Anne O'Callaghan Cultural Award
December 2016
*Dendrobium hercoglossum*
Siva

NEXT MEETING - TUESDAY 10 January

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MINUTES OF THE GENERAL MEETING
6 December 2016, 7.47pm

Present: 44 present as per the register
Apologies: 2 as per register
Visitors: Jacqui and Eric Bateman. Eric is the GCA webmaster and spoke with ours after the meeting
New members: Nil
Minutes: Minutes of the November meeting accepted (Ray, Tony)
Business Arising: Nil
Financial Report: Charly advised current balance is $5,549.44. We also have $6,000 in a term deposit. (Lynne, Kirsty)

Correspondence:
Inwards:
- GCA (Calendar Comp and Numbers for insurance),
- WAOS 2017 Bulletin #3,
- several newsletters and the November WAROO report.

Outwards:
- GCA (numbers),
- Mrs. Barnard (Pay for hall in 2017).

General Business:
- Members were asked to consider our meeting format for 2017.
- Paul has bought plants from Tinonee Orchids for the society.
- The Taiwan order arrived on Sunday with inspections and dipping to be done on Wednesday (7th Dec). Howard Tan will assist. This shipment has had its difficulties but Matt from Ten Shin has been most cooperative and Ken asked members to support him during the WAOS 2017.
- Early registration for Ecuador closes soon.
- Coarse perlite can be purchased (@ $36 per 100 litre bag from Ken.

The President wished all a great Christmas season and handed out thanks to our regular volunteers.

Anne O’Callaghan Cultural Award: Awarded to Siva for his plant of Dendrobium hercoglossum.

Raffle: All members participated in free Christmas raffle.

Name Badge: Graham & Margaret
There will be a general meeting in January on Tuesday 10th.

We are now planning our display at WAOS in August 2017 and have formed a sub-committee consisting of Charly, Chris and Ken. If you would like to be involved, please see Ken.

The Paphiopedilum Study Group has purchased a pallet of jumbo Perlite. It is available for sale at $36 per 100 litre bag. Normal retail price for a 100l bag is $44. If you wish to purchase a bag, please see Ken.
NOTICEBOARD

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Home visits:
At 10 am on the Sunday after the fourth Thursday of each month. Please bring chairs and food to share.
* 28 January - Ezi Gro Orchids
* 26 February - Tony & Sandy, Woodvale

FOR SALE/WANTED

Imported plant news

Approximately 150 plants from Ecuador (Dec 2015), APOC Thailand (Mar 2016) and Singapore and Malaysia (Jul 2016) were released on 1 December.

The shipment of 667 plants from Taiwan arrived on 4 December and was inspected and pesticide dipped on the 7th and 8th respectively. Four plants were refused entry. All plants have now been planted up. Thanks to Howard, Charly, Tony and Chris who assisted to make all of this happen. First inspection (and a further release inspection) will be scheduled for mid-January

Ken & Chris
This month’s plant was purchased from Ray Clements at Tinonee Orchids. Thanks Paul for arranging this, and Peter for ‘plant-sitting’ them.

*Sarcochilus aequalis* D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem., *Phytologia* 71: 322 (1991), commonly known as the Boulder Orchid in Australia is highly localised in NSW and is regarded as critically endangered through habitat destruction and over collecting. Its species name refers to the equal sized petals and sepals.

In its natural habitat, this orchid is mostly lithophytic on boulders, cliff faces and escarpments at 400-1,200m, usually in sheltered locations often close to waterfalls and watercourses.

*Sarcochilus aequalis* was formerly considered a form of *Sarcochilus hartmannii* before being accorded species status in 1991. It is regarded as a cool-growing orchid, suitable for shade house culture, although will require regular watering during the hot/dry WA summer. While it will grow well on a mount, pot culture in a pine bark or similar media is preferable unless you are able to provide high humidity. It prefers bright light, abundant air movement and some warmth during winter where it should be kept somewhat drier.

The Orchid Species Club of Victoria has an article about growing *Sarcochilus* species and hybrids that is worth reading for those members who have not previously had any experience with this genus [http://www.oscov.asn.au/articles/sarccult.htm](http://www.oscov.asn.au/articles/sarccult.htm)

### MONTHLY PLANT

*Sarcochilus aequalis var. albus*

**Country of origin:** Australia

**Description:** Miniature, clumping species with striking red flowers.

**Difficulty:** Cool growing species that requires both cooling and high humidity in summer.

**Cost:** $7.00

![Sarcochilus aequalis](http://orchids.wikia.com/wiki/Sarcochilus_aequalis)

Graham & Margaret
_Plectorrhiza tridentata_

Lynne
_Encyclia atropurpurea_

Chris
_Cymbidium chloranthum_
_Encyclia candollei_

Maxine
_Eria floribunda_
_Phalaenopsis mannii_

Charly & Gerda
_Bulbophyllum makoyanum_

Ken & Chris
_Bulbophyllum cercanthum_
_Dendrobium lindleyii_
_Dendrobium thyrsiflorum_
_Miltonia flavescentes_
_Phalaenopsis cornu-cervi_
_Phalaenopsis mariae var. fasciata_
_Polystachya spp._
_Restrepia falkenbergii_

Adrian & Dee
_Ansellia africana_
_Brassavola tuberculata_
_Dendrobium tosaense_
_Dendrobium stricklandianum_
_Vanda tricolor_
_Xylobium leontoglossum_

PLANTS DISPLAYED December 2016

_Laelia longipes var. lucasiana_
_Paul & Andrea_

_Dendrobium atroviolaceum_
_Siva_
Mich
Dendrobium goldschmidtianum

Peter
Cymbidium bicolor ssp. obtusum
Dendrobium chrysotoxum
Laelia lobata
Miltonia flavescens
Oeniella polystachys (?)
Oncidium hastatum
Oncidium pubes

Courtney
Cymbidium canaliculatum
Sarcochilus falcatus

Paul & Andrea
Laelia longipes var. lucasiana

Siva
Dendrobium atroviolaceum
Dendrobium hercoglossum
Eria ornata

Howard
Paphiopedilum delenatii
Paphiopedilum lowii
Paphiopedilum rothschildianum
Paphiopedilum sanderianum

Tony & Mavis
Chiloschista spp.
Microcoelia cornuta
Phalaenopsis parishii
Phalaenopsis cornu-cervi (x 2; one red)

PLANTS DISPLAYED December 2016

Photography by Tony
**STANHOPEAS**

*Contd from December*

**Stanhopea martiana** is a very showy species, but is not common in culture but grows in intermediate to cool conditions. In vegetative form, it has few, clustered, ovoid, deeply rugose pseudobulbs enveloped partially below by scarious bracts that become fibrous with age and carrying a single, apical, elliptic, plicate, acuminate, erect, gradually narrowing below in to the stout petiole. It blooms in its natural habitat in late spring and summer on a pendant, often 2 flowered, to 20 cm long inflorescence with ovate clasping bracts and narrower floral bracts and has waxy, large, fragrant flowers. Photo source: [http://www.orchidspecies.com/stanmartiana.htm](http://www.orchidspecies.com/stanmartiana.htm)

**Stanhopea napoensis** Dodson 1975. Found on the hot, humid, Amazonian lowlands and eastern slopes of the Andes in Ecuador near Napo at elevations around 400 m in very wet montane forests, this species is a medium sized, hot to cool growing epiphyte with a short rhizome, pyriform, sulcate, dark green pseudobulbs carrying a single, apical, large elliptic, plicate leaf that gradually narrows below into the elongate, channelled petiolate towards the base. It flowers in spring on a basal, 12.5 cm long, few flowered inflorescence arising from a mature pseudobulb and enveloped completely by large, inflated chartaceous bracts. This species was originally published by Calaway H. Dodson (1975) in: *Selbyana*, 1 (2): 114--129.

This rarely seen species has very large flowers up to 23cm with distinctive markings and deep purple spotting coloration in the bowing hypochile. Photo source: [http://stanhopea.autrevie.com/stanhopea_napoensis.html](http://stanhopea.autrevie.com/stanhopea_napoensis.html)

**Stanhopea naurayi** Jenny 2005 is found in Peru, although the actual location and habitat details have not been published, perhaps to protect this population from collection. It is one of the most recent species of Stanhopea to be published, and information is scarce. However, it was originally collected by Alfredo Manrique in 2002, in Dept. Puno, Peru; and flowered in cultivation. IPNI lists D. E. Bennett as collector, specimen B-7989. Herbarium sheets: Holotype MOL, isotype Heb. Jenny.

It is named for William Nauray Huari, the
artist of Fig. 1 in the original publication in Lankesteriana. He is a Peruvian national and Ph.D. candidate at Universitat de Girona (Spain) working under Prof. Norma Salinas Revilla. His research project was "Systematic and biogeography of the genus Telipogon Kunth". Nauray earned a BSc in biology and an MSc in botany at the National University of Cusco, and as a student, studied the orchids of Wiñay Wayna, an orchid-rich, cloud-forest portion of the historical sanctuary of Machu Picchu, and contributed to the Cesar Vargas Herbarium (CUZ) at the University of Cuzco. He is a co-author of the book "Orchids of Machu Picchu."

Photo source: https://www.orchidsforum.com/threads/stanhopea-naurayi.12696/

Stanhopea nigripes Rolfe 1894 is found in Peru in wet montane rain forest in the Departments of Amazonas, Huánuco, and Pasco at 800 to 1,900m. It is a medium sized, warm to cool growing epiphyte. This species first flowered in Kew in the 1890's, although it appears that its origin was unknown at the time, and that single plant was the only example that could be studied. It was originally published in the Bulletin of Miscellaneous Information, Royal Gardens, Kew [Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew]: p.364.

Stanhopea nigripes has an ovoid-pyriform, sulcate pseudobulb subtended by 4 to 6 basal, scariosus bracts and a single, apical, lanceolate, attenuate to the stout, terete petiole, coriaceous, acuminate, glossy dark green leaf. It blooms on pendant 10 cm one to seven flowered inflorescence arising from mature pseudobulbs. The flowers are dark cream in colour with darker overlapping petals and very large, distinct black “eyes”. The perfume is quite unusual as it is reminiscent of strong and penetrating smoke.

Photo source: https://c2.staticflickr.com/4/3931/15456170036_591934e3ca_b.jpg

Unusually, this species is not included in Charles Schweinfurth's 1960 publication, Orchids of Peru, published in Fieldiana: Botany that list only eight Stanhopea species, one of which (Stan. randii) is no longer considered valid (now Stan. candida). The orchids of Peru are currently being reconsidered by Calaway H. Dodson and David E. Bennett Jr. in the Orchids of
Peru: Icones Plantarum Tropicarum, Series II [1991], published by the Missouri Botanical Garden. David E. Bennett also collaborated with Eric A. Christenson in producing the Icones Orchidacearum Peruviarum, in which Stanhopea nigripes is presented as plate 577.

Stanhopea nigroviolacea Morren ex Beer 1854 is found in Mexico in heavy rainfall forests on the eastern slopes of the Mexican Plateau up to 2,000 m. It was first reported as collected near Xalapa, Veracruz at 1,000-1,300 m. There is some question as to whether or not Stanhopea nigroviolacea is valid as a separate species. Dr. Rudolf Jenny considers it to be a dark-coloured variant of Stanhopea tigrina Bateman ex Lindley. "For now, Stan. nigroviolacea should be maintained as a variety of Stan. tigrina, this based on the illustration by Morren and the indications by Kennedy in 1977" (Jenny 1999). As is often the case, debate continues between taxonomists on this matter. Collections of both Stanhopea tigrina and Stanhopea tigrina var. nigroviolacea have been made near Veracruz and near Orizaba. Some of the confusion arose because early authors reported the species in Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela, and Brazil. Cogniaux (1893-1906) reported that plants were found near Caracas, Venezuela, and in Colombia near Bogota, but more contemporary authors have not supported the occurrence of Stanhopea tigrina outside of Mexico. Kennedy (1997) does not support the classification of Stanhopea nigroviolacea as a variety of Stanhopea tigrina. In his view, the differences between Stanhopea tigrina and Stanhopea nigroviolacea are significant. In particular, he writes of Stanhopea nigroviolacea "...petals largely of a solid maroon colour; the hypochile is very much thicker [rounded and bulbous] than Stanhopea. tigrina, the horns surrounding the epichile are substantially thicker, the column is much less arched, and it accepts a somewhat smaller pollinator than Bateman's Stanhopea tigrina." Yet Kennedy’s work was used by Jenny 1999 to argue for its classification as a variety of Stanhopea tigrina which seems curious.

Kennedy explained the taxonomic history thus: "This plant [with dominant maroon petals and deep hypochile] was originally described as Stanhopea tigrina var. nigroviolacea [by] Morren...1845... It was later elevated to specific rank, Stanhopea nigroviolacea (Morr.) Beer ...[in] 1854." Auguste Morren was known for his work on algaes (1804-1870; source: IPNI). Johann Georg Beer was an Austrian taxonomist (1803-1873; source: IPNI). This large, showy and fragrant species blooms in the summer, and given the outstanding colour, is one of the most recognisable members of the genus.

Photo source: http://www.orchidspecies.com/stannigroviolacea.htm
ABOUT US

Monthly Meetings
Monthly meetings held on the 2nd Tuesday of each month (exc January) at Wilson Community Hall, Braibrise St, Wilson commencing 7.45 pm. Usually, the short formal meeting is followed by plant descriptions given by members. Supper follows to allow members time to socialise and discuss orchids. All visitors are very welcome.

Membership Fees
**Family** $30 PA + 2 badges (1st year only) [Badges come in two versions. Pin fastening ($11.50) or Magnet fastening ($13.50) Please indicate your preference.]

**Single** $20.00 PA + 1 badge (1st year only) [Pin fastening ($11.50) or Magnet fastening ($13.50)]

New members who don't live in Perth will not require name badges, therefore membership will be at the renewal fee only.

Monthly Home Visit
On the weekend following the fourth Thursday of each month (generally on the Sunday morning), a home visit is held at a member's home. This gives members an opportunity to enjoy the fellowship that our mutual interest provides, and to see how others go about growing their orchids.

Monthly Plant Display
Given that the prime objective of the Society is to promote the cultivation of species orchids, only species or natural hybrids are acceptable for display. Since we all may be uncertain about the identification of a plant from time to time, we encourage members to bring plants along about which they are unsure since someone may be able to identify them. There is no competition nor restriction on flower count, quality or length of ownership. We want members to be able to see species plants in flower. So even if your flowers are a bit past their best, bring them in as others may not have seen that species in flower.

Plant Sales
The Society provides an opportunity table for members to sell surplus plants and equipment, and for the Society to sell product from time to time. A commission of 10% is charged on all sales.

Plant Purchases
The Society endeavours to obtain a different species seedling for sale at each meeting, usually costing between $6.00 and $15.00. The Society makes a small profit on these sales which is invested in benefits to members. As it is always difficult to get new or different species, should members have 20 or more plants of one species which they feel might be suitable as a monthly plant, please contact a Committee member.

Raffle
The Society conducts a raffle each meeting and at home visits as a means of raising funds.

Management
In accordance with the Constitution, the Annual General meeting is held in May each year at which time the office-bearers and committee are elected. The majority of Committee members serve two year terms.
Next meeting Tuesday 10 January