



NZ ODONTOGLOSSUM ALLIANCE

NEWSLETTER

Volume 8 Number 3
September 1997

From the Editor

Thanks to members for sending in more copy. With no loss of colour photos in the post this time, we look like getting this issue out in September!

In the rush to get the last issue out I inadvertently left Jane's regular Breeder's Corner feature out even though I added an extra double sided page! Again I need to apologise to Jane! However we have now succeeded in bringing Nola Chisnall's oncidium photo together with Jane's mention of it in her Breeders Corner. Nola certainly seems to have found a good source of oncidium hybrids and is growing them to perfection. "Where can I buy oncidium seedlings", is an oft heard question at sales tables around the country. Perhaps we can feature another page of member's flowers and tell you just how Nola and others locate and grow them in a future newsletter?

Apologies also to Chris Hubbert who sent in a well prepared series of continuing stories about his Brazil trip with black and white copy of his photos giving captions. No, I didn't get the Iguazú Falls back to front or upside down but I neglected to tell you that the aerial view showed the Brazilian falls on the left and the Argentinian falls on the right. Chris, I wish we could have put a full colourpage of those spectacular falls in the newsletter!

As there are no commercial sellers falling over themselves to advertise their wares after Alan Locke's letter in the last issue, perhaps I could encourage any member who has new Odont alliance seedlings or clones to spare, to advertise them free of charge in our December issue? Plants must be named! Free half pages to commercial sellers next issue also! Lets see if we can satisfy Alan's desire for 30 new seedlings. Get ready Alan, you'll have to sell off a cattle beast to pay for this lot!

Actually Allan isn't short of good Odonts really. He tabled 10-12 well grown plants in a wonderful range of colours at the Waikato OS meeting last month. They were growing in 100% live sphagnum moss in plastic pots. In this issue he explains about concolor or alba odonts - also known as xanthic odonts in North America.

Enough from me. Lets read what we have for you this issue. More copy and photos are always needed and don't forget those sale plants for Alan.!

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ODONTOGLOSSUM CIRRHOSUM

I bought this plant in 1991 from L&R Orchids and it flowered the following year. Seven curious little white flowers with curly tips to the petals and sepals, it has quickly become a favourite species in my collection. It is a native of the Ecuadorian Andes and the name *cirrhosum* is from cirrus, meaning "a lock of curled hair" - I think this is a good way of describing it (Veitch's Manual of Oncidiinae p. 17). It flowers regularly every year sometime between May and August. The plant is not very large or robust but usually produces a branched spike of between 12 - 30 flowers. I find that the spikes with the least number of flowers last longer and the flowers are larger.

Culture of *Odm.cirrhosum* is as follows (Auckland conditions).

LIGHT: As for other odonts - fairly shaded in summer and a bit brighter in winter.

WATER: Every second day in summer and once a week in winter. I use rainwater as we are on tank supply.

FEEDING: I feed once a week for three weeks and the next week only give plain water all year round. In winter I halve the concentration of the liquid food. I use a variety of feeds including Phostrogen, Peters Excell, Bioplus, Dynagrow and calcium nitrate occasionally. The odonts get fed high N in spring, High K in autumn and balanced for the rest of the year.

TEMPERATURE: In summer the odonts are in a cool shady shadehouse. Air movement is increased by fan whenever possible and the floor kept damp to increase humidity. They survive OK when the summers are hot but really prefer it when Auckland's summers are cooler like this year. In winter most of the odonts go into the enclosed greenhouse with the fan running constantly. The door of this house is opened to admit fresh air as often as possible except when it is very cold and dull.

POTTING: *Odm.cirrhosum* is potted in fine bark (No.3) with about 25% added pumice. The pumice keeps the mix open and a little on the dry side but I find that this increases root growth. When I use a finer mix the plants grow well in summer then lose their roots in winter, so the open mix suits my growing conditions better. I try to use a shallow rather than a deep pot whenever possible and find the new Maquarie pots ideal.

Odm.cirrhosum is an ideal species to grow and does not take much room on the bench. It is fairly easy to obtain and everyone should have one in their collection.

Cathy Hine Auckland

Letter to the Editor

Dear Sir,

Alan Locke's letter contains sentiments expressed by so many other orchid growers as to the lack of new Odont hybrids, and although it is a nice idea to encourage commercial concerns to "go forth and multiply", nowadays that is not always financially possible.

There is, however, an alternative and that realistically is for hobbyists to turn to the wealth of suitable breeding plants already in this country, and attempt some hybridising themselves. This results in a sharp learning curve:-

- a. Finding out how successful or otherwise it is to create superb odonts.
- b. Finding out the time and cost involved (you may not even recover your advertising costs in sales alone).

As to importing flasks, surely that is already being done by those fortunate enough to holiday abroad, the eventual sale of surplus seedlings helping to recoup costs.

With tongue in cheek, I might add that members of the Paph. Alliance have been hybridising for some years now and as most orchid growers know, Paphs are not the quickest plants to flower from flasks.

Lyn Sherlock , Otaki

The Editor

If only we had more members like Alan Locke buying we could have a constant supply of new flasks and exciting crosses!

Why have I stopped bringinng flasks for other people? It was not worth it and now I only import for myself.

Customers would not pay the price of \$30-\$40 for flasks of 20-30 plants and the price was even higher from the States and England. In order to try and keep the price down I used to bring in extra flasks but soon found I was left holding three or four flasks of a certain cross and eventually had to deflask them myself and put them into stock. Also if flasks were scrambled by the courier or in the post I got the blame. So the long and short of it was that the effort and problems were just not worth it for the small mark up I put on (\$5 per flask).

So that is why you no longer see flasks from House of Orchids.

John Scott , Auckland

BREEDERS CORNER

Further good news ! Dr. Guido, has sent Ron seeds of *Odm.crocodypterum* and Gerald Mc Craith has sent some pretested (this time) seeds of *Odm.edwardii* gathered in South America. These showed immediate growth in flasks and thanks be that they did so. It is very disheartening to obtain seed from the Australian Orchid Foundation Seed Bank only to find that they are not viable. The previous *Odm.edwardii* seedlings mentioned in an earlier newsletter have all contaminated in flask with not a root to be seen. Perhaps this time we will finally get enough plants to grow on for the entire membership.

Have just deflasked *Odm. Groganiae*, (*uro-skinneri* x *edwardii*) sent to Ron from Phillip Altmann -- nice sturdy plants with good roots. Potting on seedlings with bulb and side growth last week, I noticed a few of one cross (not mine) that had faulty shaped pseudobulbs and droopy foliage (like last weeks lettuce) although the roots were plentiful. This is something I feel strongly about -- that only the best most normal plants should be used either as pod parent or pollen donors and especially firm about them being regular flowerers.

An example of a splendid parent is Alan Locke's *Odm.Durham Pursuit* which got 1st. and 2nd. in the (predominantly white) Odont. class. I have watched this clone for several years, lovely foliage and bulbs and regularly produces superior spikes of white flowers. I managed to entice a piece of it from Alan who is an excellent grower of the Odont Alliance as his 2 firsts, 2 seconds and 1 third showed at the Waikato Orchid Society Winter Show. Other Odont alliance members also in the prize lists, were Jim James and Alf Day.

At the North Shore Orchid Society Winter Show recently our northern members Nola and Gordon Chisnall got an HCC/OCNZ (pending) and the Reserve Champion with their *Onc. Nona Flow* 'Brown Shadows', while Ron Maunder got an HCC/OCNZ(pending) and the Grand Champion with *Paph. Shillianum* 'Paradise Kay', and a first with his *Odm. Anneliese Rothenburger* x *Oda. Esteemed*.

Species Pollen: Due to the late arrival of the March Newsletter only Cathy Hine has so far used the pollen -- result ,2 failures and 2 that are holding. They are *Odm.bictoniense* x *Odm.juninenses*, and *Odm.(bictoniense* x *retusum)* *Odm. cristatum*. She mentions that the *Odm.(bictoniense* x *retusum)* xparent has an orange red lip. This interested me and I looked up *Odm. retusum* to find no books of mine had any reference to it, so I applied to our resident "Guru", Alf Day who has a marvellous collection of orchid books, some quite rare as well as a huge collection of the Odont alliance plants. It was no surprise to me find that he actually has a plant of *Odm. retusum* as well which we will examine on next flowering with some hybridising in mind.

The following Alf found, in his Lindley from 6th edition Williams 1885; "has long tall spikes with up to 100 flowers, these quite small of an orangey shade including lip but sometimes a more orange-red tinged with yellow - lip is described as oblong retuse and bilamellate at base".

This quite rare orchid comes from Ecuador. Alf is having a photograph taken off for the newsletter. We are fortunate that Alf photographs and keeps careful records or rather, Mona keeps the records and Alf keeps the photo album up to date !

Recent first flowerings I have seen are:

Odm. Fowlerianum (Andy Eastons) quite good growth, the flowers the shape and colour of *Odm. rossii*, white ground but the bars across thesepals were of a purple hue and broken in pattern, not even or regular. This change must come from the *Odm. cirrhosum* parent, so I have crossed it with my pink *Odm. rossii* majus 'L & R Little Beauty' x *Odm. rossii* majus 'Pinkie', and have a strongly swelling pod from which I hope to have seedlings that deepen the pink of the *Odm. rossii* majus.

Oda. Glyndebourne Nabucco 'Aria', (Harrods Forever x DurhamPride) (Charlesworth/ McBeans) deepest clear lilac over a white background, surface glistens, substance very good, a very large lip of same lilac showing off the bright yellow crest. Nothing is more certain than this cross getting awards on adult plants.

Now, two older but equally fine types Ron brought over for pollination. Oda. Aloette 'Paradise Elite', which we crossed with Oda. Rocco Tower 'Alf's', a clone which Alf imported on his recent overseas visit to Britain and to our delight it flowered in quarantine.

Oda. Durham Galaxy 'Paradise Star'(Charlesworth/McBeans) a tall beautiful white overlaid with the most striking purple pattern, I have crossed with what I consider a most unusual clone, Oda. Katie Weaver 'Water Lily'. The large flowers, the densest all over dark red, have a velvety surface and great substance. This clone is one of the excellent crosses done by Bealls Orchid Company some 20 years ago.

There are a group of us in the Odont Alliance membership which readily exchanges pollen as required, which makes for a greater enjoyment of our orchids as well as helping create new varieties. There is no doubt the Oncidiinae is increasing on our show and meeting benches and we welcome more members in joining in our pollen exchanges. With GST of 12.5 % we are hit hard in getting overseas flasks so must fall back on what we can do for ourselves with the excellent plants obtained in better times. Finally, Paul Cable and his *Odm. hallii* 'Venutu' HCC/OCNZ, sent up a piece of his plant via Ron. Paul, the plant is perfect in every respect, not a mark on it anywhere

and I am delighted with it and you will be astonished to know that 2 weeks after it arrived here a spike appeared from the same forward bulb that has the large new growth ! The pseudobulbs are larger than any others I have seen and am wondering if it is a tetraploid. Knowing that you have the main plant safely held will you allow me to try for a self pod on this piece, We all know what risks we take with the life of a plant when hanging pods on them and unless they are very mature adult plants there are bound to be losses. Have already been there and done that on the road to an older and wiser head.

Jane Frear, Auckland

Illustrations

- 1 **The Floating Lodge - Amazon River** See article by Chris Hubbert
- 2 **Onc. Danaus 'Golden Lacewing' AM / OCNZ** (Onc. Larva Flow x marshallianum) A well grown plant from Nola and Gordon Chisnall, Whangarei. These flowers appear to be very similar to the awarded(Onc. Larva Flow x marshallianum) 'Emily' of Alf Day's on P70 in the recent Orchids 97 Yearbook. '**Golden Lacewings**' was awarded with a spike of 32 blooms and OW of 73mm. Lip size was 45mm wide and 40mm long. Cross made by Wondabah Orchids, Sydney.
- 3 **Odm. cirrhosum** This Ecuadorian species can form long spikes over a meter long with several branches and up to 50x 100mm diameter flowers. The flowers are spotted with the heavily spotted forms more sought after. Flowers are scented. In this photo George Fuller shows his probable tetraploid clone 'Torbay Star' on the left with the editor's wild collected clone on the right. The 'Torbay Star' clone measures 75mm vertically.
- 4 **Onc. Nona Flow 'Brown Shadows' HCC / OCNZ** Another Chisnall awarded plant. The spike carried four branches and twenty flowers 49mm across. These lovely flowers were many shades of brown (not this rusty brown) and appeared to be cast from metal.
- 5 **Cyrtorchilum edwardii ?** This clone has spikes well over a meter long which arch forward. Flowers are 19 mm x 16 mm. Andy Easton used this plant with Oda Heatonensis (Cda. sanguinea x Odm. cirrhosum) to remake some small pretty flowered plants of Odm Daphne (Charlesworth 1910). Can anyone confirm whether this is indeed a form of Cyrtorchilum edwardii or not?
- 6 **Cyrtorchilum edwardii** a plant photographed by Ray Thomson of the chocolate scented 35mm wide flowered puce coloured Ecuadorean form. I notice that some still class this plant as an odontoglossum.

TOURING ABOUT IN SOUTH AMERICA

(with occasional glimpses of orchids)

III: Brazil Amazon Idyll (part i)

We flew from Rio de Janeiro to Manaus on the Sunday at the commencement of the orchid conference week. In the course of the flight, I collected a few copies of the Sunday newspaper colour supplement, in which was a 6-page feature article about orchids and the World Orchid Conference. *Idon't* read Portuguese (the language of Brazil), but calling on smatterings of other languages with which I am scarcely on even nodding terms I was still able to get some vague idea of the general sense of the article. It was liberally illustrated with photos: a cymbid (complete with large roach-type insect sitting on one sepal!); inside a large commercial nursery; cattleya; sophronitis; a dendrobium hybrid; phalaenopsis; some more cymbids; a couple of paphs; and some postage stamps. The cover of the supplement features a close-up of a big mouth consisting of the column, keels and lip of a cymbidium, its pollen cap looking like Bugs Bunny teeth. The cover headline was: "Sedução à flor de pétala". (Make of that what you will.)

From Manaus we were, according to our itinerary, to be transferred to an "Amazon Village". In the event we were transferred to an "Amazon Lodge". For a time we thought that perhaps we had been "passenger-napped" by a rival organization. In fact that was not so. It is clear that there were two different establishments. I gather that originally they had both been operated by the same company, but that at some stage they had become separate entities and were now operated by separate companies. Possibly our travel agent had not known of this. The telephone and fax numbers of the Village as listed on our itinerary were actually the telephone and fax numbers of the Lodge as listed on its brochures, and it was the Lodge which we were in fact booked into. However, whichever of the two establishments we should have gone to, and whether or not we went to the correct one, does not matter, as we were exceedingly well satisfied with what eventuated.

Manaus lies fairly close to the Equator, about 1600 km distance from the Atlantic coastline. It is a substantial city that developed on the rubber boom of the 1800's, situated on the Rio Negro close to its confluence with the Rio Solimões, their combined waters becoming the Rio Amazonas. (I believe the river to here is navigable by ocean-going ships.) The guide book summarises Manaus as dirty, ugly, and increasingly crime ridden. We did not tarry there long enough to test that statement! Down at the riverside our ferry was one of a number of similar boats which had simply run into the shore until the bow rested gently on the mud. The gangway was the simple expedient of a long plank slung from the ferry side through an old tyre, sloping down towards the bow and the water's edge.

The first leg of our journey was a slow ferry ride of 1 1/2 hours across the confluence of these two rivers (the Encontro das Águas) "where the inky-black waters of the Rio Negro meet the lemon-yellow waters of the Rio Solimões" and sure enough the difference in the two bodies of water is readily apparent. The skipper of our ferry was a young fellow who seemed about 17 or 18; his assistant was a youngster of about 7 or 8 years of age. I have a photograph showing the assistant leaning back in the captain's chair, hands clasped behind his head, leaving the steering wheel untouched, while the skipper lay flat on his back on the foredeck fast asleep! The ferry stopped at a small village on the other shore.

The next part of our journey was an hour's drive by clapped out VW van for an hour along 40 km of road that was more potholed than sealed, and exceedingly dusty. This brought us to another river where there was a decently solid jetty. Here we transferred to two smaller boats driven by powerful outboard motors of Japanese manufacture, and enjoyed an exhilaratingly speedy 2 hours transit to our Lodge. Our boat drivers were obviously very familiar with this river system, as we threaded at times through narrow passageways into other waterways, passing occasional settlements of two or three buildings, noticing the tidemark left on trees on the river bank at a height several metres above the present level of the river, observing the diverse passing bird life. At length we turned a corner into a most placid, lakelike area and caught our first glimpse of the Amazon Lodge across the other side. It comprised a number of buildings, thatched, erected on enormous logs, and floating in the river, secured (so we were assured) by stout ropes. The central building of the cluster was two-storied, the first level comprising bar and lounge and administrative facilities with an open air deck out to one side, and with a dining room upstairs. On each side of the central building was a bedroom block, each with six twin rooms while at the back was a kitchen block and an ablution and staff quarters block (all separate, floating buildings).

We were warmly welcomed, with a glass of the lemon juice/sugar/white spirit (bacardi or similar) concoction that is said to be traditional in this country, and then settled into our simple but comfortable quarters. We were introduced to our resident guide, Max, a native of the area, well educated and fluent in English and I think other languages as well. A very personable young man with a great knowledge of, and concern for, the local habitat, with an assured and relaxed friendly manner that immediately put his clients at ease.

After dark and after dinner Max took those of us who wished to go out on a night excursion on the river in one of the outboard-powered narrow boats, familiarity with the local geography being of course an essential attribute both for our guide and for our motorman.

At times when the motor was cut, it was very pleasant just to drift along in the silence under the starlet sky. From time to time a sweep of Max's powerful torch would reflect the eyes of some creature or other observing us from

along the river bank or protruding above the water. We glided into the shallows, and Max leapt out (in his bare feet) and with only a minimum of stalking pounced with his hands and held aloft his trophy which he then brought back to the boat, a little cayman (a type of alligator), about 2 ft long from tip of nose to tip of tail, caught with his bare hands. Holding it securely, he showed it to the passengers, and anyone who wished to do so was able to touch it. The underside of the creature was creamy white, and on the top side it was striped in broad bands alternating dark brown with a muddy pale ochre-tan.

Max soon released the cayman and a few minutes later caught another one. This one he held on its back on the foredeck of the boat and gently stroked its underside. The cayman relaxed totally and after a few minutes lay quite inert as Max slowly drew his hands away. It lay immobile for a little while and then came to, when Max suddenly stamped on the deck, and with one twist and a wriggle it splashed over the side.

As we slowly drifted back to the lodge the torch light picked up the eyes of several other caymans in the river, and at one point we also picked up a black ocelot, a type of cat, on the river bank.

While sitting in the bar area of the lodge afterwards, some of our party complained of being eaten by some kind of flying insect, but I was not affected by any. In fact this locality seemed to me remarkably free of bugs generally. Our simple rooms had adequate mesh screens over doors and windows, and burning mosquito coils were provided at night, but in my room at least that was probably not necessary. The lighting system in our rooms was from a 12-volt supply which I think came from storage batteries recharged from solar panels in the daytime. For a few hours at night there was also a 110v supply from a small diesel generator. In my room, it powered a large pedestal-mounted electric fan. It was warm enough, yet without feeling at all oppressive, to be able to sleep very comfortably without even a sheet covering, and with the fan running until the generator was shut off. In the morning, there was no hot water as such, but the 'cold' water available in the bathroom was comfortably tepid for both shaving and showering.

(continued next issue)

Chris Hubbert - Auckland

Photo Credits

- 1 Chris Hubbert - Auckland 2 Wally Lomas - Whangarei
 4 Ray Dix - Auckland
 3 & 5 George Fuller - New Plymouth 6 Ray Thomson - Victoria, Australia

CONCOLOR BREEDING IN THE ODONTOGLOSSUM ALLIANCE.

At the present the Concolor forms of Odontoglossum and Odontioda are once again very popular. The last period of popularity ended about 1940 when they were upstaged by the very colourful forms of odontiodas that were just coming available. A concolor is a flower that has no red, purple or brown colouring in it, and so has only yellow and white colours. Today's breeders are now seeking out clones that may produce concolors. The concolor form is the result of a genetic defect, which, although a recessive character, is stable and able to be transmitted invisibly through several generations and to reappear when the circumstances are right. Genes are in pairs, and in a seedling each parent provides half of each pair. For a concolor form to be produced, the seedling must acquire the defective gene from both parents

We will now look at a case where this has happened and examine the factors that caused this to result. In 1971 Mcbeans bought the famous Charlesworth nursery and stock. Among the Charlesworth stock was Odontoglossum Rialto, a line bred yellow concolor dating from the 1920's. The variety 'Lyoth Gold' was crossed with Odontioda Pacific 'Lyoth Gold', which was not a concolor. The object of this cross, now called Odontioda Golden Rialto, was to improve the quality of yellow Odontioda's. It was not expected to produce concolors, but however, among all the progeny that flowered, there was one concolor. This was in a batch of 10 Odontioda Golden Rialto seedlings bought by Eric Young, and given the varietal name 'Mont Millais'.

We will now look into the pedigree of Odontioda Golden Rialto to see how this was possible, and to see how we can use this information to breed concolors. When we search through Sander's, we find, in the first book, that hybrids made with alba or concolor forms are often recorded separately to ones made with normal forms, i.e. the progeny of crispum xanthotes were recorded separately from that of the normal crispum. Also where a hybrid was made with concolor parents to get concolors and also with normal forms of the same parents, the results were recorded separately, for example Odm. crispum x Odm. Ardentissium is Odm. Eximium, while Odm. crispum xanthotes x Odm. Ardentissium aureum is Odm. Eximium xanthotes. This style of recording which only occurred in the first book, will prove very useful in our search for concolors.

Upon examining the ancestry of Oda. Golden Rialto, we find that one parent, Odm. Rialto is pure concolor breeding, while the other parent shows no evidence of it. However the clue comes from Odm. Citrinum which was only ever recorded being made with concolor parents.

Let us in diagrammatic form how this all works.

N = normal gene. R = defective recessive gene.

| | | | | |
|------------------------|---|-------------------|----|--|
| | | Oda. Pacific Gold | | |
| Odm. Rialto (RR) | | N | R | |
| | R | NR | RR | |
| | R | NR | RR | |

This table shows that half the progeny of this cross will be concolors (RR) and half will be carriers (NR)

| | | | | |
|------------------------|---|------------------------|----|--|
| | | Oda. Pacific Gold (NN) | | |
| Odm. Rialto (RR) | | N | N | |
| | R | NR | NR | |
| | R | NR | NR | |

This table shows that if a normal form of Oda. Pacific Gold had been used, all the progeny would carry the concolor gene but not show it.

| | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|-------------------------|----|--|
| | | Oda. Golden Rialto (NR) | | |
| Oda. Golden Rialto (NR) | | N | R | |
| | N | NN | NR | |
| | R | NR | RR | |

This table shows that if two of the (NR) progeny (carriers) were crossed, then the result would be :- 25% normal, 50% carriers, 25% concolors

Why was there only one concolor in the original cross?

A possible reason why only one concolor clone appeared instead of the expected 50% is that the purple/red colouring that is missing out of the flower, is also missing out of the leaves and bulbs, and so, at the protocorm stage the concolor plants may have appeared unhealthy or anaemic and were discarded at replating.

The next move was to cross the concolor form of Odm. Golden Rialto with one or more of the normal forms, because, as we have seen, these would all be carriers of the concolor gene. This cross resulted in the expected 50% occurrence of concolors.

In conclusion, as we have seen, by using the Sander's Lists, we can identify other lines of breeding that could carry the concolor gene. By crossing them with a concolor, we know that if the gene is present, it will produce 50% concolors in the progeny. If, however, the gene is absent, then not all is lost as all the progeny will be carriers, and if they are crossed with a concolor, 50% concolors will result.

Alan Locke, Arohena

Odm. rossii hybrids

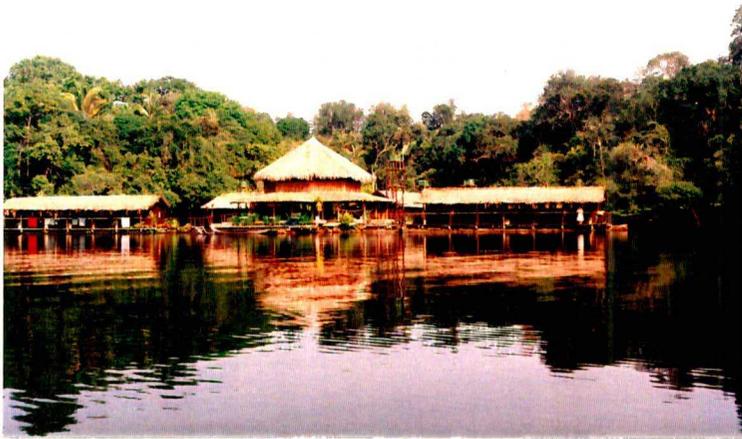
I never have much success with these plants, they would struggle to survive because I couldn't get them to keep their roots. I have used several different mixes and repotted every year but the result was the same. A poor plant and no flowers.

About three years ago I read that the best way to grow Odm. *rossii* is to grow it on a mount. I first mounted my plant of Oda. Port Albert (Odm. *rossii* x Oda. Fremar) on cork. It was very slow to grow and make roots, however I ended up with a small new bulb. It retained the roots and then produced a much stronger bulb and a spike with three rich coloured flowers on it.

I also mounted a plant of Odm. *rossii* x Oda. (Argia x Keith Gaskell) on a round piece of *Casuarina* (she-oak). This plant established very quickly and its roots soon encircled the mount. It seemed to enjoy the rough bark maybe because it held the moisture a little longer. It soon flowered for me. It did not flower for me after four years in a pot BUT it flowered after just one year on a mount. I am also trying a division of (Oda. Phoenix x Odm. *rossii*) 'Manon'. This has been slow to make roots, but has completed a small bulb and put up a small spike which I removed. I recently bought a plant of Odm. Bicross which I will try mounted.

I have mounted the above plants in the spring tying them firmly on the mount. I didn't use a sphagnum moss pad. The plants get watered most days and get occasional misting with a half strength fertilizer mix.

Peter Hawkins R.D.2, Featherston



1 The Floating Lodge



2 *Onc. Danaus* Golden
'Lacewing' AM / OCNZ



3 *Odm. cirrhosum* -two clones



4 *Onc. Nona Flow*
'Brown Shadows' HCC / OCNZ



5 *Cyrtochilum edwardii* ?

6 *Cyrtochilum edwardii*

