

THE SPECIES ORCHID SOCIETY OF WA (INC)

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NEWSLETTER

Anne O'Callaghan Cultural Award
January 2017
Mexipedium xerophyticum
Tony & Sandy

NEXT MEETING - TUESDAY 14 February

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MINUTES OF THE GENERAL MEETING

10 January 2017, 7.48pm

Present: 29 present as per the register

Apologies: 1 as per register

Visitors: Nil

New members: Jacqui & Eric.

Minutes: Minutes of the November meeting accepted (Noel, Kirsty)

Business Arising: Nil

Financial Report: Charly advised current balance is \$5,556.44. We also have \$6,000 in a term deposit. (Ray, Mavis)

Correspondence:

Inwards:

- Nil.

Outwards:

- Sympathy card to Gordon on the death of his wife Robyn.

General Business:

- The meeting format was discussed.
- Quarantine plants seem to be progressing well. Ken is trying to reduce costs by simplifying the inspection procedures. The next inspection is due on the 25th of January.
- With the new Associations Incorporation Act it was recommended by Ken that we take their new model and adapt it to suit our Society. It is planned to table the new constitution at our May AGM for approval. To simplify things our financial year would close at the end of February. Thanks go to Ken for doing this.
- For WAOS 2017 we have a 3m by 3m space reserved next to the

Paphiopedilum Study Group's space.

- Bindi has donated quite a few *Sarcochilus hartmanii* plants to our Society. They will be used in future raffles. Howard also donated a seedling of *Paphiopedilum rothschildianum*.
- Mich outlined booking procedures for the library and pointed out that there are two books, one for magazines and one for books.
- The January meeting was declared a success.
- Peter tabled information about affordable foggers which are available in Australia.

Anne O'Callaghan Cultural Award:

Awarded to Tony and Sandy for their well grown plant of *Mexipedium xerophyticum*. This monotypic genus is not common in collections and seldom seen in flower.

Raffle: Lina, Ray, Lynn, Jacqui and Ian.

Name Badge: Noel.

NOTES FROM YOUR COMMITTEE

- The first January meeting enjoyed strong support from members given the number of species displayed, and the excellent attendance. A January meeting will now be part of our standard calendar.
- The limited description of three plants only was well received and meant that the meeting concluded by 9.30.p.m., allowing members time to socialise and ask questions of growers. However, so that we can maintain our records of plants displayed, please ensure that you complete a plant display sheet (or list) pass it on to Mich.
- Flyers advertising WAOS are now available from the Secretary - if you are able to distribute these please collect them at the meeting.
- The WAOS planning sub-committee is 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

Quiet Achievers

2013	Ian
2014	Chris
2015	Margaret
2016	Tom & Pat

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Committee:

Chris	Peter
Maxine	Siva
Michele	Tony
Sharon	Mavis

Life Members

Barry (dec'd)
Gordon
Maxine
Ken
Joan (dec'd) & Ted (dec'd)
Trevor
Neville
Noel & Eva
Tony & Mavis
Barry (dec'd)

NOTICEBOARD

FORTH- COMING EVENTS

Home visits:

At 10 am on the Sunday after the fourth Thursday of each month. Please bring chairs and food to share.

- * 26 February - Tony & Sandy, Woodvale
- * 26 March - Chris, Sorrento

FOR SALE/WANTED

Imported plant news

A further 65 plants from Singapore and Malaysia (Jul 2016) and APOC Thailand (Mar 2016) were released on 25 January, and the first inspection on the Taiwan shipment was conducted.

Ken & Chris

MONTHLY PLANT

Dendrobium delacourii

Country of origin: Myanmar, Thailand, Laos and Vietnam

Description: Small species that rapidly grows into clumps.

Difficulty: Warm to cool growing species that requires humidity in summer.

Cost: \$5.00

This month's plants were provided by Tony, and are divisions from his large plant that was in flower at the January meeting.

Dendrobium delacourii Guillaumin 1924 SECTION *Stachyobium* is widespread in Myanmar, Thailand, Laos and Vietnam. It is a mini to miniature sized, warm to cool growing epiphyte from deciduous forests often in full sun at 800-1,300m.

It is named for the French ornithologist and botanist Jean Théodore Delacour (1890-1985) who collected it in Vietnam in the province of Quang Tri.

This species which has long lasting flowers with a distinctive fringed labellum requires bright light especially in winter, can tolerate medium-high temperatures in summer and cooler in winter (not less than 15°C). Like most of the canopy dwellers, high humidity and constant air movement will maintain plant health and vigour.

This species can be mounted on pinebark,



Photo source: <https://uk.pinterest.com/pin/317011261250378685/>

tree trunks, cork hardwood or tree fern slabs, or grown in pots or baskets with well drained media allowing the roots to dry quickly. As Tony explained, when growing vigorously, it rapidly bulks up in to a large clump, and the monthly plants are pieces that have naturally detached from his main plant over the past year. Some of the small plants have, or are about to flower.

Given its diminutive nature, attention needs to be paid to keeping it pest free as mealy bug or hard/cotton scale can quickly take hold and lead to plant mortality.

Unlike many of the species we grow, *Dendrobium delacourii* will flower more than once a year when it is well grown.

Murray & Arni
Lycaste x groganii

Ian
Encyclia osmantha

Graham & Margaret
Laelia tenebrosa
Stenoglottis woodii
Trichoglottis seidenfadenii

Tony & Sandy
Grammatophyllum scriptum
Mexipedium xerophyticum

Chris
Laelia tenebrosa
Laelia purpurata var. *carnea*
Lycaste bradeorum
Stenoglottis woodii

Bindy
Anacheilium cochleatum
Encyclia hanburyi
Lycaste aromatica
Oncidium sphacelatum

Maxine
Bulbophyllum echinolabium
Bulbophyllum pecten-veneris
Cattleya gaskelliana var. *alba*
Dendrobium chrysotoxum
Dendrobium wassellii
Encyclia hanburyi
Gongora scaphephorus
Laelia purpurata
Neofinetia falcata
Phalaenopsis floresensis

PLANTS DISPLAYED January 2017



Stenoglottis woodii
Graham & Margaret, Chris



Laelia purpurata var. *carnea*
Chris

Ken & Chris

Coelogyne tomentosa
Cyrtopodium andersonii
Encyclia alata
Encyclia atrorubens
Encyclia osmantha
Laelia purpurata
Lycaste aromatica
Lycaste xytriphora
Maxillaria houtteana
Paphiopedilum haynaldianum
Promenaea stapelioides

Adrian & Dee

Acianthera geminicaulina
Acianthera polystachya (syn *Pleurothallis pubescens*)
Saccolabiopsis armitii x self
Smitinandia micrantha

Peter

Aerides houlletiana
Cattleya leopoldii
Dendrobium lindleyi var. *majus* Cambrai
Dendrobium antennatum
Helcia sanguinolenta
Miltonia phymatochilum
Phalaenopsis cornu-cervi "red"
Restrepia muscifera

John

Cattleya maxima
Chysis limminghei
Laelia purpurata var. *sanguinea* x *venosa*

Tony & Mavis

Brassavola cucullata
Dendrobium delacourii
Phalaenopsis cornu-cervi "Red"

PLANTS DISPLAYED January 2017



Smitinandia micrantha
Adrian & Dee



Acianthera polystachya
Adrian & Dee

Photography by Tony

STANHOPEAS

Contd from January

Stanhopea novogaliciana S.Rosillo de Velasco 1984 is found in the states of Nayarit and Jalisco in Mexico. The type specimen was collected near Ameca in Jalisco at about 1,550 m) and was growing in deep shade in a deep, narrow gorge which narrowed to only about 5m wide. It was in this very narrow crevice that *Stanhopea novogaliciana* was found. This orchid, which may be epiphytic or lithophytic, grows in the same area as *Stanhopea intermedia*. These plants have also been found near Tepic in Nayarit. Other than this limited information, little has been published.



Photo source: www.eerikas-bilder.de/orchideen/Coryanthes_Stanhopea_Gongora_Embreea/stanhopea/stanhopea_novogaliciana.htm

Stanhopea oculata (Lodd.) Lindley 1832. This well-known and relatively common species comes from Mexico, Belize, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, northern South America and Brazil. The Mexican habitat is the eastern slopes of the Mexican Plateau from the States of Puebla and Veracruz into the intermountain regions of

Chiapas. In Belize, plants are found on trees, stumps, rotten logs, or rocks in wet broad-leaved forests in the Cayo and Toledo Districts at 400-750m. In Guatemala, the species is found in humid forests as an epiphyte on trees or on rocky ground at 1,500 m) near Cobán in Alta Verapaz, and also may be found in coastal regions along the Pacific slope in Guatemala. In El Salvador, plants grow in the Department of Santa Ana on Cerro Montecristo at 1,600-2,000 m, while in Nicaragua, it can be found in Nueva Segovia Province where epiphytic plants were collected from trees on Cerro El Sangarro and between Ocotal and Jalapa at 960 m. In Panama, *Stanhopea oculata* is found in Coclé Province at 1,000m in wet highland forests high in the canopy of tall trees. In Venezuela, plants were found at Caripe at about 910m, and between Guácharo Cave and San Francisco in the same habitat as *Stanhopea wardii*. In Brazil, these plants are found only at lower elevations in the State of Amazonas.



Photo source: http://stanhopea-passion.over-blog.com/pages/STANHOPEA_OCULATA_Lodd_Lindl_1832-2759792.html

Most habitat listings include Mexico, including the states of Chiapas, Michoacan, Vera Cruz, and Puebla, but McVaugh (1986) indicates that reports of this species from western Mexico is probably based on the misidentification of *Stanhopea maculosa*. He states, "According to Dodson (1963), true *Stanhopea oculata* is found from Puebla and Veracruz to Central America." However, Kennedy (1975) illustrated a *Stanhopea oculata* found at 1,830m, 16 km southwest of Taxco in Guerrero, Mexico.

It is another variable species, with substantial variation in colour (from bright yellow to buff), size and colour of spotting on petals and sepals with most having torus shaped (like the letter O) red to purple coloured spots. Some forms have a many intense red to purple spots on the upper hypochile and the epichile. This is one of the easiest *Stanhopea* species to grow in a shadehouse provided high humidity can be provided during summer.

The best known characteristics used in identifying this species are the narrow hypochile that is bent at a 90 degree angle, and several dark red eye spots along the hypochile and base of the petals. The eye spots are what provide us with the epithet "*oculata*" meaning eyes in Latin. This species is well known for its fragrance that has been described as vanilla with mint and a hint of cocoa. As with many of the genus, the fragrance is strong and can be overpowering in a confined space.

Stanhopea ospinae Dodson 1967 is found in Colombia, endemic to the area of Fusagasuga in the Department of Cundinamarca in Colombia as an epiphyte

at approx. 1,800 m in moist cloud forest. This species was originally published in Orquideologia; Revista de la Sociedad Colombiana de Orquideologia, Medellin; no. 4:19 (1967).

Jenny (1993) says the plant was "discovered by Dodson in 1965 in the collection of Dona Ospina in Fusagasuga" and named for her (note the feminine -ae ending). He considers that the species is "closely related to *Stanhopea gibbosa* from Costa Rica but differs from this by the form of the hypochile." The flowers are yellow-orange to pale orange, hypochile darker, with distinct dark eye spot. Sepals and petals have small, randomly scattered, burgundy spots. Horns are short and plump.



Photo source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Dick_Hartley_DSCN1703_-_Stanhopea_ospinae.jpg

Stanhopea panamensis N.H. Williams & W.M. Whitten 1988 is found in Panama. Plants were originally as epiphytes on moist rainforest trees around Cero Campana, approximately 80 km south of Panama City 900m. The species is a medium sized, warm growing epiphyte with oval, strongly

ribbed and furrowed with age pseudobulbs carrying a single, apical, coarse, leathery, plicate, lanceolate, acute, gradually narrowing below into the channelled, petiolate base leaf that blooms in the mid-summer through early winter on a pendent, basal, to 8" [to 20 cm] long, loosely 3 to 7 flowered inflorescence enveloped by large, spread, broadly triangular, acute floral bracts and carrying fragrant flowers.

This species is often cited as a synonym of *Stanhopea occulata* but differs in having a less sharply angled hypochile, has a different scent and there is no eye spot although there may be patterning. This species has a strong mint scent and showy, cream-colored flowers with reddish spots. While *Stanhopea panamensis* was originally described as endemic to Panama, plants have since been reported in Colombia. It appears that the species was known and discussed prior to 1983, but not formally described until 1988.



Photo source: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/81918877@N00/15145752949>

Stanhopea peruviana Rolfe 1912. Found in the Huanuco department of Peru at 950-1,000m., this species was originally published in Botanical Magazine 1912, and is often confused with *Stanhopea pozoi*.

It is a very attractive species with closely spaced (but not crowded) flowers on relatively short to medium length inflorescences. Sepals and petals are yellow-gold, with or without spots. The lip is predominantly white to cream, and has two large, dark eye spots on the hypochile. The horns arising from the mesochile are short, sturdy, and curved. The epichile is wide, heart-shaped, and longer than the column. The column has wide, rounded wings and can be speckled. It has a wonderful rich, spicy chocolate scent. When well grown, this species forms large, specimen plants



Photo source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Dick_Hartley_PIC00015_-_Stanhopea_peruviana.jpg

Contd next month

ABOUT US

Monthly Meetings

Monthly meetings held on the 2nd Tuesday of each month 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 member's 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 generating 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.

If unclaimed, return to
The Editor
204 Park Street, Henley Brook WA 6055

Next meeting Tuesday 14 February