NORTH QUEENSLAND NATURALISTS' CLUB
Meets at Girls' and Infants' School, Abbott Street, Cairns, usually on second Monday in each month, at 8 p.m.

BUSINESS FOR NEXT MEETING—MONDAY, 12th SEPTEMBER, 1938.
Sixth Annual General Meeting; Election of Officers; Annual Report, Etc.; Annual Address: "Reasons for Need of Preservation of Native Flora and Fauna."

REPORTS OF MEETINGS:
13th June, 1938:
Address by Mr. L. W. Turner, "History and Traditions of the Maoris."
New Members Elected:
W. J. McConaglie, Q.A.T.B., South Johnstone.
R. Murphy, c/o Cummins and Campbell, Cairns.
11th July, 1938:
Address by Mr. M. Auricchio on "Spiders," illustrated by slides.
New Member Elected:
Mrs. Lang, 148 Abbott Street, Cairns.
8th August, 1938:
Address by Mr. D. P. Moynahan, "Beche de Mer on the Great Barrier Reef."
New Members Elected:
Mr. and Mrs. Crust, 121 Grafton Street, Cairns.
Mrs. Monkmann Dempster, Edge Hill.
Mr. J. W. Corbett, 79 Esplanade, Cairns.

PHAEDYMA SHEPHERDI SHEPHERDI AND RAHINDA CONSIMILIS PEDIA.—contd.

By M. J. Manksi, F.R.E.S.

Phaedyma shepherdi being very particular to lay her egg on the extreme tip of the perfect leaf, the caterpillar does not worry much about where to pupate but leaves the hiding place amongst the dried portions of leaves and pupates underneath any leaf among the stems.
The caterpillars of both take a long time to grow and are very peculiar in shape. In fact, in outline a drawing of a Scottish terrier is the nearest approach to the shape of them.
The description of each of them is as hereunder:

Phaedyma shepherdi:—Head: oblong, channelled in centre with two short lateral spiny projections; pale brown in colour darkening to the sides.

Body: Two lateral spiny projections on second segment, two larger spiny projections on third segment curved inwards like the horns of a cow. Two more spiny projections on fifth seg-
A NEW PTEROMALID FROM NORTH QUEENSLAND.

By A. A. GIRAULT, B.Sc.

The following new species of small Hymenoptera was given to me by an old collector in the North and a former associate and colleague of mine. It is represented by a single specimen. The group is the Chalcidoidea.

Habrocytus garbioldia sp. nov.

From H. australiensis: Legs pale except bases of the fore and hind coxae; a foenum representing the spiracular sulcus is more like a continuous, widening "gullet" to apex; spiracle wider and shorter; the lateral carina embraces a foenum at its mesal base, is convex and curves meso-distal to the lateral apex of the short neck, then running mesal half-way to the mesocoxae, once up and mesad to meet the median carina; the median carina therefore is longer. Flagellomere black with the third funicular segment red-white, funicles nos. 1-4 twice longer than wide, somewhat exceeding the pedicel, no. 6 a bit longer than wide. Stigmal vein long, nearly straight, not two-thirds the length of either of the two other equal ones. Discal ciliation extending proximad of the end of the submarginal vein and embraced, somewhat diamond-shaped naked area, touching and opposite to the bend (and nearly across). The abdomen is a bit more slender and a bit longer, the segments after no. 3 not so transverse. Configuration of the scutellum less indented. Venation of uniform colour, the submarginal bristles moderate in both species. Parapsidal furrows half-complete in both species but the spine beneath the axilla is shorter here.

A single female specimen, Gordonvale (formerly Nelson), September, 1920, A.P. Dodd.

The Australian species of this genus differ from Ashmead's diagnosis in having both margins of the pronotum acute and scutellum practically simple.

This species is a part of a systematic monograph of the Australian Chalcidoidea; its description is comparative.
THREE DIMINUTIVE NORTH QUEENSLAND ORCHIDS.
(Including a New Species).

By W. H. NICHOLLS.

The present paper deals with three Australian epiphytes—diminutive Northern forms bearing very small and solitary flowers (of great beauty, nevertheless) on a slender filiform scape.

Two were described by Mueller. The other, of variable habit, has been illustrated under a wrong name; it is now to appear as a sp. nov.

Mueller described his two plants as Bulbophyllum species, but they—and the new species also—lack one very important characteristic of that genus, i.e. the more or less well-defined and persistent pseudo-bulb from which arises the usually solitary leaf, hence the name Bulb-o-phyllum.

Concerning other generic characters assigned to Bulbophyllum, I shall say nothing other than that these additional features appear to be somewhat inconsistent.

Present-day Australian systematists have long been keenly interested in the proper classification of these puzzling forms—concerning which nothing has been published—as far as I can discover, since F. M. Bailey's time.

From dried herbarium material, these particular species seem almost intermediate between Dendrobium, Sw., and Bulbophyllum, Thou., and their presence has occasioned some uncertainty. Their very small size is apt to mislead, unless examined very closely.

Concerning Bulbophyllum Prenticci, Mueller writes: In reference to the leaf attachment "Joint below the leaf very short, not forming a regular pseudo-bulb." It is difficult to assign this plant satisfactorily to either Bulbophyllum or Dendrobium. The general resemblance is to Bulbophyllum, but the "expected bulb" is absent, though the labellum in its lobeless condition justifies its somewhat traditional position, yet very little difference (generically) is apparent when comparison is made with the labella of the other two forms. (See Figures).

On the other hand, as a Dendrobium, the plant seems out of place; but after a careful study of the "foot stalk" of all three plants—yet not without some little trepidation—I have decided to include this species as a Dendrobium also. If such a conclusion is not accepted finally, it will, at least, help to focus interest, thus contributing in some degree to the elucidation of a difficult problem.

A careful examination of Mueller's type material in the National Herbarium, Melbourne, and the fortunate possession of ample fresh material brought to flowering stage in a glass house in Melbourne, proves to my own satisfaction that the three forms dealt with in this paper could be very conveniently included under Section Rhizobium (following Benthan) of Dendrobium, with but slight alteration.

When the tiny flowers of these diminutive plants have to be dissected and minutely examined, it invariably means eye-strain; but even the unaided eye shows that "irregular pseudo-bulb," and pseudo-bulb reduced to a scarcely prominent circular disk," hardly defined the true character of the leaf attachment of the plants which the Baron included under Bulbophyllum.

(The two genera are very closely associated. At one time, Mueller (and earlier botanists also) regarded a number of true Bulbophyllum as Dendrobium).

In two forms (lichenastrum and the new species) the leaf is practically sessile, in the other (Prenticci) shortly petiolate (a mere rudiment), in the dried state having much the appearance of a shrunk pseudo-bulb, but it has, in the living plant, the same appearance.

This abbreviated stem is of similar character to that in the other two plants here dealt with and identical with leaf attachment in D. linguliforine, Sw., D. cucumeninum, Ldl., and D. rigidum, R. Br., species having somewhat the same appearance, but much larger. Thus the three plants here discussed—in my opinion—should be included under Dendrobium.

(To be continued)