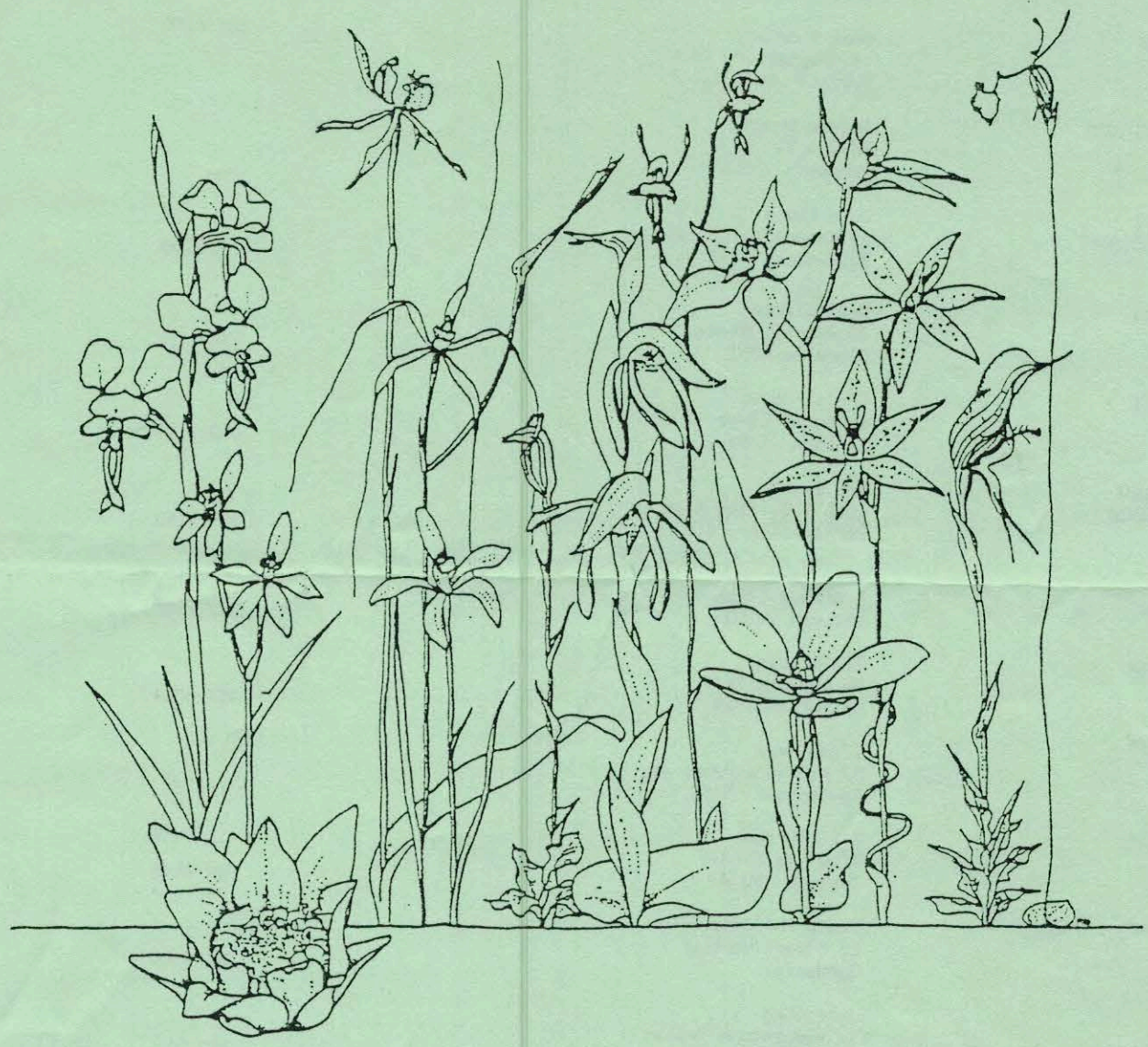

BULLETIN

OF THE

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN NATIVE ORCHID STUDY AND CONSERVATION GROUP (INC)

August 1993

Registered by Australia Post Publication No. WBH 1240

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OBJECTIVES OF THE GROUP

a. To promote interest in and preserve Western Australian indigenous Orchids.

b. To learn the best means of cultivation and do all things possible for the conservation of native orchids in their environments.

c. To learn their habitats and keep records.

d. To have field days and learn to recognise the different genera and species.

e. To hold meetings for the exchange of knowledge and furthering of interest in Western Australian orchids.

f. To affiliate with kindred organisations.

g. To make rules for the governing of the Group's domestic affairs.

h. To do all such other lawful things as are incidental to or conductive to the attainment of the above objectives.

NOTE: The opinions expressed by contributors to this bulletin are not specifically endorsed by the group.

POSTAL ADDRESS OF GROUP PO Box 323
Victoria Park 6100

NEXT COMMITTEE MEETING - Wednesday, 21 JuLY, 1993 at 7.00pm, Kings Park Board Administration Centre.

NEXT GENERAL MEETING - Wednesday, 21 JuLY 1993 at 8.00pm, Kings Park Board Administration Centre.

TOPIC FOR GENERAL MEETING

We will be have an identification evening. Please to bring along any slides of orchids that you wish to have identified. A maximum of 5 slides per person. Thanks.

BULLETIN CONTRIBUTIONS

Contributions are needed for every edition of the Bulletin. Articles should be sent to Marie French

The article submission deadline for the next issue of the Bulletin is 1st September, 1993.

ANNUAL GROUP MEMBERSHIP FEES - RED SPOTS.

Does your Bulletin have a red spot? If so, you are currently an unfinancial member of WANOSCG. 1993 Membership Fees are now due!

The group membership fees for 1993 as follows:

Single Membership	$20.00 pa
Family Membership	$20.00 pa
Junior Membership	$ 2.00 pa

Apologies to those members who were wrongly red spotted last month. I use the red spot on any address label that has the number 2 printed in the bottom left hand corner. The number indicates which year that you are financial for (hence the 2 indicates that you are financial to the end of 1992). Please let Chris know if he forgets to update this information when you have paid your fees. It is sometimes gets overlooked when he updates the records.

NEW MEMBERS

The committee and members would like to welcome the following new members to the group.

Graeme Anderton
John and Helen Start
Trevor Stam
Noel and Mary Hoffman
Peter Rohan
Tricia Young

We hope you have a long and rewarding association with W.A.N.O.S.C.G.

FORTHCOMING FIELD TRIPS

August 18 General Meeting.

August 21 and 22

The weekend trip originally planned for the 4th and 5th of September to the Mullewa/Paynes Find area has been brought forward.

The new date is 21st and 22nd August. The reason for bringing this trip forward is that a greater variety of orchids will be in flower although I cannot guarantee the weather!

We will be meeting at 10.30 Saturday outside the Wubin Pub.

This will be a camping weekend and there are no facilities at all, so please bring everything you need. I hope this late change in plans has not inconvenienced anyone.

August 28/29
Weekend trip to Mt. Lesueur and Koolanooko.
Please note there has been some information changes in this note. These will indicated by bold type!

We will meet at the **Information Bay on Brand Highway at Jurien Bay turnoff at 10 am.**
We will be going to Mt. Lesueur National Park to look for Thelymitra variegata and various other orchids flowering at that time. We will look for Caladenia doutchiae and C. roei at Koolanooka on the Sunday. **Expected time of arrival at the Western Flora Caravan Park is 5 pm on Saturday evening.**

Please note that we will be staying at the Western Flora Caravan Park due to the manager, Allan Tinker, being a club member, it also has better facilities. Please make your accommodation bookings on ph. 099 55 2030. Apologies for any inconvenience this may cause you.

Please note that this trip may be easily undertaken as a day trip on the Saturday for those who don't wish to spend the weekend away from home.

September 15 General Meeting

September 18/19
Weekend trip to Wave Rock and Jilakin Rock.

September 26th (Sunday)
Collie area.

October 2nd to 9th.
A week trip to the Stirling Ranges.

October 20 General Meeting.

October 23/24
Weekend trip to the Pallinup River area.

November 6/7
Weekend trip to the Walpole/Muir Highway area.

November 14 (Sunday)
Lake Leschenaultia area.

November 17 General Meeting.

November 27 (Saturday)
Christmas Party. Andrew Brown's home.

December 11/12
Weekend trip to Walpole area to investigate summer burns.

Nye Evans

FIELD TRIP REPORTS

Walpole 17/18 July 1993.

For a change Walpole really turned on the fine weather for this weekend trip, it was warm, sunny and dry!

The convoy headed off from the meeting place and headed north towards Manjimup. The first stop was at a rocky outcrop by the side of the road, here we found Pterostylis vittata, two types of P. aff. nana both in bud, P. barbata (b), P. recurva(b), Caladenia sp. (b), C. flava(l), C. reptans (l), 'Cyanicula' sericea (l), 'Leptoceras' menziesii(l), Cyrtostylis robusta(b), 'Burnettia nigricans' (l), Thelymitra sp. (l), Corybas recurvus and some contentious Eriochilus in flower. The word is that they are Eriochilus scaber subsp. 'scaber', however the leaves seem to vary dramatically from those seen elsewhere in flower as well as other leaves found in the same location.

Moving on towards the Broke Inlet turn off we stopped at two locations, both spots turning up similar species as found at the first stop, although here we added Prasophyllum parvifolium to the list.

After lunch we headed further North to a large She - Oak patch; from a photographers point of view this was the best stop for the day with Corybas recurvus growing in the hundreds. Especially attractive were those growing up the base of the tree amongst the moss.

There were even some Cryptostylis ovata still in flower! As well as these two orchids we saw Pterostylis vittata (f), P. aff. nana (f), Caladenia latifolia (l), Cyrtostylis robusta (f), and Thelymitra sp (l).

Heading back to Walpole we turned off into Mandaly Beach and into 4 wheel drive.

Here Bill and Joff showed us Caladenia 'varians subsp. meridionalis' in early flower as well as Cyrtosylis robusta (f), Corybas recurvus (f), and the leaves of 'Burnettia nigricans', 'Leptoceras' menziesii and Caladenia flava. A second stop in the same area turned up similar orchids including Pterostylis aff. nana.

The Saturday night entertainment was held at the "Walpole Hilton" also known as Joff Start's depot! Joff and Alice put in a massive effort to provide a B.B.Q. hot plate, large bonfire, hot soup, plenty of seating, plus copious amounts of the local Port which Joff kept forcing down my throat! After the meal we watched slides of orchids (just for a change!). Ron Foreman provided a very interesting selection of slides taken of orchids whilst on a holiday in Greece/Turkey.

Sunday morning saw us on a mixture of local ferry, Bill's runabout and Joff's Formula 1 version of a boat all heading across the Walpole Inlet to a previous summer burn where we hoped to find Eriochilus 'scaber subsp. orbifolia'. Despite several hours trudging through the burn we failed to find this elusive orchid. We did see more of the Eriochilus scaber subsp. 'scaber!!??' as well as those listed below.

Pterostylis vittata, P. rogersii, P. aff. nana (b), Prasophyllum parvifolium (s), P.sp.(b), Drakaea sp.(b), Caladenia flava (l), C. 'varians subsp. meridionalis' (b), C.sp. (b), Cyrtostylis robusta (b), Cyrtostylis huegelii (f), Cryptostylis ovata (l), 'Praecoxanthus aphyllus' (l), 'Burnettia forrestii'(l), 'B. nigricans' (b), Eriochilus tenuis (b), 'Leptoceras' menziesii(b),'Cyanicula' deformis (f), 'C'. gemmata (l), 'C'. sericea (l).

To complete the day we then headed back to Coalmine Beach where there were some very tall Pterostylis aff. nana in flower, probably the Karri snail orchid. There was also some P. vittata there and P. recurva in bud as well as Corybas recurvus in flower.

This was the last stop for the day with many thanks to Bill Jackson and Joff and Alice Start for providing another great weekend in Walpole.

Nye Evans

RESCUE DIGS

If you are interested in rescue digging and know of bush that will be developed, now is the time to start getting written permission for digging the orchids from the owner, notify the committee and we will advertise the dig in the Bulletin. Remember Conservation of orchids is one of our aims!

GUEST SPEAKER---JUNE MEETING

Our guest speaker in June was Eric McCrum who gave a very interesting and informative talk on spiders, the Arachnid kind. I would like to take this opportunity to thank Eric on our members behalf and also to express my gratitude to Derek Mead-Hunter who helped me with the Genus names for the spiders that were talked about by Eric. I would also like to thank Nye who tried hard on behalf to contact Eric for me during the past months. I hope you enjoy the speech as much as I enjoyed reproducing it for you.

Tonight we are going into the incredible world of spiders. These creatures are very, very successful. They belong to a group of living creatures called Arthropods - jointed legs - and anyone who has arthritis knows what joints are. Arthropods just means jointed legs. They have a variety of body parts. Insects with their three, centipedes with their numerous body parts. Spiders only have two body parts, the head and the thorax are joined together into the cephalothorax (which just means a head and chest united) and an abdomen. All the limbs come from the cephalothorax and often we have to correct children in schools because they usually draw a nice little head, a nice fat body and all the legs on the body.

These creatures are highly successful. On their belly they've got book lungs which are something like the gills of fish, through which they get oxygen from the air. They have on their head eight eyes arranged in a whole series of patterns. In fact, generally speaking, if any of you find a slough of a spider and bring it in, all I have to do is to get a pair of 10X magnifying lens and have a look at it and I will probably get it right down to Genus, simply because of the way the pattern of the eyes are arranged. Big ones, small ones, straight rows, curved rows, two very big ones the others little small ones...there is a whole range of patterns.

The most curious part about this particular group of creatures is that they have been able to produce through some very clever little bits of apparatus, called spinnerets at the hind part of the abdomen, produce several types of extrusion which we loosely call silk.

In the very primitive spiders, they have eight spinnerets at the tail. The more recent ones only have six, four of which are very large and two of which are very much smaller. There is a range of silk and one of the biggest surprises for people is that the silk is not sticky. It isn't sticky at all.

In her spinneret area she has a glue bottle and as she pulls out her thread, if she wishes to have a sticky bit, she puts onto it at regular intervals (or just once) she places a dob of glue. She uses that to stick the web onto something, then she will play out the silk. The silk is not sticky, it is simply rope, if she wants a sticky bit on it, she just squeezes out another dob of glue. I bet you've all seen a web on a fence after a dewy night, where every drop of dew is on the web, there is a drop of glue underneath it, and you notice on her leaders going out from the bushes to her web there is nothing...for this isn't sticky.

It is an amazing thing that they can call these silks out by mixing all these different proteins. The scientists even today do not know what happens, why the web stays like it is. If you just stretch this silk out it becomes web. It is not squirted out in a thin little line, it is just a matter of stretching it to make it become web. If you let it go, it will just go back to a blob like plasticine. As soon as it is stretched it apparently becomes web. We still today haven't duplicated this incredible ability.

Spiders are very successful. I hope some of you will get up early one of the mornings in August, especially after a dewy night and go out to a bit of bush and stand west of the bush and look towards the rising sun and just see how many spider webs you can see. From little spider webs up to the huge sheet webs of spiders. It has been estimated that there are 4000 spiders per hectare (every $100m^2$).

Why are they so successful? I don't know the answer. They can be found almost anywhere on the earth even on the beach. Next time you are down on the beach and are turning over little bits of seaweed, keep a careful eye open for an almost pure white wolf spider. A special wolf spider lives on the white sandy beaches and hides itself under the seaweeds. See if you can find out what it hunts for.

Not all spiders use their web for catching food. A lot of them are just pure hunters, like those big hairy things that you see crawling around on the walls of the house, the huntsmen. Get out at night time, switch a torch on, hold it up by your head and wherever you move your head the beacon of light will pick up little glints that look like little diamonds. They are the eyes of wolf spiders hunting at night.

Run your torch up tree trunks and you will pick up huntsmen. You might even pick out some trapdoor spiders on the ground. Remember hold the torch right besides your head to see anything. You can pick up spiders as big as my fingernail from 100 metres away with a torch. Their eyes just shine because like snakes, they don't blink.

Spiders have found an incredible way of doing their hunting. The majority if spiders are nocturnal, but there are quite a few diurnal spiders, one of which is *Storena,* a beautiful little spider, about the size of my small finger nail, spotted and really fast over the ground. If you ever try to photograph them, put them in a bottle and then into the fridge for about half an hour and then take your photograph. By the time you get everything all set up, it is just starting to get its limbs loose. Then you can get a decent photograph.

I am going to go through the spiders almost alphabetically because all my photos of spiders at home are in alphabetical order in their boxes. I have now almost 700 photographs of spiders.

Spiders have fangs. Primitive spiders have parallel fangs like the Sydney Funnel Web spider. The other spiders have fangs that cross from the sides, like our Red Back spider and most poisonous spiders have fangs that cross this way. Some of them have vertical fangs that when they bite they strike they puncture you like a snake, whereas a Red Back bites like a centipede.

How do they eat? They certainly don't chew things. A spider will, depending upon its type, will grab onto its prey. If it is the type of spider that needs to silk its prey, will use a couple of legs to pull the silk up, spin the creature around, spinning out silk, no stickiness, just rolling it up and tying it up. It then drags the creature up to the middle of its web or its location where it is going to eat it. It sticks the creature on, fangs it, that is puts into the creature a chemical and then the spider waits. That chemical gets into the creature and begins dissolving all the insides and turning the insides of the creature into soup. After the appropriate time back comes the spider, it punctures a couple of holes into the creature and sucks out the soup through its mouth. So spiders eat by drinking.

When we get bitten we get these incredible, unstoppable ulcers. This is because the spiders chemical breaks down the cell structure inside. We can't stop this. Often the only way to stop it is to amputate, as there is nothing known to doctors today to stop this incredible dissolving of cell structures.

Some of the creatures actually put up webs to do their trapping. They just wait for things to fly into their web.
Others get into burrows and put out drift lines and wait inside underneath their trap doors and hang onto all their fishing lines. When something comes along they feel it through these line, they know where the creature is and up goes the door..grab and back inside the lid goes down and the creature is fanged. Lots of them, if you go near them they will pull the door down and when you go to open up the door it won't, because while they are hanging onto the lid with all eight legs.
If ever you do see burrows with the lids open it is usually an indication that the owner is out hunting, they practically never leave the lids open, unless they are on their way back.

How they orient their way is very, very clever. If you watch a huntsmen spider going over the wall, get a torch and shine it on the wall where it has been and watch its web. As the spider walks, never do they go without leaving their little trail. When they want to go back home they just follow the web. Caterpillars do the same on trees. The hunting wasps, utilises this skill. I have seen a wasp cashing a spider over the ground. The spiders was meters in front of him skeltering all over the ground, because he knew he was going to be killed, but the spider kept sticking his thread on the ground. All the wasp had to do was to fly backwards and forwards and follow the thread under the sheet of iron. The wasp knows how to and when to strike, goes in and strikes quickly almost directly onto the nerve line. The wasp strikes again as the spider weakens, eventually the wasp will come around behind and sting the spider again until it collapses. It then becomes a meal for the wasp's young. The wasp drags the spider into a nest compartment, lay one egg, seal it up and there is enough food there for the young.

Some of the spiders on the ground are very clever. They build beautiful little hanging gardens, *Cethegus,* a beautiful little spider. Log, rock, burrow, threads, silk, sand, stick them on, ash, if it is on a burnt log. It has these beautiful curtains. We call them curtain spiders. Immediately out in front are all these trail lines. The spider hides the curtain and waits, when the creatures come along it quickly grabs them and moves back inside.

Another very clever one hides inside flowers and when insects visit the flower they don't see the spider and are caught.

Spiders are definitely the master hunters. If you look at the face of the spider, If you look at the two tiny little legs on either side of the head, the big mandibles on either sides are pedipalps. If these are just like two little fingers it is a female. If these pedipalps look like the tips have been hit with a hammer, swollen..it is a male.

We'll now look closely at these spiders. A huntsmen, *Olios,* if you see it you might say "Look at that nice spider, but it is not until you start turning the spider around and start having a look at them that you actually see all the absolutely beautiful colour. *Olios* are very easy to identify because when you get them up onto a stick and have a look at their belly, this is where you start seeing beautiful patterns. The patterns on the belly will tell you which species of *Olios* you are looking at. They are night time hunters, very adept at catching moths, beetles ants etc. They are round about the size of a fifty cent piece with their legs spread out.

In our bush, we have a beautiful series of spiders called Curled Leaf Spiders. They build mostly an orbed web and at night time, the female after she has made her web sticks a little bit of glue on her web, plays out some web and drops herself down onto the ground. She will crawl around on the ground until she finds a jarrah leaf of the right size and of the right texture. She will then stick a bit of web onto the leaf and then she will climb back up her rope into the middle of the web. She then proceeds to pull up that little leaf up to the centre of the web. She then fixes it above the web and then begins a two and a half hour job of slowly pulling the edges of the web together while holding them there, silking them together. She then moulds a completely upside down cone and she now hides in the centre of the web hiding in the leaf. If it rains, she doesn't get wet. If birds come along she is safe. Rarely do they build their webs higher than your knee.

Aganippe are trap door spiders. *Aganippe cupulifex* is found in Wongamine Reserve. In the creek just up from where all the beautiful salmon gums are, uphill and west of the salmon gums you will see a fairly deep ravine where the creek has cut through you may see what looks like sandy fingers sticking up from the creek wall, these are the cones of these trap door spiders. You do not want to be bitten by one of these. They very rarely leave their nests and can live up to fourteen years of age.

If you go up to Wongan Hills, Wongan is an Aboriginal word for whispering..a very appropriate name because the hills in Wongan Hills are just covered with Casuarinas and Allocasuarinas, and at night time the suffing of the wind is just beautiful. On the ground you will often see little piles of stones and underneath one of the stones there is often a trap door spider. It has gathered all of the stones and one of them is the spiders home, The wishbone spider. They call that one *Kwonkan wonganensis.*

On the Nullarbor lives one of the volcano spiders. It actually builds a small volcano, silks it, covers it over with mud.

When it rains stands in the plug hole so the water doesn't get inside. The reason for the raised walls, when it rains the rain does not soak into the ground. If this animal had its hole open in the ground would have all this water going down and it would be flooded out. The spider offsets this by digging a hole, volcanoes the entrance. At night time it grabs flies, beetles, cockroaches that might be around.

One of the beautiful spiders called *Diaea*, these camouflage themselves on flowers. Its front legs are very long. These are the two pairs of legs that are wide apart in a flower and when a fly of butterfly comes along to drink, it just grabs them. It holds them with those very strong legs, punctures them and begins to feed on them.

A spider called *Dinopis* is one of those that with its four front legs comb out from the rear a beautiful net web which it holds between those four legs and then lowers itself down close to the ground and when a cockroach, fly, moth etc. comes along and walks beneath this creature (which has these two incredible eyes, hence the name *Dinopis*) drops down with its web and spreads it legs out and wraps the creature up and pulls it up and begins to eat it.

Most spiders only live about ten months. They usually run out of food. It is only a few of the spiders who can feed at night time and under extreme conditions or have trap doors under the ground that can survive. Web builders have very little chance of surviving winter, it is too cold and there is no food, so they die but they leave their young inside these egg sacs over the winter and as soon as spring comes these little spiderlings emerge, spin a web, the wind catches on to it like a little kite and hopefully they will land somewhere safe.

Aname, is one of our trap door spiders that live up in the hills. It has open nest, no plugs, just a mass of web. It comes out at night time and crawls around the surrounding areas and captures any prey that might be around.

Another incredible spider is one that often lives on citrus trees and builds saucer size webs. It is called *Arachnura sp.* which just means a tailed spider. Like all spiders that hang in webs it hangs upside down and underneath the web. The reason is that they have a little bit of silk stuck onto the middle of the web and they are facing to the ground because if any danger comes they just let go of the web and fall straight down to the ground. If they were around the other way their sticky part would be underneath them, the animal is always ready with the rope above it to simply drop to the ground.

Arcys is a gorgeous little spider that you are unlikely to see it because its body is not much bigger than a match head. These creatures walk around on the ground and whenever they see a fly the simply creep up on the fly and pounce on it (their red legs doing the pouncing). Sometimes these pretend to be flies by wagging their legs and making themselves look like a fly's wings moving, sometimes another fly comes down to see if it is either a girl or a boy, maybe they will have a bit of fun... and this one grabs it and eats it.

St. Andrew's spider belongs to a group called *Argiope. Argiope trifasciata.* Their webs are usually only knee high in amongst grass. They are lovely on their fronts, but they are even more colourful on the lower side. I have a photo at home of a female and a male on the other side of the web. The male is only about as big as the female's head. He was systematically going around one leg at a time and sticking her feet down to the web. So that when he went in to do the mating she couldn't do anything. Literally strapped to her web!

Mating in spiders is ingenious. There is no actual physical contact, the male's pedipalp swollen lump is a bit like an eye dropper. He spins a web then onto the web from his gonophore he squirts a nodule of sperm. He turns around and gets his pedipalp and sucks it into his pedipalp. He then finds a female, sounds the web, does a little dance and finds out if she is interested or not. If she is, (her gonophore is halfway along her abdomen), he simply puts he pedipalp there and squirts the sperm into her gonophore. He then gets out of the road very quickly as it dangerous to hang around.

Another *Argiope* is the Teardrop spider, always found in amongst the grass.

Badumna hangs around in the eaves of houses, you've probably seen those great masses of grey web up there. Quite poisonous, rarely does anyone get bitten by them. One of the unusual things about this spider is that you usually never ever see any animal still stuck in its web. Every morning its web is spotless. It must cut out every thing out the web.

The Bird Dropping spider is a spider that is a web weaver but it hunts by just sitting on a branch, pretending to be a dropping of a bird. Nothing goes to eat it.

The master builder, the trampoline spider, *Corasoides*, which makes its web spread out above the grass. The web is not sticky but immediately above the web there is a whole mass of little threads. The spider hopes that something up in the tree will fall onto the web, or that some hopping or flying creature will land on its web. If then tries to jump of the web it can't but if it does manage to, there are all these strands of wire above its head which it will hit and make the creature fall back again. The spider comes out very quickly and gets the creature. Part of the web goes into a tube which goes down to the ground and then about 20 to 25 cms under the ground and she sleeps in there.

The twig spider, its abdomen looks like a twig. It spins a web and comes out at night.

Crab spiders are very large huntsmen spiders that every one of their legs bent to the front. These can basically fit under anything.

The Garden Orb Weaver can vary very much in colour, but most are the same species.

The six spined spider, the *Gasteracantha minax,* the Christmas spider. The further south you go, these spiders turn very black. We assume that it so that they can absorb far more heat, as the further south you go, heat is a very critical thing. These will only live eight or nine months.

The Silver Princess spider is a huge spider, often as big as the width of a cup. They hunt at night, if you shine the torch on them they freeze.

The Red Back spider is very poisonous, and the more food they eat the more eggs they make.

The White Tailed spider, *Lampona sp.* Four or five people in Australia are minus legs as they were bitten by these, and the doctors cannot do anything about the bites. If you see them around your house destroy them if you have kids.

Some spiders actually build tents. They build a flat orbed web and then pull the middle up, get a leaf and stitch it together and actually form a little cap and hide in underneath it. The whole of the web is usually only about as big as a saucer, so keeps your eyes open in the bush for these. Never very high, usually only about your shoulder high and usually only about waist high.

The Wolf Spider female carries her egg sac on her back. When the young hatch out all the little spiderlings climb onto mum's back and wherever mum goes hunting the little ones go with her. As she runs along every now and then one of the little ones falls off and that is how they distribute their young. She doesn't help feed them at all.

The White Toad Trap door spider from the dry inland areas. When he gets angry he will stands right up on his toes.

A Palisade spider stops rain coming down its burrow builds a beautiful palisade of sticks around its edges.

Missulena sp, the Mouse Spider, is very common around the Perth area. Don't dally with it. It will rear up and has very potent fangs. It is related to the Sydney Funnel web. It is quite big, up to about 50 cents in size. Walks very slowly on the ground and usually after the first rains of the year you find them out because they do not do the repairs in Autumn. When the rains come they get flooded out and have to abandon ship. They have twins lids to their homes they can come and go from either side. We have got three species pretty close to here. A coastal one, a Darling scarp one and one that comes from Northam. Don't fiddle with them!!

The Golden Orb Weaver, this spider spins a golden web. It is called *Nephila.*

The Red and Black spider is called *Nicodamus.* Often found on granite outcrops, usually not more than ten cms above the ground. A straggly web usually near a rock. You can let them walk over your hand, they are completely harmless. I've never even had one attempt to bite me, the fangs are fairly small so you don't have to worry.

Oxyopes is a triangular spiders that does a lot of hunting in flowers and is very successful.

The Two Spined spider is not often seen but beautifully coloured.

The Jumping spiders belong to a group called *Salticidae.* They have two huge eyes.

The Long Jawed Spider are found in Herdsman Lake or any swamp on the reeds, this spider puts four legs up and four legs down past its head and just stitches itself along to the reed and you can't see it.

Uloborus, a warty spider builds a normal web. Very few people see them.

Spiders leave behind sloughs. As they eat their skeleton gets too tight they spilt their skins, come out of it and leave their old skins there. The number of times I scared the girls with these skins, because the girls thought they were real spiders and would run screaming away. I am fascinated by spiders. There are some spiders that are as big as a pin head and yet they have a heart that pumps and little spinnerets ... fascinating creatures.

Our sincere thanks again Eric (and Derek for the names) for the wonderful and interesting talk. I could almost get to like spiders (and I have a real phobia about most of them!).

MINUTES OF W.A.N.O.S.C.G. GENERAL MEETING-21 July 1993.

Meeting commenced 2010.

PRESENT AND APOLOGIES

As per the Attendance Book.

MINUTES

Moved Eaton/A. Dixon "that the minutes of the General Meeting held on 19 May 1993 be accepted." Carried.

BUSINESS ARISING

Secretary to contact Bevan Buirchell or Andrew Brown for details of Anstey Rd. swamp reservation and write to CALM.

CORRESPONDENCE

Inward. As Tabled

TREASURER'S REPORT

As circulated.

FIELD TRIPS

As per Bulletin. Wongan Hills now a one day trip.

PLANT TABLE

Mathew Tiong described the orchids on display.

GENERAL BUSINESS

Eric Swarts advised that the Canning Regional Park burn contained the usual orchids and Caladenia 'varians subsp. varians' or C. 'varians subsp. hiemalis'.

Wayne Merritt advised that Bandicoots were destroying the orchids on his block since the land across the road had been cleared.

Alison Dixon requested permission for four non members to attend the Mt. Lesueur trip. Permission was granted on trust.

The raffle presented by David Lawson was won by Tony Lock.

Dr. Steve Hopper gave a very interesting talk on the history, progress and future direction of Kings Park.

A delightful supper was provided by Aileen McKay. Meeting closed at 2145.

Ira Butler Trophy Committee

To stimulate and encourage the advancement
of Australian Native Orchid Hybrids.

Chairman: Keith Irvine

Secretary: Ruth Rudkin

18 Lyle Ave.,
Lindfield N.S.W. 2070
9/7/93

Dear Society Secretary,

The R.D.FitzGerald Trophy.

The Ira Butler Trophy Committee wish to bring to the attention of your members this latest trophy we are awarding. Information regarding this trophy was published in "The Orchadian", the "Australian Orchid Review" and "Orchids Australia" in 1992.

The objectives of this trophy are defined as -

> The R.D.FitzGerald Trophy is a trophy presented for work of major significance to the development, advancement or propogation of Australian Native Orchid Species.

Nominations for this trophy must be directed by an Orchid Society affiliated to a State Society, through that Society to the Orchid Society of N.S.W. for consideration by the I.B.T.C.. Nominations from an A.N.O.S. Group must be directed to A.N.O.S. Council for consideration by the I.B.T.C.. Nomination can only proceed with the endorsement of each of the successive Societies.

The Nomination must provide the Committee a written submission with full details and relevant documentation to enable the Committee to reach a decision. All documentation, including photographic evidence will become the property of the I.B.T.C.. The trophy will not be given on a regular basis, but as a nomination is accepted by the I.B.T.C., and as a matter of principle it will be given to a nominee only once.

To ensure that all members of your Society or A.N.O.S. Group are made aware of this trophy we would be grateful if you could publicize this through your Bulletin. There are many people around Australia involved with line breeding species, preserving species in the wild or propogating rare and endangered species. It is to give recognition of this work that the R.D.FitzGerald Trophy was instituted.

Yours truly,

R. Rudkin

Ruth Rudkin,
Honorary Secretary.

Founded jointly by The Orchid Society of N.S.W. Ltd. and
The Australasian Native Orchid Society.

W.A.N.O.S.C.G. (Inc)

Photographic Competition – 1993

Closing Date – 15th September, 1993

Entrant Details

Surname (Mr,Mrs,Ms,Miss)	Given Name/s	
Address		
	Post Code	Phone

Entry Categories

Category Number	Orchid Name	Slide Entered (Yes/No)
1	Caladenia multiclavia	
2	Caladenia attingens OR Caladenia falcata	
3	Caladenia arrecta	
4	Cyanicula gemmata OR Cyanicula gertrudiae	
5	Drakonorchis barbarossa OR Drakonorchis mesocera	
6	Drakaea livida	
7	Thelymitra villosa	
8	Diuris longifolia OR Diuris corymbosa OR Diuris magnifica OR Diuris brumalis	
9	Caladenia flava subsp. flava or subsp. maculata or subsp. sylvestris	
10	Epiblema grandiflorum	

Total Number Of Slides Entered (Maximum Of Ten)	
Signature of Entrant:	

Committee Use only	
Checked	Initials

Conditions Of Entry

All slides must be the work of the entrant.

A maximum of one slide may be entered in each category.

Each slide must be in standard 5cm * 5cm mounts not exceeding 2.5mm in thickness and shall not exceed 35mm in format.

Slides must be clearly marked with the entrant's name, address, and category number to correspond with the entry form.

Slides should be spotted in the lower left hand corner as viewed when held in the hand.

Entries may be hand delivered at W.A.N.O.S.C.G.(Inc) meetings or posted to Nye Evans, or Chris French. Where entries are posted, return postage and packaging must be included.

Entries will only be accepted from financial members of W.A.N.O.S.C.G.(Inc).

The greatest care will be taken with entries but no responsibility will be accepted for loss or damage.

All winning slides will be reproduced as a photographic print to be used for display purposes at W.A.N.O.S.C.G.(Inc) approved venues.

One roll of 24 exposure Fujichrome 100 ASA colour slide film will be awarded to the owner of the best entry in each category.

Judging of entries will be arranged by the committee of W.A.N.O.S.C.G.(Inc). The judge's decision will be final.

SUPPER ROSTER		RAFFLE ROSTER	
August	Marie French	August	Joan Greeve
September	Jan Evans	September	Wayne Merritt
October	Jean Long	October	Jean Long

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Forthcoming Field Trips

Mullewa/Paynes Find 21 & 22 August.
Mt Lesueur Region Weekend 28 & 29 August.
Wave Rock 18 & 19 September