

The International Odontoglossum Alliance Journal

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Outgoing President's Message

Robert Hamilton

The year 2021 has ended and so has my tenure as President of The International Odontoglossum Alliance. I enjoyed the position and was glad to see the large increase in the Journal's content, readership, and visits to the IOAJ website.

There's also good news. An ad hoc IOAJ committee has selected Juan Felipe Posada, proprietor of Colomborquideas, a premier orchid nursery in the Department of Antioquia, Colombia as IOAJ President. I cannot think of a better choice. IOAJ contributors from six countries participated in the selection process. This change brings with it new opportunities and a fresh vision.

I look forward to future collaborations, submitting in future editions articles on in vitro propagation and sharing experience and ideas about *Odontoglossum* hybridizing. It will be a pleasure to work with Juan Felipe Posada, our IOAJ editors and our webmaster, Richard Baxter.

Incoming President's Message

Juan Felip Posada

On November 20, 2021, I was informed that an ad hoc committee of the International Odontoglossum Alliance Journal, (IOAJ) was consulted about a succession of its Presidency. These friends: Richard Baxter, Stig Dalström, Norbert Dank, Guido Deburghraeve, Andy Easton, Jean Ikeson and Howard Liebman, with exceptional benevolence, agreed to offer me the Presidency of the IOAJ.

With great humility and gratitude and with the certainty of the sustained support and help of others, I accept the challenge. Given a mutual love and passion for the extraordinary plants that form the basis of this Alliance, I am sure that together, we will be able to continue the route already traced.

I hope to receive from our readership suggestions and contributions that will help improve our publication. Photos and comments of the plants that you grow are welcome. These will surely give us guidance to improve and progress in our endeavors.

Have no doubt, your contributions will be very useful to our readers!

All your communications can be directed to our editor, John Leathers: jjleathers@comcast.net or to my email: jfelipeposada@gmail.com

John E. Miller – Salute to a remarkable man!

Robert Hamilton

The International Odontoglossum Alliance, (IOA) and its successor, the International Odontoglossum Alliance Journal, (IOAJ) owe a debt of gratitude to a remarkable man, John E. Miller. John, now an active nonagenarian, currently resides in Florida. John Miller, one of the founders of the IOA remains a resource for its continued success.

The IOA originated as a membership organization and for more than 30 years John served as Secretary/Treasurer and Newsletter Editor. The archives of The International Odontoglossum newsletters he edited and published remain accessible and searchable via the website: <http://www.odontalliance.org/>. The ascension and dominance of the world wide web as the resource for communication saw John Miller help shepherd the IOA's evolution to the IOAJ, a bilingual publication in English and Spanish with free access.

John Miller's career and accomplishments are extraordinary and include putting men on the moon, (see the appended [The Herald News story, How Westport resident John E. Miller helped America land on the moon](#)).

To list a few, John served as a private in WW II and later the US Air Force, after receiving an MS Degree from the Aeronautics and Astronautics Department, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In 1959 Miller joined the staff of the M.I.T. Instrumentation Laboratory (now The Draper Laboratory), where he was involved in the development of a direct digitally encoded accelerometer for the Polaris missile guidance system. Following successful flight demonstrations of the guidance system, he began work in 1961 on the Apollo guidance, navigation and control system for the flight vehicles to the moon. He was appointed Technical Director for that systems development at M.I.T., and had full responsibility for its hardware, as well as the checkout software in the

Command and Lunar flight vehicles. John Miller built up an organization to complete the design, prototype construction, and testing at M.I.T and to monitor its production and testing in industry.

John was one of the principal founders of Intermetrics, now AverStar a software company founded in Cambridge, Massachusetts in 1969 by several veterans of M.I.T.'s Instrumentation Laboratory who had worked on the software for NASA's Apollo Program including the Apollo Guidance Computer and served as President and Chairman of the Board.



Oda. John Miller 'Apollo'

Following retirement, John volunteered as Adjunct Professor mentoring engineering startups and serves on the boards of several public and private companies including the International Odontoglossum Alliance. And there's yet another accomplishment worth adding, albeit a bit out of context; two years of study in the culinary arts of cooking and baking!

As previously noted, John Miller's seminal contributions to the IOA and IOAJ are largely responsible for their success. His passion for orchids and organizational skills remain extraordinary.

Tributes from John's colleagues and friends follow.

Stig Dalström

A heartfelt Thank You John, for your tireless support, both administratively and financially, which kept the Odontoglossum Alliance alive for so many years! If it hadn't been for you, we may not have 'survived' and grown into what we are today!

All the best,
Stig Dalström

Dr. Richard Kaufman

Ah! The wonderful John Miller!

Simply Google him to see his extraordinary accomplishments. But beyond that there is John that gracious, modest, delightful human being. We all know of his skill growing Odonts. I have a number of his divisions. But equally important, I have several 15-foot-high clones of his *Sciadopytis* (Umbrella Pines) from this consummate propagator of a monotypic species.

More pleasurable memories: John would sleep over at our house the night before we went to ORCHID meetings in New York. By then he was taking cooking classes and his risotto dinners at our house were beyond delicious. The breads from his baking classes were no less a treat.

His business successes are well known but his funding little startups at MIT were noble passion. This was not as much an investment as his desire to promote ideas in ventures in young people. Well before the world of hedge funds. I could go on, but it would embarrass him because modesty and self-assessment are among his most wonderful qualities.

To honor him is a privilege.
Richard and Susan Kaufman

Bob and Cassandra Burkey – Kamuela Greenhouse/Specialty Orchids

“A great guy, sweet as all get-out, one of the good guys. Always fun to be around: solid, dedicated, honest with no agenda, hard-working with a pure love for odonts.”

Excerpts - Bob and Cassandra Burkey

Tim Brydon, The formative meeting for the Odontoglossum Alliance occurred circa 1985 in Tim Brydon's living room. Tim remains a significant force in the hybridizing and growing of Odontoglossum hybrids.

I first met John at an orchid congress in England in the mid 80s at a banquet. He was sitting next to Dr. Howard Liebman. All the yanks were at the same table so we could understand each other. John loved odonts. As the years past I started to see and socialize with John. He frequently came to San Francisco for the San Francisco Orchid Society Show and the coincidental Odontoglossum Alliance meetings and fund-raising auctions. Over the years I grew some of John's crosses to a size that would help him continue to grow them in the Boston area. John, I miss your visits. The shows aren't the same without you.

Tim Brydon

Tom Perlite, Golden Gate Orchids,

I met John Miller many years ago at my sales booth at the Pacific Orchid Exposition in San Francisco. He was looking for Odonts for his collection back home in Massachusetts. What struck me most about John was his courtesy and respect, amongst the chaos of an orchid show. John would always visit the nursery when he was in San Francisco, looking to add to his collection, but also just to say hello. John is the ultimate gentleman, treating all he meets with his friendly and courteous demeanor. John would always ask for my advice and suggestions on plants, listening to what I was saying, instead of telling me what kind of hybrids or crosses I should be making. His dedication to the IOA and his consideration of all the people he meets is an inspiration to me.

Tom Perlite

**Juan Felipe Posada, Colomborquideas,
International Odontoglossum Alliance President**

I met John years ago, as a member of the International Odontoglossum Alliance, during several of the Alliance meetings. What a great person, very friendly and completely involved in the Alliance, since its foundation, he acted as our Secretary, Treasurer and Newsletter Publisher for a very long time. With a complete dedication in all senses, his efforts to the success of our group are to be admired.

One meeting with John that I remember the most, was in Homestead where I was attending the Redlands Orchid Festival. John came with his daughter, we had lunch, that he obviously paid for, without allowing me to do so. Then we had a long conversation about the Alliance and the future of the group. Always optimistic and dedicated to doing anything to encourage new members and growth of our common loves: Odonts and allied genera.

John was not an avid hybridizer, but I remember that in one of the Alliance meetings he donated some flasks to be auctioned. On that occasion I bought some flasks of crosses of his Oda. Trish (Star Trek × nobile). Today at my nursery, Colomborquideas, these Odontiodas have turned out of excellent quality. Oda. Trish is also a great parent.

Today all of us members of the International Odontoglossum Alliance must express our most sincere thanks to John for all his efforts to push the group to become what we are today. Without all his work for the Alliance in the early days, we would not be the recognized organization that we are today.

Thanks, John, we cannot express in due form all your commitments to this group.

Juan Felipe Posada

Andy Easton, New Horizon Orchids

I am honored to be asked to make a few comments about John. When we first met, it was at Cal-Orchids back in the late 1980's. He came with a formidable reputation, and I was just in the process of re-establishing my nursery, Geyserland Orchids, in Rotorua, New Zealand. John had inherited responsibility for the International Odontoglossum Alliance newsletter and asked me to be the "Down-under" correspondent. I, unfortunately, had to decline. My wife was terminally ill with cancer, I was trying to establish a new nursery from scratch, had two kids under the age of five and I hardly knew what a computer was. My typing was more laborious than handwriting, so I begged off. John was disappointed and commented that he would just have to ask Ron Maunder to assist. I laughed and told him he'd be disappointed.

At Eric Young's behest, I reluctantly agreed to become President of the Orchid Council of New Zealand and steer the country towards hosting the 13th World Orchid Conference in 1990.

During the Geyserland Orchids' days, Odonts flourished in New Zealand and many exciting new hybrids like Alexanderara Hec Hazelwood, six awarded, Wilsonara Tiger Answer, seven awarded, Vuylstekeara Fall in Love, eight awarded and Odm Anna-Claire with eleven awards led a parade of quality new Odonts. John would be proud of what came out of Geyserland even if he received no written copy!

Now, as far as Odont hybridizing goes, John clearly favors quality over quantity. But we have some totally splendid Oda Trish clones at Colomborquideas and believe me they are being used. Bob Hamilton honored John by naming the hybrid Oda. John Miller (yes, it's been a Wilsonara etc. previously due to the "taxidiots") after him and it is a pathway to warmer growing Odonts for which the world is craving. We are just beginning to see the Oda. John Miller offspring and they are splendid. Two months ago, I saw a plant at a distance at Colomborquideas. It was so floriferous, I had to go look. The said plant was Cyrtochilum povedanum × Oda. Trish and it is something. Fifteen branches and 79 blooms. Now, after 60 days we see at least so far, three pods swelling. If this line establishes itself surely, we can come up with a new intergeneric name.... maybe Millerara!

John, there would not be an IOA today without your sterling efforts over more than thirty-five years. You are to be commended for your tenacity and thanked for your magnificent contribution to the Odontoglossum Alliance and its aficionados.

Andy Easton

Bob Hamilton, Anecdotes

Bruce Cobbledick recently spoke with me about the origins of the International Odontoglossum Alliance. In those days Bruce was proprietor of Unicorn Orchids, an advocate, cultivator, and knowledgeable resource about Odont. It was Bruce who first proposed organizing the IOA. Our group was naive about what it took to run an organization. Soon John Miller came on board and began creating order from the chaos. Bruce shared these words, “when John Miller came on board, I suddenly realized there was an adult in the room”.

Dr. Howard Liebman shared a story about dining out in Glasgow while attending the 14th World Orchid Conference. The Liebmans, the Posadas of Medellin, Colombia and the Millers of Massachusetts dined together one night. The conversation drifted to Estra, a plastic injection company in Medellin for which Juan Felipe served as President. Miller casually asked for a few metrics of the Estra operation avoiding any financial questions. Within minutes Miller presented a number to the table for the annual sales revenue of Estra to everyone’s surprise. He was very close to “spot on”.

Howard Liebman, John Miller, and I decided to visit Frae and Roy Wittwer, Proprietors of Sequoia Orchid located in Eureka, California, a small city in Northern California. Sequoia was producing many fine Odontoglossum hybrids in those days. The Wittwer’s hospitality was legendary and expected us for dinner. Eureka is more than a five-hour drive from San Francisco, much of it through scenic redwood forests. When it became clear we would be late Howard pulled out his mobile phone to call and give an update – no service. I pulled out my mobile and, like Howard I had no service. John was driving and he leaned over and said, “there’s a bag under the seat”. I reached down and found a flannel bag with a draw

string. In it was a Motorola mobile phone, seemingly ancient given the flip-phones of the day and likely from the early 1990’s. It was large and looked like a military walkie-talkie. John’s call got through on the first try!

On John’s visits to San Francisco to the orchid show a group of us would meet up for a dinner. It is not easy to get into a good restaurant in San Francisco on a weekend evening. Invariably we’d be in a line waiting for a table. John would casually walk up and down the line chatting with people he’d never met asking them about themselves. As someone who studied and practiced the culinary arts John often asks to see the kitchen and meet the chefs. His curiosity and charm always won the day. I never witnessed a refusal.

John helped run the auctions of donated plants that followed those early IOA meetings keeping a spread sheet of who, what and how much plants went for. It was proceeds from these donated plants that largely funded the IOA newsletter publications. From John, I learned the importance of offering and serving wine before a fund raiser.

To sum it up, John Miller knows the science of people and how to make things work. His persuasion is kind, methodical and effective. Most of all he’s a fun guy who enjoys a laugh. Hats off to John Miller and thanks for the memories,

Bob Hamilton

How Westport resident John E. Miller helped America land on the moon

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by Linda Murphy
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WESTPORT — On July 20, 50 years ago, Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin made history when they stepped out of the Apollo 11 lunar module onto the surface of the moon. One of the key men behind the historic moment that captured the world's attention was Westport resident John E. Miller, a mechanical engineer whose MIT team designed the Apollo Guidance Computer.

A couple of months after President John F. Kennedy's 1961 speech to Congress issuing his goal of seeing a man walk on the moon by the end of the decade, Miller and his team at MIT's Instrumentation Laboratory in the Aeronautics Division got to work to make it happen.

"Nobody had navigated outside the Earth. There was a lot of new math that was employed, a lot of new algorithms that were employed. There was just a lot of creativity," Miller recalled.

At the time, the Instrumentation Laboratory was working on inertial navigation, a method of navigating that would be used in intercontinental ballistic missiles.

"NASA chose the laboratory as the leading people in navigation to do the guidance navigation control system for both the (lunar) vehicles," said Miller. "It was the first contract of the Apollo program."

At first, Miller was in charge of the inertial measurement unit, but over time his scope expanded

to the hardware side of the guidance navigation control system. Another team would work on the software for the system.

"This was the first time that there was going to be a real computer boxed up to do a job, and not only that, it was the first one to have integrated circuits.

Before that there were all individual transistors," said Miller. "We took a chance on getting an integrated circuit we could use as a building block to make the whole thing smaller."

The hardware system had a general central computer, the inertial measurement unit that kept the navigation coordinates fixed, three meters to measure acceleration and two optical instruments: one with a wide field of view and another with a narrower field of view and



NASA gave John E. Miller a framed U.S. flag and crew patch that were carried to the moon during the last American lunar mission in 1972 for helping to build the technology that enabled the first moon landing in 1969. (Herald News photo | Dave Souza) *The Herald News*

a telescope to take a citing on a star for navigation. A display and keyboard enabled communication with the computer. "There were nouns and verbs. So you named what you wanted to do and you gave it a verb to get the action done," said Miller. "All of this had not been done before. The biggest things that had to be done were in the computer. The other parts of

the system (inertial navigation) had been done pretty much before.”

Unlike the rest of the country, Miller’s team’s celebration didn’t happen when the astronauts walked on the moon, but when Aldrin and Armstrong arrived safely back on Earth.

“We really waited until they landed,” Miller said. “When the parachutes came out we knew they were safe. We were really pleased that things went as well as they did.”

Looking back on the historic moment today, Miller said almost everyone he’s talked to who worked on the Apollo program considers it to be the height of their careers.

“It was a wonderful program to work on,” Miller said. “It had tremendous support from the American public, Congress. They had the schedule to get it done, they didn’t argue with you, we were able to make decisions really quickly and everyone really worked to get the job done.”

On weekends, Miller would take phone calls related to the project at his summer cottage and during the week he was constantly traveling to labs in various parts of the country that were working together on the Apollo project. The people involved were “really competent,” he said. “Everyone worked toward the goal and worked really hard.”

Everyone at the lab embraced this project because it captivated a generation of Americans and the engineers could talk about it because it wasn’t related to weaponry, Miller said.

Before Apollo 11 landed on the moon, Miller said he would give talks to the public about how the moon landing would happen.

“I had to describe how we’re going to get around the Earth, how we’re going to leave the Earth and then how we’re going to go to the moon,” Miller said. “Most people didn’t have the foggiest idea of how we were going to do it so they really enjoyed it. They were really much better prepared when we started to do the landing, what to look for and how it was going to be done.”

Miller said there was never a moment during the work when he thought the moon landing was an impossible idea, but a real setback came when three astronauts died in a fire inside the Apollo 1 command module during a test. “People were in shock over it, but they pulled together and we looked at everything that could possibly burn and changed it,” Miller said. “We didn’t have much in the guidance system that had to be changed. There were more items by the manufacturer of the capsule that had to be fixed.”

In a home bookcase, Miller has a collection of some of the equipment used to make the Apollo 11 Guidance Computer. He also has a framed U.S. flag and crew patch that were carried to the moon during the last lunar landing mission in 1972, given by NASA in honor of Miller’s contribution to the space program.

As for the technology as compared to today, Miller said there’s more computing power in an Apple Watch than his team had for the Apollo 11 mission. “Now people talk about gigabytes. We were in kilobites,” he said.

Miller left the MIT labs in 1969 to form the engineering company Intermetrics Inc. with some of the people who worked on the Apollo Guidance Computer, but he remained involved with NASA by serving on its advisory council.

The *Odontoglossum Wallisii* Conundrum

Stig Dalström

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In May of 2018, Guido Deburghgraeve of Liedekerke in Belgium and I travelled to Bogota in Colombia to team up with Antonio Uribe, a very enthusiastic *Odontoglossum* Kunth grower who I had the pleasure of meeting at the World Orchid Conference in Guayaquil in 2017. We discussed *Odontoglossum* in Colombia and I mentioned my problem with finding material for some of the more unusual species for “*The Odontoglossum Story*” (Dalström et al. 2020), an upcoming treatment of the genus. Antonio suggested that I should come to Colombia so we could join

forces in an attempt to find what I was missing. The following year Antonio introduced Guido and me to several of the local “materos” (plant collectors) who still actively provide growers with exquisite varieties and color forms of the more desirable orchid species. One of the collectors Antonio had arranged to accompany us for a day was Alberto Diaz (Fig.1). Alberto has a small greenhouse-like construction on the roof of the house where he lives with his charming family, in one of the denser populated areas of Bogota. He is very fond of *Odontoglossum* in particular and is the only person who knows where the super-rare *Odm. albertii* really was collected. He has the two original plants that were ever found by him still in cultivation and he refuses to part with them for any price we could offer. Questions have been raised whether it really represents a valid species and not a natural hybrid, but with no evidence pointing in any direction we have decided to treat it as a species in the “*Story*” until we have a chance to learn more about it.

The day trip that Antonio and Alberto organized took us to an area northwest of Bogota in the State of Cundinamarca, and near the town of Villagómez. Antonio’s old friend Carlos Uribe (Fig.2), a successful and famous knee surgeon and avid *Odontoglossum*



Fig. 1: Alberto Diaz (left) firmly holds on to one of his treasured plants of *Odm. albertii*, while Guido Deburghgraeve (right) plots to get hold of a piece. Photo by Stig Dalström.



Fig. 2: Carlos Uribe of Bogota is a famous knee surgeon and a keen *Odontoglossum* enthusiast. Photo by Guido Deburghgraeve.

grower had decided to come with us this day since he had learned from Antonio that we were looking for odontoglossums. The meandering road turned narrower and narrower and gradually turned into a track as we approached the forested mountain range, and it was finally blocked by some construction work. This

left us with no other option than to walk from there. After a lengthy uphill trudge along the track we finally reached an opening into the valley below where we were able to wade across the creek at the bottom (Fig.3) and continue up the steep and muddy deforested slope on the other side (Fig.4). This was a tiring



Fig. 3: From left, Alberto Diaz, Stig Dalström and a cautious Antonio Uribe crossing the creek in the bottom of the valley. Photo by Guido Deburghraeve.



Fig. 4: Antonio Uribe and Carlos Uribe (not related) climb the slippery slope in search for suitable *Odontoglossum* habitats. Photo by Stig Dalström.

and slippery business and we all got pretty winded after a while. Alberto told us that *Odm. crispum* Lindl., grew at a higher elevation (Fig.5), but that we could find other species growing at the level where we currently stood. Since we all were quite affected by the steep climb we decided to look around for a while and inspect the solitary trees that had been left growing here and there, before deciding what to do next. It did not take long to discover some flowering plants of *Odm. lindleyanum* Rchb.f & Warsc., in one of the trees (Fig.6). This was a welcome sight because Guido and I had never seen this species in bloom in the wild and we were able to secure some decent photos for the “Story”. After another hour or so of slipping and sliding in the wet grass and among cow patties we arrived at a large solitary tree where we discovered some interesting seedpods hanging on short spikes below one of the horizontal branches (Fig.7). When we got closer I couldn’t believe my luck when I realized that the seed pods belonged to blooming pods plants of *Odm. wallisii* Linden & Rchb.f. (Figs. 8,9) This species is of particular interest to Guido and me because of its somewhat dubious taxonomic and nomenclatural status. What



Fig. 5: Alberto Diaz points to where *Odm. crispum* grows. Photo by Stig Dalström.

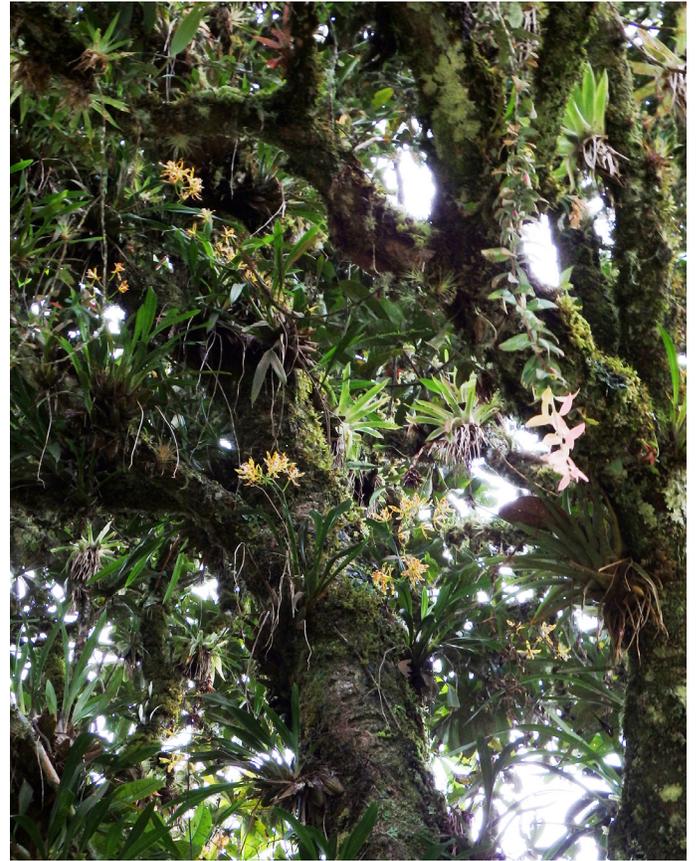


Fig. 6: *Odontoglossum lindleyanum* in bloom was a welcome sight. Photo by Guido Deburghgraeve.



Fig. 7: A branch full of seed pods and promises!



Fig.8: *Odontoglossum wallisii* was another much welcome sight to see, unfortunately out of reach. Photo by Guido Deburghgraeve.

was interesting to see was that all flowers from all the various inflorescences had a completely white lip with no traces of the large violet spot that commonly covers the front lobe of the lip in plants from the department of Antioquia in the central cordillera.

In the original description of *Odm. wallisii*, Heinrich Gustav Reichenbach writes: “It was discovered in New Granada by Director Linden’s lynx eyed traveller, M. Gustav Wallis, to whom it is dedicated most thankfully by us” (Reichenbach 1870). No particular specimen is designated as a type, however, which makes it difficult to accurately define this species, despite the description. In some cases, it is difficult to know for sure if the particular specimens Reichenbach used for his descriptions really were part of his private herbarium in Hamburg or if he examined them somewhere else. Reichenbach did spend time in the herbarium at Kew, and most certainly in other herbaria as well, and sometimes used specimens he encountered there as types. According to Veitch (1887), Gustav Wallis collected plants of what became *Odm. wallisii* in Sierra Nevada near Mérida, Venezuela, in 1868. Plants were sent to Jean Linden in Belgium and flowered the following spring in 1869 (Veitch 1887). This was apparently the same shipment that included the original plants of *Odm. nevadense* Rchb.f. Current information, however, tells us that

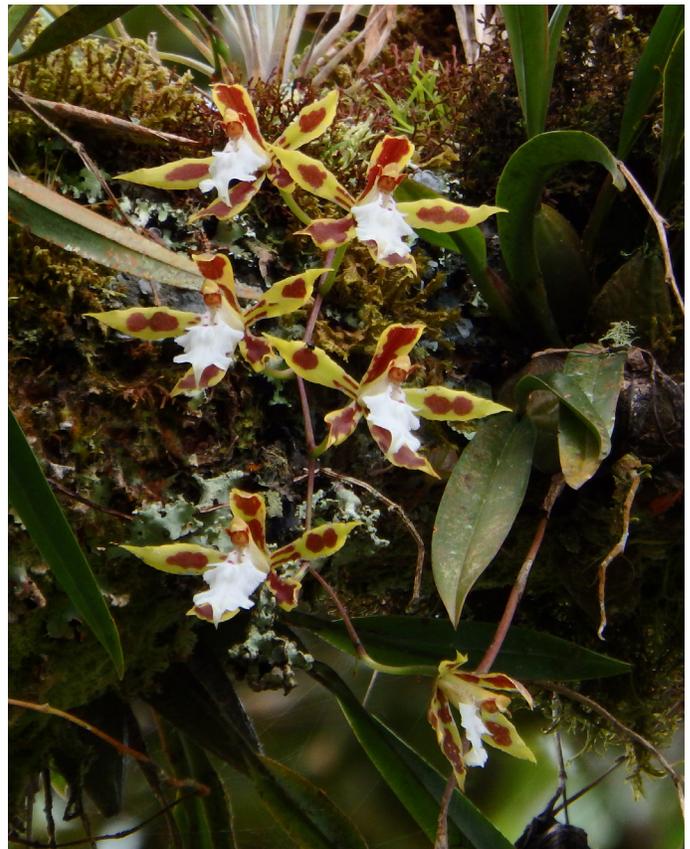


Fig. 9: The form of *Odm. wallisii* from Villagómez in the eastern cordillera has a white lip, similar to the original *Odm. rhynchanthum*. Photo by Stig Dalström.

none of these species have ever since been found in Venezuela, and that Colombia is the logical source of origin. Reichenbach also mentions “New Granada” as the place of discovery for *Odm. wallisii* in the original description (1870). We also know today that *Odontoglossum nevadense* has only been found in the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta in Colombia, which suggests that Veitch mixed-up the Sierra Nevada cordilleras (perhaps intentionally misinformed by Linden or Wallis?). But the question remains about where exactly did Wallis collect *Odm. wallisii*, and which specimen should be considered as the type?

It turns out that only one herbarium specimen consisting of two single-flowered inflorescences on sheet 20884 in the herbarium at the Museum of Natural History in Vienna (W), (Fig.10) has a definite date prior to 1870 when the species was described in *Gardeners Chronicle*. These two inflorescences are accompanied by some written information in mixed French; “Alto del Trigo, prov de Bogota/ Wallis/ avorté de wallisii/ Linden 69”, which translates to “an aborted (or bad) *Odm. wallisii*” that was sent from Jean Linden in 1869. There is a small sheet with a pencil drawing of a flower mounted immediately above the dried inflorescences with the name “*Odm. endogramma*”, which is a name that was never published but may or may not refer to the specimen below. To the left on the same sheet is another poor and few-flowered specimen labeled “Linden No. 1”, without a date. The drawing of this particular specimen is mounted on a different sheet (20886, upper left, W), together with the type drawing of *Odm. rhynchanthum* (upper right). The actual type specimen of *Odm. rhynchanthum*, however, is placed on yet another sheet (14618, W) and we will discuss this taxon in a moment.

Returning to the *Linden No. 1* specimen to the left on sheet 20884 (Fig.11), we find a colored drawing of a dissected flower with a white lip mounted above it. This drawing has “71 [1871?]” written in the upper right corner, and something that looks like a short name I cannot interpret (possibly “Pacho”, which would make sense geographically since it’s not that far from Villagómez where we found plants of the white-lipped *Odm. wallisii*). Below the drawing some more of Reichenbach’s barely intelligible scribbling in French states “...an aborted *Odm. wallisii*, or a new species in an aborted state” (I gratefully thank Ernst Vitek, at W for help with the translation). Reichenbach then writes “I believe, that I had the same species from Alto del Trigo [northwest of

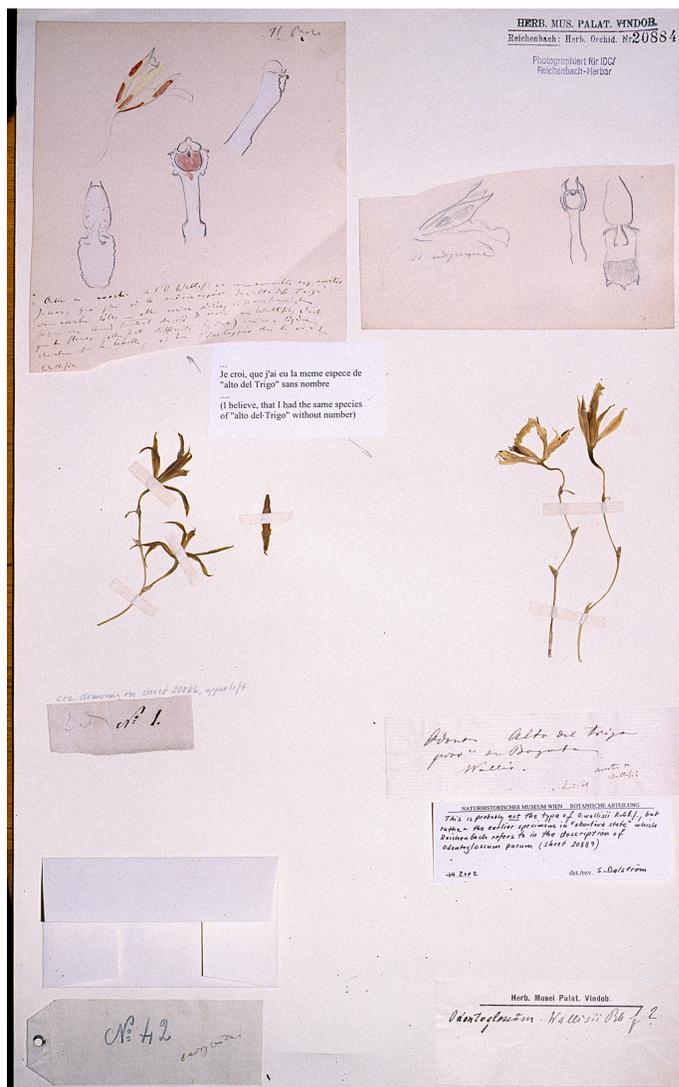


Fig. 10: Herbarium sheet 20884(W), with the specimen from Alto del Trigo. Photo by Stig Dalström.

Bogota in Cundinamarca and not so far from the town of Pacho, or Villagomez] without number though it arrived in a dried state,...”. Since Reichenbach compares this illustration and the specimen from *Alto del Trigo* with an aborted *Odm. wallisii*, or a possible new species with an “abortive” flower, none of these can logically constitute the type of *Odm. wallisii*, as suggested by Leonore Bockemühl (1989). In the description of *Odm. purum* in *Gardeners Chronicle* (1872), Reichenbach writes: “I believe I have long since obtained, and last spring for the second time, the same plant from one of my correspondents, but in such an abortive state that I could not name it with a good conscience”. My conclusion is that the two poor inflorescences mounted to the right on sheet 20884 (W), labeled “*Linden 69*” and “*Alto del Trigo*” are considered by Reichenbach to be the same as *Odm. purum*, and different from *Odm. wallisii*. Veitch did

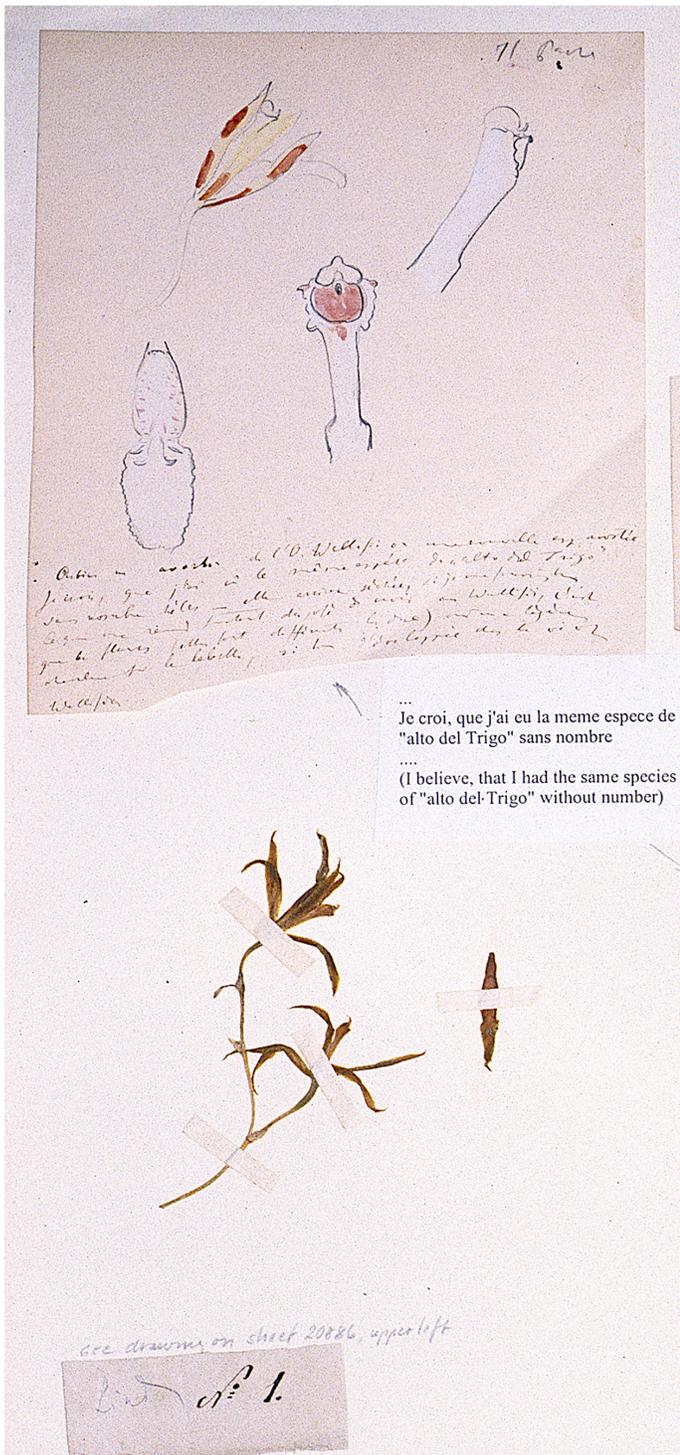


Fig. 11: Herbarium sheet 20884(W), close-up of the Linden No. 1 specimen and drawing of *Odm. "endogramma"*. Photo by Stig Dalström.

not agree with Reichenbach's taxonomic opinion in this matter, however, and treated *Odm. purum* as a synonym of *Odm. wallisii* (Veitch, 1887), which we agree with.

But the quest still remains for designating a holotype of *Odm. wallisii*. After having excluded most of the specimens that have a date later than 1870, or were

sent to Reichenbach by somebody other than Jean Linden, we actually find a number of several-flowered inflorescences in the Vienna herbarium and that were collected by Wallis, but without specific information, except for one (Fig. 12)! It has "*Odontoglossum / Neu Granada / leg. G. Wallis / N188 / 8000' [ca. 2600 m]*" written on it (sheet 4992, W). Here is an unmarked specimen that meets all the criteria of being a valid lectotype of *Odm. wallisii*. This specimen also corresponds very nicely to Reichenbach's original description of this species.

Reichenbach apparently also intended to describe an eight-flowered raceme (with four flowers missing) on sheet 20883 as *Odm. "nasutum"*, which is very similar to *Odm. wallisii* but has a narrower lip (Fig. 13). This

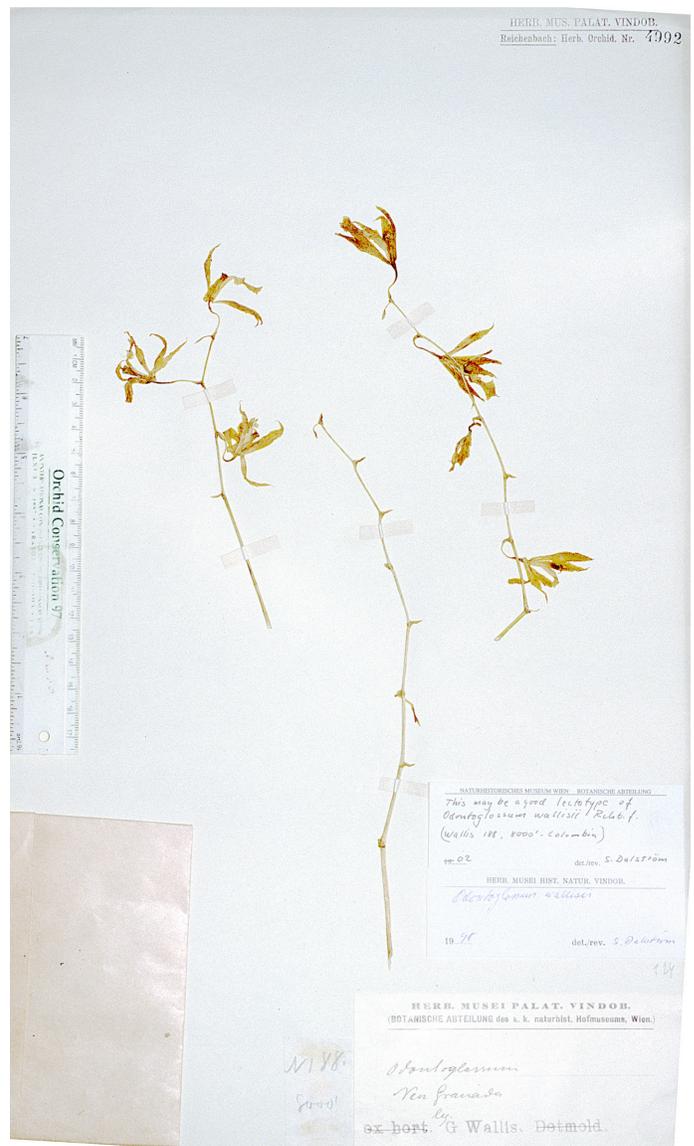


Fig. 12: Herbarium sheet 4992(W), with the lectotype of *Odm. wallisii*. Photo by Stig Dalström.



Fig. 13: Herbarium sheet 20883(W), with dried specimen of *Odm. "nasutum"*. Photo by Stig Dalström.

inflorescence is from “Rio Negro, Medellín” and corresponds with the drawing and description of *Odm. "nasutum"* on the same sheet (Fig.14). Reichenbach never published the description though. This eight-flowered specimen also corresponds with the Linden No. 1 inflorescence on sheet 20884 (W), (Fig.10) as well as with what commonly but falsely is called *Odm. "rhynchanthum"* in cultivation and literature (Bockemühl, 1989), (Fig.15). Flowers of this latter taxon from the department of Antioquia (“Medellín”), which we can call the “false *rhynchanthum*”, looks very similar to *Odm. wallisii* (Fig.16) but differs in having a narrower and more acute front lobe of the lip. There is also a more distinct difference in the placement of a pubescent cushion, or hump, inside the canaliculated lower part of the lip (Fig.17). In flowers of the “false *rhynchanthum*” (“*nasutum*”) this hump is placed near the base of the lip, right where the lateral lip lobes end their fusion to the column, and very similarly to what can be seen in *Odm. portillae* Bockemühl (Figs.17,18). In *Odm. wallisii* this hump is placed farther up along the canaliculated part of the lip, and above where the lateral lip lobes end their fusion to the column. This distinction is easy to see when the flowers are dissected. In the type flower of the real *Odm. rhynchanthum*, which is different from the “false *rhynchanthum*”, this hump is placed identically as in *Odm. wallisii* (Fig.17). We therefore consider them synonymous, with the latter name having priority. Based on the close morphologic similarity to *Odm. portillae*, we therefore also consider the “false *rhynchanthum*”

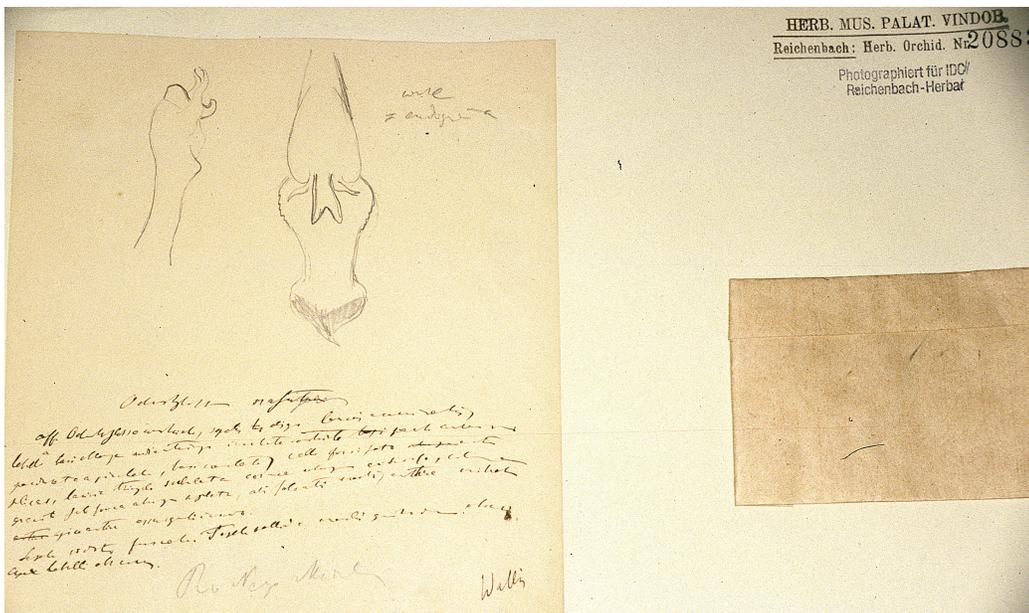


Fig. 14: Herbarium sheet 20883(W) with drawing and description of *Odm. "nasutum"* (never published). Photo by Stig Dalström.

from Antioquia to be a geographic form of that species and treat it as such in “*The Odontoglossum Story*”. This may seem controversial to some but there is more to keep these geographic forms together than to keep them apart. If a decision is made to keep these latter taxa apart, then the form from Antioquia needs a new name and the epithet “*nasutum*” would be appropriate to use.

Let’s return to the type of *Odm. rhynchanthum* again. It was a plant

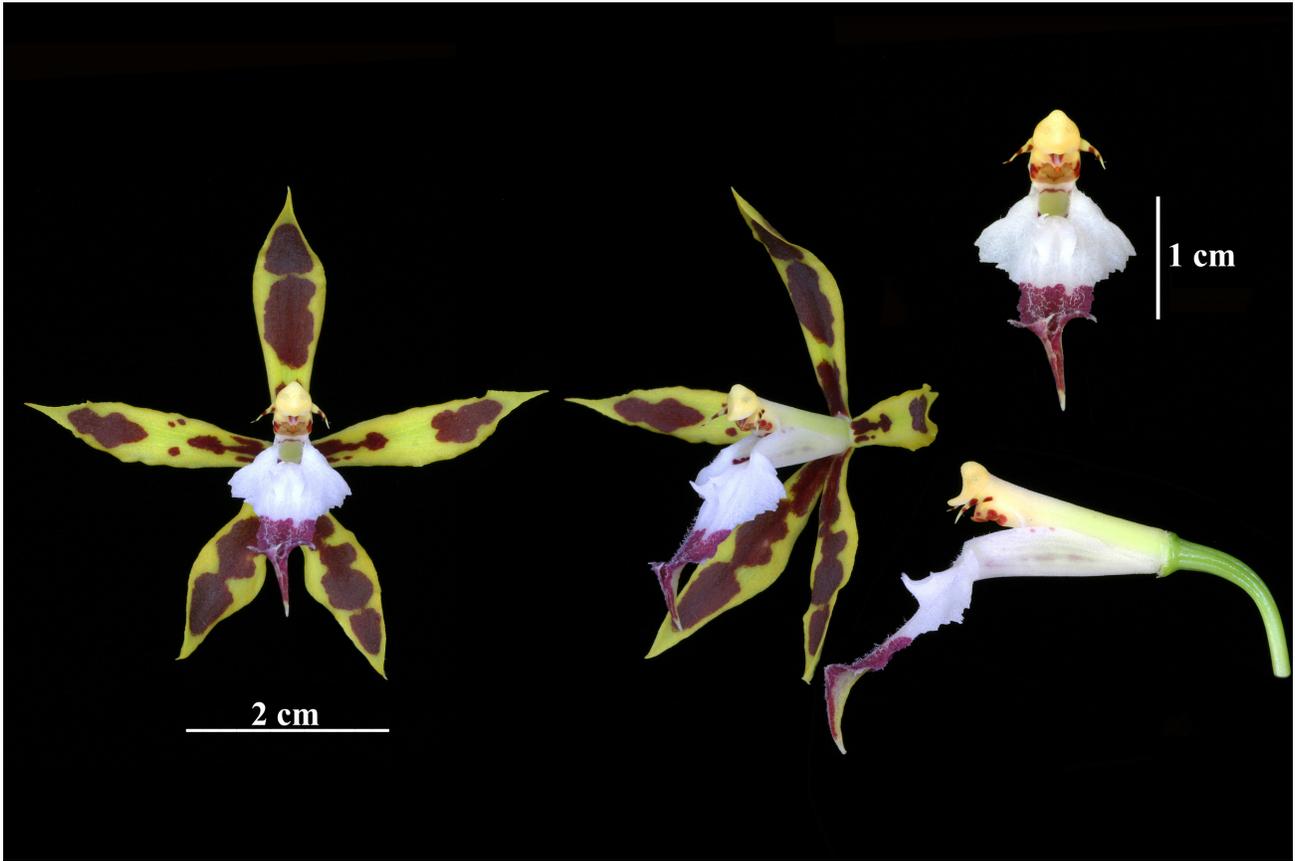


Fig. 15: *Odontoglossum portillae* "nasutum" (Colombia). Photo by Guido Deburghraeve.

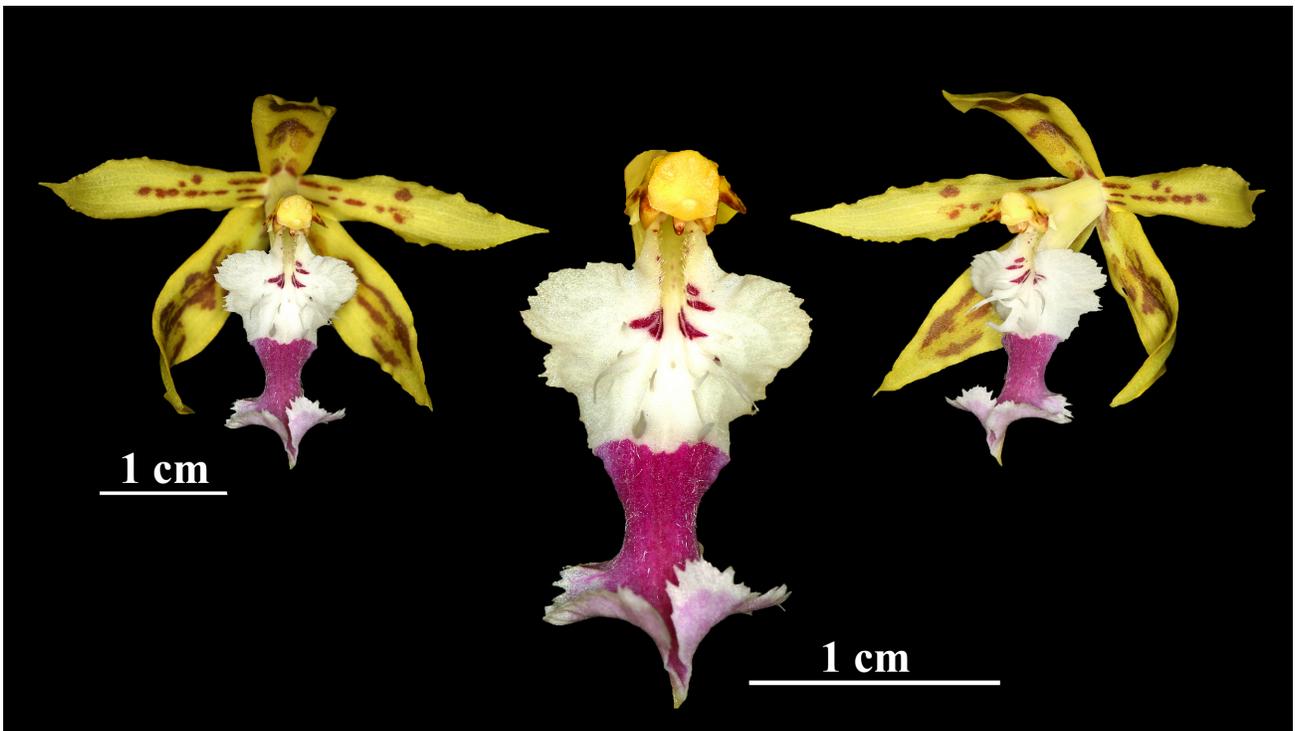


Fig. 16: *Odontoglossum wallisii* (central cordillera). Photo by Steve Beckendorf.

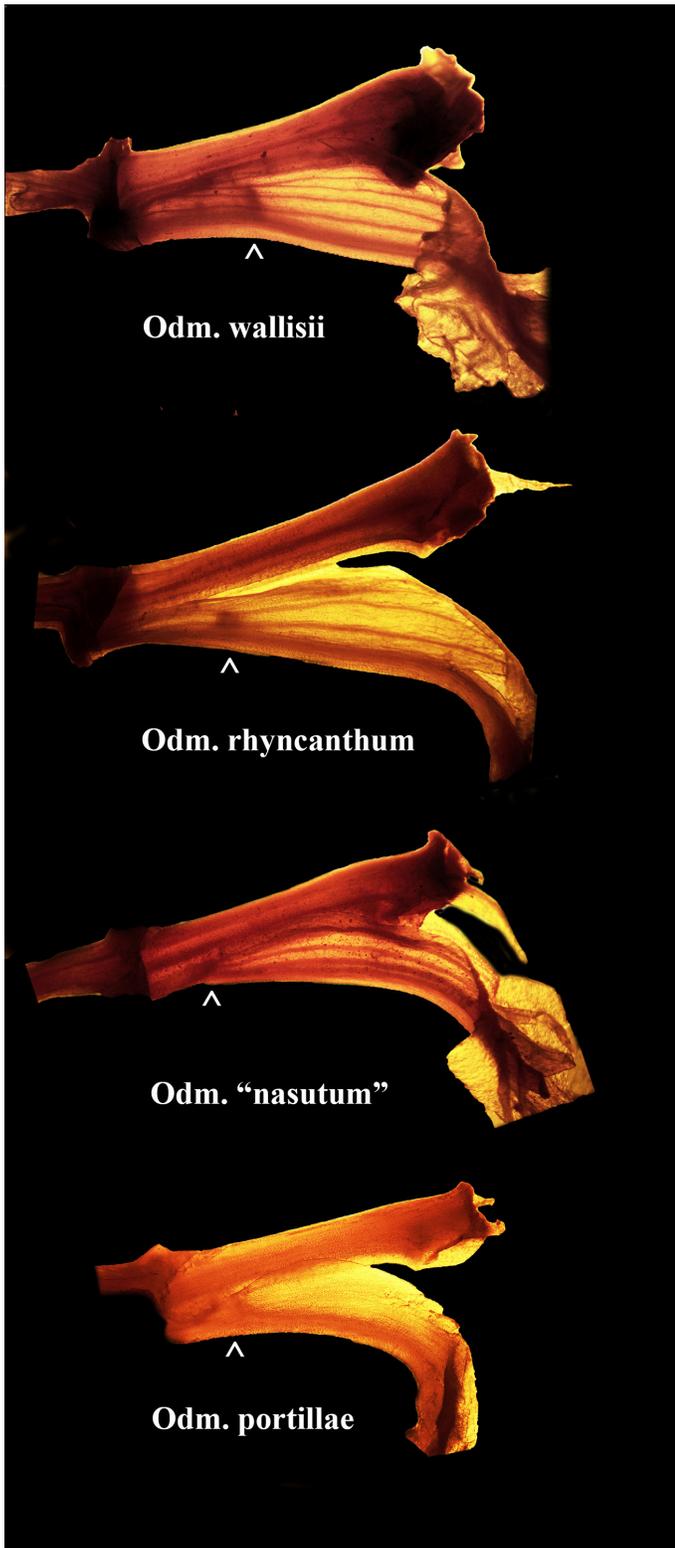


Fig. 17: Flowers displaying the hump inside the lip, indicated by the arrow. From the top: *Odm. wallisii* (G. Wallis s.n. sheet 3762,W), *Odm. rhynchanthum* (F. Sander s.n. sheet 14618,W), *Odm. portillae* “nasutum” (G. Wallis s.n. sheet 3746,W), *Odm. portillae*, Ecuador (G. Deburghgraeve 129). Photo by Stig Dalström.

originally sent to Reichenbach in February 1887, by Frederick Sander. The specimen consists of an inflorescence with a few slim and runt-like flowers (sheet 14618, W), superficially giving the appearance of *Odm. lindleyanum*. The lip seems narrow at first but when we look closely it looks like another *Odm. wallisii*. A colored drawing of a flower from this specimen can be seen on sheet 20886 (W), (Fig. 19). The lip is drawn as rather broad even if the apex is acuminate and there is no color on the lamina except a minor yellow patch at the apex. This gives it a slightly “different” appearance from the regular *Odm. wallisii*, which commonly has a large purple spot on the lip, but it looks very similar to the white-lipped form of *Odm. wallisii* from Villagómez (Figs. 8,9,20). In addition, there is nothing morphologically different about the real flowers, and as mentioned above, it has the same placement of the pubescent hump inside the lip as *Odm. wallisii*. The fact that the flower on the drawing lacks the purple spot probably means nothing. In an article by Reichenbach in the *Gardeners Chronicle* he comments about the lip coloration on the flowers of a seven-flowered raceme of *Odm. purum* (most likely “No. 188”, sheet 20888, W): “Numbering from the base, the first, the third, and the sixth flowers have a dark mauve-purple blotch on the anterior part of the blade of the lip, while the remaining four flowers have the same blade pure white—a very surprising sight for me!” (Reichenbach, 1880). The learned professor seems a little flustered by this. This particular raceme, (which we designate as a lectotype for *Odm. purum*) had been forwarded by Veitch, who in turn had received it from a W. Stevens, Walton Stone, Staffordshire. What is interesting with this color difference though is that flowers of *Odm. wallisii* from Antioquia in general seem to have a large purple spot on the lip lamina, while the plants we observed near Villagómez in Cundinamarca all displayed white lips without any markings. In fact, they looked remarkably similar to the type drawing of *Odm. rhynchanthum*. This white-lipped form from Cundinamarca may also be the same as the original “aborted” specimens on sheet 20884 (W) that Reichenbach initially intended to call “*Odm. endogramma*” but later concluded were the same as what he described as *Odm. purum*. Should it turn out that the purple-lipped form of *Odm. wallisii* from Antioquia really is different from the white-lipped form from Cundinamarca, then we may have to resurrect *Odm. rhynchanthum* as possibly being the same as the white-lipped form from Villagómez. But let’s hope it doesn’t come to that!

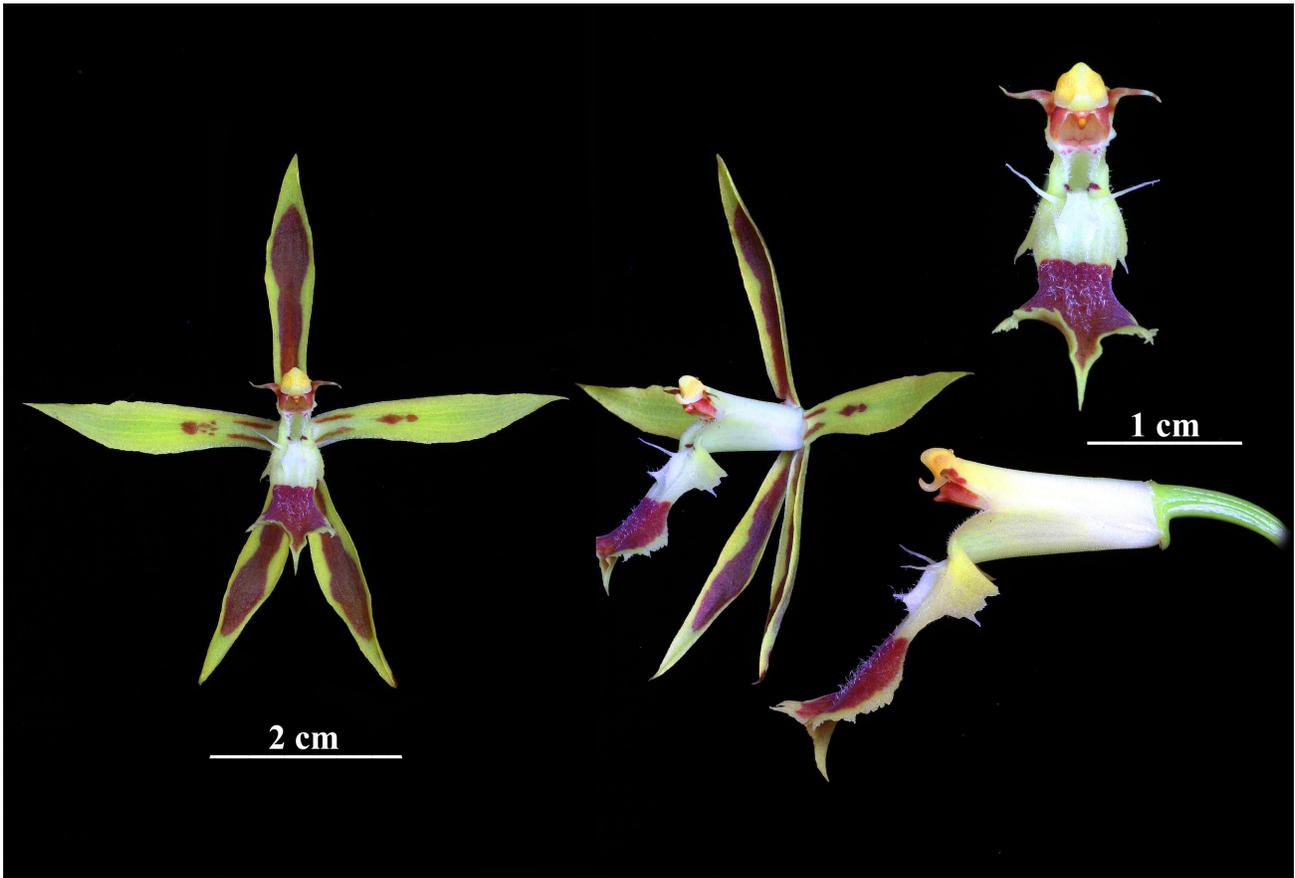


Fig. 18: *Odontoglossum portillae* from Ecuador (G. Deburghgraeve 289).
Photo by Guido Deburghgraeve.



Fig. 20: *Odontoglossum wallisii*. Plant cultivated by Frank and Julie Jordan of Bogota.
Photo by Guido Deburghgraeve.



Fig. 19: Herbarium sheet 20886(W), illustration of the type of *Odm. rhynchanthum*. Photo by Stig Dalström.

As a final twist to this maze of information, there are some specimens in Vienna that most likely also were collected by Wallis. They are from “*Pacho bei* [near] *Bogota*”, (sheet 3746,W), which is in the State of Cundinamarca. These specimens were determined as “*Odm. lindleyanum*” by Reichenbach, but in fact is the same as what he intended to describe as *Odm. “nasutum”*. So it appears that *Odm. wallisii* and what we consider to be synonymous with *Odm. portillae* (the “false *rhynchanthum*” or “*nasutum*”) apparently both occur sympatric in the departments of Antioquia on the central cordillera, and Cundinamarca on the eastern cordillera. Are there any natural hybrids out there that can blur the picture even more?

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Odontoglossum × *andreetteanum*, a legacy of a friend and extraordinary man.

Guido Deburghgraeve

It was a very lucky encounter indeed back in 1999 when Ivan Portilla of Ecuagenera collected a small but interesting-looking plant near San Juan Bosco in eastern Ecuador, at about 1500 m. The plant carried some old spikes but no fresh flowers so it was brought back to the Ecuagenera orchid nursery in Gualaceo in order to find out what it was. Under good care

the recovery was successful and the plant eventually developed some very attractive but rather unusual-looking flowers (Fig.1). The resemblance to a small-flowered *Odontoglossum*

harryanum Rchb.f., was obvious, but yet different. In the area where the plant was found, several different *Odontoglossum*

species grow sympatrically, such as *Odm. harryanum* Rchb.f.(Fig.2), *Odm. juninense* Schltr. (Fig.3), *Odm. portillae* Bockemühl (Fig.4) and *Odm. praestans* Rchb.f. & Warsz.(Fig.5). After weighing the options the most logical assumption

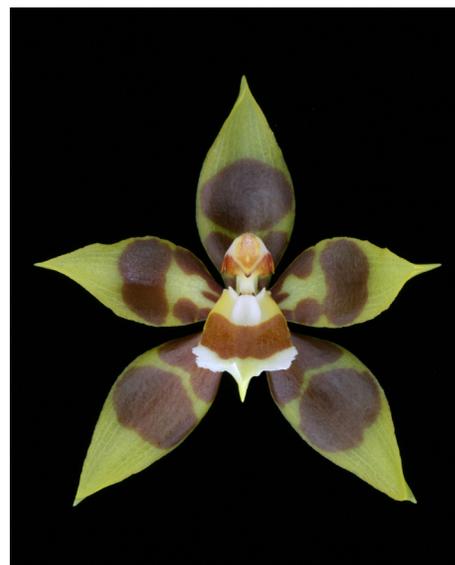


Fig.3: *Odontoglossum juninense*. Photo by Guido Deburghgraeve.



Fig.1: *Odontoglossum* × *andreetteanum*. Close-up of the flower. Photo by Guido Deburghgraeve.



Fig.4: *Odontoglossum portillae*. Photo by Guido Deburghgraeve.

based on what the flowers looked like, was that Ivan Portilla had discovered a natural hybrid between *Odm. harryanum* and *Odm. praestans*. (Fig.6)

The Ecuadorian form of *Odm. harryanum* differs

somewhat from the Colombian form of this species by having less yellow in the centre of the lip. There are also some minor morphological differences in the column structure that may prove important enough to eventually recognize the two forms as separate species. But for the time being they are considered to represent the same species because there are more features that unite them than separate them (Dalström, Higgins & Deburghgraeve 2020) (Fig.7). *Odontoglossum praestans* is another variable and widely distributed species known from central Ecuador down to central Bolivia. The Ecuadorian form



Fig.2: *Odontoglossum harryanum*. Plant in situ in Ecuador. Photo by Guido Deburghgraeve.



Fig.5: *Odontoglossum praestans*. Plant from southern Ecuador and flowered in cultivation by Jan Sönnemark. Photo by Stig Dalström.

is generally smaller than the Peruvian and Bolivian forms, with slender falcate column wings on a stubby column versus more developed and lacerate wings for plants found farther to the south.

This at the time alleged natural hybrid was described by Stig Dalström and Gilberto Merino in *Lindleyana* 22 (1): 2 (2009) as *Odontoglossum* × *andreeteanum* Dalström & G.Merino. It was named in honour of the Salesian missionary Father Angel Andretta of Paute, Ecuador. Father Andretta (1920-2011) (Fig.8) was born in Italy, became a priest and missionary in Ecuador in the 1950-ties, and developed a special interest in Ecuadorian Orchids. He discovered many new species in his new home country and was involved in the establishment of the world-known Ecuagenera nursery.

As far as it is known and documented, this natural hybrid has only been found once. So when the owner of Ecuagenera; José “Pepe” Portilla one day presented a division of the original plant to me, I became a very happy man. Especially since I knew Father Andretta well and therefore now can cherish a vivid remembrance and presence of him in my greenhouse. This year the plant flowered again in my collection and displayed two very graceful spikes carrying



Fig. 6: *Odm.* × *andreeteanum* is a natural hybrid between *Odm. harryanum* and *Odm. praestans*



Fig.7: *Odontoglossum harryanum*. Ecuador (left) – Colombia (right). Photo by Guido Deburghgraeve.



Fig.8: Father Angel Andreetta. Photo by Stig Dalström



Fig.9: *Odontoglossum* × *andreettanum*. Plant in cultivation by the author. Photo by Guido Deburghgraeve.



Fig.10: *Odontoglossum* × *andreeteanum*. Flower study. Photo by Guido Deburghgraeve.



Fig.11: *Odontoglossum* Guido Deburghgraeve. Photo by Ecuagenera.

many beautiful flowers honouring an extraordinary man and his legacy (Fig.9+10).

I was a second time lucky when José Portilla informed me that Ecuagenera had remade the alleged natural hybrid between *Odm. harryanum* and *Odm. praestans* and registered it as “*Oncidium (Odontoglossum) Guido Deburghgraeve*” (Fig.11)! The similarity between the flowers of the naturally collected plant and the man-made hybrid were totally convincing,

so this way Ecuagenera had proved that the alleged parents for this attractive hybrid were the true ones.

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Volume 1 page 171 (1910-11)

NEW PLANTS

ODONTOGLOSSUM EVA

cirrhosum × *Kegeljani*

To sum this hybrid up shortly is to call it like a very fine form of *elegans*, but when placed by this natural hybrid there are several differences easily recognisable, in crest and column especially.

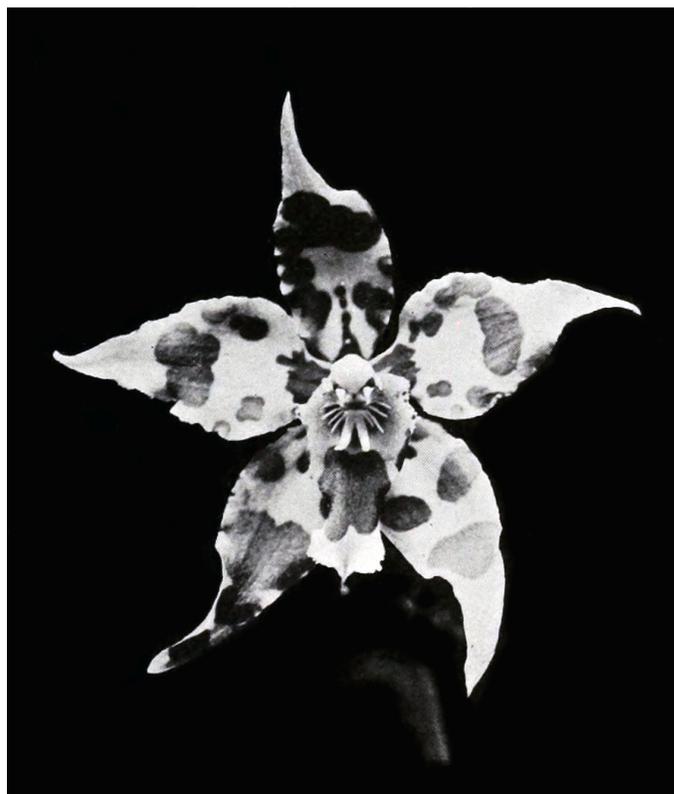
Eva has creamy-yellow ground in all its segments, the markings being of a rich deep blackish-brown, the base of the lip being a deep chrome-yellow.

Eva, of course, is a very close relation of *elegans*, but the latter, no doubt, was a wild cross of *cirrhosum* and *cristatum*.



Odontoglossum Eva.

As both the species of *Kegeljani* grow together there is no reason why they should not have intercrossed many times, and in a minor degree created confusion, as *crispum* and its allies have done further north.



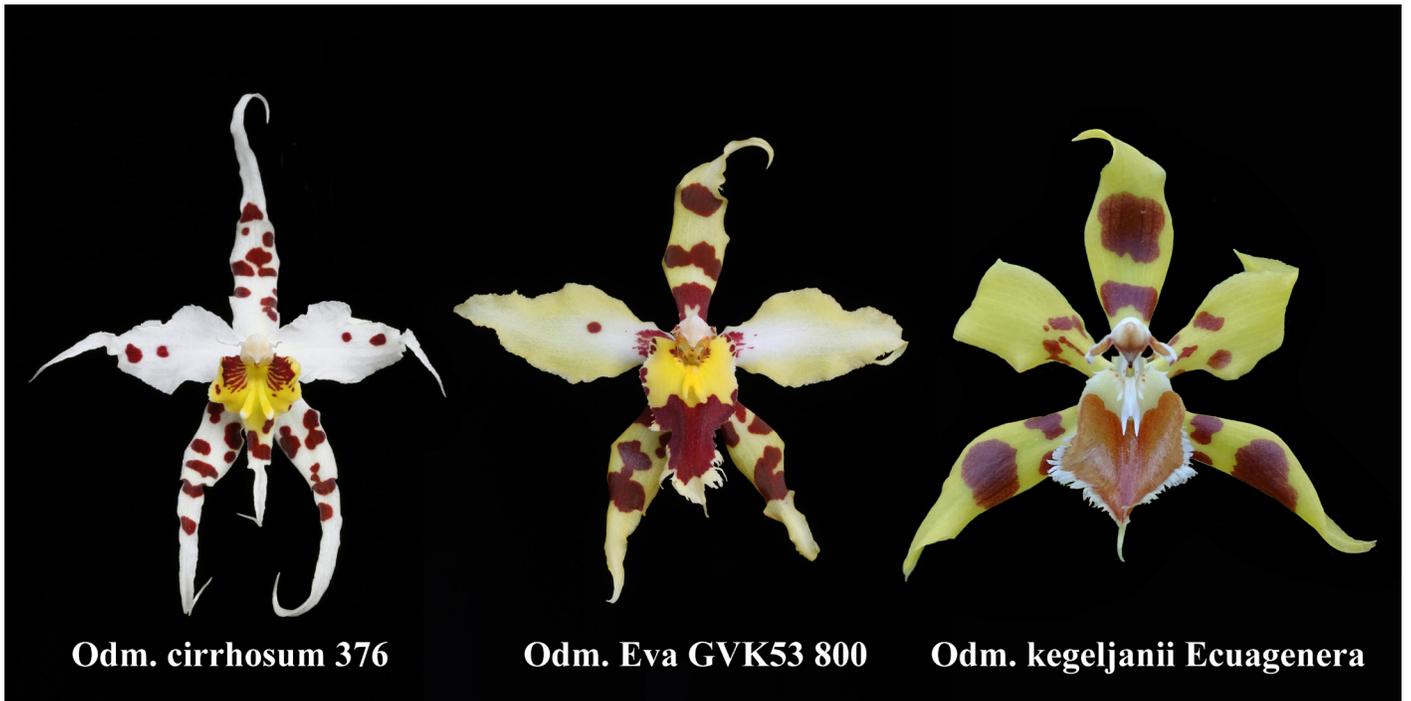
Odontoglossum Eva. From the same seedpod.

Mr. Charles J. Lucas, of Warnham Court, Horsham, raised Eva, and has thereby thrown light upon another "nat. hyb." Which will be much appreciated by all who are vainly attempting to keep *Odontoglossum* parentage clear.

B. Crawshay, April 10th, 1911

Photographs by Lionel Crawshay

The following photos are from a remake of *Odm.* Eva by Guido Deburghgraeve.



Remake of *Odontoglossum* Eva with its parents. Remake and photo by Guido Deburghgraeve.



Odontoglossum Eva flower study. Photo by Guido Deburghgraeve.

What's All This I Hear about Cambria Orchids?

Reprinted with permission from the South Coast Orchid Society Newsletter - September 2021

Updated April, 2021 with new information about the fate of the original *Vuylstekeara*, and September, 2021 with new information about the pedigree of *Vuylstekeara Cambria*!

Someone on Facebook claimed to be growing “Cambria orchids”. From the picture, they were obviously talking about some sort of *Oncidium* intergeneric hybrid, but where did the term “Cambria orchid” come from? We investigated. It turns out orchid hobbyists in many areas are familiar with this term, even if they may have little idea of what it means. Here in Southern California, we don’t seem to encounter this term, even at the grocery and home improvement stores where orchids are marketed to the general public. But the situation appears to be much different in the rest of the world, especially in Europe.

With some digging, we have found part of the story. We can tell you what the first “Cambria orchid” was,

and how the term is used today. There’s still a big missing piece: How was the term introduced into commerce? By what company? When? Where? We would love to know!

The original “Cambria” was *Vuylstekeara Cambria*, a hybrid originated in England by Charlesworth & Co. in 1931. The cultivar ‘Plush’ has received some major awards, such as FCC/RHS in 1967 and FCC/AOS in 1973. ‘Plush’ also received the RHS “Award of Garden Merit” in 1993, in effect a recommendation of suitability and commercial availability for home orchid growers in the UK.



Marketing picture for Cambria orchids, from a garden center. The accompanying text says "Cambria orchids are any orchids that are formed from 2 or more orchid genres. They are bred with the goal of making a hardier orchid that's easier to care for."



© 1972 AOS, photographer unknown

1972 award photo for *Vuylstekeara*
Cambria 'Plush' AM/AOS

The intergeneric name *Vuylstekeara* was created in 1911 for intergeneric hybrids obtained by the combination of *Odontoglossum*, *Miltonia*, and *Cochlioda*. This name is famous today as the first tri-generic hybrid in the *Oncidium* alliance. It was not the first tri-generic orchid hybrid genus name, that honor goes to *Sophrrolaeliocattleya*, established in 1897. But many of you can see where this story is headed! There are no longer, officially, any *Odontoglossums*, because those that remained after the first rounds of taxonomic upheaval have now been submerged into the genus *Oncidium*. The same thing has happened to *Cochlioda*. Meanwhile, a large part of *Miltonia* was split out as *Miltoniopsis*, which has always struck us as amusing, since *Miltoniopsis* means precisely "looks like *Miltonia*", and the species involved are *exactly* what we still think of when someone says *Miltonia*. So the name *Vuylstekeara* is no longer an official orchid name, and few people remember Charles Vuylsteke, the talented grower from Loochristi, Belgium who created legions of wonderful *Odontoglossum* hybrids decades before there was any way to germinate orchid seeds except by sowing them on moss.

However, when we look more closely at the beginnings of *Vuylstekeara*, the complications quickly set in. Vuylsteke called his first tri-generic hybrid *Insignis*. It made a sensation at the annual Royal Horticultural Society orchid show at Temple Gardens in 1911. There were several mentions of it in *The Orchid Review* and elsewhere.

Orchid Review 19:60 (1911): **VUYLSTEKEARA INSIGNIS.**

Some months ago a striking hybrid raised by M. Ch. Vuylsteke from *Miltonia vexillaria* ♀ and *Odontioda Vuylstekeæ* ♂ flowered in his establishment at Loochristi, Ghent, of which a short notice and a coloured figure of a single flower appeared (*Rev. Hort. Belge*, 1910, p. 150, with fig.). As three genera were involved, the question of a suitable name has been in abeyance, but now that the Report of the Committee appointed to deal with the question of the nomenclature of multigeneric hybrids has appeared (see pp. 7, 8 of our last issue), we may proceed to apply the Committee's recommendations to the present subject. One clause reads: "Future generic hybrids (combining three or more genera) should be given a purely conventional name consisting of the name of some person eminent as a student or grower of Orchids, terminated by the suffix 'ara.'" The generic name now proposed for the present plant is, we think, highly appropriate, for not only the hybrid but also the pollen parent are the creations of M. Vuylsteke, who has further raised a host of beautiful hybrid *Odontoglossums* which now decorate our gardens. The specific name is also appropriate, and in conformity with the recommendations of the Committee, that it "should be preferably in the Latin form."



© 1988 AOS

Award photo of what is now *Oncidopsis Cambria* 'Mayfield' AM/AOS, 89 points, 1988, photographer not identified

M. Vuylsteke has certainly raised a striking hybrid, which, from its composition, should develop into a handsome thing when the plant becomes strong. The flower is fairly intermediate in character, with the expanded form of the seed-bearer, and a four-lobed lip. It measures just under two inches from tip to tip of the petals, and the colour may be described as carmine-rose, with the lip slightly paler, especially towards the base, and the crest bright yellow. Nothing is stated as to the habit of the plant. We hope to be able to examine it on some future occasion. Vuylstekeara will, according to the rule cited, include all the combinations between the three genera Cochlioda, Miltonia, and Odontoglossum, and thus the name must also be applied to any future hybrids between Miltoniodes and Odontoglossum, and between Odontonia and Cochlioda, as well as to the two above mentioned.

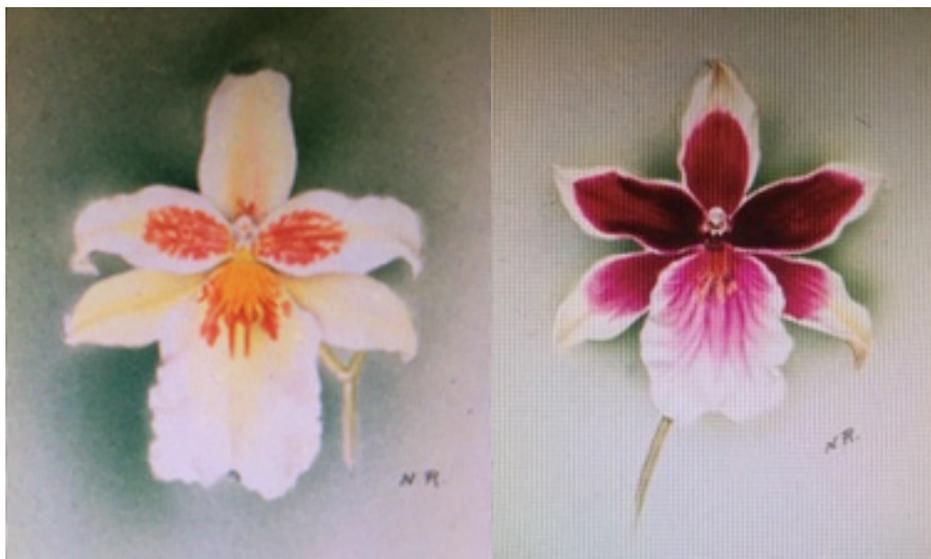
However, when *Vuylstekeara* Insignis was awarded in 1914 and 1923 by the Royal Horticultural Society, the parentage was listed as *Miltonia* Bleuana × *Odontioda* Charlesworthii. See *Orchid Review* 22:219 and 31:252. From the descriptions of this Insignis, it appears to be a completely different plant: (1914) “A distinct and striking novelty, bearing flowers most like the *Miltonia* parent in shape, and the colour primrose yellow, with a cluster of light brown nearly confluent blotches on the lower half of the petals, and the crest

of the lip orange, with a zone of short brown lines around it. Exhibited by M. Firmin Lambeau, Brussels.” (1923) “Award of Merit. *Vuylstekeara* insignis picta (*Miltonia* Bleuana × *Odontioda* Charlesworthii); from Messrs. Charlesworth & Co. A very much finer variety than the original one flowered by Mons. Lambeau in 1914. In the variety picta the spike carried five flowers of medium size, the sepals and petals rather narrow, but heavily stained with blood-red colour, the expansive labellum prettily tinged with varying shades of rose.”

This sort of nomenclatural appropriation was fairly common in that period, when multiple hybrids of different parentage were registered (even by the same grower!) under the same name. The RHS orchid register shows three entries for *Oncidopsis* Insignis, formerly registered as *Vuylstekeara* Insignis:

- *Oncidopsis* Insignis (1911), registered and originated by Vuylsteke, parentage *Oncidium noezlianum* × *Miltoniopsis vexillaria*.
- *Oncidopsis* Insignis (Vuylsteke), registered in 1911 by Vuylsteke, originated by Vuylsteke, parentage *Oncidium noezlianum* × *Miltoniopsis vexillaria*.
- *Oncidopsis* Insignis (Lambeau), registered in 1914 by Lambeau, originated by Lambeau, parentage *Miltoniopsis* Bleuana × *Oncidium*-Charlesworthii (1908).

It is to be noted that neither of the *Oncidopsis* Insignis registrations attributed to Vuylsteke matches the parentage published in 1911. Was this discrepancy the result of some sort of clerical mishap, since the parentage of Insignis and also of its pollen parent Vuylstekeæ were very clearly given in *Orchid Review*? Further, while we have award paintings of two different plants having the parentage given for the Insignis (Lambeau) registration, neither one is apparently the original Insignis on which the hybrid genus *Vuylstekeara* was based.



© RHS

RHS award paintings by Nellie Roberts: *Vuylstekeara* Insignis (Lambeau) AM/RHS 1914, and Insignis var. picta AM/RHS 1923 - neither one matches the description of the original Insignis exhibited in 1911 by Vuylsteke

We attempted to locate the first mention of Vuylsteke's plant, in *Revue de l'horticulture belge et étrangère*. The required volume had been digitized by Google from the libraries of the University of Michigan, but the color plate accompanying the short article had not been unfolded when the digital photograph was made. We attempted to locate a copy in the Los Angeles area, but then all of the libraries shut down because of the pandemic. The next time we searched, a year later, success! Google had digitized another copy of the same volume, from Michigan State University, and this time the color plate was unfolded and rendered as two separate images that we were able to stitch together. At last, we know what Vuylsteke's plant looked like, although there are some additional problems with labels of the other illustrations in the same plate. The article itself was the work of Louis De Nobele of Ghent, Belgium, who probably had met Vuylsteke, but the author does not quote Vuylsteke, nor betray any indication that he had detailed information about these plants, apart from the fact that someone had painted them from life.

For the parentage of *Odontioda* Vuylstekeae, the pollen parent of the first *Vuylstekeara*, we found the following account in *Orchid Review* 12:162 (1904): “The Temple Show furnishes another remarkable example of progress in hybridisation, and once more from the establishment of M. Ch. Vuylsteke, of Loochristi. This exhibitor sent a very handsome hybrid between *Odontoglossum* *Pescatorei* and *Cochlioda* *Nœtzliana*, in which, curiously enough, the shape of the *Odontoglossum* was largely reproduced, but the colour was a remarkable combination of shades of rose and salmon red, with some cream colour on the lip. It was the sensation of the show, and received a First-class Certificate, to which the Council afterwards added the rare honour of a Silver-gilt Lindley Medal—“for progress,” I think it might be defined. In any case it was highly appropriate, for the award was to be given preferentially for “excellence in cultivation,” and it is probably this more than anything else which has enabled M. Vuylsteke to overcome the difficulties of bringing seedling *Odontoglossums* through their early stages that has



Color plate from *Revue de l'horticulture belge et étrangère* (1910) 36, reassembled from online digitized images. The top left illustration is the flower that was later registered as *Vuylstekeara* *Insignis*. The top right illustration, in spite of the confusing label, appears to be *Odontioda* *Vuylstekeae*, one parent of the new *Insignis* — very similar illustrations of the same *Odontioda* exist in several other sources.

contributed so much to his success. I am forgetting the name given, which was *Odontioda* × *Vuylstekeæ*, the useful plan of compounding a generic name from that of its two parents having been followed.”

A further account of the same show in the same volume calls it the seventeenth Great Annual Temple Show, opening on Tuesday, May 31, 1904 in the Inner Temple Gardens, and notes that *Odontioda* × *Vuylstekeæ* was the sensation of the show.

We know exactly what this *Vuylstekeæ* was, for it was the subject of a separate article in *Orchid Review* the next month (12:209-211, July, 1904), including a photograph and a detailed description of both of its parents. Moreover, the awarded flower was painted by Nellie Roberts, and the parentage shown for this FCC matches that given above, but does not match any of the registration records shown in the current RHS orchid register database — for that, we have to peel away more changes in taxonomy.

For Charles Vuylsteke, “The Man and the Hybrid Genus *Vuylstekeara*”, see *Orchid Digest* 58(3), 1994.

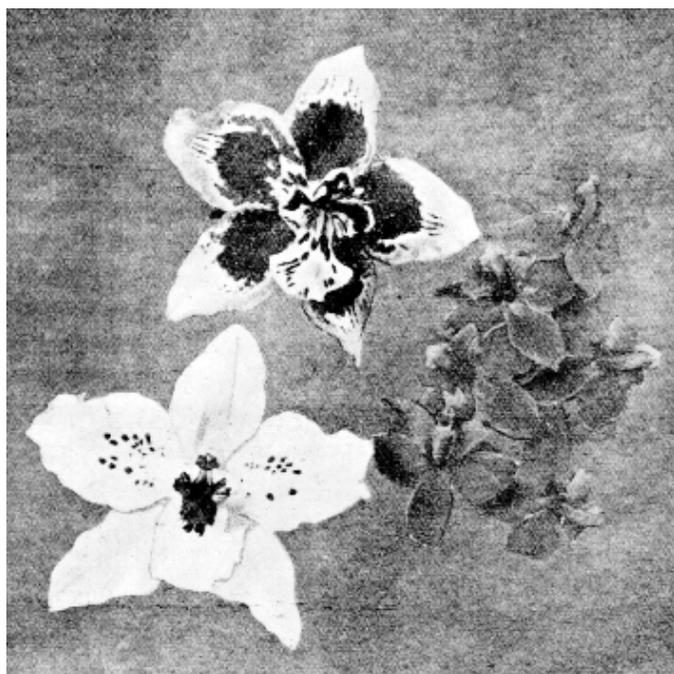


Plate from *Orchid Review* 12:209 (1904): Top, *Odontioda* × *Vuylstekeæ*; left, *Odontoglossum pescatorei*; right, *Cochlioda noetzliana*

What should we call these hybrids today?

Odontoglossum pescatorei is regarded as a synonym of *Odontoglossum nobile*, which has since become *Oncidium nobile*. *Cochlioda noetzliana* was correctly spelled *noezliana*, and has since become *Oncidium noezlianum*. Therefore, *Odontodia Vuylstekeæ* is now *Oncidium Vuylstekeæ*, but Monsieur Vuylsteke appears to have registered two different hybrids called “*Vuylstekeæ*”. The one in question, originally registered as *Odontioda Vuylstekeæ*, is (now) *Oncidium Vuylstekeæ* (1904); the other one, originally registered as *Odontoglossum Vuylstekeæ*, is now *Oncidium Vuylstekeæ* (1905), with parentage originally listed as *Odontoglossum Crispo-Harryanum* × *Vuylstekei*.

Then what becomes of the original *Vuylstekeara Insignis*? The parentage is now transformed into *Miltoniopsis vexillaria* (because the species that “look like *Miltonias*”, the literal translation of *Miltoniopsis*, have been split from *Miltonia*) × *Oncidium Vuylstekeæ* (1904), and the hybrid genus is now *Oncidium* × *Miltoniopsis* = *Oncidopsis*. The official abbreviation, by the way, is *Oip*. — look for it everywhere. This brings part of the story down to the present.

But the reign of *Vuylstekeara Insignis* (1911) as the first tri-generic hybrid in the *Oncidium* alliance was brief. By May, 1912, its parentage had been questioned and determined to be in error. A look at the original illustration (above) will suggest why: The flower looks like what you would expect if you crossed *Miltonia vexillaria* with *Cochlioda noezliana* (using the old names). There are none of the attributes expected from an *Odontoglossum* parentage, such as ruffles and spots. On the occasion of the Royal International Horticultural Exhibition of 1912, the *Orchid Review* simultaneously dethroned the first *Vuylstekeara* and installed another:

Orchid Review (1912) 20:171, in the course of a report on the Royal International Horticultural Exhibition, which opened on May 22, 1912, in the grounds of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea:

Vuylstekeara Hyeana.—A striking hybrid derived from *Odontonia Lairesseæ* and *Cochlioda Nøetzliana* was exhibited by M. Jules Hye de Crom at the Royal International Exhibition, and being derived from *Cochlioda*, *Miltonia*, and *Odontoglossum*, must be referred to the hybrid genus *Vuylstekeara* (see page 60 of our last volume). The plant bore a branched panicle of flowers, most like those of the *Odontonia* parent, but the lip smaller and more like that of the *Cochlioda* in shape. The flowers are blotched with salmon-red, on a paler ground, the disc of the lip yellow, and the apex white, with a transverse white line behind the apex. We are informed that the original *Vuylstekeara insignis* was based on an erroneous record, the parents being *Miltonia vexillaria* and *Cochlioda Nøetzliana*, hence the plant becomes a synonym of *Miltonioda Harwoodii*.

So it was that *Vuylstekeara Insignis*, the first tri-generic hybrid in the *Oncidium* alliance, was dismissed as an impostor, and replaced by *Vuylstekeara Hyeana*, of which no illustration, plant, or offspring is known to exist. Confusingly, the original registration remains, but the parentage was altered. It was only through the assistance of Julian Shaw, the RHS Orchid Registrar, that we found the synonymy with the old *Miltonioda* (modern *Oncidopsis*) *Harwoodii*. Another feature of this episode that seems to us quite unorthodox, is that the name *Vuylstekeara* was created for a hybrid that did not meet the stated criteria of ancestry from three genera. When this mistake was discovered, you might think the generic name, too, would then be invalidated, having been created, we might say, under false pretenses. But instead, the name was kept, and applied to the next suitable hybrid that came along.

Now we can consider the famous *Vuylstekeara Cambria*, and its highly awarded cultivar 'Plush'. The parentage of *Cambria* is now listed as *Oncidopsis* (originally *Vuylstekeara*) *Rudra* × *Oncidium* (originally *Odontoglossum*) *Clonius*. Both parents are mainly red, with good form for their type of breeding.



© 1967 RHS

Award painting by M. Iris Humphreys for (then) *Vuylstekeara Cambria* 'Plush' FCC/RHS, 1967

A cultivar of *Vuylstekeara Rudra*, 'Atlas', received AM/RHS in 1928, and was painted by Nellie Roberts. Its ancestry is completely documented, a combination of old *Odontoglossum* hybrids with what were then *Cochlioda noezliana* and *Miltonia vexillaria*.

Clonius (a cultivar 'Colossus' received AM/RHS in 1938 and was painted by Nellie Roberts) is *Aquitania* × *The Czar*, but then we lose the trail. RHS seems to have no record of the parentage of *Aquitania*, nor of *The Czar*.

Aquitania was exhibited by Charlesworth & Co. at the Spring Show of the Royal Horticultural Society (the same show formerly known as the Temple Show) in May, 1913, so we can be fairly sure it is one of Charlesworth's *Odontoglossum* hybrids. *The Czar* is even more obscure, as we were not able to locate a clear record of it being exhibited or awarded. We wondered if it might be the plant in a famous print of *Odontoglossum crispum* Lindley var. *Le Czar*, issued in 1898. "Le Czar" is not actually a French name, the French spelling is Tsar! Perhaps *The Czar* in the ancestry of *Cambria* was simply the same notable specimen of *Oncidium crispum* illustrated by Lindley, a species now regarded (at least by some) as *Oncidium alexandre*?



Odontoglossum crispum var. *Le Czar*, from *Lindleyana*, 1898 — not the same Czar that figures in the pedigree of *Cambria*!

But that cultivar turned out to be the wrong Czar! Apparently, Czars were fashionable at a certain period, and a lot of things, including orchids, came to be named after them. An astute reader of this blog, Minh-Cuong Nguyen of Toronto, Canada, spotted *Odontoglossum* *The Czar* in a report of orchid judging in *The Orchid World* 6:162 (1916): "Royal Horticultural Society. March 7th, 1916. Members of the Orchid Committee present: J. Gurney Fowler, Esq. (in the chair), Sir Jeremiah Colman, Bart., Sir Harry J. Veitch, Messrs. Jas. O'Brien (hon. sec.), W. Bolton, R. Brooman-White, Stuart Low, Gurney Wilson, T. Armstrong, J. Charlesworth, J. Cypher, W. H. Hatcher, S. W. Flory and C. Cookson. First-class Certificate. *Odontoglossum* *The Czar* (parentage unrecorded), from Messrs. Charlesworth and Co. One of the finest hybrid *Odontoglossums* yet seen, the flowers being large, or good shape, rich claret-red, with a glowing tint. The large lip bears an immense blotch, and this, as well as other characteristics, suggests with influence of *O. Vuylstekei*." This award

was given two years before the currently recorded registration date of 1918. In fact, this FCC/RHS for *The Czar* was also documented in a painting by Nellie Roberts. We had missed the award and the painting on the 2003 CD edition of the RHS Orchid Awards, because it was placed in the index between *Odontoglossum* hybrids *Cythera* and *Daumanda*, alphabetizing it as *Czar* rather than *The Czar*. From the painting, this was clearly one of the reddest *Odontos* ever, a trait carried down to its grandchild *Cambria*. In fact, *The Czar*, in spite of its undistinguished origins, turns out to be the progenitor of at least 2,100 hybrids, including another of the most famous of the "modern" *Oncidium* intergenerics, *Aliceara* Marfitch.



© RHS

Odontoglossum *The Czar* FCC/RHS, painting by Nellie Roberts

We return to the Wikipedia and other sources that tell us a "Cambria orchid" is a commercial name for intergeneric hybrids involving *Odontoglossum*, *Oncidium*, *Miltonia*, *Cochlioda*, and *Brassia*.

The *Odontoglossums*, at least those mentioned in the background of Cambria, have been submerged in *Oncidium*. The *Miltonia* has been split out as *Miltoniopsis* (because, literally, it looks like a *Miltonia*). The *Cochlioda* in question is now also an *Oncidium*. There was no *Brassia* in the ancestry of Cambria, but apparently there are today enough hybrids involving *Brassia* that resemble Cambria, so it is included as well, on the assumption that some “Cambria” orchids might include ancestry of some *Brassia* species that have not yet been moved to some other genus, such as *Oncidium*. *Aliceara* (= *Brassia* × the “real” *Miltonia* × *Oncidium*) and similar intergenerics seem also to be included.

From what we have seen of the ancestry of Cambria and some of the other *Oncidium* intergenerics that might be considered “Cambria orchids”, then, we suspect they are mostly *Oncidopsis* or possibly *Brassoncidopsis*.

But how can we be sure? Researching plant names can be a full-time occupation if you have even a couple hundred plants. While there is a list of [intergeneric names](#) on the web site of the Royal Horticultural Society, we think the vast majority of the intergeneric names on the list are no longer valid for current registrations, because so many of the genera have been reorganized or have vanished entirely. The RHS would be well advised to update the list to flag the “empty” intergeneric names. The RHS also has a list of the [official abbreviations](#) for the intergeneric names, but, unfortunately, the abbreviations themselves are not in alphabetical order! (The list claims to be an “alphabetical list of standard abbreviations for natural and hybrid generic names”, but in fact it is the generic names rather than the abbreviations that are in alphabetical order). There are now over 3,000 hybrid genus names and essentially no guidance about how they are to be used. Who will take up the challenge to produce an up-to-date and simple web site that orchid hobbyists can use?

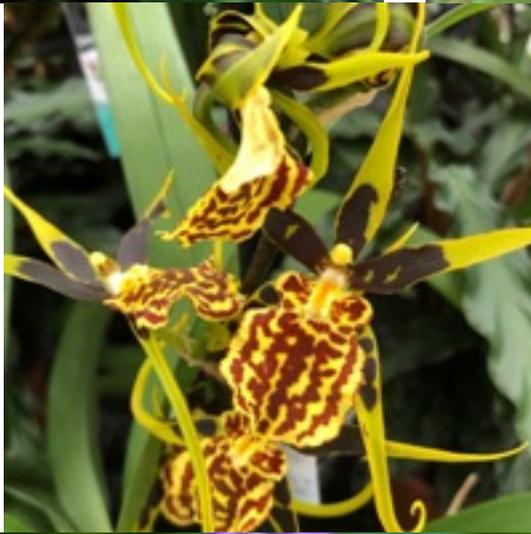
Me Too! — At least some web sites are now using “Cambria Orchids” as a synonym for *all* *Oncidium* alliance intergeneric hybrids!

What is the future of orchid hybrid names? Has the current official system managed by the RHS become so cumbersome as to be beyond the comprehension

of all but the most highly-trained specialists? Will the apparently successful example of complicated hybrids marketed under a user-friendly name such as Cambria provide the example for marketing other orchids? Will the parentage of orchid hybrids eventually disappear from the public record entirely, as the RHS registration process becomes increasingly irrelevant for commercial horticulture, and even for a significant number of orchid growers who are not persuaded by the unprecedented chaotic avalanche of baffling new orchid names? In the absence of active measures to form a consensus, we should not expect to see this situation improve in the foreseeable future.

**A selection of pictures labeled
“Cambria orchid” from Facebook.
How many do you recognize?**





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Hybridizer's Notes

Andy Easton

Vuyls. Insignis (*Mps. Bleuana* alba 4n × *Oda. Charlesworthii* 4n) 1914

Quite a few sub-stories here. Firstly the original registration. Breeder was Firmin Lambeau, best known for his *Cattleyas*. Lambeau's last registered hybrid, in 1933, was actually a *Cym.* that had two parents from H. G. Alexander. Lambeau's hybridizing career spanned more than 50 years. Clearly he never ever had an alba *Mps. Bleuana* even though he was so passionate about albas!

Fast forward to one of my Medellin visits for their annual August show. A cross was made with the very undistinguished alba form of *Mps. vexillaria* and a quality alba *Mps. roezlii* alba. A year later the dry seed was taken to Bob Hamilton for sowing and Oryzalin treatment. Flasks were distributed and the seedlings grew vigorously. At one of the IOA annual meetings, held in San Francisco, a nice 4n seedling was donated and bought by Deborah Halliday, an orchid enthusiast



from the San Diego area. In 2016, she exhibited her plant and gained an AM/AOS for it. That same year, Stephen Male showed an alba diploid form in the Northeast and received an JC/AOS for his plant.

So Bob crossed the 4n *Mps. Bleuana* with his 4n *Oda. Charlesworthii* to remake *Vuyls. Insignis*. As Pacifica is far from an ideal environment for *Odontonia* types, Bob gave a compot to Robert Culver to grow out in his more congenial Seattle environs. Robert has bloomed two. One I would describe as interesting and the other is plainly stunning! A uniquely unusual orangey color that will be exciting to take further as it should be fully fertile. Both Bob and I have noted a strange phenomenon in alba lines. In both *Cyms.* and *Odonts.*, albas can spin to unusual and unique colorations when crossed back to color. Sometimes it is a shade of color, other times, it will be the intensity of the resultant coloration. Fascinating!





Oda. Shelley × *Chargia* 'Victor'

I deliberately do not assign a generic epithet to *Chargia*, as it is clearly registered under a bogus parentage. *Oda. Shelley* 'Spring Dress' is well-known and successful in many crosses. Amazing that Keith Andrew could take the little, insignificant *Oda. Heatonensis* from 1906 and by crossing it to his alba-carrying *Odm. nobile*, create this RHS awarded hybrid in the 1970's! A bit of jiggery pokey took place at an RHS Orchid Committee meeting in the time of Maurice Lecoufle and he supposedly confirmed the plant shown as *Chargia* 'Victor' was an *Odontioda*. Now even in my half blind state I can easily see a *Cyrtochilum* influence in *Chargia*. Looking at Bob's hybrid, the *Cyrtochilum* is still apparent but the rich, dramatic coloration suggests the line must be carried forward if fertile!



Oda. Treasure Island

Remember that horrible Steve Gettel from Sunset Orchids? Thank God, I haven't seen him in over two decades, but he registered this hybrid. Maybe just dumb luck but it's a very pretty flower. Interestingly, it has an Australian pod parent, *Oda. Point Nepean* and the great *Oda. Florence Stirling* as the pollen donor. We see flagrant genetic anomalies in the Odont Alliance. *Oda. Florence Stirling* is a counted triploid yet it seems to hybridize happily with diploids and tetraploids, as a pod or pollen parent. Interestingly, this plant is 60% *Oda. Florence Stirling* but so far has not produced any registered progeny.



Oda. Shelley 'Spring Dress' × Cyrtochilum villenaorum

This has been registered by Bob Hamilton in 2020 as Castle Shelley. I hesitate to put the generic name as it could be *Cyrtocidium*, *Cyrtodontiada* or even worse. What an insult to the flower! But the line is exciting so long as the inflorescence can be strengthened and the vibrant colors retained. Don't expect any warmth-tolerance but the floriferousness will be noteworthy. And any incorporation of *Cyrtochilum* blood will strengthen the connection between two closely allied genera and likely maintain fertility too.



Oda. Castle de Noez 4N
(*Oda. Castle de Stro × Cda. noezliana*)

Oda. Castle de Noez 4N is a 2008 New Horizon registration of Bob Hamilton's crossing. The cross is varied and of a high standard yet to date, the only registered progeny is *Mcllnra. No Serenade* which is a cross to *Mcllnra. Serenade*. The hybrid has red color which is a possible step forward in the *Brassia* line but so far it has failed to make any viable seed pods!



Wils. Rafael Gomez 'Golden Gate'

This vigorous red was named in honor of Tom Perlite's long-time employee at Golden Gate Orchids. It is a fine thing with enough *Oncidium* influence to give the plant some warmth-tolerance. The pod parent, *Oda.* Petit Port was an Eric Young origination that was also very popular in California with hybrids like *Oda.* Burning Bed, *Oda.* Susan Preston Richards and *Oda.* Petite Shine being direct descendants. The pollen parent, *Wils.* Geneva Red was from a cross to *Onc. hatilabium* and it bred things like *Wils.* Elegance in a cross to *Odm. leucochilum* for Moir and *Wils.* Firecracker for Golden Gate when crossed to *Oda.* Carmine. A quite new registration which will undoubtedly breed on.



Odm. Pesky Trance × *Oda.* Joe's Drum

Ignoring the RHS classifying *Odm.* Pesky Trance as an *Odcdm.*, this *Oda.* has, for me, a rather flat color. Maybe I was spoiled by seeing Bob Hamilton's hybrid, *Odm.* Pesky Nicky which is *Odm.* Pesky Trance × *Odm.* Enchanting Nicky. The *Odm.* Enchanting Nicky seedlings have been basically whites with intricate detailing that captures the *Odm. astranthum* influence delightfully. But the line is vigorous and really the only other seedling examples outside California were seen in Australia where Clive Halls made several colorful Pesky Trance progeny.



Odm. (nobile × Robert Strauss)

An interesting yet typical flower color-wise but genetically this cross has flipped from a minimal *Odm. nobile* influence in *Odm. Robert Strauss* to more than 50% *Odm. nobile* genetics in this plant. *Odm. Robert Strauss* is an old-timer, 1947, but through its crossing to *Odm. Opheon*, the famous *Odm. Stropheon* resulted. *Odm Stropheon* was highly awarded and is responsible for more than a thousand offspring to date! One can expect some strong "black and white" results in various hybrid lines embodying this parent with the added *Odm. nobile* influence.



Odm. Bic-ross × Cyrt. villenaorun

In that the *Cyrtochilum* is likely at the diploid level still, I will presume the hybrid was not made with *Odm. Bic-ross* 'John' 4n. Amazing how the *Odm. Bic-ross* is so dominant here though colors have certainly been intensified. My experience with several *Odm. Bic-ross* 'John' 4n crosses is that they are fertile and fast growing. Now we must wait and see how phenotypically influential this parent will be.



Odcdm. Tiger Hambuhren 'Pacifica' (Onc. tigrinum × Odm. Golddrausch)

Funny how fashions come and go in orchids. When this plant was shown at the BOGA Show in 1976, it created a real stir. But there was another significant stir at the show! While attending the show, Artur Elle was declared bankrupt in Germany. So there he was, stuck in London with only his orchid display left. Not a strong position to be in! But the inimitable Norris Powell was attending the same show and he came up with some serious cash and acquired many of Elle's best plants. From the various seedlings of Tiger Hambuhren, this clone found its way to Bob Hamilton. In the last 25 years of the 20th Century, you couldn't get enough of the *Onc. tigrinum* hybrids. Then just as quickly as they rose to prominence, they fell from favor and over 15 years, only six *Odcdm. Tiger Hambuhren* crosses were registered. But the fashion is changing again and recently, this line is seeing a significant resurgence.



Oda. Florence Stirling 'Celeste'

This specific *Oda.* Florence Stirling is always spoken about in very reverential tones! Yet, it has not been awarded. Shape-wise it certainly has no peers. When you look at the grex's history, *Oda.* Florence Stirling has amazing durability. Registered in 1948 (a very good year!) it now has over 1,500 progeny. And not in a narrow focus either. From Bob Dugger's *Oda.* Solana Stirling to Keith Andrew's *Vuyls.* Keith Andrew which gained an FCC/AOS to *Wils.* Widecombe Fair that was a Burnham staple for several decades, it is clearly a parent for the ages.



Oda. Samares × *Odm.* Extraria alba

First, let's thank David Stead for remaking the ancient *Odm.* Extraria with *Odm.* *crispum* 'Xanthotes' and an alba form of *Odm.* *laeve*. This is a fine flower in its own right and has already given rise to alba progeny in Bob Hamilton's cross to *Oda.* George McMahon which is registered as *Oda.* Aurelio. The vigor achieved by introducing a vigorous species such as *Odm.* *laeve* is very useful especially to add into the somewhat inbred English alba Odont lines.

Parting Shots

The following photos have been submitted by members for your viewing pleasure. Anyone can submit photos to share with others. They can be sent as an email attachment to: jjleathers@comcast.net



Oda. Rawdon's Palace
Robert Culver
Normandy Park, Washington, USA



Oda. Augres 'Solar'
Robert Culver
Normandy Park, Washington, USA



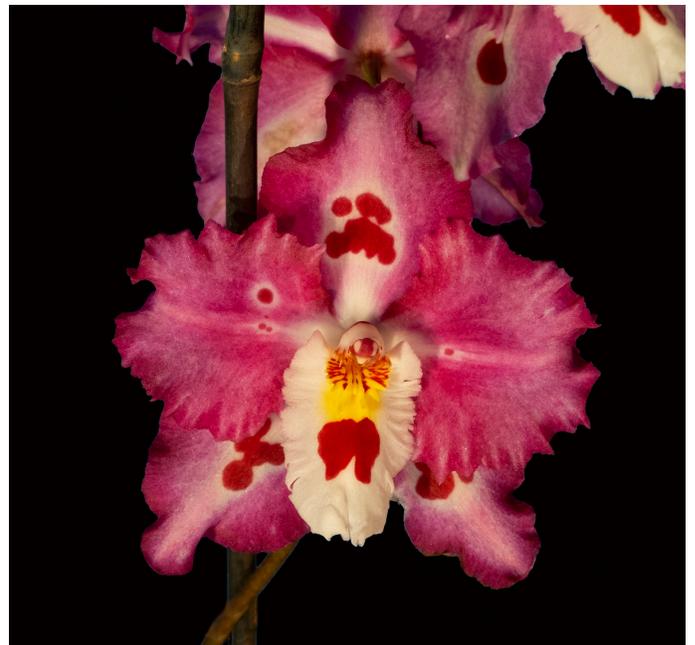
Mps. vexillaria 'Fusa' AM/AOS
Robert Culver
Normandy Park, Washington, USA



Oda. Teipels Mondschein
Paul Knight
North London, UK



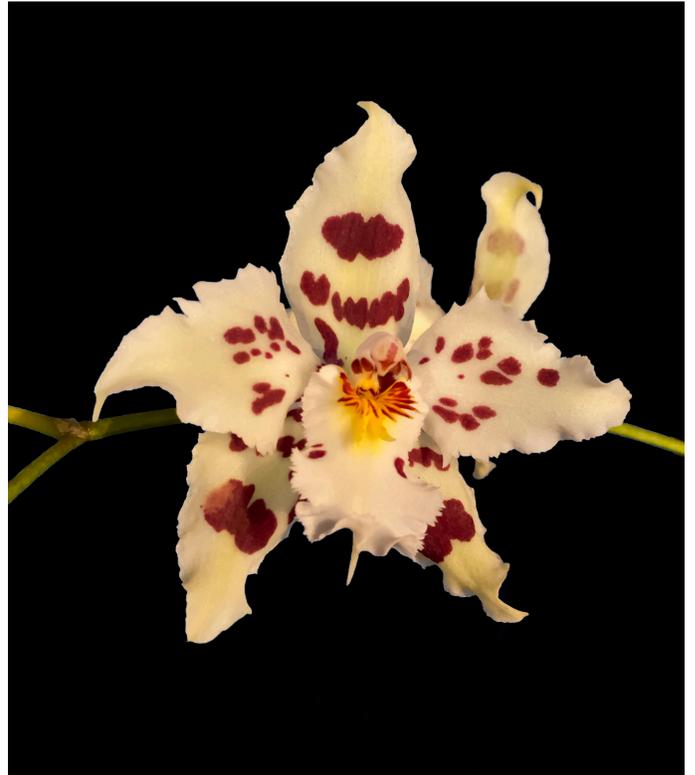
Oda. (Eric Young x Victoria Village)
Ken Joy
Davis, California, USA



Oda. (McClaren Vale x Desireable) 'Pacifica'
Robert Hamilton
Berkeley, CA, USA



Mps. Breathless 'Hilo Galaxy'
Robert Culver
Normandy Park, Washington, USA



Odm. (nobile x halli)
Robert Hamilton
Berkeley, CA, USA



Odm. Quistrum 'Lyoth Angelo'
Robert Culver
Normandy Park, Washington, USA



Oda. (Le Morais × St. Wood) #8
Tim Brydon
San Francisco, CA, USA



Oda. La Hougue Bie #11
Tim Brydon
San Francisco, CA, USA



Oda. (Le Morais × St. Wood) #4
Tim Brydon
San Francisco, CA, USA

Orchid Hybrid Registration

The following pages contain a printout derived from the fields of a new *Odontoglossum* hybrid registration system, wikiregistration.com. This database is the creation of Robert Culver, an IOAJ contributor. Currently, it is specific to *Odontoglossum*-containing hybrids. It uses historic naming conventions begun by Frederick K. Sander in *Sander's Complete List of Orchid Hybrids*. By retaining classic genera names, most used for more than a century, continuity and lineage searches remain tenable. New registrations

via wikiregistrations will be published in future issues of this journal with complete data available at: <https://wikiregistration.com/>

IOAJ readers who want to register hybrids via wikiregistrations will find instructions on the website: <https://wikiregistration.com/>. There are no registration fees. Implicit with any registration is the granting of permission for anyone who wants to register a hybrid with RHS as long as the wikiregistration hybrid information is appropriately retained.

Name	Parentage				Registered By	
ALEXANDERARA	Joe's Pagan	<i>Mclna.</i>	Pagan Lovesong	× <i>Oda.</i>	Joe's Drum	Juan Posada - Colomborquideas
	No Serenade	<i>Mclna.</i>	Serenade	× <i>Oda.</i>	Castle de Noez	Andrew Easton - New Horizons Orchids
BURRAGEARA	Hot Poker	<i>Burr.</i>	Living Fire	× <i>Cda.</i>	<i>noezliana</i>	Andrew Easton - New Horizons Orchids
CHINKOVSKYARA	Wild Gerardus	<i>Grd.</i>	Golden Emperor	× <i>Oda.</i>	Wilda Bullard	Andrew Easton - New Horizons Orchids
COLMANARA	Catatonic Trance	<i>Colm.</i>	Catatante	× <i>Odm.</i>	Pesky Trance	Andrew Easton - New Horizons Orchids
CYRTODONTIODA	Gangly	<i>Oda.</i>	Shelley	× <i>Cyr.</i>	leopoldianum	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
CYRTOGLOSSUM	Long Shot	<i>Cyr.</i>	<i>edwardii</i>	× <i>Odm.</i>	Nicky Strauss	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
MILTONIOPSIS	Black Merriman	<i>Mps.</i>	Blackberry Cream	× <i>Mps.</i>	Merriman	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Bob Sabourin	<i>Mps.</i>	Bob Hoffman	× <i>Mps.</i>	Jean Sabourin	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Bob Tide	<i>Mps.</i>	Bob Hoffman	× <i>Mps.</i>	Red Tide	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Bremen Village	<i>Mps.</i>	Bremen	× <i>Mps.</i>	Aurora Village	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Dear Surprise	<i>Mps.</i>	Dearest	× <i>Mps.</i>	Saffron Surprise	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Dear Yarrow	<i>Mps.</i>	Dearest	× <i>Mps.</i>	Yarrow Bay	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Don Hull	<i>Mps.</i>	Don Herman	× <i>Mps.</i>	Milla Hull	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Don Kabuki	<i>Mps.</i>	Chieri Kabuki	× <i>Mps.</i>	Don Herman	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Duncan Waterfall	<i>Mps.</i>	Rustic Waterfall	× <i>Mps.</i>	Duncan York	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Echo Kabuki	<i>Mps.</i>	Echo Bay	× <i>Mps.</i>	Chieri Kabuki	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	El Retiro	<i>Mps.</i>	Brigadier	× <i>Mps.</i>	Donald Feinstein	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Funny Don	<i>Mps.</i>	Don Herman	× <i>Mps.</i>	Funny Face	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Leo Mark	<i>Mps.</i>	<i>bismarckii</i>	× <i>Mps.</i>	Leo Holguin	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Lorene Hull	<i>Mps.</i>	Lorene	× <i>Mps.</i>	Milla Hull	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Melissa Falls	<i>Mps.</i>	Melissa Baker	× <i>Mps.</i>	Newton Falls	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Mont Andy	<i>Mps.</i>	Mont Mado	× <i>Mps.</i>	Andy Easton	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Mount Phal	<i>Mps.</i>	Mount Baker	× <i>Mps.</i>	<i>phalaenopsis</i>	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Primavera Radiante	<i>Mps.</i>	Eva's Dulce de Limón	× <i>Mps.</i>	Sunsprite	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Robert Black	<i>Mps.</i>	Robert Paterson	× <i>Mps.</i>	J. M. Black	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Roez Dream	<i>Mps.</i>	Daydream	× <i>Mps.</i>	<i>roezlii</i>	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Saffron Bay	<i>Mps.</i>	Yarrow Bay	× <i>Mps.</i>	Saffron Surprise	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Second Arthur	<i>Mps.</i>	Second Love	× <i>Mps.</i>	Arthur Cobblepick	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Serenidad	<i>Mps.</i>	Avranches	× <i>Mps.</i>	Lycaena	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Strawberry Baker	<i>Mps.</i>	Beall's Strawberry Joy	× <i>Mps.</i>	Melissa Baker	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Sumas Tide	<i>Mps.</i>	Sumas	× <i>Mps.</i>	Red Tide	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Vexifalls	<i>Mps.</i>	<i>vexillaria</i>	× <i>Mps.</i>	Rainbow Falls	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
Yarrow Dream	<i>Mps.</i>	Daydream	× <i>Mps.</i>	Yarrow Bay	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas	
Yarrow Dumas	<i>Mps.</i>	Yarrow Bay	× <i>Mps.</i>	Alexandre Dumas	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas	
ODONTIODA	Anne Brydon	<i>Oda.</i>	Tiffany	× <i>Oda.</i>	Joe's Drum	Tim Brydon
	Aurelio	<i>Odm.</i>	Extraria	× <i>Oda.</i>	George McMahon	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Avranches Gold	<i>Oda.</i>	Aurelio	× <i>Oda.</i>	Avranches	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Bahia Rosada	<i>Odm.</i>	<i>crispum</i>	× <i>Oda.</i>	Bahia Blanca	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Betty Whiteout	<i>Oda.</i>	Trish	× <i>Oda.</i>	Santander	Robert Culver
	Blip	<i>Oda.</i>	Prince Vultan	× <i>Oda.</i>	Burning Bed	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Carabasin	<i>Odm.</i>	Yellowstone Basin	× <i>Oda.</i>	Caradec	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Carlos Arango	<i>Oda.</i>	Shelley	× <i>Odm.</i>	Jim Mintsiveris	Andrew Easton - New Horizons Orchids
	Castle Shelley	<i>Oda.</i>	Shelley	× <i>Oda.</i>	Castle de Stro	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Concordia	<i>Odm.</i>	Hallio-Crispum	× <i>Oda.</i>	Charlesworthii	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Crystal Prism	<i>Oda.</i>	Prism	× <i>Oda.</i>	Crystal Palace	Robert Culver
	Crystal Vale	<i>Oda.</i>	McLaren Vale	× <i>Oda.</i>	Crystal Palace	Robert Culver
	Destello Purpura	<i>Oda.</i>	Stromar	× <i>Oda.</i>	Sunset Jaguar	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas

Name	Parentage			Registered By
<i>ODONTIODA (cont.)</i>	Devon Hill	<i>Oda.</i> Devon Flash	× <i>Oda.</i> Patricia Hill	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Diablo Tiff	<i>Oda.</i> Diablo	× <i>Oda.</i> Tiffany	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Drummer Leysa	<i>Oda.</i> Drummer Harry	× <i>Oda.</i> Leysa	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Eric's Golden Holiday	<i>Odm.</i> Holiday Gold	× <i>Oda.</i> Eric's Parade	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Fuchsia	<i>Oda.</i> McLaren Vale	× <i>Oda.</i> Desirable	Robert Culver
	Gâteau Brûlé	<i>Odm.</i> Nancy Crees	× <i>Oda.</i> Rawdon on Fire	Tyler Albrecht
	Gene Capel	<i>Oda.</i> Mont Capel	× <i>Oda.</i> Gene Gettel	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	George Leysa	<i>Oda.</i> Leysa	× <i>Oda.</i> George McMahon	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	George Village	<i>Oda.</i> George McMahon	× <i>Oda.</i> Victoria Village	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Golden George	<i>Odm.</i> Golden Crisp	× <i>Oda.</i> George McMahon	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Haifa Harry	<i>Odm.</i> Crispo-Harryanum	× <i>Oda.</i> Jaffa	Andrew Easton - New Horizons Orchids
	Harry Topa	<i>Odm.</i> <i>harryanum</i>	× <i>Oda.</i> Topa	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Heresy	<i>Oda.</i> Saint Clement	× <i>Odm.</i> <i>pescatorei</i>	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Hot Trickle	<i>Oda.</i> Tricolore	× <i>Oda.</i> <i>noezliana</i>	Andrew Easton - New Horizons Orchids
	Ingmar Queen	<i>Oda.</i> Ingmar	× <i>Oda.</i> Queen River	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Inriver	<i>Oda.</i> Ingera	× <i>Oda.</i> Queen River	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Jesridge	<i>Oda.</i> Eridge	× <i>Oda.</i> Jessmia	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Jim's Desire	<i>Oda.</i> Desirable	× <i>Odm.</i> Jim Mintsiveris	Robert Culver
	Leysa Rolf	<i>Odm.</i> Rolfeae	× <i>Oda.</i> Leysa	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Lightening	<i>Oda.</i> Blue Velvet	× <i>Oda.</i> Crystal Palace	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Little Gettel	<i>Oda.</i> Little Big Man	× <i>Oda.</i> Gene Gettel	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Marinata	<i>Oda.</i> Avranches	× <i>Oda.</i> Quennevais	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Nancy's Palace	<i>Odm.</i> Nancy Crees	× <i>Oda.</i> Crystal Palace	Tyler Albrecht
	Palace of Desire	<i>Oda.</i> Desirable	× <i>Oda.</i> Crystal Palace	Robert Culver
	Park Point	<i>Oda.</i> West Park	× <i>Oda.</i> Golden Point	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Pesky Bull	<i>Odm.</i> Pesky Trance	× <i>Oda.</i> Wilda Bullard	Andrew Easton - New Horizons Orchids
	Primavera Prince	<i>Oda.</i> Primavera	× <i>Oda.</i> Vultan's Trouble	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Prime Day	<i>Oda.</i> Gualanday	× <i>Oda.</i> Primavera	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Prince Ahmad	<i>Oda.</i> Prince Vultan	× <i>Oda.</i> Charlesworthii	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Prince Charming	<i>Oda.</i> Patricia Hill	× <i>Oda.</i> Prince Vultan	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Prince Posey	<i>Oda.</i> Prince Vultan	× <i>Oda.</i> Lois Posey	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Prince Shelley	<i>Oda.</i> Shelley	× <i>Oda.</i> Prince Vultan	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Queen's Port	<i>Oda.</i> Queen River	× <i>Oda.</i> Petit Port	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Queen's Tryst	<i>Oda.</i> Queen River	× <i>Oda.</i> Burning Bed	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Reddy	<i>Oda.</i> Sanderae	× <i>Oda.</i> Trixon	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Saint Sterling	<i>Oda.</i> Saint Wood	× <i>Oda.</i> Florence Stirling	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Saint Trance	<i>Oda.</i> Saint Clement	× <i>Odm.</i> Pesky Trance	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Saint Vultan	<i>Oda.</i> Saint Clement	× <i>Oda.</i> Prince Vultan	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Samares Rolf	<i>Oda.</i> Samares	× <i>Odm.</i> Rolfeae	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	San Polo	<i>Oda.</i> Clever	× <i>Oda.</i> Golden Rialto	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Santa Granada	<i>Oda.</i> Santamaria	× <i>Oda.</i> Granada	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Santa Naranja	<i>Oda.</i> Shibory	× <i>Oda.</i> Santamaria	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Sheldance	<i>Oda.</i> Shelley	× <i>Odm.</i> Parade	Andrew Easton - New Horizons Orchids
	Shibory Rolf	<i>Odm.</i> Rolfeae	× <i>Oda.</i> Shibory	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Susan Drummer	<i>Oda.</i> Susan Preston Richards	× <i>Oda.</i> Drummer Boy	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Susan Firestorm	<i>Oda.</i> Rustic Firestorm	× <i>Oda.</i> Susan Preston Richards	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Susan Harry	<i>Oda.</i> Susan Preston Richards	× <i>Oda.</i> Drummer Harry	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Susan Leysa	<i>Oda.</i> Leysa	× <i>Oda.</i> Susan Preston Richards	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Susan Ube	<i>Oda.</i> Susan Preston Richards	× <i>Oda.</i> Mont Ube	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Tippling	<i>Oda.</i> Tipples	× <i>Oda.</i> Florence Stirling	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
Trisam	<i>Odm.</i> Tribbles	× <i>Oda.</i> Samares	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs	
Vultan's Trouble	<i>Oda.</i> Prince Vultan	× <i>Odm.</i> Tribbles	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs	
Wager	<i>Odm.</i> Tribbles	× <i>Oda.</i> Avranches	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs	
Wild in Bed	<i>Oda.</i> Wilda Bullard	× <i>Oda.</i> Burning Bed	Andrew Easton - New Horizons Orchids	
Yellow Portent	<i>Odm.</i> Stonehurst Yellow	× <i>Oda.</i> Portentosa	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas	
<i>ODONTOCIDIUM</i>	Bob Fair	<i>Odcdm.</i> Bob Hoffman	× <i>Odcdm.</i> Mayfair	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	El Guarzo	<i>Odcdm.</i> Cambalache	× <i>Odcdm.</i> Tiger Star	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	El Retiro	<i>Odcdm.</i> Tiger Star	× <i>Odcdm.</i> Mayfair	Juan Posada - Colomborquideas
	Illustrious Crisp	<i>Odm.</i> Hallio-Crispum	× <i>Onc.</i> Illustre	Andrew Easton - New Horizons Orchids
	Los Salados	<i>Odcdm.</i> Solana	× <i>Odm.</i> Moselle	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas

Name	Parentage				Registered By		
ODONTOGLOSSUM	Entrancing Nicky	Odm.	Pesky Trance	×	Odm.	Pesky Nicky	Robert Hamilton
	Golden Panise	Odm.	Golden Crisp	×	Odm.	Panise	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Herb Charade	Odm.	Herb Thoreson	×	Odm.	Charade	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Lucy Wyatt	Odm.	lucianianum	×	Odm.	wyattianum	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Matador	Odm.	Nicky Strauss	×	Odm.	Toreador Blanco	Robert Culver
	Nicky Nicky	Odm.	Nicky Strauss	×	Odm.	Pesky Nicky	Robert Culver
	Nobil Ken	Odm.	Ken Armour	×	Odm.	pescatorei	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Noble Parade	Odm.	pescatorei	×	Odm.	Parade	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Noble Ross	Odm.	Bic-ross	×	Odm.	pescatorei	Andrew Easton - New Horizons Orchids
	Panise Cristal	Odm.	Panise	×	Odm.	crystalillum	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Stipple	Odm.	Pesky Trance	×	Odm.	Doctor Tom	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Toreador Blanco	Odm.	Laura Hett	×	Odm.	Tordonia	Robert Culver
Yellow Tenue	Odm.	Stonehurst Yellow	×	Odm.	Tenue	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas	
ODONTONIA	Colomcharade	Odtna.	Colombia	×	Odm.	Charade	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
VUYLSTEKEARA	Avril Charles	Odtna.	Avril Gay	×	Oda.	Charlesworthii	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Cambrian Charge	Vuyl.	Cambria	×	Oda.	Charlesworthii	Andrew Easton - New Horizons Orchids
	George Col	Odtna.	Colombia	×	Oda.	George McMahon	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Larry Sanford	Vuyl.	Cambria	×	Oda.	Brewii	Andrew Easton - New Horizons Orchids
	Neonova	Vuyl.	Nova	×	Oda.	Avranches	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Troubled Red	Vuyl.	Mem Mary Kavanaugh	×	Oda.	Charlesworthii	Andrew Easton - New Horizons Orchids
WILSONARA	George Fair	Odcdm.	Mayfair	×	Oda.	George McMahon	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	George Pimlico	Wils.	Pimlico	×	Oda.	George McMahon	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Leysa Lustre	Wils.	Blazing Lustre	×	Oda.	Leysa	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Portent Fair	Odcdm.	Mayfair	×	Oda.	Portentosa	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Thanksgiving Fire	Wils.	California Cherub	×	Odm.	helgae	Andrew Easton - New Horizons Orchids
	Tiger Avranches	Onc.	tigrinum	×	Oda.	Avranches	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Tiger George	Odcdm.	Tiger Hambühren	×	Oda.	George McMahon	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Vultan's Gem	Wils.	Calico Gem	×	Oda.	Vulcan's Trouble	Robert Culver
	Wilda's Cherub	Oda.	Wilda Bullard	×	Wils.	California Cherub	Andrew Easton - New Horizons Orchids