

Additions and Corrections to *Orchidaceae* of Tasmania

By

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Prasophyllum Rogersii Rupp

Plant slender, 20-30 cm. high. Leaf-lamina sometimes exceeding the inflorescence. Flowers in a loose spike, not very numerous, green, the labellum white. Fragrant.

Pedicels very short. Dorsal sepal nearly straight, broad-ovate, acute, 5.5 mm. long, with three prominent nerves and a finer one on each side. Lateral sepals free, more or less spreading, lanceolate, somewhat longer than the dorsal one, hardly acute, 3-nerved. Petals erect, not widely spread, obtuse, fairly broad. Labellum straight for two-thirds of its length from the base, the anterior third merely curved, not sharply reflexed, broadly-ovate, contracted towards the apex; membranous part white, sometimes flushed with pink; margins entire; greatest width about 2.75 mm.; callous part prominent, especially beyond the curve, broader towards the base. Column short, lateral appendages broad. Anther broad, red-brown.

(*Pr. patens*, R.Br. its nearest affinity.)

Distribution: This rare orchid was first recorded and described in 1928 from material collected on Barrington Tops in New South Wales (alt. 5000 ft.). Tasmanian habitat: Knocklofty, near Hobart (alt. 1200 ft.). Collector: A. M. Olsen 1936-1939.

Flowering: December.

Prasophyllum patens R.Br., var. *robusta* Nicholls

Plant more robust than the typical form, about 40 cm. high. Flowers 2 cm. in diameter; spike loose; segments of the perianth widely-spread. Ovary 1-2 cm. long (unusually large for so small a flower). Petals narrow-linear.

Habitat: Smithton. Collector: Archdeacon Atkinson.

Flowering: October.

Prasophyllum alpinum R.Br. (Syn. *Pr. Tadgellianum* Rogers)

Habitat: Mt. Wellington. Collector: Dr. C. S. Sutton. Included under *Pr. fuscum*, R.Br. in 'The Tasmanian Flora', Rodway (1903). See Nicholls, Proc. Roy. Soc. Vict., XLVI (1933), pp. 31-33.

Prasophyllum Brainei Rogers

A slender wholly green plant 12-35 cm. high. Flowers often very numerous, green. Labellum white, sessile, forming a complete sigmoid flexure; margins crenulate, very shortly ciliate; callous part green, margins ciliate.

Distribution: Victoria, Tasmania. Tasmanian habitat: East Bank of Don River (North Tas.). Collector: Archdeacon Atkinson.

Flowering: September to January. Very plentiful in habitats.

Calochilus imberbis Rogers. 'Beardless Calochilus'

Habitat of plant similar to *Cal. Robertsonii* Benth. Plant 20-37 cm. high. Leaf rigid, fleshy, channelled, linear-lanceolate. Flowers racemose, 3-6 (in Tasmanian specimens), green with purplish markings—chiefly striae. Dorsal sepal cucullate, lateral sepals free, ovate, acute. Petals triangular-falcate, conspicuously marked with purplish veins. Labellum petaloid, sessile, simple, ovate, acute; margins entire, with 7 conspicuous purplish nerves; lamina without calli, hairs or other processes. Column short, the wings connected in front by a high shield-like plate, a purple gland at the base of each.

This plant is well separated from others in the genus by its simple labellum.

Distribution: Victoria, Tasmania. Tasmanian habitat: Woodbridge. Collector: Miss A. M. Wall.

Flowering: October.

Thelymitra grandiflora Fitzgerald

The most beautiful of all the Thelymitras. Tasmanian specimens received had large flowers with the column hairtufts golden-yellow.

Habitat: Low Head. Collector: Mrs. F. Perrin.

Flowering: October, November.

Thelymitra rubra Fitz.

In place of *Th. carnea* R.Br. in 'The Tasmanian Flora' (p. 189). *Th. carnea* (Syn. *Th. Elizabethae* F. Muell.) is a smaller plant found only in Victoria and New South Wales.

Corysanthes dilatata Rupp et Nicholls

In place of *C. pruinosa* Cunn. Cunningham's species is restricted to New South Wales.

Pterostylis grandiflora R.Br.

A slender plant 15-35 cm. high. No basal leaves at time of flowering. Stem-leaves lanceolate, acuminate. Flower solitary, white with fine green striae and rich red-brown markings; galea erect then gracefully curved forward, then decurved; apices acute, dorsal point 1 cm. long. Petals widely expanded, red-brown, inner surface often crimson-brown. Lower lip with a flattened sinus, lip projecting, filiform points erect, exceeding the galea by about 4 cm. Labellum irritable, lamina oblong-linear with a long filiform-clavate apex.

This species is often referred to as 'Queen of Greenhoods'.

Flowering (in Tas.): February-August. (May to September on Mainland.)

Distribution: S. and E. Vic., N.S.W.; Q'land; Tas.

Habitat in Tasmania: S.E. side of Flagstaff forming Northern end of Scamander Tier. Collector: A. C. Smith.

Pterostylis vereenæ Rogers

A wholly green plant similar to *Pt. furcata* Ldl. Basal leaves large, sessile, stem-bracts 2. Very large and leaf-like.

Habitat in Tasmania: Mt. Bischoff. Collector: Archdeacon Atkinson.

Flowering: September-October.

Distribution: South Australia, Tasmania.

A very rare species.

Pterostylis foliata Hk.f. (Syn. *Pt. gracilis* Nich.)

A slender species 12-30 cm. high. Stem-leaves oblong lanceolate, stem-bracts large. Flower solitary, small, green with apex of galea brown. Labellum oblong-elliptical, tip often decurved.

Resembling *Pt. pedunculata* R.Br. in general appearance but easily separated by having larger leaves and stem-bracts, &c. Perhaps more closely related to *Pt. alpina* Rogers but in this case distinguished by the smaller more deeply coloured flower, &c.

Distribution: New Zealand, Victoria, Tasmania.

Tasmanian habitats: Devonport to Smithton (Collector: Archdeacon Atkinson); Mt. Nelson, Mt. Wellington, Launceston (Rev. H. M. Rupp).

Flowering: August-November.

Pterostylis decurva Rogers

In place of *Pt. obtusa* R.Br. in 'The Tasmanian Flora' (p. 198). *Pt. obtusa* is found in Vic., S.A., N.S.W., and Queensland; whilst *Pt. decurva* occurs in Tas., Vic., and N.S.W. Common in mountain districts.

Flowering: October to February, according to altitude.

The detailed description (under *Pt. obtusa*) by Rodway is a good one.

Pterostylis Toveyana Ewart et Sharman

Plant 8-20 cm. high. No basal rosette of leaves at time of flowering. Stem-leaves oblong-ovate or ovate. Flower solitary, green with copper-brown markings. Labellum slightly notched at the apex.

Distribution: Victoria, Tasmania.

Flowering: July-August. Tasmanian habitats: Sandford, Eaglehawk Neck, Flinders Island. Collector: Archdeacon Atkinson.

Caladenia cordiformis Rogers

In place of *Caladenia clavigera* Cunn. in 'The Tasmanian Flora', (p. 204). This detailed description of *C. cordiformis* is typical of the species.

Distribution: Widely distributed in Tas., N.S.W., and Vic.

Tasmanian habitats: Bellerive, Georges Bay, &c.

Flowering: November-December.

Chiloglottis Pescottiana Rogers

(Rogers, Proc. Roy. Soc. Vict., XXX (1933), pp. 139-141.)

A slender plant 8-18 cm. high. Leaves on long petioles, oblong-lanceolate. Flower solitary, greenish-bronze or wholly purplish, with dark-purple calli; lateral sepals linear-lanceolate, recurved, connate at extreme base; dorsal sepal spatulate-acuminate; lateral petals spreading, lanceolate; labellum oblong; calli distributed as follows:—(1) one large crescentic sessile callus in middle line in advance of

all the others; (2) a large bilobed stalked callus about midway between this and base of lamina; (3) numerous stalked calli, small and medium sized, between (1) and (2); (4) a somewhat irregular row of small stalked calli on either side of the middle line from the bend in the lamina to its base. Column winged above; Anther blunt.

Flowering: September-November.

Original habitat on the Mainland: Cravensville (in N.E. Vic.). Original Collector: Mr. A. B. Braine (1907).

Tasmanian habitat: Mt. Barrow. Collector: Mrs. Pearl Messmer of Sydney (N.S.W.), (1940). 'Large colonies interposed between plants of *Chiloglottis Gunnii* Ldl. and *Chil. Muelleri* Fitz.'