



MARCH EVENT

Monthly Meeting: 8 p.m. Monday, March 8, 2021

From the comfort of your living room via Zoom!

Alan Koch, from Gold Country Orchids

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

Unusual Species for the Cattleya Grower

This program shows many weird and unusual species that grow with Cattleya culture. If you can grow a Cattleya you can grow any of these. Program is sectioned off and starts off with a well known Cattleya species and those plants that grow just like it.

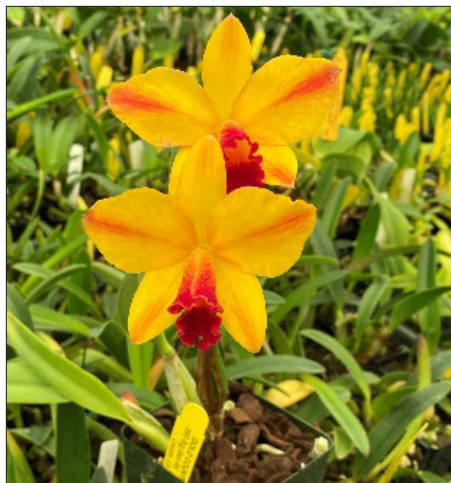
Alan Koch owns and operates Gold Country Orchids, where he specializes in miniature and compact Cattleyas along with miniature species. Alan started growing orchids in 1969 with 3 Cymbidiums given to him by an aunt. While in college he became interested in other orchids and discovered many would grow outdoors in Southern California. He has

moved five times as his orchid obsession has led to the need for more growing space.

With the last move, he purchased 10 acres of land in Lincoln, California for his 250,000 orchids. He is recognized as an expert in the Brazilian Cattleya alliance and a trend setter in miniature compact and Cattleya breeding. Alan has been published in the Orchid Digest, the American Orchid Society magazine, as well as many international publications. He has also been published in several proceedings of the World Orchid Conference. He is an internationally known speaker. He is a past member of the AOS Judging Committee, and the Research

Committee, as well as an Accredited Judge and is Training Coordinator for the California Sierra Nevada Judging Center. Alan also served two terms on the Orchid Digest Executive Committee and 3 terms on the Board of Directors, as well as two terms as a Trustee for the AOS. Alan is also well known for the many AOS auctions he has done.

Alan offers plants for sale from the two lists sent with the newsletter, with a 10% discount on all orders, and a 20% discount on orders over \$150. Freight is at cost, starting at approx. \$14 for the first plant and \$1 to \$2 for each additional plant depending on the size of the plant.



Three cool plants offered in Alan's sale list, from left to right: *Mystacidium capense*, *C. Circle of Life x briegeri*, and *V. aurantiaca x christensoniana*

Dues are Due for 2021 — still!

Yearly membership runs January 1-December 31.

Membership in the **Atlanta Orchid Society** is \$30 for individuals or \$45 for households.

To join the Society or to renew your membership, contact Jon Crate (jon@fai.us) the society's treasurer, for a membership application, or complete an application online at our website: www.atlantaorchidsociety.org

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Volume 62: Number 03 – March 2021

Newsletter Editors: **Véronique Perrot** & **Mark Reinke**

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**Minutes of February 8 Meeting
of the Atlanta Orchid Society**

The February 8th, 2021 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. There was no new or old business to discuss. Danny Lentz introduced John Nelson who gave a presentation on the Orchids of Madagascar. After the presentation, John fielded questions from members. Danny showed photos that members had sent in of their in-bloom plants. The meeting was then adjourned.

March Notes to New Growers

It is now only weeks until Spring.

The plants know it. The days are getting longer; the temperatures are warmer. Even we are waking up! It is time to look for new roots and new growth.

Inflorescence (flower spike).

Do your Phalaenopsis have new roots or bloom spikes? Start staking those spikes when they get 3-4 inches long. Use a thin, green wood stake and attach the growth with green ties or daisy clips. As the inflorescence grows you can continue to attach it to the stake. When the spike is finished growing, be sure the stake is below the top of the growth. It should be lower so the spike looks graceful. This also applies to Oncidium type orchids.

Be sure to keep the plant oriented toward the light or the spike will twist and have an unattractive presentation.

BTW, greenhouse growers, it is about time to put the shade cloth up. If the leaves get a blush of red, it is a sign of too much sun.

Enjoy your blooms!

EVENTS CALENDAR**March**

8 – Atlanta Orchid Society Monthly Meeting: Alan Koch, from Gold Country Orchids

13 – American Orchid Society monthly judging is CANCELLED

20 – Zoom Education Day to Celebrate the 50th Anniversary of the Wheeler Orchid Collection and Species Bank. Visit the Central Indiana Orchid Society web site (centralios.org) to register



Join the Atlanta Orchid Society

See front page for details

Notes on plants submitted to the virtual meeting of the Atlanta Orchid Society for February 2021

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



Isabelia pulchella



Scaphyglottis behrii



B. nodosa

Cattleya Alliance

We had a handful of species this month, with the most unusual being Bailey Santwire's *Isabelia pulchella*, a tiny, creeping orchid from coastal southeast Brazil that has to be inspected closely to see that it is indeed in the Cattleya Alliance. Bailey's plant is still small but can become a dense clump with time. The genus contains two other known species. Another species which doesn't look like it should belong in this group is Bailey's *Scaphyglottis behrii*, one of about 80 species from Mexico to South America that have the odd habit of putting one pseudobulb atop the previous as they

grow.

Bailey also showed us *Brassavola nodosa*, a species we have discussed before with a wide range in Central and South America that has been particularly valuable in producing easily grown, free blooming hybrids.

Carson Barnes gave us an example of the coerulea form of *C. amethystoglossa*. This cluster flowering bi-foliate species is from low elevations in the states of Bahia and Espirito Santo in Brazil, where it usually grows in very exposed locations.

Danny & Dianne showed us a *C. maxima* flowering for the first time. We have discussed this species from Ecuador and

Peru that has two distinct races based on elevation. There appears to be descended from the highland race.

Finally, we had two different examples of important large flowers species. Jon Crate and Firelli Alonso's *C. trianae* is native to the mountains of Colombia and is the ancestor of over 23,000 registered crosses. Many fine, full shaped clones were collected early on and have been used in breeding since 1889. I showed a semi-alba form of *C. lueddemanniana*, a species from neighboring Venezuela. This highly fragrant orchid is very compact considering the flower size and also widely used to create our modern large



C. amethystoglossa forma coerulea



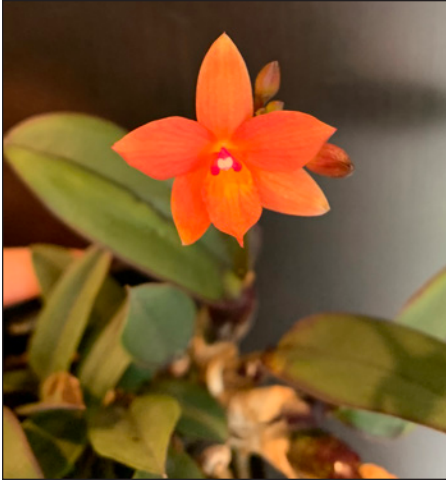
C. maxima



C. trianae



C. luddemanniana forma *semi-alba*



C. Bright Spark



C. Pole-Star x *Lana Coryell*



C. Pole-Star x *Fire Magic*



Rlc. Apricot Sands x *Loud Nine*

flowered hybrids. It is a warm to hot grower and prefers high light levels.

We had some nice examples of miniature hybrids this month, with the tiniest of all being Dan Williamson's *C. Bright Spark*, a cross that combines three miniature species from Brazil. Dan also showed us *C. Pole-Star* x *Lana Coryell*, a cross I made a while back that mixes four species also from Brazil. Dan bought his plant from me as an unbloomed seedling and it turns out to be the best outcome I have seen from the cross. I showed another cross that I had made using the same pod parent, *C. Pole-Star* x *Fire Magic*, which produced results that varied greatly from plant to plant. In this same category, Danny & Dianne showed us an outstanding example of the breeding of Fred Clarke of Sunset Valley Or-



Bc. Hoku Gems 'Freckles'

chids in their entry of *Rlc. Apricot Sands* x *Loud Nine*. This one relies heavily on *C. coccinea* for its color and full shape, but also has some large flowered hybrids in the background for ease of cultivation. I think this flower would be looked at very favorably for a quality award. Finally, Larry Kikkert gave us *Bc. Hoku Gem* 'Freckles,' a very free flowering cross that combines *Bc. Richard Mueller* with *C. Tangerine Jewel*, one of the best mini parents of the 1970's. The flowers on this orchid go through a color change, as the rust shading present when they first open matures to bright sunny yellow.

Moving on to hybrids that are compact, we have a nice selection of cluster blooming types this month, including my entry previously mentioned as one parent of *Bc. Hoku Gem*, *Bc. Richard Mueller* 'Summerfield Orchids,' AM/AOS. This classic orchid bursts out several times a year with sprays of flowers that open pale then deepen in color and last a long time.

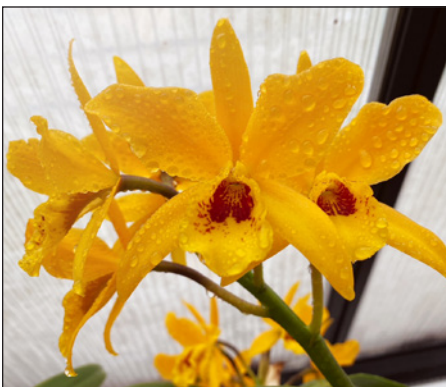


Bc. Richard Mueller 'Summerfield Orchids'



Rth. East Texas Sunset; from the top: Barbara's, Jon & Fi's, and Maegan's

Several entries owe their good cluster flowering habit to their ancestor *Gur. aurantiaca*. Those include *Rth.* East Texas



Ctt. Gold Digger 'Fuchs Mandarin'



Lc. Angel Love x *Gur. skinneri*

Sunset shown by several members including Barbara Barnett, Jon & Fi, and Maegan Brass, who also showed us her *Ctt.* Gold Digger 'Fuchs Mandarin.' Also included in this line of breeding is Jon & Fi's *Ctt.* El Cerrito, with its cluster of bright yellow blooms just beginning to open. These orchids typically flower only once per year, but they can make great specimen plants slowly over time and are easy and dependable growers.

Jon & Fi also showed us *Lc.* Angel Love x *Gur. skinneri*, a nice lavender cluster type that has been around a while but never registered. I have one in my collection and find that while the flowers are beautiful it rarely produces clean growth, which may be the reason it was never named. On the flip side, almost everything is outstanding about Larry Kikkert's *Slc.* Hsin Buu Lady 'YT,' AM/AOS, a hybrid that gets its shape and spike habit from *Laelia anceps*. While hard to find now, it is worth seeking out. Larry also showed us once again the quirky and highly variable *Rth.* Coral Gold 'Pacific Rainbow,' whose flowers can look quite different each time it blooms.

Maegan Brass had two entries in this subcategory: *Rth.* Triple Love "#1," which



Ctt. El Cerrito



Slc. Hsin Buu Lady 'YT' AM/AOS



Rth. Triple Love "#1"



Ctt. Hobcaw x ?, possibly

can produce clusters of five or more flower when mature and a beautifully colored flower mislabeled as (*Rlc.* Eagle Island x *C.* Horace) x *Rlc.* Goldenzelle. This one comes from Carter & Holmes and somehow got the wrong tag in the pot, as all of the parents listed are big plants with large flowers. I think this may be one of their crosses made with *Ctt.* Hobcaw as it has a strong resemblance to it in flower and growth habits.

We also had a large selection of standard, or large flowered, cattleya hybrids to view this month. There were several entries of mericlones from selected examples of classics, including the breathtaking semi-alba *C.* Orglade's Grand 'Tian Mu,' AM/AOS shown to us be Carson Barnes. This orchid was introduced by Jones & Scully in 1986 just a few years



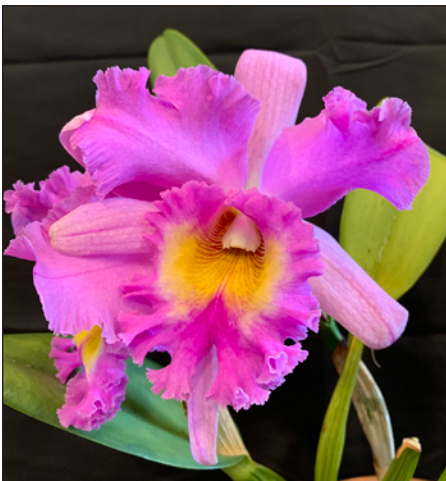
C. Orglade's Grand 'Tian Mu' AM/AOS



C. Horace 'Maxima' AM/AOS



Rlc. Susan Fender 'Cinnamon Stick' AM/AOS



Rlc. Mahina Yahiro 'Mashima' AM/AOS

before Hurricane Andrew put them out of business. I showed off the very full flowers of C. Horace 'Maxima,' AM/AOS which was introduced in 1938 and has proved to be a valuable parent with more than two thousand registered hybrids descended from it. Dan Williamson showed of the lovely art shades of Rlc. Susan Fender 'Cinnamon Stick,' AM/AOS, a Carter & Holmes cross from 1992 that can bloom twice per year. Dan also showed us Rlc. Mahina Yahiro 'Mashima,' AM/AOS, which is mislabeled as the 'Julie' clone of that cross. Danny & Dianne gave us Rlc. Sanyung Ruby 'New Beauty,' a descendant of Rlc. Oconee.

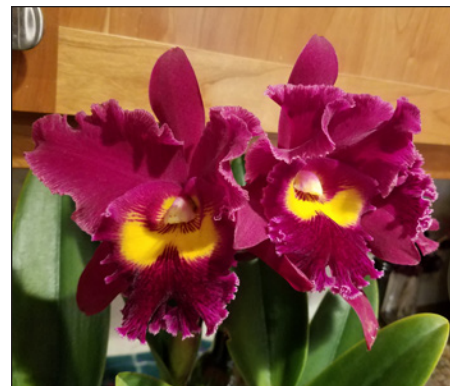
We had a couple entries in the large flowered group that are seedlings rather than mericlones, including Bailey Santwire's Rlc. Arnold Smith which he had entered under the parent names of Rlc. Hunabu Esmerelda x Marion Smith. And finally, I showed a new set of blooms on my Rlc. Enzan Fantasy with its beautiful salmon orange flowers that carry a wonderful fragrance courtesy of one of its parents, Rlc. George King.



Rlc. Arnold Smith



Rlc. Enzan Fantasy



Rlc. Sanyung Ruby 'New Beauty'



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Cym. Flirtation

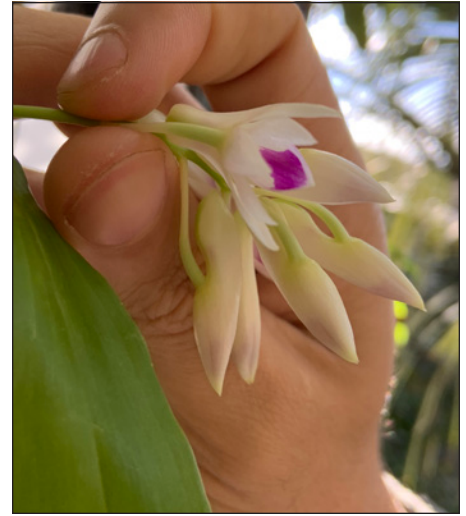
Cymbidium Alliance

Danny & Dianne showed us their division of *Cym. Flirtation*, which originated from a plant I got from a nearby specialty nursery close to 20 years ago. The plant is very vigorous and has grown large and been divided up three times since I got it. The cross itself dates back to 1955 and was one of the first miniature cymbidiums introduced. It combines a large flowered hybrid with *Cym. floribundum* in order to achieve this scaled down result. Dan Williamson's *Cym. Spark Sprite* 'Sparky' also has that species in its family tree, but it is 50% *Cym. canaliculatum*, and Australian species that more often grows in hollows of trees than on the ground. It is variable in nature and some forms have a spotty pattern that has been passed down to this charming cross, which like that species originated

in Australia and only recently became available in this country. About a decade ago a plant of *Cym. Spark Sprite* was awarded in Victoria, Australia with 21 inflorescences and over 350 flowers, so in a few years of good growing Dan should expect quite a show!



Cym. Spark Sprite 'Sparky'



Den. amethystoglossum (top: Bailey's; bottom: HB's)

Dendrobium Alliance

We had lots of Dendrobiums this month. Bailey, HB and Larry Kikkert all showed us examples of one of my favorite species, *Den. amethystoglossum*, which come from the mountains on Luzon Island in the Philippines. While the flowers are not especially long lived, it is a prolific bloomer and flowers off newly developed and older canes all at once for a big show. Larry's plant is on its way to becoming a spectacular sight but needed a few more days for more flowers to open. Maybe he will take another photo to show us in the upcoming meeting. I have a specimen plant of this species that is a couple weeks behind these examples with about 50 inflorescences developing. That sounds like a lot, but is the bare minimum needed to even be considered for a cultural award. Recent awards are for plants with well over a thousand blooms.

A number of members had deciduous types that fall into the section of the ge-



Den. amethystoglossum (Larry's)

nus also called *Dendrobium*, including George Guenther's *Den. moniliforme* which is considered the type species for the entire genus. It is also the most northerly growing and can be found on rocks and other high exposure locations in southern Japan and Korea. George's

two examples of *Den. Sofia Boyer* are a hybrid that is almost two thirds *Den. moniliforme*, mixed with a number of other species in the group. Dan Williamson showed us a young plant of *Den. crepidatum* in bloom. The name refers to the "shoe shape" of the lip. While wide-



Den. crepidatum



Den. pendulum

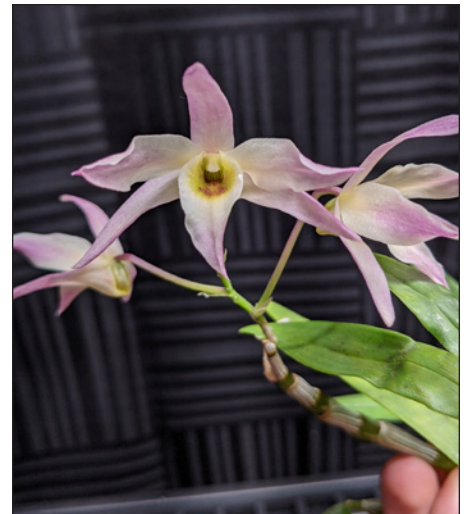
spread in Southeast Asia it isn't easy to find in commerce. When I finally tracked one down myself, it turned out to be mislabeled and was actually *Den. primulinum*. Still in this group I showed of a first blooming seedling of *Den. pendulum*, another species from SE Asia that



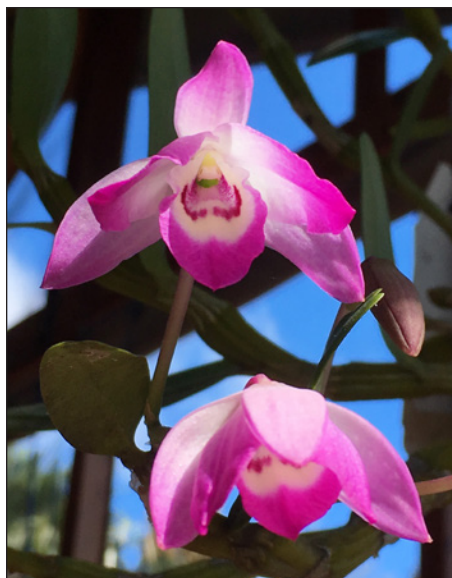
Den. moniliforme 'Koubai'



Den. Sofia Boyer, take 1



Den. Sofia Boyer, take 2



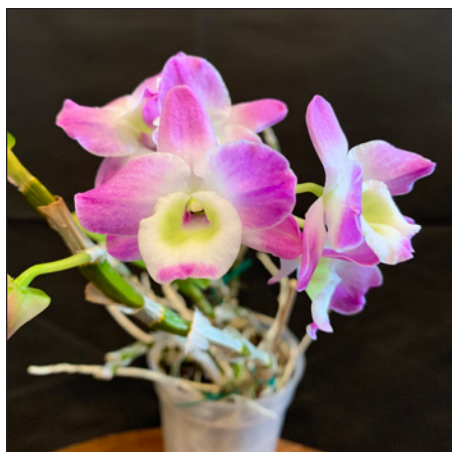
Den. linawianum



Den. farmeri



Den. lawesii



Den. Violet Fizz 'Luna' (top: Dan's; bottom: Larry's)

na and has unusual, flattened stems. It tends to hold onto its leaves for a couple years before they drop and the growth is ready to flower. Both Dan Williamson and Larry Kikkert had examples of a hybrid from this group, *Den. Violet Fizz 'Luna,'* which has eight species from this group in its background including the aforementioned *Den monoliforme.*

Only one species from the Callista section was seen this month in Bailey's *Den. farmeri,* which is flowering a bit early than is typical for the group. Bailey mentioned that his plant usually makes two successive flushes of bloom, which is rare in this section. The Callista types are nice evergreen species that can produce a large abundance of showy flowers from older growths each year, but they tend to last for only a week or so in good condition.

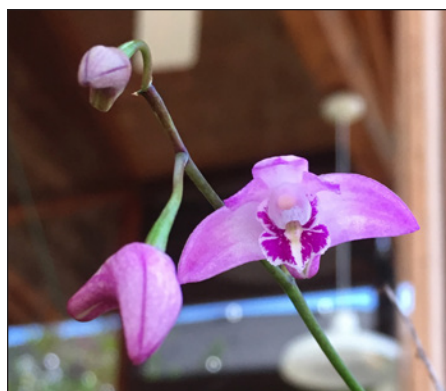
Bailey was also the only member to show a plant in the Pedolinum section, a group mainly from the Pacific Islands where the conditions do not change much throughout the year and therefore the plants want no rest period. His *Den. lawesii* bears bright red-purple tubular flowers, but this species comes in a whole range of shades including bicolor forms. Generally, only stems that are several years old and leafless will flower, but fully mature plants can have many very long lasting flowers that flush off and on during the year.

We had a couple of examples of Dendrobium species native to Australia including Larry Kikkert's *Den. Hilda*



Den. Hilda Poxon

Poxon, which is a cross between *Den. speciosum* and *Den. tetragonum.* It has been extensively used in the hybridization of



Den. kingianum

is not easy to find. It has very peculiar looking stems with overly swollen nodes and lovely "hand painted" flowers. A final species that fits this section is Véronique's *Den. linawianum.* This one comes from Taiwan and parts of mainland Chi-

*Den. speciosum var. pedunculatum**Den. aberrans**Den. Nano Chip**Den. spectabile*

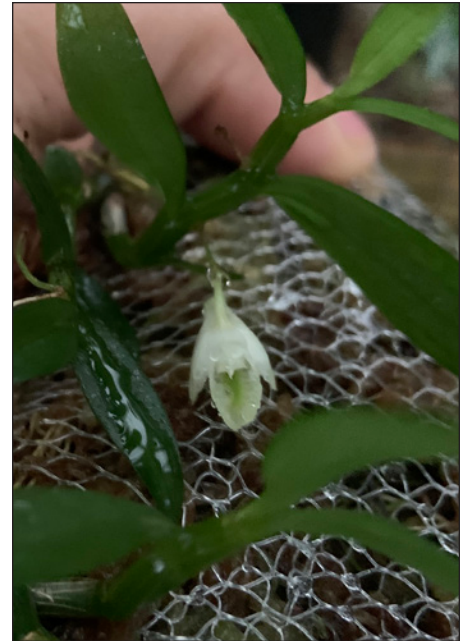
other “Aussie Dens.” I showed off a first blooming seedling of *Den. speciosum var. pedunculatum*, which is a miniature grower compared to other forms of that species. It took about 10 years to gain enough size to flower for me. Véronique showed us a nice close up the flowers of another Australian species, *Den. kingianum*.

Moving on to the Latouria section, Carson showed us a great specimen plant of *Den. spectabile*, arguably the king of this group with robust growth and wildly shaped and colored flowers. At the other end of the scale Véronique gave us *Den. aberrans*, which stays just a

few inches tall and is a parent of her *Den. Nano Chip*, Corliss’ *Den. Aussie’s Chip*, and Dan’s *Den. Royal Chip*. This group is basically evergreen and likes year round water and medium to bright light. Older plants with many growths can produce hundreds of long lasting flowers.

Carson Barnes had a nice close up of the flowers of *Den. tangerinum*, a bushy species from the *Spatulata* group. While most in this section are robust growers, they also produce exceptionally long lasting flowers so are very rewarding if you can give them space in a bright location.

Finally, we had two species that are not easily classified, Bailey’s miniature

*Den. Aussie's Chip**Den. tangerinum**Den. oligophyllum**Den. Royal Chip**Den. faciferum*

Den. oligophyllum, which we have seen a few times in the last year, and my *Den. faciferum*, an odd species from Sulawesi with growths that have swollen bases that lead up to thin stems bearing persistent nodes that flower several times each year. As we discussed at the meeting, this species seems to do well for several years and then stop making any new growth and slowly decline. I have a plant making some keikis and I'm going to try to mount them and see if this method works better in the long run.

amazonsmile

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*Epi. porpax**Epi. centradenium*

Epidendrum/Encyclia Alliance

Bailey had two interesting species in this group to share with us. *Epi. porpax*, which we have seen several times in our virtual meetings, is a small creeping species from Mexico, Central America and parts of South America, and is commonly called The Beetle Orchid because the convex, shiny lip, often colored reddish brown, combined with the other flower parts does give the impression of that insect. It can become a large ball of plant covered in a hundred or more flowers when mature. *Epi. centradenium*, with its delicate growth habit, comes from mountain forests on the Pacific side of Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama. It was included in *Oerstadella* for many years, but recently all the members of that genus were merged back into *Epidendrum* where that had been placed when originally described. This species too, with time, can become a flower cov-

ered specimen with hundreds of blooms.

Dan Williamson showed us the beautiful and fragrant *Encyclia cordigera* var. *rosea*, a species from a wide range that starts in southern Mexico and extends across northern South America. Even with the benefit of a greenhouse I find this species hard to keep alive, but Dan's plant looks great!

I showed off an interesting hybrid between *Epi. stamfordianum* and *Ctt. Trick or Treat* called *Epicatanthe* Volcano Trick 'Volcano Queen' that has heads of really striking flowers. These are little mericlone plugs blooming for the first time, but they can become larger plants with head of up to three dozen blooms, twice per year, when mature.

*Encyclia cordigera* var. *rosea**Epicatanthe* Volcano Trick 'Volcano Queen'

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Miltonopsis roezlii var. *xanthina*

Oncidium Alliance

Carson showed us the lovely yellow blooms of *Miltoniopsis roezlii* var. *xanthina*. This very fragrant species grows as low as 1000 feet above sea level in Colombia and Panama and therefore is the most heat tolerant of that genus.

Jean Clark showed us the graceful yellow flowers of *Zelenkoa onusta*, known until 2001 as *Onc. onustum*. I do not know why taxonomists decided to give it a separate monotypic genus. It grows in coastal climates of Ecuador and Peru that experience high humidity but scant rainfall.

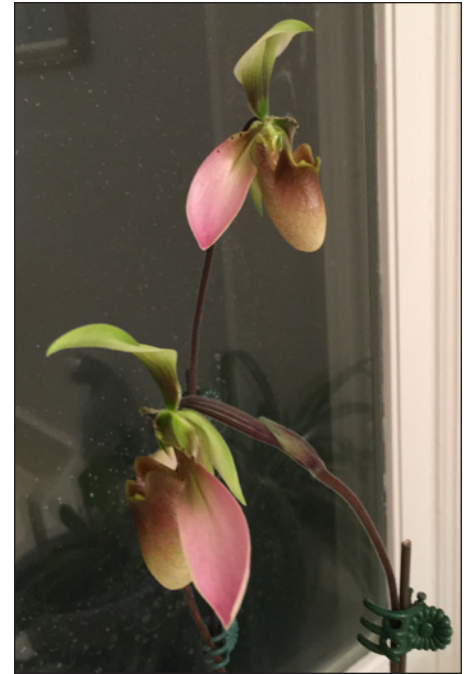
Finally, in this group Larry Kikkert showed us a plant that had lost its tag, but I am fairly certain is *Oncidium* Catatante 'Pacific Sun Spots.' I have a couple plants of that orchid and the flowers are identical to Larry's plant.



Zelenkoa onusta



Onc. Catatante 'Pacific Sun Spots'



Paph. appletonianum



Paph. haynaldianum

Slipper Alliance

In Paphiopedilum species, Helen Weil showed us the graceful blooms of *Paph. appletonianum*, a species native to Southeast Asia known for its almost birdlike petals that shade from green to rose.

Carson showed us two species from the Philippines, both multifloral types. *Paph. haynaldianum* can carry four or five wide spreading flowers on a single inflorescence that open successively until all open together, at least for about a month before the first to open fades. He also showed us an unusual dwarf from of *Paph. philippinense* that occurs only on Palawan Island.

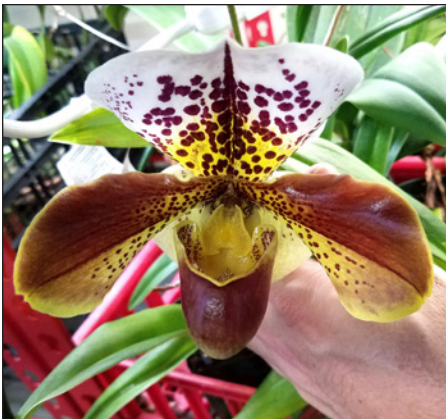
Danny & Dianne's *Paph.* Michael Koopowitz combines *Paph. philippinense* with *Paph. sanderianum* for a spectacular presentation. This type of breeding isn't quick to grow to flowering size and usually will not flower every year even once mature, but the reward is worth the wait.



Paph. philippinense



Paph. Michael Koopowitz



Paph. Don's Lily

We had several complex hybrids to view this month including Danny & Di-anne's *Paph. Don's Lily* and *Paph. Kay Rinaman 'Val,' AM/AOS*. The latter cross dates back to the 1960s but foreshadows the more recent trend to concentrate on large yellows and greens as illustrated in HB's *Paph. Hell's Emerald* (2018) and Larry Kikkert's *Paph. Stone Crazy* (2009). As I have mentioned before, the complex crosses are miles away from the look of the original species that began the quest for this full "bulldog" look in the last decades of the 19th century.

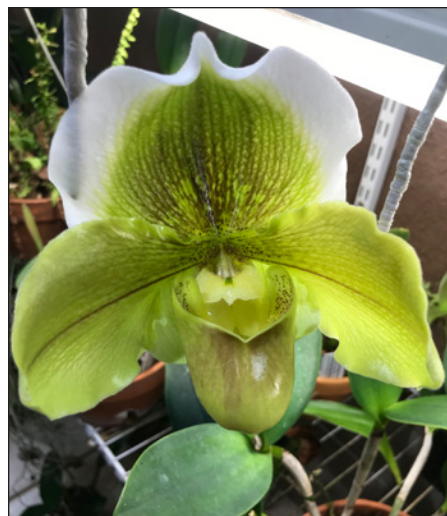
Helen Weil showed us *Paph. Hawaiian Illusion*, a recent cross in the *Maudiae* type breeding registered by Lehua Orchids in 2010. This cross showed extreme variation in color from light to dark. Most of the awarded examples had very dark petals and lip contrasting with a light dorsal striped vivid green. I showed another plant from Lehua, *Paph. Memoria Vickie Lynn Nagy*, a cross aiming for



Paph. Kay Rinaman 'Val' AM/AOS



Paph. Hell's Emerald



Paph. Stone Crazy

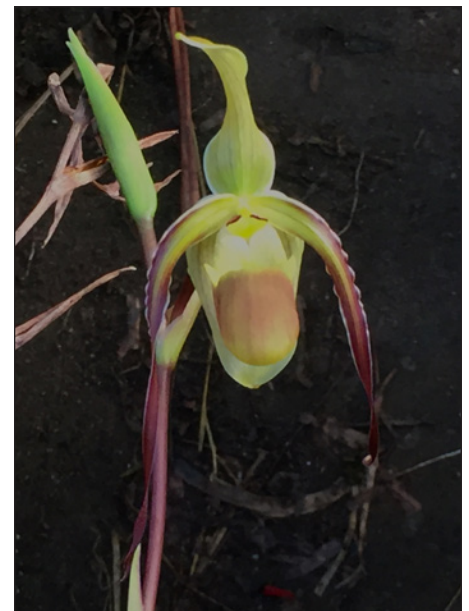
vinicolor types and registered in 2018. On this flowering, at least, both inflorescences are producing a second flower and one may go on to make a third. This is not common behavior in this breeding group. I'll be interested to see if it hap-



Paph. Hawaiian Illusion



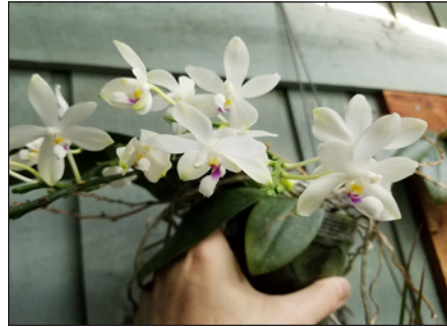
Paph. Memorial Vickie Nagy



Phrag. longifolium var. gracile

pens again with this plant.

We finish out this section looking at two different *Phragmipedium* species. Carson showed is his plant of *Phrag. longifolium var. gracile*, which is a more delicate variant of an otherwise large grow-

*Phal. tetraspis**Phal. First Rays Sunspots**Phrag. pearcei* (top: Carson's;
bottom: George's)*Phal. amabilis**Phal. King Shiang's Princess**Phal. amboinensis**Phal. KV Charmer*

Phalaenopsis Alliance

In species, Danny & Dianne showed us their plant of *Phal. tetraspis*, a well flowered example, but one that doesn't get any of the random red or purple markings as seen in other individuals. Jon & Fi showed us *Phal. amabilis*, the more delicate ancestor of our large modern whites and a host of other crosses. There are now more than 33,000 registered hybrids that trace back to it. Jon & Fi also, once again, showed of their *Phal. amboinensis* that is well marked and has a white base color rather than the more usual yellow one.

Jon & Fi also showed us several hybrids, including *Phal. First Rays Sunspots* and *Phal. King Shiang's Princess* which we have seen before in previous months, and the heavily spotted *Phal. KV Charmer*. Also shown was the splash patterned *Phal. Little Gem Stripes* and *Phal. Sin-Yuan Golden Beauty*, a yellow flower with red lip that has been used extensively in further breeding.

*Phal. Sin-Yuan Golden Beauty**Phal. Little Gem Stripes*Heidi's *Phal.* growing area

And finally, Heidi Landau showed us a group of more than two dozen various hybrids, in a rainbow of colors, blooming well next to a bank of windows with supplemental overhead lighting.

*Jumella comorensis*

Vandaceous Alliance

This month we saw four different species that show the range of genera within this group. Bailey presented us with *Jumellea comorensis*, a somewhat viny species with white flowers that have a comparatively long trailing nectary. As the name implies, this one come from the Comoros Islands, between Madagascar and the African mainland. Carson showed us a much larger growing species, *Angraecum eburneum*, from the Marcarene and Seychelle Islands, which

*Angraecum eburneum**Amesiella monticola**Vanda luzonia* 'Bianca'

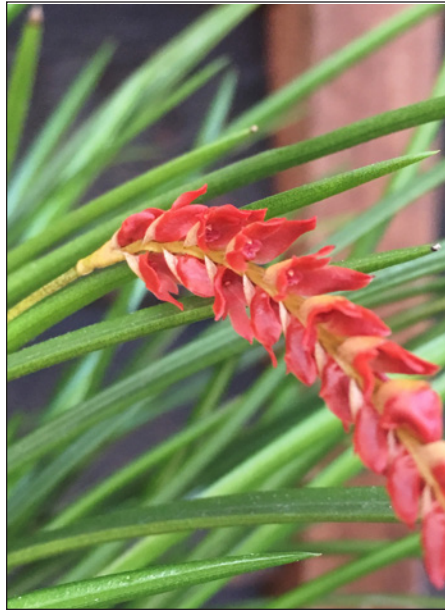
are to the east and north of Madagascar respectively. At the small end of the scale, Danny & Dianne showed us *Amesiella monticola*, with four pristine white blooms bearing strong nectar spurs and almost completely hiding the dwarf nature of the plant itself. This species from the mountains of Luzon Island in the Philippines was only described about 25 years ago. Also from the same island is Carson's *Vanda luzonica* 'Bianca,' a species that normally has vivid magenta markings on the segments. Carson says his plant is growing shaded and if moved into brighter light will have the markings not seen in this flowering.

Carson also showed off the flashy blooms of *Renanthera* Mary Christine Motes 'Polka Pants,' AM/AOS, a hybrid introduced in 2012 that mixes three different species together to a vivid effect. Carson's plant got its award at the Atlanta Judging Center in October of 2017.

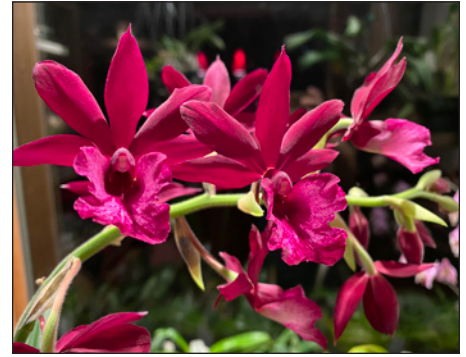
*Renanthera* Mary Christine Motes 'Polka Pants' AM/AOS



Bulb. deuterodischorensis



Dendrochilum wenzelii



Phaiocalanthe Red Dragon



Phaiocalanthe Liberty Creek

Miscellaneous

Starting with miscellaneous orchids that originate in the Old World, we saw the most unusual *Bulbophyllum deuterodischorensis*, grown by George Guenther. The bizarre, paw-like speckled flowers of this orchid are large for the plant size. There is little written about this species besides the fact that it was found in the Dischore Range in northern Papua New Guinea. Bailey showed us a very different species of the same genus, *Bulb. odoratum* which grows over a large portion of Indonesia, Borneo and the Philippines and superficially resembles a *Dendrochilum* as the short, flattened pseudobulbs are hard to see.



Bulb. odoratum

Véronique showed off *Dendrochilum wenzelii*, a grassy species from the Philippines that normally has reddish foxtail clusters of flowers, but also comes in a straw yellow form.

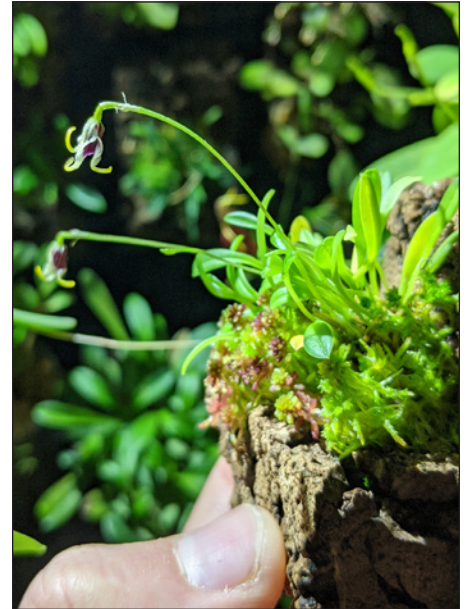
Both Jon & Fi and Magg Wattley gave us a look that the Jewel Orchid, *Ludisia discolor*, a fairly widespread, terrestrial species from the damp forests of south-east Asia and Indonesia grown more for the velvety iridescent leaf coloration, though the upright spike of white flower produced this time of year are also charming. There is an awarded plant that had 176 inflorescences when exhibited



Ludisia discolor (left: Magg's; right: Jon & Fi's)

in March 2019. While most taxonomists consider this a monotypic genus, there is a second species, *Ludisia ravanii* listed in Orchidwiz, though no details about it are given. Over the years, *Lus. discolor* has been described using more than 25 different botanical names including placing it in *Goodyera*, the genus of our native Rattlesnake Plantain (*Goodyera pubes-*



*Restrepiella ophiocephala**Anathallis rabei**Didionopsis anachaeta*

cent). Anyone familiar with this woodland dweller of the eastern USA will note the similarities.

We will finish our look into Old World orchids with two very recently registered crosses made with *Phaiocalanthe* Kryptonite shared by HB, *Phaiocalanthe* Red Dragon (x *Cal. vestita*) and *Phaiocalanthe* Liberty Creek (x *Cal. Grouville*). Both of these are vigorous terrestrial crosses that can make large clumps with many spikes in just a few years.

In orchids from the New World, we were again treated to a variety of species in the greater Pleurothallid alliance.

Bailey gave us a nice close up of *Restrepiella ophiocephala*, the Snake's Head Restrepiella, whose partially open flowers can bear a resemblance to the open jaws of some slithering reptile. This orchid is unique in Pleurothallids in that it apparently grows as far north as south-

west Florida. Danny & Dianne showed of the undeniably cute *Masdevallia erinacea*, the Hedgehog Masdevallia, whose tiny flowers when seen under magnification are covered all over with spine-like projections.

As usual, George Guenther had several entries in this category that many of us have never seen before including the tiny but obviously floriferous *Anathallis rabei* that comes from middle elevations of Ecuador and Peru and is considered warm growing. He also showed is the equally tiny *Didionopsis anachaeta*, a high elevation species from cloud forests in Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador and Colombia. His

plant was happily growing surrounded by a clump of live sphagnum moss. Tinier yet is George's *Muscarella zephyrina*, with a clump of leaves not much more than an inch across studded with threadlike stems bearing semi-transparent three pointed flowers. Finally, we saw *Stelis hirtella*, the Bristley Stelis from Ecuador a bit bigger than the last entry though a large specimen could likely still fit in the palm of your hand.

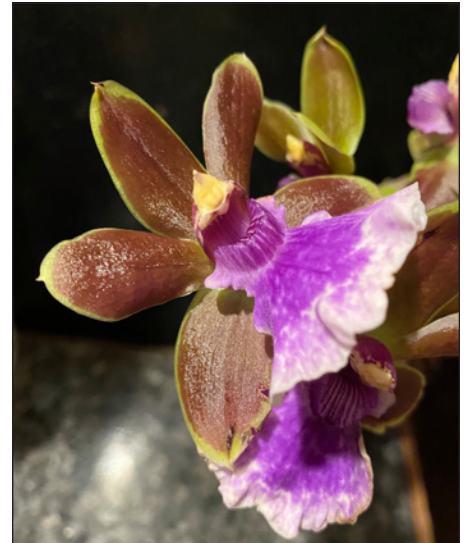
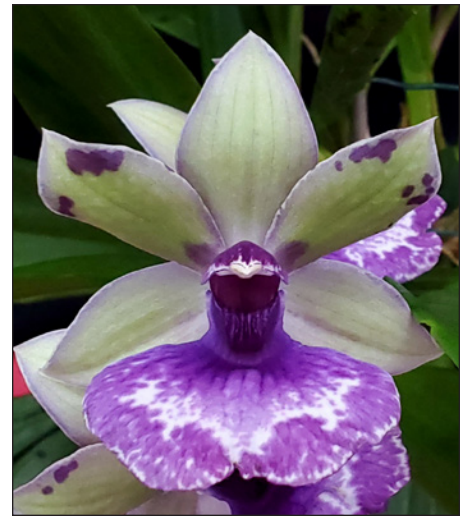
*Masd. erinacea**Muscarella zephyrina**Stelis hirtella*

*Dendrophylax funalis*

Danny & Dianne showed is the leafless species *Dendrophylax funalis*, which comes primarily from the karst formations of north central Jamaica known as Cockpit Country, with steep limestone hills thick with vegetation. The plant has chlorophyll in its roots to actuate photosynthesis and can bloom at any time of the year, but with just one white to greenish flower per inflorescence. Exotic Orchids of Maui has found a way to grow it well and in 2010 received a cultural award for a plant with 103 inflorescences in bud or bloom at once! That is more than four times the number of the next closest contender awarded.

*Nottara Lucy's Sassafra*

Finally, we look at a few members of the *Zygopetalum* group. Danny & Dianne showed a third example of *Nottara Lucy's* Sassafra, this one having good markings and also the widest segments of the three we've seen. HB showed of *Zygopabtsia* Dragon Kitten 'Purr,' which has a solid overlay on the segments except at the margins, giving them a bronze like appearance. And Jon & Fi had *Zygonisia* Snow Bird 'Kaila' in flower, which is an attractive mix of green and violet purple.

*Zygopabtsia* Dragon Kitten 'Purr'*Zygonisia* Snow Bird 'Kaila'