Anne O’Callaghan Award August 2019
Calanthe vestita
Siva

NEXT MEETING TUESDAY 10 September

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MINUTES OF THE GENERAL MEETING

13 August 2019  7:44pm

Present:  36 members as per register.
Apologies:  5 members.
Visitors:  3
New members: Margaret (#42).
Minutes: Minutes July meeting accepted (Ray, Charly)
Business Arising: Nil
   Current balance is $12,011.72 (Mavis, Ray).
Correspondence:  
   Inwards:
      • Emails from: Ron Greswell of the Albany OS (flasks query),
      • Lina (OWA) June GM minutes,
      • Lina OWA (AGM agenda),
      • Our Gardens magazine.
   Outwards:
      Nil
General Business:
1. The President thanked all those involved in the ISODW in Albany (Applause).
2. Spring Show roster sheets were distributed. See Ken for sales sheets and bring in sales plants on Friday evening. The next meeting is Wednesday Aug 26th.
3. The OWA AGM is on Sat 24th August.
4. Peter introduced some techniques for identifying and countering orchid virus. Also how to dispose of infected plants. The Thai kits seem easy to use.
5. Peter described the Encyclopaedia Lindenia Iconology of orchids ($245).
6. The Jacksons donated potting gear to members present.
7. On Sat 17th of Aug there is a sale of plants at Norm’s home from 8 to 11AM.

Anne O’Callaghan Cultural Award:
Awarded to Siva for a well-grown and flowered Calanthe vestita

Raffle: Harry, Norm, Lina, Marg and Tony

Name Badge: Andrea
NOTES FROM YOUR COMMITTEE

- The AGM of Orchids Western Australia Inc. was held on 24 August 2019. The new rules have been accepted for registration by DMIRS. The existing Chairperson, Secretary and Treasurer resigned. An interim chairperson, Rick Winch was elected by delegates, but the interim positions of Secretary and Treasurer were not filled as there were no nominations from the floor. The interim chairperson has given notice of a Special General Meeting called to elect members of the Management Committee in accordance with the new rules. Member Societies have been invited to nominate personal members of their society for these vacancies.

- Other matters to be considered at the Special General Meeting include the Orchid Hub Project. Delegates at the AGM agreed to have Orchids Western Australia commit $10,000 to the funding submission to Lotterywest.

- 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.

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Maxine Tony
Charly Mavis

Life Members
Graham & Margaret
Barry (dec’d)
Gordon
Maxiner
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.

* 29 September - Lynne, Eden Hill.
* No home visit in October
* 1 December - Adrian & Dee, Safety Bay

MARKETPLACE - FOR SALE/WANTED

Victor is 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
MONTHLY PLANT

*Cattleya schilleriana* var. *sanderiana*

Country of origin: Brazil

Description: A compact bifoliate Cattleya species with large, showy fragrant flowers

Difficulty: *Cattleya schilleriana* has a reputation for being difficult to grow, but research suggests that it is not deserved.

Cost: $10.00

*Cattleya schilleriana* Rchb.f 1857 comes from Brazil where it grows as a small, cool to hot growing epiphyte. It is a bifoliate Cattleya species growing in hardwood thickets, and sometimes on cliff faces at sea-level to 800m. Often, in these habitats there is summer seepage as there is little or no rainfall over summer and autumn. The varietal form *Cattleya schilleriana* var. *sanderiana* is more richly coloured. This species is similar to *Cattleya aclandiae* which has a reputation as being difficult to grow, however *Cattleya schilleriana* appears to more amenable to cultivation. While mature plants of *Cattleya schilleriana* are compact growers (unlike many of our commonly grown *Cattleya* species) they have between 4 and 6 up to 10cm across, fragrant, glossy, long-lasting flowers with a pronounced dominant labellum. My research indicated that *Cattleya schilleriana* grows well in a pot or on a mount and is no more difficult to cultivate than the average bifoliate *Cattleya* species.

Initially discovered in 1857, this species was uncommon in cultivation prior to the mid 1970s. It appears that this is due to their being found in a very confined area of Brazil along just two or three streams. Subsequently artificially propagated, plants are now more readily available from the few originally collected at that time.

Photo source: http://www.orchideen-strauss.de/Cattleya-schilleriana-var-Sanderiana-MC/en
The Genus *Dendrobium* (contd. from August 2019)

*Dendrobium gouldii* blue cultivar
Photo source: http://www.orchidsnewguinea.com/orchid-information/species/speciescode/2426

*Dendrobium gouldii* alba
Photos source http://bluenanta.com/orchid/57883/species_detail/?tab=gal

*Dendrobium gouldii* which is not known from the island of New Guinea itself has often been confused with *Dendrobium lineale*. The former has longer, more twisted, subacute petals and a longer lip with an obovate midlobe bearing rather acute lamellae at the apex of the callus. The latter has shorter, more spatulate, rounded, half-twisted petals and a shorter lip with an oblong midlobe, undulate margins and blunter erose lamellae.

Its common name is Gould's *Dendrobium* after the middle name of one of Veitch's 1800's English orchid breeders. Synonyms in common use are *Callista gouldii* (Rchb. f.) Kuntze 1891; *Dendrobium gouldii* var. *acutum* Rchb.f. 1867; *Dendrobium imthurnii* Rolfe 1912; *Dendrobium undulatum* var. *woodfordianum* Maiden 1899; *Dendrobium woodfordianum* Schltr. 1912; *Durabaculum gouldii* (Rchb.f.) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones 2002; *Durabaculum imthurnii* (Rolfe) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones 2002

*Dendrobium helix* P.J. Cribb 1980 *SECTION Spatulata* is a large to giant sized, hot growing epiphyte found in New Guinea where it grows on exposed branches of coastal
forest trees at sea-level -150m. This plant has clustered, basally swollen and apically tapering yellow orange stems. These stems carry many, elliptic to ovate-elliptic leaves that are smaller towards the apex. Flowering throughout the year, flowers are borne 50cm erect, ascending or horizontal racemes arising from leaf sheaths at the apex of upper leaf nodes of mature canes. Each raceme can carry 15-20 stiff, fleshy flowers.

*Dendrobium helix* is one of the larger-flowered and most attractive species in sect. *Spatulata*. It is a variable orchid particularly in its flower colour, attitude and the degree of twisting of the petals. However, it is readily characterised by the lip which has a small recurved midlobe, side lobes that spread widely at the apex and a violet or lilac callus of three ridges. Its common names are the Corkscrew Orchid and the Twisted Petal *Dendrobium*. A synonym in use is *Durabaculum helix* (P.J.Cribb) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones, Orchadian 13: 488 (2002)

*Photo source: http://www.orchidsnewguinea.com/orchid-information/species/speciescode/2434*

*Dendrobium johannis* Rchb.f 1865 SECTION Spatulata is a small to large sized, hot to warm growing epiphytic species found in North Eastern Australia and Papua New Guinea in rainforests and wetlands. These environments endure scarce winter rain and are always subject to high light. This species has densely clustered, brown, unevenly swollen pseudobulbs carrying 3-8 dark green, tough, thick sharply pointed leaves. Blooming from autumn through winter and into spring, waxy, glossy, fragrant long-lasting flowers are borne 15-50 cm 2-20 flowered, racemose inflorescences arising from nodes at the apex of leafy and leafless canes.

*Dendrobium johannis* and the similar *Dendrobium trilamellatum* can be readily
Graham & Margaret
Caladenia arenicola x longifolia
Caladenia filifera
Caladenia georgei
Caladenia xantha
Diuris corymbosa
Diuris magnifica
Pterostylis aff nana
Pterostylis recurva

Ken & Chris
Brasiliorchis schunkeana
Dendrobium x usitae
Dendrochilum cobbianum
Dendrochilum spp
Dendrochilum stenophyllum
Dendrochilum wenzellii
Dendrochilum yuccaeolium
Laelia anceps var. veitchiana
Paphiopedilum spicerianum
Vanda sanderianum

PLANTS DISPLAYED August 2019

Vanda sanderiana
Ken & Chris

Diuris magnifica
Graham & Margaret

Peter
Dendrochilum stenophyllum

Victor
Laelia anceps var. veitchiana

Siva
Calanthe vestita
Caladenia xantha
Graham & Margaret

Laelia anceps var. veitchiana
Ken & Chris
Victor

PLANTS DISPLAYED August 2019

Dendrobium x usitae
Ken & Chris

Caladenia filifera
Graham & Margaret

Photography by Tony
Distinguished by their rather dwarf habit, fusiform stems bearing a few linear-lanceolate leathery leaves towards the apex, and their small yellowish or brownish flowers. The former can be readily distinguished by its generally smaller stature and flowers which have chocolate-brown to purplish brown sepals and petals.

Its common name is Johan's Dendrobium after John Gould Veitch and in Australia is known as the Chocolate Tea Tree Orchid. Synonyms in use are Callista johannis (Rchb. f.) Kuntze 1891; Cepobaculum johannis (Rchb.f.) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones 2002; Dendrobium undulatum R. Br. var. johannis [Rchb.f]F.M.Bailey 1883

Photo source: http://www.teatreeorchid.com/dendrobium-johannis.html

*Dendrobium lasianthera* J.J. Sm 1932 SECTION Spatulata is another large sized, hot growing epiphyte found in lowland Papua New Guinea forests. These damp, humid river and stream locations from sea level have constantly high humidity. The erect stems carry coriaceous, emarginate, alternate leaves along the full length. Flowering from spring through autumn, up to 60cm racemes carry 10-30 showy, long-lasting flowers arising from the nodes near the apex of mature leafy canes.

While *Dendrobium lasianthera* is one of the finest species in sect. Spatulata, it is generally considered to be a difficult species in cultivation. Easily recognized by the spirally twisted petals in combination with the relatively very small, apiculate midlobe of the lip, it has several colour forms, the best known of which are May River Red and Sepik River Blue although the latter does not grow along the Sepik River itself, and is not blue. Its common name is the Wooly Pollina Dendrobium. Synonyms in use are Dendrobium lasiantherum; Dendrobium ostrinoglossum Rupp. 1953; Dendrobium stueberi Hort., Stuber ex Zurrow 1934; Durabaculum lasiantherum (J.J.Sm.) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones 2002
Dendrobium lasianthera Sepik River Blue

Dendrobium lasianthera May River Red

Dendrobium lineale Rolfe 1889 SECTION Spatulata is another large to giant sized, hot to warm growing epiphyte or lithophyte from Papua New Guinea found along streams and ocean fringes at sea-level -800m. This species has typical erect, cane-like stems that are leafy towards the apex, and carry many, oblong or lanceolate, rigid, leathery, persistent, dark green leaves. A very floriferous species, Dendrobium lineale has many flowered, up to 90cm racemes carrying brightly coloured fragrant, long-lived and heavy-textured flowers from spring to early autumn. The flower racemes arise from nodes at or near the apex of the mature leaved canes.

Dendrobium lineale is closely allied to, and often confused with Dendrobium gouldii, a species from the Bismarck Archipelago and the Solomon Islands. It differs in its shorter, less twisted spatulate petals with obtuse, rounded or truncate tips and a lip in which the midlobe is oblong with an undulate margin and rather oblong raised lamellae on its upper surface. Its flowers are usually white with white, bluish, lilac or pink petals and a purple-
or violet-veined lip. However, pale yellow-flowered forms have been recorded although this may be the result of introgression from the closely allied and sympatric *Dendrobium sylvanum*.

Its common name is Morobe Shower. Synonyms in use are *Callista veratrifolia* (Lindl.) Kuntze 1891; *Dendrobium augustae-victoriae* Kraenzl. 1894; *Dendrobium cogniauxianum* Kraenzl. ex Warb. 1891; *Dendrobium grantii* C.T.White 1940; *Dendrobium imperatrix* Kraenzl. 1895; *Dendrobium veratroides* Bakh.f. 1963; *Dendrobium veratrifolium* Lindl. non Roxb. 1843;

*Durabaculum veratrifolium* M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones 2002

Photos source: http://bluenanta.com/detail/58245/species/?tab=sum

*Dendrobium mirbelianum* Gaudich 1829 SECTION *Spatulata* is yet another Queensland, Solomon Islands, Papua New Guinea, Bismarck Islands, Moluccas, and Sulawesi as a medium to giant sized epiphyte. Found in coastal lowland forests and swamps as an epiphyte on mangroves and other coastal trees, or as a lithophyte on exposed rock outcrops in savannah at sea-level to 650m, this species grows in high humidity and bright light. The basally swollen, cane-like and leafy stems carry many, oval to ovate, thick, leathery, dark green purple striped leaves. Flowering takes place on terminal or axillary racemes 20-45 cm long that are horizontal to gracefully arching with 10 to 30 flowers on each. The flowers are glossy and heavy textured. Flowering takes place on old leafless or leafy mature canes throughout the year and often more than
once. An unusual feature of the species are two flowering typologies, the first self-incompatible, with flowers lasting up to 2 months, the second self-impollinating, with flowers that last no more than 2-3 days or do not open at all. This is known as cleistogamy. Photo source: https://www.monaconatureencyclopedia.com/dendrobium-mirbelianum-2/?lang=en

*Dendrobium mirbelianum* is a widespread and variable orchid particularly in flower size. It is closely related to the Moluccan *Dendrobium calophyllum* and possibly also to *Dendrobium tokai* from Fiji and Tonga but can be distinguished by its ochre or brownish-yellow sepals and petals and lip with broad side-lobes and an ovate-elliptic acute midlobe half the length of the lip. The callus ridges on the lip are scarcely raised towards the apex and taper out on the apical half of the midlobe.

Habitat Photo source: https://www.flickr.com/photos/76211142@N04/24379739388

Its common name is Mirbel's *Dendrobium* after a French botanist of the 1800's. In Australia, it is known as the Mangrove Orchid and the Dark-Stemmed Antler Orchid.

Synonyms in use are *Callista mirbelliana* (Gaudich.) Kuntze 1891; *Dendrobium aruanum* Kranzlin 1910; *Dendrobium buluense* Schlechter 1912; *Dendrobium buluense* var. *kauloense* Schlechter 1912; *Dendrobium giuliorietti* Bailey 1883; *Dendrobium giulianetii* F.M. Bailey 1883; *Dendrobium polycarpum* Rchb.f 1883; *Dendrobium prionochilum* F. Muell. & Kraenzl. ex Kraenzl. 1894; *Dendrobium rosenbergii* Teijsm. & Binn. 1862; *Dendrobium wilkianum* Rupp 1941; *Durabaculum mirbelianum* (Gaudich.) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones 2002; *Durabaculum prionochilum* (F.Muell. & Kraenzl.) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones 2002
Dendrobium nindii W. Hill 1874 SECTION Spatulata is found in north-eastern Australia and sporadically in Papua New Guinea growing in mangrove thickets in hot steamy low lying coastal swamps at sea-level to 200m. It is another large to giant sized, hot growing epiphyte with basally swollen, tapering towards the apex canes with blackish brown with purple stripes and 5-15 dark green, elliptic to ovate, alternating, rigid leaves on upper-half. In its natural habitat, this species grows in high light and at times is soaked with salt spray as they inhabit trees overhanging the sea. Flowering takes place through summer and early autumn on 40 cm erect, racemose, 8-25 flowered inflorescences. The flowers are fragrant and long-lasting, and the racemes arise from the upper nodes of the cane. This species needs bright sunlight to initiate blooming and can often be found high in the mangrove canopy. This species has considerable colour variation ranging from pale creamy pink to the more usual strikingly coloured form pictured below.

Photo source: http://bluenanta.com/detail/58509/species/?tab=sum

Dendrobium nindii is a large and attractively flowered orchid, and according to Cribb, it is most closely related to the Philippine species Dendrobium taurinum but can be distinguished by its flower colour and lip on which the callus ridges taper to the apex on the midlobe.

Its common name is Nind's Dendrobium after an Australian species orchid collector, and as the Blue Antler Orchid. Synonyms in use are Dendrobium ionoglossum Schlechter 1912; Dendrobium ionoglossum var. pomatophilum Schltr. 1912; Dendrobium tofftii T.Durand & B.D.Jacks. 1902; Dendrobium tofftii F.M.Bailey 1890; Durabaculum ionoglossum (Schltr.) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones 2002; Durabaculum nindii (W.Hill) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones 2002

to be contd. in October 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 members' time to socialise and discuss orchids. All visitors are very welcome

Membership Fees
**Family** $30 PA + 2 badges (1\textsuperscript{st} 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 (1\textsuperscript{st} 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 10 September