

Odontoglossum Alliance Newsletter

1994 Programs & Meetings

Santa Barbara Meeting & Program

The Odontoglossum Alliance will hold its annual meeting in Santa Barbara, California on 11 March 1994. This meeting will be held in conjunction with the Cymbidium Society, holding its meeting on 12 March 1993, and the Santa Barbara Orchid Show 11-13 March 1993. Steve Beckendorf will lead off the speakers program with "Odontoglossum Alliance Plant Genetics". This meeting is described in detail later in the newsletter.

Greater New York Orchid Show Program

The Odontoglossum Alliance will sponsor a program of three speakers to be held at the Greater New York Orchid Show on 23-27 March 1994. The Eastern Orchid Congress will be held in conjunction with the Greater New York Orchid Show.

The speakers program will have Maurice LeCoufle, of Vacherot & LeCoufle speaking on "Odontoglossum Growing in Northern France Since 1886". Michael Tibbs of the Exotic Plant Company of England with a subject to be announced and Jerry Rehfield of Starbek Farms, Carpinteria, California will talk on "Temperature Tolerance in Odontoglossum Alliance Hybrids".

Detailed programs, the speakers, titles, and lecture abstracts, and other elements of both of

these events will be detailed in the November 1993 newsletter. I urge you to mark your calendars, and schedule one or both of these interesting and important Odontoglossum Alliance supported events. Send in your Santa Barbara registration now.

First British Odontoglossum Alliance Show

The British Odontoglossum Alliance will hold its first show and lectures session on 25 September 1993 starting at 11:00 am. The location is: Bridgewater Hotel

2110 Warwick Road

Knowle, Solihull, West Midlands

There are two lectures planned and a small show concluding at 4:30 pm. For further details contact the Chairman, British Odontoglossum Alliance, Mr. Allan Long, Director, Mansell & Hatcher, Ltd., Cragg Wood Nurseries, Woodlands Drive, Rawdon, Leeds, LS19 6LQ, Telephone 0532 502016.

Election of Directors

The following have been elected to be the Board of Directors of the Odontoglossum Alliance.

Dr. Wally Thomas

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✓ Mr. Wim B. Velsink

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✓ Mr. Jerry Rehfield
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Carpenteria, CA 93013 (805) 684-3344

The election of these directors are for a term of one year commencing 1 August 1993. It is the responsibility of the directors to elect the officers of the Alliance. The following officers are to be elected: President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer. These elections will be announced in the November 1993 Newsletter.

Santa Barbara Odontoglossum Alliance Meeting 11 March 1994

The Odontoglossum Alliance will hold its 1994 meeting in Santa Barbara, California 11 March 1994. This will be in conjunction with the Santa Barbara Orchid Show 11-13 March 1994 and the Cymbidium Society meeting held on 12 March 1994.

The Odontoglossum Alliance meeting will be held at the Miramar Hotel, which is 3 miles south of Santa Barbara on U.S. 101 at San Ysidro turnoff. The hotel phone number is (805) 969-2203 or (800) 322-6983.

The Odontoglossum Alliance meeting will be preceded by a luncheon at the Miramar Hotel commencing at 11:30 with refreshments and lunch served at noon. The formal meeting will be held in the Hotel meeting room starting at 1:30 pm. The program consists of four lectures, an auction of select odontoglossum alliance material, and an update on the activities and plans for the alliance. Registration for the meeting includes a Show badge for all the show days at the Santa Barbara Orchid Show, (11-13 March 1994), luncheon, the lectures, auction and meeting. The cost of registration is \$25.00. You may register by sending in the form enclosed with this newsletter and your check to Jerry Rehfield, Starbek Farm, 7305 Shepard Mesa Road, Carpenteria, California, 93013. Make your check payable to: Odontoglossum Alliance. Registration packages will be available at the Miramar Hotel on 11 March 1994 at the registration table in the hotel lobby. We have limited seating for the luncheon so early registration is advised. You may register for the meeting at the desk in the hotel lobby up to the time of the lectures. Additional luncheon only tickets are \$12.00 per person obtainable by adding the proper amount to your registration fee. Again make checks payable to: Odontoglossum Alliance. We can NOT accept credit card payment.

The hotel has agreed to hold a block of rooms with a rate of \$77.00 per day for registrants up until 25 January 1994. If you plan to stay at the hotel please make your own reservation and tell them you are with the Odontoglossum Alliance. I urge you to act promptly and before 25 January 1994 if you plan to attend this meeting.

ODONTOGLOSSUM ONCIDIUM-MILTONIA ALLIANCE COMPLEX INTERGENERIC HYBRIDS

Howard Liebman, M.D.

One reason for the increasing popularity of the Odontoglossum-Miltonia Oncidium alliance is the development of the intergeneric hybrids. These are hybrids which are composed of two or more genera. The intergeneric hybrids have vastly broadened the environmental range of this alliance. Also, they have frequently improved the flower size, color and pattern, as well as habit of inflorescence, when compared to the individual species or hybrids of the parental genera.

There are 72 complex genera registered in this alliance. The first is the bigeneric Odontioda (Cochlioda X Odontoglossum, registered in 1904. The three most recent are the hexageneric Brilliandeara (Aspasia X Brassia X Cochlioda X Miltonia X Odontoglossum X Oncidium), the trigeneric Liebman (Aspasia x cochlioda x oncidium) and the quatrageric Carpinterara (odontoglossum x oncidium x brassia x aspasic). In this article I will discuss the major hybrid genera of the odontoglossum alliance exclusive of the more traditional odontioda, odontonias and vuykstekearas.

Alexanderara is a recently registered intergeneric hybrid composed of odontoglossum, cochlioda, oncidium and brassia. The best of these hybrids are large (10 to 12 cm), brightly colored star shaped flowers. The better hybrids seen to date have been produced by the Eric Young Foundation and have McClellanara Pagan Lovesong as a parent. It appears that the McClellanara is dominant for size and shape, but recessive for color.

Alicearas are hybrids composed of three genera: Brassia, Miltonia and Oncidium. The first registered hybrid for this complex genus is Aliceara Pacesetter (Brassidium Coronet X Miltonidium Lustre) created by Ernest Iwanaga and registered in 1964 in honor of his wife, Alice. This combination of Brassia and Brazilian Miltonia has resulted in hybrids which require high light and warmth for successful blooming, while the oncidium influence has increased flower number and spacing on the inflorescence. The advantages of better Aliceara hybrids include their propensity to make large plants with multiple front-leads and their ability to bloom twice a year. There have been four A.O.S. awards given to different cultivars of Aliceara Pacesetter. Flowers of this hybrid are yellow, patterned in brown, and 6 to 7 cm in width. Thirty to forty flowers can be produced on an inflorescence. The stellate Oncidium species in the background of this hybrid (Onc. powellii and Onc. anthocrene) have contributed to the profuse flower display.

Other alicearas with stellate Oncidium species in their background include Aliceara Clarence Kelley (Miltassia Cartagena X Onc. hastatum) and Aliceara Dorothy Oka (Mtssa. Cartagena X Onc. Elegance [hastatum X leucochilum]). Both crosses produced awarded cultivars, with three A.O.S. awards to Aliceara Dorothy Oka and one award to Aliceara Clarence Kelley. The flowers of these hybrids are large (7 to 8.5 cm) and well spaced on long inflorescences. Flowers number eight to twelve on an inflorescence.

The most successful aliceara to date is Alceara Maury Island (Miltassia Vino X Oncidium marshallianum), registered by The Beall Company in 1975. There have been six A.O.S. awards given to cultivars of Alceara Maury Island. Exceptional attributes of this hybrid have been its color and pattern. The flowers have bright yellow sepals and petals, well marked with brown and a large, patterned, red lip. Flower spacing on the inflorescence is excellent, but flower number is reduced from the previously described hybrids.

Aliceas produced using Oncidium varicosum and similar species have a flower shape dominated by the Oncidium parentage. Several lovely Alicea hybrids have been registered incorporating Oncidium varicosum. These include Alicea Don Richardson (Miltassia Cartagena X Miltonidium Carioca [Milt. Sergipe X Onc. varicosum]), Alcra Monte Cristo (Mtssa. Cartagena X Onc. varicosum), and Alcra. Waiomaio (Mtssa. Harry Dunn X Onc. varicosum). Each of the previously listed hybrids has received A.O.S. awards. A lovely, new, Alicea Matt Dingeman (Miltassia Charles M. Fitch X Oncidium Kultane), made by Dr. Martin Orenstein typifies the better attributes of Oncidium varicosum hybrids. These include the large, fan-shaped lip, which is profusely spotted red and orange and the long, branched Oncidium varicosum-type inflorescence. The finest Oncidium varicosum hybrids are the alicearas and miltonidiums because of their bright, rich coloring.

Two new alicearas bred using Oncidium crispum and similar species have been quite exciting. Alicea Sweetheart Jonel (Miltassia Cartagena X Oncidium enderianum) has received five A.O.S. awards. The flowers of this cross are large (8-10 cm) and heavily patterned, produced on upright, unbranched inflorescences. They are white or pale yellow, well marked in brown or burgundy. The brassia in Miltassia Cartagena (Brassia verrucosa X Miltonia Anne Warne) has dominated the flower shape and number of flowers on the inflorescence. Alicea Hawaiian Delight (Miltassia Cartagena X Oncidium crispum) has flower qualities similar to Alicea Sweetheart Jonel. One cultivar of this cross has received an AM/AOS.

Beallaras are quadrigenic hybrids of Brassia, Cochlioda, Miltonia and Odontoglossum. The first two beallaras registered (in 1970) are Beallara Vashon (Miltassia Charles M. Fitch X Odontioda Carmine) and Beallara Tahoma Glacier (Miltassia Cartagena X Odontioda Alaskan Sunset). Beallara Vashon, made at The

Beall Company produces (5-6 cm), rounded, violet-purple flowers on short inflorescences. Two cultivars of this cross have been awarded by the American Orchid Society, Beallara Tahoma Glacier is one of the most awarded Odontoglossum intergeneric hybrids. This hybrid produces very large (10-15 cm), star-shaped, pale flowers of very heavy substance. The inflorescences are very long (80-100 cm) and the flowers are well spaced. There have been fourteen A.O.S. and two R.H.S. awards, including an FCC/AOS, given to different cultivars of Beallara Tahoma Glacier. An exceptional hybrid like Beallara Tahoma Glacier encourages other hybridizers to duplicate its success. Several other hybrids made with Miltassia Cartagena have produced large and interesting flowers, but none of the quality of Beallara Tahoma Glacier. One hybrid of Miltassia Cartagena with Odontioda Scarlet Point (a descendant of Oda Lautrix) did produce some colorful flowers, but not of the size or substance of Beallara Tahoma Glacier.

Several hybrids have been made with cultivars of Beallara Tahoma Glacier in an effort to improve on this cross. Unfortunately, most of these hybrids have been inferior to the better cultivars of Blira. Tahoma Glacier. Beallara Sunshine, a cross of Beallara Tahoma Glacier and Vuylstekeara Cambria, produced pale flowers with no improvement of flower shape. There have, however, been some interesting cultivars from this cross, including an occasional superior one, such as Beallara Sunshine 'Everglades'. Milton Carpenter's Beallara Ruth Carpenter (Blira Tahoma Glacier X Milt Purple Queen) has produced some superior cultivars of exceptional color for a Blira Tahoma Glacier hybrid.

Miltassia Charles M. Fitch (Brs. verrucosa X Milt. spectabilis), which produced a smaller beallara in the case of Beallara Vashon, has greater potential as a parent than appreciated with this one hybrid. Its full potential was first appreciated with Degarmoara Admiralty Island (Mtssa Charles M. Fitch X Odontoglossum Jackie Gleason) and Degarmoara Orcus Island

(Mtssa. Charles M. Fitch X Odm. Mount Baker). Robert Dugger has used Miltassia Charles M. Fitch to make several interesting beallaras, including Beallara Mem. Norwood Schaffer (Mtssa. Charles M. Fitch X Odontioda Trixette) and Beallara San Diego (Mtssa. Charles M. Fitch X Oda. Elpheon). A new hybrid, Beallara Marfitch (Miltassia Charles M. Fitch X Odontioda Fremar) has produced very large, colorful and madly patterned flowers. One cultivated variety, 'Howard's Dream', AM/AOS, is one of the most spectacular odontoglossum intergeneric hybrids seen to date.

Hybrids made with Miltassia Cartagena and Beallara Tahoma Glacier will produce large flowers of heavy substance, but unfortunately of pale and weak coloration. Hybrids made with Miltassia Charles M. Fitch and other miltassias will have smaller flowers, but with stronger colors and patterns. Miltassia Copan, similar to Miltassia Charles M. Fitch has produced some beautifully patterned beallaras such as Beallara Lionel Dunning (Mtssa. Copan X Oda. Aviemore). The finest colored beallaras have used richly colored odontiodas descended from Odontioda Lautrix or Odontioda Fred Bradley. However, Milton Carpenter's Beallara Peggy Ruth Carpenter demonstrates an alternate approach to creating richly colored beallaras by using Brazilian miltonias. These hybrids will also retain their warmth tolerance.

Blackaras are quadrigeneric hybrids of Aspasia, Cochlioda, Miltonia and Odontoglossum. Only one cross in this new genus has been registered, Blackara Peter McKenzie (Milpasia Ancon X Odontioda Fremar). This hybrid was made by George Black in 1981, and has produced some large, well-shaped flowers of excellent color. Blackara Peter McKenzie adds further support to my belief that Aspasia principissa hybrids have great promise in intergeneric breeding. Blackaras will some day rival the best lageraras in shape, substance and color, but will have the size of the beallaras or maclellanaras.

The first burragearas were bred before the

Second World War. They are combinations of Cochlioda, Miltonia, Odontoglossum and Oncidium. The first hybrid was Burrageara Windsor (Odontonia Firminii X Oncidioda Cooksoniae), registered by Black & Flory in 1927. The second hybrid, Burrageara Lyoth (Charlesworthara Nobilis X Odontoglossum Felicia), was registered in 1936. In Burrageara Windsor, the Colombian Miltonia (Miltoniopsis) vixillaria has dominated the flower shape, while Miltonia schroederiana has dominated the shape of Burrageara Lyoth. A number of newer burragearas have been created in the last decade, mostly by W.W. G. Moir. Burrageara Helen Kelley (Vuylstekeara Crimson Lake X Oncidium hastatum) produced beautifully colored, purple-violet flowers of good size, but sadly crowded on the inflorescence. A lovely hybrid named Burrageara Dark Goddess (Vuylstekeara Crimson Lake X Miltonidium Jupiter) has produced beautifully shaped flowers of dark purple color. This hybrid has Miltonia Royal (warscewiczii X spectabilis) on both sides, which has contributed its dark red-purple color.

The first progeny of Burrageara Living Fire (Vuylstekeara Edna X Oncidium maculatum) is a free flowering and brilliantly colored hybrid, Burrageara Maxine (Burrageara Living Fire X Odontioda Volcano) has larger --- red flowers, with fuller form than Burr. Living Fire, but are not as vigorous as Burrageara Living Fire. Another interesting hybrid, made by Lee Kuhn, is Burrageara Fashion Show (Miltonidium Aztec Gold X Odontioda Coniston). The overall flower quality of this hybrid was average, though a few exceptional cultivars of very dark, almost black color were seen. Unfortunately, these cultivars have been weak growers, which will limit their value as parents for future hybrids.

Charlesworthara are hybrids of Miltonia X Cochlioda X Oncidium. This intergeneric name recognized Charlesworth and Company who contributed so much to the breeding of Odontoglossum intergeneric hybrids. All growers of Odontoglossum-alliance hybrids owe this firm a great debt for their fine work; their

hybrids are important predecessors of many modern hybrids.

The first cross in this genus was Charlesworthara Alpha (Miltoniodes Ajax X Oncidiodes Cooksoniae) registered in 1919. There were four hybrids registered before the Second World War.

All included Miltoniodes Ajax as one parent, a hybrid of Cochliodes noeziiana and Miltonia schroederana. In addition all four of these prewar hybrids used Cyrtorchilum oncidiums including Onc. Macranthum, Onc. monachicum and Onc. corynophorum. Only Charlesworthara Rajah (Miltoniodes Ajax X Oncidium monachicum) remains in cultivation today, documenting the potential of this type of hybridizing. The better attributes of Charlesworthara Rajah are a product of Oncidium monachicum and Cochliodes noeziiana.

Miltonia schroederana shortened the spike length, reduced the flower number and dominated the flower shape, producing a star-shaped flower.

Only two new Charlesworthara hybrids have been registered since the war. The first hybrid is Charlesworthara Rusticana (Miltoniodes Indian Red X Oncidium Moir), made by W.W. G. Moir. I have not seen this hybrid, but I expect that it would be similar to Miltonidium Jupiter. The second hybrid is Charlesworthara Campari (Oncidiodes Charlesworthii X Miltonia phalaenopsis), registered by George Black. I have seen several cultivars of this hybrid which have been small, flat, red or pink flowers on upright inflorescences. These should be of value in future breeding, particularly with Miltoniopsis hybrids. Charleswortharas are intergeneric hybrids of wonderful potential for cultivation in an intermediate or warm greenhouse.

The first Colmanara (Miltonia X Odontoglossum X Oncidium) was Colmanara Sir Jeremiah (Odm. bicktoniense X Miltonidium Lee Hirsch), registered by W.W. G. Moir in 1961. Because of Oncidium varicosum in the background, the flowers of this hybrid were dominated in color and form by the oncidium. The limitations of this hybrid may be responsible for the slow appearance of other Colmanara hybrids in the years that followed. There have been several

new and interesting colmanaras registered recently. Colmanara Moon Gold (Miltonidium Aztec Gold X Odontoglossum Yukon Harbor), created by W.W.G. Moir, has resulted in several awarded cultivars with well-shaped, yellow flowers dominated by the Odontoglossum parent.

The flowers of this hybrid are similar to fine odontocidiums.

Colmanara Ferguson Beall (Miltonia Crimson Crest X Odontocidium Tiger Butter) is, in my opinion, the finest hybrid made from Odontocidium Tiger Butter. I have only seen photographs of this hybrid, but the flowers are brightly colored and do not fade in color like other Odontocidium Tiger Butter hybrids. The lip on this hybrid is also quite attractive.

Colmanara Jacob's Coat (Miltonidium Ecuador X Odontoglossum Yukon Harbor) has produced one awarded cultivar to date. This hybrid, which has Oncidium macranthum in its background, has well-shaped flowers, bright yellow with burgundy-brown spotting. Unfortunately the Brazilian miltonia has dominated the spike habit with flowers crowded near the end of the inflorescence. This crowded spike habit is a dominant trait in many progeny of Miltonia spectabilis, even after several generations. The problem might be avoided by using new Brazilian Miltonia hybrids or Colombian miltonias.

Colmanara Ruth Liebman (Odontonia Aglaon X oncidium leucochilum) is a newer and different hybrid. Odontonia Aglaon is a Colombian Miltonia hybrid with many fine attributes inherited from Odontoglossum harryanum. The flowers of this new colmanara are 5 cm in width, well-shaped, on upright inflorescences. The color of the petals was burgundy-brown and the lip had a pale orange-yellow crest. This is the first Colmanara hybrid with a Colombian miltonia (miltoniopsis) in its background. Degarmoaras are trigeneric hybrids of exceptional promise, similar in growth and flower habit to beallaras. They are composed of Miltonia, Brassia and Odontoglossum. The first hybrid in this genus to be registered was Degarmoara Agnes (Odontonia Debutante X Brassia antherotes), made by Lloyd DeGarmo in 1967.

The full potential of this hybrid genus was first appreciated after two superb hybrids by The Beall Orchid Company bloomed in the early 1970's. These were Degarmoara Admiralty Islands (Miltassia Charles M. Fitch X Odontoglossum Jackie Gleason) and Dgmra Orcus Island (Mtssa. Charles M. Fitch X Odm. Mount Baker). Both hybrids produced larger (8-11 cm), well-shaped, highly patterned flowers with burgundy markings on white or mauve backgrounds. Many flowers have a blue-violet tint which is evident under artificial light. There have been four A.O.S. awards and one R.H.S. award given to cultivars of Degarmoara Admiralty Islands and two A.O.S. awards given to cultivars of Dgmra. Orcus Island.

In recent years several newer hybrids have been registered. Bob Dugger used his fine Odontoglossum Connero crossed with Miltassia Charles M. Fitch to make the beautifully shaped Degarmoara Fitcon. Beall registered a hybrid of Miltassia Vino 'Mead', HCC/AOS, the parent of the excellent Aliceara Maury Island and Odontoglossum errytonia which they named Degarmoara Gilford Island. Although I have not seen any plants of this hybrid in bloom, the parentage of this degarmoara is quite exciting. W.W.G. Moir produced an intriguing hybrid in Degarmoara Saturn (Miltassia Cartagena and Odontoglossum brevifolium) which has resulted in some excellent cultivars including the variety 'Everglades', AM/AOS, Milton Carpenter of Everglades Orchids named a Beall hybrid of Miltassia Citron and Odontoglossum Mount Baker) Degarmoara Snow and Fire. The cultivar 'Everglades' matches the name perfectly with snow-white petals and a brilliant red-patterned lip.

With an increasing number of new miltassias being hybridized, I expect that many of the better cultivars resulting from these crosses will be used to produce even more exciting degarmoaras and beallaras.

Goodaleara, a five-genera hybrid of Brassia, Miltonia, Odontoglossum, Cochlioda and Oncidium, was first registered in 1975 by W.W.G. Moir. This complex intergeneric hybrid has greater potential than is evident from

the early crosses. Goodaleara Stella Mizuta (Beallara Tahoma Glacier X Oncidium Elegance) and Gdlra. Schaffer Island (Bllra. Tahoma Glacier X Onc. wentworthianum) have flowers 5-7 cm in width, pale white with occasional spotting. The inflorescences are much longer than in Beallara Tahoma Glacier with an increase in flower number to 15-20 per inflorescence. The major deficit in this type of hybridizing is the pale colors descended from Miltassia Cartagena through Beallara Tahoma Glacier. Hopefully, by breeding with newer, highly colored beallaras, brilliant well-patterned goodalearas will result and the full potential of this complex genus will be fulfilled.

Maclellanara is a hybrid genus involving Oncidium, Odontoglossum and Brassia. The first cross registered in this genus was Maclellanara Pagan Lovesong (Odontocidium Tiger Butter X Brassia verrucosa) registered by the Rod McLellan Co. in 1978. Maclellanara Pagan Lovesong is one of the most awarded intergeneric hybrids of recent years with numerous A.O.S. awards, including 4 F.C.C.'s, and two Royal Horticultural Society awards. Why has this hybrid been so successful on the judging table? One reason appears to be its excellent growth characteristics which include a broad temperature tolerance, vigorous growth with large pseudobulbs, and a regular flowering habit. The flowers are very large (10-15 cm) with excellent substance and well-spaced on a strong inflorescence. The major deficits of this hybrid, which I believe have been over-looked by the A.O.S. judges, are the star-shaped flowers and unremarkable flower color and pattern. The flowers are uniformly green-yellow, spotted in brown. The amount of brown spotting appears to be dependent on the cultural environment under which the plant is grown. I have been told by hybridizer and grower Robert Dugger that even his heavy dark-brown-patterned cultivar, Maclellanara Pagan Lovesong 'Limbo Dancer', AM/AOS, has never again bloomed with the same intense color or markings.

There are a number of crosses now being grown which have Maclellanara Pagan Lovesong as one

parent. Milton Carpenter has registered Maclellanara Gulf Stream, a cross of Maclellanara Pagan Lovesong and Oncidium crispum. I have not seen this cross in bloom, but Milton is very excited by its potential. He believes that Maclellanara Pagan Lovesong will prove to be an important parent.

There have been three other Maclellanara hybrids registered. Maclellanara Snowbird (Odontoglossum Gordon Dillon X Oncidium obryzatum), Mclna. Sabre Dance (Brassidium Klara Ahrnke X Odontoglossum Gold Basin) and Mclna. Seagulls Surprise (Brassidium Klara Ahrnke X Odontoglossum wyattianum).

Sanderara (Brassia X Cochlioda X Odontoglossum) is a complex genus of which only two hybrids have been registered, Sanderara Alpha (Brassia lawrenceana X Odontioda Grenadier) in 1937 and Sand. Saint Helier (Brassia Rex X Odontioda Henriette Lecoufle) in 1981. It would appear from this poverty of registered hybrids that the combination of Brassia, Cochlioda and Odontoglossum is a difficult match. This cannot be explained totally by a chromosome mismatch (Odontoglossum and Cochlioda have 56; Brassia has 60), for the combination of Odontoglossum and Odontioda with Brazilian miltonias and miltassias has been quite successful. A possible reason may lie in the poor quality of the first hybrid Sanderara Alpha. This cross was made at Sanders' Belgian nursery. Of the 100-200 seedlings grown, only one survived the Second World War. This plant, in bloom, was pictured in the February 1951 issue of The Orchid Review (page 25) and was an unremarkable, if not unattractive flower. It could certainly have provided little encouragement for further hybridizing efforts in this genus.

The second hybrid, Sanderara Saint Helier, was made and registered by The Beall Company. This has been an attractive cross with large (8-10 cm), star-shaped flowers colored white and heavily spotted in red-brown. One cultivar has received an Award of Merit from the Royal Horticultural Society. This hybrid should encourage other attempts at creating sanderaras using better Brassia species and hybrids, and

highly colored odontiodas. Sanderara remains one of the more promising and unexplored, complex intergeneric hybrids.

Dr. Norwood Schaffer was an enthusiastic grower and hybridizer of Odontoglossum intergenerics and a regular correspondent in the early 1970's. We were both excited by the potential of Aspasia in such hybridizing. Schafferara, named in his honor, is a combination of Aspasia, Brassia, Cochlioda, Miltonia and Odontoglossum. The first cross of this genus registered by Dr. Schaffer in 1976, was Schafferara Martha Schaffer (Beallara Tahoma Glacier X Aspasia epidendroides). Sadly, this combination has resulted in a hybrid which is inferior to the Beallara parent. Flower size and floriferousness have been decreased with no improvement in the shape or flower color. If a brightly colored Beallara parent were used, perhaps a nicer flower would result. I am afraid however that this combination does not allow the full potential of the aspasia to be seen. It surely offers no advantages over aspoglossums or lageraras.

An alternative use of Aspasia is in the intergeneric hybrid Wingfieldara (Aspasia X Brassia X Odontoglossum). The first and thus far only cross of this genus that has been registered is Wingfieldara Browning Island (Aspoglossum Copper Butte X Brassia Rex), registered by The Beall Company in 1980. This hybrid produces nicely shaped flowers, bright yellow or bown, with an Aspasia-dominated square lip. This hybrid also has excellent temperature tolerance and blooms regularly. There are a number of other complex intergeneric hybrids which I have not discussed but which hold great promise. Banfieldara (Ada x Brassia X Odontoglossum) produces spidery flowers on upright inflorescences. Only one cross has been registered to date: Banfieldara Gold Star (Brassada Mem. Bert Fields X Odontoglossum Yellowstone Basin), registered by The Beall Company in 1981. What this hybrid cross lacks in shape, it more than compensates for by its rich, yellow-orange color. This is a promising addition to the color spectrum of the

Odontoglossum-Oncidium-Miltonia alliance inherited from Ada aurantiaca.

Duggerara (Ada X Brassia X Miltonia) possesses two hybrids to date: Duggerara Colombia (Miltassia Olmec X Brassada Mem. Bert Fields) and Dugg. Robbie (Brassada Mem. Bert Fields X Miltassia Brazilia), both registered by W.W.G. Moir in 1982. These crosses have produced beautifully colored, Miltassia-type flowers. Ada aurantiaca has again intensified the yellow colorings. Lagerara (Aspasia X Cochlioda X Odontoglossum), which I have discussed in my AOS Bulletin article "Aspoglossum and Lagerara Hybrids" for September 1982, has produced Odontioda-type flowers on plants with increased temperature tolerance. Other interesting intergenerics which for lack of time and space, I have not discussed, include Bakerara (Brassia X Miltonia X Odontoglossum), Crawshayara (Aspasia X Brassia X Miltonia X Oncidium) and Liebmanara (Aspasia X Cochlioda X Oncidium). In the twenty-five years since I acquired my first odontoglossum, I have seen an ever-increasing interest in the hybrids of this alliance. There are now hybrids which will grow and flower under every conceivable cultural environment including cool, intermediate or warm greenhouses; outdoor culture in temperate climates such as coastal California; the windowsill collection; or the fluorescent light collection. I hope that this chapter will stimulate those who have not grown plants of the Odontoglossum-Oncidium-Miltonia alliance to try them.

Odontiodas and Wilsonaras

Jay Mullen

Odontiodas are a bigeneric cross of Odontoglossums and Cochliodas.

Wilsonaras are a trigenic cross of Odontoglossums, Cochliodas and Oncidiums, usually made by crossing Oncidiums to Odontiodas. Since all three genera are part of

Wilsonaras, sometimes Odontocidiums are used to hybridize with Odontiodas and, of course, crossing back with any of the three species is often done in hopes of reinforcing desired qualities. The majority of the Odontiodas one encounters in judging today are Odontoglossum crispum or those of similar shape crossed with Cochlioda noeztiana. Odontoglossum crispum is a cool grower from South America and Cochlioda noeztiana is a cold grower from the same part of the world.

Other Odontoglossums from Mexico and Central America tolerate warmer temperatures since they grow at lower altitudes. Odontiodas prefer a rather similar culture of 50 degrees F at night and the maximum temperature of 80 degrees F at any time. Moist, somewhat shaded conditions, and excellent air circulation are essential.

The influence of Odontoglossum crispum on their hybrids is very strong. This gives them outstanding shape and substance, white overall color or white background with occasional rosy suffusions, occasional red spots and even some yellows.

Cochliodas noeztiana is used over 90% of the time and this gives clear, very bright red coloration and some markings but also reduces size and has a generally negative effect on shape. Since this species grows at high altitude where it is pollinated by birds instead of bees, it adds cold growth characteristics. Cool growing helps to achieve brighter reds and keeps flower count up which is very important. Warmer temperatures, on the other hand, tend to make the colors muddy and lower flower count. Winter bloomers are, therefore, much to be preferred to Summer bloomers.

Odontoglossum parents are the most predominate. Since they have been grown in England for over 125 years and hybridized extensively, some beautiful results have been obtained. Odontoglossum harryanum is more open than crispum but when these two are crossed, results are impressive. Vuylsteke made it in 1898 and it was he who produced the first Odontioda in 1904 using Odontoglossum pescatorei and Cochlioda noeztiana. This was properly called Odontioda Vuylsteke. Virtually

every early Odontioda used Cochlioda noeziiana as it consistently transmitted its scarlet red color to its off spring and this has been the Cochlioda of choice ever since.

One result of so many years of breeding is that by sibbing and selfing the species you obtain super quality examples for breeding stock and even sometimes polyploidy. This should produce results near to the "hypothetical standard of perfection" referred to in the Handbook of Judging and Exposition. Consequently, when judging this genus and its hybrids, very critical standards are called for and we must remember that a hybrid is expected to be an improvement over its parents.

One example of Odontoglossum breeding which will effect the Odontiodas and Wilsonaras you will be judging, is the Xanthropic or alba strains. These block out the red markings such as occur in the lips or spots on the Odontoglossums and also any rosy suffusions and replace these with yellow. This direction is being actively pursued by Golden Gate Orchids of san Francisco, producer of over twenty awarded Odontiodas as well as other growers on the West Coast and elsewhere. The Odontioda Durham varieties are particularly good examples. Unusual color is also sought after particularly the oranges. These are difficult to obtain but have been achieved as you will see.

One should expect and demand of award quality plants:

1. Clear bright colors
2. Crisp, symmetrical patterns or markings
3. Good arrangement
4. Round full and flat shape
5. Good substance and texture
6. Higher flower count

When considering arrangement, we prefer that the flowers are partly overlapped. If they are just touching, they appear to be too widely space. If considerably overlapped, they appear too crowded. When you think of a lovely spray of Phalaenopsis, if the center of each flower is visible, our minds complete the appearance of the covered sepals and petals. Should the flowers be so overlapped as to obscure the center, a hodge-podge of crowded effect is the result. In

view of the many years of hybridizing that have taken place, good spacing should be expected. This can make of break a plant from a judging perspective.

Culture also affects spacing and presentation.

Racemes are often frail and large flower size of high flower count can break them. Early staking and proper light orientation help produce even positions and better direction. This will be evident when judging.

Faults which detract from point score are:

1. Muddy color (often found in picotees and darker reds)
2. Pinched lips
3. Unpleasant patterns of color
4. Poor presentation
5. Transparency
6. Fading (as often occurs in yellows)

Perhaps it would be fair to add points for strong or erect inflorescences although knowledge of the background of the hybrid is essential to judge this.

For purpose of current judging, I have analyzed the past several years of awards.

ODONTIODAS:

Half had a flower count of 5 to 10; 40% had 11 to 16 and 8% had 25 or more.

Natural Spread: 48% have 7 to 8.9 cm; 27% had 9 to 9.9 cm, and 20% had 10.0 cm or larger.

Nearly 90% of the awards were on the west coast with Dr. Liebman being the East Coast champion and also a leader in hybridizing of diverse and unusual parents.

Therefore, 8 to 15 flowers seems reasonable to expect with a natural spread of 7 to 9 cm. Flower count will effect both of these.

WILSONARAS:

Enhanced vigor was obtained by adding the Oncidium to the Odontiodas. It also brought new shapes, strong lips, branching inflorescences, much higher flower count and, in some cases, greater warmth tolerance.

Oncidium tigrinum is the most important parent. More than 55% have it as a species or primary hybrid parent. This dominates lip shape and usually produces more flowers and strong yellow coloring.

A negative is that increased floriferousness

WONKY WONCIE WONKEE

An Editorial

reduces flower size and the yellow coloration often fades. On the positive side, are increased warmth tolerance and vigor.

Odontiodas are difficult to fertilize and often only a few survive after germination but Wilsonaras are much more hardy. Today's Wilsonaras frequently are bred to resemble the Odontioda shape but many you will encounter are more open of star-shaped. This can result rather poor form and recurving, twisting of cupping of the petals and sepals, particularly when the Central American and Mexican species are used. The Odontioda point scale is designed with the crispum types in mind. Others can also be judged on the general point scale. When judging Odontiodas and Wilsonaras, it is very helpful for the Judge to keep a clear picture of a good Odontoglossum crispum in mind and to remember that the flower being judged should be an improvement on its forbears. Cochliodas bring red color but negatively impact form. Oncidiums make a good contribution in lip shape and markings.

Color is probably the most important single influence on judging as it affects us all. This can cause awarding of inferior plants when it and the markings are superb. Imagining the flower being considered to be pure white and then judging its shape, form, arrangement and substance from that view point and separately from coloration, might help in pointing it.

You have seen black and white photo on the Awards Quarterly of plants with similar breeding. This clearly shows their form and makes us realize how the color and markings have affected the awards. It is true that symmetry in marking is more important on those that are lightly marked. If there are only a few spots, any variation in shape or location is painfully obvious whereas on heavily patterned ones, the eye is, to a certain extent, confused because it sees the general pattern and minor differences go unnoticed.

Therefore, it would seem that we should judge the crispum shaped Odontiodas and Wilsonaras more critically because of the long history of breeding which by now should approach perfection. The less hybridized and newer ones

Philip Altman, of Australia, spoke at the World Orchid Conference and talked about Wonky odontoglossums. I don't know how to spell it, Wonky, Woncie, or Wonkee, but I do understand what they are. These are the plants with interesting sounding parents that are difficult to grow, hard to bloom, cantankerous to have in your collection. The ones with great promise and that is all they bring. Great Promise, but never any delivery. They perhaps bloom once, but have just enough promise to convince you that when this plant matures it will dramatically improve. It never grows well, it doesn't produce more or better flowers and continues on the promise list. The bulb of each new growth starts out, but it never finishes making significant progress over the last years bulb. So ever hopeful the grower keeps the plant to try one more year and it never produces. That is a Wonkee orchid.

I have urged our amateur growers to support our commercial odontoglossum alliance breeders and growers for they are the source of alliance material for all of us. It is, I believe, the responsibility of us amateurs to be one of the commercial growers source of revenue. We must have a healthy and profitable commercial segment of the alliance.

It is the responsibility of the Commercial segment to see that those Wonkee plants never reach the sales table. They belong in the junk heap. The ethics of the business are important. Those plants that do reach the sales table must be stable, produce growths and flower yearly with reasonable care. Unstable plants, bad flowers, unable to grow plants can not be 'dumped' on the public or other growers. We can not afford the Odontoglossum Alliance to have anything but a good name. If the plant is bad - destroy it. Good commercial ethics requires prompt service, careful packing and shipping for good condition

upon arrival. While I look for the commercial growers to be supported by the amateur growers, I also look to the responsibilities of the commercial segment. Our Odontoglossum Alliance can't have any Wonkee plants.

John E. Miller, Editor

Available to Members

Veitch's Manual of Orchidaceous Plants 1887 - The Oncidiinae

The New Zealand Odontoglossum Alliance has re-printed Veitch's Manual of Orchidaceous Plants - The Oncidiinae. Copies of this may be obtained. The book is the Oncidiinae section of the manual removed and enlarged from A5 to A4 and with the original color maps in color. It is a wonderful book and should be in every Odontoglossum Alliance lovers library. We can obtain this book from the New Zealand Odontoglossum Alliance. It is priced at \$50.00 per copy, post paid, mailed in the United States and \$52.00 per copy, post paid, mailed outside the United States. Orders should be sent to the Editor along with payment. Shipment will take some time as we are using bulk shipment from New Zealand to hold down costs. Send order and check to:

John E. Miller

P.O. Box 38

Westport Point, MA 022791

Make check payable to: Odontoglossum Alliance

Notice

To those members who signed up for a copy of The New Zealand Odontoglossum Alliance Newsletter. NO newsletter was received during this period from New Zealand.

Odontoglossum Alliance Species Description

Leonore Bockemuhl

ODONTOGLOSSUM H.B.K. 1816

The genus was created by KNUTH on the basis of a plant which had been discovered by HUMBOLDT and BONPLAND in 1802 while they travelled in Ecuador and has been published in their monograph "Nova Genera et Species Plantarum" p 350.

The name *Odontoglossum epidendroides* itself indicates an important character of the genus: *odonto* = tooth, *glossa* = tongue (from the Greek) referring to the tongue-like lip blade and its dentate callus structure. Another feature clearly described by the authors was the position of the column, which is vertical connate with the lip base for several millimeters. But various later authors did not take these characteristics into account in describing new species and included in the genus a number of species not really related to the type. Thus *Odontoglossum* became to be a conglomerate of some 350 names.

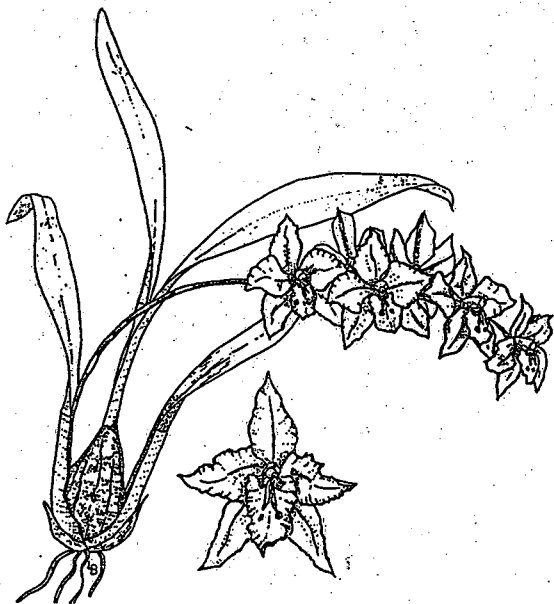
Since 1914 SCHLECHTER began to revise the genus, GARAY, HALBINGER and other authors continued in transferring natural groups of the genus (Bockemuhl in "Monographie of *Odontoglossum*") 1989, the diagnostic features were newly redefined and the 58 species left to it were arranged into six subgenera.

Odontoglossum occurs in the Andean Mountains of South America from Venezuela through Columbia, Ecuador, Peru to Bolivia. They grow more particularly in heavy mist-forest at altitudes of 1400-3500 meters. The plants grow epiphytic on the edges of forests and on solitary trees in humid grassland, or terrestrially on road embankments. The higher-altitude species belong to the subgenera *Serratolaminata* and *Unguisepala*, producing paniculate inflorescences up to 100 flowers. The lower-altitude species belong to the subgenera *Erectolobata*, *Lindleyana*, *nevadensis* and *Odontoglossum* and

bear racemes of up to 20 usually large attractive flowers.

The plants are medium to large sized, rarely dwarf. The bulbs are surrounded by several foliaceous sheaths, the inflorescence arises outspread and alike; the lip differs in shape, size and color from the other petals and bears a variously shaped, toothed callosity. The column always is slender, adnate vertically to base of lip with wings in various shape.

Odontoglossum has very often been used for artificial breeding and numerous hybrids on generic level as well as on level of species have been registered.



Odontoglossum crispum

Linda. 1845

Plant medium-sized, bulbs ovate, 7 cm long, befoiled; surrounded by several foliaceous sheaths; Leaves lanceolate-acuminate 25 cm long. Inflorescence lateral, peduncle 18 cm long, raceme with up to 20 flowers, 8 - 10 cm across. Sepals and petals rather alike ovate-acuminate, undulate on the margin. Lip lamina ovate to oblong apiculate with a serrate margin. Callus at the base a thickened plate winglike, prolonged in a pair of toothshaped tubercels. Column slender with rhombic serrate wings. Flower white with yellow center, some red stripes on the callosity; variations with red spots. HARTWEG discovered this species in

Columbia in 1841. LINDLEY described it in Ann. Nat.Hist.15 1845, yet living flowers did not reach Europe before 1865 when three famous collectors BLUNT, SCHLIM and WEIR travelled in Columbia searching for this species, each of them in different areas. They sent their discoveries to Europe and so it happened, that three new taxons have been described, resulting solely from the high variability of this species, but they only can be regarded to be synonyms of Odm. crispum Linda.

Synoma: Odm. alexandrae Batem., Odm bluntii Rchb.f.

Habitat: epiphytic in clearings and at the forest edge in cloud forest region.

Distribution: Columbia in the region of the East and Central Andes at elevations of 2300 to 2900 meters.



Odontoglossum nobile

Richb.f. 1849

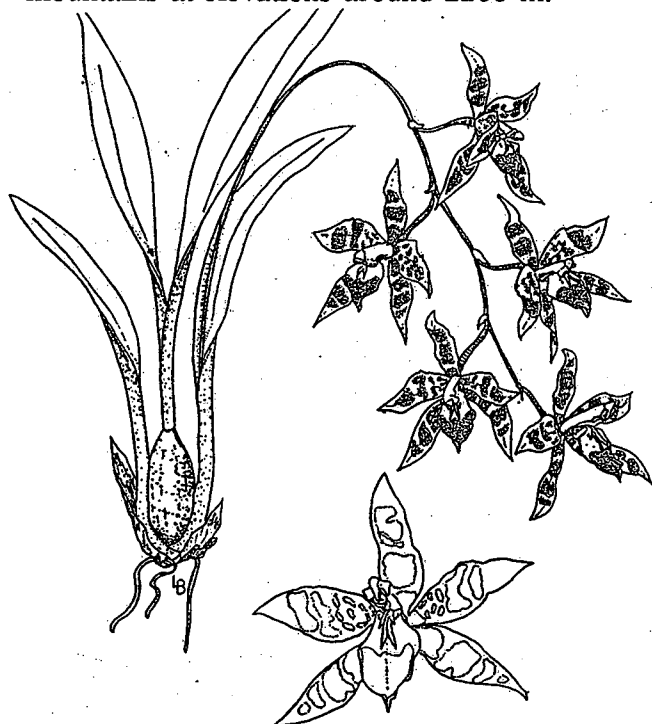
Plant medium-sized, bulbs ovate, 6 cm long, befoiled; surrounded by several foliaceous sheaths; leaves lanceolate-acuminate 20 cm long. Inflorescence lateral, peduncle 17 cm long,

raceme with up to 25 flowers, 6 cm across. Sepals and petals rather alike ovate-acuminate with an undulate margin. Lip lamina pandurate in outline, finely serrate at margin. Callus at the base with a thickened wingshaped plate showing a toothlike margin, between them three tubercels, the median one shorter, the laterals prolonged. Column slender with trapezoidal wings. Flower white, the center and the callosity yellow with red stripes; varieties show purple shaded tepals with purple markings or spots.

REICHENBACH described this species which has been sent from FUNCK and SCHLIM 1846 and named it Odm nobile (Linnaea) 1849, he was somewhat confused by finding four pollinia (instead of two)-possibly a deformity of this specimen-; so he did not realize when receiving more plants later on from the same area the identity of material and described a second time this species under the name Odm pescatorei. This name, which is so familiar to us in literature and cultivation is only a synonym, the first described name Odm nobile is the correct one.

Habitat: epiphytic in clearings and at the forest edge in cloud forest region.

Distribution: Columbia in the East-Andean mountains at elevations around 2200 m.



Odontoglossum spectatissimum

Linda. 1852

Plant medium -sized, bulbs ovate, 9 cm long, befoiled; surrounded by several foliaceous sheaths; leaves lancelet-acuminate 22 cm long. Inflorescence lateral, peduncle 20 cm long, raceme with up to 15 flowers, 7 cm across. Sepals and petals rather alike, ovate-acuminate with an undulate margin. Lip lamina broadly-ovate to rhombic finely dentate on margin. Callus at base as a paired swelling which bifurcates into a pair of projections. Column slender with acuminate auricles. Flower bright yellow with chestnut-brown markings, mostly as bars or spots, sometimes covering the whole area; lip base white, in front of the callus a brown blotch.

LINDEN discovered the species 1842 and sent it to England, where it was incorrectly identified as Odm hallii. In 1852 LINDLEY received a specimen from the same place and described it under the name Odm spectatissimum (Fol.Orch). Two years later REICHENBACH received a plant sent from LINDEN as well, which showed a somewhat more subdivided callosity and he explained the flower of LINDLEYS description as an "anomaly" and started describing his flower under the name of Odm triumphans (Bonplandia 1854) Both this species are identical for sure and so the name of the first described species Odm spectatissimum is valid. Habitat: Epiphytic on forest edges and on small shrubs on road banks in the cloud forest region.

Distribution: Columbia in the East-Andean and Central-Andean region at altitudes about 2300 to 2800 m.

Odontoglossum luteopurpureum

Linda. 1846

Plant medium-sized, bulbs ovate 10 cm long, befoiled; surrounded by several foliaceous sheaths; leaves broadly-lancelet-acuminate 30 cm long. Inflorescence lateral, peduncle 30 cm long, raceme with up to 12 flowers, 10 cm across. Sepals and petals rather alike lancelet-acuminate, slightly undulate, margin partly toothed. Lip lamina occurs in various forms: pandurate, rectangular with a semicircular frontlobe, trapezoid basal with a roundish frontlobe, all with undulate dentate margins, sometimes deeply lacerate. The callosity on the lamina sperated into



Odontoglossum luteopurpureum

a median, short keel and laterally each side into six lamella which are dissected into filaments. Column slender, wings rectangular deeply fringed. Flower: sepals dark brown with yellow apices, petals with brown blotches, lip yellow or white with large transverse brown blotches. Several varieties have been described. Discoverer of this species was LINDEN who found it in Columbia 1843. LINDLEY described it in "Orch. Linden." 1846 as *Odm luteopurpureum*. When BLUNT and WEIR collected in 1864 in different areas in Columbia they sent plants of this species to Europa, but due to the large distance of origins the flowers did not exactly fit to the features of the type and therefore have been described as new species. This error has been corrected by REICHENBACH in "Xenia Orchid." 1868, when he realized the identity of all three species. Synonyma: *odm hystrix* Batem. and *Odm radiatum* Rchb.f, Habitat: Epiphytic in cloud forest in open areas or at forest edges. Distribution: Columbia in the region of the East-Andes at elevations of 2300 to 2900 m.



Odontoglossum sceptrum

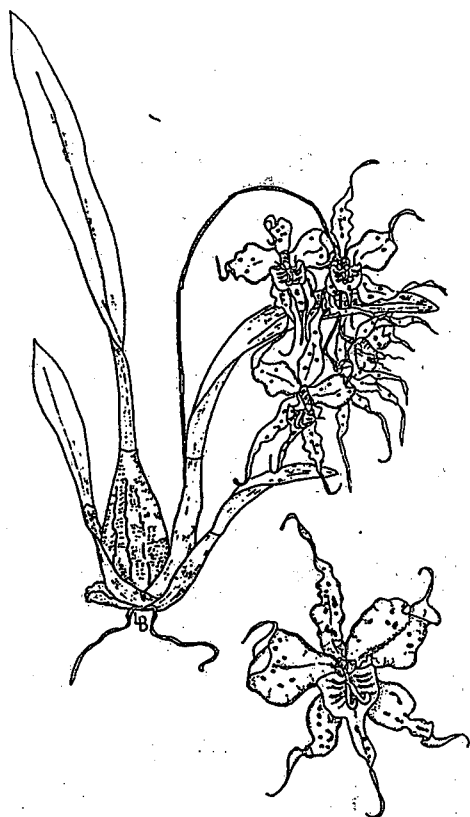
Rchb.f & Warc. 1854

Plant medium-sized, bulbs ovate, 7 cm long, befoiled; surrounded by several foliaceous sheaths; leaves lanceolate-acuminate 25 cm long. Inflorescence lateral, peduncle 18 cm long, raceme with up to 16 flowers, 7.5 cm across. Sepals and petals rather alike, ovate-acuminate, margin undulate, the petals with discrete large scallops. Lip lamina broadly ovate, almost circular, the margin deeply dissected. Callus showing a fan like structure which consists of 12 dentate lamellae of which the anterior ones are prolonged. Column slender, somewhat shorter than in the other species of the subgenus, with deeply fimbriate wings. The flowers bright yellow with chestnut-brown blotches and markings, sepals almost covered, the lip lamina with a horseshoe-shaped area below the callosity. A variety pure yellow-colored is described = var. *masereelianum*. J.V. WARSCEWICZ had collected this species during his travels in the Columbian Andes 1852 and REICHENBACH described it in "Bonplandia" 1854 as *Odontoglossum sceptrum*. For a long time this species has been cultivated in gardens under the name of *Odontoglossum luteopurpureum*, it yet is

easily to distinguish on the basis of its short column.

Habitat: epiphytic and sometimes lithophytic on moss covered trees and limestones at the forest edges and on road banks in cloud forest region.

Distribution: Columbia in the East-, Central- and West-Andean mountains at elevations of 2400 - 2800 m.



Odontoglossum cirrhosum

Linda. 1833

Plant medium-sized, bulbs ovate, 8 cm long, befoiled; surrounded by several foliaceous sheaths; leaves lanceolate-acute, 20 cm long. Inflorescence lateral, peduncle 50 cm long with up to 50 flowers on a branched raceme, flowers 10 cm across. Sepals and petals narrow-lanceolate acute-attenuate, indulate on the margins, the petals somewhat wider. Basal part of lip with erect side lobes, transitional in a rounded mid-lobe with a linear acute apex. Callus begins in the throat with a pair of s-shaped divergent horns. Column slender with wings in the form of curled cirri. Flowers white with crimson-red spots which vary in abundance and size; lip

throat, callus and surrounding area yellow; radial red striations on the arched lip blade base. Colonel HALL discovered the plant in north of Ecuador and sent it to Kew where it was described by LINDLEY 1833 in "Gen.et.Spec.of Orch.Pl." and named Odontoglossum cirrhosum. Living plants did not reach Europe before 1875, when KLABOCH travelled in Ecuador and sent plants to England. On this material REICHENBACH completed the poor description of LINDLEY in "Gard.Chron" devoting an article to the attractive species.

Habitat: epiphytic and sometimes lithophytic in mossy and humid areas at the forest edge and road banks in cloud forest region.

Distribution: South of Columbia and Ecuador in the western slopes of the Andean-mountains at altitudes 1600 - 2200 m.



Odontoglossum wyattianum

Wilson 1928

Plant medium-sized, bulbs pyriform. 10 cm long, befoiled sheaths; leaves lanceolate-acuminate, 25 cm long. Inflorescence lateral, peduncle 25 cm long, raceme with up to 8 flowers, 8 cm across.

Sepals and petals elliptic-acuminate, undulate on margin, the lateral sepals somewhat narrower. Lip with basal auricles clasping the column, lamina scoop-shaped, entire, strongly undulate to folded on the margin, almost circular when spread. Callus begins on base of lip blade with 6-7 fine lamellae which are distally erect. Column slender with deltoid dentate wings continued from a toothed clinandrium. Sepals and petals at base with violet markings; lip white, basal part with intense violet markings which almost cover the surface; callus whitish. The specie first appeared 1928 at an exhibition in London, the place of origin was unknown but supposed to be in Peru. WILSON described it in "Orchid Revue" and named it Odontoglossum wyattianum referring to Mr. WYATT who had received the plant from a friend in Peru. For a long time this species has been confounded with Odontoglossum harryanum, until this was rediscovered and FOWLIE in 1973 "Orchis Digest", could compare both the species and point out how to distinguish.

Habitat: epiphytic on solitary trees in the lower cloud forest zone.

Distribution: South of Ecuador and Peru in the Andean-Region at altitude of 1600 to 2200 m.

Odontoglossum harryanum

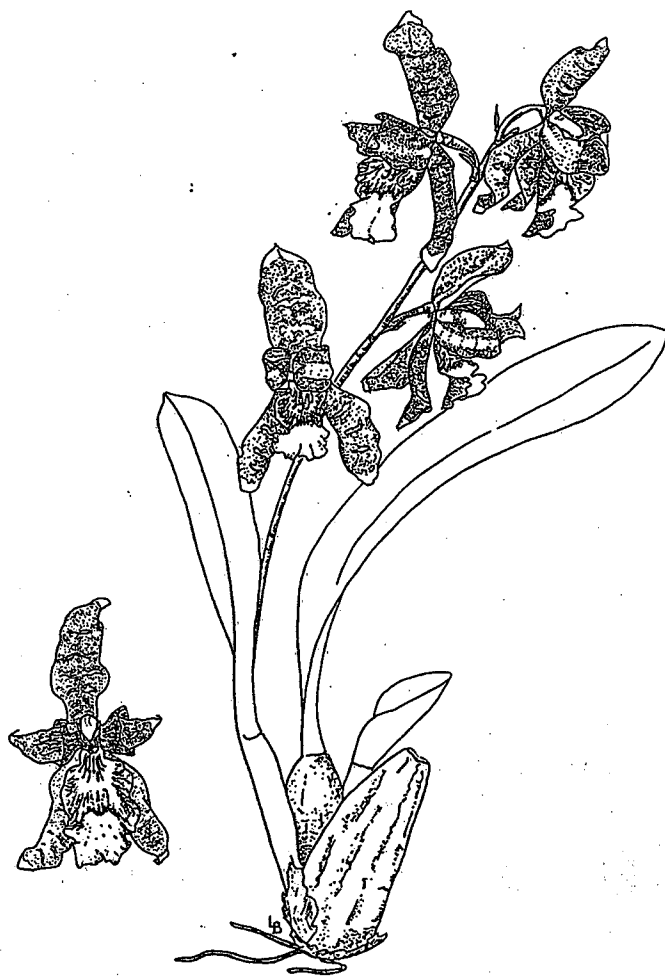
Rchb.f. 1886

Plant medium-sized, bulbs ovate, 8 cm long, one to befoiled; surrounded by several foliaceous sheaths; leaves lanceolate-acuminate, 25 cm long. Inflorescence lateral, peduncle 20 cm long, raceme with 6-8 flowers, 9 cm across, not fully opened. Sepals and petals rather similar, elliptic-acuminate, undulate on margin, the petals extended toward the front. Lip with basal auricles grasping the column, lamina pandurate with a concave median part undulate at margin and a distal part which is curved down, terminating in an apicule. Callus on basal blade consisting in 5-6 dentate lamellae. Column with a pair of insignificant deltoid wings. Sepals and petals bronze-colored with greenish markings, the base of petals with carmine spots; lip white or yellowish intensely striated and banded with

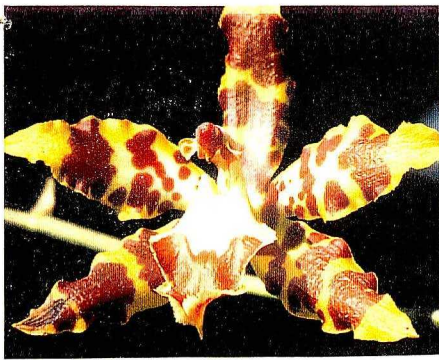
carmine red; Callus and surrounding area yellow. This species was introduced from Columbia by HORSMAN of Colchester and passed on by VEITCH at Chelsea, the place of origin was not known. In 1886 REICHENBACH described the species as Odontoglossum harryanum in "Gard. Chron.", dedicated to Mr. HARRY VEITCH. The few imported plants were soon exhausted and the species remained lost until the middle of this century.

Habitat: Epiphytic at forest edges in the lower cloud forest.

Distribution: Endemic to a rather small area in Columbia, in the northern slopes of the Central-Andean-Region at altitudes of 1300 to 2000 m.



Odontoglossum harryanum



Odm spectatissimum



Odm crispum



Odm crispum



Odm luteopurpureum



Odm nobile



Odm crispum var. Fizbad



Odm wyattianum



Odm szeptum



Odm cirrhosum

Odm harryanum

