



Australian Plants Society

South East NSW Group

Newsletter 185

July 2022

Corymbia maculata Spotted Gum and
Macrozamia communis Burrawang

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Dear Members,

Welcome to winter. I am writing this note early in the month so I hope the weather has improved by the time you read it and you have not impacted by extreme situations.

Our group visit to Norm and Lesley's home in July reminded me that a native garden can provide an abundance of flowers for the gardener and the birds and animals that share them, even during the cold, wet days of winter.

The weather also provides an opportunity to assess the bare bones of the garden and possibly rethink your design. I am constantly analyzing my need to change the environment I live in.

In Jackie French's book called **The Wilderness Garden**, Jackie advocates not doing much gardening at all. She suggests we work with nature and develop a plot that is self-sustaining and not punishment for our bodies. Using groundcovers and mulches to cover the bare earth, Jackie follows other permaculture principals. I am afraid the weeds have got ahead of me and I am not quite able to sit back and relax and watch the garden grow. I hope you are all well and look forward to seeing you at one of our future activities.

Invite to Visit Ulladulla on August 13th and 14th

As mentioned in our last newsletter our neighbours from Nowra APS have invited us along to their monthly walk, which in August is at the South Pacific Headland. The day also includes a visit to the Milton Landcare Nursery and in the afternoon the Brodie Time Park walk.

Please see the clippings from the Nowra Group Newsletter on page 3 for further information.

I will be joining the group on Sunday 14th as it is a great chance to view a very interesting display of our coastal flora and to share conversations with our nearest district group. If you are really keen you can join them for a day of geology on the Saturday but you will need to let Janice know that you are planning to do so.

In the meantime, enjoy the bush and the garden, stay safe and remember to be covid aware. See below for our monthly reminder.

Kind regards, **Di**

COVID Reminder A few things to consider:

- If you are feeling unwell, please do not attend a meeting
- Try and maintain 1.5m between yourself and others
- If we are gathering indoors and distancing is difficult consider wearing a mask
- Wash your hands regularly or use hand sanitiser
- NSW Health strongly advises people get fully vaccinated and wear a face mask where they cannot physically distance

Next Meeting Saturday 6th August 2022, at Pat Helsing's Garden

18 Cove Lane Ringland's Estate Narooma (details below)

Arrive 10.00 a.m. for morning tea, meeting to commence at 10.30 a.m.

Weeds !, every garden has them, some more so than others, and here is the perfect opportunity to discover how to identify and treat those troublesome plants

From Pat comes this introduction: "I had the idea of asking fellow APS member Sharon Pearson to help with weed identification on my block, and methods of removal, after I became quite overwhelmed by the problem earlier in the year. After all the rain weeds were flourishing. I was unsure in some cases, what was weed & what wasn't, and as my garden is half natural bush, I was especially concerned as they started to escape into this area. Also some indigenous species are maybe not weeds, but I didn't want them taking over my ornamental garden. I needed expert advice, and knowing about Sharon's background in bush regeneration, I asked her for one on one help with identification & control methods. The idea of photographing the weeds in situ, with me following her around the property as she identified them, and suggested ways of control, led to the idea of a folder with photos and identification and control notes. It evolved over time as refinements were made and the result is a great resource which I value and use."

Generously, Pat says she is happy to share this folder with other members, and will provide it in .pdf format for anyone to use if they provide their email address.



This lovely scene of Pat's garden shows plenty of thriving Australian plants. Not a weed in sight!

Pat also suggest that members wear sturdy shoes & long pants if they want to venture into the bush areas as it may be muddy in places.

Parking is in Cove Lane but the driveway will be clear for drop offs and a turning circle.

Address: 18 Cove Lane, Ringland's Estate Narooma

Directions:
turn off Princes Highway at the southern end of Narooma into Old Highway.

After approximately 2 km turn right into Flying Fox Road; after a further 2 km turn right into Woodlands Drive. Cove Lane is first on the left.

NOWRA GROUP NEWSLETTER

Sunday 14th August All day visit to Ulladulla and surrounds

Meet 9.30 am The South Pacific Heathland Reserve

Coral Crescent & Dowling Street, Ulladulla A 14 ha Crown Land Reserve managed by community Trustees. It includes wet heath, sand heath and woodland as well as several rare plants. There are well signposted walking tracks through the Reserve and two coastal lookouts. Maybe find a good spot to sit with your thermos and nibbles.

11.00 am Milton Rural Landcare Nursery

Deering Street, Ulladulla Next to Shoalhaven City Council compound – gate at the end of the eastern car park Milton Rural Landcare nursery, operated by volunteers, supplies quality local plants to the Milton Ulladulla area for regeneration, revegetation, schools, Bushcare groups, landscaping and gardening. It will be tempting so bring your box. Let's stay and have lunch here. Bring your own or there are cafes nearby.

2 p.m. Brodie Park Time Walk

This Geological Time Walk provides a graphic record of geological history with a concrete path with boulders of significant local rocks placed in chronological order and to scale. Engraved metal strips are positioned across the path to record the timing of Earth's five major mass extinctions putting local events in the context of the evolution of life on the planet.

Saturday 13th August For those who can come a day earlier and stay overnight, we can take the opportunity to gain extra fossil knowledge. **The Fossil Museum** is open Saturdays but not Sundays, and well worth visiting.

Plus: The Gondwana Coast Fossil Walk (at low tide) operates from Ulladulla Harbour during the Summer holidays and at other times by request. We would need to know how many are interested and request a special tour Or we could do the self-guided tour keeping in mind that August can be fickle with cold winds or very warm weather. If the rock platform is at high tide, there is an archaeological walk from Rotary Park to One Track for All. Usually, glossies are there plus other birds. The track is rough in parts but trafficable none the less.

Contact Janice Hughes if coming. 0408 417 154

Last Meeting

Members' Meeting

Everyone had a story to tell

On what was a grey and showery day, 13 members gathered at Lesley and Norm Hulands home, each prepared to tell their story. The topics were varied and each in their own way added to our knowledge and appreciation of the wonderful Australian flora.

President Di began by welcoming members, and calling for 'volunteers' to begin proceedings. The usual squirming might have been heard, with being number 1 bit like volunteering to get the first needle at school. Oh those were the days!

Dylan Morrissey jumped in to begin, and everyone else relaxed. Dylan talked about the work of ERBG, and that current Herbarium Curator Tricia Kaye is arranging a **bioblitz on site at the ERBG on Sunday 2nd October**, with the results to added to the growing record of south coast natural species on the **iNaturalist platform**. Everyone is invited to attend, and it is intended that any natural plant, animal, bird,



Flannel flower, *Actinotus helianthi* and Wedding Bush *Ricinocarpos pinifolius* at South Pacific heathland Di Clark



Milton Rural landcare nursery propagation tunnel Di Clark

or insect recorded will be properly identified and added to iNaturalist. More details will be available closer to the day, but keep the day free.

Di presented a short powerpoint story titled '**Dietes or Diplarrena**' which resulted from a journey along the Mt. Darragh – Wyndham Road in December 2020. Following recent fires, the roadside vegetation was dominated by long swathes of brilliant white flowers which of course needed closer inspection. I was unsure what the plants were, but a little botanical research soon provided the answer.

Family Iridaceae – 6 tepals (petal like, but not)

The plants reminded me of *Dietes*

however the only *Dietes* in NSW *Dietes robinsoniana* is endemic to Lord Howe Island. *Dietes* has an

inflorescence several times branched in upper half

The other option *Diplarrena moraea* (only *Diplarrena* in NSW). Flowering stem 20–100 cm long, exceeding leaves



Dietes robinsoniana picture from Sydneylivingmuseums.com.au



Diplarrena moraea flower



Lyn McInnes spent her childhood in O'Connor ACT, and recalls that all the streets in her neighbourhood were named for Australian plant genera, or even common names of some plants, such as Wandoo St., for *Eucalyptus wandoo*, a woodland tree from W.A.

She recalled these childhood influences in a presentation, '**What's in a street name?**'. Some of the names are quite familiar, such as *Grevillea* Street, *Boronia* St., *Waratah* St., but there were others not quite so familiar, *Banjine* St. being one which no-one seemed to know of. *Banjine* is a common name for a group of Western Australian *Pimelea*, such as the scented *banjine*, *Pimelea suaveolens* shown here.

Myall St is named for a range of *Acacia* species, such as *Acacia pendula*, Weeping Myall, whilst *Belah* St. is the common Aboriginal name of *Casuarina cristata*, an inland sheoak.

The street Lyn grew up in was *Grevillea* St., and her garden at Broulee features quite a few of these, particularly smaller plants such as *Grevillea* '**Jelly Baby**' pictured, which is a hybrid between *Grevillea lavandulacea* and *Grevillea alpina*.

Lyn's was a most interesting story, and called us to think about how and why streets are named, and what influences these.



Jan Douglas acknowledged recent weather affected many local gardens. Said Jan, ‘During and following the prolonged wet weather, we lost a large number of well-established plants at our property west of Moruya, even though most of them were growing on significantly sloping ground. The deaths included multiple correas of many species, but not *C. lawrenceana*, which has been fine. We also lost multiple *Phebalium squamulosum*, two large *Philotheca myoporoides* (heavy pruning may also have contributed), *Epacris impressa* Bega form and *Eucalyptus olida* (of which more later). Surprising survivors (at least so far!) included *Eremophila* ‘Beryl’s Blue’, *Eremophila mackinlayi* and *Eriostemon australasius*. Grevilleas have mostly done well, in particular *Grevillea barklyana* and *Grevillea rhyolitica*. There was discussion between members about what plants they had lost due to wet conditions, but there didn’t seem to be consistent pattern – for example, one member reported losing large grevilleas but no correas.

Eucalyptus olida

One of the plants I was particularly sorry to lose was a small tree, *Eucalyptus olida*, or Strawberry Gum.

E. olida is a rare species, growing naturally only in an area in the northern tablelands of NSW. It occurs from Brother State Forest north to the Gibraltar Range, with an outlying population on the Timbarra Plateau. Specimens have been found in a number of national parks including Gibraltar Range NP, Timbarra NP, Guy Fawkes River NP and Nymboida NP.

It was first formally described in 1990 by Lawrie Johnson and Ken Hill. The name ‘olida’ means ‘rank’ or ‘smelling’, so its emergence as a bush tucker plant marketed as Strawberry Gum might be seen as a marketing triumph! The leaves contain 2 – 6% volatile oils, of which about 98% is methyl cinnamate, which is used in perfumery. The dried ground leaves can be used as a flavouring in pancakes, cakes etc. I collected, dried and ground some leaves but didn’t get around to using them. I found the smell of the ground leaves to be quite pleasant.

My tree had grown to about 2.5m before dying. It had formed mature foliage, but had never flowered. Mature specimens may reach 30m in height. They grow naturally in infertile, moderately deep coarsely sandy soils, often near swamps. They have rough stringy bark, rounded juvenile foliage and lanceolate mature foliage. Their strategy for surviving fire is resprouting.

For more information about *E. olida* and some photos, see Wikipedia, and p. 16 of Vegetation and flora of Timbarra National Park by John Hunter. https://www.researchgate.net/profile/John-Hunter-7/publication/279963173_Vegetation_and_flora_of_Timbarra_National_Park/links/55a05a9708ae032ef0545c3c/Vegetation-and-flora-of-Timbarra-National-Park.pdf

Paul Hattersley proudly displayed a striking flowering branch of *Kunzea baxteri*, a shrub from the heights of the Stirling Range in W.A. which despite the wet and shaded conditions, continues to thrive. Paul’s shady garden is haven for ferns, which are coming up in most unusual places with the current wet weather. After detailing the life cycle of ferns from spore to young plants, Paul listed the variety of ferns he is growing.

TREE FERNS: Soft Tree Fern (*Dicksonia antarctica*); Rough Tree Fern (*Cyathea australis*); Norfolk Island Tree Fern (*Cyathea brownii*); Coin-Spotted Tree Fern (*Cyathea cooperi*).

GROUND FERNS: Common Maidenhair Fern (*Adiantum aethiopicum*); an unknown species of *Adiantum* (*A. diaphanum*? Filmy Maidenhair); Mother Shield Fern (*Polystichum proliferum*); Prickly Rasp Fern (*Doodia aspera*); Small Rasp Fern (*Doodia caudata*); King Fern (*Todea barbara*); Kangaroo Fern (*Microsorium diversifolium*); Sickie Fern (*Pellaea falcata*); Binung Fern (*Christella dentata*).

EPIPHYTIC FERNS: Elkhorn Fern (*Platycerium bifurcatum*); Bird’s Nest Fern (*Asplenium australasicum*); *Grammitis* spp. – two different species? – one of these is *G. meridionalis*, perhaps both.

Mary Harrison described the regrowth on the 100 acres of Joan Lynch’s property following the fires, and talked of their concerns for the future. The property, on the western side of Wagonga Inlet, is predominately Spotted Gum/Burrawang forest, and is now covered with heavy wattle scrub, and they feel is a far greater fire threat than the previously open forest. Much discussion between members offered little comfort, although the consensus was

that over time the bush will return to something like its former forest. The main suggestion was to clear around the home for safety, but leave nature to solve long term issues.

John Knight presented a short talk on Dilleniaceae, focussing on **Hibbertia** which is the largest Genus in this mostly tropical Family. All plants discussed are growing in his garden, showing the adaptability of Hibbertia as garden plants.

Starting with the northern tropical species, *H. scandens*, *H. dentata*, *H. longifolia*, which have massed stamens, John explained the gradual reduction of stamens the further south and west the plants moved in a drying environment.

Around Rockhampton, and south to the NSW Central Coast, the delightful *H. vestita* grows as a dwarf shrub to around 30cm, or more commonly in heaths as a ground cover, spreading slowly to around 60cm.

Another great groundcover is *H. diffusa*, which is widespread in coastal forests from Sth-east Queensland to eastern Victoria. Growing to around 45-60cm wide, this is a great long flowering **local plant** which is common from the coast to the foothills.

H. acicularis is a plant of heaths and heathy forests, from Sth-east Q'land to around Melbourne, and is also found in Tasmania. As the name suggests, leaves are prickly, with quite sharp points, but flowers are well displayed. This low growing species spreads to less than a metre, and is quite tolerant of shade, although a sunny site produces a better floral display.

Two species of Hibbertia from Western Australia were discussed. *Hibbertia racemosa* inhabits dunes and adjacent plains from Carnarvon to Esperance, and is known as Coastal Buttercup for its cup shaped yellow flowers. This is a shrubby plant to around 1m. x 1m, with attractive grey foliage in keeping with its coastal habitat, although I find it tolerates a shady site well.

The other is the tongue-twisting *H. grossulariifolia* which is a sprawling groundcover from the Cape Naturalist / Albany region, also growing on dunes as well as the nearby forests. Leaves are rounded, strawberry-like on a plant which spreads over a metre and flowers through the warmer months. The plant grows well in shaded sites, and adds attractive colour to a fern garden.

All the species mentioned have proved long lived in well drained situations. As a general rule, Hibbertias do not like wet feet, although some might argue that in W.A. at least some grow in and around swamps.

Di returned to show some slides of night time visitors to hers, and other members gardens, captured using a night vision wildlife camera.

Animals caught on film included a **Bandicoot**,

Brushtail Possum who not only made a habit of using hot water pipes to find a convenient home, but also made use of a nest box sitting on my compost heap, and which I was preparing to hang to encourage the possum to leave my home,

a **ringtail possum**, **wombat**, unfortunately a **feral cat** and a **fox**, as well as a **native yellow-footed** rat in the kitchen. It is believed this rat does not take the usual baits one might put out for vermin, so he took a bit of persuading before finding a new place to live.



Hibbertia dentata stamens, surrounding the 5 carpels. Other northern species, such as *H. longifolia* and the widespread *H. scandens* have a similar arrangement.



Hibbertia acicularis, showing the marked reduction in stamen number and also a reduced number of carpels



Exciting to see a Bandicoot



Intrusive, and noisy Brushtail

Jan came back for an encore, and talked about a website that members might find interesting.

<https://southernforestlife.net/> which I had a look at, and must say that the site offers some pretty impressive information about life in our local bush.

Members are welcome to subscribe at <https://southernforestlife.net/subscribe>

Just before we broke for lunch, **Norm Hulands** filled in some detail about he and Lesley came to enjoy Australian plants. They began building in 2005, and attended some local field days at which they were given some plants to start their windbreak. It turned out that these were local Australian plants, and as the plants performed well, they decided to include more in their planting scheme, although Lesley was still keen to grow the exotic flowering plants which she had grown for many years. However, becoming volunteers at ERBG, and later joining APS, both Norm and Lesley gradually were won over to Australian plants. This love increased immensely when they travelled to W.A. for an extended tour in 2017, and Norm ‘found’ Banksias, whilst Lesley discovered ‘so many small and colourful shrubs’ which soon found homes in the Moruya garden. These all thrived over the next few dry years, and they had found the solution to growing so called difficult plants, by building up garden beds with quite steep edges for drainage . Not quite so now, following 2 years of wet, wet, and more wet, many Banksia have struggled or worse, and those wonderful Lechenaultia are but a memory. Still, it was great while it lasted.



A form of *Banksia ericifolia*, with up to 9 developing spikes at each node. Maybe worth growing some Eastern States Banksia, and stop trying to tame those from W.A.

After the lunch break and despite light intermittent drizzle, everyone braved the conditions for an extensive tour of the many gardens which still held an amazing variety of plants, many flowering heavily. We all appreciated that Lesley and Norm had taken time to manufacture and place labels on all plants, so we didn’t need to ask the usual ‘what is this’ questions.

Committee News

Vale Jennifer (Jenny) Liney, OAM 6 - 1- 1931 to 23 - 6 – 2022

We well remember Jenny as an enthusiastic supporter of this APS Group. Jenny joined as foundation member in 1997, and contributed extensively to our knowledge of Australian plants. Through her stories presented regularly in the newsletter, and her attendance at our meetings, Jenny was a font of information and an encouraging supporter of each and all members with whom she came in contact.

Jenny celebrates her 90th with family



On her retirement from a role as Librarian, Jenny chose to further her education by undertaking a degree in Botany at University of New England, with a focus on grasses, a plant group which most shunned as being too difficult. Armed with this knowledge, Jenny volunteered at the fledgling herbarium, part of the embryonic Eurobodalla Regional Botanic Gardens, and so began a long and fruitful association. Jenny assumed the role of Herbarium Curator in January 1994, just days after bushfires razed the gardens. As with most volunteers of ERBG, Jenny was at the Gardens within days, looking to see what she could do to help. Her extensive knowledge of our local plants was invaluable when regeneration studies were undertaken.

When APS South East was formed, Jenny prepared a leaflet, Coastal Plants, which was given to members who visited her Potato Point garden in 1997, and which was reported in our newsletter No. 2. So began a long and fruitful association, and we have since been rewarded with many bush excursions where Jenny was called to name this or that, particularly those tiny 'grass-like' things.

In 2006 Jenny was awarded the **NSW Australian Plants Conservation Award**, recognising not only her input into this Group, and the ERBG, but also her involvement with South Coast Shore Bird Recovery Program, The Eurobodalla Natural History Society and membership of her local Landcare Group.

This award was followed in 2011 when her community efforts were recognised with an **Order of Australia Medal**, with particular reference to her long career as volunteer Curator of the ERBG Wallace Herbarium, but also recognising those other organisations for whom she volunteered.

At age 90, Jenny finally relinquished her role as Curator, but still attended the Herbarium to assist with a changing of the guard.

Jenny had not attended many meetings over the past couple of years, and failing health saw her move away from her beloved Moruya garden, to live with her daughter at Tuross, where she still insisted on a glass of sherry whilst watching the Chaser on T.V., no doubt answering all the questions posed by that show. To the end her mind was lively, and when last we met, a discussion on plant names showed she had lost none of her encyclopaedic knowledge.

I was able to remind her, and we had a laugh at the memory, that she had now lived more than 25 years since that day when she insisted on joining an excursion to find and collect *Eucalyptus wilcoxii*, a rare mallee tree which grows on isolated hilltops the other side of Diamond Creek, in the steep hills west of Moruya. With failing light after such a strenuous walk, we were struggling up a 30° incline late in the afternoon, and we needed grasses and shrubs for handholds whilst fighting our way up the trackless slope towards where we thought our vehicle would be found. Somewhat exhausted, Jenny said, 'just leave me here, I can't go on. Just tell (husband) John where to find me.' Of course we wouldn't leave her, and with encouragement she struggled on for the next hour until we came to a road which would lead to safety. Luckily, as by now it was close to dark, and there are no lights in the bush to assist. We did make it home safely.

We will remember Jenny for her always happy and positive outlook, and will miss her input on the many topics she knew so well. Her funeral, held at Broulee, was attended by over 100 family members and friends. The coffin was brilliantly decorated by Rainbow Lorikeets, with arrangements of Australian plants, a fitting tribute recognising her love of all the things of nature.

Vale Brian Sullivan

We were recently advised that Brian passed peacefully at home on April 27th, following a year long battle with cancer. **Our sympathies are with wife Sue**, who has been a long time member of APS, and stalwart committee member for many years. Whilst we have not seen Brian at meetings in recent years, those who knew him will well remember his rollicking stories and ready jokes, particularly on weekend camping tours which the group undertook in the early 2000's. Sue and Brian's Lochiel property was home to the Endangered *Zieria formosa*, which grows in very restricted populations on broken rocky ground. Brian was fond of saying he loved that bit of his property, as he didn't have (wasn't allowed) to mow there. Brian was a regular volunteer at various environmental activities in the Bega Shire, and represented APS at many, preferring a background role. This photo, the only 1 found in the archives, shows Brian at a weed-swap in 2007, destroying some *Agapanthus*, a pet hate. Thanks for the memories.



Verna Aslin, a member of our South East NSW Group, has taken on the role of Study Group Liaison, on the APS NSW Committee.

Verna had a challenging introduction to growing native plants in the frosty environment of Uralla, NSW in the 1970s. At the University of New England she was able to study environmental subjects, and also met native plant enthusiasts living in the Armidale area, who had a life-changing influence.

She has subsequently established gardens in other parts of NSW, and currently lives in Cobargo, NSW, where recent bushfire devastation has provided another perspective. Her main gap in native plant knowledge is lack of familiarity with the mature size of many plants, due to frequently moving on to new locations!



ANPSA Biennial Conference, Kiama, Saturday 10 to Friday 16 September 2022

The Australian Plants Society NSW is hosting the Australian Native Plants Society Australia (ANPSA) Biennial Conference at the Kiama Pavilion in September 2022.

Registration is now open, and speakers announced.

Highlighting presentations by Costa Georgiadis and Clarence Slockee, from Gardening Australia, leading botanist and ecologist Professor David Keith, Forest ecologist Professor David Lindenmayer, Grevillea Study Group leader Peter Olde and Eremophila Study Group leader Lyndal Thorburn.

For more details -

austplants.com.au/ANPSA-Biennial-Conference-2022



This cute couple will be feature presenters at the conference. Congrats Catriona and Phil

From the latest *Telopea* Journal comes news that the naming of the *Grevillea* collected from Diamond Creek in Deua N.P. has finally been resolved. After much research by *Grevillea* Study Group leader Peter Olde, the results are published in the journal

Telopea Journal of Plant Systematics

Volume 25: 181–195 Publication date: 16 June 2022

***Grevillea gilmourii* Olde and *G. milleriana* Olde (Proteaceae: Grevilleoideae: Hakeinae), two species newly described from New South Wales**

Peter M. Olde

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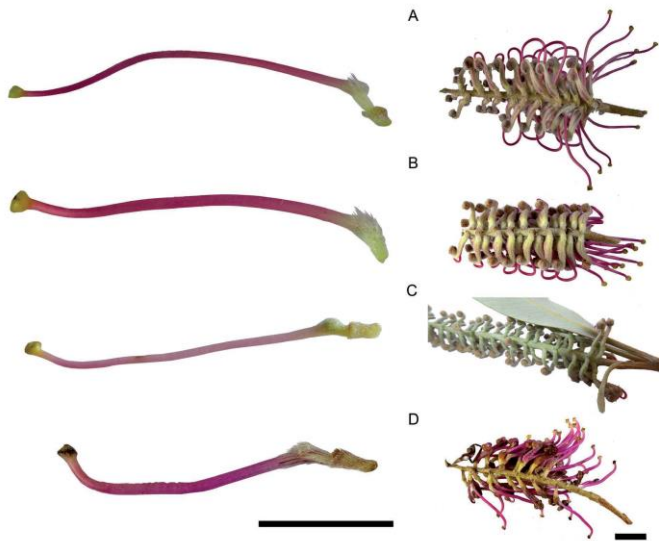
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Abstract

Grevillea gilmourii Olde and *G. milleriana* Olde, two species new to science, are described.

They are putative members of the *Asplenifolia/Hookeriana* Subgroup of the *Grevillea Pteridifolia* Group.

Grevillea gilmourii is separated from *G. macleayana* (McGill) Olde & Marriott where it had previously been treated as the 'Deua form', a geographically disjunct, divided-leaf variant. The separate formal recognition of *G. gilmourii* here necessitates a revised delineation of *G. macleayana* to restrict it to populations with undivided leaves only, incorporating recent clarification to terminology in relation to leaf lobing.



Grevillea milleriana is a recent discovery from the Maddens Plains area, south of Sydney. Known from a single plant, its recognition as a biological species rather than as a self-sown hybrid is discussed. **All three species are linked morphologically and historically to the Victorian species *G. barklyana* F.Muell. ex Benth.**, which remains taxonomically unaltered from recent treatments. For the sake of convenience, all four species (*G. barklyana*, *G. macleayana*, *G. gilmourii* and *G. milleriana*) are grouped informally into an alliance, the *Grevillea barklyana* alliance, for which diagnostic characters are outlined and two identification keys are given. Both newly described species have divided leaves and are known from only small populations. Conservation recommendations are provided for both new species.

Fig. 1. A. *Grevillea gilmourii*, B. *G. macleayana*, C. *G. barklyana*, D. *G. milleriana*. Left: Comparison of ovary indumentum and style. Right: Comparison of conflorescence from below showing bract delapsus. Composite and images by M. Noake.

APS SE member Mark Noake has been assisting Peter, providing detail photos of the floral structure, as shown here.



Young plant, 4 y.o., *Grevillea gilmourii*. In its natural habitat, the plants develops tree-like stature, up to 6m with a spreading canopy

At left, the distinctive lobing of *G. gilmourii* leaves



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