

THE SPECIES ORCHID SOCIETY OF WA (INC.)

[http://members.iinet.net.au/~emntee/species Newsletter.htm](http://members.iinet.net.au/~emntee/species%20Newsletter.htm)



Vol 33 No 7 December 2021



Anne O'Callaghan Award November 2021

Paraphalaenopsis labukensis

Siva

NEWSLETTER

NEXT MEETING Tuesday 14 December

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MINUTES OF THE GENERAL MEETING

9 November 2021 7.00pm

Present: 23 members as per register.

Apologies: 7 as per register.

Visitors: 2 as per register

New members: Michelle & Victoria

Minutes: Acceptance of minutes from October meeting moved Arnold, seconded Lynn. Carried.

Business Arising: Nil

Financial Report: Treasurer's report presented by Adrian. Account balance is \$7,262.06 . Acceptance moved Graham, seconded Helen. Carried.

Business Arising: Nil

Correspondence:

Inwards:

- AOC - AGM report
- Tony and other committee members re flask purchases
- Mich – draft honorary membership certificate.
- Orchids WA – draft minutes, reports and papers
- City of Canning – confirmation of booking dates and hire fees for 2022
- E-mails committee re draft GM agenda.
- AOC - AGM further agenda items

Outwards:

- Committee – draft agendas, committee and GM minutes, updated venue booking details from City of Canning
- Committee - Orchids WA notices
- GCA – form four membership details.
- City of Canning - COVID-19 contact register sheet October GM

Acceptance of correspondence report

moved Calvin, seconded Arnold. Carried.

Business Arising: Nil

General Business:

- Tony and Graham advised members about used orchid pots and other orchid materials remaining at Chris Cabassi's home. We have permission to take whatever members can use otherwise it will be disposed of. Agreed to meet at 1.00pm on Thurs 11.
- Peter and Jane advised members that committee will seek member's views on what they want from their society, and are the objectives in the rules are still appropriate using a simple on-line or paper-based survey. Members indicated their support.
- Peter advised members that difficulties in acquiring monthly sale plants mean that purchasing and growing on flask material is the only way to continue providing plants for members. We have flasks on backorder from Kevin Western, have recently ordered flasks from Yi Ying in Taiwan, and will be ordering from Sakdisri in Thailand.
- Mavis outlined an alternative September 2022 home visit option of meeting at Kings Park for a picnic. Sept. is their wildflower festival and there are plenty of terrestrial orchid flowers. Members agreed that it would be best to book an area as the park is likely to be busy. We will contact Jacqui for advice. Members preferred this option to a restaurant luncheon.

- Mavis reported on the Orchids Western Australia AGM and GM. She advised that Rick was re-elected as Chairperson, Ken as Treasurer, Tony as Assistant Secretary and Bruce as Events Manager. There were no nominations for the position of Secretary and members will need find someone to be co-opted to this position to enable to association to function. At the GM, members endorsed staging a major event in late August 2023 to attract Eastern States and international visitors. The event will be staged at PCEC and will be preceded by mid-west orchid tours and followed by south-west orchid tours targeted at event registrants. A World Conservation Conference will be run in conjunction with the event. Approval was given to engage Arinex to manage the event
- Ken asked members whether they wished to renew the annual Orchid Digest subscription of US\$55. SOSWA has purchased this journal for many years, although it seems that this and other library resources are seldom used. Members endorsed renewing the subscription. A member asked whether we still subscribe to the British Orchid Review. A subsequent conversation with Mich Lee confirmed that we do, and they are posted to her. As she has been absent from recent meetings, they are at her home. She will make sure they get to us. Discussion about how best to use the library ensued and it was noted that we currently do not have anyone prepared to who take responsibility for the library. It does not need to be a committee member, just a member who attends regularly.
- Ken asked members to consider what orchid shows and events we should support in 2022. Members agreed to participate in

the Perth Orchid Fair and ISODW

Anne O'Callaghan Cultural Award:

Awarded to Siva for *Paraphalaenopsis labukensis* .

Raffle: Lynn, Murray, Helen, Ken, Lina, Bruce.

Badge Prize: Tony

Meeting closed 10.15pm

Life Members

- Graham & Margaret
- Chris (decd.)
- Barry (dec'd)
- Gordon (dec'd)
- Maxine
- Ken & Chris
- Adrian & Deanna .
- Joan (dec'd) & Ted (dec'd)
- Trevor (dec'd)
- Neville (dec'd)
- Noel & Eva
- Tony & Mavis
- Barry (dec'd)

Quiet Achievers

- 2013 Ian
- 2014 Chris (decd)
- 2015 Margaret
- 2016 Tom & Pat
- 2017 Charly & Gerda
- 2018 Paul
- 2020 Adrian & Deanna
- 2021 John

NOTICEBOARD

FORTH-COMING EVENTS

Home visits:

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

- * No home visit in December
- * 29 Jan - Ezi Gro Orchids, Evandale St, Landsdale.
- * 27 Feb - Richard & Jane, Carramar

MARKETPLACE - FOR SALE/WANTED

Karl would like to purchase a plant of *Ceratocentron fessellii*. If you have a plant for sale, please contact Karl on 0432 956 885 or e-mail karl.khlee@gmail.com.

Harry would like to buy plants of *Cattleya purpurata* var. *werkhauseri* and *Cattleya neokautskyi*. Contact Harry on 0412 403 696 or harry.ashton@live.com.au.

Lynn would like to purchase *Section Latouria Dendrobium* orchids. Contact Lynn on 0414 922 923 or contrarymiss@hotmail.com.

President: Peter

Vice President: Adrian

Secretary: Ken Jones
210 Hermitage Drive, The Vines
6069. Phone: 9296 1765
e-mail: kcjones@tpg.com.au

Treasurer: Adrian

Editor: Ken

Committee: Paul
Graham Tony
Maxine Mavis
Charly

- The December meeting on 14 December will be our traditional Christmas event. As mentioned at the recent GM, each member/family will receive a species orchid plant. If you are able to donate a species orchid, please bring it along, however we do understand that new members may not yet have any surplus plants to donate. Please bring a small plate of festive food to share.
- We have ordered flasks from an importer in Queensland. Assistance to deflask and grow on some of these species would be appreciated - a proposal to help members assist will be discussed at the meeting.
- While the AGM is still some time away, with the passing of Chris Cabassi, we have another committee vacancy to fill. Please give some thought to nominating as we can all benefit from fresh ideas.

NOTES FROM YOUR COMMITTEE

The Jewel Orchids (contd. from November)

Dossinia marmorata C.Morren 1848 which comes from Borneo in lowland and hill forests on limestone with leaf litter and or moss or between rocks and on ledges at elevations of sea-level to 400 meters as a miniature to small sized, hot growing terrestrial orchid with a short, stem with wooly roots and carrying 3 to 5, basally grouped, ovate to broadly elliptic,, fleshy, 5 to 7 nerved, top black green with iridescent pink, greenish yellow to golden reticulation, dorsally pink to purple, abruptly narrowing below into the petiolate base leaves that blooms in the fall, winter and spring on a terminal, erect, laxly to densely many flowered, 9.2 to 24" [23 to 60 cm] long, densely, shortly pubescent inflorescence with narrowly elliptic, acute to acuminate, densely shortly pubescent, membranous, pink floral bracts. Its common name is the Marbled Dossinia, and synonyms include *Cheirostylis marmorata* (C.Morren) Lindl. ex Lem. 1848; *Ludisia argyroneura* Miq. 1861; *Macodes lowii* (B.S.Williams) J.J.Wood 1984; and *Macodes marmorata* (C.Morren) Rchb.f. 1858



In situ photo source:

https://orchid.unibas.ch/index.php/en/?option=com_content&view=article&id=3&SearchResultID=2046479/Erythrodos/latifolia/Blume_Carl_Ludwig_von&setLang=en-GB

Goodyera hispida Lindl. 1857 *Section Goodyera* occurs as a miniature to small sized, hot to cool growing terrestrial, lithophyte or epiphyte in rock crevasses in Assam, Eastern Himalayas, India, Bhutan, Thailand, Malaysia and Vietnam. Growing in lowland, broadleaf evergreen forests at 150 – 2,200m, it can be found in a deep shade and high humidity environment. The 6-8 basal, sessile, ovate-lanceolate, acuminate leaves are parallel to the ground and it flowers in spring and summer on erect 10cm spicate, hispidly glandular, twisted inflorescences with bracts that are shorter than the many small, white flowers. Its common name is the Shaggy Goodyera, and the synonyms are *Epipactis hispida* (Lindl.) A.A.Eaton 1908; and



Orchiodes hispidum (Lindl.) Kuntze 1891

Photo source: <https://www.orchidroots.com/detail/photos/91836/>

In situ photo source: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/afriorchids/960221382>



Goodyera repens
(Linne) R. Brown
1813 Section
Goodyera. This
species is widely

distributed throughout north, central and southern Europe, Russia and Siberia, China and mainland Asia, Japan, Alaska, Canada and northern USA. Growing at 3,800m, it is a small sized, cold growing terrestrial orchid of coniferous forests in damp humus, and tundra wooded areas and thickets. The creeping rhizome carries elliptic-ovate, lustrous dark green, obscurely veined with silver leaves. Flowering occurs in late spring and early summer on a terminal, erect, pubescent, 3 to 14" [7.5 to 35 cm] long, few to several

flowered racemose inflorescence with small pubescent flowers. Its common name is the Lesser Rattlesnake Plantain - In China Xiao Ban Ye Lan



Photo source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Goodyera_repens_flowers_in_detail_-_M%C3%A4nniku.jpg

Its many synonyms include *Elasmatium repens* Dulac 1867; *Epipactis chinensis* (Schltr.) Hu 1925; *Epipactis mairei* (Schltr.) Hu 1925; *Epipactis repens* (Linne) Crantz 1769; *Epipactis repens* var. *ophioides* (Fernald) A.A.Eaton 1908; *Gonogona repens* (L.) Link 1822; *Goodyera chinensis* Schltr. 1919; *Goodyera mairei* Schltr. 1921; *Goodyera marginata* Lindl. 1840; *Goodyera pubescens* var. *repens* (L.) Alph.Wood 1847; *Goodyera repens* fma. *ophioides* (Fernald) P.M.Br. 1995; *Goodyera repens* subsp. *ophioides* (Fernald) Á.Löve & W.Simon 1968; *Goodyera repens* var. *japonica* Nakai 1953; *Goodyera repens* var. *marginata* (Lindl.) Tang & F.T.Wang 1951; *Goodyera*

repens var. *ophioides* Fernald 1899; *Neottia repens* (L.) Sw. 1800; *Orchiodes marginatum* (Lindl.) Kuntze 1891; *Orchiodes repens* (L.) Kuntze 1891; *Orchiodes resupinatum* Kuntze 1891; *Orchis repens* (L.) Eyster ex Poir. 1805; *Peramium repens* Salisb. 1812; *Peramium ophioides* Rydb. in N.L.Britton 1901; *Peramium repens* var. *ophioides* (Fernald) A.Heller 1900; *Peramium secundum* (Raf.) House 1924; *Satyrium hirsutum* Gilib. 1792; *Satyrium repens* Linne 1753; *Serapias repens* (L.) Vill. 1787; *Tussaca repens* (L.) Raf. 1814; *Tussaca secunda* Raf. 1814



In-situ photo source:

<http://goorchids.northamericanorchidcenter.org/species/goodyera/repens/>

Harry

Dendrobium lichenastrum (2)
Sarcochilus ceciliae
Sarcochilus falcatus (tag shows *niveus*
which is an invalid name)

Graham & Margaret

Diuris drummondii
Epidendrum parkinsonianum
Guarianthe aurantiaca

Ken & Chris

Ansellia Africana
Bletilla striata
Guarianthe aurantiaca
Guarianthe skinneri alba oculata
Jumellea arachnanthe
Lycaste lassio glossa
Maxillaria variabilis
Paphiopedilum appletonianum

Paphiopedilum victoria-regina
Rhyncho laelia digbyana
Sarcochilus hartmannii

Adrian & Dee

Eria javanica
Eria villearardii
Eria xanthecheila

Bruce

Chysis limminghei
Dendrobium densiflorum
Guarianthe skinneri alba oculata

Karl

Ornithocephalus gladius
Paphiopedilum venustum
Phaius tankervilleae

MEMBER PLANTS DISPLAYED November 2021



Trichocentrum lacerum
Tony & Mavis



Chysis limminghei
Bruce

Peter

- Cattleya amethystaglossa* Jaguar
- Cattleya mossiae* coerulea
- Chysis limminghei*
- Dendrobium linawianum*
- Epidendrum falcata*
- Epigenium treacherianum*
- Guarianthe skinneri*
- Phalaenopsis parishii*
- Phalaenopsis stuartiana*
- Renanthera bella*

Tara

- Angraecum sequipedale*
- Cattleya intermedia* orlata

John

- Biffrenaria harrisoniae*

Siva

- Dendrobium canaliculatum*

- Paraphalaenopsis labukensis*
- Sarcochilus dilatatus*

Tony & Mavis

- Trichocentrum cebolleta*
- Trichocentrum lacerum*



Paphiopedilum venustum
Karl

MEMBER PLANTS DISPLAYED November 2021



Ornithocephalus gladiatus
Karl



Eris xanthecheila
Adrian & Dee

Cystorchis javanica (Blume) Blume 1859 is found from Borneo to Java in primary lowland and hill forests at sea-level to 700m. It is a small sized, hot to warm growing terrestrial. It is similar to *Cystorchis variegata* but differs mostly in the color of the dark wine-red leaf that is finely undulate; closely spaced greenish flowers with basal broadening reddish in the centre and paler apically on the sepals with white, oblong-linear, margins.



Its common name is the Javanese Cystorchis, and synonyms are *Anoectochilus javanicus* (Blume) B.S.Williams 1862; *Cystorchis variegata* var. *purpurea* Ridl. 1896; *Hetaeria javanica* Blume 1825.

Photo source: <http://www.orchidspecies.com/cysjavanica.htm>

In situ photo source: <https://inaturalist.ca/taxa/427447-Cystorchis-javanica>

Cystorchis variegata has light green with dark green tessellated, more finely undulate leaves, sepals colored yellowish basally, reddish brown centrally, and cream apically, petals that are lanceolate and white and a lip with a small half-round almost triangular lamina.



Microchilus minor C.Presl 1827 can be found in montane forests in Peru as a small sized, epiphyte with an erect, pubescent, basally leafy stem carrying 3 elliptic to oval, acute to acuminate, cuneate below into the petiolate base leaves. It flowers on a linear-cylindric, glabrous inflorescence of about 9cm carrying minute, nodding flowers.

This species is now recognised as the type species for the genus on priority once the members of this group were removed from the genus *Erythrodes*. Its common name is the Least Microchilus, and synonyms are *Erythrodes minor* (C.Presl) Ames 1922 and *Physurus minor* (C.Presl) Lindl. 1840. A line drawing of this species can be found at http://www.plantillustrations.org/illustration.php?id_illustration=87106, however I could not find any photos.

Microchilus anchoriferus (Schltr.) Ormerod 2002 comes from Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia where it grows as a medium sized, warm to cool growing terrestrial in wet montane forests at 800 – 1,300m. Pubescent roots and a recumbent stem carry spiral leaves, dark green with greenish white spots, carinate on the midline, broadly elliptic, acute, gradually narrowing below into the petiolate bases. Flowering in spring to autumn occurs on an erect, terminal, 30 cm many small flowered inflorescence.



Its common name is the Anchor Carrying Erythrodes. Synonyms are *Erythrodes anchorifera* (Schltr.) Garay 1978; *Erythrodes marmorata* C.Schweinf. 1941; *Microchilus marmoratus* (C.Schweinf.) Ormerod 2004; *Physurus anchoriferus* Schltr. 1913 *Microchilus anchoriferus*.

Photo source: <http://www.orchidspecies.com/eryanchorifera.htm>

In situ photo source: <https://www.orchidsforum.com/threads/microchilus-anchoriferus.12370/>



Microchilus tridax (Rchb.f.) Ormerod 2002 comes from Guatemala, Belize, Honduras and Costa Rica as a small to just medium sized, hot to cool growing terrestrial in tropical wet forests at 50 – 1,900m. The creeping then ascending rhizome carries an erect stem enveloped completely by leaf sheaths with a rosette of 3-7 dark green above, purple to light green and 3 veined beneath leaves that are convolute, elliptic-ovate, acute, slightly acuminate and gradually narrowing. Flowering in late spring and early summer occurs on an erect, puberulent, terminal 24-27cm, rachis to 6" [15 cm] long, successively laxly many flowered inflorescence with 3 to 4 somewhat flared, tubular bracts.



Its common name is the Three Microchilus. Synonyms are *Erythrodes purpurea* (Ames) Ames 1915; *Erythrodes tridax* (Rchb.f.) Ames 1922; *Physurus purpureus* Ames 1908; *Physurus tridax* Rchb.f. 1866 *Microchilus tridax*

Photo source: <http://www.orchidspecies.com/micrtridax.htm>

Photo source: <https://orchidroots.com/detail/information/?pid=254456&gen=126937&type=species&role=>



Platythelys querceticola (Lindl.) Garay 1977 can be found in, Mexico, Belize, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Bahamas, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Leeward, Trinidad & Tobago, the Windwards, Venezuela and Peru in cloud forest in deep shade 400 – 1,650m. It can also be found, albeit rarely in Florida and Louisiana. It is a miniature sized, hot to cool growing, terrestrial, rhizomatous plant with erect, green stems enveloped by with 3 to 5 spirally arranged, elliptic-ovate to lanceolate, basally clasping leaves. Flowering throughout the year occurs on an erect, terminal 10 cm, racemose, successively flowered inflorescence subtended by an attenuate bract.



Its common name is the Oak Living Platythelys or the Jug Orchid. Synonyms include *Anoectochilus querceticola* (Lindl.) Veitch ex R.Hogg 1862; *Aspidogyne mayoriana* (Kraenzl.) Meneguzzo 2012; *Aspidogyne querceticola* (Lindl.) Meneguzzo 2012; *Erythrodes mayoriana* (Kraenzl.) Ames 1922; *Erythrodes querceticola* (Lindl.) Ames 1915; *Erythrodes sagrana* (A.Rich.) León 1946; *Erythrodes trinitatis* Ames 1922; *Goodyera quercicola* Chapm. 1860; *Microchilus querceticolus* (Lindl.) D.Dietr. 1852; *Orchiodes quercilobum* Kuntze 1891; *Physurus mayorianus* Kraenzl. 1913; *Physurus querceticola* Lindl. 1840; *Physurus sagrana* A. Rich. 1850; *Platythelys mayoriana* (Kraenzl.) Garay 1977; *Platythelys sagrana* (A.Rich.) Garay 1977

Photo source: <http://goorchids.northamericanorchidcenter.org/species/platythelys/querceticola/>

To conclude this article, I did a literature search to see whether there is a consensus about how to cultivate and flower Jewel Orchids. As is always the case, there are many differences of opinion in this regard, however, there are also many consistently recommended approaches to successfully grow and flower these plants. Given their recent appearance in many retail garden stores, one assumes that they are now relatively cheap to propagate and deflask. Many of the plants that we see for sale are in fact mericlones. In summary:

- Keep plants in a bright but indirect light location away from direct exposure to the sun (west facing windows) and heat sources. These species are forest floor dwellers and are therefore shade-tolerant. A useful rule of thumb is if you are able

to read a newspaper with your back to the natural light source, the light level is about right. If you intend to grow these orchids in your home, a room with good air movement, temperature that does not exceed 20°C for extended periods, or drop below 10°C and is at least four metres away from an operating heat source is recommended. These orchids, like many others require a rest period and night time temperature reduction to trigger the release of cytokinins to induce flowering.

- Keep the potting medium evenly moist allowing no more than the top third to dry out in between waterings. It is also prudent to avoid watering with cold water during winter months, and when in flower. Management of watering is important as often these orchids will be potted in substrate that retains moisture. Symptoms of under-watering include rapid flower loss and dry sunken leaves. Over-watering results in loss of lower leaves, yellowing leaves, loss of buds or flowers and root rot. Do not allow standing water to accumulate under the container.
- As forest floor dwellers, humidity is important. Too little humidity during our hot dry summer months will lead to the same outcomes as underwatering. Too much humidity associated with inadequate air movement will result in powdery mildew and similar fungal infections. Resist the temptation to apply a fine water spray to plants and flowers to address low humidity. Growing your plants above a tray of pebbles and water can assist in boosting local humidity.
- Regular fertilising once or twice a month (depending on the season of the year) and whether or not the orchid is making active growth will help build robust plants, and flowers. Apply indoor plant fertilisers at manufacturer's recommended rate, avoiding overuse of high nitrogen products by using balanced fertilisers with high potassium. Remember, these orchids have a distinct dormancy period, usually during the cooler, drier season in their natural habitat (for WA - winter.)
- There are many different types of media that are equally effective for growing Jewel orchids. Standard bark mixes for orchids may retain too little moisture. Good quality general potting mixes that include compost, mixed coir substrates, sphagnum moss and similar should be OK. Repotting is best done in spring.
- Jewel orchids are very susceptible to sap-sucking insect pests such as mealybug, scale and similar particularly if there is insufficient air movement.
- Jewel orchids are said to be easy to propagate using rhizome cuttings. For rhizomatous cuttings, in spring, prune the leading growths that have a slightly hardened base with new foliar growth emerging from the top. The cuttings should be at least 8cm in length and are normally found in the outer edges of the plant where the new growth takes place. Remove the older leaves (up to one third) and submerge the rhizome loosely over a moist substrate. Place the cutting in pots in a transparent bag with small holes to maintain humidity for the first month of its new life. Keep the soil evenly moist and provide bright indirect light away from direct sunlight. Your cutting should have made new roots in about a month.

ABOUT US

Monthly Meetings

Monthly meetings held on the second 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. For first year only, new family members will need to purchase two name badges. Badges come in two versions - pin fastening \$11.50 or magnet fastening \$13.50 [*Please indicate preference*]

Single \$20.00 pa. For first year only, new members will need to purchase a name badge. Badges come in two versions - pin fastening \$11.50 or magnet fastening \$13.50. [*Please indicate preference*]

New members who don't live in Perth will not require name badges, therefore membership cost 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. If you have spare species orchids that you wish to sell to the Society for raffles, please advise a committee member.

Management

In accordance with the Rules, 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.

If unclaimed, return to
The Editor
210 Hermitage Drive, The Vines WA 6069

Next meeting Tuesday 14 December