Anne O’Callaghan Award October 2019
Sarcochilus hartmannii
Courtney

NEXT MEETING TUESDAY 12 November

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MINUTES OF THE GENERAL MEETING
8 October 2019  7:50pm

Present:  34 members as per register.
Apologies:  9 members.
Visitors:  Nil
New members:  Nil

Minutes:  Minutes September meeting accepted (Margaret, Norm)
Business Arising:  Nil
Current balance is $10,718.45 (Ray, Ian).

Correspondence:

Inwards:
- GCA Calendar,
- Orchids WA (minutes and other notes).

Outwards:
- Orchids WA (nominations for Special General Meeting).

General Business:
1.  No home visit for October.
2.  Paul explained the protocols for the purchase of monthly plants. Basically members who are present have the first choice with visitors and members wanting extra plants following if there are enough plants left unsold.
3.  The OWA operating executive elected consists of Rick Winch (Chairperson), Steve Bowman (Secretary), Ken Jones (Treasurer) and Tony Watkinson (Assistant Secretary).
4.  OWA will have to fund any capital equipment (4 laminar flow cabinets) needed for the three Orchid Hubs.
5.  The OWA presentation committee to present our case to the WOC in Taiwan next year has met.
6.  Norm offered Lyn’s seat on next week’s ANOS orchid tour run by Andrew Brown but there was no-one available.

Anne O’Callaghan Cultural Award: Awarded to Courtney for his specimen of *Sarcochilus hartmannii*.

Raffle:  Judith, Margaret, Ray and Lynne.

Name Badge:  Ray.
NOTES FROM YOUR COMMITTEE

- Included with this newsletter is the information sheet on *Oncidium sotoanum*, the last minute substitute monthly plant sold at the October meeting.
- Please see Ken if you are able to grow on species orchid compots for us.
- Northern Districts Orchid Society is holding an orchid auction at their meeting on Monday 25 November 2019. All are welcome to attend. If you wish to sell plants please speak with Ray or Bruce at the general meeting.
- Bunbury Orchid Society is also holding an auction of orchid plants at their next general meeting on Sunday 10 November. This event, in conjunction with their Sarcocochilus show is being coordinated by Rick Winch. If you are interested in buying orchids, but cannot attend, you can contact him at rickwinch@westnet.com.au to make arrangements for your bid(s).
- The Christmas meeting is scheduled for Tuesday 3 December, one week earlier than usual. Please bring festive food to share - wine, beer and soft drinks will be provided along with a free species orchid for each member (single or family).

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

President: Paul
Vice President: Peter
Secretary: Graham Bowden
8 Bedelia Way, Hamersley, 6022.
Phone: 9447 4528
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Treasurer: Adrian
204 Park Street, Henley Brook
6055. Phone: 9296 1765
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Committee:
Chris Michele
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.

* 1 December - Adrian & Dee, Safety Bay
* Saturday 18 January - EZI-GRO Orchids, Evandale Road, Darch
* 1 March - Murray & Arni, Leeming
* 29 March - Catarina, Brentwood.

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

*Bulbophyllum phalaenopsis*

**Country of origin:** Irian Jaya and Papua New Guinea

**Description:** A large growing (over time) species that is grown for its large leaves rather than flowers

**Difficulty:** This species will need warmth during winter, and humidity during summer.

**Cost:** $10.00

*Bulbophyllum phalaenopsis* J.J. Sm. 1937

SECTION Macrobulbon Schlechter 1912

has been grown from flask for us by our master grower, Charly who will provide cultural information to us at the next meeting.

This species comes from lowland Papua New Guinea where it can be found as an epiphyte on trees at elevations below 500m. The fetid-smelling flowers are tightly clustered against the pseudobulb. It is not suited to in-home display as it is pollinated by carrion flies in its natural habitat.

This is a hot growing species that requires heavy shade, good air circulation and high humidity to grow well.

Charly grows his Bulbophyllum orchids in sphagnum moss, and his culture produces vigorous growth and regular flowering.

Photo source: http://www.orchidspecies.com/bulpbphalaenopsis.htm
**The Genus *Dendrobium* (contd. from October 2019)**

*Dendrobium lawesii* F. Mueller 1884 SECTION *Calyptrochilus* is a medium sized, warm to cool growing epiphyte from Papua and New Guinea and Bougainville Island at 800-2,000m where it is found in mist forests growing low on trees or the underside of branches. The thin, somewhat flattened stems carrying broadly ovate, bilaterally flattened thick fleshy leaves that overlap at the base. This species flowers year-round on short racemes on old and new leafless canes; each pendant inflorescence carrying one to six showy, pleasantly scented flowers. *Dendrobium lawesii* is a highly variable and widespread species with many different colour forms including alba, pink, and red, yellow, purple and white bicourls. The original description by von Mueller is extremely vague and applies to virtually any related species and it is agreed that some revision based on all available material is urgently needed. This is most likely to result in more names added to the list of synonyms.

Photo source: http://www.ecuagenera.com/Dendrobiumlawesii-bicolor-red-yellow-002892

*Dendrobium lawesii* is the type species for the section. Its common name is Lawes' *Dendrobium* named for the English missionary and collector in 1800's New Guinea. Synonyms in common use are *Chromatotriccum delphinioides* (R.S.Rogers) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones 2002; *Chromatotriccum lawesii* (F.Muell.) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones 2002; *Dendrobium delphinioides* R.S.Rogers 1925; *Dendrobium lawesii* var. *salmonicolor* Schltr. 1912; *Dendrobium psuedomohlianum* Krzl. *Dendrobium warburgianum* Krzl. 1891; *Pedilonum lawesii* (F. Muell.) Rauschert 1983

*Dendrobium parvulum* Rolfe 1899 SECTION *Calyptrochilus* can be found in Sulawesi, Celebes and Papua New Guinea at 600-2,600m as a mini-miniature sized, warm to cold growing epiphyte on mossy, horizontal branches of rainforest trees. This species forms large mats of globose, ellipsoid, ovoid to occasionally obovoid, yellowish green to dark
reddish pseudobulbs that carry two erect leathery sometimes red flushed succulent leaves. Flowering in spring, flowers are borne on short, terminal one-three flowered inflorescences on both leafless and leafy stems. The flowers are long lasting flowers.

*Dendrobium delicatulum* F.Muell. & Kraenzl. (non Kraenzl. 1892) is probably a member of section *Brevisaccata*. If not already described under another name, it requires a new name, as *Dendrobium delicatulum* Kraenzl. (= *Dendrobium parvulum*), described two years earlier, has priority.

Its common name is the Small Flowered Dendrobium, and synonyms in use are *Dendrobium delicatulum* F.Muell. & Kraenzl. 1894; *Dendrobium delicatulum* subsp. *huliorum* T.M.Reeve & P.Woods 1981; *Dendrobium delicatulum* subsp. *parvulum* (Rolfe) T.M.Reeve & P.Woods 1981; *Dendrobium minutum* Schltr. 912; *Dendrobium parvulum* subsp. *huliorum* (T.M.Reeve & P.Woods) Ormerod 2003; *Dendrobium parvulum* subsp. *minutum* (Schltr.) Ormerod 2003; *Katherinea parvula* (Rolfe) A.D.Hawkes 1956; *Pedilonum minutum* (Schltr.) Rauschert 1983; *Sarcopodium parvulum* (Rolfe) Kraenzl. 1910

Photo source: http://www.orchidsnewguinea.com/orchid-information/species/speciescode/2553

Photo source: https://orchids-shop.com/dendrobium-parvum-delicate-lum-violet-blue.html
Graham & Margaret
Caladenia polychrome
Dendrobium amabile
Pterostylis aff. picta
Pterostylis spathulatus

Chris
Dendrobium lindleyi
Guarianthe skinneri
Phalaenopsis aphrodite var. formosana
Phalaenopsis mannii

Maxine
Dendrobium monophyllum
Dendrochilum wenzellii
Leptotes bicolor

Ken & Chris
Ansellia africana
Ansellia africana alba
Cattleya kautskyi

Coelogyne huettneriana
Coelogyne stricta
Dendrobium capituliflorum
Dendrochilum latifolium
Epidendrum pseudopidendrum
Liparis nervosa
Oncidium maculatum
Paphiopedilum hirsutissimum
Phalaenopsis bastianii
Phalaenopsis mannii

Adrian & Dee
Dendrobium goldschmidtianum
Rhyncholaelia digbyana
Sarcochilus falcata

Peter
Cattleya intermedia Orlata Crown Fox
Cattleya jenmanni
Cattleya walkeriana alba
Chysis limminghei

PLANTS DISPLAYED October 2019

Cattleya aurantiaca
Courtney

Chysis limminghei
Peter
PLANTS DISPLAYED  October  2019

Dendrobium catenatum
Guarianthe skinneri
Gongora histrionica
Oncidium croesus
Phalaenopsis amabilis
Phalaenopsis stuartiana
Pleione formosana
Vanda lamellata

Tara
Coelogyne flaccida

Courtney
Cattleya aurantiaca
Sarcochilus hartmannii
Sarcochilus weinthallii

Tony & Mavis
Phalaenopsis aphrodite var. formosana

Sarcochilus weinthallii
Courtney

Pleione formosana
Peter

Cattleya kautskyi
Ken & Chris

Photography by Tony
*Dendrobium pentapterum* Schlechter 1906 *SECTION Calyptrochilus* is a miniature sized, cool to warm growing, lower montane cloud forest epiphytic species found growing on mossy branches in moderate shade to bright light at 500-2,000m in north-eastern Papua New Guinea and the Philippines. The free-flowering species has ovoid to club-shaped short canes enveloped by persistent leaf sheaths with branching stems carrying 1 to 3, linear to elliptic leaves. This species also flowers year-round on short, terminal, single flowered inflorescences with longlasting flowers arising from the apex of the leafed pseudobulb. The flowers are nestled in the leaves. While *Dendrobium pentapterum* has a limited distribution in NE New Guinea, surprisingly it was recently recorded from Mt. Apo on Mindanao in the Philippines (Cootes 2001).

Photo source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/

Its common name refers to the 5-winged ovary. Synonyms on use are *Dendrobium brevicaule* Krzl. 1899; *Dendrobium pentagonum* Kraenzl. 1910; *Pedilonum pentagonum* (Kraenzl.) Rauschert 1983; *Pedilonum pentapterum* (Schltr.) Rauschert 1983;

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*Dendrobium petiolatum* Schltr. 1912 *SECTION Calyptrochilus* is another species from Papua New Guinea where it can be found on mossy horizontal branches in deep shade as a miniature, warm to cold growing epiphyte at 800-2,400m. This species has erect to sub erect stems enveloped by persistent leaf sheaths carrying a single, oblong-elliptic leaf with a distinct stem. This semi-deciduous orchid flowers in spring and summer on short, few-many flowered inflorescences arising from the nodes near the apex of leafless pseudobulbs.

Photo source:http://www.ipernity.com/doc/162835/36602192
Its common name is the Stemmed Dendrobium. Synonyms in use are *Dendrobium unifoliatum* Schltr. 1921; *Pedilonum petiolatum* (Schltr.) Rauschert 1983

*Dendrobium vexillarius* J.J. Smith 1910 *SECTION Calyptrochilus* can be found Papua New Guinea, New Ireland and the Moluccas as a small sized, cool to cold epiphyte at 1,100-3,500 m on the tips of tree branches or as a terrestrial at higher elevations in moss beds. The cylindrical, light green stems carry 2-5 apical, pointed, dark green/grey green below leaves. This species blooms year-round on erect, short, few to several flowered racemes that arise from the nodes of leafed and leafless canes carrying 2 to 7, shiny, variable colour long-lasting flowers.

*Dendrobium vexillarius* is the most common of all the 'Oxyglossum' species in Papua New Guinea with a wide range of habitats and colour forms. *Dendrobium vexillarius* var. *vexillarius* is mainly confined to the alpine zone, above 3,000 m, and is quite common in some localities. However it does extend lower than this, usually to about 2,500 m, but in the Wau area, on the Edie Creek road, there is (or was) a colony at 2,000-2,200 m.

Photo source: http://www.orchidspecies.com/orphotdir/dendvexillariusinsitu.jpg


The unusual colour of *Dendrobium vexillarius* var. *retroflexum* that varies from a sea-green or bluish green to full blue, bluish grey to light silvery grey, with flowers often tinged with violet, especially at the tips of the sepals and petals and on the mentum and ovary, and the dark violet, almost black lip with an orange-red to scarlet apex.

*Dendrobium vexillarius* var. *uncinatum* is the
most common of the six varieties of *Dendrobium vexillarius* and has the widest distribution throughout mainland New Guinea. *Dendrobium vexillarius* var. *microblepharum* has bright clusters of orange to orange-red flowers, and is used for arm and hair adornment. *Dendrobium vexillarius* var. *albiviride* is closely related to *Dendrobium vexillarius* var. *uncinatum*, but grows at higher altitudes of 2,800 to 3,400m on the Owen Stanley Range. Its stems are usually quite thick and it has larger flowers which are whitish green to yellow.

Its common name the Flag-Carrying Dendrobium refers to the odd flowers. A significant list of synonyms on use include *Dendrobium albiviride* P.van Royen 1979; *Dendrobium albiviride* var. *minor* P.van Royen 1979; *Dendrobium bilamellatum* R.S.Rogers 1925; *Dendrobium brachyphyta* Schlechter 1923; *Dendrobium caenosicallaimum* P. van Royen 1979; *Dendrobium microblepharum* Schlechter 1923; *Dendrobium retroflexum* J.J.Sm. 1911; *Dendrobium semeion* P. van Royen 1979; *Dendrobium tenens* J.J.Sm. 1929; *Dendrobium trialatum* Schlechter 1912; *Dendrobium trifolium* J.J.Sm. 1917; *Dendrobium uncinatum* Schlechter 1912; *Dendrobium vexillarius* var. *albiviride* (P.Royen) T.M.Reeve & P.Woods 1989; *Dendrobium vexillarius* var. *elworthyi* T.M.Reeve & P.Woods 1989; *Dendrobium vexillarius* var. *hansmeyerense* Howcroft & W.N.Takeuchi 2002; *Dendrobium vexillarius* var. *microblepharum* (Schltr.) T.M.Reeve & P.Woods 1989; *Dendrobium vexillarius* var. *minor* (P.Royen) Ormerod 2003; *Dendrobium vexillarius* var. *retroflexum* (J.J.Sm.) T.M.Reeve & P.Woods 1989; *Dendrobium vexillarius* var. *uncinatum* (Schltr.) T.M.Reeve & P.Woods 1989; *Dendrobium xiphophorum* P. van Royen 1979; *Pedilonum brachyphyta* (Schltr.) Rauschert 1983; *Pedilonum microblepharum* (Schltr.) Rauschert 1983; *Pedilonum retroflexum* (J.J. Sm.) Rauschert 1983; *Pedilonum trialatum* (Schltr.) Rauschert 1983; *Pedilonum uncinatum* (Schltr.) Rauschert 1983; *Pedilonum vexillarius* (J.J. Sm.) Rauschert 1983

*Dendrobium violaceum* Kraenzl. 1910 SECTION Calyptrochilus comes from New Guinea where it most commonly found in secondary growth or primary forest margins in bright light at 750-2,000m. It is another miniature cool to warm growing epiphyte, lithophyte or occasional terrestrial with thick, fleshy, basally swollen stems carrying 2 to 4 apical, linear, channelled leaves. Flowering takes place throughout the year on short basal few to several flowered inflorescences arising from the base of the pseudobulb. Several clustered long-lasting flowers are open at the same time.

*Dendrobium violaceum* is related to *Dendrobium hellwigianum* and *Dendrobium pentapterum*. It is an attractive species that appears to be easier to grow and flower in cultivation than most of its 'Oxyglossum' relatives. Individual plants vary widely in size and shape, although the leaves are distinctive. Plants in exposed habitats plants have shorter, wider and more rigid leaves. *Dendrobium violaceum* subsp. *cyperifolium* occurs mainly in West New Guinea but it is also recorded from the Sepik River catchment in Papua New Guinea.
Its common name is the Purple Dendrobium. Once again, there are many synonyms in use *Dendrobium allioides* J.J. Sm. 1935; *Dendrobium brachyacron* Schltr. 1919; *Dendrobium cyperifolium* Schltr. 1923; *Dendrobium dryadum* Schltr. 1912; *Dendrobium geminiflorum* Schltr. 1919; *Dendrobium igneoviolaceum* J.J.Sm. 1929; *Dendrobium pityphyllum* Schltr. 1919; *Dendrobium quinquecostatum* Schltr. 1912; *Dendrobium scotiiferum* J.J.Sm. 1934; *Dendrobium tenuicalcar* J.J. Sm. 1911; *Dendrobium violaceum* subsp. *cyperifolium* (Schltr.) T.M.Reeve & P.Woods 1989; *Pedilonum brachyacron* (Schltr.) Rauschert 1983; *Pedilonum cyperifolium* (Schltr.) Rauschert 1983; *Pedilonum dryadum* (Schltr.) Rauschert 1983; *Pedilonum geminiflorum* (Schltr.) Rauschert 1983; *Pedilonum pityphyllum* (Schltr.) Rauschert 1983; *Pedilonum quinquecostatum* (Schltr.) Brieger 1981; *Pedilonum scotiiferum* (J.J.Sm.) Rauschert 1983; *Pedilonum tenuicalcar* (J.J.Sm.) Rauschert 1983; *Pedilonum violaceum* (Kraenzl.) Rauschert 1983

*Dendrobium wentianum* J.J.Sm. 1911 SECTION Calyptrochilus (syn *Dendrobium obtusisepalum*) is also from Papua New Guinea where is can be found in montane and subalpine scrub as a large sized, cool to cold growing epiphyte, lithophyte or terrestrial in humus, in shady, mossy branches of forest trees and on sub alpine shrubs at 1,850 - 3,300m. It can be recognised by the pendulous, many angled, branched stems carrying
many, thin, ovate, dark green leaves that twist to form a single plane. Flowering takes place in winter and spring on short, few flowered inflorescences with pendulous, large, longlasting, wide opening, showy flowers. Racemes arise from the nodes at the upper end of leafless canes.

Photo source: https://www.flickr.com/photos/jvinoz/27834545891

Its common name is Went's Dendrobium. Synonyms in use are Chromatotriccum deflexum (Ridl.) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones 2002; Chromatotriccum obtusipetalum (J.J.Sm.) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones 2002; Chromatotriccum vacciniifolium (J.J.Sm.) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones 2002; Chromatotriccum wentianum (J.J.Sm.) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones 2002; Dendrobium deflexum Ridl. 1916; Dendrobium obtusisepalum J.J. Sm. 1911; Dendrobium vacciniifolium J.J.Sm. 1935; Pedilonum deflexum (Ridl.) Rauschert 1983; Pedilonum obtusipetalum (J.J. Sm.) Rauschert 1983; Pedilonum wentianum (J.J.Sm.) Rauschert 1983

Hopefully, this article has encouraged you to grow more members of this large genus. The huge variety of Dendrobium orchids and diverse habitats they occupy mean that there are species ranging from those that require little or no special conditions to the often brightly coloured species from sub-alpine environments or those that inhabit hot, steamy lowland primary forests that require more investment in environmental management. Dendrobium orchids range in size from large hot tropical species up to 2m tall, to minute, mist forest species not more than 5cm tall. They occur throughout the western Pacific and East Asia from as far north as Japan to as far south as Tasmania and southern New Zealand, east to Tahiti and west to western India (Lavarack et al. 2000). The genus (as currently delineated) includes more than a thousand species.
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 12 November