

NEW ORCHID TAXA FROM SOUTH-EASTERN QUEENSLAND

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Abstract: Seven new species (Orchidaceae) are described from south-eastern Queensland: *Chiloglottis sylvestris*, *C. truncata*, *Pterostylis bicornis*, *P. bicolor*, *Dipodium variegatum*, *D. pulchellum* and *Diuris chrysantha* and the new combination, *Diuris parvipetala*, is made for *Diuris punctata* var. *parvipetala* Dockr.

Introduction

This paper is presented to validate names for the forthcoming third volume of the 'Flora of South-eastern Queensland'. It is based on research carried out in south-eastern Queensland, principally by the senior author (D.L.J.) over the last two years. The genera included in this paper will be the subject of comprehensive treatments at a later date. Preliminary work on *Dipodium* has been published (Clements, 1979).

New Species

Chiloglottis sylvestris D. Jones et M. Clements **sp. nov.** affinis *C. reflexae* (Labill.) Druce sed sepalis lateralibus clavis apicalibus brevioribus praeditis et labello multo parvior ornato callo centrali formiciformi dimidium laminae occupanti differt.

Typus: Queensland, Springbrook, 12 Jan. 1986, D.L. Jones 2231 (BRI, holo; CBG, iso).

Tubers to 15 mm x 8 mm, obovoid to ovoid, brown, fleshy. Leaves 3-6 cm x 12-20 mm, elliptical, erect at first, becoming ground-hugging, dark green on the upper surface, lighter beneath, the veins not prominent, the margins entire to irregularly crisped. Peduncle 3-5 cm x 1-2 mm, slender, green or pinkish-purple. Floral bract 12-15 mm long, lanceolate, acuminate, closely sheathing. Pedicel about 10 mm long, slender, elongating to 18 cm and thickening prior to seed dispersal. Flower solitary, about 2 cm long, greenish pink. Dorsal sepal 10-13 mm x 2-2.5 mm, curved and column-embracing, narrow in the basal half then abruptly dilated before narrowing into an attenuate apex 2-3 mm long. Lateral sepals 10-14 mm x 0.4 mm, filiform, connate at the very base, erect for the basal 3-4 mm then decurved; club-like apices 3-4 mm long, yellowish. Petals 7-10 mm x 2-2.3 mm, obliquely lanceolate, reflexed against the ovary. Labellum on a very short claw about 1 mm long; lamina 7-10 mm x 5-6 mm, obovate to rhomboid,

narrow-tapered in the basal 3-4 mm, erect in the distal third then slightly decurved, anterior margins slightly recurved, distal margins more or less entire. Lamina callus reddish-black, occupying most of the proximal ventral portion of the lamina; major stalked gland about 1.5 mm long, erect with a narrow, elongated head; on the proximal side a prominent group of sessile glands about 3 mm x 1.5 mm, the whole shape resembling an ant; on both side of this ant-like formation a series of circular, low, sessile glands mixed with numerous stalked, clavate, reddish glands about 1 mm long; a pair of prominent short, thick glands at the labellum base. Column 6-8 mm long, curved, greenish white with a few red spots on the adaxial surface, narrowly winged, the wings expanding slightly in the distal third, their tips level with the anther. Anther cap 2 mm x 2 mm, smooth with a short rostrum. Pollinia about 1 mm long boomerang-shaped, bright yellow, mealy. Stigma about 2 mm across, circular, sunken. Capsule 12-14 mm x 5-6 mm, obovoid. Fig. 1A-C.

Distribution: South-eastern Queensland (Moreton Region).

Habitat: Rainforest, rainforest margins and moist areas of tall open forest in high rainfall regions. This species seems to be restricted to red loamy, basaltic soils.

Flowering Period: December-March.

Affinities: *C. sylvestris* is morphologically similar to *C. reflexa* but is probably not closely related to that species. It can be distinguished easily by the much more slender perianth segments, in particular the dorsal sepal and the lateral sepals which have shorter, yellow club-like tips (red in *C. reflexa*) and the small labellum lacking a glandular, apical mucro, and having a small, ant-like callus.

Conservation Status: This species is very common in south-eastern Queensland and is well conserved in National Parks.

Etymology: The specific epithet refers to the occurrence of this species in forested habitats, particularly rainforest which is unusual for the genus.

Chiloglottis truncata D. Jones et M. Clements **sp. nov.** affinis *C. formiciferae* Fitzg. sed floribus labello spathulato apice truncato praedito differt.

Typus: Queensland, Anduramba, W. of Toogoolawah, D.L. Jones s.n., Aug. 1984 (BRI, holo; CBG, iso).

Tubers to 10 mm x 8 mm, ovoid, creamy brown, fleshy. Leaves 5.5-6 cm x 14-16 mm, narrow-elliptical, ground-hugging, dark green on the upper surface, paler beneath, the margins undulate; petiole 5-7 mm long. Peduncle 5-8 cm x 1.5 mm, green, fleshy. Floral bract 12-12 mm long, lanceolate, closely sheathing. Pedicel 15-25 mm long, very slender, erect. Flower solitary, 14-16 mm long, green. Dorsal sepal 10-11 mm x 2-2.5 mm, narrow and tapered in the basal half, then gradually expanded before narrowing into a blunt apex about 1 mm long. Lateral sepals 9-10 mm x 0.8 mm, linear, connate at the very base, divergent, obliquely erect then decurved in the distal quarter, flat; club-like apices 0.8-1 mm long, yellowish. Petals 7.5-8 mm x 2-2.5 mm, unequally ovate, falcate, reflexed against the ovary. Labellum on a very short claw about 1 mm long; lamina 7.5-8 mm x 4-4.5 mm, spathulate, erect in the proximal half then decurved, 0.9-1 mm wide at base, narrow for the basal 3 mm then widened to 1.5 mm, (its margins red) then gradually expanded to the lateral margins which are level with the obtuse apex to appear truncate. Lamina callus black, shiny, occupying most of the adaxial surface of lamina; major proximal stalked gland about 2.3 mm long, obliquely erect, apex about 1.5 mm wide, emarginate, the distal side of the stalk with a cluster of shiny, black sessile glands about 1.2 mm across; distal to the major proximal gland a shortly stalked, shiny, black, flat gland of irregular, rounded shape about 1 mm across and distally a series of sessile, black glands extending in a central band to the apex of the lamina; a few, long-stalked, pink to red, clavate glands to 0.8 mm long, flank the central area of callus; calli absent from base of labellum stalk. Column 7-8 mm x 2-2.5 mm, curved, green with a few red spots; wings narrow, their apical part obtuse, higher than the anther. Anther cap about 2 mm x 2 mm, smooth, obtuse. Pollinia about 2 mm long, clavate, bright yellow, mealy. Stigma about 2

mm across, oblong, sunken. Capsule not seen. Fig. 2A-C.

Distribution: South-eastern Queensland (Moreton).

Habitat: Open forest.

Flowering Period: July-September.

Affinities: *C. truncata* has obvious affinities with *C. formicifera* but is easily distinguished by the spathulate labellum which has a truncate apex.

Conservation Status: At present known only from the Moreton region but there widespread and common.

Etymology: The specific epithet refers to the truncate apex of the labellum.

Pterostylis bicornis D. Jones et M. Clements **sp. nov.** affinis *P. parviflorae* R. Br. sed petalorum apicibus filiformibus 4-5 mm longis et stigmatibus basali distinguenda.

Typus: Queensland, Mount Maroon, 27 June, 1978, J. Clarkson and M. Olsen (BRI, holo).

Small, slender terrestrial orchid with a rosette produced on a separate growth arising from the base of the floral scape. Rosette leaves 3-7, the lamina cordate, 3-7 mm x 3-5 mm, on broad petioles 2-4 mm long. Scape 6-10 cm tall, very slender, with 1-2 terminal flowers. Sterile bracts 3 or 4, to 10 mm x 3 mm, lanceolate, acuminate, sheathing at the base. Fertile bracts similar. Flowers 8-10 mm long, dark green and white; dorsal sepal 6-8 mm long, galeate, erect at the base then curved in the distal third, apex truncate or emarginate. Lateral sepals about 6 mm long, united in the basal two-thirds, the free segments closely embracing the galea and barely exceeding it, the lateral margins covering the petals. Petals 6-7 mm x 1.5 mm, curved, the apex produced into a filiform or slightly clavate tail 4-5 mm long which far exceeds the dorsal sepal. Labellum 3.4-4 mm x 1 mm, oblong, constricted in the distal quarter, curved sigmoidally, the basal appendage shortly branched. Column 3.5-4.5 mm long, erect, slender; wings about 1.5 mm long, their upper margin produced into a filiform point, the lower margins obtuse, sparsely ciliate. Anther cap about 0.8 mm long, obtuse, with a very short rostrum. Stigma about 1 mm x 0.5 mm, cordate, basal, the upper margins irregular. Pollinia about 0.8 mm long, linear, mealy. Capsule not seen. Fig. 4A-D.

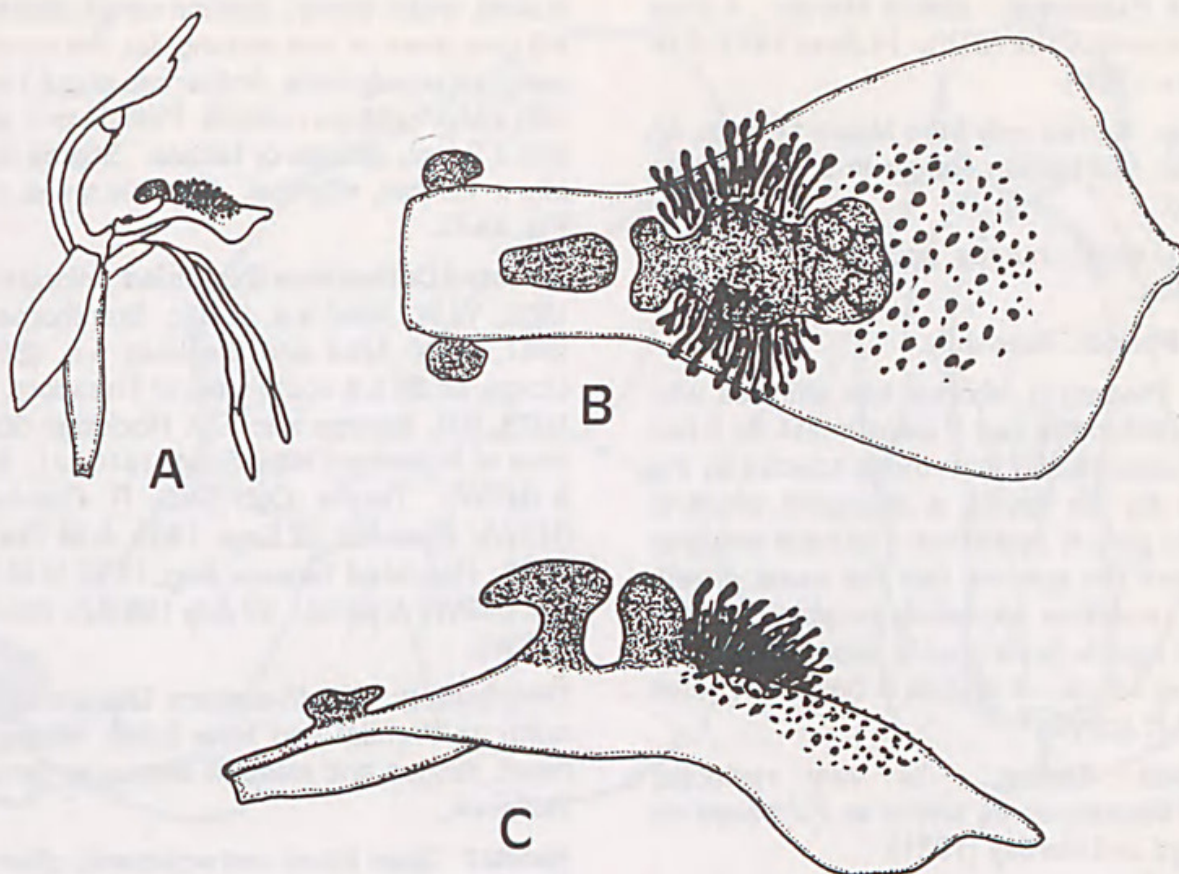


Figure 1. *Chiloglottis sylvestris* A, flower from side x 1. B, labellum from above x 5. C, labellum from side x 5.

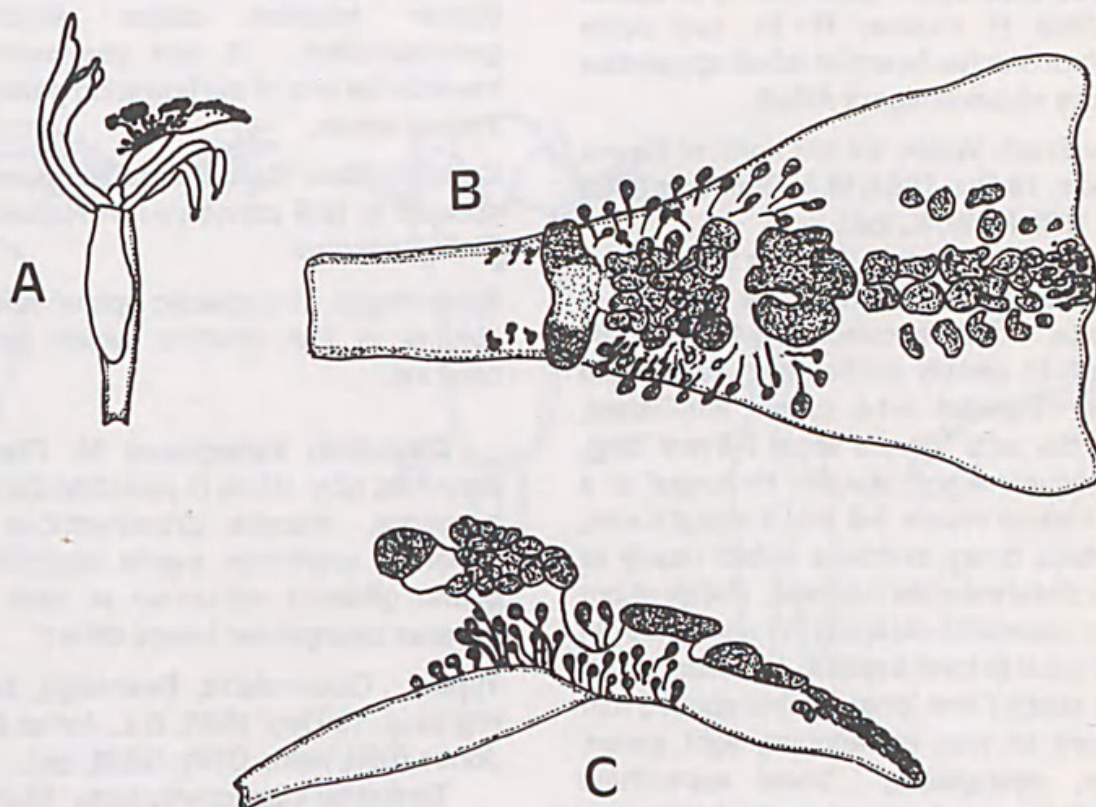


Figure 2. *Chiloglottis truncata* A, flower from side x 1. B, labellum from above x 5. C, labellum from side x 5.

Collections Examined: Mount Maroon, 3 June 1962, S.L. Everist 7192 (BRI); 11 June 1977, F.D. Hockings s.n. (BRI).

Distribution: Known only from Mount Maroon, an outlier of the McPherson Range in south-eastern Queensland.

Habitat: In small, humus pockets on bar rock (Everist 7192).

Flowering Period: June-July.

Affinities: *Pterostylis bicornis* has affinities with both *P. aphylla* Lindley and *P. parviflora* R. Br. It can be distinguished readily from these species by the filiform tips on the petals, a character which is unique in the genus. Apart from a general similarity in the flowers the species has the same growth habit as *P. parviflora*, especially notable being the small basal rosette arising on a separate stem to the flowering scape. It shares a basally situated stigma with *P. aphylla*.

Conservation Status: Its very restricted distribution determines its status as 2V based on Leigh, Briggs and Hartley (1981).

Etymology: The specific epithet refers to the long filiform points which terminate the petals and give the flower a horned appearance.

Pterostylis bicolor M. Clements et D. Jones **sp. nov.** affinis *P. muticae* R. Br. sed caule carnosiore plura bractea ferenti et labelli appendice multo crassiore atroviridinigera differt.

Typus: New South Wales, 24 km north of Cowra on Forbes road, 16 Oct. 1984, M.A. Clements 3539 (CBG, holo; BRI, NSW, K, iso).

Plant terrestrial, tuberous. Leaves 18-24 mm x 9-12 mm, ovate to ovate-lanceolate, 5-12 in a radical rosette. Inflorescence 15-40 cm tall, slender, with 6-11 closely ensheathing, lanceolate sterile bracts. Flowers 3-14, green, semi-erect, held close to the axis. Dorsal sepal 7-8 mm long, cucullate, obliquely erect, abruptly decurved to a blunt apex. Lateral sepals 5-6 mm x about 4 mm, reflexed towards ovary, concave united nearly to the apex, the distal margins incurved. Petals about 8 mm x 4 mm, rhomboid, clasping the upper margin of the dorsal sepal to form a galea. Labellum on an irritable claw about 7 mm long; lamina about 3 mm x 2 mm more or less rectangular, light green, membranous, emarginate; basal appendage about 3 mm long, prominent, greenish-black, with an obtuse beak about 0.3 mm long pointing towards the labellum apex. Column about 8 mm long,

curved, white, fleshy; column wings about 2.5 mm x 2 mm, more or less rectangular, the curved outer margin sparsely hairy. Anther cap about 1 mm long, with a short, obtuse rostrum. Pollinia four, about 1.2 mm x 3 mm, clavate or falcate. Stigma about 2.5 mm x 1.3 mm, elliptical. Capsule small, obovate. Fig. 3A-C.

Selected Collections Examined: Wondai 27 July, 1952, W.W. Abell s.n. (BRI); Stanthorpe, 7 Oct. 1961, W.W. Abell and Blackney s.n. (BRI); Isla Gorge, ca 28 km south-west of Theodore, 20 Aug. 1973, P.R. Sharpe and F.D. Hockings 552 (BRI), west of Inglewood Hills, Sept. 1910, J.L. Boorman 9 (NSW); Tingha, Oct. 1903, R. Cambage 979 (NSW); Bass Hill, 12 Sept. 1953, A.W. Dockrill s.n. (BRI); Raymond Terrace, Aug. 1938, H.M.R. Rupp s.n. (NSW); Armidale, 12 July 1968, R. Windsor s.n. (NSW).

Distribution: South-eastern Queensland as far north as Wondai and New South Wales, on the coast, ranges and western slopes as far south as Holbrook.

Habitat: Open forest and woodland, often on rock outcrops.

Flowering Period: September-November.

Affinities: *P. bicolor* has been confused with *P. mutica* but can be readily distinguished by its much thicker labellum callus which is dark greenish-black. It also commences flowering towards the end of the flowering period of *P. mutica* in most areas.

Conservation Status: The widespread, common species is well conserved in National Parks and Flora Reserves.

Etymology: The specific epithet refers to the two colours of the labellum which form a striking contrast.

Dipodium variegatum M. Clements et D. Jones **sp. nov.** affinis *D. punctato* (Smith) R. Br. sed graciliore, maculis prominentibus fuscatis in perianthii segmentis ovario pedicelloque ornata, ovario gibboso verrucoso et callo labelli lobos lineares divergentes ferenti differt.

Typus: Queensland, Beenleigh, beside Pacific Highway, 19 Dec. 1985, D.L. Jones 2226 and T.D. Jones (BRI, holo; CBG, NSW, iso).

Terrestrial saprophytic herb. Stem bracts to 30 mm x 6 mm, lanceolate, imbricate, carinate, acute, greenish to purplish-red. Inflorescence mostly 30-60 cm tall, fleshy, greenish to reddish-purple,

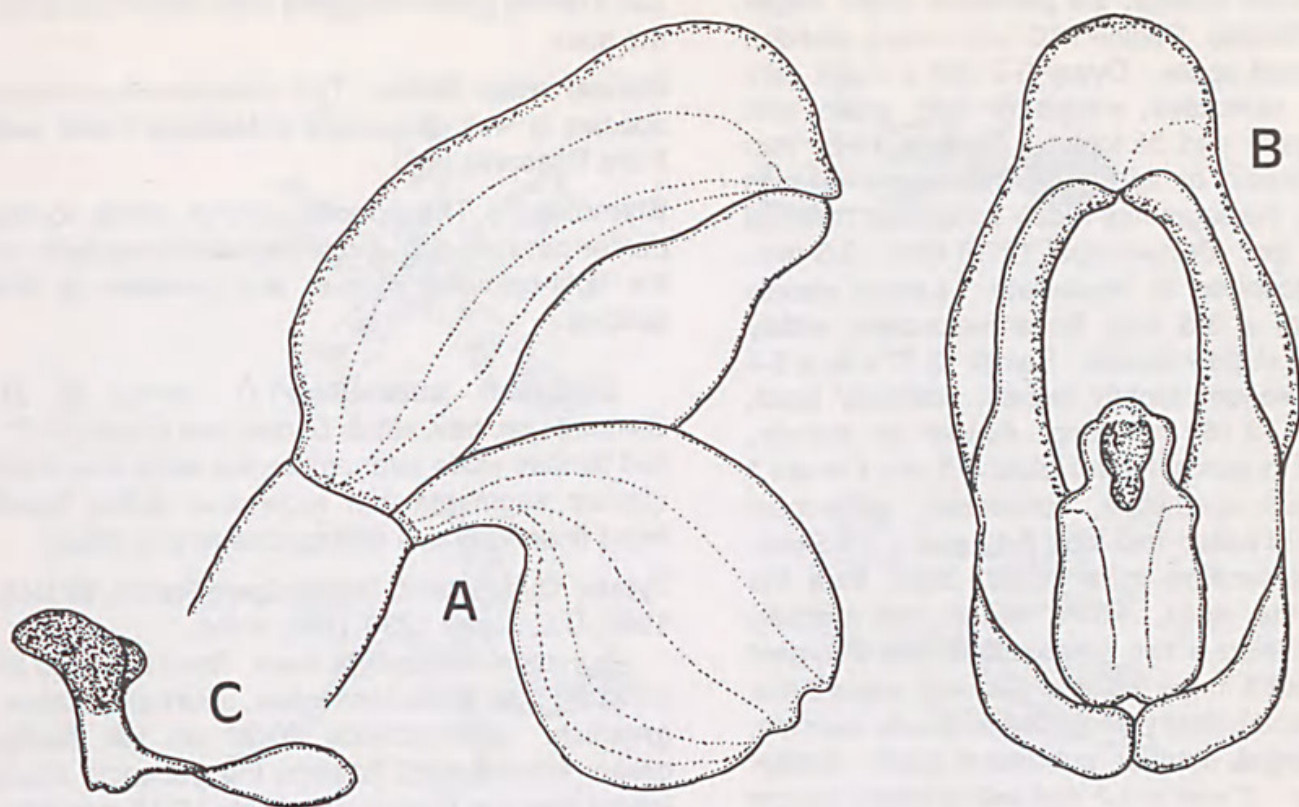


Figure 3. *Pterostylis bicolor* A, flower from side x 4. B, flower from front x 4. C, labellum from side x 5.

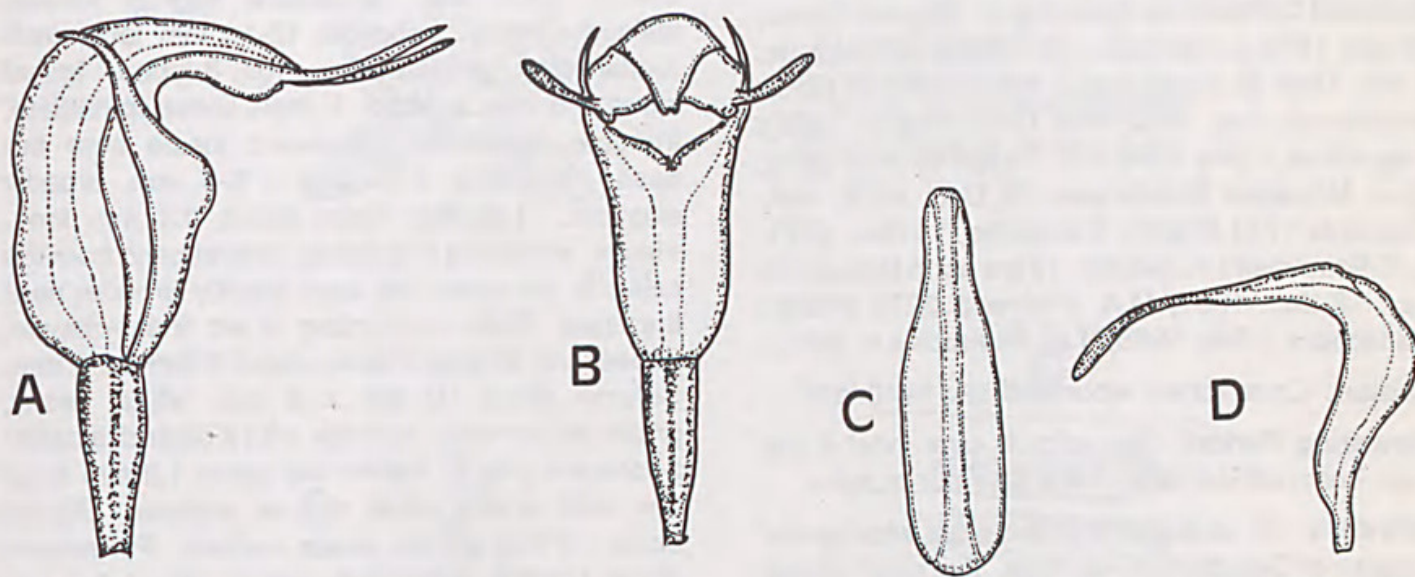


Figure 4. *Pterostylis bicornis* A, flower from side x 2.5. B, flower from front x 2.5. C, labellum from above x 5. D, petal x 2.

bearing 2-50 flowers, the peduncle much longer than the rhachis. Pedicels 10-14 mm long, slender, with maroon spots. Ovary 5-7 mm x 2-2.5 mm, gibbous, verrucose, cream or light green with darker spots and blotches. Flowers 18-24 mm across, cream or light pink with heavy maroon blotching, the segments widely spreading, reflexed near the tips. Dorsal sepal 12-18 mm x 3-5 mm, linear-lanceolate to lanceolate. Lateral sepals 13-19 mm x 3-5 mm, linear-lanceolate, widely divergent, slightly falcate. Petals 12-17 mm x 3-4 mm, lanceolate, slightly falcate, obliquely erect. Labellum 12-15 mm long, mauve or maroon, projected forwards, lateral lobes 4-5 mm x about 1 mm, linear-spathulate, upcurved, pubescent inside at the base; mid-lobe 8-12 mm x 3.5-5 mm, mauve, extending in a central band from the callus to the apex, where broad and densely tangled. Callus of two linear, pubescent, divergent keels about 3 mm x 0.6 mm. Column about 8 mm x 3 mm, white, fleshy, projected forwards, saccate, with a central, anterior, pubescent patch. Anther cap about 1.2 mm x 1.2 mm with a short, narrow rostrum. Stigma about 1.2 mm across, ovate, sunken. Pollinarium about 1.5 mm long; retinaculum about 0.4 mm long, ovate; caudicles about 1 mm long; pollinia about 0.6 mm long, elliptical, moderately grooved. Fig. 5A-D.

Distribution: North-eastern to south-eastern Queensland to New South Wales and eastern Victoria.

Selected Collections Examined: Moreton Island, 29 Mar. 1973, L. Durrington 327 (BRI); Mt Glorious, 1 Feb. 1968, B. Lebler and P. Baxter 070860 (BRI); Stanthorpe, Jan. 1912, F.G. Corie 070891 (BRI); Caboolture, 1 July 1959, R.E. Philips 070867 (BRI); Alum Mountain, Bulahdelah, 12 Dec. 1979, M.A. Clements 1744 (NSW); Katoomba, 15 Dec. 1923, G.V. Scammell s.n. (NSW); 19 km north Bateman's Bay, 18 Jan. 1981, M.A. Clements 2273 (NSW); Mallacoota, 1 Feb. 1986, H.M. Richards s.n. (MEL).

Habitat: Open forest, woodland and heathland.

Flowering Period: Sporadically over most of the year, but predominately in the summer months.

Affinities: *D. variegatum* is the most widespread species of *Dipodium* in Australia. It is most closely related to *D. punctatum*, but can be recognised by its heavily blotched flowers, the spots on the ovaries and pedicels and the gibbous ovaries with a roughened surface. In addition its labellum callus has very slender, divergent keels and the mid lobe

has a dense patch of tangled hairs which obscures the apex.

Conservation Status: This widespread, common species is well conserved in National Parks and Flora Reserves.

Etymology: The specific epithet refers to the darker patches and spots disposed irregularly on the light-coloured ovaries and pedicels of this species.

Dipodium pulchellum D. Jones et M. Clements **sp. nov.** affinis *D. punctato* (Smith) R. Br. sed floribus valde atrorubricarneis valde maculatis quorum segmenta non recurva et callus labelli lobos lineariclavatos divergentes ferens differt.

Typus: Queensland, Tallebudgera Range, 28 Dec. 1985, D.L. Jones 2230, (BRI, holo).

Terrestrial saprophytic herb. Stem bracts to 27 mm x 20 mm, ovate-lanceolate, imbricate, obtuse, greenish. Inflorescence 40-90 cm tall, fleshy, green, bearing 5-20 flowers, the peduncle much longer than the rhachis. Pedicels 10-15 mm long, slender. Ovary 10-14 mm x 2-3 mm, smooth, straight or slightly curved, not gibbous. Flowers 18-25 mm across, deep rosy pink heavily suffused with darker spots and blotches, the segments widely spreading but not reflexed or recurved. Dorsal sepal 13-15 mm x 4-5 mm, ovate-lanceolate. Lateral sepals 13-15 mm x 4-5 mm, ovate-lanceolate, widely divergent. Petals 12-14 mm x 4-4.5 mm, lanceolate, slightly falcate, obliquely erect. Labellum 12-14 mm long, dark reddish-pink, projected forwards, 3-lobed; lateral lobes 4-5 mm x about 1 mm, linear-spathulate, truncate, upcurved, pubescent inside near the base; mid-lobe 9-10 mm x 5-6 mm, broadly elliptical. Labellum hairs about 0.3 mm long, mauve, extending in a narrow central band from the callus to the apex, the band slightly broader near the apex. Callus consisting of two linear-clavate, pubescent, divergent keels about 5 mm x 0.8 mm. Column about 10 mm x 3 mm, white, fleshy, projected forwards, saccate, with a central, anterior pubescent patch. Anther cap about 1.2 mm x 1.2 mm, with a very short, obtuse rostrum. Stigma about 1.2 mm across, ovate, sunken. Pollinarium about 1.5 mm long; retinaculum about 0.4 mm long, ovate; caudicles about 0.7 mm long; pollinia about 0.5 mm long, elliptical, moderately grooved. Fig. 6A-D.

Distribution: South-eastern Queensland (McPherson Range and adjacent ranges).

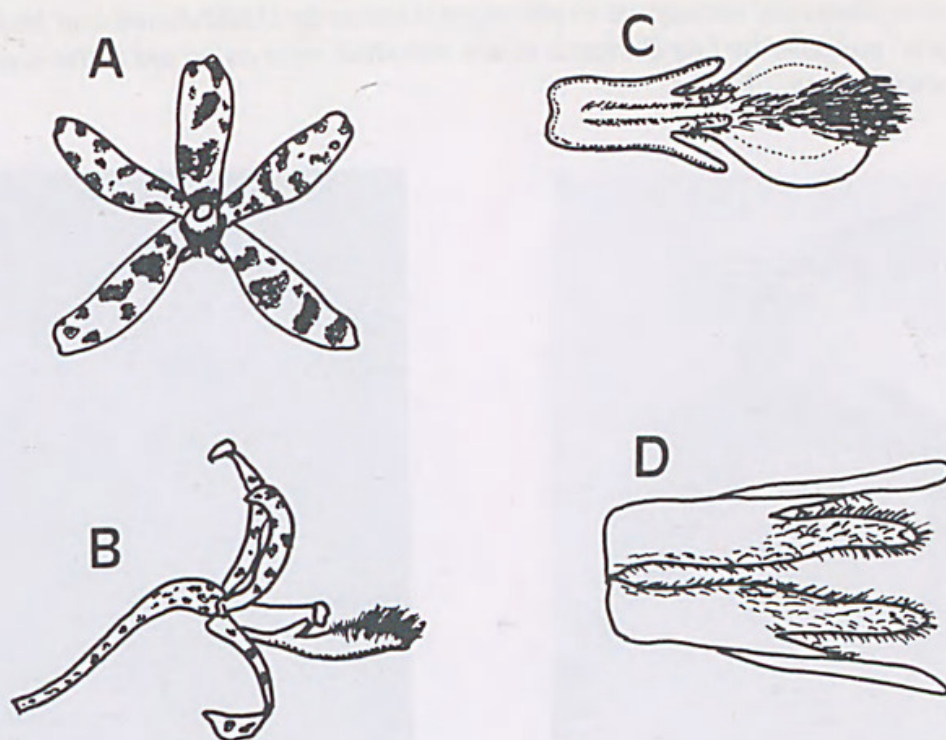


Figure 5. *Dipodium variegatum* A, flower from front x 1. B, flower from side x 1. C, labellum from above x 1.5. D, labellum callus x 2.5.

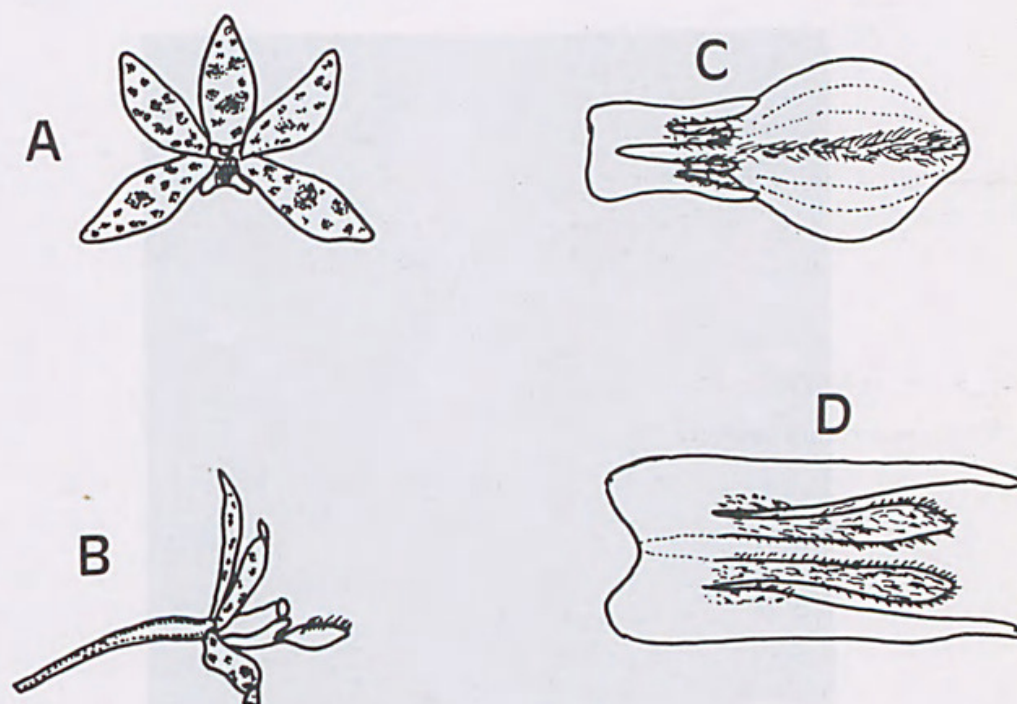


Figure 6. *Dipodium pulchellum* A, flower from front x 1. B, flower from side x 1. C, labellum from above x 1.5 D, labellum callus x 2.5.

The following colour plates did not appear in the original article by David Jones and Mark Clements. The colour slides have been supplied by Lex Barton and are included here as an aid in the identification of these new species and combinations - Editor.



Chiloglotis sylvestris D. Jones et M. Clements
side view.
Photo by David Jones.



Dipodium pulchellum D. Jones et M. Clements
Photo by Lex Barton.



Dipodium variegatum M. Clements et D. Jones
Photo by Lex Barton.



Pterostylis bicornis D. Jones et M. Clements
in situ at Mt. Maroon. Photo David Jones.



Pterostylis bicornis D. Jones et M. Clements
side view. Photo David Jones.



Pterostylis bicolor M. Clements et D. Jones
Photo Lex Barton.

Collections Examined: Acacia Creek, McPherson Range, Jan. 1907, W. Down s.n. (NSW); Tamborine Mt, May 1925, H. Curtis s.n. (NSW); Mt Superbus, via Warwick, 20 Jan. 1965, R. Deering 070897 (BRI); The Summit, 21 Dec. 1961, W.W. Abell 070893 (BRI).

Habitat: Open forest, usually on soils of basalt origin.

Flowering Period: December-May.

Affinities: *D. pulchellum* has obvious affinities with *D. punctatum* but can be recognised by its deep rose-pink flowers which are heavily blotched. Unlike *D. punctatum* its perianth segments do not reflex or recurve. Its labellum callus is of a very different shape to that of *D. punctatum*, the keels being linear, somewhat clavate and diverging towards the end.

Conservation Status: This species is probably more widespread than is presently known. Its conservation status is suggested as 3R following criteria of Leigh, Briggs and Hartley (1981).

Etymology: The specific epithet is derived from the beautiful coloration of the flowers.

***Diuris chrysantha* D. Jones et M. Clements sp. nov.** affinis *D. aureae* Smith sed floribus multo parvioribus, petali orbicularibus vel rotundi in ungue prominenti insertis, sepalis lateralibus lineare-spathulatis differt.

Typus: Queensland, hill about 4 km north-west of Stanthorpe, 3 Nov. 1985, D. L. Jones 2188 (BRI, holo; CBG, iso).

Tubers to 30 mm x 15 mm, obovoid, entire or bifid, brown, fleshy. Leaves 1 or 2, basal, 12-36 cm x 4-8 mm, linear-subulate, conduplicate. Inflorescence 15-32 cm tall, slender, with 1 or 2 closely ensheathing, lanceolate, sterile bracts. Flowers 2-7, about 25 mm long, golden yellow to orange, with brown markings on the dorsal sepal and labellum. Dorsal sepal 7-9 mm x 6-7 mm, ovate, erect in the distal half, with two dark brown blotches prominent in the centre. Lateral sepals 12-18 mm x 2-4 mm, linear-spathulate, parallel or crossed, green and brown, the tips often curved forwards. Petals obliquely erect or recurved, unmarked; lamina 6-8 mm x 6-8 mm, orbicular to obcordate; claw 4-7 mm long, brown, widening into the lamina. Labellum 7-9 mm long, projected forwards at an oblique downwards angle, with prominent brown markings, three-lobed; lateral-lobes 2.5-4 mm x 2.5-3 mm, narrow ovate to

obovate, erect, distal margins entire or crenulate; mid-lobe cuneate in basal half then expended into a cordate to reniform lamina 6.5-8 mm across when flattened, usually conduplicate. Labellum callus confined to basal half of mid-lobe, consisting of two, thick, divergent ridges incurved in the distal part. Column 3.5-4 mm long. Anther about 4 mm x 1.5 mm, brown. Pollinia 4, about 2.5 mm x 0.8 mm, white, attached to a viscidium about 1 mm across. Stigma about 2 mm x 2.5 mm, cordate. Column wings about 4 mm x 1 mm, linear, irregularly crenulate. Fig. 7A-D.

Distribution: South-eastern Queensland (Moreton, Darling Downs and Wide Bay districts) and northern New South Wales (northern tablelands).

Habitat: Open forest and woodland.

Flowering Period: August to November.

Affinities: *D. chrysantha* is a very common orchid of south-eastern Queensland that has been confused with *D. aurea*. It has affinities with that species but can be distinguished by its much smaller flowers, rounded petal laminae, two prominent dark spots on the dorsal sepal and the lateral sepals being broadest near the apex.

Conservation Status: This widespread, common species is well conserved in National Parks.

Etymology: The specific epithet refers to the golden-yellow coloration of the flowers.

New Combination

Diuris punctata sens. lat. is a complex of taxa that has been under close examination by us over a number of years. It will be the subject of a comprehensive paper (by the senior author) in preparation for the treatment of these taxa in the forthcoming Volume 47 of the Flora of Australia. Research has shown that *D. punctata* var. *parvipetala* is morphologically distinct from *D. punctata* and is here raised to specific rank.

***Diuris parvipetala* (Dockr.) D. Jones and M. Clements comb. et stat. nov.**

Basionym: *D. punctata* var. *parvipetala* Dockr., Victorian Naturalist 81: 137 (1964); **Typus:** Brigooda via Preston, Qld, W. Power, Sept. 1954 (BRI, holo).

Distribution: South-eastern Queensland (Darling Downs and Burnett).

Habitat: Open forest.

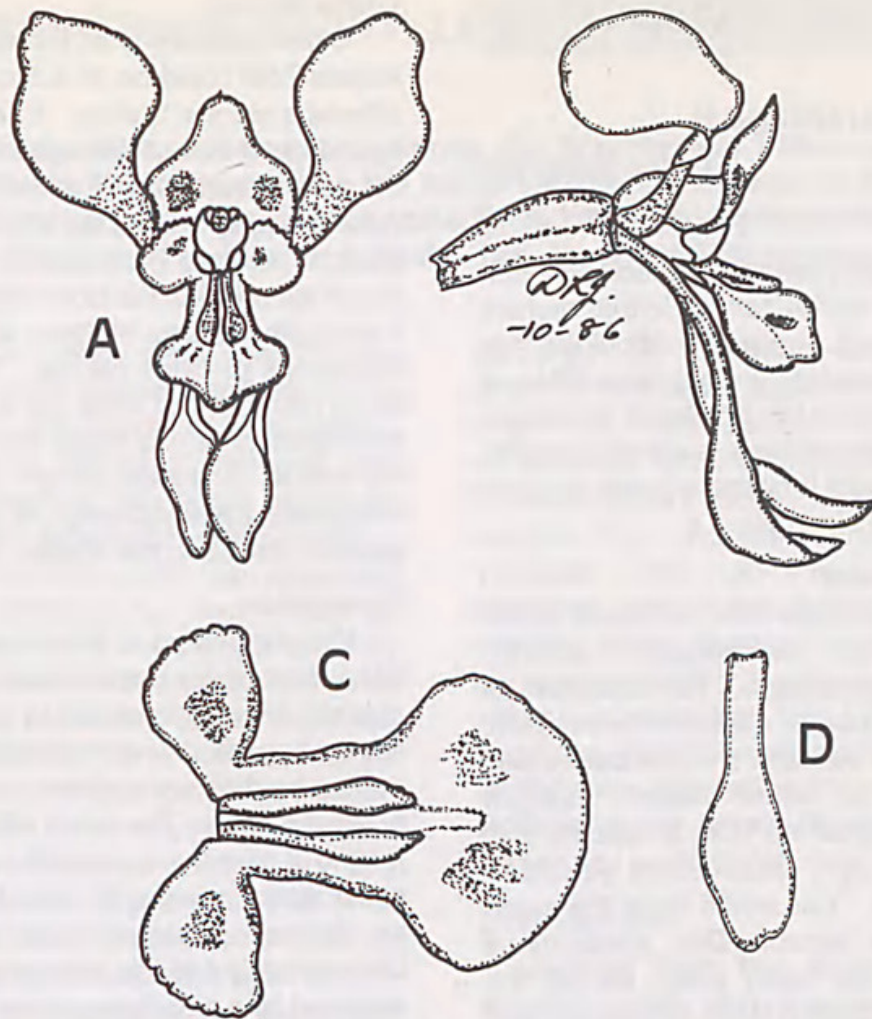


Figure 7. *Diuris chrysantha* A, flower from front x 1. B, flower from side x 1. C, labellum flattened out x 2. D, lateral sepal flattened x 1.

Flowering Period: August and September.

Conservation Status: Uncertain, probably 3K by criteria of Leigh, Briggs and Hartley (1981).

Affinities: *D. parvipetala* has a number of significant differences from *D. punctata* Smith sens. str. namely much smaller flowers but with relatively very long lateral sepals, very small, wedge-shaped petals with the lamina tapering into the basal claw and the labellum mid-lobe tapering to the base and not contracting abruptly as it does in *D. punctata*.

Acknowledgements

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specimens and Barbara Jones for processing the manuscript. The work of D.L. Jones was partly funded by a grant from the Australian Biological Resources Study. In addition, this manuscript was, in part, prepared at the Australian National Botanic Gardens on equipment supplied by the Nell and Hermon Slade Trust and the Australian Orchid Foundation; for their assistance we are most grateful.

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