

ASSOCIATION OF SOCIETIES FOR GROWING AUSTRALIAN PLANTS

ABN 56 654 053 676.

THE AUSTRALIAN DAISY STUDY GROUP NEWSLETTER NO. 62



Xerochrysum bracteatum x 1/3

Drawn by Gloria Thomlinson

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OFFICE BEARERS: Leader & Newsletter Editor --- Joy Greig, PO Box 258, Mallacoota, 3892. Tel/Fax: (03) 5158 0669
(or Unit 1, 1a Buchanan St, Boronia, 3155. Tel: (03) 9762 7799)
Email nearg@yahoo.com

Treasurer --- Bev Courtney, 9 Nirvana Close, Langwarrin, 3910.

Conservation Officer (including AD SG Herbarium Curator and Provenance Seed Co-ordinator):
--- Esma Salkin, 38 Pinewood Drive, Mount Waverley, 3149. Tel (03) 9802 6213

Garden and Commercial Seed Co-ordinator and Convenor, Publications Committee
--- Judy Barker, 9 Widford St, East Hawthorn, 3123. Tel: (03) 9813 2916 Fax: (03) 9813 1195

Everlasting Project Co-ordinators --- Natalie Peate, 26 Kardinia Cres. Warranwood, 3134. Tel (03) 9876 3648

WEB PAGE: <http://farrer.csu.edu.au/ASGAP/daisy.html>

DEADLINE FOR JULY NEWSLETTER - 1ST JUNE 2002

LEADER'S LETTER

Excitement is mounting as we wait with great anticipation for the release of our latest book. 'Everlasting Daisies of Australia' is still expected to be on the market in time for the International Flower show on the 10th April. It is the culmination of 7 years of work by members of the Group and was the ultimate goal of the original committee who started with 'Australian Daisies for Gardens and Floral Art' published way back in 1987. We are nothing if not persistent!

Members can expect a review and an order form in the next newsletter, but if you would like to pre-order you may do so by ringing me (5158 0669). At present we are not able to quote a price, but members will receive favourable treatment, especially if they order early.

As you will see from the following list of coming events we will not be resting on our laurels but have a full program of meetings and outings planned for the year. One popular event that is missing however, is the 'May Meeting' which we have decided to replace with a 'Mallacoota Meeting' in October, to give the members from the Canberra area a chance to participate. Details will be forthcoming in the next newsletter, but please keep the dates of 18th – 21st October free (and maybe a few more days as well because it is a fairly long drive from Melbourne). The wildflowers of the Croajingalong National Park will be at their peak then.

Don't forget to start ordering and planting your seed now. After such a mild summer (in Victoria) it is hard to guess at what the weather might do, but sowing now should provide the best chance of a spring/summer full of daisies.

Finally, the choice for a Study Group emblem goes to *Brachyscome scapigera* drawn by Gloria Thomlinson. It will appear on future letterheads etc.

Regards,

Joy



COMING EVENTS

Tue 19 th Mar	10 am – 3 pm	General Meeting at Peg McAllister's, 61 Diane Crescent Croydon. Bring any material you may have on <i>Gnephosis</i> and any dried material you have for the flower show.
Tue 19 th Mar – Fri 22 nd Mar		Field Trip to Victorian Alps. Ring Joy (5158 0669).
Wed 10 th Apr – Sun 14 th Apr		International Flower Show
Tue 16 th April	10 am – 3 pm	General Meeting at Natalie Peate's, 26 Kardinia Crescent Warranwood. Topic <i>Calocephalus</i> and <i>Leucophyta</i> .
Tue 21 st May	10 am – 3 pm	General Meeting at John Armstrong's, 25 Grove Rd. Vermont. Topic <i>Chrysocoryne</i> and <i>Siloxerus</i> .
Tue 18 th June	10 am – 3 pm	General Meeting at Judy Barker's, 9 Widford St. Hawthorn East. Topic other genera related to <i>Angianthus</i> .
Sat 28 th Sept.	9 am – 4 pm	Plant Sale at Peg McAllister's.
Fri 18 th Oct – Mon 21 st Oct		'Mallacoota Meeting' (details in next newsletter)

SPECIES or FORMS NEW to MEMBERS

Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum

by Joy Greig

This cosmopolitan species is common throughout Victoria. When one came up in my garden last year, I thought I would leave it to see how it performed under cultivation.

It was an erect greyish herb branching at the base and formed a tidy clump about 40 cm across and 40 cm high. Dense clusters of small yellow flower-heads developed quickly at the stem tips and the plant was quite attractive for a number of weeks.

With a common name like 'Jersey Cudweed' however, I was a little suspicious, so I took care to remove all the flower-heads before seed was set (or so I thought). This activity caused a flush of re-growth and another burst of flowering. Needless to say, this year thousands of little plants have appeared all over the garden and I am still weeding them out.

My recommendation is that while this species is certainly attractive enough in the garden, if you are thinking of growing it – **don't**.



Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum x 0.4

Description:

Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum is an erect greyish-cottony annual or biennial 15-55 cm high. Leaves are sessile, linear to lanceolate and 1 – 6.5 cm long by 2 – 8 mm wide, sometimes undulate and revolute. The flower-heads occur in clusters of 5 – 20 and have 50 – 100 female florets and 5 – 10 bisexual florets with yellow corollas (all tubular). The involucre bracts are shiny and yellow-brown. Cypselas are ellipsoid – cylindrical, about 0.5 mm long and have 8 – 12 fine pappus bristles about 3 mm long. It flowers throughout the year.

This is the only member of a genus of about 80 species that occurs naturally in Australia. The remainder occur mainly in South and Central America and Africa. It is present in all Australian States. Aboriginals apparently used the leaves to make a medicinal drink.

References:

Flora of Victoria Vol 4 Edited by N.G. Walsh and T. J. Entwistle, Inkata Press
Flora of NSW Vol 3 Edited by Gwen J. Harden, NSW University Press

NAME CHANGES

by Judy Barker

On a bush walk with Angair members a very small plant (about 2 x 3cm) was found which looked like a daisy. On these occasions the so-called expert is meant to spring forward and identify whatever plant is in question. Hiding was useless so I offered the name *Rutidosus multiflorus* because there were tiny cream heads at the tips of the short stems. Fortunately, the escape clause was that the seed should be closely examined at home. It turned out to be a warted fruit with 8 feathery pappus bristles which identified the plant as *Hyalosperma demissum*. In pursuing this identification in the *Flora of Victoria*, however, I found

that *Rutidosus multiflorus* had become *Siloxerus multiflorus*, which has an unusual fruit and pappus. Fruits are 0.7–1mm long with prominent papillae along the outer edges. The pappus consists of 7–11 cream scales at right angles to the body.

The other name change is more important to horticulturalists. Just before the Everlastings book went back to the publishers for the last time a letter was received from Paul Wilson to inform us that he was currently working on the genus *Bracteantha* for the *Flora of Australia*. This is very good news for the Study Group but he was not sure that we would be so pleased to hear another bit of news. He had recently discovered from a colleague who had been to Kew that the name *Bracteantha*, published in 1991, is antedated by the name *Xerochrysum*, published by a Russian botanist in 1990. This means that all the *Bracteantha* names must change to *Xerochrysum*. At the moment the only name that has been published under *Xerochrysum* is *X. bracteatum*.

This was not picked up in Australia because the title of the paper, in Russian and Latin, stated that it dealt with some Asteraceae from the European part of USSR. Paul sent me the article which looked all Dutch to me. He said that the section dealing with *Xerochrysum* did not mention that it was an Australian endemic at least in the Latin part. Rough translations of the Russian part made by Professor Grigory Torgovnikov (a Russian friend of Lee's) and one of our boys do include Australia. The publishers agreed that this name change should be mentioned briefly in the book but that it was too late to change all our references to *Bracteantha*.

Once again we must thank Paul for telling us this extremely recent news. What would we do without him?

Subsequent to the above article we have received a copy of a paper written by Randall J. Bayer (from the CSIRO Centre for Plant Biodiversity Research, Australian National Herbarium and also a Study Group member) entitled '*Xerochrysum* Tzvelev, a pre-existing generic name for *Bracteantha* Anderb. & Haegi (Asteraceae: *Gnaphalieae*)' which was published in the *Kew Bulletin* 56: 1013-1015 (2001) proposing the following new names:-

<i>Xerochrysum bicolor</i>	replacing	<i>Bracteantha bicolor</i>
<i>Xerochrysum bracteatum</i>		<i>Bracteantha bracteata</i>
<i>Xerochrysum palustre</i>		<i>Bracteantha palustris</i>
<i>Xerochrysum papillosum</i>		<i>Bracteantha papillosa</i>
<i>Xerochrysum subundulatum</i>		<i>Bracteantha subundulata</i>
<i>Xerochrysum viscosum</i>		<i>Bracteantha viscosa</i>

VISIT TO 'OUTBACK PLANTS'

by Judy Barker

Esma and I travelled out to Cranbourne to see what Rodger Elliot and Sam Jones are doing with brachyscomes for the company 'Outback Plants'. We were very interested to see so many hybrids collected in one place, some of which do not seem to be on the market any more. The open shadehouse was ablaze with colour in late January, attesting to the inestimable value of Australian daisies over the summer months. Not only brachyscomes but also bracteanthas and chrysocephalums were flaunting their wares.

We were particularly pleased to hear that the form of *B. multifida* that we have always known as "Peg's Large" will probably be released to the local market later this year. It will be called 'Midnight Blue', which is possibly a more romantic name, but it will still be the excellent form that arose in Peg McAllister's garden some years ago. For those who don't know it, it is a reliable perennial to 40 x 40 cm which flowers most of the year. The heads are mauve, large (3–3.5 cm across), and Peg recommends a "good haircut twice a year" if you can find times when it is not at its best.

We liked the habit of *Brachyscome* 'Mauve Delight' very much when it is growing in the ground. It makes a neat, dense cushion and is covered with quite deep mauve heads held just above the foliage. Another

pretty plant had white heads and a compact habit with dainty ferny leaves. Many of these hybrids and cultivars are planted in one area to trial them.

I was delighted to notice one of mine doing particularly well in this spot. If it continues to excel itself it may also be released later this year. It looks like *Brachyscome* 'Maureen', whose parents were known to be *B. angustifolia* and *B. formosa*. This seedling came up by chance and was named *B. aff. Maureen*. It was at its best when Rodger called one day and he took some cuttings. Now, some years later, Rodger knows that both 'Maureen' and *aff. Maureen* have yellowing foliage when exposed to winter conditions and the alkalinity of parts of USA but both grow well here. Our own Maureen, for whom the original hybrid was named, admits that she might turn slightly yellow in the worst of our winters also but she prefers the first 'Maureen'. Her advice is to give it a year to settle in and then it will flourish. Of course I rushed out to look at my *aff. Maureen* which was mouldering in a bowl among exotic violet weeds and other weeds, never having received fertilizer or love for years. It will now go into a prime spot in the garden in sun and we will see whether it can become as beautiful as Rodger's specimens.

SUMMARISING ANGIANTHUS

by Joy Greig

In a paper written in 1983, Phillip Short recognised 15 species in the genus *Angianthus*, all of which are endemic. A further taxon from Bullfinch, WA may represent a sixteenth species after further work is completed.

Angianthus has had a complex history as a genus, at various times including what are now accepted as separate genera of *Siloxerus*, *Styloncerus*, *Ogerostylus*, *Cylindrosorus*, *Phyllocalymma*, *Skirrophorus*, *Eriocladium*, *Chrysocoryne*, *Pogonolepis*, *Piptostemma*, *Cephalosorus*, *Hyalochlamys*, *Dithyrostegia*, *Gamozygio*, *Epitriche*, *Pleuropappus*, and the species *Gnephosis burkittii* (now *Lemooria burkittii*).

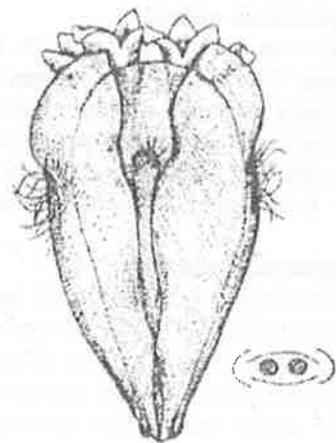
Two species which were placed in the genus *Angianthus* by Bentham in 1867, (namely *A. axilliflorus*, and *A. connatus*) have no clear affinities with the other members, but have not yet been referred to other genera. Consequently they are still known by those names.

All except one *Angianthus* (*A. cunninghamii*) are annual herbs, simple or branched. Leaves are sessile, entire, glabrous or hairy and usually alternate (sometimes opposite). The inflorescence is a compound head, more or less ellipsoid to depressed ovoid, with inconspicuous bracts subtending the head or with conspicuous outer bracts leaf-like and inner ones with hyaline appendages.

There are 20 to numerous partial heads (capitula) per compound head each with 1-4 hyaline subtending bracts and 1-3 (usually 2) tubular, bisexual florets, usually 5-lobed.

The florets are generally enclosed within two concave bracts overlapping two flat bracts. (These are known as the capitular bracts.) The exception is *A. microcephalus* in which the two inner flat bracts are absent.

The only perennial species, *A. cunninghamii*, is a small shrub of coastal WA and it also differs in usually having 3 florets per partial head.



Structure of partial heads in *Angianthus*

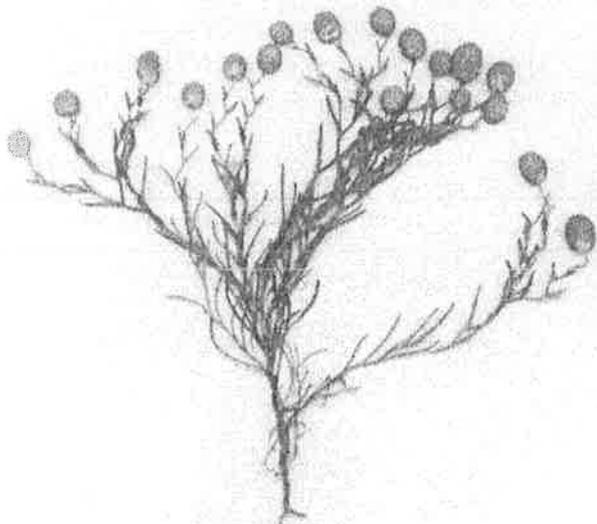
The appearance of the capitular bracts in many species is distinctive, but generally this is not readily apparent without the assistance of a microscope. The following notes should enable identification by the amateur enthusiast with modest equipment.

With the exception of *A. preissianus* all members of the genus have P/O ratios of several thousand and appear to be outbreeders. The average P/O of 119.7 for *A. preissianus* reflects its inbreeding nature. Phillip Short suggests that the occurrence of compound heads is perhaps the result of selection for more efficient pollination. A compact inflorescence may be more conspicuous to insect pollinators. Flies and ants are commonly found on all species when in flower and these are possibly the main pollen vectors in the genus.

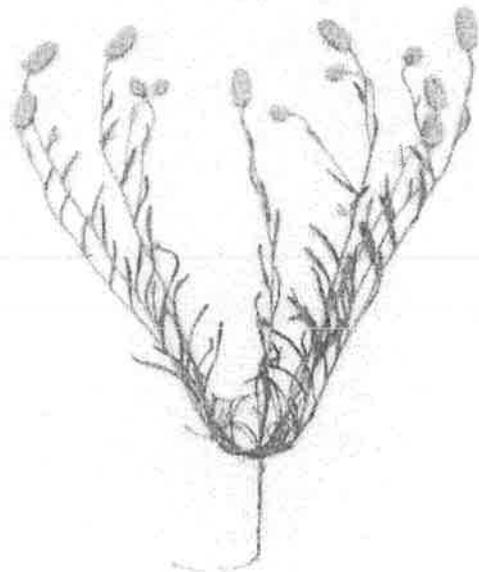
All *Angianthus* species tend to grow in saline soils, and this could be a clue to their successful cultivation. Most have bright yellow flower-heads and potential as annuals for gardens or in containers.

Angianthus acrohyalinus

An annual herb 10-30 cm high with erect, branching, flexuose, hairy stems and alternate, lanceolate, hairy leaves with a hyaline appendage at the apex. The compound heads are about 1cm in diameter and ellipsoid or ovoid, without a conspicuous involucre of bracts. Cypselas are ovoid, 1mm long, papillose, with 4-6 slightly plumose pappus bristles. It usually grows on saline clay soils, but also in loams or red sand in the north-west of WA. It is easily distinguished from other *Angianthus* species by the flexuose stems.



Angianthus acrohyalinus Herbarium specimen x 1/5



Angianthus milnei Herbarium specimen x 1/5

Angianthus milnei

An annual herb to 30 cm high, branching at the base, with alternate, narrowly elliptic to lanceolate, hairy leaves. The upper-most leaves usually have a hyaline appendage at the apex. The compound heads are narrowly ellipsoid, without obvious involucre bracts. The partial heads are subtended by one more or less elliptic bract with a prominent constriction in the upper half and densely hairy toward the apex. Cypselas are obovoid and the pappus is absent. It occurs on the margins of saline depressions in north-western WA. It is distinguished from other *Angianthus* without a conspicuous involucre by the lack of a pappus.

Angianthus cyathifer

An ascending or decumbent herb with hairy stems and branches. The leaves are hairy, linear to elliptic and up to 2.5 cm long x 10 mm wide, the upper ones with a hyaline appendage. The compound heads are ellipsoid, to 3 cm long and 50 mm in diameter without obvious involucre bracts. Cypselas are obovoid and papillose with a jagged, cup-shaped pappus. The species has two disjunct occurrences in the south-west of NT and in central WA, usually in sandy or clay soils around saline depressions.

Angianthus glabratus

A more or less glabrous annual herb to 20 cm high, usually branching at the base. Leaves are alternate, succulent and cylindrical. The compound heads are narrowly ellipsoid without conspicuous involucre bracts. Cypselas are obovoid and papillose with a cup-shaped jagged pappus. It occurs on the margins of saline depression and coastal dunes in the upper Eyre Peninsula in SA. The glabrous nature of the species distinguishes it from other *Angianthus*.

Angianthus tomentosus

A common and relatively easily grown annual herb to 20 cm high with cottony hairy stems and leaves. Stems may be simple but usually branch at the base or in the upper nodes. Leaves are alternate, oblanceolate, and up to 5 cm long and 5 mm wide, sometimes slightly mucronate, or with a small hyaline appendage at the apex. The compound heads are ellipsoid to ovoid up to 55mm long by 11mm in diameter, without conspicuous involucre bracts. Cypselas are obconical and papillose with a pappus of 2-3 jagged scales terminating in 1 or 2 bristles extending to the length of the corolla tube. It is found in coastal and inland situations around clay pans and saline depression and also in woodland in NSW, Vic, SA and WA. Distinguished from other *Angianthus* species by the pappus scales and bristles.



Angianthus tomentosus Herbarium specimen x 1/5



Angianthus tomentosus

Angianthus brachypappus

An annual, variably hairy herb to 15 cm high with ascending stems branching from the base and upper nodes. Leaves are alternate, oblanceolate, up to 3 cm long and 5 mm wide, and usually mucronate or with a hyaline appendage at the apex. The compound heads are lanceoloid to ovoid, to 3 cm long and 8 mm wide, without an obvious involucre. Cypselas are obovoid and papillose with a jagged cup-shaped pappus, often with 1 or 2 bristles extending to half the length of the corolla tube (hence the epithet). It is a common species, growing in sandy soils in Qld, NSW, Vic and SA, but absent from WA. It is distinguishable from other species by the appearance of the pappus.

Angianthus conocephalus

An ascending or decumbent annual herb, branching at the base. Stems and leaves are variably hairy. Leaves are alternate and more or less linear to 17mm long and 1 mm wide. Compound heads are ovoid, to 16 mm long and 6 mm in diameter, without an obvious involucre of bracts. Cypselas are obovoid, papillose, and the pappus is a short jagged ring without bristles. It is common in the Nullabor region on clay or limestone and distinguished by the appearance of the pappus.

Angianthus micropodioides

An ascending or erect annual herb to about 15 cm high, usually branching at the base. Leaves are alternate, linear, variably hairy and distinctly mucronate. Compound heads are depressed ovoid, about 6mm long and 5 mm wide, either terminal or in the leaf axils and with a distinct involucre of leaf-like bracts exceeding the length of the head. Cypselas are obovoid and pubescent with a pappus of 5 or 6 jagged scales fused at the base and terminating in a single bristle which reaches to about two thirds of the length of the corolla tube. It occurs in the south-west of WA where it is common on sandy loams near saline depressions. The pubescent nature of the cypselas is unique to this species.

Angianthus cornutus

A decumbent or ascending annual herb with hairy stems (up to 16 cm long) branching from the base. Leaves are alternate, linear, mucronate, hairy and about 12 mm long and 1 mm wide. The compound heads are ovoid, about 12 mm long and 6 mm in diameter, with a conspicuous involucre of leaf-like bracts extending from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of the length of the head. The inner involucral bracts have hyaline apices and grade into the capitulum subtending bracts. Cypselas are ellipsoid and papillose and the pappus is absent. The specific epithet refers to horn-like appendages on the base of the flat capitular bracts. This species is apparently restricted to an area in the vicinity of Wiluna, WA, where it is uncommon.

Angianthus prostratus

A prostrate or decumbent, hairy, annual herb with stems to 25 cm long branching from the base. Leaves are alternate, linear or oblanceolate, mucronate and hairy, up to 2 cm long and 2 mm wide. The compound heads are broadly depressed ovoid about 10 mm long and 11 mm in diameter with a conspicuous involucre of leaf-like bracts equal to or exceeding the head. Cypselas are obovoid and papillose with a conspicuous ring of small hairs at the apex. The pappus is absent. It can be distinguished from other *Angianthus* species by the prostrate habit. It occurs in saline soils between Sandstone and Kalgoorlie in WA.

Angianthus microcephalus

A decumbent or ascending, hairy, annual herb with stems to 21 cm long branching from the base. Leaves are alternate or opposite, linear to narrowly elliptic, slightly mucronate, hairy and succulent. Compound heads are broadly ovoid to 8 mm long and 6 mm in diameter with a conspicuous involucre of leaf-like bracts. In this species the flat capitular bracts are absent, and there is only one floret per partial head. Cypselas are obovoid and papillose and the pappus is 2 or 3 ovate scales each terminating in a barbellate bristle to almost the length of the corolla. It is locally common in saline areas between Gascoyne Junction and Kalbarri, WA.

Angianthus drummondii

A decumbent to erect annual herb with stems to 7 cm long branching from the base. Leaves are alternate or opposite, linear, mucronate and hairy. Compound heads are broadly ovoid to 6 mm long and 7 mm in diameter with a conspicuous involucre of leaf-like bracts exceeding the length of the head. Cypselas are obovoid and papillose and the pappus is a very small jagged ring. It is an uncommon species restricted to the south west of WA, favouring saline soils. There is a variant of *A. drummondii* which closely resembles *A. pygmaeus* but can be distinguished by its more erect habit and broadly ovoid heads.

Angianthus pygmaeus

A prostrate or decumbent annual herb usually branching at the base with stems to 9 cm long. Leaves may be alternate or opposite and are narrowly elliptic or linear, sometimes succulent, mucronate and variably hairy to glabrous. Compound heads are depressed ovoid about 4 mm long and 6 mm in diameter with an involucre of leaf-like bracts from $\frac{3}{4}$ to the length of the head. Cypselas are obovoid, papillose, often with a fringe of papillae at the apex, and without a pappus. This is an uncommon species which is restricted to the salt lakes of the Avon River system in WA.

Angianthus preissianus

An annual herb, erect to prostrate with stems to 16 cm long branching from the base and/or the upper nodes. Leaves are grey-green, alternate or opposite, narrow elliptic to linear, (sometimes succulent and more or less terete), mucronate, and are up to 12 mm long and 2 mm wide. Compound heads are broadly ovoid to 10 mm long and 10 mm in diameter with conspicuous involucral bracts to about the length of the head. The florets are usually three lobed, and this is a means of distinguishing *A. preissianus* from all other species. Cypselas are obovoid, papillose, often fringed with glandular hairs at the apex and without a pappus (although there may be a cluster of papillae at the apex). It is a common species favouring saline and coastal situations in south west WA, SA, Vic, and Tas.



Angianthus preissianus

Angianthus cunninghamii

An erect, perennial, densely hairy shrub, 20 to 50 cm high. Leaves are alternate, often recurved, oblanceolate or ovate, and up to 26mm long x 3 mm wide. Compound heads are broadly depressed ovoid, to 9mm long and 8 mm wide, with a conspicuous involucre of leaf-like bracts to about $\frac{1}{3}$ the length of the head. This is the only species of *Angianthus* to sometimes exhibit 3 florets per partial head. Cypselas are obconical, and papillose, without a pappus. The species is common along the western coastline of WA from Perth to the North West Cape, often in the foredunes or saline flats.

Comparison of characteristics in *Angianthus*

Species	Habit	Leaves	Compound head	Involucre	Florets per partial head	Cypselas	Pappus
<i>A. acrohyalinus</i>	flexuose annual	hairy	ellipsoid	absent	2 (5-lobed)	papillose	4-6 united bristles
<i>A. milnei</i>	erect annual	hairy	ellipsoid	absent	2 (5-lobed)	papillose	absent
<i>A. cyathifer</i>	ascending annual	hairy	ellipsoid	absent	2 (5-lobed)	papillose	cup-shaped, jagged
<i>A. glabratus</i>	erect annual	succulent	ellipsoid	absent	2 (5-lobed)	papillose	cup-shaped, jagged
<i>A. tomentosus</i>	erect annual	hairy	ellipsoid	absent	2 (5-lobed)	papillose	2-3 jagged scales, 1-3 bristles
<i>A. brachypappus</i>	erect annual	hairy	lanceoloid	absent	2 (5-lobed)	papillose	cup-shaped, jagged, 1-2 bristles
<i>A. conocephalus</i>	ascending annual	hairy	ovoid	absent	2 (5-lobed)	papillose	jagged ring
<i>A. micropodioides</i>	ascending annual	hairy	depressed ovoid	present	2 (5-lobed)	pubescent	5-6 fused, jagged scales with bristles
<i>A. cornutus</i>	ascending annual	hairy	ovoid	present	2 (5-lobed)	papillose	absent
<i>A. prostratus</i>	prostrate	hairy	depressed ovoid	present	2 (5-lobed)	papillose	absent
<i>A. microcephalus</i>	ascending annual	hairy	broad ovoid	present	1 (5-lobed)	papillose	2-3 ovate scales with bristles
<i>A. drummondii</i>	decumbent annual	hairy	broad ovoid	present	2 (5-lobed)	papillose	small jagged ring
<i>A. pygmaeus</i>	prostrate annual	glabrous	depressed ovoid	present	2 (5-lobed)	papillose	absent
<i>A. preissianus</i>	prostrate to erect annual	glabrous or hairy	broad ovoid	present	2 (3, 4 or 5-lobed)	papillose	absent
<i>A. cunninghamii</i>	perennial shrub	hairy	depressed ovoid	present	2 or 3 (5-lobed)	papillose	absent

References:

Short, P.S. 'A Revision of *Angianthus* Wendl., Sensu Lato (Compositae: Inuleae: Gnaphaliinae), 1' *Muelleria* 5(2): 143-183 (1983)

Short, P.S. 'A Revision of *Angianthus* Wendl., Sensu Lato (Compositae: Inuleae: Gnaphaliinae), 2' *Muelleria* 5(3): 185-214 (1983)

Flora of Victoria Vol 4 Edited by N.G. Walsh and T.J. Entwistle, Inkata Press

Flora of New South Wales Vol 3 Edited by Gwen J. Harden, NSW University Press

TRIP to BENDIGO

by Judy Barker

In mid-December Maureen and I set off to Bendigo to buy a few plants. It is not familiar territory for me but the Calder Freeway extension had made the road much safer and easier than I remembered. The daisy plantings along it were most attractive. We identified *Cassinia aculeata* in full flower, mainly because an odd pink-flowered plant appeared among the pure white shrubs, and there were great patches of *C. apiculatum*. Nearing Bendigo we began to go through areas of bush where *Bracteantha viscosa* and more *C. apiculatum* caught our eyes - more the eyes of Maureen than mine.

Our first stop was at the newly opened nursery of a young man in Sandhurst but he stocked more exotic plants than natives. A dwarf acacia and two *Pultenaea pedunculata* plants later we made our way towards Mandurang. All three plants have since disappeared but will probably surface when I clean out the new shadehouse. (Maureen flatly denies all knowledge!)

Lunch was eaten in a haze of pleasure as we wandered around a recently burnt area known as One Tree Hill near Mandurang. Many perennials were in flower and lots of seedlings had appeared. As well as the ubiquitous *B. viscosa*, there was the bright pink of *Pelargonium rodneyanum* mingling with the blues of *Brunonia australis* and *Cheiranthra cyanea* and white *Pimelea humilis*. Lilies and peas were in abundance and *Tetratheca ciliata*. It was simply beautiful, and we were probably lucky that the spring/summer season had been so cool.

Our main target was Marilyn Sprague's Goldfields Nursery, and it amply repaid our visit. Before Marilyn had become so busy with this large nursery she had been a most valued member of AD SG, so it was a meeting of old friends.

This nursery is a revelation with over 600 indigenous and selected native species (some of them rare and endangered). The large parking area is surrounded with plantings of these species showing size and habit. It must have taken us fifteen minutes to reach the nursery proper as we wandered along admiring *Calocephalus citreus*, *Chrysocephalum apiculatum*, *C. semipapposum* and the exceptionally large heads of *Pycnosorus chrysanthes* and *P. globosus*. There is a huge range of ornamental pots of all shapes, sizes and materials that took Maureen's breath away and made us both wish we had won Tatts. An environmental shop is stocked with such items as bird feeders and baths, rabbit guards, books, cards, germination aids and an extensive range of local seeds. By the time we reached the seeds it was long after we were meant to leave for home, so I only bought seed of *P. chrysanthes*. Sown on 8/1 it took 8 days to germinate and seedlings are plentiful. It will be interesting to see whether the heads are as large in Hawthorn as they are in Mandurang.

The nursery offers tubes and 15cm pots in the main, with about 40 species of daisies listed in the catalogue. We purchased many small plants, among them a couple of goodenias new to us. Marilyn grows the species now known as *Philothea* 'Kangaroo Gully Crimson' which was written up in the March issue of *Australian Plants* on p. 71, and there is a colour picture on p. 69. Plants were in short supply but we were lucky enough to be allowed one each. Mine is now in the garden and appears to like living there, as do all the other plants from this excellent source. In the nursery area there are two or three beds planted out to local plants, all of which are watered by a recycled watering system.

At the end of the buying spree we were taken by jeep around the wildflower walk and the cut flower area to see the glasshouses and the shadehouses. On the way we passed at least 3 big dams. Marilyn is also busy with revegetation work and environmental effect statements. Last year she won a Rural Pride Award for Best Practice Environment Management. No wonder she finds seven days a week inadequate for her purposes.

We left with a complimentary indigenous wildflower calendar 2002 and a catalogue each, loads of tubes, a packet of seeds, happy memories and a very healthy respect for this enthusiastic, energetic young woman.

Reading the catalogue has passed many a happy hour since we returned. Among other categories are listed herbs, lilies, grasses and other tufties, unusual small peas, salt tolerant and fire resistant plants, aquatic and wetland species. Maureen tells me she has ticked many plants that she urgently requires. So have I. An early return seems indicated.

MEMBERS' REPORTS

Matt Hurst of Wagga Wagga, NSW sent his usual parcel of seed on 16th November together with a lovely long letter which in part says, ..." I find that species like *Brachyscome stuartii* and *B. microcarpa* to be the best of the brachyscomes for my garden. Some other species that have impressed are *Pycnosorus thompsonianus* and *P. globosus* which are putting on a fine display in the nature strip garden bed along with *Podolepis neglecta*, *Calocephalus sonderi*, *Brachyscome iberidifolia*, *Bracteantha bracteata* and *Rhodanthe chlorocephala*.

I must say what a great plant *Chrysocephalum baxteri* is as a pot plant. It is currently stopping people at our local markets. ... I have in cultivation an unusual form (to me anyway) of *Chrysocephalum apiculatum*. It is very upright with none of the sprawling habit displayed by other forms I have seen in the region. It is confined to a small nature reserve near Tarcutta. If any of the group are interested I can send down some cuttings."

Sylvia Oats of Elizabeth, SA writes on 28th November. "My daisies, that have been the envy of the neighbourhood, are past their best. The hot days and no rain have seen them busy setting seed, and so we should have lots of seed when we can get to them." (Syl. has had a knee operation and Syd. is providing the loving care, which leaves no time for gardening at present.)

Gloria Thomlinson of Shepparton, Vic, says on the 5th of December. "It is *Podolepis rugata* I am growing now. Three bushes cover roughly a square metre. They have been knocked down by rain and are now decumbent. I intend today to cut off all spent flower-heads to promote a "tidy" second flush of flowers."

Jeanette Closs of Kingston, Tas reports on the 9th December, "...there are lots of wonderful things in flower, including *Helichrysum millganii* in a shallow pot mulched with white stones. It is much admired. *Actinodium cunninghamii* and *Actinotus helianthi* (both of which are sometimes taken for daisies) are looking superb in tubs on the back deck. This year I tried a couple of hanging baskets over the front deck, which faces southeast, and they are looking good. They are *Dampiera trigona* and *Pelargonium australe* 'Hanging Constable'. The latter is Tasmanian find with dark burgundy on the back of the leaves and small pink flowers. There are lots of daisies, many brachyscomes, bracteathas, chrysocephalums and a few *Rhodanthe chlorocephalum* ssp. *roseum*. I put in lots of flower-heads covered with gravel but they didn't get regularly watered, so very few have come up."

Pauline Croft of Mt Gravatt, Qld writes on 10th December, "...My daisies did well this year, although we had a very dry year. It is really dry when city people complain. A lot of storm rain in the last couple of weeks means there are seedlings popping up everywhere I look – *Bracteantha*, *Rhodanthe*, *Calotis* and *Grevillea*."

Beth McRobert of Jamboree Heights, Qld writes on January 27th "...Once again the *Rhodanthe manglesii* did well, and continues to interest other plant lovers. I had a nice couple of pots of *Rhodanthe chlorocephala* ssp. *splendida* coming along – was quite thrilled with their progress when they suddenly keeled over and died. Then I left a couple more in pots for too long and they didn't do too well when I put them out into the garden. The same thing has happened with *Ammobium alatum*. The little *Rufidosis leucantha* did very nicely for a while and then died off, but I haven't had any seedlings.

Judy Barker of Hawthorn, Vic reports. "Germination news is that in late January *R. citrina* collected by Jan Hall in '97 has begun to germinate in 5 days after a SISP soak, and *R. chlorocephala* ssp. *splendida* collected by Natalie *et al.* in '96 has come up in 4 days after a SISP + SW soak. Now I wonder whether these seeds are no longer dormant. I will trial both species without pretreatment forthwith. I'm also wondering whether they will flower before the cold weather and will report later."

INTERNATIONAL FLOWER SHOW

As mentioned in the last newsletter, the Study Group has undertaken to provide a display as part of the Victorian Region exhibit at the International Flower Show from 10th to 14th April, 2002 at the Exhibition Building. We still hope this will co-incide with the release of 'Australian Everlasting Daisies'.

The exhibit will be mainly dried flowers displayed in baskets. We will require lots of quality material, (either fresh, dried or wired) of species which might be of interest to the florist trade. If you can assist with suitable species (even in small amounts) we would be most grateful. Stems need to be as long as possible when cutting specimens. To help with planning, could you let me know (5158 0669) what you might be able to provide. Arrangements could be made to transport material if necessary.

THE 'OOPS' FILE....

Editor

If you have not been able to access our web page it was probably because I gave you the wrong web address in the last newsletter. The correct address (with apologies to Brian Walters and members) is :-

<http://farrer.csu.edu.au/ASGAP/daisy.html>

SNIPPETS

Did you know that the Australian Cultivar Registration Authority has a web address on which you can access registered cultivar names with their descriptions. Some 1800 cultivar names have been recorded for Australian plants. The address is :-

<http://www.anbg.gov.au/acra/descriptions/acc200.html>

A new genus, *Telfordia*, was described in 1997 by Chris Puttock of the Centre for Plant Biodiversity Research in Canberra, as part of his taxonomic study of the *Asteraceae*. The name *Telfordia* recognises Ian Telford who retired from the herbarium at the ANBG and the Plant Centre after more than thirty years.

NEW MEMBERS

Welcome and happy daisy growing to the following new members:-

Ted and Jennie Finnie, Bettington St, Merriwa, NSW 2329
 Fiona McCallum, Cheyne Rd, Greta West, Vic 3675
 Cheryl Southall, 6 Mountain Drive, Mooroolbark, Vic 3138

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Subscriptions for the current financial year are \$10.00 per person for members within Australia and \$20.00 per year for overseas members. Cheques should be made payable to the 'Australian Daisy Study Group', and forwarded to Bev Courtney or Joy Greig (addresses on P1.) **FEES WERE DUE ON 30TH JUNE 2001.**

SEED DONORS

Many thanks to the following members who have donated seed: Judy Barker, Pauline Croft, Matt Hurst, Esma Salkin. Special thanks to those who responded to the 'Seed Wanted' section in NL 59. We thanked Ros Cornish for seed of *Calocephalus citreus* in NL 60. Now we thank Pauline Croft for a large collection of *Schoenia cassiniana*, Matt Hurst for *Brachyscome multifida* originally from The Rock area, and Esma for *Brachyscome spathulata*. We still require *Bracteantha subundulata* and *Erodiohyllum elderi* in addition to the small, hard-headed species of *Angianthus*, *Gneposis*, etc.

SEED LIST

A full seed list is published in each March newsletter. Please keep this list for reference; only additions and deletions will be recorded in other 2002 newsletters. A STAMPED, SELF-ADDRESSED, BUSINESS SIZED ENVELOPE MUST BE ENCLOSED WITH EACH REQUEST FOR SEED. Please write to Esma for provenance seed or to Judy for garden or commercial seed. (The addresses are on the front page.) If members require both types of seed a letter to either Esma or Judy will suffice.

Most seed for sale comes from cultivated plants or from commercial sources. Please note that much of the seed listed below has been collected in members' gardens, and some species may have crossed with others, especially that of *Brachyscome* or *Xerochrysum* (*Bracteantha*). One parent only is guaranteed.

Seed of some species remains viable for longer periods if stored at low temperatures. Much of the seed listed below has been kept in the refrigerator. The curators welcome feedback on your germination results since the task of testing the germination of so many species and the cost of such an undertaking are not feasible.

GARDEN or COMMERCIAL SEED

by Judy Barker (Garden Seed Co-ordinator)

Ammobium alatum, *alatum* 'Bikini', *craspedioides*.

Angianthus tomentosus.

Asteridea chaetopoda, *pulverulenta*.

Bellida graminea (11/97).

Brachyscome aculeata, *angustifolia*, *angustifolia* complex, *basaltica* var. *gracilis*, *ciliaris*, *ciliocarpa*, *chrysoglossa*, aff. *cuneifolia*, aff. *curvicarpa*, *dentata*, *dissectifolia*, *diversifolia* var. *diversifolia*, *exilis*, *formosa* (mauve form), aff. *formosa*, *goniocarpa*, *gracilis*, aff. *gracilis*, *graminea*, *halophila*, *iberidifolia*, *latisquamea*, *lineariloba*, *melanocarpa*, *microcarpa*, *muelleri*, *multifida* (ex The Rock), *nivalis*, *nodosa*, *nova-anglica*, *oncocarpa*, *parvula*, *petrophila*, *procumbens*, *ptychocarpa*, *pusilla*, *readeri*, *rigidula*, *riparia*, *sieberi* var. *gunnii*, *smithwhitei*, *spathulata* var. *spathulata*, *stuartii*, *stuartii* complex, *tadgellii* (orig. Falls Ck), *tenuiscapa* (ex Spencers Ck), *trachycarpa*, sp. (Darling Downs).

Calocephalus citreus, *lacteus*, *sonderi*.

Calomeria amaranthoides.

Calotis cuneifolia, *dentex*, *lappulacea*, *plumulifera*.

Cassinia leptocephala.

Cephalopterum drummondii.

Chrysocephalum apiculatum, *baxteri* (Wilson's Prom), *semipapposum* (alpine form, Anglesea, Frankston, Lara, Licola).

Craspedia variabilis.

Haptotrichion conicum.

Helichrysum adenophorum var. *adenophorum* and var. *waddelliae*, *calvertianum*, *elatum*, *rutidolepis* (Blackheath), *scorpioides*.

Hyalosperma cotula, *praecox*, *simplex*.

Ixioclamys cuneifolia.

Ixiolaena brevicompta, *leptolepis*.

Lagenifera huegelii.

Leptorhynchus elongatus, *squamatus*.

Leucochrysum albicans ssp. *albicans* var. *albicans* (Longwood, ACT).

Leucophyta brownii.

Myriocephalus guerinae.

Minuria leptophylla.**Olearia** *astroloba*, *gravis*, *lirata*, *pannosa*, *paucidentata*, *phlogopappa* (white), *pimelioides* (Broken Hill).**Ozothamnus** *cordatus*, *hookeri*, *obcordatus*, *secundiflorus*, *thyrsoides*.**Picris** *evae*.**Podolepis** *auriculata*, *canescens*, *gracilis*, *jaceoides*, *lessonii*, *neglecta*, *nutans*, *rugata*.**Podotrochea** *gnaphaloides*.**Pterocaulon** *glandulosum*.**Pycnosorus** *chrysanthes*, *globosus*, *thompsonianus*.**Rhodanthe** *anthemoides* (unbranched form, Liverpool Range, Whitlands), *anthemoides* (branching, red-bud), *charsleyae*, *citrina*, *chlorocephala* ssp. *rosea* (pink and white red with yellow centre, red with black centre), *chlorocephala* ssp. *rosea* (Balladonia form), *chlorocephala* ssp. *rosea* x ssp. *rosea* (Balladonia form), *chlorocephala* ssp. *splendida*, *corymbiflora*, *corymbosa*, *diffusa* ssp. *diffusa*, *diffusa* ssp. *leucactina*, *haigii*, *humboldtiana*, *manglesii*, *manglesii* (white form), *polygalifolia*, *polyphylla*, *propinqua*, *pygmaea*, *spicata*, *stricta*, *stuartiana*.**Schoenia** *cassiniana*, *filifolia* subsp. *filifolia* (038), subsp. *subulifolia*.**Senecio** *amygdalifolius*, *pinnatifolius*.**Waitzia** *nitida*, *suaveolens*.**Vittadinia** *muelleri*, sp. (white).**Xerochrysum** (*Bracteantha*) *bracteatum* — (Ebor, Pambula, Sandy Beach, dwarf mixed form, mixed garden form, orange, pink, lemon-yellow, yellow, white forms, tall red form, tall form (Tenterfield), *macranthum*, *viscosum*.**PROVENANCE SEED BANK****Esma Salkin** (Provenance Seed Bank Co-ordinator)

Freshly collected seed is thoroughly dried and treated for insect infestation. Seed storage procedures are constantly under review. Most seed is stored in sealed foil packets at 4°C. Seed of arid and semi-arid origin is now stored at room temperature. The species stored at room temperature are delineated with the symbol #. There are a few species stored at both 4°C and room temperature (delineated with a +). (nd = no date) If members would like to undertake a comparison of the results from both temperatures, Judy and I would be pleased.

Actinobole uliginosa — SA; 9/97 #.**Ammobium craspedioides****Anemocarpa podolepidium****Asteridea athrixioides** — WA; 97 #.*nivea* — WA, Cape Arid 9/97 #.**Brachyscome aculeata** — ACT, 3/95; Vic, Gippsland Alps 3/99 #; Mallacoota 3/92.*basaltica* var. *gracilis* — NSW, Kingchega 9/94.? *bellidioides* — WA, Kings Park 10/94.*blackii* — NT nd+.*ciliaris* — NSW; Wilcannia 8/96; SA, Flinders Ranges 8/95; NT, 8/96; Qld, Cunnamulla & Noccundra 9/98 #; WA, Cape Arid #; Eyre Hwy 9/97 #; SA Wirrula 8/97; Iron Knob 10/97 #.*ciliocarpa* 91: 9/98*cuneifolia* — SA, Tintinara, 10/95.aff. *curvicarpa* — Qld, nd #,*dichromosomatica* — SA, 9/97*erigona* — NSW, 8/96*exilis* — SA, 9/94; 9/96.aff. *formosa* — NSW, Neville 11/96.*goniocarpa* — SA, 8/93; Tooligie 10/93 #; WA, Esperance 9/97.*gracilis* — Vic, 10/93.*iberidifolia* complex — WA, 10/94; Esperance 9/97.*latisquamea* — WA, 9/92.*lineariloba* — SA, Streaky Bay 9/94; Gawler Range 10/95 #; Gawler Range 9/98.*melanocarpa* — Qld, Charleville 9/98 #; NSW; Moree, 9/98 #; ? x *dentata* 9/93.*nivalis* — Vic, Falls Creek 1/97 (atypical forms); Mt McKay 2/99.*nodosa* — Qld, Cunnamulla; Quilpie 8/95 #; NSW, Narrabri 9/98 #.*obovata* — Vic, 91/93 #.

- Brachyscome parvula* — Vic, Otways 11/93.
ptychocarpa — NSW, Mt Canabolas 12/94; Vic, nd.
rigidula — NSW, 3/94; Vic, Falls Creek 2/99.
scapigera — NSW, Snowy Mts 2/97; Vic, Dargo High Plains 1/96; Gippsland Alps 3/99.
sieberi var. *gunnii* — Tas; nd.
smithwhitei — NSW, 8/97 #; 91; 92
spathulata subsp. *spathulata* — NSW, 2/97; Vic, Dargo High Plains 3/97; Falls Creek 2/99; Gippsland Alps 3/99.
tadgellii — NSW, 2/97; Vic, Dargo High Plains 2/96; Falls Creek 3/99.
tatei — SA, 10/92.
whitei — Qld; Quilpie, 8/95; 9/93 #.
- Calotis multicaulis* — Qld, 9/9.
scabiosifolia var. *integrifolia* — Vic, Alps 2/99.
scabiosifolia var. *scabiosifolia* — 9/98 #.
- Campactra barbata* — 9/98.
Cassinia aculeata — 2/99 #.
compacta
laevis — SA, 2/99 #
quinquefaria
subtropica
uncata — Vic, Longwood 4/99; SA Eyre Peninsula 10/95.
- Celmisia* sp. — Vic, Gippsland Alps 4/97 & 3/99.
Chrysocephalum apiculatum — NSW, Gunnedah 6/99; SA, 3/99.
semipapposum — Vic, Mt Hotham 2/99; Gippsland Alps 3/99; Mt Buffalo 2/98 #.
- Craspedia* sp. — SA, Yorke Peninsula 9/94.
Erigeron bellidioides — Vic, Falls Creek 2/99.
nitidus — Falls Creek, 2/99.
 sp. — 1/97.
- Erymophyllum glossanthus* — WA, Mt Magnet, 11/97.
Helichrysum elatum — Qld, Childers 7/96; NSW, Barrington Tops 10/95; Tura Beach 10/96.
leucopsidium — Tas, nd
rutidolepis — Vic, East Gippsland 4/97
- Hyalosperma glutinosum* ssp. *glutinosum* — WA 9/97.
semisterile — Qld, 9/98.
- Leiocarpa* sp. — NSW, 8/96.
brevicompta — 3/96.
supina — SA, 3/93
- Leptorhynchus squamatus* — Vic, 3/99; Mt Buffalo 2/98 #
Leucochrysum albicans ssp. *albicans* var. *albicans* — Vic, Winton 10/96; Gippsland Alps 3/99.
 var. *tricolor*
fitzgibbonii — NT, 8/97.
molle — Qld, 9/98.
- Leucophyta brownii* — Vic, Sorrento, 3/96.
Microseris sp. — Berry Jerry State Forest
 sp. 2 — Vic, Mt Buller 4/97; Mt McKay 2/99.
 sp. 3 — Vic, Woodend.
- Myriocephalus helichrysoides* — nd.
rudallii — nd.
- Olearia axillaris* — Vic, Fairhaven 5/99.
decurrens — SA; 8/95.
frostii — Vic, Falls Ck 2/99.
imbricata — WA; 9/97.
megalophylla — Vic; Dargo High Plains 3/95.
muelleri — SA, Gawler Range 10/95.
phlogopappa var. *flavescens* — NSW, 2/97.
 var. *subrepanda* — Vic; Mt Cope 1/97,
pimelioides — NSW, Kinchega 9/94; Hungerford, 9/95.
stuartii — NT, 8/96.

- Othonna gregorii* — NT, 8/96.
Ozothamnus cuneifolius — NSW, 3/00.
diotophyllus — Qld, '95.
ericifolius — Tas, nd.
hookeri — Tas, nd.
 sp. 1 (previously thought to be *O. hookeri*) — NSW, 5/98; Vic, Mt St Gwynir; Gippsland Alps 3/99.
obcordatus — Vic, Frankston 1/96.
retusus — SA, 11/95.
rosmarinifolius — Tas, nd.
scutellifolius — Tas, nd.
secundiflorus — NSW, 2/97; Vic, Lake Mountain 3/01
thyrsoides — NSW, Snowy Mountains 2/97.
turbinatus — SA, Peterborough nd.
Picris evae — Qld, nd.
Podolepis jaceoides — NSW 12/95; Vic, 10/96.
kendallii — WA, 10/96.
monticola — nd.
rugata — SA, Murray Bridge 92.
Podotheca wilsonii — WA, 10/95.
Polycalymma stuartii — NT, 9/96.
Pterocaulon sphaceolatum — NT, 9/96; 8/99 #.
Pycnosorus pleiocephalus — SA, Gawler Range 10/95 #.
Rhodanthe corymbiflora — SA, 11/96.
diffusa ssp. *leucactina* — Qld 9/98.
floribunda — 10/97.
humboltiana — WA nd.
polygalifolia — SA, 10/96.
pygmaea — WA, 9/97.
rubella — WA, 9/97.
stricta — Qld 9/98.
stuartiana — Qld, 9/98; Vic, 11/96.
Rutidosia leptorrhynchoides — Vic, 2/96.
Schoenia cassiniana — WA, 10/96.
filifolia ssp. *arenicola* — WA, 10/96.
 ssp. *filifolia* — WA 10/96.
 ssp. *subulifolia* — nd.
macivorii — WA, Mt Augustus 10/96.
ramosissima — Qld, 9/98
Senecio anethifolius — SA, 9/99.
Siloxerus multiflorus — WA, 9/97
Stemmacantha australis — Qld, nd.
Streptoglossa adscendens — SA, 2/99 #.
liatrioides — Qld, 8/89.
Tricanthodium skirrophorum — SA, 9/97.
Vittadinia cuneata — ACT, 6/00.
decora — Qld, 3/96.
 sp. — NSW, Wagga Wagga nd.
Waitzia nitida.
Wedelia spilanthisoides — Qld, 3/96.

SEED WANTED

Seed of any of the 'small-headed' species such as *Angianthus*, *Gnephosis*, etc would be most welcome as there are a number of members who would like to specialise in growing these.
