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Census of North Queensland Plants (Continued)

- Dodonaea* (continued)
viscosa (L.) Giant Hop-bush. Flowers April to July.
 Mabuiag Is. (Macgregor); Endeavour R. (Banks); C. Upstart (Macgillivray); Rockingham B. (Cunn).
 var. *vulgaris* (Benth.)
 Endeavour R.
stenophylla (F.v.M.). Narrow-leaf Hop-bush.
 Burdekin R. (F.v.M.)
physocarpa (F.v.M.)
 Norman R. (Gulliver); Gilbert R. (Daintree).
macrozyga (F.v.M.)
 Source of Cape R. (Bowman)
vestita (Hook)
 Endeavour R. (Banks)
oxyptera (F.v.M.)
 Is. of G. of Carpentaria (R.Br.)
Distichostemon (F.v.M.)
phylopterus (F.v.M.)
 Is. of G. of Carpentaria (R.Br.); Somerset; Rockingham B. (Dallachy); Cape R. (Bowman).
Guioa
acutifolia (Radlkofcr)
 L. Barrine (Kajewski)
lasiocarpa (Radlkofcr). Flowers Sep.
 Butcher's Creek (Miss Walsh); Boonjie (Kajewski).
montana (White). Flowers Oct.
 Mt. Bartle Frere (Kajewski).

Addenda and Corrigenda.

- Vol 1
 No. 9, p. 5—*Piper novae-hollandiae*. For Australian Pepper-vine read Climbing Pepper.
 p. 6—Before (*Daphnandra aromatica*) add (*D.*) *repandula* (F.v.M.)
 Gadgarra (Kajewski)
 Bottom of page add
Leviera
acuminata (F.v.M.)
 Daintree R. (Kajewski)
Tetrasyandra
laxiflora (Benth.). Male flowers May.
 Gadgarra (Kajewski)
pubescens (Benth.)
 Gadgarra (Kajewski)
Wilkiea
macrocarpa (Bail). Flowers Nov.
 Herberton Range (Kajewski)
macrophylla (Cunn.)
 Gadgarra (Kajewski)
 p. 7—After (*Cryptocarya mackinnoniana*) (F.v.M.) Koonjoongaroo, add Flowers May.
 Add loc. Gadgarra (Kajewski)
 After (*C.*) *glaucescens* (R.Br.) insert White Laurel.
 (*C.*) *triplinervis*. Add loc. Daintree R. (Kajewski).

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Life History of *Cynthia Arsinoo* (Ada)
 By M. J. MANSKI

In Nos. 4 and 5 of Vol. 1 of the North Queensland Naturalists' Journal I endeavored to write up this life history, but had to admit failure. Since then I have discovered that although the eggs are deposited on various species of *Passiflora* it was only by careful search that I discovered that *Modecca populifolia* was the only food plant on which I succeeded in rearing the young larvae and thus obtaining the life history. Although the female persistently deposits her eggs on the tendrils of the granadilla, it is not the food plant and the larvae will not thrive on it.

The eggs are really like a Mills bomb, and the larvae emerge in three days, but as I have already described the eggs and young larvae I will not repeat it, and will continue from when the young larvae emerge from the eggs.

The young larvae keep to the tendrils of the food plant, only leaving it to go in search of the leaf, and after eating their fill return to their places on the tendril. They are not gregarious feeders and may be found all over the food plant singly.

A record kept shows eggs deposited on 10th December emerged on 13th December. On 15th December they changed their first skin, they now being covered with black branched spines, white tipped, body black and brown, and two horny projections on the head.

On 21st December the second change of skin occurred, the spines being all black and the color being black with numerous yellow spots, the horny projections on the head remaining as before.

On 24th December the third shedding took place, and this time the color changed to green or black with yellow spots down the back, having a pattern of the Prince of Wales feather design on each segment on centre of back from head to posterior end, the spikes being black and the side portions of segments pink or yellow with spines to match.

On 29th December, the larvae now being two inches in length started to pupate by hanging head downwards, being fastened by a cremaster. The pupae vary in color, some being dark brown whilst others were light brown and some green. Above the wing cases and on the second last segment are broad wing-like processes pointing outwards and backwards, and have golden or mother-of-pearl spots towards anterior end.

On 7th January the butterfly emerged, showing this life cycle being completed in less than one month, although later records show the life cycle extending over the month.

How to Collect Insects (Cont.). By Fred H. James, Atherton.

If it were not for the beetles, wasps and others which destroy every year vast numbers of the harmful insects, our fields and gardens would be overrun with pests of all kinds. Many insects which burrow in the ground do a great work as cultivators, and countless scavenger insects help the bacteria in getting rid of refuse for us. Besides, certain insects manufacture substances of great value, such as silk, honey, wax, dyes and shellac. Only two kinds can be domesticated with profit—the silkworm and the honey bee.

Census of North Queensland Plants (Continued)

- Buchanania (continued)
 - mangoides (F.v.M.)
 - Family Is. (Dallachy)
- Semecarpus (L.)
 - australiensis (Engl.) Marking-nut. Is. of G. of Carpentaria; Is. of Torres Str.; C. York to Trinity B.; Annan R. (Roth).
- Euroschinus (Hook.)
 - falcatus (Hook.) Blush Cugerie. Flowers Sept. to Dec.
 - Sunday Is. (M'Gillivray); Barron R. (J. F. Bail.); Cairns; Range Rd. (Kajewski); Sources of Burdekin R. (F.v.M.)
- Pleogynium (Engl.)
 - solandri (Engl.) Tulip Plum
 - Cairns-Atherton Region (Swain); Palm Is. (Herbert); Townsville District (Swain); Burdekin R. District (Swain).
- FAMILY CORYNOCARPACEAE
 - Corynocarpus
 - australasica (White). Flowers Aug.
 - Gadgarra (Kajewski)
- FAMILY PLUMBAGINEAE (Juss.)
 - Aegialitis (R.Br.)
 - annulata (R.Br.)
 - Prince of Wales Is. (R.Br.); C. York (Daemel); Lord Howick's Group; Palm Is. (Herbert); Pt. Denison (Fitzalan).
 - Limonium
 - australe (Ktz.). Yellow Sea-lavender
 - Pt. Denison (Fitzalan)
- Plumbago (L.)
 - zealanica (L.)
 - Julia Cr.; Goode Is, Torres Str. (Macgregor); Barnard Is. (M'Gillivray); Pt. Denison (Fitzalan).
- FAMILY PORTULACAEAE (Juss.)
 - Portulaca (L.) Purslane Plants.
 - oleracea (L.) Common Purslane
 - Cloncurry (Palmer)
 - australis (Endl.) Me-mama
 - G. of Carpentaria; Wai Weir Is. (Macgregor).
 - Calandrinia (H.B. and K.)
 - uniflora (F.v.M.)
 - Norman R.; Gilbert R.
 - quadrivalvis (F.v.M.)
 - Endeavour R.
 - spargularia (F.v.M.) Spurrey Purslane
 - G. of Carpentaria; Torres Str.; C. York.
 - oligosperma (F.v.M.)
 - Cape R.
- FAMILY CARYOPHYLLEAE (L.)
 - Polycarpaeae (Lour.)
 - synandra (F.v.M.)
 - Mapoon (Macgregor)
 - Coelabra (White and Francis)
 - Dugald Silver-Lead Lodes, Cloncurry District (Miller).
 - spirostyles (F.v.M.) Copper Plant
 - Gilbert R.; Northcote; Herberton.
 - breviflora (F.v.M.)
 - Badu Is. (Macgregor)

Addenda and Corrigenda

- Vol. 1
 - No. 9, p. 7—Cinnamomum propinquum. Add loc. Bartle Frere (Kajewski).
 - p. 8—After (Litsea) zeylanica, add (Nees)
 - (L.) zeylanica. Add loc. L. Eacham (Kajewski).
 - (L.) dealbata. Add locs. Daintree R. (Kajewski); Boonjie (Kajewski).
 - After (L.) ferruginea (Benth. and Hook.) add Pigeon-berry Tree.
 - (L.) reticulata. Add loc. Range Rd. (Kajewski).
 - Before Stephania add
 - Hypserpa
 - laurina (F.v.M.) Flowers Nov.
 - L. Barrine (Kajewski)
 - No. 10, p. 5—Before (C.) Lucida insert (C. canescens)
 - var. glauca (Benth.)
 - Moa Is. (Macgregor)
 - (C.) lucida. Add loc. Pt. Mollie.
 - (C) mitchelli. For Darling Downs Pomegranate read Caper Tree.
 - Before Family Bixineae insert
- FAMILY CRUCIFERAE
 - Brassica
 - juncea (Hk. and T.). Indian Mustard
 - India and China.
 - Yarrabah (Michael).
 - FAMILY VIOLACEAE (DC.)
 - Ionidium (Benth.)
 - suffruticosum (Ging.) Spade Flower
 - Mabuiag Is. (Macgregor).
 - Rinorea
 - australasica (White). Flowers Dec.
 - Daintree R. (Kajewski)
 - Cochlospermum gregorii Add loc. Croton (Wilson).
 - For (Family) Pittosporae (R.Br.) read PITTOSPORACEAE.
 - Before (P.) wingii add
 - (P.) revolutum (Aiton)
 - Scrubby Creek (Kajewski)
 - After (P.) wingii (F.v.M.) add Flowers Sep.
 - Add loc. L. Brrrine (Kajewski).
 - Before Bursaria insert
 - Hymenosporum (F.v.M.)
 - flavum (F.v.M.) Flowers Oct.
 - Glen Allyn (Kajewski); Rockingham B. (F.v.M.)
 - (B.) tenuifolia. Add loc. Range Rd. (Kajewski).

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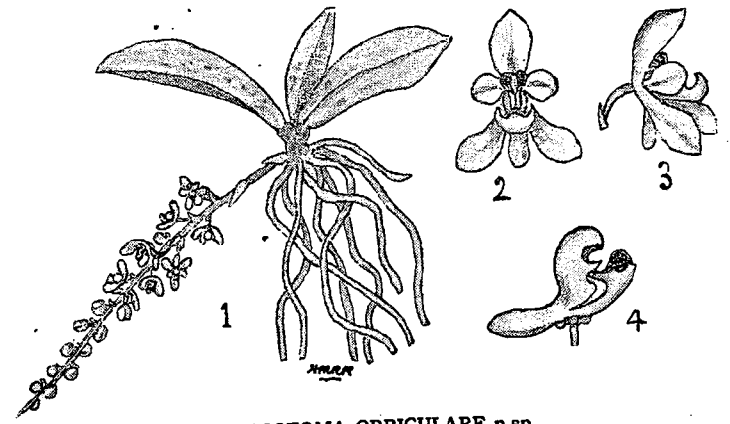
A New Orchid from Proserpine, North Queensland

Cleisostoma orbiculare, n.sp.

By the Rev. H. M. R. Rupp, Woy Woy, N.S.W.

In November 1933 I received from Mr. K. Macpherson, of Strathdickie North, Proserpine, several plants of a small Cleisostoma with budding racemes, which all subsequently expanded their flowers. At first I was disposed to identify these specimens with F. M. Bailey's C. nugentii, but further critical examination of a number of flowers revealed features apparently irreconcilable with Bailey's description (Q.Fl. p. 1555). Mueller's C. armitii also seemed a possible solution of the identity, but existing descriptions are meagre, and the lateral lobes of the labellum are stated to be ovate, whereas in the Proserpine flower they are acutely angular. At my request Mr. Macpherson sent specimens to Dr. R. S. Rogers of Adelaide, and I forwarded one myself to Mr. W. H. Nicholls of Melbourne. Mr. Nicholls agreed that the flowers differed from the description of C. armitii. Dr. Rogers wrote: "I have examined the specimens very carefully, and find floral details which are difficult to reconcile with available descriptions of either C. nugentii, Bail. or C. armitii, F.v.M." He added that while this may possibly be due to imperfect description or to indiffernt material available to the authors of these species, in his opinion the Proserpine plant should be described, even at the risk of being ultimately regarded as conspecific with C. nugentii or C. armitii. My own view after still further examination is that Mr. Macpherson's plant presents features which cannot be reconciled with those described by Bailey or Mueller.

Continued Overleaf



CLEISOSTOMA ORBICULARE n.sp. 1—Plant, nat. size. 2—Flower, front. 3—Flower, side. 4—Labelium and column, side. (2-4 much enlarged)