Anne O’Callaghan Award April 2019
Grammatophyllum scriptum fma. citrinum
Siva

NEXT MEETING AGM TUESDAY 14 May

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MINUTES OF THE GENERAL MEETING

9 April 2019 7.50pm

Present: 38 members as per register.
Apologies: 9 members.
Visitors: Roger & Jenni
New members: Nil
Minutes: Minutes February meeting accepted (Ken, Chris)
Business Arising: Nil
Financial Report: Tabled by Adrian. Current balance is $11,297.71 (Ken, Margaret).
Correspondence:
Inwards:
- AOF (Bulletin)
- GCA (Insurance)
Outwards:
- Nil
General Business:
1. Members were reminded that Membership renewal is due, Plant donations for raffles are appreciated and that we need a new secretary next month at the AGM.
2. Bookings for the dinner in Albany are payable to the Treasurer. Bookings for the excursion are full. Accommodation is still available at the Le Grand Motel where the dinner will be held.
3. The OWA proposed rules were discussed at the meeting on the 6th of April and will be submitted after 60 days to be passed and forwarded to the government.
4. The WOC meeting on the 7th of April was introduced to Arinex (the proposed event managers for WOC24 if we are finally given approval to hold it) and their representatives addressed the meeting. Progress on biosecurity was discussed. Also progress on tentative planning was outlined and discussions were held about the WOC in Taiwan next March.
5. This year the Spring Show will be held at the Aranmore College.
6. Mich explained the contribution of several of our members to the design and purchase of the new club logo and apparel. Those who had ordered it received their orders.

Anne O’Callaghan Cultural Award:
Awarded to Siva for a well-flowered Grammatophyllum scriptum fma citrinum.
Raffle: Lynn, Tom, Norm, Lynn, Judith and Paul
Name Badge: Ray

NOTES FROM YOUR COMMITTEE

- Our May meeting is the AGM. We do have some vacancies on the Management Committee. If you are interested, please let us know so that you can be nominated on the evening. Please make sure that your membership is up to date before this meeting.
• Annual membership renewals were due in February. Please pay the Treasurer. Payment can be made by EFT to the Species Orchid Society account at Bendigo Bank, BSB 633-000 Account number 122491988. Please include your surname in the transfer.

• The annual Silent Auction will be held at the June General Meeting. Orchids (species or hybrids), other plants and any orchid paraphernalia are sold at this event as our annual fundraiser. For new members, this is an inexpensive way to expand your collection.

• If like many of us, you are still repotting your orchids, please ensure that any plants you donate for auction are well established as it is very disappointing to win the bid for a plant that you particularly want, only to have it die soon after getting it home.

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**Committee:**  
Michele  
Kirsty  
Chris  
Maxine  
Charly  
Peter  
Tony  
Mavis  

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

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

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

* 26 May - Peter, Armadale
* 30 June - Ray, Bullsbrook.

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.

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

_Laelia albida_

**Country of origin:** Western Mexico

**Description:** Small sized, cool growing epiphyte or lithophyte

**Difficulty:** Moderately difficult species to grow requiring winter protection and summer humidity

**Cost:** $10.00

_Laelia albida_ Bateman ex Lindl. 1839 _SUB-GENUS Laelia SECTION Podolaelia_. This month’s plant was supplied by Australian Orchid Nursery and has been grown on by Ken & Chris.

This species from western Mexico is found in mixed open, dry deciduous forests of pine, oak and juniper at 1,000-2,600m. It is small sized, cool growing epiphyte or occasional lithophyte, and has clustered, conical-ovoid pseudobulbs that wrinkle with age. Flowering in autumn and winter, the white flowers are born on erect to arching racemes with several pleasantly scented flowers.

As an intermediate to cool-growing species, Laelia albida can be grown in small pots or baskets in well drained media, or if you are able to provide summer humidity, a cork, tree fern or hardwood slab. It requires bright light, 50-70% shade with good air circulation. High humidity and regular watering/fertilising during warmer months, and a drier rest period with less water (protection from winter rain) during cooler months with occasional misting to reduce pseudobulb shrivelling on sunny winter days will keep this species in good condition.

As this species is relatively small, care needs to be taken to prevent, or eradicate any infestation by hard or soft scale and mealy bug as the plant can succumb to an insect attack quite quickly. Ensuring good air movement will help minimise this risk.

Vale Trevor Pratt

Our Life Member and Past President Trevor Pratt died on Sunday 14 March 2019. Trevor was born in Edmonton, UK in May 1931, and grew up with his mother and a younger brother in Southend. Trevor joined the Species Orchid Society in 1998, and for many years shared his considerable skills and interests between us and the Amalgamated Prospectors and Leaseholder’s Association of WA. While he did say when he joined the Committee that his primary commitment was to the Association, he never failed to be one of the members helping out at our events. Trevor was our President in 2006 and 2008, and was most appropriately made a Life Member in 2014 in recognition of his outstanding contribution to the Society.

Trevor was one of those people who quietly got things done. A long-time committee member until standing down for personal health reasons and to be the fulltime carer for his wife Anne who was seriously ill, Trevor’s character was no better exemplified than a commitment to support members who were unwell or recovering from serious illness, and for many years was the person who kept us in touch with members unable to attend meetings.

In his previous life, Trevor spent time as a national serviceman in Malaya and Singapore after escaping the boredom of an apprenticeship to a London accounting firm. Trevor revelled in the sights and sounds of a new world. On returning to the UK at the end of his national service, Trevor accepted a job as a policeman in Kenya at the time of the Mau Mau uprising. Some of his experiences would have broken a lesser man. After working on the docks in Mombassa, Trevor returned to UK where he met Anne.

At the celebration of his life, his daughter Amanda told us that after returning to Nigeria to work in 1964, he was again forced to flee Entebbe, Uganda by plane in 1965. Apparently the pilot of a light plane misjudged the crosswind and the plane flipped on the runway before take-off. Trevor and his friends traded the damaged aircraft for a VW Combi van. She then said that while Trevor suffered a broken ankle in the plane crash, it did not stop him walking 70 miles further north across the desert when the VW Combi died. Eventually, they made it to Egypt. Rumours about smuggled diamonds and a week in prison exist, however Trevor eventually got to Rome, was identified as a “Distressed British Subject”, and given £10 pounds worth of stamps in his passport to get back home to England.
In 1966, Trevor migrated to WA. He was married to Anne in Victoria Park soon after by enlightened Anglican Archbishop who agreed to preside over a mixed religion marriage. Trevor had converted to Islam some years earlier while in Africa.

Trevor brought to WA the vast experience gained through a often challenging worklife. While Trevor freely admitted that his orchid knowledge was less than some members, his gentle, caring and inclusive approach to people was the model for his life and time with us. Trevor and Ian Bailey became close friends, and until his illness progressed to the extent that he was no longer able attend meetings, Trevor provided transport for Ian to all of our events. The two of them were a formidable team, and most capably represented us at many orchid events in which the Society participated. Their friendly faces, helpful nature and open willingness to talk to everyone were on display at the WA Orchid Spectacular in 2005 and 2008, and the Australian Orchid Conference in 2012. Trevor and Anne came on one of the many trips to Thailand arranged by Tony and Mavis Watkinson and were enthusiastic members of our travelling group. Trevor approached the task of being Anne’s carer until her death some years ago with the commitment, compassion and unstinting service that we had observed in his commitment to all the causes and activities in which he revelled during his extraordinary life.

Farewell Trevor. Both you and Anne are sorely missed by your family and a wide and incredibly diverse circle of friends who enjoyed your humour, affection, eclectic interests and tastes, passion for learning and enjoyment of robust debate.

The Genus *Dendrobium* *(contd. from April 2019)*

*Dendrobium atrovioleaceum* Rolfe 1890 SECTION Latouria

Found in Papua New Guinea and surrounding islands at 200-800m, *Dendrobium atrovioleaceum* is a medium sized, hot to warm growing epiphyte on large tree trunks in rainforest. Andre Millar writes that this species was still plentiful on the island of New Ireland in light forests, although was much less plentiful on the mainland where many thousands had been taken from the wild by collectors for the British and German nurseries before 1900. It is also found in Irian Jaya in the Cyclops Mountains near Jayapura. The average day temperature is 24-28°C and night 20-22°C throughout the year, a daily variance of only 4-6°C, while the relative humidity is always 70-80%.

Contd on page 10
Harry
Brassavola nodosa
Epidendrum diffusum

Maxine
Dracula felix
Dendrochilum latifolium var. macranthum
Phalaenopsis fasciata

Ken & Chris
Angraecum distichum
Brassia maculata
Dendrochilum hampelii
Dendrochilum latifolium var. macranthum
Dendrochilum uncatum
Epidendrum diffusum
Mormolyca ringens
Ornithophora radicans
Schomburgkia albopurpurea
Stanhopea graveolens

Peter
Dendrochilum latifolium var. macranthum
Phalaenopsis gigantea
Psychopsis krameriana
Psychopsis papilio
Vanda tricolor
Zelenkoa onusta

Siva
Grammatophyllum scriptum var. citrinum

Tony & Mavis
Dendrobium bigibbum var. superbum
Dendrochilum cobbianum
Zelenkoa onusta

PLANTS DISPLAYED April 2019

Dracula felix
Maxine

Zelenkoa onusta
Peter Masters
Tony & Mavis
**PLANTS DISPLAYED April 2019**

*Phalaenopsis fasciata*

Maxine

*Stanhopea graveolens*

Ken & Chris

*Schomburgkia albopurpurea*

Ken & Chris

*Mormolyca ringens*

Ken & Chris

Photography by Tony
It has a clavately-fusiform, deeply sulcate, greenish when young, brownish with age stem carrying 2 to 4 apical, ovate-oblong, thick, coriaceous, obtusely obtuse apically, dark green above and paler below leaves. Flowering throughout the year, although most often in autumn through spring, 6-8 long-lasting (up to 3 months) fragrant, heavy textured nodding flowers are borne on short axillary racemes arising from just below or at the apex of new or older canes.

Photo source: http://bluenanta.com/orchid/57132/species_detail/?tab=gal

Its common name is the Black Blood-Red Dendrobium, and synonyms in use are *Dendrobium eustachyum* Schlechter 1923; *Dendrobium macgregorii* F.Muell. & Kraenzl. 1894; *Latourea atroviolacea* [Rolfe] Breiger 1981; *Latourochis atroviolacea* [Rolfe] Breiger 1981; *Sayeria atroviolacea* (Rolfe) Rauschert 1983;

*Dendrobium bifalce* Lindl. 1843 **SECTION Latouria** is found in the Lesser Sunda Islands, Moluccas, the Bismark Islands, New Guinea, the Solomon Islands and Queensland in coastal or riverine forests at sea-level to 800m where it grows in rainforests on trees and boulders in brightly lit, humid environments. It is a small sized, hot growing epiphyte with stout, apically thickening, 5 to 7 noded stems carrying 2 to 4, coriaceous, suberect, elliptic-oblong, obtuse leaves. Flowering in autumn and winter, up to 10 small fleshy flowers are borne on terete, stout inflorescences with distinct triangular-ovate, apiculate floral bracts.

Plants are often bleached yellowish green by the sun. Andree Millar wrote that this species “is the most common of all Latoureas, and one of the most common orchids in the New Guinea lowlands”. She says that they collected large clumps of plants in the 1970s, sometimes with as many as 100 or more plants in the clump. She noted that the flower colour varied from apple green with purple streaks to brownish green.

In situ photo source: http://keys.trin.org.au:8080/key-server/data/08090a09-0d0e-410b-860c-020705070e0e/media/Html/Leioanthum_bifalce.htm

Synonyms in use are Bulbophyllum oncidiochilum Kraenzl. 1894; Callista bifalcis (Lindl.) Kunze 1891; Dendrobium breviracemosum F.M.Bailey 1899; Dendrobium chloropterum Rchb.f. & S.Moore 1878; Doritis bifalcis (Lindl.) Rchb.f. 1860; Latourea oncidiochila (Kraenzl.) Kraenzl. 1894; Leioanthum bifalce (Lindl.) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones 2002; Sayeria bifalcis (Lindl.) Rauschert 1983. Its common name is the Two Sickles Dendrobium, and in Australia it is known as the Native Bee Orchid.

Dendrobium convolutum Rolfe 1906 SECTION Latouria is found in northern Papua New Guinea at sea level to 650m as hot to warm growing epiphyte in rainforests near the coast. It is a small sized species with yellow stems that have 4-5 nodes beneath 3 apical, elliptic-lanceolate leaves. Flowering in late spring and early summer, 2-4 long-lasting flowers are borne on 8-12 cm axillary, suberect, racemose inflorescences arising from the apex of leafless canes and below the leaves on canes carrying leaves. Photo source: http://bluenanta.com/orchid/57475/species_detail/?tab=gal

The flowers of Dendrobium convolutum resemble those of
*Dendrobium macrophyllum* but are smaller, distinctively coloured, lack any hairs on the outer surface and have a distinctive callus on the lip. The species was originally described by Rolfe from a plant sent to him by F. Sander which arrived with plants of *Dendrobium atroviolaceum*. As the latter is found only in Milne Bay Province, this may well be the type locality of *Dendrobium convolutum* as well. The flowers of *Dendrobium convolutum* resemble those of *Dendrobium macrophyllum* but are smaller, distinctively coloured, lack any hairs on the outer surface and have a distinctive callus on the lip. Its common name is the Convoluted Dendrobium, and the synonym in use is *Sayeria convoluta* (Rolfe) Rauschert 1983.

*Dendrobium engae* T.M. Reeve 1979 *SECTION Latouria* while only relatively recently described is widespread throughout highland Papua New Guinea where it can be found growing epiphytically on larger branches of *Nothofagus* trees growing in montane forests on ridges at over 2000m, although is also known to grow up to 3,500m. Photo source: https://www.flowershots.net/Dendrobium_species10.html

It is cool-cold growing species with stout, erect, yellowish, 10 noded pseudobulbs carrying 3 to 5 apical, spreading to suberect, thick, leathery, oblong, glossy, dark green leaves with a rounded apices. Flowering in late spring, few to many wide open, long-lasting, sweetly scented flowers are borne on 25cm inflorescences. The flowers have cream-white sepals; greenish white petals and a labellum that is greenish yellow or yellow, heavily spotted maroon on midlobe and veined maroon on side-lobes with white callus. When first open, it is a translucent green colour that becomes cream over a few days. Its common name is the Enga Dendrobium named after the Papua New Guinea province. While not endangered, this species like many others in Papua New Guinea is under threat from deforestation.

*Dendrobium eximium* Schltr. 1906 *SECTION Latouria* is found in Papua New Guinea and Irian Jaya. In northern Papua New Guinea, they grow on mossy trees in montane forests on the slopes of the Torricella Department both north and south at 600 m., and in Irian Jaya in the mountains of Went at 400 m. These regions experience year-round rain and high humidity, and this medium sized species is a hot to warm growing epiphyte found on moss covered trees. Canes have up to 5 nodes below 2 apical, oblong,
spreading leaves. Flowering in spring and in autumn on few to many flowered racemose inflorescences that arise from nodes near the apex of the canes, it has 2-7 large, 4.5-7.6 cm showy flowers. The white flowers sometimes have yellow petals of outer whorl, and on the lower side, are covered with hairs. The inner whorls are very wide. The side plots of the curved lip are decorated with lilac, purple or red-brown stripes, and are curved around the spine. *Dendrobium eximium* has the largest flowers of all the setose species of section *Latouria*. In flower colour and petal shape it closely approaches *Dendrobium forbesii* but differs in its broader petals, sepals which are much more hairy on their outer surfaces and lateral sepals which lack lamellate keels on their mid veins. The lip also differs in having broader side-lobes and a smaller apiculate midlobe. The mentum (chin-like projection consisting of the column foot and the bases of the lateral sepals) is reminiscent of that of *Dendrobium finisterrae*. It is also similar to *Dendrobium rhodistichum* but differs by the hairs found on the exterior of the sepals.


Its common name is the Extraordinary Dendrobium. Synonyms in use are *Dendrobium bellum* J.J. Sm. 1910; *Dendrobium wollastonii* Ridl. 1916; *Sayeria eximia* (Schltr.) Rauschert 1983

*Dendrobium finisterrae* Schltr. 1912 SECTION *Latouria* Found in Papua and New Guinea as a large sized, cool to cold growing epiphyte found on moss covered trees in mist forests at 900-2,100m. The clustered, somewhat flattened, orange yellow canes carry 2 to 3, oblong-elliptic, suberect leaves. This species flowers in winter, spring and summer on erect 8-10 flowered inflorescences arising from near the apex of the canes with faintly fragrant flowers. In common with other species in this section, the flowers do not open widely and are often facing downwards. The incurved rather nose-like mentum, very hairy sepals and hook-like ligule on the column foot serve to distinguish *Dendrobium finisterrae* from the other species with hairy ovaries. It is probably most closely allied to *Dendrobium eximium*, both having a similarly shaped mentum, but in the latter the petals are very much larger than the dorsal sepal and are unspotted. The flowers of *Dendrobium finisterrae* have smaller creamy petals spotted towards the base and its flowers do not open at all widely. *Dendrobium finisterrae var. polystictum* has more intense spots and colouration.
Its common Name is the End Of The World Dendrobium [Finisterre Mountains of New Guinea]. Synonyms in use are *Dendrobium melanolasium* Gilli 1980 publ. 1983; *Sayeria finisterrae* (Schltr.) Rauschert 1983

*Dendrobium forbesii* Ridl. 1886 SECTION Latouria comes from eastern Papua and New Guinea where it can be found in moist, mossy, open mountain rainforest valleys at 900-1,500m. It is a medium sized, warm to cool growing epiphyte with basally slender, clavate, orange stems carrying 2 apical, elliptic-oblong leaves. Flowering in summer through to early winter, the flowers are borne on long, erect racemes with long acuminate floral bracts. The inflorescence arises from between the leaves at the apex of a new growth and carries 7-20 fragrant, long-lasting flowers. The backside of the sepals and ovaries are covered with fine hairs.

Photo source: http://www.ecuagenera.com/ Dendrobium-forbesii/en

Continued next month
ABOUT US

Monthly Meetings
Monthly meetings held on the 2nd Tuesday of each month at Wilson Community Hall, Braibrisce 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 14 May