

S.G.A.P. Fern Study Group

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Dear Members,

First the good news.

Thanks to the many members who provided articles, comments and slides, the book which we are producing through the Publishing Section of S.G.A.P. (NSW) Limited is nearing completion. Publications Manager, Bill Payne has proof copies and is currently making final corrections.

This will be the initial volume in what is expected to be a complete reference to Australian ferns and is titled "The Australian Fern Series 1". It is only a small volume which hopefully can be retailed at an affordable price to the majority of fern growers.

Our publication differs from many "gardening" books because it is not full of irrelevant padding. The emphasis has been on producing a practical guide to the cultivation of particular Australian native ferns. There is one article of a technical nature based on recent research, but although scientific this too has been written in simple terms that would be appreciated by most fern growers. A feature of the book is the large number of striking full colour illustrations.

In our next Newsletter we hope to say more about details of publication

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DOODIA SP. NO. 1 - CANIA

On the last page of this Newsletter there is a photo copy of another unusual and apparently attractive fern contributed by Queensland member Rod Pattison.

This is one of three unusual Doodias discovered by Rod near Cania (W. Qld.) It is hoped to feature the other two Doodias in future Newsletters.

No studies have been undertaken in regard to this species and accordingly the plant has not been nominated a name at this stage. The spore pattern is similar to *Doodia caudata* and it may prove to be a form of that species, albeit a large fern.

Spore has been taken and it is hoped that this will prove successful as only one plant is known to exist at present. Also an additional specimen is required for submission to the National Herbarium in Sydney for examination. It is likely to be some time before any plants will become generally available.

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BURRENDONG ARBORETUM

Our member Kyrill Taylor has made available recent correspondence he has had with Mr. Bob Carr the NSW Minister for Planning & Environment.

Kyrill had written to the Minister and expressed concern at the likelihood of National Parks & Wildlife officers being appointed managers of a "museum" of living Australian native flora that had proven to be a refuge for many endangered species.

The following response from Mr. Carr indicates that so far we have failed to convince the Government of Burrendong's importance.

"I refer to your recent letter concerning the Burrendong Arboretum.

As you may be aware the Royal Botanic Gardens will not be accepting responsibility for the administration of the Arboretum. As a consequence the Arboretum will continue as part of the Burrendong State Recreation Area.

The Director of National Parks and Wildlife advises me that the Service will now prepare management guidelines for the operation of the Arboretum based upon the report prepared by Horticultural Consultant Mr. J. Wrigley and the comments received on the report from a range of interested persons and organisations. Future funding of the Arboretum will reflect these management guidelines.

The Service has provided the funds necessary for the employment of a suitably qualified person as Arboretum Curator. This person will be responsible to the Burrendong State Recreation Area Trust for the management of the Arboretum. Employment of the Curator represents an upgrading of the present Arboretum Foreman's position. Advertisements for the position will be published shortly.

The Service is also discussing with the Trust and the Arboretum Association a programme for the computerisation of records. Funding of this programme will be considered in the Service's 1987/88 budget."

Mr. Carr's reply doesn't augur well for those of us who are keen to support promotion of the fern area. One of the contentions made in John Wrigley's report in 1985 was that the resources available to the Burrendong Arboretum should be devoted to growing plants indigenous to the Central Western part of NSW. This of course is directly in contrast to the evidence that plants from every State in Australia have been successfully grown at Burrendong and the national significance of work at the Arboretum in saving and cultivating valuable plants that would otherwise be facing extinction.

More than ninety different species of Australian ferns have been established at Burrendong in the 1/3rd acre shade area. Thanks largely to the foresight and work of Peter Althofer, Burrendong probably is already the best place to view the widest range of our native ferns under cultivation. Recently work has been completed on an impressive steel structure which is to support a further one acre of shade area. At the time of writing work was proceeding to cover the new section with brush, landscaping on both sides of the stream that runs through the area was well advanced and a number of ferns have already been planted.

Many S.G.A.P. members have assisted the current development and these included several from the Fern Study Group. At the risk of offending others who have made notable contributions to the current development, a special tribute is paid to Roy and Bea Duncan who have made four trips from Newcastle (just on 500 km away) in recent months and spent several days on the project each visit.

There is much more work to be done both in planting and caring for ferns already established. Volunteer labour is required and our Group plan a working bee at the Arboretum on 7th and 8th November 1987. A large number of ferns are needed for the extensive shaded ground now becoming available. Members willing to donate ferns could contact Peter Althofer at Burrendong (068) 467454 before the end of November or advise Moreen (02) 528 4881.

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HELP FOR AN OVERSEAS VISITOR

Irene Cullen has passed on a letter addressed to the Fern Study Group care of S.G.A.P. Qld. from Prof. Dennis K. Walker, Professor of Botany at Humboldt State University, California.

Prof. Walker is planning to visit Australia as part of sabbatical leave in the Western Pacific Region towards the end of this year. He is searching for plants that are significant to this area of instruction at the University and his letter asked for assistance. Prof. Walker's letter listed 28 genera of ferns and fern allies and then stated:

"What I hope to gain from this letter to you is more specific advice on the locations of expendable plants, and suggestions for their successful cultivation. Perhaps you are acquainted with local field botanists who can find Anogramma in Western Australia, or Leptopteris in New South Wales, or Phylloglossum in Tasmania, or Helminthostachys and Marattia in the far north of Queensland. If so, I would certainly appreciate your introducing me to those individuals.

I am assuming that your organisation is in a position to arrange contact between people with a common interest in the wild Australian ferns, and their propagation"

Although we worried about the Professor's reference to "expendable plants", we have replied indicating that we would try to help and if requested would suggest members in districts that he intended visiting. Individual members may be contacted by the Professor. A copy of the Professor's letter was forwarded to the National Herbarium and the Director has written to the Professor offering assistance.

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FOR SALE - A FERN GARDEN

Our former Leader Phyll Brown has offered her house at Condell Park for sale. Apart from having arguably the best fern garden in Sydney the fortunate buyer will get a 2½ bedroom home, lounge, dining, kitchen, sun room in immaculate condition. The garden is equipped with an automatic sprinkler system. Prospective buyers should contact Mrs. Hancock 705 6413 (h) or 771 3065 (B).

TASMANIAN TOUR WITH THE FERN SOCIETY OF VICTORIA

(Continued from June 1987 Newsletter)

- Contributed by Ray Best

Next day we were on our way to Hobart through Gormanston and Linda, crossing the King River. Our coach driver with his dry sense of humour, remarked that we had all heard of the pub with no beer. But had we seen a pub with a topless bar and a topless lounge; then there it was beside the highway with no roof at all. Moving through Victoria Pass we began to climb first crossing the Alma River then the Franklin and across the upper reaches of the Derwent. Taking the road towards Mt. Rufus we had lunch near Lake St. Clare. Here were a number of walking tracks that had almost become water courses; so after a little frustrating walking looking for ferns we returned to the coach to proceed on our way past Lake King William through to Bronte, where an artificial white water race had been constructed, that could be controlled in amounts of water flow when required. Providing great sport for canoeists and inflated boat enthusiasts. This water came from a high level dam through a power station. This is the method used in Tasmania to generate a great deal of hydro electricity without upsetting the water flow in the rivers or any wastage of water. Rob Standaloft provided us with all the details from his remarkable encyclopaedic memory. Thus power is produced cheaply and without pollution; it certainly has a lot going for it. On our way to Tarraleah we passed several lakes to yet another power station at Tarraleah itself. Crossing and recrossing the Nive River at Wayatinah with yet another power station. Next river to cross was the Dee then on to the Ouse River, passing over the Ouse through Lawrenny to Hamilton and Gretna and finally crossing the Derwent at New Norfolk, where hops are grown extensively. Through Claremont past Cadbury Schweppes factory to Glenorchy and then to Hobart.

After an entertaining run around the waterfront we spent some time in Hobart itself. Then crossing the Tasman Bridge, we made our way to "The Pines" on Seven Mile Beach; here the accommodation was excellent and the service of continental standard. This became our base for the next three nights.

Next morning we left the pines for Mt. Wellington as we approached the Mountain clouds covered the summit so our chances of getting to the top looked slim. Stopping at Fern Tree we did a little fern searching on a somewhat sloppy track. Fortunately the clouds lifted off the mount. So we were able to pass through the snow gates making our way to the very top. Snow was present in drifts and our travellers enjoyed handling it a few perhaps for the first time. Overlooking Hobart the view is breathtaking. The whole city with most of the suburbs and the estuary of the Derwent can be clearly observed. Some alpine fern searching continued. Down the mountain again and we headed from Port Arthur to view the ruins of the early prison settlement. Over the Derwent again to Sorrel here we paused to inspect the town; including historic St. Mathews Church to view one of the most artistic leadlighted windows I have ever seen.

Then on to Dunally where we crossed to the Forrester peninsula; down to Eaglehawk neck where many attempted escapes from the convict prison were frustrated. Proceeding to Taranna and on to Port Arthur on the Tasman Peninsula to enjoy a close inspection of the historic ruins of the convict gaol and church, etc. and on to remarkable cave and its unusual formation resembling the map of Tasmania. Later enjoying an excellent open air lunch thanks again to our cook Judith, assisted here by our coach driver Bob Standoft on the barbecue. On the return journey we crossed the bridge at New Norfolk and diverted to Bush Park to a combination shop, farm and menagerie come orchard. Here with the assistance of the owner we were able to feed and view a number of unique Tasmanian Devils. He lifted a tame one out of the cage for the members to photograph. Holding a chocolate ice cream cone for it to eat while photography continued was quite an experience. They are both ugly and very savage.

Next day we made for Strathgordon out through New Norfolk to Plenty and up to the Mount Field National Park for lunch and a look around. This national park was outstanding with many mature tree ferns, surrounded by huge myrtle beech trees and Eucalyptus regnans the world's tallest hardwood along with king billy and pencil pines. Even the track leading to the beautiful Lady Barron Falls was well laid and paved often with tree fern trunks. Edges festooned with filmy ferns, mosses, etc. Here one member found what she considered to be a *Cyathea Australis* (*Alsophila australis*). As all the tree ferns I had examined so far had been "Man Ferns" (*Dicksonia antarctica*) I concluded she had made a mistake; so plunging my fingers down into the crown I came up with a handful of hairs so I assumed it was a "Man Fern". I was invited to take a second look at the fiddle heads and sure enough there were the shiny brown scales without setae of *Cyathea australis* which indeed it was. The hairs first removed had fallen from the taller *Dicksonia* (nature itself can be deceptive at times).

After lunch we moved on through Madena and along the Gordon River road past Lake Gordon to Strathgordon making our way down the the Serpentine Dam. The original Lake Pedder was just a small lake on the Serpentine River (see early maps). However since the construction of the dam the present Lake Pedder has a greater surface acreage than Sydney Harbour; filling the Serpentine Valley. After a good look at the lake, a few difficult tracks were negotiated looking for a few unique ferns (*Grammitis vestigeiana*)? and *Hymenophyllum marginatum*, I understand both were located. After lunch we returned to Hobart and the "The Pines".

Next morning we visited Westlands Nursery where our guide Michael Garrett had full management of the fern propagation section. This was indeed a credit to his thoroughness from prothallis to mature sporelings of many species all were in tip top condition. Michael only uses spores from his own mature ferns; all of which looked fresh and healthy; he answered all the questions (and there were many) with good humour and a mass of information.

This being the last day of our trip we set out for Devonport to cross through the centre of Tasmania on the Midland Highway. After saying Goodbye to Michael who had worked so hard to make our tour such a wonderful success. On this return journey we passed through much of the pastoral countryside with sheep wheat and cattle stations. Looking perhaps a trifle dry, which I understand is unusual for Tasmania, as the rainfall was lower than usual. We moved off the Highway to visit the historic town of Roas for our lunch in the local park. This town has changed little since the early settlement. Treasuring its unique convict built stone bridge and large civic buildings. Truly a lovely town more English than England. All our company were impressed by the way in which the local authorities have maintained this historic area.

One feature that is general across the entire rural land, is the many small churches, some brick, some stone, most weatherboard, all freshly painted with pleasant well kept surrounds and obviously treated with loving care by the rural communities. Possibly providing the basis for the moral principles that helps to make for a healthy family oriented hard working community for which Tasmania can be justly proud.

I am sure our busload of visitors came to Tasmania not only because of their common interest in ferns, but also with a desire to better understand the people and the beauty of the countryside. So on to Devonport and "The Abel Tasman" to treasure memories of a remarkable holiday.

TASMANIA FERN LIST COVERED ON TRIP

<u>FERNS</u>	<u>DETAILS AND LOCATIONS</u>
Alsophila australia R. Br. (Cyathea australis (R.Br.) Domin.)	Mt. Field National Park
Apeteropteris applanta Gray & Williams (Related to Apeteropteris malingii)	Not found by members. Reported and found by Michael Garrett on the eastern slopes of King William Ra.
Asplenium bulbiferum Forst. F.	Detention River and forest track
Asplenium flaccidum Forest F.	Mt. Field Nat. Park and Hellyer Gorge
Asplenium flabellifolium Cav.	Mt. Field Nat. Park
Asplenium obtusatum Forest F.	Port Arthur Coast and Remarkable Cave.
Asplenium terrestre X Bulbiferum Brownsey	Forest Track
Asplenium trichomanes L.	Lady Barron Falls
Blechnum fluvatile (R.Br.) Salom	Mt. Field Nat. Park and Hellyer Riv.
Blechnum indicum Burm F.	Detention River and Forest track
Blechnum minus (R.Br.) Ettingsh.	Forest track and General
Blechnum nudum (Labill) Mett.	Farm track Queenstown and General
Blechnum wattsii Tinsdale	Forest track and Detention River. General
Blechnum penna marina (Poir) Kuhn	Cradle Mountain National Park
Blechnum patersonii (R.Br.) Mett.	Mt. Field Nat. Park and Detention River
Ctenopteris heterophylla (Labill) (Gipsey Fern)	Tinsale. Hellyer Gorge and Mt. Field National Park
Dicksonia antarctica Labill.	General in temperate Rain Forests Hellyer River, Mt. Field Nat. Park
Gleichenia alpina R. Br. (Alpine Coral)	Cradle Mt. Nat. Park, Mount Wellington
Gleichenia abscida R. Br. (Dwarf Coral)	Cradle Mt. Nat. Park, Mount Wellington
Gleichenia microphylla R. Br.	Track out of Queenstown
Gleichenia dicarpa R. Br. (Pouched Coral Fern)	Detention River & Forest track Queenstown
Grammitis billardieri Endlicher	Mount Field National Park
Grammitis vestigiana ?	Serpentine Dam
Poss (Grammitis armstrongii Tinsdale)	Lake Pedder.
Histiopteris incisa (Thunb) John Smith	Detention River Track Forest
Hymenophyllum cupressiforme Labill.	Mount Field National Park
Hymenophyllum rarum R. Br.	Mount Field Track
Hymenophyllum marginatum Hook et Grev.	Serpentine Dam Track
Hymenophyllum flabellatum Labill	Mount Field National Park
Hymenophyllum peltatum (Poir) Desv.	Barron Falls Track
Hymenophyllum australe Willd. (Austral Filmy Fern)	Hellyer River
Pneumatopteris pennigera (Forst. F.) Holttum (Lime Fern)	Forest track

Polystichum proliferum (R. Br.) Presl.	General Temperate Rain Forest Detention Riv. & Mt. Field N.P.
Sticherous lobatus Wakefield	Arthur River
Sticherous tener (R. Br.) Ching	Arthur River
Sticherous flabellatus (R. Br.) St. John	Mount Field National Park
Tmesipteris billiardieri, Endlicher	Mount Field & Hellyer Gorge
Tmesipteris lanceolata Dangeard	Mount Field National Park
Tmesipteris elongata Dangeard	Mount Field National Park
Tmesipteris ovata N.A. Wakefield	Mount Field National Park
Todea barbara (L.) T. Moore	Arthur River

NOT INTENDED TO BE A COMPREHENSIVE LIST OF TASMANIAN FERNS BUT ONLY
THOSE RECOGNISED ON THE TOUR R.B.

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NEWS OF SYDNEY GET-TOGETHERS

REPORT ON OUTING TO FAIRY FALLS 24th MAY 1987

It was a fine sunny day at North Lawson in the Blue Mountains and 23 adults accompanied by 6 children attended.

After gathering at the pleasant picnic area we descended the short distance to the small but attractive Fairy Falls. Noteworthy on the way were the long banks of Gleichenia microphylla, distinguishable from G. dicarpa because of its flatter pinnules and the 3 to 5 sporangia although few fertile fronds could be found. Although abundant, much less noticeable was Selaginella uliginosa growing in seepage by the side of the path.

At the Falls and along the short distance that we walked past there, Todea barbara dominated. There were also considerable stands of Blechnum wattsii (procerum), an occasional B. minus and another Blechnum that was generally thought to be B. ambiguum. This last named species had a short creeping rhizome and pinnae with blunt rounded apices and fertile pinnae only slightly less than half as wide. The fronds were not noticeably paler than the surrounding B. wattsii and Ray Best was not quite certain that there had not been some hybridisation.

Les Taylor told us to "see da wattle" (Acacia elata) but redeemed himself by then pointing out Lycopodium cernuum growing near by.

After retracing our steps some distance we turned down a fairly steep incline to Dantes Glen. On the way most stopped to admire the dainty Lindsaea microphylla. More obvious was Culcita dubia and Blechnum cartilagineum.

At the bottom in a natural amphitheatre we gazed at the beauty of our surroundings. Water cascaded down the high cliff face and banks of ferns and other lush green plants covered the rock walls. Among the moss covered rocks our attention was drawn to tiny filmy ferns including Hymenophyllum cupressiforme. Elsewhere there were Grammitis billardieri and Pyrrosia rupestris. However the feature here was the countless number of Blechnum patersonii, most with simple but some with lobed fronds, many tiny plants and others with harsh fronds up to 65 cm long. Two ferns with soft thin fronds were identified as Adiantum diaphanum and Leptopteris frazeri.

Sticherus flabellatus grew in several areas and much more Todea barbara but only a few Blechnum nudum were located.

All managed the climb back up the steps with reasonable ease and our gathering concluded after a leisurely lunch around the picnic tables.

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DEADLINE FOR COPY: We would welcome articles from our members for our newsletter. If you have hints or have been a successful fern grower and propagator, share your knowledge with us by sending your ideas and methods, or you may have been on an outing to a fern glade that would be of interest. Any inquiries connected the the next issue can be made to the Secretary 'phone 528 4881. Deadline for the copy for the December Newsletter is 15th November 1987.

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REPORT ON MEETING 21st JUNE 1987

Rosina Buch hosted our June meeting at her home in Epping. There were 26 members present and all admired Rosina's large collection of ferns tastefully arranged, many in beds supported by rock walls beautifully constructed.

The main study was of the Family Athyriaceae occur in Australia, these are: Diplazium with 9 species in Australia, and Callipteris, Allantodea, Lunathyrium and Cystopteris each with 1 specie in Australia.

Cystopteris is the only one of these that is not instantly recognizable as belonging in the Athyriaceae and has been subject of much research and controversy. Its rounded to reniform indusia contrasts sharply with linear indusia and herringbone pattern associated with the rest of our genera in this family. However Cystopteris is not so very different in these characteristics from the Athyrium genera which are not found in Australia.

The rest of the genera represented in Australia are as follows:
Lunathyrium japonicum. Easily recognizable by its small stature, fronds usually less than 30 cm long and its long creeping rhizome. The lamina is pinnate to pinnatised, the veins are free single or forked and 4 to 6 per pinnule. The sori is linear occupying the middle portion of the vein.
Synonyms: Athyrium japonicum

Callipteris proliferata: A robust tufted plant often more than 1m. tall, fronds held more or less erect at first. The lamina is pinnate and the rhachis is commonly proliferous in the upper axils. The veinlets unite in pairs usually with an excurrent veinlet at the point of fusion, sori eventually occupy the whole of all the veinlets.
Synonyms: Athyrium accedens

Diplazium has nine species in Australia to and most have the appearance of a young tree fern often with a well developed erect rhizome forming a trunk 30 to 60 cm and rarely to 1m tall. The lamina vary from simple to tripinnatifid. Veins are free and rather prominent with sori borne along the lower portion of the minor vein or its uppermost branch.
Synonyms: Athyrium species

Allantodea australe. This seemed much harder to define; it matches Diplazium in most of its characteristics. At the meeting it was observed that the sorus is frequently crescent shaped by it starting on a main veinlet and following along a branching veinlet. This condition may not be unique to Allantodea.
Synonyms: Athyrium australe, Diplazium australe

During our study there was much confusion over what is a double indusium. Ray Best drew one showing an indusium with marginal attachment to the frond and I drew one centrally attached. I still don't know which if not both is referred to as a double indusium. A third case mentioned by Betty Rymer was of a false indusium rollong over a real one on the leaf margin as in Pteris. Could this also be called a double indusium?

Highlight of the day for most members was Ray Best's short discussion on spore. Ray brought to the meeting carefully made models of various spore made to scale but enlarged to approximately 1" diameter. This enabled the spore models to be easily handled and most importantly allowed the otherwise microscopic detail of spore shape to be clearly seen.

Thank you Ray. We hope that you will repeat the demonstration at another meeting soon.

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REPORT ON OUTING TO WARATAH PARK 26th JULY 1987

Eleven participated in our July outing on a perfect sunny day to this delightful spot just west of Bilpin in the Blue Mountains on the Bells Line of Road.

From the picnic area the path winds down to a gorge through open forest on soil derived from shales. Numerous peppermint gums, stringy barks, turpentine, pea flowers, proteaceous plants and orchids were admired. But most spectacular on the day was Tetratheca sp. in abundance and flowering profusely.

Lindsaea microphylla was first fern sighted, Culcita dubia was soon widespread together with Pteridium esculentum. Noted was a patch of Dicksonia antarctica possibly planted during the period S.G.A.P. was actively involved in care of the Park inspired by the late Frank Stone.

In the gorge the walk is alongside a south facing rock wall with ferns the dominant vegetation. Time was spent over Grammitis meridionalis its fronds are generally shorter than on G. billardieri and unlike the latter has only a few hairs on the stipe. With such small ferns the difficulty was seeing the stipes. Asplenium flabellifolium grew in rock crevices but far more prominent here was Blechnum ambiguum. Further along the path away from the rock wall was another quite similar fern B. wattsi.

Many Lycopodium laterale grew high above our heads along crevices in the rock wall including one very fine specimen resembling a large Queensland tassell fern. Our Leader drew attention to two other fern additives Schizaea rupestris one clump forming a large shawl, and Tmesipteris truncata with a patch growing across the base of an aged Todea barbara.

As we proceeded further towards the head of the gorge Cyathea australis over 12 m tall towered above and we soon entered rainforest. Leptopteris fraseri was first sighted clinging to a rock crevice but soon after we came to a large group of these soft finely fronded ferns ranging from young plants a few centimetres tall to some up to 1.5m tall with prominent trunks.

In the gorge away from sunshine it was extremely cold but to compensate somewhat we were entertained by a brilliant display of mimicry by a still elusive Lyrebird. There were many ferns to admire including large stands of Blechnum cartilagineum, B. patersonii, B. nudum, two Gleichenia, G. rupestris distinguished by the glabrous rhachis and flat pinnules, and the more common G. dicarpa.

There were two Sticherus identified with S. tener distinguished by its entire pinnule margins and pinnules at 45° to 60° angles to the rhachis, the more prominent. It was noted that pinnules on S. flabellatus ultimate branches were serrate and at an angle of 45° to the rhachis.

The path crosses the creek and recrosses it beside a picturesque pool beneath a waterfall. On rocks only a metre apart Peter showed us filmy ferns Hymenophyllum australe with broad wing on both stipe and rhachis and lamina ultimate segments with entire margins and H. cupressiforme with fine wiry stipe and lamina ultimate segments coarsely serrate. Also on the rocks and more prominent on nearby tree trunks was Pyrrosia rupestris.

After retracing our steps and eating lunch members made quick inspection of a cleared area adjacent to the picnic tables and sighted several Waratahs with buds just forming, before concluding the outing.

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MEETING: SATURDAY 31 OCTOBER 1987

At the request of a number of members who have been unable to attend Sunday meetings, on this occasion we meet on a Saturday. The study will be the genus Dicksonia and its differences from Cyathea.

The venue is Pat Kenyon and Ted Newman's home at 1057 Old Northern Road, Dural. Enter property from private road on right hand side exactly 2 km from Dural Post Office. The last street passed on the left is Wyoming Road. The turn to the private road from Old Northern Road is near a crest and on a bend and it is preferable to continue along Old Northern Road for a short distance past the entrance to the private road where there is ample room for turning. This turning area is directly beneath power transmission lines.

After entering the private road proceed approximately 650m. to the end. Arrive from 12 noon, meeting to commence sharp at 1.30 p.m. Bring afternoon tea and lunch if intending to eat there. If you wish to explore the property come with a pair of sturdy shoes. Any enquiries about directions phone our hosts on 651.2765. The UBD Map 22nd Edition reference is 113 K/L 2/3.

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OUTING: SUNDAY 15 NOVEMBER 1987

A visit to the ferny area at Dharug National Park. Located 85 km north-west of Sydney the park may be reached via Castle Hill on the Old Northern Road through Wisemans Ferry. Meet at 10 a.m. at the Mill Creek camping area approximately 2.5 km off the Wiseman's Ferry - Spencer Road at Mill Creek. Lunch at cars.

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MEETING CHRISTMAS FUNCTION: SUNDAY 6 DECEMBER 1987

A brief meeting followed by our end of year get-together to be held at the home of Jenny Thompson, 2 Albion Place, Engadine. Any enquiries for direction phone 520 5039.

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NEWS OF SOUTH EASTERN QUEENSLAND GET TOGETHERS

FRIDAY 11th SEPTEMBER: All members - rally around Cliff Ritchie at Kelvin Grove High School to set up Fern Study Display for S.G.A.P.

SUNDAY 11th OCTOBER: Excursion White Swamp area - via Boonah. Meet 8.30 a.m. at Park in Boonah. Any persons intending going must contact P. Bostock 202 6983 or Irene Cullen 341 4272.

SUNDAY 8th NOVEMBER: Christmas break-up - 9.30 a.m. at Graham Nosworthy's property 609 Grandview Road Pullenvale. Everyone bring lunch and a fern for a fern exchange. Also ideas for 1988 programme.

And an interesting observation: This item arose from S.E. Qld. study of Davalliaceae May 87.

Davallia denticulata To help identification observe the underside of frond in reflected light - obscure false veins can be more easily seen by this method.

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NEW FERNS AND NEW NAMES

A list of recent new records and new species of ferns from Australia prepared and contributed by Peter Bostock will be published in our next Newsletter.

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TREE FERNS FROM LORD HOW ISLAND

A member with a tree fern collection is seeking plants of:

- Cyathea brevipinna
- Cyathea howeana

If you have plants which you are willing to sell please contact either our Leader or Secretary. A donation of spore of these ferns to our Spore Bank would be most gratefully received.

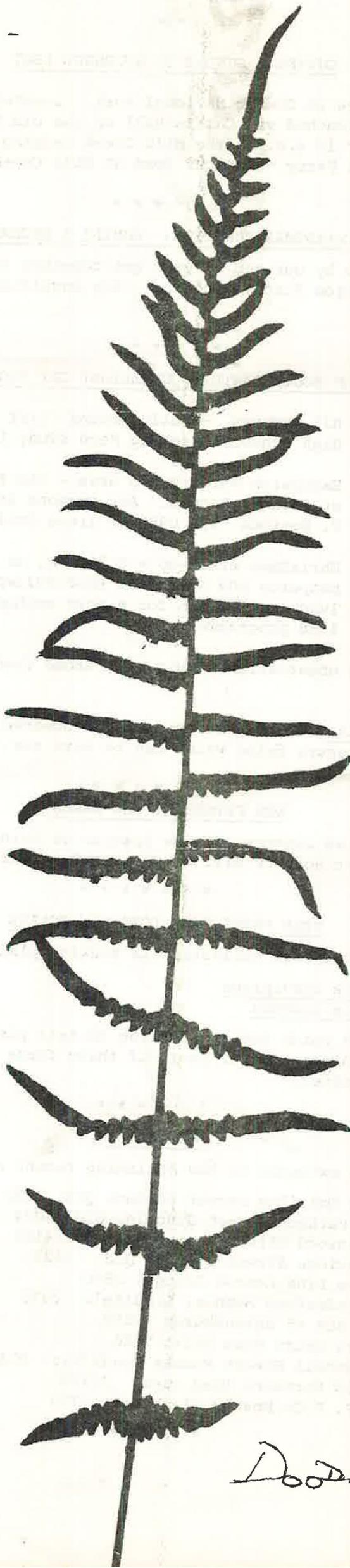
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RED CARPET

A warm welcome is extended to the following recent new members:

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NEW Doodia -



Doodia Sp N° 1 (Cavia)