

Census of North Queensland Plants (Continued)

Enchylaena tomentosa ? var. leptophylla (Benth.) Nr. Gainsford (Bowman) Sclerolaena (R.Br.) diacantha (Benth.) Cape R. (Bowman) Threlkeldia (R. Br.) brevicuspis (F.v.M.) Cape R. (Bowman) Tecticornia (Hook.) cinerea (Benth. and Hook.) Mornington Is. (Macgregor); C. York (M'Gillivray); Trinity B. (Hill). Suaeda (Forsk.) maritima (Dumort). Seablite. Flowers April, May and Nov. Cairns; Cleveland B. (Bowman) Salsola (L.) kali (L.) Prickly Saltwort. Cape R. (Bowman); Palm Is. (Herbert) var. brachypteris Rockingham B. (Dallachy) Family AIZOACEAE (FICOIDAEAE, Juss.) Sesuvium (L.) portulacastrum (L.) Howitt's Gp. (F.v.M.) Trianthema (L.) crystallina (Vahl.) Cape R. (Bowman); Burdekin R. (F.v.M.) pilosa (F.v.M.) Is. of G. of Carpentaria (R.Br.)

rhynchoalyptra (F.v.M.) Is. of G. of Carpentaria (R.Br.) compacta (White) Mornington Is. (J. F. Bail.); Between Gilbert and Norman Rn. (Gulliver); Esscott Stn., via Burketown (McIntyre) Family POLYGONACEAE (Juss.) Polygonum (L.) plebeium (R.Br.) Small Knotweed. Gilbert R. (F.v.M.); Herbert R. (Eatn); Proserpine (Michael). barbatum (L.) Bellenden Ker Range (Karsten); Proserpine (Michael). attenuatum (R.Br.) Is. of G. of Carpentaria (R.Br.); Gilbert R. (White); Proserpine (Michael) orientale (L.) Johnstone R. (Ladbrook); Rockingham B. (Dallachy); Mt. Julian, nr. Proserpine (Michael). minus (Huds.) Slender Knotweed. Rockingham B. (Dallachy); Burdekin R. (F.v.M.) subspecies decipiens (R.Br.) Proserpine (Michael) subsessile (R.Br.) Hairy Knotweed. Cairns (White); Yarrabah (Michael); Kulara (Bick). lapathifolium (L.) Burdekin R. (F.v.M.)

Addenda and Corrigenda

Vol. 1 No. 9, p. 6—Delete Galbulimima baccata. Before Family Anoniaceae insert Family HIMANTANDRACEAE Himantandra baccata (Diels) Boar Pocket (J. F. Bail.); Evelyn (J. F. Bail.) p. 7—Cryptocarya obovata. For White Walnut read Pepper Berry Tree. Flowers about March. Before (C.) glaucescens insert (C. obovata) var. hypospodia. Atherton (Francis). Beilschmiedia obtusifolia. Add loc. Daintree R. (Francis) After (Endiandra) discolor (Benth.) insert Domatia Tree. Litsea zeylanica. Add loc. Cairns (Francis) L. dealbata. Add loc. Cairns (Francis) After L. ferruginea (Benth. and Hook.) Pigeon-berry Tree, add Flowers Feb. and Mar. After L. reticulata (B. and H.) Bally Gum, add Flowers April and May. Before Hernandia insert Family HER- NANDIACEAE. For Cappariaceae (Endl.) read CAPPARIDACEAE.

No. 10, p. 5—Before Family PITTOSPORACEAE insert Family FLACOURTACEAE Scolopia brownii (F.v.M.) C. York (Benth.) Before Pittosporum setigerum add (P.) rhombifolium (Cunn.) Proserpine (Francis) Hymenosporum flavum. For Flowers Oct. read Flowers Oct. and Nov. Add loc. Atherton (Francis) p. 6—After (Melia) azedarach (L.) var. australasica, Tulip Cedar, add Flowers Sep. and Oct. Before Synonym add Amora (Roxb.) nitidula (Benth.) Incense Wood. Atherton (Francis); Herberton. After (S) muelleri (DC.) add Flowers June. Add locs Rocky Cr., Atherton Dist. (J. F. Bail.); Atherton (J. F. Bail.); L. Barrine (J. F. Bail.); Gadgarra (Kajewski) p. 7—Owenia reticulata. Insert loc. Van Rook, C. York Pen. (McCawley). After (Cedrela) toona (Roxb.) var. australasica (DC.) Red Cedar add Flowers Sep. and Oct.

The North Queensland Naturalist

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Some Orchids of the Proserpine District, North Queensland

By the Rev. H. M. R. Rupp

Many of the orchids described by the late F. M. Bailey in his Queensland Flora are almost unknown to the present generation of Australian botanists. The types of those which were named by Baron von Mueller are presumably in the Melbourne National Herbarium, but few of Bailey's own type forms appear to have been preserved. Fitzgerald kept none of his types, and it is not easy to ascertain what others are still in existence, or where. Within the past year or two Mr. Ken Macpherson, of Strathdickie North, Proserpine, has been re-discovering some of these little-known plants, and it is much to be desired that specimens should be available in the near future in the principal Australian herbarium collections. Mr. Macpherson's keen interest in the orchid flora of his district will doubtless result in further discoveries, and in fuller information concerning those forms he has already brought to light. In the meantime some brief notes on orchids sent by him to the present writer, which appear to be of special interest, may be appreciated as an interim record.

1. Liparis Nugentae Bail.—Leaves and flowers larger than those of the better-known L. reflexa Lindl., and the former more membranous in texture. Pseudobulbs flattened vertically. Labellum reflexed so sharply that the suddenly-bent margins form a prominent "tooth" on either side. This species is figured in one of Fitzgerald's unpublished plates in the Mitchell Library at Sydney; but so little known is the species, that identification of this unnamed plate was found difficult, though it is an admirable representation of the plant.

2. Liparis habenarina F.v.M.—Mr. Macpherson reports this as a strictly terrestrial species, found growing with Geodorum pictum Lindl. It was almost past flowering, and the raceme sent to me was difficult to determine: I forwarded a few flowers to Dr. R. S. Rogers, who confirmed my opinion that it was L. habenarina. Neither Bentham nor Bailey allude to the connate lateral sepals of this species. Dr. Rogers states that in a specimen sent by the late E. J. Banfield from Dunk Island they were connate for the greater part of their length. In the Proserpine flower they are completely connate and sharply reflexed beneath the labellum, giving the impression of two labella one above the other.

3. Dendrobium Rowmanii Benth.—As an article dealing with this species will shortly appear in the Queensland Naturalist (Brisbane), it must suffice here to say that it appears to me to have been "created" under a misapprehension, and should probably be regarded as a form of D. Mortii F.v.M.

4. Oxyria purpurascens Deane. (Bulbophyllum purpurascens Bailey.)—This is an extremely interesting little orchid, very diminutive but very beautiful under a magnifier. It has had a very chequered career at the hands of botanists; and investigation by Dr. R. S. Rogers now makes it clear that neither the generic name

attached by Deane, nor the specific name bestowed originally by Bailey, can stand. I hope very shortly to have the privilege of renaming it in accord with a suggestion made by Dr. Rogers.

5.—*Cleisostoma orbiculare* Rupp.—Described and figured in this Journal, April 1934.

6. *C. brevilabre* F.v.M.—General appearance of plant very similar to that of *Ornithochilus Hillii* Benth., but brighter green. Racemes produced very freely. Flowers pale creamy-green with or without brown spots, very fragrant. Labellum remarkably short with a very long basal spur. This is a very attractive little orchid, and seems more amenable to cultivation than the southern *C. tridentatum*.

7. *Cymbidium canaliculatum* R.Br. var *marginatum* Rupp, forma *purpurascens*.—In a paper read before the Linnean Society of N.S.W. in April, 1934, I have attempted to define the various forms of this "Protean" species, which is remarkable for its immense range of habitat, its adaptability to very dry and very humid conditions, and its striking variations in colour-scheme and colour. The type form has greenish flowers more or less heavily blotched with brown. The Proserpine flower is bright magenta, not blotched, but with narrow borders of pale green.

8. *Nervilia* Comm., 2 species.—Bentham and Bailey describe several Australian species of *Pogonia*, belonging to the section *Nervilia*, but this section has since been recognised as comprising a distinct genus. These orchids are terrestrial: the plant has a single reniform or orbicular veined leaf, flat on the ground, and developing at a different time from the flowering stem. Mr. Macpherson has found leaves of two obviously distinct species, and hopes to obtain flowers later on.

Addenda and Corrigenda

(Figures after plants indicate flowering months)

- Vol. 1
- No. 10, p. 7—Before *Flindersia* insert Family RUTACEAE, Juss. and delete before *Zieria*.
- (F.) *schottiana*. For Bunji Bunji read Cugerie. 6 to 12.
- Add loc. Atherton Plat.
- Delete (F.) *chatawaiana*.
- Before (F.) *iffalana* insert
- (F.) *pubescens*, F. M. Bail. 11.
- Trinity B. (Hill); Kairi (White); Rockingham B. (Dallachy); Hinchinbrook Is.
- Brayleyana, F.v.M. Maple Silkwood. 11 to 1.
- Atherton to Ravenshoe Tableland; Herberston to Cardwell (J. F. Bail.); Tully R.
- (F.) *iffalana*. For Cairns Hickory read Hickory Ash. 10 to 6.
- Add locs. Daintree R. (Swain); Mt. Molloy Dist. (Swain); Atherton Dist.
- Delete (F.) *mazlini*.
- After (F.) *pimenteliana* (F.v.M.) insert Rose Silkwood. 10 to 5.
- Add locs. L. Barrine (Kajewski); Atherton (Mocatta); Evelyn (J. F. Bail.)
- Before (F.) *bourjotiana* insert (F.) *laevicarpa*. White and Francis. Rose Ash.
- Tinaroo Range (Swain); Gadgarra (Fuller); S.E. of L. Barrine (Swain); Tarzali (Swain); Dirran (Swain).
- acuminata, White. White Silkwood. 1 to 12.
- Atherton Tablelands (Mocatta) Evelyn Tablelands (Swain); Up. Johnstone R. (White); Innisfail (Michael)
- (F.) *bourjotiana*. Add locs. Mossman R. (Tryon); Gadgarra (Kajewski); Herberston (Mocatta); Johnstone R. (Bancroft).
- Place *Zieria smithii* (Andr.) on separate line and add 7.
- Add loc. Gadgarra (Kajewski).
- After (Boronia) *artemisiaefolia* (F.v.M.) add Hoary Boronia.
- After (B.) *bowmanii* insert F.v.M.
- Before *Eriostemon* add (B.) *polygallifolia*, Sm., var. ? *pubescens*, Benth.
- Stannary Hills (Bancroft).
- Melicope fareana*. Add loc. Kairi (Bick.)

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CAIRNS, AUGUST 1934

Aquatic Insects in North Queensland

By DAVID O. ATHERTON, B.Sc. Agr., Q.D. A.

(Continued from p. 17)

The commoner species are from one-half to three-quarters of an inch in length and greenish-brown in colour, usually occurring together in numbers and thus showing gregarious habits. As the common name implies, they swim rapidly and erratically about the surface, often whirling round on a circular course at a relatively tremendous speed. Although much of the time is spent on the surface they are very capable divers and frequent the bottoms of pools and streams in search of prey. Each eye is divided into an upper and a lower section, the former is above and the latter is below the surface of the water when the beetle swims on top. Two common species are *Macrogyrus australis* Brulle, about half an inch long, and *M. striolatus* Guer., about half as large again as the former. Both are dark greenish-brown in colour.

In the order Hemiptera or bugs there are also some families of generally aquatic habit and the species range in length from one-eighth of an inch to three inches. The Gerridae or water striders (often erroneously called water spiders) are very frequently encountered on ponds and sluggish streams. They are fairly stout-bodied insects with long legs and, as the name implies, progress along the surface of the water relying on its surface tension to support them. The immature stages or nymphs resemble the adults very closely in habits and appearance and neither stage is in the habit of descending below the surface. All stages feed on other insects captured on top of the water, though sometimes the food consists of insects which are already dead.

The family Belostomatidae comprises the giant water bugs and our commonest representative of this group is *Lethocerus indicus* Stal., whose dark coloured brownish-green body is upwards of three inches long and over an inch wide. The forelegs are terminated by sharp spines and by means of these the bugs are able to hold their prey.

To be continued

Bulbophyllum Macphersonii, nomen novum, Rupp, 1934

In the July 1934 issue of the Victorian Naturalist, the above name was given to what was listed in our last issue as *Osyricera purpurascens*, Deane. A figure of this orchid as well as the peculiar circumstances necessitating this change in name are there given in full.

Book Review

TERMITES AND TERMITE CONTROL. Charles A. Kofoid, Ph.D., Sc.D., Prof. of Zoology, Univ. of Calif., Editor in Chief. Price 5 dol. 768 pages and 182 figures. Published by Univ. of California Press, Berkeley, Cal.

This is the work of a special Termite Investigation Committee and represents a magnificent piece of co-operative work carried out by a large team of workers dealing mostly with North American material, and is of immense practical value not only to other workers investigating termites in other fields, but especially in a practical sense in the way of prevention and treatment of infestation. It can accordingly be recommended as a classic, not only to scientists engaging in such problems, but also to bodies having to do with timbers, such as architects, or indeed property owners of all kinds in infested districts.