

**ODONTOGLOSSUM ALLIANCE NEWSLETTER**

**MARCH 1988**



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### Notes from the President

I would like to thank everybody who has taken part in getting this organization together. Particularly to those who have worked to assemble or speak at the annual meetings, or to help get the organization off the ground. We have not gotten the newsletters out with the speed we had earlier planned, and hope that we can do a better job in the future. The Board of Directors have decided to extend our 1987 dues through 1988, in the hope of providing the membership with the newsletters promised. I hope everybody can join us at the 1988 meeting in London in conjunction with the BOGA show. Thanks for the continued support.

BRUCE COBBLEDICK

### Editorial: A Third Beginning

The publication of the first issue of the Odontoglossum Alliance newsletter marks a "third beginning" for our newly formed society. It is our announcement to the orchid world that we are a duly registered (nonprofit) organization whose members are lovers of the odontoglossum, miltonia and oncidium alliance. This newsletter will provide a link between the ever growing number of Odont growers around the world.

Our society's "first beginning" occurred during the 10th World Orchid Conference when Robert Dugger, Wally Thomas, Bruce Cobblestick and your editor discussed the possibility of forming a world class organization to foster the culture, hybridization and conservation of the odontoglossum alliance. This culminated in our "second beginning," the first international meeting of the Odontoglossum Alliance held in conjunction with the Vancouver Orchid Society's Tenth International Orchid Show in March 1986. This meeting featured a number of interesting presentations. Most significant was Dr. Wimber's talk on chromosome numbers in Odontoglossum and Odontioda hybrids. His work has provided important information for future odontoglossum hybridizing. Fortunately for those individuals who missed this meeting an outline of these talks is available from Dr. Wally Thomas and is free to members of the Alliance.

The second gathering of the Odontoglossum Alliance was in March of 1987 during the Western Orchid Conference in San Francisco. This meeting was notable for the finest display of Odontoglossum alliance hybrids seen in the United States. Such displays I hope will become common place in many other American orchid shows. The presentation of the society's first gold medal to Robert Dugger for his important contributions to Odont hybridizing provided a means by which his fellow Odont growers could say "thank you" for his vital role in repopularizing odontoglossums.

It is our sincere hope that this newsletter will provide a quarterly forum in which information can be disseminated among fellow enthusiasts. The success of this endeavor will depend on the willingness of each member to share discoveries, interests, descriptions of newly bloomed seedlings, and any other ideas of interest with the editor. Such universal contributions and exchanges can only help to enrich our society. Hopefully each of you will be excited enough to attempt a complete article or two dealing with culture, hybridization or conservation. Allow me to worry about the spelling.

In the inaugural issue we have provided two articles on Odontiodas. One is a classic from *The Orchid Review* by the great De Barri Crawshay. The second article is a review of the contribution of Oda Florence Stirling to contemporary hybridization by two less notable hybridizers.

HOWARD LIEBMAN

## THE ORCHID WORLD

vol. 1, 1910, pg. 75-82

By de BARRI CRAWSHAY

Odontiodas

May 31st, 1904! Less than proverbial "In seven years a change occurs in the lives of men" has taken to prove this saying as regards "Red Odontoglossums." This calm, almost indifferent, nonchalance exhibited now at a remarkable advance in "Reds" is a curious contrast to the immense furore created by *Odontioda Vuylstekeae* which on that day I had the satisfaction of naming.

It was amusing to hear the incredulous look and hear the pitying remark when I stated it was "only a question of time that we should see a scarlet crispum." This has almost been achieved in *Odontioda St. Fuscien Imperator*, shown by Mr. Henri Graire (F.C.C., R.H.S., June 7th, 1910), and it contains the additional blotching which I did not then refer to, and it is to all intents a scarlet blotched crispum. The unblotched form will come before we are very much older.

The addition of *Odontioda Charlesworthii*, thus linking up that magnificent species *Odontoglossum Harryanum*, coupled to the promoginitor of this race and the above named variety, open up a vista into the far future that anyone would have hardly dared expect in the short time since the first "Red" bloomed.

This field, wide as it is, and embracing the reddening of the whole genus *Odontoglossum*, has been even further extended by Mr. Charlesworth, who linked up *Miltonia*, showing *Miltonidia Harwoodii* on July 6th, 1909 at Holland House, and *Miltonioda Ajax* on October 26th, 1909. He also has recently pushed his experiments to a further success by showing *Oncidioda Charlesworthii* (*Oncidium incurvum* x *Cochlioda Noezliana*) at the Royla Horticultural Society on August 30th, 1910. Thus have we the field for production of "Reds" widened to embrace three great genera: *Odontoglossum*, *Miltonia*, and *Oncidium*. Surely this is almost enough for anyone to contemplate, at least for the present.

The secondaries follow close on the heels of this great expansion of the "Red Area." Mr.

Charlesworth and M. Ch. Vuylsteke apparently bloomed plants about the same time, for the former showed *Odontioda Cassiope* (*Odontoglossum amabile* x *Odontioda heatonensis*) on April 5th, 1910; the latter bloomed a cross between *Miltonia vexillaria* and *Odontioda Vuylstekeae*, which was figured in *Revue Horticole*, May 1920. This plant I propose to call *Odontiodonia*. This is allowable under the present system of nomenclature; but should it be coupled up to *Oncidium* or *Brassia*, a not unlikely thing, then the name of the raiser will have a chance of becoming a generic cognomen; but we can wait awhile ere we select this, being content to have a little breathing time.

By way of parenthetical remark I may call attention here to the concluding line of my article on *Odontoglossum Vuylstekeae* (*Orchid Review*, 1905, p. 363). On reference to it I think, after a perusal of the subjoined list, the most exacting will say that England has awakened.

Referring to my article, "Odontiodas," in the *Orchid Review*, 1907, pp. 270-2, we can record a distinct advance, in that we are able to raise more crosses with *Chochlioda* as the pollen parent. Some say it is because we effect so many more; but there is not some other far more cogent reason to account for it? Hereon it would be very interesting to hear the opinions of those who have been so much more successful of late.

There are good results being achieved with the primary "reds" as pollen parents upon the large species *Odontoglossum*, far better than the case of *Cochlioda*, as might be expected; but even yet the best results are upon the *Cochlioda Noezliana* hybrids as seed-bearers; their pods are frequently stuffed full of seed like a pure *Odontoglossum*.

Considering the large number of "Red" hybrids raised, it is rather surprising that more of them have not yielded to the influence of the markings of the *Odontoglossa* with which they have been crossed. Practically speaking, the red of



the *Cochlioda Noezliana* is yet very little broken up into the patterns such as are found in the blotched crispums where the blotching and the ground work are so varied. Even in *Odontioda Vuylstekeae* the markings are sometimes entirely absent, and a "red self" is the result, as in *Odontioda Vuylstekeae Crawshayana* (which came from the Walton Grange collection when a tiny seedling); but in some other plants from the same capsule the red is broken up into a pattern as in the original. Here, of course, it is not likely, as the red and white of the parents would not be very likely to always break up; it is more reasonable to expect a lighter red result from red and white parents.

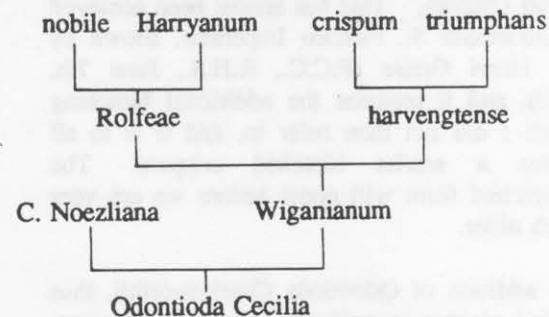
When *Odontioda Charlesworthii* first appeared, grand introduction as it was (and is still certainly the finest *Odontioda* of all), it was a little disappointing to find that the wealth of colour of *Odontoglossum Harryanum* had only been able to mix with and be assumed by the red of *Cochlioda Noezliana*; but it made amends by producing the finest ruby-crimson colour I think ever seen in a flower. Even in the labellum the violet was crushed out by the red, and, peculiarly enough, produced a lighter ruby than in the sepals and petals, evidently from the pure white of *Harryanum's* lip.

It was then hoped that crossing *Cochlioda Noezliana* with secondary *Harryanum* hybrids would break up the red, but as yet this has not taken place, *Odontioda Lambeauiana* (*Cochlioda Noezliana* x *Odontoglossum Lambeauianum*) being a self of brighter ruby than before, but the colour is as yet unbroken into a pattern as in *Odontioda Charlesworthii*, and this in spite of the parentage containing *Harryanum*, *nobile*, and a blotched *crispum*, the latter, no doubt, having an ancestry of varied components which we cannot at all define with perfect accuracy.

*Odontiodas* which appear to have most broken up the red are perhaps the various crosses of *Bradshawiae*, *St. Fuscien*, *Cooksoniae*, *Seuenacca*, and *gatonensis*. The first three contain *crispum*, the second and fourth have *Hunnellianum* in them, the last having *Kegeljani*. As the best-patterned arrangement of spotting of red-brown or red, I think no one will dispute the superiority of *Odontioda St. Fuscien Imperator*, and in it the breaking up has been similarly effected by the same ancestry as in *Seuenacca*.

*Odontioda Bradshawiae* Cookson's variety is practically a blotched *crispum* in a study of red and lilac with a *Cochlioda Noezliana* lip, unquestionably the finest yet seen of its cross. In *gatonensis* we have a different system of breaking up the red, and I have great hopes of the secondary crosses here from becoming fine things.

Since writing this paragraph Mr. R. G. Thwaites showed *Odontioda Cecilia* (*Cochlioda Noezliana* X *Odontoglossum Wiganianum*), which has gone a step further, in that the red of *Cochlioda Noezliana* has been supplanted by a creamy-yellowish-white ground covered with small red spots. This has been effected by the collective powers of the white grounds in the ancestry of this hybrid, as seen in the accompanying plan:



By a careful study of the data we have in this hybrid we may be able to attain certain objects sooner than by a haphazard crossing of anything that is good. Taking next as one section all the *Odontiodas* having the "yellow and brown" *Odontoglossums* as parents, viz., *Craveniana*, *Lutetia*, *cuprea* and *Seuenacca*, it is astonishing to see how little difference in markings this wide range of parents has made. The red has stood the attack and come out triumphant. *Hunnellianum* appears to be the strongest yellow and brown species, as the hybrid *Seuenacca* from it has a more broken-up red ground than any of the others.

*Odontioda Devossiana* stands alone as yet in the primary hybrids, it being the only one with *O. Edwardii* for parent. There is no doubt this will create a fine race of hybrids, the colour being distinct from all the others; but it will take time to get size of flower, and it also may be difficult to retain the fine deep colour in the secondaries.

The group with *Cochlioda sanguinea*, viz.,

heatonensis and wickhamensis, are not comparable to the *C. Noezliana* group, and it is not to be expected they should be, but may produce elegant secondary crosses.

The *Cochlioda vulcanica* group gives greater promise, viz., *Bohnhofiae*, *Thwaitesii*, *chelseensis*, *Seymourii* and *Wilsonii*, the lilac-purple contained by them, especially *Thwaitesii*, being very beautiful but they all lack form, naturally so from its absence in *Cochlioda vulcanica*.

Great care will be necessary in selecting the colours wherewith to cross this group, as I doubt the constancy of the lilac-purple, and if it is coupled with any heavy brown the result will be probably a muddy ground colour, and great disappointment to the raiser, as well as loss of valuable time.

The result of *Cochlioda vulcanica* and *Odontoglossum nobile* (*Odontioda Wilsonii*) is poor as compared to the original analogous cross with *Cochlioda Noezliana*, even though allowance be made for a small plant blooming for the first time in each case.

When *Odontioda Vuylstekeae* was shown there were some who thought *Odontoglossum ardentissimum*, and not *O. nobile*, was its parent. I always contested this doubt, and gave my reasons in my paper on "Hybrid *Odontoglossa*" (Conference on Genetics, R.H.S. Report, 1097). *Odontioda Wilsonii* gives a remarkable proof of what I then said. It has the same large area of colour, surrounded by a creamy-white band that widens at the tips of the segments, which in turn is again bounded outwardly by the edges of the segments being of the same colour as the blotch; in fact, two different hybrids could hardly be more alike in the arrangement of their coloration. Evidently *Odontoglossum nobile* is a very powerful agent with a *Cochlioda*, and we can bear this in mind when trying to obtain certain results in the future.

The *Rossii* group only contains one member as yet, *Graireana*; but there is no doubt that this group in time will be a very important one when we get the secondary crosses herein. *Odontioda Euterpe* (*Cochlioda Noezliana* x *Odontoglossum Uro-Skinnerii*) is disappointing. In colour the red has somewhat gone down before the purple of *Uro-Skinnerii*; but

*Cochlioda* has made a triumphant victory in reducing the size. This probably may make a fine secondary cross with the right parent.

I now come to the secondary crosses as a group: *Cassiope*, *Sensation*, M.Ch. Vuylsteke's cross between *Odontioda Vuylstekeae* and *Odontoglossum crispum*, which he named *Diana* at Brussels, April 30th, 1910 (but which name must be suppressed, as Mr. Charlesworth had already named a cross between *Cochlioda Noezliana* and *Odontoglossum amabile* as *Odontioda Diana* at the R.H.S., April 5th, 1910), *King George V.*, and *Royal Gem*.

*Cassiope* has a most extraordinary way of sporting about, and as yet is disappointing, and, I fear, always will be (those goddesses always were capricious). The next two I have not seen, but am told they much resemble the pair M. Vuylsteke showed at the Temple Show, 1910. In these, *King George V.* and *Royal Gem*, we have a really fine pattern in the secondary hybrid, the arrangement of the spotting being most beautiful; but I am sorry to say the red is fast disappearing, and a couple more crosses pursuing the same line of descent will, I fear, entirely eliminate it, thus defeating the object we have in view, that of creating "reds," and not "pinks." There needs an infusion of new blood to heighten the colour of the red of the two first-named, and that can best be attained by using *Odontioda Charlesworthii*, thus harnessing once again the power of *Odontoglossum Harryanum* to transmit the acquired ruby-red colour.

It is very remarkable indeed to see the great similarity of the arrangement of the markings of *Odontioda Vuylstekeae* and *O. King George V.*, as shown by the accompanying figures, both made from photographs. As the latter is a cross from the former it is but natural to expect some resemblance; but *Odontoglossum laudatum* (*ardentissimum* x *Wilckeanum*) should, in theory, have given more of the form shown in *Lutetia*, with its influence of *Od. luteopurpureum*; but not so; the *nobile* in the seed-bearer has assumed the *nobile* in the pollen parent and rejected the *luteo-purpureum*, once more showing the collective power of the white-grounded ancestor-*nobile*. Form has been here improved at the expense of colour.

During September last Mr. Charlesworth

bloomed another secondary cross, *Odontioda Daphne* (*Odontoglossum Edwardii* x *Odontioda heatonensis*), and, peculiarly enough, this seems to even reduce the size of the blooms below that of *Edwardii*, whose influence is paramount in colour, though in form it is a little modified towards the pollen parent. The plant was small, and it is hardly fair to criticise it yet, but at present it is not any advance in its genus.

Taking the group that have *Cochlioda Noezliana* and *Odontoglossum Harryanum* in their parentage, viz., *Charlesworthii*, *Ernest Henry*, *Diana*, *Lambeauiana*, *Leeana*, *beechense* and *Cecilia*, it is very interesting to observe the variation in the influence of *Odontoglossum Harryanum* in relation to its directness or the reverse as a parent. The greater the *Harryanum* influence the finer the hybrid. *Charlesworthii* stands first. In *Leeana* and *beechense* the *Harryanum* influence has overcome that of *crispum* and *nobile* to such extent that they might be taken in a group as *Charlesworthii* from different capsules. In this particular *Leeana* we shall not see any variation, as its owner tells me the plant was "the whole stock" raised.

In *Odontioda ignea* we have a totally distinct break away, and this, being the result of a pure yellow and very distinct species, may lead to "fields unknown." I have not seen it, but am told it is "a little thing, very bright, stem two feet, short peduncles, crimson." Here again we have another proof that red and yellow make crimson, otherwise red.

For the sake of completeness I append lists of all allied hybrids where red is in their ancestry, for in a short time hence it may not be so easy to tabulate them with equal simplicity, and this may be useful to hybridists who are attacking this enormous red field of operations.

In conclusion, if any red hybrid has been omitted it is not for want of earnest endeavour to make this article complete to December 31st, 1910, but rather to the increasing energy of raisers in getting ahead of recorders, which increases in all directions, and hereupon I wish to make the request to everyone that they will be kind enough to keep me personally advised of all "Red" doings, when they feel disposed to reveal their secrets, that I may be always in that pleasant position which I now occupy, that of

being able to keep abreast of the most wonderful metamorphosis yet made in the great *Odontoglossum* family, viz., the Reddening of the whole order, which is only a matter of time.



## THE ORCHID WORLD

## CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES.

## ODONTIODA.

NAME.	PARENTAGE.		RAISER.	EXHIBITED OR PUBLISHED.
Vuylstekeæ	O. nobile	C. Noezliana	Vuylsteke	Temple Show, May 31st, 1904.
heatonensis	O. cirrhosum	C. sanguinea	Charlesworth	R.H.S., March 6th, 1906.
Bohnhoferæ	"	C. vulcanica	"	R.H.S., September 25th, 1906.
Bradshawæ	C. Noezliana	O. crispum	"	R.H.S., January 8th, 1907.
Devossiana	"	O. Edwardii	Graire	R.H.S., October 29th, 1907.
Craveniana	"	O. cordatum	Charlesworth	R.H.S., December 31st, 1907.
Lutetia	"	O. luteo-purpureum	"	R.H.S., March 3rd, 1908.
keighleyense	"	O. cirrhosum	"	Gard. Chron., April 4th, 1908.
Charlesworthii	"	O. Harryanum	"	Temple Show, May 26th, 1908.
St. Fuscien	"	O. Adrianæ	Graire	" " May 26th, 1908.
wickhamensis	O. crispum	C. sanguinea	Bird	R.H.S., June 23rd, 1908.
Thwaitesii	C. vulcanica	O. Harryanum	Thwaites	R.H.S., July 21st, 1908.
chelseensis	C. vulcanica	O. crispum	Bull	M.O.S., January 7th, 1909.
gattoniensis	C. Noezliana	O. Kegeljani	Colman	Gard. Chron., January 9th, 1909.
Goodsoniæ¹	Parentage unknown		Vuylsteke	R.H.S., March 9th, 1909.
Ernest Henry²	C. Noezliana	O. Queen Alexandra	Charlesworth	R.H.S., April 6th, 1909.
Lambeauiana³	"	O. Lanibeauianum	Peeters	Brussels, May 17th, 1909.
Cooksoniæ	"	O. ardentissimum	Cookson	Temple Show, May 25th, 1909.
Unnamed	"	O. gloriosum	Vuylsteke	R.H.S., August 3rd, 1909.
Graireana	"	O. Rossii	Graire	R.H.S., August 31st, 1909.
cuprea	"	O. cristatum	Sander	R.H.S., February 22nd, 1910.
Seymouri	C. vulcanica	O. Uro-Skinneri	Thwaites	R.H.S., February 22nd, 1910.
Cassiope	O. amabile	Odontioda-heatonensis	Charlesworth	R.H.S., April 5th, 1910.
Diana	C. Noezliana	O. amabile	"	Catalogue, April 6th, 1910.
Euterpe	"	O. Uro-Skinneri	"	Catalogue, April 6th, 1910.
beechense¹	"	O. Rolfæ	Tankerville	M.O.S., April 7th, 1910.
Leeana²	"	O. crispum	Bull	M.O.S., April 21st, 1910.
Sensation	Odontioda-Vuylstekeæ	O. crispum	Vuylsteke	Brussels, April 30th, 1910.
igneæ	C. Noezliana	O. Lindenii	Graire	Paris, May 21st, 1910.
King George V.	Odontioda-Vuylstekeæ	O. laudatum	Vuylsteke	Temple Show, May 24th, 1910.
Royal Gem	"	O. ardentissimum	"	" " May 24th, 1910.
nevense	O. nevadense	C. Noezliana	Thompson	R.H.S., June 21st, 1910.
Seuenacca	C. Noezliana	O. Hunnewellianum	Crawshay	R.H.S., July 19th, 1910.
Unnamed	C. vulcanica	Odontioda-heatonensis	Charlesworth	Bloomed August, 1910.
Cecilia	C. Noezliana	O. Wiganianum	Thwaites	R.H.S., September 13th, 1910.
Wilsonii	C. vulcanica	O. nobile	"	R.H.S., September 13th, 1910.
Daphne	O. Edwardii	Odontioda-heatonensis	Charlesworth	Bloomed September, 1910.
grata	C. Noezliana	O. tripudians	Sander	Bloomed October, 1910.

1. Exhibited by Mr. H. Goodson.

2. Exhibited by Mr. H. Goodson.

3. Exhibited by M. Firmin Lambeau and subsequently shown by Mr. H. J. Craven at the Manchester Orchid Society, March 17th, 1910, under the name Odontioda Corneyana; this will now become Odontioda Lambeauana Corneyana under the laws of priority.

4. Exhibited by Mr. H. J. Craven.

5. Exhibited by Mr. W. R. Lee, in compliment to whom it was named.

NAME.	PARENTAGE.		RAISER.	EXHIBITED OR PUBLISHED.
MILTONIODA.				
Harwoodii	C. Noezliana	M. vexillaria	Charlesworth	R.H.S., July 6th, 1909.
Ajax	"	M. Schröderiana	"	R.H.S., October 26th, 1909.
ODONTIODONIA.				
Unnamed <sup>1</sup>	M. vexillaria	Odontioda-Vuylstekeæ	Vuylsteke	<i>Rev. Hort. Beige</i> , May, 1910.
ONCIDIODA.				
Charlesworthii	Oncidium incurvum	C. Noezliana	Charlesworth	R.H.S., October 31st, 1910.

1. This is figured in colour; but erroneously named "Odont. hybride."

## ODONTIODA FLORENCE STIRLING; A NEVER FADING BEAUTY

In March 1949, Dr. William Stirling exhibited a new *Odontioda* hybrid before the Orchid Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society. The plant received an Award of Merit at that meeting. Although the cross had been made by Charlesworth and Co., Dr. Stirling named this hybrid of *Oda. Astoria* X *Melina* after his wife Florence. How successfully he succeeded in immortalizing his wife, for *Oda. Florence Stirling* and its progeny have dominated contemporary *Odontioda* hybridizing. *Odontioda Florence Stirling* hybrids have become synonymous with brightly colored and highly patterned flowers of good size and form.

Only a few seedlings were raised in the original cross and the AM/RHS cultivar was by far the finest. The cross was subsequently remade by Charlesworth using *Oda. Melina* "Heliotrope" AM/RHS. The parents used in this remake are pictured in the September 1965 issue of the American Orchid Society Bulletin. A color photograph on the cover of that issue shows 13 different first bloom seedlings of the remake. The remake provided most of the prominent cultivars subsequently used in hybridizing.

These cultivars include "Memory" AM/RHS, "Lyoth Princess" AM/RHS, "Lyoth Panther," "Lyoth Goya" and "Lyoth Coral." Analysis of the background of *Oda. Florence Stirling* shows that two of the four grandparents were cultivars of *Odm. crispum* "Premier." It is also notable, despite the preachings of the late Goodale Moir, that no *Oda. Chanticleer* in the background of this cross. Due to the high amount of *Odm. crispum* "Premier" in *Oda. Florence Stirling* one might expect plants of this cross to be tetraploids. However both parents *Oda. Melina* "Heliotrope" AM/RHS and *Oda. Astoria* "Lyoth" have been counted by Dr. Wimber as triploids.

In the late 1960's Charlesworth made two *Oda. Florence Stirling* sibling crosses. These were *Oda. Florence Stirling* "Lyoth Goya" X "Memory" AM/RHS (No. 7433) and "Lyoth Coral" X "Memory" AM/RHS (No. 7432). One of the most notable cultivars to come from these sibling crosses was *Oda. Florence Stirling* "Celeste" AM/AOS. *Oda. Florence Stirling* "Celeste" AM/AOS came from the sibling cross of "Lyoth Coral" X "Memory." Robert Dugger

also has several fine cultivars from these Charlesworth sibling crosses. These include the varieties "Lillian" and "Pinkie." He has used "Pinkie" along with the cultivar "Lyoth Panther" (from the original remake) extensively in his breeding program.

The first and one of the most important hybrids from *Oda. Florence Stirling* was produced by Dr. Stirling using the original AM/RHS cultivar. This cross of *Oda. Florence Stirling* AM/RHS X *Odm. Adonia* "Whatcroft Hall" AM/RHS was registered as *Oda. Memory*. A selected cultivar of this cross would later become the backbone of the highly patterned and brightly colored *Odontiodas* produced by Mansell & Hatcher. We can surmise that the *Odm. Adonia* reinforced the patterning evident in *Oda. Memory* hybrids since it has *Odm. Toreador* in its background.

From 1965 to 1970 there were 10 *Odontioda* hybrids registered with *Oda. Florence Stirling* as one parent. Seven of these hybrids were registered by Charlesworth and represent the bulk of their breeding in this line. However each of these crosses has produced and/or awarded progeny. They include *Oda. Lingia* (X *Oda. Chargia*), *Oda. Stirlana* (X *Oda. Incana*), *Oda. Flocalo* (X *Odm. Pescalo*), *Oda. Florelia* (X *Oda. Cornelia*), *Oda. Floresca* (X *O. pesatorei*) *Oda. Stirmar* (X *Oda. Dalmar*) and *Flomar* (X *Oda. Astomar*). Keith Andrew registered two of these early crosses. One of Keith's hybrids, *Oda. Salway* (X *O. Tordonia*), has proven to be a superior parent. The best cultivar is Robert Dugger's *Oda. Salway* "Royal Robe." This plant should be on the want list of "would be" *Odont. alliance* hybridizers. The final hybrid of the ten is *Oda. Florispum* (X *O. crispum*) registered by Mansell & Hatcher.

Hybrids such as *Oda. Florispum* are a logical extension of *Oda. Florence Stirling* breeding since another dose of *O. crispum* should enhance the pastel colors seen in some cultivars of *Oda. Florence Stirling*. Therefore *Oda. Florispum* represents one of two divergent lines of breeding that have emerged from *Oda. Florence Stirling*. This line includes *Oda. Florispum*, *Oda. Flocalo* and *Oda. Flomar* and emphasizes the pastel pink and lavender colors of *Oda. Florence Stirling*. The second line typified by *Oda. Lingia*, *Oda. Salway* and *Oda. Memory*

hybrids emphasize pattern and stronger colors. Another way of looking at this is to say if you increase the concentration of *O. crispum* blood you obtain pastels while a heavy dose of spotted *Odontoglossum* or *C. noezliana* blood potentiate the patterns.

No discussion of the progeny of *Oda. Florence Stirling* would be complete without a more complete analysis of the contributions of *Oda. Memory*. David Stead could not have selected a more versatile parent to build the Mansell & Hatcher breeding program. Each of the six *Oda. Memory* Hybrids registered by their company in the 1970s has in turn produced superb cultivars and subsequent awarded progeny. These now famous hybrids include *Oda. Mem. Donald Campbell* (X *Oda. Coniston*), *Oda. Joe Marshall* (X *Oda. Sibrina May*), *Oda. Memtor* (X *O. Niator*), *Oda. Joyful* (X *Oda. Colwell*), *Oda. Rachel Gaskell* (X *O. Gledroy*) and *Oda. Aviemore* (X *Oda. Toriava*). If I had to select one of these crosses for its parental potential it would be *Oda. Aviemore*. The progeny from *Oda. Aviemore* which I have seen are notable for their strong pattern, rich color and large size. Their major deficit has been the low flower count and a tendency for the flowers to bunch. However, despite their weakness, hybrids such as *Oda. Robert Dugger* (X *Oda. Ray Buckman*) can stand on their own merits.

Several notable high quality hybrids have been produced by line breeding the *Oda. Memory* and *Oda. Florence Stirling* lines. *Oda. Memtor "Craggwood"* AM/RHS, a *Oda. Memory* hybrid, was crossed with *Oda. Stirlana*, a *Oda. Florence Stirling* hybrid, to produce the successful *Oda. Torlana*. One of the most successful hybrids of this type is the excellent *Oda. Joes Drum*. It is a hybrid of *Oda. Joe Marshall* crossed with *Oda. Drumory*, both of the parents being *Oda. Memory* progeny. The best clones of *Oda. Joes Drum* are very highly colored with rich purple base colors with darker purple margins and vibrant reddish brown spotted patterns. Two outstanding examples are *Oda. Joes Drum "Mont Millais"* AM/RHS pictured in the July 1981 *Orchid Review* and *Oda. Joes Drum "Rawdon"* AM/RHS pictured on the cover of the December 1981 *Orchid Review*. Other hybrids of the same type of breeding are: the highly colored *Oda. Point Lonsdale*, a cross of *Oda. Florispum* X *Oda. Drumbeat*, *Oda. National Pride*, a cross of *Oda. Memory* X *Oda. Salway*, *Oda. National Trust* a backcross of *Oda. Salway*

X *Oda. Florence Stirling*. The best examples of these hybrids are all highly colored in luminescent dark purples with reddish wine patterns.

In the San Francisco area we have seen some excellent examples of a new hybrid made by Robert Dugger. It is a hybrid of *Oda. Joes Drum* #8 crossed back onto *Oda. Florence Stirling*. This hybrid has been registered by Steve Gettel as *Oda. Lillian Dugger*. The best of these, while being appraised on small plants, are of very full form and have the vivid coloring of the best *Florence Stirling* hybrids.

Where can we go from here? There is undoubtedly more room for returning to selected cultivars of *Oda. Florence Stirling* in the production of new hybrids. A series of new sibling crosses being raised in the San Francisco area should provide the natural stock for such endeavors. A natural cross would be selected of *Oda. Aviemore* with the more floriferous *Oda. Florence Stirling*. Such a cross might potentiate the patterning of the *Oda. Florence Stirling* while softening the background of the *Oda. Aviemore*. Also *Oda. Memtor* crossed onto a selected cultivar of *Oda. Florence Stirling* should produce some beautifully patterned pastels. A cross of *Oda. Salway "Royal Robe"* and *Oda. Memtor "Craggwood"* could not help but prove a champion.

The sight of a mature plant of *Oda. Florence Stirling* in bloom can only excite the hybridizers imagination and the knowledge of its proven breeding potential prove a sound basis for his/her efforts.

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