Anne O’Callaghan Award June 2019
Brassavola cordata

NEXT MEETING TUESDAY 9 July

Contents
2 General Meeting
2 Notes from your Committee
4 Noticeboard
5 Monthly Plant -
6 The Genus Dendrobium contd.
8 Plants displayed June 2019
15 About us
MINUTES OF THE GENERAL MEETING
11 June 2019  7:50 pm

Present:  39 members as per register.
Apologies:  9 members.
Visitors:  Karl
New members:  Nil
Minutes:  Minutes May meeting accepted (Tara, Jacqui )
Business Arising:  Nil
Current balance is $11,173.63. (Lynn, Mavis.
Correspondence:  
Inwards:
• Our Gardens, American Orchid Review, 
• various notes about the June Orchids WA meeting,
• April and June Native Orchid News from Toowoomba; and
• the Bowra Tulip Time poster.
Outwards:
• To our financial reviewer Pat .

General Business:
1. The Orchids WA meeting on the 16th of July is mainly to vote on a resolution to accept the new rules.
2. SEOS and ANOS are also partners in the Spring Orchid Fair. The committee meets next week.
3. The Secretary is to check whether we should be receiving a copy of the newsletter Orchids Australia as we are members of the AOC. We paid the membership of $100 on the 16th of July 2018 (Tax Invoice CM 10418).

Anne O’Callaghan Cultural Award: Awarded to Harry for a well-grown and flowered Brassavola cordata .
Raffle:  no raffle (Silent Auction night)
Name Badge:  Sara.

NOTES FROM YOUR COMMITTEE
• Thank you to the members who donated plants for the June Silent Auction, and to the members who purchased the lost offered for sale. We raised $625.50. Well done everybody.
• We have a guest speaker at our July meeting. Lourens Schoe will inform us about opportunities from the use of mobile telecommunication technology for automating glasshouse/shadehouse controls. Lourens is a most knowledgeable and engaging character, and will be pleased to answer your questions. Lourens is the person who has repaired several of our ultrasonic humidifiers when the rather poor quality electronics failed.
• The Inter Society Orchid Display and Workshop to be held in Albany on 3-4 August is approaching rapidly. If you are attending and think that you might plants for our display, please let
Ken have the names as he will prepare labels. As we are hiring a truck to take our display and plants to Albany, we would be pleased to have your species orchids for the display, even if you are unable to attend. A drop-off location (details to be advised in the next newsletter) will be determined. Albany Orchid Society will be operating a joint sales table and is keen for members to take flowering orchids for sale. If you are likely to have flowering orchids for sale, please advise Ken as he will have the plants sales sheets.

- The flask list from Ten Shin Gardens, one of the vendors coming to the Spring Orchid Fair has been circulated to members via e-mail. If you wish to pre-order, please advise Ken. Western Orchids will also be attending and a flak list will be circulated shortly, and we are awaiting a list from Sakdisri Orchids (Thailand) who have also accepted the invitation to participate.

- 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.

---

**President:** Paul  
**Vice President:** Peter  
**Secretary:** Graham Bowden  
8 Bedelia Way, Hamersley, 6022.  
Phone: 9447 4528  
e-mail: gmbowden@bigpond.com  
**Treasurer:** Adrian  
**Editor:** Ken Jones  
204 Park Street, Henley Brook  
6055. Phone: 9296 1765  
e-mail: kcjones@tpg.com.au  
**Committee:**  
Chris  
Maxine  
Charly  
Michele  
Tony  
Mavis

**Life Members**  
Graham & Margaret  
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
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 July - Ken & Chris, Henley Brook.
* 25 August - Graham & Margaret, Hamersley.
* 29 September - Lynne, Eden Hill.

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

*Cymbidium dayanum*

**Country of origin:** Mainland and Island S E Asia

**Description:** Medium sized epiphyte or terrestrial.

**Difficulty:** Vigorous species that is easy to grow in a shadehouse.

**Cost:** $5.00

This month’s species is *Cymbidium dayanum* Rchb.f 1869 *SECTION Himantophyllum* Schlechter 1924. These plants were purchased at auction and have been grown on by Graham, Chris and Ken.

*Cymbidium dayanum* is a medium sized, hot to cool growing epiphytic or terrestrial species that is generally found on the lower tree trunks in in evergreen lowland forests at 200-1,800m in Assam India, eastern Himalayas, Sikkim, Thailand, Cambodia, China, Vietnam, Borneo, Malaysia, the Philippines, Sulawesi, Sumatra, Taiwan, Ryukyu Islands and Japan. This is a very easy species to grow and flower in a shadehouse, and needs no special attention to flourish and flower.

The majority of these divisions are flowering size, are potted into in new media and should flower next spring. Cultural conditions are the same as hybrid Cymbidium orchids, and I have not found that this species is particularly susceptible to any of the normal pests and pathogens that affect our orchids. Providing good air movement is maintained, and some nutrition supplied, this species multiplies rapidly and will need repotting within 2 years.

Photo source: https://www.flickr.com/photos/27927000@N04/3149990171
The Genus *Dendrobium* (contd. from May 2019)

*Dendrobium tapiniense* T.M. Reeve 1980 *SECTION Latouria* is a medium to large sized, cool growing epiphyte found in a restricted area of the central highlands of Papua New Guinea at 1,500 to 2,000m. This species can be found high in the branches of rainforest trees in a habitat of cool nights, warm days, constant rainfall and high humidity. It has stocky, furrowed, basally tapered noded stems carrying 2, elliptic, apical leaves. Flowering occurs on racemes that arise from the apex of the cane in mid-summer. The 10-15cm, several flowered inflorescences carry longlasting, stiff, fleshy flowers.

Photo source: [http://www.orchidsnewguinea.com/orchid-information/species/speciescode/2650](http://www.orchidsnewguinea.com/orchid-information/species/speciescode/2650)

*Dendrobium tapiniense* is a most distinctive species which, in many ways, resembles some of the species with hairy flowers such as *Dendrobium macrophyllum* A.Rich. and *Dendrobium finisterrae* Schltr. However, its flowers are entirely glabrous (smooth or devoid of hairs), and it is readily recognised by its heavily spotted sepals and petals, and by its lip which has a distinctive callus and very undulate margins. Its common name is the Tapini Dendrobium after a town in Papua New Guinea.

*Dendrobium montis-yulei* Kraenzl (previously *Dendrobium terrestre* J.J.Sm. 1911) *SECTION Latouria* can be found in Papua New Guinea and the Bismark archipelago as a small to medium sized, cool to cold growing terrestrial or epiphyte in mossy montane forests and peat bogs at 1,800-2,800m. Its habitat has bright light, high air movement and humidity year round. Clustered terete stems, 9-14 noded below the leaves that enveloped in youth by compressed sheaths carry up to 7 apical, well-spaced, shortly petiolate leaves and flower in winter, spring and autumn on terminal or sub terminal erect to spreading inflorescences carrying up to 20 variable colour ranging from orange through yellow and occasionally white flowers with distinctive floral bracts. Wood suggests along with Cribb [1983] and Szaletetchko that this species is synonymous with
Dendrobium montis-yulei.

Its common name and meaning is the Terrestrial Dendrobium. Synonyms in use are Dendrobium magnificum Schltr.; Dendrobium terrestre J.J.Sm., Bull.; Dendrobium terrestre var. sublobatum J.J.Sm.; Dendrobium rhomboglossum var. latipetalum J.J.Sm.; Sayeria terrestris (J.J.Sm.)

The species in Section Latouria are primarily found in New Guinea, and many grow at high altitude. These habitats range from warm through intermediate to cool generally depending on their elevation. Many of these species require year-round watering and high humidity to maintain vigorous growth. Regular application of fertiliser when temperatures permit will encourage growth and flowering. Culture can be pots or slab mounts (provided humidity can be maintained during hot dry summer conditions), however plants should not be allowed to dry out for long periods. Heavy watering is recommended to minimise salt build-up and consequent root loss. The majority of species in this section are bright light orchids, although additional shade may be required during summer months.

The next Section to be covered is Phalaenanthe. While only a small number of species, the members of this Section have been widely used in hybridisation to produce full-shaped cut flower and exhibition Dendrobium orchids. While there is some disagreement between taxonomists as the placement of Dendrobium williamsianum in this Section, for the time being I will include it. Dendrobium bigibbum is the type species and has been the most widely used in hybridising.

Dendrobium affine [Decais.] Steudel 1840 SECTION Phalaenanthe is found in Papua New Guinea, and Timor, Seram and Tanimbar Islands and the Northern Territory as a small to medium sized, hot growing epiphyte from sea level to 300m in high light, moist locations adjacent to lagoons, swamps and rainforests to the fringes with very dry habitats. It has stout, tapered to conical pseudobulbs carrying from 2-10 leathery, ovate-lanceolate to oblong leaves that are often decurved. Flowering in autumn through to
Harry
Brassavola cordata

Graham & Margaret
Pterostylis hamiltonii
Pterostylis rogersii

Ken & Chris
Angraecum distichum
Cattleya maxima
Dendrochilum cobbianum
Eria hyacinthoides
Laelia anceps
Schomburgkia splendida

Peter
Angraecum leonis
Mormolyca ringens
Paphiopedilum gratrixianum
Renanthera coccinea
Zygopetalum mackayi

Courtney
Cymbidium erythrostylum

Tony & Mavis
Phalaenopsis hieroglyphica X 2

PLANTS DISPLAYED June 2019

Pterostylis hamiltonii
Graham & Margaret

Angraecum leonis
Peter

Phalaenopsis hieroglyphica
Tony & Mavis
PLANTS DISPLAYED  June 2019

Cymbidium erythrostylum
Courtney

Zygopetalum mackayi
Peter

Angraecum distichum
Ken & Chris

Schomburgkia splendida
Ken & Chris

Photography by Tony
spring on both leafed and leafless pseudobulbs, the slender racemose inflorescences up to 50cm in length carry successively opening long-lasting flowers that all face the same direction. Several authors treat *Dendrobium dicuphum* as synonymous with *Dendrobium affime*, a classification that is consistent with the Kew Plant Science on-line listing. The alba form is more commonly seen in cultivation, with line bred cultivars displaying broader petals and sepals more popular than the unimproved species.

Photo source: http://bluenanta.com/orchid/57005/species_detail/?tab=gal

Its common name is the Similar Dendrobium. Synonyms in use are *Callista affinis* (Decne.) Kuntze 1891; *Callista leucophota* (Rchb.f.) Kuntze 1891; *Dendrobium bigibbum* Mueller not Lindley; *Dendrobium leucolophotum* Rchb.f. 1882; *Dendrobium leucophotum* Rchb.f. 1882; *Dendrobium urvillei* Finet ? *Onychium affine* Decaisne 1836; *Vappodes affinis* (Decne.) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones 2002.

*Dendrobium bigibbum* Lindley 1852 SECTION *Phalaenathe*. This horticulturally most important *Dendrobium* is the type species for the *Section*, and is found in Queensland and Papua and New Guinea. It is a medium to large sized, hot growing epiphyte or
lithophyte that can be found in semi-arid habitats at sea level to 400m where it grows in high light. Although it is found in tropical regions, often with high summer rainfall, it is not a rainforest species but grows in exposed situations, usually attached to tree trunks such as paperbark melaleucas in savannah woodland or in vine thickets. Habitat destruction and indiscriminate harvesting by commercial plant collectors have made this species rare or extinct in some places within its range, especially in the south. The vegetative appearance of this species is highly variable but generally it has cylindrical, narrow, slightly tapering towards both ends, green or reddish purple canes carrying 3-12, ovate or lanceolate, acute leaves. Flowering from mid-summer through winter, 2-20, large, deep to pale lilac long lasting flowers are borne on axillary arching racemes that arise from nodes near the apex of both leafed and leafless canes. Albinistic forms are common, and enthusiasts have a wide variety of colours and sizes to choose from commercially available cultivars.

Photo source: https://wetlandinfo.des.qld.gov.au/wetlands/ecology/components/species/?dendrobium-bigibbum#prettyPhoto[1]/0/

Photo source: http://bluenanta.com/orchid/496614/species_detail/?tab=gal

Plants of Dendrobium bigibbum were first collected by Dr Thomson on Mount Adolphus, a small island about 18 km north-east of Cape York. These plants were sent to a nursery in London, and in 1852 the species was described and named by the British botanist, John Lindley (1799-1865). However, it appears that it does not naturally occur near Cooktown, which is in the distribution area of the species on the Endeavour River. Dendrobium phalaenopsis (a synonym) was described by Robert FitzGerald, Surveyor General of New South Wales in 1880. In his description he included the words "It was obtained near Cooktown, Queensland". In December of the same year he published a beautiful colour plate of
Dendrobium phalaenopsis in 'Australian Orchids' with the words "obtained in northern Queensland", which clearly illustrates the species known as the Cooktown Orchid.


Its common name is the Cooktown Orchid, but it is also known as the two-Humped Dendrobium and the Mauve Butterfly Orchid. It is the floral emblem of Queensland.

Many synonyms exist, with a number in regular usage including Callista bigibba [Lindley]Kuntze 1891; Callista phalaenopsis (Fitzg.) Kuntze 1891; Callista sumneri [F. Muell.] Kuntze 1891; Dendrobium bigibbum fma. compactum (C.T.White) G.Piper 1950; Dendrobium bigibbum fma. phalaenopsis (Fitzg.) St.Cloud 1956; Dendrobium bigibbum fma. superbium G.Piper 1950; Dendrobium bigibbum subvar. candidum [Rchb.f.] Veitch 1888; Dendrobium bigibbum subvar. compactum (C.T.White) St.Cloud 1956; Dendrobium bigibbum subvar. superbum (Rchb.f.) H.J.Veitch 1887; Dendrobium bigibbum var. albopurpuratum auct. 1895; Dendrobium bigibbum var. album F.M.Bailey 1902; Dendrobium bigibbum var. candidum Rchb.f. 1878; Dendrobium bigibbum var. macranthum F.M.Bailey 1985; Dendrobium bigibbum var. phalaenopsis (Fitzg.) F.M.Bailey 1883; Dendrobium bigibbum var. sumneri [F. Mueller]F.M.Bailey 1883; Dendrobium bigibbum var. superbum Rchb.f. 1878; Dendrobium lithocola D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem. 1989; Dendrobium phalaenopsis Fitzg. 1880; Dendrobium phalaenopsis var. albobpurpleum auct. 1895; Dendrobium phalaenopsis var. album B.S.Williams 1894; Dendrobium phalaenopsis var. album auct. 1895; Dendrobium phalaenopsis var. chamberlainianum auct. 1894; Dendrobium phalaenopsis var. compactum C.T.White 1941; Dendrobium phalaenopsis var. dellense B.S.Williams 1894; Dendrobium phalaenopsis var. highburyense auct. 1894; Dendrobium phalaenopsis var. hololeuca auct. 1895; Dendrobium phalaenopsis var. lindeniae auct. 1902; Dendrobium phalaenopsis var. rothschildianum Kraenzl. 1892; Dendrobium phalaenopsis var. rubescens Nash 1914; Dendrobium phalaenopsis var. schroederianum Rolfe 1891; Dendrobium phalaenopsis var. schroederianum W.Watson 1891; Dendrobium
phalaenopsis var. splendens auct. 1906; Dendrobium phalaenopsis var. statterianum auct. 1891; Dendrobium phalaenopsis var. thundersleyense auct. 1905; Dendrobium sumneri F. Mueller 1867; Vappodes bigibba (Lindl.) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones 2002; Vappodes lithocola (D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem.) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones 2002; Vappodes phalaenopsis (Fitzg.) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones 2002.

Dendrobium striaeopnisis M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones 1989 SECTION Phalaenanthe can be found on the island of Laret in the Tanimbar Group (Lesser Sunda Islands) southwest of Irian Jaya on limestone cliffs and trees at low elevations as a large size, hot growing epiphyte or lithophyte. Long slender canes carry a few persistent leaves towards to upper quarter of the stem. This species flowers in autumn on arching, many flowered inflorescences arising from apical nodes along the cane. Flower colour is variable from deep purple through purple to white as well as bicoloured flowers. This species seems to be closely related to the Torres Strait form of Dendrobium bigibbum.

Photo source: https://www.monaconatureencyclopedia.com/dendrobium-striaenopsis-2/?lang=en

Its common name is the Striate Butterfly Dendrobium, and synonyms in use are Dendrobium bigibbum subsp. laratensis Clemesha 1978; Dendrobium bigibbum var. albomarginatum Linden 1891; Dendrobium bigibbum var. albopurpuratum auct. 1895; Dendrobium phalaenopsis var. Schroderianum Rolfe 1891; Dendrobium phalaenopsis var. Schroderianum Rchb.f. ex W.Watson 1891; Vappodes striaeopnisis (M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones 2002.

Dendrobium x superbiens Rchb.f. 1876 SECTION Phalaenanthe can be found in Queensland as a natural hybrid between Dendrobium bigibbum and Dendrobium discolor. It grows as an epiphyte in dry vine forests or a lithophyte on rock faces, often close to the ocean as a giant sized, warm growing species. Elongate, stems carry leaves on the upper half, and flower in late winter and spring on erect to arching many flowered inflorescences carrying long lasting, predominantly pink flowers.
Its common name is the Really Nice Dendrobium, and synonyms in current use are Callista x fitzgeraldii (F. Muell.) Kuntze 1891; Callista x superbiens (Rchb.f.) Kuntze 1891; Dendrobium bigibbum fma. venosum (F.M.Bailey) F.M.Bailey 1902; Dendrobium bigibbum var. albomarginatum F.M.Bailey 1891; Dendrobium bigibbum var. georgei C.T.White 1936; Dendrobium bigibbum var. superbiens (Rchb.f.) F.M.Bailey 1883; Dendrobium bigibbum var. venosum F.M.Bailey 1890; Dendrobium x brandtiae Kraenzl. 1906; Dendrobium x fitzgeraldii F.Muell. 1884; Dendrobium x goldiei Rchb.f. 1878; Dendrobium x goldiei var. karthausianum Rolfe 1910; Dendrobium x gommeri Van Geert 1879; Dendrobium x lavarackianum M.A.Clem. 1989; x Vappaculum lavarackianum (M.A.Clem.) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones 2002; x Vappaculum superbiens (Rchb.f.) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones 2002.

Dendrobium williamsianum Rchb. f. 1878 SECTION Phalaenanthe can be found in the hot dry savannah, low to 300m elevation Papua and New Guinea habitat as medium to giant sized, hot growing epiphyte on small trees or high in the canopy of larger trees. The environment in which this species grows can go without rain for up to 6 months with the only moisture coming from dew. It has slender canes that carry many, oblong, persistent, two-ranked pale green leaves. Predominantly flowering in spring, but throughout the year, fragrant, waxy, longlasting flowers are borne on long arching, few to several flowered inflorescences arising from the nodes near or at the apex of the mature leafed canes. Dendrobium williamsianum is a very distinctive relative of the famous Dendrobium bigibbum, and is easily recognised by the high lamellae on the lip. The flowers are held almost horizontally.

Photo source: http://www.orchidsnewguinea.com/orchid-information/species/speciescode/2684
.to be contd. in August 2019
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 9 July