

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.
    - spergularina (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. Molle.
  - (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).

The North Queensland Naturalist

The Official Journal and Magazine of the North Queensland Naturalists' Club  
Vol. 2. No 7. CAIRNS, APRIL 1934

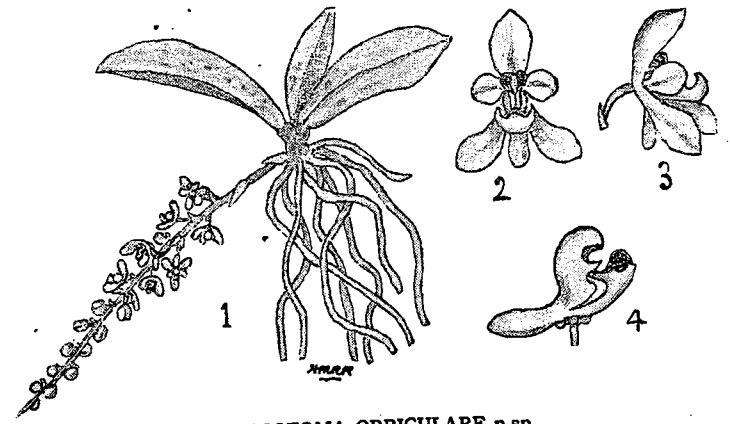
A New Orchid from Proserpine, North Queensland

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)

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No 20

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Planta parvissima cum scapo brevi, folia carinata 3-5. Racemi sub foliis patentibus, 3-6 cm. longi. Flores numerosi flavovirides labellis albis. Sepalum dorsale 2 x 1 mm., sepala lateralia angustiora, petala orbicularia, 1 mm. Labellum calcaratum, trilobatum lobis lateralibus angulatis. Columna 1 1/2 mm., anther magnus fuscus.

A very small plant, epiphytal on trees, with a short stem. Leaves 3-5, with prominent dorsal midrib or keel. Racemes straight, spreading or slightly deflexed, under the leaves, 3-6 cm. long. Flowers numerous, almost sessile with narrow bracts, yellowish-green with white labellum. Dorsal sepal 2 x 1 mm., narrowed basally: lateral sepals similar but not as broad, adnate to the foot of the column. Petals orbicular, 1 mm. Labellum with a basal spur, above which it is three-lobed; midlobe rounded with inturned margins, lateral lobes rather sharply angular. Column 1 1/2 mm., anther large, dark brown.

The plant appears to me to differ from *C. armitii*, F.v.M. in the following respects: Bracts and sepals longer; petals never "a little acuminate" (in a few cases minutely mucronate); lateral lobes of labellum never "ovate" but angular; column not "very short"—i.e. relatively to the other parts. The anther of *C. armitii* is not mentioned: in the new species it is a very striking feature. The plant differs from *C. nugentii*, Bail. as follows: Racemes not erect, and devoid of a larger "spreading or recurved" bract below the flowers; lateral lobes of labellum not colored on the margins; column lacking "broad green ciliate wings; anther not purple.

In default of any other striking feature well adapted for nomenclature, I have given the specific name orbiculare from the shape of the petals. The discoverer is to be congratulated upon this addition to the list of our orchid flora, and it would have been a pleasure to attach his name to it, but this course is prohibited by the fact that Bentham and Mueller gave the name *C. macphersoni* to another Queensland species.

Mount Dryander, near Proserpine, N.Q., Nov. 1933, K. Macpherson.

**Census of North Queensland Plants (Continued)**

- FAMILY AMARANTACEAE (Juss.)
- Deeringia (R.Br.)
  - celosioides (R.Br.)
    - Yama Is. (Macgregor); Endeavour R. (Cunn.); Barnard Is. (Macgillivray); Rockingham B. (Dallachy); Pt. Denison (Fitzalan).
    - altissima (F.v.M.)
      - Endeavour R. (Banks and Sol.); Rockingham B. (Dallachy); Pt. Denison (Fitzalan); Edgecombe B. (Dallachy)
    - arborescens (R.Br.)
      - L. Barrine (Kajewski)
  - Amarantus (L.)
    - spinosus (L.). Prickly Amaranth. Introduced.
      - Endeavour R. (Tenison-Woods)
    - leptostachyus (Benth.)
      - Is. off Cape Flattery
    - pallidiflorus (F.v.M.) Pallid Amaranth.
      - Flinders R. (Plant)
    - mitchellii (Benth.)
      - Flinders R. (Sutherland)
  - viridis (L.) Flowers Feb., March and Dec.
    - Mt. Mulligan; Dimbulah; Cairns.
  - Ptilotus (R.Br.)
    - conicus (R.Br.)
      - Is of G. of Carpentaria R.Br.
    - corymbosus (R.Br.)
      - Is. of G. of Carpentaria (R.Br.)
    - spicatus (F.v.M.), var. leianthus (Benth)
      - Flinders R. (Bowman); G. of Carpentaria (Leichhardt).
  - Trichinium (R.Br.)
    - parviflorum (Lindl.)
      - Flinders R. (Bowman)
    - dissitiflorum (F.v.M.)
      - G. of Carpentaria (F.v.M.)
    - distans (R.Br.)
      - Thursday Is. (F.M.Ball.); Rockingham B. (Dallachy); Cape R. (Bowman).
    - macrocephalum (R.Br.). Featherheads.
      - Charters Towers (Plant)

**The North Queensland Naturalist**

The Official Journal and Magazine of the North Queensland Naturalists' Club  
Vol. 2. No. 8. CAIRNS, MAY 1934

**Aquatic Insects in North Queensland**

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

The abundance of insects closely associated with other forms of life in pools and streams of fresh water is one of the most striking impressions made on the student of nature. This insect life is particularly interesting and abundant in North Queensland where the diversity of water-frequenting forms and totally aquatic species is displayed in all its shades of glory. Diverse shapes and sizes are adopted by the varied species as the best means of adapting themselves to the watery environment, and even the same species present quite different appearances at different stages of its existence. One or two examples will illustrate this diversity. Few people would imagine that a certain queer segmented larva, clinging by means of six ventral suckers to a rock in swiftly running water, eventually emerges as a delicate gauzy winged midge; or that an ungainly nymph, stalking its prey under the surface of the water, matures into a brilliant flier such as the dragon fly. The various orders which supply species to the aquatic fauna of the North include the following:—Trichoptera, Diptera, Coleoptera, Hemiptera, Perlaria and Odonata.

The Trichoptera are popularly known as caddis flies or caddis worms and are more familiar to the student as larvae than as adults. The species in this order are, almost without exception, aquatic during their immature stages. The larvae or caddis worms use an auto-genous cement to bind pieces of leaves, sticks, or small grains of sand into permanent shelters which are used throughout their aquatic existence. The shelter may be either fixed or portable but is always so constructed to enable the larvae to extend the fore part of the body through an opening. This method of construction allows the freedom of movement necessary in the operations of obtaining food, adding to the shelter, and, in the case of those worms with portable shelters, progress from place to place. The adults are generally small dull or dark colored moth-like creatures found near streams of fresh water; very often they are to be seen resting on the rocks which abound in the courses of our northern mountain torrents.

The Diptera or true flies include a number of local aquatic species of which there are, unfortunately for ourselves, enormous numbers of individuals. Of all aquatic flies the Culicidae or mosquitoes are of course the best known group—their attentions are forced on the unobservant as well as on the observant and consequently they merit little attention in an article such as this. However, although the fact that most mosquitoes breed in fresh water is well known, it is not generally realised that all species must have water for the development of their immature stages. A number of species are able to breed in sea water provided it occurs in protected situations. The occurrence of enormous numbers of mosquitoes on parts of the Queensland coast can probably be explained by some such phenomenon as the above, especially as their appearance is generally seasonal.

To be continued