



AUGUST EVENT

Monthly Meeting: 8 p.m. Monday, August 10, 2020

From the comfort of your living room via Zoom!

Mark Reinke on

Cymbidiums for the South

Details of the Zoom meeting will be emailed a few days before the meeting

Cymbidiums for the South

Our speaker-presenter for the August meeting will be Mark Reinke from Marble Branch Farms. Mark and his partner, Gary Collier, joined the Atlanta Orchid Society in 2002. Two years later in 2004 they moved to a remote tract of land in the westernmost county in South Carolina, at the base of the Blue Ridge Mountains, and started their own small plant nursery specializing in orchids and hardy carnivorous plants. While the business is just celebrating its 15th year in 2020, Mark got his first orchid plants at the age of 12, and has now been growing

them for 52 years. He has his own seed sowing lab and does some of his own hybridizing, mainly focusing on miniature and compact Cattleyas, Encyclia, and more recently has taken on some unusual Dendrobium and Cymbidium breeding.

Mark's program is entitled "Cymbidiums in the South." This group of orchids is often overlooked by hobby growers in our area, in part due to a lack of information on how to grow them well in a climate with hot humid summers like ours. Mark has been growing Cymbidiums for a number of years, and has received tro-

phies at several shows for his specimen Cymbidiums with multiple spikes and hundreds of open flowers. He will give an informative look into the genus, showing how many of the important species grow in the wild, and how the ancestry of a particular hybrid helps determine its ability to adapt to our climate. He will show how simple it is to take this information and tailor cultural practices for the American South so that you too can grow spectacular Cymbidiums full of long lasting flowers with less care and attention than most commonly grown orchids.



Cymbidium Flirtation, introduced in 1955 and one of the first "miniature" *Cymbidium* hybrids. Mark has grown this plant to specimen size three times in the past 15 years before dividing it up into pieces to sell and keeping one portion for himself. This photo, from January, 2018, shows the plant with 22 spikes and 440+ flowers in a 12 inch pot. It received the Grand Champion trophy at the Gulf Coast Orchid Show in Gautier, MS, that year.

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The Atlanta Orchid Society Bulletin

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The [Atlanta Orchid Society](#) is affiliated with the [American Orchid Society](#), the [Orchid Digest Corporation](#), the [Mid-America Orchid Congress](#), and the [Garden Club of Georgia](#).

American Orchid Society Judging Center News

The monthly judging at the American Orchid Society Judging Center in Atlanta is cancelled until further notice. judges on Saturday, 8 August 2020, at 1 p.m. via Zoom. AOS judges, contact [Doug Hartong](#), judging chair, if you didn't receive the Zoom link.



Maegan's Pot. Hawaii Thrill 'Paradise' x Bcl. Waianae King, bought from Cater and Holmes a few months ago.

EVENTS CALENDAR

August

8 – American Orchid Society monthly judging: CANCELLED until further notice

1 p.m.: judges' business meeting by Zoom (see notice p. 2)

10 – Atlanta Orchid Society Monthly Meeting, via Zoom: Mark Reinke on Cymbidiums.

September

14 – Atlanta Orchid Society Monthly Meeting, in person and on Zoom: Dave Sorokowsky of Paph Paradise, on Maudiae Paphiopedilums

October

12 – Atlanta Orchid Society Monthly Meeting, via Zoom: Peter T. Lin on Compact Vandaceous Species and their Hybrids

November

9 – Atlanta Orchid Society Monthly Meeting: Tim Culbertson and Breeding with the Pescatorea Alliance and the Search for Blue.

Plant and Supplies Swap

About 10 AtLOS members met on Saturday, 18 July, for the society's first ever 'plant swap'. Members met in a parking garage off of 17th Street near Atlantic Station and opened their car trunks to show the plants they brought. While some plants were traded, most plants were just given away. Several curious passersby stopped, one being two security guards riding around in a golf cart. Roy Harrow ended up talking to the two ladies and before long they were putting a big *Cymbidium* Showgirl from him into their cart. They eventually walked around to other members who also gave them plants. They left happy.

The swap lasted about an hour and everyone was pleased to both get rid of

extra plants and to get a few orchids in return. Danny Lentz brought a car full of plants, including *Paphiopedilum* and *Phragmipedium*, because he needed more space under his fluorescent lights. Roy Harrow brought not only orchids but also some odd non-orchid plants. One plant has flowers that look like a parrot, hence the nickname parrot plant. Megan Brass, Jon Crate, and Firelli Alonso brought orchid supplies while Larry Kikkert brought dendrobiums and other orchids. David Mellard brought *Pterostylis* (of course) along with plants from our editor, Véronique Perrot. Dan Williamson also showed up. Everyone wore masks and practiced social distancing as much as possible



Thank you to Roy Harrow for taking pictures of the event!

Atlanta Orchid Society Monthly Flowers Display July 2020

Notes by Mark Reinke; Photos by various members of the AtIOS

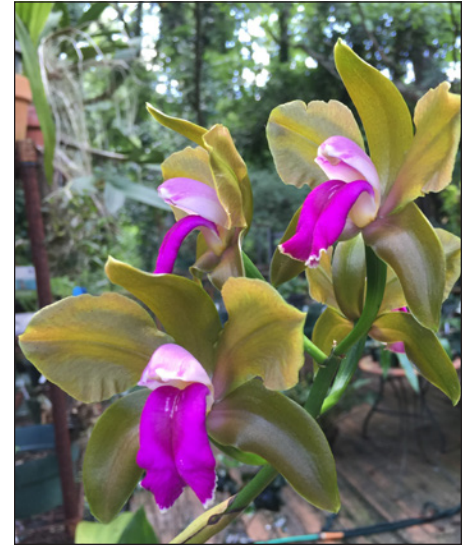
This month there were more than 150 photos submitted by members of their orchid plants in bloom. Every month that we have held a virtual meeting, we have had more to look at compared to the previous month, which is a good thing. I will cover as many as possible, though space considerations mean I will have to skip some. Nonetheless, we appreciate getting to see everyone's plants, so don't hesitate to keep sending them to Danny in advance of the monthly meetings!



B. nodosa 'Minnie Mouse'



C. luteola



C. bicolor



B. nodosa 'Mickey Mouse'



C. cernua

Cattleya Alliance

Species

Bailey Santwire and Barbara Barnett each showed us a variant of *Brassovola nodosa* that has a smaller growing habit than is typical for the species. The 'Minnie Mouse' version is one I have myself. Its leaves are so terete that they are almost cylindrical, with a very shallow channel. In the 'Mickey Mouse' version, the channel is a little wider. In both cases there are slight differences in the flowers as well, which are about two-thirds the size of a more typical example of the species. You can see that both of these plants are mounted, and that they are very happy grown that way. They also like very bright light. A shallow basket will work well too, but it is much harder to keep this species happy in a pot.

Dan Williamson sent photos of two small growing *Cattleya* species from South America. *Cattleya cernua*, which until 2010 was classed as a *Sophronitis*, is the warmest growing of that former genus, which is a good thing for those of us growing in this climate, as all the other species in that group want cool to mild

conditions and can be difficult to keep alive here. The bright orange-red forms of this species come from well inland in Southeast Brazil in the states of Minas Gerais and São Paulo, where conditions can be fairly harsh. It is best grown mounted or in a very shallow basket with perfect drainage. *C. luteola*, by contrast, comes from the Amazon Basin region of Brazil and the portions of Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia that lie in this basin. It likes year round warmth and more frequent watering than most *Cattleya* species. The charming yellow flowers with a white picotee lip and red throat can be in clusters of up to 7 once plants are mature. If grown under lights it may flower more than once per year.

At the other end of the scale in terms of size, David Mellard showed us a very nice example of *C. bicolor*. It comes from humid forests in Southeast Brazil and its thin pseudobulbs can be nearly three feet tall and seem ill equipped to support the clusters of two toned flowers that can be fairly large. There are a number of variations of this species in the wild, but most of the plants in collections have been line bred for large flowers with wide olive

green segments and a solid bright purple tongue-like lip. The lip color doesn't usually translate well in a photo, having much more glow when seen in person. This species is hiding deep in the ancestry of nearly 15,000 registered hybrids, mostly tracing back through the 1901 cross called *C. Iris*, made between it and *C. dowiana* by Charlesworth, Ltd. of the UK. Even a century later, new crosses between yellow and art shade standard cattleyas will produce a percentage of offspring that revert to the spade shaped lip. When buying seedlings, beware.

Primary Hybrids

Barbara Barnett showed us two primary hybrids that have *C. intermedia* as one parent. *C. Calummata* (*aclandiae* x *intermedia*) was registered in 1883 and just the fourth hybrid ever made with that species, while *C. Walkerinter* (*walkeriana* x *intermedia*) didn't get registered until 1985. Barbara's plant of that one uses the coerulea forms of the two species. Mark Reinke showed us his *Brassavola* Yaki



B. Yaki



Bcl. Cecilia Irene

(*nodosa* x *cucullata*), a slow growing cross originally done in 1946 by Alex Hawkes. With time, all of these crosses will have clusters of flowers for a more impressive show, so don't divide them too soon.

There were three other entries that have *B. nodosa* in their ancestry and whose shape is still greatly influenced by that species. Danny showed us blooms of his *Brassocattleya* A.C. Oliveros (*Bc. Star*

Ruby x *C. bicolor*) which is a cross made by one time AtIOS member Ben Oliveros. Larry Kikkert showed us *C. Jalapa* x *B. nodosa*, which was registered in 1995 as *Brassocattleya* Hamlyn's Magic, and *Bcl. Cecilia Irene* which has *B. nodosa* as a grandparent. The cultural recommendations for the species *B. nodosa* also apply well to its hybrids.

I had a couple of unregistered hybrids to show off. *C. Circle of Life* x *Walgeri* was done by H&R nurseries about a decade ago, but never registered for some reason. This is the one I kept for myself out of the batch of seedlings I acquired. It took a long time to finally start blooming, but now it does so frequently. I also



C. Calummata



Bc. A.C. Oliveros



C. Walkerinter



Bc. Hamlyn's Magic



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C. Circle of Life x Walgery



C. Fire Magic x Pole-Star

showed C. Fire Magic x Pole-Star, a cross I made myself also about a decade ago. I kept three plants from the cross and all are quite different from each other, more so than you typically see in minicatt breeding. This one has a strong yellow background and flat form, while the one I showed in the April meeting is white overlaid with rose pink and strongly peloric. Both of these crosses have the feature sometimes referred to as a “diamond dust” texture, where a layer of transparent cells over the face of the flower captures sunlight like tiny prisms and gives the flowers sparkle. I need a better camera to capture this beautiful effect.



Den. crumenatum

Dendrobium Alliance

I’ve been dividing Dendrobium up into some of the common sections in my discussions, and we’ll get to those in a minute, but this month we had some unique species that fall into less well known sections.

Bailey showed us his *Dendrobium crumenatum*, which is in section Crumenata and includes at least one other species, *Den. faciferum* (I’ll show you my plant of that one in bloom at the August meeting). Both of these species have pseudobulbs with swollen bases topped by a long, thin stem that begins leafy, but become deciduous with time. It has a number of persistent nodes the flower several to many times over the life of that growth. The beautiful white flowers of *Den. crumenatum* are only fully open for a few hours, usually about 9 days after a drop in temperature and rainfall. This has given rise to the nickname “The Thunderstorm Orchid.” It is widespread in hot lowland climates in Southeast Asia, Indonesia and the Philippines. Because of its peculiar bloom habits, you would never get to see this one in flower at our normal in-person meetings.

Bailey also showed us *Den. wassellii*, which once was put in a separate genus called *Dockrilla*, but was recently returned to its original designation as a *Dendrobium* species that was applied when it was described in 1963, along with the other 25+ species that resemble it.



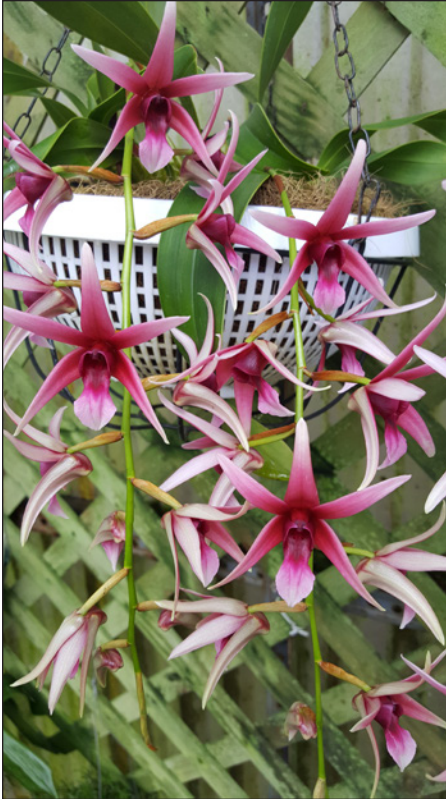
Den. wassellii

It comes from the Cape York Peninsula of Northeast Australia and blooms at the beginning of summer. The odd, terete, upright leaves on trailing rhizomes can form large clumps with multitudes of flowers. There are five AOS cultural awards for plants with more than 1000 open blooms!

Michelle Yuan showed off her *Den. trinervium*, a miniature species from the Malay Peninsula. The species name means “three nerves” and refers to the three ridges in the lip, which is shaded in green in contrast to the white segments. This one likes plenty of water and warmth. I have been growing one for several years under lights, sitting in a bit of water with my Venus’s Fly-Traps and it has done well with little attention. Sundews have now seeding into the pot with it!



Den. trinervium

*Den. treacherianum*

Perhaps the show stopper of this section this month was Vinh Nguyen's plants of *Den. treacherianum*. This species from the Philippines was described with this name in 1881, but re-described by Ames in 1957 as *Epigenium lyonii*. Recently it also was lumped back into *Dendrobium*. The arching sprays of large flowers that fade from maroon in the center to near white at the tips are breathtaking. I'll have to ask Vinh if he will reveal his

*Den. Hibiki 'Pauwela'*

secret source for this stunning species as it seems to be virtually unavailable commercially in the US.

Now on to the more frequently seen sections, we have a couple of nice examples in the Pedolium group. Vinh submitted a close up photo of *Den. subclausum*, a variable species from the Moluccas and northern New Guinea whose name refers to the almost closed nature of the tubular flowers, which are borne in clusters along thin, wiry stems that often branch and become a tangle with time. Jon and Fi showed us their *Den. Hibiki 'Pauwela,'* which is a primary hybrid between *Den. bracteosum* and *Den. laevifolium*. It offers very long lasting flowers with a similar look to the latter species, but is far easier to grow.

Larry Kikkert showed us his *Den. amethystoglossum*, blooming well after the peak season for the species, which is in February and March. This one, from the Philippines, is lumped together with a few other species into section Calcarifera. It could be that this plant was kept warm all winter and then put outside in

*Den. Samarai*

spring where it got some cooler nights, as it is stimulated to bloom by a few weeks of nights below 60F. The dangling clusters of white flowers with an amethyst lip last only about 2 weeks, but are produced in quantity from both newly mature leafy growths and older leafless ones.

Mark submitted a photo of *Den. Samarai*, a primary hybrid between two species from the Spatulata group, *Den. antennatum*, and *Den. stratiotes*. It likes bright light, good drainage and regular water and will get fairly large and bushy with time. These flowers still look perfect on the plant after four months!

*Den. subclausum**Den. amethystoglossum*

*Epi. ibaguense*

Epidendrum/Encyclia Alliance

We don't see a lot of true *Epidendrum* species on the show table, but Michelle Yuan submitted a photo of her *Epi. ibaguense*, a species named after a town in Colombia where it is native. It holds the lip in the downward position, which distinguishes it from other similar looking species, such as *Epi. radicans*, with which it is often confused. The blossoms open over a long period of time as the stem continues to lengthen. Danny took a photo of *Epi. blepharoclinium* blooming in the orchid center at the Atlanta Botanical Garden. This is a large growing species that isn't likely to be found in many hobby collections except in tropical climates where it can stay outdoors. The showy heads of fairly large, purple flowers with a fringed lip are often on stems taller than the average person.

*Epi. blepharoclinium*

Vaughnara Fiftieth Anniversary 'Newberry'

We had one *Epidendrum* hybrid, represented with Larry's Vaughnara Fiftieth Anniversary 'Newberry,' which combines our native *Epi. magnoliae* with Bc. Richard Mueller. It is a charming thing, that can bloom several times a year, but does not inherit the hardiness of *Epi. magnoliae*, which grows as far north as Bladen County, NC.

Bailey had a photo of an *Encyclia* that he identified as *E. alata* var. *virescens*. It probably is the species *E. belizensis* that for some reason Kew wants to lump into *E. alata*, even though it lacks nearly all the flower features of that species and

*Enc. alata* var. *virescens*, or *belizensis*?*Enc. alata* var. *virella*, or ???

is smaller growing. Larry Kikkert had a slightly different version labelled *E. alata* ssp. *virella*, that again, while lumped into that species, lacks the typical fragrance, the many branched spike and the skirt like lip. Sorting this out would be a great project for a budding taxonomist looking to receive recognition!



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Catyclia El Hatillo 'Pinta'



Catyclia Leaf Hopper

There were three different examples of hybrids made with *E. tampensis*, the Florida native species I discussed last month. I showed off my *Catyclia* El Hatillo 'Pinta' which is *C. mossiae* forma *semi-alba* x *E. tampensis* forma *alba*, and while introduced more than 40 years ago is still sought after for its large flowers that can put on a show in summer. Véronique's *Catyclia* Leaf Hopper takes this hybrid back to *E. tampensis* for a smaller growing plant that can produce branched spikes when mature. And lastly, I showed my favorite example of a cross I did multiple times between *E. tampensis* and *E. randii*, which I registered as *E. Tampa Grand* in 2016. It has nice sized dark flowers with a showy lip on rather small growing plants.



Enc. Tampa Grand



Bratonia Shelob clone Webmaster (Danny & Dianne's)

Oncidium Alliance

Once again, *Brassia* hybrids were abundant in the Oncidium Alliance this month. Dan Williamson and Danny & Dianne showed us different clones of *Bratonia* Shelob. Named after the fictional spider demon in J.R.R. Tolkien's *The Lord of the Rings*, this one is always considered a good performer and frequent bloomer. It combines three species each



Bracidostele Guilded Tower 'Mystic Maze'



Bratonia Leopard Glo

of both *Brassia* and *Miltonia*. I showed off a nice inflorescence on *Bracidostele* Guilded Tower 'Mystic Maze' and a slightly peloric mutation of *Bratonia* Leopard Glo. The latter came in a batch of spiking plants from a wholesale grower in Hawaii a couple years ago. All the others flowered with normal petals. Mericlone mutations are actually fairly common in Oncidium intergeneric hybrids. Some are worth holding onto like this one, others are best sent to the compost heap!

amazonsmile

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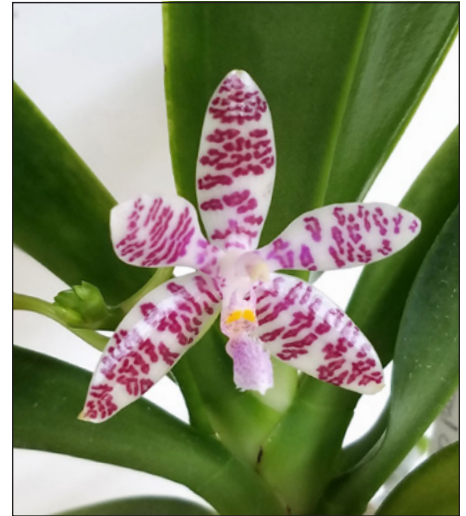
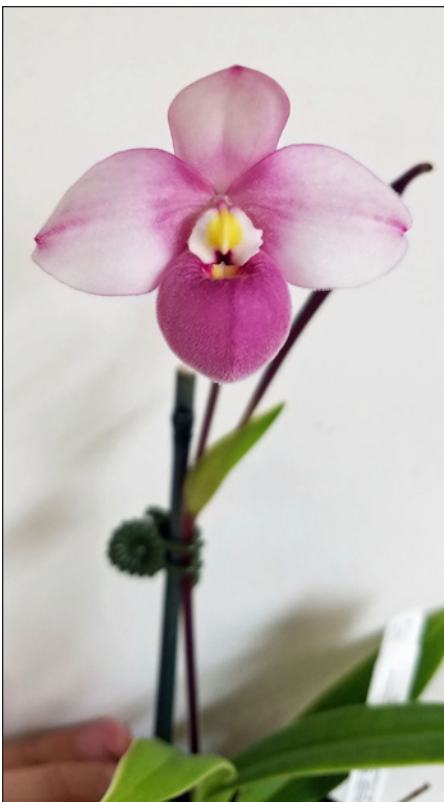
*Paph. parishii*

Slipper Alliance

Danny & Dianne showed us a nicely flowered *Paphiopedilum parishii*, a multi-floral species from Burma and Thailand that is most often found as an epiphyte, which is uncommon for this genus, though it does also grow on moss covered boulders, well up in the mountains in shaded locations. The flowers don't have particular strong colors, but since they are numerous they have led to some very good hybrids with more colorful species, the most successful being *Paph.*

Robinianum (x *Paph. lowii*) which can have 6 or 7 five-inch flowers on a single stem.

Danny & Dianne also showed us *Phragmipedium fischeri*, a colorful species from Ecuador only described in 1996 that has been used extensively in bringing strong pinks and corals into the breeding lines.

*Phal. hieroglyphica* 'Calphine'*Phal. sumatrana* (syn. *zebrina*)*Phal. Memoria Miguel Medina**Phal. amboinensis*

Phalaenopsis Alliance

We are still in that season for the smaller flowered, but often colorfully patterned *Phalaenopsis* species that have persistent inflorescences which produce a few flowers each year for many years. Danny & Dianne showed us two, *Phal. hieroglyphica* 'Calphine' and *Phal. sumatrana* (syn. *zebrina*). Jon and Fi showed off a lovely *Phal. amboinensis*, Larry Kikkert introduced us to *Phal. fasciata*, while Terry Glover again showed us his *Phal. violacea* with a subtle tiger pattern in the flower. Véronique submitted *Phal. cornu-cervi forma flava* 'FANGtastic,' a variant in which the red bars that normally overlay the yellow-green background color of the flowers are absent.

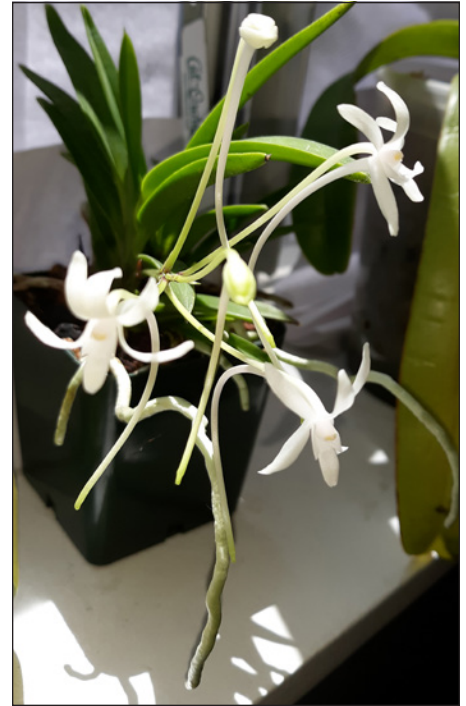
There were a multitude of submissions of beautiful hybrids that make use of the above and similar species to bring lots of color and pattern to the table, but



Phal. fasciata



Phal. gigantea x Mituo Reflex Dragon



V. falcata



Phal. Joey x Samera

too many to give mention to each one. Two standouts for me were submitted by Bob Grzesik, both as of yet unregistered hybrids: *Phal. gigantea* x Mitou Reflex Dragon, and *Phal. Joey* x Samera. The colors on these two were outstanding. Another standout was Terry Glover's *Phal. Hannover Passion* 'Ching Ruey,' AM/AOS, which despite being introduced over 25 years ago and having just three species in its ancestry is still very good. Danny & Dianne's *Phal. KS Super Zebra*, introduced in 2014, uses 6 species to take the bold patterned look even further.

Phal. violacea



V. falcata

Vandaceous Alliance

June and July are peak bloom months for the diminutive *Vanda falcata*. This tiny, but tough species endures light freezes and snowfall in parts of its native range of southern Japan and neighboring areas, where it grows both on rocks and in deciduous trees. The long spurred flowers are highly fragrant at night. James Robers showed us an example of the typical form, with pure white flowers, while David Mellard showed us one with amethyst colored nectar spurs. The types with color used to be rare and highly sought after, but recent seedling batches made with them have come into the market at reasonable prices, albeit for tiny starter plants that require some patience.



Phal. cornu-cervi forma flava 'FANGtastic'



Phal. KS Super Zebra

*V. Lucknow*

Dan Williamson showed us *Vanda Lucknow* (*falcata* x *testacea*) in flower. As is often the case, the *V. falcata* dominates the cross and not much color from the other parent comes through.

By contrast, there is plenty of color in Barbara Barnett's well flowered plant of *V. testacea* x *Rhv. Dr. Sally Miners*, which she should note was just registered in 2019 by Motes Orchids as *Rhynchovanda Shania Brenee Garriel*. Also showing great color was Bob Grzesik's *Vandachostylis* Charles Marden Fitch 'Peek-a-Boo.' With five different brightly colored *Vanda* species in its family tree, you would never guess that it is also one quarter *Rhynchostylis coelestis*, which has white flowers with violet tips.

*V. testacea* x *Rhv. Dr. Sally Miners**Angcm. didieri*

George Guenther showed us a plant of *Angraecum didieri* in flower, or at least the species that is commonly labeled such in commerce. In Jay Pfahl's online orchid encyclopedia he shows the type sheet of the species drawn from the original description in 1902, and makes the case that the true *Angcm. didieri* has different growth habits than the plants in commerce today, which may actually be *Angcm. elephantinum* or *Angcm. Rutenbergianum* or another species.

*Embreea rodigasiana*

Miscellaneous

Peak *Stanhopea* season is summer and we had six entries from the group this month. Danny showed us the spectacular, large flower of *Embreea rodigasiana* blooming in the orchid center at the ABG. This is one of two species that were separated from *Stanhopea* in 1980 due to some differences in the flower morphology and growth habit from the typical members of the genus. This one always produces a single large (6 or more inches across) flower per inflorescence. It comes from extremely wet forests in the mountains of Colombia and Ecuador.

Bailey Santwire showed off two species, *Stan. panamensis* and *Stan. saccata*, along with an especially well flowered

*Stan. panamensis*

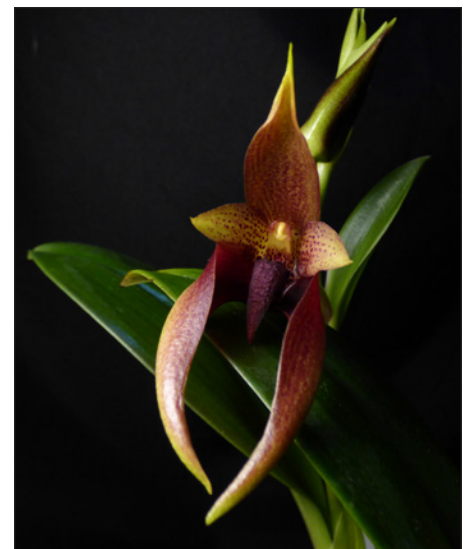
*Stan. saccata**Stan. Gary Baker**Stan. Thunder Bird*

hybrid named *Stan. Gary Baker* that combines three species. James Roberts submitted a photo of *Stan. wardii* in flower, and Paul Turner showed us a primary hybrid called *Stan. Thunder Bird* with two open inflorescences and a third one in bud. If you haven't grown *Stanhopea* before it should be obvious from these photos that they need open baskets. The flowers are very fragrant and showy but last only a couple days.

Bailey showed us an unusual *Bulbophyllum* from West Africa, *Bulb. barbigerum*, whose species name appropriately means "bearded." The lip terminates in a brush of fine maroon filaments that move in the slightest breeze. The flowers are described as foul smelling, as is the case with the better known *Bulb. echinolabium*, shown by Larry Kikkert, which produces large flowers, up to a foot from tip to tip, in succession from a stout inflorescence. Nicholas showed us a newly registered primary hybrid, *Bulb. Gabriel Hoy*, which strangely, like an example last month, has its RHS

registration date listed as December 5, 2020?? In any event it is a cross between *Bulb. agastor* and *Bulb. carunculatum*, and strongly takes after the latter parent.

Bailey has a plant of *Cyrtopodium flavum* in flower. This genus of mostly terrestrial species grows all over tropical and subtropical America, but plants are not seen much in collections due to their size. This one comes from Brazil and can have 2 foot tall cigar shaped pseudobulbs topped with a group of narrow leaves that are deciduous. The inflorescence emerges from the base of the plant and can reach more than four feet in height,

*Bulb. barbigerum**Bulb. echinolabium**Bulb. Gabriel Hoy*

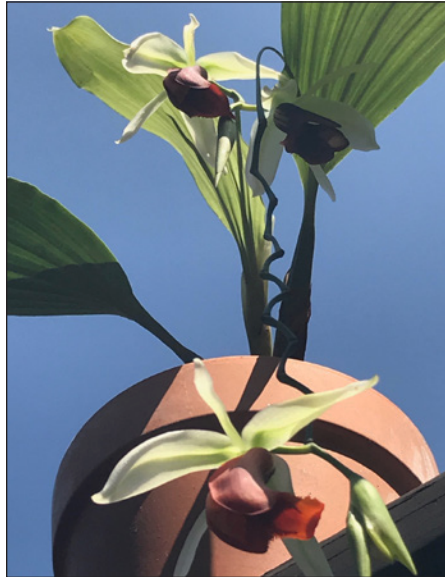


Cyrtopodium flavum

with several branches in the upper portion where it is covered in numerous flowers. The greenish yellow flowers with a bright yellow lip are about an inch across and described as long lasting and fragrant.



Crepidium calophyllum



Coelogyne usitana

Danny submitted a photo of *Crepidium calophyllum*, a terrestrial species from shady mountain forests of Southeast Asia that is most notable for its deep purple foliage with silvery speckling in a band along the margins. The shield shape lips of the tiny, but numerous, successively blooming, nonresupinate flowers are yellow in contrast to the purple segments and stem.

Larry Kikkert is doing extremely well with his *Coelogyne usitana* which produces a bloom spike out of the center of new growth that continues to lengthen and flower, one at a time, for many months. In the May meeting we saw a bloom on the older spike, which he mentions started flowering last October. It is now on its 13th bloom in succession and a new growth is just starting to flower for the first time. Keep up the good work, Larry!

Nicholas Rust showed us some wonderful *Habenaria* this month, including *Hab. erichmichelii* 'Green Serpent' and a truly wonderful colony of *Habenaria*



Hab. erichmichelii 'Green Serpent'



Hab. Sunrise Plumes

Sunrise Plumes (*Hab. roebelenii* x *medusa*). These lovely terrestrial orchids grow from tubers that survive the winter dry season in their native habitats, while the vegetative parts above the surface totally shrivel away after flowering. Nicholas composed a great article on this genus for our newsletter last year, highlighting species not as frequently seen and the new hybrids being produced.

Nicholas also showed us a densely packed inflorescence of *Ponerorchis graminifolia* as well as a collage photo of nine different individuals in flower, showing the immense variation in this species. Check out the July newsletter where I supply more information on this charm-



Ponerorchis graminifolia,

*Cynorkis gibbosa*

ing terrestrial orchid from Japan.

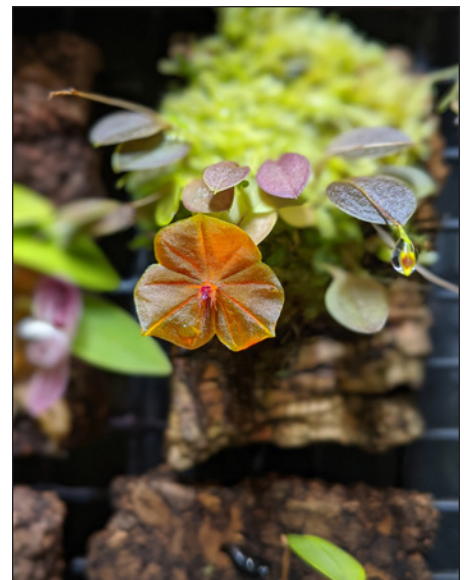
While we are on the subject of terrestrial species, I can't overlook David Melard's *Cynorkis gibbosa*, a tuberous orchid from Madagascar that can grow to about 20 inches tall and carry up to 40 carmine red flowers arranged in a raceme.

There were a good number of Pleurothallids in flower among the members, with some of the most unusual and beautiful submitted by George Guenther, not surprising since he curates the collection of that orchid group for the Atlanta Botanical Gardens. His outstanding photos make me realize I need to upgrade my phone so I too can capture the beauty of some of these tiny wonders in crisp detail. The aptly named *Dryadella lilliputiana*, which comes from the state of São Paulo in Brazil, seems barely an inch tall, plant and flowers combined. His *Lepanthes grandiflora* is a bit larg-

*Dryadella lilliputiana*

er with the flowers themselves up to an inch across. I suppose by the standards of that genus the flowers *are* large! It comes from Costa Rica and Panamá. Perhaps George's most arresting entry for me was *Lepanthes telipogoniflora*, a species from the Pacific slope of Colombia, whose iridescent flowers dwarf the tiny plant they emerge from. At the February meeting this year George showed how he grows these delicate jungle and cloud forest species in carefully controlled orchidariums and how you can make one yourself. In the age of social distancing you can turn your empty guest room into a Pleurothallid paradise!

Thanks once again to everyone for all of your photo submissions!

*Lepanthes grandiflora**Lepanthes telipogoniflora*