

S.G.A.P.

CYCAD & ZAMIAD STUDY GROUP

1980

NEWSLETTER NO. 2

FEBRUARY - MARCH

Greetings to all members and best of everything for 1980 season.

First and foremost correction of article in Queensland S.G.A.P. Bulletin.

Title should have read MACROZAMIA SUB SECT. PARAZAMIA PAULI-GUILIELMI

HERE BELOW LIST OF MEMBERS NAMES AND ADDRESSES.

PLEASE KEEP IN TOUCH WITH FELLOW MEMBERS.

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- NEW SUBS. ARE DUE IN MAY 1980.

The indigenous cycads of this state comprise at least ten species of *Macrozamia* and one of *Lepidozamia*. Known species are described as follows:-

Macrozamia communis. Palm like plant usually without any trunk above ground except in shallow soils where the trunk may be 1 - 2m high and up to 60cm in diameter. Leaves numerous, from 50 to 100 in the crown and between 1 - 2m in length with 35 - 65 pairs of pinnae along the rachis which is more or less flattened and not twisted.

Macrozamia diplomera. Similar in appearance to *M. communis* but the tips of the pinnae are divided into two almost parallel lobes.

Macrozamia heteromera. Similar to both *M. communis* and *M. diplomera* but the pinnae are twice divided and tends to be divergent rather than parallel. Leaf colour is Blue-Green.

Macrozamia stenomera. A species related to *M. heteromera* but differing in the very narrow divisions of the individual pinnae, the green colour of the leaves and the more pronounced tendency to spiral twisting of the leaves.

Macrozamia pauli-guilielmi. Palm like plant with stems mostly underground but sometimes 10 - 15cm high. Very few leaves in the crown. The leaf has a spirally twisted rachis. Two sub-species have been identified in New South Wales, ssp. *flexuosa* and ssp. *plurinervis*. A third sub species occurs in southern Queensland.

Macrozamia fawcetti. A species closely related to *M. pauli-guilielmi* but with very broad toothed pinnae. The rachis is spirally twisted and with very few leaves in the crown.

Macrozamia lucida. Found in north-east New South Wales and south-east Queensland. Palm like plant usually with less than 20 leaves (1 - 1.5m) arising from an underground trunk. Green, shining pinnae with white-yellow bases. Pinnae on the older leaves have a tendency to curve down.

Macrozamia moorei. Found in one area in north-east New South Wales and central Queensland highlands. Largest species of *Macrozamia*. Older specimens closely resemble the date palms in general appearance and can obtain a height of 5 metres or more with a trunk diameter of 60cm. Leaves are numerous in the crown and are 1.5 - 3m long with numerous narrow pinnae.

Macrozamia spiralis. (previously known as *M. corallipes*) Small plant with no visible trunk and few leaves (2 - 12) in a crown at ground level. Leaves on mature plants generally 60 - 90cm long with a bare base forming a stalk 15 - 40cm long, rachis either straight or twisted in a moderate spiral.

Macrozamia secunda. Similar to *M. spiralis* but with concave leaf stalks and stiff narrow pinnae which are crowded along one side of the rachis.

One specimen *Macrozamia miquelli* has been recorded from north east New South Wales near the Queensland border.

Lepidozamia peroffskyana. Found in north-east New South Wales and south-east Queensland. Tall tree form up to 3 metres high with a trunk approx. 40cm in width. Glossy, green leaves up to 2 metres long.

Distribution. All species are found mostly in the top half of New South Wales in a zone extending north and north-west of Sydney to the Queensland border.