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OFFICIAL BULLETIN



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Field Trip Organizer Mr Barry Duff

Bulletin Editor Mr Terry Wilson

The next General Meeting will be held at the Film Room,
Department of Agriculture, Jarrah Road, South Perth on
Wednesday 18th June at 8.00pm.

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Notes from the May Meeting.

Mr Lex Barton one of our New South Wales members kindly lent the Group a collection of slides of Eastern States natives, mostly taken by himself. These were much enjoyed by members and gave many of us the opportunity of seeing for the first time, colour slides of orchids generally unfamiliar to us. Mr Barton has also allowed the group to copy these slides so members will be able to refer to them again in the future.

A talk on "Orchid Structure" was given by M/s Linda Penny making use of an overhead projector and colour slides to illustrate her talk. This was particularly valuable for those of us who are not so familiar with the strictly scientific approach and it is hoped that M/s Penny can be persuaded to keep this series going as many of us have much to learn.

We were pleased to welcome a country member Mr Ron Heberle from Albany whose attendance in the past has been somewhat irregular. Perhaps now that the meeting night has been changed to Wednesday we shall see more of him. Mr Heberle's attendance at a meeting is all the more valuable as he has such a wide knowledge of our native orchids particularly in the South West and can be relied on to add something of value to any meeting.

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Future Meeting Topics

June 18th Workshop on Photographing, Pressing, Mounting and Drying Orchids.

All equipment for this evening will be supplied so there is no need to bring your own camera as stated in last months bulletin.

A report on the field trip to Munglinup on the long weekend of June 2nd illustrated with colour slides taken by the members.

July 16th A Member of the Department of Fisheries and Wildlife talking on the new Flora Protection Act which is to be declared soon.

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Munglinup Field Trip - Terry Wilson

As many members will have already seen from the front page of The West Australian on Thursday 12th June the trip was a great success resulting in those attending finding 18 underground orchids on Mr John McGuinness's property. There were three others in the party in addition to those illustrated, Kingsley Dixon and Lionel Johnston from the University of W.A. who had their tails up searching elsewhere and myself filming the line of posteriors for posterity.

Alison, Fay, Nancy, Jamie and Don arrived first on Saturday morning and found their first specimen very quickly. However it took the rest of the morning to find another three specimens. Annette and I arrived about 1.30pm and Andy and Noel arrived in the late afternoon. By the end of the day however only one further specimen had been found. Although pleased to have found five, there was a slight feeling of despondency, that after finding four fairly quickly in a morning, we could only come up with one more during the whole afternoon.

Our spirits were revived as we left by the sight of one of John's paddocks covered with Agaricus campestris. This was easier than looking for Rhizanthella gardneri. Here was something that we could see and hopefully get our teeth into at tea. Unfortunately it was not to be. Back in the shearers' quarters the mushrooms (for those of you who prefer the common name) on preparation were found to be riddled with maggots. Nothing daunted, Andy and Noel decided not to be deterred and picked out the button mushrooms claiming that they were not affected if you did not look too hard. Alison who spent the night with Nancy and Jamie in Esperance said next morning that we were too fussy and that a little protein never did anyone any harm.

Next morning some of the party decided to check another site before going to John's property but without success. It was decided to search more systematically than we had done the previous day so squares were marked out with plastic tape. Although you could search where you liked within the square, as you checked each Melaleuca bush you marked it so it was not searched again. In this way it was a much quicker process as we did not search bushes previously checked by others. Shortly after we had started we were joined by Kingsley and Lionel. During the morning eleven more were discovered. Seven more under the Melaleucas shown in the picture and another four by Kingsley in an area which had not been scrub rolled and where the Melaleucas were growing amongst low mallees. It was interesting that except for the Melaleucas, the mallees and an unidentified low prickly shrub there was little other vegetation. Without doubt if you are going out to find the underground orchid you look for Melaleuca uncinata growing in sandy soil.

After lunch it was felt that we ought to look elsewhere so we split up. Andy and Noel set off for Albany with one or two sites to check on their way. Kingsley and Lionel checked another site on John's property and the rest of us went to a reserve some ten miles away. We were all unsuccessful except for Lionel who found two more near the four found by Kingsley earlier in the day. Don left during the day to return to Esperance so the party at the shearers' quarters was now down to three - Fay, Annette and myself. After a wild night of strong winds and some rain we started back to Perth meeting up with Alison briefly at the Fitzgerald River.

Our thanks to John McGuinness for having us on his property for such a successful expedition I hope that he found it as interesting as we did.

Our thanks also to Dave Sexton the Manager for The Esperance Land and Development Co. who allowed us the use of the shearers' quarters.

A SURVEY OF THE TERRESTRIAL ORCHIDS
OF THE CAPE LE GRAND NATIONAL PARK. - Don Voigt

The area was vested in The National Parks Board on 18th February, 1966 and has been enlarged to approximately 31,390 hectares, embracing 36 km of coastline, east of Cheynes Point west to Esperance Bay.

The annual rainfall is 560mm, with the headland, Mt Le Grand averaging over 700mm, due mainly to a more southerly aspect. The country ranges from open heath to large granite outcrops and swampy low areas to deep sandhills.

Two of the most prominent features in the south west corner are the massive outcrops of Frenchmens Peak, 262 metres and Mt Le Grand 352 metres high. These names derive from French influence dating back to December 1791 when Esperance Bay was named by the French whose boats "Esperance" and the "Recherche" commanded by Admiral Bruny D'Entrecasteaux, anchored off shore where the boats were sheltering from rough weather and when the storm died they set about repairing damage. At the same time sailors landed to search for water whilst the naturalists, including Jacques Labillardiere (who named the kangaroo paw, Anigosanthos rufa), explored for new species.

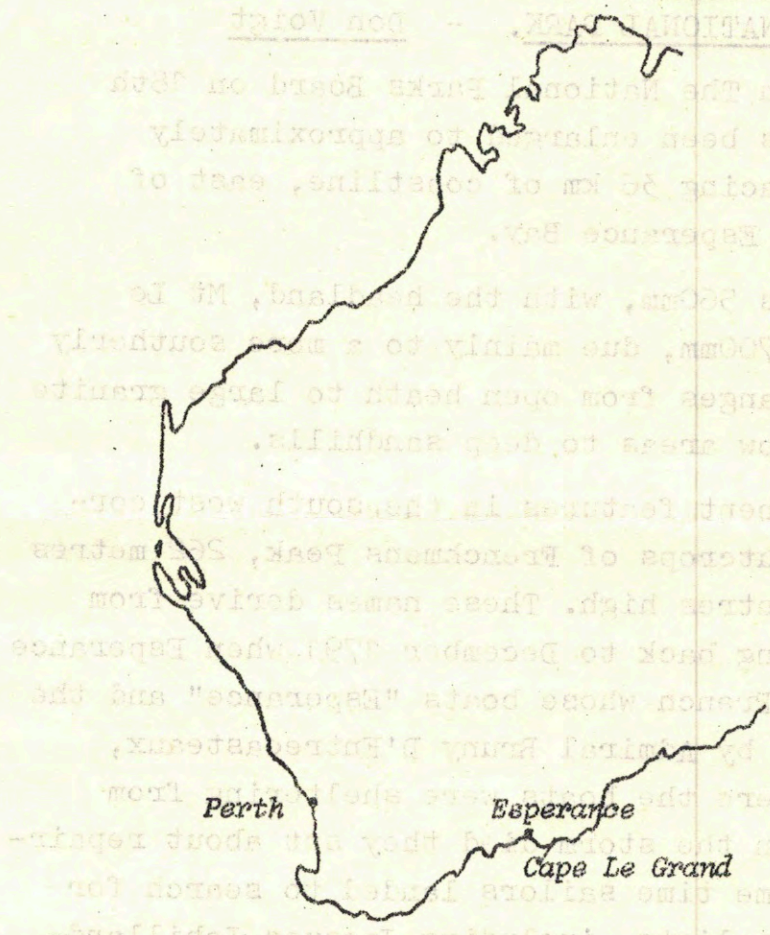
The French also named the numerous islands south of Esperance and Cape Le Grand, the "Archipelago of the Recherche" and visited several of these rocky islands.

These islands are now gazetted as Flora and Fauna Reserve No 22796. Some of the larger islands were used as sheep runs, such as Woody Island and most are still in virgin state, visited only by sealers at the turn of the century. However Woody Island is now accessible to tourists.

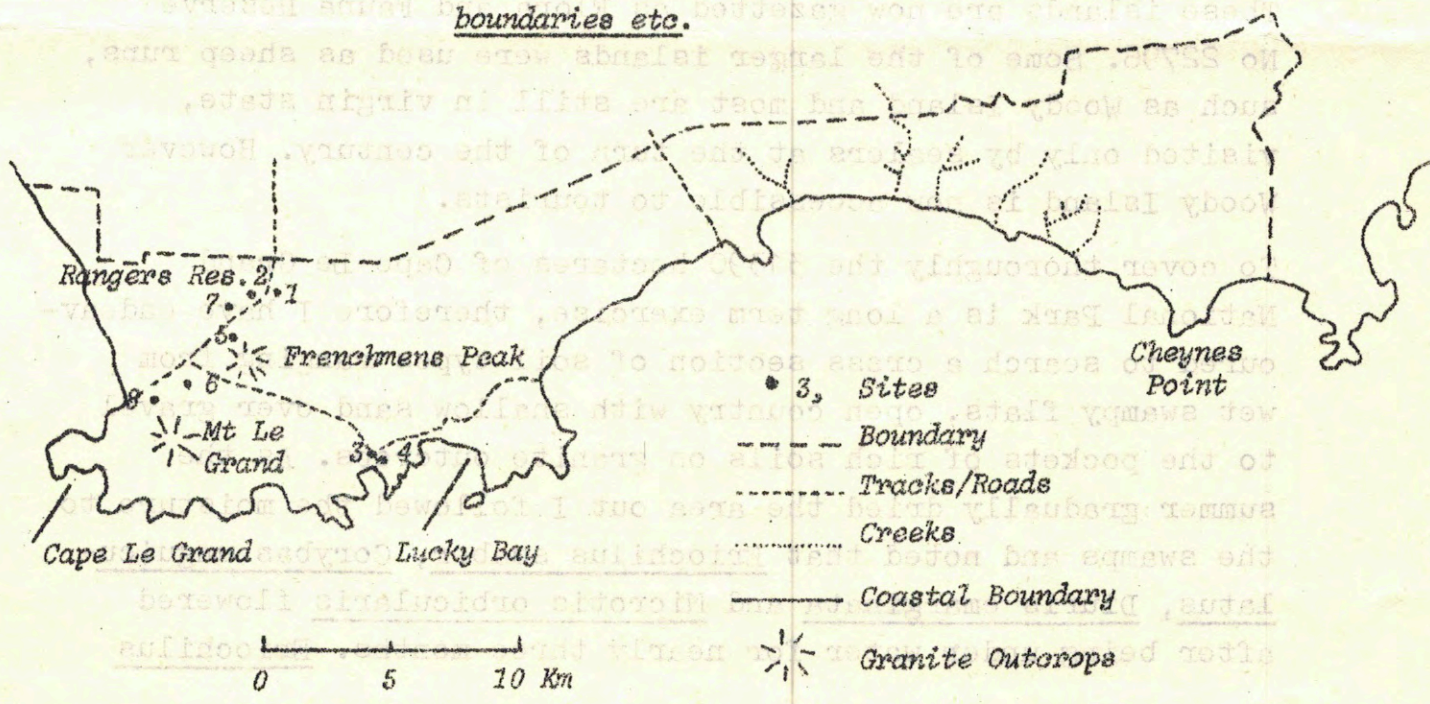
To cover thoroughly the 31390 hectares of Cape Le Grand National Park is a long term exercise, therefore I have endeavoured to search a cross section of soil types ranging from wet swampy flats, open country with shallow sand over gravel to the pockets of rich soils on granite outcrops. As the summer gradually dried the area out I followed the moisture to the swamps and noted that Eriochilus scaber, Corybas unguiculatus, Diuris emarginata and Microtis orbicularis flowered after being under water for nearly three months. Eriochilus

A SURVEY OF THE TERRESTRIAL ORCHIDS
 OF THE CAPE LE GRAND NATIONAL PARK
 The area was visited in the National Parks Board on 18th
 February, 1966 and has been enlarged to approximately
 32,500 hectares, embracing 50 km of coastline, east of
 Cheynes Point west to Esperance Bay.
 The annual rainfall is 500mm, with the heaviest, Mt Le
 Grand, due mainly to a westerly wind.
 The area is a granite outcrop from open heath to large
 outcrops of granite.
 Two of the most prominent features in the south-west
 are the massive outcrops of Frenchmans Peak, 28
 and Mt Le Grand 325 metres high. These names derive from
 French influence dating back to December 1791 when
 Bay was named by the French whose boats "Esperance" and the
 "Recherche" commanded by Captain B. D'Entrecasteaux,
 anchored off shore where the outcrops are. They
 rough weather and when the storm came they had to
 ing damage. At the same time sailors landed a search for
 water whilst the naturalists, including Jacques Labillardiere
 (who named the kangaroo paw, *Anacosthaea rufa*),
 explored for new species.

Map of WESTERN AUSTRALIA
showing location of
CAPE LE GRAND



Map of CAPE LE GRAND NATIONAL PARK showing sites of limited survey, roads,
boundaries etc.



scaber species found were 18cm tall with mostly two flowers, Corybas unguiculatus with only the odd plants flowering. (This Corybas was found 22nd October 1978)

These sites were visited on a fortnightly basis from April 1979 to mid January, 1980. Of the species recorded so far there are two plants which have to be classified. One Microtis sp. and a type of Pterostylis, as yet unnamed, this appears very similar to Pterostylis nana but flowers are separate to rosettes and I have noted that this plant is growing in at least six different spots within a radius of 80 km.

During January 1802 Scottish botanist, Robert Brown, spent nearly a week collecting specimens in the Lucky Bay area. It would be interesting to learn if he collected orchid species at that time.

Following is a list of orchids located in the Cape Le Grand National Park. Because some species have been found locally and very near to the Park, I feel confident that later I should locate at least twelve more species.

Acianthus reniformis	Pterostylis nana
Caladenia flava	barbata
caerulea	vittata, var. vittata
gemmata	recurva
graminifolia	sp.
menziesii	Prasophyllum elatum
sericea	gibbosum
patersonii	parvifolium
doutchae	hians
huegelii	sargentii
marginata	macrostachyum var.
deformis	macrostachyum
Corybas unguiculatus	ovale var. triglochin
Diuris longifolia	drummondii
laxiflora	fimbria
emarginata	Caleana nigrita
purdiei	Thelymitra villosa
Drakaea glyptodon	crinita
Elythranthera nigricans	fuscolutea
serratus	nuda
Microtis atrata	variegata
alba	canaliculatum
unifolia	flexuosa
orbicularis	campanulata
sp.	cucullata.

Sites 1, 2 and 7 (on map) were burnt during the summer of 1978/79, the remainder of the sites were granite outcrops and have not been burnt for at least a decade.

BARON CARL ALEXANDER ANSELME VON HUGEL 1795-1870 Jon Dodd

In 1833, the Swan River Colony was visited by the Austrian naturalist and traveller, Baron Carl Alexander Anselme von Hugel.

After spending several of his early years involved with the political turmoils of early 19th century Europe, he retired from public life in 1824 to pursue his interests in the natural sciences and horticulture. During this period he became engaged to Countess Melanie Zichy Ferraris, but his exotic sounding fiancée jilted him and married Prince Metternich instead.

The disappointed Count cured his grief by visiting many countries including the Swan River Colony, before returning to Vienna in 1837. After rejoining the army he married a Miss Elizabeth Farquharson. He died in Brussels, aged 75.

During his visit to Western Australia, he collected extensively and provided much new material which was subsequently described in Europe by Bentham, Endlicher and others.

In addition to having the impressive King Spider orchid named after him, he is commemorated in some 15 other species which include some of the State's most attractive wildflowers, such as: Hibbertia huegelii, Verticordia huegelii, Melaleuca huegelii, Stackhousia huegelii, Grevillea huegelii, Diplopeltis huegelii, Acacia huegelii, Hibiscus huegelii, and Conospermum huegelii. There are also the less showy species Xanthosia huegelii, Drosera huegelii, Lagenifera huegelii, Poranthera huegelii and Casuarina huegelii. A second orchid bearing his name, Acianthus huegelii, is now considered to be a variety of Acianthus reniformis.

WILLIAM PATERSON 1755-1810 Jon Dodd

The floral emblem of the West Australian Native Orchid Study and Conservation Group, Caladenia patersonii, is the species named by Robert Brown to commemorate its collector William Paterson.

Paterson was born in 1755 in Montrose, Scotland, which was also the birthplace of his friend Robert Brown. During a lifetime spent mostly away from his native land, Paterson combined the duties of a soldier and colonial administrator with his scientific interests, especially botany.

After visiting Southern Africa in 1777 to collect plants and explore, he saw ten years military service in India before being posted to New South Wales in 1791. His first 2 years, on Norfolk Island, were followed by several years in Sydney, where for a time he held the post of Acting Governor, whilst awaiting the arrival of the new Governor, Hunter. Throughout this period he was involved with exploration of the region, a task which provided plenty of opportunities to collect plant specimens for his patron, Sir Joseph Banks.

In 1804 Paterson was sent to establish a settlement in Van Diemens Land. The site he chose was originally named Port Dalrymple but it is better known to us today as Launceston. It was during his first year in Tasmania that Paterson collected specimens of the orchid that Brown later named Caladenia patersonii. Brown further commemorated his friend and compatriot by naming after him the Climbing Fringe Lily, Thysanotus patersonii (Liliaceae) and the genus of native flags, Patersonia (Iridaceae). The two species and the genus named above are familiar wildflowers in the South West of Western Australia; however there is no indication that Paterson collected in this State. He died at sea in 1810 on his way to his retirement in Britain.

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by naming after him the climbing Prinos Prinos patersonii (Liliaceae) and the genus of native figs, Pterospora

(Liliaceae). The two species and the genus named above are familiar wildflowers in the South West of Western Australia; however there is no indication that Paterson collected in this State. He died at sea in 1810 on his way to his retirement in Britain.