

# Orchid Species Bulletin



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**Volume 50 Number 2 February 2022**

**Postal Address: PO Box 135 Red Hill 4059**

<b>Patron:</b>	<b>Dr Steven Miles, MP</b>	
<b>President:</b>	<b>Mr Milton Ludlow</b>	<b>0438 223 880</b>
<b>Vice President:</b>	<b>Mr Steve Stitz</b>	
<b>Treasurer:</b>	<b>Mr Dave Groffen</b>	<b>0430 559 507</b>
<b>Secretary:</b>	<b>Mrs Lyn Groffen</b>	<b>0403 957 225</b>
<b>Editor:</b>	<b>Mr Greg Ure</b>	<b>editor@orchidspeciessoc.org</b> <b>0419 660 410</b>

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**General Meeting - February 21** **2**

**Dave Groffen will give a talk on *Hygiene in the greenhouse*, based on a Noel Grunden presentation.**

**2022 Orchid Species Society Inc Membership.** **2**

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by Gary Yong Gee

**Articles are always welcome** **20**

**Did you win a prize at our show or the mini show?**

**Please write an Article about your winning orchid.**

**General Meeting - Dave Groffen will give a talk on *Hygiene in the greenhouse*, based on a Noel Grunden presentation.**

**2022 Orchid Species Society Inc Membership.**

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

The following methods may be used to pay:

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

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

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

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

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

**Orchid Species Plant Display Table**

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

**Plant Sales Table.**

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

The Orchid Species Society Inc has a Facebook Group Page

Benefits of the page are :

It is a good tool for sharing knowledge about orchids

Promoting our society and annual show.

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

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



# Trading Post

**WANTED TO BUY**

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

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

**FOR SALE**

Please send your Orchid wants and for sale to [gregure@ozemail.com.au](mailto:gregure@ozemail.com.au)

# Shows, Sales and Conferences Etc



## Queensland International Orchid Fair

Friday & Saturday  
25th & 26th February 2022

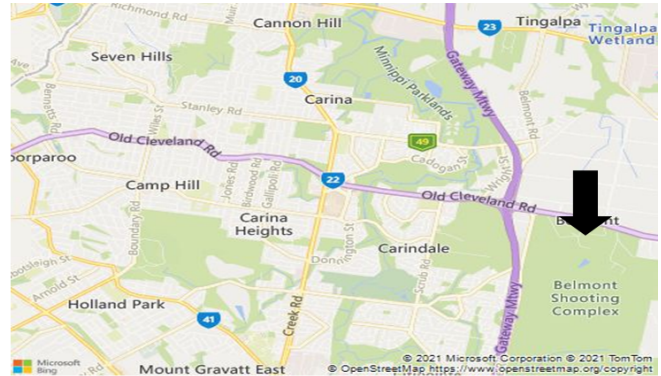
Open Friday 8am-4pm &  
Saturday 8am-3pm

Leading Queensland, Interstate &  
International Orchid Nurseries,  
and nursery supplies.

Belmont Shooting Complex  
1485 Old Cleveland Road  
Belmont



# FREE ADMISSION



Enter Complex from Old Cleveland Road & follow signs

**VENDORS INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING**

- |                                 |                                 |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <i>ALICE'S ORCHIDS</i>          | <i>ORCHID MANIA</i>             |
| <i>BRISBANE ORCHID SUPPLIES</i> | <i>ORCHIDS MACKAY</i>           |
| <i>DARK STAR ORCHIDS</i>        | <i>ORCHID SPECIES PLUS</i>      |
| <i>FAME ORCHIDS</i>             | <i>PACIFIC BEACH ORCHIDS</i>    |
| <i>FONG PING ORCHIDS</i>        | <i>ROBERTSON ORCHIDS</i>        |
| <i>KINGFISHER ORCHIDS</i>       | <i>ROSELLA ORCHIDS</i>          |
| <i>MnS ORCHIDS</i>              | <i>SAKDISRI &amp; DAUGHTERS</i> |
| <i>ORCHIDS OF DISTINCTION</i>   | <i>WINDERMERE ORCHIDS</i>       |

For more information contact . . .

Barry Kable 0414 725 294, Steve Swan 0407 748 532,  
Todd Marshall 07 3206 4385 or follow us on Facebook



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## EDOS 56th Autumn Show Schedule 2022 will be available soon

EDOS Inc Autumn Show, Belmont Shooting Centre, Brisbane International Shooting Centre, 1485 Old Cleveland Road, Belmont 54th Autumn Orchid Show – Eastern District Orchid Society Inc, Free Cultural Advice, Admission Adults \$4.00 & Children under 14years Free, Potting Demonstrations Saturday and Sunday, Plants in Bloom for Sale

- [+ Add To Google Calendar](#)
- [+ Add To ICalendar](#)
- [+ Export .Ics File](#)

<p><b>DETAILS</b></p> <p><b>Date:</b> March 27</p> <p><b>Time:</b> 8:30 am - 3:00 pm</p> <p><b>Cost:</b> \$4.00</p> <p><b>Event Category:</b> EDOS News</p>	<p><b>ORGANISER</b></p> <p><b>EDOS Inc.</b></p> <p><b>Phone:</b> 07 3827 5931</p> <p><b>Email:</b> info@edos.org.au</p> <p><a href="#">View Organiser Website</a></p>	<p><b>VENUE</b></p> <p>Brisbane International Shooting Centre 1485 Old Cleveland Road Belmont, Qld Australia + <a href="#">Google Map</a></p>	
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# WHAT FLOWERS IN JANUARY?

By Gary Yong Gee

## CYPRIPEDIOIDEAE

- Paphiopedilum appletonianum* (Gower) Rolfe var. *hainanense* (Fowlie) Braem, C.O.Baker & M.L.Baker  
*Paph. barbatum* (Lindl.) Pfitz.  
*Paph. bellatulum* (Rchb.f.) Stein  
*Paph. bellatulum* f. *album* (O'Brien) Braem  
*Paph. callosum* (Rchb.f.) Stein  
*Paph. callosum* var. *sublaeve* (Rchb.f.) P.J.Cribb  
*Paph. chamberlainianum* (O'Brien) Stein [syn. *Paph. victoria-regina* (Sander) M.W.Wood]  
*Paph. chamberlainianum* 'Matilda' [syn. *Paph. victoria-regina* 'Matilda']  
*Paph. concolor* (Lindl. ex Bateman) Pfitz.<sup>2</sup>  
*Paph. dayanum* (Lindl.) Stein  
*Paph. delenatii* Guillaumin<sup>2</sup>  
*Paph. delenatii* f. *vinicolor* O.Gruss & Roeth<sup>2</sup>  
*Paph. druryi* (Bedd.) Stein  
*Paph. druryi* 'Jo Mammen'  
*Paph. fowliei* Birk  
*Paph. glaucophyllum* J.J.Sm.  
*Paph. godefroyae* (God.-Leb.) Stein  
*Paph. hennisianum* (M.W.Wood) Fowlie  
*Paph. lawrenceanum* (Rchb.f.) Pfitz.  
*Paph. leucochilum* (Rolfe) Fowlie  
*Paph. lowii* (Lindl.) Stein  
*Paph. lowii* 'Alis Aquilae'  
*Paph. x mohrianum* (Braem) Cribb  
*Paph. moquetteanum* (J.J.Sm.) Fowlie  
*Paph. niveum* (Rchb.f.) Stein  
*Paph. parishii* (Rchb.f.) Stein<sup>3</sup>  
*Paph. philippinense* (Rchb.f.) Stein  
*Paph. philippinense* var. *roebelenii* (Veitch) P.J.Cribb  
*Paph. praestans* (Rchb.f.) Pfitz. [syn. *Paph. glanduliferum* (Blume) Stein]  
*Paph. primulinum* M.W.Wood & P.Taylor  
*Paph. sukhakulii* Schoser & Senghas  
*Paph. supardii* Braem & Loeb  
*Paph. superbiens* (Rchb.f.) Stein  
*Paph. urbanianum* Fowlie  
*Paph. victoria-regina* (Sander) M.W.Wood var. *kalinae* (Braem) Koop.<sup>4</sup>  
*Paph. villosum* (Lindl.) Stein f. *aureum* Braem  
*Phragmipedium caudatum* (Lindl.) Rolfe  
*Phragmipedium humboldtii* (Warsz.) J.T.Atwood & Dressler 'Dark Star'  
*Phragmipedium pearcei* (Veitch ex J.Dix) Rauh & Senghas

## ARETHUSEAE

### ARETHUSINAE

- Arundina graminifolia* (D.Don) Hochr.  
*Arundina graminifolia* subsp. *caespitosa* (Aver.) H.A.E.Pedersen & Schuit.

### COELOGYNINAE

- Coelogyne asperata* Lindl.<sup>2</sup>  
*Coel. bilamellata* Lindl.  
*Coel. celebensis* J.J.Sm.  
*Coel. fragrans* Schltr.<sup>2</sup>  
*Coel. pachystachya* Elis.George & J.-C.George<sup>2</sup>  
*Coel. pandurata* Lindl.  
*Coel. pulverula* Tejasm. & Binn.<sup>2</sup>  
*Coel. speciosa* (Blume) Lindl.<sup>2</sup>  
*Coel. speciosa* subsp. *fimbriata* (J.J.Sm.) Gravend.<sup>2</sup>  
*Coel. speciosa* subsp. *incarnata* Gravend.<sup>2</sup>  
*Coel. tomentosa* Lindl.<sup>2</sup>  
*Coel. velutina* de Vogel<sup>2</sup>  
*Coel. xyrekes* Ridl.<sup>2</sup>

*Dendrochilum filiforme* Lindl. <sup>2</sup>  
*Ddc. hutchinsonianum* Ames  
*Ddc. pangasinanense* Ames <sup>2</sup>  
*Ddc. serratoi* (Ames) Cootes <sup>2</sup>  
*Ddc. simile* Blume <sup>2</sup>  
*Ddc. yuccaefolium* L.O.Williams <sup>2</sup>  
*Thunia alba* (Lindl.) Rchb.f.

#### COLLABIEAE

*Ancistrochilus rothschildianus* O'Brien <sup>2</sup>  
*Calanthe argenteostriata* C.Z. Tang & S.J. Cheng  
*Cal. australasica* D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem. [syn. *Cal. triplicata* (Willemet) Ames] <sup>1</sup>  
*Cal. furcata* Bateman ex Lindl. [syn. *Cal. triplicata* (Willemet) Ames]  
*Cal. triplicata* (Willem.) Ames  
*Spathoglottis plicata* Blume f. *alba* Hort. <sup>1</sup>

#### CYMBIDIEAE

##### CATASETINAE

*Catasetum tenebrosum* Kraenzl. <sup>2</sup>  
*Clowesia dodsoniana* E.Aguirre <sup>2</sup>  
*Dressleria dodsoniana* H.G.Hills <sup>2</sup>  
*Galeandra baueri* Lindl.  
*Gal. dives* Rchb.f. & Warsz.  
*Gal. leptoceras* Schltr.

##### CYMBIDIINAE

*Cymbidium aloifolium* (L.) Sw. <sup>2</sup>  
*Cym. finlaysonianum* Lindl.  
*Grammatophyllum elegans* Rchb.f. <sup>2</sup>  
*Gram. scriptum* (L.) Blume  
*Gram. wallisii* Rchb.f. <sup>2</sup>

##### CYRTOPODIINAE

*Cyrtopodium andersonii* (Lamb. ex Andrews) R.Br. <sup>2</sup>

##### EULOPHIINAE

*Eulophia guineensis* Lindl. var. *purpurata* Rchb.f. ex Kotschy  
*Euph. petersii* (Rchb.f.) Rchb.f.

##### MAXILLARIINAE

*Bifrenaria aureofulva* (Hook.) Lindl.  
*Brasiliorchis gracilis* (G.Lodd. ex Paxton & J.Harrison) R.B.Singer, S.Koehler & Carnevali [syn. *Maxillaria humilis* (Link & Otto) Schuit. & M.W.Chase] <sup>2</sup>  
*Bch. marginata* (Lindl.) R.B.Singer, S.Koehler & Carnevali [syn. *Max. marginata* (Lindl.) Fenzl]  
*Camaridium hematoglossum* (A.Rich. & Galeotti) M.A.Blanco [syn. *Max. hematoglossa* A.Rich. & Galeotti]  
*Cmd. hoehnei* Pabst [syn. *Max. imbricata* Barb.Rodr.] <sup>2,5</sup>  
*Cmd. meleagris* (Lindl.) M.A.Blanco [syn. *Max. meleagris* Lindl.] <sup>2</sup>  
*Christensonella ferdinandiana* (Barb.Rodr.) Szlach., Mytnik, Górniak & Smiszek [syn. *Max. ferdinandiana* Barb.Rodr., *Max. parahybunensis* Cogn.]  
*Chnl. subulata* (Lindl.) Szlach., Mytnik, Górniak & Smiszek [syn. *Max. subulata* Lindl.] <sup>2</sup>  
*Heterotaxis valenzuelana* (A.Rich.) Ojeda & Carnevali [syn. *Max. valenzuelana* A.Rich.]  
*Lycaste bradeorum* Schltr. <sup>2</sup>  
*Lyc. deppei* (Lodd. ex Lindl.) Lindl. <sup>2</sup>  
*Lyc. dowiana* Endrés ex Rchb.f.  
*Lyc. occulta* Oakeley  
*Lyc. tricolor* (Klotzsch) Rchb.f.  
*Lyc. xytriophora* Linden & Rchb.f.  
*Maxillaria* sp. aff. *striata* Rolfe  
*Maxillariella caespitifica* (Rchb.f.) M.A.Blanco & Carnevali [syn. *Max. caespitifica* Rchb.f.]  
*Mxl. houtteana* (Rchb.f.) M.A.Blanco & Carnevali [syn. *Max. houtteana* Rchb.f.] <sup>2</sup>  
*Mxl. tenuifolia* (Lindl.) M.A.Blanco & Carnevali [syn. *Max. tenuifolia* Lindl.] <sup>2</sup>  
*Rudolfiella floribunda* (Schltr.) Hoehne  
*Trigonidium egertonianum* Bateman ex Lindl. [syn. *Max. egertoniana* (Bateman ex Lindl.) Molinari] <sup>2</sup>  
*Trgdm. latifolium* Lindl. [syn. *Max. elluziae* Molinari]  
*Trgdm. obtusum* Lindl. [syn. *Max. obtusa* (Lindl.) Molinari]

##### ONCIDIINAE

*Alatiglossum longipes* (Lindl.) Baptista [syn. *Gomesa longipes* (Lindl.) M.W.Chase & N.H.Williams] <sup>2</sup>  
*Atg. regentii* (V.P.Castro & G.F.Carr) Baptista [syn. *Gom. carlosregentii* Lückel]  
*Atg. uniflorum* (Booth ex Lindl.) Baptista [syn. *Gom. uniflora* (Booth ex Lindl.) M.W.Chase & N.H.Williams]  
*Aspasia lunata* Lindl. <sup>2</sup>  
*Asp. silvana* F.Barros <sup>2</sup>  
*Baptistonia cornigera* (Lindl.) Chiron & V.P.Castro [syn. *Gom. conigera* (Lindl.) M.W.Chase & N.H.Williams]  
*Bapt. sarcodes* (Lindl.) Chiron & V.P.Castro [syn. *Gom. sarcodes* (Lindl.) M.W.Chase & N.H.Williams]  
*Brasiliidium crispum* (Lodd. ex Lindl.) Campacci [syn. *Gom. imperatoris-maximillani* (Rchb.f.) M.W.Chase & N.H.Williams] <sup>2</sup>

- Bsd. gardneri* (Lindl.) Campacci [syn. *Gom. gardneri* (Lindl.) M.W.Chase & N.H.Williams]  
*Brassia arcuigera* Rchb.f.<sup>2</sup>  
*Brs. brachiata* Lindl. [syn. *Brs. verrucosa* Bateman ex Lindl.]<sup>2</sup>  
*Brs. maculata* R.Br.<sup>2</sup>  
*Brs. verrucosa* Bateman ex Lindl.<sup>2</sup>  
*Brs. wagneri* Rchb.f.<sup>2</sup>  
*Brs. warszewiczii* Rchb.f.<sup>2</sup>  
*Cischweinfia dasyandra* (Rchb.f.) Dressler & N.H.Williams  
*Cohniella lacera* (Lindl.) Cetzal [syn. *Trichocentrum lacera* (Lindl.) J.M.H.Shaw]  
*Comparettia falcata* Poepp. & Endl.  
*Coppensia bifolia* (Sims) Dumort [syn. *Gom. bifolia* (Sims) M.W.Chase & N.H.Williams]  
*Cpp. flexuosa* (G.Lodd.) Campacci [syn. *Gom. flexuosa* (G.Lodd.) M.W.Chase & N.H.Williams]  
*Grandiphyllum auricula* (Vell.) Docha Neto  
*Gdp. divaricatum* (Lindl.) Docha Neto  
*Hispaniella henekenii* (R.H.Schomb. ex Lindl.) Braem [syn. *Tolu. henekenii* (R.H.Schomb. ex Lindl.) Nir]  
*Lockhartia oerstedii* Rchb.f.  
*Lophiaris carthagenensis* (Jacq.) Braem [syn. *Trichocentrum carthagenense* (Jacq.) M.W.Chase & N.H.Williams]  
*Lop. lanceana* (Lindl.) Braem [syn. *Trt. lanceanum* (Lindl.) M.W.Chase & N.H.Williams]<sup>2</sup>  
*Lop. oestlundiana* (L.O.Williams) Braem [syn. *Trt. oestlundianum* (L.O.Williams) M.W.Chase & N.H.Williams]  
*Lop. pumila* (Lindl.) Braem [syn. *Trt. pumilum* (Lindl.) Szlach., Mytnik & Romowicz]<sup>2</sup>  
*Miltonia spectabilis* Lindl.<sup>2</sup>  
*Nitidocidium gracile* (Lindl.) F.Barros & V.T.Rodrigues [syn. *Gom. gracilis* (Lindl.) M.W.Chase & N.H.Williams]  
*Oncidium hapalotyle* Schltr.  
*Onc. hastatum* (Bateman) Lindl.<sup>2</sup>  
*Onc. hastilabium* (Lindl.) Beer<sup>2</sup>  
*Onc. leucochilum* Bateman ex Lindl.<sup>2</sup>  
*Onc. planilabre* Lindl.<sup>2</sup>  
*Onc. wentworthianum* Bateman ex Lindl.  
*Phymatochilum brasiliense* (Lindl.) Christenson [syn. *Milt. phymatochila* (Lindl.) M.W.Chase & N.H.Williams]<sup>2</sup>  
*Psychopsis papilio* (Lindl.) H.G.Jones  
*Psymorchis pusilla* (L.) Dodson & Dressler [syn. *Erycina pusilla* (L.) N.H.Williams & M.W.Chase]  
*Rhinocidium longicornu* (Mutel) D.H.Baptista [syn. *Gom. florida* (Vell.) Meneguzzo]  
*Rhynchostele cordata* (Lindl.) Soto Arenas & Salazar  
*Tolumnia guianensis* (Aubl.) Braem  
*Tolu. urophylla* (Lodd. ex Lindl.) Braem  
*Trichocentrum pfavii* Rchb.f.  
*Trt. tigrinum* Linden & Rchb.f.<sup>2,8</sup>
- STANHOPEINAE
- Gongora gratulabunda* Rchb.f.<sup>2</sup>  
*Gga. portentosa* Linden & Rchb.f.<sup>2</sup>  
*Stanhopea embreei* Dodson<sup>2</sup>  
*Stan. oculata* (Lodd.) Lindl.<sup>2,9</sup>
- ZYGOPETALINAE
- Kefersteinia tolimensis* Schltr.  
*Pabstia viridis* (Lindl.) Garay  
*Pescatorea cerina* (Lindl. & Paxton) Rchb.f.<sup>10</sup>  
*Promenaea ovatiloba* (Klinge) Cogn. 'Berliner'<sup>2</sup>  
*Prom. rollissonii* Lindl.  
*Prom. stapelioides* (Link & Otto) Lindl.  
*Prom. xanthina* (Lindl.) Lindl.  
*Warczewiczella discolor* (Lindl.) Rchb.f.<sup>2</sup>

## DENDROBIEAE

### BULBOPHYLLINAE

- Bulbophyllum affine* Lindl.<sup>2</sup>  
*Bulb. basisetum* J.J.Sm.<sup>2</sup>  
*Bulb. bataanense* Ames<sup>2</sup>  
*Bulb. bicolor* Lindl.<sup>2</sup>  
*Bulb. carunculatum* Garay, Hamer & Siegerist<sup>2</sup>  
*Bulb. digoelense* J.J. Sm.<sup>2</sup>  
*Bulb. echinolabium* J.J.Sm.<sup>2</sup>  
*Bulb. levyae* Garay, Hamer & Siegerist  
*Bulb. lobbii* Lindl.<sup>2</sup>  
*Bulb. macranthoides* Kraenzl.<sup>2</sup>  
*Bulb. papulosum* Garay<sup>2,11</sup>  
*Bulb. patens* King ex Hook.f.<sup>2</sup>  
*Bulb. polystictum* Ridl. [syn. *Bulb. lobbii* subsp. *lobbii* Lindl.]  
*Bulb. recurvilabre* Garay<sup>2</sup>  
*Bulb. sinapis* J.J.Verm. & P.O'Byrne<sup>2</sup>

*Bulb. trigonosepalum* Kraenzl. <sup>2</sup>  
*Bulb. vaginatum* (Lindl.) Rchb.f. <sup>2</sup>  
*Cirrhopetalum andersonii* Hook.f. [syn. *Bulb. andersonii* (Hook.f.) J.J.Sm.] <sup>2</sup>  
*Cirr. auratum* Lindl. [syn. *Bulb. auratum* (Lindl.) Rchb.f.] <sup>2</sup>  
*Cirr. biflorum* (Teijsm. & Binn.) J.J.Sm. [syn. *Bulb. biflorum* Teijsm. & Binn.] <sup>2</sup>  
*Cirr. fenestratum* (J.J.Sm.) Garay, Hamer & Siegerist [syn. *Bulb. fenestratum* J.J.Sm.]  
*Cirr. frostii* (Summerh.) Garay, Hamer & Siegerist [syn. *Bulb. frostii* Summerh.] <sup>2</sup>  
*Cirr. geminatum* (Carr) Rysy [syn. *Bulb. geminatum* Carr] <sup>2</sup>  
*Cirr. lepidum* (Blume) Schltr. [syn. *Bulb. lepidum* (Blume) J.J.Sm.] <sup>2</sup>  
*Cirr. melanoglossum* (Hayata) Hayata [syn. *Bulb. melanoglossum* Hayata]  
*Cirr. plumatum* (Ames) Cootes [syn. *Bulb. plumatum* Ames]  
*Cirr. umbellatum* (G.Forst.) Reinw. ex Hook. & Arn. [syn. *Bulb. longiflorum* Thouars] <sup>2</sup>  
*Megaclinium maximum* Lindl. [syn. *Bulb. maximum* (Lindl.) Rchb.f.]  
*Mgm. scaberulum* Rolfe [syn. *Bulb. scaberulum* (Rolfe) Bolus]  
*Sestochilos baileyi* (F. Muell.) M.A.Clem. [syn. *Bulb. baileyi* F.Muell.] <sup>1,2</sup>  
*Ssc. macrantha* (Lindl.) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones [syn. *Bulb. macranthum* Lindl.] <sup>2</sup>

DENDROBIINAE

*Anisopetala mutabilis* (Blume) M.A.Clem. [syn. *Den. mutabile* Blume]  
*Anp. sanguinolenta* (Lindl.) M.A.Clem. [syn. *Den. sanguinolentum* Lindl.]  
*Anp. spathilinguis* (J.J.Sm.) M.A.Clem. [syn. *Den. spathilingue* J.J.Sm.]  
*Aporum aloefolium* (Blume) Brieger [syn. *Den. aloefolium* (Blume) Rchb.f.]  
*Apm. calceolariae* (J.König) M.A.Clem. [syn. *Den. acerosum* Lindl.]  
*Cadetia taylorii* (F.Muell.) Schltr. [syn. *Den. taylorii* F.Muell.] F.M.Bailey] <sup>1</sup>  
*Ceraia saaronica* (J.König) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones [syn. *Den. crumentum* Sw.] <sup>2</sup>  
*Ceratobium stratiotes* (Rchb.f.) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones [syn. *Den. stratiotes* Rchb.f.]  
*Chromatocricca lawesii* (F. Muell.) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones [syn. *Den. lawesii* F.Muell.]  
*Cht. sulawesiense* (Erfkamp & O.Grüss) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones [syn. *Den. glomeratum* H.J.Veitch ex Rob.]  
*Davejonesia prenticei* (F.Muell.) M.A.Clem. [syn. *Den. lichenastrum* (F.Muell.) Rolfe] <sup>1,2</sup>  
*Dendrobium aduncum* Wall. ex Lindl. <sup>2</sup>  
*Den. aphrodite* Rchb.f.  
*Den. aphyllum* (Roxb.) C.E.C.Fisch. <sup>2</sup>  
*Den. bensoniae* Rchb.f. <sup>2,12</sup>  
*Den. bracteosum* Rchb.f.  
*Den. ceraula* Rchb.f.  
*Den. crystallinum* Rchb.f. <sup>2</sup>  
*Den. dearei* Rchb.f. <sup>2</sup>  
*Den. delacourii* Guillaumin  
*Den. formosum* Roxb. ex Lindl. <sup>2</sup>  
*Den. formosum* var. *giganteum* W.Bull  
*Den. gibsonii* Paxton  
*Den. goldschmidtianum* Kraenzl.  
*Den. jacobsonii* J.J.Sm.  
*Den. lanceolatum* Gaudich.  
*Den. lindleyi* Steud. <sup>2</sup>  
*Den. linguella* Rchb.f.  
*Den. moniliforme* (L.) Sw. f. *roseum* Hort. <sup>2</sup>  
*Den. moschatum* (Banks) Sw. <sup>2</sup>  
*Den. normanbyense* P.J.Spence [syn. *Say. atrovioleacea* (Rolfe) Rauschert]  
*Den. officinale* Kimura & Migo <sup>2</sup>  
*Den. oligophyllum* Gagnep.  
*Den. parishii* <sup>2</sup>  
*Den. sanderiae* Rolfe  
*Den. schuetzei* Rolfe  
*Den. suavissimum* Rchb.f. [syn. *Den. chrysotoxum* Lindl. var. *suavissimum* (Rchb.f.) A.H.Kent] <sup>2</sup>  
*Den. sulcatum* Lindl. <sup>2</sup>  
*Den. tortile* Lindl. <sup>2</sup>  
*Den. unicum* Seidenf. <sup>2</sup>  
*Den. unicum* 'Sunburst' <sup>2</sup>  
*Diplocaulobium glabrum* (J.J. Sm.) Kraenzl. [syn. *Den. glabrum* J.J.Sm.]  
*Dcm. obyrnei* W.K.Harris [syn. *Den. obyrnei* (W.K.Harris) Schuit. & de Vogel]  
*Distichorchis uniflora* (Griff.) M.A.Clem. [syn. *Den. uniflorum* Griff.] <sup>13</sup>  
*Durabaculum antennatum* (Lindl.) M.A.Clem. [syn. *Den. antennatum* Lindl.] <sup>1,2</sup>  
*Du. cochliodes* (Schltr.) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones [syn. *Den. cochliodes* Schltr.] <sup>2</sup>  
*Du. helix* (P.J.Cribb) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones [syn. *Den. helix* P.J.Cribb]  
*Du. helix* 'Talasea Yellow' [syn. *Den. helix* 'Talasea Yellow']  
*Du. tangerinum* (P.J.Cribb) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones [syn. *Den. tangerinum* P.J.Cribb]  
*Epigeneium triflorum* (Blume) Summerh. var. *orientale* (J.J.Sm.) J.B.Comber [syn. *Den. elongatum* (Blume) indl. Var. *orientale* J.J.Sm.]  
*Grastidium baileyi* (F.Muell.) Rauschert [syn. *Den. baileyi* F.Muell.] <sup>1,2</sup>



- Inobulbon munificum* (Finet) Kraenzl. [syn. *Den. munificum* (Finet) Schltr.]  
*Latouria spectabilis* Blume [syn. *Den. spectabile* (Blume) Miq.]  
*Monanthos malbrownii* (Dockrill) Rauschert [syn. *Den. malbrownii* Dockrill] <sup>1</sup>  
*Monanthos* sp. East Arwin [syn. *Den.* sp. East Arwin, non *Den. erectifolium* J.J.Sm.] <sup>2</sup>  
*Sayeria atrovioleacea* (Rolfe) Rauschert [syn. *Den. atrovioleaceum* Rolfe] <sup>2</sup>  
*Say. bilocularis* (J.J.Sm.) Rauschert [syn. *Den. biloculare* J.J.Sm.]  
*Say. convoluta* (Rolfe) Rauschert [syn. *Den. convolutum* Rolfe]  
*Say. eximia* (Schltr.) Rauschert [syn. *Den. eximium* Schltr.] <sup>2</sup>  
*Say. rhodosticta* (F.Muell. & Kraenzl.) Rauschert [syn. *Den. rhodostictum* F.Muell. & Kraenzl.] <sup>2</sup>

## DIURIDEAE

### CRYPTOSTYLIDINAE

- Cryptostylis erecta* R.Br. <sup>1</sup>

## EPIDENDREAE

### CHYSIINAE

- Chysis bractescens* Lindl. <sup>2</sup>  
*Chy. tricostata* Schltr.

### LAELIINAE

- Anacheilium chacaoense* (Rchb.f.) Withner & P.A.Harding [syn. *Prosthechea chacaoensis* (Rchb.f.) W.E.Higgins] <sup>2</sup>  
*Ach. cochleatum* (L.) Hoffmanns [syn. *Psh. cochleata* (L.) W.E.Higgins].  
*Ach. fragrans* (Sw.) Acuña [syn. *Psh. fragrans* (Sw.) W.E.Higgins] <sup>2</sup>  
*Ach. garcianum* (Garay & Dunst.) Withner & P.A.Harding [syn. *Psh. garciana* (Lindl.) W.E.Higgins] <sup>2</sup>  
*Ach. radiatum* (Lindl.) Pabst, Moutinho & A.V.Pinto [syn. *Psh. radiata* (Lindl.) W.E.Higgins] <sup>2</sup>  
*Ach. trulla* (Rchb.f.) Withner & P.A.Harding [syn. *Psh. trulla* (Rchb.f.) W.E.Higgins] <sup>2</sup>  
*Brasilelia purpurata* (Lindl. & Paxton) Campacci [syn. *C. purpurata* (Lindl. & Paxton) Rollison ex Lindl.] <sup>2</sup>  
*Bsl. purpurata* f. *alba* Veitch [syn. *C. purpurata* f. *alba* Veitch]  
*Bsl. purpurata* f. *alba* 'Carmencita' [syn. *C. purpurata* f. *alba* 'Carmencita'] <sup>2</sup>  
*Bsl. purpurata* f. *alba* 'Delicata' [syn. *C. purpurata* f. *alba* 'Delicata'] <sup>2</sup>  
*Bsl. purpurata* f. *atropurpurea* B.S.Williams [syn. *C. purpurata* f. *alba* Veitch] <sup>2</sup>  
*Bsl. purpurata* f. *carnea* Hort. [syn. *C. purpurata* f. *carnea* Hort.] <sup>2</sup>  
*Bsl. purpurata* f. *flammea* Hort. [syn. *C. purpurata* f. *flammea* Hort.] <sup>2</sup>  
*Bsl. purpurata* f. *mandayana* Hort. [syn. *C. purpurata* f. *mandayana* Hort.] <sup>2</sup>  
*Bsl. purpurata* f. *virginalis* (Menezes) F.Barros & J.A.N.Bat. [syn. *C. purpurata* f. *virginalis* (Menezes) F.Barros & J.A.N.Bat.]  
  
*Bsl. tenebrosa* (Rolfe) Campacci [syn. *C. tenebrosa* (Rolfe) A.A.Chadwick] <sup>2</sup>  
*Bsl. tenebrosa* 'Rainforest' [syn. *C. tenebrosa* 'Rainforest'] <sup>2</sup>  
*Brassavola cucullata* (L.) R.Br. <sup>2</sup>  
*B. nodosa* (L.) Lindl. <sup>2</sup>  
*B. perrinii* Lindl. <sup>2</sup>  
*Broughtonia sanguinea* (Sw.) R.Br.  
*Bro. sanguinea* f. *alba* Hort.  
*Bro. sanguinea* f. *flammea* Hort.  
*Cattleya aelandiae* Lindl. <sup>2</sup>  
*C. dowiana* Bateman & Rchb.f. subsp. *dowiana* Bateman & Rchb.f. <sup>2</sup>  
*C. forbesii* Lindl.  
*C. gaskelliana* (N.E.Br.) B.S.Williams <sup>2</sup>  
*C. harrisoniana* Bateman ex Lindl. <sup>2</sup>  
*C. harrisoniana* f. *alba* (Beer) F.Barros & J.A.N.Bat.  
*C. loddigesii* Lindl. 'Impassionata'  
*C. loddigesii* 'Johnny' <sup>2</sup>  
*C. loddigesii* f. *coerulea* Hort.  
*C. loddigesii* f. *coerulea* 'Blue Sky'  
*C. loddigesii* f. *virginalis* M.Wolff & O.Grüss  
*C. maxima* Lindl. <sup>2</sup>  
*C. porphyroglossa* Linden & Rchb.f. <sup>2</sup>  
*C. rex* O'Brien  
*C. schilleriana* Rchb.f. <sup>2</sup>  
*C. tigrina* A.Rich. <sup>2</sup>  
*C. tigrina* f. *alba* (Fowlie) K.A.Roberts <sup>2</sup>  
*C. trianae* Linden & Rchb.f. <sup>2</sup>  
*C. wallisii* (Linden) Rollison <sup>2</sup>  
*Cattleyopsis lindenii* (Lindl.) Cogn. [syn. *Bro. lindenii* (Lindl.) Dressler]  
*Coilostylis ciliaris* (L.) Withner & P.A.Harding [syn. *Epi. ciliare* L.] <sup>2</sup>  
*Coil. oerstedii* (Rchb.f.) Withner & P.A.Harding [syn. *Epi. oerstedii* Rchb.f.] <sup>2</sup>  
*Dimerandra buenaventurae* (Kraenzl.) Siegerist  
*Encyclia adenocaula* (La Llave & Lex.) Schltr. <sup>2</sup>  
*Encyclia aenicta* Dressler & G.E.Pollard  
*Encyclia alata* (Bateman) Schltr. <sup>2</sup>



- Encyclia angustiloba* Schltr. <sup>2</sup>  
*Encyclia aspera* (Lindl.) Schltr. <sup>2</sup>  
*E. belizensis* (Rchb.f.) Schltr.  
*E. ceratistes* (Lindl.) Schltr. <sup>2</sup>  
*E. cordigera* (Kunth) Dressler <sup>2</sup>  
*E. hanburyi* (Lindl.) Schltr.  
*E. mooreana* (Rolfe) Schltr. <sup>2</sup>  
*E. oncidioides* (Lindl.) Schltr. <sup>2</sup>  
*E. randii* (Barb.Rodr. ex Linden & Rodigas) Withner  
*E. tampensis* (Lindl.) Small <sup>2</sup>  
*E. tampensis* f. *albolabia* P.M.Br. <sup>2</sup>  
*E. tampensis* f. *albolabia* 'Mendenhall' <sup>2</sup>  
*E. sp. aff. caximboensis* L.C.Menezes  
*Epidendrum capricornu* Kraenzl.  
*Epi. cardiophorum* Schltr. <sup>2</sup>  
*Epi. cristatum* Ruiz & Pav. <sup>2</sup>  
*Epi. difforme* Jacq.  
*Epi. laterale* Rolfe  
*Euchile mariae* (Ames) Withner [syn. *Psh. mariae* (Ames) W.E.Higgins] <sup>2</sup>  
*Hadrolaelia fidelensis* (Pabst) Campacci [syn. *C.x fidelensis* (Pabst) Van den Berg] <sup>2</sup>  
*Hoffmannseggella bradei* (Pabst) Chiron & V.P.Castro [syn. *C. bradei* (Pabst) Van den Berg]  
*Hof. briegei* (Blumensch. ex Pabst) Chiron & V.P.Castro [syn. *C. briegei* (Blumensch. ex Pabst) Van den Berg]  
*Hof. briegei* 'Star of Brazil' [syn. *C. briegei* 'Star of Brazil']  
*Hof. fournieri* (Cogn.) Chiron & V.P.Castro [syn. *C. fournieri* (Cogn.) Van den Berg]  
*Hof. ghillanyi* (Pabst) H.G.Jones [syn. *C. ghillanyi* (Pabst) Van den Berg]  
*Hof. liliputana* (Pabst) H.G.Jones [syn. *C. liliputana* (Pabst) Van den Berg]  
*Hof. longipes* (Rchb.f.) Chiron & V.P.Castro [syn. *C. longipes* (Rchb.f.) Van den Berg]  
*Hof. milleri* (Blumensch. ex Pabst) Chiron & V.P.Castro [syn. *C. milleri* (Blumensch. ex Pabst) Van den Berg]  
*Hof. sanguiloba* (Withner) Chiron & V.P.Castro [syn. *C. sanguiloba* (Withner) Van den Berg]  
*Laelia anceps* Lindl. subsp. *anceps* Lindl. <sup>2</sup>  
*Meiracyllium trinasutum* Rchb.f.  
*Mrclm. trinasutum* f. *album* Hort. 'Hihimanu' <sup>2</sup>  
*Myrmecophila sp. aff. brysiana* (Lem.) G.C.Kenn.  
*Nageliella purpurea* (Lindl.) L.O.Williams [syn. *Domingoa purpurea* (Lindl.) Van den Berg & Soto Arenas]  
*Panarica prismatocarpa* (Rchb.f.) Withner & P.A.Harding [syn. *Psh. prismatocarpaa* (Rchb.f.) W.E.Higgins]  
*Pana. prismatocarpa* 'Tom's Delight' [syn. *Psh. prismatocarpaa* 'Tom's Delight']  
*Pollardia livida* (Lindl.) Withner & P.A.Harding [syn. *Psh. livida* (Lindl.) W.E.Higgins]  
*Prosthechea boothiana* (Lindl.) W.E.Higgins  
*Rhyncholaelia digbyana* (Lindl.) Schltr. <sup>2</sup>  
*Rl. digbyana* 'Mrs Chase' <sup>2</sup>  
*Rl. digbyana* (Lindl.) Schltr. subsp. *fimbripetala* (Ames) Soto Arenas <sup>2</sup>  
*Sophronitis cernua* (Lindl.) Lindl. [syn. *C. cernua* (Lindl.) Van den Berg]
- PLEUROTHALLIDINAE
- Alaticaulia deceptrix* (Luer & Würstle) Luer [syn. *Masd. deceptrix* Luer & Würstle]  
*Aat. infracta* (Lindl.) Luer [syn. *Masd. infracta* Lindl.]  
*Aat. scitula* (Königer) Luer [syn. *Masd. scitula* Königer]  
*Byrsella civilis* (Rchb.f. & Warsz.) Luer [syn. *Masd. civilis* Rchb.f. & Warsz.] <sup>2, 14</sup>  
*Dryadella edwallii* (Cogn.) Luer <sup>2</sup>  
*Dry. hirtzii* Luer  
*Lepanthes calodictyon* Hook.  
*Lths. tentaculata* Luer & Hirtz  
*Masdevallia sanctae-inesae* Luer & Malo  
*Masd. triangularis* Lindl.  
*Octomeria albopurpurea* Barb.Rodr. <sup>2</sup>  
*Pabstiella ephemera* (Lindl.) Luer  
*Platystele misera* (Lindl.) Garay  
*Restrepia dodsonii* Luer  
*Rstp. trichoglossa* F.Lehm. ex Sander  
*Specklinia picta* (Lindl.) Pridgeon & M.W.Chase  
*Stelis gracilis* Ames  
*St. pauciflora* Lindl. <sup>2</sup>  
*St. sp. sect. Stelis*  
*Tribulago tribuloides* (Sw.) Luer [syn. *Specklinia tribuloides* (Sw.) Pridgeon & M.W.Chase]  
*Zootrophion hypodiscus* (Rchb.f.) Luer
- PONERINAE
- Isochilus linearis* (Jacq.) R.Br.

#### MALAXIDEAE

- Dienia ophrydis* (J.Koenig) Seidenf. <sup>1</sup>

*Liparis rhodochila* Rolfe

ORCHIDEAE

ORCHIDINAE

*Cynorkis fastigiata* Thouars

PODOCHILEAE

ERIINAE

*Appendicula micrantha* Lindl.

*Bryobium hyacinthoides* (Blume) Y.P.Ng & P.J.Cribb<sup>2</sup>

*Ceratostylis radiata* J.J.Sm.<sup>2</sup>

*Cylindrolobus brachystachyus* (Rchb.f.) Rauschert<sup>2</sup>

VANDEAE

AERIDINAE

*Aërides falcata* Lindl.<sup>2</sup>

*Aër. houlettiana* Rchb.f.<sup>2</sup>

*Aër. krabiensis* Seidenf.

*Aër. multiflora* Roxb. var. *multiflora* Roxb.

*Aër. multiflora* var. *godefroyana* (Rchb.f.) A.H.Kent<sup>2</sup>

*Aër. odorata* Lour.<sup>2</sup>

*Aër. rosea* Lindl. & Paxton<sup>2</sup>

*Aër. rosea* f. *alba* (L.Linden) Christenson<sup>2</sup>

*Ascocentrum ampullaceum* (Roxb.) Schltr. [syn. *V. ampullacea* (Roxb.) L.M.Gardiner]

*Asctm. ampullaceum* 'Suksamran' [syn. *V. ampullacea* 'Suksamran']

*Asctm. ampullaceum* 'Tierdon' [syn. *V. ampullacea* 'Tierdon']

*Asctm. ampullaceum* f. *aurantiacum* Pradhan [syn. *V. ampullacea* f. *aurantiaca* Pradhan]

*Asctm. ampullaceum* f. *album* Hort. [syn. *V. ampullacea* f. *alba* Hort.]

*Asctm. christensonianum* Haager [syn. *V. christensoniana* (Haager) L.M.Gardiner]

*Asctm. curvifolium* (Lindl.) Schltr. [syn. *V. curvifolia* (Lindl.) L.M.Gardiner]

*Asctm. garayi* Christenson [syn. *V. garayi* (Christenson) L.M.Gardiner]

*Chiloschista nakornpanomensis* Hort.<sup>2</sup>

*Chil. parishii* Seidenf.<sup>2</sup>

*Cleisostoma discolor* Lindl.

*Cleis. racemiferum* (Lindl.) Garay

*Doritis pulcherrima* Lindl. [syn. *Phal. pulcherrima* (Lindl.) J.J.Sm.]

*Dyakia hendersoniana* (Rchb.f.) Christenson

*Hygrochilus parishii* (Veitch ex Rchb.f.) Pfitzer [syn. *Phal. hygrochila* J.M.H.Shaw]<sup>2</sup>

*Kingidium minus* Seidenf. [syn. *Phal. finleyi* Christenson]<sup>2</sup>

*Luisia tristis* (G.Forst) Hook.f.

*Lsa. sp. aff. teretifolia*<sup>1,2</sup>

*Micropera rostrata* (Roxb.) N.P.Balacr.

*Neofinetia falcata* (Thunb.) Hu [syn. *V. falcata* (Thunb.) Beer]<sup>2</sup>

*Neof. falcata* f. *rosea* Hort. [syn. *V. falcata* f. *rosea* Hort.]<sup>2</sup>

*Neof. falcata* f. *rosea* 'Shu Ten Nou' [syn. *V. falcata* 'Shu Ten Nou']<sup>2</sup>

*Papilionanthe teres* (Roxb.) Schltr. f. *andersonii* B.S.Williams

*Pelatantheria insectifera* (Rchb.f.) Ridl.

*Phalaenopsis bastianii* O.Grüss & L.Röllke<sup>2</sup>

*Phal. bellina* Rchb.f.<sup>2</sup>

*Phal. equestris* (Schauer) Rchb.f.

*Phal. parishii* Rchb.f.<sup>2</sup>

*Phal. sanderiana* Rchb.f.

*Phal. tetraspis* Rchb.f.<sup>2</sup>

*Phal. tetraspis* f. *alba* O.Grüss & Koop.

*Polychilos amboinensis* (J.J.Sm.) Shim [syn. *Phal. amboinensis* J.J.Sm.]<sup>2</sup>

*Pcl. cornu-cervi* Breda [syn. *Phal. cornu-cervi* (Breda) Blume & Rchb.f.]

*Pcl. cornu-cervi* f. *chattaladae* D.L.Grove [syn. *Phal. cornu-cervi* f. *chattaladae* D.L.Grove]

*Pcl. cornu-cervi* f. *flava* Braem [syn. *Phal. cornu-cervi* f. *flava* Braem]

*Pcl. fuscata* (Rchb.f.) Shim [syn. *Phal. fuscata* Rchb.f.]<sup>15</sup>

*Pcl. hieroglyphica* (Rchb.f.) Shim [syn. *Phal. hieroglyphica* (Rchb.f.) H.R.Sweet]<sup>2</sup>

*Pcl. lueddemanniana* (Rchb.f.) Shim [syn. *Phal. lueddemanniana* Rchb.f.]<sup>2</sup>

*Pcl. mannii* (Rchb.f.) Shim [syn. *Phal. mannii* Rchb.f.]<sup>2</sup>

*Pcl. modesta* (J.J.Sm.) Shim [syn. *Phal. modesta* J.J.Sm.]<sup>2</sup>

*Pcl. pulchra* (Rchb.f.) Shim [syn. *Phal. pulchra* (Rchb.f.) H.R.Sweet]<sup>2</sup>

*Pcl. violacea* (H.Witte) Shim f. *alba* (Teijsm. & Binn.) Christenson [syn. *Phal. violacea* H.Witte]<sup>2</sup>

*Renanthera imschootiana* Rolfe

*Ren. imschootiana* Rolfe 'Red Dragon'

*Ren. monachica* Ames

*Ren. philippinensis* (Ames & Quisumb.) L.O.Williams

- Ren. philippinensis* 'Manila'  
*Rhynchostylis coelestis* (Rchb.f.) A.H.Kent<sup>2</sup>  
*Rhy. coelestis* Rchb.f. f. *alba* Hort.<sup>2</sup>  
*Rhy. retusa* (L.) Blume<sup>2</sup>  
*Rhy. retusa* f. *albiflora* (I.Barua & Bora) Christenson<sup>2</sup>  
*Robiquetia bifida* (Lindl.) Kocyan & Schuit.  
*Rbq. spathulata* (Blume) J.J.Sm.  
*Saccolabiopsis armitii* (F. Muell.) Dockrill<sup>1</sup>  
*Sarcochilus ceciliae* F.Muell.<sup>1</sup>  
*Sarco. ceciliae* 'Tinonee'<sup>1</sup>  
*Sarco. hillii* (F.Muell.) F.Muell.<sup>1,2</sup>  
*Sarco. hirticalcar* (Dockrill) M.A.Clem. & B.J.Wallace<sup>1</sup>  
*Sarco. olivaceus* Lindl.<sup>1</sup>  
*Sarco. tricallatus* (Rupp) Rupp<sup>1,2,16</sup>  
*Sedirea japonica* (Rchb.f.) Garay & H.R.Sweet [syn. *Phal. japonica* (Rchb.f.) Kocyan & Schuit.]<sup>2</sup>  
*Seidenfadenia mitrata* (Rchb.f.) Garay<sup>2</sup>  
*Staurochilus fasciatus* (Rchb.f.) Ridl. [syn. *Trgl. fasciata* Rchb.f.]<sup>2</sup>  
*Src. gibbosalcar* Seidenf. [syn. *Trgl. gibbosalcar* (Seidenf.) Senghas]  
*Src. ionosmus* (Lindl.) Schltr. [syn. *Trgl. ionosma* (Lindl.) J.J.Sm.]<sup>2</sup>  
*Src. loherianus* (Kraenzl.) K.Karas. [syn. *Trgl. loheriana* (Kraenzl.) L.O.Williams]  
*Trichoglottis seidenfadenii* Aver.  
*Trudelia cristata* (Wall. ex Lindl.) Senghas ex Roeth [syn. *V. cristata* Wall. ex Lindl.]<sup>2</sup>  
*Vanda bensonii* Bateman<sup>2</sup>  
*Vanda coerulea* Griff. ex Lindl.  
*V. denisoniana* Benson & Rchb.f.<sup>2</sup>  
*V. flabellata* (Rolfe ex Downie) Christenson<sup>2</sup>  
*V. lamellata* Lindl.<sup>2</sup>  
*V. lamellata* var. *boxallii* Rchb.f.<sup>2</sup>  
*V. liouvillei* Finet  
*V. roeblingiana* Rolfe  
*V. tessellata* (Roxb.) Hook. ex G.Don f. *flava* Hort.<sup>2</sup>  
*V. ustii* Golamco, Claustro & de Mesa<sup>2</sup>
- ANGRAECINAE
- Aërangis appendiculata* (De Wild.) Schltr.  
*Aërgs verdickii* (De Wild.) Schltr.<sup>2,18</sup>  
*Aëranthes grandiflora* Lindl.  
*Aërths ramosa* Rolfe  
*Angraecum cucullatum* Thouars  
*Angcm. leonis* (Rchb.f.) André<sup>2</sup>  
*Angcm. magdalenae* Schltr. & H.Perrier<sup>2</sup>  
*Angcm. scottianum* Rchb.f.<sup>2</sup>  
*Cyrtorchis praeatermissa* Summerh.<sup>2</sup>  
*Jumellea recta* (Thouars) Schltr.<sup>2</sup>  
*Jum. rigida* Schltr.  
*Mystacidium aliciae* Bolus<sup>2,19</sup>  
*Mycdm. capense* (L.f.) Schltr.<sup>2</sup>  
*Podangis dactyloceras* (Rchb.f.) Schltr.  
*Sobennikoffia humbertiana* H.Perrier<sup>2</sup>  
*Tridactyle bicaudata* (Lindl.) Schltr.<sup>2</sup>
- POLYSTACHYINAE
- Neobenthamia gracilis* Rolfe<sup>2</sup>  
*Polystachya caloglossa* Rchb.f.  
*Pol. galeata* (Sw.) Rchb.f.<sup>2</sup>  
*Pol. lawrenceana* Kraenzl.<sup>2</sup>  
*Pol. tsaratananae* H.Perrier<sup>20</sup>  
*Pol. sp. aff. zambesiaca* Rolfe<sup>2</sup>

Our January 2022 meeting was cancelled due to the concerns regarding community spread of the Covid-19 Omicron variant.

I've compiled a list of orchids that have been benched at Orchid Species Society in January over the past 20 years. Some of these may have been exhibited once only during this period. Following, are a selection of notes about some of the rarely shown, or uncommonly cultivated species.

**NOTES [References are available on request]:**

**1 Australian native orchid**

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

**3** *Paphiopedilum parishii* (Rchb.f.) Stein was discovered by Reverend Charles Samuel Pollock Parish (1822-1897) in Moulmein, Myanmar (Burma) in 1859. Parish was an Anglo-Indian clergyman and botanist, who served as chaplain to the forces of the East India Company in Burma. Messrs Low & Co. of Clapton, London was the first to receive live plants of this species in 1868. Upon blooming the species, Low sent flowers to Heinrich Gustav Reichenbach, who described it in Parish's honour as *Cypripedium parishii* in *Flora* in 1869. Berthold Stein transferred it to *Paphiopedilum* in his *Orchideenbuch* in 1892.

A large, epiphytic sympodial plant, *Paph. parishii* produces short, clustered stems, which each bear 5-8 alternating two-ranked leaves. The oblong-ligulate, bright, glossy green, leathery leaves are 22-45 cm long and 4-7.5 cm broad. Stout pale green inflorescences that are covered with white hairs, emerge from the centre of the leaves of the matured growths. The inflorescence is arched or suberect, and is 30-50 (-60) cm long, and carries 3-9 closely-spaced flowers. Its two-ranked alternating flowers are 7.5-10 cm across, and 13-16 cm long. The flowers open quickly in succession over several weeks, so that all the flowers are open at one time.

The dorsal of sepal of *Paph. parishii* is cream, pale yellow to green with darker green veins. Hidden behind the lip is the synsepalum or ventral sepal, which has two keels and is similarly coloured, like the dorsal. Green in the basal half, with a few black-maroon spots, the drooping twisted petals are blackish-purple, with a pale margin toward the tips. Its helmet-shaped lip is yellow-green to deep green, shaded brown-purple, and the staminode is pale yellow with green mottling. The ovary is green and also white-pubescent, and is subtended by a 3-4 cm long green bract.

*Paph. parishii* is distributed in east and northeast Myanmar, Thailand and western Yunnan province in southwest China, between 1,200-2,200 m altitude. It grows on moss covered trees upon the middle or lower branches, 1.5-5 m above the ground or on moss covered boulders, usually in shade.

*Paph. parishii* grows and flowers easily in southeast Queensland. It can be cultivated in a pot or basket, using any well-drained medium. Shading of around 60-70% will produce strong growths, and leaves that are sturdy and not floppy. From spring to summer it can be watered regularly, and given some liquid fertiliser. Good air circulation is a must, particularly around its roots. A cooler, drier rest period in winter is beneficial, with occasional misting or water in the morning of sunny days will keep the leaves turgid. I recommend a minimum of 10 °C; however temperatures in its natural habitat can drop down to a few degrees Centigrade.

Try not to divide *Paph. parishii* too often. When only a single growth or small, it can be a slow-growing plant, as it may take two years to mature the growth. However, once a healthy plant reaches flowering-size, it can flower each year, as it will soon have several growths at varying stages of development.



*Paphiopedilum parishii*

(Owner R. Trost)

**4** *Paphiopedilum victoria-regina* (Sander) M.Wood var. *kalinae* (Braem) Koop. was first described as *Paph. kalinae* by Guido Braem in *Orchis* in 1995. The type of *Paph. kalinae* came from Gunung Kerinci, Sumatra and was named in honour of Thomas Kalina who first flowered it in cultivation. Harold Koopowitz reduced it to a variety of *Paph. victoria-regina* in the *Orchid Digest* later that same year.

Guido Braem distinguished *Paph. kalinae* from *Paph. victoria-regina* by the broader leaves, more widely spaced bracts, more pubescent and more boldly marked flowers that have a more tapered lip apex. Phillip Cribb considers that *Paph. kalinae* represents one end of a cline in variation, and that it doesn't merit recognition at varietal rank. He instead prefers to reduce *Paph. kalinae* to a synonym of *Paph. victoria-regina*.

*Paph. victoria-regina* is a sympodial, terrestrial plant, which produces short, clustered stems. Each stem bears 4-6 narrowly oblong-elliptic to oblong-tongue shaped leaves that are up to 30 cm long and 6-10 cm wide. Green and purple-flushed at the base on the underside, and with fine hairs along the basal edge, the leaves may show some faint white tessellation on the upper surface. The inflorescence is up to 60 cm long, with an erect peduncle that is 18-34 cm long. It bears many single (rarely two) flowers along the rachis, over a long period of time. The rachis is distinctive, being zigzag with the remains of the floral bracts of long-gone flowers behind the recently opened flowers.

In the typical var. *victoria-regina*, the bracts are borne close together whereas in var. *kalinae* the bracts are spaced up to 2 cm apart along the rachis. Up to 32 or more flowers are borne successively, with only one or two blooms open at a time. The flower of var. *kalinae* is 8-10 cm across. The dorsal sepal is lime-green, yellow-green or white, flushed green or yellow in the lower half with deep purple longitudinal veins. The yellow or pale yellow petals are spotted and streaked with dark maroon and the pink lip has a white rim and is finely spotted with purple.

*Paph. victoria-regina* occurs in central Sumatra at elevations between 700-1,600 m as an epiphyte on tree roots and as a lithophyte on limestone outcrops among sandstone cliffs. It seems to be happy when cultivated under 70-80% shade, with a winter minimum of 12 °C. Use a well-drained potting medium and a small pot that is just big enough to contain the root system. Keep the roots evenly moist during the warmer months, and maintain high humidity with good air circulation. When temperatures cannot be maintained above 17 °C, allow the potting medium to become nearly dry between waterings. Over-watering during the cooler months can often lead to root loss.



*Paphiopedilum victoria-regina* var. *kalinae*

(Owner G. Shishkin)

5 ***Camaridium hoehnei* Pabst** was described by Guido Pabst in *Anais Bot. Herb. Barbosa Rodrigues* in 1953. The specific epithet honoured Frederico Hoehne, for transferring this species to *Camaridium*. Hoehne had raised João Barbosa Rodrigues's *Maxillaria imbricata* to *Camaridium imbricatum*. That name, however had already been used for another *Camaridium* species, so became an illegitimate synonymous name.

*Cmd. hoehnei* is a sympodial, epiphytic plant, which forms dense clumps that consist of suberect to hanging stems. The compressed, ellipsoid pseudobulbs are 2.5-3 cm long and 8-15 mm broad, and are borne along the rhizome at 5-10 (-50) mm intervals. The pseudobulbs are sheathed basally with a pair of deciduous, leafy bracts, which eventually disintegrate, leaving untidy fibres. Each pseudobulb bears a single, dark green, glossy, oblong leaf, which is 10-15 cm long, and 1.5 -2 cm broad.

Short, single-flowered inflorescences are produced from the base of the recently matured pseudobulbs, often in pairs, sometimes in threes. The sepals and petals are pale yellow green at the apex and become translucent yellow-green or white toward the base. Its lip is pale yellow green to white. Sometimes the segments may be variably suffused with maroon-pink especially at the margin and apex. The white callus has a spot of yellow at the apex and the white column may have a few pink-maroon spots.

Widely distributed from Venezuela, Guyana, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Brazil, *Cmd. hoehnei* seems to grow and flower readily in the southeast Queensland region. It requires about 70% shade, a well-drained medium, and good air circulation at all times. Reduce watering frequency during winter, when it is not actively growing. Plants should not be allowed to dry out for prolonged periods.



*Camaridium hoehnei* (Owner H. Schaible)

6 ***Aspasia lunata* Lindl.** was described by John Lindley in the *Botanical Register* in 1836. The specific epithet comes from the Latin *lunatus* (crescent moon shaped), referring to the purplish mark on the lip.

*Asp. lunata* is an epiphytic, sympodial plant, which produces pseudobulbs that are borne along a creeping rhizome at 1-2 cm intervals. Strongly laterally compressed, the yellow-green to pale green, elliptic to oblong pseudobulbs are 5-7 cm long and 1.5 cm broad. Very narrow at the base, the pseudobulb is partially enclosed at the base by 1-2 leaf-bearing bracts. The pseudobulb apex bears a pair of thin, strap-shaped leaves that are 14-25 cm long and 1-1.7 cm broad. Basal racemes that are up to 9 cm long are produced from an inner basal bract on the recently matured pseudobulbs. The raceme bears a single (rarely 2) stary flowers that are about 3.5 cm across and 5-6.5 cm long.

The flowers of *Asp. lunata* have apple-green to yellowish sepals and petals with dark red to brown, purple-brown or maroon bands, spots or blotches on the lower half. Its column and lip are white and the lip has a violet to rose-purple, crescent-shaped mark or stain on the centre of the disc. *Asp. lunata* f. *virida* is the albinistic form, which has green sepals and petals, and a white lip. This rare colour form was last shown at the February meeting of the Orchid Species Society in 2010. Long-lived, the blooms produce a faint daytime scent of freshly cut grass.

Distributed in Bolivia, and Brazil, *Asp. lunata* grows in the cool mountain regions of Minas Gerais, São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Paraná, Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul of Brazil. Plants often grow on trees overhanging rivers at around 1,000 m altitude. *Asp. lunata* requires bright light such as about 70% shade for southeast Queensland conditions. Maintain high humidity with good air circulation. Cultivate it in a well-drained medium in a pot, basket or shallow tray. Plants with a short rhizome are ideal for specimen culture. Water it regularly during the warmer months and fertilise when in active growth. After maturation of the pseudobulbs, give it a slightly drier winter rest while it is not actively growing. Plants should not be allowed to remain dry for long periods during the cooler months so occasional watering or misting will prevent the pseudobulbs from shrivelling excessively. I recommend a winter minimum of 12 °C.



*Aspasia lunata* (Owner N&V. Bone)

7 ***Brasilidium crispum* (Lodd. ex Lindl.) Campacci** was introduced from the Organ Mountains of Brazil to Europe by Conrad Loddiges. John Lindley described it as *Oncidium crispum* Lodd. ex Lindl. in his *Genera and Species of Orchidaceous Plants* in 1833. Loddiges' publication in the *Botanical Cabinet* in 1832 seems to be disregarded, perhaps because the species was not validly described. The specific epithet comes from the Latin *crispus* (crisped), referring to the wavy margin of the floral segments.

During recent years, DNA sequence data analysis has been used by various authors to redefine orchid genera. Marcos Campacci used both phylogenetic and morphological studies and transferred this species to *Brasilidium crispum* in *Coletânea de Orquídeas Brasileiras* in February 2006.

Mark Chase and Norris Williams interpreted the DNA studies differently, and they transferred this species to *Gomesa* R.Br. in *Annals of Botany* in 2009. Since the specific epithet *crispum* had already been used for *Gomesa crispa* (Lindl.) Klotzsch ex Rchb.f., they used the next available epithet, naming it *Gom. imperatoris-maximiliani* (Rchb.f.) M.W.Chase & H.H.Williams.



Volume 5 of *Genera Orchidacearum* (2009), and the World Checklist of Selected Plant Families [WCSP] has formally recognised the transfer of the Brazilian species of *Oncidium* to *Gomesa* Lindl.

I prefer a consistent taxonomic classification of the Orchidaceae, so I recognise *Brasilidium* as distinct from *Gomesa*. *Brasilidium* comprises ten species with *Bsd. crispum* (Lodd. ex Lindl.) Campacci [*Onc. crispum* Lodd. ex Lindl.] as the type. Species included in this new genus were previously included in *Oncidium* section *Crispa* Rehb.f ex Pfitz. The generic name comes from Brasil, and the ending from *Oncidium*, as it is a Brazilian genus that has been separated from *Oncidium*.

*Bsd. crispum* is a sympodial, epiphytic plant, which produces large, ovoid pseudobulbs that are borne along a short creeping rhizome. The pseudobulbs are strongly compressed and grooved with age, and are 7-12.5 cm long and 3-5.5 cm wide. Its pseudobulbs are spaced along a rhizome at 2-7 cm intervals, and are usually a dark red-brown, particularly when grown in bright light. The pseudobulbs bear 2 (rarely 3) oblong-lanceolate leaves that are 15-20 cm long, and 3-5 cm broad. Its leaves are olive to brownish green, depending upon the light.

An erect to arching paniculate inflorescence is produced from the base of the recently matured pseudobulb. The panicle of *Bsd. crispum* is 70-110 cm long, and bears many (up to 50-60) large, showy flowers that are 5-7.5 cm across. The flowers of *Bsd. crispum* are amongst the largest of the genus *Brasilidium*. The flowers have coppery-red to olive-brown segments that are much crisped and undulated. Its lip is marked with yellow at the base and around the white callus. Jack Fowlie (1976) reports that the flowers have a faint, musty odour, likened to that of cockroaches.

*Bsd. crispum* occurs on both sides of the Organ Mountains, Brazil, between 800-1,250 m elevation. It is a mid to late spring flowering species. Environmental conditions in the Organ Mountains dictate that during spring, there are frequent rains and cloudy mists, when the plants grow rapidly and soon flower. Summer temperatures can reach 30 °C in the shade on hot sunny days, with humidity usually around 85%. During winter, when skies are clear, there is less moisture in the air, but never below 65%. Temperatures can go down to 3 °C on cold clear winter nights. Light is also brighter due to the deciduous nature of some of the trees.

Jack Fowlie says that oncidiums of the section *Crispum* should be cultivated on very long cork oak bark, or better cork oak limbs, ideally at least 1.5 m long. Mounts can be hung vertically so that the extensive root system can grow up and down along the fissures in the bark ensuring good growth and flowering. Cultivated in this way, plants can be watered or misted, and also fed regularly during the warmer months, when in active growth. During winter, cooler brighter and drier conditions can be provided in keeping with its natural environment. In the Brisbane area plants grow well when provided with 50-70% shading.

Don Franzen (1997) prefers to grow species of this section on tree fern slabs, and he certainly cultivated and flowered them exceptionally well. Readers are referred to Don's article on his cultural methods in the Orchid Species Society's publication *Twenty-five Years of Orchid Species*.

**8** *Trichocentrum tigrinum* Linden & Rehb.f. was described by Jean Linden and Heinrich Gustav Reichenbach in the *Gardeners' Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette* in 1869. The specific epithet comes from the Latin *tigrinus* (tiger-like), referring to the jaguar-like spots on the sepals and petals.

*Trt. tigrinum* is a small, epiphytic, sympodial plant, which produces clustered, tiny, insignificant, hard, globular pseudobulbs that are about 5 mm in diameter. Each pseudobulb bears a single, large, narrowly oblong-elliptic leaf that is 6-12 cm long and 2-3 cm broad. The dark green, thick, fleshy, hard leathery leaves are v-shape in cross-section. Usually the leaves are finely spotted dull crimson to purple or liver-red, or they may be reddish on the underside. Spreading to pendulous inflorescences that are 6-15 cm long are produced from the base of the newly developing growth.

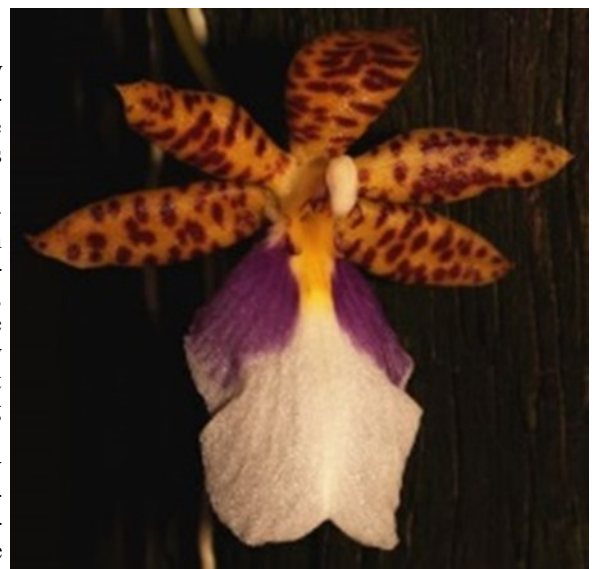
The racemes of *Trt. tigrinum* bear a single (sometimes two) large, showy flower that is 5-6 cm across. The sepals and petals are grey-green to yellow-green, spotted and irregularly banded with purple-brown to maroon-brown. Its large white lip is marked with a wedge-shaped pinkish-purple to rose-red blotch on both sides at the base. The twin keeled callus at the base of the lip is yellow, and the white column is spotted with purple. The sweetly scented flowers last for about 2 weeks.

Distributed in western Ecuador, and neighbouring Peru, *Trt tigrinum* is found in tropical dry forests between 200-400 m altitude. It is best cultivated on a mount, such as cork bark, hardwood or tree fern, or in a small pot or basket, with a well-drained medium. An alternative mount could be a Guttergard™ cylinder, filled with a medium such as perlite and peat or a bark-based mix. The roots like to dry quickly between waterings, so the potting medium should be open enough to allow good air circulation around those roots.

Cultivate it under about 70% shade, and maintain high humidity, with good air circulation during the warmer months. Give it a drier rest, during the winter, with a minimum of 18 °C. Plants will still need occasional misting or watering in the morning of



*Brasilidium crispum* (Owner D. Franzen)



*Trichocentrum tigrinum* (Owner R. Wells)

sunny days, during the cooler months, to prevent the leaves from shrivelling. *Trt. tigrinum* will tolerate minimum temperatures down to 12 °C for short periods if the leaves are dry at night.

**9** *Stanhopea oculata* (Lodd.) Lindl. was introduced to European cultivation by Messrs. Loddiges. Conrad Loddiges described it first as *Ceratochilus oculatus* in the *Botanical Cabinet* in 1832. John Lindley transferred this species to *Stanhopea* in his *Genera and Species of Orchidaceous Plants*, later that same year. The specific epithet comes from the Latin *oculatus* (eye), referring to the dark spot on the hypochile of the lip.

*Stan. oculata* is an epiphytic or occasional terrestrial, sympodial plant, which produces clustered, obliquely ovoid pseudobulbs that are 3.5-6.5 cm long. Each pseudobulb bears a single elliptic or broadly lanceolate leaf that is 30-45 cm long and 3-14 cm broad. The dark green leaf is borne on a grooved stalk that is up to 12 cm long. Pendulous inflorescences that are up to 25 cm long are produced from the base of the recently matured pseudobulbs. The raceme bears 5-8 large, showy, fleshy flowers that are 7-9 cm across. Strongly fragrant during the day, the fleshy flowers only last for 3-5 days. Its scent is spicy, with a cinnamon-vanilla note. They are known to be pollinated by male *Eufriesea caerulescens* bees.

Variable in colour, the flowers of *Stan. oculata* have white to cream sepals and petals with large red to red-purple leopard-like or ring-like spots. Its horned white to cream lip is yellow to golden yellow at the base, with a prominent dark red-purple spot on each side near the base and many smaller spots on the remainder. Sometimes the eye-spot on the lip may be very small or absent. The long white column has fine red spots on the wings and inside.

Widely distributed, *Stan. oculata* is found from Mexico, Guatemala, Belize, Honduras and Panama. The species is also known from northern Colombia and Venezuela, with an unconfirmed report from southern Brazil. *Stan. oculata* seems to grow and flower easily in the southeast Queensland region. Cultivate it in a basket, with a well-drained medium, that is lined with coconut fibre, newspaper or sphagnum moss. Provide it with shady conditions, such as 70-80% shade, high humidity, and good air circulation. Water it regularly during the warmer months and give it drier winter rest, with a minimum of 12 °C.



*Stanhopea oculata* (Owner G. Shishkin)

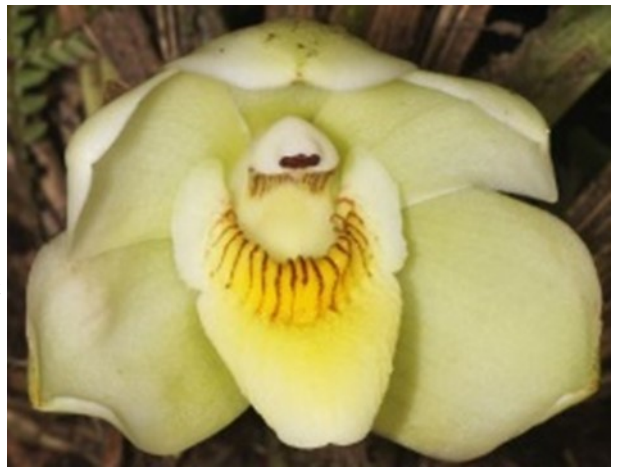
**10** *Pescatorea cerina* (Lindl.) Rehb.f. is one of the fan-shaped plants that lacks pseudobulbs, and produces large, showy flowers. Joseph Warszewicz discovered it in 1849-1850, on Chiriquí volcano in Veragua, Panama at around 2,400 m altitude. Warszewicz sent plants back to England, where they were sold at Stevens' Sale Rooms in 1851. Sigismund Rucker was the first to flower it in cultivation, the following year. John Lindley described it as *Huntleya cerina* in the *Flower Garden* in 1852. Its specific epithet comes from the Latin *cerinus* (wax yellow), referring to the fleshy wax-like blooms. Heinrich Gustav Reichenbach transferred it to *Pescatorea* in *Botanische Zeitung* that same year, establishing *Pes. cerina* as the type species, for his new genus.

The generic name honours Jean Pierre Pescatore (1792-1855), a Luxembourg-born Paris banker and orchidophile, who maintained an extensive orchid collection at Chateau Celle St. Cloud, northern France. The World Checklist of Selected Plant Families [WCSP] uses the orthographic variant, *Pescatoria* for the generic name.

*Pes. cerina* is a sympodial, epiphytic plant, which produces short, clustered stems. The stems each bear 4-6 linear-lanceolate to elliptic-lanceolate leaves. The thinly leathery, two-ranked erect or arched leaves are 15-60 cm long and 3-5 cm broad. Each growth bears several short axillary, erect to horizontal inflorescences that are 3.5-10 cm long with a single large showy flower.

The flowers of *Pes. cerina* are 5.5-7.5 cm across, and have creamy white to pale lemon yellow sepals and petals. Its lateral sepals are sometimes blotched with greenish-yellow towards the base. Its white to yellow lip is marked reddish-brown on the prominent, multi-ridged, semi-circular callus, and the column is white, with a violet or red-purple anther. *Pes. cerina* is reported to be highly scented. Most cultivars seem to be practically scentless, sometimes with a faint musty scent.

An inhabitant of wet highland forest, *Pes. cerina* is found between 1,000-2,600 m altitude from Costa Rica to Panama. It grows on trees in shady pockets of debris. In cultivation, provide *Pes. cerina* with 80% shade, high humidity and plenty of water at all times. Plants should never be allowed to dry out, so it needs a moisture-retentive, yet well-drained medium as the roots do not like stale soggy conditions. Good air circulation is also important, particularly during our hot humid summers. Even though the plant is not so actively growing in winter, it should be still kept moist. Charles and Margaret Baker (1991) indicate that many cultural guidelines for this species list it as a cool grower, however their climatic records for the region recommends a range of 14-29 °C throughout the year.



*Pescatorea cerina*

(Owner Parque Nacional  
Altos de Campana, Panama)



**11** *Bulbophyllum papulosum* Garay was described by Leslie Garay in the *Harvard Papers in Botany* in 1999. The specific epithet comes from the Latin *papula* (pustule), and the suffix *-osus* (abundance), referring to the prominent, warty surface of the lip.

*Bulb. papulosum* is a member of section *Lepidorhiza*. It is closely related to *Bulb. basisetum* J.J.Sm., *Bulb. nymphopolitanum* Kraenzl., *Bulb. recurvilabre* Garay, and *Bulb. trigonosepalum* Kraenzl.. There has been much confusion surrounding this complex of taxa, such that their identification is uncertain. An article by Wally Suarez (2011) in the *Malesian Orchid Journal* attempted to solve many of the classification problems.

*Bulb. papulosum* is an epiphytic, sympodial plant, which produces clustered, slightly flattened, ovoid to ear-shaped, or subglobose pseudobulbs that are 2-4 cm tall and 2.5-3 cm broad. Each pseudobulb bears a single, stalked, obtuse, leathery leaf that is 14-22 cm long and 3-5 cm broad at the apex. Semi-erect to spreading inflorescences that are up to 5-14.5 cm long are produced from the base of the recently matured pseudobulbs. The 4.5 cm long rachis bears 2-4 successive flowers, several of which may sometimes be open simultaneously.

The flowers of *Bulb. papulosum* are 4-7 cm across, and 6.5-10 cm long, and last for about 5 days. Variable in colour, the flowers have waxy yellow-green to yellow or orange sepals and petals that are variably spotted with red-brown. Its dorsal sepal is sparsely spotted, and the lateral sepals more densely spotted or mottled with red-brown. The petals may be spotted in longitudinal lines or veined with red-brown. Its warty red-purple to maroon lip has a wet surface when fresh. The flowers produce a strong unpleasant faeces-like smell during the day.

*Bulb. papulosum* was described based upon a plant in cultivation that was collected from the Philippines, without known locality. It has been found growing up to 500 m altitude. This appears to be a warm-growing species that does best with a winter minimum of 15-18 °C. Plants will tolerate minima down to 12 °C for short periods, if the plant is given overhead protection, and the leaves are dry at night. Cultivate it under about 70% shade in a tray or basket, with a well-drained medium. Maintain high humidity with good air circulation. Plants can be watered regularly during the warmer parts of the year. During winter, the plants can be allowed to nearly dry between waterings, but should not remain dry for long periods.



*Bulbophyllum papulosum* (Owner B&M. Williams)

**12** *Dendrobium bensoniae* Rchb.f. was described by Heinrich Gustav Reichenbach in *Botanische Zeitung* in 1867. The specific epithet honours Colonel Robson Benson's wife. Benson had sent plants from Myanmar (Burma) to Messrs Veitch in 1866.

*Den. bensoniae* is an epiphytic, sympodial plant, which produces stout cylindrical, suberect to pendent stems that are 30-75 cm long and 1.5 cm in diameter. The plant habit may vary, with some plants having more robust stems, and the yellow pseudobulbs may be up to 1 m long. The pseudobulbs bear many linear to lanceolate leaves that are 5-12 cm long and about 17 mm broad, in two ranks along the pseudobulb. The leaves are soon deciduous after the pseudobulb matures. Short inflorescences that are up to 5 cm long are produced from the upper nodes of the leafless stems. The racemes bear 1-3 flowers that last for about 2 weeks, but have been reported to be long-lasting, and stay on the plant for up to 2 months or more.

The showy fragrant flowers of *Den. bensoniae* have a daytime, vanilla-like scent and are 5-6 (-7.5) cm across. Sparkling with a crystalline texture, the flowers are white to cream-yellow with a lip of similar colour. Its lip has a large bright yellow to orange-yellow disc. At the base of the disc there are two maroon-purple, eye-like spots that can sometimes be joined.

Distributed from northeastern India to Myanmar, *Den. bensoniae* has been found from 450-1,500 m elevation. *Den. bensoniae* can be potted in any well-drained potting medium. It can be cultivated in pots or baskets. Pendulous plants can be mounted if high humidity and daily watering can be given during summer. During the growing phase, plants require plenty of water, fertilizer and good air circulation. At this time *Den. bensoniae* is best kept moist without significant drying out. During the warmer months where it grows, temperatures range from 26-30 °C during the day and 12-18 °C at night. In winter when plants are leafless it needs to be kept drier, with lower humidity for several months. Temperatures in the natural habitat during the cooler months range from 21-24 °C in the day and 6-8 °C at night. The winter rest seems to be essential for the continual health of the plant.



*Dendrobium bensoniae* (Owner M. Page)

**13** *Distichorchis uniflora* (Griff.) M.A.Clem. was first described by William Griffith as *Dendrobium uniflorum* in *Notulae ad Plantas Asiaticas* in 1851. The specific epithet comes from the Latin *uni* (one) and *florus* (flowered), referring to the inflorescences.

Morphological and molecular studies show that the generic limits of *Dendrobium* need to be reviewed. Based upon these studies, Mark Clements and David Jones established the genus *Distichorchis* M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones in *The Orchadian* in 2002. Clements and Jones based the new genus on *Dendrobium* sect. *Distichophyllum* Hook.f., with *Ds. uniflora* as the type species.

*Distichorchis* are sympodial plants, which produce pseudobulbous or non-pseudobulbous stems that bear much-reduced inflorescences. The very short racemes are single-flowered or rarely twin-flowered. Its flowers have a short column and a longer column-foot that forms a short nectar-producing spur, with the base of the fleshy lip.

*Ds. uniflora* is a sympodial, epiphytic plant, which produces clustered pseudobulbs. The pseudobulbs are slender, spindle-shaped stems that are 30-40 cm long. Grooved or sometimes slightly 4-angled above the middle, the stems are slightly swollen in the middle, with leaves borne along the whole length. Sometimes the leaf sheaths may be marked with red stripes. Alternating in two ranks, the elliptic-oblong to lance-shaped leaves are 2.5-3 (4-7) cm long and 1-2 cm broad. Twisted at the base, all the leathery shiny leaves lie in one plane, and have unequally bilobed and acute tips.

The flowers of *Ds. uniflora* are 2-3 cm across are borne singly from nodes opposite the leaves on the matured pseudobulbs. Heavily textured and waxy, the flowers have creamy white, reflexed sepals and petals that become dull yellow with age. The distinctly 3-lobed lip is white to pale greenish yellow or green, and may be marked with yellow to brown stripes towards the base. Running along the centre of the lip are three keels that may be violet, brown, orange or crimson. *Ds. uniflora* f. *immaculata* Hort. has white flowers, devoid of the coloured marks on the lip.

The lip of *Ds. uniflora* has a rather deep incision on each side of the lip separating the midlobe from the side lobes. It has characteristic large ovate side lobes overlap the midlobe thus making the hypochile broader than the epichile. The long-lived flowers are not fragrant.

Distributed in Thailand, Vietnam, Malaya, Sumatra, Sulawesi, Borneo and the Philippines, *Ds. uniflora* is found between 600-700 m altitude. In the Philippines it grows often in full sun between 100-700 m elevation. A warm to intermediate-growing species, *Ds. uniflora* requires a well-drained medium and bright light such as about 70% shade with good air circulation at all times. Water it frequently during the warmer months and give it a slightly drier winter rest but do not allow it to dry out for long periods. Rainfall in its natural habitat is heavy throughout the year.

**14** *Brysellia civilis* (Rchb.f. & Warsz.) Luer was first described by Heinrich Gustav Reichenbach and Josef Warszewicz as *Masdevallia civilis* in *Bonplandia* in 1854. The specific epithet comes from the Latin *civilis* (civilian), referring to the drab-coloured flowers, in comparison to the bright red military colours of *Masd. militaris*, which was published simultaneously.

Carlyle Luer used DNA analyses and transferred *Masd. civilis* to *Brysellia* Luer in *Monographs in Systematic Botany from the Missouri Botanical Garden* in 2006. The World Checklist of Selected Plant Families [WCSP] recognises *Byrsella* as a synonym for *Masdevallia*. I prefer a consistent taxonomic treatment of Orchidaceae, and I recognise *Byrsella* as distinct from *Masdevallia*.

*Brysellia* is a genus of some 42 species found in the Andes, which can be distinguished by coarse tufted plants, with thick leathery leaves, on short stout ramicauls (pleurothallid stems). Plants produce single flowers that are borne on a terete peduncle. The flowers have thickly fleshy sepals, which are variously joined into a cup or tube, and are often verrucose within. Its cartilaginous petals often have the labellar margin obtusely angled. The thick, oblong, entire lip is undivided by lateral folds, and mostly has a verrucose obtuse apex.

A medium sized terrestrial or lithophytic, sympodial plant, *Bys. civilis* produces clustered, stout, upright ramicauls that are 2-6 cm long, which are enclosed by 2-3 loose tubular sheaths. Each ramicaul bears a single, dull green, upright, thickly leathery to succulent leaf. The narrowly elliptic-linear, channelled leaves are 6-13 cm long and 9-13 mm broad. A single fleshy flower is carried on a short inflorescence, from low down on the ramicaul. The peduncle is 1.5-2.5 cm long, and suffused with purple, so that the flowers are borne amongst the leaves.

The tubular or urn-shaped flower of *Bys. civilis* emits a faintly unpleasant scent. Variable in colour, the flowers have pale orange-yellow sepals, to dull yellow-green sepals that are mottled and dotted with dull purple. In addition, the sepals have yellow-green tails that are 7-14 mm long. Hidden within the tube are the small white to translucent cream petals, which are marked with red to purple, and a pinkish white lip that is spotted with purple to red-purple.

Endemic to Peru, *Bys. civilis* grows on grassy rocky slopes and limestone soils where it is exposed to the extremes of heat during the day, and chilly temperatures at night at elevations between 2,700-3,000 m. Plants growing in soil often develop into large clumps. A cool-growing species, *Bys. civilis* requires a well-drained medium with good air circulation. Cultivate it in bright light such as 70% shade with high humidity. The diurnal temperature range, together with cool night temperatures, is very difficult for growers to provide in the southeast Queensland region in summer. Watering in the evenings during the warmer months, along with fans for air movement may help to reduce temperatures.



*Distichorchis uniflora* (Owner M. Loft)



*Brysellia civilis* (Owner W. Williams)



**15** *Polychilos fuscata* (Rchb.f.) Shim was described first by Heinrich Gustav Reichenbach as *Phalaenopsis fuscata* in the *Gardeners' Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette* in 1874. The specific epithet comes from the Latin *fuscatus* (darkened), referring to the brown blotches towards the base of the sepals and petals.

Phyau Shim resurrected *Polychilos*, and transferred *Phal. fuscata* to that genus in the *Malayan Nature Journal* in 1982. The World Checklist of Selected Plant Families [WCSP] currently treats *Polychilos* as a synonym for *Phalaenopsis*. I prefer a consistent taxonomic treatment of Orchidaceae, and recognise *Polychilos* as distinct from *Phalaenopsis*.

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



*Polychilos fuscata* (Owner J. Roberts)

*Pcl. fuscata* is an epiphytic, monopodial plant, which produces short stems. The stem bears several, two-ranked, oblong-obovate to oblong-elliptic, fleshy, shiny leaves that are up to 30 cm long and 10 cm broad. Many-flowered, suberect, arched panicles are produced from nodes opposite the leaves, and they are up to 40 cm long. The panicles bear progressive, fleshy flowers on each branch with several flowers open at one time. Panicles on strong mature plants can continue to flower for several years.

The glossy flowers of *Pcl. fuscata* have cream to greenish yellow sepals and petals that are recurved along the margin, and are blotched with brown to orange-brown towards the base. Its pale cream to pale yellow lip is striped longitudinally with pale brown to orange-brown on the midlobe. The side lobes are tipped with white, and the base of the lip is orange-yellow with pale brown bars and purple-brown spots. Its column is pale yellow, and the anther cap is cream. The blooms produce a faint daytime scent of freshly cut grass.

Distributed in Peninsular Malaysia and Borneo, with a dubious report from the Philippines, *Pcl. fuscata* grows in lowland forests, in shady habitats, often near streams, between sea level and 1,000 m altitude. A warm- to intermediate-growing species, *Pcl. fuscata* seems to grow and flower in the Brisbane region without the need for winter heat, however it seems to perform better with minimum temperatures above 15 °C. It requires a well-drained medium, 70-80% shade with high humidity and good air circulation at all times. Water it early in the morning on sunny days during the winter so that the leaves are dry by the afternoon. Provide overhead protection during the cooler months if you cannot maintain a minimum of 15-18 °C. Plants seem to tolerate temperatures down to 12 °C provided that they are dry and protected or enclosed at night.

**16** *Sarcophilus tricallatus* (Rupp) Rupp was described first by Herman Rupp as *Sarcophilus hillii* var. *tricallatus* in the *North Queensland Naturalist* in 1936. The specific epithet was derived from the Latin *tri* (three), *callus* (calli), and suffix *-atus* (possession), referring to the 3-ridged callus. Rupp raised this taxon to specific status as *Sarco. tricallatus* in the *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* in 1951.

*Sarco. tricallatus* is a miniature, monopodial, twig epiphyte, which produces short, single-growth, pendent stems that are 1-2.5 cm long. The stem bears 2-8 linear, apical leaves. Its drooping, fleshy, channelled, dark to pale green, often pink- or reddish-spotted leaves are 2-10 cm long and 1.5-5 mm in diameter. Pendent racemes that are 2-6 cm long are produced from nodes opposite the leaf base. Each raceme bears 2-8 lightly scented flowers that are 8-10 mm in diameter.

The flowers of *Sarco. tricallatus* are produced sequentially, and sporadically, over several months, seldom with more than 2-3 flowers open at one time. The crystalline white flowers may have cupped or spreading segments. Its helmet-shaped lip has a yellow or yellow-orange margined midlobe, and red or purplish stripes on the inside of the side lobes. The inner surface of the midlobe is covered with short, white, glandular hairs. Its lip has a bilobed central callus, with two much smaller side calli.

Distributed along the northeastern Queensland coast from the McIlwraith Range, Cooktown, down to Rockhampton, *Sarco. tricallatus* is found between 200-800 m altitude. Growing on the outermost branches and twigs of small gnarled rough-barked trees, and on shrubs, plants are often within a metre or two of the ground. Its habitat is in the stunted, fairly open drier rainforests, vine thickets, from the coastal plain to 160 km inland.

Michael Harrison (2005) says that *Sarco. tricallatus* is usually fairly reliable in cultivation. Plants are best cultivated under about 70% shade, and mounted on cork bark or hardwood mounts. Good air circulation and fresh moving air is important. During summer, low humidity and high temperatures above 30 °C should be avoided. Try to maintain a winter minimum of 12 °C



*Sarcophilus tricallatus* (Owner J. Roberts)

with regular misting on sunny mornings to prevent the plants from dehydrating. Wal Upton (1993) says that too much moisture on the leaves can result in defoliation.

**17** *Seidenfadenia mitrata* (Rchb.f.) Garay was first flowered in European cultivation by John Day of Tottenham in England in 1864. Heinrich Gustav Reichenbach described this species first as *Aërides mitrata* in *Botanische Zeitung* in the same year. The specific epithet comes from the Latin *mitra* (head-band, turban), and the suffix *-atus* (possession or likeness), referring to the lip spur, which fancifully resembles a bishop's mitre.

According to Eric Christenson (1987), this distinctive species is so different from other members of the genus *Aërides* that it is hard to imagine why Reichenbach the younger, initially described the plant as an *Aërides*. This species has no similarity to *Aërides* other than the superficial characters of having white-and-pink flowers with a spur. Based on these differences, together with the non-moveable labellum, and short column-foot, Leslie Garay transferred *Aër. mitrata* to the monotypic genus *Seidenfadenia* in the *Botanical Museum Leaflets of Harvard University* in 1972. The generic name honours Gunnar Seidenfaden (1908-2001), Danish expert who contributed greatly to the knowledge of the orchids of Thailand.

*Sei. mitrata* is a pendent, epiphytic, monopodial plant which produces short stems that are up to 12.5 cm long. The stems are covered with alternating leaf sheaths. Several of the apical alternating leaf sheaths bear pendent, semi-terete, medium to dark green, leaves that are grooved on the upper surface, and are 30-40 (-90) cm long and 2-5 mm in diameter. Densely flowered, the generally upright inflorescences of *Sei. mitrata* bears 10-20 or more flowers. Its flowers are borne on simple, relatively short racemes that are 15-20 cm long.

Although the fragrant flowers of *Sei. mitrata* are only 1.5 cm across, the quantity of flowers produced per inflorescence produces a showy display. The sepals and petals are usually white, although they may be tinted with varying amounts of pink to red-purple. Contrasting with these segments is the brilliant pink lip and anther cap. In rare cultivars the entire flower may be all red-purple, or pure white (f. *alba* Hort.). The daytime scent has been described as being strong sweet lemon, all day.

Endemic to Thailand, and Tenasserim in Myanmar, *Sei. mitrata* is found in lowland and montane forests, between 100-800 (-1,500) m above sea level. According to Seidenfaden (1988) it is quite common in western Thailand.

Christenson says "that in nature, plants of this species grow in exposed situations, and their derived leaf morphology is an adaptation to both high light intensities and seasonally dry conditions. These plants should be provided with high light intensity similar to that needed for species of *Brassavola*.

The large fleshy roots of *Sei. mitrata* require good air circulation and frequent drying. For this reason, plants of *Sei. mitrata* should be mounted on suitable slab material rather than put in pots. The species can be grown in pots successfully only if careful attention is given to watering. If pots are used, I recommend small clay pots with an open, porous medium that drains readily.

A watering regime similar to that given to equitant oncidiums will benefit *Sei. mitrata*: frequent waterings and good air circulation that allows the plants to dry off rapidly and completely each time. Over-watering the plant, using a growing medium that retains excessive moisture, providing low light intensities, or allowing too-high general humidity (which compounds the other problems) are the most common causes of failure with this species.

*Sei. mitrata* will grow over a wide range of temperatures as long as high light intensities and good air circulation are maintained."

**18** *Aërangis verdickii* (De Wild.) Schltr., was first described by Emile De Wildeman as *Angraecum verdickii* in *Annales du Musée du Congo (Belge)* in 1902. The specific epithet honours Count Edgard Verdick (1868-1927), Belgian collector, who collected the type specimen in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Rudolf Schlechter transferred it to *Aërangis* in *Beihefte zum Botanischen Centralblatt* in 1918.

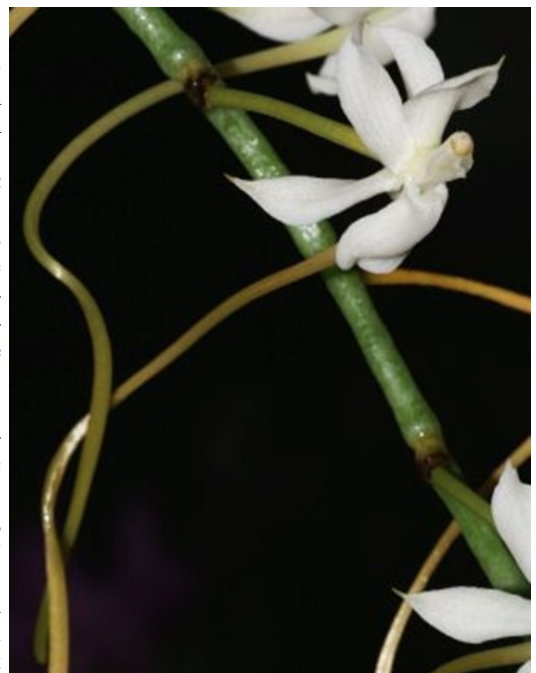
*Aërgs. verdickii* is a medium- to large-size, monopodial plant, which produces short stems that are about 6 cm long, or longer (up to 40 cm) in old plants. The stems produce thick grey roots in the lower portion, and bear 2-6 fleshy two-ranked leaves at the apex. The leaves are acutely bilobed at the apex, and are 8-13 (-20) cm long and 2.5-3.5 (-5) cm broad. Often the leaves have an undulate edge, and are dark green to grey-green, usually tinged purplish.

Plants of *Aërgs. verdickii* produce two to six, pendent inflorescences that are 20-30 cm long, from nodes in the leaf axil. Each raceme carries 4-12 (-16), long-spurred flowers in two ranks. The white flowers are 2.5-3 cm across, and are sweetly scented at all times. Its blooms have reflexed sepals and petals. The lip has 2 ridges at the mouth of the spur. Its 17-19 cm long spur is greenish-white, rarely tinged with pink, slender and thickened in the apical third, and is slightly coiled. The flowers last for about 10 days.

Distribution of *Aërgs. verdickii* is wide, extending from Transvaal province in South Africa, Zimbabwe, Angola, Mozambique, Malawi, Zambia, Zaire and Tanzania. It grows in dry woodland and montane forests, dry savanna or wet



*Seidenfadenia mitrata* (Owner K&A. McGinn)



*Aërangis verdickii* (Owner B. Miller)



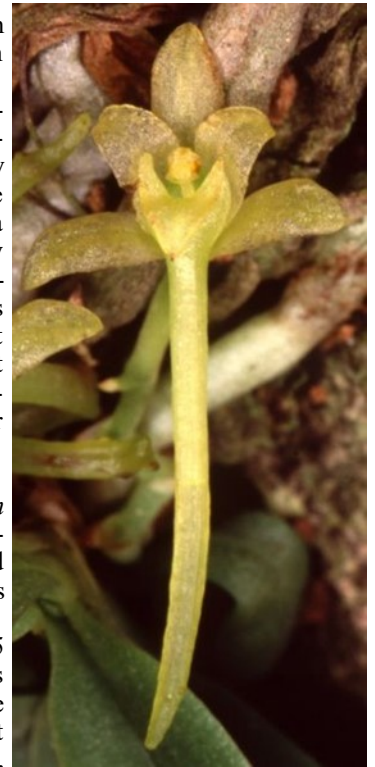
*Brachystegia* woodland between 100-1,200 (-2,600) m altitude. *Aërgs. verdickii* grows as an epiphyte usually on high branches in deciduous trees, but is occasionally found growing as an epilith.

Isobyl la Croix (1991) comments that *Aërgs. verdickii* grows in areas with a very difficult climate. It is adapted to hot areas with a long dry season. Often it looks very shrivelled and sometimes loses its leaf completely. It is important not to over-water *Aërgs. verdickii*, particularly during cool weather. Provide it with good air circulation, sheltered from cold winds. Plants are best mounted on a large mount such as weathered hardwood or cork bark. Alternatively a wooden basket using a coarse medium can be used so that the roots are allowed to dry quickly between waterings. During the warmer growing period shading of 50-70% can be given, together with regular water every 2-3 days and high humidity. From autumn to winter watering is best reduced and the plant can be gradually given brighter light. Lower humidity and a light misting every few weeks will prevent excessive shrivelling. Karsten Wodrich (1997) says that the lower leaves will wilt, turn brown and fall off as part of the natural growth cycle. The uppermost leaves can be allowed to shrivel slightly, with the plant recovering well once regular water and more shade is given in spring.

**19** *Mystacidium alicae* Bolus was first described by Harry Bolus in *Icones Orchidearum Austro-Africanarum Extratropicarum* in 1911. Bolus named it honour of Alice Peglar who discovered this species in the Eastern Cape. It is found growing as an epiphyte on twigs and branches in the deep shade of scrub forest, on hill slopes in South Africa. *Mycdm. alicae* is found in the warmer coastal regions often near rivers from sea level to 500 m elevation.

*Mycdm. alicae* is a miniature, monopodial plant, which produces short stems that bear 3-5 upright, strap-shaped leaves. It is one of the smallest species of the genus, and may sometimes be leafless. The dull, light green leaves are 2-6 (-8.5) cm long and 4-6 (-10) mm across. The plant also has fine grey-green roots with longitudinal white streaks. Short inflorescences that are 1-2.5 cm long are produced from nodes in the leaf axil. The racemes bear 4-7 crowded, yellowish-green or pale green flowers that are almost transparent. The flowers are 6-8 mm across, and have a 7-11 mm long spur. The flowers are faintly scented at dusk.

In cultivation, *Mycdm. alicae* is best mounted on cork bark, tree fern or hardwood. Plants seem to resent disturbance, so should be left to grow upon its mount for as long as possible. It requires heavy shade of 70-80% with high humidity. During winter, plants can be misted lightly once a week in the morning, and allowed to dry slightly between watering. Being a warm-growing plant I recommend a winter minimum of 12-15 °C.



*Mystacidium alicae*

(Owner B&L. Ross)

**20** *Polystachya tsaratananae* H.Perrier was described by Henri Perrier de la Bâthie in *Bulletin de la Société Botanique de France* in 1936. The specific epithet refers to Mount Tsaratanana in northern Madagascar.

*Pol. tsaratananae* is a lithophytic, sympodial plant, which produces clustered pseudobulbs that are 1.5-4 cm tall. The pseudobulbs bear 3-4 linear, dark green or purplish-green leaves that are 10-20 cm long and 1-2 cm broad. An upright inflorescence is produced from a flattened apical sheath on the recently matured pseudobulb. The raceme bears 10-20 large, showy, non-resupinate blooms. The flowers are about 12 mm across, and are variable in colour. They may be whitish with purple-red margins to reddish-purple, and the lip has pale yellow to golden-yellow hairs on the disc.

*Pol. tsaratananae* is endemic to northern Madagascar, where it grows in shaded habitats on rocks between 1,500-2,000 m altitude. An intermediate to cool-growing species, *Pol. tsaratananae* requires a small container, with a well-drained medium. Cultivate it under about 70% shade, with high humidity, and good air circulation. Water it regularly so that it doesn't remain dry for long periods.



*Polystachya tsaratananae*

(Owner N&V. Bone)

# Articles are always welcome

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

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

Send the details/article to me at [gregure@ozemail.com.au](mailto:gregure@ozemail.com.au)