

Census of North Queensland Plants (Continued)

Trichinium (continued)
 exaltatum (Benth.) Lamb-tails.
 Northcote (Burton); Cape R. (Bowman).
 semilanatum (Lindl.)
 Head of Gilbert R. (F.v.M.)
 fusiforme (R.Br.)
 Is. of G. of Carpentaria (R.Br.); Normananton (Gulliver).
 gracile (R.Br.)
 Is. of G. of Carpentaria (R.Br.)
 calostachyum (F.v.M.)
 Is. of G. of Carpentaria (R.Br.)
 Cyathula (Lour.)
 prostrata (Blume)
 Mulgrave R.
 Achyranthes (L.)
 aspera (L.) Washerman's Plant.
 Is. of G. of Carpentaria (R.Br.); Albany Is. (F.v.M.); C. York (Daemel); Rockingham B. (Dallachy).
 var. canescens (Benth.)
 Is. of G. of Carpentaria (R.Br.)
 Alternanthera (R.Br.)
 denticulata (R.Br.) Joyweed.
 Gilbert R. (Daintree); Pt. Denison (Fitzalan).
 angustifolia (R.Br.) Narrow-leaf Joyweed.
 Is. of G. of Carpentaria
 Gomphrena (L.)
 canescens (R.Br.)
 G. of Carpentaria (R.Br.)

fiacida (R.Br.)
 C. York (Daemel)
 humilis (R.Br.)
 Pt. Denison (Fitzalan)
 brownii (Moq.)
 Is. of G. of Carpentaria (R.Br.)
 conica (Sprengel)
 Is. of G. of Carpentaria (R.Br.); Wednesday Is. (Haswell).
 conferta (Benth.)
 C. Flinders (Cunn.)
 diffusa (Sprengel)
 Is. of G. of Carpentaria (R.Br.)
 decumbens. Introduced.
 Mareeba; Torrens Cr.; Townsville.
FAMILY CHENOPODIACEAE (Endl.)
 Rhagodia (R.Br.)
 spinescens (R.Br.) Thorny Saltbush
 Burdekin R.
 Chenopodium (L.)
 auricomum (Lindl.) Bluebush.
 G. of Carpentaria (Landsborough).
 Atriplex (L.) Saltbushes.
 humilis (F.v.M.)
 Subsaline banks of Flinders R. (F.v.M.)
 halimoides (Lindl.)
 Lawn Hill (Hann)
 Enchylaena (R.Br.)
 tomentosa (R.Br.)
 Cloncurry (Palmer); Burdekin R. (F.v.M.)

Addenda and Corrigenda

Vol. 1
 No. 10, p. 5.—After (Drosera) indica add
 Narrow-leaf Sundew.
 Add loc. Badu Is. (Macgregor).
 Before (D.) burmanni add
 (D. indica), forma robusta (Bail.)
 Millstream Falls
 After (D.) petiolaris add Tufted Sundew.
 After (D.) banksii add (R.Br.) Slender
 Sundew.
 p. 6—Delete (Garcinia) cherryi, and substitute
 (G.) gibbsiae (Moore)
 Boonjee (Kajewski); Nr. Mt. Bartle
 Frere (White)
 kajewskii (White)
 Daintree R. (White)
 Delete Family Ternstroemiaceae.
 Delete Saurauja andreana.
 Before Family POLYGALACEAE insert
 (Calophyllum) touriga (White and
 Francis). Brown Touriga.
 Bellenden Ker Range, 2,000 to 3,000
 ft. (White); Boonjie (Francis); Gourka
 Pocket, Atherton Tableland (Merrotsy).
FAMILY CAMELLIACEAE.
 Ternstroemia (L.)
 cherryi (Bail.)
 Coen (Cherry); Gadgarra (Kajewski)
 Atherton District (Mocatta).

After (Polygala) leptaea (De Cand.)
 add Slender Milkwort.
 (P.) arvensis. Add loc. Mapoon (Macgregor).
 After (P.) stenoclara (Benth.) add Nar-
 row-leaf Milkwort.
 After (Bredemeyera) secunda (Labill)
 add Stiff Milkwort.
 Before Family Meliaceae insert
 Xanthophyllum (Roxb.)
 octandrum (F.v.M.)
 Daintree R. (Kajewski); Boonjie (Ka-
 jewski).
 For Dysoxylum (Behl.) read Dysoxylum.
 Before (D.) klanderi insert
 (D.) muelleri (Benth.). Kedgy-kedgy.
 Daintree R. (Kajewski).
 (D.) klanderi. Add loc. Gadgarra (Ka-
 jewski).
 (D.) pettigrewianum. Add locality
 Gadgarra (Kajewski).
 After (D.) nernstii (F.v.M.), insert Flow-
 ers Dec.
 Add loc. Daintree R. (Kajewski).
 Before (D.) oppositifolium insert
 densevestitum (White and Francis)
 Harvey's Cr. (Bail.); Johnstone R.
 (Michael).
 Before Synoum insert
 (A.) ferruginea (White and Francis)
 Atherton Tableland (White); Gad-
 garra (Kajewski)

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CAIRNS, JUNE 1934.

Aquatic Insects in North Queensland

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

(Continued from p. 15)

Another group habitually breed in the water held in holes and hollows of trees, and this habit explains their presence in forest country often miles from any visible water.

Sand flies, midges or Chironomidae are closely allied to the former group and may breed in either fresh or salt water. The tiny insects known as "sand flies" on the coastal areas of Queensland belong to the genus Ceratopogon. The adults make themselves familiar to all, but the extremely small worm-like larvae generally escape notice. The insects known as sand flies in New Zealand belong to the family Simuliidae and are known as buffalo gnats in America. Some species of this group also occur in the north and the larvae are legless grubs which cling to the rocks of mountain streams by means of a sucker situate in the posterior region. These larvae are also possessed of another sucker on the thorax and progress by means of the two, advancing in a series of loops somewhat similar to the locomotion of a "looper" caterpillar.

Larvae of the net-veined midges or Blepharoceridae also occur on the rocks in the rapids of northern streams. They are extraordinary-looking creatures about a quarter of an inch in length, and the body is deeply divided into six segments, each segment being provided with a ventral sucker. The under side of the body is light coloured but the dorsal surface is dark grey or nearly black and blends very well with the environment. These interesting creatures can be found clinging to the rocks in the most swiftly running water; I have taken them myself in the south branch of the Mossman river and surmise that there are a number of undescribed species in this and other Northern streams.

Several families of the Coleoptera or beetles are aquatic and a number of other families include aquatic species. The Dytiscidae or true water beetles include insects up to an inch in length, though there are numerous small species. They are generally dull coloured and the legs are modified for swimming, though the adults are able to live on land. Both larvae and adults are exclusively carnivorous and feed on any aquatic animals of convenient size. One large species over an inch long is Homeodytes Acutellaris, Germ. It is almost black in color except for a band of light brown on each side extending back from the eyes along the edge of the pronotum and around the costal margin of each elytron. Another, about three quarters of an inch long, is Sandracottus Bakewellii, Clark. This species is generally black but with an irregular yellowish band across the pronotum and three jagged irregular yellowish-brown bands across the folded elytra.

The Gyridae are popularly known as whirligig beetles and occur very commonly in creeks and ponds and sometimes even in the pools which lie for short periods after rain.

To be continued

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.

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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. Oxyricara 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