

Journal
of the
Native Orchid Society
of
South Australia Inc



Caladenia eminens

NATIVE ORCHID SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Post office box 565 Unley 5061

The Native Orchid Society of South Australia promotes the conservation of orchids through the preservation of natural habitat and through cultivation.

Except with the documented official representation from the Management Committee 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.

PRESIDENT:

Mr Bill Dear
Telephone: 82962111

SECRETARY:

Cathy Houston
Telephone: 8356 7356

VICE-PRESIDENT (and New members Coordinator)

Mr David Pettifor Tel. 014095457

COMMITTEE

Mr David Hirst
Mr Roy Hargreaves

Mrs Thelma Bridle
Mr Malcolm Guy

EDITORS:

Bob & Kerry Bates
38 Portmarnock Street
Tel: 8251 2443

Fairview Park 5126
E-mail *bobbates63@hotmail.com*

TREASURER

Iris Freeman

LIFE MEMBERS

Mr R. Hargreaves
Mr D. Wells
Mr G. Carne

Mr R. Bates

Mr L. Nesbitt
Mr R. Robjohns
Mr R Shooter

Registrar of Judges:
Trips & Conservation:
Tuber Bank Coordinator:

George Nieuwenhoven
Ms Thelma Bridle Tel. 83844174
Malcolm Guy Tel. 82767350

Trading Table: Judy Penney

PATRON: Mr T.R.N. Lothian

The Native Orchid Society of South Australia Inc. while taking all due care, take no responsibility for the loss, destruction or damage to any plants whether at shows, meetings or exhibits. Views or opinions expressed by authors of articles within this Journal do not necessarily reflect the views or opinions of the Management. We condones the reprint of any articles if acknowledgement is given.

Journal cost \$2 per issue. Subscription \$14 family or single.

NATIVE ORCHID SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA INC. NOVEMBER 1999 Vol. 23 No. 10 JOURNAL

NEXT MEETING

Tuesday November 23rd at 8.00 pm: Saint Matthews Hall, Bridge Street, Kensington. This is our Grand Auction and Christmas Breakup! Please bring a plate of supper to share.

Doors open at 7.15 to allow the Auction table to set up and Party Food to be organised.

PAGE	CONTENTS	AUTHOR
91	Diary Dates	
92	On the Bench	
93	Last Months Speaker	Editors
93	Replanting Orchids in the Bush	Les Nesbitt
94	Field Trips in Dec/Jan	
95	Yorke Peninsula Trip Report	Thelma Bridle
96	South East Trip Report	Thelma
100	Aussie Dendrobiums no 33	Mark Phillips

DIARY DATES

November 28	End of year barbecue	Burnside
December 25	Christmas Day	
December 27	Summer Orchids of the South Coast	Second Valley
January 3-4	Three Dipodium species	Naracoorte
April 3-4 2000	SE <i>Genoplesiums</i> , <i>Pterostylis parviflora</i>	Mt Monster
July 2000	Ghost <i>Corybas</i>	Maccy
Oct 5-8	Native Orchid Conference	Melbourne

Next Committee Meeting:

Wed December 1st at the Freeman home Justina Ct. Wynn Vale. Meeting starts at 7:30.

BEST WISHES FOR THE FESTIVE SEASON
From the management of NOSSA

FINAL. FUNCTION FOR THE CENTURY

BIG BARBECUE AT BURNSIDE AT 11:30

MEET AT THE NORTH SIDE OF HAZELWOOD PARK. BRING CHAIRS, SALADS OR SWEETS TO SHARE AND YOUR OWN CUTLERY. EVERYTHING ELSE IS PROVIDED BUT A GOLD COIN DONATION WOULD BE APPRECIATED.

ON THE BENCH

Epiphytes

Cymbidium canaliculatum, *C. canaliculatum* var. *sparkesii*, *Dendrobium kingianum* (2), *D. monophyllum*, *Dendrobium* Gerald McCraith, *Rhinorhiza* Rona, *Sarcochilus falcatus*, *S. hartmannii*, *S. hartmannii* x *Fitzhart*, *S. hirticalcar*, *S. Cherie*, *S. Cherie Snow*, *S. Otways*, *S. Pinkart* (2).

Terrestrials

Caladenia phaeoclavia, *Diuris brevifolia*, *D. drummondii*, *D. sulphurea*, *D. Mule*, *D. brevifolia* x *sulphurea*, *Microtis parviflora*, *Phaius tancarvilleae*, *Pterostylis squamata* (Tas), *P. baptistii*, *P. falcata* x *ingens*, *T. grandiflora*, *Thelymitra pulchella* (NZ)

It was great to see the species *Diuris* and the hybrids made from them. Most people agreed that the species flowers were better than the hybrids!

PLANT COMMENTARIES - Les Nesbitt & Reg Shooter

JUDGING

Terrestrial species :

- 1st *Diuris drummondii* grown by L Nesbitt
- 2nd *Phaius tancarvilleae* grown by L. Nesbitt
- 3rd *Diuris brevifolia* grown by L. Nesbitt

Terrestrial hybrids :

- 1st *Diuris* Mule grown by L Nesbitt
- 2nd *D. brevifolia* x *sulphurea* grown by L. Nesbitt

Epiphytic species :

- 1st *Sarcochilus falcatus* grown by K. Western
- 2nd *Sarcochilus hartmannii* grown by W. Walloscheck

Epiphytic hybrids

- 1st *Sarcochilus* Weinhart grown by W. Walloscheck
- 2nd *Sarcochilus* Melba grown by John & Bev Gay

Plant of the Night *Sarcochilus falcatus*

POPULAR VOTE

Best Terrestrial *Phaius tancarvilleae*
Best Epiphytes *Sarcochilus Cherie*

TUBER BANK

FEW OFFERS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED AT THIS STAGE AND OUR CONVENER IS GETTING DESPERATE. EVEN SMALL LOTS WILL BE ACCEPTED. COME ON MAKE THIS YEAR'S TUBER, BANK LIST OUR BIGGEST EVER!

RAFFLE CONVENER FOR 2000

MANY THANKS TO SYLVIE CREED FOR HANDLING THIS JOB IN 1999. SYLVIE HAS RETIRED AND WE NEED OFFERS FOR THE JOB IN 2000.

LAST MONTHS SPEAKER

Our main speaker Les Nesbitt spoke on the topic getting the most orchids on your bush block. Les certainly has had a long history in this field having owned bush blocks for 30 years. Les has prepared a brochure entitled ...

Replanting Orchids in the Bush

and this pamphlet is available from the Society. The pamphlet is condensed below.

1. What species to replant?

Do not be in a hurry, be patient. Study the site, find out what orchids are there now (if any) and what orchids one grew there. For starters, choose some easily grown colony species such as *Pterostylis* that are most likely to succeed and keep you interested. The rarer fungus dependent species will be harder to obtain and may be more difficult to establish. NO HYBRIDS PLEASE! Take care of the orchids that are already there. They may be more important than any you introduce.

2. Where to get orchids.

All wild orchids are protected in SA so plants, tubers or seed cannot be taken from the bush. Plants, tubers and seedlings in flask are available from specialist terrestrial orchid nurseries. Plants and tubers are available from NOSSA which has a tuber bank for members only and a trading table at monthly meetings. The source of the stock should be checked. Plants from the local area are best. For species diversity it is preferable if the plants are seedlings and not all the same clone. Dormant tubers are available in summer (from mid November to the end of February). Plants in pots are available from March/June to October/December according to species. Seed can be stored in paper envelopes for a year or so.

3. Choosing a site

Choose a site with care taking into account the preference of the species selected. It helps to go to nearby native bushland such as conservation parks, to observe the conditions which each species prefers. Look at the microclimate within a metre or two, bearing the following mind; Shade, Frost protection, Winter sunshine (North or South facing slope), Drainage (dry/swampy), Soil type (sand/clay, acid/alkaline), Good air movement (no dense understorey), Ground cover to prevent rapid drying out in Spring, Leaf litter (type and depth), Free of weeds, Free of pests and diseases (slugs, snails, blackbirds, grubs, rots, rusts).

4. How to plant

Plants give instant results and are the most rewarding. Autumn and winter are the best times to plant out. Dig a small hole a little larger than the pot in which the orchid is growing. Place your fingers between the plants so as not to damage the leaves, upend the pot and tap the contents into your hand. Carefully place the plug of soil including the orchid into the hole. Fill any gaps with excavated soil and

tamp down with fingers. Water to settle soil (carry a container of water for this). Be careful not to introduce soil borne fungal diseases via the potting mix.

Tubers are easy but nothing will happen for up to six months. Plant out in Summer and early Autumn. Make a hole with a sharp stick or screwdriver and drop the tuber in the hole. The position of the shoot is not important. The depth of cover should be about 30mm. Fill the hole with soil and tamp down by standing on it. Replace the leaf litter cover.

Seed sowing can be frustrating and slow compared with planting tubers or plants. It may take 2 to 10 years before the orchids flower. Seed germinates in winter/spring in the bush. It normally falls to the ground in Spring and lies dormant over Summer waiting for the winter rains. Sow in Summer, Autumn or early Winter. Sprinkle the dust-like seed over likely areas with low ground cover or moss which will prevent the developing protocorms from drying out. Mark the spot for later identification. Tiny leaves will appear in August to October if successful.

5. Post Planting activities

Even if the orchids grow and flower the first year after planting there is no guarantee that they will be safe forever. They are prey to various pests e.g. grubs, slugs, weeds, stomping stock or people, motorbikes and cars, disease, bushfires, drought and floods (to name just a few!). To protect these jewels of the bush we can;

Count, photograph and record what exist to monitor changes

Control weeds and manage the area to encourage orchids to thrive

Hand pollinate flowers of a species to ensure seed is produced

FIELD TRIPS IN November - January

SUMMER ORCHIDS of the SOUTH COAST

Meet at Second Valley Shop at 10 am December 27th. We will enjoy a picnic lunch at Raywood Nursery.



THREE DIPODIUM SPECIES of the SE

Meet at Naracoorte PO at 9am Monday, January 3rd 2000

FIELD TRIP REPORT - YORKE PENINSULAR WEEKEND

by Thelma Bridle

Sat 4th Sept. was cold, wet and showery. 12 NOSSA members met at Muloowurtie and we arrived with a flat tyre. Whilst others visited the reserve we drove to Ardrossan to get the tyre repaired. On our return we quickly went to see *Caladenia macroclavia*, found for the first time at this site, then hurried back to the car in a heavy shower. We moved on to a roadside stop at Curramulka, where a number of different orchids were flowering, and another car was found to have a flat tyre. The orchid season is a little early this year, so species like *Caladenia bicallata* and *C. filamentosa* were coming to the end of their flowering, probably aided by a very strong, hot wind the day before. *C. brumalis* was found in several different colours.

At Port Julia, *Caladenia macroclavia* was found again - is this species becoming more widespread or is it a particularly good season for Caladenias? The *Thelymitra* sp. were finding the temperature too cool to open, but *T. antennifera* was in flower, with half open (from Fri.) flowers of *T. nuda* hinting at their colourful range from pink to blue.

Mulbara Park had a good colony of about 50 flowering *Caladenia conferta*. *C. stricta* were also in flower.

On Sunday morning a wing mirror broke off and a door handle broke, so by this time the party felt jinxed and only one car made it through the weekend unscathed. We drove on the Stansbury to Minlaton Road to visit a roadside block. Here we were well rewarded with 22 species at this small site. *Caladenia fragrantissima* x *brumalis* with a 35cm tall stem and a 9cm

diam. Flower was unscented, although in the warmth of Friday it had been quite well perfumed. There were some interesting *C. stricta x brumalis* photographed. The flowering of a large colony of *Pyrorchis nigricans* was unexpected, although we have since learned that they are freer flowering on YP (Bob Bates). *Prasophyllum fecundum* was a new species to photograph for a few of us and Allan found a large specimen of *P. elatum* camouflaged behind a tree.

After such an excellent visit it was going to be hard for Stansbury Scrub to improve on the number of orchids already recorded. However, the *Caladenia carnea* were spectacular, being a bright, deep pink.

Pterostylis cycnocephala was also found and several colonies of *Caladenia latifolia*. With the number of field trips increasing at this time of year I have deliberately kept this report short. I hope the list of species recorded speaks for itself as to what an excellent weekend of orchids we had. See below for list of species seen.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Acianthus pusillus</i>	fo			l	fo	
<i>Caladenia bicalliata</i>		f	f		f	
<i>C. brumalis</i>		f	f	f		
<i>C. cardiochila</i>	b				b	
<i>C. carnea</i>						f
<i>C. conferta</i>			f	f		
<i>C. conferta x stricta</i>				f		
<i>C. deformis</i>					fo	f
<i>C. filamentosa</i>					f	
<i>C. fragrantissima x brumalis</i>					f	
<i>C. fuscata</i>					f	f
<i>C. latifolia</i>			f			f
<i>C. macroclavia</i>	f		f			
<i>C. stricta</i>	f	f		f	f	f
<i>C. stricta x brumalis</i>		f			f	f
<i>C. tensa</i>	f					
<i>Cyrtostylis robusta</i>	fo	l	l		f	l
<i>Diuris palustris</i>		f	f	f	f	f
<i>Eriochilus cucullatus</i>	l	l	l	l	ls	ls
<i>Genoplesium</i> sp.	s				s	s
<i>Microtis arenaria</i>						f
<i>M. sp.</i>		l	l	b		l
<i>Prasophyllum elatum</i>					f	b
<i>P. fecundum</i>					f	
<i>Pterostylis</i> aff. <i>biseta</i>			l			
<i>P. cycnocephala</i>						f
<i>P. dolicochila</i>					l	
<i>P. erythroconcha</i>	f					
<i>P. aff. longifolia</i>	f				fo	
<i>P. mutica</i>	f	f			fo	
<i>P. nana</i>					fo	
<i>P. pusilla</i>	f					
<i>P. robusta</i>	l					
<i>P. sanguinea</i>	fo				fo	
<i>Pyrorchis nigricans</i>					f	
<i>Thelymitra antennifera</i>		f	f	f	b	f
<i>T. luteocilium</i>				b	b	b
<i>T. megacalyptra</i>	b					b
<i>T. nuda</i>			b	b	b	
<i>T. aff. nuda</i> (late flowering) 1					b	

1 Muloowurtie Reserve
 2 Curramulka roadside
 3 Port Julia
 4 Mulbara Park
 5 Minlaton roadside
 6 Stansbury Scrub

b - bud
 f - flower
 l - leaves
 fo - flower over
 s - seedpod

Our group for the southeast trip was fairly small - Kathy and Malcolm Houston (SA), Myra and Adrian Morton (Vic), Ray Gaudian (Vic) and Phil and myself. It is always a pleasure to catch up with Myra and Adrian, and Ray soon earned the position of chief orchid spotter and his presence was much appreciated. We expected Friday to be warm and sunny before the change forecast for Saturday. We encountered a variety of reptilian life around Mount Boothby Conservation Park. Fortunately only one was a snake.

The northern area of this park is low heath on white sand and here we found many *Thelymitra azurea* in full flower, a few *Prasophyllum odoratum* and *Diuris brevissima* (very similar to *D. pardina* in the Adelaide Hills). The southern side of the park has more small eucalypts amongst the heath and a large range of orchids (refer to list). *Thelymitra flexuosa* in flower had ignored its species name, with the plants having straight stems. Only a couple of *T. benthamiana* were found in bud. *Prasophyllum fitzgeraldii* appeared in a variety of colours. This species is always very variable in the SE.

There is a roadside limestone quarry just before Boothby Rocks. *Caladenia bicalliata* are quite numerous here, but of course were in seed. Many *Thelymitra nuda* were flowering, their scent filling the air as we proceeded through the bush.



Boothby Rocks are a weathered granite outcrop, as occasionally encountered on the plains of the SE. In the car park *Pterostylis* aff. *rufa* (a small un-named *rufa* type) with a very irritable labellum were flowering. Nestled beside a large granite rock was the largest *P. cynocephala* I have seen, (These are in fact a different species to the '*P. cynocephala*' so common at Monarto! Eds.) The rosette was 8cm diam. with a 12-flowered 20cm. spike. Only the top flower was still in good condition with its characteristic blue/green swan's head on the labellum base. Both *Caladenia verrucosa* and *C. tensa* were in flower while *C. conferta* was seen in seed.

Saturday was bright and sunny as we set off to Mount Scott Conservation Park. This is a large park, so we were only looking at a couple of roadside sites. The area I chose was a bit difficult, slightly damp with tea tree and saw sedge. We found several more common species but soon fought our way back to the roadside where Les McHugh and Kath Alcock were just arriving. Les knew a much better spot just round the corner. It certainly was. The colonies of *Thelymitra nuda* in full flower (and scent) were almost unbelievable - 10 to 30 plants and colony after colony, interspersed with *Caladenia carnea*. *Thelymitra rubra* was pale pink, but also yellow - it took us a bit of research to confirm that this species does also flower in yellow.

There were some beautiful *Caladenia formosa* flowers in various colours ... ideal to photograph, *C. necrophylla* were in bud (Nov. flowering) and *Thelymitra juncifolia* was common. Its hybrid with *T. nuda*, known as *T. x truncata* was also flowering. There is difficulty in differentiating *T. juncifolia* and *T. ixioides*. I have elected to call plants with many flowers, greater than 25mm. diam, readily opening and sometimes scented *T. ixioides*. The smaller flowered plants with 5 or fewer, less well opening flowers I refer to as the self pollinated *T. juncifolia*.

A burnt sandy block had many *Pyrorchis nigricans* with 1 - 4 flowers amongst the regrowth of yaccas. Again yellow *Thelymitra rubra*, a number of *Diuris orientis*, amongst the bracken, huge numbers of *Caladenia necrophylla* buds and quite a few of the white patersonii type *Caladenia* sp., shortly to be renamed by David Jones, and previously referred to as *C. arenaria*, and *C. colorata* all in flower

Nora Creina is a beautiful, private, coastal retreat with spectacular sea views and beaches, but of course we were not there to enjoy such things, but to look for the rare *Caladenia richardsiorum*, only known from a few coastal heaths in the SE. We found a number in flower on private heritage property, greenish-cream star-shaped flowers with very dark sepal clubs. There were many more leaves than flowers; some chewed, some still in bud. The many coastal heath plants and birds added to the lovely scene. *Caladenia latifolia* flowers were very small, but still of the insect pollinated type.

Furner Conservation Park does not touch the road, so we had to walk along the edge of a pine plantation to access the park. The *Acacia paradoxa* was unpleasant, but in the sandy soil were many banksias and some ancient messmate stringybarks. In places it was like temperate rainforest with mosses and lichens growing on everything. The white self pollinated *C. prolata* and a rare, pink flowered form were flowering here and a single *Leptoceras menziesii*. At 5.30 pm some 3cm diam. *Thelymitra antennifera* were still in full flower. I think this park deserves further investigation, judging from what we found on our short visit.

We heard about the thunderstorms in Adelaide, but Sunday was again warm and sunny. Honan's Scrub was our first visit. This is an island of native vegetation preserved by Wood and Forests amongst the vast pine plantations of the SE. At this time of year the tracks are not usually accessible, but this year they were all sufficiently dry. The orchids here grow very well along the tracks and firebreaks. However, in the bush it is a different story, due to fire regimes. When areas are burnt orchids flower profusely all over the blocks, but are otherwise limited to the edges, despite the bush being quite open. Tall *Pterostylis melagramma*, with the dark stripe on the labellum were still in flower and both *Thelymitra ixiodies* and *T. juncifolia* were flowering. We also found the unusual *T. merraniae* with buds and one spent flower.

I had not seen *Calochilus robertsonii* to 47cm tall before, and still growing, with only a few flowers out. Other *Calochilus* sp. were still in bud. Minute buds of *Caleana minor* along a firetrack were growing with *Thelymitra flexuosa* and *Caladenia pusilla* flowers. We found so many orchids in Honan's Scrub we didn't have enough time to fully explore Penola Conservation Park. This is an interesting park with open stringybark woodland, leading to river red gum flats, a swamp and an area of low heathland. Orchids were numerous and light fading, so we only walked through the bush and through the river gums. We found a number of the large white *Caladenia venusta* in flower, but mainly still in bud, some will probably not be out for several weeks yet.

Pterostylis pedunculata were tall, isolated plants, flowering under bushes, where there were also many of the small pink finger type *Caladenia* sp. On the red gum flats was a colony of about 100 *Thelymitra flexuosa* with flowers just closed, and a colony of *Caladenia parva* numbering about 60, a couple of flowers with pink colouration on the labellums (normally red). *Thelymitra antennifera* was still in full flower and getting larger, this time 35mm diam. flowers (as large as they grow). *Leptoceras menziesii* flowers had 30cm stems with huge leaves at 15cm x 6mm.

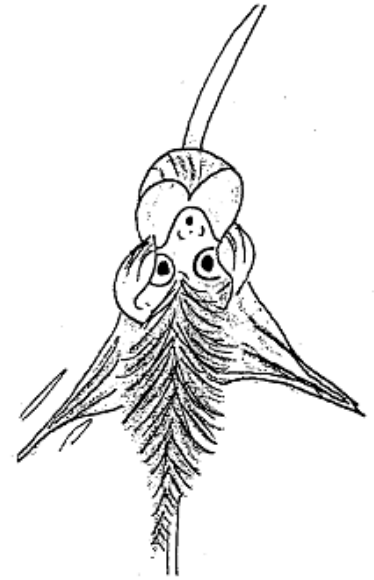
By Monday, we realised the rain had missed the SE, and we set off to explore a private swamp, kindly led by Les McHugh. The swamp was only just damp underfoot. Everyone was very excited to find the rare *Microtis orbicularis*, growing together with the small yellowy green *M. atrata*. *M. orbicularis* is named from its circular labellum, but can first be recognised from the round helmets on the flowers. *M. atrata* and *M. orbicularis* often grow together. There were a number of blue *Thelymitra pauciflora* sized buds in the swamp most likely *T. mucida*, but not



just *C. formosa*) were also photographed. Big Heath Conservation Park is large and we only had time to explore a few trackside areas. Despite some cloud, *Thelymitra azurea* and other sun orchids were in flower. Mary Seymour Conservation Park could not add any new species to our impressive list, but *Caladenia necrophylla*, with its small very pointed buds was well represented. Along the way back to Naracoorte Les took us to several private blocks. *Caladenia venusta* was found and a number of the yet to be named *C. aff. arenaria*. *Microtis atrata* was flowering in an open damp spot and both *Thelymitra juncifolia* and *ixioides* were in flower.

Phil and I were on our own for Tues., others having various commitments. After a night at the Padthaway Caravan Park we spent some time exploring a patch of scrub behind the park, which leads to a sand quarry and stringybark/bracken woodland in the east and a golf course on the northern side. Close to the caravan park we found a large colony of *Caladenia cardiochila* in flower, and a good number of what we believe to be *C. calcicola*, with shiny red and striped labellums and flat topped calli. The leaves were thin, short and lightly covered with long hairs. There were also some hybrids between *C. cardiochila* and *C. calcicola*.

A number of other orchids were found (see list), including one short *Dipodium* sp. spike amongst the bracken. *Pterostylis squamata* (similar to *aff. rufa*) was in flower. We visited the area of Padthaway Conservation Park where the *Thelymitra epipactoides* grow, but these were finished flowering. A few very dark *Prasophyllum fitzgeraldii* were photographed, the colour of the flowers extending to the stems also. The *Thelymitra* sp. were the most colourful flowers in the bush here.



At Desert Camp Conservation Park we walked up to the quarry. The *Prasophyllum fitzgeraldii* were quite green here and *P. odoratum* and one spike of *P. occidentale* (lemon scented, with a glossy green callus plate) were found along the track. Phil found a very lonely, lost little bear, which he brought home, and after a couple of washes he looks much happier. Both *Pterostylis tasmanica* and *P. plumosa* were in flower and many *Thelymitra* sp.

We made a short stop at Christmas Rock, but this area was very dry, with many orchids finished flowering. We found *Caladenia carnea*, *C. stricta*, *C. 'arenaria'*, *C. verrucosa* and *Pterostylis plumosa* in flower, but little else. It was a great pleasure to go orchid hunting with such a friendly and helpful group. I hope everyone had a good time.

Special thanks to Les McHugh for his organisation of visits to private blocks and thanks to all those landowners for allowing us to visit their properties.

See over for list of species seen.

NOSSA WELCOMES NEW MEMBERS

Barry & Kerry Lincoln of Inman Valley
P D McCauley of Dernancourt
Dianne and Ron Miller-Randell of Magill

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 Mount Boothby | 2 Boothby Rocks and quarry |
| 3 Mount Scott Conservation Park | 4 Burnt block |
| 5 Nora Creina | 6 Furner Conservation Park |
| 7 Honans Scrub | 8 Penola Conservation Park |
| 9 Swamp block | 10 Big Heath Conservation Park |
| 11 Mary Seymour Conservation Park | 12 Three private blocks |
| 13 Padthaway Caravan Park | 14 Padthaway Conservation Park |
| 15 Desert Camp Conservation Park | |

b- bud, l- leaves, f- flowers, s- seedpod

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<i>Acianthus pusillus</i>		l				l									
<i>Caladenia 'arenaria'</i>	f			f											f
<i>C. 'arenaria' x colorata</i>															f
<i>C. bicalliata</i>		s													
<i>C. calcicola</i>													f		
<i>C. calcicola x cardiophila</i>													f		
<i>C. cardiophila</i>	f		f					f					f	f	
<i>C. carnea</i>	f	f	f	f		f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f
<i>C. colorata</i>			f	f					f	f		f			
<i>C. x colorata</i>			f	f											
<i>C. x formosa</i>									f						
<i>C. latifolia</i>		f	f	s	f	f					f				
<i>C. necrophylla</i>			b	b						b	b				
<i>C. ornata</i>							f	f		f					
<i>C. prolata</i>				f		f		f	f	f	f				
<i>C. pusilla</i>			f				f		f						
<i>C. richardsiorum</i>					f										
<i>C. stricta</i>	f	f													
<i>C. tensa</i>	f	f						f					f		
<i>C. venusta</i>								f				f			
<i>C. verrucosa</i>	f	f													
<i>C. vulgaris</i>							b	b							
<i>Calochilus imberbis</i>							b								
<i>C. robertsonii</i>							f								
<i>Corybas</i> sp.		s	l								s	s			
<i>Cyrtostylis robusta</i>										f					
<i>Cyrtostylis</i> sp.		l	l	l	l	s	l	l			l	l	l		l
<i>Diuris brevissima</i>	f	fo												s	f
<i>D. orientis</i>				f			f								
<i>Dipodium</i> sp.													b		
<i>Eriochilus cucullatus</i>	l	l		l							l				
<i>Genoplesium</i> sp.	s	s					s								
<i>Glossodia major</i>	fo	fo				f	f	f		l	s		fo		
<i>Leporella fimbriata</i>			l				l								
<i>Leptoceras menziesii</i>						f	f	f							
<i>Microtis arenaria</i>	f	f		f	f						f	f	f		
<i>M. atrata</i>									f						
<i>M. frutetorum</i>				f									f	f	
<i>M. orbicularis</i>									f						
<i>M. sp.</i>			l								b				
<i>Paracaleana minor</i>							b								
<i>Prasophyllum fitzgeraldii</i>	f	f												f	f
<i>P. occidentale</i>															f
<i>P. odoratum</i>	f														f
<i>P. sp.</i>		fo													
<i>Pterostylis</i> aff. <i>aciculiformis</i>		f													
<i>P. cynocephala</i>		f													
<i>P. melagramma</i>							f			s					
<i>P. nana</i>	fo	s					s			fo					
<i>P. nutans</i>							f	f							
<i>P. pedunculata</i>		f		f			f	f	f	fo	f	f			
<i>P. plumosa</i>	f														f
<i>P. sanguinea</i>	fo														
<i>P. squamata</i>													f	f	
<i>P. tasmanica</i>	f		f												f
<i>Pyrorchis nigricans</i>	l	l	l	f			f			l	l		l		l
<i>Thelymitra antennifera</i>	f	f	f		f	f	f			f	f			f	
<i>T. azurea</i>	f						f			f					
<i>T. benthamiana</i>	b														
<i>T. epipactoides</i>	fo													fo	
<i>T. flexuosa</i>	f						f	f			f	f			
<i>T. ixioides</i>							f					f		f	
<i>T. juncifolia</i>			f				f			f	f	f	f		
<i>T. x macmillanii</i>	f		f												
<i>T. merraniae</i>							f								
<i>T. nuda</i>	f	f	f	f		f				b			f	f	f
<i>T. pauciflora</i>		f	f			f		f	f	b			f		
<i>T. rubra</i> (pink)	f	f	f	f			f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f
(yellow)			f	f			f	f			f	f			
<i>T. x truncata</i>			f												
<i>T. sp.</i>									b						



AUSSIE DENDROBIUMS: *Dendrobium X suffusum*

This pretty orchid was named in 1964 by Leo Cady, well known orchid grower and author of *Kiama*. It was described from a cultivated plant collected on North Brother Mountain in New South Wales.

D. X suffusum is a cross between *D. kingianum* and *D. gracilicaule* and can be found wherever the parents occur together. As this rarely happens the cross is rare. The epithet *suffusum* refers to the suffusion of colours and the general appearance of the flowers which is mid-way between the parents in appearance.

It is generally a lithophyte.

The racemes are about 12cm long with up to a dozen flowers each about 15mm across creamy inside but suffused pink outside. The flowers are attractively cupped and the labellum is purple blotched. *D. X suffusum* is easily grown even in Adelaide and superb specimen plants have been seen from the Adelaide Hills.



Much has been written lately about albinism in orchids. One of the most unusual is this white flowered *Pterostylis arenicola* photographed by David Pettifor at Tailem Bend.

Some very unusual hybrids have also been reported in the journal many for the first time. One unexpected find in the South East was *Caladenia cardiophila* x *C. calcicola*! A picture of this will be published in a coming issue. *C. cardiophila* often hybridises with other species but this was the first *C. calcicola* hybrid ever located.

We now realise that this species is much more common in the South-east than thought especially on calcareous red soils. Eds