



Correa Mail

Newsletter No. 266 – July 2011

Annual General Meeting June 21st

Our AGM was moved forward a month due to the impending absence of many of the previous Committee, who were sensible enough to escape the sub-zero blizzard that is winter 2011 in Geelong. As is our practice all committee positions were vacated, and Tony Cavanagh took the chair to manage the election of new office bearers. Congratulations to:

President:	Harry Webb
Vice-president:	Sheila Deakin
Secretary:	Bruce McGinness
Treasurer:	Frank Scheelings
General Members:	Carmel Addlem, Ade Foster, Diane Prowse, Liz Wells and Roger Wileman.

Again, it is gratifying to see so many prepared to give of their time and expertise to continue to keep our club strong and successful.

A special thanks to the retiring committee members Debbie Gaskill and Denise Cromer. Both have contributed considerably to your club during their tenures. We wish them both well in their 'retirement' and look forward to seeing both at meetings and outings.

I was asked to continue in the role as editor of the 'Correa Mail'. I'm grateful to those who have contributed articles in the past year, and ask you all again to jot down your musings for inclusion in future editions.

President's Report

Harry Webb

Most of us know that the purpose of The Australian Plants Society is – "to promote the growing and conservation of Australian plants..."

Our group in Geelong, has played its part in doing this during the last twelve months, and in a particular way, this has been done this **through education, through the dedication of its members, and also, through celebration** as well.



Our beloved leader, Harry Webb

Think back over the past year... Someone once said that we learn more in the field of education by experiencing it. The "elders in our group" have continuously brought in plants with their flowers, month by month...bunches of them, and what has it done for us? ... Questions, excitement, humorous bantering, wonder...but more than that, others in our group have taken up the baton, so that we have then put more Australian plants in our own back yards, as well as in the environments in which we live, and we have brought samples of our own plants to the meetings!

Think back about the speakers that we have had...As an example of this, we recently had Cathy Powers, giving us great insights into the flora and fauna of the Brisbane Ranges. We have had talks on climate change, information on what others are doing in restoring original vegetation, native succulents, etc. How great it has been! And people in our own group have given great presentations that have lifted our sights beyond our own back yard to our large country of Australia.

Then there has been the great contribution of our newsletter editor, Ade, who has spent many tireless hours, with the support of willing contributors who

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have illuminated their inputs with photos, and stories, relating to our Australian vegetation.

But much more of what we take for granted in our group comes from the **dedication** of our committee members. I have found that they are the best! They have worked so hard. Whether it has been the Annual Plant Sale, the Sustainable Gardens event, getting guest speakers... These things have not just happened...**they** have made them happen.... And what about those who have organized the wonderful bus outings as well as garden visits? I have to say that these events have only happened because of dedicated people!

Well, I am not going to prolong this short report, except to say that I cannot help but notice how great our group is at **celebration**... After the tasks are done well, we always have good celebration! At Christmas, after the Plant Sale, and even on the bus outings... We may not all be good at singing...Some are like the bagpipes – good from a distance, but we have a go, and sing together. We joke together, we have a good laugh!

Education, dedication, celebration...that is I think what our group portrays! We can always do things better however... How proud I was when our members responded to local school representatives, who came to us, asking for suggestions. People like **you** went out of your way with your expertise to bring encouragement to them! Yes we can a little better at promoting our cause...but the public doesn't always want to listen, since society seems to be rushing around all the time. However, our shared experiences can only lead us forward.

Thank you for allowing me serve as your president for this past year...It has been my privilege to work alongside a great and skilled group of people!

Photo Competition

Our now traditional photo competition was well supported again, with some amazing photos in four categories. Not everyone has an expensive digital camera, but the quality of the photographs was brilliant, the subjects varied and all were a credit to our members and their eye for a 'good shot'.

Australian Plants. This category was won by Tony Cavanagh with another stunning photo of a Verticordia, this time *V. ovalifolia*. (You may remember that Tony's pic of *Verticordia roei* won the competition last year.) The runner-up photo was taken by Tony Cavanagh, with yet another photo of yet another Verticordia! They are extremely photogenic flowers, and Tony seems to have a knack of composing his photos to obtain maximum effect. Perhaps next year we should make this category '*Australian Plants Except Verticordias*'?



***Verticordia ovalifolia* – Tony Cavanagh**

Tony says :- As is so often the case, the really pretty or unusual ones are generally from Western Australia and this one is no exception. Although it is widespread through much of the S.W of W.A., populations are widely scattered so it is not necessarily easy to find. It occurs in two main areas - north of Perth to Mingenew (just south of Geraldton) and inland in the wheat belt, from Brookton to Lake King in the east. Fortunately, I didn't have to travel to W.A. to see a plant as it is reasonably reliable as a grafted plant in Ocean Grove (probably on Wax plant *Chameleucium uncinatum* or similar) and I was able to photograph it at Doug McKenzie's where his son Pete has been grafting Verticordias for some years.

It is quite an attractive plant with dark green, stem-clasping oval-shaped leaves (hence the name), reaching about 1 m with similar spread. The flowers form in clustered heads at the ends of the mainly upright stems and can be cream to various shades of pink. I was fortunate that at the stage I photographed this plant, the flowers were a lovely rose pink. The picture was taken with a macro setting using my trusty Olympus SP-500 UZ and clearly shows why Verticordias are often called "feather flowers". As is the case with most W.A. plants, this one requires excellent drainage in a warm, sunny position. This is perhaps not so critical when grafted. They also need good air circulation as they can be markedly affected by fungal attack to the leaves and stems in wet and cloudy winters. Apparently, the flowers keep their colour for some months after picking.

I think that this is my last close-up of Verticordias so Frank can now relax. Let's see what 2012 brings.

Australian Wildlife. This category was won by yours truly, with a photo of a New Holland Honeyeater, *Phylidonyris novaehollandiae*. Since I have removed the lawn, and the exotics, and made my yard a 'Grevillea garden', these little fellows have become very common, and quite tame. They are cheeky, noisy and full the joys of life. I often have as many as 15 at a time, chirping and squabbling over the best flowers, especially early morning, and late afternoon. This one is feeding on a Grevillea 'Superb'.



New Holland Honeyeater – Ade Foster

The runner-up was Frank Scheeling's close-up of a Mantis-fly, an insect from the family *Mantispidae*.

Australian Landscape. This one was won by Roger Wileman (again!) Roger's study of the impressive *Eucalyptus grandis* was a worthy winner. One member (who shall remain anonymous, but his initials are Tony Cavanagh) tried to sneak in a beautiful photo of New Zealand under this category, but was quickly taken in hand by the unruly mob otherwise known as the members of APS Geelong.



Eucalyptus grandis – Roger Wileman

Roger says:- *Eucalyptus grandis*, Flooded Gum. Grandus = large or big, and both names describe this magnificent tree. It is the most breath-taking tree I have seen. It has a smooth, white trunk of even diameter for many metres, and on some trees a stocking base for a few metres. One specimen tree near Bulahdelah is the tallest tree in N.S.W. It occurs in a range near the coast from Newcastle N.S.W to Bundaburg Qld., and is one of the fastest growing eucalyptus in Australia. It has been grown in many countries, and in Brazil it is propagated from cuttings.

The runner-up was Tina Scheeling's artistic black and white study of a dead tree.

Funny Photos. A new category this year, and, for some reason, almost all photos featured Frank. However, the winner was Tina Scheeling's beautifully framed shot of Matt's builder's cleavage.

The runner up photo was also taken by Tina Scheelings (we are going to have to do something about her for next year) a delightfully candid shot of husband, Frank, dressed in his finest fishing attire.



'Allowed to dig' – Tina Scheelings

Tina explains: -The Baars and Scheelings were on a long weekend to the Big Desert. After a lovely counter meal in Dimboola we stayed over-night in a motel. The next morning we hoped to set off early to reach our campsite and set up, but Frank managed to hurt his back while brushing his teeth. Consequently I was allowed to drive. Matt and Pam helped me set up the tent and when the car got bogged Matt was 'allowed' to dig it out. However, later at the very dry campsite Frank spotted a lizard and his bad back didn't seem to trouble him chasing it, almost up the tree. We still wonder about that bad back?

As you can see, a great deal of fun was had with this competition. I hope that we can expand the event in future, with more entries from more members, while maintaining the fun and light-hearted competition which has defined it to date.

Plant of the Month

Penny Foster won the raffle, and chose *Acacia merinthophora*, the Zig Zag Wattle, brought in by Liz Wells. Liz writes :-

Acacia merinthophora is a graceful open shrub to 3m x 3m. It has phylodes to 300mm that curve at the end and the branches change direction where the phylodes emerge, giving a zig zag appearance. It has short, rod flowers that are bright yellow and flowers from early winter to spring. It is indigenous to the southern part of Western Australia and requires well drained, sandy to medium soil. It prefers full sun and tolerates frost and dry periods.



Acacia merinthophora – Zig Zag Wattle

Mine is flowering for the first time, having planted it two years ago, and is about 1 metre high. It is growing in full sun in sandy loam. It was watered in and mulched when planted. I have always found the plant fascinating when not in flower, due to the phylodes and branch shape. It always draws favourable comments from visitors.

Maroochy Regional Bushland Botanic Garden

By Debbie Gaskill

On a recent visit to the Sunshine Coast we discovered, quite by accident, this botanic garden not far from Buderim.

The Garden is fairly new (it was opened late 2001) but has a number of interesting areas to investigate nonetheless. It is situated in an area parts of which were once logged. Other parts were farmed for sugar cane or dairy. Much of the area has been unused for about 40 years so there is considerable natural regrowth. The vegetation reflects the southern highland and lowland ecosystems of the sunshine coast hinterland.

In its 80 plus hectares of land there are lagoon and ephemeral wetland areas, moss and fern gardens and some nice walks into the bush. There are also areas devoted to melaleucas and rare and endangered species.

There are some inviting lawn areas too, and lots of tables and shelters for picnics, but no bins or barbies. Unlike most other botanic gardens there is no tearoom or sales area, though there was lots of building going on, on a structure that looked like it might eventually become a visitors' centre.



Signage indicates that the gardens are supported by the local council, some local businesses, the Open Garden Scheme and (surprising to me) two arms of the gaming industry!

Anyone visiting the area should consider visiting this new and interesting public space.

What's in the Bush?

Winter

As we stand shivering in the icy blast of our first proper winter for years, ask yourself the question 'What's in the Bush?' and I bet you answer 'Not a lot'. Well that's what I thought until Frank Scheelings and I took a walk in the Brisbane Ranges a couple of weeks ago. It was cold, and the breeze was blowing briskly – what my old Grandad used to call a lazy wind. Too lazy to go round you so it goes straight through you.

We visited a site along the Ballan Road, near Geebung Track, where the large trees have been removed as a fire-break to protect the highway. The resultant extra light has seen an explosion of the smaller understory plants with a surprising array of form and colour.

The wattles haven't quite started yet, but *Grevillea chrysophaea* is everywhere. While the plant itself is a bit thin and straggly the furry, golden flowers are quite a contrast to the mainly green of the surrounding bush. In a few sheltered spots, there are egg-yolk yellow Upright Guinea-flowers, *Hibbertia riparia*, which seem a little confused about their flowering time.



Grevillea chrysophaea

The stem hugging flowers of *Hakea decurrens* add a splash of pink and white, as does the Common Heath, *Epacris impressa*. Although, in this part of the park, most the heath flowers appear to be purest white. Of course, the old favourite *Correa reflexa* is not confused and there are splashes of pink dotted about. There seems to be quite a variation in size and colour. Some plants are a soft pinkish/red, while others are a startling almost lipstick red. The cream colour form also is reasonably common in this part of the park.



***Correa reflexa* – cream and pink forms**

There are even little patches of blue, with Blue Pin-cushions, *Brunonia australis*, Chocolate lilies, *Arthropodium strictum* and Bluebells, *Wahlenbergia* sp. all making sporadic appearances, despite the fact that it is still in the dead of winter.

And, of course, there are the winter orchids. Most are small, green and easily overlooked. We found patches of Nodding Greenhoods, *Pterostylis nutans*, Dwarf greenhoods, *P. nana*, Banded greenhood, *P. sanguinea*, and the uncommon Emerald-lip greenhood, *P. smargadyna*.



Nodding greenhoods, *Pterostylis nutans*

So, toughen up, rug up and take a stroll through the bush this winter. If nothing else, it will help to get you warm, and you just might be surprised.

“Robyn Gordon” and Her Sisters

by Tony and Liz Cavanagh

We were recently in Queensland and took the opportunity to visit Myall Park Botanic Garden, the former home and property of Dave and Dorothy Gordon, near the small town of Glenmorgan, some 400 km west of Brisbane. Now while the Gordons may not be household names, one of their plants certainly is, the hybrid *Grevillea* “Robyn Gordon”.



The original *Grevillea* ‘Robyn Gordon’, now almost 50 years old - Photo Tony Cavanagh

This is widely grown throughout Australia and overseas and has the distinction of being the first Australian plant cultivar registered with the Australian Cultivar Registration Authority in 1968, just five years after it appeared in the Gordon’s garden in 1963.

Dave Gordon is usually described as a grazier and wheat grower but from 1941, he and his wife Dorothy collected and grew plants from all over Australia and Dave built up a huge herbarium of over 7000 botanical specimens, largely of *Eucalyptus* and *Acacia*, but with many others as well. Dorothy was also a talented artist and painted many of these plants. They are on display in the gallery attached to the Information Centre.

Dave specialised in plants from the arid, semi-arid and dry subtropical regions. Today his property still operates as a working farm but some 132 hectares of natural bushland has been set aside “to conserve and display species from arid, semi-arid and dry tropical regions, with an emphasis on rare, threatened and vulnerable species”. The gardens are managed by a Board of Honorary Directors and visitors are welcome, with various levels of accommodation being available on the property. For more information, see their website www.myallparkbotanicgarden.org.au

The Gordon Family of Grevilleas

I am sure that we are all familiar with *Grevillea* “Robyn Gordon”. It seems to have been around “forever” (in reality since about 1968 when Dave Gordon distributed cuttings to nurserymen Alex Scott and Sid Cadwell – “Robyn Gordon” does not set seed and can only be propagated by cuttings). He named it Robyn after his oldest daughter who died tragically in 1969 at the age of 16. It is a medium shrub to about 1.5 m but can spread to several metres. It has dense, dark green, deeply divided leaves and flowers profusely, often for much of the year with a peak in spring. Its parents are the Queensland *G. banksii* (red form), a tall, bushy shrub or small tree and the Western Australian *G. bipinnatifida*, a low growing shrub from the Darling ranges, which were growing together in one of the Gordon gardens.



‘Robyn Gordon’ – photo Liz Cavanagh

The flower heads are spectacular, long racemes of up to 100 individual flowers, deep red and generally showing prominently on the bush. It is very hardy and long lived, and it was a very pleasant surprise to Liz and I to see the original plant still growing in the gardens, now protected by a wire fence and nearly 50 years old! One of the problems with growing “Robyn Gordon” is knowing whether you have a true form. There are plenty of imitations – “Ned Kelly”, “Coconut Ice”, “Superb” – and even some forms of unknown origin sold through the nursery trade as “Robyn Gordon”. However, the “true” “Robyn Gordon” has all red flowers, with no orange or yellow visible; the

styles (the long flower structure characteristic of grevilleas) in particular are all red.



‘Sandra Gordon’ – photo Peter Olde

I had known that there was at least one other Gordon *Grevillea*, *G. “Sandra Gordon”* (named after the Gordon’s second daughter) but was surprised to learn about a third, *Grevillea “Merinda Gordon”*. “Sandra Gordon” is a tall shrub with spectacular yellow-orange flowers, typical of many of the Queensland tropical grevilleas, and is reasonably popular in that state as a garden and landscaping plant.

Its parents were *G. pteridifolia* and *G. sessilis*, both Queensland plants and it appeared in the same garden section as “Robyn”. Sadly, the original plant succumbed to an attack of termites a few years ago and all that is left today is a stump.

Plants of the parents are still being grown in the garden. “Merinda Gordon” could be described as the “Cinderella” of the three and I am unsure whether it is even available through the nursery trade. One reason for this is that it is very prickly, one of its parents being the very pretty but prickly *G. insignis* (the other is *G. asteriscosa*, if possible, even more prickly), both Western Australian. It may also be that it is difficult to keep alive except in a dry, hot climate; it also needs perfect drainage. The plants we saw were about 2 by 2 m and were sparsely flowered although April was probably not their peak flowering season.



***Grevillea insignis* – photo Liz Cavanagh**

NOTE: It appears that the above are not the only plants named after the Gordon girls. Peter Olde of the Grevillea Study Group told us of two other hybrids with their names – *Grevillea* “Clearview Robin” and *G.* “Glen Sandra”. We know nothing of either although we suspect that they were not in any way outstanding.

What’s in the Bush #2 Boneseed!

How many of you have spent time pulling out boneseed? Whether in an organised party, or just strolling through the bush, most of us will whip out a seedling if we find one. So, what would you say if I told you that Alcoa was **planting** boneseed on their mining reserve? I came across an article in a recent edition of the Alcoa Environmental Report, which tells us that they are doing just that. But, it’s for a very good reason. The newly planted boneseed contains a biological control agent, the Boneseed Leaf Buckle Mite.

The tiny, 0.15mm mite causes the boneseed to grow galls which manifest themselves as hairy, distorted patches on the leaves of the plant. This diverts a certain amount of the plant’s nutrients, suppressing the plant’s vigour, growth rate, reproductive output, and therefore, competitiveness with native vegetation.

Boneseed was introduced from SW South Africa as a garden plant, and has quickly become established as a noxious weed in several areas, notably the You Yangs, and increasingly at Anglesea. It densely infests local bushland, completely destroying the native understory, and greatly reducing the native’s ability to regenerate. There is a growing list of native species which have become threatened as a result of boneseed infestation.



Boneseed infestation – You Yangs

The Alcoa site is considered an ideal trial site for the introduction of the mite. It is important that the infected boneseed is not disturbed or removed until the mite is firmly established, about 5 years. Put

simply, if you remove the plant, you remove the mite. The Alcoa site is off limits to the public and community groups, without permission, and so is unlikely to be targeted for weeding. As it is also located close to infrastructure the site is easily accessed for monitoring.

Of course, when we think of biological control, we think of things like the cane toad. The Boneseed Leaf Buckle Mite has been specificity tested and shows no tendency to eat any other plant species, even the closely related Bitou Bush, which is a pest in coastal New South Wales. While the mite cannot eradicate boneseed, it will reduce spread and density of infestations, hopefully enabling us to control the remainder manually. Fingers crossed

http://www.alcoa.com/australia/en/pdf/201104_ANG_april_env_report.pdf

Who was W. Baeuerlen?

By Tony Cavanagh

Roger, in his article on *Grevillea kennedyana* in the June Newsletter, asks (from the comfort of an air-conditioned 4 wheel drive) what W. Bauerlen was doing out there in such inhospitable country when he collected the first specimens of this plant in 1887. Well, the short answer is – he was just doing his job, because he was a paid botanical collector for both Ferdinand Mueller, the Victorian Government Botanist, and later the Technological Museum in Sydney.



William Baeuerlen

His German name was Wilhelm Bäuerlen which is usually Anglicised to William Baeuerlen. He was born in Niedernhall, Germany on 27 October, 1840 and died in Sydney on 28 October, 1917. His date of arrival in Australia is unknown but he apparently left

Germany to emigrate to Australia in 1863 and was sending botanical specimens to Mueller in 1883 (leaving a nice gap of 20 years about which we know nothing). He worked as a contract collector for Mueller from 1883 to 1889 and for the Technological Museum from 1890 to 1905, although the last few years with the Museum were marred by ill health and disputes with the Curator, Richard Baker.

Even though Baeuerlen is little known today, he is commemorated in plants from *Eucalyptus*, *Correa* and *Pultenaea* among others, perhaps as many as 20 new species being named after him. His collections number several thousand specimens and include gums, timber and even bags of *Eucalyptus* leaves for on-going research at the Museum on essential oils, as well as botanical/herbarium specimens. About 70 new species/subspecies were described from his material, including six new *Eucalyptus*, the Grevilleas *G. kennedyana* and *G. renwickiana*, and the plant that many people are familiar with, the Chef's Cap *Correa*, *C. baeuerlenii*, named in his honour by Mueller from specimens collected by Baeuerlen in the Clyde River district of southern coastal New South Wales in 1884 (picture). Baeuerlen was based in the Shoalhaven area of NSW (around Nowra) but collected widely all over the state, especially in the south-east, north-east rainforests, and central and north-west. His specimen of *G. kennedyana* was collected around August - December 1887 in the Grey Range when he spent some six months botanising between Wilcannia and Tibooburra. He was also active in East Gippsland and south-east Queensland.

His later years do not make happy reading. Baeuerlen was apparently a difficult character and quarrelled with Baker the Curator and other staff. He was eventually banned from all but public areas of the Museum, despite the fact that his material had been so significant in building up its botanical prestige. He also separated from his wife, a woman 25 years his junior, but we know little of his later activities. He died in a Sydney hospital from a stroke and possibly bacterial meningitis and was buried in an unmarked grave in the public section of the Rookwood Cemetery. This was a sad ending for a man whom Mueller had called "a circumspect and zealous collector".

Winter Flowers – Not just for gardeners

Article and photos By Benjamin Scheelings

Winter is upon us and many of the flowers that we have enjoyed over the spring and summer have slowly disappeared. Winter is not normally the time of year associated with flowers but there are a lot of species that flower year round and some species that flower only in winter. I have the pleasure of having a *Banksia*

ericifolia just outside my bedroom window and over the last few weeks I am amazed at the diverse array of wildlife that has been attracted to it.



Grey-shrike thrush probably looking for insects

Birds, like the Grey Shrike-thrush and New Holland honeyeater, insects and even lizards seem to frequent this hot spot and I am sure it is no coincidence.

One night I noticed a silhouette perched on one of the flowers, it was small and inconspicuous, the night was dark and cold but I decided to investigate anyway. I turned on the outside light, braved the cold and to my amazement I saw a pair of marbled geckos climbing on the flowers, reaching deep inside for the nectar. I had never heard of lizards drinking nectar before and was very glad I decided to investigate the mysterious late night shapes.



Marbled Gecko on Banksia ericifolia

It is important in any garden to consider the native wildlife that visits, after all these visitors can be just as rewarding as the flowers themselves (provided they are not rabbits or other pests!). When selecting plants for your garden try to make sure you not only plant a variety of species but that the flowering times are staggered, this will ensure that there is always something for you visually and that there will be food available for any happy critters that should be passing

through. Many of the Banksias flower over the winter period and their large showy flowers are not only a visual treat but provide ample amounts of food for all sorts of different animals.



New Holland honeyeater

Editors Note: Ben is undertaking a Masters of Landscape Architecture at Melbourne University, and is currently enjoying a six month exchange program in Delft, Netherlands.

Our Next Meeting July 19th

Our speaker will be Roger Wileman. There was considerable interest in Roger's article about the search for *Grevillea kennedyana*, and he will talk some more about his trip to the 'corner country' where South Australia, Queensland and New South Wales meet.

August Meeting August 16th

Our speaker will be Tony Cavanagh. Tony is well known to us as a long-time member and co-author of the definitive book "*The Dryandras*". Tony's interests are many and varied. In this edition there is an article about William Baeuerlen, one of the many men who have given their names to Australian plant genera and species. Tony's topic at the August meeting, "*What's in a Name?*" will further explore these interesting characters and their contributions to Australian botany. We hope to include a regular "*What's in a Name?*" article by Tony in future newsletters.

Fairweather Friends.

I found this intriguing article in an old BBC Wildlife magazine, from March 2001, written by Mark Steer.

We can all get caught out by the weather. One minute it's fine, the next minute the clouds have rolled in and we're soaked to the skin. While this is unpleasant for us, it could be disastrous for some species of plants. Living in the highly changeable climate of the mountain summits in Tasmania, the

Honey Bush, *Richea scoparia*, battles with the elements. If the newly opened flowers are caught in a deluge, all the pollen within is likely to be washed away, destroying the plant's chances of reproducing.



Richea scoparia

To combat this, the Honey Bush has come up with a novel way of ensuring that its flowers open only in fine weather – it hires sun-sensitive helpers. The assistance comes in the form of a small skink, the Snow skink, *Niveoscincus microlepidotus*.

Mats Olsson and colleagues from the University of Sydney, discovered that the flowers of the Honey bush never open by themselves. The petals are fused, forming a structure called the calyptras, which covers the flower's reproductive organs and protects them from regular rainstorms. When the pollen is fully formed, the calyptras fills with nectar and turns from red to brown. For the Snow skink, no further invitation is needed. It rips off the calyptras, which it squeezes to devour the nectar inside. In doing so, it exposes the flower's pollen bearing stamen and anthers.

Being reptiles, the skinks are only active in good weather and so the flowers are always opened in favourable conditions, when the pollen won't be immediately washed away, and the insects that pollinate them are abundant.

<http://www.auburn.edu/academic/classes/biol/7560/folkerts/olssonlizard.pdf>

August Newsletter

Penny and I will be away for the majority of July and August visiting our children in Finland, the USA and enjoying other far-flung corners of the world. As a result, the Committee has decided that there will be no newsletter for August. Although I won't be back in time for the August meeting, Frank Scheelings has agreed to take notes and to harass you for content, so there will be a September '*Correa Mail*', which I'll put together when we return. Please email articles to me as usual at adefoster@internode.on.net. Thanks for your understanding ☺