



JUNE EVENT

Monthly Meeting: 8 p.m. Monday, June 14, 2021

From the comfort of your living room via Zoom!

Norman Fang: New Color Forms of *Phal.* species

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

Norman Fang on New Color Forms in *Phalaenopsis* species

Even before 1988, when he received his degree in Ornamental Horticulture from California State Polytechnic University in Pomona, Norman Fang was already immersed in orchids. While still a student, he managed the Raymond Burr Orchid Collection on campus. Two scholarships to study plant tissue culture also allowed him to study under Dr. Murashige at the University of California and Dr. Tanabe at the University of Hawaii.



Phal. venosa



Phal. javanica var alba

In 1986, he started his own nursery, Norman's Orchids, based in both California and Taiwan. His parents, brother and sister soon joined him in the company as it grew, and he wisely was the first to secure the domain name of www.orchids.com. Exhibiting at shows across the US, he has received more than 400 American Orchid Society flower quality awards and 20 AOS Show Trophies. In addition, he was honored in 2005 with the Distinguished Alumni Award from the School of Agriculture at Cal Poly in Pomona.

As the second youngest judge to become fully accredited, Norman has traveled around the world to judge orchid shows, from Asia to South Africa, from Canada to South America. In 1996, with Paul Bechtel, he initiated AOS Judging at the Taiwan International Orchid Show and since then has served as the AOS Judging Coordinator for the show. He has also long served as the AOS Representative for the Taiwan Orchid Grow-

ers Association. As a result of these relationships, he has been instrumental in bridging the license agreement with TOGA and the Taiwan Paphiopedilum Society to include their award records in Orchids Plus.

As a former Vice President of the American Orchid Society and having also Chaired their Development Committee, he is currently serving on their Public Relations Committee. In addition to these AOS volunteer activities, he's a Founding Member and Regional Director of the International Phalaenopsis Alliance, currently celebrating its 25th year!

As an active member of several affiliated societies, Norman is a sought-after guest speaker for society meetings, shows and conferences. He supports Judging Centers, societies and the AOS with generous financial, scholarship and plant donations.

Norman will speak on new color forms in *Phalaenopsis* species.



Phal. kunstleri

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Volume 62: Number 06 – June 2021

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](#).

Judges' Corner

The American Orchid Society affiliated Atlanta Judging Center conducts judging monthly on the second Saturday of every month. Currently we are commencing judging activities at 1 p.m., but by this July we will return to our original 12 noon start time, with education for the first hour followed by AOS judging at 1:30 p.m. or so. You are welcome to hear these educational presentations. Our judging center would like to see and evaluate your orchids for consideration of an AOS award. Unlike many Judging Centers, the Atlanta Center considers all plants brought in for judging and does not screen plants beforehand. Several things to remember before you bring in your plant(s): make sure they are bug free; remove any dead flowers; make sure inflorescences are properly staked, and that each plant has a correct plant tag (with parents if the plant is a hybrid). We research and evaluate any plant brought in for judging. Who knows! you might have a winner. No award was ever given to a plant that was left at home!

We are a friendly group of judges and welcome visitors to our monthly judging. Many people do not realize that training for an AOS judge leading to accreditation requires a minimum of 6 years of education and commitment. Once accredited, judges are not paid for

*Continued on p. 3***June Notes to New Growers**

Since warm to hot weather has finally arrived, our hearty plants need some fresh air. I put some Cymbidiums out a couple of months ago. Their usual place is in the shade this year! Do double check where you are placing plants as trees grow and the sun moves.

Issues to consider when putting your nearest and dearest orchids outside include water, sun, wind, and temperature.

Watching the weather is important: droughts can sneak up on you if you are busy, as well as too much rain. Just be aware of the situation and move the plants as necessary to protect them.

The sun is good in limited amounts. Mottled sun and shade is a good place to start. You don't want to place a Cattleya that has received lower light directly in HIGH light. Try dappled morning light or late afternoon sun (no MID-DAY sun), then gradually increase the light as the plant gets used to the sun. The leaves of a cattleya getting too strong light will turn yellow. Black-brown spots indicate burns.

Be careful when placing Phalaenopsis and thin leafed plants outside as the burn easily. A dappled light area such as a screened porch is ideal. This is a fairly easy place to care for them.

The wind can be an issue, especially in thunderstorms. Be sure the orchids are heavy enough to prevent blowing

*Continued on p. 3***EVENTS CALENDAR****June**

12 – AOS monthly judging

14 – Atlanta Orchid Society Monthly

Meeting: Norman Fang from [Orchids.com](#) on *Phal.* species**July**

10 – AOS monthly judging

12 – Atlanta Orchid Society Monthly

Meeting: TBA

November

19–21 – AtIOS Orchid Show

June Notes to New Growers

Continued from p. 2

over and breaking the plant. Place the plant with its pot in a heavier clay pot. Be sure there is drainage in the heavier pot. Dendrobiums with their height and small pots are quick to tip over; place them in a heavier pot with stones in the bottom. This should keep them upright.

A brief note about temperature: if it gets hot, plants may need to be watered or misted more often. The misting does a great job when there is some breeze. If plants are on a porch and sheltered from the breeze, a fan can be useful.

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Judges' Corner

Continued from p. 2

their services; however, accommodations and meals are often paid for South and Central American judging venues by hosting societies.

As an exhibitor, you are invited to "listen in" to a judging team's discussion of your plant. We only request that no unnecessary commentary be made by you until the team has arrived at a decision to score or pass on the plant. Familiarize yourself with the various point scales for genera that are utilized by judges of the American Orchid Society for scoring. This can be found at aos.org under Orchid Awards and Judging located in the



Eye candy from Mark: bog garden with *Sarracenia* in bloom.

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Judges' Handbook. Doing so will help you understand how judges arrive at a score for a plant and if this number corresponds to an AOS quality or cultural award. All judges of a team must score within a 6 point spread for the award to be considered.

Doug Hartong
Chair, Atlanta Judging Center

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Do you love Orchids?
Have you ever thought about becoming an
American Orchid Society Judge?

Come learn with us
judges@aos.org

Atlanta Orchid Society

Join the Atlanta Orchid Society

Membership in the Atlanta Orchid Society is \$30 for individuals or \$45 for households. Yearly membership runs January 1-December 31. Anyone joining in the third quarter will get a 50% discount on the current year's membership. Anyone joining in the fourth quarter will purchase a membership for the following year. You can join at one of our monthly meetings, contact the society's Treasurer (see page 2) for a membership application, or complete an application online at our website: www.atlantaorchidsociety.org

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

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



Leptotes bicolor

Cattleya Alliance

Amongst odd, small species in this category, we once again saw *Leptotes bicolor* from Brazil which was discussed at more length in last month's newsletter. This time it was shown by Larry Kikkert. Lee Finley offered us a good photo of the plant, and a close up of the flowers of *Nageliella purpurea*, which as of 2007 has been moved into the genus *Domingoa*. This tiny species from Southern Mexico to El Salvador grows up in the mountains, usually on oak trees.

Amongst regular *Cattleya* species we saw two more examples of *Cattleya*



Domingoa (Nageliella) purpurea

lueddemanniana, one shown by Danny & Dianne and a more striking example by Bailey Santwire. The latter had an exceptional amount of bright yellow painted on the interior of the side lobes of the lip where they meet.

I showed another example of *Cattleya maxima* from Ecuador. In this case a low-land variety that makes large growths and large heads of flowers. This above average form, named 'Luz,' was purchased bareroot from Ecuagenera a couple of years ago. I also showed a first flowering on a rather typical example of *Cattleya schilleriana*, which comes the state of Espírito Santo in Brazil, usually growing in microclimates with high humidity. By contrast, *Cattleya sincorana*, shown to us by Michael Beers, comes from dry, desolate tablelands in the interior of Brazil, where it survives by growing on rocks or at the bases of specific shrubs that



C. maxima

capture available dew and mist and funnel it down to the plant's roots. Luckily, such treatment is not required to grow this species, though it does appreciate a



C. lueddemanniana (left, Danny & Dianne's; right: Bailey's)



C. sincorana

*C. luteola*

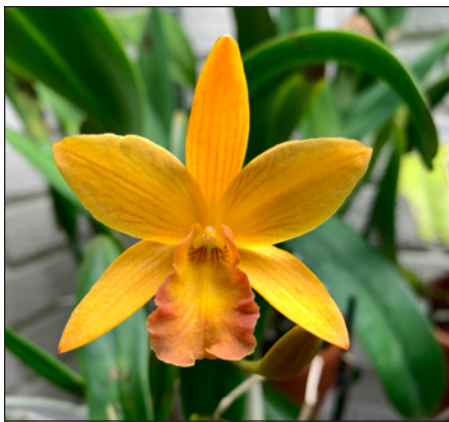
method that allows it to dry quickly after watering. Dan Williamson offered us yet another small Brazilian species, *Cattleya luteola*, which comes from the warm humid interior reaches of the Amazon Basin. This species has been very important in the breeding of our modern mini-catts and factors into the ancestry of one of my own crosses which I presented that I have just registered as *Rlc. MBF Love Coral* (*Rlc. Valley Isle Coral* x *C. Love Fresh*)

Amongst compact growers this month we saw Barbara Barnett's *Cattleya Moonlight Dream*, which gets its small stature,

*C. Moonlight Dream**Rlc. Little Toshie 'Yellow Rose'**Rlc. MBF Love Coral*

in part, from the previously mentioned *C. sincorana*, and its prominent petal flares from *C. intermedia* var. *aquinii*. Danny & Dianne showed us another lovely *Rlc. Little Toshie*, this time the 'Yellow Rose' form, and Dan Williamson offered us a nice photo of *Guaracattonia Flutterby*, a cross we have seen from other members in the past.

HB showed us *Rlc. Dream Circle 'Ruby Gem'*, which offers blooms close to the size of a large-flowered hybrid on a very compact plant. And finally, I had two plants to show off in this category, starting with *Cattleya Brabantiae 'El Toro'*, AM/AOS, an excellent example

*Rlc. Dream Circle 'Ruby Gem'**Guaracattonia Flutterby**C. Brabantiae 'El Toro' AM/AOS**C. Geni Smith*

of this cross of *C. aelandiae* and *C. loddigesii* which is one of the earliest known *Cattleya* hybrids, originally registered in 1863. My second compact grower was a cross I did myself between *C. Dream Catcher* and *C. loddigesii*, which I just registered as *C. Geni Smith*, who as many of you know is one of our long-time members and also one of my best orchid friends. This example is my favorite of those I have seen bloom. Just to give you an idea of the effort involved between making a cross and getting a plant to this size, I performed the pollination of the two parents on February 15, 2010.

We had two nice examples of standard

*Gur. Guatamalensis*



Laelianthe Dulatiaca 'Lava Flow' AM/AOS

size growers that produce large spring-time clusters of flowers shown to us by Bailey. *Guarianthe* Guatemalensis, which was originally found in Central America as a natural hybrid between *Gur. aurantiaca* and *Gur. skinneri* and can be found in a variety of colors. It will make a big show if you have space to grow it into a specimen. The same can be said for *Laelianthe Dulatiaca* 'Lava Flow,' AM/AOS, which combines *Gur. aurantiaca* with *Laelia undulata*, producing wavy petaled clusters on long stems. A plant of the 'Lava Flow' form was awarded with about 600 flowers on 37 inflorescences in March of 2010.

We had one large-flowered example to see this month, *Rlc. Sarah Palin* 'Hockey Mom,' AM/AOS shown to us by Bailey. This fine large purple descends from many famous "corsage" types of the past. However, being named after a polarizing political figure probably limits its popu-



Rlc. Sarah Palin 'Hockey Mom'



B. perrinii

larity in collections.

Bailey also showed us *Brassavola perrinii*, a species which comes from the southern limits of epiphytic species in the Americas in portions of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil and Paraguay. While it can become a specimen with great numbers of flowers, the pendant growth habit has limited its use in hybridization.

On the other hand, *Brassavola nodosa* factors in as a direct parent of Jon & Fi's *Brassacattleya Sarah Black*, *Bc. Key Lime Stars* and *Bc. Tigrinodosa* 'JonFi,' HCC/AOS, which was just awarded. It is also a grandparent of their *Blc. Cecilia Irene* and the example of *Myrmecatavola Tiger Lily* I showed from a remake I did of that cross.



Bc. Sarah Black 'Hockey Mom'



Bc. Key Lime Stars



Bc. Key Lime Stars



Myrmecatavola Tiger Lily



Bc. Tigrinodosa 'JonFi' HCC/AOS



Den. farmeri (left: Bailey's; right: Danny & Dianne's)

Dendrobium Alliance

We had plenty of spring blooming species to see this month. Both Bailey and Danny & Dianne had plants of *Dendrobium farmeri* in flower. Bailey's plant was about as deep a lavender shade as you would see with this species, while Danny & Dianne's was at the other end of the spectrum with nearly white segments. Other species in the Callista group included *Dendrobium lindleyi*, shown by both Bailey and Rick Martinez, *Den. jenkinsii*, the miniature counterpart of that



Den. densiflorum



Cym. Marble Branch Falls

Cymbidium Alliance

I had the only entry in this category for May with a first flowering example of *Cymbidium* Marble Branch Falls. I just registered this cross between *Cym.* Little Black Sambo and *Cym. devonianum*, naming it after the dark woodland falls on the stream that borders my property and gives my company its name. Mature plants of this cross will produce curtains of blooms all around the base of the plant similar to a famous plant from the 1960s called *Cym.* Cricket.



Den. lindleyi (top: Rick's; bottom: Bailey's)

species, shown by me, and also from my collection, *Den. densiflorum*, one of the largest sized plants in this group.

I also presented the flowers of *Den. fimbriatum* var. *oculatum* fma. *variegatum*, an unusual example of this species from the Holochrysa Section, with a dark spot in the center of the finely fringed lip, and foliage that has a distinct white



Den. jenkinsii



Den. fimbriatum var. *oculatum* forma. *variegatum*

margin. This variegation is not visible in my photo because the flowers come from bare canes which are long and slender.

Vinh Nguyen gave us three quite different examples from Section Dendrobium, which encompasses the species that make growths each year that mature by fall, then go partially to totally deciduous before blooming in spring. *Den. unicum*, (also shown by Bailey Santwire) has unusual nonresupinate flowers as well as a waxy fragrance, while *Den. aphyllum* has delicate lavender flowers with a velvety white lip. Also in this group is *Den. falconeri*, a species that is very uncommon in collections and produces a tangle of slender, pendant and branched stems from which emerge comparatively large



Den. aphyllum

flowers with a beautiful color pattern. Still in this section, Bailey showed us *Den. loddigesii*, a small, creeping plant with comparatively large flowers that can grow into a ball of loveliness with time and good care.

Vinh also showed us a close of of the cinnabar orange flowers of *Den. mohl-ianum*, a species in the Pedolinum Section from Fiji, Vanuatu and other nearby islands. It is gradually deciduous and blooms off older bare stems, not all at once, but a random times throughout the year.

Finally in species, Bailey gave us *Den. tobaense* var. *giganteum*, a plant from the



Den. loddigesii



Den. unicum (left: Vinh's; right: Bailey's)



Den. falconeri

*Den. mohlianum**Den. Ozark Atro**Den. Nestor**Den. tobaense var. giganteum*

Formosanum Section with large green flowers with deeper veining set off by a bright orange-red lip with a curious spear like appendage at its tip. This species comes from near Lake Toba in Northern Sumatra, which fills the caldera of an ancient super volcano.

We had just a few hybrids to look at in this category. Jon & Fi submitted a photo of *Den. Ozark Atro*, a hybrid in the Laturia Section which is 3/4ths *Den. atrovioleaceum* and 1/4th *Den. normanbyense*, which is like a pygmy version of the former species. Jon & Fi also showed us

their *Den. Samarai* once more from the Spatulata Section. And finally, I showed a nice example of *Den. Nestor*, which is a primary hybrid of two deciduous species, *Den. anosmum* and *Den. parishii*. That latter species is very late blooming and my plants are just budding and won't be in flower until about the middle of June.

*Den. Samarai*

JOIN THE ORCHID DIGEST CORPORATION

Don't let the name fool you, the Orchid Digest is a non-profit membership-based organization dedicated to orchids. Designed to appeal to the mid-range to advanced grower, nothing beats the Orchid Digest. For just \$39/year you get 4 issues of full-color, in-depth articles about orchids. The magazine is large format and the fourth issue of the year is always an extra-special edition devoted to a single genus. For membership application forms contact David Mellard (404-237-1694) or visit www.orchiddigest.com to join online.

*E. cordigera var. rosea**E. fowliei**Epi. "Lakeview Red"*

Epidendrum/Encyclia Alliance

Rick Martinez was the only member to show us blooming plants in this category and he had three different examples. The first was *Encyclia cordigera var. rosea*, the form of that species with a solid lavender-purple lip. This wonderfully fragrant orchid grows on both coasts of Central

America and along the northern coast of South America. Next Rick showed us *E. fowliei*, one of the most recently described species in the genus (1990) from the state of Bahia along the central Brazil coast. Finally, Rick *Epidendrum* "Lakeview Red," one of the reed-stemmed hybrids. I put the name in quote marks be-

cause it is an unregistered trade name. Nonetheless, when well grown, this orchid can flower most of the year with heads of nonresupinate flowers that may be replenished for months as the stem grows upward.



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Rodriguezia batemanii

Oncidium Alliance

In species, Bailey presented us with the rather unusual flowers of *Rodriguezia batemanii* which have an elongated, almost tubular look. Additionally, the two sepals are joined together to form a false nectary, a deception that likely aids in pollination in the wild in wet forests of Peru and possibly Columbia. This orchid is quite variable in color and flower size.

We saw several examples of *Tolumnia* including the cute flowers of *Tolu. variegata* shown to us by Barbara Barnett. Her plant produces more full shaped flowers for the species, a form that has also been



Pyp. papilio 'Mendenhall' FCC/AOS

called *Tolu. velutina*. Bailey showed us a hybrid labeled, *Tolumnia Golden Gem* x *guianensis* while Danny & Dianne of-



Pyp. Kahili 'Big' AM/AOS

ferred us the showy flowers of one sold under the trade name *Tolumnia* "Pretty N Pink."

We also got to see the impressive flowers of two awarded *Psychopsis* this month. Dan Williamson gave us *Psychopsis papilio* 'Mendenhall' FCC/AOS which is one of only four examples of this species that has received that high flower quality award from the AOS. Barbara Barnett showed us the more recently awarded and equally impressive *Pyp. Kahili* 'Big' AM/AOS.

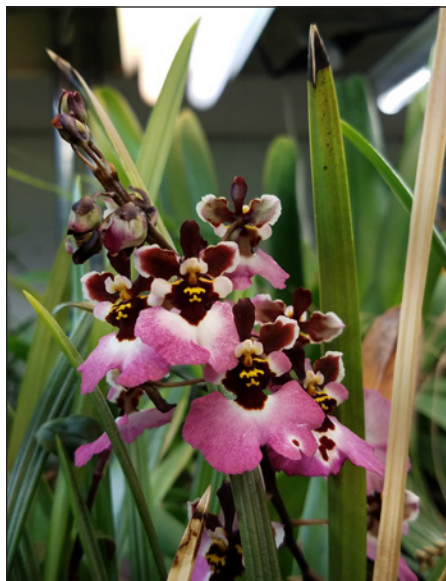
Michael Beers showed us *Miltoniopsis Golden Snows* 'White Lightening' (this is the correct spelling of the clonal name) with several inflorescences ready to open and Jon & Fi once again *Schunkeara* Big



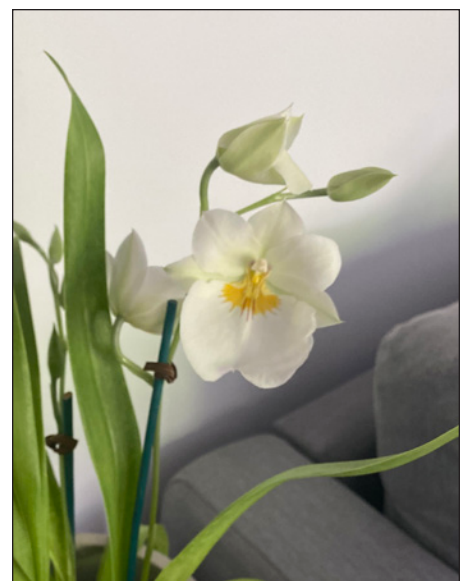
Tolu. Golden Gem x *guianensis*



Tolu. variegata



Tolu. "Pretty N Pink"



Miltoniopsis Golden Snows 'White Lightening'



Schunkeara Big Shot 'Hilo Sparkle' AM/AOS

Shot 'Hilo Sparkle' AM/AOS in bloom. This is a fantastic hybrid that is one half *Miltoniopsis* and produces large showy fragrant flowers, but is easier to grow and flower in our climate.



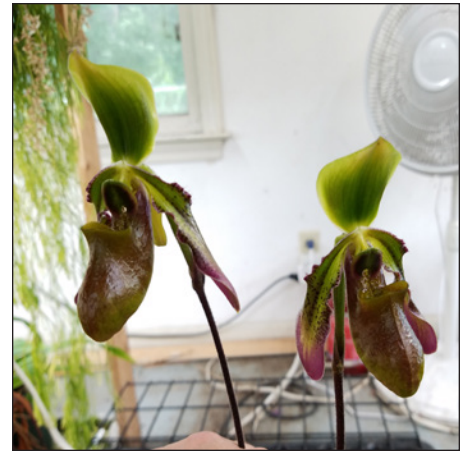
Paph. primulinum forma aureum

Slipper Alliance

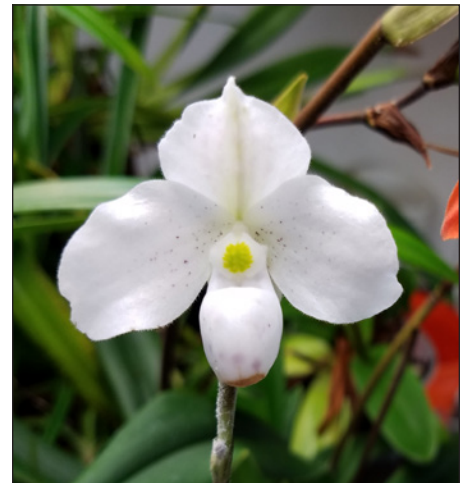
This month, there was a range of *Paphiopedilum*, species to show the membership. Bailey had a plant of *Paph. primulinum forma aureum*, also sometimes listed as *forma flavum*, a version of this sequential blooming species from northern Sumatra without any pink or purple markings on the flowers. HB showed us *Paph. niveum*, a species that grows on north facing limestone cliffs, often directly above the sea on islands off the west coast of the Malay Peninsula. Danny & Dianne had several species in bloom, including a strongly colored *Paph. delenatii*, the form of *Paph. hirsutissimum* also known as *Paph. esquirolei*, *Paph. sangii*, a colorful species from Sulawesi with odd downswept pet-



Paph. hirsutissimum



Paph. sangii



Paph. thaianum



Paph. niveum



Paph. delenatii

als, and the miniature sized *Paph. thaianum*, whose species name reflects its country of origin.

Danny & Dianne also had two smaller growing hybrids to show off, with a group of several *Paph. Ho Chi Minh*, (*delenatii x vietnamense*) in flower, and *Paph. Wössner China Moon*, which combines three species in the Parviflorum section.



Paph. Ho Chi Minh

Both Barbara Barnett and HB had plants of *Paph. Julius* in flower, giving us the opportunity to see some of the range of outcomes in this cross between *Paph. lowii* and *Paph. rothschildianum*.



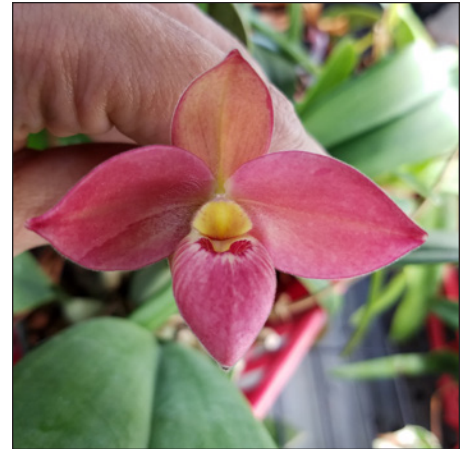
Paph. Julius (top: Barbara's; bottom: HB's)



Paph. Wössner China Moon

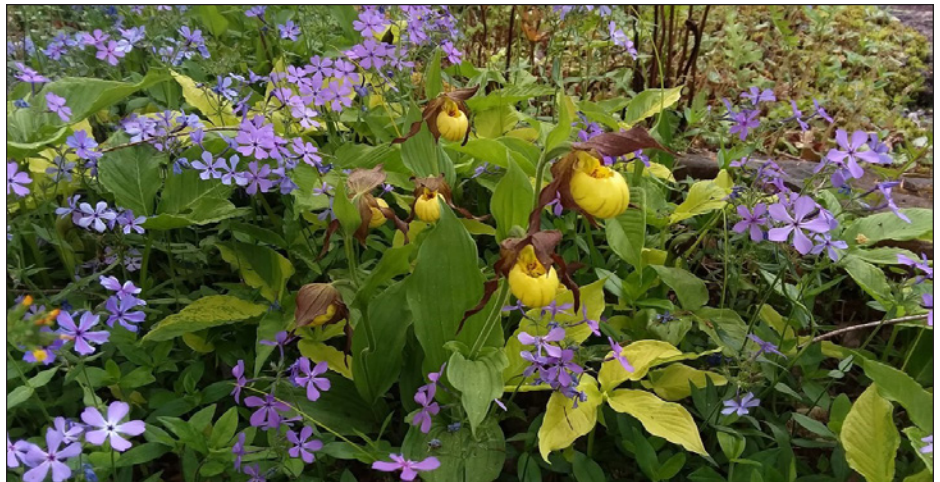
Danny & Dianne had the only *Phragmipedium* to offer us this month with the nice warm rosy hues of *Phrag. Saint Ouen*, which is $\frac{3}{4}$ ths *Phrag. besseae* and $\frac{1}{4}$ th *Phrag. schlimii*.

Finally, I had a couple of *Cypripedium* photos to share with a group of *Cyp. acaule* growing wild in my woods, and a



Phrag. Saint Ouen

multi-stemmed clump of *Cyp. Hank Little*, a cross between the North American *Cyp. parviflorum* and the Asian *Cyp. henryi*. I bought this plant about a decade ago and it has slowly increased in a woodland bed next to my bog garden and under a massive Gold Rush dawn redwood.



Cyp. Hank Little



Cyp. acaule in situ



Phal. Shirley Gill



Phal. lueddemanniana (top: Bailey's; bottom: Jon & Fi's)

Phal. javanica

Danny & Dianne introduced us to a more unusual species, *Phal. javanica*, with small but pretty cup shaped flowers. As the name implies this orchid is endemic to the southwest coast of Java.

There were several hybrids to see this month. Perhaps the most unusual was Dan Williamson's *Phal.* Little One. Neither parent of this primary hybrid were classified as *Phalaenopsis* species when the cross was registered in 1983. At the time the parents were called *Vanda parishii* (*Phal. hygrochila*) and *Sedirea japonica* (*Phal. japonica*). Danny & Dianne showed us *Phal.* Shirley Gill, a crossed dating back to 1969, and *Phal.* Tying Shin Fly Eagle 'Wilson,' a more recent cross that is one half *Phal. tetraspis*.

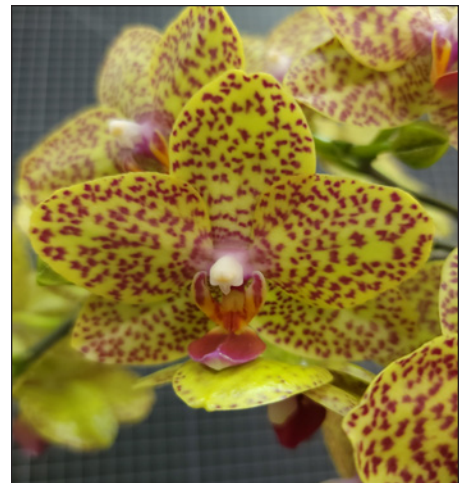


Phal. Tying Shin Fly Eagle 'Wilson'

Phalaenopsis Alliance

As is often the case, we had a host of beautiful *Phalaenopsis* shown be our members that have no identification, some of which were quite impressive. In species, both Bailey and Jon & Fi showed us examples of *Phal. lueddemanniana*. This species from the region around Manila in the Philippines, despite having only a few flowers of medium size on each stem, has had a great impact on *Phalaenopsis* breeding with more than 22,000 registered hybrids that descend from it.

Jon & Fi once again had *Phal.* First Rays Sunspots in bloom and also the pastel striped *Phal.* Taisuco Legend. They also offered a photo of a pink veined flower apparently labeled *Phal.* Mistral's Sunrise Flame 'Mendenhall.' That, however, is not the correct identification for this orchid. The true *Phal.* Mistral's Sunrise



Phal. First Rays Sunspot



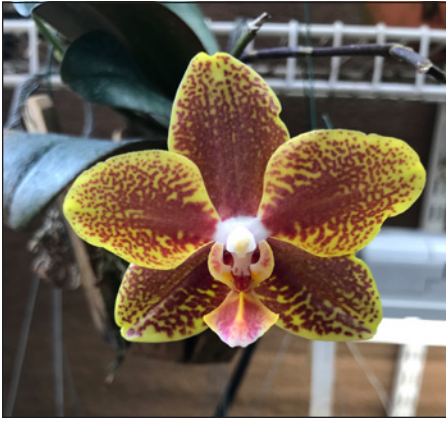
Phal. Little One



Phal. not Mistral's Sunrise Flame



Phal. Taisuco Legend



Phal. Caroline Bronze Meteor 'Lenette' HCC/AOS

Flame 'Mendenhall' is a mix of peach and pink without any striping on the flowers

Finally in this group Larry Kikkert offered us the unusual colored *Phal.* Carolina Bronze Meteor 'Lenette,' HCC/AOS, a cross that was registered by Lenette Greenhouses of Kannapolis, NC in 1997.



V. miniata



V. coerulescens



Schoenorchis scolopendria



Aer. James G. Coyner

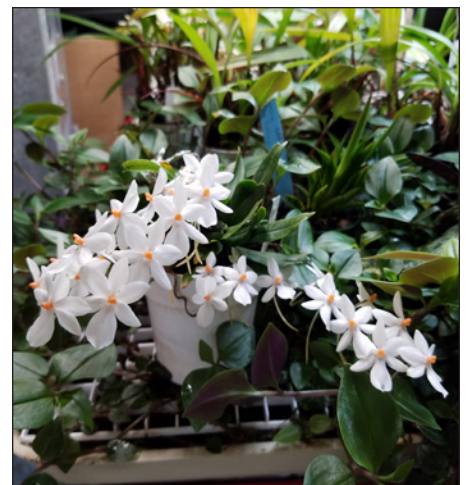
Vandaceous Alliance

Once again, we got to see a range of species in the Vandaceous group. Bailey offered a photo of *Vanda miniata*, a small growing species from Southeast Asia that before 2012 was classed as *Ascocentrum miniatum*. Barbara Barnett showed us the very tiny *Schoenorchis scolopendria*, a species from Vietnam and Laos whose species name means "millipede-like," referring to the creeping habit and appearance of the growths. She also gave us a look at the compact *Vanda coerulescens*, a fragrant species from the mountains of Southeast Asia whose common name translated to English is "The Shy Blue Vanda." Finally in species, Vinh gave us a look at *Renanthera citrina*, native to Vietnam and one of the smaller species in that genus.



Renanthera citrina

In hybrids, Bailey presented us with *Aerangis* James G. Coyner, a cross between *Aer. fastuosa* and *Aer. citrina*. Danny & Dianne showed us a very nicely flowered example of *Aerangis* LOC Cardinal Gem, a hybrid of *Aer. lueroalba* and *Aer. mystacidii* registered in 2013 and created by our friends at Louisiana Orchid Connection.



Aer. James G. Coyner

*Coel. flaccida.**Chysis bractescens**Maxillaria lineolata*

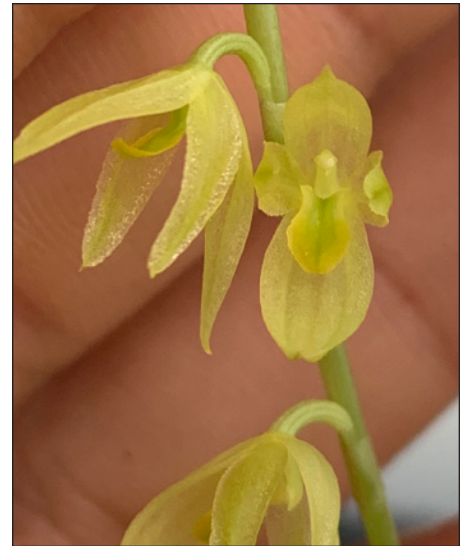
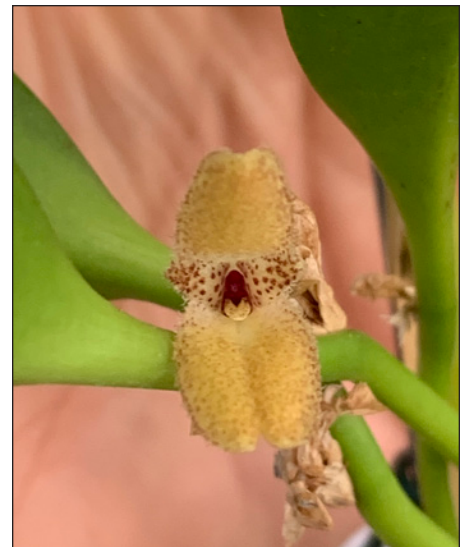
Miscellaneous

In this category we had fewer entries this month and only two that have the origins in the Old World. Bailey showed us the arching to pendant flowers of *Coelogyne flaccida* (syn. *Coel. lactea*), a species from the foothills of the Himalayas in northeastern India to the mountains of southwest China. This orchid should be

*Eulophia guineensis* 'Dash Rosalie' HCC/AOS

watered daily from June through September to mimic the high rainfall in the natural habitat at that time. I presented a terrestrial species from topical Africa, *Eulophia guineensis* 'Dash Rosalie,' HCC/AOS, which is one of the showiest in that genus. I got this plant as sprouted back bulbs from Rosalie Peters, an expert grower in the Smoky Mountain Orchid Society several years ago and was thrilled that it finally grew large enough to bloom. In 2013, Rosalie received a 91 point Certificate of Cultural Excellence for her plant when it was shown at the Asheville Orchid Festival with 13 inflorescences carrying 111 open flowers and 17 additional buds. In winter, this orchid is totally deciduous. The flowers come as new pseudobulbs are forming in the spring but before the leaves are fully expanded.

In New World species, Bailey had several entries, including *Chysis bractescens*, a showy species from Mexico and Central America that flowers when growths are just developing, giving the grower a chance to enjoy them before the sprawling shoots are full size and leafy. Bailey also showed us *Maxillaria lineolata*, known until 2015 as *Mormolyca ringens*, and *Stelis quadrifida*, originally known as *Pleurothallis racemiflora*, both of which come from a similar range as the previous species. Lastly, he showed us *Restrepiella ophiocephala*, The Snake's Head Restrepiella, which also comes from the same range, but occurs in Southwest Florida as well.

*Stelis quadrifida**Restrepiella ophiocephala*



Maxillaria tenuifolia 'Yamada' AM/AOS

Michael Beers treated us to an unusual color variant of an orchid common to collections, *Maxillaria tenuifolia* 'Yamada,' AM/AOS, a yellow flowered version which is sometimes referred to as *forma aurea*. The sweet coconut fragrance is still present in this form.



Pelexia olivacea

Lastly, Danny & Dianne gave us a look at *Pelexia olivacea*, a species from Mexico to northern South America that grows in wet montane forests and is cultivated for its dark foliage more so than the spikes of tiny olive green flowers.



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