



DECEMBER EVENT

Monthly Meeting: 8 p.m. Monday, December 14, 2020

From the comfort of your living room via Zoom!

Plants and Potions

Cocktail Party, Orchid Trivia, and Auction

Details of the Zoom meeting will be emailed a few days before the meetings

Plants and Potions: Cocktail Party, Orchid Trivia, and Auction

Hope you're all planning on attending the December meeting for a virtual holiday cocktail party where we sip our libations and socialize with some lighthearted orchid trivia over Zoom. We'll have orchids to auction as well as our usual show and tell of our members orchids in bloom. I'll be spreading the Holiday Spirit by wearing my Santa hat—hope you put on some festive jingle too!!

Thank you to everyone who has participated in our orchid meetings since we've had to go virtual in April. It's been a crazy year!! We'll continue to conduct our monthly meetings over Zoom until we can safely meet in public again. Stay tuned for announcements about our annual orchid show.

Much appreciation to VP Danny Lentz

for facilitating our monthly meetings, conducting the Zoom, doing our auctions and for finding us amazing speakers from around the world. I'm looking forward to seeing the speakers list he's lining up for us in 2021. Thank you also to David Mel-lard for helping me transition into being president and to Barbara Barnett not only for her help with Membership, but her unsung behind-the-scenes help to make our society succeed. Véronique has done a terrific job with our informative newsletter, putting together the photos of our virtual Plant Table about which Mark Reinke of Marble Branch Farms so thoughtfully informs us.

Big thank yous to Nancy for her generous donation and to Jon for keeping a tally of the totals. Maegan reaches out

to new members and Jody has come through for us above and beyond just being Secretary. Thank you to all of the Board Members and Officers that keep our group vibrant and growing but most importantly, our members—we would not exist without you. Looking forward to working with you again in 2021.

Please be sure to renew your membership to our Society so we can keep growing in 2021. Look for the Join/Renew button on our website: www.AtlantaOrchidSociety.org

Hope to see you all in 2021!

Respectfully yours,

HB

Notice to All New Growers

Do you have questions about growing orchids? What can we do to help you? Just ask.

Contact Barbara Barnett with your questions at barnettbarbara14@gmail.com

We will get you the answers to your concerns. If I don't know, I know someone who does!

Check out Barbara's new column on page 2! Barbara is giving season-specific growing tips for new growers

News from the American Orchid Society Judging Center

AOS judging did take place last month at the Atlanta Botanical Garden. The judges kept well away from each other, while the plants were allowed to hang

out together—somewhat.

Thank you to the judges, the people who presented plants, and to Jon Crate for taking pictures.



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The Atlanta Orchid Society Bulletin

Volume 61: Number 12 – December 2020

Newsletter Editors: [Véronique Perrot](#) & [Mark Reinke](#)

The [Atlanta Orchid Society](#) is affiliated with the [American Orchid Society](#), the [Orchid Digest Corporation](#), the [Mid-America Orchid Congress](#), and the [Garden Club of Georgia](#).

Minutes of the November Meeting of the Atlanta Orchid Society

The November 9th, 2020 meeting of the Atlanta Orchid Society was called to order by Helen Blythe-Hart, President, at 8 p.m. Due to the Covid19 situation, the meeting was held via Zoom. Helen Blythe-Hart welcomed the new members and visitors. Doug Hartong announced AOS judging would resume on November 13th. Jon Crate reviewed the financials. Barbara Barnett announced Jason Mill and Megan Brass as the newly elected trustees. Danny Lentz introduced Tim Culbertson, who gave a presentation on self-leaved orchids. After the presentation, Tim fielded questions from members. Danny showed photos that members had sent in of their in-bloom plants. The meeting was then adjourned.

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EVENTS CALENDAR

December

12 – American Orchid Society monthly judging, ABG Mershon Hall, 12-4.

Contact [Doug Hartong](#) to confirm

14 – Atlanta Orchid Society Monthly Meeting: Plants and Potions—Cocktail Party and Orchid Auction



Novice Growers Culture Notes for December

You may have noticed the freezing weather. Here are some tips to help your tropical plants make it through the cold weather with flying colors.

The crux of the problem is to provide enough water to your plants without fostering the growth of fungi and bacteria on the leaves.

For Windowsill Growers

The result of increased heat in the house causes a decrease in humidity. To help increase the humidity around your plants:

- 1) Cluster plants together
- 2) Use humidity trays
- 3) Try a humidifier.

Water in the morning so plants are dry by night to prevent fungus. A fan in your growing area will increase air movement and reduce the risk of fungal diseases.

For New Greenhouse Growers

- 1) Water in the morning so plants can dry by dark.
- 2) Don't water on rainy days, it will increase the humidity too much.
- 3) Be sure the fan or fans are on
- 4) Use a hygrometer to monitor the humidity. You may not have to water as often, maybe every 7 to 10 days.
- 5) If it is very cold outside and the heaters are on for a long time, the humidity can get very low, down to 30% or lower inside the greenhouse. You can water the floor or mist lightly with the hose to increase the humidity.
- 6) Be sure the leaves don't touch the glass or heater. They can get burned.

Notes on plants submitted to the virtual meeting of the Atlanta Orchid Society for November, 2020

Notes by Mark Reinke; Photos by various members of the AtIOS



C. labiata 'September Mist'



C. maxima form coerulea



L. anceps

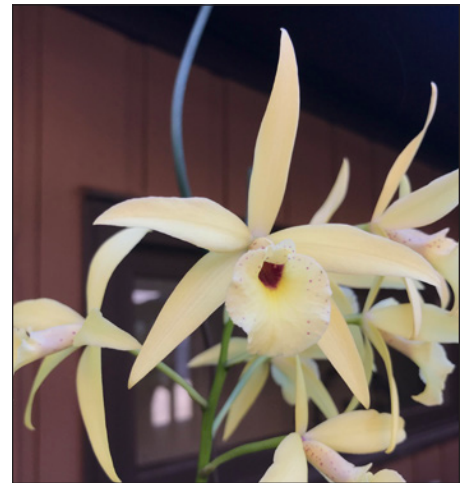
Cattleya Alliance

We saw three examples of species in this group in November. Jon & Fi showed us another example of the type species for the genus *Cattleya* with their *C. labiata* 'September Mist.' This is a rather delicately colored version of this orchid that originates in Northeast Brazil and whose peak bloom season is October and November in the Northern Hemisphere. Read last month's newsletter for more details about it. Carson's pale mauve *C. maxima form coerulea* also has its peak bloom season now, but can occasionally flower in almost any month of the year. There is a lowland race from southwestern Ecuador found near sea level, and also a highland race found in that country and in parts of Peru and Colombia at about 3,000 to 6,000 feet above sea level. Many cultivated plants might be a mix of both types. The final species in this group was my *Laelia anceps*. This species is primarily Mexican, with numerous color forms growing on mountain slopes on both sides of the country, often in very exposed locations. Two to five fairly large and showy flowers are borne at the end of a long arching inflorescence that begins to develop with the new growths in summer, and slowly lengthens until the flowering season. Peak bloom is typically December, January and February, but all of my plants bloomed early this year.

Once again we saw some nice *Brassavola nodosa* hybrids. Bailey Santwire showed us *Bcl. Petite Stars* and Larry Kikkert once again had *Bcl. Cecillia Irene* in bloom. Both of these hybrids have similar backgrounds. The former is *Bc. Rich-*



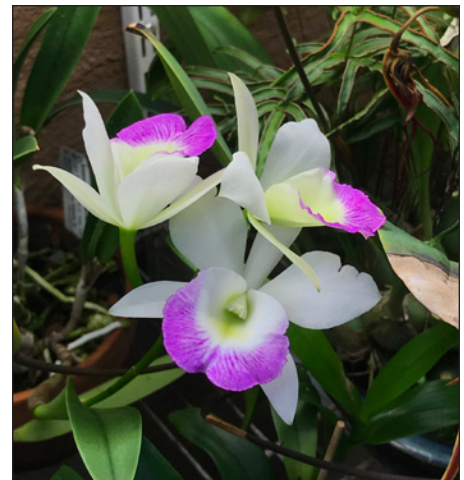
Bcl. Petite Stars



Bcl. Cecillia Irene

ard Mueller x *L. rubescens* while the latter is *Bc. Richard Mueller* x *L. aurea*. At one time *L. aurea* was considered a yellow variety of the otherwise lavender *L. rubescens*, each having an identical growth and flowering habit and a dark purple throat that comes through in their crosses. They both originate in Mexico with the former having a somewhat restricted range while the latter also occurs into Central America, possibly as far south as Panamá. Larry also submitted some nice photos of his *Bc. Hawaii Stars* 'Pink Ice,' which crosses *B. Little Stars* with *C. Memoria Robert Strait*. This latter parent has *C. walkeriana* in it which passes on a somewhat fuller form that we usually see in *Brassavola* hybrids, and also its nice, sweet scent.

There were a variety of submissions that have a compact growth habit in common. Dan Williamson showed us an unusual cross by Courtney Hackney called



Bc. Hawaii Stars 'Pink Ice'

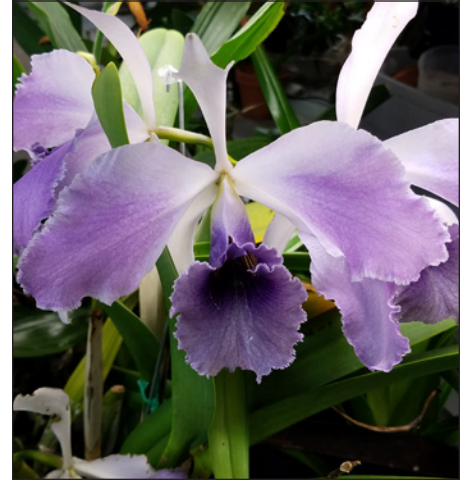
Guaricattonia Flutterby. It combines *Guariton* Why Not with *C. harpophylla*. Once older this one should produce nice clusters of apricot orange flowers. Courtney Hackney is the author of *American Cattleyas*, one of my favorite orchid



Guaricattonia Flutterby

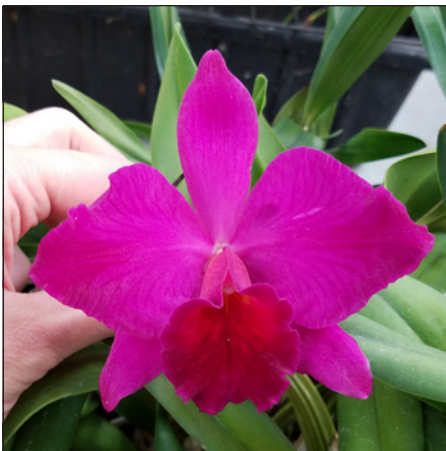


C. Tropical Chip 'Andromeda'



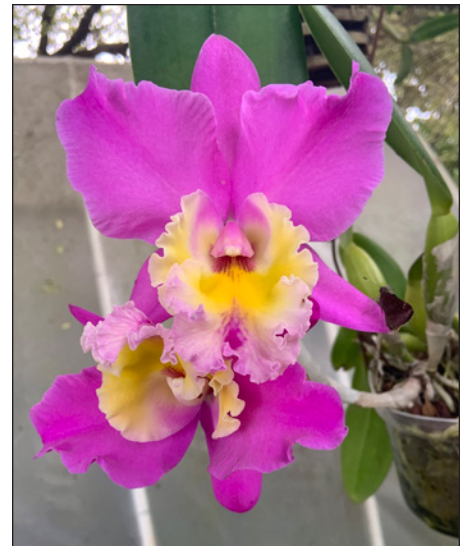
C. C.G. Roebling 'Blue Indigo'

books, which covers the history and evolution of *Cattleya* breeding in the U.S.A. through the 20th century with great information about the pioneering orchid nurseries that, save for Waldor Orchids in New Jersey, have all vanished into the past. Bailey showed us the intriguing 'Andromeda' form of *C. Tropical Chip*, a cross I have always liked, but seems to decline for me after a few years for some reason. The fragrant flowers of this one combine spotty sepals with peloric petals and a rather unusual mix of colors. Its genealogy includes a baker's dozen species and various seedlings out of the cross look vastly different from each other as the traits of the ancestors mix in various ways. Danny & Dianne showed us an atypical form of *Cattleya* Circle of Life. Most forms have a yellow base color underneath layers of purple which read as various shades of red and orange. But the 'Spring Joy' version has a white base color instead, creating a bright magenta purple flower.



C. Circle of Life 'Spring Joy'

We also had a good variety of standard sized growers in this group. Danny & Dianne's *Cattleya* C.G. Roebling 'Blue Indigo' is an heirloom cross of *C. gaskelliana* and *C. purpurata* originally made by Sander of St. Albans, England, in 1895. While both of those species have many color forms, I have only seen this cross made with the coerulea variety of each parent, however there is an award for a clone named 'Helen' that describes a white flower with dark magenta lip and magenta petal flares. Bailey showed the atypically colored 'Nice Partner' form of a more recent cross, *Cattleya* Fair Catherine, registered by Armacost & Royston in 1981. Normally, this hybrid creates a semi-alba flower in which the sidelobes



C. Fair Catherine 'Nice Partner'



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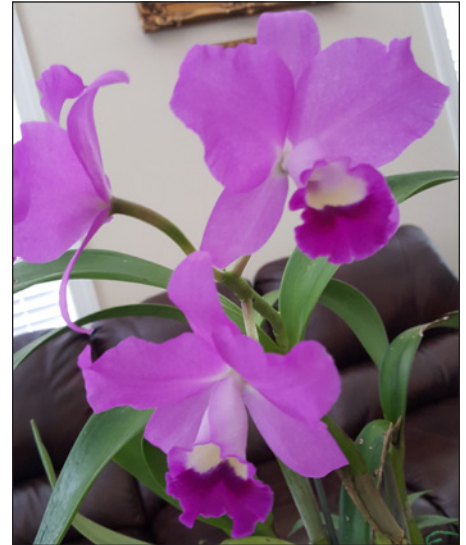
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Rlc. Campobello 'Mendenhall'



Cattlianthe Porcia 'Cannizaro'



Rlc. Waikiki Splendor 'Lenette'
x *George King* 'Serendipity'

established I suspect the form of this flower will improve. Undoubtedly, given the parents, it is wonderfully fragrant.

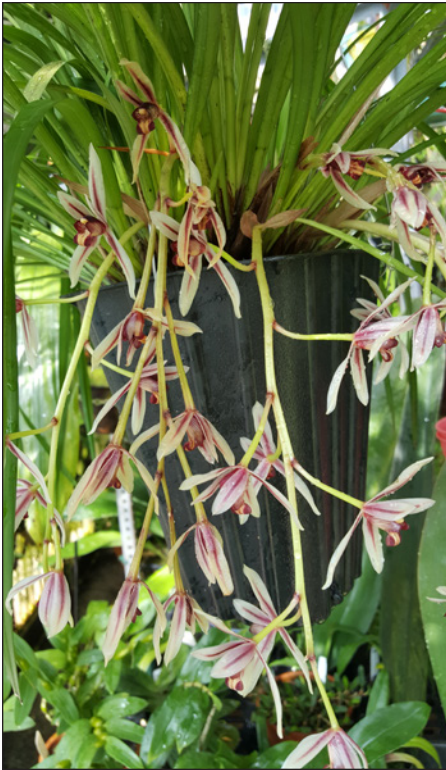
HB showed us the classic *Laeliocattleya* Puppy Love 'True Beauty,' which combines a large flowered *Cattleya* with *Laelia anceps* and was originally introduced by Stewart's in 1970. This form is from the original batch and received an HCC in 1976. Subsequent remakes of the cross have yielded drastically different results that for me have always called into question the accuracy of the original parents listed. This form is a good twice per year bloomer and can make a

nice specimen with time. Another classic is Vinh Nguyen's *Cattlianthe Porcia* 'Cannizaro,' which earned an FCC in 1988 and which boasts a number of cultural awards with between one and two hundred open flowers. It combines a large flowered *Cattleya* with *Gurianthe bowringiana*. Vinh's plant is still young and with time can become very large, a trait that has led to a decline in interest in this dependable fall bloomer that used to be seen in nearly everyone's collection.

of the lip very distinctly come together to form a closed funnel. I wonder if perhaps this plant is misidentified? A year after this cross was registered, Carter & Holmes introduced *Rlc. Campobello*, a hybrid with chartreuse to yellow flowers. I submitted a photo of a specimen sized plant of the 'Mendenhall' clone, with nine open flowers (not all visible in the photo) and four more buds coming. This orchid doesn't have perfect exhibition form, but the flowers are unusually long lasting and exude a delicious citrus perfume. It is very vigorous and there are two cultural awards for plants with three to four dozen blooms and buds when exhibited. Campobello is a small town of about 600 residents in northern Spartanburg County, SC. Jon & Fi showed off a lovely apricot orange bloom of an unregistered cross between two classics, *Rlc. Waikiki Splendor* 'Lenette' x *George King* 'Serendipity.' When older or more



Laeliocattleya Puppy Love 'True Beauty'

*Cym. dayanum**Cym. dayanum forma album**Cym. Mad Pixie x Gold Rules*

Cymbidium Alliance

Vinh Nguyen submitted a photo of *Cymbidium dayanum* with a number of spikes open at once. His plant is the most typically colored form with the distinct red purple stripe on each segment. I showed off the *album* form of the same species blooming for the first time with just a couple spikes. Next year it should

be large enough to put on a bigger show. This species can grow both as a terrestrial on steep slopes or cliff faces and as an epiphyte, usually on lower tree trunks or rotting logs. I have found it prefers to dry slightly or briefly between each watering, especially in winter. More is written about it in the October newsletter.

I also showed off the first spikes of a new hybrid from the breeding program of Andy Easton of New Horizon Orchids. I got this plant of *Cym. Mad Pixie x Gold Rules* as a tiny seedling plug a few years ago. The heat tolerant *Cym. ensifolium* appears multiple times in its family tree and also *Cym. madidum* from Australia. I think the color pattern is quite unusual and very striking. There is also a fragrance similar to that of *Den. unicum*

for added interest. After these two short spikes emerged, I was surprised to find three more coming in succession that are much taller with many more flowers. You'll see it again at the December meeting with one of these bigger spikes fully open.

amazonsmile

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*Den. lichenastrum var. prentencei**Den. cumulatum**Den. Hsinying Glomo*

Dendrobium Alliance

Once again, we saw some nice examples of unusual species this month. Dan Williamson showed us his tiny *Den. lichenastrum* variety *prentencei*, a species from Australia, and Vinh Nguyen showed us another example of the beautiful *Den. cumulatum* from Southeast Asia, both of which I discuss in more detail in the Oc-

*Den. bulbophylloides*

tober newsletter. A new one for me was George Guenther's *Den. bulbophylloides*, a miniature species from Papua New Guinea that can form large mats on the trunks of mistforest trees. As the species name implies, the plant looks more like a small growing *Bulbophyllum* than a typical *Dendrobium*.

George also showed us an enchanting miniature hybrid, *Den. Gaëtan Minet*, which is a cross of *Den. aphanochilum* and *Den. cuthbertsonii* just registered in 2019. George says: "If you get a chance to grab a couple from Ecuagenera at some point they're totally worth it. Hardy, floriferous, and cheap to boot."

Vinh showed us a hybrid between *Den. mohlianum* and *Den. glomeratum* that is registered as *Den. Hsinying Glomo*. I bought a number of these as plugs several years ago and sold most before seeing any bloom. Of those I kept there is quite

a bit of variation in the flowers, but the best one has exceptionally large flowers that mix orange and pink in a beautiful way. This is one of those gradually deciduous species that takes a while before it really starts to produce a lot of flowers.

Bailey showed us a young plant of *Ceratostylis retisquama*, which looks in growth more like a vandaceous species, but is included with Dendrobiums in the MAOC show schedule. His plant has good strong orange-red color. This species can become a really nice clump in a few years, with many flowers. It tends to flush with bloom several times from the end of summer to the start of winter.

Once again, Jon & Fi showed us *Dendrobium Samarai* in bloom, which as I mentioned before is a great Spatulata hybrid that can stay in bloom for months at a time.

*Den. Gaëtan Minet**Ceratostylis retisquama**Den. Samarai*



Epi. porpax (Vinh's)

Epidendrum/Encyclia Alliance

Both Vinh Nguyen and I had plants of *Epidendrum porpax* in bloom this month, which is right at the peak flowering season for this creeping species from Central and northern South America. I have had my plant for a number of years and it is finally approaching specimen size.

Nicholas Rust showed us *Epicatanthe* Volcano Trick 'Paradise' which is a hybrid between *Epidendrum stamfordianum* and *Cattlianthe* Trick or Treat. This is

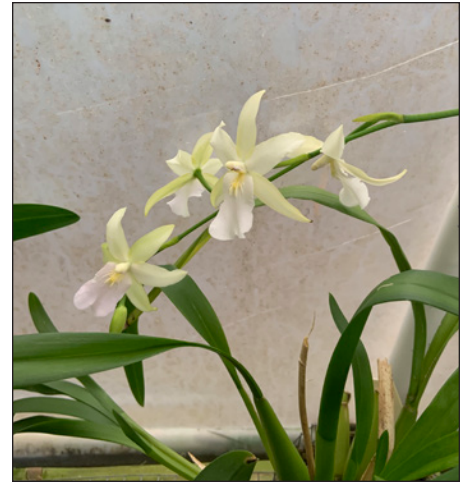


Epicatanthe Volcano Trick 'Paradise'



Epi. porpax (Mark's)

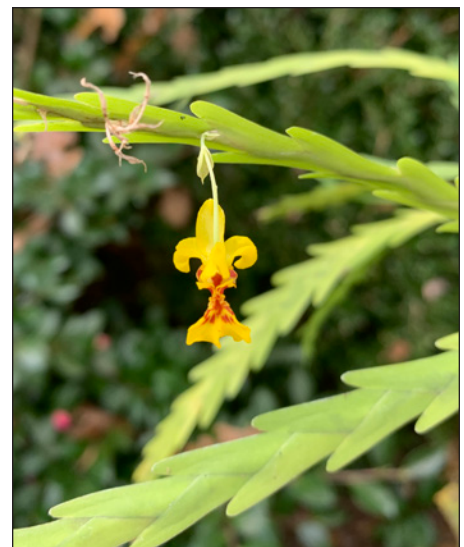
just one of many beautiful crosses made using *Epi. stamfordianum*. Even though both parents are once per year bloomers, the resulting hybrid can flower twice per year, and have more than two dozen blooms per inflorescence when mature.



Miltonia regnellii var. *alba*

Oncidium Alliance

This month we saw four different species from this group that help illustrate the diversity of the Oncidium Alliance. Bailey showed us *Miltonia regnellii* variety *alba*, the white form of a species from wet mountain forests just inland from the coast of southeastern Brazil. The typical form has purple shading and deeper veins in the lip and there is another form with yellow to saffron colored segments as well. Hybrids made from this and other Brazilian *Miltonia* species were very popular in the middle of the 20th century, but are not nearly as common now. They can form very nice specimens with time, and like frequent water during the warmer months and just a bit less in winter. Dan Williamson submitted an image of *Lockhartia serra*, a species from Peru and Ecuador with its oddly "braided" flattened stems and small flowers that



Lockhartia serra

*Brassia arcuigera*

resemble those of some of the smaller *Oncidium* species that have more typical growth habits. He also showed us *Brassia arcuigera*, a striking species from the Pacific slope from Costa Rica to Peru, but also recorded further east in Venezuela. The long, narrow flowers can be 12 inches from tip to tip. Many fantastic hybrids have descended from this species. And Bailey showed us a young plant of *Zelenkoa onusta* (*Oncidium onustum*), a species

*Zelenkoa onusta**Tolumnia Jairak Rainbow Princess*

from humid lowlands along the coast of Ecuador and Peru, where rainfall is sparse. The plants often grow on cactus in the wild and while the plant stays very small in response to this environment, it can produce more the two dozen bright yellow blooms per inflorescence when mature. In 2001 it was split off from *Oncidium* into its own monotypic genus. Since it has been used extensively in hybridization with various members of the *Oncidium* Alliance, this has required the creation of more than a dozen new nothogenera.

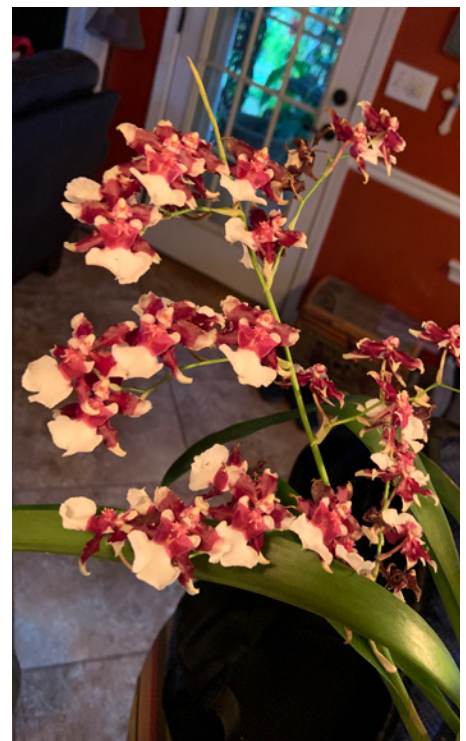
Some of the most charming results from that previous species have been created by pairing it with *Tolumnia*. Danny & Dianne showed us an example of

*Schunkeara Big Shot 'Hilo Sparkle'**Oncostele Eye Candy 'Pinkie'*

that genus with their *Tolumnia Jairak Rainbow 'Princess.'*

For the third month in a row, Jon & Fi had their *Schunkeara Big Shot 'Hilo Sparkle'* in bloom. With great fragrance and eye popping large flowers, this is one more people should grow. Also fragrant, vigorous and free flowering is Bailey's *Oncidium Heaven Scent 'Redolence.'*

Karl Harden showed us *Oncostele Eye Candy 'Pinkie.'* I really like this orchid because it is a compact grower and very floriferous. It gives that spectacular pattern and full shape descended from *Onc. alexandrae* (formerly *Odontoglossum crispum*) but doesn't require the cool temperatures to do well like most hybrids of that species.

*Onc. Heaven Scent 'Redolence'*

*Gomesa Java*

Véronique showed us a flower close-up of *Gomesa Java*, a cross between *Gom. flexuosa* and *Gom. verrucosa* that was originally registered in 1936. The Brazilian species that were formerly in *Oncidium* and as of 2009 assigned to *Gomesa* all prefer frequent water but excellent drainage. I find them hard to keep going in a pot, but much easier if grown mounted, though that does mean almost daily watering.

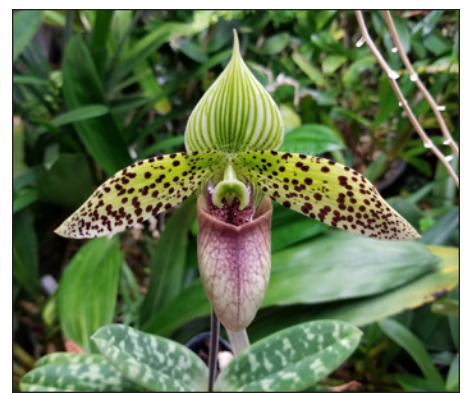
*Paph. concolor*

Slipper Alliance

Among species in this group, Bailey Santwire showed off a nice pale yellow *Paphiopedilum concolor* with two flowers on one inflorescence. You can see by the photo that the peppering of purple spots is both on the front and the back of the flower. This species from southeast Asia is often found growing in damp cracks and crevices on limestone cliffs and bluffs. Danny & Dianne presented several species, including a *Paph. haynaldianum* with the first of several flowers open. Typically, four or five blooms will eventually all be open at once on the inflorescences of this species from the Philippines. The spots and stripes on the dorsal sepal are the easiest way to tell this orchid apart from the somewhat similar *Paph. lowii* from Indonesia. The

*Paph. spicerianum*

Molucca Islands in Indonesia is where their richly colored *Paph. mastersianum* originates from. This is the first time I have seen the flower of this species, and it is really striking. Peak flowering is usually in spring, but there are bloom records for every month except September. Danny & Dianne also showed us the eye catching spottiness of *Paph. sukhakulii* which comes from northeast Thailand. And finally in species, HB presented a really great photo of *Paphiopedilum spicerianum*, revealing all the things I love about

*Paph. concolor**Paph. mastersianum**Paph. sukhakulii*



Paph. Graham Robertson

this species from northeast India in crisp detail. This is one of the foundational species in the background of our modern “Bulldog Paphs” and nearly 19,000 registered hybrids include it in the family tree.

Danny & Dianne also have an impressive clump of *Paph.* Graham Robertson with several flowers open. They had this cross in bloom in September as well so see the October newsletter for more information about it.

There was a large group of Maudiae Type hybrids shown to us by Barbara Barnett, Danny & Dianne, and David Mellard. All of these come from the breeding program of Graham Wood who owns Lehua Orchids on the Big Island of Hawaii. His crosses frequently take tra-



Phrag. Sedenii

ditional Maudiae types back to a species, often one that has been little used previously in hybridization. Because these are always popular with hobby growers, in typical years when I have lots of shows and events, I get a minimum of 36 plants in bud from him every month, so I have seen a lot of results. Usually most are charming, but out of every box, one or two are real standouts. I save the very best to use in my own breeding, and I’ll have a really nice one to show you at the December meeting. However, even when using the best of the best of these types to make a cross, many of the resulting seedlings are only average, though still a lot of fun to grow for their unique and quirky charms.

Karl Harden presented a photo of

Phragmipedium Sedenii, which has I have previously mentioned is one of the earliest registered crosses in the genus, dating all the way back to 1873. Dependable, floriferous and not too large of a grower means that it has remained popular for almost 150 years and counting.



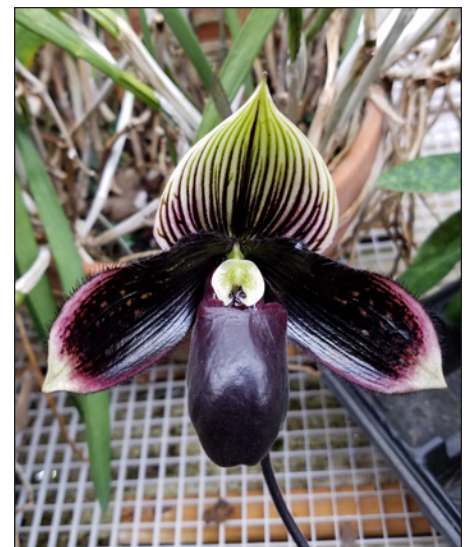
Paph. Magically Superb (David’s)



Paph. Wonderful Shadow (Barbara’s)



Paph. Wonderful Shadow (David’s)



Paph. Mystically Contrasting (Danny & Dianne’s)

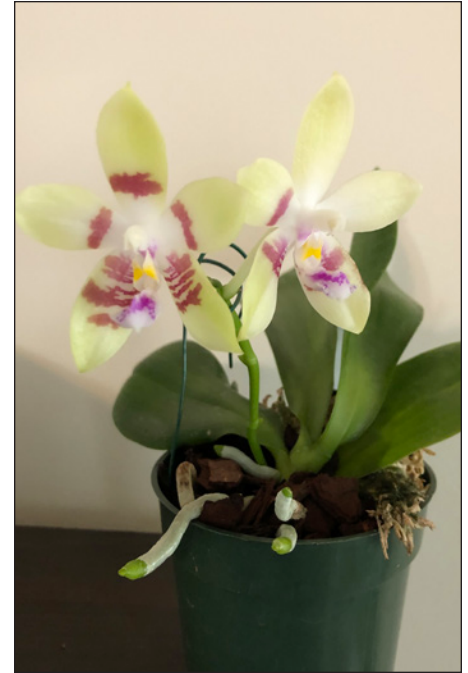
*Phal. fasciata**Phal. tertapsis**Phal. Shenandoah Fire 'Ember'*

Phalaenopsis Alliance

Bailey submitted a photo of *Phalaenopsis fasciata*, a species we have seen before and given more detail in the October newsletter. Jon & Fi showed us a photo of their plant of the quirky *Phal. tertapsis*, which was covered in the July newsletter. Véronique showed us a fairly typical example of *Phalaenopsis pulcherrima* which was formerly given its own genus, *Doritis*, but was merged into *Phalaenopsis* in 2017. It is unusual in that it is found most often growing terrestrially in Southeast Asia and parts of Indonesia, usually in sandy well drained soil enhanced by organic debris. It has contributed to more than 10,000 registered hybrids to date.

Danny & Dianne showed us the odd peloric *Phal. Younghome 'Coco'* which has colorful flowers that appear not to open fully and may not be everyone's cup

of tea. They also submitted the reddish colored *Phal. Shenandoah Fire 'Ember'* with a more traditional form. The lighting may be throwing the color off on this one, as other images I found elsewhere showed a more intense red. Finally in this group, Lee Finley showed us a cute *Phal. tertapsis* hybrid registered in 2019 as *Phalaenopsis Miki Fly Eagle C1* which she describes as very fragrant. The "C1" is not a clone name but part of the registered grex name.

*Phal. Miki Fly Eagle C1**Phal. pulcherrima**Phal. Younghome 'Coco'*



Aerangis punctata

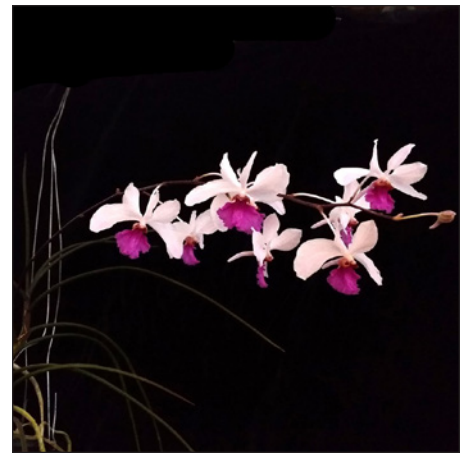
Vandaceous Alliance

We were treated to a nice range of vandaceous species this month, representing six different genera. Sorting them alphabetically, we start with an impressive group of *Aerangis punctata*



Aeranthes arachnites

in flower, mounted on cypress plaques, presented by Bailey Santwire. This small species from Madagascar produces one to several unusually large flowers with long nectar spurs from small fans of leaves only a few inches across. On a few of the plaques you can see the very broad but flat roots clinging tenaciously to the wood. Mounting this species as Baily has done is the best way to keep it doing well over the long term, but it will require frequent watering and good humidity. Corliss showed us a nice lemon yellow flowered *Aeranthes arachnites*, a species from Reunion Island in the Indian Ocean. Often the flower is more greenish than this one. One of her photos shows how the flowers develop at the end of wiry inflorescences originating from a short fan of leaves. You can also see that Corliss' plant has a great root system showing that she is giving it excellent care. Both Carson Barnes and I had plants of *Holcoglossum kimballianum*, one of my favorite vandaceous species, with sparkling stark white flowers offset by a bright purple



Holcoglossum kimballianum
(top: Carson's; bottom: Mark's)

lip. There can be a dozen of these butterfly-like beauties on a wiry inflorescence that originates from a terete leaved plant flushed with purple and rather unassuming looking out of flower. Eventually, additional growths form around the base of the main stem and when they are large enough so that several inflorescences are produced, the show can be spectacular. However, progress towards this end is slow. Carson also showed us the pendant flowering spike of *Plectrelminthus caudatus*, a species from Central and West Africa. Up to a dozen of these lip upwards flowers with a trailing, often curled nectar spur can be produced on a single spike, but six or seven is more common. Carson also showed us a different clone of *Vanda tessellata* from the one we saw last month, this one named 'Wink.'

HB showed us a nice *Angraecum* hybrid that takes *Angcm.* Lemförde White Beauty back to one of its parents, *Angcm. sesquipedale*, and was just registered this year as *Angcm.* Lai's Star. Her plant is young with one large flower, but it will



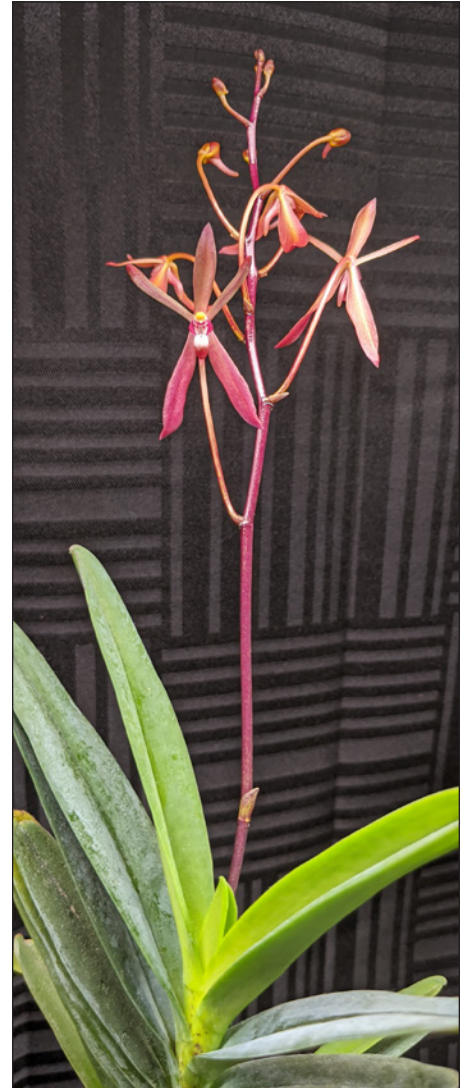
Plectrelmenthus caudatus



Vandachostylis Lou Snearly 'Bluebird'



Vandachostylis Baby Angel



Renentanda Sunrise



V. tessellata 'Wink'



V. Amoena

hybrid of *V. coerulea* x *tessellata*, originally registered in 1897 and called *V. Amoena*. Carson showed us a much more recent hybrid, one he created and registered himself in 2006 called *Vanda Chill Out 'Dewdrop.'* It has *V. tessellata* as a grandparent, and some of markings of that



Angraecum Lai's Star

have several to the spike as it becomes more mature.

Yet again, Jon & Fi show us their *Vandachostylis Lou Snearly 'Bluebird'* in flower, and Lee Finley presented *Vandachostylis Baby Angel* which takes the previous orchid back to one of its parents, *V. falcata*. George Guenther showed us *Renentanda Sunrise*, which is the very unusual combination of *V. falcata* and *Renanthera imschootiana*. His plant is still young, but this cross, which has been around since 1967, can slowly make a sizeable specimen. One was awarded in 2018 with nearly 300 flowers and buds.

Larry Kikkert showed us an heirloom



V. Chill Out 'Dewdrop'



Thrixspermum centipeda

species, albeit faint still come through despite having *V. javierae*, a rather recently described white species from the Philippines as an immediate parent.

Finally, Lee Finley showed us *Thrixspermum centipeda*, an unusual species that is widespread across Asia and the Pacific Islands, but not frequently seen. In fact, there are at least 192 described species in this genus, few of which ever make it into collections.



Coel. ovalis (left: Bailey's; right: Larry's)



Coel. tomentosa



Bryobium hyacinthoides

Miscellaneous

There were 39 submissions by members in this category alone this month, so I might leave a few out that have already been covered in recent months. I'm going to group them by which hemisphere they originate, starting with the Old World.

Both Bailey and Larry Kikkert had *Coelogyne ovalis* in bloom, which we have seen before. But Bailey also showed us a species new to our virtual meetings, *Coel. tomentosa*, which comes from western Java and can grow fairly large. The long spikes of up to 20 flowers are described as being fragrant and can come in almost any month of the year. There are about three hundred described species of *Dendrochilum*, genus in the same tribe as *Coelogyne*, distributed across Southeast Asia and the Philippines. Danny & Dianne showed us *Dendrochilum niveum* 'Hoosier,' which is endemic to the latter location. It can grow into a massive specimen with several thousand tiny flowers packed onto many arching inflorescences.

Bailey showed us *Bryobium hyacinthoides*, which is one of 27 species split off from *Eria* in 2005. The dense spikes of white flowers can be produced from summer into fall depending on your specific growing conditions. Plants can become large with many spikes, but the foliage often overwhelms the flowers when that specimen size is achieved.



Dendrochilum niveum 'Hoosier'



Liparis parviflora

Bailey also showed us the plant and flowers of *Liparis parviflora* with long arching spikes of very tiny flowers as the species name implies. There are more than 400 species in this genus, with only a handful ever seen in cultivation.



Bulb. lilacinum



Bulb. vaginatum



Bulb. rothschildianum 'Crystelle' AM/AOS

There were six different entries from the large and diverse genus of *Bulbophyllum*. Danny & Dianne showed us one of the species that actually smells good, *Bulbophyllum lilacinum*, and Larry Kikkert showed us *Bulb. vaginatum*. In the *Cirrhopetalum* group, Véronique showed us a young start of *Bulb. rothschildianum* 'Crystelle,' AM/AOS growing on a Kool-Log but destined to become too large for it in short order. She also showed us arguably the most famous hybrid made from that species, *Bulb. Elizabeth Ann* 'Buckleberry,' FCC/AOS, also growing the same way. Both of these will become huge specimens with time. I showed off a remake I did of the cross between these two registered as *Bulb. Lovely Elizabeth*. These two examples, flowering for the first time, came from the same seed pod but are quite different in coloration. Fi-



Bulb. Elizabeth Ann 'Buckleberry' FCC/AOS



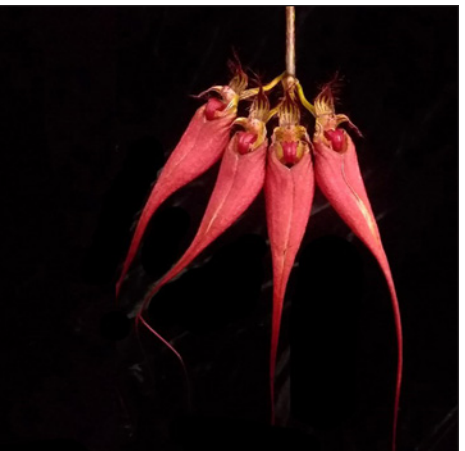
Bulb. Krairit Vejvarut

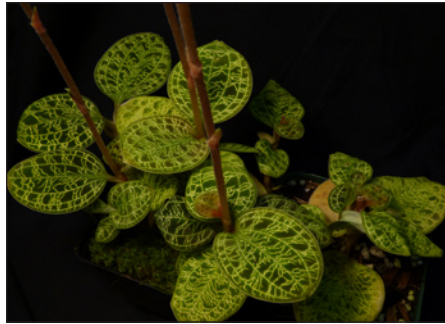
nally, Nicholas Rust showed us *Bulb. Krairit* Vejvarut, which combines *Bulb. longissimum* (the other parent of *Bulb. Elizabeth Ann*) with *Bulb. phalaenopsis* for a truly bizarre look. That latter species is one of the most odoriferous in the genus.

Nicholas also showed us two Old World species that are terrestrial, *Ma-*



Bulb. Lovely Elizabeth



*Macodes petola**Cynorkis calanthoides**Habaneria Pegasus**Corybus pictus**Spathoglottis plicata*

codes petola, one of the jewel orchids grown primarily for their foliage, but still with interesting flowers as his close up image reveals, and the very tiny and cute *Corybus pictus*, which has a single leaf

that also has a nice pattern, but is overshadowed by the alien-like flower.

Other terrestrial species include Bailey's *Spathoglottis plicata*, which anyone who has visited Hawaii may recognize it as one of several Asian species naturalized there as roadside "weeds."

Nicholas showed us the densely flowered *Cynorkis calanthoides* from Madagascar and a close up of the flower of *Bonatea saundersoides*, one of about a dozen species in the genus found in southern Africa and rarely seen in cultivation in the U.S. He also showed us two more *Habaneria* species, *Habaneria floribunda* and *Habaneria parageniculata*, not as showy as some he has previously pre-

sented, but beautiful in their own way. A hybrid in this group that is very showy is David Mellard's *Habaneria Pegasus*, aptly named for the two side lobes of the lip which are divided into white feathery "wings."

And now let's look at orchids that originate in the Western Hemisphere.

As usual, George Guenther had a series of small and fascinating Pleurothallids from the cloud forests of Central and South America, starting with *Diodonopsis erinacea*, the "Hedgehog Masdevallia" growing from Panama to Ecuador, *Trichosalpinx pergrata* from a similar range, *Pleurothallis dorothae* listed only for Costa Rica, and *Lepanthes tortilis*,

*Bonatea saundersoides**Habaneria floribunda**Habaneria parageniculata*



Dionoposopsis erinacea



Trichosalpinx pergrata



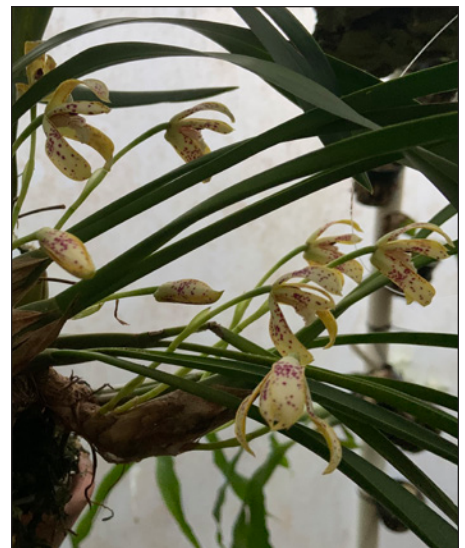
Pleurothallis dorotheae



Lepanthes tortilis



Stelis platystylis



Maxillaria picta

which is listed for Ecuador only. Bailey also had an entry in this group with *Stelis platystylis*, a warm growing and more widespread species from Mexico to Costa Rica. David Mellard showed off a nicely flowering *Masdevallia* Redwing, which mixes the high elevation *Masd. coccinea* from Colombia with *Masd. infracta* one of the few species that ranges all the way to southeast Brazil.

From that same area of Brazil comes



Masd. Redwing

Bailey's *Maxillaria picta*, the "Painted Maxillaria," which has fairly small, but numerous flowers that are cream to yellow on the front, but are peppered with random purple dots on the back. There are plenty of cultural awards for plants of this species with hundreds of open flowers. They are long lasting and peak bloom in late fall can extend through winter.

There were several nice *Catasetinae* represented this month. We have previously discussed HB's *Catasetum fimbriatum* and Bailey's *Ctism. pileatum*, both species with variable flowers that factor heavily into breeding in this group. Bailey also submitted a photo of *Fredclarkeara* Midnight Lace, which combines *Mormodia* Painted Desert with *Ctism. fimbriatum*, resulting in a very dark flower with the lip fringe of that species.

Lee Finley took a great photo of an eye catching hybrid in the *Zygopetalum*

group also done by Fred Clarke, *Nottara Lucy's* Sassafras, registered in 2018 as a combination of *Galabstia* Green Tyger



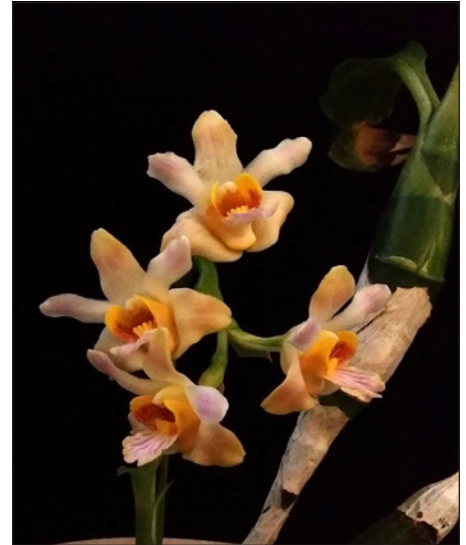
Ctism. fimbriatum



Ctsm. pileatum Imperale 'Live Oak'
x *Ctsm.* John C Burchett 'Ursa Major'



Nottara Lucy's Sassafras



Chysis Maritza Bielecki



Fredclarkeara Midnight Lace



Gongora *quinquenervis*



Stanhopea Assidensis

and *Zygodarmannia* Dynamite Peru, thus combining five separate genera into one colorful orchid.

I showed a young plant of *Chysis* Maritza Bielecki flowering for the first time. This hybrid combines three different species from that genus and was first registered in 2011. Mature plants can be quite spectacular with several dozen colorful flowers that emerge from developing new growths. As far as I can tell, this cross is the most awarded *Chysis* hybrid, with 14 AOS awards to date. *Chysis* come from Mexico and Central American and are not hard to grow if given a slight rest after new growths have matured.

Finally, in this group, in the Stanhopeae subtribe we had a nice photo of *Gongora quinquenervis* submitted by Bailey and Nicholas Rust's *Stanhopea* Assidensis, a hybrid of *Stan. tigrina* and *Stan. wardii*. Nicholas has this listed as a natural hybrid, but the information I have on the two species does not indicate an overlap in their ranges in the wild. Maybe a bee was having a good day and flew a very long way!