commentary for the terrestrials.

TERRESTRIALS: *Caladenia corynephora*, *Cryptostylis erecta*, *C. subulata*, *C. leptochila*, *Dipodium ensifolium*, *Diuris brevifolia*, *D. drummondii*, *D. drummondii* x *D. spathulata*, *D. punctata*, *D. venosa*, *Microtis alba*, *Prasophyllum* aff. *odoratum*, *P. lacteum* (MS), *Pterostylis biseta*.

EPIPHYTES: *Cymbidium suave*, *C. canaliculatum*, *Dendrobium canaliculatum*, *D. cucumerinum*, *D. Gloucester Sands*, *D. Judy Leroy*, *D. Hilda Poxon*, *Sarcochilus ceciliae*, *S. Melba*

Commentator's choice

Epiphyte Species: *Cymbidium suave* grown by Con Wells.

Epiphyte Hybrid: *Dendrobium Gloucester Sands* grown by Reg Shooter

Terrestrial Species: *Dipodium ensifolium* grown by George Nieuwenhoven

Terrestrial Hybrid: *Diuris drummondii* x *D. spathulata* grown by G. Nieuwenhoven

SPRING SHOW AWARDS

The Roy Hargreaves Trophy for the best Terrestrial Species was awarded to Bob Bates for his magnificent pot of *Caladenia rigida*.

Champion of the Show Medal was also awarded to Bob Bates for his pot of *Caladenia rigida*.

Peter Barnes was awarded the 1987 Champion of the Show Medal for his outstanding display pot of *Dendrobium speciosum*. The medal was not available to be presented last year.

Congratulations to Bob and Peter and to the other Show winners for their outstanding efforts and many thanks for their part in making the show the success that it was.

CAMERA GROUP

On Sunday afternoon, 30th October, the Camera Group met at the home of Rosalie and Lewis Moore. The object of the meeting was to photograph a *Pterostylis* (Rufa Group) in a pot so as to demonstrate the technique of each individual photographer. The results would be compared at a later meeting to see the merits of each member's approach.

The afternoon started with a tour of the many orchids Rosalie and Lewis have growing in their shade and glass houses. This was followed by a barbecue tea attended by six people from N.O.S.S.A. Camera Club and a special guest invited from another camera club who kindly helped out with some tips on photography.

After a lot of discussion on the use of flash meters and exposures, the group finally finished taking all of their photographs.

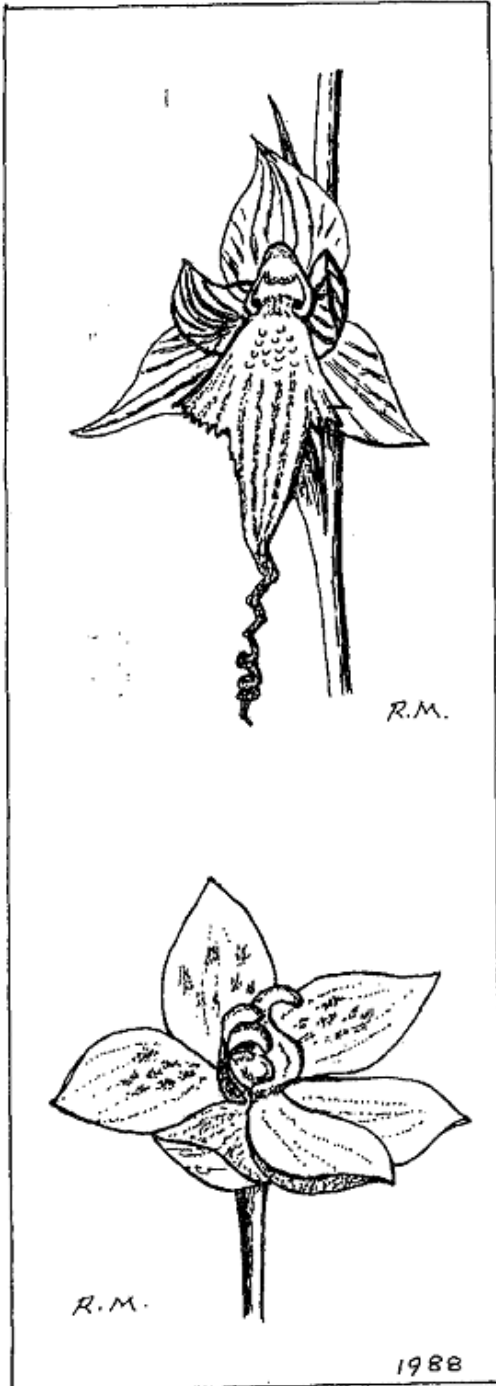
All in all a most informative evening finishing at approximately 10:30. Many thanks to Rosalie and Lewis for their hospitality.

NEW MEMBERS

The Society takes great pleasure in welcoming as a new member Mrs. M. Bennett. We will look forward to getting to know Mrs Bennett in the New Year.

NOTEWORTHY ORCHIDS SEEN NEAR CLUNES, VICTORIA by R.J. Markwick.

Approximately 35 km. by road from Ballarat, not far from the old goldmining town of Clunes, stands Mount Beckworth. This prominent wooded hill has been declared a Forest Reserve by the Victorian Department of Conservation Forests and Lands and is highly regarded by field naturalists for its diverse and colourful flora. In mid-October, while en-route to destinations further east, my wife and I made a flying visit to the area with Chris Hall from Ballarat.



During the hour or so that we were there, we saw flowers of *Caladenia dilatata* and *C. carnea*, *Glossodia major*, *Diuris lanceolata*, and *D. x palachila*, *Thelymitra antennifera* and many *T. ixioides*, a dozen or so flowers of plants known locally as "*T. x macmillanii*", many flowers of *Calochilus robertsonii*, and, in so far as the labellum has no glandular hairs, a most unusual plant bearing flowers resembling *Calochilus imberbis*. *Thelymitra rubra* was seen in bud. *Diuris punctata* grows in a more remote part of the reserve, as does *Cryptostylis reniformis*, leaves of *Corybas incurvus* and an unknown *Microtis* species (probably *M. unifolia*) were also seen. Undoubtedly this list is far from complete, even for the spring flowering species. For example, *Diuris maculata* was not sighted (probably having seeded), but its likely presence is suggested by the fact that flowers of *D. x palachila* are not uncommon. It is, however, the unusual *Calochilus* and the "*Thelymitra x macmillanii*" that are worthy of further comment.

The *Calochilus* (affin. *imberbis*?) is quite unlike the typical *C. imberbis* in appearance. The typical form has a simple labellum devoid of glands, papillae and hairs. Further, its labellum is ovate with an acute tip (petal-shaped with entire margins), is concave, and is greenish with conspicuous purplish-brown stripes. The labellum of the Mount Beckworth form could not be described as simple. Although devoid of hairs and papillae it is distinctly glandular for a short distance below the point of attachment. Several raised ridges taper from just below this glandular area, to converge at the top of the relatively long and very twisted glabrous ribbon which forms the apical tail. On some plants these tails spiral like a cork-screw. The overall shape of the labellum is not petaloid. It is shallowly convex, broadly flaring (apron-like) from the basal end for rather less than one-third of the total length, before suddenly contracting to meet with the tapering ridges. Where this lateral contraction occurs the labellum margins are

irregularly denticulate, giving them a rather ragged appearance. The overall colour is a rich purplish-red with suffusions of blotchy green above the ragged edges. The labellum shape could be generally described as having a deltoid top with a long tapering tail. It could be likened to the shape of a sting-ray. According to local advice, these plants have flowered true to form for a number of years. Although probably only a mutant form of *C. robertsonii*, they are unlike anything I have seen, either flowering in the field or described in literature.

Growing at the same location were beautiful salmon-pink to crimson plants resembling *Thelymitra* x *macmillanii*. Having an intense interest in plants of this type, I subjected these to close scrutiny. Surprise! Surprise! Some of them had spots on the dorsal sepal and petals! What was growing and flowering all around? Many *T. ixioides* and *T. antennifera*! The *T. ixioides* flowers in this area were variable in their colouring, ranging from deep-blue to pale-pink. Some were devoid of spots. *T. rubra* was still in bud, and there were no *T. nuda*, *pauciflora*, or *T. luteocilium* to be seen. Natural conclusion? I was looking at hybrids between *T. ixioides* and *T. antennifera*. To the best of my knowledge, this hybrid has not been recognized before.

The columns of the commonly recognized forms of "*T. macmillanii*" are relatively narrow compared to their height (i.e. elongated), the post-anther lobe is short, the wings are generally narrow (i.e. not very widely flared), the yellow to reddish-brown column-arms point forward and upward at an angle oblique to the column (like the blades of a pair of boat-paddles) to stand high above the anther. The columns of the Mount Beckworth plants are quite squat in appearance and the wings are very widely flared (the edges are sometimes tinged golden-yellow, as are the tepals). Since the column arms are basically an extension of the anterior part of the column, the post-anther lobe is almost entirely missing. The bright-yellow, slightly glandular and flattened column-arms arise from here to sweep upward and forward in a semi-circular arc to stand high above the anther. The width of the column-arms is more-or-less constant over their entire length. As mentioned previously, not all of these flowers had spots, but in other respects they were morphologically similar (some have column-arms with irregular wavy edges). It is of considerable interest to note that, among the poorly-known *Thelymitras* growing at Peters Creek in South Australia, there are plants bearing almost identical unspotted, intensely pink flowers. A mystery solved perhaps?

In summary, our all too short visit to Mount Beckworth was fruitful, yielding some exciting surprises. This area certainly deserves further exploration over a greatly extended period of time, and at a much more leisurely pace.

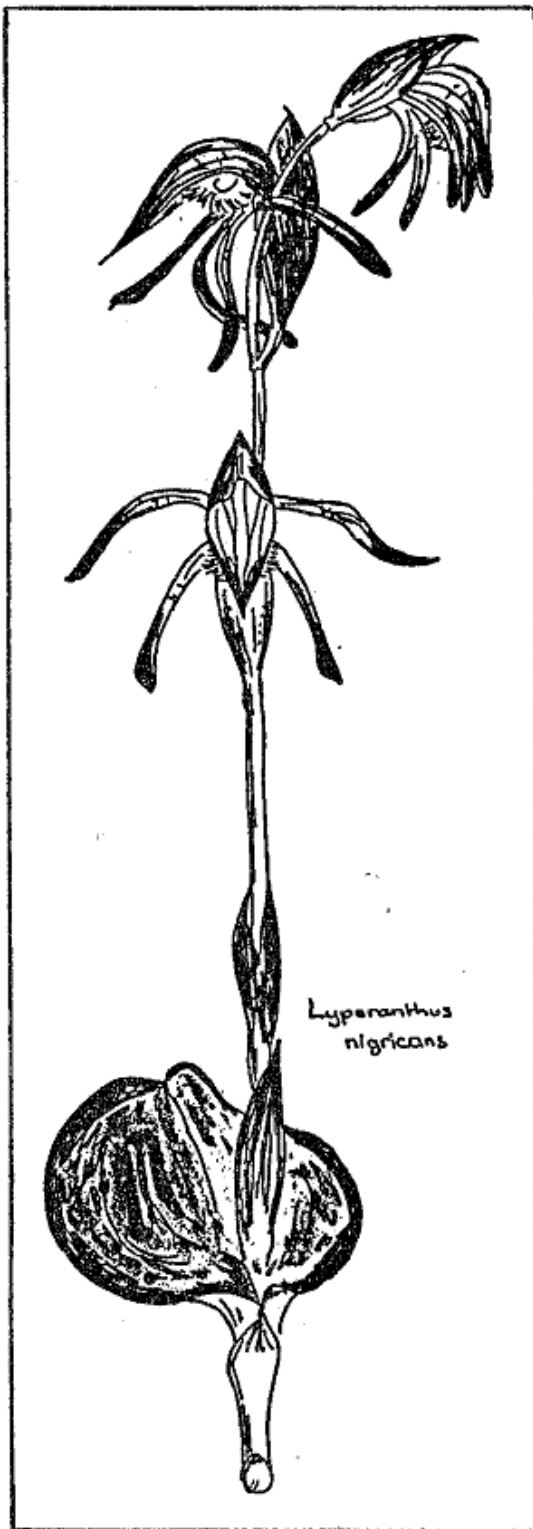
ALLIGATOR GORGE NATIONAL PARK SURVEY - SEPTEMBER 1988

by Bob Bates

During the past 20 years the author has been involved with detailed survey work on the orchids of Alligator Gorge National Park in the southern Flinders Ranges. At the beginning of 1988 the orchid list for the park was of some fifty different taxa. The devastating bushfire last summer burnt out most of the Park but it did mean that areas we had never seen burnt before could now be studied for fire stimulated orchids. A N.O.S.S.A. trip was planned for late September but this was cancelled when in early September conditions appeared excessively dry. However over 50 mm of rain fell in mid September and some N.O.S.S.A. members went ahead with the survey.

The results were fantastic - ten orchids not previously recorded for the park were added, many of them never before recorded in the Flinders Ranges. These are listed below with notes:

- 1) *Caladenia* aff. *dilatata* - a small, golden, clubbed species as yet unnamed, on damp sand slope in the 'Pound' area.
- 2) *Caladenia* aff. *patersonii* - red lipped spider orchid, collected previously but recognised now as a distinct species. High rocky ledges near Mambray Creek.



3) *Caladenia patersonii* x *C. toxochila* - large population of this hybrid never before recorded.

4) *Caladenia dilatata* x *C. toxochila* - single plant of a hybrid never before recorded.

5) *Caladenia pusilla* - top of the range in damp sand, never before recorded north of the Adelaide Hills. Extension of range of 300 + km.

6) *Thelymitra antennifera* - mallee heath on damp slopes in the 'Pound' - species previously thought to occur in the park but never officially listed and never before collected in the eastern Flinders.

7) *Thelymitra* x *macmillanii* - (with the previous species) never before reported from north of the Adelaide Hills.

8) *Thelymitra* aff. *pauciflora* - the survey clearly showed that three closely related species occur in the park, in this complex. The most interesting and common taxon was one without hair tufts!

9) *Thelymitra luteocilium* x *T. pauciflora* - single clump of plants - A hybrid never previously recorded anywhere.

10) *Lyperanthus nigricans* - burnt sandy heath in upper Pound. This genus never before seen in the Flinders Ranges!

Thus the number of orchids in the park is now known to be over sixty. Unbelievable when one considers that less than ten species were recorded from the whole of the Flinders Ranges in 1950!!

Reference 'Orchids of Mt. Remarkable National Park' Orchadian 69: 77-78 (1976) (R. Bates).

TRAVELLER'S TALES FROM CALOUNDRA by Edda Viskic

The Sub-Tropical Orchid Expo held at Caloundra in September 1988 was truly a magnificent spectacle of flowering blooms from the international collections of many local Queensland as well as interstate and overseas growers. The theme was 'Leisure in the Age of Technology' and the large Shire Council Hall was filled from stage to foyer with displays of floral expertise by clubs and societies. The floral artists and arrangers showed entries in several categories and there were silversmiths and souvenir stalls in the entrance and foyer. The 'Cymbidium Tree' was a delightful touch in the entrance way to the main hall where the displays and corsage stalls took ones attention for the next few hours.

The native orchid displays were of particular interest due to the enormous number of previously unseen flowering species and hybrids. The *Dendrobium* was the largest Genus represented. *Dendrobium speciosum* were displayed that showed the different varieties of *grandiflorum*, *pedunculatum* and *hillii* and the *magnificum* variety of *D. ruppianum* was interesting to compare in colour and flower shape. Some of these are to be raised to specific status and will have new hybrid names; Oh Dear! Other rare *Dendrobiums* included *D. malbrownii* and *D. tozerensis*, both of which appear to be grasses until the small flowers are noticed. The bottlebrush orchid *Dendrobium smilliae* was there in both the pink and alba forms. The Iron Range orchids included *D. carronii*, with its tiny dancing antelope flowers, the yellow *D. bifalce* and *D. trilamellatum* with its golden petals and brown labellum, all of which were rare treats. *D. tetragonum* var. *alba* was unusual in its lack of any yellow or red colouring. The starry flowers of *D. adae* were almost hidden by the veils of white flowers of *D. teretifolium*. *D. lichenastrum* var. *prenticii* required a magnifying lens for appreciation of its little pink flowers with orange labellums. Species of twenty *Dendrobiums* from New Guinea were there with a good selection of *Oxyglossums* from the Highlands. All of these were exhibited as cut flowers and therefore faded fast.

The *Bulbophyllum* Genera was also well represented and required magnification for true appreciation. *Bulbophyllum bowkettiae* and *B. baileyi* both displayed small but beautiful flowers, the latter a little like an elongated cream star on a single stem. Lovely, pendulous, lime-yellow flowers hung from a massive plant of *Cymbidium maddidum* 'potted' in an old tree stump. *Oberonia palmicola* had one hundred flowers to the inch and again had to be magnified to be appreciated. *Robiquetia wassellii* was yet another cascading spray of small but attractive flowers as was *Schoenorchis densiflora*. *Acriopsis javanica* had a tall, upright spray of small yellow flowers and looked very graceful. *Phaius tancarvilleae* and *P. wallichii* had contrastingly pink and silver and yellow and silver petals respectively.

The terrestrials were well grown and shown. Especially noticeable was the wide colour range of *Caladenia carnea* from white through to dark pink. Masses of different *Diuris* were displayed along with *Pterostylis* from the eastern states.

The native hybrids that were outstanding included many interesting crosses such as *Cymbidium* Little Black Samba with its fragrant, black flowers; *Dendrobium* Our Native with its blooms suggesting its *D. speciosum* x *D. johannis* parentage and *D. Mini Pearl*, its dainty pink flowers dancing the *D. bigibbum compactum* and *D. canaliculatum* cross. Current breeding lines have made great use of *D. canaliculatum*. *D. Mighty Mite* is a cross of *D. carronii* which presents an exquisite bloom. One of the champion *Dendrobium* hybrids was a specimen of *D. Rachelle Simpson* that had incredible two metre flower spikes with hundreds of dark purple flowers hinting of *D. canaliculatum* x *D. johannis*.

The stunning, green, white and purple combination of the flowers of Prizewinner *D. Joy Nevines* reflected its *D. taurinum* x *D. lineale* x *D. canaliculatum* breeding. Other colourful stunners were *D. Trisha Lorraine* and *D. Debbie McFarlane*, the latter of which has a chocolate colour on one side of its petals and sepals and purple on the other, twisting all the while. *D. Rosy Tips* x *D. broomfieldii* was yet another attractive flower with *D. canaliculatum* in its breeding. *D. D'Bush Beauty* had a special appeal with *D. Impact* and *D. bigibbum* in its breeding lines, displaying many well shaped mauve flowers. *D. Peter* and *D. Wonga* were similar in their yellow shades of colouring while *D. tetragonum* x 50th State was so delicate with its pink throated creamy flowers.

Among the *Sarcochilus* genus was *S. Shooting Star* with its dark red sepals and petals and lighter labellum, a lovely example of *S. australis* x *S. fitzgeraldii*. The interesting bigeneric cross of *S. Hartmanii* x *Rhynchostylis gigantea* was called *Sartyllis* 'Blue Knob'. Another bigeneric that was apparently magnificent was *Phaius wallichii* x *Calanthe triplicata*.

Apart from such visual feasting in the main hall was the side hall which held the temptations of professional grower's displays and sales booths. These were breathtaking in quality and offered many delights including plants in flasks complete with photographs of expected flowering characteristics. Many excellent native plants such as *Dendrobium canaliculatum* mounted on *Melaleuca* were available, but these were quickly snaffled by keen breeders looking for colour variations.

It certainly was an enriching time for orchidaceous learning and exchange of orchid magic.

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON *MONADENIA BRACTEATA* IN THE ADELAIDE HILLS by Paul Reece

Monadenia bracteata seems to be spreading through the Adelaide Hills. In addition to the areas mentioned by Bob Bates in his article published in last months Journal, this orchid, introduced from South Africa, has been seen in Belair Recreation Park and at Eden Hills as well as beside Dorset Vale Road.

CHAMPION HYBRID - N.O.S.S.A. SPRING SHOW SEPTEMBER 17-18 1988 by Les Nesbitt

The Champion Orchid Hybrid at this show was *Dendrobium Aussie Utmost*, grown by Bruce Miles. It was grown in a 100 mm diameter plastic pot in a mix consisting largely of pine bark and gravel. There were 12 canes, the mature ones about 200 mm tall each with an erect spike bearing 10 heavy-textured, 30 mm diameter blooms of a glistening, snowy white with clear purple flecks on the lip only. The crescent-moon sepals were bulbous basally and arched forward to give the flowers a cupped appearance. Although only a young plant, it was chosen for the texture and brilliance of its flowers which were unsurpassed by any other orchid present.

PTEROSTYLIS NANA: REALLY A COMPLEX OF SPECIES IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA By Bob Bates

It has long been recognised that there are at least two species passed off as *Pterostylis nana* in South Australia. These have been referred to in the past as 'Hill's nana' and 'Mallee nana' but with the recent realisation that both occur in the Adelaide Hills these names are no longer appropriate. In fact, it is likely that neither of the two is really *P. nana* in the strict sense. For years the author has passed by thousands of these ubiquitous little greenhoods affording them barely a glance. What a mistake this has proved to be! Casual collecting in 1987/1988 has shown that there are at least 5 taxa of the complex in this State, and with a similar number in Western Australia and perhaps others in the East we could see as many as 12 different entities recognised. Some of these such as *P. pyramidalis*, *P. clavigera* and *P. celans* already have names.

As noted by Reece (1988), as many as 3 different species of the complex may be found in the same area but usually each species is restricted to its own habitat.

We can now recognise the following species:

A) The common large flowered, long lateral sepal, green and white, smooth round leaved species which most of us are familiar with. This was previously known as the 'Hill's nana' - see map 1 for distribution.

B) The equally common, small flowered, short sepal, brown tinted, pointed leaf species, previously referred to as the 'Mallee nana'. This species occurs only on sandy soils inland or, where it grows in the Adelaide Hills, exposed quartzite - see map 2 for distribution.

C) A species with moderately large, brown tinted flowers and pointed, crenulate leaves which grows only in calcareous sand hills near the sea or on limestone on the coast. There are two forms of this: one with large leaves and narrow flowers from the South-east and a small rosette form from coasts elsewhere. The South-east form seems closest to true *P. nana* from Tasmania - see map 3 for distribution.

D) A very slender species with very long decurved tip to the galea which once grew under Melaleucas fringing swamps and lakes on Yorke and Eyre peninsulas. This taxon is almost extinct now as its specialised habitat has almost all become saline due to vegetation clearing - see map 4 for distribution.

E) An apparent relict species so far found only on sandstone ledges and rock shelves in Hale Conservation Park in the Adelaide Hills. This has most distinctive bluish, saggitate, strongly veined leaves, dwarf stems and broad, brownish flowers. David Jones, who is revising the complex, notes its similarity to a rare species from the Esperance area of Western Australia.

All of these taxa are in cultivation in Adelaide and all remain quite constant in cultivation.

There is much yet to be studied: for example - is the desert taxon found at places such as Mt. Finke and the northern Gawler Ranges the same as that growing in deep gullies of the Adelaide Hills? One would think not! Where does the granite outcrop taxon from the South-east fit in? Are there other relict species?

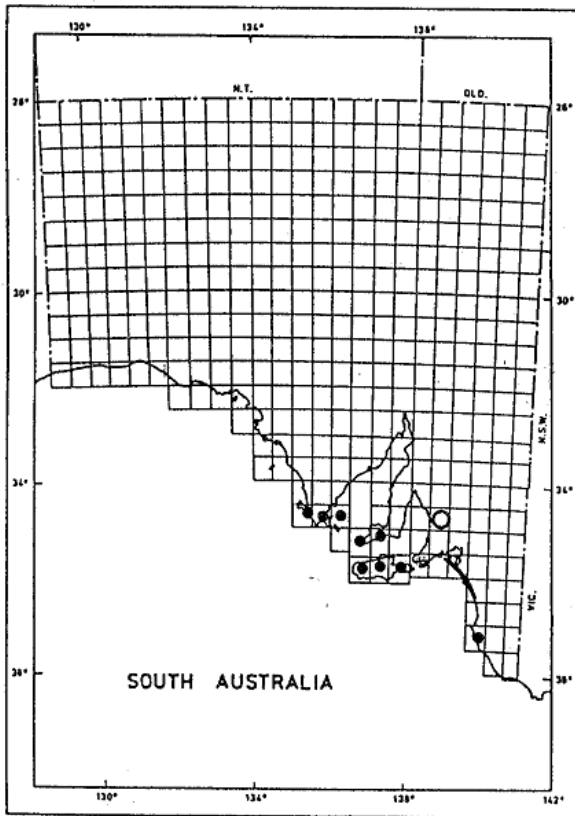
N.O.S.S.A. members can do much to assist in further study of the complex. Live material should be sent to David Jones, Saville Close, Melba ACT. If you are on Kangaroo Island, Eyre Peninsula or in the outback and you see any *P. nana*, especially different forms, David would be pleased to hear from you.

I would suspect that each taxon is pollinated by a different species of fly and it would be invaluable to capture and pickle these pollinators for further study. Study of Australian terrestrial orchids is really just beginning!

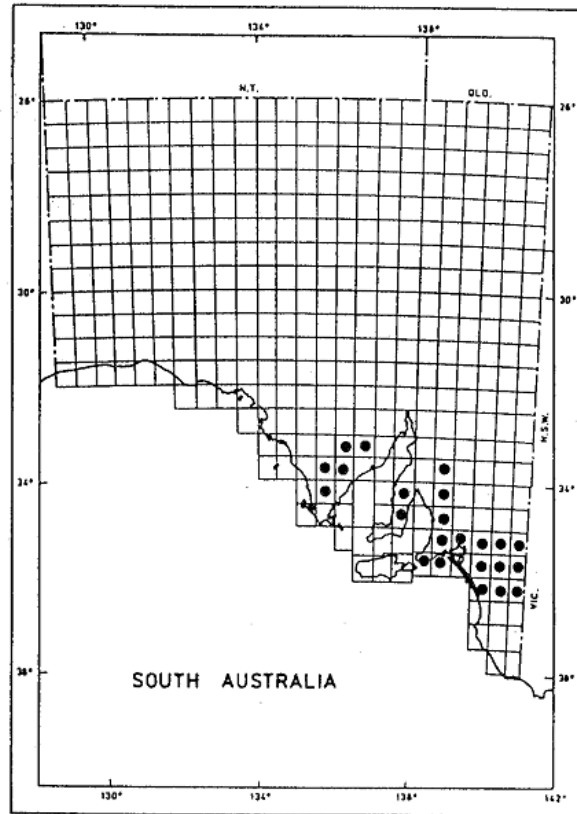
REFERENCE: Reece, P. (1988) Report on Excursion to Hale Conservation Park, Journal N.O.S.S.A. 12:56



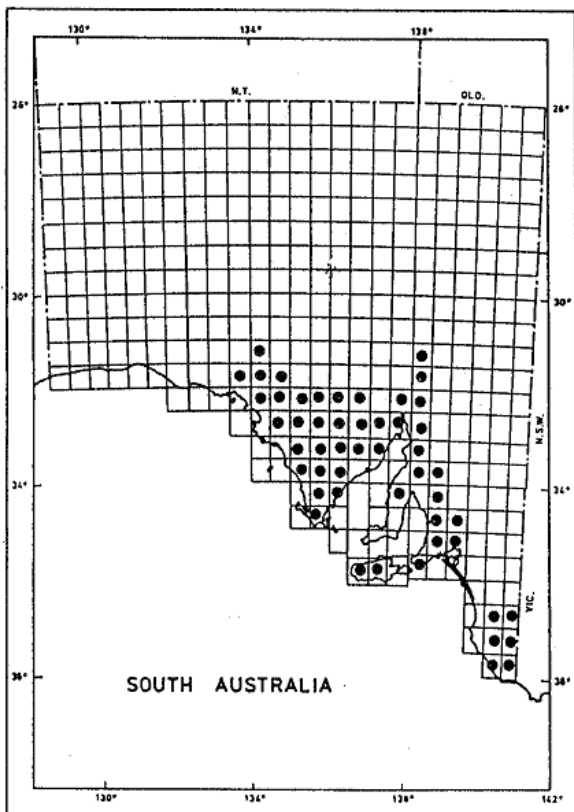
DISTRIBUTION OF PTEROSTYLIS NANA SPECIES IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA



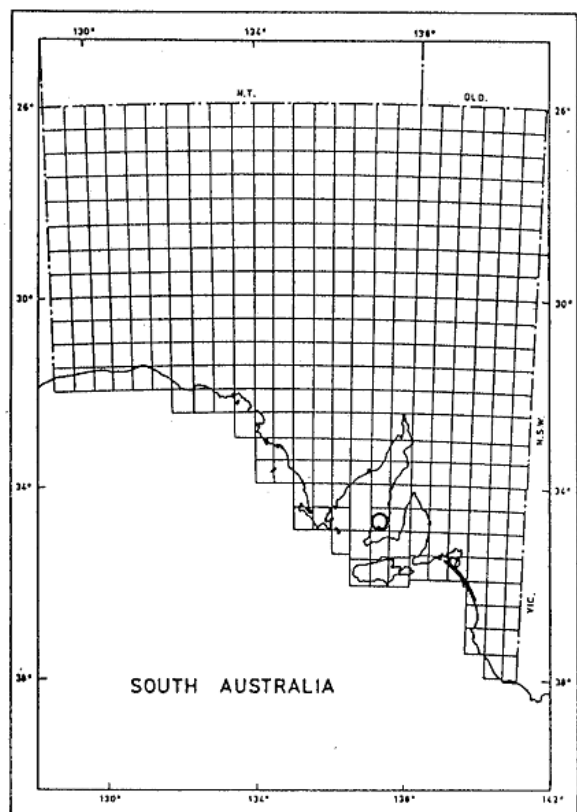
MAP 1 SPECIES A



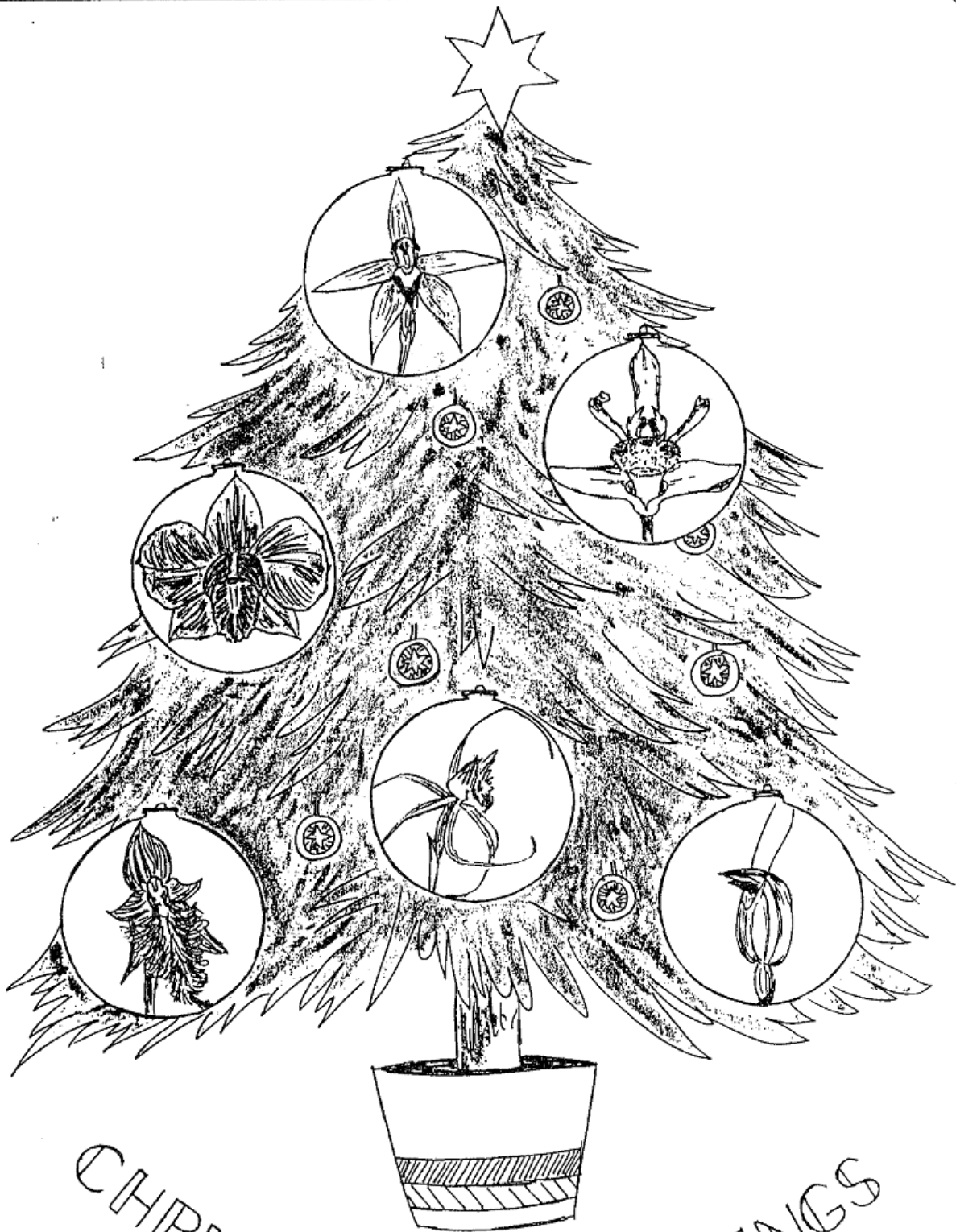
MAP 2 SPECIES B



MAP 3 SPECIES C



MAP 4 SPECIES D



CHRISTMAS GREETINGS

from N.O.S.S.A.

The orchids on Chris Butler's impressively decorated tree above, are from top to bottom: *Glossodia major*, *Cadetia taylori*, *Dendrobium bigibbum*, *Caladenia dilatata*, *Calochilus robertsonii*, and *Pterostylis pedunculata*.

TUBERBANK DECEMBER 1988 - LIST OF TUBERS AVAILABLE

Tuberbanks Convenor:

W.L. Walloscheck

R.M.B. 777

Blackwood, S.A. 5157

Closing Date - Last Mail, Friday 20/1/89

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <i>Acianthus exsertus</i> (green form) | 27. <i>Pterostylis</i> x <i>ingens</i> |
| 2. <i>Cyrtostylis reniformis</i> | 28. <i>Pterostylis abrupta</i> |
| 3. <i>Chiloglottis</i> x <i>pescottiana</i> | 29. <i>Pterostylis concinna</i> |
| 4. <i>Chiloglottis trapeziformis</i> | 30. <i>Pterostylis fischii</i> |
| 5. <i>Calochilus robertsonii</i> | 31. <i>Pterostylis ophioglossa</i> |
| 6. <i>Corybas incurvus</i> | 32. <i>Pterostylis pedunculata</i> |
| 7. <i>Caladenia cucullata</i> | 33. <i>Pterostylis curta</i> |
| 8. <i>Caladenia menziesii</i> | 34. <i>Pterostylis reflexa</i> , |
| 9. <i>Caladenia latifolia</i> | 35. <i>Pterostylis hildae</i> |
| 10. <i>Caladenia fuscata</i> | 36. <i>Pterostylis concinna</i> |
| 11. <i>Diuris maculata</i> | 37. <i>Pterostylis longipetala</i> |
| 12. <i>Diuris corymbosa</i> | 38. <i>Pterostylis longicurva</i> |
| 13. <i>Diuris venosa</i> | 39. <i>Pterostylis affin. baptistii</i> |
| 14. <i>Diuris purdiei</i> (seed raised) | 40. <i>Pterostylis revoluta</i> |
| 15. <i>Diuris "Pioneer"</i> | 41. <i>Pterostylis nana</i> |
| 16. <i>Glossodia major</i> | 42. <i>Pterostylis nutans</i> |
| 17. <i>Pterostylis biseta</i> | 43. <i>Pterostylis nutans</i> (variegated) |
| 18. <i>Pterostylis cucullata</i> (forest giant) | 44. <i>P. curta</i> , x <i>P. pedunculata</i> |
| 19. <i>Pterostylis curta</i> (Mt. Gambier) | 45. <i>P. furcata</i> x <i>P. stricta</i> |
| 20. <i>Pterostylis erythroconcha</i> | 46. <i>P. curta</i> x <i>P. cucullata</i> |
| 21. <i>Pterostylis dolichochila</i> | 47. <i>Pterostylis</i> Nodding Grace |
| 22. <i>Pterostylis robusta</i> | 48. <i>Lyperanthus suaveolens</i> |
| 23. <i>Pterostylis</i> Cutie "Showtime" | 49. <i>Microtis alba</i> |
| 24. <i>Pterostylis truncata</i> | 50. <i>Microtis unifolia</i> |
| 25. <i>Pterostylis alata</i> | 51. <i>Microtis rara</i> |
| 26. <i>Pterostylis</i> x <i>toveyana</i> | |

* Circle those Lot Numbers you wish to order. Mark (subst.) against those Lots you would like if your first choice is not available. Lots will have from 1 to 10 tubers, depending on supply and demand. Some are in short supply and a first come, first served basis must apply. PRICE is \$1.00 per Lot. Tubers will be posted Wednesday 25/1/89.

Cheque/Money Order (made payable to N.O.S.S.A.) is enclosed for:

\$ _____ for _____ Lots.

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

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

I will be on holidays and wish posting to be delayed. Please post after

_____ (date).