attached by Deane, nor the specific name bestowed originally by Bailey, can stand. I hope very shortly to have the privilege of renaming it in accord with a suggestion made by Dr. Rogers.


6. C. brevibractea F.v.M. — General appearance of plant very similar to that of Ornithochilus Hiltii Benthi, but brighter green. Rachemes produced very freely. Flowers pale creamy-green or without brown spots, very fragrant. Labellum remarkably short with a very long basal spur. This is a very attractive little orchid, and seems more amenable to cultivation than the southern C. tridens.

7. Cymbidium canaliculatum R.Br. var marginatum Rupp. forma purpureascens. — In a paper read before the Linnean Society of N.S.W. in April, 1934, I have attempted to define the various forms of this "Protoant" species, which is remarkable for its immense range of habitat, its adaptability to very dry and very humid conditions, and its striking variations in colour-scheme and colour. The type form has greenish flowers more or less heavily blotched with brown. The Proserine flower is bright magenta, not blotched, but with narrow borders of pale green.

8. Neurilla Comm., 2 species. — Bentham and Bailey describe several Australian species of Pogonina, belonging to the section Neurilla, but this section has since been recognised as comprising a distinct genus. These orchids are terrestrial: the plant has a single reeniform or orbicular veined leaf, flat on the ground, and developing at a different time from the flowering stem. Mr. Macpherson has found leaves of two obviously distinct species, and hopes to obtain flowers later on.

Addenda and Orellinda

(Figures after plants indicate flowering month)

Vol. I
No. 10, p. 7. — Before Flinderiana insert Family RUTACEAE, Juss. and delete before Zieria.

(F.) schwatzeni. For Bunji Bunjii read L.A. before Zieria; and 6 to 12.

Add loc. Atherton Plat.

Delete (F.) chutwalana.

Before (F.) illawara Insert (F.) puceses, F. M. Bail., 11.

Triste B. (Hill); Karri (White).

Rochambeau B. (Delachy).

Hinchinbrook Isl.

Breviflora, F.v.M. Maple Silkwood, 11 to 1;

Atherton to Vassarholme Tableland;

Herberton to Cardwell (J. F. Bail.);

Tully R.

(F.) illawara. For Cairns Hickory read Hickory Ash. 10 to 6.

Add locs. Daintree R. (Swain); Mt. Morgan Dist. (Swain); Alpaca Dist. (Swain); and delete (F.) maxima.

After (F.) gentianifolia (F.v.M.) insert Rose Silkwood, 10 to 5.

Add locs. L. Barrine (Kajewski); Atherton (Mocatta); Evelyn (J. F. Bail).

Before (F) bourjatiana insert (S) laeviscarpa. White and Francia.

Rose Ash.

Tarcoola Range (Swain); Gadjarrara ( Fuller); S.E. of L. Barrine (Swain);

Torall (Swain); Durran (Swain).

acuminata, White, White Silkwood. 1 to 12.

Atherton Tablelands (Mocatta).

Evelyn Tablelands (Swain);

Up. Johnstone R. (White); Inkallab (Michael).

(F.) bourjatiana. Add locs. Musstown R. (Tryon); Gadjarrara (Kajewski);

Herberton; Mocatta; Johnstone R. (Bancroft).

Place (S) swithill (Andr.) on separate line and add 7.

Add locs. Gadjarrara (Kajewski).

After (B.) Boronia; and (G.) Geoffroia (F.v.M.) and Hairy Boronia.

After (B.) bowerian insert (F.v.M.).

Boronia Dist. (Swain); Mocatta Dist. (Swain); and add

(B.) polygalifolia, Sm. var. pubescens; Mocatta Dist. (Swain)

Stannary Hills (Bancroft).

Melicope ferrana. Add loc. Kajri (Bick.)

"Cairns Daily Times" Print

The North Queensland Naturalist

The Official Journal and Magazine of the North Queensland Naturalists' Club

Vol. 2 No. 11

Cairns, August 1934

Aquatic Insects in North Queensland

By David O. Atherton, B.Sc, Agri., Q.D. A.

The commoner species are from one-half to three-quarters of an inch in length and greenish-brown in colour, usually occurring together in numbers and thus showing gregarious habits. As the common name implies, they swim rapidly and erratically about the surface, often whirling round on a circular course at a relatively tremendous speed. Although much of the time is spent on the surface they are very capable divers and frequent the bottoms of pools and streams in search of prey. Each eye is divided into an upper and a lower portion, the former is above and the latter is below the surface of the water when the beetle swells on top. Two common species are Macrogruse australis Brulle, about half an inch long, and M. striolatus Guer., about half as large again as the former. Both are dark greenish-brown in colour.

In the order Hemiptera or bugs there are also some families of generally aquatic habit and the species range in length from one-eighth of an inch to three inches. The Gerridae or water striders (often erroneously called water spiders) are very frequently encountered on ponds and sluggish streams. They are fairly stout-bodied insects with long legs and, as the name implies, progress along the surface of the water relying on its surface tension to support them. The immature stages or nymphs resemble the adults very closely in habits and appearance and neither stage is in the habit of descending below the surface. All stages feed on other insects captured on top of the water, though sometimes the food consists of insects which are already dead.

The family Bellostomatidae comprises the giant water bugs and our commonest representative of this group is Lethocerus indicus Stal, whose dark brownish-green body is upwards of three inches long and over an inch wide. The forelegs are terminated by sharp spines and by means of these the bugs are able to hold their prey.

To be continued

Bulbophyllum Macphersonii, nomen novum, Rupp, 1934

In the July 1934 issue of the Victorian Naturalist, the above name was given to what was listed in our last issue as Cypricera purpurascens, Deane. A figure of this orchid as well as the peculiar circumstances necessitating this change in name are given in full.

Book Review

TERTIUM AND TERMITE CONTROL. Charles A. Kofold, Ph.D., Sc.D., Prof. of Zoology, Univ. of Calif., Editor in Chief. Price $5.00. 216 pages and 125 figures. Published by Univ. of California Press, Berkeley, Cal.

This is the work of a special Termite Investigation Committee and represents a mass of information gathered in the work carried out by a large team of workers in North America and Europe. It is based largely on North American material, and is of immense practical value not only to other workers investigating termites in other fields, but especially in a practical sense in the way of prevention and treatment of infestation. It can accordingly be recommended as a classic, not only to scientists engaged in such problems, but also to bodies having to do with timber, such as architects, or indeed property owners of all kinds in infested districts.

21
Census of North Queensland Plants

Polygongum dichotomum, Bl.
Ophostegia R. (Ladysock); Prosopis
(Michael).
Cyclomium, R.F.M.
- spotted Knotweed, Maianua (White); Rockingham B. (Dalhachy).
Rumex, L. Dock.
Corydalis, R.F.M.
G. of Carpertania (F.v.M.); Flinders
R. (F.v.M.);
Muehlenbeckia, Meisaan.
Hyatia, R.F.M.
C. Yo (Daemel); Rockingham B. (Dalhachy).
Family Poty (OxALCACEAE, B. Br.
Morus nigra, F.v.M.
- echinophorus, F.v.M.
- con-uruy (F.M.B.); Palm Is. (Herbert).
Pisonia, L.
asculata, L.
- C. York (Daemel); Rockingham B. (Dalhachy); Edgecombe B. (Dalhachy).
- - R. (Fitzalan).
- - - R. (Falck)
- - - B. (Dalhachy).

Addenda and Corrigenda

(Figure after plants indicate flowering months)

Vol. 1, No. 6—Before
- (Hippobota) methanoides add
- (H.) glaberrima, F.v.M., Gannajen, 3
- Mt. Mulligan (Flecker).
- Nymphoides lotus var. australis. For
- (Baile) read P. B. Ball.
- (N.) otragona, Insert loc. Still shallow
- water off Barron R.
- For (Pierrot bankfoi read
- (P.) Hankel, M.
- Delete Millenia, Kibara and Wilkins
- and substitute Wilkes, F.v.M.
- Hugeliana (Tal.) A. DC.
- Bellenden Ker Range
- angustifolia, F. M. Ball.
- Bellenden Ker 3,200 to 4,000 ft.
- Wardelli (F.M.B.) Perk.
- Rockingham B. (Dalhachy)
- macrorila (F.M. Ball) Perk. 11.
- Bellenden Ker Range to Summit of
- S. Peak; Herbert Range (Kajewski)
- macrophylla (Rechb.) A. DC.
- Endeavour R; Gasgara (Kajewski).
- After (Hedycolia) laxocarya (Benth.)
- of Fransa.
- After Leviric, add Becquer.
- (L.) saccumtana (Dalhachy) Add loc.
- Rockingham B. (Dalhachy).
- After Tetrasympandra, add Perk.
- (L.) tajiforma. For Flowers May, read
- Wonda. 2 to 5.
- Add loc. Freshwater Cr. (Cowley);
- Tully R. (Roth.); Rockingham B. (Dalhachy).
- (P.) pulex. Add loc. Rockingham B.
- (Dalhachy).

Vol. 1, No. 6—Before
- No. 10, p. 5—After (Drosenha) indica, (L).
- Narrow-leaved Sundew; add 3.
- For (Pierrot bankfoi read
- (P.) Hankel, M.
- Delete Millenia, Kibara and Wilkins
- and substitute Wilkes, F.v.M.
- Hugeliana (Tal.) A. DC.
- Bellenden Ker Range
- angustifolia, F. M. Ball.
- Bellenden Ker 3,200 to 4,000 ft.
- Wardelli (F.M.B.) Perk.
- Rockingham B. (Dalhachy)
- macrofapla (F.M. Ball) Perk. 11.
- Bellenden Ker Range to Summit of
- S. Peak; Herbert Range (Kajewski)
- macrophylla (Rechb.) A. DC.
- Endeavour R; Gasgara (Kajewski).
- After (Hedycolia) laxocarya (Benth.)
- of Fransa.
- After Leviric, add Becquer.
- (L.) saccumtana (Dalhachy) Add loc.
- Rockingham B. (Dalhachy).
- After Tetrasympandra, add Perk.
- (L.) tajiforma. For Flowers May, read
- Wonda. 2 to 5.
- Add loc. Freshwater Cr. (Cowley);
- Tully R. (Roth.); Rockingham B. (Dalhachy).
- (P.) pulex. Add loc. Rockingham B.
- (Dalhachy).