Anne O’Callaghan Award July 2019

*Cattleya maxima alba*

Siva

NEXT MEETING TUESDAY 13 August
MINUTES OF THE GENERAL MEETING

9 July 2019  7:42pm

Present:  38 members as per register.
Apologies:  6 members.
Visitors:  4
New members:  Lyn (#27) and Greg (#2).
Minutes:  Minutes May meeting accepted (Tara, Jacqui)
Business Arising:  Nil
Current balance is $11,173.63. (Lynn, Mavis).
Correspondence:

Inwards:
- E-mails about Orchids WA and the Orchid Hub,
- Albany OS (August Show information),
- GCA Bulletin,
- AOC email explaining about Orchids Australia magazine,
- July issue of the Native Orchid News magazine (Toowoomba).

Outwards:
- AOC (Nominations,
- Orchids WA (requesting a Special GM),
- AOC (requesting vigorous support for the OWA WOC bid).

General Business:
1. The June OWA meeting approved the Draft rules and have sent it to DMIERS. Other matters arising at the meeting were:
   - The Lotterywest Funding application for the Orchid Hub project was withdrawn by the Chairperson of Orchids WA after she expressed concerns to delegates, and
   - Notice of the Orchids WA AGM 24 August to comply with requirement for Incorporated Associations to hold their AGM within 6 months of the end of financial year. currently the last day of February, and
   - Orchids WA members that are also members of AOC to write to AOC supporting nominations for positions of President and Registrar General, and to request AOC endorsement for WOC2023Perth that was not given prior to lodgement of the bid in 2017.

2. Plant drop off for the Albany ISOD&W show is at Ken’s home by 11AM Thursday the 1st of August. Plant label requests are to be with Ken by 28 July.

3. Ken is handling pre-orders for the Spring Fair vendors (Ten Shin, Sakdisri and Kevin Western) and lists will be sent out when they are available.

4. Mich has bought 10 caps with our society logo and they cost $15.

Guest Speaker:  Lourens Schoe gave a brief and entertaining talk on the possibilities of technology assisting in the raising of plants even when you are not at home. He gave out notes illustrating some aides and some sites for further information. He also made himself available for informal questions after the meeting.

Anne O’Callaghan Cultural Award:  Awarded to Siva for a well-grown and flowered Cattleya maxima alba.

Raffle:  Ken, Ian, Lynne, Mavis and Lynn
NOTES FROM YOUR COMMITTEE

- The Spring Orchid Fair in which the Species society is a financial partner will be held at Aranmore College in Leederville on 7-8 September 2019. Rosters for volunteers to help sell entry and raffle tickets; provide tea, coffee and light refreshments, help sell orchids from the joint sales table and be available to answer questions from visitors, along with the “bring a dish to share” dinner on the Saturday night will be at the next general meeting. Please add your name to these rosters as in addition to helping, you will receive free entry. Set up will take place on Friday evening. Please advise Ken if you intend to sell plants as he will provide plant sales sheets.

- Annual membership renewals were due in February. 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.

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

Name Badge:  Margaret

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Maxine  Tony
Charly  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)
**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.

* 25 August - Graham & Margaret, Hamersley.
* 29 September - Lynne, Eden Hill.

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**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

Phaius tankervilliae

Country of origin: Eastern Australia through SE and Mainland Asia China and India

Description: Large, tall growing terrestrial bog plant that grows in shady, year-round damp locations

Difficulty: This is a simple to grow shadehouse species.

Cost: $5.00

This month’s species is Phaius tankervilliae that was provided by Peter and has been grown on by Ken & Chris. Peter advised the breeding with an alba form of the species has not produced albinistic progeny, so the photo above is of the usual colour form.

This is a straight-forward species to grow and is suitable for shadehouse culture. As it is in nature, a bog plant that grows in seasonally flooded environments, it is not as critical that it be kept drier in winter although it is susceptible to frost. Various authors suggest that it is grown in a saucer of water during our summer to replicate the conditions of its summer seasonally flooded habitat.

The most successful media is one that most closely resembles the swampy soil from it natural habitat. Good quality general potting mix, coconut fibre, Flora Plants substrate, or bark are all effective, with regular addition of compost to encourage vigorous growth and flowering. The relatively soft leaves of this species are attractive to hard and soft scale insects and therefore need to be grown in situations with good air movement, maintaining a constant watch for ants that will bring in these pests.

For further information on this species, please refer to the article on the Species Society website http://members.iinet.net.au/~emntee/Phaius%20tankervilliae.htm

Photo source: https://www.flickr.com/photos/27927000@N04/3149990171
The final Section of the six main *Dendrobium* Sections is *Spathulata*, once again principally comprised of species from Papua New Guinea, Australia, the Pacific Islands and the Philippines. These generally large, predominantly hot lowland *Dendrobium* species have been widely used in hybridisation, particularly in Asia. Often found along rivers and streams on trees overhanging the water. While some are highly coloured, for example *Dendrobium carronii, Dendrobium cochliodes, Dendrobium lasianthera, Dendrobium lineale, Dendrobium nindii* and *Dendrobium taurinim*, others are predominantly white, yellow, green or brown. The rich, vibrant coloured flowers of these species have strongly influenced the hybrids produced using them as parents. Given their hot and humid habitats, as well as their large size, species in this Section are less often seen in general collections although can be found in specialist collections where the required climatic conditions can be replicated. Recent hybrid breeding has been focussed on more compact growth, but retaining and enhancing the floriferous character of the species in this Section.

*Dendrobium antennatum* Lindley [Rchb.f]J.J.Sm. 1843 SECTION Spatulata is the type species for the Section. It can be found in Queensland, Papua New Guinea, the Solomon and surrounding islands where it is epiphytic on high tree branches in coastal forest, mangrove swamps, savannah and rainforests below 1,200m. It is a small to large sized, hot to cool growing species with erect, cylindrical, basally swollen canes with coriaceous, narrowly oblong leaves. The longlasting, fragrant summer flowers are carried on lax, 3-15 flowered inflorescences that can be upright, horizontal or curved and arise from nodes near the apex of the pseudobulb.

Photo source: http://www.orchidsnewguinea.com/orchid-information/species/speciescode/2280

*Dendrobium antennatum* is perhaps the most widely distributed and best known species of Section *Spatulata* in cultivation. It can be readily recognised by its intermediate-sized white flowers with green or yellow-green erect petals and a purple-veined lip. It is most closely allied to the similarly coloured *Dendrobium stratiotes* which has much larger flowers with longer petals and to *Dendrobium strepsiceros* whose flowers are of a similar size but green or greenish yellow.
and with somewhat spreading petals. *Dendrobium d'albertisii* is considered to be merely a shorter-petalled form of *Dendrobium antennatum*.

Its common name is the Antennae Dendrobium or Antelope Orchid, and in Australia, it is known as the Green Antelope Orchid. Synonyms in use are *Callista antennata* (Lindl.) Kuntze 1891; *Ceratobium antennatum* (Lindl.) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones 2002; *Ceratobium dalbertisii* (Rchb.f.) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones 2002 ; *Dendrobium d'albertisii* Rchb.f 1878

*Dendrobium canaliculatum* R. Brown 1810 SECTION *Spatulata* is found in northern Australia and Papua New Guinea as a miniature sized, hot growing epiphyte on predominantly Melaleuca trees at sea level to 500m. It has fusiform (spindle-shaped), enveloped in sheaths, sulcate with age canes that carry 2-6 apex sub cylindrical, fleshy, grooved leaves. Flowering from midwinter through to spring, densely many-flowered racemose inflorescences arise from nodes near the apex of each old and new growth and carry pleasantly fragrant flowers.

*Dendrobium canaliculatum* is readily recognised by its ovoid or shortly fusiform pseudobulbs, semi-terete leaves grooved on the upper surface and dense racemes of small flowers, 18-25 mm across, with a straight mentum at a right angle to the ovary and a lip in which the callus ridges are raised on the midlobe. Its close ally is *Dendrobium carronii* which has quite different flowers and a more restricted distribution.

![Image](http://www.teatreeorchid.com/)

Its common name is the Grooved Leaf Dendrobium, and in Australia, it is known as the Brown Tea Tree Orchid. Synonyms in use are *Callista canaliculata* (R. Br.) Kuntze 1891; *Callista foelschei* (F. Muell.) Kuntze 1891; *Callista tattoniana* Kuntze 1891; *Cepobaculum canaliculatum* (R.Br.) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones 2002; *Cepobaculum foelschei* (F.Muell.) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones 2002; *Dendrobium canaliculatum* var. *foelschei* (F.Muell.) Rupp & T.E.Hunt 1948; *Dendrobium canaliculatum* var. *nigrescens* Nicholls 1942; *Dendrobium canaliculatum* var. *pallidum* Dockrill 1956; *Dendrobium canaliculatum* var. *tattonianum* (Bateman ex Rchb.f.) Rchb.f. 1865; *Dendrobium foelschei* F. Mueller 1882; *Dendrobium tattonianum* Bateman 1865
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<th>Species and Varieties</th>
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<td>Graham &amp; Margaret</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lynne</td>
<td><em>Epigeneium cymbidioides</em></td>
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<td>Maxine</td>
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<td><em>Laelia anceps</em> var. chamberlainianum*, <em>Laelia anceps</em> ‘Disciplinata’ x ‘Flair’,</td>
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<td>Peter</td>
<td><em>Bulbophyllum fascinator</em>, <em>Laelia anceps</em> ‘Disciplinata’ x ‘Flair’, <em>Laelia gouldiana</em></td>
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<td><em>Renanthera coccinea</em></td>
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<td>Norm</td>
<td><em>Paphiopedilum fairrieanum</em></td>
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<td>Siva</td>
<td><em>Cattleya maxima alba</em>, <em>Comparettia speciosa</em>, <em>Epidendrum floribundum</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>PLANTS DISPLAYED July 2019</td>
<td><em>Bonatea speciosa</em> Graham &amp; Margaret, <em>Laelia anceps</em> ‘Disciplinata’ x ‘Flair’ Graham &amp; Margaret</td>
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</tbody>
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PLANTS DISPLAYED  July 2019

Ray
*Rhynchostylis retusa*

*Epidendrum floribundum*
Siva

*Bulbophyllum echinolabium*
Ken & Chris

*Laelia gouldiana*
Maxine

*Paphiopedilum fairrieanum*
Norm
Photography by Tony
Dendrobium carronii Lavarack & P.J. Cribb 1983 SECTION Spatulata can be found in northern Australia and southern Papua New Guinea as an epiphyte on Melaleuca trees 2-4m from the ground in marshland and open forest at sea level to 500m. This species is a hot to warm growing miniature to small sized orchid with short, swollen tapering pseudobulbs that carry few purplish, thick and semi-terete leaves. Flowering in spring, 1-3 by 20cm few to several flowered erect inflorescences per growth from near the apex of the pseudobulb carry long-lasting fragrant flowers. Dendrobium carronii resembles Dendrobium canaliculatum but its flowers are quite distinct with purple-maroon petals that are narrower, a mentum that points backwards and often curves upwards towards the apex and a bright yellow lip with a low callus of three ridges, beaded and scarcely raised at the apex, on the oblong midlobe. Its inflorescence is characteristically produced at a right angle to the pseudobulb.

Photo source: http://www.orchidsnewguinea.com/orchid-information/species/speciescode/2322

Its common name is Carron's Dendrobium named after its 1800’s Australian discoverer and as the
Pink Tea Tree Orchid. The synonym in use is *Cepobaculum carronii* (Lavarack & P.J.Cribb) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones 2002

In the text accompanying photos of *Dendrobium carronii* at a web site dedicated to Tea Tree orchids, http://www.teatreeorchid.com/dendrobium-carronii.html, the author says “that In the wild, *Dendrobium carronii* is found on the east coast of Cape York Peninsula (north of Cooktown) and into the Torres Strait and southern Papua New Guinea. Records from Papua New Guinea (according to Orchids of New Guinea) are from the Daru area (directly above the Torres Strait) as well as the Port Morseby area. In Australia, this species does not extend into the drier zones as does *Dendrobium canaliculatum* and *Dendrobium trilamellatum* var. *semifuscum*, however still favours highly lit and breezy locations in the higher rainfall regions. It is reported to grow to moderately high altitudes (700m) in both Australia and New Guinea.

He goes on to say that *Dendrobium carronii* is apparently quite common in some localities, however I have not seen many plants in the wild. After scouting *Melaleuca viridiflora* forests in a number of suitable-looking locations with no luck, I was surprised to find my first colony growing almost into the twigs on fibrous-barked eucalypts. The location was on the edge of a dried up waterhole. There were no *Dendrobium canaliculatum* in the general area, although *Dendrobium johannis* and *Dockrillia rigida* grew on various hosts (including *Melaleuca viridiflora*) in the denser patches nearby”. This site provides some helpful advice on growing this said to be challenging species.

Photo source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dendrobium_carronii

*Dendrobium carronii* is classified as vulnerable due to illegal over-collecting and removal of plants.
Dendrobium cochliodes Schltr. 1912 SECTION Spatulata can be found in Papua New Guinea and Irian Jaya as a large sized, hot to cool growing epiphyte in mist forests on the high branches of often solitary exposed trees near water at 400-2,000m. The erect sturdy canes carry 4 to 6, oblong to elliptic, 2 ranked leaves at the apex. This species flowers in spring, summer and autumn on axillary, erect to arching, 20-35cm several to many flowered inflorescences that arise from nodes near the apex of the cane.

This species is one of the few in the Section Spatulata recorded from the montane zone. Dendrobium cochliodes is allied to Dendrobium tangerinum but differs in its flower colour which is yellow usually with glossy chocolate-brown petals, the latter being linear, acute and spirally twisted three or four times. The midlobe of the lip is also distinctive being narrowly oblong, apiculate, and almost half the lip in length. The side-lobes of the lip curve outwards and like Dendrobium conanthum bear rugulose ridges at right angles to the veins on the upper surface. In flower colour, these species might also be confused but the callus ridges of Dendrobium cochliodes always taper to the apex.

Its common name is the Shell-Like Dendrobium, and synonyms in use are Dendrobium ruidilobum J.J. Sm. 1934; Durabaculum cochliodes (Schltr.) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones 2002; Durabaculum ruidilobum (J.J.Sm.) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones 2002.

Dendrobium discolor Lindley 1841 SECTION Spatulata is the tallest of the Australian Dendrobium species. Three varietal forms are recognised, with one of these highly variable in size and colour. This species is found in Queensland and New Guinea where it grows as a warm to hot epiphyte or lithophyte in exposed, high light conditions on the coastal strip in mangroves or behind sand dunes often subject to salt spray, and on rock faces to 550m. It has few to numerous, cylindrical stems, leafed in the upper two thirds with distichous, ovate to elliptic, leathery, obtuse leaves. Flowering occurs throughout the year with the major flush in spring on axillary, arched, to 60 cm densely fragrant flowered racemes arising from the upper portion of mature canes as the new growth arises. The variation in Dendrobium discolor seems more or less continuous rather than disjunct and it is probable that the recognition of so many distinct varieties is unwarranted. However, according to O'Byrne (1994) the entity that is popularly known...
as 'Rigo Twist' may deserve recognition as a variety or even as a distinct species.

*Dendrobium discolor*  
*Callista undulatum* [R. Br.] Kuntze 1891; *Dendrobium arachnanthe* Kraenzl. 1910; *Dendrobium broomfieldii* [Fitz.] Fitzgerald 1888; *Dendrobium discolor* fma. *broomfieldii* (Fitzg.) Dockrill 1964; *Dendrobium discolor* var. *incurvata* Liddle & P.I.Forst. 1990; *Dendrobium discolor* var. *broomfieldii* (Fitzg.) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones 1989; *Dendrobium discolor* var. *fimbrilabium* (Rchb.f.) Dockrill 1964; *Dendrobium discolor* var. *fuscum* (Fitzg.) Dockrill 1964; *Dendrobium elongatum* Rupp 1953; *Dendrobium fuscum* Fitzg. 1879; *Dendrobium undulans* Bakh.f. 1963; *Dendrobium undulatum* R. Brown 1810; *Dendrobium undulatum* var. *albertisianum* F.Muell. 1875; *Dendrobium undulatum* R. Br. var. *broomfieldii* Fitz. 1888; *Dendrobium undulatum* R. Br. var. *carterae* 1911; *Dendrobium undulatum* var. *fimbrilabium* Rchb.f. 1878; *Durabaculum albertisiana* (F.Muell.) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones 2002; *Durabaculum arachnanthe* (Kraenzl.) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones 2002; *Durabaculum fimbrilabium* (Rchb.f.) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones 2002; *Durabaculum fuscum* (Fitzg.) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones 2002; *Durabaculum undulatum*

*Dendrobium gouldii* Rchb. f. 1867 *SECTION Spatulata* can be found in the Bismarck Archipelago and the Solomon Islands as a large to giant sized, hot to warm growing epiphyte growing in exposed positions on isolated trees in riverine forests, coastal forest, swamp forests and plantations, or as a lithophyte on coral cliffs on beaches at sea-level to 700m. It has clustered, fusiform, many-noded, green stems carrying a few distichous, coriaceous, purple suffused in youth, obtuse leaves. Flowering in autumn on erect, to 70cm, axillary, racemose, several to many flowered inflorescences arising from the upper nodes on mature leafy canes. It is a highly variable species with several colour forms known ranging from brown through gold, white and blue.

Photo source: http://www.orchidsnewguinea.com/orchid-information/species/speciescode/2426

to be contd. in September 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 13 August