

**ORCHID
SECRETS
REVEALED:**

*184 MOST IMPORTANT ORCHIDS
BONUS REPORT*

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A survey of *Sanders' Orchid Guide*, L. H. Bailey's *Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture*, B. S. Williams' *Orchid Grower's Manual*, and Schlechter's *Die Orchideen* produces the following list of important orchids, compiled for ready reference by the amateur. The aids to pronunciation are given to facilitate the study. There are other accepted pronunciations; ideas on such subjects differ as widely as do those on methods of culture.

Cattleya Dowiana (catt'lee-a dow'ee-an'a or dow'ee-ay'na). Habitat Costa Rica, a warm, moist region. Blooms July to September. Parent of many gorgeous hybrids with its golden-yellow sepals and petals flushed crimson; rich, deep red-purple lip flushed and striped with gold. Imparts a sheen to its progeny, prominent among which is *C. lustre*.

C. Gaskelliana (gas-kell-ee-an'a or ay'na). Habitat Venezuela, up to 6000 feet. Blooms July, August, September. Similar to *Mossiae*. Decided touch of yellow at the throat. Fragrant.

C. gigas (j'l'gas), also named *Warszewiczii* (war'see-wick'see-ee or eye). Habitat Colombia. Blooms June, July, or later. The prima donna of the genus in its desirability, but temperamentally difficult to bloom (an inherited characteristic of the progeny). Extra-fine, large flowers, all shades of orchid with a deeper crimson-purple lip. The large white spots in the throat, like eyes, are a dominant factor in the hybrids and enhance their beauty. Very prolific.

C. Hardyana (hard'ee-an-a or ay-na). Habitat Colombia. Blooms August. Natural hybrid of *C. gigas* and *C. Dowiana* var. *aurea*. Lacks the crimson flush in the petals and sepals and has more gold in the throat than the species. A fine handsome flower; lip marked with the *gigas* eyes and the vivid magenta and gold of *Dowiana aurea*. The hybrid is written thus:
C. gigas *C. Hardyana*
x
C. Dowiana var. *aurea*

C. labiata autumnalis vera. Habitat Brazil. Blooms in the fall months. Flowers very large, rose-lavender; with rosy-purple lip, frilled, with yellow at the throat.

C. Mendellii (men'dell-ee or eye). Habitat Colombia. Blooms April to June. Large flowers of lavender shades; darker lip.

C. Mossiae (moss'ee-ee or eye). Habitat Venezuela. Blooms April through August. Large flowers, varying through the orchid shades, tinged yellow; some white in the throat. Has a characteristic mottled coloring in the throat, which is predominant in many of the progeny. Has many fine varieties, including: *C. Mossiae* var. *Wagneri*. Pure white; frequently used as a fine parent.

C. Perdvaliana (pur'see-val'ee-an-a or ay-na). Habitat Venezuela, 8 to 14,000 feet in elevation. Blooms in December. Lavender sepals and petals; lip fringed and deep red-purple; with handsome gold markings in the throat. This latter characteristic is predominant. Flowers are not large but prolific.

C. Schroederiae (shrow'der-ee or eye). Habitat Colombia. Blooms March to April. Similar to *Trianae* but with darker, frilled lip and yellow throat. Fragrant. Many fine varieties.

C. Trianae (tree'an-ee or try'ay-nee; named after Dr. Triana, it really should be *Trianaei*, but the awkward pronunciation has brought *Trianae* into common usage). Habitat Colombia, up to 8000 feet in the Andes. Blooms December through March. Famous as the 'Christmas bloomer.' Flowers large, ranging through the orchid shades; frequently yellow tints at the throat. Has handsome alba variety.

C. Warneri (war'ner-ee or eye). Habitat Brazil. Blooms June and July. Resembles *labiata autumnalis vera* in all but time of flowering.

Although the labiates are much sought for their breeding possibilities, the remainder of the *Cattleya* genus, although usually producing smaller, less showy flowers, are attractive and interesting also. The following are desirable in any amateur collection...

C. bicolor (buy'color). Habitat Brazil. Blooms September. Flowers pale green; purple lip and pink throat. *C. Bowringiana* (bow'rin-gee-an'a). Habitat Central America. Prolific. Similar to *Skinneri*. *C. citrina* (si-tree'na or si-try'na). Habitat Mexico. Blooms any time from May to August. A clear lemon-yellow, edged with white. Grown on a raft, it has a drooping (pendulous) habit of growth. The flower never opens beyond half-open bud shape. Spicy fragrance.

C. Forbesii (forbes'ee-ee or eye). Habitat Brazil. Blooms June to September. Flowers greenish to yellow, whitish outside; yellow lip touched pink. Intermediate house.

C. Loddigesii (lod'di-gez-ee or eye). Habitat Brazil. Blooms August, September. Four flowers to a stem, pink lavender; whitish outside lip, rose, flushed yellow. *C. Skinneri* (skin'ner-ee or eye). Habitat Costa Rica and Guatemala. Blooms March to June. Flowers not large; many on a spike; striking, brilliant rose-purple. Intermediate house.

Laelia anceps (lee'lee-a or lie-leea an'seps). Habitat Mexico. A valued and variable species. Used frequently and satisfactorily with *Cattleya* as parent. Blooms December and January. Flower large, slenderly graceful, and of delicate but durable texture. Many lovely varieties, including *alba*. *L. autumnalis*. Habitat Mexico. Bloom late fall and early winter. Showy, fragrant, prolific. Lavender; white throat flushed pink, spotted purple with a touch of yellow.

L. Gouldiana (goold'i-an'a). Habitat Mexico. A more brilliant *autumnalis* but considered a separate species.

L. grandiflora (gran'di-flor-a), or *majalis* (ma-hal'iss). Habitat Mexico. Blooms June, July. Dwarf plant with startlingly large flowers for its size, sometimes six inches across. Pink lavender; lip marked mauve.

L. purpurata (purr'purr-a-ta). Habitat Guatemala. Blooms May to July. Flowers large, with narrow, pink-lavender sepals; petals also narrow, darker, and rich dark purple; lip veined purple; decided yellow at throat. Good parent because of vigorous growth and strong color. Many fine varieties. *Alba* variety is pure white or has purple lip.

L. superbiens (su-per'bi-ens). Habitat Mexico and Guatemala. Blooms December to February. Many blossoms to a stem; large sepals and petals rose fading at the base; lip veined with deep crimson and lined with yellow and deeper crimson.

L. tenebrosa (ten'e-bro-sa), also called *L. grandis* var. *tenebrosa*. Habitat Guatemala. Blooms June, July. Flowers large, purplish-brown; deep purple lip. Used in hybridizing, this plant imparts a rich iridescent sheen to

its progeny.

L. xanthina (x-an-teen'a). Habitat Guatemala. Blooms June, July. Flowers large; sepals and petals clear yellow; front of throat white, flushed crimson-purple.

Brassavola Digbyana (brassa-vo'la or bras-sav'o-la dig'bi-an'a). Habitat Honduras. Blooms during the winter months. Large flowers with spreading petals and sepals of chartreuse green; elaborately fringed cream-white lip tipped with purple. The lovely large lip makes it a desirable parent.

B. glauca (glaw'ka). Habitat Mexico and Guatemala. Blooms February, March. Plant compact with glaucous leaves (having the sheen of a light coat of whitewash or the iridescence of a plum). Flowers with greenish-yellow sepals and petals; lip expanded and pure white, with red streaks in the throat. Very fragrant.

B. nodosa (no-dose'a). Habitat Central America. Flowers entirely white; narrow sepals and petals; heart-shaped lip. Has been used infrequently as a parent, Sanders listing it only four times.

The warm-growing evergreen Dendrobies include the following, to be accommodated in the warm house:

Dendrobium atro-violaceum (den-dro'bi-um atro'vee' or vie'o-lay'see-um). Habitat New Guinea. Blooms April, May. Flowers creamy-white, leathery, spotted deep purple; rich violet throat; greenish outside. Should be hung up to be seen properly.

D. bigibbum (bi-gib'bum). Habitat Australia. Blooms October to December. Handsome flowers rosy-purple, with broad petals.

D. densiflorum (dense'i-flor'um). Habitat India, Moulmein. Blooms March to May. Similar to *thyrsoflorum*; flowers slightly larger and all orange-yellow.

D. Farmeri (farm'er-ee or eye). Habitat India. Blooms April, May. Flowers delicate yellow, flushed pink.

D. thyrsoflorum (thur'si-flor-um). Habitat Moulmein. Blooms spring. Flowers like Chinese hanging lanterns of gold and white.

The second division of the evergreen group of Dendrobiums coming from a higher elevation includes:

D. Dearei (dear'ee-eye or ee). Habitat the Philippines. Blooms July to September. Flowers pure white, tinged green at the throat.

D. Formosum (for-mo'sum). Habitat India. Blooms August, September. Flowers large, with spade-shaped lip, white with rich gold at the throat.

D. infundibulum (in-fun-dib'u-lum). Habitat Moulmein. Blooms June through August. Flowers large and white, with a touch of yellow at the throat.

D. Jamesianum (james'ee-an-um). Habitat Moulmein. Blooming time varies. Nigro-hirsute (having dark hair-like projections on the stem) like *infundibulum* and *Formosum*. Flowers white, with, red streaks in the throat.

D. Phalaenopsis (fay'len-op-sis or fay'lay'en-op-sis). Habitat the Philippines. Various blooming seasons. Flowers bloom singly along the stem; pink-lavender tinged with purple; base of lip drawn in to form a sort of claw.

The following belong to the group of deciduous Dendrobiums

and may be accommodated during resting in a cooler spot:

ORCHID SECRETS REVEALED: MOST IMPORTANT SPECIES

- D. aureum* (or'ee-um). Habitat India, Assam, Ceylon, Java. Blooms October to March. Flowers golden, enhanced by velvety brown at the throat. Very fragrant.
- D. nobile* (no'bill-eh). Habitat India and China. Blooms prolifically January to June. Flowers striking; white sepals and petals, ivory-shaded; rosy-purple edges; a dark-red velvety spot in the throat.
- D. superbum* (su-per'bum). Habitat the Philippines. Blooms spring. Flowers a warm purple. Fragrance of raspberry jam or rhubarb.
- D. Thwaitesii* (*D. Ainsworthii* var. *splendidissima grandiflorum* x *D. Wiganiae*). A lovely golden hybrid with the velvety brown spot in the throat, having both *aureum* and *signatum* (a pure yellow species) in the background to bring out the richness of color.
- D. Wardianum* (war-di-an'um or war-di-aye'num). Habitat Burma and Assam. Blooms May. Flowers white tipped with deep amethyst blotches; yellow disc on the lip; two dark red blotches at the throat.
- Oncidium candidum* (on-sid'i-um can'dee-dum). Habitat Guatemala. Blooms August to November. The plant very small, bearing six flowers to a stem; white, tinted pink.
- O. crispum* (crisp'um). Habitat Organ Mountains, Brazil. Blooms various times. Pseudobulbs on creeping rhizome bear two olive-green leaves and stout erect stems with 20 to 50 flowers, shiny brown, flecked yellow and red at the base.
- O. flexuosum* (flex-u-o'sum). Habitat Peru. Blooms fall months. Very long scapes (stems) crowded with golden-yellow flowers, flecked brown.
- O. Kramerianum* (kramer-i-an'um). Habitat Ecuador. Blooms similar to *papilio* but showier, the flowers being heavily margined in brown, the side sepals and bottom petal very wavy, the dorsal sepal and two side petals elongated to resemble butterfly feelers.
- O. Lanceanum* (lance-ee-an'um). Habitat Trinidad and Guiana. Blooms summer. No pseudobulbs. Leaves very large, stiff, rough-textured, tending to spot; scapes bearing flowers in stiff bunch at the end; petals and sepals delicately wavy and greenish-yellow, heavily barred with rosy-brown; lip deep violet.
- O. macranthum* (ma-kran'thum). Habitat tropical America. Blooms spring and summer. Scapes up to 12 feet long; perhaps 75 flowers about 4 inches across. Crisp, wavy sepals, yellowish-brown; bright yellow petals; triangular purple lip.
- O. ornithorynchum* (or'nith-or-in'kum). Habitat Mexico and Guatemala. Blooms summer. Many tiny, jewel-like flowers, rose-lavender; darker lip, crested yellow. Fragrant.
- O. papilio* (pa-pill'i-o). Habitat West Indies. Blooming time varies. Many species of orchids lend themselves to descriptive names, like fly, dove, spider, et cetera; none is more fitting than this 'butterfly.' The pseudo-

bulbs are very compressed, mottled purplish, bearing a long scape, a flower appearing at the end as a preceding one dies. The sepals and petals are reddish-brown, barred yellow; lip canary-yellow. Long feelers add to the illusion of a gorgeous tropical insect.

- O. splendidum* (splen'di-dum). Habitat Guatemala. Blooms autumn. Flowers 3 inches across, yellow-green with broad brown bands; kidney-shaped lip yellow.
- O. varicosum* (var-i-co'sum). Habitat Brazil. Blooms autumn. Prolific with large flowers; petals and sepals dull green with brown bands; ornate, bright yellow lip.
- O. varicosum* var. *Rogersii* (roj'ers-ee or eye). Most handsome and popular of the *Oncidium* genus. The lip is sometimes 2% inches across; coloring as in the type.

Native North American slippers include:

- Cypripedium acaule* (sip'ree-pea'dee-um a-call'ee). Habitat Minnesota. Blooms late spring. Flowers large; sepals and petals dark red-purple; lip veined rose-red. State flower.
- C. Californicum*. (cal-i-forn'i-cum). Habitat California Mountains. Blooms summer. Flowers yellow and brown; lip white, flushed and spotted brown.
- C. candidum* (can'di-dum). Habitat eastern North America. Blooms May to June. Flowers small, bright green with an overtone of brown: lip white, with an inner pink flush.
- C. parviflorum* (par-vi-flor'um). Habitat eastern North America, as far north as Newfoundland and as far south as Georgia. Blooms May to June. Flowers brown with golden-yellow lip. Fragrant.
- C. pubescens* (pew-bess'ens). Habitat eastern North America. Blooms May to June. Flowers fairly large, greenish-brown; with a yellow-green lip, often softly flushed.
- C. spectabile* (speck-tab'ill-eh), sometimes called *Reginae* (re-gen'eye). Habitat eastern North America, as far north as Canada and as far south as North Carolina. Blooms May to June. Flowers handsome and large, pale pink; darker rose lip with brighter spots. The beauty and charm of the species make a trip to their habitat one of delightful discovery. However, for the most part they do not survive transplanting and perish after a year or two. It is better to enjoy them in their swampy marshes and meadows.

The following are mottled-leaved species and require hot-house culture:

- C. barbatum* (bar-ba'tum). Habitat India and the Malay Peninsula. Blooms February to August. Flowers have broad dorsal, white with purple and green stripes; purple petals with a row of dark, hairy, warty excrescences, and a brown slipper pouch.

- C. bellatulum* (bel-lat-yeu'lum). Habitat Siam. Blooms spring. Plant very dwarf, having creamy-ivory flowers shell-shaped, heavily spotted with dull, dark purple.
- C. callosum* (cal-low'sum). Habitat Siam and China. Blooms March to July. Large handsome flowers with white dorsal shading into green and flushed at the base with purple, and marked dark crimson; petals pale green shading into purple; lip brown-purple. One of the parents of *C. Maudiae* (*C. callosum* var. *Sanderae* x *Lawrenceanum* var. *Hye anum*), a regal alba hybrid with glistening white dorsal, veined pale green; pale-green petals and pouch.
- C. Fairriaenum* (fair-i-an'um). Habitat Assam. Blooms July to September. Dwarf plant with small graceful dainty flowers having broad, greenish-white dorsal heavily lined with purple; curved white petals striped and margined with purple; and large brownish-green lip with purple network of veins.

The following lack the markings in the leaves and grow in cooler regions, and so require cool house conditions:

- C. insigne* (in-sig'nee). Habitat Assam. Blooms October to March. Favorite with amateurs, being prolific and easy to grow. Flowers medium with brown, shaded-green dorsal, dotted with brown-purple, and white at the apex; petals yellow-green, shaded brown-purple; lip similar. A fine parent, *C. Lee anum* (lee-an'um) being one of its prominent and popular progeny. Has many fine varieties of which *Harefield Hall* is outstanding; var. *Sanderae*. Primrose-yellow with the upper half of the dorsal white; var. *Sanderianum*. Considered the true albino, with dorsal colored white and petals and pouch chartreuse.
- C. Lee anum* (*C. insigne* x *Spicerianum*).
- C. Spicerianum* (spl-ser-ee-an'um). Habitat Assam. Blooms October to February. Flowers pale green dotted with purple; brown-purple lip; with dorsal pure white, tinged green at the base and a broad purple stripe down the center.
- C. villosum* (vill-o'sum). Habitat Moulmein. Blooms November to May. Very large flowers, iridescent red, green, and purple, with green dorsal. Many fine varieties. Much prized as a parent, having been used for over two thousand hybrids.

Cymbidiums require, without exception, lath-house, outdoor, or cool-house treatment, 'feet cold, head warm.'

- Cymbidium ebumeum* (ee-bur'nee-um). Habitat India. Blooms February and March. Flowers white dorsal petals and lip with a golden band down the center of the throat. Has been of tremendous importance as forerunner of some of the finest whites. Scarce and very difficult to grow.

The first hybrid, made in 1889, *C. eburneo-Lowianum*, F.C.C.¹—a primary hybrid of *eburneum* crossed with *Lowianum*—has in turn become a famous and successful parent. Outstanding among the progeny is *C. Mexanderi* (*C. eburneo-Lowianum* x *C. insigne Sanderi*). *C. erythrostylum* (ery-throw'style-um). The name means 'red column.' Habitat Annam. Blooms August to January. Flowers gleaming white with pink dots sprinkled at the base of dorsal and petals; lip more of a cream-white and lined with rose. The fact that the flowers do not open wide gives a nun-like modesty to their appearance. Chief virtue is passing on to hybrids the characteristic of early blooming. Scarce.

- C. giganteum* (jl-gan'tee-um). Habitat north India. Blooms September to October. Flowers yellowish, striped with dark red; and lip spotted with scarlet. Keeps poorly and clouds color of brighter Cymbidiums when used as one parent.
- C. grandiflorum*, also called *Hookerianum* (hooker-i-aye'num or an'um). Habitat Himalayas. Blooms November. Flowers large, but frequently refuse to mature; clear green, spotted with crimson and purple. Parent with *Lowianum* of nearly all the green hybrids.
- C. insigne* (in-sig'nee), also called *C. Sanderi*. Habitat Annam. Blooms March to May. Flowers broad-petaled, white to pink-lavender; lip heavily spotted with darker lavender; with touches of yellow at the throat.
- C. l'Ansoni* (lan'son-ee or eye). Habitat Burma and Annam. Blooms May, June. Flowers similar to both *Lowianum* and *Tracyanum*, but obviously not a hybrid but a distinct species. Crossed with *C. insigne* produces the lovely pink, sometimes almost red, *Ceres*. Scarce.
- C. Lowianum* (low'ee-an-um). Habitat India. Blooms February and March. Has eighteen to twenty flowers on a stem; dorsal and petals yellowish-green with dark lines; cream lip flushed with yellow and maroon; blotch in throat. Compares favorably with its hybrids in beauty and ease of culture, its flowers having fine keeping qualities. The hybrid *C. Pauwelsii* (*C. insigne Sanderi* x *Lowianum*) ranks with *Mexanderi* as a parent of many fine seedlings.
- C. Parishii*. Habitat Moulmein. Blooms July and August. Flowers fragrant; dorsal and petals ivory; lip ivory, largely spotted dark purple; touches of gold in the throat. Fine variety *Sanderae* has more flowers and better shape. Received F.C.C.
- C. Schroederi*. Habitat Annam. Blooms March and April. Not outstanding; similar but inferior to *Lowianum* and *giganteum*.
- C. Tracyanum*. Habitat Burma and Siam. Blooms October to November. Flowers large, fragrant, yellowish-green, spotted with crimson; front of petal cream, spotted crimson. Has unfortunate habit of dulling the color when crossed with Cymbidiums of more brilliant hue. Progeny *C. Doris*

¹ The Royal Horticulture Society, England, presents deserving orchids with A.M. (Award of Merit) and F.C.C. (First Class Certificate).

(*C. Tracyanum* x *insigne*) seems to have overcome this failing to a certain extent and is valued as an early bloomer.

While Vandas will grow with Cattleyas, they respond amazingly to warmer conditions...

Vanda bicolor, also called *V. lamellate* var. *Boxalli* (la-mel-lay'ta box'all-ee or eye). Habitat north India. Blooms March to May. Flowers brownish with darker, checkered markings; lilac at the throat.

V. coerulea (see-rule'ee-a). Habitat Assam, north India, Burma. Blooms October to December; infrequently earlier; sometimes twice in three years. The famous 'heavenly blue' orchid. Sepals equal and spread; very small lip; the whole pale blue, overcast with a network of darker blue veins. The heavier the veining the darker blue the flower appears. The texture is exquisitely fragile and glistening; the quality deceptively lasting.

V. concolor (con'color). Habitat China. Blooms January to April. Flowers about 2 inches across, yellowish-brown, white outside; lip white with rosy spots. Very fragrant.

V. Sanderiana (san'der-i-an'a), called 'Euantha' (you-an'tha) by Schlechter and 'Esmeralda' (es'mer-al'da) by Williams. Habitat Mindanao, the Philippines. Blooms sometimes late summer, but usually October and November. Flowers spreading and flat as in *coerulea* and with the same crystalline texture, but usually much larger and slightly pansy-shaped. In beauty unsurpassed, flowers continue to grow after breaking from the bud, lavender in shade, blushing till by maturity they are a soft rose, shading toward the base of the very large petals into a muted olive-green; lip vividly crested, yellow reminiscent of green. Flowers not infrequently 5 inches across and 6 inches deep. Long-lasting, but unfortunately difficult for amateurs to grow. *V. Sanderiana* hybrids prove of much stronger growth.

V. suavis (swa'vis). Habitat Java. Blooms different times. Flowers with sepals and petals oddly twisted away from the lip; white, spotted red-purple and flushed; lip rose to purple. Fragrant.

V. tricolor (Sanders says this species is probably a variety of *suavis*, while Schlechter lists *suavis* as a variety of *tricolor*—a further example of how even experts differ on information about orchids). Habitat Java. Blooms various times. Similar in habit and appearance to *suavis*; flowers more yellowish with bright dark-purple blotch at the throat.

Phalaenopsis, like Vandas, seem to appreciate slightly warmer conditions than Cattleyas.

Phalaenopsis amabilis (a-ma'bill-is). Habitat Malaya. Blooms throughout the year. Flowers large, white; red at throat. Frequently used as a parent. Many fine varieties, among which are:

P. amabilis Rimestadiana (rime'stad-ee-an-a). Habitat Java. Blooms all the year. More vigorous than the type and crosses with it to form the fine hybrid *P. Gilles Gratiot*.

P. grandiflora (gran-di-flo'ra), according to Schlechter the same as *amabilis*, to Sanders a variety of *amabilis*, and to Williams a separate species; important in any classification. Habitat Java and Borneo. Blooms October to January. Flowers larger than the type; yellow, not rose, at throat. *P. amabilis var. aurea* (or'ee-a). Habitat Malaya. Blooms different times. Flowers larger than the type, having a deep golden flush at the throat and over the curling tendrils of the lip.

P. cornu-cervi (kor'noo ser'vee). Habitat Moulmein. Blooming time varies with the location, frequently May to September. In sunny location loses leaves and requires long rest; in shade grows continuously and retains leaves, blooming even during the hot dry season. Flowers greenish-yellow, barred brown; lip claw-shaped and incurved, whitish in color.

P. Lueddemanniana (loo'dee-man-ee-an-a). Habitat the Philippines. Blooms according to the location, usually May to June. Flowers white, barred amethyst and cinnamon-brown; lip pale, with deep violet at the base. Dwarf plant.

P. rosea (rose-ee'a). Habitat the Philippines. Blooms different times. Small flowers, white flushed pink; rose-violet at throat.

P. Schilleriana (shill-er-i-an'a). Habitat the Philippines. Blooms different times, frequently February to May. Flowers about 3 inches across, very prolific, pale pink-lavender; darker lip; yellow at throat; leaves mottled green.

Epidendrum adapts itself to any home and may be grown outdoors, except in extremely cold climates.

Epidendrum atropurpureum (atro-purr-purr-ee'um). Habitat tropical America. Blooms April to May. Flowers greenish-brown; lip white; with crimson at the throat.

E. cochleatum (coke'li-aye-tum). Habitat tropical America. Blooming time varies, usually throughout the year. Flowers resemble cockleshells, yellow-green; with purple-black lip; veined and whisker-like side sepals. Smooth, clear green pseudobulbs.

E. eVectum (ee-veck'tum). Habitat Colombia. Blooms throughout the year. Flowers rosy-purple, with heavily fringed lip.

E. fragrans (fray'granz). Habitat tropical America. Compressed pseudobulbs; flowers white; lip streaked with crimson. Chiefly interesting because of pervasive and exquisite perfume.

E. Ibaguense (ee-ba-gwen'see). Habitat Colombia. Blooming time varies. Flowers with gold petals and sepals, and yellow fringed lip.

ORCHID SECRETS REVEALED: MOST IMPORTANT SPECIES

E. Lambeauanum (lam'bow-an-um). Habitat Brazil. Blooms different times. Flowers, sepals, and petals dull white; wine-red lip margined with lighter color. Dwarf plant.

E. polybulbon (polly-bul'bon). Habitat Central America. Blooms winter months. Dwarf plant, creeping rhizome. Flowers infinitesimal and myriad; starchy, brownish sepals and petals; heart-shaped white lip, fragrant, showering from the many tiny bulbs.

E. radicans (rad'i-cans). Habitat Mexico. Blooms throughout the year. Plant has very straggling, vine-like habit of growth; no pseudobulbs; leaves in pairs. Tiny flowers, prolific and starchy; with serrated (tooth-edged) lip all one color—bright orange-scarlet. With *E. evectum*, parent of showier hybrid *E. O'Brienianum*.

E. Tampense. Florida representative of *renosum* (Mexico). Profusion of bulbs and tiny pink-brown, green flowers. Very sweet and lasting.

E. vitellinum (vi-tell-in'um). Habitat Mexico. Dwarf pseudobulbous plant. Sepals and petals one to one and one-half inches, showy cinnabar-red; yellow lip.

Sophronitis grandiflora. Habitat Organ Mountains, Brazil. Plants pseudobulbous. Flowers large, broad-petaled, cinnabar-red or deep crimson; lip yellow, streaked with red. The red is dominant in the progeny. Many fine varieties.

S. grandiflora var. *coccinea* (coach'i-nee'a). Habitat Brazil. Rare. Flowers large for size of plant and brilliant rose-red; blooms in the winter.

S. grandiflora var. *rosea*. Habitat Brazil. Rich purple, flushed rose.

Epiphronitis Veitchii (veetch'ee-ee or eye). Hybrid of *E. radicans* x *S. grandiflora*. Won the F.C.C. 1890. The combination reduced the size and roving habit of *Epidendrum* and increased the size of the flower.

Odontoglossums must have cool, shaded conditions...

Odontoglossum ardentissimum (*O. crispum* x *O. Pescatorei*). Has been much used as a parent of fine hybrids. *O. eximium* (*O. ardentissimum* x *O. crispum*) is also a fine parent.

O. citrosimum (si-tros'mum). Habitat Mexico. Blooms May to June. Flowers on pendulous racemes, so should be hung above bench at least while flowering. Flowers pale lavender; lip flushed rose (sometimes flowers blush a real pink); touches of yellow at throat. *Album* variety is pure white; lip crested yellow.

O. crispum. Habitat Colombia, elevation 7000 to 8000 feet. Blooms February to April. The pseudobulbs are very compressed; the flowers borne on racemes, crisp in texture; wide sepals and petals wavy and tapering to a point, white, sometimes flushed; hp white and frilled with deep gold spots. Long-lasting. It is easily and deservedly the favorite species. An excellent parent. Many fine varieties:

ORCHID SECRETS REVEALED: MOST IMPORTANT SPECIES

- O. crispum* var. *aureum*. Deep gold in color; sepals spotted brown; and two brown spots at throat.
- O. crispum nobilius* (no-bill'i-us). Strangely blotched with reddish-brown.
- O. crispum roseum*. Flushed with rose-lavender and spotted brown.
- O. crispum Stevensii*. Spotted; flowers 3 inches across (large for spray orchids).
- O. crispum Veitchianum*. Large flowers richly colored with crimson-brown spots.
- O. crispum virginale*. Pure white form; no spots; large flowers; yellow at throat.
- O. grande* (gran'dee). Habitat Guatemala. Blooms October to December. Very large 5-inch to 7-inch flowers with very long, rather narrow sepals and petals. The lip has a formation resembling a tiny Chinese doll, giving rise to the nickname 'baby orchid.' The texture is shiny 'patent leather,' colored with bands of alternating chocolate-brown and bright yellow.
- O. grande* var. *magnificum*. Flowers larger, more prolific, and brilliant than in the type..
- O. Uarryanum*. Habitat Colombia. Blooming time varies. Flowers very colorful, reddish-brown, striped in contrasting bars of yellow and dark purplish-mauve; sepals broader than the petals. Crossed with *O. crispum* to produce *O. crispo-Harryanum*.
- O. laeve* (lev'ee). Habitat Mexico and Guatemala. Blooms April to May. Flowers in panicles (bunches) on tall, erect stems. Flowers large, yellowish-green, barred with chocolate-brown; pale violet lip.
- O. laeve* var. *Reichenheimii*. Similar to type; prolific; lip varies from light to dark purple. *O. odoratum* (odor-a'tum). Habitat Venezuela. Blooms March to May. Flowers golden-brown, blotched chocolate-brown. Very fragrant.
- O. Oerstedii* (er-stead'ee or eye). Habitat Costa Rica. Blooms spring. Dwarf plant with small 2-inch white flowers crested yellow, sweetly perfumed.
- O. Oerstedii* var. *majus*. Flowers larger than in the type. *O. Pescatorei*, called by Sanders *nobile*. Habitat Colombia. Blooms March to May. Undulating white flowers flushed rose; lip flaring to fullness at the bottom, white, spotted rose; crimson lines leading to touches of yellow at the throat. Blooms freely and has many fine varieties:
- O. Pescatorei* var. *leucoxanthum* (loo-cox'an-thum). Alba variety crested yellow.
- O. Pescatorei* var. *melanocentrum* (mell-an'o-cen'trum). Habitat Colombia. Magnificent white flowers; sepals washed with lilac- lip black-purple, crested yellow; with black at throat.
- O. Pescatorei* var. *Veitchianum*. Habitat Colombia. Blooms spring. Flowers handsomer than in the type; transversely spotted with dark red-purple.
- O. Schlieperianum* (schleep'er-i-an-um). Habitat Costa Rica. Blooms summer. Flowers similar but not so large as *grande*.

ORCHID SECRETS REVEALED: MOST IMPORTANT SPECIES

- O. Uro-Skinneri* (you'ro skin'ner-ee or eye). Habitat Guatemala. Blooms July to September. Pseudobulbs spotted purple, bearing 2-inch scapes with many 3-inch flowers, olive-green and rich purplish-brown, spotted white; lip white, crested gold.
- O. Uro-Skinneri* var. *album*. Sepals and petals pale green-yellow; lip pure white.
- O. ~Wyattidnum* (wy-at-ti'an-um). Habitat Peru. Blooms January to May. Flowers golden-brown with purple and brown at the center; very long, broad isthmus lip (having column exposed); trumpet-shaped.
- Stanhopea ehurnea*. Habitat Venezuela. Blooms June, July. Large, fragrant flowers, ivory-white, spotted purple.
- S. ecornuta* (ee-kor-nu-ta). Habitat Central America. Blooms June, July. Flowers ivory-white, spotted purple; lip lacking horns, but canoe-shaped and fleshy.
- S. insignis* (in-sig'nis). Habitat Brazil, Peru. Blooms July to September. Large, creamy flowers spotted with purple eyes; lip spotted and flushed purple on drooping spikes.
- S. oculata*. Habitat Mexico. Blooms July to November. Free-flowering; lemon-yellow thickly spotted with violet; dark brown spots or 'eyes' in the throat; canoe-shaped lip with two fleshy horns. (In some species these horns are so exaggerated as to resemble ornate napkin rings.) Fragrant.
- S. tigrina* (tee-grin'a). Habitat Mexico. Blooms July to September. Flowers very large, 8 inches, frog-shaped, golden-yellow barred red-purple; lip yellow, spotted purple. Pervasive odor, of either vanilla or chocolate.
- S. Wardii* (ward'ee-ee or eye). Habitat Guatemala. Blooms June, July. Flowers very sweet, shimmering and brilliantly colored; golden-yellow, spotted purple; paler lip and velvety violet spots at throat.
- Miltonia Bluntii* (*M. Clowesii* x *M. spectabilis*). Natural hybrid. Creamy flowers; with butterfly marking typical of *Miltonia*, crimson-rose.
- M. Clowesii* (clow'see-ee or eye). Habitat Brazil. Williams says it blooms September to December; Sanders, in the spring. Flowers reddish-brown, barred yellow as in *Odontoglossum*; lip pointed and violet at the base.
- M. cuneata* (ku-ne-a'ta). Habitat Brazil. Blooms February. Startling coloring; petals and sepals dark brown, tipped with green-yellow; and the lip claw-shaped and white, with chocolate spots in the throat.
- M. Endressii* (enders'ee-ee or eye). Habitat Central America, particularly the Cordilleras of Costa Rica. Blooms irregularly. Flowers white, flushing to deep crimson at center; crimson on lip; yellow at throat.
- M. Roezlii* (rotz'lee-ee or eye). Habitat Colombia. Blooms October to November. White flowers very large and flat, with purple and gold butterfly.
- M. spectabilis* (speck'ta'bill-is). Habitat Brazil. Blooms August. Creamy-white flowers, very large and flat with rose butterfly; dark lines on the out-

spread lip leading into the throat, edged in pink. Coloring varies from white to dark purple.

M. vexillaria (vex'il-lar'i-a). Habitat Colombia. Blooms May to June. Large, flat, pansy-shaped flowers, rosy-pink, marked with fine red lines. Many fine varieties:

M. vexillaria var. *Memoria G. D. Owen*. Flowers sometimes 4 inches across, richly colored and characterized by the butterfly marking in the center. Variety *alba* white delicately tinted pink at the throat.

M. vexillaria var. *Princess May*. Large white flowers; sepals faintly pink and the butterfly gold. *M. vexillaria* var. *Sanderiana*. Magnificent flowers, pink, with deeper rose butterfly and crimson lines radiating from the center.

Phaius Cooksonii. (*P. Wallichii* x *P. tuberosus*). Handsome hybrid.

P. grandifolius, called by Schlechter from Bletchly 'P. *Tankervilliae*.' Habitat China, the Malay Peninsula, Australia. Blooms May to July. Flowers showy, chocolate-brown inside, white outside; lip curled or trumpet-shaped, long, white, with crimson lines leading into the yellow throat.

P. grandifolius var. *superbus*. Inside of the petals and sepals a brilliant chamois; lip bright amaranth, margined with rose.

P. Humblotti. Habitat Madagascar. Blooms June to July. Flowers large, rosy, showy; lip not tubular, but open and winged, with spreading basal lobe and white center, startlingly red.

P. maculatus, also called *flaws*. Habitat China, Australia, Malay. Blooms April to May. Large pseudobulbs; leaves dark green, flecked with yellow. Bears ten to twelve flowers, yellow with chocolate-brown rolled lip.

P. tuberosus. Habitat Madagascar. Blooms May to June, according to Schlechter; winter, according to Sanders. Odd tubular lip gives name. Flowers large, up to 2½ inches across; white sepals and broad white petals; lip yellow, spotted dark rose.

P. Wallichii (wall'eech-i). Habitat Ceylon, India. Blooms various times. Flowers typical, white outside, orange-yellow, or buff; flushed amethyst inside.

Calanthe rosea (ka-lan'thee). Habitat Moulmein. Blooms winter. Flowers bright rose-pink.

C. Turneri. Habitat India. Blooms late winter, early spring. Flowers white, with deep rose eye.

C. Turneri var. *navalis*. Pure white.

C. Veitchii (*C. rosea* x *C. vestita*). Flowers very large, bright rose. Has magnificent white variety.

C. vestita. Habitat Moulmein, India. Blooms October to February. Flowers creamy-white, with light yellow eyes.

C. vestita var. *luteo-oculata* (ok'u-la-ta). White with yellow eyes.

ORCHID SECRETS REVEALED: MOST IMPORTANT SPECIES

- C. vestita* var. *Regneirii* (rain'er-i-eye). Habitat Cochin China. More erect than var. *rubro-oculata*; flowers white, with rose lip.
- C. vestita* var. *rubro-oculata*. Striking; 2 inches across; white with rich crimson eyes.
- Coelogyne asperata*. Habitat Borneo, Malacca, Sumatra, Java. Blooms April to July. Large flowers, pale creamy-yellow; lip striking with bright orange spot, marked with bronzy veins.
- C. Burfordense* (*C. Pandurata* x *C. asperata*). Receives its rich coloring from *asperata*; larger and more strikingly marked; similar to *Pandurata*.
- C. citrina*. Lemon-yellow.
- C. cristata* (kris'ta-ta). Habitat the Himalayas. Blooms January to April. Most popular of the genus in cultivation. Flowers of tissue-paper texture, pure white with touches of yellow and tiny hairs in the throat. Very prolific. One fragrant variety.
- C. cristata* var. *Holuluca*. Pure white. *C. cristata* var. *lemoniana*. White lip crested citron-yellow.
- C. Massangeana* (mas-sange'ee-an-a). Habitat Assam. Blooms June to July. Vigorous; free-flowering, sometimes twice a year; easy to grow. Flowers light yellow; lip chocolate-brown, veined with bright yellow, edged with white, and having three yellow crests.
- C. Pandurata*. Habitat Borneo. Blooms August to October. Many flowers on a gracefully curving stem; slender longish petals and sepals, clear apple-green; with a gold beetle-shaped spot on the elongated lip, black-striped and with fine black hairy crests.
- Lycaste aromatica* (lie'caste-ee). Habitat Mexico. Blooms April to May. Small flowers, deep, rich orange, and fragrant at certain times of the day. Small, compact, and attractive plant.
- L. Candida* (can-dee'da). Habitat Guatemala. Blooms December to March. A miniature plant of dainty beauty; flowers with pale green sepals; white petals flushed rose; white lip spotted rose.
- L. cruenta* (crew-en'ta). Habitat Guatemala. Blooms March to April. Flowers similar to but larger than *aromatica*, with red spot at the throat. Leaves are large and handsome; sepals yellow inside, green outside; petals yellow; short, open lip divided into three lobes, spotted red, with blood-red spot at the throat.
- L. Deppei* (dep'ee-eye). Habitat Mexico. Blooms throughout late winter and early spring. Flowers with green sepals dotted chocolate-brown in even stripes; white petals; tri-lobed yellow lip with red spots.
- L. Locusta* var. *Sanders*. Habitat Peru. Blooms April to May. Fine green flowers; with white-fringed lip, flushed with yellow.
- L. Skinneri*. Habitat Guatemala, the alba variety being the national flower and its export forbidden. Blooms October to December. Flowers very

large, 4 inches to 5 inches across; the plant low and dwarfed. A real pink.

L. Skinneri var. *Armeniaca*. Flowers flushed apricot.

L. Skinneri var. *delicatissima*. Sepals flushed white; petals pink with creamy-white lip.

L. Skinneri var. *purpurata*. Sepals and petals white, flushed pink with deep purple lip.

Maxillaria jucata (max-il-lar'i-a few-ka'ta). Habitat Ecuador. Blooms May to July. Reichenbach said of its flowers, 'I could not help remembering some Harlequins I had seen, with paint not quite washed off their faces.' Flowers large; sepals white with purple in the middle and yellow dotted red at the edges, and so formed that the throat resembles a polka-dot bow-tie.

M. Sanderiana. Habitat Ecuador, Peru. Blooms late winter, early spring. Finest of the species according to Sanders. Flowers sometimes attain size of 5 inches to 6 inches across; petals and smaller sepals white with red spots and yellow crests in the throat.

Cynoches chlorochilon (sick-no'keys klor-o-ky'lon). Habitat Venezuela, Colombia. Blooms June to July. Flowers are all shades of green, going through several tints to deep black-green at the base of a creamy-white, waxy lip. They mature very slowly, remaining in tight-bud form for days, but lasting weeks if kept dry. The plant produces male and female flowers, some of them sterile, some of them perfect.

C. ventricosum (ven'tri-co-sum). Habitat Guatemala. Blooms August. Fragrant flowers with broad greenish-yellow sepals and petals; white lip with a black callous at the throat (Darwin believed that insects are attracted to feed on this callous).

Trichopelia coccinea (try-ko-peel'i-a coach'in-e'a). Habitat Costa Rica. Blooms April to May. Flowers large; sepals and petals brownish-green; white lip slenderly curving, orange-brown inside.

T. coccinea var. *crispa*. Wavy or undulate sepals and petals, crimson, edged with white; and white lip, frilled and edged with dark red.

T. coccinea var. *marginata*. Large flowers, light purplish-red, edged white; white outside of tubular lip, dark red sides, richer crimson inside, edged white.

T. suavis (swa'vis). Habitat Central America. Blooms March to May. Pseudobulbs rather compressed; flowers large and sweet; ivory-white sepals and petals dotted pink; white lip also dotted pink, but yellow at throat. Has an alba variety.

T. suavis var. *grandiflora*. Flower more expanded than in the type and more richly colored. Sepals and petals white; lip splashed with crimson; deep orange throat.

ORCHID SECRETS REVEALED: MOST IMPORTANT SPECIES

- Chysis aurea* (ky'sis or'ee-a). Habitat Venezuela. Blooms May to June. Flowers yellow with crimson markings.
- C. bractescens* (brack-tess-ens). Habitat Mexico. Pseudobulbs approaching the cane-like stems of *Dendrobium*. Usually two-flowering; white sepals and petals; lip yellow inside, white outside, and marked with fine crimson lines.
- Renanthera coccinea* (ree-nan'ther-a). Habitat Burma and Cochin China. Blooms at different times. Flowers may be 2 inches to 4 inches across; sepals and petals bright crimson, splashed with yellow; small red and yellow lip.
- R. imschootiana* (im'shoot-ee-an-a). Habitat Burma. Blooms April to May. Dwarf plant, flowering profusely with bright red flowers.
- Vanilla lutescens* (loo-tess'ens). Habitat Venezuela. Blooms July to August. Flowers 6 inches across, sulphur-yellow.
- V. planifolia* (plan-i-fo'lee-a). Habitat Central America. Blooms July to August. Flowers greenish-white.