



## *Speaker at January Zoom Meeting*

January 16, 2 pm

**Tom Etheridge “Draculas: Whimsical Monsters of the Orchid World”**



Tom Etheridge has been growing orchids for about 45 years, having first started out with Vandas and Cattleyas while growing up in Florida. Since the mid-1990s he has lived in Oregon where he now specializes in orchids that thrive in the cool Pacific Northwest - Odontoglossums, Masdevallias, and Draculas. He is an Accredited Judge in, and chair of, the Pacific Northwest Judging Center and is a past Vice-President and Board Member of the AOS. Professionally, he holds a PhD in chemistry and retired in 2020 from a 25+ year career at HP where he was the company's Carbon Footprint Program Manager.

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### *President's Message*

Hello STOS Members,

Welcome to the New Year, 2022. Let's hope it's a good one.

Despite the omicron variant we had our Holiday Party and it was a big success. About 15 people showed up and we just hung around the foyer downstairs, eating cookies and other snacks and actually talking to each other in person! We were all happy to make contact again. Many thanks to those who brought snacks and to John Z who shared some beautiful orchid craft items that his wife made. Everyone picked their favorite free orchid and we sold most of the rest at cost. One member of the church bought an orchid, too.

Everyone really enjoyed our time together. Hopefully we will have in person meetings soon.

This month our meeting is via Zoom with a speaker from Oregon, Tom Etheridge, whose topic is "Draculas: Whimsical Monsters of the Orchid World." You should have received a link via email. If not please let me know - [cbj4@cornell.edu](mailto:cbj4@cornell.edu).

Hope to see you at the meeting.

--Carol Bayles

# Member Info

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### Web Site:

<http://www.southerntierorchids.org>

### Facebook:

<https://www.facebook.com/SouthernTierOrchidSocietyNY>

### Email address:

[STOSorchids@gmail.com](mailto:STOSorchids@gmail.com)

## STOS Calendar

Meetings may be via Zoom until the threat of Covid-19 has passed. If on Zoom, the link will be emailed to members within 1-2 weeks of the meeting. **Meetings are 2-4pm.**

**January 16, 2022** Zoom meeting, Speaker Tom Etheridge "Draculas: Whimsical Monsters of the Orchid World"

**February 20, 2022** May be in person meeting, Speaker TBA

**March 20, 2022** May be in person meeting, Speaker TBA

**April 23-24, 2022** Orchid Show (tentative)

Feel free to share the link with family, friends or other interested folks but please do not share on open social media platforms.

## Regional Orchid Events

### 2022

**February 4-6, Susquehanna Orchid Society's "For the Love of Orchids,"** Milton and Catherine Hershey Conservatory at Hershey Gardens, 170 Hotel Road, Hershey, PA; Contact: Lorna Deibert, 717-825-7827; [lornadeibert@aol.com](mailto:lornadeibert@aol.com)

**March 26-2 The Central Pennsylvania Orchid Society's 55th Annual Orchid Show,** Penn State University, Ag Arena, University Park, PA; Contact: Wade Hollenbach, 570-837-9157; [wadeh@ptd.net](mailto:wadeh@ptd.net)

Be sure to check before travelling to make sure the show has not been cancelled.

## Membership Dues (\$20)

for 2022 can be paid via PayPal on our website, or a check can be mailed to our Treasurer. New members should fill out the form on the website. We encourage you to pay your 2022 dues by the end of February.





## Orchid Conservation Alliance

### Conserving Orchids by Conserving Orchid Habitat

The OCA conserves orchids by funding habitat preservation. Since inception in 2005 we have helped with the purchase of over 3000 acres of orchid habitat, protecting hundreds of orchid species in Brazil, Ecuador and Colombia. Many species of rare birds, trees, frogs, mammals also find refuge in these reserves.



*Dracula gigas* (L), *D. trigonopetala* (R)  
Dracula Reserve, Ecuador

*Dracula lemurella* (L), *Lepanthes escifera* (R)  
La Selva de Ventanas Reserve, Colombia

We hope you will join us in promoting this important work. We invite you to become a member of the OCA, to make a donation, to take a trip with us to see Orchids in the Wild®, and to purchase merchandise through our website. Since we have no paid staff, all proceeds support orchid conservation. The OCA is a non-profit 501(c)(3) corporation.

For more information: [www.orchidconservationalliance.org](http://www.orchidconservationalliance.org)

### Register NOW for the 2nd Orchid Culture Speakers Day! Coming up January 29th, 2022



The AOS is proud to announce that we have four distinguished speakers on selected aspects of the Aeridinae and Angraecinae (commonly referred to as the Vanda and Angraecum Alliance) which follows our ORCHIDS magazine supplement on the Aeridinae.

Please join **Kim Fedderson** of Fair Orchids: Yes, you can grow Vandaceous Orchids at home, **Jason Fischer** of Orchids Limited who will talk on the culture and history of *Neofinitia falcata* (now *V. falcata*), **Bob Fuchs**, Pres. of RF Orchids on the latest trends in Vanda hybridizing and **Brenda Oviatt** from Botanica Ltd., talking on Angraecoids: Conservation and Culture. Come with your coffee and snacks! Enjoy a day with these delightful speakers and learn lots about the Vanda Alliance, history, hybridizing and of course CULTURE!

[Click here to register today!](#) The registration fee is \$30.00.

(Note, Kim Fedderson is one of our regular show vendors and has given talks to STOS)

# Orchid Names

## Orchid Names Explained

--Carol Bayles

### Species

Orchids can be divided into two broad groups: species and hybrids. Orchid species occur naturally and go by a unique, two-name classification system designed by Carl Linneaus in the mid-1700s. The names are in Latin and are called the genus (plural is genera) and species (or specific epithet but no one uses that term). When written, the genus name is capitalized, the species is not and both are written in italics: *Cattleya mossiea*. Often the genus name is abbreviated to one letter or a few letters, as *C.* for *Cattleya*, *Epi.* for *Epidendrum* and *Phal.* for *Phalaenopsis*.

Within each genus there may be dozens, if not hundreds, of species. The species name may indicate place of origin (*costaricensis*, from Costa Rica), the person who found the orchid (*besseae*, for Libby Besse), a characteristic of the orchid (*coccinea*, for red) or honor an individual (*garayi*, for Leslie Garay). The species name often tells you something about the plant.

Some plants in a species may exhibit certain characteristics recognized by assigning a subspecies, often called a variety (var.) or form (f.) name. The variety name begins with a lower-case letter, is in italics and is the third name in the sequence. The flowers of *Phragmipedium besseae* are typically red, but a variant with yellow flowers has been named *Phragmipedium besseae* forma *flavum*, or just *Phragmipedium besseae* f. *flavum*. The characteristics of a subspecies will often pass to seedling progeny but not necessarily. *Coerulea* forms, for instance, often revert back to a more normal form. If a selfing, the chances are better to stay true, but even *alba* or *semi-alba* forms often revert.

Naturally occurring hybrids can be found in the wild. Once identified and named, the name of these plants includes an 'x' between the genus and species names (e.g., *Cattleya x hardyana*). The entire name, except the 'x', appears in italics. *Cattleya x hardyana* is a natural hybrid of *Cattleya dowiana* var. *aurea* and *Cattleya warscewiczii* and is found in Colombia. It is important to note that this name is used only for those plants that are wild-collected. The original artificial cross was in 1896 and named *Cattleya Hardyana*. Note the capitalization of the H. While the instance of *Cattleya x hardyana* found in Columbia is from the variety *aurea* of *dowiana*, any other natural hybrid of any form of *C. dowiana* and *C. warscewiczii* would keep the same name.

### Hybrids

Orchid hybridization has been occurring for over 150 years and the naming gets more complicated. Hybrids are no longer referred to by the genus-species name. For hybrids made between two species within a genus (intrageneric), the genus name is still used but instead of a species name, a group or grex name can be assigned by the breeder. The grex name applies to all the progeny of that cross and all future crosses using the same parents, including reciprocal crosses; it begins with a capital letter and is not in italics. When *Calanthe triplicata* was crossed with *Calanthe sylvatica*, all progeny were given the name *Calanthe Dominyii*, after John Dominy, who made this first cross in 1856. Sometimes the grex is not named and the plant will just be known by its parents.

When buying a plant with a grex name without a cultivar name, or with a cross name, it is a seedling and you don't really know what you are getting. That is part of the fun and serious hobbyists buy groups of seedlings (or whole flasks) in the hopes of getting something special.

# Orchid Names

A hybrid made up of two species is referred to as a primary hybrid. A hybrid made up of two hybrids or a hybrid and a species is referred to as a complex hybrid. We now also have many intergeneric hybrids (crosses between two or more genera). In this case, a new genus name is created by the breeder as discussed in a previous newsletter. This article is now available on the STOS website. This genus name is still capitalized and written in italics. It is usually followed by a grex name.

## Cultivars

One or more plants from a cross may have exceptional qualities and can be assigned cultivar (cv) names to distinguish them. Cultivar means 'cultivated variety'; it was selected and cultivated by humans. The cultivar name comes after the grex name, is capitalized and set within single quotes: *Paph.* Olivia 'Casa Luna'. There are no commas within this name. The name is assigned by the AOS or another orchid organization. In some cases of mass cloning, especially on Phals from SE Asia, a "Trade Name" is assigned and cannot be found in any public record as the cross may never have been registered. If the name is just Phal Lollipop, and you can't find any information on the cross, it is a "Trade Name".

Cultivar characteristics may not be passed to seedling progeny, but all vegetatively propagated progeny of a cultivar (divisions, keikis, mericlones) will have the same qualities and bear the same name. This permits hobbyists to know exactly what to expect from a plant they purchase bearing a cultivar name. However, there are documented cases of "sports" being produced by cloning techniques, where one in several thousand might have a different colored flower. This could be a plus or a minus.

Cultivars may also be selected from a species that shows a mutation or other special characteristic: *Paphiopedilum appletonianum* 'Seascape'. You can also have a cultivar of a variety (subspecies) and all vegetatively propagated progeny will have the same characteristics and will still be considered a 'species', not a hybrid.

## Problems and Exceptions

Not everyone follows the rules. Many websites dispense with the italics. However, the genus always comes first, and the species name is the only one not capitalized. If the first name after the genus is capitalized and not in quotes, then it is a grex (progeny). Any part of the name that is capitalized and in quotes it is the cultivar name. Cultivars should always be in quotes. Often a plant is identified only as a cross between two other plants. There are likely many plants from this cross but if yours is exceptional, you may have a chance to give it a cultivar name.

There are times when the genus name is not capitalized or italicized. If you are not talking about a specific plant but about a group of plants (often the genus will end with an s) it is not capitalized or italicized. For example, "laelias are placed in the cattleya alliance because they are closely related to *Cattleya labiata*, the type species for cattleyas."

The letters at the end of a name -- such as AM/AOS and HCC/AOS indicate an award (which was also covered previously and is in the same article on the STOS website). These awards may be given to both species and hybrids. An award imparts prestige and, generally, a higher price. The award designation is part of the official name and carries through any vegetative propagation.

There is more involved in naming orchids but this will get you pretty far. More information can be found in the references below.

# Orchid Names

## References:

This article is based mostly on the following two references:

Basics of Orchid Names

<https://www.aos.org/orchids/additional-resources/basics-of-orchid-names.aspx>

Orchid Names: The Basics by David Mellard, Ph.D.

<https://www.atlantaorchidsociety.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/02/Orchid-Names-The-Basics.pdf>

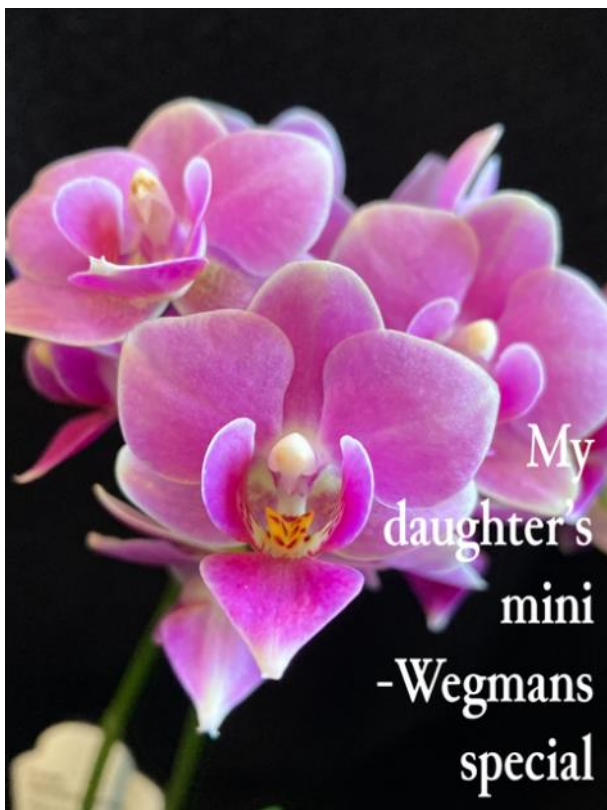
A complete listing of intergeneric hybrid names and the appropriate abbreviation (as of July 2020) is available at <https://midamericanorchids.org/education>. Note you can have the list sorted by name or by abbreviation. This does not include species or intrageneric hybrids.

The World Checklist of Selected Plant Families (formerly the Kew Monocot List) has a searchable database that allows you to find information about the accepted name and synonyms for orchid species and natural hybrids.

[http://apps.kew.org/wcsp/prepareChecklist.do?checklist=selected\\_families%40%40100090420121954649](http://apps.kew.org/wcsp/prepareChecklist.do?checklist=selected_families%40%40100090420121954649).

Keeping track of 150,000 orchid hybrid names is the job of the Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) in the United Kingdom. The RHS maintains a database of hybrid names along with the parents, the hybridizer, the date of registration, and other pertinent information. This searchable database is available at <https://apps.rhs.org.uk/horticulturaldatabase/orchidregister/orchidregister.asp>. Note you can only search by parentage or grex.

Many thanks to Pete O'Connell for corrections and edits.



Jean Mint

Photo of an Orchid made of glass on exhibit at the Corning Museum of Art. A very delicate and fragile glass copy of a delicate and fragile flower. – Ben Cabot



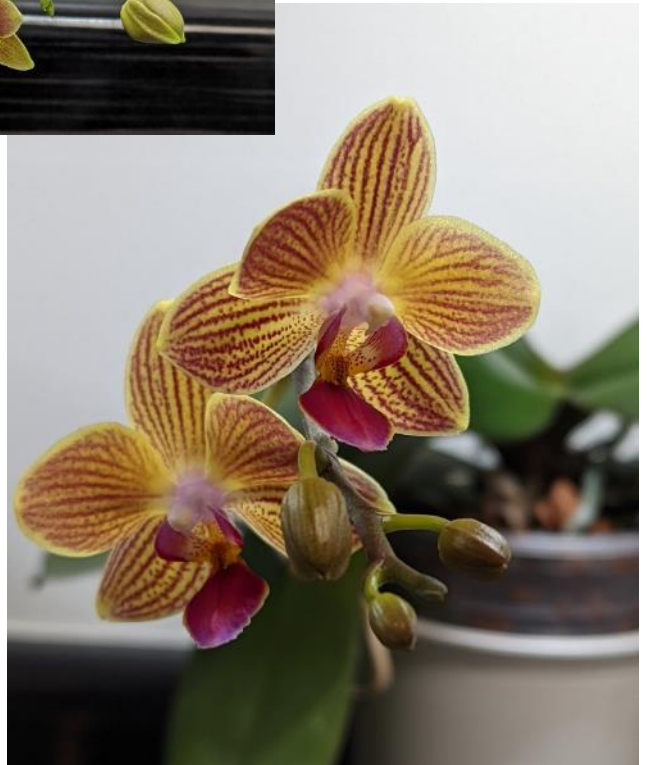
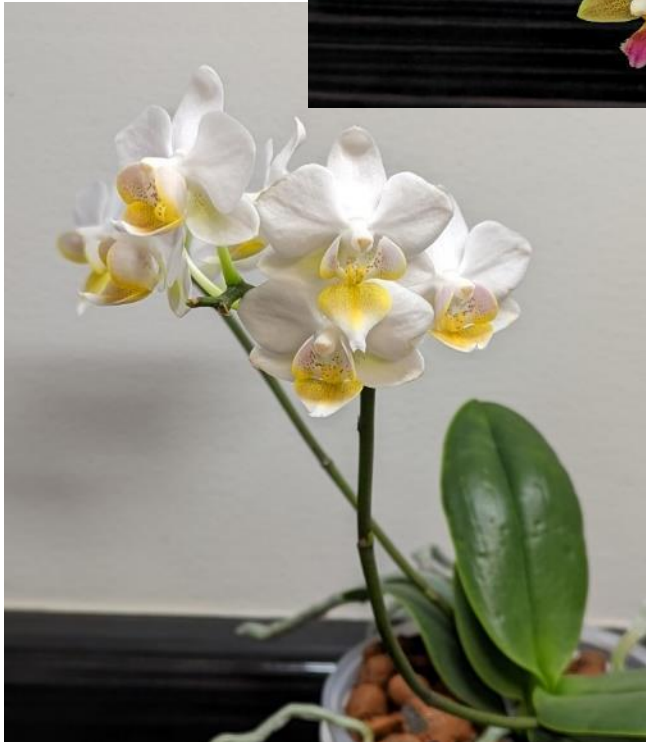
# Show Table – Sam Reichler



Phal. KS Super Zebra  
'Pylo' AM/AOS



Phall. Zheng Min Sapphire  
(also submitted in November)



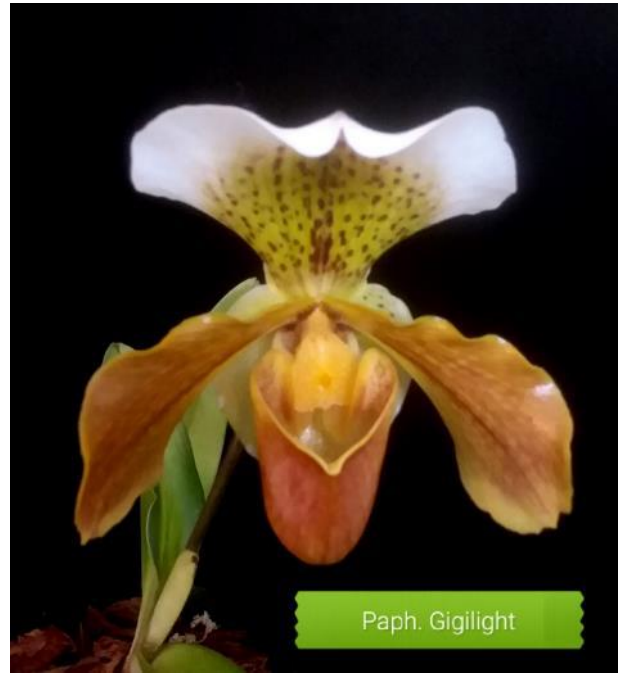
3 no ID Phalaenopsis complex hybrids

# Show Table – John Zygmunt



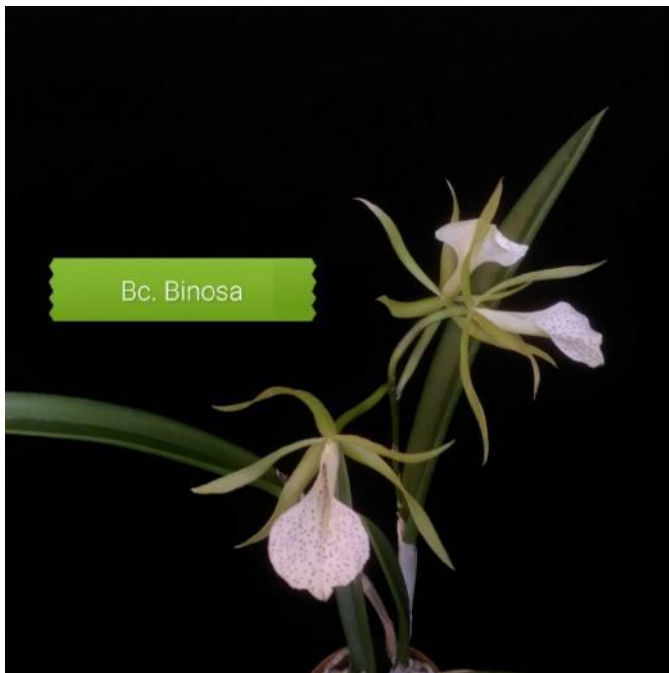
*Diodonopsis erinacea*

*Diodonopsis erinacea*- One of my favorite minis. It likes shade, cool and moist. A species from Costa Rica and Ecuador.



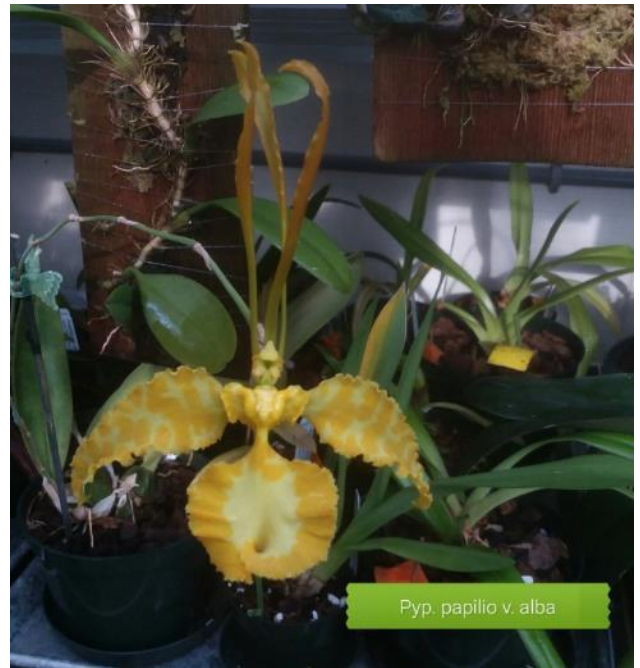
*Paph. Gigilight*

*Paph. Gigilight*- This may be mislabeled. Doesn't look like the photos in Orchidwiz. In any case I like the color. Flower measures 4" across. A hybrid.



*Bc. Binosa*

*Bc. Binosa*- A freebie at the Dec. meeting. Likes dappled light cool-hot. Needs dry between watering. A hybrid.



*Pyp. papilio v. alba*

*Psychopsis papilio*- Likes dappled light warm to hot. A South American species. Flower measures 3 1/2 X 4". Called the butterfly orchid for obvious reasons.



# Show Table -- Laurel Schaefer



*Beallara Marfitch 'Howard's Dream' AM/AOS*



no id phal



*Brassidium Nittany Gold 'Dr. John'*



*Clowesetum White Magic (Cl. warczewitzii 'SVO' x Ctsm. Orchidglade 'Davie Ranches' AM/AOS)*

# Show Table



*Potinara Star Fire* from our SVO Zoom order bloomed just in time for Christmas. (Lc Trick or Treat 'Orange Magic' AM/AOS x Pot. Rubescence 'SVO' AM/AOS). – Jane Trey



*Oncidium Twinkle 'Fantasy'*– Jane Trey



BLC. Hsinying Willette '9' John Zygmunt helped me repot this orchid at one of our clinics in the past. Note the lip emerging first from the back bud. – Bernice Magee



*Dendrobium tetragonum* - One more from Laurel Schaefer

# Show Table



*Dendrobium* Royal Wings x Diane Meyer.  
One of the leftover holiday plants. – Carol Bayles

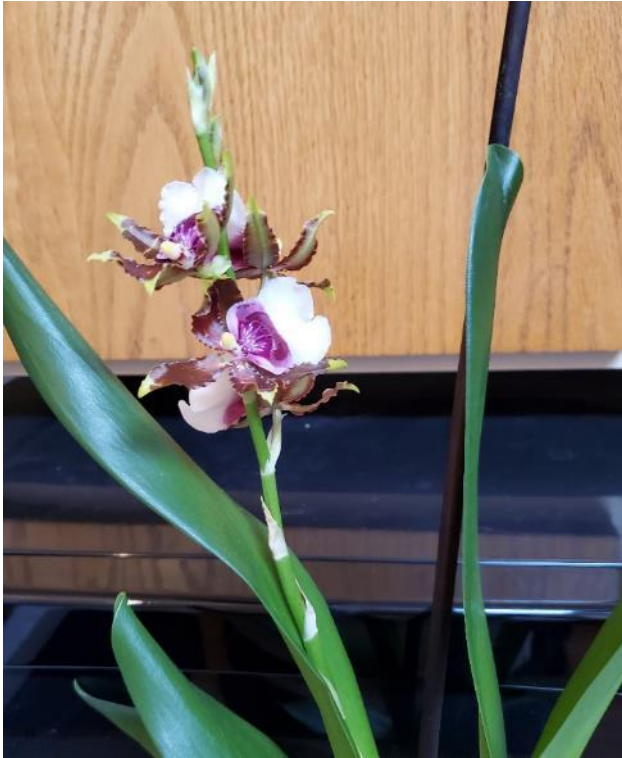


*Oncidium* Twinkle 'White' – Nancy Wolf

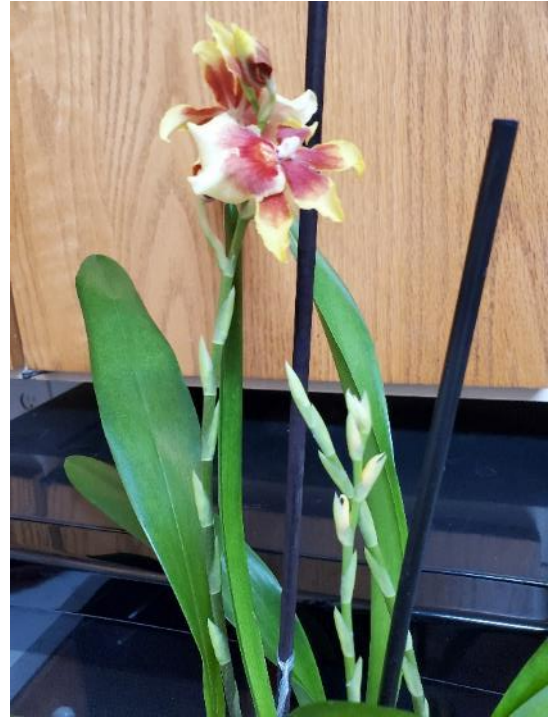


*Dendrobium* Chocolate Chip – Nancy Wolf

# Show Table – Anne Quain



*Onc. Witch's Jewel 'Ivory Lips'* Has beautiful fragrance that fills the room!



*Miltonidium Pacific Waters 'Paul's Pride'*

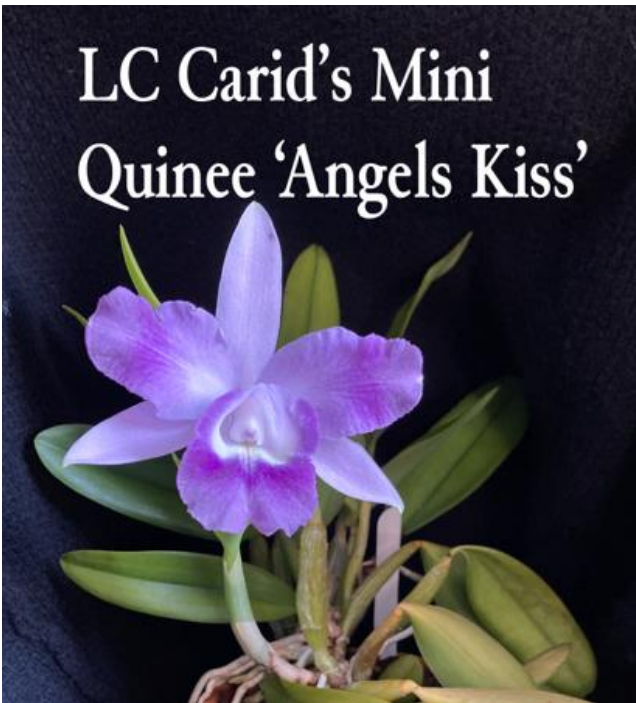
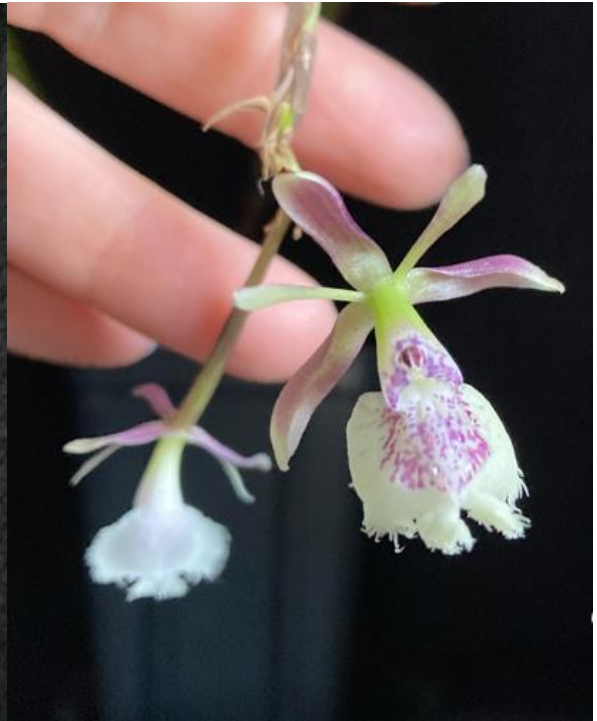
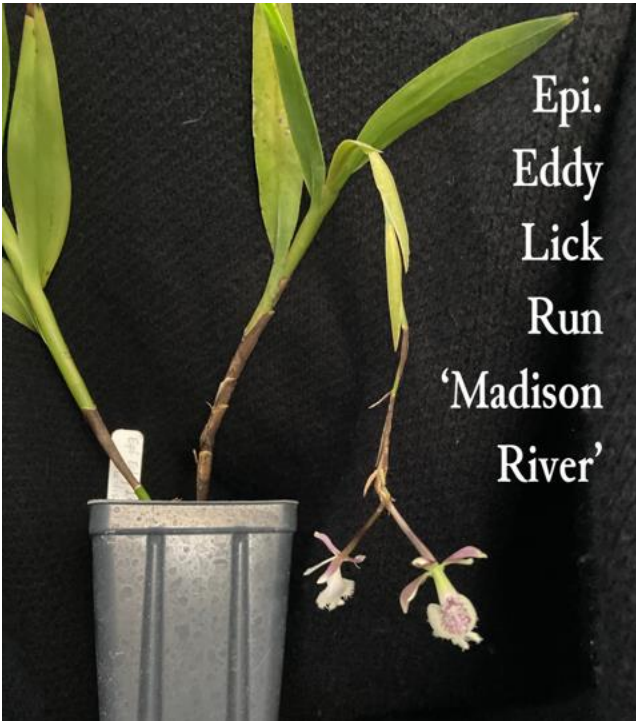


*Oncostelopsis Brazilian Sun 'FJ67'*

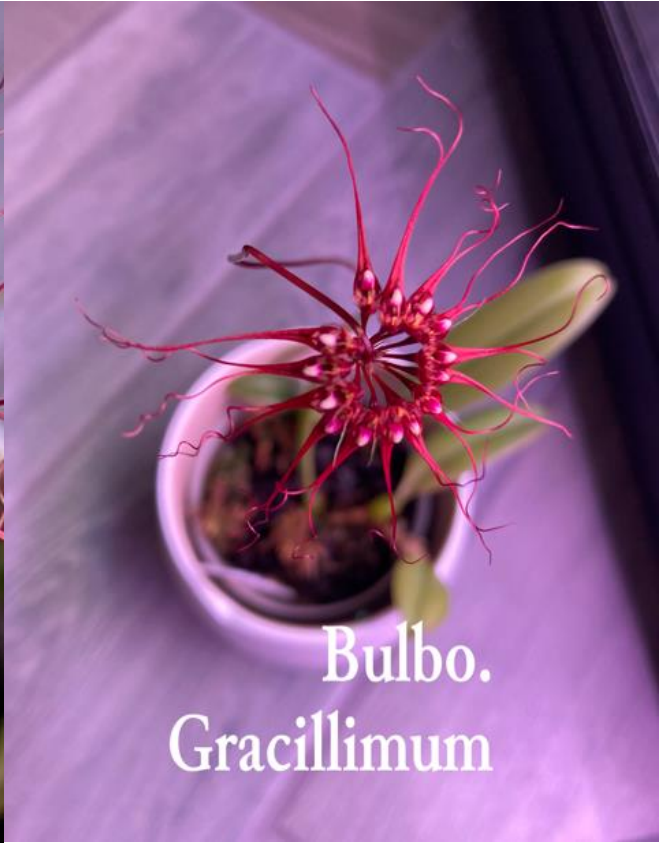


No id Phal. Lovely color

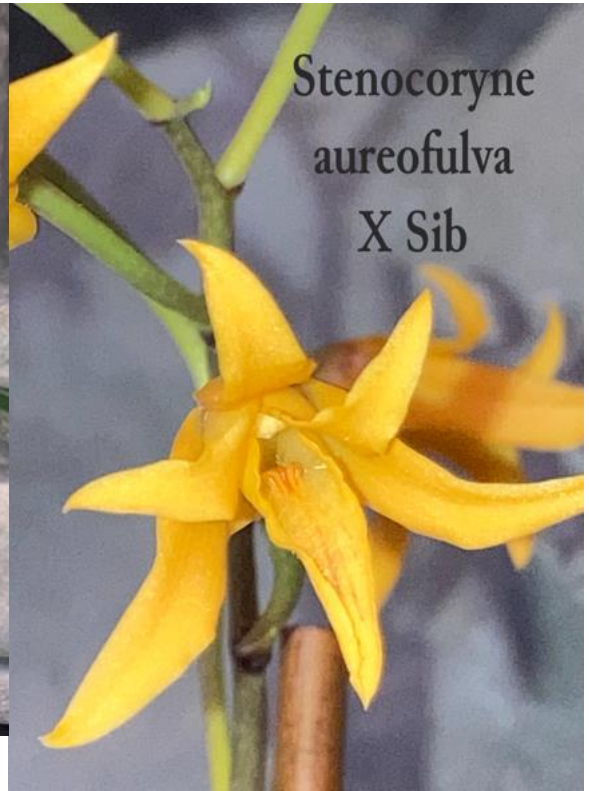
*Show Table – Jean Mint*



*Show Table – Jean Mint*



*Show Table – Jean Mint*



# Show Table – Luis Matienzo

A VIRTUAL DISPLAY OF FLOWERING PLANTS AT OUR HOME - January 2022

SPECIES:



*Masdevallia herradurae*  
(Colombia)



*Specklinia picta* with 15 spikes (Mexico to Peru)



A detailed view of the 2 mm flowers



# Show Table – Luis Matienzo

## COMPLEX PAPHIOPEDILUMS:



*Paph. In-Charm Topaz 'Muchik Gold'*  
(*Paph. helenae* x *Paph. Pacific Shamrock*)



*Paph. Loonie Badger 'Matienzo'*  
(*Paph. Lunacy* x *Paph. North Cascades*)

## INTERGENERIC HYBRIDS:



*Tsubotaara 'Melinda Marie'* (*Pabanisia Eva's Blue Amazon* x *Zygonisia Cynosure*)



*Zygonisia Roquebrune 'Seafoam'* (*Aganisia cyanea* x *Zygopetalum Artu Elle*)

# Outside at Key West – Pete O’Connell



*Cycnoches cooperi*

Seedling from SVO last summer. First bloom just before going dormant



Cattleya Enid (*warscewiczii* 'alba' x *mossiae* 'alba')

A seedling found at Home Depot last Spring. Very Fragrant.

# Outside at Key West – Pete O’Connell



*Bulbophyllum lasiochilum*

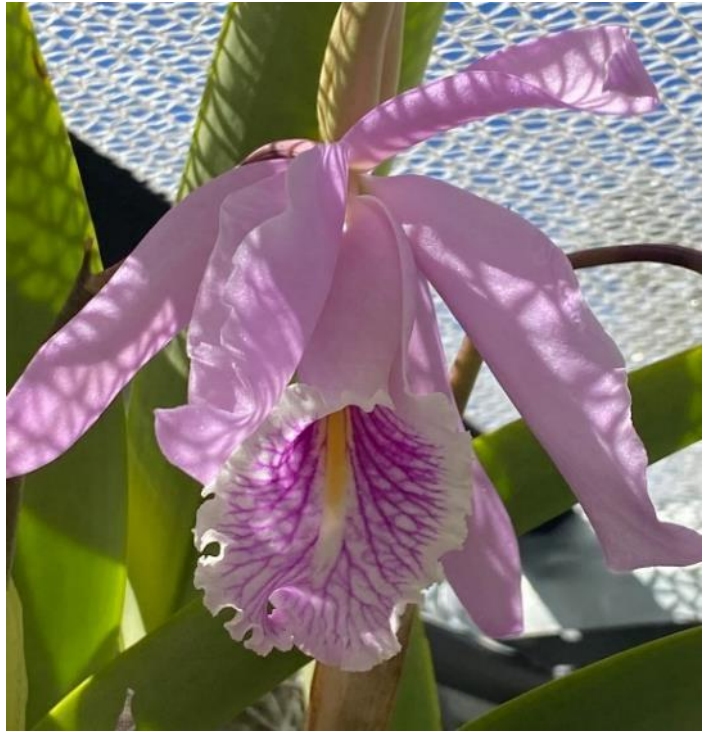
Seedling from LOC flask about 20 months ago. There were several of these seedlings in the auction. First one to bloom for me.



*Rhynchosyllis gigantea*

From local garden store last year. I have several of these in varying colors. Fragrant.

*Outside at Key West – Pete O’Connell*



*Cattleya maxima coerulea*

Four seedlings from same cross. Very fragrant like northern lilac.

# Outside at Key West – Pete O’Connell



*Cattleya perivaliana*

My first orchid about 63 years ago from my Grandmother in Florida. Same plant.



*Potinara Triple Love # 6*

From an auction a few years back. Lightly fragrant.



*Cattleya Minerva* (1903) ‘Soini’ JC/AOS  
Awarded at our show around 2005. Named after my Mom. This was on Christmas day. The 1903 identifies the hybrid, as there are now 3 *C. Minervas*, as several of the species were either *Laelias* or *Sophronitis* when the crosses were made. Now all *Cattleyas*.

# Outside at Key West – Pete O’Connell



Lc CG Roebling ‘Beachview’ AM/AOS  
A nice light ‘blue’ with a darker lip



*Cattleya Eclipse (C. maxima coerulea x C. skinneri coerulea)*

A lot of influence from *C. maxima* (see above), and fragrant.