Association of Societies for Growing Australian Plants

GREVILLEA STUDY GROUP

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Newsletter No. 84 – October 2009

Newsletter No. 84

GSG VIC Programme 2009

*For more details contact **Neil Marriott** (Vic Leader), on (03) 5356 2404 or 0458 177 989, or email neilmarriott@westnet.com.au.*

Despite extensive effort on behalf of Max McDowall to get members along to Vic Chapter excursions, there has been a very disappointing response. As a result Max has decided to resign from this role and we have decided to put the Vic chapter into recess until further notice.

Vic GSG Field Trip 20–23/24 November 2009

This fieldtrip has been deferred until further notice.

Please note: Change of address reminder
The post office box we had for a number of years has now been cancelled. Please forward all correspondence for the Treasurer and Newsletter Editor to 32 Blanche Street OATLEY NSW 2223.

Inside this issue:

GSG S.E. QLD Programme 2009

*Morning tea at 9.30am, meetings commence at 10.00am. For more information contact **Noreen Baxter** on (07) 3202 5008 or **Beverley Leggett** on (07) 3870 8517.*

Sunday, 29 November

Venue: Denis Cox & Jan Glazebrook, 87 Daintree Dr. Logan Village, 4207

Phone: (07) 5546 8590

Subject: Growing Grevilleas from seed

Sunday, 28 February 2010

Venue: Bev & Bill Weir, 151 Warriewood St., Chandler, 4151

Phone: (07) 3245 4537

Subject: Pruning & General Maintenance

Sunday, 18 April 2010
(Note date – 25th is ANZAC Day so meeting brought forward one week)

Venue: Laylee Purchase, 41 Rocklyn Street, Toowoomba, 4350

Phone: (07) 4630 2211

Subject: Grevilleas of the Canning Stock Route

Editorial

Peter Olde

Hi all, Just a few words to let you know that all is well with the Grevillea Study Group. I am unable to give as much time to activities as in previous years and I am happy to run the group as a newsletter group in New South Wales and elsewhere for the present. There will be no Christmas Party this year but I am hoping to organise a Spring visit to Silky Oaks next year and I am hoping to have another Plant Sale in 2011. At present, plans are ready for a 2010 release of the Grevillea cultivar book which will need to be released in two volumes because of the volume of material. This is an indication only. There are over 400 cultivar Grevilleas and the research has been very intense and ongoing.

Website

From Bruce Wallace's correspondence it is apparent that the Study Group will not have its own web site after September 2009. This is a pity and I would like to thank Bruce Wallace for getting it to the stage it reached before being taken down. You did a great job in support Bruce. Is there anyone out there capable of getting a new website up and running. I would be able to maintain it but it would be better if it was done by an independent person in the Group. I do not have the skills to get it happening at this stage. Please email me if you can assist otherwise I will pay to get it done.

Editorial

Grevillea guthrieana

This species is not generally available in nurseries. Recently I found some for sale at Riverdene Nursery, East Gresford, NSW (Noel Jupp proprietor) 02 4938 9280. Check availability before going. Direction to nursery is via Maitland, Tocal, Paterson, Vacy to East Gresford: thence past the pub, past the cemetery, turn right into nursery a little before the bridge.

Fred Rogers Seminar 2010

The Fred Rogers Seminar will be held in Gippsland, Victoria next year on August 21/22. The subject will be Cultivar Grevilleas and New Species since the Flora. The seminar will be held in Bairnsdale. A brochure will be available soon. In the meantime, the contact organiser is Dawn Barr, delbarr1@bigpond.com. More information in the next newsletter but keep the week-end free. It is planned to release the Cultivar Book at the Seminar, though it is still too early to know if that goal will coincide with the August deadline.

Donations

The Study Group recently made a donation of plants to the Illawarra Grevillea Park valued at over $1000. Most were grafted grevilleas and consisted of plants lost over the years and no longer grown there. When in Sydney try and tie your visit in with a trip to the park which is located at Bulli. They have their own website too.

Illawarra Grevillea Park

www. grevilleapark.org

Cost of entry is $5 per person, accompanied children free.Open days for 2010 (opening times are 10am until 4pm) are:

April 24th, 25th, May 1st, 2nd

July 17th, 18th, 24th, 25th

September 25th, 26th, October 2nd, 3rd,

Field Trip

Some NSW members travelled to Victoria in October on a study trip funded by the Study Group. Botanical collections and visits to sites of interest are a necessary part of working out species complexes. If you are interested in participating in field trips you would need to let the leader know as these trips now are by invitation only because of organisational difficulties and liabilities associated with large groups of people inexperienced in undertaking such activities.

Burrendong Arboretum

I recently visited Hazel Althofer in Wellington and before long we were heading out to the Grevilleas at Burrendong Arboretum. I was shocked to see *Grevillea pinifolia* still growing there. This is an extremely rare species now. No-one that I know has it in cultivation any longer, and I know of nowhere in the wild that it still exists, though it may still be there. I only ever saw it growing in its natural habitat once around 1990. It occurs naturally in Western Australia in areas that now mostly cleared. Hazel says it propagates easily and they sell it at the arboretum from time to time.

They also have growing there a little plant that they used to call *Grevillea ericifolia*. It was listed in the 1956 Nindethana catalogue (P. 47) as 'An exquisite dwarf with pale pink wax-like flowers. 9–12 inches'. This plant is not *Grevillea ericifolia*, which is a form or synonym of *Grevillea lanigera,* but a distinct new undescribed species related to *Grevillea rosmarinifolia* sens. lat. I notice also in the same catalogue that they also listed *Grevillea divaricata* though it may not have been accurately identified. One of the aims of the Arboretum which saw its beginnings on the George Althofer farm of Nindethana, Dripstone, New South Wales in the 1930s was to cultivate our choicest native plants, 'hundreds of which are on the borderline of extinction. (P. 12 of the catalogue).

Direct deposits can be made into the Grevillea Study Group account

BSB 112-879
Account Number 016526630
(St George Bank).

Please notifiy the Treasurer of transfer by email (**bruce.moffatt@tpg.com.au**)

or by post to
Grevillea Study Group,
32 Blanche St Oatley, NSW 2223

Joan Webb, Anthony Edmonds & Peter Olde

In Pursuit of the Historical *Grevillea sericea* (Sm.) R. Br.

Part 2 (for Part 1 see GSG newsletter No. 81)

In 1994, after seeing plants in the field, **Olde & Marriott** (1994: 183–4) recognised *Grevillea riparia* R. Br. as a recognisable population morphologically different to other plants of *Grevillea sericea*, growing in a distinct and different habitat beside streams in the lower Blue Mountains, as having a different flower colour and having generally longer leaves. They did not consider it to be sufficiently different from *G. sericea* to recognise it as a distinct species and consequently recognised it as *Grevillea sericea* subsp*. riparia* (R.Br.) Olde & Marriott. Into synonymy below it they referred *Grevillea stricta* R. Br., on the basis of its original place of collection and its riparian habitat. It is also apparent that the taxonomy of *Grevillea sericea* may still not be fully resolved. *Grevillea linearifolia* was partially resolved by them using inflorescence characters and the previously recognised species were reinstated with some left unresolved. The subspecies in *Grevillea speciosa* were restored to specific rank.

In 2000, the Flora of Australia treatment appeared written by **Bob Makinson**. This treatment saw no further changes in *Grevillea sericea* except that *Grevillea stricta* was synonymised under subsp. *sericea* for reasons that remain unclear. Substantial resolution of the *Grevillea linearifolia* complex was finalised with new names given to the many unnamed populations. These have beentreated in previous Study Group newsletters. According to Makinson, Brown's *Grevillea stricta* (from the Grose River) is a more robust form of *G. sericea* than *G riparia,* so borders on both *G. sericea* subsp.*sericea* and *G. sericea* subsp. *riparia.*

Taxonomy

1. *Grevillea sericea* subsp. *sericea* (Sm) R. Br.

Embothrium sericeum Sm. (1794)
Embothrium sericeum var. *minor* J.Smith (1794)
Embothrium cytisoides A.J.Cavanilles (1798)
Lysanthe sericea (J.Smith) J.Knight (1809)
Lysanthe cytisifolia J.Knight (1809)
Grevillea sericea (Sm) R. Br. (1810)
Grevillea stricta R. Br. (1810)
in part *Grevillea sericea 'smaller-leaved form' sensu* McGillivray 1993.

2. *Grevillea sericea* subsp. *riparia* (R. Br.) Olde & Marriott

?*Lysanthe riparia* Knight (1810)
Grevillea riparia R. Br. (1810)
Grevillea sericea 'larger-leaved form' *sensu* McGillivray 1993.

Currently, two subspecies and at least one form are recognised in *Grevillea sericea*: subspecies *sericea,* subspecies *sericea* 'smaller-leaved form', and subspecies *riparia*.

Subspecies *sericea,* the most common and widely distributed subspeces, is usually found in dry sclerophyll forest, and grows in deep or skeletal, sandy soils often with outcropping sandstone. It occurs along the east coast of Australia between the southern end of Royal National Park near Sydney, extending to the Darkes Forest-Otford area in the south, Mulgoa in the south-west and then west to the Blue Mountains where it is recorded as far west as Wentworth Falls, Glen Davis, Mount Banks (Caley). It ranges from Toronto in the north and extends west through the Morisset-Wyee-Muswelbrook area to the western reaches of the Blue Mountains. A 'smallerleaved form', identified by McGillivray (1993: 340), occurs on 'the Goulburn River and some of its tributaries'. Plants of this form can be found in the Merriwa district on the Central Western Slopes, NE. of Mudgee and at Owen's Gap near Scone. Subsp. *sericea* has two generative forms.

Around Sydney *Grevillea sericea* is killed outright by fire and regenerates from seed. Over the remainder of its distribution (Blue Mountains and further to the north-west), it also regenerates from underground root sucker.

Subspecies *riparia* grows in open riparian associations, often with *Acacia binervia,* in flood zones beside permanent streams, in deep alluvial sandy loam soils. The riparian plants are restricted to the banks of the Grose and Colo rivers and Glenbrook Creek. A robust, straight-leaved specimen of this collected on the Grose River was named by Robert Brown as a distinct species, *Grevillea stricta*. This name is not thought to represent any recognisable population and has been reduced to synonymy. The Flora of Australia (Vol 17 A, p. 223 states that *G. sericea*

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subsp. *sericea* shows considerable variation in leaf form and flower colour, for instance, the Caley specimens of Thick Brush Hill. Also, as the Flora states, Brown's *Grevillea stricta* (from the Grose River) is a more robust form of *G. sericea* than *G riparia,* so borders on *G. sericea* subsp. *sericea* and *G. sericea* subsp. *riparia.*

Collecting *Grevillea sericea*, 1788 – 1900.

1. Specimens held in the Natural History Museum, London (BM).

The most substantial collection of older Australian plant specimens in the UK today is at the Natural History Museum at South Kensington (London). This museum was formerly an integral part of the British Museum at Bloomsbury, originating in 1753 when the government acquired the collections of Sir Hans Sloane (1660 – 1753). In 1880, under the superintendency of Richard Owen (1804 – 1892), the natural history collections were moved from Bloomsbury to a building in South Kensington designed especially for them by Waterhouse, and where they are now kept. Not until an act of Parliament in 1963, however, did the Natural History Museum gain its own board of trustees and become fully independent of the British Museum.

Until 1853 the British Museum herbarium was the only public herbarium in the London area but access to it was restricted, as George Bentham said, mainly because of the restricted views of the managing trustees, who allowed parcels of plants to be stored away for decades 'without any thought of providing the staff and funds necessary to render them of use to scientific botanists'. The leading botanists of the first half of the nineteenth century found it necessary for their research to amass large private herbaria. John Lindley, for example, living at Turnham Green some 7 miles (11 km) from the British Museum had a rich private herbarium , now divided between the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, and the Botany School, Cambridge. There was no herbarium at Kew when William Jackson Hooker (1785 – 1865) arrived there in 1841 to be Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens. He brought from Glasgow his rich private herbarium and library, for the Gardens possessed only living plants, with neither specimens nor books. During Banks's time his botanist-librarians and the Banksian herbarium and library at Soho Square, London, had satisfied all of Kew's scientific needs.

2. The Collectors in the Natural History Museum, London.

2.1 George Caley (1770 – 1829)

'In collecting them [plant specimens] I thought I had suffered sufficiently, but I have suffered by far more in cleaning them. This is the fruits of returning to England in a badly managed ship' Caley to Brown, April 17th, 1812.

There are 12 Caley specimens of *G sericea* subsp. *sericea* in the British Museum, and 7 Caley specimens of presumed subsp. *riparia.*

1. 3xGeo. Caley NSW 1800 – 1810.
2. Geo. Caley. NSW August 1802.
3. Geo. Caley September 1804.
4. 2x Geo. Caley. NSW 21 February 1805.
5. 2x Geo. Caley. September 1809
6. Geo. Caley 30.04. 1807
7. Geo. Caley Parramatta,Sept. 1809.
8. Geo. Caley Near Sydney, 21 Sept. 1809.

Specimens presumed to be subsp *riparia.*

1. Geo. Caley (subsp. *riparia?)* as *G. linearis* Parramatta, October 1807
2. Geo. Caley. Grose Head, NSW October 1803.
3. Geo. Caley *G. linearis* Mt Banks, 1805.
4. 2x Geo. Caley. As *Grevillea linearis* R. Br. New South Wales 20 October 1809.
5. 2x Geo Caley subsp. *riparia (as G. linearis)* NSW 20 October 1809.

2.2 William Paterson

Paterson was born on 17 August 1755, entered the army at an early age, served in Cape Town in 1777, in India in 1781, was commissioned as lieutenant in 1787, was promoted to the rank of captain in 1789 when he volunteered to serve in the New South Wales corps. He arrived in New South Wales in September 1791 serving in Norfolk Island till 1791.His talents were considerable and his interests diverse, including an interest in Botany.

Extracted from C. M. H. Clark 'A History Of Australia'. Vol. 1 p.141-142.

National Herbarium of N.S.W.

Grevillea riparia R. Br.

DETERMINAVII D. J. McGillivray.

Port Jackson Col'

continued >

2.3 Robert Brown (1773 – 1858)

Born Montrose, Scotland 21 December 1773 died at Soho Square, London, 10 June 1858). Brown wrote in his diary, in the South Atlantic Ocean, on his way to New Holland, 14 September 1801:' From 9 till 2 employed in examining Specimens of New Holland Plants. *Embothrium buxifolium. E. sericeum,* and _ Smith. *E. linearifolium* Cavan.'(Vallance et al. 2001:65).

Acknowledged as the leading British botanist to collect in Australia during the first half of the nineteenth century; one of the scientists who accompanied Flinders on his historic voyage to chart the coast of Australia, leaving Britain on 18th July 1801and arriving in Sydney on 9th May 1802. Brown stayed in Australia until May 1805. He published the results of his collecting in his famous '*Prodromus Florae Novae Hollandiae'* in 1810. He succeeded Dryander as Banks's librarian and on Banks's, death in 1820 inherited his library and herbarium. This was transferred to the British Museum where Brown became the first Keeper of the Botanical Department.

Extracted from http://anbg.gov.au/biography/brown-robert.html.

1. Duplicate of R. Brown – Sydney, no date
2. Robert Brown – May 25 1802.
3. Robert Brown – Lectotype of *G. sericea* (Sm.) R. Br. subsp. sericea. Banks of the Grose [Dec. 1804/ J
4. R. Brown (Bennett 3336) – Lectotype of *G. riparia* Banks of the Grose [1802 or Dec. 1804/Jan.1805. Brown's *G. stricta* of 1810.

2.4 Franz Sieber (1789 – 1844)

Born in Prague (now Czech Republic), and died there on 17 December 1844. Travelled widely collecting plants in countries of Europe, the Middle East, southern Africa and Australia. Visited Port Jackson, New South Wales, for seven months from 1 June 1823 until December 1823, collecting specimens of 645 plants.

Extracted from http://www.anbg.gov.au/biography/sieber – franz.html.

G. diffusa, Sieb. Was called *Embothrium depressum* by Caley, collected at Coyce in September 1807. [G. Bentham in Flora Australiensis, Vol. 5 (1870) , wrote 'This seems to me scarcely to form a distinct variety' [of *G. sericea*] *G. diffusa* appears now only in historical literature.]

2.5 Allan Cunningham (1781 – 1839)

Born in Wimbledon, England, on 13 July 1791, died in Sydney, New South Wales on 27 June, 1839, selected bt Banks from among Kew Staff to be an overseas collector . From 1814 to 1816 he collected in Brazil before arriving in Australia in 1816. Cunningham collected specimens in many areas of Australia, several times joining exploration to do so (e.g. Oxley, inland NSW, Philip Parker King's coastal surveys).

Cunningham was Superintendent of the Sydney Botanic Gardens from 1837 to 1839. In his 'Journal of the Route from Bathurst to Liverpool Plains" he described a number of plants, one being *Zieria obcordata…*' a rare shrub, of humble growth. Hills on the Macquarie River.

Extracted from http://anbg.gov.au/biography Cunningham-allan.html.

1. Allan Cunningham Blue Mtns., NSW

   Extracted from Two Cunningham specimens are held by the British Museum.
2. Cunningham Bathurst and/or Liverpool Plains, 1824.

2.6 James Backhouse (1794 – 1869)

Born on 8 July 1794 at Darlington, Yorkshire, England, and died at York on 20 January 1869. A nurseryman and Quaker missionary with a reputation as a good collector and observer, Backhouse was an admirable botanist and collected in every Australian colony and in Norfolk Island.

Extracted from http://www.anbg.gov.au/biography/backhouse1.

1. James Backhouse 1835 Sydney 7 miles
2. James Backhouse Sydney '7 Mo [?] 1835

3. Specimens of *G. sericea* held in the Sydney Herbarium. (NSW).

The herbarium at Sydney had a slow start, the establishment of such a facility having been advised by Allan Cunningham (Superintendent 1837 – 1839), whose 'valuable and extensive" herbarium was sent to London following his death in 1839. As Lionel Gilbert pointed out 'there was no place, nor even the need, for such a collection in Sydney until the scientific aspects of the Gardens had been fully appreciated.' It was not until 1854, under the guidance of Director Charles Moore, that the genesis of a herbarium was reported. Moore had stated that when he arrived in 1848, 'there was not a single specimen' in a scientific collection.

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However, it was Joseph Maiden (Director 1896 – 1924) and his assistants who worked to raise the standards of the depleted herbarium they had inherited. These men collected assiduously far afield, especially in the classic collecting areas of early field workers (like Caley, Cunningham, Brown and Oxley), in which Maiden was particularly interested.

It was Maiden who was instrumental in arranging for a donation of 'historic material' from London. While there on a visit he called on James Britten of the Botany Deartment, British Museum, and begged for a few duplicates from the Australian collections of Banks and Solander. In 1905, 586 specimens arrived, by far 'the most valuable acquisition' to the herbarium to date.

More duplicates were to arrive from London during the 20th century, labelled 'Ex Herbario Musei Brittanici'

Most of the specimens of *G. sericea* are labelled 'Central Coast, NSW'. New South Wales is divided into five main ecogeographic floristic divisions largely determined by the belt of elevated tableland country towards the east, land influenced by both temperature and rainfall. The Central Coast subdivision of the coastal section covers the area between Lake Macquarie and the Shoalhaven River. Rainforests of relatively low species diversity occur in moister or more sheltered sites and eucalyptus forests are widespread. Areas of nutrientpoor sandstone, notably with soils derived from the Hawkesbury Sandstone series near Sydney and the Lower Blue Mountains, support a characteristic hard-leafed shrubby vegetation of many species.

4. The Collectors of the NSW specimens

(Information supplied by Sydney Herbarium, except information enclosed within square brackets).

4.1 George Caley (1770 – 1829)

Born in Yorkshire, England, on 10 June 1770, died on 23 May, 1829, in Paddington, London. England, A self – educated botanist for whom Joseph Banks secured permission to go to New South Wales as a natural history collector. He was an intelligent and perceptive man, respected by those who knew him well, for example the botanist Robert Brown and the settler George Suttor.

For the following specimens received from the B. M., no transfer date is available. s.n. refers to the absence of the collector's number.

Grevillea sericea* (Sm.) R. Br. subsp. *sericea

Proteaceae

NSW131483
Ex Herbario Musei Britannici

NSW Parramatta
[Embothrium paniculatum in Caley's writing]

G. Caley s. n. 1805.

Grevillea sericea* (Sm.) R. Br. subsp. *sericea

Proteaceae

NSW113849
[In January , 1805, Caley made a journey from Prospect to the banks of the George's River]

[No locality given]
Ex Herbario Musei Britannici

G. Caley s.n. Jan 1805.

Grevillea sericea* (Sm.) subsp. *sericea

Proteaceae

NSW 131484
Ex Herbario Musei Britannici

NSW
[No precise locality given]

Caley. s. n. Jan 1805.

Grevillea sericea* (Sm.) R. Br. subsp. *sericea

Proteaceae

NSW 113847
On the ridge of a barren scrubby hill near Cardunny. Central Coast

G. Caley s.n. Sep 1809.

[Caley's 'Cardunny' is believed to be a place about 16 km to the north-east of Lane Cove River drainage, a locality in the vicinity of present day Wahroonga]

Grevillea sericea* (Sm.) R.Br.subsp *sericea

Proteaceae

NSW 131486
Ex Herbario Musei Britannici

33 48 S 151 01 E
Scrub behind the field at Parramatta. Central Coast NSW

G. Caley s. n. Sep1809.

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[Caley's note indicates he called this *Embothrium coycense* because he collected it at a place he called Coyce. However, other Caley notes indicate that this particular form was considered by him to be a variant of *Embothrium sericeum*]

Grevillea sericea* (Sm.) R. Br. subsp *sericea

Proteaceae

Ex Herbario Musei Britannici
NSW113868

[No precise locality given]

G. Caley s. n. Sept 1809.

Grevillea sericea* (Sm.) R. Br. subsp. *sericea

Proteaceae

NSW131485
Ex Herbario Musei Britannici

In the scrub behind Robinson's stones (?) and Hollister's farm. Central Coast NSW

G.Caley s.n. 20 Oct 1809.

[Charles Robinson – 25 acres in Lane Cove in the district of Hunter's Hill. Timothy Hollister – 30 acres in the district of the Field of Mars, 1791.]

Grevillea sericea* (Sm.) R. Br. subsp. *sericea

Proteaceae

NSW 131487
Ex Herbario Musei Britannici

In the scrub on coming out of the Labyrinth Clough to go to the half way trees on the Balkham (sic) Hill road.

Central Coast NSW

G. Caley s. n. 20 Oct 1809.

[A 'clough' is a ravine or valley with steep sides, usually forming the valley of a stream. Caley's 'Labyrinth Clough' is believed to be the ravine of Darling Mills Creek, near Northmead. He came out of the 'clough' via present-day Martha Avenue, on to the presentday Windsor Road, at a point half way between Baulkham Hills and Parramatta.]

4.2 Robert Brown (1773 – 1858)

Proteaceae

NSW 94392 – subsp *sericea*

No locality given, and no indication of the source of the specimen. The label states: Ex Coll.

R. Brown

Iter Austr. 1802 – 5.

Proteaceae, subsp. *riparia.* Ex Herbario Musei Britannici no location, no date

4.3 Charles Fraser (1788 – 1831)

Born in Blair Athol, Perthshire, Scotland, about 1788, died in Parramatta, New South Wales, 22 December 1831. Arrived in Port Jackson, New South Wales, in April 1816 as a soldier, later being appointed first Colonial Botanist and Superintendent of the Botanic Gardens. He was a member of Oxley's 1817 (Lachlan River, Bathurst), 1818 (northeastern New South Wales) and 1819 (Port Macquarie/Hastings River) expeditions, visited Moreton Bay in 1828 at the request of the Governor to collect plants and form a public Garden, and visited the Swan River district of Western Australia in 1827 as part of Stirling's presettlement survey . He also visited Tasmania, New Zealand, and Norfolk Island.

Extracted from http://www.anbg.gov.au/biography/fraser-charles.html

Proteaceae

NSW113846
New South Wales, Port Jackson (no precise locality)

Probably collected by Fraser. No date.

4.4 Franz Sieber (1789 – 1844)

Proteaceae, subsp. *sericea*.

No date, no precise location.

Ex Herbario Musei Britannici.

Fl.Nov.Holl.No.38

4.5 James Backhouse (1794 – 1869)

***Grevillea sericea* (Sm.) R. Br.**

Proteaceae

NSW9442
Near St Helier's [St Hilliers], Upper Hunter, Central Western Slopes NSW

34 18 S 146 47 E
[longitude seems unlikely]

Backhouse s. n. Sep 1836.

4.6 F. W. Ludwig Leichhardt (1813 – 1848)

Born in Prussia on 23 October 1813, died on an expedition in Central Australia in 1848. Well educated in natural history, Leichhardt arrived in Australia in February 1842. He led an expedition from Dalby (Queensland) overland to Port Essington (Northern Territory), October 1844 –

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December 1845. A second expedition set out from the Darling Downs, for Westen Australia in 1846, but failed and returned. An attempt to repeat this expedition in1848 resulted in the disappearance of the party without trace. Leichhardt was based in Sydney between expeditions, and collected there, between Newcastle and Moreton Bay, and on his expeditions.

Extracted from http:// anbg.gov. au/biography/ leichardt-ludwig.html

Proteaceae

[No NSW number, no date, no locality, no indication of source of specimen].

4.7 Henry Deane (1847 – 1924)

Henry Deane was Engineer in Chief, New South Wales Railways 1890 – 1906 and Engineer in Chief of the Commonwealth Railways Construction Branch 1912-14. He was also active in botanical, palaeontological and meteorological research.

Extracted from Bright Sparcs biographical entry.

In 1904 J. H. Maiden named *Eucalyptus deanei* in honour of Henry Deane; this tree, Deane's gum, is closely related to the Sydney blue gum (*E. saligna)* and is sometimes mistaken for it. On Deane's death in March 1924, Maiden wrote to his widow: "I was particularly attached to your husband as a brother botanist from as far back as the mideighties and we did a lot of work on *Eucalyptus* together.

Proteaceae

NSW131784
Lane Cove. Central Coast NSW

33 49 S 151 10 E

H. Deane s. n. Sep 1888.

4.8 Ernst L. Betche (1851 – 1913)

Born in Potsdam, Germany, on 31 December 1851, died in Sydney, New South Wales, on 28th June 1913. Trained in Germany as a horticulturalist, Betche arrived in Sydney in 1881 and almost immediately was appointed collector for the Sydney Botanic Gardens, New South Wales. Promoted to Botanic Assistant (to Maiden) from 1897, with whom he wrote *Census of New South Wales plants* and with C. Moore *The Handbook of New South Wales Plants.*

http://www.anbg.gov.au/biography/betche – ernst.html

Joseph Maiden's Report on the Botanic Gardens, Sydney , for the year 1897, stated:

'Next to the Gardens and the other outside establishments under my supervision, the care of the Herbarium has been my greatest solicitude. My botanical assistant, Mr Ernst Betche, is practically the keeper of the Herbarium, and it is impossible to speak too highly of the value of his services in making this Herbarium worthy of the Botanic Gardens, and of the Colony at large.'

Grevillea sericea* (Sm.) R. Br. subsp. *sericea

Proteaceae

NSW94393
Port Jackson District. Central Coast NSW.

33 51 S 151 16 E

E. Betche s.n. Oct 1892.

4.9 Joseph James Fletcher (1850? – 1926)

Born 1850? In Auckland, New Zealand, died 15 May Hunters Hill, Sydney , New South Wales.

Fletcher arrived in Australia in 1861 with his parents, Rev. Joseph Horner Fletcher (Methodist minister) and his wife, Kate.

He was educated at Ipswich Grammar School, Queensland, Newington College, Sydney, where his father was president, and the University of Sydney (B.A. 1870, M.A. 1876). He taught briefly at Wesley College, Melbourne, where he developed an interest in natural science. As no science degree was offered in Australia, from 1876 he studied at the Royal School of Mines and University College, University of London (B. Sc., 1879). Specialising in biology he studied for a time at Cambridge and in 1881 published his first paper.

He returned to Australia in 1881 and taught at Newington until 1885 where he introduced an elementary course of anatomy and physiology, and was acting headmaster. He was a member of the Linnean Society of New South Wales from 1881 and its director from 1893 until his retirement in 1919, when he turned his attention to the sandstone flora around Sydney.

Extracted from http://adb.online.anu.edu.au/biogs/ A080548b.htm

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Grevillea sericea* (Sm.) R. Br. subsp. *sericea

Presented by the Linnean Society of NSW and received by Proteaceae Botanic Gardens on 7 November 1924.

NSW 94472
[Stamp on the specimen sheet]
Carlingford. Central Coast

33 46 S 151 03 E

J J Fletcher s. n. Sep 1891.

Presented by the Linnean Society of NSW and received Proteaceae by the Botanic Gardens on 7 November 1924.

NSW94375
[Stamp on the specimen sheet]
Como. Central Coast NSW

34 01 S 151 04 E

J. J. Fletcher s. n. 05 Mar 1887

[Somewhat approaching *G. capitellata,* which occurs in the same area. L. J.]

Presented by the Linnean Society of NSW and received by the Botanic Gardens on 7 November 1924.

Proteaceae
[Stamp on the specimen sheet]

NSW129138 subsp *riparia*
Some distance above the mouth of the Grose River. Central Coast NSW.

33 36 40 S 150 37 15 E

J. J. Fletcher s. n. Sep 1894_A Grevillea with red flowers and linear leaves.

[On September 25th, 1894, Fletcher wrote to Ernst Betche: 'Please give me your opinion about the enclosed Grevillea which I got on Sunday some distance above the mouth of the Grose River. A Grevillea with red flowers and linear leaves like this is a novelty to me. I never saw it before. Yours very truly, J. J.']

4.10. Joseph H. Maiden (1859 – 1925)

Born in St John's Wood, London, England, on 25 April 1859, died in Turramurra, New South Wales, on16 November 1925. Arrived in New South Wales in 1880. First curator of the Technological Museum, Sydney (1881 – 1896), where he established an herbarium from 1883; consulting botanist to the Department of Agriculture from 1890. Superintendent of Technical Education from 1894. Appointed Government Botanist and Director of the Botanic Gardens in Sydney in 1896, retiring in 1924. He was instrumental in establishing the formal herbarium with a purpose-built building, a botanical museum and lecture room, and establishing a network of collectors and correspondents. He collected widely in Western Australia, New South Wales, Victoria and on Lord Howe, Norfolk, and Pitcairn Islands. His research output was prodigious.

Extracted from http://www.anbg.gov.au/biography/maiden-joseph.html

In 1907 Maiden said: 'It is important that the Australian botanists should be familiar with the early Australian collections, but alas, most of them are in Europe, and many of us can only go to Europe once in a lifetime'.

[Label: Herbarium, Botanic Gardens, Sydney]

Grevillea sericea* (Sm.) R. Br. subsp. *sericea

Proteaceae

NSW9443
Mount Tomah, Central Coast NSW

33 33 S 150 25 E

J. H. Maiden s.n. Nov 1898.

Grevillea sericea* (Sm.) R. Br. subsp. *sericea

Proteaceae [Label : Herbarium, Botanic Gardens, Sydney]

NSW94430
Burragorang to Wentworth Falls. Central Tablelands NSW

33 43 S 150 22 E

J. H. Maiden s. n. Oct 1898.

Note: Maiden's herbarium at the Technological Museum became the herbarium of the Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences after 1950. In 1979 many of the specimens included below were donated to the Botanic Gardens by the Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences.

These specimens are marked MAAS

continued >

Grevillea sericea* (Sm.) R. Br. subsp. *sericea

Proteaceae MAAS

NSW620728
Arncliffe to Georges River, near the mill at Canterbury. Central Coast. NSW

33 54 50 S 151 06 56 E

J.H.Maiden_s.n.Nov. 1886.

Grevillea sericea* (Sm.) R. Br. subsp. *sericea

Proteaceae MAAS

NSW620714
The ridge to the East of the watering place 5 miles (8.1 km) beyond Berowra Railway Station), and 3 miles (4.8 km) on the Sydney side of Peats Ferry. Central Coast NSW

33 43 S 151 04 E

J. H. Maiden s.n. 11Sep 1887.

Grevillea sericea* (Sm.) R. Br. subsp. *sericea

Proteaceae

NSW 620726 MAAS
Between Oatley's Platform (Illawarra Line) and George's River, on high land. Central Coast NSW.

33 59 S 151 04 E

J. H. Maiden s.n. 27 Aug 1887.

Grevillea sericea* (Sm) subsp. *sericea

Proteaceae

NSW620712 MAAS
Narrabeen. Central Coast NSW

33 43 S 151 18 E

J. H. Maiden s. n. Oct 1887.

Grevillea sericea* (Sm.) subsp. *sericea

Proteaceae

NSW620720 MAAS
Between Como and Sutherland Central Coast NSW

34 00 S 151 04 E

J. H. Maiden s. n. Mar 1887.

Grevillea sericea* (Sm.) R. Br. subsp. *sericea

Proteaceae

NSW620719 MAAS
Oatley to the gully on the down line near the river. Central Coast NSW

33 58 S 151 04 E

J. H. Maiden s. n. Jul 1887.

Grevillea sericea* (Sm.) R. Br. subsp. *sericea

Proteaceae

NSW 620733 MAAS
Between Thornley [Thornleigh] and Field of Mars railway stations (North Coast Railway) near Sydney. Central Coast NSW

33 44 S 150 30 E

J.H.Maiden [Collector assumed from labelling]

4.11 Richard Thomas Baker (1854 – !941)

Born at Woolwich, England, on 1 December 1854, died on 14 July 1941.

He arrived in Australia in 1879, and in 1880 joined the staff of Newington College, Sydney, as science and art master. In 1888 he obtained an appointment at the Sydney Technological Museum, and in 1898 became curator and economic botanist. Baker, who retired from the Museum in 1921, was lecturer in forestry at Sydney University between 1913 and 1924. He was a member of the Royal and Linnean societies of New South Wales, in whose journals he published more than 100 papers, which include descriptions of many new species of eucalypts.

Extracted from http://www.anbg.gov.au/baker -r-t.html.

***Grevillea sericea* (Sm.) R. Br.**

Proteaceae

NSW94423
32 24 S 150 12 E Goulburn River, Murrumbo. Central Western Slopes NSW

R. T. Baker s. n. Sep 1895

[No information found re Murrumbo. Possibly a settler's holding. The locality is now in Goulburn River National Park.]

***Grevillea sericea* (Sm,) R. Br.**

Proteaceae

NSW664069
Murrumbo. Central Western Slopes NSW.
[See comment above]

32 24 S 150 12 E

R. T. Baker s. n. Oct 1893.

continued >

Grevillea sericea* (Sm.) R. Br. subsp. *sericea

NSW620724
Bondi. Central Coast MAAS

33 52 S 151 16 E

R. T. Baker s. n. Sep 1891.

Grevillea sericea* (SM.) R. Br. subsp. *sericea

Proteaceae

NSW620743 MAAS
Woodford. Central Coast NSW

33 44 S 150 30 E

R. T. Baker s. n. 07 Dec 1890

4.12 W. W. Froggatt. (1858 – 1937)

Walter Wilson Froggatt, entomologist, was born on 13 June 1858 in Melbourne, son of George Wilson Froggatt and his wife Caroline. Educated at the Corporate High School, Sandhurst (Bendigo), he was encouraged to study nature by his friend Richard H. Nancarrow, a bush naturalist. After leaving school, Froggatt spent four years on the land in Victoria before moving to Mount Brown goldfield near Milparinka, New South Wales, where he collected specimens. Two years later he collected on the Flinders River, Queensland, sending material to Ferdinand Mueller and Charles French. Although his scientific knowledge was slight, through observation and fieldwork he developed a sound knowledge of botany.

In 1885, with the assistance of Mueller, Froggatt was appointed collector and assistant zoologist, and later taxidermist, to the New Guinea expedition organised by the New South Wales branch of the (Royal) Geographical Society of Australasia. His work was widely acclaimed and his competence and devotion to duty was praised by J. W. Haacke, chief scientist to the expedition. In 1886 (Sir) William Macleay proposed Froggatt for membership of the Linnean Society of New South Wales. He took an active part in the affairs of the society and in 1898 – 1937 he was a member of the council, serving as president in 1911 – 1913. He was also a member and later a fellow of the Linnean Society of London. Extracted from the Australian Dictionary of Biography – Online Edition.

Grevillea sericea (Sm.) R. Br. subsp. *sericea*

Proteaceae

NSW620715
Thornleigh. Central Coast NSW [MAAS]

33 43 S 151 04 E

W.W. Froggatt s. n. Feb 1895.

4.13 Dr A. Morrison. (1849 – 1913)

Born in Wester Dalmeny, near Edinburgh, Scotland, on 15 March 1849, died in Cheltenham, Victoria, on 7 December 1913.

Morrison was a retired medical practitioner in 1897 when he was appointed as Western Australia's first official botanist in the Bureau of Agriculture. He was retrenched from this position in 1906, again becoming a practising doctor before moving to Melbourne in 1912. He collected extensively in Western Australia and Victoria, briefly at Gawler in South Australia, and undertook an excursion to the New Hebrides (Vanuatu) in 1896. Morrison amassed a sizable private herbarium, which he bequeathed to the University of Edinburgh.

Extracted from http://www.anbg.gov.au/biography/morrison-alexander.html

Grevillea sericea* (Sm.) R. Br. subsp. *sericea

Proteaceae

NSW94381
Sydney. [Royal] National Park Central Coast NSW

34 08 S 151 05 E

Dr A. Morrison, 5123 03 Oct 1896.

4.14 Julius Henry Camfield

Camfield was born at Islington, London, England, on 30 March 1852 and died in Sydney, Sydney N.S.W, on 26 November 1916. He arrived in Sydney on 1 January 1882, which was a Saturday, and on the following Monday started as a gardener in the Royal Botanic Gardens under Charles Moore. He worked under Moore for 14 years and under J. H. Maiden for 20 years, holding the position of overseer of the Inner Domain; he lived in a residence within the gardens. He was highly praised by Maiden, who described him as 'loyal.....quiet, a competent botanist and generally well informed on a wide range of subjects'.

Extracted from http://www.anbg.gov,au/camfield-julius-henry.html

continued >

Grevillea sericea **(Sm.) R. Br. subsp. *sericea***

Proteaceae

NSW94374
Como. Geo [Georges] River. Central Coast NSW

34 01 S 151 04 E

J.H. Camfield s.n., Aug 1898

[Somewhat approaching *G, capitellata,* which occurs in the same area. L.J]

Grevillea sericea **(Sm.) R. Br. subsp. *sericea***

Proteaceae

NSW94438
Lawson. Central Tablelands NSW

33 43 S 150 25 E

J.H. Camfield s.n., Oct 1896.

4.15 John L. Boorman (1864 – 1938)

Born in England in 1864 or 1865, died in Liverpool, New South Wales, on 18 November 1938.

Trained at Kew, Boorman joined the staff of the Sydney Botanic Gardens in January 1887. He was officially collector for the herbarium from 1901 until retirement (about 1930), accompanying Maiden on several trips, including one to Norfolk Island in 1902. Subsequently undertook extensive collecting throughout New South Wales.

Extracted from http://anbg.gov.au/biography/boorman-john.html.

Maiden described Boorman as 'an excellent collector of botanical specimens in country districts....a hardworking, unselfish, most intelligent servant of the public....'

In 1905 Deane and Maiden named *Eucalyptus boormani* , an apparent hybrid between *E. siderophloia* and *E. hemiphloia.*

Grevillea sericea **(Sm.) R. Br. subsp. *sericea***

Proteaceae

NSW94465
Berowra. Central Coast NSW

33 37 S 151 09 E

J. L. Boorman s. n. Oct 1899.

Grevillea sericea **(Sm.) R. Br.**

Proteaceae

NSW94452
Morisset. Central Coast NSW

33 07 S 151 28 E

J. L. Boorman s.n. Oct 1899.

4.16. Edwin Cheel (1872 – 1951)

Born in England on 14 January 1872, died in Sydney, New South Wales, on 19 September 1951.

Cheel worked as a gardener in Queensland and New South Wales, and was appointed to the staff of Centennial Park in 1897, before transferring to the Sydney Botanic Gardens. He joined the staff of the National Herbarium of New South Wales in 1908, becoming Chief Botanist and Curator (1933 – 1936). His main interests were in Myrtaceae and lichens, and he collected extensively, his collections being lodged in Sydney Herbarium NSW**.**

Extracted from http;//anbg.gov.au/biography/cheel-edwin.html.

Grevillea sericea **(Sm.) R. Br. subsp. *sericea***

Proteaceae

NSW94370
Bondi. Central Coast NSW

33 54 S 151 .17 E

E. Cheel s.n. 08 Jul 1898.

4.17 William Baeuerlen (1840 – 1917)

Born in Neidemhall, Germany, on 27 October 1840, died in Sydney, New South Wales, on 28 October 1917.

Left Germany in 1863, and by 1883 was collecting specimens in Australia for F. Mueller. From about September 1883 until April 1905 Baeuerlen collected extensively in New South Wales (particularly in the north-east, around Lismore and Ballina in the 'Big Scrub', but also in the north-west, central, south-east and central coast areas), in south-eastern Queensland and in east Gippsland, Victoria. From 1883 until at least 1888 he was contracted as a collector for F. Mueller, and from 1886 for J. H. Maiden. In 1886 he was appointed botanical collector for the *Bonita* expedition which spent four months in the Fly and Strickland Rivers in Papua New Guinea.

Extracted from http://www.gov.au/biography/baeurlen-william.html.

Grevillea sericea **(Sm.) R. Br. subsp. *sericea***

Proteaceae

NSW620745 MAAS
Springwood. Central Coast NSW

33 40 S 150 33 E

Bauerlen s. n. Sep 1899.

continued >

4.18 J. Purser

No information found.

Grevillea sericea* (Sm.) R. Br. subsp. *sericea

Proteaceae

NSW94462
Gosford.Central Coast NSW

33 25 S 151 21 E

J.Purser s. n., Sep 1899.

4.19. Mr Clarke

No information found

Grevillea sericea (Sm.) R. Br. subsp. sericea

Proteaceae

NSW620727 MAAS
[S of Sydney, precise locality unknown]. [Royal] National Park Central Coast NSW

34 04 S 151 04 E

Mr Clarke s.n. Sep 1893.

Grevillea sericea* (Sm.) R. Br. subsp. *sericea

Proteaceae

NSW539133
Carlton. Central Coast NSW

33 58 S 151 07 E

Mr Clarke s. n. Dec 1893.

About the authors

Dr. Joan Webb and Dr. Tony Edmonds are longtime bushwalkers and educators about the Australian environment. They held classes on Australian native plants for the general community for many years, and Joan still teaches in such courses on behalf of the Australian Plants Society (North Shore Group). Joan's detailed study of the life and work of the 19th century naturalist George Caley led her into many historical botanical byways.

Acknowledgements: David Moore (UK), Gina Douglas (Librarian, Linnean Society, London), Louisa Murray (Sydney Botanic Gardens)

Peter Olde

Changes to some Western species in Flora of Australia

The Hakeoides Group
(Group 16 sensu Olde & Marriott)

Grevillea commutata F. Mueller

Two subspecies are now recognised in this species, subsp. *commutata* and subsp. *pinnatisecta* (F. Muell.) Makinson. Those following the taxonomy of the genus will remember that in the McGillivray revision (1993) *Grevillea commutata* was treated as a subspecies of *Grevillea hakeoides*. The McGillivray concept of *Grevillea hakeoides* placed greater emphasis on floral similarities and tended to suppress other differences between the taxa. Olde & Marriott reinstated it as a distinct species but, not having seen it in the wild, retained *Grevillea pinnatisecta* in synonymy, and, following McGillivray, recognised a divided leaf form. Makinson (2000: 178, 496) has treated it a subspecies of *Grevillea commutata*, citing morphologically intermediate specimens. There are distinct conflorescence differences between the two taxa and further studies might show that *Grevillea pinnatisecta* (F.Muell.) Bentham could again be recognised as distinct.

The following key is taken from the Flora

Most or all leaves entire, if divided leaves present then these 2–4-partite with ascending narrowly obovate to broadly linear lobes 2.5–6mm wide; pistils 12–15mm long

subsp. *commutata*

Most or all leaves divided, 3–7-partite with ascending linear to broadly linear lobes; lobes and simple leaves 1–3(–4)mm wide; pistils 10–13mm long

subsp. *pinnatisecta*

Grevillea manglesioides Meisner

Don McGillivray recognised *Grevillea manglesoides* as constituting two subspecies, subsp. *manglesioides* and subsp. *papillosa*, following a familiar broad concept mentioned above and elsewhere. Olde & Marriott (1995), aware of considerable unresolved variation in this species, recognised *Grevillea papillosa* as distinct and some informal variation in *Grevillea*

continued >

manglesioides, including a small conflorescence form. Meisner (1848: 255) had already formally recognised var. *sericea*. This variation has been taken up formally in the Flora by two authors, Bob Makinson and Greg Keighery, the latter having a keen interest in the floristic assemblage of the area in which the species occurs. In addition to *Grevillea papillosa*, *Grevillea manglesioides* is now (Makinson 2000: 497) recognised as a species with three subspecies, subsp. *manglesioides* Meisner, subsp. *ferricola* Keighery and subsp. *metaxa* Makinson.

Both subsp. *ferricola* and subsp. metaxa have an appressed indumentum on the leaf undersurface, unlike subsp. *manglesioides* which has a spreading indumentum. The informal variant 'small conflorescence form' of Olde & Marriott is now included in subsp. *metaxa*.

The following key is reproduced from the Flora.

1 Lower leaf surface tomentose to subvillous (the hairs strongly spreading to ascending)
subsp. *manglesioides*

1: Lower leaf surface sericeous to subsericeous (the hairs closely appressed)

2 Leaves either narrowly cuneate and 2–5mm wide and apically 2- or 3-fid, or deeply tripartite in the apical half with weakly divaricate narrowly subtriangular lobes, or sometimes few to many leaves entire and very narrowly elliptic, 2–4mm wide; floral rachis glabrous or sparsely to openly (rarely densely) tomentose
subsp. *metaxa*

2: Leaves cuneate to narrowly so 5–25mm wide, apically 2–6(–9) -toothed; floral rachis densely tomentose
subsp. *ferricola*

The Oncogyne Group
(Group 12 sensu Olde & Marriott)

Grevillea tripartita Meisner

Grevillea tripartita is treated (Pp165–166) as having two subspecies, subsp. *tripartita* and subsp. *macrostylis* (F.Muell.) Makinson. McGillivray (1993) only recognised *Grevillea tripartita* and treated *Grevillea macrostylis* F. Muell. as a synonym. Olde & Marriott continued to recognise the latter species but this was based on incorrect information and we now withdraw specific recognition. Makinson has recognised *G. macrostylis* as a subspecies of *Grevillea tripartita* (subspecies *macrostylis* (F. Muell.) Makinson. We are in agreement with this treatment.

The following modified key is reproduced from the Flora

Divided leaves deeply 3–7-partite with divaricate lobes; leaf margins strongly refracted about intramarginal vein, enclosing most or all of the lower surface on either side of midvein
subsp. *tripartita*

Divided leaves shallowly toothed or 3–5-fid or -partite, flat; leaf margins slightly recurved, concealing little or none of the lower surface
subsp. macrostylis

Grevillea plurijuga F. Mueller

Bob Makinson has recognised two subspecies in *Grevillea plurijuga*, subsp. *plurijuga* and subsp. *superba* (Olde & Marriott) Makinson. I am able to agree with most changes made in the Flora of Australia treatment of Grevillea, but I do think that is a serious mistake. The taxa are as distinct from one another as any closely related species can be.

Grevillea superba is distinguished by its spreading, somewhat divaricate leaves with secondary division of the lower lobes, the lobes oblong in cross-section and up to 2.2mm wide, its inflorescences always borne on long peduncles emergent above the plant and by its longer pistils 40–47mm long. *Grevillea plurijuga* has two forms, a long leaf inland form and a short leaf form coastal form. The species is characterised by its leaf lobes closely aligned, simple (rarely in one specimen with secondary division of a basal lobe), the lobes trigonous in cross-section and 0.7–1.5mm wide, the peduncles always decurved and trailing at the base of the plant and flowers with pistils 35–40mm long.

The taxa clearly have a common heritage but are so visually different that I feel compelled to continue the push for full recognition of *Grevillea superba* as a distinct species. Many of the decisions in botany are necessarily subjective, notwithstanding its data-based, morphometric basis. Although botanical institutions are following the Flora, I am consoled at least by the fact that it has not been placed in synonymy. I am personally in disagreement with only a few treatments in the Flora which is probably to be expected and inevitable to some degree.

In your garden

Bruce Wallace

I just received the latest newsletter (Grevillea of course) via email. I have not read it all as yet but I really like the history so far, great work.

It is a bit sad that the plant sale has ended. It was a great way to catch up with people, some, you often saw only once a year. It was a lot of work for you and you are better off doing what you really want to do, which I think will benefit Grevillea more than organising a plant sale. The amount of work you had over the months would have been a bit of a burden. I was very busy but only for 4 days. Anyway, thanks Peter for your hard work diligence and foresight to get this plant sale up and running and for it to be a success for so many years, you're a champ.

I was very interested in the recent article on *Grevillea juniperina*, one of my favourites, if not my favourite. It grows well here in Ingleburn. I have the low growing forms, red and yellow plus Molonglo, and it is very showy now. Have not tried the larger forms, will have to. I have in my front garden a large specimen of Grevillea 'Long John', now flowering exceptionally well and the birds love it. But it is a bit big for where it is. So I am thinking of taking it out and putting more low forms of *G. juniperina* in its place. This garden has *G. juniperina* (red form), plus Molonglo, plus the *G. rhyolitica* hybrid (Lady 'O') plus a seedling of this hybrid. The red colours plus the orange/yellow of Molonglo look great. So I think more of the same in this garden is the way to go, my wife will probably disagree. Is there a place on the internet where I can read up on Grevillea, particularly *G. juniperina*. Although I must admit what you have written in the newsletter is very informative.

It is good to see that Max is still banging on about Pronunciation of Botanical Latin. He is a gem, he grows on you.

I am letting you know that the study groups website will be disappearing at the end of the month. Bigpond is getting rid of all of the websites attached to their subscribers, which this one is. The Grevillea Study Group still has a presence in the Australian Plants website though.

Best wishes, Bruce Wallace

Seed bank

Seed Bank

Matt Hurst
37 Heydon Ave, Wagga Wagga 2650 NSW
Phone (02) 6925 1273

Please include a stamped self addressed envelope.

$1.50 + s.a.e.

Grevillea armigera
Grevillea aurea
Grevillea baileyana
Grevillea candelabroides
Grevillea drummondii
Grevillea excelsior
Grevillea decora
Grevillea floribunda
Grevillea glauca
Grevillea johnsonii
Grevillea leucopteris
Grevillea longistyla
Grevillea magnifica ssp *magnifica*
Grevillea monticola
Grevillea nudiflora
Grevillea paniculata
Grevillea petrophiloides
Grevillea polybotrya
Grevillea pulchella
Grevillea refracta
Grevillea superba
Grevillea teretifolia
Grevillea tetragonoloba
Grevillea triloba
Grevillea wickamii ssp *aprica*
Grevillea wilsonii

Free + s.a.e.

Grevillea banksii – grey leaf form
Grevillea banksii – red tree form
Grevillea banksii – red prostrate
Grevillea Bon Accord
Grevillea caleyi
Grevillea floribunda – ex The Rock NSW
Grevillea johnsonii
Grevillea johnsonii 'Orange'
Grevillea leucopteris
Grevillea longistyla
Grevillea 'Moonlight'
Grevillea 'Moonlight x Ivanhoe'?
Grevillea petrophiloides
Grevillea plurijuga
Grevillea robusta
Grevillea 'Sandra Gordon'
Grevillea superba
Grevillea treueriana
Grevillea wilkinsonii

Please note: seed from hybrid -substitute -cultivated plants does not necessarily come true to type.

Fresh stocks of garden seed are desparately needed as most species are almost out of seed. Can members asking for seed please give an alternative list in case some species are no longer in stock. It is preferred if requests are sent with a small padded post pack. It costs less to send at approx $1.50 per letter than padding an envelope at $2.00 each or more so the seed will survive the trip down the sorting rollers. It's a good idea to send extra stamps with requests as extra postage is usually needed to be paid with almost every request. Leftover stamps would be sent back with your seed.

Financial Report – October 2009

Income

Subscriptions	$432.00
Plant sales	448.00
Interest	38.58
	$918.58

Expenditure

Newsletter publishing	$210.00
Printing	326.95
Postage	131.20
Bank fees	5.00
Stationery	53.00
	$726.15

Amount in Interest Bearing Deposit till 4/3/10
$24.552.42

Balance in Current Account 23/10/09
$9,353.48

Balance in Business Cheque Account 26/9/09
$8,898.13

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Curator of Seed Bank
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Email Group

This email group was begun by John and Ruth Sparrow from Queensland. Free membership.

To subscribe, go to groups.yahoo.com and register, using the cyber-form provided. You must provide a user name and password as well as your email address to enable continuing access to the site which houses all emails and discussions to date.

You will receive a confirming email back and then you are able to access the site wherein you can select the groups to which you would like to subscribe. In this case search for 'grevilleas' and then subscribe.

Following this you will receive the latest emails regularly in your email to which you can respond. This is a good way to encourage new growers and those interested in the genus.

Postmessage: grevilleas@yahoogroups.com

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List owner: grevilleas-owner@yahoo.com

URL to this page: http://groups.yahoo.com/group/grevilleas

Online Contact

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2. The email group
grevilleas@yahoogroups.com

3. URL for Grevillea Study Group website
http://users.bigpond.net.au/macarthuraps/grevillea%20study%20group.html

Deadline for articles for the next newsletter is 31 January 2010, please send your articles to peter.olde@exemail.com.au before this date.

If a cross appears in the box, your subscription of $5.00 is due.

Please send to the Treasurer, Christine Guthrie, 32 Blanche Street, Oatley 2223.

Please make all cheques payable to the Grevillea Study Group.

2008	2009	
☐	☐	If a cross appears in both boxes this will be your last newsletter.

Change in membership fees – reminder

GSG fees haven't increased for over 20 years. There's not too many things you can say that about! At present our newsletter costs are and have been for some time much greater than our income. We are also planning to add more colour to the newsletter using digital images, which will cost us more for priniting. From January 2010, the annual subscription will increase to $10 per year or $40 for 5 years. If you choose to receive the newsletter by email there will be a 50% discount ie membership remains at $5 per year – $20 for 5 yrs. I would encourage everyone to take advantage of the savings by paying for 5 years, and choosing email – it would certainly make my job easier! Christine Guthrie