

Native Orchid Society of South Australia

orchids are delicate, orchids are vulnerable, orchids are precious, orchids are protected!

Caladenia sp Coorong

Watch your step, leave no footprint, take your photos, take your memories
leave everything else, for the good of the planet.

Photo : June Niejalke

JOURNAL

**JULY
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The Native Orchid Society of South Australia promotes the conservation of orchids through preservation of natural habitat and cultivation. Except with the documented official representation of the management committee, no person may represent the Society on any matter. All native orchids are protected in the wild; their collection without written Government permit is illegal.

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Contents

TITLE / SUBJECT	AUTHOR	PAGE
Housekeeping		64
June Committee Meeting Notes		64
June Speaker—Danielle Clode	John Eaton	65
Field trip to Southern Fleurieu	Marg Paech	66
Urochilus (Another non-accepted genus)	Leo Davis	67-68
SAROC Fair Report	Lindy McCallum	69
Winning Photo—June	Rosalie Lawrence	69
Top 10 Australian Natives	Les Nesbitt	70
A useful resource—ANOS subscription		70
Can you guess?		70
Benched Orchids	Les Nesbitt	71
Orchid sightings around the state		72

Front cover - Photo: June Niejalke, This consistently deep pink large flowered *C. carnea* type was found in a survey last year on the Coorong. It has been confirmed as a new species.

Bulletin Board / Date Claimers

The Native Orchid Society of South Australia meets every 4th Tuesday of the months February to November at St Matthew's Hall, Crn Wellington street & Bridge Street, Kensington (just off Kensington Road). Meeting starts at 8:00 p.m. Doors to the hall open from 7:15 pm to allow Members access to the Library and Trading Table.

DATE	EVENT
July	
24th	General Meeting—8pm—doors open at 7.15pm—Cnr Wellington St & Bridge Tce
28th	Field Trip—destination—north of Adelaide. Book your place—see below.
August	
14th	Committee Meeting— 7.30pm at venue to be decided —All Welcome
September	
Sat/Sun 15-16th	NOSSA Spring Show
October	
Sat/Sun 6-7th	APS Spring Show

FIELD TRIPS

Field trips will generally be held on the Saturday following the General Meeting each month.

Next Field Trip will be on **July 28th**. As previously, please contact Michael Clark to book your place and get further information at nossa.fieldtrips@gmail.com

ARTICLES FOR NEXT JOURNAL

Articles / Reports must reach the Editor ***no later than Thursday 2nd August***. Early-bird articles—so appreciated! ☺

Please send all articles to nossa.editor@gmail.com

SA ORCHIDACEOUS SOC. MID YEAR SHOW

The **SA Orchidaceous Society Inc. Mid Year Show** will be held on 14th & 15th July at Klemzig Community Hall (242 North East Rd Klemzig). On Saturday 14th it will be open from 12 noon til 5pm, and on 15th it will open between 10am – 4pm.

ANOS 2019 CONFERENCE—QLD

The Conference, held at Strathpine, Qld., Wednesday 21st August, until Monday 26th August. The orchid show will have floor and bench displays, with Champion Hybrid and Champion Species both receiving \$500. Includes a photographic competition and a day bus trip to see orchids in the bush. All judges and those in training are encouraged to attend. One half day session devoted to judging topics. See <http://anos.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/ANOS-Inc-MC.pdf>

GENERAL MEETING JULY 24th—8 pm start

Guest speaker: Les Nesbitt

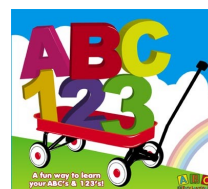
Topic: The Conservation of Terrestrial Orchids using Cultural techniques. (See page 65)

Les is one of our grower members, from time to time putting in articles for the journal. He is NOSSA's Registrar of Judges, having been in the industry for about half a century. Bring your SA terrestrial orchid photos and potted orchids for the competitions too—you have to be in it to win it!!

VENUE:

St Matthews Hall, Cnr Wellington & Bridge St., Kensington.

NEWER MEMBERS AND OTHERS!



If you'd like

to learn more about terrestrial orchids or any orchids.

Feel free to ring the NOSSA PHONE .

NOSSA'S NEW PHONE & POSTAL ADDRESS

Please use to contact NOSSA.

Specific contacts can be made by emailing—see list on previous page.

Mailing Address:

PO Box 14
KENSINGTON PARK SA 5068



House-keeping

Correction to..

New Book about Orchids Page 52 in June Journal

WRONG!

David L Jones is working on publishing a new book, 'Australian Orchids', with illustrations rather than as well as photos, by the end of the year. More information as it comes to hand.

Field Trip Protocols

The document by Lorraine Badger for Field Trips – keeping safe, the environment and those who attend, in last month's Journal will be field trialed and adjusted as seen to be appropriate. This will be a work in progress so please be patient as it is used, maybe giving your constructive feedback along the way.

Name tags - your pass



Getting to know members can be made much simpler if everyone wears their name badge – this means EVERYONE!! Ways to encourage the wearing of name tags are being investigated – you've been given the 'Heads-up'! This applies to meetings, Field Trips and other NOSSA gatherings and shows. It will pay you to wear it!

A nametag also identifies you and can help you gain favours and access in some situations.

June Committee Meeting Notes

The deliberations of the inexperienced

Those of us who are new in our roles are all experiencing hiccups because of our inexperience including President, Gordon with the new NOSSA phone. Yes, Gordon, they need to be charged occasionally. In the area of editing the Journal, it is a very fine line at times as to what can and should be printed. Realizing that once something has been printed it cannot be retracted and may have unexpected and far reaching consequences, puts at times a heavy weight of responsibility on those who make the decisions. Patience and understanding are appreciated as all of those in new roles negotiate new territory. Also office bearers do not take their roles lightly, and at times need to be firm or risk offending people for what they feel is the good of the club at large.

Conservation

Thelma Bridle continues to do good work in the conservation area. Weeding of particularly coastal wattle continues at Piccaninny Ponds in the South East of the state with good progress being made in May this year. NOSSA has earned a good reputation in the SE for the orchid surveys it carries out and for providing information and liaison with staff. Some burnt areas in the SE will be checked during the Forestry SA surveys this year to assess orchid numbers of species which respond to fire. Thelma attends meetings of new developments where the environment may be at risk and does a lot of work behind the scenes to bring about good outcomes. Often things are done without understanding of native orchid habits which can result in loss. Thelma, our Conservation Officer, is there to speak on behalf of NOSSA and in so doing help educate the general community and especially its leaders. A tireless worker especially for our terrestrial orchids.



News from the Terrestrial orchid seed growers Project

Craig Humfrey reported from the terrestrial orchid seed growers project that the first *speciosum* has flowered. Tiles have been acquired and electrical work has been carried out. Air conditioners are being installed and work continues as he and other volunteers continue to prepare and improve the shed for the project into the future.

Field Trips

With changing expectations and requirements, our field trips have had to change. Watch later journals to read more about these changes and what to expect. The Field trip Protocol document is still being worked on so please keep that in mind when you see the document.

June NOSSA Meeting Guest Speaker

John Eaton

Dr Danielle Clode was our guest speaker at the NOSSA meeting held on Tuesday 26th June.

Danielle's biography on Australian naturalist, Edith Coleman – "*The Wasp and the Orchid*" was the focus of her talk to members. We had glimpses of the Edith Coleman's early life as Edith Harms in sleepy Guildford, Old Woking and Warren Farm, Surrey; her migration to Melbourne and rural Victoria and her life as a teacher, keen gardener and naturalist. She was also a car-enthusiast – through her husband, James Coleman.

Edith's moment of fame arose from her observation of a swarm of small black wasps (*Lissopimpla excelsa*; *Ichneumonidae*) that swarmed through an open window and competed enthusiastically for the favours of tongue orchids (*Cryptostylis*, *leptochila*) arranged in a vase near her desk. This gave rise to one of the early descriptions of *pseudocopulation* when orchids attract pollinating insects through perceived sexual favours. (See the links below.)

Only 14 of our 1,300 named orchid species are known to practice *pseudocopulation* to effect pollination. It is not only wasps that are deceived into providing this service, but also ants, gnats, bees and flies.

Danielle brought with her eight books she has authored on Australian natural history - with topics ranging from killer whales to bushfires; from French explorers to dinosaurs. Members were able to purchase copies of her books at the end of the meeting and her case of books was considerably lighter when she left than when she arrived.

Danielle is now writing children's books and plans to launch her first children's book: "*From Dinosaurs to Diprotodons: Australia's Amazing Fossils*" in August. Hopefully we can advise members on a launch date.



Edith Coleman

Some useful and interesting Links on pseudocopulation:

<https://academic.oup.com/biolinnean/article/119/2/283/2701019>

<http://www.abc.net.au/radionational/programs/scienceshow/ooo.jpg/9777136>

<https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/94f4/93575d10458e021376226996474ac9f8e329.pdf>

<https://www.amherst.edu/media/view/120414/original/Gaskett2008.pdf>

You tube link (David Attenborough): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0nfgibIYbg8>

July Speaker

'The Conservation of Terrestrial Orchids using Cultural techniques.'



Les Nesbitt will give this presentation on July 24th at our next General Meeting. He will run us through revegetation sites, pot culture of fast multipliers, slow multipliers and fungus dependent orchids including some of the secret cultural methods to increase numbers of plants. A run through of the laboratory methods for propagating endangered orchids for reintroduction and where we are at in South Australia will complete the night. You are encouraged to take notes and ask questions.

Les has been propagating native orchids for over 50 years so has plenty of experience of the successes and failures that happen along the way. He runs the family business, begun in 1975, that specializes in terrestrial orchids.

Orchids of South Australia

There is a free download of the 1990 "Orchids of South Australia". Although a bit dated it is full of interesting information and much of it is still relevant.

Go to: <https://data.environment.sa.gov.au/Content/Publications/Orchids%20of%20South%20Australia%20WEB%20300dpi.pdf>

Field trip to Southern Fleurieu

Marg Paech

A cool wind greeted the 6 participants as they got out of their vehicles overlooking the Waitpinga Beach on the morning of 30th June. We were privileged to have two International students accompany us for the day. They were quite amazed at what we showed them. A trek up the path toward the camping ground yielded a big patch of *Corybas* and *Caladenia latifolia* leaves. *Corybas* had buds, but still quite immature. A search on the western side of the sand hills facing the sea revealed more colonies of *Corybas*, *Caladenia latifolia*, and *Cyrtostylis robusta* with buds. We were amazed at how close to the sea, orchids were growing. The last colony of what we decided was *Cyrtostylis robusta*, was growing at 30 metres above sea-level and 250 metres away from the ocean. There were also some leaves of *Microtis* species.

The party then went to the Newland Head campsite and took a rather longer walk than intended but were rewarded with the find of two fully open *Linguella nana* sp. Hills nana, a colony of twelve *Diplodium* sp. Adelaide Hills flowers with 60 sterile rosettes and a number of other non-orchid native flowers .

A quick bite to eat, shared with local small birdlife, was followed with a drive to private property at Inman Valley where we found two orchid types in flower (*Acianthus* and *Leporella*); *Eriochilus* had seed capsules and we found the leaves of up to another 15 different species. The *Leporella* flower was quite unusual in that it was not growing in sand, and that it was still flowering at this time of year.

The day was completed with a quick run along the fire track at Inman Valley where we found *Pterostylis nutans* flowering and a number of other orchid leaves.

Thanks to Michael for coordinating the trip, Robert, Rosalie and Carolyn for their expertise in identification and all who took part. Special thanks to the property owner for permission to search on his property. A worthwhile day!

Species list for the Inman Valley property:

Leporella fimbriata (Fringed Hare Orchid) -flower

Acianthus pusillus (Mosquito Orchid) - flowers

Eriochilus collinus (Parson's Bands or Autumn Bunnies) - leaves & seed capsules

Leaves of:

Leptoceras menziesii (Hare Orchid)

Linguella sp. Hills nana

Thelymitra bracteata (probably)

- *antennifera* (Rabbit ears or lemon Sun Orchid)

- at least another one or two different species

Nemacianthus caudatus (Mayfly Orchid)

Genoplesium/Corunastylis species (Midge orchids) leaves

Pterostylis nutans (Nodding Greenhoods)

Pterostylis pedunculata (Maroon-Hoods)

Glossodia major (Purple Cockatoo Orchids)

Diuris orientis (Donkey orchid or Wallflower Orchid)

Corysanthes species - probably *diemenica* / often called *Corybas* (Helmet orchid)



Diplodium sp



Photo: Carolyn Eden



Photo: Carolyn Eden

Leaves of *Glossodia major* and *Caladenia latifolia* can be difficult to distinguish, so these leaves photographed on the same day at Newland Head CP provide a comparison. *Glossodia major* (left) has erect hairs tipped with tiny black glands, whereas *Caladenia latifolia* has more variable hairs which are thickened at the base and tend to lie flat along the leaf.



Glossodia major

Caladenia latifolia

Photos: Robert Lawrence

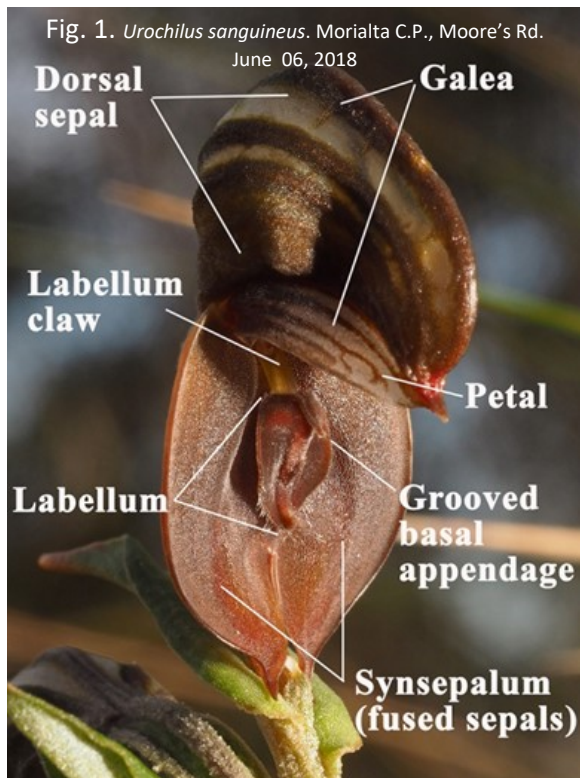
Urochilus, another non accepted genus

Leo Davis

The 'Pink Book' (Bates and Webber) ^(3.), my 'orchid bible' for years, confused me with all greenhoods in the genus *Pterostylis*. Plates 148 to 192 had me baffled. Early in the sequence were Plates 151 (*P. aff. aphylla*) and 152 (*P. arenicola*) in which I could barely detect any similarities ^(3.). (Today Bates would describe Plates 151 & 152, in order, as a *Speculantha* sp. and *Oligochaetochilus arenicola*, two more genera not accepted by the Herbarium and others). How, I wondered, could the 45 images all be considered as the same genus?

I was shown my first greenhood, by Bob Bates when he led a NOSSA outing, to Myponga, in 2010. He called it *Urochilus sanguineus*, but some folk in the group called it *Pterostylis sanguinea* ^(3. Plate 188). Boy, was I confused.

A little pedantic aside; *sanguinea* (blood red) is the Latin feminine adjective to match the feminine constructed Latinised noun *Pterostylis* while *sanguineus* is the masculine adjective to match the masculine constructed noun *Urochilus*. Yes, more than you need or wanted to know.



Urochilus (Banded Greenhood) is yet another taxon, like *Diplodium*, that the SA Herbarium (and some others) does/do not accept.

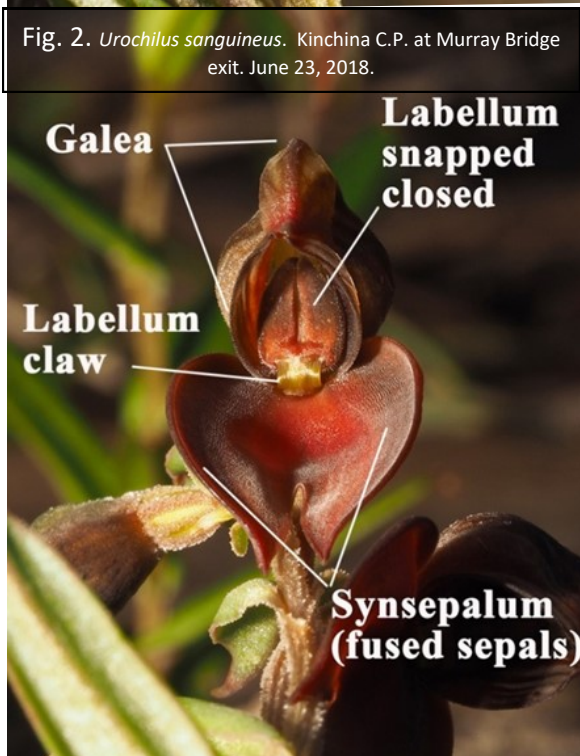
Let us compare my *Urochilus* flowers to 'true *Pterostylis*' flowers (see the article on *Diplodium* in the March Journal). First the flowers are, like most SA orchids and those worldwide, **upside down** and have a single dorsal sepal **above** the labellum. But the sepal is not easily distinguished. In *Urochilus*, as in all 'true *Pterostylis*', the *sepal* is fused with the two **lateral petals** to form a **galea** or hood. The fusion of these three parts is quite secure, leading to a distinctly one piece structure. You need to look closely to discern the three parts. (See Fig 1).

Note that the two **lateral sepals** are fused for much of their length to produce an almost oval structure called a **synsepalum** (clearly visible in Figs. 1 & 2). This pair of sepals is directed **downwards** which is the opposite to the **upwards** direction of many 'true *Pterostylis*' spp., including *Diplodium* spp. This is the **first** major difference from most 'true *Pterostylis*' species.

The **labellum** (modified third petal) shape, depending on your source, is ovate (egg shaped, widest near support; as seen clearly in Fig. 2) ^(1. p. 325.) or oblong (oval shaped with straight parallel edges) ^(5. p. 44.). Note the bands on both the dorsal sepal and the lateral petals (Figs. 1 & 4) that give the genus its common name of **banded greenhoods**.

A flat strap like stalk supports the labellum (Fig. 1). It is the **claw** (equivalent to a leaf's petiole) of the labellum (**third petal**). If the labellum is disturbed, sometimes by the wind, sometimes by an insect, sometimes by a clumsy photographer, the **claw** suddenly snaps back through about 90°. The **labellum** is thrown back towards the **galea**, firmly sealing its opening (see Fig. 2). If there is an insect on the labellum, it will be thrown against the column (the fused male and female parts, as found in all orchids). The insect may then have a **pollinium** (sack of pollen) stuck to its back. When, after several minutes, the insect is released it may, having forgotten its recent horror imprisonment, visit another flower and possibly leave its **pollinium** attached to the **stigma** of the second flower.

At the base of the labellum, near its attachment to the **claw**, is a grooved basal appendage (see Fig. 1). Most (but not quite all) 'true *Pterostylis*' flowers have this appendage. Normally it is deep inside the **galea**, so invisible without dissecting the flower.



Urochilus, another non accepted genus *Contd.*

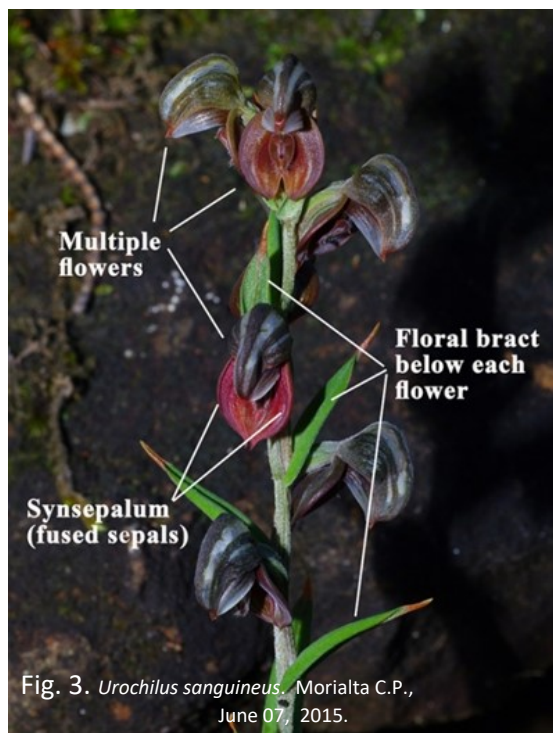


Fig. 3. *Urochilus sanguineus*. Morialta C.P., June 07, 2015.

A **second** major difference between *Urochilus* species and many other 'true *Pterostylis*' is that, as with *Diplodium* spp., there are **two quite different plant forms**. There are sterile non flowering leaf rosettes that lie flat on the ground and flowering plants which have no leaves or rosette at ground level. These flowering plants have **lanceolate** (long, narrow, wider in the middle, tapering to a point) **cauline leaves** attached along the vertical flower stem, that are different from those in rosettes and similar to the floral bracts visible in Fig. 3.

A **third** major difference from many other 'true *Pterostylis*', including *Diplodium* spp., is that most *Urochilus* spikes have **multiple flowers** (Fig. 3), up to 12 or more. Try Hale Conservation Park for good examples of this. The plant in Fig. 2 stood only 17 cm high but plants can grow to more than 40 cm.

There is considerable variation in the colour of flowers spikes from very dark browns, greys, almost black, to the richer red tones seen in Figs. 2 & 3. These flowers have more intensely coloured **synsepalum** (the fused lateral sepals) and live up, more than many flowers that I see, to the *sanguineus* (*sanguinea*) descriptor. Some flowers are mostly green.

No other local species that I know of can be found in flower over such a long period of time, at least five months. I've recorded it in flower in Cleland C.P. on May 5 and at Hale C.P. on September 28.

Bates and Webber refer to 'the Western Australian type form' of *Pterostylis sanguinea* that differs in appearance to typical SA plants and they thought, at that time, was distinct from ours^(3. p. 142.). The *Urochilus* species that most of us know, *U. sanguineus* was only described in 1989^(5. p. 43.), by Jones and Clements, from a type specimen collected behind the Pines Oval in Belair Recreation Park, in July 1986, by M & A Clements (son & father). It was 'characterised' by Jones and French last year^(5. p. 43-44). Until recently it was the only species I knew in SA but in the Australian Orchid Review of October-November 2017, Jones and French described a new species, *U. arbusculus*, based upon a type specimen collected in WA, in June 2017^(5. p. 44-47.) and they assigned Bates' and Weber's Plate 189^(3.) specimen to this new species (Bates has told me that he believes this may actually be a separate species). *U. arbusculus* is described as 'widespread, common'^(5. p. 46.) occurring from western Victoria, across inland SA to Eyre Peninsula and inland areas of SW WA^(5. p. 45.). Reading Jones' description ('Flowering plants 3-15 cm tall; 1-3(-5) flowered'^(5. p. 44.)) I was reminded of tiny single flowered plants that I have observed, over many years, at Monarto Conservation Park. But in recognising *U. arbusculus*, which I have yet to find, small flower number is not indicator enough. Bob Bates assures me that the single flowered plant shown in Fig. 4, that I thought could be *U. arbusculus*, is a water and/or nutrient deprived *U. sanguineus*. I have much more observing and understanding ahead of me.

Fig. 4. *Urochilus sanguineus*. Monarto C.P. June 20, 2015



There are continuing developments in the taxonomy of this genus which is centred in WA. In 2006 Jones said there were 'About 6 spp., all endemic in Aust., 3 named'^(5. p. 338.) and I know that he has described at least three species since then. You will remember that in November last year Bob Bates reported, in this Journal, on a dwarf species from Eyre Peninsular that he intends to describe, perhaps this year^(2. p. 116.).

1. Bates, R.J (2011). South Australian Native Orchids, DVD Issued by the Subediting Committee (NOSSA) on behalf of the Native Orchid Society of South Australia Incorporated.
2. Bates, R.J (2017). New orchid species for SA in 2017: with additions and extensions to known range of others, *Native Orchid Society of South Australia Journal*, 41(10); 116.
3. Bates, R.J. & Weber, J.Z (1990). *Orchids of South Australia*, A. B. Caudell, Government Printer, South Australia. (Plate 189).
4. Jones, D.L. (2006), A Complete Guide to the Native Orchids of Australia, Reed New Holland, Australia.
5. Jones, D.L. and French, C. J. (2017), Characteristics of *Urochilus sanguineus* (Orchidaceae: Pterostylidinae) and the description of a related new species, *Australian Orchid Review* 82(5): 42-47.

SAROC Fair Report

Lindy McCallum

On Friday evening (8 June) we set up the NOSSA display at the SAROC fair held in the distinguished Torrens Parade Ground Drill Hall. Having started as most people were finishing their set up, we were under the pump to be finished before the judges did their rounds – but we made it just in time.

Watching the judges taking their task very seriously and needing to follow the conventions of keeping out of the way was interesting. While the judges were busy we kept out of the way by having a very close look at the orchids that were for sale – amazing orchids they were too, so many varieties, sizes and colours! It was interesting to see the seedlings for sale that were growing in flasks on agar. There was also a canteen of good wholesome food.

There were a number of amazing displays overflowing with orchids as well as a few smaller displays. The NOSSA display had the least number of plants – mainly because there are not many colourful flowering native Australian orchids out at this time of the year!!



Rosalie with Edda Viskic at the fair.

Photo: Robert Lawrence

The theme for our display was *Orchids in the Classroom* and centred around educating people about orchids – specifically the difference between terrestrial and epiphyte orchids. Unlike the other displays, it was an interactive display

Throughout the weekend the NOSSA members manned the stand and we were able to talk to people about orchids, answering their varied questions. Lindy & John McCallum designed a puzzle activity which was taken up by younger visitors to the Fair and was a good discussion starter. It worked well but has since been perfected further to make it more user friendly. It basically asked questions and in laying over the correct answer a picture was formed and the pictures featured terrestrial orchids on one and epiphytes on the other. People enjoyed learning about the terrestrial orchids and were

quite interested in a number of the posters, particularly the flowering time poster. Another area of conversation centred on showing people the variety of orchid leaves in the pots. A couple of pots had spent capsules and they too were used as teaching tools. It was a good weekend and we look forward to being involved in next year's fair.

Winning Photo—June

An advantage of entering a photograph is that it does not need to be in season. This month John Fennell entered an autumn flowering *Corunastylis fuscoviride* and a late spring/early summer flowering *Diuris sulphurea*, Robert and Rosalie Lawrence both entered the winter flowering *Diplodinium robustum* and the winning picture, John Badger's *Thelymitra epipactoides* is an early spring flowering orchid.

Sun Orchids are a popular winner of the competitions and since some have asked "what, actually, is a sun orchid?", it is time to answer the question.

Of all the Australian terrestrial orchids *Thelymitra* or Sun Orchid is the one that looks the least like an orchid as all the segments – the sepals and petals including the labellum – are very similar in appearance. They mimic the flowers of the Liliaceae and Goodeniaceae families.

Nevertheless, it is an orchid as evidenced by the column. Columns are a unique feature of orchids. They are the combination of the reproductive organs into one structure. Between the different *Thelymitra* species, it is the column that is often the main distinguishing feature used in identification. Because the column is quite detailed and so important in identification, we plan to feature this in future Journals.

Other general features of *Thelymitra* are single, non-hairy, mainly linear leaf (of course, there are always exceptions) with a single flower stem. Flowers range from being singular to having multiple flowers which come in a range of colours from yellow to pinks to blues. Despite the lack of nectar, most *Thelymitra* are bee pollinated but there are some that are self-pollinated. The pollinia instead of being yellow are white and it is not unusual to see the white pollen on the self-pollinating flowers.

Rosalie Lawrence



Top 10 Australian Native Species

Les Nesbitt

What are the easiest Australian natives to grow and flower in a shadehouse in Adelaide? Ask 10 people and you would probably get 10 different answers. My list just off the top of my head is below. If you can grow & flower these well you can call yourself a real grower. You will have enough to put in a small display at the NOSSA Spring Show. After a few years there will be enough spare tubers and struck kiekies to sell on the trading tables.



Den. kingianum
Dendrobium speciosum
Pterostylis curta
Sarcochilus hartmannii
Dendrobium linguiforme
Diplodium robustum
Corybas diemenicus
Den. gracilicaule
Cymbidium madidum
Dendrobium teretifolium

If you want to achieve master grower status then you will need to succeed with these more difficult species in Adelaide. You will need to add a solid roof section to the growing area or bring a few of them inside the house during the winter. [They are excellent company! Ed.]

Den. falcorostrum
Den. bigibbum
Thelymitra nuda
Caladenia tentaculata
Diuris punctata
Dendrobium tetragonum
Cymbidium canaliculatum
Cymbidium suave
Corybas hispidus
Sarcochilus australis



By the time you have obtained all these species plus the odd hybrid or two the shade house will have to be expanded!!

A useful resource..

Australasian Native Orchid Society Incorporated - ANOS Inc. produce a newsletter every 4-6 weeks. You may already subscribe? It is meant to provide more up to date and immediate news compared to 'The Orchadian', another orchid newsletter.

Here is the link: <https://mailchi.mp/e0d60fce68ca/anos-inc-newsletter-june-2018?e=1eebf2d0ca>

Can you guess?

Which varieties are these leaves?



Benched Orchids for June

Les Nesbitt -Registrar

Commentary for the night provided by Steve Howard for both Terrestrials and Epiphytes

Open Division Epiphyte Species

**1st *Dendrobium bigibbum* Steve Howard

Epiphyte Hybrid

**1st *Dendrobium* Amphion Veil John Dunn

2nd *Den. Colonial Maid 'Verity'* John Dunn

3rd *Den. Johnathon's Glory 'Dark Joy'* Les Nesbitt

Second Division Epiphyte Hybrid

**1st *Den. Johnathon's Glory 'Dark Joy'* R&R Lawrence

2nd *Den. Wasyl* Janet Adams

Open Division Terrestrial sp.

**1st *Pterostylis ophioglossa* Les Nesbitt

Terrestrial Hybrid

**1st *Pterostylis X furcillata* Steve Howard

** indicates Popular Vote winners

Photos by David Hirst.

Leader: Graham Zerbe

Judges for the night were: Mei Weibel
Steve Howard
(Terrestrials only) Les Nesbitt



Plant of the Night *Den. Amphion Veil* –John Dunn

Pterostylis ophioglossa

Pterostylis X furcillata



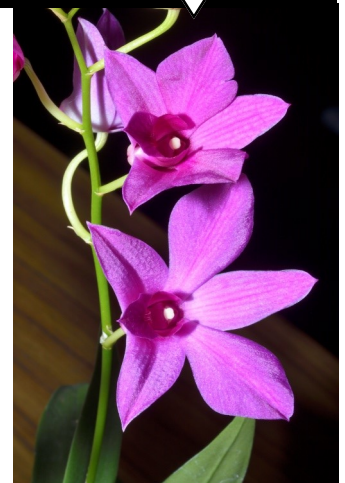
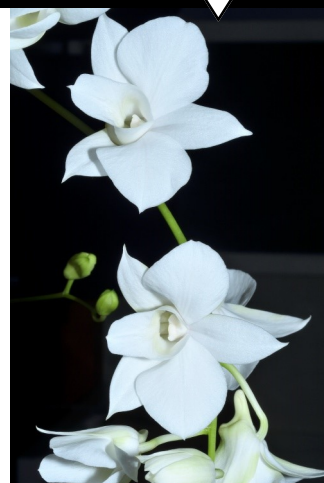
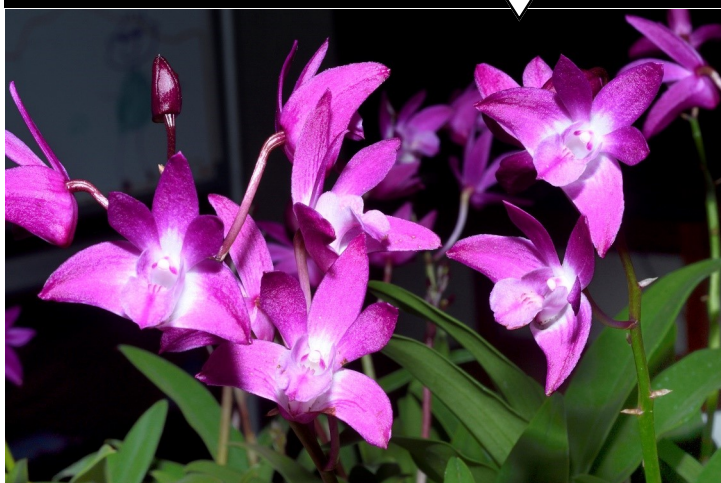
Dendrobium. Wasyl *Den. Johnathon's Glory 'Dark Joy'*



Dendrobium bigibbum



Den. Colonial Maid 'Verity'



Orchid Sightings around the State

Port Pirie area - June

spotted by *E. Shepherd*

Rain in this area recently has prompted good numbers of leaves and rosettes given the dry start to the year. *Acianthus pusillus* and *Diplodium robusta* were flowering in the 2nd week in June. Errol reports that he's only ever seen 6 plants of *D. robusta* at that site. He has also noted 3 *Thelymitra grandiflora* 'on the way' to flowering. [I was privileged to see one open (the first grandiflora I've ever seen open) when out in the field with Shep. Ed.] *Linguella nana* sp should flower in a week or two.

He also reports that he found a double labellum *Arachnorchis* species last year. He sent photos and unfortunately I missed scanning them—next journal! I was up there in mid June and have included some of my photos from the area.



An interesting *Arachnorchis* leaf... the dense hairs indicate drought stress from last month.



Victoria Park, Moonta - June

spotted by *Lib Bartholomeusz*

There are just a few *Diplodium erythroconchum* with the one in the spot with this second flower. There used to be many orchids in it's spot but a couple of years ago rabbits(?) dug the spot over, and I thought they were all gone, but...some are back. Lib.

Adelaide Area

spotted by *John & Loraine Badger*

Upper Sturt Road; a patch of about 1000 *Cyrtostylis reniformis* leaves and at least 200 flowers on 22nd June.

Gate 21 (Belair NP) going east along the track outside the park about 100m they found the *Cyrtostylis reniformis* on the right of the track. They also saw about 15 good specimens of *Urochilus sanguineus* and a number of orchid leaves (*Glossodia*, spider, *Pterostylis* and *pedunculata*) and seed pods of *Corunastylis*.

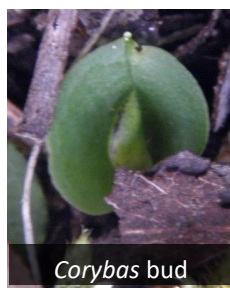
Southern Fleurieu Area

spotted by *Carolyn*

June 26th *Cyrtostylis reniformis* (small gnat orchid) in flower. *Pterostylis nutans* beginning to flower, some sun orchid leaves. . Below, photos from Marg's scrub taken on 23rd June.



Pterostylis nutans bud



Corybas bud



Green flowering *Nemacianthus*



Bunochilus sp bud

Please email your observations or interesting experiences for this page to the editor