Orchid Species Bulletin


Cattleya aclandiae Gary Yong Gee Photograph

Published by **The Orchid Species Society Inc**. (ABN 96278896303)

Registered By Australia Post PP 405737/00002

Volume 50 Number 1 January 2022

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General Meeting - The Orchid Species Society meeting scheduled for Monday 17 January 2022 has been cancelled. This decision is based on the current COVID situation, and wanting to minimise the risk of members contracting the virus.

2022 Orchid Species Society Inc Membership.

As a reminder, membership fees for 2022 are due as of 1st of January and should have been paid before the March meeting.

The following methods may be used to pay:

Send a cheque to PO Box 135, RED HILL, QLD 4059

Pay online to Acct Name: Orchid Species Society, BSB: 484-799, Acct No: 606929966 and include your name as the reference.

Pay at our third Monday meetings, with cash or credit card.

Fees are $15 for those who receive the Bulletin by email or $25 for those who receive it by post.

Those members who joined since October are paid up for 2022.

Orchid Species Plant Display Table

We are blessed to have some excellent growers of species orchids in our society and it always excites me when I come to the meetings to see a great display of the rare and unusual. It is these display tables that makes our meetings worth while and particularly, the plant commentary which most nights is given by Gary Yong Gee with his depth of knowledge.

Plant Sales Table.

The Plant sales table has been established for the benefit of members, however there are many other bits and pieces needed in growing orchids. If you have any sundry items associated with growing species orchids, e.g. books, second hand pots or other items you wish to sell, these will be acceptable to be put on the table at our meetings. As a reminder, the society takes ten percent from the sale of these products which is then put back into funds for the benefit of all members. Also if you have specific items you require or need to sell, you can advertise free in the bulletin any time.

The Orchid Species Society Inc has a Facebook Group Page

Benefits of the page are :

It is a good tool for sharing knowledge about orchids

Promoting our society and annual show.

Pictures of plants can be posted and info requested (eg identification of plant, cultural needs, Etc)

Pictures of Orchids in the landscape including Facebook Groups member's gardens.

Trading Post

WANTED TO BUY

"Wanted to purchase: Plants of *Dendrobium falconeri, D.transparens & D.trankimianum* (any size). Please contact fellow member Kevin Crouther at kmcrouth@tpg.com.au "

I'm looking for a plant of *Encyclia cordigera* var *rosea*???
If you happen to know where I can obtain a division that would be great,
Thanks,
Mark Loft. markmjselectrical@gmail.com

FOR SALE

Please send your Orchid wants and for sale to gregure@ozemail.com.au

Orchid Species Society President's Report

President's Report Jan 2022

First of all, I would like to welcome all our members to 2022. Happy New Year to you all. Over the past 20months we have been in turmoil. What with COVID and personal health issues, things are tough. Personally, I would like to have said it's going to be a fantastic 12mths, BUT.

At present we are heading into an unknown period. All I can say is, if you come to meetings, please be aware of the rules. Vaccinations are extremely important for all of us. It has been proven that this virus has no respect for anyone. When all of our Grandkids are vaccinated, we will feel happy. (At the moment unvaccinated members are allowed to attend meetings). Our thoughts go out to everyone who has been affected with family and friends being hospitalized or the loss of loved ones.

It was an Honour for the Committee and Members to give Dave and Lyn Groffen, Life Membership. The health issues and family issues this couple have gone through over the past 20mths is incredible. And through this period both still were working behind the scenes to get our meetings and show underway. If and when this couple stand down from the positions being held at present, there will be some big shoes to fill. Thank you both for many hours, weeks, years of service to our Society. I would like to thank all of our members who assisted over the past 12mths. To all other Societies' members that assisted at our Show. Thank you all.

Well, we have made it to 2022. Hopefully All Societies including us, will have their Shows. Luckily for us we are at the bottom of the list. Hopefully other societies are able to hold their shows. With the AGM approaching, it's time to think about what you can do for your club. We will need a new Treasurer and Secretary within the next 12mths. We need some fresh faces and new ideas in the Management group. And please don't forget, ladies are most welcome. There are also lots of other jobs that will need people to perform and some helpers as well. Remember, it's your society and without your input the society suffers. I have some health issues at present and will be looking at major surgery in the coming months so could miss some meetings. If this is not acceptable by the members then I will stand down to let someone else steer the ship.

The show committee is another important group that needs people with fresh ideas and other members to back up this work. Remember this is our Society and it doesn't run itself, many hands make light work. please don't hesitate to contact me or a member of the management committee to see what has to be done. Best of all join the team for 12mths and see how things work. Nomination Forms for the AGM will be available soon and must be in the hands of the Secretary two weeks prior to the AGM.

Don't forget it's time to pay your dues. The price is $ 15 and Bank details will be in the newsletter. This is also the time to update your details if you have moved, changed mobile numbers or email address.

Best of luck in the forthcoming year and hopefully all goes to plan. Please "Stay Safe and be careful". Stay at home as much as possible and only go out when necessary. Wearing of a Mask will assist you. REMEMBER we all have a right to say and do as we feel.

Plant Commentary

By Gary Yong Gee

CYPRIPEDIOIDEAE

Paphiopedilum braemii H.Mohr [4]
Paph. liemianum (Fowlie) Karas. & K.Saito
Paph. lowii (Lindl.) Stein [5]
Paph. niveum (Rchb.f.) Stein
Phragmipedium schlimii (Linden & Rchb.f.) Rolfe

ARETHUSEAE

COELOGYNINAE
Coelogyne celebensis J.J.Sm.
Coel. chloroptera Rchb.f. [2]

COLLABIEAE

Calanthe australasica D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem. [syn. *Cal. triplicata* (Willemet) Ames] [1]

CYMBIDIEAE

CYMBIDIINAE
Cymbidium lowianum (Rchb.f.) Rchb.f. [6]
Cym. madidum Lindl. [1, 2, 7]
EULOPHIINAE
Oeceoclades spathulifera (H.Perrier) Garay & P.Taylor [3, 8]
MAXILLARIINAE
Christensonella ferdinandiana (Barb.Rodr.) Szlach., Mytnik, Górniak & Smiszek [syn. *Maxillaria parahybunensis* Cogn.]
Maxillariella estradae (Dodson) M.A.Blanco & Carnevali [syn. *Max. estradae* Dodson] [9]
Mxl. tenuifolia (Lindl.) M.A.Blanco & Carnevali [syn. *Max. tenuifolia* Lindl.] [2]
ONCIDIINAE
Brassia brachiata Lindl. [syn. *Brs. verrucosa* Lindl.] [2, 10]
Capanemia superflua (Rchb.f.) Garay [2]
Cischweinfia dasyandra (Rchb.f.) Dressler & N.H.Williams
Lockhartia oerstedii Rchb.f. [11]
Miltonia flavescens (Lindl.) Lindl. [2]
Tolumnia prionochila (Kraenzl.) Braem

DENDROBIEAE

BULBOPHYLLINAE
Bulbophyllum bicolor Lindl. [2]
Bulb. sumatranum Garay, Hamer & Siegerist [2]
Bulb. tollenoniferum J.J.Sm. [2]
Cirrhopetalum auratum Lindl. [syn. *Bulb. auratum* (Lindl.) Rchb.f.] [2]
Cirr. fenestratum (J.J.Sm.) Garay, Hamer & Siegerist [syn. *Bulb. dentiferum* Lindl.] [12]
DENDROBIINAE
Anisopetala sanguinolenta (Lindl.) M.A.Clem. [syn. *Den. sanguinolentum* Lindl.]
Aporum aloefolium (Blume) Brieger [syn. *Den. aloifolium* (Blume) Rchb.f.]
Apm. lobatum Blume [syn. *Den. lobatum* (Blume) Miq.]
Callista griffithiana (Lindl.) Kuntze [syn. *Den. griffithianum* Lindl.] [2]
Davejonesia lichenastra (F.Muell.) M.A.Clem. [syn. *Den. lichenastrum* (F.Muell.) Rolfe] [1, 2]
Dendrobium hercoglossum Rchb.f. [2, 13]
Den. lanceolatum Gaudich.
Den. parishii H.Low [2]
Den. parishii var. *rhodopterygium* Rchb.f. [2, 14]
Den. pulchellum Roxb. ex Lindl. [2]
Dockrillia wassellii (S.T.Blake) Brieger [syn. *Den. wassellii* S.T.Blake] [1, 2]
Durabaculum sp. aff. *busuangense* (Ames) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones [syn. *Den*. sp. aff. *busuangense* Ames]
Durabaculum discolor (Lindl.) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones subsp. *broomfieldii* (Fitzg.) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones [syn. *Den. discolor* Lindl. var. *broomfieldii* (Fitzg.) A.D.Hawkes] [1, 2]
Durabaculum tangerinum (P.J.Cribb) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones [syn. *Den. tangerinum* P.J.Cribb]
Eurycaulis intricatus (Gagnep.) M.A.Clem. [syn. *Den. intricatum* Gagnep.]
Pedilonum secundum Blume [syn. *Den. secundum* (Blume) Lindl. ex Wall.]

EPIDENDREAE

CHYSIINAE

Chysis bractescens Lindl. [2]

LAELIINAE

Brasilaelia lobata (Lindl.) Gutfreund f. *concolor* Hort. 'Jeni' [syn. *C. lobata* Lindl. f. *concolor* 'Jeni']
Brasilaelia purpurata (Lindl. & Paxton) Campacci [syn. *C. pupurata* Lindl. & Paxton] [2]
Cattleya aclandiae Lindl. [2]
C. gaskelliana (N.E.Br.) B.S.Williams f. *alba* (B.S.Williams) M.Wolff & O.Grüss [2]
C. gaskelliana f. *alba* 'White Heritage' [2]
Encyclia oncidioides (Lindl.) Schltr. [2, 15]
E. randii (Barb.Rodr. ex Linden & Rodigas) Withner
Hoffmannseggella longipes (Rchb.f.) Chiron & V.P.Castro [syn. *C. longipes* (Rchb.f.) Van den Berg] [16]
Nageliella purpurea (Lindl.) L.O.Williams [syn. *Domingoa purpurea* (Lindl.) Van den Berg & Soto Arenas]
Panarica prismatocarpa (Rchb.f.) Withner & P.A.Harding [syn. *Proshechea prismatocarpa* (Rchb.f.) W.E.Higgins]

PLEUROTHALLIDINAE

Stelis pauciflora Lindl. [2]
Zootrophion alvaroi (Garay) Luer

MALAXIDEAE

Cestichis nugentiae (F.M.Bailey) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones [syn. *Liparis nugentiae* F.M.Bailey] [1, 3, 17]
Dienia ophrydis (J.Koenig) Seidenf. [1]

PODOCHILEAE

ERIINAE

Pinalia rhynchostyloides (O'Brien) Y.P.Ng & P.J.Cribb [2, 18]

VANDEAE

AERIDINAE

Kingidium chibae (T.Yukawa) O.Grüss & Roellke [syn. *Phal. chibae* T.Yukawa] [3, 19]
Phalaenopsis parishii Rchb.f. [2]
Polychilos cornu-cervi Breda [syn. *Phal. cornu-cervi* (Breda) Blume & Rchb.f.]
Pcl. cornu-cervi f. *flava* Braem 'Ching Hua' [syn. *Phal. cornu-cervi* f. *flava* 'Ching Hua] [20]
Pcl. fimbriata (J.J.Sm.) Shim [syn. *Phal. fimbriata* J.J.Sm.]
Pcl. hieroglyphica (Rchb.f.) Shim [syn. *Phal. hieroglyphica* (Rchb.f.)H.R.Sweet] [2]
Sarcochilus ceciliae F.Muell. [1]
Staurochilus ionosmus (Lindl.) Schltr. [syn. *Trichoglottis ionosma* (Lindl.) J.J.Sm.] [2, 21]
Vanda denisoniana Benson & Rchb.f. [2]
V. helvola Blume [2, 22]
V. tessellata (Roxb.) Hook. ex G.Don f. *flava* Hort. [2]
V. tricolor Lindl. [2]

ANGRAECINAE

Aërangis articulata (Rchb.f.) Schltr. 'Wilmar' [2]

Members were treated to a sizeable display of flowering orchids, at the last meeting for the year in November 2021. Due to the mass display, extra tables were set up.

Newbies that have never been seen at Orchids Species Society were: surprisingly, our Australian native species *Cestichis nugentiae* [syn. *Liparis nugentiae*]; *Kingidium chibae* [syn. *Phalaenopsis chibae*]; and *Oeceoclades spathulifera*.

Strangers not shown for more than 10 years included: *Paphiopedilum braemii* [last benched August 2011], *Maxillariella estradae* [syn. *Maxillaria estradae*, previous showing in October 2008], *Lockhartia oerstedii* [September 2009], *Cirrhopetalum fenestratum* [syn. *Bulb. fenestratum*, *Bulb. dentiferum*, December 2011], *Pinalia rhynchostyloides* [May 2006], and *Vanda helvola* [last exhibited October 2004]

Notable eye-catching specimens, small and large, were: *Calanthe australasica* [syn. *Cal. triplicata*] sporting about 10 massed, snow white parasols, towering over a large clump of pleated leaves; *Cischweinfia dasyandra* a miniature plant, loaded with around 10 racemes. *Bulbophyllum tollenoniferum* was a large rambling plant on a very long tree fern mount with half a dozen, singular golden yellow stars, with more buds to open; *Cirrhopetalum auratum* [syn. *Bulb. aurautm*] cultivated in a 40 cm diameter tray was decked with 50 gold-flecked umbels.

Additionally, one *Brasilaelia purpurata* [syn. *Cattleya purpurata*], carried 7 flowering stems, overflowing with white sprays, and constrasting red-purple lip; there was also a *Zootrophion alvaroi*, a miniature plant crawling with a dozen, yellow, bug-like blooms. For me the highlight of the orchids benched, was *Aërangis articulata* 'Wilmar'. It was a spectacular sight, with some 10 long-trailing ivory white racemes.

NOTES [References are available on request]:

1 Australian native orchid

2 **Scented.** I would welcome comments from readers who know of species having scents when I have not shown them to be scented.

3 **Species, colour form or cultivar** not shown previously at our Society meeting.

4 ***Paphiopedilum braemii* H.Mohr** was described by Hartmut Mohr in *Die Orchideën* in 1989. The specific epithet honours Guido Braem, for his work on the genus *Paphiopedilum*. Olaf Grüss reduced *Paph. braemii* to a variety of *Paph. tonsum* (Rchb.f.) Stein in *Caesiana* in 1994. Harold Koopowitz (2000) has observed many plants of this taxon. He has seen the results of an outcross between two plants of *Paph. braemii*. Harold believes that it seems more sensible to treat *Paph. braemii* as a distinct and separate species.

Paphiopedilum braemii
(Owner M. Ferguson)

Paph. braemii is a terrestrial, sympodial, plant, which produces short clustered stems. Each stem bears several, two-ranked, oblong-ovate leaves that are up to 18 cm long and 4 cm wide. Grey-green on the underside, the leaves are grass green on the upper surface, irregularly mottled with dark green. Erect grey-green inflorescences that are up to 23 cm tall carry a single flower that is 7-11 cm across.

The flower of *Paph. braemii* has a white, narrowly ovate, pointed dorsal sepal that is green at the base, and has longitudinal darker green veins. The pale green petals are veined darker green, and are speckled with maroon-brown to black-brown. Its helmet-shaped lip is pale olive green to yellow-green, suffused and veined with purplish-brown.

The smaller greener flowers of *Paph. braemii*, and shorter narrow sepals, and more dependent petals, and a narrower but relatively broader staminode are characteristics, which separate *Paph. braemii* from the closely related *Paph. tonsum*.

Paph. braemii is endemic to northwest Sumatra. Plants grow on rocky outcrops, or in humus-filled cracks in limestone cliffs, between 800-1,500 m altitude. An intermediate-growing plant, *Paph. braemii* can be cultivated in a small container, with a well-drained medium. Cultivate under bright shade, such as 70% shading, with high humidity and good air circulation. Water regularly, as this species should not be allowed to remain dry for prolonged periods.

5 ***Paphiopedilum lowii* (Lindl.) Stein** was discovered by Hugh Low in Sabah, northern Borneo in 1846. Low sent plants back to his nursery in Clapton, England the same year. John Lindley described it as *Cypripedium lowii* in Low's honour in the *Gardeners' Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette* in 1847. Berthold Stein transferred it to *Paphiopedilum* in his *Orchideenbuch* in 1892.

Paph. lowii is an epiphytic. sympodial plant, which produces clustered stems. Each stem bears 4-6 dark green, two-ranked alternating leaves. The tough, fleshy, linear to narrowly elliptic leaves are 22-40 cm long and 2.8-6 cm broad. An erect to arching, green mottled with purple, shortly pubescent inflorescence that is 60-100 cm long is produced from the centre of the recently matured growth. The raceme bears 2-5 (rarely up to 7) alternating, two-ranked flowers.

Paphiopedilum lowii (Owner K&A. McGinn)

The showy flowers of *Paph. lowii* are 9-14 cm across. Its dorsal sepal has a yellow-green base-colour suffused with purple-brown particularly towards the base, with very short radiating basal lines. The petals are greenish-yellow at the base with small to large dark maroon to brown spots, and the tips are purple to a vibrant wine-purple. Its helmet shaped lip is green, flushed with brown and the side lobes are yellowish.

Several plants with albinistic flowers have been discovered amongst the normally coloured population in the Upper Rajang River in Sarawak. They have uniform pure deep yellow flowers and were originally described by Phillip Cribb as *Paph. lowii* var. *aureum* in the *Orchid Review* in 1990. Phil Cribb reduced it to the rank of forma, as *Paph. lowii* f. *aureum* (P.J.Cribb) P.J.Cribb, in volume 3 of *Orchids of Borneo* in 1997.

Cribb (1998) says that *Paph. lowii* is relatively uniform in the shape of its floral segments and colouration. Plants from Mount Kinabalu can have leaves that are broader than usual, being 4-5 cm wide, with deeper coloured flowers. In some plants, the lip can be short and broad at the apex, with the veins distinctly sunken. In other plants, the degree of spotting, and the size of the spots on the petals can vary.

Paphiopedilum lowii (Owner K&A. McGinn)

Paph. lowii is an epiphyte that is found growing on large trees, from 200-1,700 m elevation in riverine, lower montane, and montane rain forests. It can also be rarely found as a lithophyte in moss or humus filled hollows of limestone type rocks. It has a wide area of distribution from Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Borneo, Sulawesi and Java. Growing in this area, plants are subject to high rainfall in summer, when temperatures can go over 30 ^{o}C during the

day, and drop to 20 °C at night. Winters are generally drier and cooler, with night temperatures going down to 12 °C.

Paph. lowii seems to be ideally suited to cultivation in southeast Queensland. It requires 70% shade, with good air circulation, and a well-drained medium. Take care not to over-pot by using a small enough pot that will contain the root system. Water often, and maintain high humidity during the warmer months, and give it a cooler drier winter rest. During the rest period, allow the potting medium to approach dryness, before the next watering. However, plants should not be allowed to remain dry for long periods.

Cymbidium lowianum (Owner I. Gilbert)

6 ***Cymbidium lowianum*** **(Rchb.f.) Rchb.f.** was first collected by William Boxall in Myanmar (Burma) in 1877. Boxall sent plants back to Stuart Low and Co., of Upper Clapton. Heinrich Gustav Reichenbach described it as *Cym. giganteum* var. *lowianum* Rchb.f. in the *Gardeners' Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette* in 1877. The varietal epithet honoured Stuart Low. Reichenbach's description was based on a dried specimen but he noted that it was possibly a distinct species. After seeing the imported plants in flower, Reichenbach raised it to specific status in the same publication in 1879.

Cym. lowianum is a large sympodial, epiphytic or sometimes lithophytic plant, which produces clustered pseudobulbs that are (6-) 8-13 cm tall and 2-5 cm broad. The narrowly ellipsoid to ovoid bilaterally flattened pseudobulb is sheathed by 5-7 (-9) two-ranked long arching linear leaves that are 61-91 cm long and 20-36 mm broad. An arching inflorescence that is 60-80 (-91) cm long is produced from the base of the recently matured pseudobulb. The raceme bears 10-20 (-40) well-spaced, showy flowers that are 7-9 (-10) cm across, along the upper half to two-thirds. Its flowers are long-lived and unscented.

Variable in colour, the blooms of *Cym. lowianum* have bright apple-green to yellowish sepals and petals, which may be shaded with bronze to reddish-brown. Sometimes the longitudinal veins of the sepals and petals may be a deeper green to tan or brown. Its white to pale yellow lip is marked with a broad, deep red, V-shaped mark, and a central red line, on the apex of the midlobe. *Cym. lowianum* f. *concolor* (Rolfe) O.Grüss & M.Wolff lacks anthocyanin pigmentation, so it has clear green sepals and petals, with a V-shaped yellow mark, and central yellow line, on the lip midlobe. *Cym. lowianum* var. *iansonii* (Rolfe) P.J.Cribb has bronze sepals and petals that may be longitudinally veined with brown, and a pale brown V-shaped mark and central line, on the midlobe of the lip.

Distributed in northern and eastern Myanmar, northern Thailand, southern Yunnan Province of China, *Cym. lowianum* grows on trees in damp, shaded evergreen and mixed forests or on cliffs along ravines between 1,200-1,900 (-2,400) m altitude. An intermediate- to cool-growing plant, *Cym. lowianum* requires high humidity and good air circulation at all times. It can be cultivated in a bark-based, terrestrial, or well-drained medium, under about 50-70% shade. Water it regularly during the warmer months with a reduction in frequency in winter. Plants should not be allowed to remain dry for prolonged periods. I recommend a winter minimum of 8 °C.

Cymbidium madidum (Owner R McAllister)

7 ***Cymbidium madidum*** **Lindl.** is one of our Australian native orchids that is endemic to the eastern tropics. John Lindley described it in the *Botanical Register* in 1840. The specific epithet comes from the Latin *madidus* (wet, moist, soaked), referring to the glistening, shining lip. Some references suggest that the specific epithet refers to the moist, wet habitats.

Often forming large clumps, *Cym. madidum* is an epiphytic, sympodial plant, which produces clustered, bright to golden green, ovoid pseudobulbs that are (6-) 12-25 cm long and (2-) 4-6 cm broad. Each pseudobulb bears 4-8 thin, bright dark green, strap-shaped, two-ranked, alternating, erect to arching leaves that are (20-) 30-90 cm long and (2-) 3-4 cm broad. Racemes that are 20-60 cm long are produced from the base of the recently matured pseudobulbs. The racemes are spreading or pendent, and carry 10-70 flowers that usually do not open very widely.

Each flower of *Cym. madidum* is 2-3.5 cm across, with thick segments that vary in colour from olive green, brownish on the outside and olive green inside, to brownish-green. Its lip has a central patch of dark brown or black on the disc, at the base of the midlobe. A very low broad keel on the disc reflects light, giving the surface a glistening effect.

Cym. madidum var. *leroyi* (St.Cloud) Menninger was described as having a pointed boat-shaped midlobe, plus a later, November-December flowering time. This variant however seems to fall within the variability of the lip shape and bloom period of the species, so it is not regarded as sufficiently distinct to warrant varietal status. The varietal epithet *leroyi* has often been incorrectly applied to green forms of the species in cultivation. Many of these have green flowers, with a white lip and yellow-orange callus, with reddish markings on the disc of the lip.

Widely distributed from the Fitzroy River to the top of Cape York Peninsula, southwards to the Bellinger River in New South Wales, *Cym. madidum* occurs from sea level to 1,200 m altitude. It grows in a variety of situations, from dense shade to fully exposed habitats, usually in or near rainforest.

An easy species to cultivate and bloom, *Cym. madidum* requires good air circulation, and good drainage at the roots. Cultivate it

under 70% shade, although it will still perform well with more light, but the leaves may not look as lush and green. Pot or basket culture, with any well-drained medium can be used. Keep it moist during the warmer months, with high humidity, and reduce watering frequency in winter. The drier winter rest, helps to encourage flowering. I recommend a winter minimum of 12 °C.

***8 Oeceoclades spathulifera* (H.Perrier) Garay & P. Taylor** was described first by Henri Perrier de la Bâthie as *Eulophia spathulifera* in *Bulletin de la Société Botanique de France* in 1935. The specific epithet was derived from the Latin *spathulatus* (spathulate, spatula-shaped), and the suffix *–fer* (carrying, bearing), referring to the sepals. Leslie Garay and Peter Taylor transferred this species to *Oeceoclades* in the *Botanical Museum Leaflets* of Harvard University in 1976.

Oeceoclades spathulifera (Owner R McAllister)

Oecl. spathulifera is a sympodial, terrestrial plant, which produces clustered, underground, flattened, ovoid pseudobulbs. Each pseudobulb bear 2-3 linear-elliptic, stiff, leathery leaves at the pseudobulb apex, which are 10-15 cm long and 6-12 mm wide. Its pale greenish-cream leaves are extensively, longitudinally veined, pinkish-tan, and heavily marked, with blackish-green patches and spots.

A tall, stout, upright, simple inflorescence is produced from the base of the pseudobulb. The raceme of *Oecl. spathulifera* is 1-2 m tall, and bears many, well-spaced flowers. Its flowers open progressively from the base of the rachis, so that many are open at one time. The flowers of *Oecl. spathulifera* have green to yellow-green sepals that are yellowish-tan in the upper half. Its broad green to yellow-green petals are veined red, and form a hood above the column. The broad 4-lobed white lip is margined yellow, and veined with red. In addition, the lip has a small golden-yellow callus on the centre.

Oecl. spathulifera is endemic to Madagascar. This species grows in seasonally dry, deciduous woodland, on sand and coastal dunes in Antsiranana, Mahajanga, and Toliara. *Oecl. spathulifera* can be cultivated in a a pot, with a well-drained, sandy medium. Cultivate it under bright light, such as beneath 50-70% shading. Plants can be watered regularly when in active growth, with much-reduced frequency during the cooler months. Since *Oecl. spathulifera* is a plant that has adapted to a dry environment, the roots should be allowed to dry between waterings.

***9 Maxillariella estradae* (Dodson) M.A.Blanco & Carnevali** was first described by Calaway Dodson as *Maxillaria estradae* in *Icones Plantarum Tropicarum* in 1980. The specific epithet honours Roberto Estrada, who collected and brought this species into cultivation.

Maxillariella estradae (Owner V&I. Reid)

DNA data analysis confirms that *Maxillaria* is grossly polyphyletic (contains more than one common ancestor). Based on these studies Mario Blanco and German Carnevali transferred *Max. estradae* to the genus *Maxillariella* in *Lankesteriana* in 2007.

Maxillariella have been treated previously as the "*Maxillaria variabilis* clade" and are variable in the growth habit. Several species are tufted plants, but many have pseudobulbs that are separated by a medium to long rhizome. The ovoid pseudobulbs bear one or two apical leaves. Some species that have long rhizomes that are covered by leafy bracts. The pseudobulbs may be reduced or absent in others, so that some species show a range of growths from sympodial to monopodial. A few have thin wiry monopodial stems that lack pseudobulbs, and have acute narrow leaves.

Maxillariella produce single flowers from each leaf or bract axil, and the floral bract is shorter than the pedicel and ovary. The column-foot is very short and the lip is simple or obscurely 3-lobed, with a glossy callus.

Maxillariella was accepted by the World Checklist of Selected Plant Families [WCSP] for several years, but is now treated as a synonym for *Maxillaria*. I prefer a consistent taxonomic treatment of Orchidaceae, and I recognise *Maxillariella* as distinct from *Maxillaria*.

Mxl. estradae is a sympodial, epiphytic plant, which produces upright to pendulous stems that can occasionally branch. The stems are surrounded by two-ranked leaf sheaths, of which the upper ones are leafy. Flattened two-sided, ovate pseudobulbs that are up to 2 cm long and 1.5 cm broad are produced along the elongate rhizome at 8-10 cm intervals. Each pseudobulb is surrounded at the base by 2-3 leafy bracts, and bears two apical leaves. The leathery, elliptic to tongue-shaped leaves are shortly stalked, and up to 5 cm long and 1.5 cm broad. Short single-flowered inflorescences are produced from the base of the pseudobulb, within the innermost sheathing bract. The yellow to yellow-pink flowers are about 2 cm across. The sepals and petals are marked with red spots that are arranged in longitudinal lines in the lower half. Its bright yellow lip is finely spotted with red in the basal half.

Distributed in Ecuador and Peru, *Mxl. estradae* grows as an epiphyte in cloud forests on the top of coastal mountains at around 500 m altitude. A warm to intermediate-growing species, *Mxl. estradae* requires a small container such as a pot or basket, with a well-drained medium. Cultivate it under about 70% shade, with high humidity, and good air circulation. Water it regularly during the warmer months, and reduce watering frequency in winter. Plants should not be allowed to remain dry for long periods. I recommend a winter minimum of 12 °C.

10 ***Brassia brachiata*** **Lindl.** has been often confused with the related *Brs. verrucosa* Lindl., and is often treated as a synonym for the latter. *Brs. brachiata* can be distinguished from *Brs. verrucosa* by the larger loosely arranged flowers that are of similar size along the raceme. The flowers are differently (pleasantly) scented, and have a distinctly lobed lip that bears fewer warts.

Brs. verrucosa is a more northerly species that produces densely flowered, strongly two-ranked racemes carrying 10-20 flowers which decrease in size from the base to the apex of the rachis. Unpleasantly scented of black pepper, the flowers of *Brs. verrucosa* are smaller and have an essentially unlobed oblong-obovate lip, with numerous green warts.

John Lindley described *Brs. brachiata* in *Plantae Hartwegianae* in 1842 based upon a plant collected by Hartweg in Guatemala. The specific epithet comes from the Latin *brachiatus* (armed), probably referring to the long, upstretched, arm-like petals.

Brs. brachiata is an epiphytic, sympodial plant that forms clumps, with pseudobulbs borne along a short rhizome. Narrowly oblong to ovoid-conic, the slightly compressed, smooth, light green pseudobulbs are 7.5-10 cm long, and 3-4 cm wide. The base of the pseudobulb is sheathed by 1-2 leafy bracts, and the apex bears two leaves. The thinly leathery, shortly stalked, elliptic-lanceolate leaves are 16-30 cm long and 2.5-4.5 cm broad.

Brassia brachiata (Owner K&A. McGinn)

An arched to spreading lateral inflorescence is produced from the inner basal leaf sheath of the recently matured pseudobulb. The raceme of *Brs. brachiata* is 50-60 cm long and bears 6-10 large showy, spidery flowers that are 16-25 cm long. Two-ranked, the alternating flowers are loosely arranged along the rachis. Yellowish-white to yellow-green the sepals and petals have bars and spots of reddish brown to dark brown on the basal third. Its yellowish-white lip bears flat dark olive-green to green-brown warts.

Brs. brachiata is distributed from Chiapas in southern Mexico, and from Guatemala to Panama. It grows on the trunks and larger branches of trees in evergreen to semi-deciduous cloud forests, between (600-) 1,300-1,800 m altitude. Easy to cultivate and flower in the southeast Queensland region, *Brs. brachiata* requires bright light such as 50-70% shade, and a well-drained medium. Heavy shade may be a reason for this species being reluctant to flower. Water it frequently, and maintain high humidity during the warmer months. Give it a cooler drier rest in winter, with occasional water or misting in the morning of sunny days, to prevent the pseudobulbs from shrivelling.

11 ***Lockhartia oerstedii*** **Rchb.f.** was first collected by Danish botanist Anders Oersted (1816-1872) in Costa Rica. Heinrich Gustav Reichenbach described it in Oersted's honour in *Botanische Zeitung* in 1852.

Despite the uunusal appearance of flattened braided stems, and the lack of pseudobulbs, *Lockhartia* is a genus of some 30 species that are included in the *Oncidiinae*.

A tufted sympodial epiphytic plant, *Lhta. oerstedii* produces clustered, erect to arched or drooping, leafy stems that are (10-) 25-45 cm long and 8-15 mm wide. The stems are covered by flattened, two-ranked, overlapping semi-triangular leaves that are 1-3 (-5) cm long and 4-8 mm broad near the base. Pendulous terminal or lateral inflorescences that are 3-4 cm long are produced from nodes amongst the uppermost leaves. Racemes are produced for years from the leaf axils, sometimes even on old stems that are leafless. The inflorescences carry 1-6 successively borne flowers that are subtended by glaucous, heart-shaped to semi-orbicular bracts.

The small flowers of *Lhta. oerstedii* are 11-12 mm across and 15-22 mm long. They have strongly reflexed sepals, incurved petals and a prominent lip. The floral segments are bright yellow and are spotted and barred dark red to reddish-brown on the column and base of the lip. At the base of the complex 5-lobed lip there is a fleshy slightly hairy, quadrate callus that consists of four papillose-corrugated central ridges. Leon Wiard (1987) says that the flower has the appearance of a cowboy outfitted from sombrero to chaps. Long-lived, the flowers last for about 4 weeks or more.

Lhta. oerstedii is a common species in dense tropical highland forests from Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica to Panama. It grows on the horizontal branches of oak trees in the mid-canopy amongst thick layers of old leaves and humus, between 1,100-1,900 (-2,650) m altitude.

An intermediate to cool-growing species, *Lhta. oerstedii* requires high humidity and good air circulation at all times. Heat stress due to lack of air movement with high summer temperatures will show up in the leaves as black spotting and eventual leaf drop. Cultivate it under 70-80% shade in a small pot or basket with a well-drained medium. Keep it evenly moist at the roots at all times. Plants can also be mounted on cork bark, hardwood or tree fern, but may need daily watering or misting during the warmer months. Watering frequency can be reduced in winter, but plants should not be allowed it to remain dry for long periods..

Lockhartia oerstedii

(Owner M&K. Ludlow)

12 ***Cirrhopetalum fenestratum*** **(J.J.Sm.) Garay, Hamer & Siegerist** was first described by Johannes Smith as *Bulbophyllum fenestratum* in *Bulletin du Département de l'Agriculture aus Indes Néerlandaises* in 1907. The specific epithet was derived from the Latin *fenestratus* (with windows, with window-like spots), referring to the window-like openings formed by the lateral sepals. Leslie Garay, Fritz Hamer and Emly Siegerist transferred this species to *Cirrhopetalum* in the *Nordic Journal of Botany* in 1994. *Bulbophyllum dentiferum* Ridl. (1915) is a later synonym for this species.

Leslie Garay, Fritz Hamer and Emly Siegerist (1994) resurrected *Cirrhopetalum* Lindl. in the *Nordic Journal of Botany*, based upon the type species *Cirr. umbellatum* (Forst.) Hook. & Arn. [syn. *Bulb. longiflorum* Thouars]. The authors cite the primary character of *Cirrhopetalum* as being "the situation in which the lateral sepals are adnate on both sides to the base of the column foot, then twist once so as to bring the outer margins in union with one another to form a convex blade without tail-like extensions."

Cirrhopetalum fenestratrum

(Owner J. Radford)

In the past a large number of taxa has been incorrectly added to *Cirrhopetalum* probably due to the similarity of the inflorescence. This has resulted in some confusion. However if the primary character as stated by Garay et al. is not present, then the taxa involved do not belong to that genus. At the time of publication, the authors listed 71 species, which they believed validly belong to *Cirrhopetalum*.

Wolfgang Rysy (2004) believed that definition used by Garay et al. for *Cirrhopetalum* is too restrictive, limiting the genus to 70 species. Rysy prefers the definitions of Holttum, Seidenfaden and Senghas. For them, the lateral sepals are much longer than the dorsal sepal and petals and are incurved at the base so that the lateral margins are conjoined to some extent. Except for one- or two-flowered species, the blooms are arranged in an umbel forming a quarter or completely circular fan. In many cases, the dorsal sepal and petals may bear fine teeth, appendages, or hairs near the apex. This delimitation allows for a further 60 species to be included within *Cirrhopetalum*.

The World Checklist of Selected Plant Families [WCSP] recognises *Cirr. festratum* as a synonym for *Bulb. fenestratum*. I prefer a consistent taxonomic treatment of Orchidaceae, and I recognise *Cirrhopetalum* as distinct from *Bulbophyllum*.

Cirr. fenestratum is an epiphytic, sympodial plant that produces pseudobulbs, which are borne along a long-creeping rhizome. The pseudobulbs may be spaced at 8-14 cm intervals along the rhizome. Its conical, 4-angle pseudobulbs are up to 3.5 cm long and 1.5 cm broad. At the apex of each pseudobulb is a shiny bright green, fleshy leaf that is up to 18 cm long and 3 cm broad. The leaves are distinctly stalked at the base, and have a blunt apex.

Upright to spreading inflorescences that are up to 20 cm long are produced from nodes at the base of the pseudobulb. The raceme has several conspicuous sheaths and bears 12-30 flowers in a whorl or sometimes double whorl at the end. *Cirr. fenestratum* carries more flowers than most in *Cirrhopetalum*.

The small showy flowers of *Cirr. fenestratum* are 6-7 mm wide and 13-19 mm long. They have a greenish yellow dorsal sepal that has crimson spots and edges, and a 2 mm long hair or bristle at the apex. Its pale yellow lateral sepals with a darker base, has large dull purple spots in the basal third, and is entirely spotted rose-purple on the outside. Its greenish yellow petals are spotted dark red, and the pale yellow lip is spotted dark red. Another description of the flower colour indicates that they may be whitish to lilac, with many light purple to violet dots, and a light purple lip. The pink to purple spotting may vary considerably.

Cirr. fenestratum is a lowland species that is rather common in Peninsular Thailand and has also been reported for Java. Jim Comber (1990) however, does not include it in his *Orchids of Java*.

Due to its rambling growth habit, *Cirr. fenestratum* is best cultivated on a mount or in a shallow tray or basket, with a well-drained medium. Provide about 70% shade and maintain high humidity with good air circulation. Water it regularly during the warmer months. Mounted plants may need daily watering or misting in summer. Watering frequency can be reduced in winter while the plant is not so active, but should not be allowed to remain dry for long periods. Occasional misting or water on sunny days will help prevent the pseudobulbs from shrivelling excessively. I recommend a winter minimum of 12-15^{o}C. Black spotting of the leaves or leaf drop may occur if warm temperatures, cannot be maintained during the cooler months.

Dendrobium hercoglossum (Owner P. Arrowsmith)

13 ***Dendrobium hercoglossum*** **Rchb.f.** was described by Heinrich Gustav Reichenbach in the *Gardeners' Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette* in 1886. The specific epithet comes from the Greek *hercos* (fence), and *glossa* (tongue), referring to the lip, which has a transverse barrier that divides it in two.

Den. hercoglossum is a medium-sized, epiphytic, sympodial plant, which produces clustered, slender, leafy stems. The spindle-shaped stems are slender at the base and a little swollen toward the apex. Its stems are 20-35 (-57) cm long, and 7 mm in diameter. They generally become pendulous as they lengthen. Howard Wood (2006) says that the stem sometimes grows for 2 years, producing 2 swellings, with the leaves fall-

ing and blooming on the recently grown portion. Each pseudobulb bears 4-6 narrowly linear, two-ranked leaves that are 5-10 cm long and 4-11 mm wide. The pseudobulbs produce several inflorescences from nodes along the upper portion. Inflorescences often emerge before the leaves drop, so flowering can occur on the matured leafy or leafless stems. Each raceme bears 2-5 (-8) waxy flowers that last for about 2 weeks.

The showy flowers of *Den. hercoglossum* are 2-3.5 (-4) cm across and have rosy pink to bright magenta sepals and petals. The sepals and petals may be white at the base grading to light mauve toward the tips. Its lip is white, tinged with green or cream with mauve or magenta at the apex. The surface of the pouch-like lip is finely pubescent. The contrasting anther cap is dark purple to magenta. Sweetly fragrant, the flowers produce a daytime scent like violets.

Often found on trees near streams, *Den. hercoglossum* grows between 600-1,260 m altitude. It is distributed from Peninsular Malaysia, south-eastern Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, Cambodia and southwestern China. According to Howard Wood, reports of this species from Hong Kong refer to the related *Den. aduncum* Wall. ex Lindl.

Den. hercoglossum can be cultivated under about 60-70% shade, with high humidity during the warmer months. It can be potted in a small hanging pot, or cultivated in a basket with a well-drained medium. It can also be cultivated mounted on a cork slab or tree fern, particularly if humidity is high, and daily watering can be given in summer. Regular applications of liquid fertiliser can also be given during active growth, with none or less at other times. During winter, give it a cooler, drier rest in keeping with its natural habitat. Potted plants may only need water once or twice a week, during this period when it is not actively growing. I recommend a winter minimum of 12 ^{o}C.

Dendrobium parishii var. *rhodopterygium*

(Owner P. Arrowsmith)

14 ***Dendrobium parishii*** **Rchb.f. var.** ***rhodopterygium*** **Rchb.f.** is treated here as a white-flowered variant of the rose-purple species. *Den. parishii* was first collected by Rev. Charles Parish in Burma, and it was introduced to cultivation by Hugh Low & Co. of Clapton, London. The younger Reichenbach described it, naming it in honour of Parish, in *Botanische Zeitung* in 1863.
Heinrich Gustav Reichenbach also described *Den. rhodopterygium* Rchb.f. in the *Gardener's Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette* in 1875, based upon a plant collected by William Boxall in Burma. The specific epithet was derived from the Greek *rhodo* (rose-red), and *pterygium* (wings, points), referring to the two marks on the lip.

Gunnar Seidenfaden (1985) commented that he failed to see any difference between the plant at Kew from Burma labelled as *Den. rhodopterygium*, and *Den. parishii*. However, Seidenfaden did not have access to Boxall's type specimen of *Den. rhodopterygium,* and so was unable to consider it a synonym of *Den. parishii*. Howard Wood (2006) questioned whether *Den. rhodopterygium* was distinct from *Den. parishii*. I agree with Seidenfaden in considering the white-flowered plants that we have in cultivation, labelled as *Den. rhodopterygium*, are synonymous with *Den. parishii*. I see no difference between the two taxa. As the colour is so distinctive, perhaps varietal status is warranted. I recognise this taxon as *Den. parishii* var. *rhodopterygium*.

Den. parishii is quite a variable, epiphytic, sympodial plant, with respect to the vegetative habit, as well as to the colour of its flowers. It has upright or arched yellowish stems that are 8-20 (-37-50) cm long and 1-2 cm thick. The stems are covered with white membrane-like sheaths, from which the leaves are shed, after the first year or so. Stiff, leathery, elliptic to oblanceolate leaves that are 5-10 cm long are borne along the pseudobulbs in two ranks. The leaves are shed, just before the buds form along the nodes, of the leafless stems in spring.

Short inflorescences from nodes opposite the leaves bear usually 2, or sometimes 3, strongly scented flowers that are 4-6 cm across. Various reports have described the daytime scent of *Den. parishii* as being like rhubarb or raspberries. The flowers have light to dark rose-purple sepals and petals that may be whitish at the base. The white to dark rose lip is hairy on the upper surface, and has a rich magenta-purple blotch on each side of the throat, usually together with purple streaks or veining.

Den. parishii var. *rhodopterygium* bears similarly scented flowers, which have white sepals, petals and lip. The white, downy or hairy lip bears two purple blotches with purple veining towards the midline, on each side of the throat, as in the typical form. Howard Wood describes var. *rhodopterygium* as having a streak on the lip, rather than the spots or blotches.

Den. parishii is a widespread species that is distributed from northeast India, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, and southern China. It is found growing on trees in bright situations up to 1,500 m altitude. *Den. parishii* seems to be easy to cultivate and bloom in the southeast Queensland region. Plants can be cultivated in a pot or hanging basket, with a well-drained medium, under 50-70% shade. Maintain high humidity with regular watering during the warmer months. Plants can be fertilised regularly when in active growth. Reduce watering in autumn, as the stems mature. Give the plants a cooler, drier rest period in winter. I recommend a winter minimum of 12^{o}C.

15 ***Encyclia oncidioides*** **(Lindl.) Schltr.** flowered first in England for Richard Harrison of Liverpool. John Lindley described it for the first time as *Epidendrum oncidioides* in the *Botanical Register* in 1833. The specific epithet was derived from *Oncidium* (orchid genus), and the Latin suffix *–oides* (resemblance), referring to the fanciful resemblance of the oncidium-like flowers. Writing in the *Botanical Register*, Lindley said that the flowers reminded him of *Oncidium luridum.* He continued that

it was allied to *E. odoratissima*, with which it agreed in its powerful fragrance. Rudolf Schlechter transferred this species to *Encyclia* in *Die Orchideen* in 1914.
E. oncidioides is a large, usually terrestrial, sympodial plant, which produces ovate-elongate to narrowly oblong pseudobulbs, along a short ascending rhizome. The pseudobulbs are 3-9 (-14) cm long and 2 -3 cm in diameter. Each hard, shiny pseudobulb bears 2-3 (-4) narrowly sword-shaped, leathery leaves at the apex, which are 25-40 (-65) cm long and 2-3 (-3.5) cm broad. This species is amongst the largest in the genus. A loosely, paniculate, upright inflorescence is produced from the apex of the recently matured pseudobulb. The panicle may be up to 90-120 cm long, and bears as many as 100 blooms. Its blooms open in progression, so that many are open simultaneously.

Encyclia oncidioides (Owner H.Wong)

The scented flowers of *E. oncidioides* have a spice-like or sweet, daytime fragrance, like honey, rosewater and violets. The flowers open widely and are 3-3.5 cm across. The clawed, yellowish green to reddish orange sepals and petals are variably overlaid with dark brown to reddish brown mottling or dots in streaks, with a distinct yellowish margin. Its 3-lobed lip is white to buff-yellow with some red-brown to red-purple central veins on the mid-lobe. The greenish column has reddish veins towards the base and a yellow anther cap.

Distributed from Ceará to Rio Grande do Sul in northern Brazil, southern Venezuela and the Guianas, *E. oncidioides* grows and rocks or on the ground in white sand areas. Plants have also be found on trees in the Atlantic rain forests, in habitats between 50-500 m altitude.

Carl Withner (2000) says that this species may be grown in large flat bulb pans, or they may be rooted on a horizontally suspended section of cork where they may clamber about. One important aspect of cultivation is that the roots must be well-drained, so use a coarse or well-drained medium. The roots like a wet-dry cycle, so that they dry quickly after becoming wet. Cultivate it in bright light, such as under 70% shade, with good air circulation. Maintain high humidity during the warmer months, and water it regularly while it is actively growing. A cooler slightly drier rest can be given in winter. I recommend a minimum of 12 ^{o}C, with occasional misting or water in the morning of sunny days to prevent the pseudobulbs from shrivelling.

Hoffmannseggella longipes (Owner P. Arrowsmith)

16 *Hoffmannseggella longipes* (Rchb.f.) Van den Berg & M.W.Chase was described first by Heinrich Gustav Reichenbach as *L. longipes* in *Xenia Orchidaceae* in 1874. The specific epithet comes from the Latin *longi* (long) and *pes* (foot), referring to the long peduncle.
Francisco Miranda (1998) pointed out that Reichenbach's type of *Laelia longipes*, agrees with the later published synonym *L. lucasiana*, which Robert Rolfe published in the *Orchid Review* in 1893. Rolfe subsequently realised this synonymy in the same publication in 1897.
Based upon studies on DNA sequence data analysis, Casio van den Berg and Mark Chase transferred *L. longipes* to the genus *Sophronitis* Lindl. [*S. longipes* (Pabst) Van den Berg & M.W.Chase] in *Lindleyana* in 2000. Many orchid growers (me included) have found this concept somewhat hard to accept. However, Guy Chiron and Vitorino Castro Neto interpreted the work on DNA analysis differently. Chiron and Castro resurrected the genus *Hoffmannseggella* H.G.Jones and transferred this species to that genus in *Richardiana* in 2002.
Van den Berg subsequently transferred this species to *Cattleya longipes* (Rchb.f.) Van den Berg in *Neodiversity* in 2008. I prefer a consistent taxonomic classification for Orchidaceae, and I recognise *Hoffmannseggella* as distinct from *Cattleya*.
Hoffmannseggella can be distinguished from *Cattleya*, by their cylindrical pseudobulbs, with a single (occasionally two), generally upright, tough, leathery, or sometimes succulent, apical leaves. Multiflowered racemes are produced from an apical spathe. The starry flowers of *Hoffmannseggella* often face the sky, and they have similarly shaped sepals, and petals, and a trilobed, tubular lip, which encloses the column. The margin of the lip midlobe is usually wavy, and the disc of the lip is adorned with longitudinal calli, in the form of ridges or indentations. In addition, the column bears eight apical pollinia. The blooms are unscented.
Hof. longipes is a small, lithophytic sympodial plant, which produces clustered, olive green pseudobulbs that are 2-4 cm long. Its pseudobulbs may be flushed red-brown when cultivated in bright light. At the apex of each pseudobulb is a single olive green, stiff leathery leaf that is 3-5 cm long. Borne upright, the thick, succulent, ovate, pointed leaves are folded along the midvein. A long peduncle that is 4-6 cm long emerges from an spathe at the pseudobulb apex. The rachis carries 1-2 (-4) showy, flowers in the apical portion.
The large flowers of *Hof. longipes* open widely to 3-4 cm across, and face upwards. They have light to dark purple or magenta sepals and petals. The contrasting lip has a wavy margin and is golden yellow, with a maroon-purple spot at the base of the throat.
A Brazilian endemic, *Hof. longipes* is found in the state of Minas Gerais where it grows in the Serra de Ouro Preto, Serra da Piedade and Serra do Caraça mountains at around 1,500 m altitude. Plants grow on granite-gneiss boulders amongst rock lichens

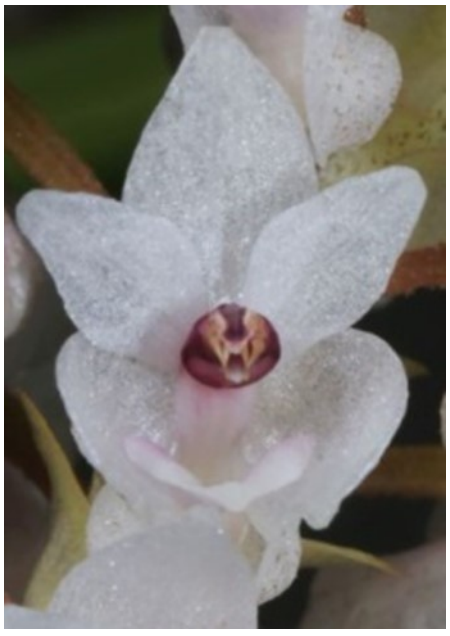
and mosses in full sun. In this habitat the atmosphere is buoyant, with cloud continually moving, providing alternating overcast conditions, with bright sunshine. A strong continual breeze prevents the plants from becoming too hot, and also dries them off quickly after rain. During spring and summer, afternoon showers and rain are frequent. During the cooler, drier winter, *Hof. longipes* relies on the moisture provided by the nightly condensation on the rocky substrate.
Cultivate *Hof. longipes* in bright light, such as under 50-70% shade, with good air circulation at all times. Plants can be hung up higher in the greenhouse so that they receive brighter light. Use a small pot that is big enough to contain its root system, with a well-drained potting medium. Good drainage is essential as the roots do not like to be wet and soggy. However, these plants do like even moisture at most times of the year. Some growers have been successful using sphagnum moss that is firmly packed around the roots, while others have achieved good success using bark-based media, and also the peat/perlite combination. Again, remember to use a small pot so that the medium does not retain or hold too much water. Poor drainage, and excessive water around the roots, will be problematic in winter when the plants are not actively growing. Circulating air will also ensure that the plants, and medium, dry adequately between waterings. Reduce watering in winter, but do not allow the potting medium to dry out for too long, since the pseudobulbs should not be allowed to shrivel. I recommend a winter minimum of 10 ^{o}C.

17 ***Cestichis nugentiae*** **(F.M.Bailey) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones** was first described by Frederick Bailey as *Liparis nugentiae* in the *Botany Bulletin, Department of Agriculture, Queensland* in 1900. The specific epithet honours the daughter of L.J.Nugent. Nugent collected this species first on a mountain near Cairns, and supplied the type for description.
Molecular studies in the Malaxideae show that floral morphology is conservative, and that vegetative characters play an important role in the classification of the group. Based upon these studies, Mark Clements and David Jones reinstated the genus *Cestichis* Thouars ex Pfitz. for the epiphytic species with conduplicate (folded) leaves. They transferred *Lip. nugentiae* to *Cestichis nugentiae* in *The Orchadian* in 2005.

Cestichis nugentiae
(Owner K&A. McGinn)

The World Checklist of Selected Plant Families [WCSP] treats *Cst. nugentiae* as a synonym for *Lip. nugentiae*. I prefer a consistent taxonomic treatment of Orchidaceae, and I recognise *Cestichis* as distinct from *Liparis*.
Cestichis can be distinguished from *Liparis* by the epiphytic or lithophytic habit; pseudobulbs, which last for more than one season; one or two, thin, leathery, permanent apical leaves, which fall off with age. The obscurely 3-lobed lip of *Cestichis* is entire, with a narrow base, which widens broadly towards the apex. In addition, the lip is often recurved or down turned, and is grooved down the midline.
Cst. nugentiae is a clump-forming, sympodial, epiphytic and less commonly lithophytic plant, which produces clustered, laterally compressed ovoid to obovoid pseudobulbs that are 4-7 cm tall and 2.5-4 cm wide. When young, the dark green to yellowish-green pseudobulbs are covered with two, short, leaf-like bracts. The apex of each pseudobulb bears 2 -4 thin-textured, dark green to yellow-green, linear to lanceolate, acute leaves. Its leaves are 12-30 cm long, and 2-3 cm wide.
Cst. nugentiae produces an upright, terminal raceme that is 15-25 cm tall from the recently matured pseudobulb. The raceme bears 8-20 well-spaced, small resupinate flowers, which face upwards, towards the apex. Its flowers open progressively from the base of the rachis, so that many are open simultaneously. The flowers are 8-11 mm across, and 8-12 mm high. They have narrow, strongly reflexed, sometimes curled, greenish or pale yellow sepals and petals. Its greenish-yellow, trowel-shaped lip is reflexed in the middle, and has two flat orange bands near the base.
Endemic to northeastern Australia, *Cst. nugentiae* is widespread and common, between the Big Tableland to Eungella, northeast Queensland. Plants have been found growing on trees and less commonly on rocks in rainforest, between 600-1,400 m altitude.
Cst. nugentiae can be cultivated in a small container, with a well-drained medium. Cultivate it under bright shade, equivalent to 70% shade cloth, with high humidity and good air circulation. Water regularly, as this species should not be allowed to remain dry for extended periods. I recommend a winter minimum of 12 ^{o}C.

18 ***Pinalia rhynchostyloides*** **(O'Brien) Y.P.Ng & P.J.Cribb** was described first by James O'Brien as *Eria rhynchostyloides* in the *Gardeners' Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette* in 1907. The specific epithet was derived from the orchid genus *Rhynchostylis* Blume, and the Latin suffix *–oides* (resembling), referring to the dense inflorescence, which somewhat resembles the racemes of that genus. Yan Peng Ng and Philip Cribb transferred this species to *Pinalia* in the *Orchid Review* in 2005.
Pina. rhynchostyloides is a sympodial, epiphytic plant, which produces clustered, ovoid pseudobulbs that are 7-10 cm tall and 3-4.5 cm in diameter. Covered with bracts that soon dry and become light brown, the pseudobulbs bear 4-5 alternating two-ranked leaves in the upper half. The upright strap-shaped, pale green leaves are narrowed gradually toward the base and are 26-45 cm long and 2-4 cm broad.
Inflorescences are produced from nodes towards the apex of the pseudobulb, below the leaves. Each pseudobulb produces several arched to upright inflorescences that are 14-20 cm long and 5.5 cm broad. The showy raceme bears numerous small flowers that are about 5 mm across and are placed very close together. All the flowers open simultaneously, and face the apex of the rachis, so that they may be non-resupinate if the raceme is upright, otherwise resupinate, if the rachis is pendent or arching. Pure



Pinalia rhynchostyloides
(Owner G. Yong Gee)

white, the crystalline flowers have a crimson apex to the column and the lip may be tinged pink or red. Short-lived, the tiny blooms produce a faint, daytime scent of honey or freshly cut grass, and they last for 5 days.
Endemic to Java, *Pina. rhynchostyloides* is not common and is found at around 760 m altitude. This species requires about 70% shade and a well-drained medium. Maintain high humidity, and water it regularly during the warmer months. Give it a slightly drier rest during winter, while it is not actively growing. *Pina. rhynchostyloides* should not be allowed to remain dry for long periods. Plants seem to do best with a winter minimum of 12 ºC.

Kingidium chibae (Owner A. Campbell)

19 ***Kingidium chibae*** **(T.Yukawa) O.Grüss & Roellke** was described first by Tomisha Yukawa as *Phalaenopsis chibae* in *Annals of the Tsukuba Botanical Garden* in 1996. The specific epithet honours Misaaki Chiba, of Japan, who discovered this species.
Olaf Grüss and Lutz Roellke transferred this species to *Kingidium* in *Die Orchidee* in 1997. The World Checklist of Selected Plant Families [WCSP] treats *Ki. chibae* as a synonym for *Phal. chibae*. I prefer a consistent taxonomic treatment of Orchidaceae, and recognise *Kingidium* as distinct from *Phalaenopsis*.
Often deciduous, *Kingidium* are small monopodial plants with broad leaves and which produce thick flattened roots. They produce racemose or few-branched panicles bearing few to several pink or green flowers. The flowers of *Kingidium* have subsimilar sepals and petals; lip side lobes with flap-like flanges; a biseriate callus; four pollinia on a spatulate stipe; and an obscure to prominent spur. Following pollination, the floral segments of *Kingidium* become green and persist at the apex of the capsule.
Ki. chibae is a small, monopodial, epiphytic plant, which has a short stem. The stem bears several, alternating, two-ranked, elliptic to obovate, obliquely emarginate leaves at the apex. Its dark green leaves are lightly suffused with purple on the underside, and are 11-13 cm long and 4.5-5.5 cm wide. Upright, dull purple, simple or sometimes few-branched racemes are produced from nodes opposite the leaf base. Large plants can produce several inflorescences simultaneously. Its inflorescences are 11-23 cm long, sometimes with branches that are up to 8.5 cm long. The inflorescences bear 11-42 small, resupinate flowers, which open progressively from the base of the rachis, so many are open simultaneously.
The flower of *Ki. chibae* opens widely, and is 8-12 mm across. They have pale yellow sepals and petals that are marked with irregular chestnut-brown in the middle, leaving a clear base and apex. Its similarly-coloured yellow lip is marked with irregular, lateral band of chestnut-brown, leaving an unmarked margin. The lip has a prominent, transverse, white callus.
Endemic to Vietnam, *Ki. chibae* has been found in lowland forests, between 400-600 m altitude. This species can be cultivated in a pot or basket with a well-drained medium. Alternatively, it could be cultivated on a mount such as hard wood or cork bark. Cultivate it under bright shade, such as 70% shade, with high humidity and good air circulation. Water regularly, particularly when the roots tips are actively growing. Watering frequency should be reduced in winter, but plants should not be allowed to remain dry for prolonged periods. I recommend a winter minimum of 18ºC.

Polychilos cornu-cervi f. *flava*
(Owner M. Ferguson)

20 ***Polychilos cornu-cervi*** **Breda f.** ***flava*** **Hort.** is the yellow form of the species, with white lip. This species was first discovered by van Hasselt in Java. Jacob van Breda described *Pcl. cornu-cervi* in *Genera et Species Orchidacearum* in 1827. Van Breda's specific epithet comes from the Latin *cornu* (horn) and *cervus* (stag), referring to the allusion of stag-like horns. This allusion may refer to the erect side-lobes of the lip, or as Alain de Holle-de Raeve (1990) suggests, the flattened rachis of the inflorescence.
Carl von Blume and Heinrich Gustav Reichenbach transferred this species to *Phalaenopsis* in *Hamburger Gartenzeitung* 1860. Phyau Shim resurrected *Polychilos* in the *Malayan Nature Journal* in 1982. Volume 6 of *Genera Orchidacearum* and the World Checklist of Selected Plant Families [WCSP] places *Polychilos* as a synonym for *Phalaenopsis*. I prefer a consistent taxonomic treatment of Orchidaceae, and I recognise *Polychilos* as distinct from *Phalaenopsis*.

Polychilos can be distinguished by fleshy, waxy, long-lasting flowers that have two pairs of calli on the lip (biseriate). In many cases, a separate field of glandular tissue may occur at the base of the lip, thereby resulting in a triseriate callus. The side lobes are upright, and have a raised tooth along the leading edge; and the column bears two pollinia. Flowers of *Polychilos* are generally waxy and richly coloured, with the sepals and petals marked with spots or bars. Usually, the blooms may be fragrant during the day. Unlike *Phalaenopsis*, the sepals and petals of *Polychilos* do not dry and shrivel, but remain and turn green after pollination.

A robust, epiphytic, monopodial plant, *Pcl. cornu-cervi* produces short stems that may be up to 5-10 cm long on mature plants. The stems often branch, and are covered by dried sheathing leaf-bases. Many thick white roots emerge from the lower portion of the stem. At the apex of the stems are 3-6 fleshy, two ranked,

glossy leaves. Generally the oblong-ligulate to oblong-oblanceolate leaves are spreading to sometimes pendent. Light green to yellow-green, the obtuse leaves are 12-23 cm long and 2.5-4 cm broad.

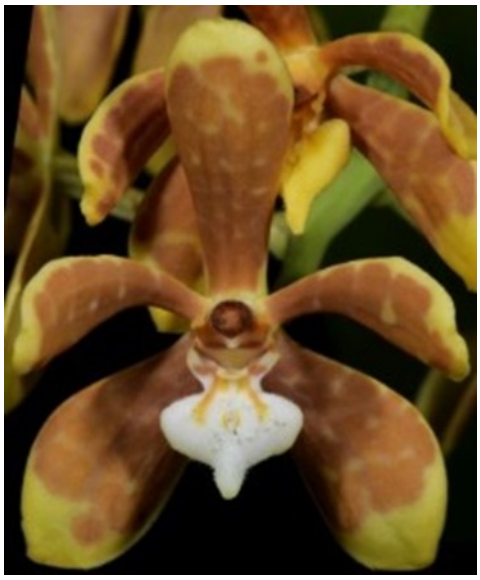
One to several upright to spreading or pendent inflorescences that are 9-46 cm long, are produced from nodes opposite the leaf bases. Sometimes the raceme of *Pcl. cornu-cervi* may be few-branched, and eventually bears many, simultaneous flowers towards the end. Usually, each rachis carries several, simultaneous, open blooms. Its peduncle is terete, and the rachis is 5-15 cm or more long. The rachis is distinctive, being compressed, with two-ranked, alternating, succulent bracts. Under ideal conditions the rachis will continue to elongate and bloom for a number of years.

The fleshy, waxy flowers of *Pcl. cornu-cervi* are 3.5-5 cm across, and open successively in two ranks, with usually 3-5 open at one time. The flowers are highly variable in colour and have yellow or greenish-yellow sepals and petals that are variably blotched, barred or spotted to varying degrees with cinnamon to red-brown. Its pale yellow lip is white at the tips of the side lobes and midlobe. There are parallel red stripes on the side lobes and at the base of the yellow column. Each flower lasts for about 2 weeks and they are unscented.

Pcl. cornu-cervi f. *flava* (Braem.) Christenson is the albino form, which has pure yellow sepals and petals and a pure white lip, lacking the typical spots or bars. *Pcl. cornu-cervi* f. *sanguinea* Christenson has nearly red flowers. The coalescing of red-brown spots and bars over a yellow ground colour often leaves a narrow yellow margin. *Pcl. cornu-cervi* f. *chattaladae* D.L.Grove produces pure red flowers with a white lip. *Pcl. cornu-cervi* f. *thelbanii* (Seidenfaden) Christenson has uniformly rich deep cinnamon-brown flowers which lacks any noticeable markings. Usually, the latter two forms have a white lip that may be tinged with rose.

Pcl. cornu-cervi is widely distributed from northeast India, the Nicobar Islands, Myanmar, Laos, Thailand, Malaya, Sumatra, Java and Borneo often growing in exposed situations. *Pcl. cornu-cervi* usually receives plenty of light, high up on the canopy of trees in lowland, riverine, and swamp forests. Plants are found between sea level to 500 (-800) m altitude. It can be found in variety of habitats, indicating that it is an adaptable species. Plants have been found in deep shade, but seem to flower more profusely when cultivated in brighter light.

Shading of 60-70% seems to be ideal for the southeast Queensland region, and keeps the leaves a pale green. Slab, basket or pot culture with any coarse or well-drained medium can be used. *Pcl. cornu-cervi* will not tolerate stagnant wet conditions at the roots. Mounted plants may need daily water during warm weather. During the summer months, water regularly, and it will appreciate some liquid fertiliser. In winter, provide it with a cooler, drier rest. I recommend a winter minimum of 12 ^{o}C, however lower temperatures seem to be well- tolerated, provided that the leaves are dry at night. Inflorescences can be left on the plant while still green, so that they will continue to bloom the following season or year.



Staurochilus ionosmus

(Owner G&C. Button)

21 ***Staurochilus ionosmus*** **(Lindl.) Schltr.** was first described by John Lindley as *Cleisostoma ionosmum* in the *Botanical Register* in 1846. The specific epithet comes from the Greek *ion* (violet) and *osma* (scent), referring to the sweet, violet-like, daytime perfume. Lindley's original description was based upon a plant that Hugh Cuming collected from the Philippines for Conrad Loddiges. Unfortunately, the illustration in the *Botanical Register* is somewhat misleading as the plant illustrated belongs to a plant that is now known as *Trichocentrum*, however the flowers are of *Src. ionosmus*.

Johannes Smith transferred this taxon to *Trichoglottis ionosma* (Lindl.) J.J.Sm. in *Bulletin du Département de l'Agriculture aus Indes Néerlandaises* in 1907. Rudolf Schlechter transferred this species to *Src. ionosmus* in *Die Orchideen* in 1914. The World Checklist of Selected Plant Families [WCSP] recognises *Src. ionosmus* as a synonym for *Trgl. ionosma*. I prefer a consistent taxonomic treatment of Orchidaceae, and I recognise *Staurochilus* as being distinct from *Trichoglottis*.

The upright to spreading racemes easily distinguish members of *Staurochilus* Ridl. ex Pfitzer. The long racemes may be branched, with many flowers that are borne away from the stem of the plant. Species of *Trichoglottis* Blume carry 1-4 flowers on very short racemes so that the blooms are borne close to the stem. The nodes along the stem of *Trichoglottis*, may continue to produce racemes for several consecutive seasons.

Src. ionosmus is a monopodial, epiphytic plant that produces upright, terete stems, which are usually less than 70 cm tall, but may be up to 1 m long on old plants. Leathery, oblong, arching leaves that are 10-20 (-30) cm long and 2.5-3.5 cm wide are borne along the stem in two alternating ranks. The lower portion of the stem is covered with the dried brown remains of the leaf sheaths. Spreading inflorescences are produced from the leaf axils that are up to 30 cm long. The inflorescences are branched with many (up to 25) flowers that are about 2.5-3 cm across.

The sweetly perfumed flowers of *Src. ionosmus* are fleshy and stiff, with whitish-yellow sepals and petals. The sepals and petals are heavily marked with pale brown to red-brown blotches, and have a narrow, whitish-yellow margin. Its trilobed lip has a thick fleshy, hairy triangular or heart-shaped midlobe, and is cream to white, marked with two red-brown stripes near the base.

Src. ionosmus is widely distributed throughout the Philippines, as well as the Ryukyu Islands and Taiwan. It is found growing on trees from 300-1,300 m altitude. Jim Cootes (1994) suggests that *Src. ionosmus* "grows best in a pot with large chunks of bark for the roots to wander through. It requires a winter minimum of 10 ^{o}C, high humidity, 50% shade and constant air circulation. Regular applications of both organic and inorganic fertilisers will help keep this plant in good condition."

22 ***Vanda helvola*** **Blume** was described by Carl von Blume in *Rumphia* in 1849. The specific epithet comes from the Latin *helvus* (light bay or pale red, which is the dingy red colour of cattle or horses), referring to the colour of its flowers.

Vanda helvola (Owner N&V. Bone)

V. helvola is a monopodial, epiphytic plant, which produces stout, elongating stems that are 40-50 cm long, and up to over 100 cm tall. Sometimes there are one or more new growths from the base, forming a neat clump. Commonly, the stems are semi-pendulous to pendulous, with the upper portion bearing leaves in two ranks. The curved, rigid, leathery, ligulate leaves are 15-20 cm long and 3-3.5 cm wide. Its leaves are spaced close together at 2-3 cm intervals. When exposed to bright light, the leaves are reddish, otherwise they are green. One or two inflorescences are produced from the leaf axil at a time. The inflorescences are 8-11 cm long, and carry 4-6 slightly fragrant flowers.

Opening widely, the fleshy, waxy, flowers of *V. helvola* are 4-5 cm across. The flowers are quite variable in colour. Its sepals and petals vary from dull pale yellow-brown to coppery red with dull yellow edges. The lip has purplish side lobes, with the base of the midlobe yellow to ochre, with 4-6 violet-purple lines. In addition, the lip apex is pale reddish-brown or purple-brown, usually with a glossy sheen. Plants from Mt. Kinabalu and Sumatra have beautiful cinnamon brown to coppery-red flowers. Paler, yellowish to pinkish forms are found in other areas such as in the Crocker Range in Borneo.

V. helvola has short-lived flowers, lasting for only about a week. Flowers are however produced at regular intervals throughout the year. *V. helvola* is widely distributed from Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java and Borneo to Papua New Guinea, and the Philippines. *V. helvola* grows in mixed hill forest, riverine forest, and mixed lower montane forest, between 400-1,500 m altitude. Often it grows on trees, overhanging rivers as well as on ridges.

As with most members of the genus, *V. helvola* is perhaps best cultivated in a basket to allow its thick, robust roots to ramble and hang in the air. Shading of 60-70%, high humidity, particularly during the warmer months of the year, and plenty of water can be provided. Plants will also appreciate frequent applications of soluble fertiliser when actively growing. During winter, I recommend a minimum of 12 ^{o}C, with the leaves kept dry at night. For the cooler months, less water and a lower humidity will see the plants through till spring.

November Mini Show Results

Class 1: *Dendrobieae*		
Place	**Plant Name**	**Owner**
1st	*Cirrhopetalum auratum*	Gary Yong Gee
2nd	*Dendrobium hercoglossum*	Phil Arrowsmith
Class 2: *Vandeae*		
Place	**Plant Name**	**Owner**
1st	*Aerangis articulata*	Bill Williams
2nd	*Phalaenopsis cornu-cervi* 'Chattaladae'	Barry Kable
Class 3: *Epidendreae*		
Place	**Plant Name**	**Owner**
1st	*Cattleya lobata* var. *delicata*	Steve Stitz
2nd	*Cattleya aclandiae*	Steve Stitz
Class 4: *Any other tribe*		
Place	**Plant Name**	**Owner**
1st	*Oeceoclades spathulifera*	Rob McAllister
2nd	*Dienia ophrydis*	Gary Yong Gee

Class 5: *Cymbidieae*		
Place	Plant Name	Owner
1st	*Cymbidium madidum*	Rob McAllister
2nd	*Maxilaria parahybunensis*	K & A McGinn
Class 6: *Coelogyninae*		
Place	Plant Name	Owner
1st	*Coelogyninae chloroptera*	Nev Bone
2nd	*Coelogyninae celebensis*	F & P Williams
Place	Plant Name	Owner
1st	*Paphiopedilum braemii* 'New Wave' x self	Murray Ferguson
2nd	*Paphiopedilum liemianum*	Murray Ferguson
Class 8: *Oncidieae*		
Place	Plant Name	Owner
1st	*Brassia verrucosa*	Steve Stitz
2nd	*Caparemia superflua*	K & A McGinn

Life Membership Presented to Dave and Lyn Groffen

Oeceoclades spathulifera

By Rob McAllister

Several years ago I saw some strange little plants with blackish mottled leaves at the Beenleigh Orchid Fair. A friend saw my interest, said she had bought a flask of them and could give me a seedling. So I became the owner of a baby *O*eceocla*des spathulifera.* Thank you Jenny.

When I did some research to find what on earth I had, I found they came from north-west Madagascar. The northern tip of the island has a similar latitude and relationship of land and sea as the top of our Cape York Peninsular so I assume it has a similar monsoonal climate and needed similar care to orchids from the north-west Peninsular area. So for most of its life my *Oeceoclades* has lived in the corner of the shadehouse with my *Den bigibbums,* received a similar level of care and neglect and survived. Earlier this year I moved it out to the sunnier front yard as the shadehouse is getting too shady due to growing trees.

It is a terrestrial plant growing in sandy forest country. So I've been potting it a mix of about 50/50 sand and commercial potting mix. When I was repotting I noticed that it only had a couple of thick roots and these did not spread out into the pot, but went straight down. So I assume in nature it sends its roots deep down into the sub-soil where there would be some residual moisture even in the dry season. I've been putting it into a deep pot to accommodate this and usually have it in a shallow saucer to retain moisture at the bottom for longer after watering.

Once established it has dark purplish, flattened pseudobulbs about 35mm across with 2 or 3 dark mottled leaves, hard textured up to 180mm long by 25mm wide. The leaves last two years before they whither off and the bulbs last a few more years after that. I started with the pseudobulbs on the surface but a few years ago the plant decided they should be deeper down so only the leaves show on the newer growth.

This year is its first flowering. I'm not sure if that is a function of the maturity of the plant or the better light its getting since I moved it. I assume the flower spike developed from the base of one of last year's growths as that detail is hidden underground. Once the spike broke the surface off to one side it grew rapidly, about 300mm a week, eventually reaching 1.3m high. There are over two dozen flowers well-spaced along the top half of the efflorescence. They last over two weeks before they start to drop off, just as the final flowers are opening.

Orchid Species In The News

The Oaklands donkey orchid is near extinction. *(Supplied: Murray Local Land Services)*

Secret crop of near-extinct Oaklands donkey orchids discovered in the Riverina

Rangers have discovered a secret meadow of near-extinct native orchids on a travelling stock reserve in the Riverina.

The extremely rare Oaklands donkey orchid comes from the genus *Diuris*, known for its petals that poke up like "donkey ears".

Until recently, there were just 1,000 Oaklands donkey orchids remaining, their survival threatened by livestock grazing, rabbits and invasive weeds.

Murray Local Land Services officers had been searching for a reintroduction site for the endangered bloom when they discovered a hidden crop.

"We found a single plant back in 2017," senior land services officer Shanna Rogers said.

"It was dry conditions for the next two years, and nothing came up.

"And then, last year with the good rainfall, they found a healthy population of 250 plants."

Wild Orchids Project brings new life

There are just four populations of the orchid in the entire region, all clustered around Urana and Oaklands.

Ms Rogers said it was a bit of an estimate as to how many flowers there were.

"Not all of the orchids found within an area flower each year," she said.

"So we just monitor the flowering orchids because there potentially could be other orchids in the area that are dormant tubers that just don't come up."

It was the incredible rarity of these flowers that seeded the Wild Orchids Project, a New South Wales Environmental Trust-funded initiative.

As part of the project, experts are looking into three endangered orchid species, also including the sandhill spider orchid and crimson spider orchid.

"Monitoring back in 2014 indicated the numbers of these orchids were incredibly low, and that we needed to do something to manage the remnant populations and boost their numbers in the wild," Ms Rogers said.

Steps to protect near-extinct orchid

Officers have started caring for known remnant populations and are working to reintroduce orchids back into the wild at new translocation sites.

In the wake of their latest discovery, officers have fenced off the meadow to protect the orchids from grazing stock.

It's just a small patch – 3 hectares of a 150-hectare reserve.

But it could determine the survival of this highly endangered plant.

"While the orchids are dormant tubers, it's not a risk," Ms Rogers said.

"But we obviously didn't want to have stock grazing and trampling the orchids while they were flowering and setting seeds.

"This management of the orchids will continue permanently."

Original Article: https://www.abc.net.au/news/2021-12-21/secret-crop-of-near-extinct-native-orchid-discovered/100715998

ABC Goulburn Murray / By Charmayne Allison and Matt Dowling

Posted Tue 21 Dec 2021 at 11:07amTuesday 21 Dec 2021 at 11:07am, updated Tue 21 Dec 2021 at 6:12pm

More Info about this undescribed species : https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedspeciesapp/profile.aspx?id=10242

Wild Orchids Project : https://www.anpc.asn.au/wild_orchids/#:~:text=The%20Wild%20Orchids%20Project%20is,NSW%20National%20Parks%20and%20Wildlife

Rangers discovered a new crop of the native Oaklands donkey orchid in a reserve. *(Supplied: Murray Local Land Services)*

Articles are always welcome

Articles are always welcome about the orchids that you bring to the meetings and the ones that you flower at home. Especially the ones that are too big or too attached to a tree etc to bring to meetings.

Please also send me articles about your orchids that win prizes at our annual show etc.

Send the details/article to me at gregure@ozemail.com.au