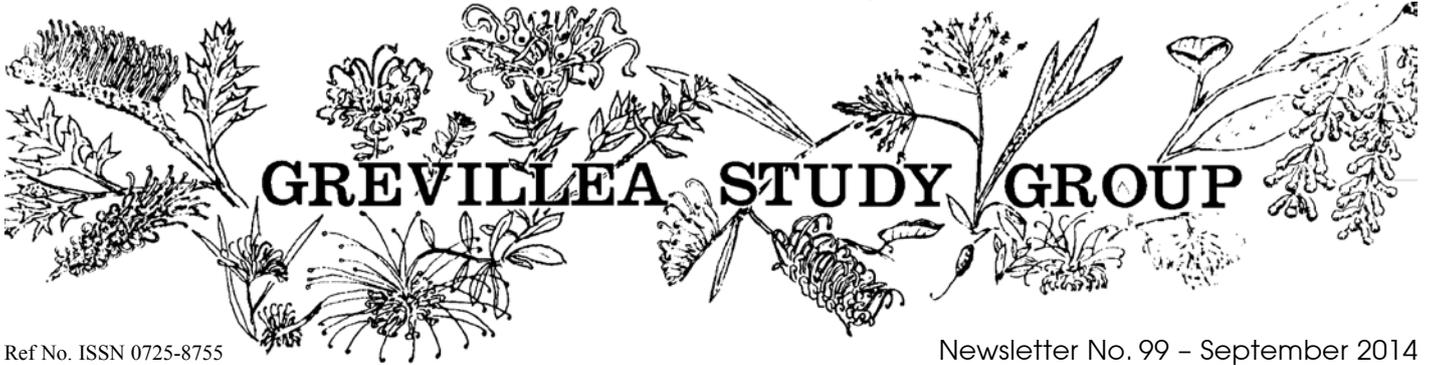


Australian Native Plants Society (Australia) Inc



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Newsletter No. 99 – September 2014

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GSG Vic Programme 2014

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Contact Neil for queries about program for the year. Any members who would like to visit the official collection, obtain cutting material or seed, assist in its maintenance, and stay in our cottage for a few days are invited to contact Neil.

GSG NSW Programme 2014

For details contact **Peter Olde** 02 4659 6598.

**October long weekend Friday,
3 October – Tuesday, 7 October**

VENUE: Camp and accommodation at Oakdale. See our 'Silky Oaks' gardens as well, plants for sale, camp-out on farm. A tour of the 'Illawarra Grevillea Park', Bulli and Peter & Sue Stewart's cut-flower Grevillea farm at Alpine are also planned.

TOPIC: The Sydney Grevilleas

Programme details on page 2 >

GSG SE Qld Programme 2014

Morning tea at 9.30am, meetings commence at 10.00am. We have a meeting every second month usually on the last Sunday of the month. For more information contact **Helen Howard** on 0402 555 573.

Sunday, 26 October

VENUE: Home of Steve and Laylee Purchase, 41 Rocklyn Road (Toowoomba south - take West Street south towards Mt Rascal).

TIME: 10am, followed by trip to Peter Bevans Nursery, Lowood arriving there 12:30pm. Lunch arrangements announced at the meeting.

TOPIC: YABBA on the Downs. GSG meeting to be part of the conference. Presentation on display of Queensland Grevilleas. Flowers will be on display also of as many local species of Grevillea are available at the time.

Sunday, 23 November

VENUE: Home of Fran and Jim Standing, Mt Clunie Woodenbong.

TIME: 9:30am for 10am meeting

TOPIC: GSG Meeting

Special thanks to the Queensland chapter for this edition of the newsletter. Victorian members, please note deadlines on back page for the following newsletter.

Inside this issue:

- The Sydney Grevilleas field trip details
- On *Grevillea dimorpha*
- *Grevillea saxicola* S.J. Dillon, a new species from WA
- *Grevillea* Dorothy Gordon
- Response to articles in last newsletter
- Petro and friends
- Obituary - Norman Keith McCarthy
- *Grevillea linsmithii*

Illawarra Grevillea Park OPEN DAYS 2014

September 6, 7, 13, 14

Opening hrs are 10am – 4pm

Location

The Park is located at the rear of Bulli Showground, Princess Highway, Bulli.

Admission

\$5 adults, children with adults are free

email info@grevilleapark.org or
visit www.grevilleapark.org

This is the last newsletter for the year, a little early, as I will be away for most of September in the U.S.

I want to encourage you to think about the field trip that we have organised. There are still some places available. It is being conducted in the Sydney region. A bus with driver will be provided. We intend to visit and learn about all the local Sydney Grevilleas. I am sure a few things will be revealed that you did not know. There will have to be a small fee of around \$10 per day for the bus as the community bus idea did not work out. A few of us have spent several days preparing the trip in advance, exploring the best stops for morning tea and lunch, and the best places to pull up and visit the plants. It will be a memorable trip. We will see a large range of plants of course, not just grevilleas. It is not too late to book. Please contact Gordon Meiklejohn while I am away. We have 25 seats and only 18 bookings so far. Some have indicated they will come on individual days.

Gordon Meiklejohn contact details: 02 4657 1912; 04 1710 4464; cmeiklej@ozemail.com.au.

We need some people to graft some grevilleas from Merv Hodge's garden. In particular *Grevillea* sp. aff. *erythroclada* Wenlock River and *G. dimidiata*. This needs to be done now so that we do not lose them from cultivation, which would be a pity. Any volunteers? Maybe you could just get the material and send it on to Richard Tomkin or other appointee.

I was very saddened to learn of the recent death of John Wrigley, who died suddenly while holidaying at Brunswick Heads on 17 July 2014 aged 80.

John was a very knowledgeable plantsman who was in charge of the National Botanic Gardens, Canberra for many years. He was also one of the early members of the Society for Growing Australian plants and the idea of developing the National Botanical Gardens with natives placed him firmly in the picture for the job of directing its establishment. He made a significant collection of native plants in 1968 with others. An informative interview recorded with him in 1995 can be accessed online at www.anbg.gov.au/gardens/about/history/oral-history/wrigley-1995.html.

It deals in a very frank way about his relationships with the herbarium botanists Betty Phillips and Arthur Court, and the staff he had under his control and the difficulties associated with setting up the establishment. John was the first person to ring me and congratulate me on the publication of the Grevillea Book. He was not blinded by his love for native plants and always reckoned that they could combine well with exotics if selectively chosen. John retired to Coffs Harbour to establish a rainforest on its hilly volcanic slopes in 1981 but later moved onto a suburban block in town where he grew a mixture of natives and interesting or rare exotics. He recently told me, somewhat prophetically that the latest edition of Australian Native Plants would be the last. *Adenanthos ileticos* EC Nelson, Gk - to wriggle, was named after him. John was a member of the Grevillea Study Group.

Remember this spring to take digital images of all your grevilleas. We always need them to illustrate the newsletter, among other things.

The Sydney Grevilleas

October Long-weekend Friday October 3 –Tuesday October 7, 2014

Thursday afternoon 4 PM:

Guided Tour of 'Silky Oaks'.
Campers and others to set up.

Russell Lane

G. mucronulata **Oakdale form**

Friday 7 am

Camden Community Bus.
Buy or take morning tea, lunch.

Day 1 – Friday (Sydney)

Broughton Pass

Grevillea parviflora subsp. *parviflora*
Grevillea ferruginea
Grevillea sphacelata

Kings Fall Appin

Grevillea longifolia
Grevillea mucronulata (large flower)
Grevillea diffusa ssp. *diffusa*

continued >

Cordeaux Dam Rd

Grevillea diffusa ssp. *diffusa*
Grevillea sphacelata
Grevillea oleoides

Appin Road

?*Grevillea oleoides* white

Appin Road

Grevillea capitellata
Grevillea oleoides

Old Princes HWay Garrawarra

Grevillea patulifolia

McKell Ave Royal NP

Grevillea diffusa ssp. *constablei*

Bulli Illawarra Grevillea Park (afternoon tea)

Evening BBQ.
 Round table discussion at Oakdale.

Day 2 – Saturday (Sydney)

Southern Cross Bus Rental
 8 am Smeaton Grange.

10–10.30

Morning tea at North Head overlooking
 South Head.

Lady Fairfax Lookout

Grevillea speciosa forms.
Grevillea buxifolia subsp. *buxifolia*.

North Head

Grevillea speciosa suckering form
Grevillea buxifolia again

Ba'hai Temple Frenchs Forest

Grevillea caleyi
Grevillea linearifolia pink
Grevillea linearifolia weeping form
Grevillea sericea subsp. *sericea*
Grevillea sericea hybrids.

Paul's Rd. Maroota

Grevillea parvifolia subsp. *supplicans*
Grevillea buxifolia subsp. *nov.* 1

Blacktown, Londonderry

Grevillea juniperina subsp. *juniperina*

Day 3 – Sunday (North Coast)**North coast**

Grevillea diffusa subsp. *filipendula* red flowers
Grevillea diffusa subsp. *filipendula* black flowers
Grevillea shiressii
Grevillea sericea subsp. *sericea*
Grevillea linearifolia pink

Somersby

Grevillea speciosa form, thick leaved form

Mangrove Mountain

Grevillea oldei
Grevillea buxifolia ssp. *buxifolia*
Grevillea sp. aff. *buxifolia* 1 - Race b
Grevillea sp. aff *buxifolia* - small flower

Kulnura Rd

Grevillea oldei x *speciosa* (Kulnura)

Day 4 – Monday (Blue Mountains)**Mulgoa**

Grevillea mucronulata
Grevillea phyllicoides
Grevillea parviflora
Grevillea sericea subsp. *nov*

Lower Blue Mtns

Grevillea sericea subsp. *riparia*
Grevillea laurifolia subsp. *laurifolia*
Grevillea mucronulata Blue Mtns form
Grevillea phyllicoides

Wentworth Falls

Grevillea oleoides (Battleship Tops)

Higher Blue Mtns

Grevillea acanthifolia subsp. *acanthifolia*
Grevillea laurifolia subsp. *nov.*
Grevillea xgaudichaudii

Lawson

Grevillea oleoides *hybrid*

Hyde Park Reserve

Grevillea rosmarinifolia

Little Hartley

Grevillea canescens
 Springwood – dinner.

Day 5 – Tuesday (South-West)**Lava Tunnels****Avon Dam**

Grevillea oleoides pink
Grevillea mucronulata

Welby

Grevillea patulifolia
Grevillea baueri
Grevillea raybrownii

Carrington Falls

Grevillea rivularis
Grevillea patulifolia

On *Grevillea dimorpha*

Grevillea dimorpha F. Mueller
(1854b: 21)

Grevillea oleoides var. *dimorpha*
(F. Mueller) G. Bentham
(1870: 469)

Grevillea speciosa subsp. *dimorpha*
(F. Mueller) D.J. McGillivray
(1986: 14).

Grevillea dimorpha var. *dimorpha*.

Autonym (F. Mueller 1854: 21)

According to an unpublished timeline compiled in part by Dr Jim Willis and held at MEL, Ferdinand Mueller collected specimens of *Grevillea dimorpha* and *Grevillea confertifolia* during an expedition to the Grampians in November 1853. He is known to have visited Mt. Sturgeon, Mt. Abrupt, Mt William, the Serra Range, the Victoria Range and Mt Zero as well as intervening valleys and swamps.

He did not revisit the Grampians prior to 1856. Hence we can be sure that the Muellerian specimens that formed the basis of his descriptions of *Grevillea dimorpha* and its varieties were the same as those used by CF Meisner in 1856. Some specimens from the expedition found their way to Otto Sonder a German botanical collector who apparently acted also as an agent and distributor of Mueller's specimens. These were seen by C.F. Meisner who cited them as well as some from 'cl. Howard'. What is interesting about Meisner's treatment is that we here learn for the first time that *G. dimorpha* was first collected on Mitchell's Exploring Expedition in 1836. The specimens were collected by the convict J. Richardson, although they were attributed to the official collector Richard Cunningham who had been killed earlier in 1835, but his collecting numbers continued to be used.

The appalling cruel treatment of convicts, in which not only were they transported but all their accomplishments and attempts at redemption were studiously and officially ignored, is seen here. They did not exist in any official way and their names were expunged from official records. Meisner examined 'R. Cunningham's herbarium'. Richardson was not noted even on the specimens.

In the last newsletter we learned a most interesting fact; one of the localities cited by Mueller for this species is one where it does not and has not most likely ever occurred. Furthermore, it was Mueller the collector who cited his own collection incorrectly (at least partially).

Another anomaly associated with *G. dimorpha* concerns its date of publication. According to the cover page of the Transactions of the Philosophical Society of Victoria, in which *Grevillea dimorpha* and other species were first described, the date of publication was 1855. However, The Australian Plant Name Index (CHAH) (1991: 1470) record the publication date as 'before 8 Nov 1854', evidence for which is cited in O. Seberg (1986). In the bible of taxonomic literature (Stafleu & Mennega), it is inferred (t. 6396) that Mueller's paper is a reprint of an earlier article published in the Transactions and Proceedings of the Victorian Institute for the Advancement of Science, 1854–55. While the Institute did commence meetings in 1854, the papers read before it and its proceedings were not published until 1855. In addition Mueller's paper read to the Institute, while similar in name, was entirely different in content to that published in the Transactions of the Philosophical Society and was not a reprint. In the preface to the Proceedings of the Victoria Institute it was stated that 'The Victoria Institute was, in June 1855, amalgamated with the Philosophical Society, and the combined bodies now form the Philosophical Institute of Victoria, whose future Transactions will form a distinct publication.'

Seberg however has discovered that Mueller did indeed have a pre-print of the article published in the Transactions of the Philosophical Society of Victoria, and that it was sent to William Hooker in 1854, for republication in Hooker's Journal of Botany & Kew Gardens Miscellany, aiming to access a wider readership. The description of *G. dimorpha* in the pre-print is on P. 22, whereas the Australian version of the same paper published in 1855, (1855a) has the description on P. 21. *G. dimorpha*, as published by Hooker (Mueller 1856), appeared in Volume 8 on P. 206 and had been renumbered as species No. 156. Thus *Grevillea dimorpha* was effectively published three times, twice redundantly. A number of other species published at the time are also affected the preprint. These are *Grevillea confertifolia*, *G. lobata*, *G. pterosperma* (all three now referenced as 1854: 22) instead of 1855.

A further anomaly arises from Mueller's treatment of *G. dimorpha* (here reproduced in all its glory and with typographic errors.) divided into two varieties, and published at the same time.

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Protologue: 44. *Grevillea dimorpha*. (Sect. Calothyrsus.)

Diffuse; branches angulate; leaves coriaceous, undivided, long-lanceolate or linear, acute, callously mucronate, almost sessile, trinerved, above smooth, on the recurved margins and the lateral nerves somewhat scabrous, beneath grey-silky; racems fascicular on very short peduncles; calyx almost three times longer than the pedicels, outside rutilous-silky, inside at the middle white bearded; style long exerted, together with the germen and its stipes perfectly smooth; stigma lateral, ovate centrally umbonate.

A, *latifolia*,

leaves ovate- or narrow-lanceolate, 2–4 “ long, 4–8 ” broad, rarely broad.

B, *angustifolia*,

leaves elongate-linear, 2–4 “ rarely 6” long, 1–½ ” broad.’

Type: [Victoria] In the Grampians, Serra & Victoria Ranges on barren rocky places.

Lectotype *vide* D.J. McGillivray (1993: 442): ‘In the Grampians, Serra & Victoria Ranges on barren rocky places. [F. Mueller] (MEL 47015 - specimen at right of sheet).

(**Note:** The lectotype is a specimen of var. *latifolia*. The authors do not state why they preferred one variety above the other to represent the species.)

Isolectotypes: treated as lectoparatypes in McGillivray & Makinson (loc. cit.) and include the types of both var. *latifolia* and var. *angustifolia*. K (KEW Neg. No. 2288); MEL 47015 - specimen at left of sheet; MEL 64130; MEL 64143; MEL 47016; MEL 47253; NSW 129102. The term lectoparatype is used to encompass all the remaining syntype specimens after selection of a lectotype. The specimens can be viewed online at <http://plants.jstor.org/> then search for *Grevillea dimorpha*.

Many of the sheets are mixed, specimens differing in leaf size, and while the individual specimens may represent one or other of the varieties, they have almost certainly in some cases been collected from different plants at different localities.

Mueller’s specimens of *G. dimorpha* represent a range of leaf forms. Mueller both in the protologue and the epithet ‘*dimorpha*’ recognised two varieties (and only two) based on leaf shape and leaf width and, to some extent, leaf length.

Article 6.8 of the The International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi and plants (Melbourne Code) 2012 states that autonyms are established automatically under Art. 22.3 and 26.3, whether or not they appear in print in the publication in which they are created. Art. 22.3 states that ‘The first instance of valid publication of a name of a subdivision of a genus under a legitimate generic name automatically establishes the corresponding autonym (see also Art. 11.6 and 32.3).’

Art. 26.1 says: ‘The name of any infraspecific taxon that includes the Type of the [...] name of the species to which it is assigned is to repeat the specific epithet unaltered as its final epithet, not followed by an author citation [...] Such names are termed autonyms’. Article 26.3 states that ‘The first instance of valid publication of a name of an infraspecific taxon under a legitimate species name automatically establishes the corresponding autonym (see also Art. 32.3 and 11.6). Article 32.3 states that ‘autonyms are accepted as validly published names, dating from the publication in which they were established, whether or not they actually appear in that publication’. Article 11.6 states that ‘An autonym is treated as having priority over the name or names of the same date and rank that established it.’

Thus, under the Code, when Mueller erected his two varieties he automatically established an autonym to which the name var. *dimorpha* applies and this has priority over the other two (i.e. the autonym *Grevillea dimorpha* var. *dimorpha* was implicitly held to be the variety in which the type of the name *G. dimorpha* was included when the two varieties were infraspecifically recognised, whether or not the author recognised it). Accordingly, a *Grevillea dimorpha* var. *dimorpha* must be recognised and typified.

Two alternatives offer themselves.

1) We could decide that one of Mueller’s varieties can be accepted as ‘typical’ even though Mueller himself gave no indication of which that might be. This was the solution adopted by D.J. McGillivray who elected [without offering any evidence or discussion] that var. *latifolia* should be that variety. Really, no matter which variety is selected, in the absence of guidance from Mueller, the same problem exists. McGillivray (1993: 442) lectotypified the name *G. dimorpha* with a specimen of var. *latifolia* (MEL 47105), implying thus that var. *latifolia*

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= var. *dimorpha*. Var. *latifolia* thus becomes *nomen illegitimum*, even though it is only made so by the technical requirement to recognise var. *dimorpha*. The underlying assumption of this action is arguable on several grounds. The intention of the code was not to eliminate a variety. A modification of the McGillivray option which I favour would be to select another lectotype to represent var. *latifolia* or var. *dimorpha*. Even though the two taxa would be synonymous, some recognition of the additional variety is enabled.

2) It could be said equally that Mueller's two varieties were the extreme ends of a spectrum and that var. *dimorpha* could be represented by a specimen with intermediate leaf size characteristics from among Mueller's wide range of specimens, a leaf say between 1 ½ and 4 mm wide. Although this would be a legalistic nomenclatural solution only, some might favour it over the McGillivray solution. There are specimens that fit the concept outlined but whether they represent any field populations with intermediate leaves is doubtful. To follow this option infers that there was such an entity in the field. I do not favour this option either.

To further complicate what is already a complication, Meisner (1856: 353) changed Mueller's varieties to var. *lanceolata* and to var. *linearis*. These names were invalidated by his citing Mueller's names which antedated his own as synonyms. Meisner's names are *nomina illegitima*.

Grevillea dimorpha var. *lanceolata* Meisner, as '*α lanceolata*', *nomen illegitimum*.

(1856: 353)

Protologue: 'foliis lanceolatis (2–4 poll. longis, 3–7 lin. latis) basi vel utrinque attenuatis supra obsolete penninerviis (Mitchell exped. 1835–36, n. 301! Ferd. Müll.1). *G. dimorpha* *α latifolia* Ferd. Müll.! l.c.. (v.s. in herb. R. Cunningh. et comm. a cl. Howard et Sonder.)'

[**Trans.** 'leaves lanceolate (2–4 inches long, 3–7 lines wide) either the base or both ends attenuate, obscurely penninerved on the upper surface (Mitchell exped. 1835–6, n. 301! Ferd. Mueller 1) I saw specimens in R. Cunningham's herbarium and specimens communicated by Mr Howard and Sonder.]

Type: Not given.

Grevillea dimorpha var. *linearis* Meisner, as '*β linearis*', *nomen illegitimum*.

(1856: 353)

Protologue: 'foliis anguste linearibus (3–5 poll. longis, 1–2 lin. latis) utrinque attenuatis eveniis (Ferd. Müll.1). *G. dimorpha* *β angustifolia* Ferd. Müll. l.c. (v.s. comm. a cl. Sonder.)'

[**Trans.** 'leaves narrowly linear (3–5 inches long, 1–2 lines wide) both ends attenuate and even...I saw a specimen communicated by the famous Mr Sonder.]

Type: Not given.

It should be noted too that, by treating all Muellierian varieties as synonyms, D.J. McGillivray also determined that none of them represented valid taxa.

Is it reasonable to reject the Muellierian varieties? Horticulturally the ends of the spectrum are like chalk and cheese.

The evidence suggests that they cannot be recognised formally as subspecies at present unless different characters on which they can be classified are established. Mueller collected specimens of both varieties on Mt Abrupt, if label data is correct. The lectotype of *G. dimorpha*, a specimen or var. *latifolia* sensu Mueller, has been designated from Mt Abrupt (McGillivray & Makinson 1993: 442). Members of the Study Group in Victoria revisited this question recently with a short field trip. They reported that *Grevillea dimorpha* is confined to the Serra and Mount William ranges within the Grampians Range, Victoria. Mueller's var. *angustifolia* exclusively occupies the southern part of the range. This tends to legitimate its formal recognition. However, in the northern part of the range, at a few localities such as Yarram Gap and Cassidy Gap, the variants co-mingle and the populations include members of both leaf forms and various intermediates. The Griffin Track, c. 5 km S of Cassidy Gap, has plants with leaves ranging from 7–22 mm in width, mostly referable to var. *latifolia*. Elsewhere in the north e.g. Teddy Bear's Gap, the populations are broad-leaved. The extent of the intergradation warrants a proper study because to reject the formal variants unequivocally and without explanation is not reasonable in my view. It will be necessary to examine other characters.

Narrow-leaved and broad-leaved plants grow together at Yarram Gap and Cassidy Gap. Further south again, all the populations are of the narrow-leaved variety (i.e. leaves 2–3 mm wide). (N. Marriott pers. comm.)

continued >

Thus leaf width only partly correlates with distribution. Variation must therefore be treated as 'not resolved' by the correlation of distribution with leaf width.

Can they still be recognised as varieties for horticultural purposes? To answer this we must define what a variety is. A variety is any plant of a species with characteristics that can be distinguished from others by reference to a type. Horticultural varieties are best named outside the formal nomenclatural system unless we wish to treat varieties the same as subspecies, an increasingly unpopular idea. Both Muellerman varieties could be recognised nomenclaturally as valid names but since they are not present in consistent populations they are still not recognised as biological subspecies. Ultimately the nomenclature will fail us because of specimens that cannot be classified in either. For example those with leaves between 2–4 mm wide. I personally favour the use of geographic forms where known such as 'Cassidy Gap narrow form', 'Jimmy Creek form' or 'Teddy Bears Gap form'. Where these are unknown we can simply use 'Narrow-leaf form' or 'Broad-leaf form'. Cultivar names could also come in handy but they need to be propagated by cutting to perpetuate the cultivar name accurately.

We must either find a specimen or population to represent it or we must decide to treat one of Mueller's two as the autonym. The latter option is contra-indicated by the code. Furthermore Mueller himself gave no indication of which variety he regarded as typical. Again, if we decide this, two alternatives present themselves. Either we denote another population of var. x as the var. dimorpha or we simply decide to recognise one or other as the type var.

Is *Grevillea dimorpha* a species or not?

When Mueller first published the species and its varieties he wrote 'This splendid species bears much affinity to *Grevillea Victoriae*; it is however readily distinguished by its thicker subsessile generally narrower leaves with a distinct marginal scabrous nerve, by its short racemes on an abbreviate peduncle with rusty brown rhachis, by its smaller flowers inside nearly up to the limb barbate, and finally by smaller follicles (sic) tapering into a longer stripes (sic). It flowers in spring, not as *Grevillea Victoriae*, in the autumn.'

Bentham (1870: 469) transferred it to *Grevillea oleoides*, as var. *dimorpha*, while D.J. McGillivray (1986: 14) treated it as *G. speciosa* subsp. *dimorpha*. Olde & Marriott (1994, 1995) rejected these formalised relationships and retained it as a distinct species. Makinson (1996) and (2000) agreed. It has a very close phenetic relationship to *G. oleoides* which appears to be its closest relative. However, it also has a close relationship with *G. victoriae*, through its leaves. It does come down to the species concept you follow. Ultimately, I think there is enough evidence to recognise it as a full species. In 1975, D.J. McGillivray regarded it as a full species. He (1975: 28) wrote that you could tell the difference from *G. oleoides* by scraping off the hairs on the leaf underside and rubbing them between your fingers. The hairs of *G. dimorpha* feel crisped and rough, while those of *G. oleoides* smooth and silky. However, by 1986, he had changed his mind and treated it as a subspecies of *G. speciosa*. Nobody agrees with that concept as far as I can tell. The matter has been obviously debated since 1870 and, in the interests of nomenclatural stability, it is probably time to end the debate unless further information comes into play (such as DNA). There are several morphological characters that distinguish it and they are sufficient. However, the populational variants deserve further analysis.

G. dimorpha differs from *G. oleoides* in its shorter pistils (21–26 mm cf. 28–36); its ovary wider; the leaf hairs crisper (see McGillivray above). It also often has fewer flowers in the raceme (5–16 cf. 12–16). *Grevillea dimorpha* is never rhizomatous nor comes from riparian habitat, whereas *G. oleoides* usually is and inhabits the riparian zone as well as wet heath. Mueller observed the lateral nerves of the leaves of *G. dimorpha* to be somewhat scabrous. Indeed they are on his collections. Whether this is a consistent feature or not needs confirmation. Granules appear to be absent from the leaves of *G. oleoides* (at least in the descriptions seen). Both *G. oleoides* and *G. dimorpha* have leaves that vary similarly in dimension though those of *G. dimorpha* are thicker and more leathery. I have recently seen some very narrow-leaved forms of *G. oleoides* along the George's River around Menangle that would rival those of *G. dimorpha* at its narrowest. Both species have short, axillary, sessile racemes.

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These characters distinguish them from *G. victoriae* which has elongate, terminal and pedunculate racemes of *G. victoriae*.

Many species with small differences are recognised in nature. Think *G. sericea* and *G. linearifolia*, which grow sympatrically over a wide area of northern Sydney. Nor is a supposed relationship based on phenetic similarity necessarily real, especially when evolutionary convergence or recent divergence enter the equation. In this case we have taxa separated by a thousand kilometres (roughly) and whatever their common ancestor, have for a very long time lived apart and evolved into their respective habitats. To compare the species and the varieties line by line, character by character, would be a useful exercise but the differences are sufficient to recognise them as species narrowly distinct from each other. It should also be remembered that even though some species are very similar, it does not necessarily follow that they are the same.

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***Grevillea saxicola* S.J. Dillon, a new species from WA**

Grevillea saxicola, a new species related to *Grevillea nematophylla*, has been described by Stephen Dillon, an identifications botanist with the Western Australian herbarium, a position funded by BHP Billiton. It was published in *Nuytsia* 24: 103–108, which can be read online and downloaded free. The new species was previously misidentified as *G. nematophylla* or *G. berryana*, but can be readily separated from *G. berryana* which has dorsiventral leaves. It is most closely related to *G. nematophylla* subsp. *supraplana*.

G. saxicola is diagnosed by the author as an upright shrub or small tree with grey-black, rough bark, pinnatisect leaves with 2–8 terete to subterete unifacial lobes, peduncles with an indumentum of biramous hairs only, the perianth and style cream to pale yellow, the pollen presenter oblong-elliptic in face view and oblique at 50–70°.

G. nematophylla can be compared (from Makinson 2000, who revised *G. nematophylla* and erected 3 subspecies) as an upright shrub or small tree with smooth silvery bark, pinnatisect leaves with 3–10 ascending, linear, subterete, unifacial lobes, the peduncle indumentum glabrous or sericeous without any mention of glandular hairs (*vide* McGillivray 1993: 132), flowers cream, pollen-presenter erect, oblique-conical, the angle of obliquity 20–40° *vide* McGillivray (1993: 133).

From this, it can be seen that the differences are very fine. Some are non-existent. Unfortunately, there are no images or illustrations of the new species which, if available, could have illustrated the differences. Bark difference would be significant if it could have been unarguably presented. It is also somewhat surprising that the ranking of the new species was not discussed or that, believing it to be a taxon deserving of species ranking, that the rank of *G. nematophylla* subsp. *planicosta* Makinson was not also addressed, for surely it is equally or perhaps even more distinct.

Elsewhere in the paper, the author discusses the affinities of the new species and claims a partial difference in the larger bracts of *G. nematophylla* with its mix of glandular and non-glandular hairs on the outer surface, while himself describing those of *G. saxicola* as having the 'abaxial surface with dense indumentum of white, appressed, biramous hairs occasionally intermixed with sparse glandular hairs'. This hardly constitutes a difference. Neither Makinson (2000) nor the paper's author give bract sizes for *G. nematophylla* ssp. *supraplana*, so those of *G. saxicola* at '0.6–1.5(–2.0) mm long × (0.2–)0.35–0.75 mm wide' cannot be properly compared. McGillivray (1993) gives them as measuring 1.7–2.7 mm long, 0.4–0.8 mm wide for *G. nematophylla* overall, though it is unclear how many were examined

(the bracts are early caducous) or whether they belonged to specimens subsequently delimited as subsp. *supraplana*.

Likewise the less than discontinuous difference in inflorescence-branching which the author gives as being 'simple or paniculate with 2–6 branches for *G. saxicola* but Makinson (2000) says for *G. nematophylla*, 'paniculate with 5–10 widely diverging branches or occasionally simple' can scarcely differentiate the taxa. The fruits of *G. nematophylla* at 13–24 mm long are 'slightly larger' than those of *G. saxicola* '10.5–15.2' mm but there is some overlap and again, the differences are not discontinuous. The pollen-presenter of *G. nematophylla* circular in face view and suberect at 20–40° seems a strong point of difference from *G. saxicola* which is oblong in face view and oblique at 50–70°. The leaves of *G. saxicola* are also said to 'differ from those of *G. nematophylla* subsp. *supraplana* in that the lamina is more reduced and often does not extend laterally beyond the midrib and the grooves are shallower'. This difference is well demonstrated with images of transverse leaf sections. The leaves are however structurally the same.

G. saxicola comes from the southern Pilbara area of Western Australia which is home to about 14 species of *Grevillea*, according to the author. The new species was previously known at the WA herbarium (PERTH) by the phrase name *Grevillea* sp. Turee (J. Bull & G. Hopkinson ONS JJ 01.01). It has been recently listed as Priority Three under Department of Parks and Wildlife Conservation Codes for Western Australian Flora. *Grevillea saxicola* grows in orange-brown to red-brown loam soils on the upper scree/breakaway slopes and crests often associated with banded iron formation outcropping. It is often found growing in Mulga woodlands and has been recorded from c. 40 km east of Paraburdoo to c. 50 km west-north-west of Newman. It is strongly associated with a rocky habitat, which feature inspired the epithet. *Grevillea nematophylla* (*s. lat.*) in Western Australia has a more southerly distribution than *G. saxicola*.

Differences in bark and pollen-presenter morphology are the strongest taxonomic argument mounted for recognition of *G. saxicola* as a species distinct from *G. nematophylla*.

References

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Grevillea Dorothy Gordon

On 26 April, a new *Grevillea* hybrid 'Dorothy Gordon' was released to the world of Australian horticulture and landscape design. The event was held at Myall Park Botanic Garden, where the new hybrid originated. The Botanic Garden is at Glenmorgan, 300 kilometres west of Toowoomba in south western Queensland.

The release event was dedicated to the new grevillea hybrid's namesake, Mrs Dorothy Gordon. Dorothy, who died in 1985, was the mother of Robyn, Sandra and Merinda, whose names were given to three renowned grevillea hybrids, which also originated in Myall Park Botanic Garden.

The three Gordon grevillea, named after the three daughters, are well known and have greatly aided the recognition of Myall Park Botanic Garden, said Dr Nita C. Lester in her welcoming address.

The name of the new hybrid is in commemoration and celebration of Dorothy Gordon's art and contribution to the horticultural world.

Over a hundred and fifty people attended the long-awaited release event, including ten members of Dorothy's family, her daughters Sandra and Merinda, and her 94-year-old sister, Mrs Jean Harslett.



left: Mr Edward Bunker, Dr Nita C Lester, Mrs Sandra Neill, Mrs Jean Harslett, Mrs Betty Salter, Mayor Ray Brown
– Photo Mrs Megan McNicholl

Many positive comments were received after the launch day, referring to the enjoyable speakers and to a grevillea information booklet, which was produced by Myall Park Botanic Garden to mark the addition of the new G. 'Dorothy Gordon' to the Australian Cultivar Register.

Nita, who is Chairman of the Board of Honorary Directors of Myall Park Botanic Garden Ltd., was an outstanding MC and linked all the speakers, presenting a concise celebration for us all to enjoy, Mrs Robyn Neal said.

Guest speakers included Mayor Ray Brown of the Western Downs Regional Council, Mrs Sandra Neill (Dorothy's daughter) and Mr Edward Bunker, owner of Aussie Winners nursery at Redland Bay, which is propagating this new hybrid.

Mayor Ray Brown suggested that the *Grevillea* 'Dorothy Gordon' would make a notable contribution to landscaping designs and confirmed that the Western Downs Council is looking forward to planting the new hybrid throughout the region.

Ray Brown concluded, *I am very proud that the Council is involved with this significant botanic garden that is recognised both nationally and internationally.*

Robyn, a Roma resident who had been unaware of the Garden's existence before the event, sent congratulations, *to Nita and the Board of Directors on your achievements at Myall Park Botanic Garden. Thank you for the launch day yesterday. We drive past the turn off to the garden regularly on our way home from visiting family in NSW but we're always on a mission to get home; now I realise what we've missed!*

The *Grevillea* 'Dorothy Gordon' is known as a *chance hybrid*, which means it appeared naturally at Myall Park Botanic Garden where it was first noticed in 2006. Its existence had to be maintained as secret knowledge through eight years of processes required for registering and launching a new hybrid.

Mrs Dorothy Gordon's daughter Sandra Neill, in her speech at the event conveyed some of the eager anticipation that has been felt for nearly a decade: *The day has finally arrived . . . at last! It has been a long wait since that first little seedling was spotted and a long road of propagation, procedure and testing to reach this stage where we can all take home a plant to grow and nurture in our own gardens.*

Sandra Neill acknowledged those who kept the secret through their involvement and interest in the new grevillea named for her mother, starting with those closely associated with the first seedling at Myall Park Botanic Garden, caretakers Marion Firms and Warren Crispin, *who found, nurtured and cherished the 'baby' seedling.*



Mary and Edward presented the Directors with 5 arrangements for the release day ('Dorothy' lasts for over 5 days as a cut flower)
– Photo Mrs Mary Bunker

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Mrs Neill continued in her speech of appreciation, mentioning Dr Nita C. Lester, Qld Government Botanist, who on first seeing the plant recognised its unique characteristics. Nita directed the seedling's care and development whilst initiating testing and the work of naming, labelling and registering to be undertaken by some of the members of the Board of Directors.

The dream of the Board was for the Garden to release a fourth 'Gordon' family *Grevillea* to the world of horticulture and landscape design. A great deal of work is demanded to register and label a new Australian hybrid but the Board members were motivated knowing a new hybrid's value, not only to botany and horticulture generally, but to Myall Park Botanic Garden, which receives further recognition and income through the rights associated with registration.

Brisbane residents John and Edith, conveyed by email, *Congratulations to the Board for the wonderful day on Saturday. You will all feel justifiably proud seeing the release of Grevillea 'Dorothy Gordon' come to fruition. May it be a winner in the eyes of the gardening public and help the Garden attain financial independence.*

After the first pruning of the small plant, Edward and Mary Bunker of Aussie Winners Nursery, who had been part of the trials for G. 'Robyn Gordon,' became involved with propagating a number of successful potted plants, as did Peter Reilly and Nita. These provided the cuttings for several growers who tested a variety of garden locations and soil types in Queensland.

The first flower spikes had been collected for the Myall Park Botanic Garden herbarium and all growers were tasked with observing the consistency of flower spikes and growth features over time and a variety of weather conditions.



Grevillea 'Dorothy Gordon' – Photo Dr Nita C Lester

Grevillea 'Dorothy Gordon' means a great deal to different people, Sandra Neill continued, to Australians, it means a beautiful new plant for parks and gardens; to artists and photographers, it means a new subject to explore and capture; and to Mum Dorothy's family and friends, it is another wonderful memento of a very special person.

She added that in the landscape, the new *Grevillea* also means a new abundant nectar source and foliage to provide food and shelter for birds and insects.

The original 'Dorothy' plant has been joined by a number of mature specimens planted in 2013 at Myall Park Botanic Garden. All are in full flower at present and flowering occurs for eleven months of the year. Thanks are given to Carole and Richard Green for their assistance.

The dense bushes grow to three metres in height and two metres width. Foliage is bronze to soft green and flowers are pale pink spikes with contrasting burgundy centres: Features which are certain to be a pleasing addition to floral arrangements as well as artists and photographers.

I recently spent an enjoyable couple of hours photographing the flowers. The closer I looked, the more beauty I saw – soft feminine colours, shapes, curves and dare I say, it is quite sensuous! The foliage too has a subtle beauty – soft greys and greens with bronze new growth. I know Mum would have enjoyed painting it every bit as much as I enjoyed what I saw through my lens.

On behalf of Mum's family, I wish to thank the Directors of Myall Park Botanic Garden Ltd. for all they have done towards presenting Grevillea 'Dorothy Gordon' to the world, concluded Sandra Neill.

Visitors are welcome at Myall Park Botanic Garden from 20 January to 20 December in daylight hours. There is limited cabin-style and a 1950s cottage accommodation on site, an art gallery, and a variety of walks and trails.

Email myallparkbotanic@bigpond.com to order the the commemorative white coffee mug with a botanic art representation of the flower and foliage; and for a copy of the latest booklet on *Grevillea* featuring the newest 'Gordon' family *Grevillea*.

Telephone the Myall Park Botanic Garden office on 07 4665 6705 for accommodation and any other inquiries.

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Response to articles in last newsletter

Hi Peter,

We have just received the latest Grevillea Study group newsletter and are eagerly devouring its contents. A wonderful read, as always.

A couple of items have prompted our comments.

1. *Grevillea wickhamii* (Page 11)

We had a beautiful plant of *Grevillea wickhamii* growing in a large tub on the verandah of our office at Yuruga Nursery for many years. It was an ugly specimen in terms of form and shape, but it flowered seemingly non-stop all year round (this may be a bit of an exaggeration, but you get the idea!). The flowers were visited on a daily basis by Brown Honeyeaters and Yellow Honeyeaters, who were totally unfazed by the proximity of people coming and going incessantly. And if my memory serves me correctly, one or other of these birds even nested in the plant. The whole scenario was a sheer delight!

So... yes, we can confirm that *Grevillea wickhamii* is definitely attended by honeyeaters! Perhaps, being a northern grevillea, it attracts northern bird species?

The reason we had this plant in a tub and not in the garden is because we find that it is very difficult to grow arid or semi-arid plants in the more humid climate of the Atherton Tablelands. But we were able to keep this plant alive for a number of years in a tub because we could provide a modified environment. Unfortunately it always looked scraggly, but boy, did it flower!

Interestingly, Peter and I cannot remember if it ever set seed. It may have, but we can't remember. So maybe the birds were not pollinators. Unfortunately the plant has now gone to the garden in the sky, so we can't follow up on this line of inquiry.

2. *Grevillea decora* (Page 12)

Grevillea decora is one of our favourite northern grevilleas. The flowers are produced in profusion, and are such a bright maroon-red. It really is a beauty. However, we do not agree with some of the comments in the article, particularly to do with its distribution, and also its climatic preferences. Also, we would not describe the flower colour as mauve-pink. Very bright, dark maroon-red would be a more accurate description.

Grevillea decora does not occur on the Atherton Tablelands. The closest it comes to the Atherton Tablelands is places like Blackdown Station (south of Chillagoe) and Wrotham Park Station (west of Chillagoe), which are about 150-200 km west of the Atherton Tablelands. Then it occurs west of Georgetown just past the Gilbert River, and on the Newcastle Range between Einasleigh and Forsayth, and in various odd sandstone patches like this around the region. But always in dry climates out of the humid zones; and definitely not on the Atherton Tablelands itself.

Of course, the really famous occurrence is in the Burra Range between Pentland and Torrens Creek (west of Townsville) and the associated White Mountains. Then going further south, you find it on the top of the Great Divide between Emerald and Barcaldine. All of its natural occurrences are in dry inland climates, and certainly not in areas of higher humidity. We have tried to grow it here on the Atherton Tablelands, and it really struggles in our climate.

So, having said all this, we are just wondering if the plant being described in the article is not actually true *Grevillea decora*? Keep up the fantastic work with the newsletter. We love it!

Kind regards, Ann and Peter

Annette Houseman – Member APS Coffs Harbour and Wauchope Garden Club

Petro and friends

Grevillea petrophiloides is known as "Big Bird", also "Pink Pokers". This plant grows naturally in Western Australia and is widespread on the sandplains of the south-west wherever laterite is abundant in the soil profile. The name refers to the resemblance of its leaves to those of the plant genus *Petrophile* and not to a love of rocks.

My thanks go to Dunbogan botanist Bruce Lane who propagated and supplied me with a specimen

of this plant (grafted onto *Grevillea robusta*). As a result I have yet another stunning shrub. 'Petro', the name I use for *Grevillea petrophiloides*, was planted in 2010 together with *Zieria cytisoide* or "Grey Ghost". The two plants enjoy similar growing conditions i.e. full sun with lots of hot weather, well drained soil, not too much rain and definitely no frost.

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To give protection from hares, rabbits and wallabies I planted six *Hibbertia scandens* "Snake Vines" to encircle the two main plants. To prevent strangulation and allow free air movement around 'Petro', those vines need to be trimmed regularly. The WA plants only, are given 'Osmocote for Natives' each spring.

'Petro's' leaves have 3–9 primary lobes and more than 10 ultimate lobes. The slowly maturing flower racemes, up to 8 cm in length, are held on stalks that in WA can reach up to a remarkable 5 m in height, I am told.

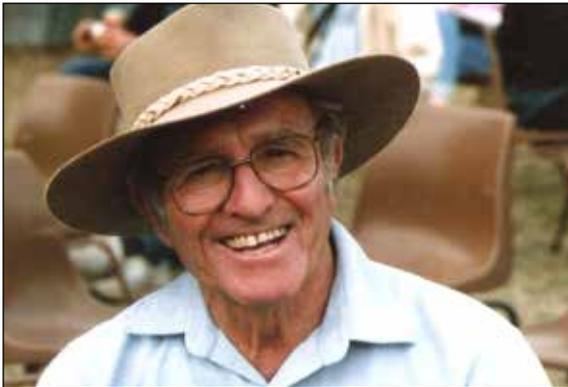
My 'Petro' began flowering for the first time in early April this year (2014). A bird broke the first stalk while attacking insects on the flowers. I turned this into a plus by displaying the shortened 1m long stalk with flowers at the 104th Annual Wauchope Show. It was much admired along with blooms from my *Xanthostemon chrysanthus* "Golden Penda".

Next year the flower-bearing stalks of 'Petro' may double to 4 or even 6. However, I am sure that they will never reach 5 m at Redbank, NSW.



'Petro' & Friends in 'Torwood' garden

Norman Keith McCarthy 8 Nov 1921–28 Nov 2013



We record here the passing of Toowoomba member, Norm McCarthy. Norm was a Sydney boy who ended up in Toowoomba, Queensland after the war where he took a job as groundsman for the local Department of Primary Industry institution. His association there perfectly matched his passion for plants and it was there that he did all his Grevillea grafts. His passion for natives was born from a love of general gardening, especially roses and vegetables, the surfeit of which he gave away to family and friends. He taught himself botanical terminology and soon developed a passion for Grevilleas of which he had a wide range growing successfully at his one-acre property. He was very generous with his time and was for many

years the technical officer of the Toowoomba Group of the Society for Growing Australian Plants. Australian Plants, Native Plants and the Grevillea Study Group all benefited from the articles he wrote, even up to his 89th year. Since he did not receive a good education, this was a considerable feat in itself. He had a very shaky handwriting which developed when, as a natural left-hander, he was forced to write with his right hand. He had numerous jobs during his life. He was a surgical splint maker for Royal Prince Alfred Hospital while in Sydney before the Second World War, a protected occupation which prevented him joining directly in the war effort as combatant.

Norm discovered the plant that was later developed and sold as *Callistemon* 'Pink Champagne' through Fairhill Nursery. He also collected the type specimen of *Grevillea quadricauda* from the Helidon Hills. The specimen is lodged in the New South Wales herbarium and was cited in the original description (Olde & Marriott 1994).

Norm lived out his days as a keen observer of plants even as he became increasingly restricted by his years, reaching 92 at his passing. His last article for the Grevillea Study Group was in 2009. Thanks to Linda, his daughter, who greatly informed this article. Norm's wife Win with whom he had five children predeceased him.

Grevillea linsmithii

Grevillea linsmithii is a rare grevillea from South-east Queensland and northern N.S.W. It was named by D.J. McGillivray after Queensland botanist Lindsay Stuart Smith (1917–1970). Lindsay Smith died suddenly aged 52 on Mt Barney.

It is a shrub 0.5 to 3 m tall. The narrow hairy leaves are 4–9 cm long and 4–10 mm wide. Pink to red flowers are borne in small clusters, mostly on the ends of branches and are well-displayed.

While planning the 2012 *Grevillea* trip of S. E. Queensland and northern NSW, Denis and I visited Mt Greville, where we had seen it growing previously. To our shock and horror, the site near the car park at the base of the mountain had been overgrown by lantana and only one poor specimen could be found.

After several enquiries, I was put onto a site at Croftby, about 20 km from Mt Greville. When the *Grevillea* Study Group visited the site in November 2012, we found a large, dense stand of *G. linsmithii*. All the plants were extremely healthy and about 3 m tall. Unfortunately, there was not a flower to be seen.

In September 2013, the Logan River branch of SGAP visited the site again. Our Guide, Wendy Creighton told us the previous site we had visited had been completely burnt out, so we moved down the creek to another site. Here the plants were about 1 m tall, growing in rocky, well-drained soil high above the creek. Plants were not in a dense stand, but scattered over an area of about one hectare. Again all the plants appeared to be of the same age and size. Plants were in flower and there were a few seed follicles.

The site of these populations is on private land near Mt Moon. With permission, we collected a

few ripe seeds. I nicked the side of my seed and managed to get one to germinate. Noreen Baxter also collected some seed and, with no treatment, managed to germinate several.

The population at Croftby appears to be slightly different in the colour of the foliage. The Mt Greville form has silvery-green leaves, while the Croftby form has green leaves.

G. linsmithii is also recorded from Mt Maroon, but on the few trips I have made to this area, I have not encountered it. It is a large area and access is limited, being very steep and surrounded by private property.

It is also listed for two sites in the upper Hastings River area NW of Wauchope, NSW.

In the garden, *G. linsmithii* makes an attractive shrub to 2 m tall, with small green and pink flowers most of the year. One plant in cultivation in a friend's garden is grafted onto *G. robusta* and is still very healthy and attractive after 20 years.

In our garden, grafted plants have not fared so well, but a few seedlings have been produced around the parent plant. Plants on their own roots have not lasted very long in our sandy soil.



Reference: Everist S.L. (1971) Lindsay Smith, Botanist and Naturalist. The Queensland Naturalist 20(1-3): 62-63.

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.**

<i>Grevillea aurea</i>	<i>Grevillea nana</i>
<i>Grevillea baileyana</i>	ssp <i>abbreviata</i>
<i>Grevillea banksii</i> alba	<i>Grevillea newbeyi</i>
prostrate	<i>Grevillea nudiflora</i>
<i>Grevillea biternata</i>	<i>Grevillea occidentalis</i>
<i>Grevillea</i>	<i>Grevillea paniculata</i>
<i>candelabroides</i>	<i>Grevillea paradoxa</i> (ltd)
<i>Grevillea crithmifolia</i>	<i>Grevillea pilulifera</i>
<i>Grevillea decora</i>	<i>Grevillea polybotrya</i>
<i>Grevillea decurrens</i>	<i>Grevillea preissii</i>
<i>Grevillea eriobotrya</i>	<i>Grevillea pteridifolia</i>
<i>Grevillea eriostachya</i>	<i>Grevillea pulchella</i>
<i>Grevillea excelsior</i>	<i>Grevillea refracta</i>
<i>Grevillea floribunda</i>	<i>Grevillea ramosissima</i>
ex Coonabarabran	<i>Grevillea ramosissima</i>
<i>Grevillea glauca</i>	ssp <i>ramosissima</i>
<i>Grevillea johnsonii</i> (ltd)	<i>Grevillea stenobotrya</i>
<i>Grevillea juncifolia</i>	<i>Grevillea striata</i> (ltd)
<i>Grevillea leucopteris</i>	<i>Grevillea superba</i>
<i>Grevillea longistyla</i>	<i>Grevillea synapheae</i>
<i>Grevillea magnifica</i>	<i>Grevillea teretifolia</i>
<i>Grevillea magnifica</i>	<i>Grevillea tetragonoloba</i>
ssp <i>magnifica</i>	<i>Grevillea triloba</i>
<i>Grevillea manglesii</i>	<i>Grevillea triternata</i>
ssp <i>manglesii</i> (ltd)	<i>Grevillea vestita</i>
<i>Grevillea monticola</i>	<i>Grevillea wickamii</i>
	ssp <i>aprica</i>
	<i>Grevillea wilsonii</i>

Free + s.a.e.

<i>Grevillea nana</i> ssp <i>abbreviata</i>	<i>Grevillea leucopteris</i>
<i>Grevillea banksii</i> alba	<i>Grevillea longistyla</i>
<i>Grevillea banksii</i> – grey leaf form	<i>Grevillea mimosoides</i>
<i>Grevillea banksii</i> – red tree form	<i>Grevillea</i> ‘Moonlight’
<i>Grevillea banksii</i> – red prostrate	<i>Grevillea</i> ‘Moonlight x
<i>Grevillea Bon Accord</i>	Ivanhoe’?
<i>Grevillea caleyi</i>	<i>Grevillea occidentalis</i>
<i>Grevillea crithmifolia</i>	<i>Grevillea plurijuga</i>
<i>Grevillea decora</i>	<i>Grevillea pteridifolia</i>
<i>Grevillea didymobotrya</i>	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>
<i>Grevillea diversifolia</i>	<i>Grevillea</i> ‘Sandra Gordon’
ssp <i>subtersericata</i>	<i>Grevillea stenobotrya</i>
<i>Grevillea eriostachya</i>	<i>Grevillea superba</i>
<i>Grevillea floribunda</i>	<i>Grevillea synapheae</i>
<i>Grevillea goodii</i>	<i>Grevillea tripartita</i> ssp
<i>Grevillea johnsonii</i>	<i>macrostylis</i>
<i>Grevillea johnsonii</i> ‘Orange’	<i>Grevillea vestita</i>
<i>Grevillea juniperina</i> ‘Little Red’	<i>Grevillea wilsonii</i>

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

Direct deposits can be made into the Grevillea Study Group account

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

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

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

Fresh stocks of garden seed are desperately 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 – September 2014

Income	
Subscriptions	\$150.00
Interest	2.92
<hr/>	
	\$152.92
Expenditure	
Newsletter publishing	\$210.00
Printing	154.68
Postage	50.40
Reimbursement Expenses P Olde	1,408.23
<hr/>	
	\$1,823.31

Amount in interest bearing deposit till 13/12/2014
\$18,090.65

Balance in current account 31/8/2014
\$4,274.87

Balance in business cheque account 31/8/2014
\$498.68

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Curator of Illawarra Grevillea Park, Bulli

Ray Brown
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Curator of Seed Bank

Matt Hurst
 37 Heydon Ave, Wagga Wagga 2650 NSW
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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
 Subscribe: grevilleas-subscribe@yahoo.com
 Unsubscribe: grevilleas-unsubscribe@yahoo.com
 List owner: grevilleas-owner@yahoo.com
 URL to this page: <http://groups.yahoo.com/group/grevilleas>

Online Contact

1. President's email address
peter.olde@exemail.com.au
2. The email group
grevilleas@yahoogroups.com
3. URL for Grevillea Study Group website
<http://asgap.org.au/grevSG/index.html>

Deadline for articles for the next newsletter is 1 January 2014, please send your articles to peter.olde@exemail.com.au before this date.

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

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

Please make all cheques payable to the Grevillea Study Group.

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

Membership fees

The annual subscription is \$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 will be \$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. Overseas membership \$20 if posted.