



Understanding
Our Natural World
Est. 1880

Field Nats News No 372



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Reg. No. A0033611X

Office Hours: Monday and Tuesday 10 am - 4 pm

April 2026

From the President

Well, it's March already and the AGM is rapidly approaching so it is time to think about how you can contribute to the running of the Club by standing for election to FNCV Council this year. There are nine positions for our Special Interest Groups (SIGs), six for ordinary councillors and four executive positions.

None of the many activities and facilities offered by the Club for your benefit simply run themselves; they all take planning and organisation by many volunteers. The workload is much lighter if shared and the ideas and outcomes are much improved with the participation of more people. For Nomination forms and Proxy forms see p13 FNN or contact the office.

Yet again, I urge you all to mark the AGM on May 3rd in your calendars. If you are unable to stand for Council, your attendance to vote at the AGM would be appreciated.

The due date for FNN 373 will be
Easter Monday April 6th.

Could contributors please email
content to both email addresses.

joan.broadberry@gmail.com
fnnews@admin.org.au



Over the past sixty years I have devoted considerable time to the study of invertebrates and microorganisms. These groups are, in my opinion, grossly under-studied despite the fact that they comprise the bulk of biodiversity of the earth and a large proportion of the biomass. In short, biodiversity is not as well understood nor as limited as some would have us believe. There is an enormous information gap so there is great scope for any naturalist who pursues the study of the other ninety-nine percent of life, including fungi. The number of organisms involved is staggering, the complexity of their inter-relationships is unknowable and the potential for novel projects incalculable.

Photo 1. Left. *Clathrulina* sp.
A stalked actinopod.



Photo 2. *Pyxicola* sp, a Peritrich ciliate attached to an algal filament.



Photo 3. *Pyxicola* sp, closed with the operculum covering the opening of its lorica.

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CALENDAR OF EVENTS

All meetings are held at the FNCV Hall, 1 Gardenia St. Blackburn at 8 pm., unless otherwise indicated.
There may be changes to the program, for example due to extreme weather conditions or the unavailability of a speaker.
Please check with the FNCV website www.fncv.org.au or contact person for the most up-to-date information

APRIL 2026

Friday 3rd – Monday 6th – note dates have not yet been finalized. Fauna Survey Group survey of grassland vertebrates at Bael Bael GNCR. Prior booking essential. Contact: Andrej Hohmann andrej_hohmann@yahoo.com.au

As Bael Bael has been well and truly rained out the survey scheduled for Labour Day weekend has been switched to Easter. At short notice the Mali Dunes working bee trip was held over the Labour Day weekend.

A suggestion has been made that the FNCV could hold a Club Easter camp at Mali Dunes for those not attending Bael Bael and those who would just enjoy camping on the property. Please email expressions of interest to the office admin@fncv.org.au

Monday 6th – Fungi Group: No Meeting, Easter

Tuesday 7th - Fauna Survey Group: No Meeting

Sunday 12th – Fungi Group Foray: Toolangi State Forest. Arrive 9:45am for 10am start. **Prior registration essential.** For details and registration, contact: Hamish Beshara 0428 219 273 hmb.fungi@fastmail.com.au

Sunday 12th – Invertebrate Study Group Excursion: Becket Park/Maranoa Gardens, Balwyn 3pm-5pm. **Prior registration essential.** For more details contact: Wendy Clark inverts@fncv.org.au

Wednesday 15th - Microscopy Group Practical Meeting: Compound and dissecting/zoom microscopes set up for your use . BYO specimens or view hundreds of our specimens. Freshwater pond samples, prepared and stained fish scales and sharkskin. Determine the age of the fish through the scales. Make an imprint and view the stomata and guard cells of leaves. Videos of live microscopic organisms, learn temporary slide preparation and view instantly on screen through digital microscopes. Contact: Philippa Burgess 0409 866 389

Thursday 16th – Botany Group Meeting: Deserts of Western Australia. Speaker: Geoff Lay, FNCV member, Australian Plant Society member and volunteer at the Royal Botanic Gardens Herbarium. Geoff has been a 'bushwalker with a camera' for over 50 years, with an expert knowledge of natural history. Follow the iconic Gunbarrel Highway and Canning Stock Route through four of WA's deserts. After good rains the wildflowers are prolific and spectacular. Contact: Philippa Burgess 0409 866 389

Wednesday 22nd – Geology Group Meeting: Snowball Earth: sedimentology of the Marinoan cap carbonates in the Flinders Ranges. Speaker: Mana Ryuba, PhD candidate, School of Geography, Earth and Atmospheric Sciences, University of Melbourne. Contact: Ken Griffiths geology@fncv.org.au

Monday 27th FNCV Council Meeting: 7.30pm in the hall. Apologies and agenda items to Wendy Gare admin@fncv.org.au

Tuesday 28th – Day Group Meeting: 10.30am coffee and a chat, speaker 11am. *The realities of Biodiversity in the Anthropocene.* Speaker: Maxwell Campbell. Contact: Joan Broadberry joan.broadberry@gmail.com

IMPORTANT

Those wanting to attend any FNCV excursion or camp **MUST register with the leader at least two full days** before the date of the activity. Some leaders may ask for registration to be even earlier. After registering you will receive details of exact locations, meeting places and times.

There are several reasons for this. Attendees can be contacted if the activity is cancelled or arrangements change. It is also essential for insurance purposes.

Non-members are welcome to register and attend FNCV excursions. Club policy is that non-members pay \$5 per excursion.

Note it is not necessary to register for FNCV meetings.



The policy of the FNCV is that non-members pay \$5 per excursion and \$3 per meeting, to contribute towards Club overheads. Junior non-member families, \$4 per excursion and \$2 per meeting.

Members' news, photos & observations

We always have space for member photos and natural history observations. Please share with us what you have noted in your daily life, travels or garden. Email: joan.broadberry@gmail.com by the first Monday in the month.

Welcome
Welcome

Warmest greetings to these new members who were welcomed into our club at the last Council meeting:

Isabella Farrelly, Ross Bunn, Martin Bunn, Owen Bunn, Sarah Amup, Gemma Statton, Bindi Hillen and Sally Swan.



FNCV AGM

Sunday 3rd May 2026 at 2pm

*You are invited to attend
The Field Naturalists Club of Victoria Inc
Annual General Meeting*

to be held at the FNCV Hall, 1 Gardenia Street, Blackburn.

Agenda: *Minutes of previous AGM; Annual Report; Financial Statements; Election of Council; Environment Fund; Other Business*

Guest Speaker: To be announced

Afternoon tea will be served. All welcome

Nominations for Council must reach the registered office of the Club no later than 48 hours before the AGM, i.e. Friday 1st May 2026, by 2pm

Thank you to all those who helped produce FNN 372
Joan Broadberry and Wendy Gare

bookshop@fncv.org.au
for any orders or bookshop queries.

If you don't have access to email, the FNCV office will pass on your message. Kathy will then be in contact with you.

The views and opinions expressed in this publication are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of the FNCV.

Advertising in the Field Nats News

VERY REASONABLE RATES

Contact Wendy in the Field Nats
Office

admin@fncv.org.au

9877 9860

(Mon – Tues 10 am – 4 pm)

Day Group Leader Needed

Joan Broadberry, with the valued assistance of Sally Bewsher, has led the Day Group since 2014. However, as Joan is about to enter her 9th decade it is time for new leadership.

The FNCV Day Group has 10 meetings per year on the morning of the fourth Tuesday of the month from February to November. Coffee and a chat at 10.30 am, speaker at 11 am. There could be an occasional excursion.

As the Day Group is a generalist natural history group, speakers can be found from many avenues including from within the FNCV.

Joan and Sally are willing to continue to assist with the program but neither is able to carry the leadership role.

Please contact Joan if you wish to discuss this further.

joan.broadberry@gmail.com

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As always, I continue to examine samples from freshwater ponds, moss, soil and drains. I am constantly surprised by the diversity and the sheer numbers of organisms that I find. Furthermore, many do not have names that readily come to mind, if at all. It is certain that you will find something interesting and probably new every time a fresh slide is placed on the stage.

Images from some of my microscopy sessions over the past week are included. You are welcome to attend the next microscopy meeting to learn more about these minute organisms.

Max Campbell

All photos M. Campbell

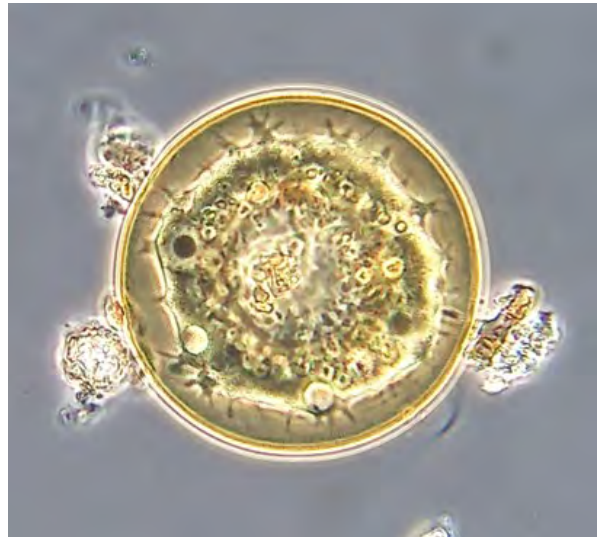


Photo 5. *Arcella* sp, a testate amoeboid with a chitin test.



Photo 4. *Thuricola* sp, a peritrich ciliate.



Photo 6. *Opercularia* sp, yet another peritrich ciliate.

Photo 7.

Docidium sp
A common desmid





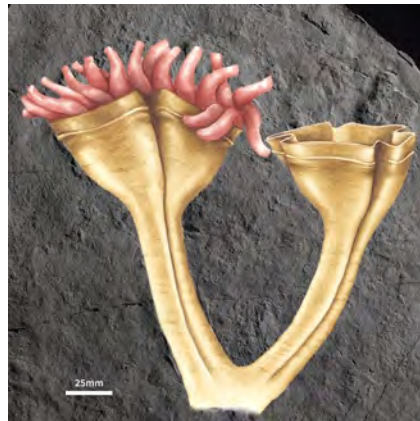
Day Group

A lift of the veil, if only by ever so little, that has hidden the Ediacaran world. Speaker: Dennis Rice

Inspiration for the title is attributed to Sir Tannatt Edgeworth David's (1858-1934) observations and enthusiasm about its importance, when he reported that he believed he had discovered an early animal fossil in the Precambrian in the Flinders Ranges. Dennis explained that it, unfortunately, wasn't a fossil. He then had his audience consider the chances of fossilization. The unlikely chance of a fossil being left in the geological record was illustrated using a 550 million year old metazoan fossil from the Ediacaran period in Australia.

Expanding on this fossilization event, a diorama of the seabed in the Ediacaran of the Flinders Ranges, created by Peter Trusler, was used to introduce the first six organic life forms found before the Cambrian. Of the 80 body plans and the 90 genera, 30 are soft tubular organisms. Dennis introduced a further 20 body fossils to his audience. Animal/metazoan-like organisms were described and illustrated. Examples include: cnidarians, sea anemones, a possible jellyfish, bilaterians, a candidate of animal exhibiting asymmetry, frondose soft coral-like benthic growths, soft celled tubular "worms" moving by peristaltic motion and scavenging fallen body fossils, a pelagic form and filter feeding forms.

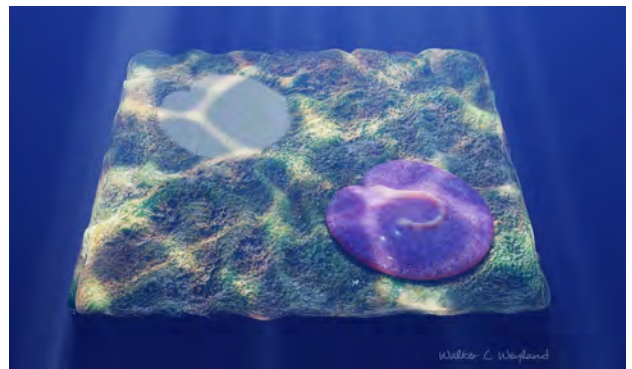
The unique preservational conditions were stressed. The mode of fossilization during the late Ediacaran that preserve soft-bodied fossils and retain a disproportionately large amounts of palaeobiological information, are called Konservat-Lagerstätten, a term now taken to signify paleontological 'mother lodes'. However, these represent essentially extinct modes of fossilization, which no longer occur within marine environments. It could also be said that the conditions that allowed preservation may have important implications for the circumstances in which complex life first proliferated in the oceans.



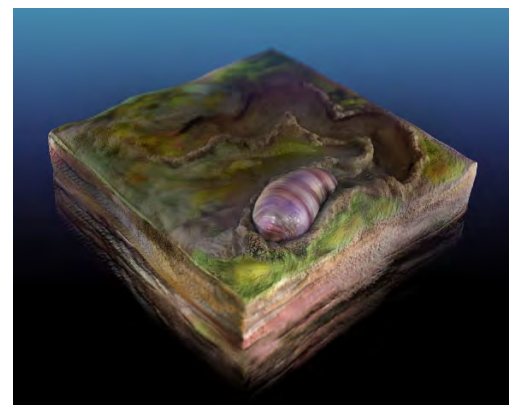
Auroralumina attenboroughii, oldest crown group cnidarian



Diorama of Ediacaran seabed.— Peter Trusler



Quaestio simpsonorum, showing left-right asymmetry



Ikaria wariootia, bilaterian



Finally the geological environment leading to the Ediacaran period was considered. Snowball Earth, the breakup of Rodinia with the realignment of landmasses and the geomagnetic and chemical perturbations from about 850 million years ago to 540 were covered briefly.

Dennis, who has worked with Edicarian fossils from the Flinders Ranges, brought along a number of examples for his audience to examine (photo left).

On behalf of the FNCV Day Group I would once again like to give a big thank you to Dennis for generously sharing his knowledge of geology with us, for the time and effort he put into preparing his presentation and for sending FNN the above summary.

Dennis Rice

Joan Broadberry



Invertebrate Study Group

Lacewings of Victoria— Speaker: Ken Harris, 19th November 2025

Ken Harris presented his talk on the amazing group of insects known as Lacewings. They are in the Order Neuroptera. There are fourteen families of Lacewings in Victoria. He took us through the families, describing their characteristics. This gave us a good understanding of the variety of these beautiful insects. They are more common than we realise, but often not seen as many are small or they are out hunting at night.

The adults usually have four membranous wings similar in size and shape with many distinct veins. They have large compound eyes and some have ocelli on the top of their head. The larvae are predators with mouthparts adapted for piercing and sucking. Some cover themselves in debris as camouflage. The ant lions (*Myrmeleontidae*) bury themselves at the bottom of a conical pit and wait for their prey to slide down the sides.

Below are some examples of Lacewings:

Some lacewings are tiny – a few mm long and some are quite large 5 – 10 cm wingspan.



Dusty Lacewing
Coniopteryx maculithorax Family Coniopterygidae



Banded Antlion
Glenoleon pulchellus Family Myrmeleontidae

Some have patterned wings.



Pied Lacewings
Porrismus stigmata Family Osmylidae



Silky Lacewings
Psycopsis mimica Family Psycopsidae

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Others have strange antennae.

Right: Owl Fly *Megacmonotus magnus*

One group – the Mantispidae – have their front legs formed into grasping claws just like preying mantids. It is a case of convergent evolution.



Mantid Lacewings
Campion australasiae Family Mantispidae



Green Lacewing Larva
Malada signatus Family Chrysopidae

All Lacewing larvae are active predators as are many of the adults. The one pictured left is the larvae of the Green Lacewing. It decorates itself with the skeletons from its meals.

Ken has just published his book on Lacewings.

Lacewings of Victoria by Ken Harris. It is available from the Entomological Society of Victoria. Ken's book discusses the life history of Lacewings, lays out all the families and illustrates the species. It is a good-sized field guide and very user friendly. The bonus is a USB stick in the back with comprehensive images and details of all the species. It is well worth getting this book, it will be great addition to your library.

Thanks Ken for a fascinating talk.

Wendy Clark



ISG Trip Report Westerfolds Park 25th January 2026, 9 – 1pm

Thirteen people attended this trip on a sunny day. There were large numbers of the common Grass Blue Butterflies gathered on the dry grass patches. A different species was found, the Two Spotted Line Blue. The challenge was to take photos of them with their wings open.

We were surprised to find the *Bursaria spinosa* bushes well attended by insects. This was especially welcome as the weather had been so dry.

A wonderful large St Andrews Cross Spider was seen along with several beetles: a spectacularly coloured Fairy Moth *Nemophora laurella* with huge antennae, numerous Pin Tailed Beetles, Assassin Bugs, a Jumping Jack Ant eating a Honey Bee, a Vampire Ant Wasp and more.

The swamp area had a small amount of water in it and enough green plants around to attract insect life. Several damselflies & dragonflies including the Aurora Bluetail, Blue Skimmer Dragonfly, tiny blue beetles, moths and spiders, Banded Bee Flies and more were seen.

We all gathered for lunch under some shady trees and discussed our findings and other things of interest.

See the full complement of invertebrates with their names found at Westerfolds Park on the iNaturalist site at this link:
<https://inaturalist.ala.org.au/projects/fncv-2026-westerfolds-park>

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We were all thrilled to see a large range of insects after such a long time of seeing so few. Lately due to the dry spell and before that it was too cold!

Right and below: We spied a large beetle on a tree and it was immediately surrounded by people with cameras with others watching and waiting their turn.



Right: A very interesting Flat-faced Long-horn Beetle in the Subfamily Lamiinae



Above: Fairy Moth on *Bursaria Nemophora laurella* more colourful in real life than this image

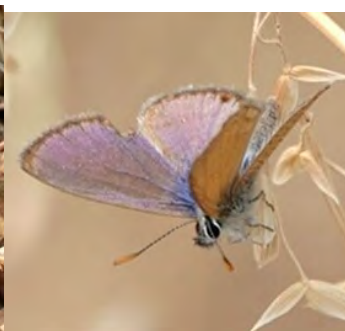


Left: Large Pintail Beetle *Hoshihananomia leucosticta*. There were several types, both big and small.

The Grass blue butterflies were very numerous, flying all around the open grass in full sun. Many were mating and some males were showing signs of being territorial by chasing away other males. Below are the two different species found. As the butterflies fly, land and close their wings, it took a lot of patience to get photos with their wings open.



Common Grass-Blue *Zizina otis*



Two-spotted Line-Blue *Nacaduba biocellata*

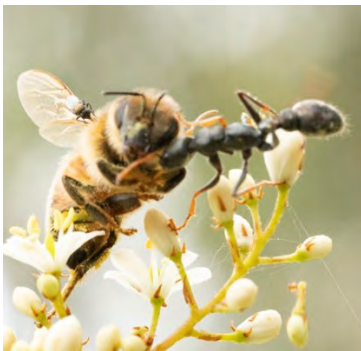
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The St Andrews Cross Spider was a welcome sight as so many of them these days start off well and then get eaten by birds. The task with this species and many similar ones in webs, is that you see the underside of the spider. You often need to be a contortionist (without disturbing the spider) to be able to photograph the top side. The photo left shows the white zig zag lines in the web which gives the spider its common name.

Left: Saint Andrew's Cross Spider
Argiope keyserlingi



Jumping Jack Ant attacking a Honey Bee. A small opportunistic fly on the back of the bee is waiting for left overs.



Ichneuman Wasp Genus Gotra
Photo: Andrew McCutcheon



A Dirt Coloured Seed Bug
Dieuches notatus



Aurora Bluetail *Ischnura aurora*

Wendy Clark
All photos not attributed to others,
W. Clark



Blue Flea Beetle
Family Alticini Genus Arsipoda



Grass Crab Spiders Genus *Runcinia*



Blue Skimmer *Orthetrum caledonicum*



Geology Group

Zebra Rock—an ancient Kimberly siltstone. The mystery of the origin of zebra rock and the formation of its unique bonding. 26th November 2025
Speaker: retired Professor Bruce Livett PhD

Bruce Livett spoke about zebra rock. This oddly striped rock type is only found in the north west of Australia, in the Lake Argyle and Ord River region of the Kimberley. Though not of interest as a mineral resource, it has captured the attention of the public. (Indeed it has been selected to feature at the National Rock Garden, in Canberra.) It is mined locally and prepared for sale to tourists at Kununurra, worked, polished and sealed.

The Western Australian Museum in Perth lists quartz, sericite/white mica (a phyllosilicate) and clay minerals (like argillites, also phyllosilicate): kaolinite, dickite and alunite as components of zebra rock, not to forget iron oxide, which makes up the distinctive brown stripes and markings. As a siltstone, its particles are smaller than sand grains at $< 62 \mu\text{m}$.

But it is the origins of the striping in zebra rock that have been an enigma over the years. Locally there are areas of basalt from volcanism. 'Iron oxide in a lake got into siltstone', raises more questions than it answers. Enter a group of Monash University researchers: a 2023 published paper (*Andrew Coward*) and a Matrix Workshop follow up in 2024, (*Matthew Walker*).

They identify two alternative explanations for the banding. A fluid interacts with an acid-sulfate soil. But the origin and temperature of the fluid could be two-fold. Either of hydrothermal origin, in a Liesegang phenomenon where Fe^{2+} ions are oxidised. (Liesegang rings are an observed striping phenomenon world wide, crossing sedimentary strata.) Or a reaction-diffusion model where acidophilic bacteria play a catalytic role.

Walker describes two time-separated events: $\sim 600 \text{ Ma}$ and 510 Ma . The first: tidal infiltration of pyrite (FeS_2) rich soil with groundwater which released Fe^{2+} and H^+ ions. As the pH drops to 3-4, Fe^{2+} oxidises to Fe^{3+} . Excess groundwater hydrolyses to ferric hydroxide ($\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3$) precipitate.

The second event was a dramatic raising of temperature (possibly magmatic) to $\sim 200^\circ\text{C}$, about ~ 510 million years ago, creating an acidic hydrothermal system. Such an event would provide the environment required to convert the meta-stable ferric hydroxide into the hematite within the brown banding. However, the exact mechanism forming zebra rock has yet to be determined, notes Walker.



The Matrix group proposes that the later hydrothermal event is just a supplement to banding already in place. This preferred model includes the effects of acidophilic bacteria. Walker constructs a mathematical model to account for the pulse in time, or rhythm of hematite band emplacement. Finally, their team trialed model simulations of the putative geo-chemical series, described as a Turing instability. Further such research is next!

Zebra Rock Gallery <https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=yIcRK0PIEoU>
<https://research.monash.edu/en/publications/mineralogy-and-geochemistry-of-pattern-formation-in-zebra-rock-fi/>
 The chemical basis of zebra rock patterning - matrix-inst.org.au

Ken Griffiths



Marine Research Group

The MRG held an online meeting on the 8th of December rather than the planned meeting at the hall and online. It was attended by a small group with presentations provided by Leon Altoff and Audrey Falconer.

Leon Altoff presented on plankton which has been observed in Port Phillip Bay. Collection and counting techniques were shown as well as some of the more common organisms observed so far. The toxic *Karenia* species at the heart of the harmful algal bloom in South Australia has not yet been observed.

Audrey Falconer presented on the invasive Nemertean (ribbon worm) *Cephalothrix simula* which has been identified by DNA in four locations in Victoria. *Cephalothrix simula* is known to be toxic and lives in mussels and oysters.

Leon provided another presentation on Ultra Violet Induced Fluorescence in Intertidal Invertebrates, showing some of the animals which fluoresce.

Following the presentations a discussion on microscopes happened with Max Campbell providing useful information and tips to those in attendance.

On 8th January an MRG Induction was held for members wishing to attend MRG fieldwork. It was attended by 11 members who have previously not attended MRG activities in the past. This was followed by our first survey of the year at Altona on the 10th.

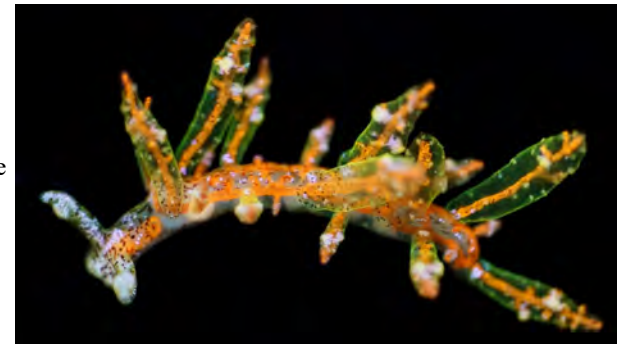
The days prior to the survey reached over 40 degrees and the day itself brought strong off-shore winds and low pressure which resulted in the tide not going out and only a small amount of reef being available to survey. The day was attended by eight new members who had attended the induction session.

Another induction session on the 28th of January was followed by a field survey at Barwon Heads on the 31st, again attended by several members who had attended the induction sessions. The weather was kinder to us and 114 species were recorded on the day.

Over the Christmas break there were reports of possible Sea Star Wasting Disease in the native 11 armed sea stars at Rosebud. We have now collected specimens for both DEECA's aquatic veterinary team, (live animals exhibiting varying extent of symptoms), and for analysis by the Ocean Microbiology Group at the University of Technology Sydney (samples of coelomic fluids, swabs of lesions and small portions of arms preserved in RNALater). An iNaturalist project has been created to track possible cases of SSWD across Victoria but it appears to be a very local outbreak so far.



Noctiluca scintillans commonly known as a "sea sparkle". It is one of the largest single cell planktons and can be seen with the naked eye. They give off a blue light when disturbed and are the cause of the luminescence in the waves at night in Port Phillip Bay.



The sea slug *Hermaea evelinmarcusae* from Shoreham Beach shown under natural (top) and UV light.



Amblychilepas nigrita, a keyhole limpet, was common under the rocks at Barwon Heads on 31st January.



Cephalothrix simula is an invasive Nemertean (ribbon worm) which lives inside muscles and oysters.

We are continuing work on developing harmful algal (and other) bloom monitoring. Friends of

Gippsland Lakes are now up and running and adding plankton monitoring to their other water quality monitoring programs. Friends of the Bluff Barwon Heads and The Jawbone Marine Sanctuary Care Group are still at the training stage. Other individual volunteers have also been recruited. A new Facebook group and a new iNaturalist project have been created for discussion and record holding.

Extracts from SIG reports given at the last FNCV Council Meeting

Botany Group: Meeting 19th February

Zoe Davis presented her current PhD work on examining the role that “Nature play” and the environment has on the health, well-being and academic achievement of children exposed to a more enriched natural environment.

She discussed the compound impacts of play as an essential part of childhood development. Nature play encourages more diverse play types, longer duration of play and more social and cooperative opportunities.

Thirty parks were selected across the Gippsland Plain Bio-region, based on estimates of vegetation type. A 50 meter buffer was created around each playground and plant surveys were conducted within that zone.

A total of 3056 plants were identified within the playgrounds.

Across Melbourne, six neighbourhood parks were selected for actual play observations conducted by Zoe.

Records taken included children’s use of movable objects such as sticks, fruit, water, sand, mud and dirt. Ten members and one visitor attended.

Philippa Burgess

Invertebrate Study Group:

Meeting Report 21st January - Members’ Night

There was a good attendance at the ISG January meeting where we reviewed the invertebrates that were seen on previous field trips, as well as discussing personal sightings. Two keen new people attended our meeting and have joined us at subsequent field trips.

Many interesting photos were shown and much discussion ensued.

Trip Report to Cardinia Reservoir 8th February 9.30 – 1pm

Ten people, on a hot sunny day after a dry spell, attended this trip. Considering how dry it was, the number of invertebrates we found was reasonable. We had two new members attending who were keen on photographing, which helped the observation rates. We did note the paucity of sightings along the creek, which usually yields well, even in the hot and dry.

Of note were a Raspy Tree Cricket with impressive jaws and a Ringed Xenica Butterfly. Last year more butterflies and skippers were seen. A Black and White Spider Wasp led one of our members on a merry chase. Other sightings included: Tropiciduchid Planthopper, Leaf Footed Bugs, Ant mimic spider, Ant-eating spider and Malachite Beetles. Several species of Jumping Spiders were seen and various Robber Flies,

The full list and photos of these sightings can be seen on our Project Page on iNaturalist.

<https://inaturalist.ala.org.au/projects/fncv-2026-cardinia-reservoir-park>

Meeting Report 11th February – Zoom

Max reported on a costly invasion of Black Ants into his electrical circuits as well as some close up photos of the small Feather-Legged Assassin Bug found under the bark of a Melaleuca tree. Andrew showed photos from Black Range in NSW and others from Croydon as well as some from Westerfolds. Ken also shared photos from Westerfolds. Wendy showed images via iNaturalist and highlighted some of the added information you can find on the site. She then discussed some of the workings of the site as well as the benefit of seeing the range where these species have been found. It is quite pleasing when you find that the species you have posted have very few sightings elsewhere.

Much discussion ensued about all these sightings and some insights on working with iNaturalist.

Wendy Clark

Microscopy Group:

Meeting 18th February

Members and visitors viewed many of our hundreds of regular specimens available. New items for the evening included multiple invertebrates found in worm castings, black fly larvae, several large insect specimens and water samples from wetlands in Boroondara, teeming with microscopic life.

Two new members attended, one studying botany. Both were extremely interested in the evening. Several members also brought in specimens they had collected over the last few weeks for others to view and discuss.

Attendees enjoyed a “Premiere Showing” of a wonderful video of microscopic life produced by Eric, a fairly recent member. With much guidance from Max on the use of an unutilised microscope, he made his first video using his new camera. It was a very informative evening, thoroughly enjoyed by all seven members and two visitors who attended.

Philippa Burgess



NOMINATION FOR FNCV COUNCIL 2026/27

The FNCV AGM will be held on Sunday 3rd May, 2pm
at the FNCV Hall, 1 Gardenia Street, Blackburn

Name of Member Nominated.....

Position Nominated *.....

Signature of Member Nominated.....

TWO MEMBERS SUPPORTING NOMINATION

Name..... Signature.....Date.....

Name..... Signature.....Date.....

*Elected members of the FNCV Council are: President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, a Councillor representing each Special Interest Group (SIG) and up to six other Councillors. All must be FNCV members.

All nominations, including SIG Councillors, must reach the FNCV Office no later than 48 hours before the AGM, i.e. Friday 1st May at 2pm.

1 Gardenia Street, Blackburn, VIC 3130
Phone 9877 9860 E-mail: admin@fncv.org.au



The Field Naturalists Club of Victoria Inc



1 Gardenia Street, Blackburn, Vic 3130
Email: admin@fncv.org.au
Website: www.fncv.org.au
Phone: (03) 9877 9860

Proxy Voting Form

I, _____

Current member of The Field Naturalists Club of Victoria Inc.
appoint (full name) _____

Of (address) _____

or in their absence, the AGM Chair, to be my proxy at the 2026 Annual General Meeting to be convened on Sunday 3rd May 2026 at 1 Gardenia Street, Blackburn and authorise them to vote on my behalf.

This form must be given to the FNCV Secretary before the start of the AGM.

Signed: _____ Date: _____ 2026

Understanding Our Natural World