Vol 30 No 6 November 2018

Anne O’Callaghan Award October 2018
Coilostylis falcata
Lynne

NEXT MEETING - TUESDAY 13 November

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MINUTES OF THE GENERAL MEETING

9 October 2018 7.50pm

Present: 41 present as per the register.
Apologies: 3 as per register
Visitors: Michael and Jenny
New members: Nil.
Minutes: Minutes June meeting accepted (Margaret, Lynn)
Business Arising: Nil
Current balance is $11,238.42 (Ray, Ian)

Correspondence:

Inwards:
- City of Canning (Hall booking for 2019 – cost $828).
- Bruce’s Summary of the Spring Show
- Orchids WA (Special meeting to discuss rule changes)
- GCA 2018/2019 Schedule and a Calendar.

Outwards:
- City of Canning detailing bookings for 2019,
- Department of Primary Industry and Regional Development expressing our appreciation of the assistance given by Ms Sandy Norris in bring in Kevin Western’s plants for the Inter Society Orchid Display and Workshop.

General Business:
- Members were asked to endeavour to donate spare plants for the society’s raffles.
- SOSWA members were asked to consider accepting an invitation to the ANOS meeting of the 12th of November for the bestowing of life membership to Dr Norm Stockton.
- There is to be an auction at the Alf Faulkner Hall at 7:45 to which our members are invited.
- Orchidup open days are on the 27th and 28th of October.
- Graham will try to contact Jeanette Wheatley about library books.
- Graham is to contact the City of Canning to correct the October 2019 meeting date.

Anne O’Callaghan Cultural Award: Awarded to Lynne for Coilostylis falcata

Raffle: Lina (2), Helen, Peter, Ken, Brenda, Lynn.

Name Badge: Bernard.
NOTES FROM YOUR COMMITTEE

- A Special Meeting of Orchids WA has been called for the 3 November to finalise the draft new rules. Our delegate, Mavis will represent us at the meeting.
- Mich has found a supplier for embroidered shirts/jackets. Samples will be shown to members at a general meeting.
- The NDOS auction is on at the Alf Faulkner Hall on the 26th of November at 7:45pm if you have plants to sell.
- Two *Angraecum vigeuri* seedlings purchased from Orchid Species Plus in August 2017 will be auctioned at either the January or February GM.
- The shield we won at the ISODW has been engraved and will be shown at a general meeting.
- Reminder to members that a maximum of three plants to be described during plant descriptions. Speakers are requested to use the microphone so that all can hear.
- EARLY NOTICE - The January home visit at Ezi Gro Orchids is to be held on Saturday the 19th of January 2019.

Quiet Achievers
2013 Ian
2014 Chris
2015 Margaret
2016 Tom & Pat
2017 Charly & Gerda
2018 Paul

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

FORTH-COMING

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

* 25 November - Lynn, Belmont.
* 19 January (Saturday) - Ezi Gro Orchids, Evandale Road, Lansdale - note this is a week earlier than the usual date.
* 3 March - Chris, Sorrento

MARKETPLACE - FOR SALE/WANTED

Victor wants to acquire a plant of *Rhynchostele rossii* and is also interested in small Angraecoid species. If you have spare plants, please contact Victor on 9243 1843 or e-mail vnquin@gmail.com.

Lynn wants to acquire plants of *Oncidium (Odontoglossum)* *naevium*, and *Dendrobium aggregatum (lindleyi)* and *farmeri* if you have a spare plant. She is also collecting wine/champagne corks if you have any that you do not want. Please phone Lynn on 0414 922 923 or e-mail contrarymiss@hotmail.com.

Nahiid is looking for plants of *Phalaenopsis gigantea*, *Phalaenopsis pulchra*, *Phalaenopsis hieroglyphica* and *Phalaenopsis bellina*. If you have any spare plants of these species, please phone Nahiid on 0415 818 850 or e-mail her at N.Stephens@murdoch.edu.au

Harry is hoping to acquire a plant of *Epidendrum densiflorum*. If you have a spare division, please call Harry on 0412 403 696 or e-mail harry.ashton@live.com.au
MONTHLY PLANT

*Dendrobium amabile*

**Country of origin:** Vietnam

**Description:** Medium sized, cool growing epiphyte

**Difficulty:** Easy species to grow, suitable for shadehouse culture.

**Cost:** $10.00

*Dendrobium amabile* O’Brien 1909

*SECTION Densiflora* is found in Hainan, China and in Vietnam at 1,200m as a medium sized, cool growing epiphyte.

These plants were purchased for us by Peter from several Bunnings Stores that are supplied by Collector’s Corner.

This is a relatively easy species to grow, and like most of the genus, is light loving, is said to require a drier rest period, and can be slab-mounted or pot grown. High year-round humidity, with regular fertilising when in active growth will promote robust plant development and flowering. A constant supply of fresh air will also help maintain vigour.


Slab-mounting is preferable if you are able to maintain humidity during summer months, otherwise pot culture would be preferred. This species is generally not attractive to pests other than two-spotted mite, and where air movement is not adequate, cotton and hard scale.

The Genus *Dendrobium* *(contd. From October 2018)*

*Dendrobium lindleyi* Steud. 1840 (*SECTION Densiflora*) is found throughout southeast Asia, including Sikkim, Bhutan, north-eastern India, Burma, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, and southwestern China at 400 – 1,300m. A miniature to small sized, hot-cool growing epiphyte, this species can be found on the trunks and branches of deciduous trees. In Vietnam, this orchid grows high in the canopy in open, dry, primary, broad-leaved, semi-deciduous, mixed and coniferous forests. The plant has erect, clustered, thickened upwards from a slender base, almost spindle-shaped, angled stems carrying a solitary, oblong, leathery, obtuse, leaf. Flowering in late winter-early spring, the pleasantly fragrant flowers are borne on axillary, 5 to 15 flowered, often pendant racemes that arise from nodes at the middle of leaved and leafless canes. This species and its subspecies *Dendrobium lindleyi* var. *jenkinsii* need a cool dry winter rest to ensure a spring blooming. As the bright yellow flower colour indicates, *Dendrobium lindleyi* is a bright light orchid and requires high light to flower well. Its common name is Lindley’s *Dendrobium* named after the 1800’s English Botanist, John Lindley. In Thailand, it is known as Ueang phung, and in China as Ju Shi Hu

![Photo source: https://i.pinimg.com/originals/06/17/d9/0617d91a7c74bfc0c502541d8b162e81.jpg](https://i.pinimg.com/originals/06/17/d9/0617d91a7c74bfc0c502541d8b162e81.jpg)

Synonyms in use are *Callista aggregata* (Roxb.) Kuntze 1891; *Dendrobium aggregatum* Rox. 1832; *Dendrobium alboviride* var. *majus* Rolfe 1932; *Dendrobium lindleyi* var. *majus* (Rolfe) S.Y.Hu 1973; *Epidendrum aggregatum* Roxb. ex Steud. 1840. Most commonly, this species is sold as *Dendrobium aggregatum*.

*Dendrobium lindleyi* is free flowering once it grows to a reasonable size plant as can be seen in the photo of *Dendrobium lindleyi* var. *majus* on the following page
Dendrobium palpebrae Lindley 1850 (SECTION Densiflora) is found in Bangladesh, eastern Himalayas, Yunnan province China, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos and Vietnam at 800-2,500 m (note the large altitude range). It is generally seen as a medium sized, warm to cold growing epiphytic species on primary and secondary forest trees. We saw this species in flower at Dalat in Vietnam several years ago on a tour organised by Tony Watkinson. Vegetatively, it has clustered, rather slender to subclavate, sulcate stems enveloped by membraneous sheaths carrying 2 to 5, towards the apex, lanceolate to oblong, acute leaves. Blooming in spring and late summer, 6-15 flowers are carried on 15cm pendulous inflorescences. An albinistic form exists.

Its common name, the Brow-Like Dendrobium, and in Thailand, Ueang Matchanu, is linked to the hairs on the lip base that look like eyelashes, hence its specific epithet palpebra which means eyelid.
Harry
*Cattleya aurantiaca* ‘SVO Spots’ x ‘Mishima Spots’
*Cattleya intermedia* var. *amethystina*

Lynne
*Coilostylis falcata*

Murray & Arni
*Dendrobium nobile*
*Rhyncholaelia digbyana*

Graham & Margaret
*Dendrobium amabile*
*Dendrobium polyanthum*
*Dendrobium striolata* var. *banksii*
*Diuris sulphurea*

Frankie
*Dendrobium kingianum* ‘Red Devil’ x ‘Red Imp’

Maxine
*Chysis bractescens*
*Cymbidium canaliculatum* ‘Sparksii’
*Dendrochilum wenzelii* ‘Yellow’
*Leptotes bicolor*
*Phalaenopsis mannii*
*Promenaea ovatiloba*

Ken & Chris
*Ansellia africana*
*Brasiliorchis schunkeana*
*Cattleya amethystaglossa* ‘Jaguar’
*Cattleya aurantiaca*
*Cattleya gaskelliana* Alba
*Cattleya intermedia* var. *amethystina*
*Cattleya maxima*
*Cattleya quadricolor*
*Dendrochilum latifolium*
*Epigenium cymbidioides*

**PLANTS DISPLAYED October 2018**

*Leptotes bicolor*
Maxine Godbeer

*Sarcochilus weinthalii*
Courtney Rogasch
PLANTS DISPLAYED October 2018

Mich
Dendrobium spp

Clive
Diuris sulphurea
Diuris micrantha

Tara
Brassia maculata
Coelogyne flaccida
Serapias spp

Courtney
Sarcochilus weinthalii

John
Paphiopedilum hirsutissimum

Tony & Mavis
Pleione formosana
Phalaenopsis amabilis
Phalaenopsis philippinensis
Phalaenopsis schilleriana
Vanda javierae
Vanda tricolor

Brenda
Angraecum sesquipedale

Angraecum sesquipedale

Pleione formosana
Tony & Mavis Watkinson
Photography by Tony
This species is often confused with *Dendrobium farmeri* as the flowers and growth habit are very similar. The most significant difference is that the lip is more ovate, and has low side-lobes and the hairs that John Lindley described "like eyelashes".

Synonyms in use are *Callista palpebrae* (Lindl.) Kuntze 1891; *Callista palpebrae* (Lindl.) Brieger 1981; *Dendrobium farmeri* var. *album* Regel 1868

*Dendrobium sulcatum* Lindl. 1838 *SECTION Densiflora* is found in Assam, eastern Himalayas, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam and south central China in tropical valleys at altitudes of 500 -1,000m. A small to medium sized, warm growing epiphyte, this species has somewhat flattened, 25 cm clavate pseudobulbs carrying 2 apical, ovate leaves. Flowering in late spring, the flowers are borne on short, pendulous inflorescences produced just below the apical leaf. The short-lived flowers are fimbriate. In India, the habitat extends from tropical valleys near Kalimpong and Darjeeling in Sikkim to the Khasi (Khasia) Hills, Assam, Manipur, and Megahalaya where plants can be found from 500-1000m.

Its common name is the Furrowed Lip Dendrobium, while in Thailand it is known as Ueang champanan, and in China, as Ju Cao Shi Hu


The synonym in use is *Callista sulcata* (Lindl.) Kuntze 1891;

*Dendrobium thyrsiflorum* B S Williams 1871 (*SECTION Densiflora*) is found in the Chinese Himalayas, Hainan China, Assam India, eastern Himalayas, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos and Vietnam at 1,200-2,000m. This species is a small to large sized, cool growing, epiphyte, lithophyte or terrestrial orchid inhabiting humid, mossy mixed and coniferous forests. It has slender, ridged, rounded, club-shaped, yellowish apically stems carrying
5-7, persistent, smooth, flexible, dark green leaves. Flowering in spring, the dense pendant raceme that arises from the apex of the cane can bear up to 50 pleasantly fragrant flowers. The flowers are quite variable with the labellum colour ranging from a pale yellow to intense orange-yellow. Its common name is the Pine Cone-Like Raceme Dendrobium. In Thailand, it is known as Ueang mawn khai, while in China, it is known as Qui Hua Shi Hu.

Photo source: https://www.pinterest.ch/pin/385761524309040568

Synonyms in use are Calista thyrsiflora (Rchb.f. ex André) M.A.Clem. 2003; Dendrobium densiflorum var. alboluteum Hook.f. 1869; Dendrobium galliceanum Linden 1890; Dendrobium thyrsiflorum var. bronckartii Cogn. 1904; and Dendrobium thyrsiflorum var. minutiflorum Aver. 2012

The next section is Dendrobium. Several species in this section are quite commonly seen in hobbyist collections and most are relatively undemanding to grow and flower. Some of the more commonly grown species in this section are:

- Dendrobium albosanguineum
- Dendrobium anosmum
- Dendrobium aphyllum
- Dendrobium chrysanthum
- Dendrobium crepidatum
- Dendrobium crystallinum
- Dendrobium devonianum
- Dendrobium dixanthum
- Dendrobium falconeri
- Dendrobium fimbriatum
- Dendrobium findlayanum
- Dendrobium friedericksianum
- Dendrobium gibsonii
- Dendrobium heterocarpum
- Dendrobium lituiflorum
- Dendrobium loddigesii
Dendrobium albosanguineum Lindley & Paxt. 1852 SECTION Dendrobium is found in Myanmar and Thailand growing as an epiphyte high in the canopy at 300-600m. The plants can usually be found in the tops of the tallest trees, but is not common and may be threatened due to deforestation and over-collecting. The plants have stout, subclavate or cylindrical, clustered pseudobulbous canes with strongly developed nodes covered in white sheathing bracts carrying linear-lanceolate, light green, somewhat translucent, deciduous leaves. Spring flowering takes place from the nodes near to the top of more mature leafed and leafless canes on short, 2 to 7 flowered racemes with fragrant, fleshy, long-lived flowers. This species comes from habitats that have a semi-dry, cool winter season.

Photo source: http://web2.mendelu.cz/arboretum/upload/Dendrobium_albosanguineum.jpg

Its common name is the White and Blood-Red Dendrobium, and culturally, is said to grow best on tree fern slab as it prefers to dry out between watering.

Synonyms in use are Callista albosanguinea (Lindl. & Paxton) Kuntze 1891; Dendrobium atrosanguineum E. Morren & De Voss [Spalm]
Dendrobium anosmum Lindley 1845 SECTION Dendrobium is a large sized species from Malaysia, Laos, Vietnam, Hong Kong, Philippines, Indonesia, and Papua New Guinea where it grows as an epiphyte in gallery layers of lower primary forests up to 1,300m. In the Philippines, this species can be found growing in mountain forests generally below 750m with Aerides quinquevulnerum and Anota violacea. While generally these habitats are distinctly drier in winter, in some locations where this species occurs, it is wet all year. In Papua New Guinea, plants are common in the Bulolo and Wau areas where it can be found on rough-barked trees from sea level to 1,300m.

It grows to be a large to very large, arching to pendulous orchid with pendulous to 120cm many noded stems with each node enveloped by a loose fitting sheath and carrying oblong elliptic, acute, deciduous leaves. Flowering in spring, racemes of 8 - 10 pleasantly fragrant flowers arise from the nodes all along the apice of the leafless cane. Culture for this plant can be problematic given the long pendant canes, and where possible, slab-mounting is the most effective option provided high humidity can be maintained through summer. Several colour forms are known including an album form and some cultivars that are much more intensely coloured. Its common name is the Unscented Dendrobium which is a misnomer as the species is quite fragrant. In China it is known as Tan xiang shi hu

Photo source: https://www.orchidee-karlsruhe.de/album/fotogalerie/den-anosmum-1-plawan-jpg/

This species is often sold under one or more of the synonyms in use that include Callista anosma O. Ktze. 1891; Callista macrophylla [Lindl.] Kuntze 1891; Callista scortechinii O. Ktze. 1891; Dendrobium anosmum var. dearei (Rolfe) Ames & Quisumb. 1935; Dendrobium anosmum var. giganteum [Rchb.f] Valmayor & Tiu 1984; Dendrobium anosmum var. huttonii (Rchb.f.) Ames & Quisumb. 1935; Dendrobium dayanum B.S.Williams 1864; Dendrobium leucorhodum Schlechter 1879; Dendrobium macranthum Hooker or Miquel?; Dendrobium macrophyllum Lindley not Ames or Richards ?; Dendrobium retusum Llanos 1859; Dendrobium scortechinii Hooker 1890; Dendrobium superbum Rchb.f 1864; Dendrobium superbum var. anosmum Rchb.f ?; Dendrobium superbum var. burkei Rchb.f. 1884; Dendrobium superbum var. dearei Rolfe 1891; and Dendrobium superbum var. huttonii Rchb.f. 1869
**Dendrobium aphyllum** (Roxb.) C.E.C.Fisch. 1928 SECTION *Dendrobium* is found in Hainan China, Assam, Bangladesh, eastern Himalayas, India, Maldive Islands, Nepal, Sri Lanka, western Himalayas, Andaman Islands, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Malaysia, Borneo, Java, Sumatra, Lesser Sunda Islands, Sulawesi and Queensland as a large sized, hot to cool growing, epiphyte or in deforested areas, as a lithophyte. This species which is often named as *Dendrobium pierardii* or *Dendrobium cucullatum* is found at 1 50-1,800m in lowland and primary montane forests, and in China in mangrove swamps. It has slender, pendulous, leafy stems carrying linear-lanceolate or narrowly ovate, acuminate, deciduous leaves. Flowering throughout the year, but most commonly in winter and spring, the short inflorescence arises from the nodes of older leafless canes and has 1-3, fragrant, short-lived, nearly transparent fragile flowers, clustered close to the cane. An albinistic form also exists. The fragrance is similar to that of violets. This species is locally threatened due to habitat destruction and clearing, and over-collection. Its common name is The Hooded Dendrobium which refers to the cone-shaped lip, in China, it is known as Dou Chun Shi Hu.

**Photo source:** https://www.tokopedia.com/jonegoro/dendrobium-aphyllum-ukuran-raksasa

Similar to *Dendrobium anosmum*, this species is best slab or mount grown to accommodate the long pendant canes. Helpful cultural information can be found at http://www.toskar.org/dendrobium-aphyllum/.

Synonyms in use include *Callista aphylla* Kuntze 1891; *Cymbidium aphyllum* (Roxb.) Sw. 1799; *Dendrobium aphyllum* var. *cucullatum* [R. Br.] Sarkar 1984; *Dendrobium aphyllum* var. *katakianum* I.Barua 2001; *Dendrobium cucullatum* R. Brown 1822; *Dendrobium madrasense* A.D.Hawkes 1963; *Dendrobium oxyphyllum* Gagnep. 1950; *Dendrobium pierardii* Roxb. 1822; *Dendrobium pierardii* var. *cucullatum* [R. Br.] J.D. Hook 1890; *Epidendrum aphyllum* (Roxb.) Poir. 1810; and *Pierardia bicolor* (Roxb. ex Hook.) Raf. 1836.

*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.

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.
Next meeting Tuesday 13 November