



Journal  
of the  
Native Orchid Society  
of  
South Australia Inc



*Urochilus (Pterostylis) sanguineus*

**NATIVE ORCHID SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA**  
**POST OFFICE BOX 565 UNLEY SOUTH AUSTRALIA 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 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.*

**PRESIDENT**

Bodo Jensen:  
telephone 8243 0251 work 8347 2005

**SECRETARY**

Cathy Houston  
telephone 8356 7356

**VICE PRESIDENT**

Bob Bates

**COMMITTEE**

Peter McCauley  
Malcolm Guy

Brendan Killen  
David Pettifor

**EDITOR**

David Hirst  
14 Beaverdale Avenue  
Windsor Gardens SA 5087  
Telephone 8261 7998  
Email [hirst.david@saugov.sa.gov.au](mailto:hirst.david@saugov.sa.gov.au)

**TREASURER**

Iris Freeman  
**ASSISTANT TREASURER**  
Bill Dear  
telephone 8296 2111  
mobile 0414 633941

**LIFE MEMBERS**

Mr R. Hargreaves†  
Mr H. Goldsack†  
Mr R. Robjohns†  
Mr J. Simmons†  
Mr. L. Nesbitt

Mr D. Wells  
Mr G. Carne  
Mr R Bates  
Mr R Shooter

**Registrar of Judges:** Reg Shooter

**Trading Table:** Judy Penney

**Field Trips and Conservation:**

**Tuber bank Coordinator:**

**New Members Coordinator:**

Thelma Bridle telephone 8384 4174

Malcolm Guy telephone 8276 7350

David Pettifor telephone 0416 095095

**PATRON Mr T. R. N. Lothian**

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**JOURNAL OF THE  
NATIVE ORCHID SOCIETY  
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SOUTH AUSTRALIA INC.**

**NOVEMBER 2004      VOL. 28 NO 10**

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**NEXT MEETING 23 NOVEMBER 2004**

**Tuesday, 23 November**, St Matthew's Hall, Bridge Street, Kensington. Meeting starts at 8:00 p.m. Doors to the hall will be open from 7:15 p.m. to allow Members access to the Library and trading table and to set up items for the **ANNUAL AUCTION**. Bring along your unwanted plants and other goods. Also tickets will be available for the **XMAS RAFFLE**. Bring a **basket supper** to share over a **Christmas supper** at this last meeting for 2004.

**DIARY DATES**

<b>23 November</b>	Annual Auction/ Xmas Raffle draw
<b>27-28 Nov.</b>	Conservation in the South East
<b>5 December</b>	Annual BBQ Picnic
<b>13-19 Sept. 2005</b>	WA Orchid Spectacular

**NEXT COMMITTEE MEETING**

**Wed, 1<sup>st</sup> December** at the home of **Bodo Jensen**. Meeting commences at 7:30 p.m.

## OCTOBER MEETING - Plants Benched

### Epiphyte species

*Dendrobium canaliculatum*; *Den. kingianum* (5 plants); *Den. prenticii*; *Dockrillia linguiformis*; *Doc. nugentii*; *Doc. shoenina*; *Sarcochilus falcatus*; *Sarco. hartmannii* (4 plants).

### Epiphyte hybrids

*Sarcochilus* Fitzhart (2 plants); *Sarco.* Fitzhart x Lorraine; *Sarco. hartmannii* x Arcadia; *Sarco. hartmannii* x Heidi; *Sarco.* Heidi (3plants); *Sarco.* Kate x Heidi; *Sarco.* Melba; *Sarco.* Ruby; *Sarco.* Wandjina x *hartmannii*; *Sarco.* Weinhart; *Rhinochilus* Dorothy.

### Terrestrial species

*Caladenia tentaculata*; *Caleana major*; *Chiloglottis* aff. *formicifera*; *Chiloglottis trapeziformis*; *Diuris brevifolia* (2 plants); *D. fragrantissima*; *D. laxiflora*; *D. sulphurea*; *Microtis parviflora*; *Pterostylis baptistii*; *Pt. biseta* (2 plants); *Pt. falcata*; *Thelymitra imbricata* (Tas.); *T. nuda*.

### Terrestrial hybrids

*Diuris* 'Earwig' (2 plants); *D.* Mule (2 plants); *D. sulphurea* x *brevifolia*; *Pterostylis* Jack Warcup.

### Judging results

#### Epiphyte species

- 1<sup>st</sup> *Sarcochilus hartmannii* grown by Wally Walloscheck
- 2<sup>nd</sup> *Dockrillia linguiformis* grown by Wally Walloscheck
- 3<sup>rd</sup> *Dendrobium canaliculatum* grown by Brendan Killen

#### Epiphyte hybrids

- 1<sup>st</sup> *Sarcochilus* Fitzhart grown by Malcolm Guy
- 2<sup>nd</sup> *Sarcochilus hartmannii* x Arcadia grown by Noel Oliver
- 3<sup>rd</sup> *Sarcochilus* Heidi grown by Lesley Gunn

#### Terrestrial Species

- 1<sup>st</sup> *Caladenia tentaculata* grown by Les Nesbitt
- 2<sup>nd</sup> *Pterostylis baptistii* grown by Les Nesbitt
- 3<sup>rd</sup> *Diuris sulphurea* grown by Les Nesbitt

#### Terrestrial hybrids

- 1<sup>st</sup> *Pterostylis* Jack Warcup grown by Les Nesbitt
- 2<sup>nd</sup> *Diuris* Mule grown by Malcolm Guy
- 3<sup>rd</sup> *Diuris brevifolia* x *sulphurea* grown by Les Burgess

### Popular Vote Results.

#### Terrestrial Species

*Chiloglottis trapeziformis* grown by Les Nesbitt

#### Terrestrial Hybrid

*Diuris* Earwig grown by Les Nesbitt

#### Epiphyte species

*Dendrobium canaliculatum* grown by Brendan Killen

#### Epiphytic Hybrid

*Sarcochilus* Wandjina x *hartmannii* grown by Malcolm Guy

### Plant of the Night

*Sarcochilus hartmannii* grown by Wally Walloscheck

Plant commentary on Epiphytes was by Noel Oliver and on terrestrials by Les Nesbitt.

## FOR YOUR INFORMATION - NOSSA NEWS

### ANNUAL AUCTION, XMAS RAFFLE and SUPPER

November Meeting. Bring your unwanted orchids, tubers or other plants, pots, potting mix, books and bric a brac as these could be another persons treasure. Come along and share the fun.

Tickets will be on sale at the meeting for the Xmas raffle.

Bring a plate of supper to share after the meeting.

### Excursion to Kersbrook Oct 9<sup>th</sup>

Rob and Susie

Fifteen members met at Kersbrook on a mild sunny morning, just warm enough to open the pink and gold sun-orchids but not warm enough for the blue and white species. We enjoyed an easy stroll through Andrew Moriarty's back yard, open woodland on a small hill. The spider orchids were wonderful - *Caladenia leptochila*, *C. rigida*, *C. prolata*, *C. aff pusilla*, and *C. tentaculata* all fully open. Both the white flowered *C. rigida* and the tiny pink-red *C. aff pusilla* are threatened species. And we did some hand pollination. There were donkey orchids *Diuris orientis* and its hybrid with *D. pardina* in flower as well as *D. pardina* itself in seed. There were many greenhoods on the shaded slopes - *Pterostylis nutans* and *P. pedunculata* as well as *Linguella* in seed. There were beardies, *Calochilus aff robertsonii*, *Microtis*, *Corysanthes* (in seed) and *Cyrtostylis* but the real excitement was in finding 10 different sun orchids including many of the recently named species. *Thelymitra rubra*'s pink blooms were fully open, *T. antennifera*'s golden flowers were opened with a puff of warm breath but most of the others needed manipulation to open. There was the white flowered *T. albiflora*, very common here, the long leaved *T. arenaria* with its tiny flowers not keen to open at all, the strange frog mouthed *T. batesii* with its mauve flowers and fat buds, the short leaved *T. brevifolia* with its red split column, the large leaved and long bracted *T. bracteata* with its long green buds and its hybrid with *T. pauciflora*, the large *T. grandiflora* with all its flowers sadly deformed by thrips, the large blue flowers of *T. nuda* still a few days from opening and the ubiquitous tiny blue *T. pauciflora*.

A large rock on the hill had quite a surprise for some of us - a plant of *Dendrobium kingianum*, looking quite healthy but with no flowers this year. Well done Andrew and thanks for sharing your bushland orchids with us. After lunch we managed a short walk through the nearby 'Roachdale' .... less orchids than Andrew's but we did add *Leptoceras menziesii* in flower and some late *Caladenia behrii* as well as a much larger all white flower looking suspiciously like *C. argocalla* ... but it did have the fragrance of *C. behrii* so our verdict ... a hybrid between these two endangered species (*C. argocalla* does occur near Kersbrook).

All up a most relaxing and yet educational few hours.

## How it is Done

Reg Shooter

Once again this month there was a terrific display of orchids. This time of the year is generally regarded as *Sarcochilus* time, and our members certainly emphasised that at the October meeting. There were a total of 16 of that genus benched both hybrid and species. The one that attracted the judge's eye was a magnificent specimen plant of *Sarco. hartmannii* grown and exhibited by Wally Walloscheck that was selected as flower of the night.

*Sarco. hartmannii* is a species with many forms, both in vegetative shape and floral colour. As a general rule plants from the southern areas of its habitat in central-eastern NSW tend to have pendulous racemes of buff coloured small flowers whilst those from more northern climes into South-eastern Queensland have almost pure white larger flowers with a crystalline texture held erect above the foliage. Some years ago a very few clones were collected near Nimbin in an area known as Blue Knob, this was a very desirable clone distinguished by having very dark, almost black, stems and large pure white flowers and became known as variety 'Blue Knob'. Very few plants originated from that area and are now believed to be extinct there, however today any *hartmannii* with a dark stem is often advertised as variety Blue Knob at a premium price. There has been a lot of line breeding done with this species and many of the progeny are superior to the so-called Blue Knob. The species prefers to grow on rocks in its natural habitat and hence is a lithophyte rather than epiphytes however in cultivation it appears to grow more satisfactorily in a pot of coarse bark mix as opposed to a mount. Thanks Wally for bringing in your plant for us to admire.

Brendan Killen benched a *Dendrobium canaliculatum* for us to see. This is a truly tropical species coming from across the top of northern Australia from Western Australia to the top of Cape York and down to Rockhampton; it also grows in New Guinea. To grow it satisfactorily in South Australia some winter heat is required, a minimum of 15c to be really certain of results. Because it is a tropical species it also requires high light and humidity when in its growing phase. Many of the areas of its natural habitat experience long periods with no rainfall whatsoever and this orchid survives these periods by shedding its leaves, the pseudobulbs shrivel and they look almost beyond recovery but as soon as the monsoonal rains come new growth begins and within a couple of weeks flower racemes are produced. In cultivation the nearest we can come to these conditions is to withhold water during the winter then resuming it as the weather warms up. Brendan was growing his plant on a piece of *Melaleuca* branch and has it in a heated glasshouse. It was a very healthy looking specimen carrying three flowering racemes and two in bud. The flowers of this species are very long lasting and Brendan will be able to enjoy the flowers for many weeks. Thank you all for bringing your plants in for us to enjoy it was a lovely spectacle.

## A Magic Moment

Les Nesbitt

The 22 October is a warm spring day in the Adelaide Hills and the sun orchids have opened beautifully. *Calochilus robertsonii* is flowering on a temporary bench outside but in the shade of my shadehouse. I am standing in the shade resting from my exertions on the shadehouse extension to house some recently rescued plants that include the bearded orchid. Along comes a large black wasp with a yellow head. After some buzzing around, the wasp alights on a *C. robertsonii* flower and pushes its head deep into the flower. I move closer and observe that the yellow head is actually pollen stuck to the front of the insect's head just below its eyes. The wasp stays in the flower for 30 seconds trying to mate with the hairy labellum. It takes no notice of me standing less than a meter away. The wasp is totally black except for a yellow dot on each side of its abdomen. It is large, about 20mm long (the same length as the labellum), with rather narrow wings when resting. It has two long black antennae held with an included angle of about 90 degrees. While I watch spellbound, it visits 2 more flowers before flying away. Then I realise that the moment has passed and I may never see such a sight again.

Since I did not have a camera with me I have written down the experience. Did the pollen come from my plants? Probably because I have only ever found one plant of *Calochilus robertsonii* on my block and that was years ago. I put a cage around it but a grub ate it off and the plant did not reappear. Makes you wonder though.

## Australian Orchid Foundation Awareness Campaign.

### Orchid Bark

Bark is the basic ingredient in the potting mixes most orchid growers' use.

If you ask fifty growers, you will most likely find they use fifty different mixes!

A good basic mix comprises treated pine bark (85%), gravel of equal size particles (8%) and diatomite (7%). This mix is suitable for Australian native dendrobiums, paphiopedilums, cymbidiums and cattleyas.

In Australia we are fairly lucky when it comes to supplies of orchid bark. Over the last 70 years or so many *Pinus radiata* plantations have been established in the southern states, providing a renewable and sustainable source of pine. South Australia has the ability to supply nearly all Australia's demand for *Pinus radiata* bark. This type of bark has been used in orchid potting mixes for many years.

Pine bark is supplied in many different grades, and is suitable for most of our orchids. Choose a grade appropriate to the size of pot and the character of the orchid's root system. Pine bark, as sold for orchid mix, is usually composted or treated to remove any compounds that are toxic to orchid roots. This is very important; the use of untreated bark is deadly to orchids.

When bought freshly bagged, orchid bark is usually moist, has an earthy smell and is ready to use immediately. If it is not used straight away it is a good idea to allow it to dry out; it can be stored for several years without deterioration. When this stored bark has to be used it is a matter of soaking it for 4-5 days in a drum of water to which a small handful of lime has been added. The drum is then drained and the surface of the bark is allowed to dry a little. You should never use dry bark, as orchid roots need a moist potting mix. Dry bark is very difficult to re-wet and tends to absorb moisture from an orchid's roots.

If for some reason you need to use dry bark in a hurry, use hot water instead of cold and allow it to cool down naturally. It will be ready to use within a few hours. The hot water treatment will also kill any snails present, including any tiny garlic snails.

Having planted the orchid in fresh bark, flush the pots well with water until all fine bark and dust has been removed. The plants should then be given a good soaking with seaweed extract or a treated blood product called 'Garden Party' or similar. This provides the orchids with beneficial microbes and Mycorrhiza. This treatment allows the plants to settle in quickly and encourages new root growth. It may be useful to use these products several times before applying the usual chemical fertilisers.

#### FAIRY LANTERNS

A new species of 'fairy lanterns, the third for Australia, was the subject of an article by Tim Entwisle in Nature Australia Spring 2004. Fairy lanterns are said to be closely related to orchids and grow underground like *Rizanthella* but sending up tiny tentacle-like flowers into the leaf litter. They rely on fungi for nutrients. The new species was discovered at Bundanoon, NSW.

## ***Thelymitra* special field trip report: October 10**

R. Bates

This excursion to Scott Creek and nearby areas was ostensibly to see some of the 'new' sun orchids in flower. 15 members and friends met in the Park on a warm sunny morning and how lucky we were as most flowers were open or only needed slight persuasion to open. After the 12 different sun-orchids seen on the NOSSA excursion the day before we had a record to break and break it we did. I doubt that any club in Australia has ever seen as many sun orchids on one excursion, in flower or otherwise. The species and hybrids seen are listed below with notes..... need we say more. Several of these were collected and photographed for the 1<sup>st</sup> time.

Sites: 1- Shingleback track, 2- Quarry track off Frith Rd, 3- Blewett Springs turn off from Clarendon Rd, 4- Wine track at Hardy's Scrub

<b>Plant name</b>	<b>Notes</b>
<i>Thelymitra albiflora</i>	Small white flowers, seen open at all sites
<i>T. albiflora</i> x <i>T. juncifolia</i>	Pale spotted hybrid in flower at 3
<i>T. antennifera</i>	Rabbit eared yellow sun-orchid, wide open at all sites, fragrant..
<i>T. arenaria</i>	Tall, large leaved, dull sun-orchid, flowers hardly opening... 3,4
<i>T. bracteata</i>	Tall species with long bracts, pale blue flowers, long narrow green buds in flower and bud at 3.
<i>T. bracteata</i> x <i>T. juncifolia</i>	Large <i>T. x truncata</i> form, common in full flower at 2,3
<i>T. benthamiana</i>	One broad leaf seen at 4
<i>T. brevifolia</i>	Small mauve flowers with short, broad, red leaf and red split column common in flower at all sites, with help.
<i>T. brevifolia</i> x <i>T. juncifolia</i>	Spotted hybrid with orange column at 1, collected for the 1 <sup>st</sup> time in SA.
<i>T. carnea</i>	Tiny pink flowers with slim gold column arms in, common in flower at 2
<i>T. exigua</i>	Small pale blue flowers at 1, new to most of us.
<i>T. grandiflora</i>	Giant sun orchid, common in flower at 1 and 2, thrip damage to some flowers, softly fragrant.
<i>T. inflata</i>	Opened with help at 2, shiny bloom on column
<i>T. x irregularis</i>	Large pink spotted sun orchid, several in full flower at 3
<i>T. juncifolia</i> (fat buds)	Blue spotted sun orchid, pink outside of sepals, common and fully open at all sites
<i>T. luteocilium</i>	Early pink sun-orchid in ripe seed at 4
<i>T. x mackmillanii</i>	Small form in flower at 4, 1 only
<i>T. nuda</i>	Freely opening, fragrant blue flowers at 1
<i>T. new species</i>	A beautiful deep blue, sweetly perfumed, freely opening species with short, broad red leaf common at 1.
<i>T. new species</i> x <i>T. juncifolia</i>	Beautiful blue flowers with vague spotting at 1, sweet perfume
<i>T. new species</i> x <i>T. pauciflora</i>	Faintly perfumed small blue flowers at 1
<i>T. pauciflora</i>	Tiny dull blue flowers open and in bud at all sites
<i>T. aff. peniculata</i>	Small mauve flowers, broad flat leaf, in bud at 4
<i>T. rubra</i>	Abundant, wide open, deep pink sun-orchid at all sites
<i>T. x truncata</i>	In many forms, some mentioned above, one specimen had lots of dashed blue lines instead of spots



Yes that is right 25 different sun orchids on one field trip, and would you believe that some members present on Sunday did a 2 hour excursion on Monday and saw *T. azurea* and 2 more unnamed sun orchid taxa all fully in flower as well as *T. flexuosa* in seed. (Now why didn't we see that one and some of the 5 other sun-orchids previously seen at Scott Creek CP on the Sunday.

Other orchids seen in flower on Sunday included *Caladenia carnea*, *C. leptochila* (lots), *C. prolata*, *C. tentaculata* (lots), *Calochilus aff robertsonii*, *Cyrtostylis*, *Diuris orientis*, *Glossodia* (lots), *Microtis arenaria*, *M. frutetorum*, *Prasophyllum fitzgeraldii* (lots, and with such a sweet fragrance), *P. goldsackii*, *Plumatochilus plumosus*, *Pterostylis nutans*, *P. pedunculata* with leaves, buds and seedpods of 15 other species! How lucky we are to have all this less than an hour from the city centre.

## Stop press:

**Serious infestation of thrips destroyed millions of native orchid and lily flowers over thousands of square km of bush in SA in October 2004...** not only have weeds, rabbits, stock, land clearance, erosion, loss of pollinators etc caused destruction of so many orchids recently but now we have a new and potentially final blow... minute flower thrips in plague proportion... in some areas from the west coast to the Southeast hardly an intact flower could be found.

## VISIT TO A PROPERTY IN HARROGATE - 3/10/04

Thelma Bridle

A spring visit was made by NOSSA members to a private property at Harrogate, where in 25 acres of bushland, un-grazed for the past 20 years, except by a few kangaroos, a number of orchid species thrive. A spring-fed stream with winter-flowing waterfalls descended the rocky, moss-covered hillside. Logging 50 years earlier had left few large eucalypts.

14 species of orchid were determined on the visit and a number of these were abundant, particularly various members of the *Thelymitra pauciflora* complex, massed under trees and *T. rubra*, *Glossodia major*, *Pterostylis pedunculata* and colonies of both *Caladenia tentaculata* and *Diuris orientis* were frequent. A single flowered plant of *P. foliata*, with seedpod, was an unexpected find.

A large number of sundews (*Drosera auriculata*) were present with rock fern predominating in the shaded areas. A spectacular sight was a colony of about 100 flowering plants of *T. antennifera*, thought by the owners to be a type of lily as there were so many of them.

With only a few introduced weed species, kept well in check by the owners, except for the impossible freesias, both orchids and other spring flowers flourish. Blue grass lilies, blue squill, bulbines, chocolate lilies, candles and fringe lilies were particularly colourful in the sunshine.

Some restoration of previous farming mistakes have been undertaken and it is hoped to heritage list the area as it is one of the few such pockets of natural bushland in the area.

### List of orchids recorded 3/10/04

<i>Caladenia tentaculata</i> (f,b)	<i>Pterostylis foliata</i> (s)
<i>Corybas incurvus</i> (l)	<i>P. pedunculata</i> (f)
<i>Cyrtostylis sp</i> (l)	<i>Thelymitra antennifera</i> (f)
<i>Diuris orientis</i> (f)	<i>T. pauciflora</i> complex (b)
<i>D. pardina</i> (fo)	<i>T. albiflora</i> (b)
<i>Glossodia major</i> (f)	<i>T. bracteata</i> (b)
<i>Microtis arenaria</i> (f)	<i>T. nuda</i> (f)
	<i>T. rubra</i> (f)

**N.O.S.S.A. TUBER BANK FOR 2004-2005**  
MALCOLM GUY

Available to Financial Members only! Closing date for orders is the last mail on the 3<sup>rd</sup> January 2005. Tubers will be posted on the 24<sup>th</sup> January.

I thank all growers who have generously promised tubers which need to reach me by the 7<sup>th</sup> January.

NOTE: 26 lots in all. See next page for listing.

Circle each lot number that you wish to order and mark 'Sub' by any that you would like if your first choice is not available. Lots will have from 2-10 tubers, depending on supply and demand. Tubers in short supply will be issued on a first come – first served basis. Please record the provenance of tubers you receive if known

**Price per lot is \$1.00 An additional charge of \$3.00 for Postage and handling costs applies.**

POST ORDER TO           M. GUY  
                                  15 Naomi Terrace  
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Sub	GENERA	SPECIES	LOCALITY DATA
1	Pterostylis	baptistii	Gosford NSW
2	Pterostylis	curta	
3	Pterostylis	foliata	
4	Linguella (Pterostylis)	nana	
5	Pterostylis	nutans (white)	
6	Pterostylis	nutans Snow x self	
7	Taurantha (Pterostylis)	ophioglossa	
8	Pterostylis	pedunculata	
9	Pterostylis	procera	
10	Urochilus (Pterostylis)	sanguinea	
11	Diplodium (Pterostylis)	truncatum	
12	Pterostylis	Bantam	
13	Pterostylis	Cutie	
14	Pterostylis	Dusky Duke	
15	Pterostylis	Hoodwink	
16	Pterostylis	x Joesph Arthur	
17	Pterostylis	“SA Great”	
18	Pterostylis	Trunkfish	
19	Corysanthes	diemenicus	(ex Corybas)
20	Cyrtostylis	reniformis	
21	Diuris	orientis	
22	Diuris	pardina	
23	Glossodia	major	
24	Leptocerus	menziesii	
25	Thelymitra	pauciflora	
26	Thelymitra	rubra	

Price per lot \$1.00	Name .....
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