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President´s Message

Tempus fugit, as of my writing this message we have completed two months of 2025. With time flying my hopes are our International Odontoglossum Alliance Journal, (IOAJ) readerships has the time to care for and appreciate and your wonderful orchid plants.

With the time passing so fast it is necessary to start our plans to attend Dresden for the 2026 WOC.

Our colleague in Germany, Norbert Denk is working to prepare a memorable Alliance event. Although still formative the IOA program is taking shape with the following speakers:

- Stig Dalstrom: New Cyrtochilum species
- Guido Deburghgraeve: Re-discovery of *Odm. hunnewellianum*
- Norbert Dank: A brief history of Odontoglossum breeding
- Jim Durant/ David Mathers of the Mathers' Foundation: The Cultivation of Odm. species and hybrids
- Luke Callahan – Hybridizing and Propagation of Odm. Species and Hybrids

The moderator for these talks is the formidable David Stead, former owner of Mansell & Hatcher whose contribution to Odontoglossums is remarkable. In addition to presentations there will be a lunch break, an IOA fundraising auction and a post-presentation panel discussion are planned.

Thus, it is now the time to prepare to attend the 24th World Orchid Conference 2026, 26. - 29. March 2026 Dresden - Germany. Why not to exhibit the flowered plants that we think worth showing to our friends? This will surely encourage many to also show theirs for the pleasure of all. I am sure that the Odontoglossum Alliance will be very well represented; however, we need to get ready for this splendid orchid event as possible and help make this orchid encounter a memorable one. It will surely be not only be an excellent event but also a very terrific opportunity to meet all our Odontoglossum and Allied friends.

To keep the International Odontoglossum Alliance Journal a remarkable effort for the genus Odontoglossum please do not forget to send photos of your blooming plants to IOAJ editor, John Leathers, jjleathers@comcast.net to publish them in our journal so many of us can enjoy seeing your rewarded efforts. Notes on your individual way of growing plants and other germane topics are welcomed. Other collaborations with our Newsletter are appreciated and welcomed.

Juan Felipe Posada

Odontoglossum harryanum, and a bag of rotten mangos.

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Introduction

When Chase and others transferred orchid genera *Cochlioda* Lindl., *Odontoglossum* Kunth, *Sigmatostalix* Rchb.f., *Solenidiopsis* Senghas and *Stellare-stuartense* Senghas & Bockemühl into *Oncidium* Sw., based on molecular data (Chase *et al*. 2008; Pridgeon *et al*. 2009), a rather strange situation developed, seen from a taxonomic point of view. Many different-looking plants with very different flower morphology, ended up in the same genus. This in itself is not unheard of in botany since closely related plants can develop rather different-looking flowers due to competitive pollination pressure. But in the *Odontoglossum*-*Oncidium* case it resulted in a very large and diverse genus *Oncidium* that is said to basically be defined by having "flat pseudobulbs" (Hermans & Chase 2022). This over-simplified definition of a super-*Oncidium* is rather useless in separating it from many other genera in the Oncidiinae that also have flat pseudobulbs. The author therefore rejects the transfer and favors retaining *Odontoglossum* as the valid name in an alternative monophyletic classification for this group of orchids (Dalström, Higgins & Deburghgraeve 2020). This is nomenclatural fully valid and based on the same published molecular data that Chase *et al*., used for justifying their transfer.

When traveling was easy

A long time ago, and many years before the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) became an issue for scientists, growers, collectors and plants alike, orchid trips to the tropics were easy to organize, even for common hobbyists. On one such a trip to Ecuador, the author and three friends: Lars Danils, Thomas Höijer and Manfred Lindström, had rented an old and battered Nissan Patrol in order to explore the country. The jeep had only two front seats and a hard bench in the luggage department where two unlucky passengers could sit and keep their eyes on the bags. This was not very comfortable so we took turns on the watch while the current driver concentrated on maneuvering the vehicle around potholes, rocks and various critters on the road. The quality of the roads has improved since then but in those days, you really needed a four-wheel drive vehicle to get through mud, landslides and other common obstacles. It was the first time in the tropics for Thomas and Lars, but Manfred and myself were experienced with the conditions and therefore the designated "leaders".

We had been exploring the western slopes of the Andes, looking for plants of *Odontoglossum* Kunth primarily, when one rainy day we found ourselves following a narrow and mud-soaked road that meandered through the lush cloud forest. We had been very successful in spotting blooming plants of *Odm. cirrhosum* Lindl.,

Odontoglossum cirrhosum sometimes grows fully exposed to sun and rain, and enjoy plenty of air circulation. Photo by Stig Dalström

Odontoglossum cirrhosum is showing off its ethereal beauty. Photo by Jan Sönnemark.

Odontoglossum hallii is also often found growing high up in trees, exposed to whatever conditions the weather offers. Photo by Stig Dalström

Odm. hallii Lindl., and many other types of orchids along the way. But after many bumpy hours we reached a dead end in a small clearing. As the day was rapidly proceeding and it was getting late, we decided to head back to our hotel before it got dark. After a

This *Odm. hallii* flower measured 6 inches (15 cm) across when flattened. Photo by Stig Dalström

couple of hours of slow and laborious uphill driving we came to a grinding halt. The road was blocked by a sluggish landslide that slowly pushed a lot of rain-drenched mud across the road and over the edge on the other side. The entire "road" was covered by a thick layer of slow-moving mud. This was bad news for us because we were on a dead-end road and we certainly did not want to be left on the wrong side for who knows how long. Lars was in the driver's seat at the time and looked a bit pale when he realized what was ahead of us. But after a moment's contemplation of our options, the rest of us unanimously yelled at him to get going and not to stop, no matter what! So, he bravely accelerated into the mud, and got stuck in the middle of it. For some reason, he had not been using the four-wheel option and it looked like we were in for a really bad time. Then Manfred, who was sitting in the luggage compartment together with me, decided to open the back door to see what it looked

Road trouble can come in many unexpected ways. Here with Thomas in the driver's seat. Photo by Stig Dalström

like. He barely managed to push the door open and immediately regretted it as mud began to pour into the vehicle. He quickly closed the door and shouted that we had to move because the jeep was moving sideways towards the edge! Lars desperately struggled with the unaccustomed gearstick, but after a few dramatic seconds he managed to get the four-wheel gear connected, and then he floored the pedal. All four wheels were suddenly digging in and managed to get a grip on the more solid road surface underneath the mud. Gradually, we started to move forward instead of sideways, and after a breathtaking moment we came free of the mud grip and our precious Nissan Patrol could crawl to safety on the other side of the landslide. What a relief!

The local population is often responsible for clearing and maintaining the road near their villages or towns. Photo by Stig Dalström

Some days later, and a lot wiser, we stayed in the city of Loja for a while before deciding to cross the eastern cordillera and drive towards the Oriente. The jungle covered eastern slopes of the Andes seemed like good hunting grounds for us. While in Loja we had visited a local food market and purchased a large bag of mixed fruit for the road. Everything was so cheap so we took advantage of the richness and glutted ourselves. There were different varieties of bananas of course, huge piñas, my favorite the chirimoyas, granadillas and maracuyás, and then there were piles of mangos. Lars and Thomas had never eaten a mango before so they purchased a separate bag of them. The mangos were ripe when we got them and rather quickly started to smell over-ripe. In fact, they had actually started to rot so the general opinion and common-sense decision was to get rid of them. But Lars, who had been brought up by good parents that had taught him not to waste food unnecessarily, decided to keep the smelling mangos and eat them. We others tried to talk him out of it but without success. So, early the following morning we pointed the front of the car eastward and hit the road. As the miles passed by under the Nissan, and hours of daylight ticked away, a rather unpleasant smell began to develop in the car. It came in waves from the backseat bench and was preceded by discreet burps

Early morning view in Oriente, Ecuador. Photo by Stig Dalström

from Lars, who had devoured seven of the ill-smelling fruits. After a while it started to get really bad and I had to open the window to breathe fresh air. I was sitting on the front passenger's seat and Thomas was driving at the time while poor Manfred had to endure

The first impression of tropical vegetation can be overwhelming to new-comers Thomas (left) and Lars. Photo by Stig Dalström

a close-up experience of Lars' gastric activity in the back of the car. It got worse and worse and waves of fermented mango gas soon threatened to overwhelm us. We all knew what was going on and what was going to happen sooner rather than later. We felt no sympathy towards the unlucky fruit-decomposer, however, who had become very quiet and miserable-looking. We had warned him after all! At one point, and as we were driving through some recently cut forest north of the small town of Gualaquiza, I heard the burp and stuck my head out the window to save myself. Then something caught my attention high up in a tree. It was an orchid in bloom! I shouted STOP! My friends jumped in their' seats and the car came to a mud-slushing halt within seconds. As they were staring at me with wild and questioning eyes, I just pointed upwards. It was an *Odontoglossum harryanum* Rchb.f., in full flower. How I was able to spot it while the car was running was a miracle, and entirely thanks to my green-faced friend and his bag of rotten mangos.

The original discovery by commercial collectors of what became *Odontoglossum harryanum* in 1886, created quite a stir in the already *Odontoglossum* "crazed" European orchid world. The Orchid King himself, Frederick Sander wrote about this in Reichenbachia 1890:

"Surprises in the orchid world will never cease. For a generation past the orchid region of South America, and particularly those where Odontoglossa abound, have been constantly explored by collector after collector, all bent upon finding 'something new,' yet not until 1886 was this extraordinary plant discovered, though many an enthusiastic collector has been within touch of it. It is a very long time since an *Odontoglossum* so distinct and so beautiful has reached our gardens, and the credit of first introducing it is due to Rodriguez Pantocha, who sent a few plants to messrs. Horsman, of Colchester, in whose nursery it first flowered. Subsequently Messrs. Veitch, of Chelsea, purchased the plants, and the novelty was named after Mr. Harry Veitch, Professor Reichenbach having been kept in ignorance of the name of the discoverer. We have ourselves been very successful in importing it in quantity, so that it will not we hope remain a rarity." (Sander 1890).

Odontoglossum harryanum is a very distinct orchid indeed, and yet has been the source of considerable taxonomic confusion and controversy (Boyle, 1901). At some time after the second "in quantity" import by Sander, this showy species seems to have vanished from horticulture and was not seen again until the early nineteen sixties when it was rediscovered growing in isolated trees on the finca owned by Señora Ana Fonnegra de Isaza, near La Carolina, Antioquia (Fowlie, 1973). About a decade later, plants were also found along the eastern slopes of the Andes in central Ecuador by the Salesian priest Angel Andreetta, and later again in the same area by others. *Odontoglossum harryanum* is a variable species in terms of coloration and in the way the sepals and petals are presented. But the general flower morphology is rather constant, and flowers of the Ecuadorean form differ only slightly in coloration and column shape from the Colombian form and are currently considered to be conspecific (Dalström *et al.* 2020). Leonore Bockemühl, however, treated the Ecuadorean form as "*Odontoglossum wyattianum* A.G.Wilson" (Bockemühl, 1989), which is a Peruvian species not known from Ecuador and morphologically

The *Odm. harryanum* plant that was discovered thanks to the rotten mangos. Photo by Stig Dalström

Odontoglossum harryanum from the Gualaquiza area in Ecuador.

quite distinct from *Odm. harryanum*, primarily in the coloration of the flowers and in the shape of the column. The plant originally named *Odontoglossum wyattianum* by Gurney Wilson (1928), was exhibited by Frederick Sander at a meeting of the Royal Horticultural Society (R.H.S.) on January 3, 1928. Later the same day it received a Botanical Certificate from the R.H.S. Scientific Committee. The plant was obtained by Sander from Reverend Paul Wyatt, Bedford, England, who in turn had received it from a friend in Peru (Wilson 1928). In the original Orchid Review article Wilson writes: "The appearance of *Odontoglossum Wyattianum* at the meeting of the Royal Horticultural Society held on January 3rd, created some interest, for it must be several years since a new *Odontoglossum* species of horticultural

Looking for doomed orchids among felled trees can often be rewarding. Photo by Thomas Höijer.

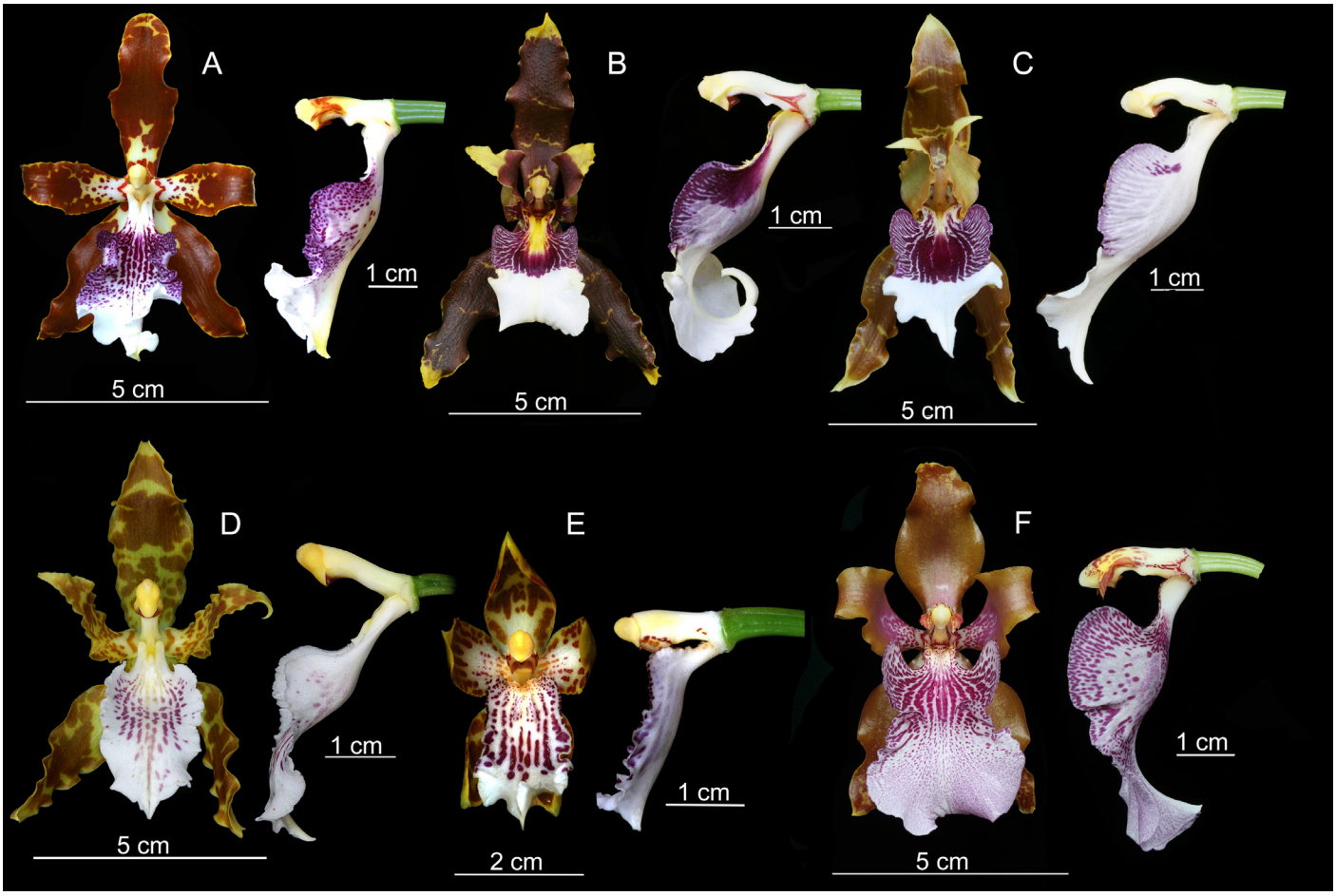
value has been recorded." Wilson continues: "The flowers are much like those of *O. Harryanum*, but smaller and not to so highly coloured. Individually, they have a vertical diameter of 2 to 3 inches. The sepals 1 ¼ to 1 ½ inches long, golden brown; at the base is a triangular white blotch, margined with light

A blooming plant of *Odm. harryanum* is rescued from rotting or burning.
Photo by Stig Dalström

purple-brown. The petals are equal to the sepals, but more pointed, marked basally with white and purple, which merges into the golden brown. The labellum is about 1 ½ inches long, broadly ventricose, trumpet-like in profile, contracted at its base; side lobes large, rounded, erect; front lobe spreading, bi-lobed, side lobes and mesochile of the labellum purple, broken and veined with white. Column white, with red-brown lines, and yellow pointed wings above the stigma" (Wilson 1928).

Since then, *Odm. wyattianum* became a taxonomic "ghost". No type specimen was preserved, or has ever been found or referred to in publications, and no photos or illustrations seem to exist. The author therefore decided to identify another and appropriately preserved specimen that would serve as a type for the "ghost". Such a specimen would naturally have to correspond with the descriptive features mentioned by Wilson. Unfortunately, a mistake was made here and the specimen selected by Dalström (2014) should have been designated as a "neotype" instead of a "lectotype". This is because a "lectotype" is selected from the same material that the original author (Wilson in this case) based his description on but without designating a specific holotype. Because there is no plant material or illustration preserved by Wilson, it is not possible to "elect" some other specimen from this non-existent material. Therefore a "neotype" had to be selected from some other material that corresponds sufficiently with Wilson's description. This was made possible by designating a collection from the Tarma area in central Peru, by the Polish collector Felix Woytkowski (*Woytkowski 35352*, UC). This same Woytkowski collection was featured as "*Odm. harryanum*" in Orchids of Peru by Charles Schweinfurth (1961). The official correction of the type designation, from "lectotype" to "neotype" is in progress!

Odontoglossum wyattianum and *Odm. harryanum* both seem to have repeatedly vanished from cultivation shortly after their introductions. Due to the earlier rarity of *Odm. wyattianum* in cultivation and its close visual resemblance to *Odm. harryanum*, these species have also been mixed-up in literature and horticulture. This was probably the reason why plants of *Odm. wyattianum* subsequently and for years were imported from Peru under the name of



Flowers and lip-column views of members of the *Odm. harryanum* Series, with A: *Odm. deburghgraeveanum*. B: *Odm. harryanum* from Colombia. C: *Odm. harryanum* from Ecuador. D: *Odm. helgae* from northern Peru. E: *Odm. velleum* from Peru. F: *Odm. wyattianum* from Peru. Photos by Guido Deburghgraeve.

"*Odontoglossum harryanum*". An attempt to clarify the situation was made by Jack Fowlie, who explained that the imports were made prior to the re-discovery of the long lost *Odm. harryanum* in Colombia (Fowlie, 1973). Another reason for the continuation of this confusion was Leonore Bockemühl's treatment of the Ecuadorean form of *Odm. harryanum* as being the same as the true *Odm. wyattianum* from Peru (Bockemühl, 1989). Mark Chase added to the taxonomic confusion by treating *Odm. wyattianum* as a "variety" of *Odm. harryanum* in The Pictorial Encyclopedia of *Oncidium* (Chase, in Zelenko 1997). When placing flowers of *Odm. wyattianum* next to the other species in the "*Odm. harryanum* complex", however, it is possible to recognize the morphological differences in the column shape of the former, which displays a more distinct curve, and with larger, boldly colored and distinctly developed serrated wings, versus straighter columns with forward projecting, pale yellow minute winglets for other and closely related species, such as *Odm. harryanum*, *Odm. helgae* Königer, and *Odm. velleum* Rchb.f. The sympatric *Odm. deburghgraeveanum* Dalström & G.Merino sometimes display a coloration at the apex of the column that can be similar to that of *Odm. wyattianum*, and thoughts have therefore been expressed that *Odm. deburghgraeveanum* could be a natural hybrid involving *Odm. wyattianum* and an unknown second parent. But as unlikely this seems to be, artificial crossing of various species in this complex has been initiated in order to find out the truth.

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A Comparative Analysis of Four Populations of *Odontoglossum crispum* Lindl. in Colombia.

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Abstract

A comparative analysis of four populations of *Odontoglossum crispum* Lindl. are made. Four plants representing the range of variation found at each locality were chosen for study: Velez, Santander; Cabrera, Fusagasugá, Cundinamarca; Villa Gomez, Pacho, Cundinamarca; San Francisco, Putumayo.

Introduction

Chase *et al*. (2008) state regarding the genus *Odontoglossum* Kunth: "we favor fewer, larger genera ("lumping"), which we believe is easier for users of a system of classification to manage and use. Narrowly circumscribed genera, regardless of how homogenous, result in a system that only specialists can readily and effectively use." Therefore, Chase *et al*. (2008) "lumped" many of the species recognized in the genus *Odontoglossum* into the genus *Oncidium* Sw. Kew (WCSP, 2008) supports this lumping of species of *Odontoglossum* into the genus *Oncidium*.

Odontoglossum crispum Lindl. was transferred to the genus *Oncidium* by Chase *et al*. (2008). The epithet was occupied by *Oncidium crispum* Lodd. The later synonym, *Odontoglossum alexandrae* Bateman was applied to the species. The name accepted by KEW (WCSP, 2008) is *Oncidium alexandrae* (Bateman) Chase & Williams.

We find the comments of Dalström (2012) on this subject relative: "When Chase and others transferred orchid genera *Cochlioda* Lindl., *Odontoglossum* Kunth, *Sigmatostalix* Rchb. f., and *Solenidiopsis* Senghas into *Oncidium* Sw., in Lindleyana (Chase *et al*. 2008), based on molecular evidence (Williams *et al*. 2001a, 2001b, Chase *et al*. 2009), a rather strange situation developed, seen from a taxonomic point of view. Many different looking plants (some mistakenly from the distantly related genus *Cyrtochilum* Kunth) with very different flower morphology, ended up in the same genus. In fact, the flowers are so different from each other that it becomes virtually impossible to visually define the genus *Oncidium*, and to separate it from many other genera in the *Oncidiinae*."

Dalström (2012) adds: "I therefore prefer to treat the visually recognizable species in genera *Cochlioda* Lindl., *Odontoglossum* and *Solenidiopsis* Senghas as a separate and single genus/clade rather than sinking them into a large "waste-basket *Oncidium*."

Additionally we here add the comments of Kolanowska & Szlachetko (2016) concerning Chase's transfer of *Odontoglossum* to *Oncidium*. "Detailed analyses of morphology of the species included in phylogenetic analyses conducted by Neubig *et al*. (2012) indicated that the *Odontoglossum* clade consists of some genera easily distinguishable morphologically. We propose to maintain *Cochlioda*, *Solenidiopsis*, *Collare-stuartense* Senghas & Bockemühl, *Symphyglossum* Schltr. and *Odontoglossum* as separate genera, and therefore we postulate to reject Chase *et al*.'s (2008) proposal to include the *Odontoglossum* complex in *Oncidium*."

Relative to this discussion are the comments of Brummitt (2014), ''Confusion has arisen in systematics from the failure to appreciate that taxonomy, which groups organisms into ranked taxa (families, genera, etc.), is essentially different from grouping them into clades. Merely because one taxon falls phylogenetically within the clade of another taxon at the same rank does not necessarily

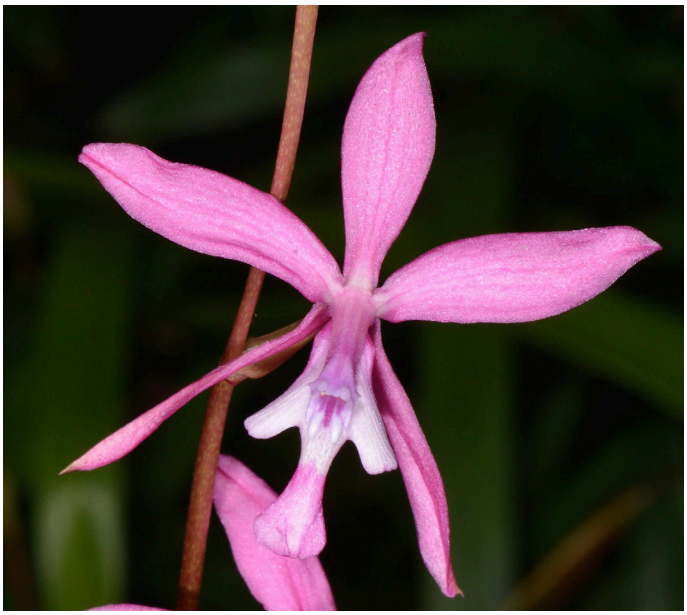
mean that it must be included in it taxonomically.'' Ultimately, neither cladogram nor a phylogenetic tree is a classification and subjective decisions must always be taken to impose the limits and rank of taxa (Brummitt, 1996).

Genera Included In *Oncidium* by Chase *et. al*. (2008).

***Sigmatostalix* Rchb. f.**

***Solenidiopsis* Senghas**

***Symphyglossum* Schltr.**



***Cochlioda* Lindl.**

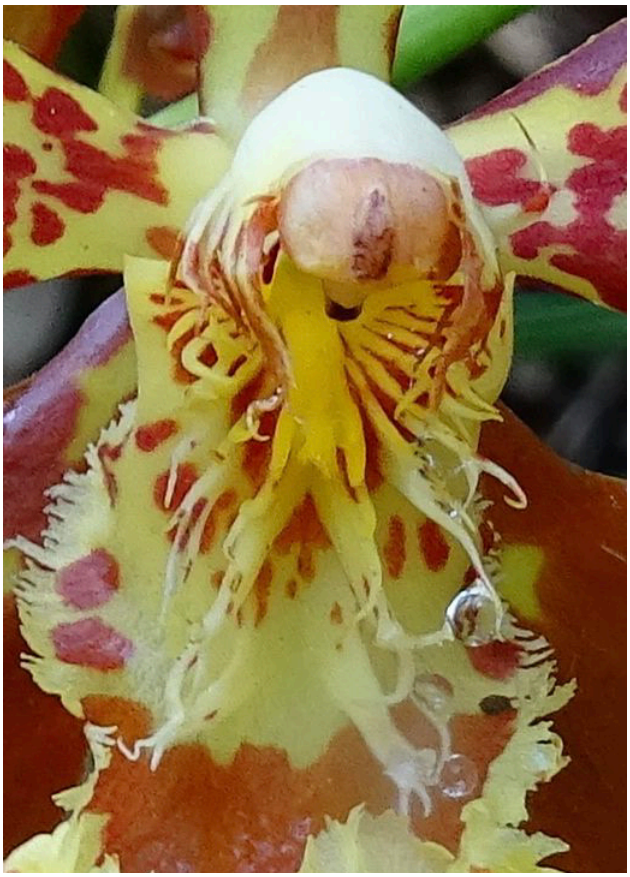
Photographs courtesy of Carlos Uribe-Velez.

We here agree with Dalström and Kolanowska & Szlachetko to continue to recognize *Odontoglossum crispum* and reject *Oncidium alexandrae* (Bateman) Chase & Williams.

Veitch (1887) gives accounts of early collections of *Odontoglossum crispum* from two localities, "Pacho, north of Bogota and Fusagasugá south of Bogota" and states that most of the finest spotted varieties have been received from Pacho and from Fusagasugá have been received the white and mauve tinted forms. Veitch clearly makes a distinction between the plants from the two localities. Veitch also describes plants from among the importations that are of hybrid origin possibly with *Odontoglossum odoratum* and states that *O. odoratum* "being remotely concerned in the parentage" implying introgression. However, the reference to *O. odoratum* is questionable and is probably a misidentification of *Odontoglossum gloriosum* Linden & Rchb. f.

Crescent (1907) in the Orchid Review in reference to an article by Poirier in the Gardener's Chronicle (1906, ii. Pp 404, 405) is the following: "The author (Poirier) makes some remarks about hybridization, admitting the possibility that some of the spotted forms may be hybrids between *O. crispum* and *O. Adrianae* (natural hybrid between *Odontoglossum nobile* Rchb. f. and *O. luteopurpureum*), and he alludes to *Andersonianum*, *Coradinei* and *Ruckerianum* as species, though they are clearly natural hybrids."

Variation in *Odontoglossum luteopurpureum* Lindl.

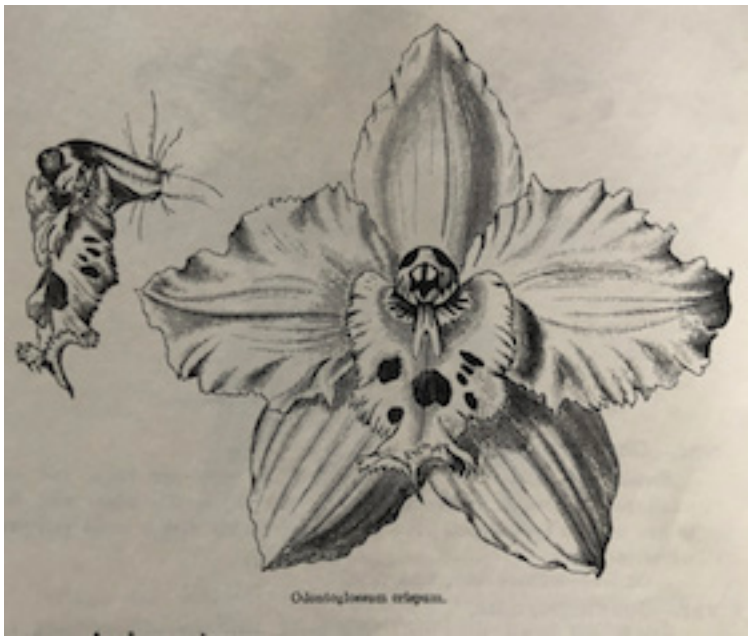


Odontoglossum luteopurpureum Lindl.

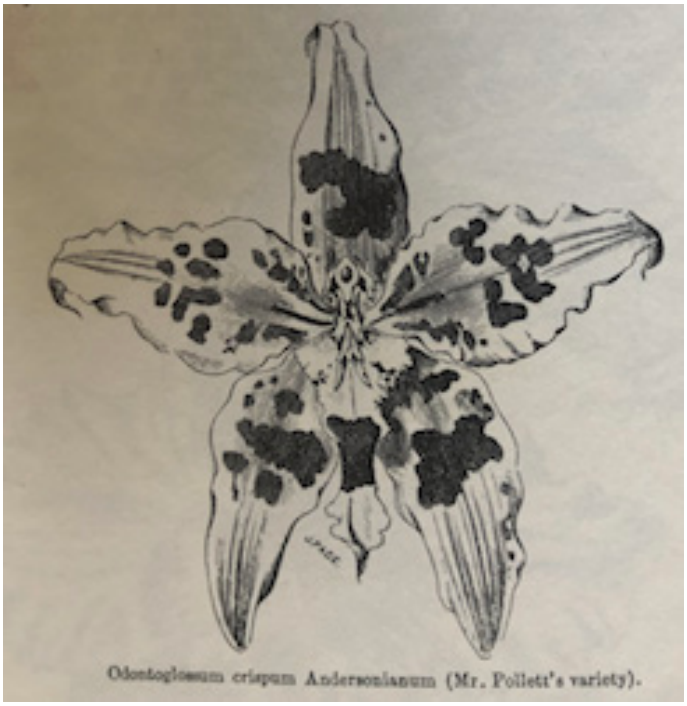
Odontoglossum luteopurpureum Lindl.

Odontoglossum luteopurpureum Lindl.

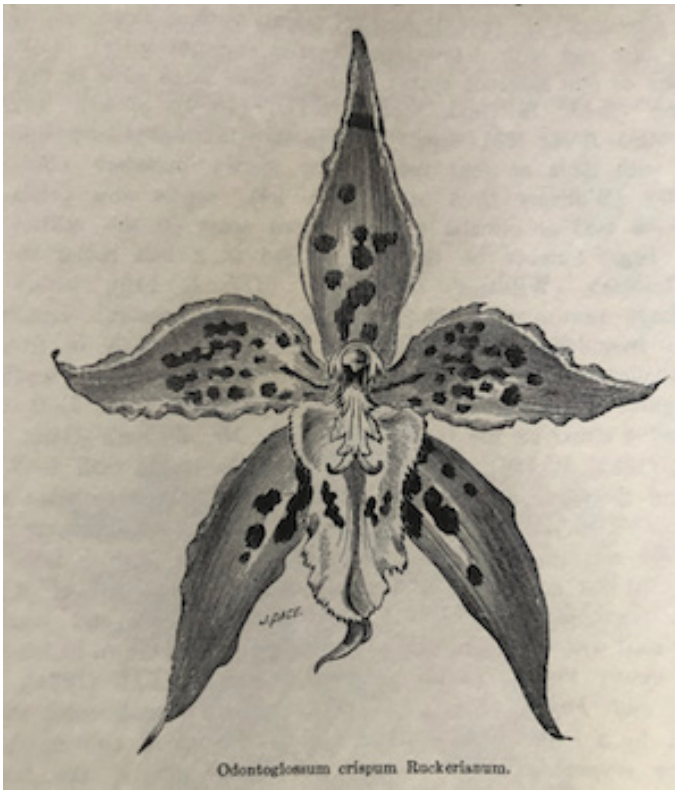
Odontoglossum gloriosum Linden & Rchb. f.



Odontoglossum crispum Lindl. (Veitch, 1887).



Odontoglossum crispum Andersonianum
From (Veitch, 1887).



Odontoglossum crispum Ruckerianum
From (Veitch, 1887).

The early literature clearly distinguishes morphologically the localities with the implication that hybrids exist and introgression has occurred. This paper analizes flowers of plants from the localities recognized by Veitch and Poirier; Velez, Fusagasugá (Cabrera), Pacho and an additional locality in the department of Putumayo to determine the range of variation and if any of the populations merit being described as new taxa.

Materals and Method

Four plants representing the range of variation found at each locality were chosen for study: Velez, Santander; Cabrera, Fusagasugá, Cundinamarca; Villa Gomez, Pacho, Cundinamarca; San Francisco, Putumayo. Plants from cultivation were not used because of the extensive line breeding that has been done with selected plants to increase the quality of the flowers.

Icons were constructed of flower from each locality which, included the flower, labellum with column, labellum with crest, close-up of crest and crest side view.

Individual icons were then constructed comparing, from each locality the flowers, labellum with column, labellum with crest, close-up of crest and crest side view.

Odontoglossum crispum Lindl. from Villa Gomez, Pacho.

Odontoglossum crispum Lindl. from Villa Gomez, Pacho.

Discussion

There has been more written on the concept and definition of a species than almost any other subject in botany. The traditional definition of a species is a "diagnosably distinct, reproductively isolated, cohesive, or exclusive groups of organisms" in which "boundaries between species in sympatry are maintained by intrinsic barriers to gene exchange" however, "these boundaries may not be uniform in space, in time, or across the genome" (Harrison and Larson, 2014). According to Baack et al . (2007) hybridization, the production of offspring from interspecific matings, occurs in 25% of plant species and 10% to 30% according to Mallet (2005).

Hybridization and introgression in plants has been found to be common. A genome analysis of introgression (the transfer of genes between species mediated primarily by backcrossing) in plants ranging from oaks to orchids has demonstrated that a substantial fraction of their genomes have alleles from related species (Baack et al ., 2007).

Hybridization can lead to rapid genomic changes, including chromosomal rearrangements, genome expansion, differential gene expression, and gene silencing (Baack *et al*., 2007). Hybridization can be a creative evolutionary process, allowing genetic novelties to accumulate faster than through mutation alone (Anderson and Hubricht, 1938; Martinsen *et al*., 2001). These changes in the genome can lead to rapid selection of new ecological traits that will change the genome structure providing populations a means of coping with environmental change or evolving novel adaptations.

Mutations are rare, around 10^{-8} to 10^{-9} per generation per base pair (Abbott *et al*., 2013). Therefore, it will take considerable time for novel adaptations to evolve by mutation and natural selection. Hybridization may contribute to speciation through the formation of new hybrid taxa, whereas introgression of a few loci may promote adaptive divergence and facilitate speciation (Mallet, 2005). Hybridization and introgression can lead to speciation in much less time than mutation and natural selection.

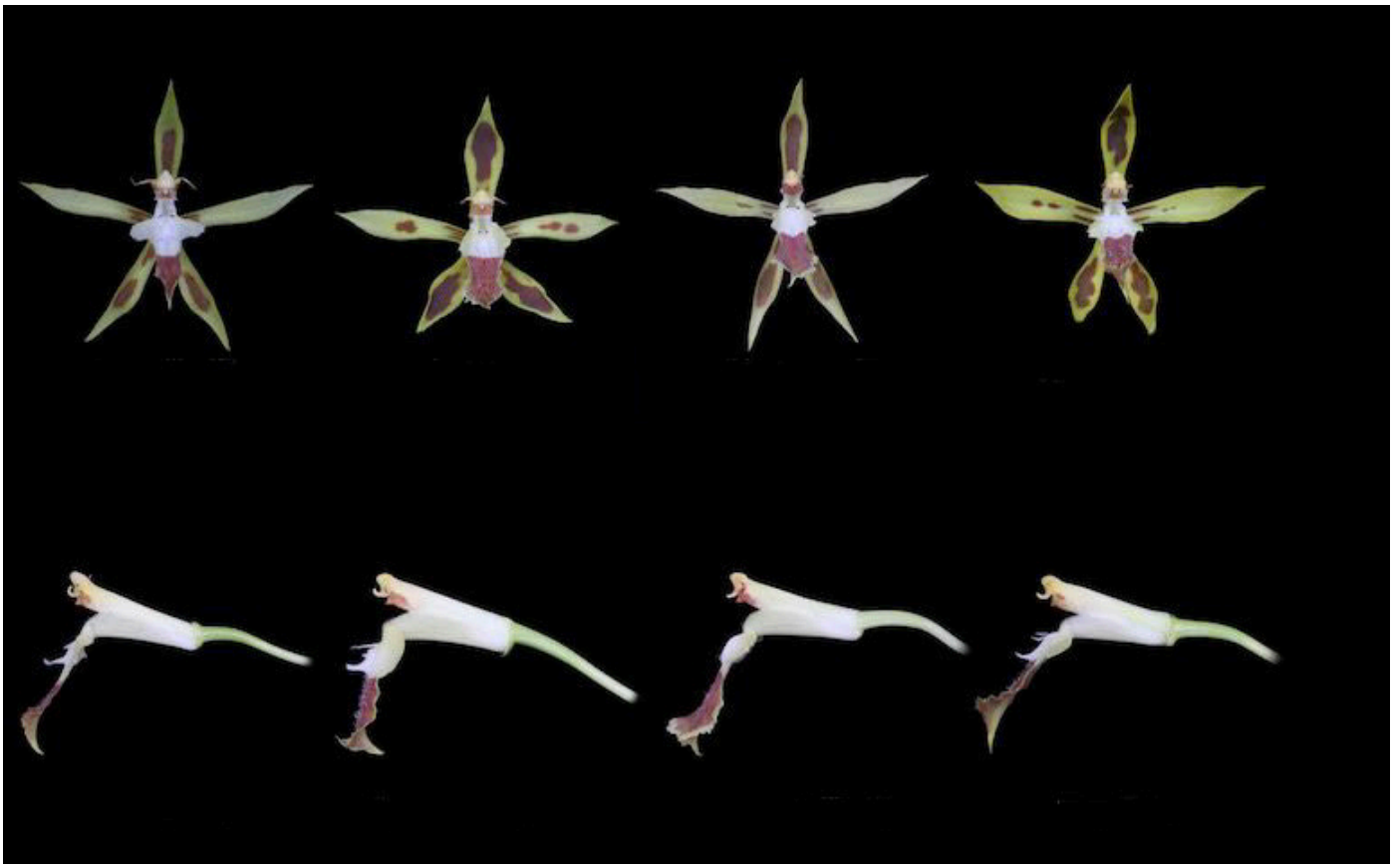
Closely related species tend to hybridize more often (Price & Bouvier, 2002; Gourbière & Mallet, 2010) suggesting that hybridization and introgression, via adaptation, are more likely to contribute to speciation in rapidly speciating taxa such as in the genus *Encyclia* Hook. and *Odontoglossum*.

A large amount of introgressed variation is deleterious, and in most cases hybridization has no impact. However, when large numbers of hybridizations occur among closely related species, there is a greater chance that some will result in adaptation and speciation. In the Orchidaceae, the pollination vector is one of the main determining factors if hybridization and introgression results in speciation.

Hybridization and introgression have been found to be common in the subtribe *Laeliinae* and especially in the genus *Encyclia* Hook. (Sauleda & Adams, 1983; 1984; Sauleda, 2016; 2016a).

Many natural hybrids occur in the genus *Odontoglossum* and in many species a high degree of variation can be observed possibly due to hybridization and introgression.

A recent addition to the orchid flora of Colombia, *Odontoglossum portillae* Bockemühl (Uribe-Velez & Sauleda, 2020) from Ecuador demonstrates the high degree of variation which occurs in species of the genus *Odontoglossum*.



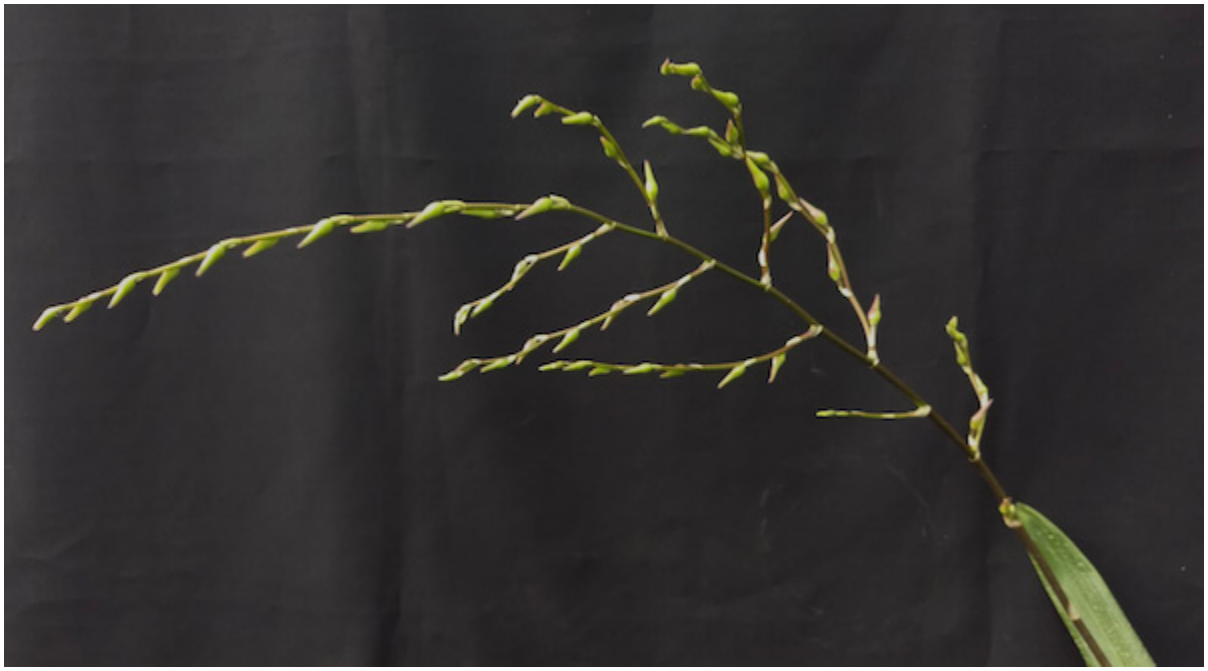
Variation in Odontoglossum portillae Bockemühl from Ecuador.
Photograph courtesy of Guido Deburghgraeve.

Odontoglossum crispum Lindl. Plant photographed near type locality in 2010. Locality on holotype: “In the woods between the villages of Zipaquirá and Pacho in the Provincia of Bogotá.”

The flowers pictured oppostite closely match the illustration by Veitch of *O. crispum*. However, the type specimen (Holotype, K) is a plant with an inflorescence having several lateral branches, a rare occurrence in the species.

Odontoglossum crispum Lindl. Holotype at K.

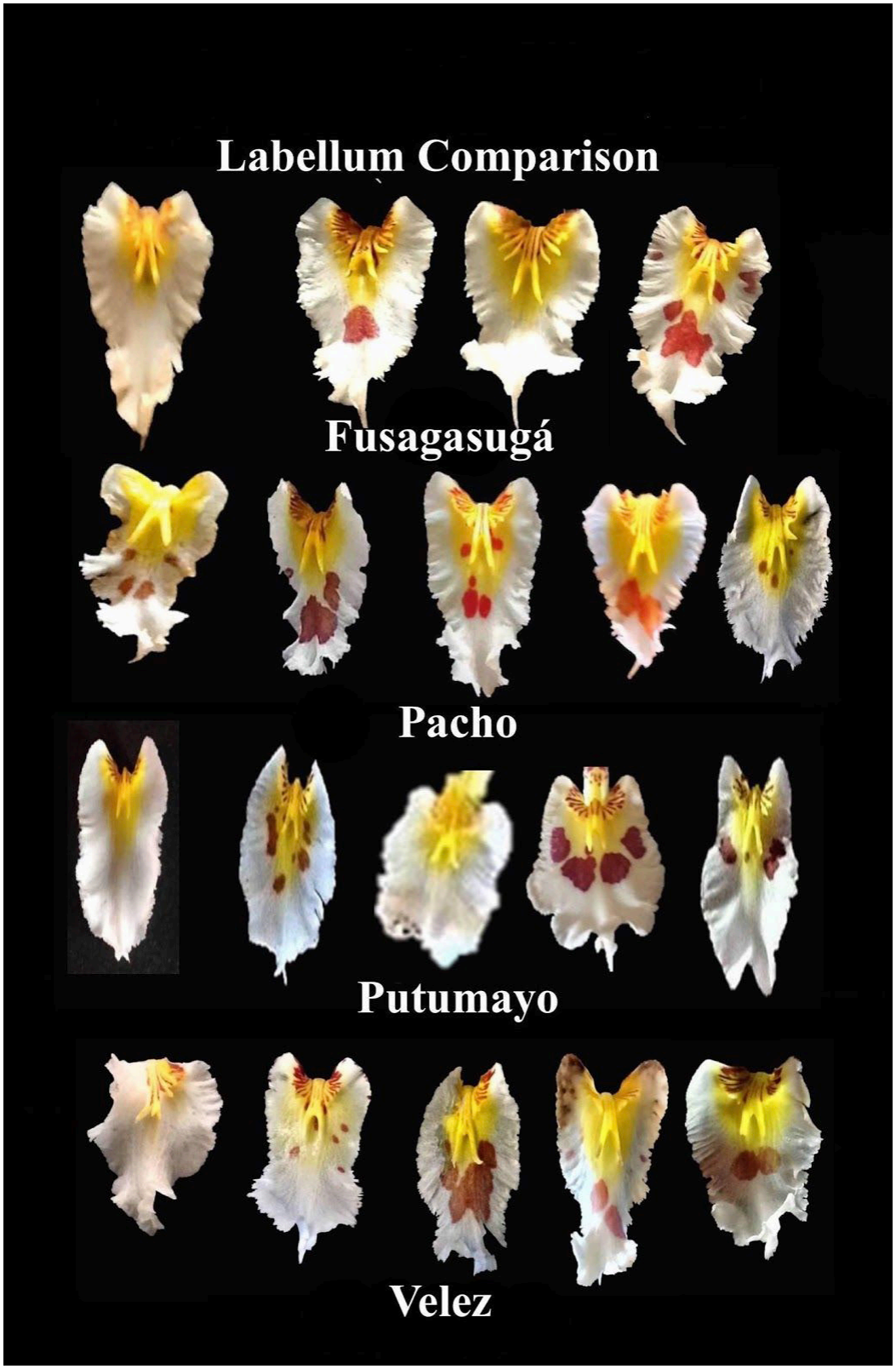
The type specimen is atypical of most of the plants found at the localities studied. The majority of the plants do not have branched inflorescences. However, there are plants with branched inflorescences in the Fusagasugá population that match the holotype. These branched inflorescences can be explained as a result of introgression with *O. gloriosum.*



Odontoglossum crispum Lindl. from Fusagasug á . Branched form is nicknamed “cola de pato”.

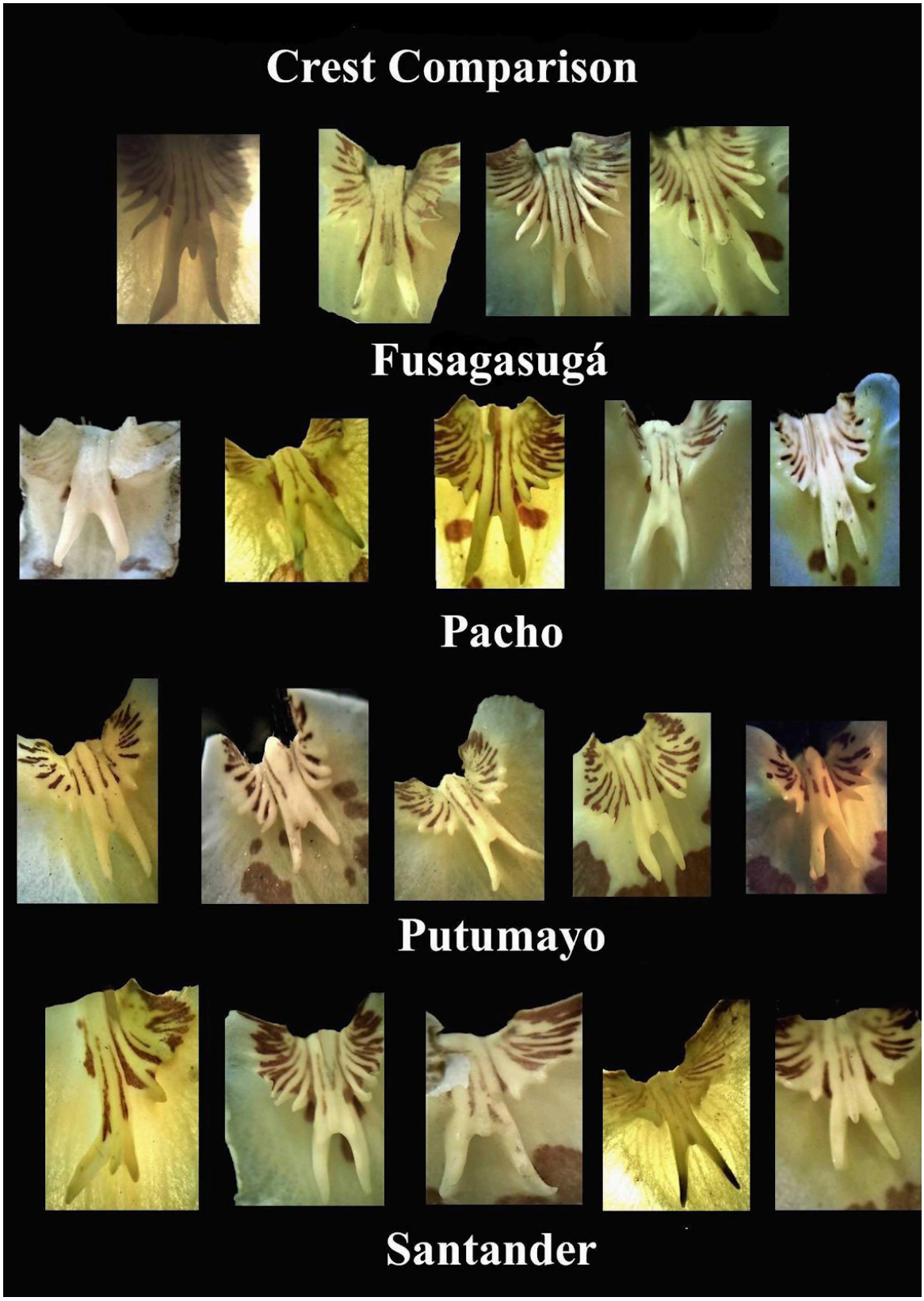
Comparison of Flowers of Representative Individuals from each Locality.

A comparison of representative flowers from each locality tends to support the statement by Poirier that the forms from Fusagasuga' are smaller and have "starry-like flowers". The comment that the finest forms come from Velez is difficult to verify because plants with round petals and full form are found at all the localities except Fusagasuga'. Spotted flowers were found at all the localities. In the general shape the flowers from Fusagasuga' are consistently star-shaped but this difference is not sufficient to merit describing the population as a new taxon. The shape of the labellum, the shape of the sepals and petals varied in each population not demonstrating any clear consistent difference between populations.



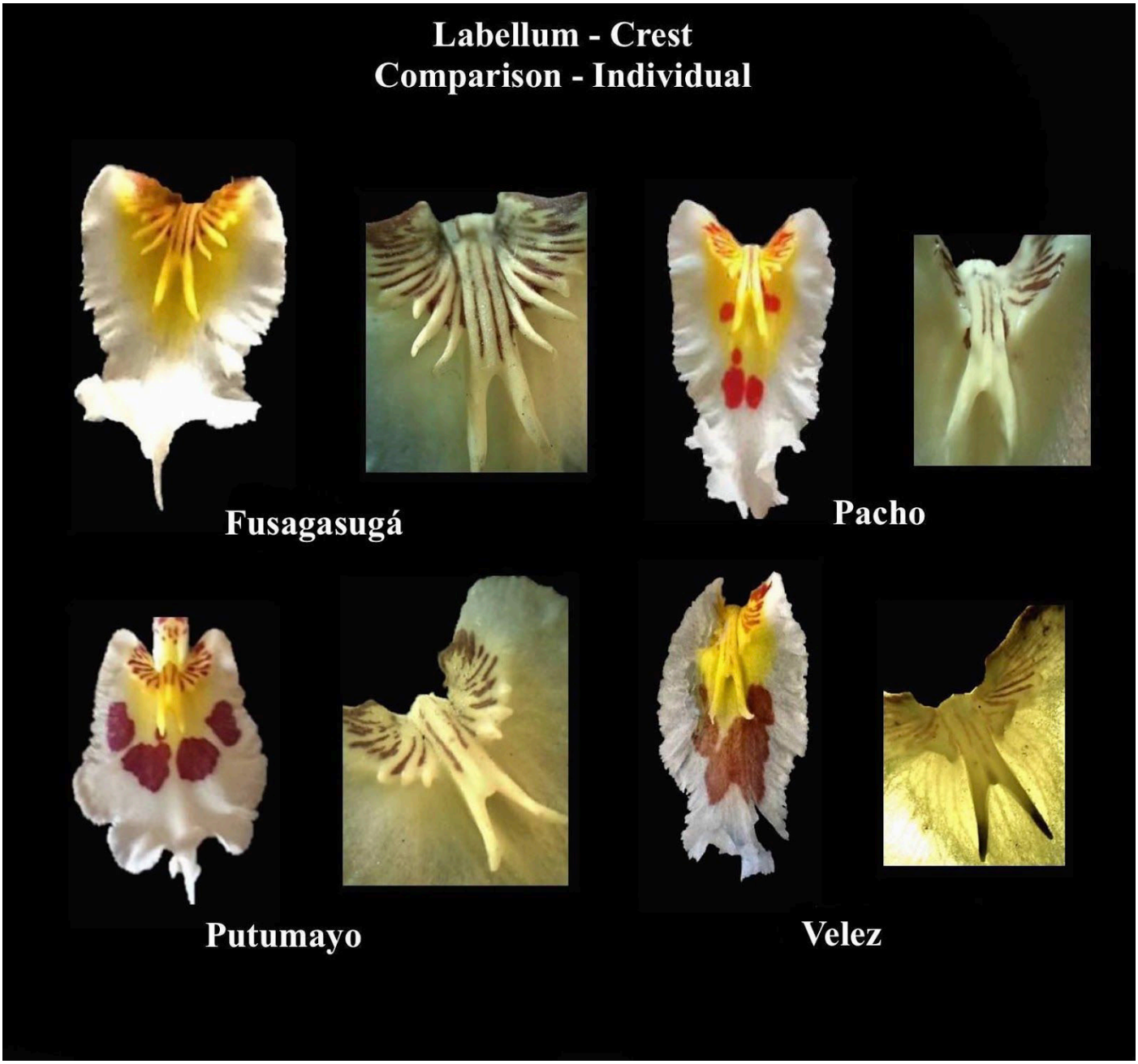
Comparison of Shape of the Labellum of the Flowers of Representative Individuals from each Locality.

The size and shape of the labellum was not consistant in each population and therefore, could not be used to characterize the population.

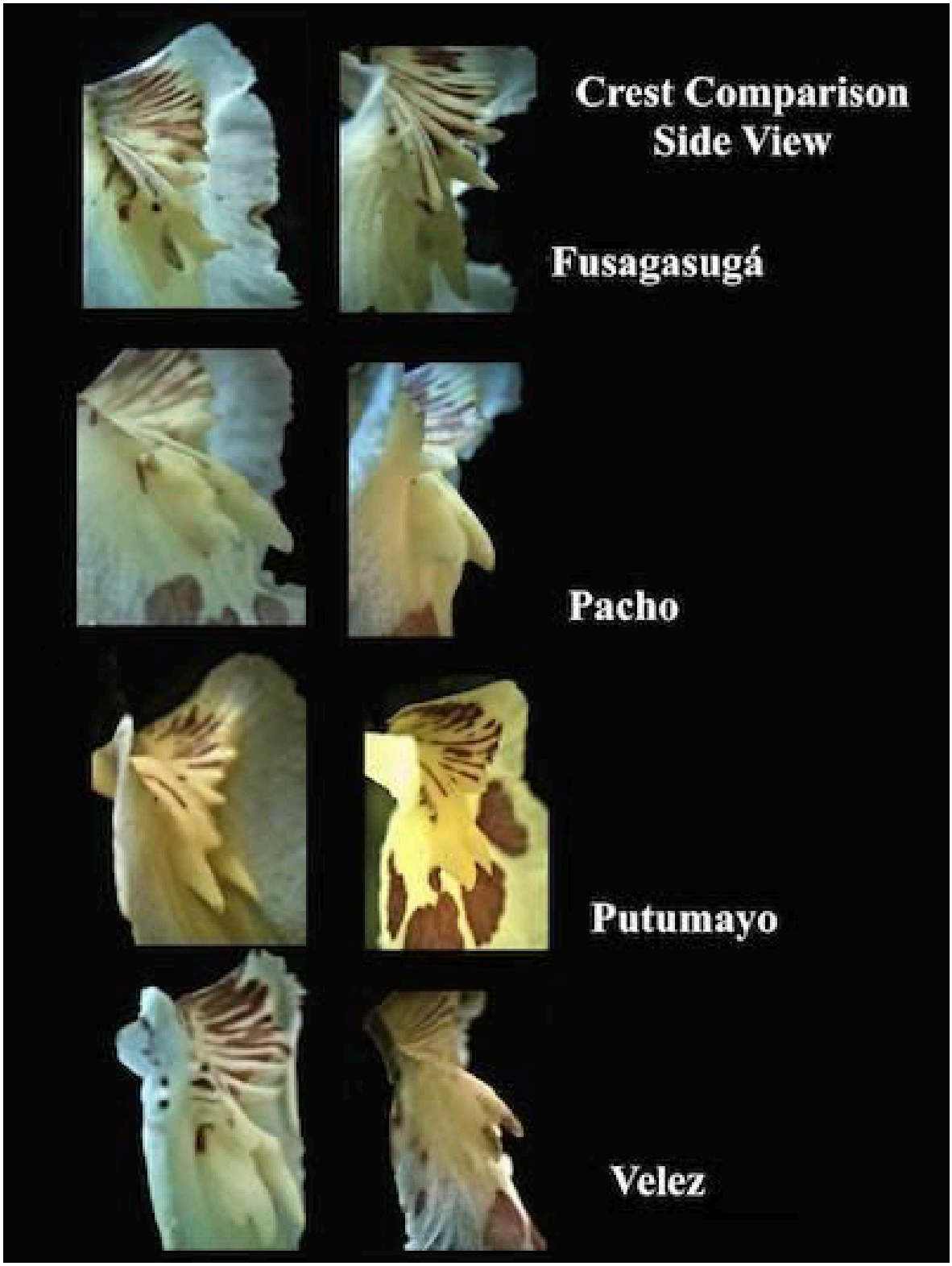


Comparison of the Crest of the Flowers of Representative Individuals from each Locality.

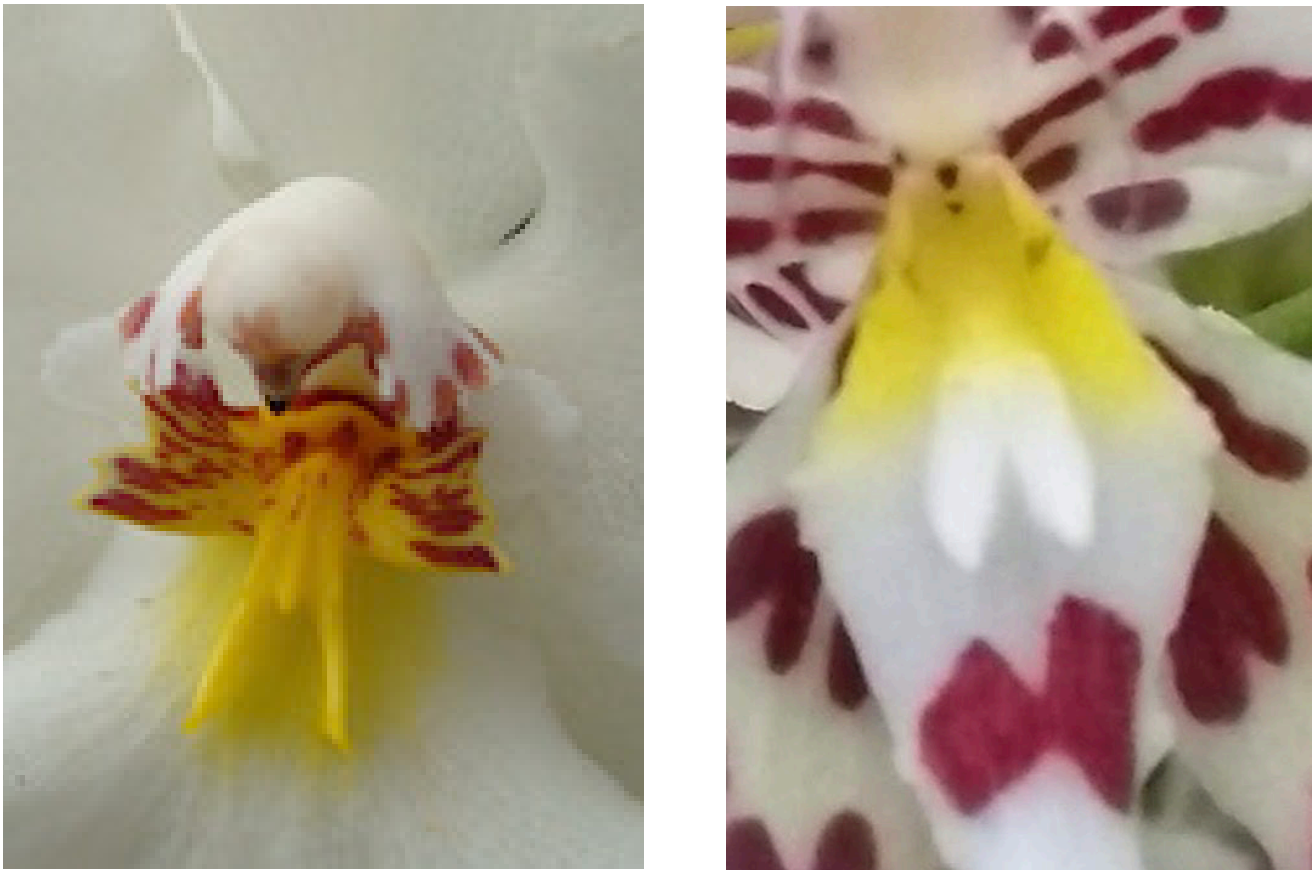
A comparison of representative crests from each population demonstrates a wide range of variation within each population. The lateral lamellae of the callus vary in size and length as do the two central lamellae and a third central lamelle is not always present.



Comparison of Labellum and Crest of Flowers of a Representative Individual from each Locality



Comparison of Side View of Crests of Flowers of a Representative Individual from each Locality.

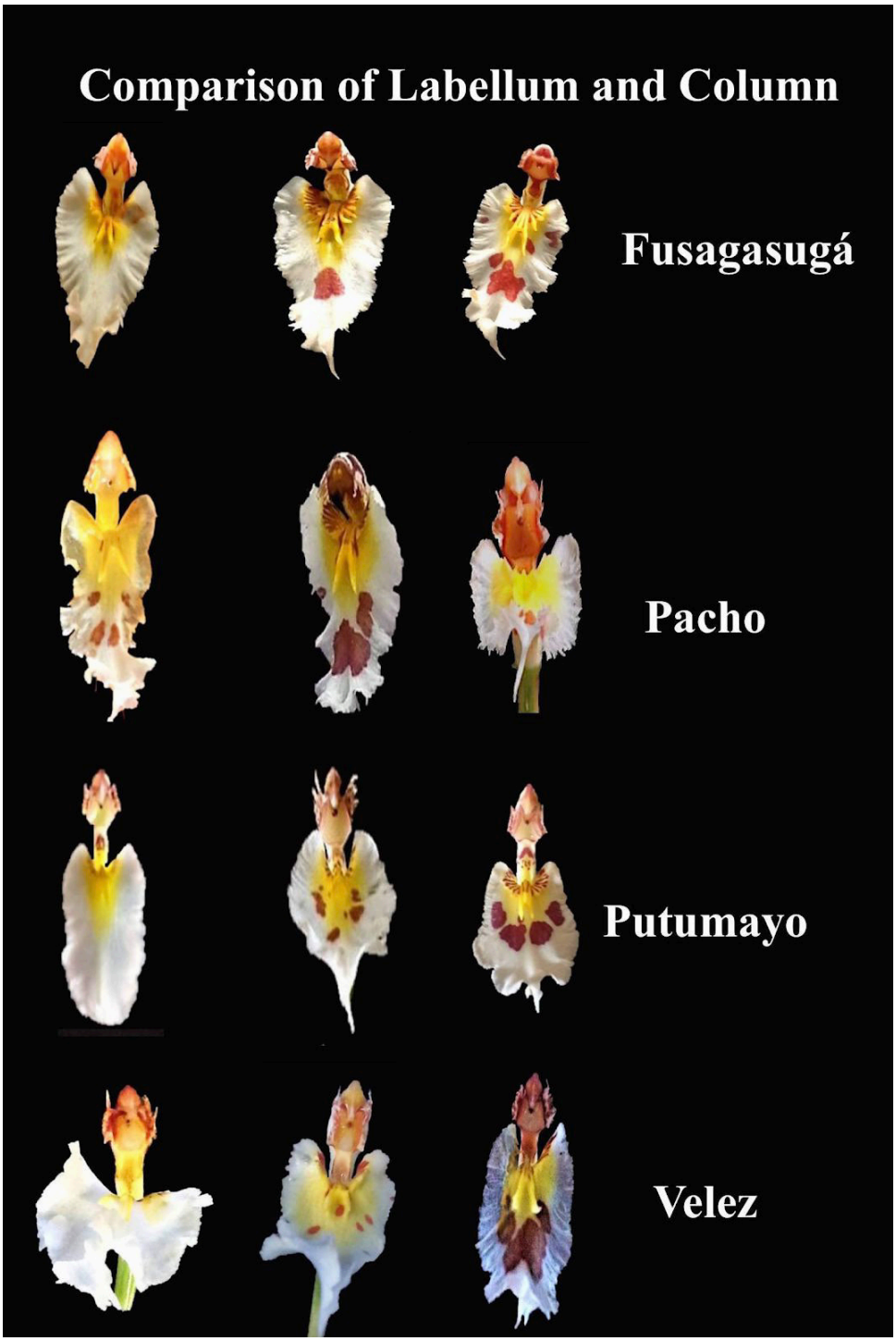


Crest of *Odontoglossum nobile* Rchb. f. and *Odontoglossum gloriosum* Linden & Rchb. f.

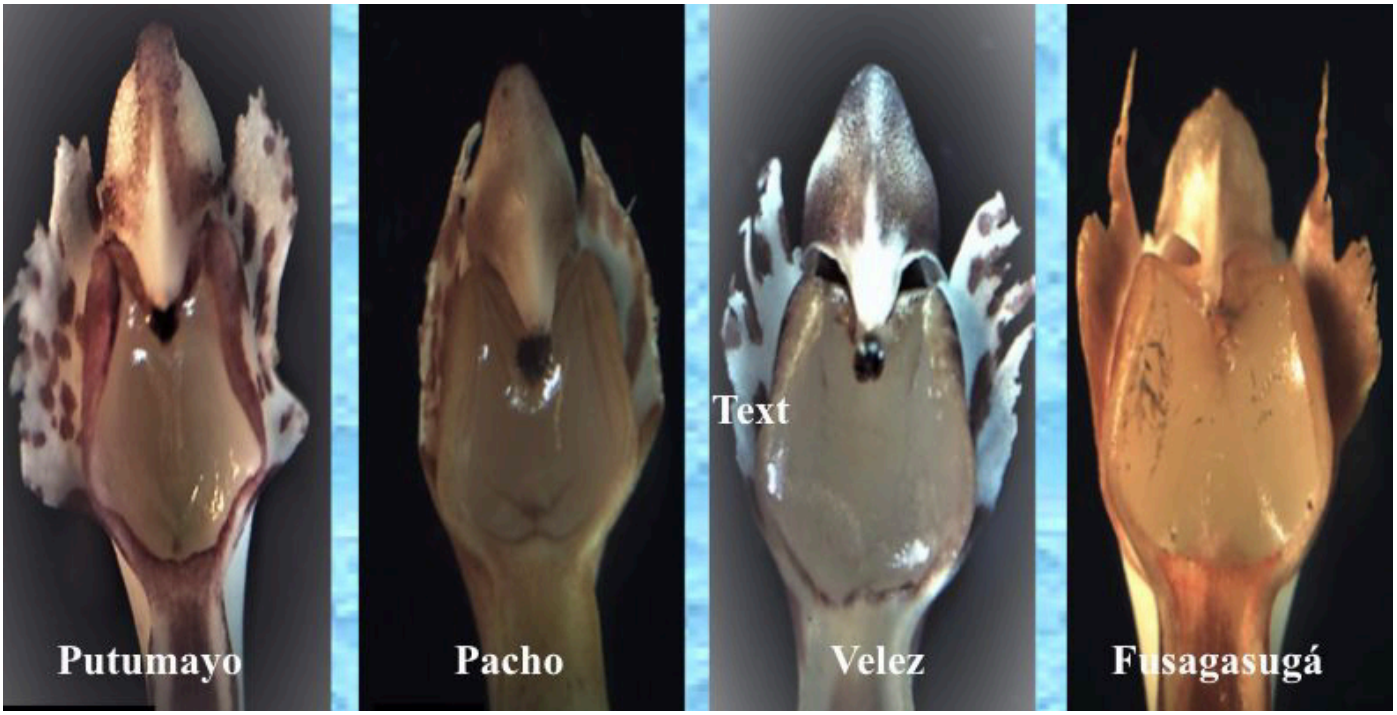
In populations of *O. crispum* from Pacho in the side view of the crest, introgression involving *O. gloriosum* can be observed. Introgression with *O. nobile* can also be observed in almost all the populations.

Comparison of Close-up of Crest of Selected Individuals from each Locality.

Many individuals from Pacho and Velez have crests with short lateral fan-like lamellae, where many individuals from Fusagasuga and Putumayo have longer lateral lamellae and a long central pair of lamellae with a third short central lamella. The crests of some individuals from Pacho lack the pronounced central lamella and the plants from Velez have a short blunt central lamella. The shape of the lamellae of both Fusagasuga and Putumayo may be due to hybridization and introgression as Poirier suggested. There appear to be definite differences when observing the crests of only selected individuals from the four localities. However, in general the range of variation within each locality is too wide to define each population exactly or describe as new taxa.



Comparison of Labellum and Column of Flowers of Representative Individuals from each Locality.



Comparison of Column Structure of Selected Individuals from each Locality.

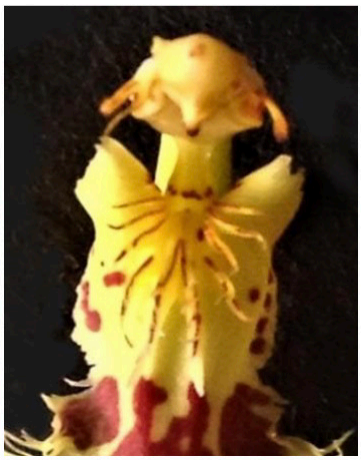
Individuals with distinctly different wings on the column can be found in all four populations. The wings of Putumayo and Velez are the most similar with Pacho having the same broad wings but much reduced in size. Some of the wings of the plants from Fusagasuga have a long thin frontal termination. However, these differences are not consistent in the populations, a wide range exists.

The plants from Fusagasuga demonstrate the greatest variation in the lamellae of the crest and in the wings of the column. The variation found in the lamellae and starry-like shape may be due to introgression with *O. luteopurpureum* and the frontal projections of the wings due to introgression with *O. odoratum* .

An analysis of the patterns of the lamellae on the labellum of several species of Odontoglossum in the subgenus Odontoglossum shows similarities. Similar patterns of the lamellae can be found in individuals of *O. crispum* in the four localities.

Odontoglossum epidendroides Kunth

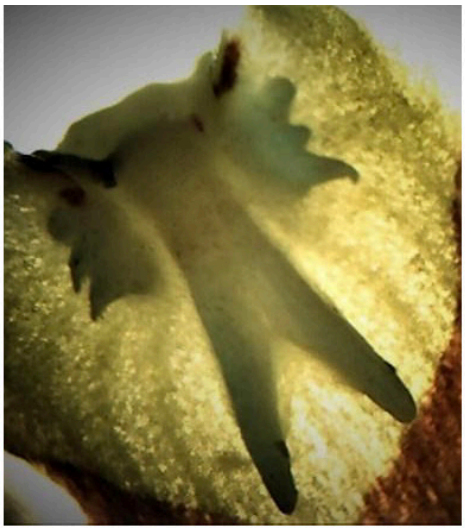
Odontoglossum cristatellum Rchb. f.



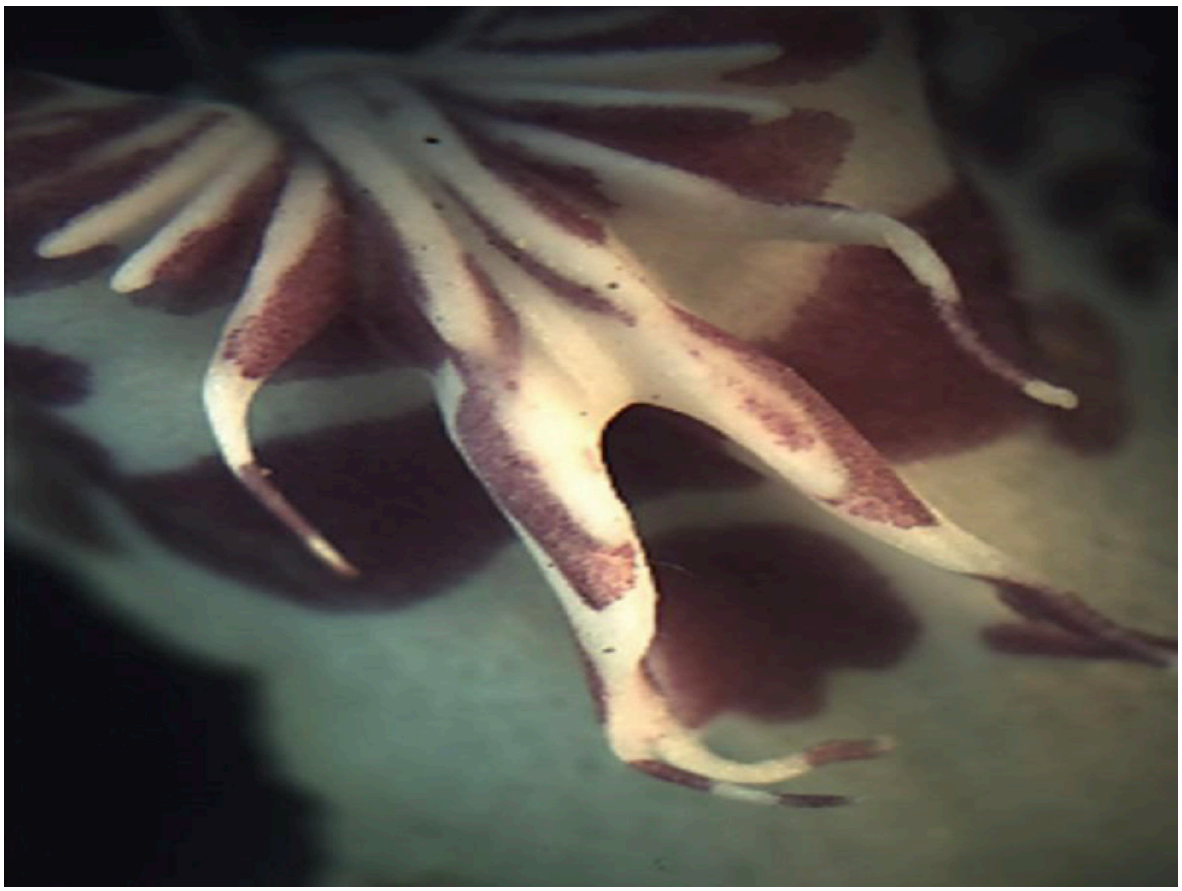
Odontoglossum hallii Lindl.

Odontoglossum sceptrum Rchb. f. & Warsz.

Odontoglossum hunnewellianum Rolfe



Odontoglossum paniculatum Dalström & Deburghgr.



Odontoglossum tripudians Rchb. f. & Warsz.

Dalström (2019) makes a reference to a population of *O. crispum* in a project of conservation of orchids called "la palma" near the city of Sibundoy in the department of Putumayo. He reports that *O. crispum* is relatively common along with various other species of *Odontoglossum*. He further reports that in the area photographs were taken of what appear to be several hybrids of *O. crispum*. This would imply that hybridization and possible introgression is occurring also at this locality.

Conclusion

Individuals can be chosen from each locality to demonstrate a distinct pattern of differences. Comparing these selected individuals which, do not represent the total variation of the population, an argument could be made to classify each population as different taxa.

These differences in the lamellae and wings of the column can be of great importance when considering the pollinator of each population. The pollinator is the determining factor as to if these populations will evolve into different taxa. A study of the pollinators needs to be made in situ to determine the level of isolation between the populations and if pollinators are selecting distinct forms within the populations.

In conclusion, the four populations can be distinguished if only comparing selected individuals however, if all of the individuals in the population are considered, a wide range of variation occurs without specific consistent characters that could be used to define the populations. Therefore, they are not "diagnosably distinct" enough, to be considered distinct taxa. In addition, the degree of reproductive isolation between the populations is not known. The high degree of variation found at each locality is a direct result of introgression. A report by Florent Claes (1907) in the Orchid Review lists at the Fusagasugá region *O. luteopurpureum*, *O. gloriosum*, *Odontoglossum lindleyanum* Rchb. f. & Warsz. and *Odontoglossum lindenii* Lindl. sympatric with *O. crispum*. In the Pacho region Claes (1907) lists *O. gloriosum*, *O. lindleyanum*, *O. luetopurpureum, O. hunnewellianum* and *Odontoglossum wallisii* Linden & Rchb. f. as sympatric with *O. crispum*. Introgression with these species would account for the variation found in *O. crispum* at the localities.

Acknowledgements

We wish to thank Guido Deburghgraeve of Meersstraat 147 1770 Liedekerke, Belgium for the photographs of the plants from Ecuador and Carlos Uribe-Velez for the photographs indicated. All other photographs are by the authors unless indicated.

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My life with Odontoglossums in the UK Part 1 - Commitment

Richard Baxter

My interest in orchids began almost by accident. I was a wartime baby and things were pretty tight but on my 10th birthday my Grandmother gave me a small cactus in a pot *Chamaecereus silvestrii*. As an enthusiastic youngster I cared for the plant which I assume took several years to flower which is when it happened - not much to look at from the side but

when I looked down inside the flower the intricacy of what I saw was to have a lasting effect on me. I was a teenager by then and my appreciation of flora in general was changed forever driving me to look at the sheer meticulous detail of nature's wonders. I would stand and marvel at such things as the elaborate detail on the lip of an iris, or the pattern inside a tulip flower and alongside this I began an interest in photography to record those wonders. As my interest in cacti also

grew I recorded those flowers too. In fact during my working life, I collected several hundred plants many growing to a substantial size. I am proud to report that as I approach my octogenarian years I still have a direct descendant of the original *Chamaecereus silvestrii* in my greenhouse, and it flowers for me every Spring.

Anyway, during the late 1980's my employer sent me to do some work in Australia and New Zealand, via Singapore where I saw my first orchids, marveled and noted their beauty. It was not until retirement

approached that I began to think about how I would occupy my leisure time, then in a local garden store I saw had cymbidiums for sale, which rekindled memories of what I had seen in Singapore and that triggered a "challenge" gene. I did not have a very well-defined greenhouse at that stage. It was a sort of walled structure with some windows and a glass roof attached to the side of our house. Like most over-enthusiastic orchid beginners, I purchased several different orchids without considering any of their cultural needs. My confidence was growing and although I was experiencing inevitable losses, I was not a quitter and I realized that cacti and orchids do not make good bedfellows in the same greenhouse so with enough orchid successes behind me I decided that my cactus collection had to go to create space for orchids. I set about disposal of my collection with the help of my friends at the local branch of the National Cactus and Succulent Society and between us we raised a nice contribution for charity.

My orchid interest grew and I joined my local society

where they told me that I lived only 30 miles from a place I should visit called Mansell and Hatcher. A few weeks later I plucked up courage for a visit to see if I could get another *Cymbidium*, not realising what an Aladdin's Cave I would be entering. I did purchase another *Cymbidium*, Mighty Mouse, which


Cymbidium
Mighty Mouse plant

still flowers annually in my greenhouse, but it was the experience of climbing up and down through the terraced greenhouses with benches covered in hundreds of *Odontoglossums* which made a lasting impression. The only Oncidiinae I had experienced beforehand were the basic plants at the garden stores but this array of stunning colours and structure of the flowers was a turning point which sent me home to get more details about the genus. Needless to say, many subsequent visits to Mansell and Hatcher followed. My first *Odontoglossum* was "a white one". I have no idea what it was called but now know from the shape it must have *Odm. crispum* genes in there somewhere. Sadly, I had several failures in the early days, probably because the conditions which I could provide were not satisfactory, but I persevered. Subsequently, at the final demise of Mansell and Hatcher I was lucky to

attend the "closing down sale" and acquired many of their young but yet unflowered plants. Interestingly that site has since been redeveloped into two large domestic houses - one is called Mansell and the other Hatcher, which is rather appropriate.

Then in the early 2000's there was a breakpoint. We decided to move home from the city to a country village but there was absolutely nowhere on the property for my orchids. Not even somewhere adaptable to accommodate my collection temporarily, I had no option but to commandeer a couple of small rooms and set up some temporary heating. On the positive side I was excited that this clean slate would give me the opportunity to establish whatever orchid environment I fancied. It was only when I started that I realised there was no straightforward answer. In a very large garden so where would I site my greenhouse, what size would I need and would that be a single large structure with or without defined sections or multiple greenhouses. I resolved that the first fundamental question to answer was "what

do I want to grow?". *Odontoglossums* had become my prime interest and to a lesser degree Oncidiinae generally, but I did still have a substantial mixture of other genera which I knew would need different conditions. Above all I wanted to ensure room for expansion and I am glad I realised that early because nowadays I have +/- 800 plants. I wanted to finalise options and suppliers before the move to get a quick start after arrival. I had not anticipated the ensuing trauma of transferring my 200 or so plants to our new home being such a nightmare - but that is another story.

I listed the factors which I thought were relevant and started investigation. I settled on a two greenhouse approach allowing different conditions - one cool minimum 10c and the other intermediate min 13c. I researched materials extensively revealing that

industry tests showed greater temperature variation (heat or cold) in metal structures through heat transfer in/out via the glazing bars whereas transmission through cedar was almost nonexistent. I concluded cedar construction rather than metal would suit my needs best, despite greater cost, a decision which has proved really beneficial. Wood is also easier to fix things and adapt internally. Both greenhouses are bespoke 12 X 8 feet with 6 roof windows and a louvre low down at the blank end. Both have sliding doors allowing air flow regulation without doors flapping.

Having decided on the structures, the next matter was where to site the greenhouses. Our plot is about half an acre but with a mixture of lawns, flower beds, and mature trees options were quite limited. There was nowhere appropriate close to the house so I selected a plot at one side of the garden away from trees and where the greenhouses could be sited in an East/West aspect.

This article describes the start of my *Odontoglossum* journey. In two future pieces I hope to describe what environments I created and how I went about that, and then finally describe how all the factors combine to give a culture regime which works for me.

Alexander (Alejandro) “Alex” Hirtz, a dear friend and true naturalist has left us, but the legend lives on!

Stig Dalström

I first met Alex, as he was internationally known, back in 1979 when I visited Ecuador for the first time. I had arrived together with some Swedish friends and we had come with a hope to see orchids in the wild. During a visit in Cuenca, we managed to look up the renowned Salesian missionary priest and orchid enthusiast Father Angel Andreetta, and to admire his orchid collection, which he cultivated on the roof of the Salesian station. After a while, Andreetta decided to introduce us to a close friend of his who serendipitously happened to be there at the same time. His name was Alejandro “Alex” Hirtz, and he also had a strong interest in orchids. Little did we know that we were about to meet a truly remarkable man.

Alex Hirtz, ever on the look-out for interesting natural things. Photo by Stig Dalström (1983).

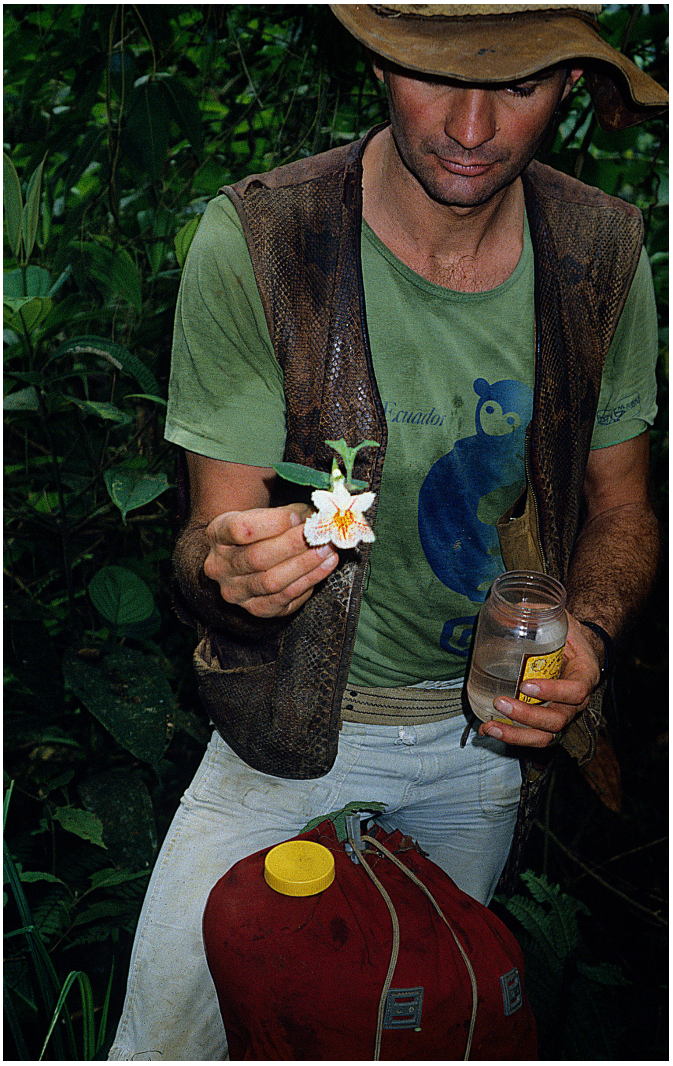
Alex Hirtz and the author flattening the muddy ground to prepare a camp site in the greatly unchartered Llanganates wilderness in central Ecuador. This trip resulted in many new orchid species. Photo by Lena Årnby Dalström (1990).

Being a professionally trained geologist, a collector of minerals, orchids and Pre-Columbian artifacts, as well as being a lover of all natural things, we connected well and got to know each other over the years. We also spent some unforgettable trips together. “Unforgettable” in the sense that I survived and lived tell others about them. Alex had many impressive skills, but driving and risk calculating may not have been the strongest ones. But on the positive side, he had many entertaining and colorful stories to tell about what had happened to him on various occasions.

Unfortunately, our roads did not cross much during recent years except for brief encounters at various orchid conferences, and now it’s too late. But Alex

will forever live in my bank of wonderful, hilarious, scaring and entertaining memories.

Stig Dalström



Alex Hirtz had an interest in all things living and unknown gesneriad species certainly qualified (Llanganates, 1990). Photo by Stig Dalström.

OBITUARY

Alexander Hirtz

1951 - 2024

It is with deep regret that we mourn the passing of Alexander Hirtz, one of the founders of the Quito Botanical Garden and a prominent Ecuadorian naturalist, botanist, geologist and archaeologist.

Alexander dedicated his life to the study and conservation of Ecuadorian biodiversity, leaving a memorable legacy in the field of botany and natural sciences.

He discovered more than a thousand species of orchids and bromeliads, including the spectacular Dracula hirtzii. He was also a key promoter of the Museum of Natural Sciences.

Our thoughts are with his family, friends and colleagues in these moments of sadness. In every corner of the Quito Botanical Garden, he leaves a legacy that reflects his passion and commitment to nature.

May he rest in peace.

July 2, 2024

JARDÍN BOTÁNICO DE QUITO

James Rose
1948-2025

Memory and Memories

For James and me, 1948 was a propitious year! We were not to meet until late 1973 when I made the long drive from Eugene, Oregon to the Orchid Mecca, named Santa Barbara. That trip for me was especially memorable. It's hard to convey the satisfaction of finally visiting the area that had such a storied orchid history. Dos Pueblos, Santa Barbara Orchid Estate, Gallup and Stribling, just names for me until then. The reality was almost overwhelming. Two personalities impressed me, Jim Burkey and James Rose, both employees at Santa Barbara Orchid Estate (SBOE). Maybe that's where the "James" came in useful, if "The Gripper" (Paul Gripp) ,owner of SBOE, called out Jim, which Jim would answer the call?

It soon became obvious to me that Jim Burkey was a fount of Cymbidium knowledge whereas James Rose was endowed with an extremely broad knowledge of the family Orchidaceae. Over the years I became very aware that Rose had an extremely detailed orchid knowledge and a stellar memory! I never saw James stumped on any orchid question, no matter how obscure the genus or species. His work with *Laelia anceps* surely set a benchmark that is yet evolving. The Cal-Orchid contribution to advancement in Reed Stem Epidendrums has been astonishing. I have never forgiven Ron McHatton and the AOS types for a special issue of Orchids Magazine that avoided any reference to the seminal contribution James and Lauris have made to modern Epidendrum hybridizing. Insulting and small minded!

The Cal-Orchid displays have always featured the finest orchids, expertly displayed. I cannot recall any year when their display was not excellent. As other orchid nurseries faded into oblivion, the Cal-Orchid display was the benchmark, year after year. The plan and the execution, James Rose at his happiest. A lot of hard work but always such a breathtaking end product!

We traveled to many orchid events. Tokyo Dome, the South African Orchid Conferences, England, and I believe James' last major overseas journey was to the Medellin Orchid Society's annual show several years ago. Typically, James found a new tropical fruit in the host Society's exhibit that he was quite enchanted with. Cal-Orchid was a must-see destination for serious orchidists from the farthest reaches of the world. Events like The Summer Hummer combined hospitality, relaxation and countless orchid discussions with a truly international audience.

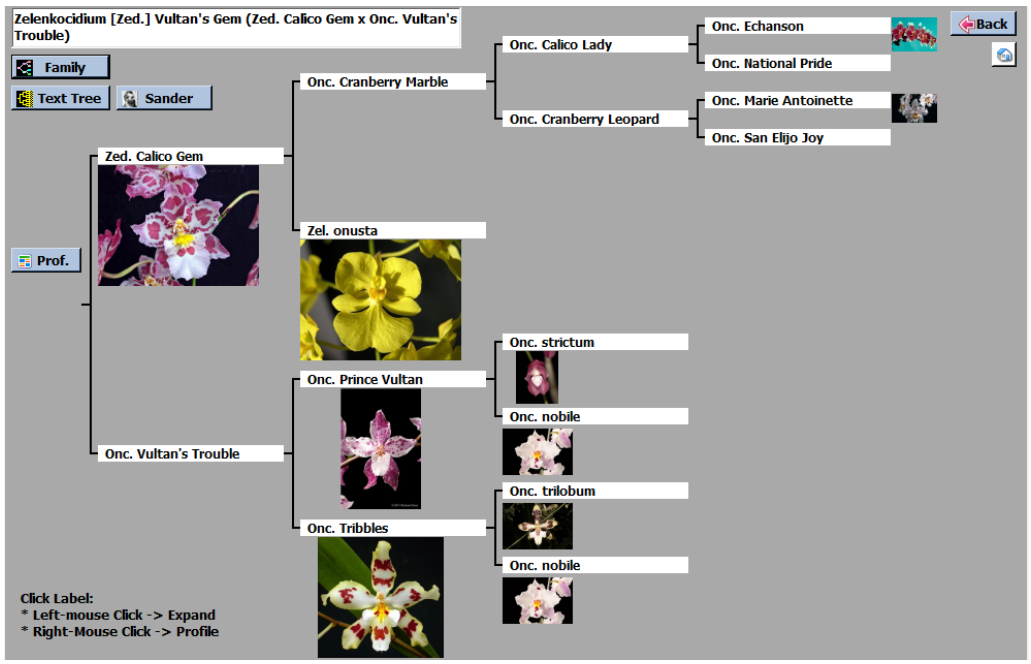
While I was increasingly concerned about James' health, a lunch in Santa Barbara just before Patty and I returned to Colombia last July, left us hoping against hope that despite living with a liver that was well past its "use by" date, James might see another Santa Barbara Show in March 2025. Such was not to be. Let's hope that James' spirit will inspire a memorable effort from the Orchid World this March in a small tribute to someone who always made such an outstanding exhibit. I fear I will not see his like again!

Andy Easton

Andy Easton

Wilsonara Vultan's Gem

A very confused hybrid, nomenclaturally but when Odont enthusiasts boil things down, it is an intriguing *Wilsonara*. I must confess I find *Onc. onustum* a strange bird, but it's fertility in the Odont Alliance suggests that Chase is yet again wrong and the purists know where it should fit. And it does fit! The flower form in Robert Culver's hybrid is ample, the lip variations intriguing and the precocity of the hybrid itself is invaluable for the brave new world of different Odont Intergenerics. I'd be interested to hear some parameters for flower longevity but presuming they're satisfactory, I believe this will be a charming addition to the ranks of compact Odonts.



Oda. Prince Vultan 'Sue' 4n x *Oda.* Fort Point 'Robert Culver'

I would say a predictable result. *Oda.* Fort Point is a relative oldie and has added stronger color to the Prince Vultan. For me, it is a hybrid that is a little middling, nothing to grab my eye!

Oda. (George's Dance x Avranches)

Two pics, individual flower and stem. This looks to have great substance and excellent form. I think the *Odm.* Parade grandparent is always a great addition and the vigor of the *Oda.* Shelley grandparent is surely never to be underestimated. Would I like to own this plant? A resounding yes.

Oda. (Joe's Drum x Prince Vultan)

A particularly noteworthy cross because the lesser version (x *Oda*. Shelley) was registered by the EYOF some years ago and only gained a miserable HCC/AOS as its only recognition. Here we see a lovely depth of color reflecting the *Oda*. Prince Vultan influence and in my opinion, on a decent spray, the flower is easily worthy of an AM.

Miltoniopsis phalaenopsis 4n x Self

Well, typically with Ecuagenera, they cannot even spell the genus correctly. But for a hybridizer, the lack of variation in this selfing is both notable and predictable. One can extrapolate from this result an expectation for many other interesting species that are treated to double their ploidy and then selfed!

Odm. mirandum type and the alba form

Exceedingly rare, if not unique as an alba. Even *Odm. mirandum* type is almost totally neglected. Only one registered hybrid from the regular form and that was made to a *Cyrtochilum* by the late John Woodward in Tasmania, last Century!

Odtna. Yellow Parade

An alba-carrying *Odtna.* made by the venerable Robert Dugger back in the 1980's! To be frank, it really has gone nowhere. The lip is particularly disappointing to me.

Odm. bictoniense

I think *Odm. bictoniense* is a very variable species. Easy to grow and the alba form, 'Sulphureum' is my favorite. The size comparison between the species and the *Odm*. Bic-Ross 'John Leathers' is noteworthy. An astonishing hybrid, *Odm.* Veiled Beauty is something we will hear much more about in the future!

Odm. bictoniense (left) and *Odm*. Bic-Ross 'John Leathers' (right)

Odm. Bic-Ross 'John Leathers' 4n

Well, I don't know what to say about this line at all! Firstly, most of the hybrids from *Odm*. Bic-Ross have been made with diploid strains. Many of the results were to put it mildly, dull! However, the canny Mrs. Ostler did make an astonishing hybrid by crossing Bic-Ross to the old-timer, *Odtna*. Lulli 'Menuet' with the very appealing Fiona Isler resulting. Notice, I am trying to avoid generic names as they are truly awful. Quite recently, the *Odm*. Bic-Ross 'John Leathers' 4n is seeing some hybridizing action. So far, it seems to be consistently allowing good color from the other parent to carry forward and floriferousness is never an issue!

Odm. Noble Ross #3 4n (*Odm*. Bic-Ross x *Odm. nobile*)

This is a very interesting flower, especially with the lip having a darker pigmented margin. The inflorescence is quite compact and strong, pods are at the Lab so we'll see where the line will develop.

Odm. hallii 4n x *Oda*. Charlesworthii 4n

This hybrid is attractive and surely notable for the lack of color dominance from the *Oda*. Charlesworthii pollen parent. I've never been a fan of *Odm. hallii* but maybe my judgement has been premature?

Odtna. Jean Ikeson (*Odm*. Hallio-crispum album x *Mps. bismarckii*)

This is the best of the crossing which will shortly be registered. Plans are to take this hybrid to either alba Odonts or Odtna's.

Odtna. Moliere x *Oda.* Prince Vultan

Sorry, this one loses me totally! I have never liked *Odtna.* Moliere and this miserable lipped effort has done nothing to change my mind!

Oda. (Clever x Trirade) 'Dave Watson'

This alba yellow Odont is particularly interesting in that it was grown to maturity in the Midwest. The current timidity of orchid enthusiasts to engage with various iterations of Odontoglossum intergenerics is puzzling. Growability has markedly improved and a basic summer heat amelioration will usually result in very satisfying outcomes!

Odm. crispum 'Xanthotes'

Truly the Holy Grail of Odontoglossums. Rare, difficult to maintain in cultivation and coveted by Odont enthusiasts worldwide. I've been promised a plant by several people and so far not a sign of anything!

Cyrtoniopsis Doctor Ilene Weitz

An unusual and interesting Howard Liebman hybrid, named for his wife. It's a cute flower but more than that, the plant is such a strong grower under typical Californian coastal conditions. I've tried, without success to breed with it in Colombia but it surely loves its home. Maybe a touch of Mps. will get things rolling?

Recipient of the Robert Dugger Trophy
Oda. Pacifica Panache 'Queen's Gambit' AM/AOS - owned by Robert Culver

I have been fascinated by Odontoglossums ever since I was a child, captivated by the illustrations of Odontoglossum crispum in my copy of "Orchids: A Golden Guide." Although my parents indulged me with frequent trips to Beall's on Vashon Island, I could never acquire any Odontoglossum-type orchids at the time, since intergeneric hybrids were all the rage. After college, I was fortunate to meet Bob Hamilton, and through him, along with several other growers in California and Juan Felipe Posada in Colombia, I gradually built up a collection of Odontoglossums. One standout from that collection is Odontioda Pacifica Panache 'Queen's Gambit,' originally hybridized by Tom Perlite of Golden Gate Orchids and acquired through Bob Hamilton.

Over the years, I also had the pleasure of meeting Bob Dugger and sharing meals with him and other members of the International Odontoglossum Alliance. Receiving this award is a true honor, as Bob was instrumental in the renaissance of Odontoglossums in the United States during the 1980s and 1990s. These orchids have been a consuming passion for decades and remain the central focus of my breeding efforts. As an officer of the International Odontoglossum Alliance, I continue to champion their advancement and promotion within the orchid community.

I maintain my approximately 300 sq. ft. greenhouse using swamp coolers in summer and 60% Aluminet shading. Throughout winter, I aim for temperatures of 52–65°F, while in summer I try to keep it between 56–78°F, with occasional peaks up to 85°F. I use a 15-5-15 Cal-Mag fertilizer at 350–450 ppm TDS, and my municipal water supply averages around 20–50 ppm TDS.

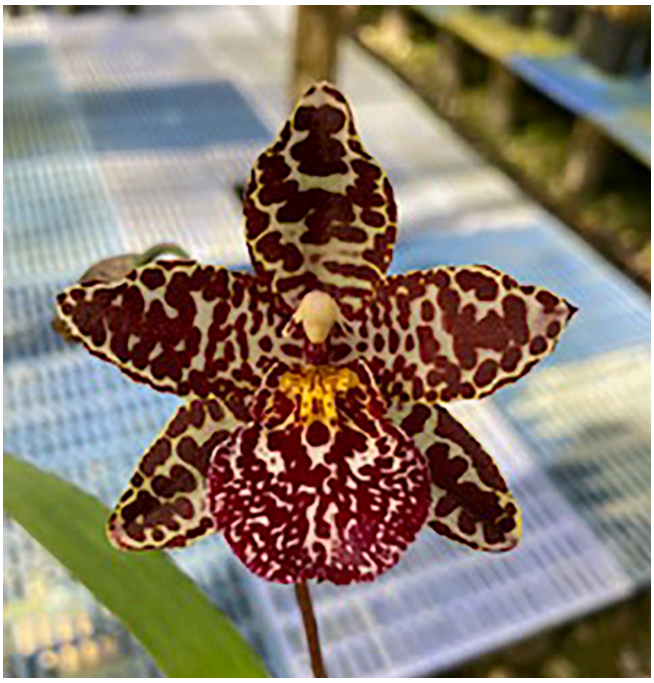
For potting, I prefer a 2:3 mixture of large perlite (¼"–½") and Fernwood tree fern fiber, and I grow all my Odontoglossums in Hydrofarm net pots. This combination of controlled environment, balanced nutrition, and well-aerated media supports healthy growth and robust root systems, critical for this genus.

Parting Shots

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

Oda. (Prince Vultan 'Sue' x Fort Point 'R Culver')
Robert Hamilton
Berkeley, California USA

Oda. (Avranches x Victoria Village)
Tim Brydon
San Francisco, California USA



Odm. (Nobile Ross x Rolfeae)
Andy Easton
El Retiro, Colombia

Oda. (Quinnevais x Eric Young)
Robert Culver
Normandy Park, Washington USA

Oda. George McMahon
Robert Culver
Normandy Park, Washington USA

Oda. Clever x (*Odm*. Tribbles x *Onc*. Parade)
David Watson
Evansville, Wisconsin USA

Onc. fuscatum v. alba x *Odm. nobile* v. alba
David Watson
Evansville, Wisconsin USA

Cyrtocidium (Venillia x Zena) First bloom
Robert Hamilton
Berkeley, California USA

Orchid Hybrid Registration

The following pages contain a printout derived from the fields of a the Odontoglossum hybrid registration system, wikiregistration.com. This database is the creation of Robert Culver, an IOAJ contributor. Currently, it is specific to Odontoglossum-containing hybrids. It uses historic naming conventions begun by Frederick K. Sander in Sander's Complete List of Orchid Hybrids. By retaining classic genera names, most used for more than a century, continuity and lineage searches remain tenable. New registrations via wikiregistrations will be published in future issues of this journal with complete data available at: https://wikiregistration.com/

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

Name		Parentage					Registered By
	Tom Miranda	*Odm.*	*cirrhosum*	×	*Oto.*	*candelabrum*	Ivan Portilla - Ecuagenera
ALEXANDERARA	Joe's Pagan	*Mclna.*	Pagan Lovesong	×	*Oda.*	Joe's Drum	Juan Posada - Colomborquideas
	No Serenade	*Mclna.*	Serenade	×	*Oda.*	Castle de Noez	Andrew Easton - New Horizons Orchids
BURRAGEARA	Hot Poker	*Burr.*	Living Fire	×	*Cda.*	*noezliana*	Andrew Easton - New Horizons Orchids
	Tiger Lily	*Vuyl*	Celtic Sun	×	*Odcdm.*	Sunburst	Robert Culver
CHINKOVSKYARA	Wild Gerardus	*Grd.*	Golden Emperor	×	*Oda.*	Wilda Bullard	Andrew Easton - New Horizons Orchids
COLMANARA	Catatonic Trance	*Colm.*	Catatante	×	*Odm.*	Pesky Trance	Andrew Easton - New Horizons Orchids
CYRTODONTIODA	Gangly	*Oda.*	Shelley	×	*Cyr.*	leopoldianum	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
CYRTOGLOSSUM	Long Shot	*Cyr.*	*edwardii*	×	*Odm.*	Nicky Strauss	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
MACCRAITHARA	Orson Welles	*Bapt.*	*echinata*		*Oda.*	Prince Vultan	Andrew Easton - New Horizons Orchids
MILTONIOPSIS	Black Merriman	*Mps.*	Blackberry Cream	×	*Mps.*	Merriman	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Bob Sabourin	*Mps.*	Bob Hoffman	×	*Mps.*	Jean Sabourin	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Bob Tide	*Mps.*	Bob Hoffman	×	*Mps.*	Red Tide	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Bremen Village	*Mps.*	Bremen	×	*Mps.*	Aurora Village	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Dear Surprise	*Mps.*	Dearest	×	*Mps.*	Saffron Surprise	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Dear Yarrow	*Mps.*	Dearest	×	*Mps.*	Yarrow Bay	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Don Hull	*Mps.*	Don Herman	×	*Mps.*	Milla Hull	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Don Kabuki	*Mps.*	Chieri Kabuki	×	*Mps.*	Don Herman	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Duncan Waterfall	*Mps.*	Rustic Waterfall	×	*Mps.*	Duncan York	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Echo Kabuki	*Mps.*	Echo Bay	×	*Mps.*	Chieri Kabuki	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Eleanor Marie	*Mps.*	Rose Carpenter	×	*Mps.*	Bleuana	Robert Culver
	El Retiro	*Mps.*	Brigadier	×	*Mps.*	Donald Feinstein	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Funny Don	*Mps.*	Don Herman	×	*Mps.*	Funny Face	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Leo Mark	*Mps.*	*bismarckii*	×	*Mps.*	Leo Holguin	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Lorene Hull	*Mps.*	Lorene	×	*Mps.*	Milla Hull	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Lorene Motivada	*Mps.*	Eva's Mil Motivos	×	*Mps.*	Lorene Hull	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Melissa Falls	*Mps.*	Melissa Baker	×	*Mps.*	Newton Falls	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Mont Andy	*Mps.*	Mont Mado	×	*Mps.*	Andy Easton	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Mount Phal	*Mps.*	Mount Baker	×	*Mps.*	*phalaenopsis*	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Primavera Radiante	*Mps.*	Eva's Dulce de Limón	×	*Mps.*	Sunsprite	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Robert Black	*Mps.*	Robert Paterson	×	*Mps.*	J. M. Black	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Roez Dream	*Mps.*	Daydream	×	*Mps.*	*roezlii*	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Saffron Bay	*Mps.*	Yarrow Bay	×	*Mps.*	Saffron Surprise	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Second Arthur	*Mps.*	Second Love	×	*Mps.*	Arthur Cobbledick	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Serenidad	*Mps.*	Avranches	×	*Mps.*	Lycaena	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	SO Lovely	*Mps.*	Bleuana	×	*Mps.*	Emotion	Robert Culver
	Strawberry Baker	*Mps.*	Beall's Strawberry Joy	×	*Mps.*	Melissa Baker	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Sumas Tide	*Mps.*	Sumas	×	*Mps.*	Red Tide	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Vexifalls	*Mps.*	*vexillaria*	×	*Mps.*	Rainbow Falls	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Yarrow Dream	*Mps.*	Daydream	×	*Mps.*	Yarrow Bay	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Yarrow Dumas	*Mps.*	Yarrow Bay	×	*Mps.*	Alexandre Dumas	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
ODONCHLOPSIS	Agent J	*Ocp.*	Ozymandias	×	*Mps.*	J. M. Black	Robert Culver
	Ozymandias	*Oda.*	Shelley	×	*Mps.*	Venus	Robert Culver
	Pico de Gallo	*Oda.*	Chanticleer	×	*Mps.*	Lover's Point	Robert Culver
ODONTIODA	Amberely	*Oda.*	Joanne Whitney	×	*Oda.*	Desirable	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Anne Brydon	*Oda.*	Tiffany	×	*Oda.*	Joe's Drum	Tim Brydon
	Aurelio	*Odm.*	Extraria	×	*Oda.*	George McMahon	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Avranches Gold	*Oda.*	Aurelio	×	*Oda.*	Avranches	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Bahia Rosada	*Odm.*	*crispum*	×	*Oda.*	Bahia Blanca	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Betty Whiteout	*Oda.*	Trish	×	*Oda.*	Santander	Robert Culver
	Blip	*Oda.*	Prince Vultan	×	*Oda.*	Burning Bed	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs

Name		Parentage					Registered By
ODONTIODA (cont.)	Bogwood	*Oda.*	Le Marais	×	*Oda*	Saint Wood	Tyler Albrecht
	Brian Rittershausen	*Odm.*	Tribbles	×	*Oda.*	Nichirei Beaugo	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Burgundy Queen	*Odm.*	Tribbles	×	*Oda.*	Queen River	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Carabasin	*Odm.*	Yellowstone Basin	×	*Oda.*	Caradec	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Carlos Arango	*Oda.*	Shelley	×	*Odm.*	Jim Mintsiveris	Andrew Easton - New Horizons Orchids
	Castle Shelley	*Oda.*	Shelley	×	*Oda.*	Castle de Stro	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Christine Jorgensen	*Oda.*	Murray River	×	*Odm.*	Hildesheim	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Concordia	*Odm.*	Hallio-Crispum	×	*Oda.*	Charlesworthii	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Crystal Prism	*Oda.*	Prism	×	*Oda.*	Crystal Palace	Robert Culver
	Crystal Vale	*Oda.*	McLaren Vale	×	*Oda.*	Crystal Palace	Robert Culver
	Daddy Andrew Frank	*Odm.*	*trilobum*	×	*Oda.*	Joe's Drum	Robert Culver
	Destello Purpura	*Oda.*	Stromar	×	*Oda.*	Sunset Jaguar	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Devon Hill	*Oda.*	Devon Flash	×	*Oda.*	Patricia Hill	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Diablo Tiff	*Oda.*	Diablo	×	*Oda.*	Tiffany	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Diablo Way	*Oda.*	Phoenix Way	×	*Oda.*	Diablo Tiff	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Diablo's Drum	*Oda.*	Diablo Way	×	*Oda.*	Joe's Drum	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Doctor Ilene Weitz	*Oda.*	Le Marais	×	*Oda.*	Saint Clement	Howard Liebman
	Donegal	*Oda.*	Tipples	×	*Oda.*	Saint Clement	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Drummer Leysa	*Oda.*	Drummer Harry	×	*Oda.*	Leysa	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Entranced	*Odm.*	Pesky Trance	×	*Oda.*	Joe's Drum	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Eric's Golden Holiday	*Odm.*	Holiday Gold	×	*Oda.*	Eric's Parade	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Fractal	*Oda.*	Prince Vultan	×	*Oda.*	Zena	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Frolicked	*Oda.*	Shelley	×	*Oda.*	Patricia Hill	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Fuchsia	*Oda.*	McLaren Vale	×	*Oda.*	Desirable	Robert Culver
	Galestir	*Oda.*	Gale Gettel	×	*Oda.*	Woodstir	Tyler Albrecht
	Gâteau Brûlé	*Odm.*	Nancy Crees	×	*Oda.*	Rawdon on Fire	Tyler Albrecht
	Gene Capel	*Oda.*	Mont Capel	×	*Oda.*	Gene Gettel	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	George Leysa	*Oda.*	Leysa	×	*Oda.*	George McMahon	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	George Village	*Oda.*	George McMahon	×	*Oda.*	Victoria Village	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	George's Dance	*Oda.*	George McMahon	×	*Oda.*	Shelldance	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Golden George	*Odm.*	Golden Crisp	×	*Oda.*	George McMahon	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Great Exposition	*Oda.*	Floresca	×	*Oda.*	Crystal Palace	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Haifa Harry	*Odm.*	Crispo-Harryanum	×	*Oda.*	Jaffa	Andrew Easton - New Horizons Orchids
	Harry Topa	*Odm.*	*harryanum*	×	*Oda.*	Topa	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Heresy	*Oda.*	Saint Clement	×	*Odm.*	*pescatorei*	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Hot Trickle	*Oda.*	Tricolore	×	*Cda.*	*noezliana*	Andrew Easton - New Horizons Orchids
	Ingmar Queen	*Oda.*	Ingmar	×	*Oda.*	Queen River	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Inriver	*Oda.*	Ingera	×	*Oda.*	Queen River	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Jason's Trophy	*Odm.*	Extraria	×	*Odm.*	Samares	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Jesridge	*Oda.*	Eridge	×	*Oda.*	Jessmia	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Jim's Desire	*Oda.*	Desirable	×	*Odm.*	Jim Mintsiveris	Robert Culver
	Lavender Hill	*Oda.*	Lavender Lace	×	*Oda.*	Aviewood	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Leysa Rolf	*Odm.*	Rolfeae	×	*Oda.*	Leysa	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Lightening	*Oda.*	Blue Velvet	×	*Oda.*	Crystal Palace	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Little Gettel	*Oda.*	Little Big Man	×	*Oda.*	Gene Gettel	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Lucid	*Oda.*	Shelley	×	*Oda*	Haniespin	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Marinata	*Oda.*	Avranches	×	*Oda.*	Quennevais	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Mysterious	*Oda.*	Shelley	×	*Oda.*	Zena	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Naevnoez	*Odm.*	*naevium*	×	*Oda.*	*noezliana*	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Nancy's Palace	*Odm.*	Nancy Crees	×	*Oda.*	Crystal Palace	Tyler Albrecht
	Oedipus	*Oda.*	Saint Joe	×	*Oda.*	Joe's Drum	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Pacific Panache	*Oda.*	Durham Castle	×	*Oda.*	Petit Port	Robert Culver
	Palace of Desire	*Oda.*	Desirable	×	*Oda.*	Crystal Palace	Robert Culver
	Park Point	*Oda.*	West Park	×	*Oda.*	Golden Point	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Pesky Bull	*Odm.*	Pesky Trance	×	*Oda.*	Wilda Bullard	Andrew Easton - New Horizons Orchids
	Primavera Prince	*Oda.*	Primavera	×	*Oda.*	Vultan's Trouble	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Prime Day	*Oda.*	Gualanday	×	*Oda.*	Primavera	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Prince Ahmad	*Oda.*	Prince Vultan	×	*Oda.*	Charlesworthii	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Prince Charming	*Oda.*	Patricia Hill	×	*Oda.*	Prince Vultan	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Prince Posey	*Oda.*	Prince Vultan	×	*Cda.*	Lois Posey	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Prince Shelley	*Oda.*	Shelley	×	*Oda.*	Prince Vultan	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Queen's Port	*Oda.*	Queen River	×	*Oda.*	Petit Port	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Queen's Tryst	*Oda.*	Queen River	×	*Oda.*	Burning Bed	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Reddy	*Oda.*	Sanderae	×	*Oda.*	Trixon	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Saint Jonathan	*Oda.*	Saint Clement	×	*Oda.*	Burning Bed	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs

Name		Parentage					Registered By
ODONTIODA (cont.)	Saint Sterling	*Oda.*	Saint Wood	×	*Oda.*	Florence Stirling	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Saint Trance	*Oda.*	Saint Clement	×	*Odm.*	Pesky Trance	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Saint Vultan	*Oda.*	Saint Clement	×	*Oda.*	Prince Vultan	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Samares Rolf	*Oda.*	Samares	×	*Odm.*	Rolfeae	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	San Polo	*Oda.*	Clever	×	*Oda.*	Golden Rialto	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Santa Granada	*Oda.*	Santamaria	×	*Oda.*	Granada	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Santa Naranja	*Oda.*	Shibory	×	*Oda.*	Santamaria	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Sea of Tranquility	*Odm.*	Tribbles	×	*Oda.*	John Miller	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Shelldance	*Oda.*	Shelley	×	*Odm.*	Parade	Andrew Easton - New Horizons Orchids
	Shibory Rolf	*Odm.*	Rolfeae	×	*Oda.*	Shibory	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	SO Delicate	*Oda.*	*sanguinea*	×	*Odm.*	*naevium*	Robert Culver
	Solar Glory	*Odm.*	Hallio-Crispum	×	*Oda.*	George McMahon	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Sovereign	*Oda.*	Quennevais	×	*Oda.*	Eric Young	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Speculation	*Cda.*	Lois Posey	×	*Odm.*	Eximium	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Susan Drummer	*Oda.*	Susan Preston Richards	×	*Oda.*	Drummer Boy	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Susan Firestorm	*Oda.*	Rustic Firestorm	×	*Oda.*	Susan Preston Richards	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Susan Harry	*Oda.*	Susan Preston Richards	×	*Oda.*	Drummer Harry	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Susan Leysa	*Oda.*	Leysa	×	*Oda.*	Susan Preston Richards	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Susan Ube	*Oda.*	Susan Preston Richards	×	*Oda.*	Mont Ube	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Swizzle	*Oda.*	Tipples	×	*Oda.*	Burning Bed	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Tangerine	*Oda.*	Jaffe	×	*Oda.*	Harry Baldwin	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Tippling	*Oda.*	Tipples	×	*Oda.*	Florence Stirling	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Trance	*Odm.*	Pesky Trance	×	*Oda.*	Mem Ken Girard	Robert Culver
	Treasure Wood	*Oda.*	Treasure Island	×	*Oda.*	Saint Wood	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Tridon	*Oda.*	Tricolore	×	*Oda.*	Anne Brydon	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Trisam	*Odm.*	Tribbles	×	*Oda.*	Samares	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Ty Ty	*Oda.*	Waisenkind	×	*Oda.*	Desirable	Robert Culver
	Vultan's Trouble	*Oda.*	Prince Vultan	×	*Odm.*	Tribbles	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Wager	*Odm.*	Tribbles	×	*Oda.*	Avranches	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Wild in Bed	*Oda.*	Wilda Bullard	×	*Oda.*	Burning Bed	Andrew Easton - New Horizons Orchids
	Yellow Portent	*Odm.*	Stonehurst Yellow	×	*Oda.*	Portentosa	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
ODONTOCIDIUM	Bob Fair	*Odcdm.*	Bob Hoffman	×	*Odcdm.*	Mayfair	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	El Guarzo	*Odcdm.*	Cambalache	×	*Odcdm.*	Tiger Star	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	El Retiro	*Odcdm.*	Tiger Star	×	*Odcdm.*	Mayfair	Juan Posada - Colomborquideas
	Illustrious Crisp	*Odm.*	Hallio-Crispum	×	*Onc.*	Illustre	Andrew Easton - New Horizons Orchids
	Los Salados	*Odcdm.*	Solana	×	*Odm.*	Moselle	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Nostalgia	*Odm.*	Roy Hipkins	×	*Onc..*	*leucochilum*	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Saxony	*Odcdm.*	Tiger Hambühren	×	*Odm.*	Hildesheim	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Sunburst	*Odcdm.*	Solana	×	*Odm.*	Beaumont	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Thalia Gold	*Odcdm.*	Tiger Hambühren	×	*Odm.*	Excellens	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Tiger's Gold	*Odcdm.*	Tiger Hambühren	×	*Odm.*	Dugger's Gold	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
ODONTOGLOSSUM	Artejerezorum	*Odm.*	*cinnamomeum*	×	*Odm..*	*odoratum*	Guido Deburghgraeve
	Caty	*Odm.*	*gloriosum*	×	*Odm.*	*nobile*	Guido Deburghgraeve
	Entrancing Nicky	*Odm.*	Pesky Trance	×	*Odm.*	Pesky Nicky	Robert Hamilton
	Extra Noble	*Odm.*	Noble Parade	×	*Odm.*	Extraria	Robert Culver
	Golden Panise	*Odm.*	Golden Crisp	×	*Odm.*	Panise	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Herb Charade	*Odm.*	Herb Thoreson	×	*Odm.*	Charade	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Herlinde	*Odm.*	Lieva	×	*Odm.*	*crispum*	Deburghgraeve Guido
	Intermezzo	*Odm.*	Pesky Nicky	×	*Odm.*	*nobile*	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Katrien	*Odm.*	*crocidipterum*	×	*Odm.*	*nobile*	Deburghgraeve Guido
	Leprechaun	*Odm.*	Tribbles	×	*Odm.*	Rolfeae	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Lucy Wyatt	*Odm.*	*lucianianum*	×	*Odm.*	*wyattianum*	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Matador	*Odm.*	Nicky Strauss	×	*Odm.*	Toreador Blanco	Robert Culver
	Nicky Nicky	*Odm.*	Nicky Strauss	×	*Odm.*	Pesky Nicky	Robert Culver
	Nobil Ken	*Odm.*	Ken Armour	×	*Odm.*	*pescatorei*	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Noble Parade	*Odm.*	*pescatorei*	×	*Odm.*	Parade	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Noble Ross	*Odm.*	Bic-ross	×	*Odm.*	*pescatorei*	Andrew Easton - New Horizons Orchids
	Panise Cristal	*Odm.*	Panise	×	*Odm.*	*cristatellum*	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Stipple	*Odm.*	Pesky Trance	×	*Odm.*	Doctor Tom	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Toreador Blanco	*Odm.*	Laura Hett	×	*Odm.*	Tordonia	Robert Culver
	Trirade	*Odm.*	Tribbles	×	*Odm.*	Parade	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Tweedledee	*Odm.*	*nobile*	×	*Odm.*	Quistrum	Andrew Easton - New Horizons Orchids
	Venobile	*Odm.*	Venilia	×	*Odm.*	*nobile*	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs

Name		Parentage					Registered By
ODONTOGLOSSUM	Veronique	*Odm.*	Lieva	×	*Odm.*	Blando-Nobile	Guido Deburghgraeve
	Wyatnaev	*Odm.*	*wyattianum*	×	*Odm.*	*naevium*	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Yellow Tenue	*Odm.*	Stonehurst Yellow	×	*Odm.*	Tenue	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
ODONTONIA	Colomcharade	*Odtna.*	Colombia	×	*Odm.*	Charade	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
RHYNCHOSTELE	Veiled Beauty	*Rst.*	*candidula*	×	*Rst.*	*bictoniensis*	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
VUYLSTEKEARA	Avril Charles	*Odtna.*	Avril Gay	×	*Oda.*	Charlesworthii	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Cambrian Charge	*Vuyl.*	Cambria	×	*Oda.*	Charlesworthii	Andrew Easton - New Horizons Orchids
	George Col	*Odtna.*	Colombia	×	*Oda.*	George McMahon	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Larry Sanford	*Vuyl.*	Cambria	×	*Oda.*	Brewii	Andrew Easton - New Horizons Orchids
	Neonova	*Vuyl.*	Nova	×	*Oda.*	Avranches	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Piddle	*Vuyl.*	Cambria	×	*Oda.*	Prince Vultan	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	SO Purple Rain	*Milt.*	Guanabara	×	*Oda.*	Woodlands	Robert Culver
	Troubled Red	*Vuyl.*	Mem Mary Kavanaugh	×	*Oda.*	Charlesworthii	Andrew Easton - New Horizons Orchids
WILSONARA	George Fair	*Odcdm.*	Mayfair	×	*Oda.*	George McMahon	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	George Pimlico	*Wils.*	Pimlico	×	*Oda.*	George McMahon	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Helios	*Odcdm.*	Tiger Hambühren	×	*Oda.*	Clever	Robert Hamilton - Hawk Hill Labs
	Leysa Lustre	*Wils.*	Blazing Lustre	×	*Oda.*	Leysa	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Portent Fair	*Odcdm.*	Mayfair	×	*Oda.*	Portentosa	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Ruth Rowe	*Wils.*	Sandro Cusi	×	*Oda.*	Des Hamonnets	Andrew Easton - New Horizons Orchids
	Sandro Cusi	*Onc.*	*incurvum*	×	*Oda.*	Quennevais	Andrew Easton - New Horizons Orchids
	Thanksgiving Fire	*Wils.*	California Cherub	×	*Odm.*	*helgae*	Andrew Easton - New Horizons Orchids
	Tiger Avranches	*Onc.*	*tigrinum*	×	*Oda.*	Avranches	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Tiger George	*Odcdm.*	Tiger Hambühren	×	*Oda.*	George McMahon	Juan Felipe Posada - Colomborquideas
	Vultan's Gem	*Wils.*	Calico Gem	×	*Oda.*	Vulcan's Trouble	Robert Culver
	Wilda's Cherub	*Oda.*	Wilda Bullard	×	*Wils.*	California Cherub	Andrew Easton - New Horizons Orchids