

The

# AMERICAN ORCHID SOCIETY BULLETIN

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*Cypripedium Lawrenceanum*

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# THE AMERICAN ORCHID SOCIETY BULLETIN

*A Magazine Devoted to the Popularizing of Orchids  
and their Culture*

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*April 29, 1932*

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# The American Orchid Society Bulletin

EDITOR  
DAVID LUMSDEN

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ALBERT CAMERON BURRAGE

1921—1929

*First President of The American Orchid Society*



# In Memoriam

Mr. Burrage was born in Ashburnham, Mass., on November 21, 1859, the son of George Sanderson and Aurelia Chamberlin Burrage. When he was quite young his parents moved to California, where he lived until he was eighteen years old. After some months of study in Europe he entered Harvard College in 1879 and was graduated with a degree, *summa cum laude*, in 1883. He then entered the Harvard Law School from which he graduated in 1884. After completing his studies, he was admitted to the Bar in September, 1884, and began to practice law in Boston.

Although he was always active in politics, the only public office he held was membership in the Boston Common Council. His careful study of municipal affairs was recognized by his appointment by the Governor in 1894 to the Boston Transit Commission, which built and leased the Boston subway, one of the largest, most difficult, and most successful works ever undertaken in an American city.

In 1896 Mr. Burrage became President of the Allied Gas Companies of Boston. In 1898 he became greatly interested in copper mining and organized the Amalgamated Copper Company, of which he was a director until its dissolution. He also organized the Chile Copper Company. For many years he devoted his time to the development of new processes for the treatment of low-grade copper ores.

In his interests as a horticulturist, Mr. Burrage was known internationally especially for his cultivation of exotic Orchids. His exhibits of the products of his greenhouses were unusual and always attracted large numbers of flower and garden lovers.

America's highest horticultural award, the George R. White Medal of Honor, was presented to him in

1922 for the establishment in Beverly of the greatest collection of exotic Orchids the New World has yet seen. At the Chelsea show in London, England, in 1925, Mr. Burrage was awarded the Lindley Medal for an educational exhibit of hardy *Cypripediums* from the United States, the plants being exhibited in a natural setting.

Mr. Burrage assembled a very complete library of botanical and horticultural publications. The section devoted to Orchid literature being very comprehensive.

No person has done more to encourage the study and cultivation of Orchids than Mr. Burrage. In January, 1930, he donated the sum of \$50,000 to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the interest to be used for prizes and additions to the library.

Mr. Burrage's name is commemorated in the genus *Burrageara* in the Orchid family.

In 1921 Mr. Burrage was elected president of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and was elected for the same office the same year by the American Orchid Society, which office he filled for eight years, resigning on account of ill health. At the time of his death he was a Trustee of the Society. Mr. Burrage was a member of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, the New York Horticultural Society, the Garden Club of America and a Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society of Great Britain.

Surviving him are his wife, the former Miss Alice H. Haskell, of Boston; two sons, Albert Cameron and Russell Burrage, and a daughter, Mrs. Harold L. Chalifoux. Mr. Albert C. Burrage, Jr., is a Trustee of the American Orchid Society.



*Cypripedium Arnoldianum*  
(*C. concolor* X *C. superbiens*)  
First hybrid *Cypripedium* raised in America  
Joseph Manda, Originator

# The Cyripedieae

## CYRIPEDIUM

### CORDULA (*Cyripedium*)

### PAPHIOPEDILUM (*Selenipedium*) (*Phragmopedilum*)

## TRIBE CYRIPEDIEAE

### GROUP I

### GENUS CYRIPEDIUM

These are terrestrial orchids native to the north temperate zone, having broad plicate leaves, flowers solitary or in few-flowered racemes, perianth persistent with valvate sepals, ovary one-celled with parietal placentas. Lip inflated sac-like, seeds fusiform. Plants usually deciduous.

The native Lady's Slipper orchids belong to this genus.

### GROUP II

### GENUS CORDULA—(*Paphiopedilum*) (*Cyripedium paphiopedilum*)

Stemless epiphytic, or terrestrial orchids, native to tropical Asia and Malaya, with leathery, conduplicate, coriaceous leaves, often checkered and mottled. Ovary one-celled, seeds fusiform, flowers solitary or few on a stalk, the lateral sepals united and the lip sac-like. Confined to the tropics of the Old World.

Most of the greenhouse and conservatory species and their hybrids belong to this genus.

### GROUP III

### GENUS PAPHIOPEDILUM (*Selenipedium*) (*Phragmopedilum*)

Tropical American epiphytic or terrestrial orchids with conduplicate coriaceous strap-shaped leaves. Flowers in racemes or panicles, the lateral sepals united, lip sac-like with edges reflexed or turned in, flowers articulated above the three-celled ovary—seeds fusiform. The scapes produce a succession of flowers, sometimes two or more are open at the same time. The plants are vigorous growers attaining a height of from two to three feet. They are also more floriferous than is the case with plants of the genus *Cordula*, they also produce flower after flower on the same spike. The foliage of the *Paphiopedilum* is never mottled or variegated.

All the South American species and their hybrids known to the horticulturists as *Phragmopedilum* and *Selenipedium* belong to this genus.

All the *Cyripedes* are pseudo-bulbless.

# The Cypripedieae

DAVID LUMSDEN

In Orchidaceous plants the tribe *Cypripedieae* forms an all important part. Most genera of orchids with their species and varieties follow each other very closely in their botanical characteristics, and in the majority of cases the gradations between them is very slight and almost imperceptible.

With the tribe *Cypripedieae*, however, the transition is abrupt and striking. The singular divergence in structure exhibited by the flowers is perplexing to account for. It would be most difficult to find such limiting characteristics in many of the genera of the other tribes.

After a study of the *Cypripedium* the Naturalist Darwin remarked: "An enormous amount of extinction must have swept away a multitude of intermediate forms and left this single genus as a record of a former and more simple state of the great Orchidean Order."

The systematic botanist not infrequently experiences considerable difficulty in pointing out the characteristics by which orchidaceous plants may be distinguished from each other. However, with the *Cypripedieae* it is different. From the history of the past we may infer that this tribe dated back to the earlier arrivals of plant life and that the present day species are mere remnants of a very extensive group of plants which formerly grew and were well scattered over a wide range of the earth's surface. Many of the forms are now extinct, nature having left us neither a record of their morphology nor notes on which to base authentic information. The genus *Cypripedium*

was founded by Linnaeus on *Cypripedium calceolus*, a hardy British species native to the British Isles, Central Europe and Northern Asia.

The name *Cypripedium* is derived from the Greek *Kupris*, one of the Greek names of Venus, and *podion*, a slipper, in reference to the slipper-like form of the labellum, whence the popular name Lady's-Slipper or Venus-Slipper. *Cypripediums* consist partly of terrestrial and partly of epiphytal species. The tropical kinds belong largely to the latter series. The various hardy and half hardy kinds represent the terrestrial group.

My thoughts carry me back a few decades ago when the collections of orchids grown by James Veitch & Sons and William Bull of Chelsea; B. S. Williams, Upper Holloway, London; Sander & Sons, St. Albans; James Cypher & Son, Cheltenham; Charlesworth & Co., Haywards Heath; Stuart Low & Co., Middlesex; Backhouse, of York; James Cowan & Son, of Liverpool, and several other prominent growers whose names are household words in the horticultural world, were much in evidence.

Orchids from some or all of these establishments were frequently seen at the meetings of the Royal Horticultural Society in London and the many prominent enthusiasts would always be present at these meetings, sickness or accident alone preventing.

I remember well the wonderful collection of *Cypripediums* grown by Mr. R. M. Measures at the Woodlands, Streatham, the magnificent and complete collection of the Right Honor-



able Joseph Chamberlain at Highbury, Birmingham, the collection of orchids including *Cypripediums* of Sir Trevor Lawrence at Burford Lodge, Dorking, and that of Baron Schroeder, The Dell at Egham, along with other famous and complete collections. These collections were such a floral treat to visitors that at first sight they would become spell-bound in wonder and amazement at the sight which they beheld. Alas! some of these collections are no more, however the memory lingers on.

Prominent among the species and hybrids of that day were: *Cordula* (*Cypripedium*) *Argus*, *C. barbatum*, *C. bellatulum*, *C. concolor*, *C. Druryi*, the scarce and lovely *C. Fairrieianum* (almost extinct to the collector), *C. Godefroyae*, *C. hirsutissimum*, *C. Lawrenceanum*, *C. insigne* and its several varieties including *Sanderæ* and *Harefield Hall*, *C. niveum*, *C. Parishii*, *C. philippinense*, *C. Sanderianum*, *C. Spicerianum*, *C. Stonei* and its glorified form *platytaenium*, *C. superbiens*, *C. Curtisii*, *C. Lowii*, *C. Rothschildianum*, *C. Morganiae*, *C. oenosuperbiens*, *C. Pitcherianum*, *C. Sanderiano-superbiens*, *C. selligerum majus*, *C. vexillarium*, *C. Clinkaberryanum*, an American hybrid of Pitcher

and Manda; *C. Euryandrum*, *C. Fairrieano-Lawrenceanum*, *C. Numa nigra*, *C. Niobe* and many others. Among the *Paphiopedilum* (*Selenipedium*) species and their hybrids worthy of note were: *P. Ainsworthii*, *P. albo-purpureum*, *P. Dominicanum*, *P. cardinale*, *P. grande*, *P. Schroderæ* and *P. Sedeni*; many of these species and hybrids are favorites still with the orchid enthusiast and breeder, and they have right royally handed down to their progeny the magnificent forms and colors now manifest in our present day hybrids. Forms and colors unknown to the pioneer breeders of *Cypripediums* and which doubtless have exceeded their most sanguine expectations.

The mantle of Elisha has fallen upon Elijah and in America we find today many of the most beautiful hybrid forms have been imported and are being used to further advance the breeding work with this interesting class of plant.

Among the species and the high lights in the *Cypripediæ* cultivated in America today we find the following.

The varieties are segregated according to type and season of flowering:

## DECEMBER FLOWERING VARIETIES

### *Large Dark Types*

General Pershing  
Greyhound  
Harrisianum var. G. S. Ball  
King George V.  
Macaw

Mme. Albert Favrier  
Pyramus King Ferdinand  
Redstar  
Rheims magnificum

### *Large Yellow*

Charlotte Dillon  
Nena

Noel Hardy  
Roxana Grandis

*Small Free-Flowering*

Ballet Girl	Monialis Hilda Sharp
Becktoniae	Priam
Corsair Westonbirt var.	Thalia Mrs. Wellesley

*Large Fancy*

apiatum	Memoria F. M. Ogilvie The King
Bromilowianum	Memoria H. J. Elwes
Budhoni	Perseus Alpha
Cappamagna	Queen of the Belgians
Chrysostom Stanley Baldwin	Roundhead
Fred K. Sander	Senator
Memoria F. M. Ogilvie The Premier	Undaunted Lee's variety

## JANUARY FLOWERING

*Fancy*

Bisham	Pathan
Delius	Vashti
Henon	Worsleyi
Makeda	

*Large Fancy*

Alcibiades	Cappamagna
Antinous	Cyril Lee
Atlantis	Elsie II
Aureum Oedippe	Our Prince
Big Ben	Pyramus Charm

## FEBRUARY FLOWERING

*Large Fancy*

Albert Fisher	fortissartense
Damascus	Lady Dillon
Dulcionora	Leeanum Chardivar
Edzell	Leeanum Oedippe
Eurybiades mirum	Lloyd George
Euryostom	Princess Patricia
Melody	Upton Gem

*Fancy*

Astura	Murillo
Commodore	Priam Our King
Contrast	Prince Albert
Edgar	Prince George
Hercules	Scipio

A SELECT LIST OF SPECIES  
FOR A BEGINNER

<i>C. Argus</i>	<i>C. insigne</i> var. <i>Harefield Hall</i>
<i>C. barbatum</i>	<i>C. insigne</i> var. <i>Sanderæ</i>
<i>C. callosum</i>	<i>C. insigne</i> var. <i>Sanderianum</i>
<i>C. Chamberlainianum</i>	<i>C. Lawrenceanum</i> var. <i>Hyeannum</i>
<i>C. Charlesworthii</i>	<i>C. niveum</i>
<i>C. concolor</i>	<i>C. Rothschildianum</i>
<i>C. Curtisii</i>	<i>C. Spicerianum</i>
<i>C. Fairrieannum</i>	<i>C. tonsum</i>
<i>C. Godefroyæ</i>	<i>C. venustum</i>
<i>C. Haynaldianum</i>	<i>C. villosum</i>
<i>C. hirsutissimum</i>	<i>C. villosum</i> var. <i>Boxallii</i>
<i>C. insigne</i>	

A CHOICE AND SELECT LIST OF HYBRID *CYPRIPEDIUMS* FOR  
A BEGINNER, SEVERAL OF WHICH ARE OUTSTANDING

<i>C. A. de Laïresse</i>	<i>C. Major Hanbury Carlile</i>
<i>C. Atlantis</i> var. <i>Fire King</i>	<i>C. Marmion</i>
<i>C. Cardinal Mercier</i>	<i>C. Memoria F. M. Ogilvie</i>
<i>C. Christopher</i> var. <i>Grand Duke</i> <i>Nicholas</i>	<i>C. Mimosa</i>
<i>C. Chrysostom</i>	<i>C. Moonbeam</i>
<i>C. Crusader</i>	<i>C. Moonlight</i> var. <i>Westonbirt</i>
<i>C. Conference</i> var. <i>Golden Glory</i>	<i>C. Mrs. Wm. Pickup</i>
<i>C. Gaudianum</i>	<i>C. Noel</i>
<i>C. Gerda</i>	<i>C. Olivia</i>
<i>C. Grace Darling</i> var. <i>Purity</i>	<i>C. Perseus</i>
<i>C. Holdenii</i> var. <i>Westonbirt</i>	<i>C. Rosetti</i> var. <i>Goliath</i>
<i>C. Juda</i> var. <i>Westonbirt</i>	<i>C. The Gurka</i>
<i>C. leyburnense</i>	<i>C. Warrior</i>

HYBRID *CYPRIPEDIUMS* OF  
GREAT MERIT

<i>C. Alderman</i> var. <i>The Node</i>	<i>C. Mayfair</i> var. <i>Doris aurea</i>
<i>C. A. Robb</i>	<i>C. Meigle</i> var. <i>Corona</i>
<i>C. Atlantis Red Admiral</i>	<i>C. Mem. F. M. Ogilvie</i> var. <i>The King</i>
<i>C. Bandit</i>	<i>C. Mrs. Carl Holmes</i>
<i>C. Buckingham</i>	<i>C. Mrs. Alfred Hanburg</i>
<i>C. Burston</i>	<i>C. Robert Paterson</i>
<i>C. Doris Black</i>	<i>C. Renown A. M.</i> var.
<i>C. Gertrude West</i>	<i>C. Rossetti</i> var. <i>Magnificum</i>
<i>C. Golden Sunset</i>	<i>C. Perseus F. C. C.</i> var.
<i>C. Gold Mohur</i>	<i>C. Sidlaw</i>
<i>C. Grace Darling</i> var. <i>Cupid</i>	<i>C. Skindles</i>
<i>C. J. M. Black</i>	<i>C. Thais</i> var. <i>Forest King</i>
<i>C. John Citizen</i> var. <i>Renown</i>	<i>C. Thrums</i> var. <i>Lucy</i>
<i>C. John Henry. Oliver's variety</i>	<i>C. Vedale Goldodin</i>
<i>C. Lysander</i>	

A LIST OF TWENTY-FIVE FINE *CYPRIPEDIUMS*  
FOR A CONNOISSEUR

Ballet Girl	Mem. F. M. Ogilvie, var. Rex
Chrysostum	Mrs. H. G. Alexander
Corsair, Holford's var.	Mrs. William Pickup
Doris Stanton	Perseus, F. C. C. var.
Doctor Clayton	Perseus, var. Ruth
Gertrude West	Prince Albert
Gerda, A. M. var.	Pyramus
Twen Hannen	Redstar
Harrisianum, G. S. Ball's var.	Rossetti, Goliath
Juliet magnificum	Saraband
Lawrebel	Sumurun
Macaw	Worsleyii
Maudiae, Westonbirt var.	

A complete list of all species and varieties would be impossible to give on account of the limited space at my disposal. We will, however, endeavor from time to time to place before our

readers the names of the choice *Cypripediums* as they are flowered and exhibited by the growers at the Orchid Exhibitions.



David Lumsden

*Cypripedium reginae*



# Cypripedium Culture

DAVID LUMSDEN

No other tribe of orchidaceous plants can boast so many excellencies as the *Cypripedieae*. The free flowering qualities of the plants, the beauty of their blossoms and their attractive foliage are only equalled by the ease with which they may be cultivated. The flowers also retain their freshness for a longer period than those of any other orchids except perhaps the *Cymbidiums* and some of the *Vandas*.

Plants of the *Cypripedieae* are highly ornamental but not as popular as they should be. What plants grown can give more distinction to the conservatory than a complete collection of Lady's-Slipper orchids?

Many persons are orchid-minded today, and more and more persons each year are embarking on the sea of Orchidology, many more would embark but hesitate to do so because someone at sometime or other has stated that orchid culture is so difficult and that plants are so exacting in their requirements that to try to cultivate them would be to court disappointment. Nothing could be farther from the truth. While it is true that a few of the species are somewhat exacting in their requirements, all the hybrids and most of the species lend themselves, and even excell under ordinary cultural treatment.

In order to better acquaint ourselves with the family let us, figuratively visit the home of the *Cypripedium* in the Indo-Malayan region, then after communing with the children of the forest we will better understand their simple cultural requirements when growing in captivity.

We will find that the plants at

home follow certain mountain chains and are decidedly clannish in their society circle. The species do not intermingle with each other, usually they are found at considerable distances apart.

We will find them growing at a considerable elevation where the rainfall is abundant and frequent, the dry period being of very short duration. We find them growing chiefly on the ledges and among the crevices of rocks rich in calcium where there is a very scant amount of humus.

In many cases the localities in which they are found are on the sides of precipitous hills, the plants often being exposed to the full rays of the sun. More frequently they are found in such positions where the branches of a tree protects them from the direct sunshine.

Some few species make their homes on the stems and in the forks of trees and oftentimes they are found growing on the decaying roots of ferns.

We speak of the *Cypripediums* as terrestrial dwellers; a few only are epiphytes therefore the plants in greenhouses are best grown in flower pots in a compost consisting of fibrous peat (osmundine) a little charcoal, lime, sand and sphagnum moss.

*Cypripediums* require a liberal quantity of water during their period of growth; and as they require but little rest, they must never be allowed to become very dry at the roots.

Remember that the *Cypripedes* have no fleshy pseudo-bulbs to supply them with nourishment like *Cattleyas*, *Cymbidiums* and other orchids, hence they

require a constant artificial supply of water.

The plants may be increased by dividing the growths; the best way to accomplish this is to carefully wash away the compost from the roots exposing the base of the plant; it is then easy to find where the dividing point can best be made. Use a sharp knife to make the division and carefully conserve all the roots possible on each part.

As the roots of *Cypripediums* grow vigorously ample provision should be made for their development; avoid over potting, however. Do not let the plants become pot bound before dividing or transferring to larger pots. When potting place ample drainage at the bottom of the pots. It is not necessary to raise the crown of the plant above the rim of the pot as is the case with *Cattleyas* and many other orchids. The compost should be kept just below the rim of the pot so as to render watering easy.

The best time to divide or repot the plants is immediately after flowering and just as the new growths commence to develop.

After dividing and potting give the plants a thorough watering, watering rather sparingly afterwards until the plants show signs of active growth, they may then be watered freely. Spray the plants on all bright days and keep the atmosphere of the house buoyant by spraying the benches and walks with water at least once a day. During the hot days of summer, the walks and benches should be sprayed more often.

The temperature best suited to the needs of the plants should be around 55°-60° F. night with a rise of 10° during the day. When the maximum day temperature is reached, which is 70°-75° F., air should be adminis-

tered freely, avoiding direct draughts on the plants. As the summer season advances the day and night temperatures may also be advanced 5°-10°.

Shading is required in order to keep the leaves of the plants from burning. More shading is required in the spring and summer than in the fall. Towards the late fall, however, give as much direct light as possible. Remember that air and light are two of the important factors in the building up of plant tissues.

The most practical and I consider the best method of shading to use is that in the form of roller blinds. The blinds may remain up on dull or sunless days. They are, however, readily lowered when occasion requires, besides roller blinds have the advantage of protecting the plants during the cold nights of the winter. Where it is not practical to use fixed roller blinds or where absence for any length of time from the house is necessary, a permanent shade is preferable. A shading can be applied by a brush or sprayed on the roof consisting of gasoline and whiting with a little paint oil added in order to make it better adhere to the glass. Avoid making the shade too dense. As a word of caution, do not use lime as a shading medium; lime quickly destroys the putty in which the glass is bedded, causing the roof to leak.

*Cypripediums* may be grown in Wardian Cases in the dwelling house and the New Home miniature greenhouse which has recently been placed on the market makes an ideal home for these charming plants.

There are few plants in the orchid family more popular and more easily cultivated than the *Cypripedium*, as I have previously stated. Nearly every greenhouse which can be maintained a few degrees above the freezing

point will be able to grow the hardier species and hybrids of the old world *Cypripediums*. When we take in consideration the ease with which the plants may be grown, their simple requirements, the wonderful lasting properties of their flowers along with the beautiful display they will give around the Christmas season we wonder why the plants are not more popular. There are at the present time upwards of three thousand hybrids exclusive of species and varieties of this plant known to the orchid lover; this number is constantly being added to by the introduction of new hybrids and varieties.

*Cypripediums*, along with other orchids, and with plant life in general, are subject to the various ills consist-

ing of insect pests and diseases. Fortunately, however, *Cypripides*, owing to their method of growth, are less prone to attack than many other plants. If careful attention is paid to the culture of the plants and sanitary measures are adopted in the orchid house the plants will be kept in good physical condition. Build up a good healthy growth by keeping the plants at all times in a growing condition. Avoid sudden changes in temperature. Admit air on all occasions when the outside temperature warrants it. Fumigate occasionally, and spray regularly, using a good nicotine compound as a base. This treatment is incentive of a good rugged healthy growth, which is the secret of success in the culture of the *Cypripedium*.

## Hardy *Cypripediums*

### *North American Species of the Genus Cypripedium*

*Cypripedium acaule* (*Fissipes acaulis*)  
Lady's Slipper. Moccasin Flower.

*C. arietinum* (*Criosanthes arietina*)  
Ram's-Head. Lady's Slipper.

*C. californicum*  
California Lady's Slipper.

*C. candidum* (*Calceolus candidus*)  
Small White Lady's Slipper.

*C. fasciculatum* (*C. pusillum*)  
Brownie Lady's Slipper. Clustered  
Lady's Slipper.

*C. guttatum* (*C. Yatabeanum*)

*C. montanum* (*C. Occidentale*)  
Mountain Lady's Slipper.

*C. parviflorum* (*C. luteum*, *C. bifidum*) (*C. hirsutum* var. *parviflorum*).

Small flowered Lady's Slipper.

*C. parviflorum* var. *pubescens*.  
(*C. pubescens*) (*C. Calceolus*)  
Large Yellow Lady's Slipper.

*C. passerinum*

Small White Northern Lady's Slipper.

*C. reginae* (*C. spectabile*) (*C. hirsutum*)

Showy Lady's Slipper.

To these may be added: *Cypripedium calceolus*, native to Great Britain and Central Europe. *Cypripedium japonicum*, native to Japan and China, and *C. macranthum*, native to Siberia.

These species are all attractive and lend themselves admirably to the embellishment of the rock garden and moraine. Thanks to the Wild Flower Preservation Society of America, the Native *Cypripediums* are now protected in their habitats. Persons wishing to add these charming plants as features to their garden compositions may obtain them from the several nurserymen who specialize in such plants.



Edwin H. Lincoln

*Cypripedium parviflorum* var. *pubescens*



## An Orchidist's Notes

FLORIDA WILD LIFE—In a new book, by Charles Torrey Simpson, a chapter is devoted to Epiphytes or air plants. Much interesting information is given relative to the habitat and ecology of these plants. Several illustrations of epiphytal plants appear; among those of interest to orchid lovers are *Epidendrum anceps* syn. *E. fuscatum* and *Polyrrhiza Lindenii* syn. *Dendrophylax Lindenii* this latter genus being one of the most interesting of the Floridian orchids. The plant consists of masses of fleshy roots and bears handsome white flowers. The interesting orchid *Cyrtopodium punctatum* is also mentioned together with some of the species of Floridian *Oncidium*s; special mention is given to the stately December flowering *Oncidium luridum*, a plant which has almost become extinct in Florida.

\* \* \*

EUROPEAN ORCHIDS IN ROCK GARDENS—A very interesting and instructive article (illustrated) by Dorothy Countess of Cranbrook appeared in *Gardening Illustrated*, Vol. LIV, No. 2770, Saturday, April 9, 1932.

The author has a number of the genera and species growing successfully in her own rock garden and she gives first hand information regarding their culture. The following interesting types of European orchids are pictured:

*Calypso borealis*, *Spiranthes Ramanoffiana*, the Irish "Ladies Tresses" *Ophrys tenthredinifera*, and *Ophrys*

*cornuta*. The latter two are known as insect-like orchids.

\* \* \*

ODONTOGLOSSUM MARCELLA VAR. EXBURY.—In the *Gardener's Chronicle*, No. 2356, Vol. XCI, of February 20, 1932, appeared an illustration of this fine *Odontoglossum*. Exhibited by Lionel de Rothschild, Esq. (grower Mr. B. Hills), before the R.H.S. on February 9, it received an award of merit. The color of the flower is crimson tinged mahogany.

\* \* \*

SOPHROLAELIOCATTLEYA PHENA VAR. IGNESENS.—In the same number of the *Gardener's Chronicle* also appeared an illustration of this plant, exhibited by Messrs. J. & A. McBean on February 9 which received the R. H. S. First Class Certificate. The color of the flower is purple tinted crimson.

\* \* \*

CYMBIDIUM DANTE.—An illustration of a single flower appears in Vol. XCI, No. 2360, of the *Gardener's Chronicle* of March 19, 1932. This *Cymbidium* was exhibited by Messrs. H. G. Alexander, Ltd., before the Orchid Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society in London on March 8, and received a First Class Certificate. The flower is large deep rose in color.

\* \* \*

ANGRAECUM SORORIUM, SCHECTER.—An illustration of this interesting orchid appears in *Revue Horticole*,

No. 4, April 16, 1932. An excellent article Deux orchidees de Madagascar by Edm. Francois appears in the same number.

\* \* \*

PAPHIOPEDILUM CAUDATUM.—An interesting and valuable contribution to orchidology is an article on one of the most remarkable of orchids, the Long-Tailed Lady's Slipper *Paphiopedilum caudatum*. *Cypripedium caudatum* of Lindley, appears in the Missouri Botanical Garden Bulletin, Vol. XX, No. 4, April, 1932.

The article is of interest to all orchid lovers dealing with the history, botany and culture of this remarkable Tropical American Lady's Slipper. The article is illustrated with a half-tone picture of the plant. The author is George H. Pring, superintendent of the St. Louis (Shaw) Botanical Gardens.

\* \* \*

ADDITIONS TO THE ORCHID FLORA OF THE UNITED STATES.—In a recent expedition to the Davis Mountains of Texas, Mr. E. J. Palmer, collecting for the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University, discovered a species of *Spiranthes* which previously had been known only as a native of Mexico. Prof. Oakes Ames states "that it should occur in Texas makes reasonable the assumption that intensive exploration there will not only extend the range of a number of Mexican plants, but will perhaps reveal the presence there of several of the extraordinary rare Orchids of Mexico that have been inadequately understood since they were first described." Proc. Bio. Soc. of Washington.

\* \* \*

GUIDE TO THE ORCHIDS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—This valuable contribution to orchidology by H. M. R. Rupp, B.A., with foreword by Edwin

Cheel, curator of the National Herbarium Botanic Gardens, Sydney, Australia, is deserving of a place in the library of every orchid lover. The book contains valuable information on the orchids of New South Wales.

As an aid to those who are not acquainted with botanical terms, an excellent interpretation is given of the meaning of generic and specific names in the latter pages of the book.

The book is the product of Angus and Robertson, Publishers, Sydney, Australia.

\* \* \*

CORNELL UNIVERSITY — A special course in the history identification, propagation and culture of orchids is given at Cornell University under the tutorship of Professor E. A. White, Head of the Department of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture.

The students taking the course are given the benefit of visiting the leading orchid establishments in the East. These visits to commercial and private establishments greatly benefit the students taking the course.

It is interesting to know that the students are taking an unusual interest in orchids. Two of the seniors have for the past three years devoted their major attention to orchid reproduction and culture. Professor White has a special problem class of seven juniors who are also making a study of orchid culture. One of the graduates has just completed his work for the master's degree, the topic of his thesis being "The Effect of Length of Daylight on the Growth of Orchid Seedlings."

\* \* \*

A NEW CYPRIPEDIUM SPECIES.—At a recent meeting of the Royal Horticultural Society's Scientific Committee, Mr. F. Kingdon Ward exhib-

ited dried specimens of a new *Cypripedium* which he discovered in 1922, on one of the higher ranges west of the Tamai. It is closely related to *Cypripedium Argus*. The dorsal sepal is ivory-white with well-defined lines of emerald-green, the petals are heavily mottled with brown and have long bristles on the margin, while the slipper-shaped labellum is glossy chocolate.

A reproduced photograph of the species is included in the issue of the *Gardener's Chronicle* for May 14th, 1932, with an account by Mr. Kingdon Ward of his eleventh expedition in Asia. He states: "When coming from China, in the winter of 1922, I found on one of the higher ranges west of the Tamai, a solitary *Cypripedium* in flower. This flower I collected, but lost in the course of the march, and no record of it was preserved, beyond a vague memory that the flower was chocolate. But I never forgot it entirely, or whence it came, and in 1926 I searched the same hill range, all up one side and down the other, beside the path, for the missing Orchid. That was in April, and in August and September I passed and repassed this way, and not once did I set eyes on the plant! On this journey, however, I had high hopes of finding it again, on the seventh march from Fort Hertz, in its original locality. It might well be in flower, since it was at the end of November that I had collected it in 1922. But I was certainly not prepared to re-discover it on the third march and thenceforward at intervals all the way to the Nam Tamai, and some distance up that valley as well! This gives it a much wider range than at first seemed likely."—*The Orchid Review*.

\* \* \*

A NEW GENUS OF THE ORCHIDA-

CEAE FROM THE NEW HEBRIDES.—Among the Orchids collected in the New Hebrides by Dr. R. Morrison in 1896 and by Mr. L. C. Cheesman in 1930, there is a very distinct species from Eromanga Island. As Prof. Oakes Ames has been unable to refer it to any genus heretofore described he has formed for it the new genus *Tricochilus*, and in the *Journal of the Arnold Arboretum*, 1932, p. 142, he describes it under the name *Tricochilus neo-ebudicus*, with the remark that in general facies it suggests some of the species of the African genus *Acrolophia*, but it is clearly differentiated by the very dissimilar means by which the pollen masses are attached to the viscid disc of the rostellum, and by the absence of a well-developed spur at the base of the labellum and by the aspect of the inflorescence. In the specimen studied the leaves are closely appressed to the base of the slender peduncle and are nearly parallel with it. It has not yet been ascertained whether the leaves elongate as the plant matures.—*The Orchid Review*.

\* \* \*

The cut of *Cypripedium reginae* is from a photograph taken in the Editor's Rock Garden.

\* \* \*

FIFTH NATIONAL ORCHID SHOW.—The Fifth National Exhibition of the American Orchid Society will be held at "Longwood," Kennett Square, Pa., the home of Mr. and Mrs. Pierre S. duPont, during the month of May, 1933. The date set for the exhibition will be announced in a later bulletin.

\* \* \*

AMERICAN ORCHID SOCIETY'S LARGE GOLD MEDAL.—At the trustees' meeting, held in Philadelphia, on April 29, it was voted to present the American Orchid Society's large gold medal to Mr. Edwin H. Lincoln, of

Pittsfield, Mass., in recognition of his outstanding work in photographing the native American Orchid.

\* \* \*

AMERICAN ORCHID SOCIETY HONORS AWARDED.—Prof. Lewis Knudson and Prof. E. A. White, both of Cornell University, have been elected to honorary membership in the American Orchid Society, in recognition of the outstanding work they have done in their respective fields, in promoting the advancement of orchid culture in America.

\* \* \*

ODONTOGLOSSUM ALORCUS VAR. GOLIATH. — From the *Gardener's Chronicle* of April 30, we note that the hybrid *Odontoglossum Alorcus* var. *Goliath* (O. Llewelyn × O. crispum, Premium type) was exhibited by Messrs. Charlesworth & Co. before the Orchid Committee of the R. H. S. on April 26, and received a First-Class Certificate.

The large heavily fringed flowers of the hybrid are wonderfully fine in form and substance. It is one of the largest and finest of *Odontoglossums*. The petals are white and the sepals blush-tinted, but all the segments have one or more prominent red spots; the frilled ends of the petals are bright rose pink. The lip has a big red central blotch, a golden disk and a rose colored apex. A cut of this fine *Odontoglossum* appears in the *Gardener's Chronicle*, Vol. XCI, No. 2367, May 7, 1932.

\* \* \*

AMERICAN ORCHID SOCIETY YEAR BOOK.—This book has recently been revised and brought up-to-date. The Year Book contains a portrait and biography of the late Mr. Albert C. Burrage, the Treasurer's and Secretary's reports for the Annual Meeting, the By-Laws and the names of

the Honorary members, Corresponding members, Life members, and Annual members. Copies of the Year Book have been mailed to all members of the Society.

\* \* \*

REGISTRATION OF HYBRID ORCHIDS—Under the arrangement between the American Orchid Society and Mr. Gurney Wilson, Secretary of the Orchid Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society, London, and Editor of the *Orchid Review*, persons desiring to record American-raised hybrid orchids may send the necessary information to the Secretary of the American Orchid Society, David Lumsden, 115 Glenbrook Road, Bethesda, Md., who will keep a record of the same together with the actual date of its receipt by him, and will forthwith forward the data to Mr. Wilson for investigation of the records. If the cross has not been previously made or recorded, registration is then effected by publication in the list of new hybrids in the *Orchid Review*.

Mr. Wilson's fee for each hybrid so recorded is \$1.00; remittances to be sent through the American Orchid Society.

The name of the hybrid with the exact names of each parent and name of exhibitor must be stated in the application.

\* \* \*

ORCHID HYBRIDS—Orchid hybridists should note that under the Rules and Regulations adopted at the Botanical Congress concerning the nomenclature of hybrids, it is not now permissible to use the prefix "Mr." "Mrs." "Miss."

The name should indicate the Christian name of the person. Examples: *Laeliocattleya Gertrude S. Stevens*, not Mrs. W. B. Stevens, or William B. Stevens, not Mr. William B. Stevens.



The editor is indebted to the following members of the American Orchid Society, who, by request, have furnished him with many of the names of the species and hybrid *Cypripediums* from which the composite groups have been arranged.

MRS. WILLIAM K. DUPONT,  
MR. JOSEPH MANDA,  
LAGER AND HURRELL,  
MR. WALLACE R. PIERSON,

MR. ROBERT JEWELL,  
MR. GEORGE E. BALDWIN,  
MR. ROBERT ROLAND,  
MR. GEORGE W. BUTTERWORTH,  
MR. JOHN W. SLOTTER.

\* \* \*

The cut appearing on the cover of Bulletin No. 1 is from a photograph taken in the establishment of Lager and Hurrell, Summit, New Jersey.

## The Exhibition Table

Plants and Cut Flowers Exhibited at the Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Trustees and Awards by the Jurors

BOARD OF TRUSTEES MEETING  
FEBRUARY 24, 1932

*Exhibited by Mr. F. E. Dixon*

*Sopholaeliocattleya Anzac* Orchid-hurst var.

(Lc. Dominiana × Slc. Marathon.)

*Cattleya Trianae* var. Mrs. Warren Hook.

*Vote of thanks.*

*Exhibited by Mr. Joseph Manda*

*Cymbidium Beatrice* Superba

" *Beatrice* Souvenir

" *Phillida*

" *Alexanderi aureum*

" *Egret*

" *Moira superba*

" *Moira Jomaco*

" *Dryad Westonbirt* var.

" *Pollux*

" *Capella Helen Manda*

" *Gannet*

" *Thrush*

" *Redshank*

" *Atlas*

*Vote of thanks.*

BOARD OF TRUSTEES MEETING  
APRIL 29, 1932

ORCHID COMMITTEE

Members of the Board of Trustees constituted the Orchid Committee.

*Present:* Mrs. W. K. duPont (in the chair), Mr. David Lumsden, Secretary, Mr. Walter H. Jewell, Mr. Joseph Manda, Mr. John Lager, Mr. Geo. E. Baldwin, Mr. John W. Slotter, Mr. Oliver Lines, Mr. Harry G. Haskell, Mr. David H. Holmes, Mrs. Pierre S. duPont.

*Visiting members present:* Baron and Baroness Rodolphe Meyer de Schauensee, Mr. Edwin H. Lincoln, Mr. Geo. E. Butterworth and Mr. Robert H. Jewell.

LIST OF EXHIBITS AND AWARDS

*Odontoglossum crispum*, from Thomas Young Nurseries, Inc., Bound Brook, New Jersey.

*Vote of Thanks.*

*Cattleya Schroderae* Hercules from  
Mr. F. E. Dixon, Ronaele Farm,  
Elkins Park, Pennsylvania.

*Award of merit.*

*Sophrolaeliocattleya Ramona* from  
Mr. F. E. Dixon, Ronaele Farm,  
Elkins Park, Pennsylvania.

*Certificate of Appreciation.*

*Cymbidium Ceres* var. *T. J. Hanbury*  
Cut flowers from Mr. F. E.  
Dixon.

*Vote of Thanks.*

*Brassolaelia Springtide Stonehurst*  
var. from Orchidwood, Inc., New  
Rochelle, N. Y.

*Award of Merit.*

*Brassolaeliocattleya Gordon High-*  
*lander* from Orchidwood, Inc.,  
New Rochelle, N. Y.

*Certificate of Appreciation.*

*Cattleya Suzan Alba* from Orchid-  
wood, Inc., New Rochelle, N. Y.

*Vote of Thanks.*

*Sophrolaeliocattleya Vulcan* from Or-  
chidwood, Inc., New Rochelle,  
N. Y.

*Vote of Thanks.*

*Odontoglossum Torenia.*

" Bonar Law.

" Figaro.

" Hybrid.

*Miltonia* St. Andre.

" Cecilia from Orchid-  
wood, Inc., New Rochelle, N. Y.

*Vote of Thanks.*

*Cymbidium* collection of cut single  
flowers from Butterworth's,  
Framingham, Mass.

*Vote of Thanks.*

*Cymbidiums* *Collection of Cut* from  
Joseph Manda Co., West Orange,  
N. J.

*Cymbidium* Sybal Ronaele.

" Titania rosea.

" Beryl var.

" Beatrice Bronze Queen.

*Cymbidium* Mary Sander.

" Joy Sander.

" Petrel.

*Vote of Thanks.*

*Cypripediums* *Collection of Cut* from  
Thomas Roland, Inc., Nahant,  
Mass.

*Vote of Thanks.*

*Cattleya Mossiae*

" *Intermedia alba.*

*Paphiopedilum's* vase, from Lager &  
Hurrell, Summit, N. J.

*Vote of Thanks.*

*Cymbidium's* *Cut* from Mrs. Mary A.  
House, Chadd's Ford, Pa., J. W.  
Slotter.

*Cymbidium* *Alexanderi* Westonbirt  
var.

" Mrs. Mary A. House.

" *Alexanderi* J. W. Slot-  
ter.

" *I'Ansonii* × *Lowianum.*

*Vote of Thanks.*

*Dendrobium* *Spray*

*Dendrobium Dalhouseanum* from  
Mrs. W. K. duPont, Wilmington,  
Delaware.

*Vote of Thanks.*

## The Question Box

*A Page Devoted to Questions Which  
Are of Value to the Orchid Lover.  
Questions Sent to the Editor Will  
Be Answered Here.*

As a beginner I wish advice re-  
garding the proper treatment to give  
Calanthes throughout the season. I  
have Calanthe Veitchii and Calanthe  
vestita in my greenhouse. A. E. S.

### DECIDUOUS CALANTHES

*The deciduous forms of Calanthes  
should be treated similarly to other*

bulbous plants. The best time to re-pot the pseudo-bulbs is just as growth commences, usually during the month of March. A compost most suitable is four parts fibrous loam, one part sand, a little woods soil, and finely chopped bog (*Sphagnum*) moss. Liberal drainage should be placed in the pots.

After potting water with discretion. When roots are formed water liberally and give occasional waterings of weak liquid manure. When the leaves are first formed they are young and tender, therefore, they should not be heavily sprayed until fully expanded. Give a light position to them in the warm orchid house near the glass. When the new bulbs have completed their growth the foliage turns yellow and falls simultaneously with the appearance of the flower spike. Again use discretion in watering, applying only sufficient to keep the pseudo-bulbs from shivering.

After the flowering period is over the bulbs may be shaken from the pots and placed in dry sand in pans or shallow boxes and placed under the bench in a moderately dry place in a temperature of about 60°F. Repot every year using a six inch pot for the large bulbs. Where space is limited, four or five bulbs may be placed together in a sufficiently large pan to accommodate their growth.

Shading must be attended to with care and as *Calanthes* are native to the hottest regions of the globe they require to be grown in the orchid house where a temperature of 65°F. is maintained.

The following is a select list of species and hybrids:

#### SPECIES

- C. *Sanderiana*
- C. *vestita* var. *oculata*
- C. *vestita* var. *Regnieri*

- C. *vestita* var. *rubra*
- C. *vestita* var. *Turneri nivalis*.

#### HYBRIDS

- C. *Angela*
- C. *Baron Schroeder*
- C. *Bryan*
- C. *Bryan* var. *William Murray*
- C. *Harrisii*
- C. *Oweniana*
- C. *Sedenii* var. *Harrisii*
- C. *Veitchii*
- C. *William Murray*

\* \* \*

Can Cattleyas, Cypripediums and Cymbidiumis be grown in the same greenhouse with good results? F. A. G.

A.—Yes.

\* \* \*

Where can a person purchase plants of the native Lady's Slipper Orchids? Are these plants hard to grow? W. A. L.

A.—Any of the nurserymen handling hardy plants. The hardy Lady's Slipper plants are not difficult to grow. They prefer an acid soil.

\* \* \*

What is considered the best species or hybrid *Phalaenopsis* to grow? W.B.

A.—*Phalaenopsis amabilis*, *P. schilleriana*.

\* \* \*

On what date will the National Orchid show be held in 1933 and where? H. A. R.

A.—May, 1933, at Kennett Square, Pa., the estate of Mr. and Mrs. Pierre S. duPont.

\* \* \*

What type of a greenhouse would you recommend for a beginner wishing to grow Cattleyas and Cypripediums? A. E. F.

A.—An even span or a lean-to house.

# New Plants

## DENDROBIUM KESTEVENII

REV. H. M. R. RUPP, B. A.

This very beautiful orchid was sent to me in September, 1930, by Dr. H. L. Kesteven, of Bullahdelah, whose sons had discovered it on the rocks of the eastern side of the Alum Mountain.

A little examination served to make clear its close relation to *D. speciosum* while some features suggest some connection with *D. Kingianum*. As both these species are common on the Alum Mountain, it is quite possible that cross-fertilization between them produced the subject of this description; but from Dr. Kesteven's account of it there can be little doubt that it is well established independently. It would certainly not be recognizable as a variety of either, and it appears to be well deserving of specific rank. The flowers do not expand quite so widely as those of *D. falcorostrum* and are not quite as large, yet at first sight it instantly suggests that species. This species is quite a notable addition to our orchids. As far as I can judge from the large mass of the plant sent to me, the stem quite definitely creeps over the rocks. The pseudobulbs resemble those of *D. speciosum* in miniature, being shorter, more robust and more strongly groved

than those of *D. speciosum* var. *gracillimum*.

Relatively to the size of the plant, the flowers are much larger than in any form of *D. speciosum*. The shape of the spur, the broad, short, sepals, and the mauve tints occasionally present, suggest affinities with *D. Kingianum*.

The perfume is certainly not that of the Rock Lily.

*Description:* Stems creeping on rocks, with densely matted roots, pseudobulbs groved and jointed, swollen towards their bases. 5-20 cm. in height. Leaves 3 or 4 lanceolate, at the tops of the pseudobulbs 5-8 cm. long. Racemes emerging between the upper leaves 10-24 cm. long with 4-14 flowers. Flower white or pale cream often tinted pink or mauve. Sepals broad only 2 cm. long the spur under the lateral pair prominent but often very blunt. Petals narrower than sepals. Labellum when flattened out very broad 15 mm. long lobed like that of *D. speciosum*, and splashed with pink or purple. Mucronate at the straight or slightly recurved tip. Column very thick.—The Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales, 1931.

## DENDROBIUM PROFUSUM SCHLECTER

N. B. MENDIOLA

It should be of interest to collectors of Philippine orchids as well as to tropical botanists to learn of the discovery of a rare *Dendrobium* in the Philippines. Herbarium specimens

of the *Dendrobium* were sent by Mr. N. B. Mendiola of the Department of Agronomy, The College of Agriculture, University of the Philippines, to Professor Oakes Ames, Harvard Uni-



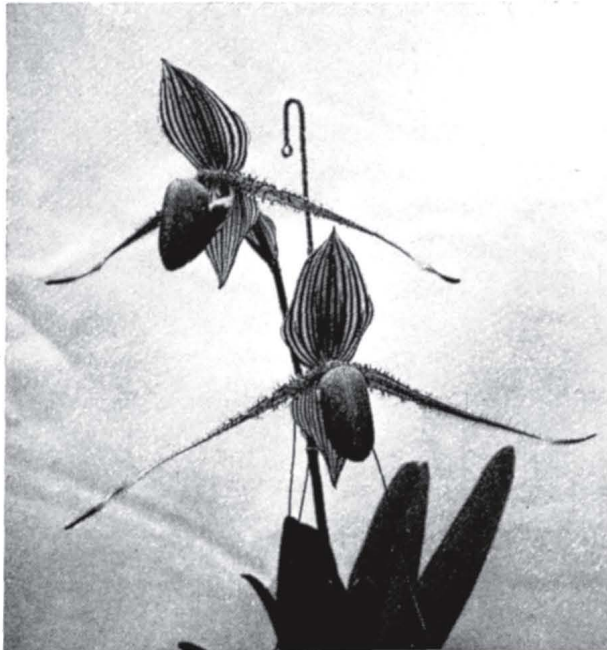
versity, on February 3, 1931, for identification and the following answer was received from him:

"The orchid sent to me for determination, proves to be the rare *Dendrobium profusum* Schlecter. This species has been understood only through the type material so that your discovery of it is something to be thankful for."

The specimen sent to Professor Ames came from a place in Oakil near the boundary of Laguna and Tayabas provinces.

According to Mr. Moises S. Vilaluz, an orchid grower whose post office address is Agricultural College, Laguna, and who has been growing this *Dendrobium* under culture, it has flowered twice a year. The stems of *D. profusum* are about one meter long, pendent but curving at the end. They have a wrinkled surface, are smaller and more slender than stems

of *D. anosum* Lindley. The leaves are narrower than *D. anosum*, and are about 14 centimeters long, and 2.5 to 3.3 centimeters broad. The veins are not as prominent as those of *D. anosum*. The flowers are borne in clusters. Each stem bears one to three clusters and each cluster contains about fourteen individual flowers. Each flower measures about 3.5 centimeters to the top of one sepal to that of another and about 4.3 centimeters from the tip of the middle sepal to that of the tube. The sepals are light green in color at the back, while in front they are light cream. The petals are also light cream in color. Both the petals and sepals are covered with purple dots on the ventral and dorsal sides. The flowers bear no scent. *Dendrobium profusum* may be considered as an ornamental orchid and deserves a place in an orchid collection.—*The Philippine Agriculturist*.



David Lumsden

*Cypripedium philippinense*



## Hybrid Orchids of American Origin

*With Names and Parentages of All Hybrids. Names of Originators at Dates of Registration*

NAME	PARENTAGE	EXHIBITOR	YEAR
Brassolaeliocattleya Mrs. Albert Stevens	Bc. Marguerite Fournier × Lc. Rubens	C. D. Armstrong	1927
Cattleya Mrs. C. D. Armstrong	C. Snow Queen × Dusseldorfei Undine	C. D. Armstrong	1927
Cattleya Miss M. Armstrong	C. Dowiana × C. Helen Langley	C. D. Armstrong	1927
Laeliocattleya Beppo	Lc. Alex. × C. Syros	Armacost & Royston	1927
Laeliocattleya Portita	Lc. Callistoglossa × C. Portia	Armacost & Royston	1927
Laeliocattleya Arturo	Lc. Hyeana × C. Warscewiczii	Armacost & Royston	1928
Laeliocattleya Rosarita	Lc. Hyeana × C. Hardyana	Armacost & Royston	1928
Brassocattleya Joyce Jewell	Brassovola Digbyana × C. Percivaliana	Edward H. Roehrs	1928
Rolfeara Charlotte McLagen	Bc. Princess Patricia × Sc. Faboris	Geo. E. Baldwin Co.	1928
Brassocattleya Possehlii	Bc. Princess Patricia × C. Hardyana	Geo. E. Baldwin Co.	1928
Sophrolaeliocattleya Baldwinii	C. Warscewiczii × Slc. Meuse	Geo. E. Baldwin Co.	1928
Cattleya Elsie Baldwin	C. Maggie Raphael × C. Octave Doin	Geo. E. Baldwin Co.	1928
Laeliocattleya Lillian M. Stevens	Lc. Carmencita × C. Percivaliana	Geo. E. Baldwin Co.	1928
Cattleya Mrs. Stewart Pool	C. Fabia × C. Moira	Geo. E. Baldwin Co.	1928
Cattleya Miss Kemp	C. Bowringiana × C. Fabia	Geo. E. Baldwin Co.	1928
Laeliocattleya Mary Crowe	Lc. C. G. Roebing × C. Lueddemanniana	Armacost & Royston	1928
Laeliocattleya Redskin	Lc. Luminosa × C. Empress Frederick	Armacost & Royston	1928
Cattleya Gay Gordon	C. Hardyana × C. Van Houtte	Armacost & Royston	1928
Laeliocattleya Eximros	Lc. eximia × C. Syros	Armacost & Royston	1928
Cattleya Mrs. W. R. Coe	C. Percivaliana × C. Warscewiczii	W. R. Coe	1928
Laeliocattleya Carmel	Lc. Fazeana × C. Fabia	Armacost & Royston	1928
Laeliocattleya Mr. Harold Lloyd	Lc. Aphrodite × C. Van Houtte	Armacost & Royston	1928
Sophrolaeliocattleya Mrs. George Baldwin	L. purpurata × Slc. Meuse	Geo. E. Baldwin Co.	1928
Brassolaeliocattleya Jeanne Weidele	B. Digbyana × Lc. Joy Sander	Joseph Manda	1928

NAME	PARENTAGE	EXHIBITOR	YEAR
Laeliocattleya Jeanette Scurfield	Lc. Bella × C. Moira	Armacost & Royston	1928
Laeliocattleya Cameronian	Lc. Dominiana × Princess Royal	Armacost & Royston	1928
Cattleya Santica Monica	C. Lord Rothschild × C. Mendelii	Armacost & Royston	1928
Laeliocattleya Massasoit	Lc. Nella × C. Hardyana	Armacost & Royston	1928
Brassolaeliocattleya After- glow	Bc. Thorntonii × Lc. Rover	Armacost & Royston	1928
Laeliocattleya Grisette	Ll. eximia × Lc. Golden Oriole	Armacost & Royston	1928
Cattleya Cayuca	C. Lord Rothschild × C. Princess Royal	Armacost & Royston	1928
Brassolaeliocattleya Una	Bc. Mirabilis × Lc. bletchleyensis	Armacost & Royston	1928
Brassocattleya Fred Hills	Bc. Digbyano-Schroderae × C. Trianae	Armacost & Royston	1929
Laeliocattleya Caroliniana	Lc. President Wilson × C. labiata	F. E. Dixon	1929
Laeliocattleya Gilstrap	Lc. antinous × Lc. warnhamensis	F. E. Dixon	1929
Laeliocattleya Helen Read	Lc. Tunis × C. Thebes var. Britannia	F. E. Dixon	1929
Cattleya Louise Mohr	C. labiata × suavior var. C. G. Roebling	F. E. Dixon	1929
Cattleya Farleigh	C. Bowringiana × C. Octave Doin	F. E. Dixon	1929
Cattleya Frazier Harrison	C. Thebes var. Britannia × C. Triumphans	F. E. Dixon	1929
Brassocattleya Constance Read	Bc. Menda × C. Leda	F. E. Dixon	1929
Brassocattleya Florence	Bc. Ilene × C. Leda	F. E. Dixon	1929
Brassocattleya Willing	Bc. Pocohontas × C. Gaskelliana	F. E. Dixon	1929
Brassolaeliocattleya Eleanor Dixon	Blc. The Baroness × C. Fabia Alba	F. E. Dixon	1929
Laeliocattleya Ibbie	Lc. D. S. Brown × Lc. Mrs. W. N. Elkins	F. E. Dixon	1929
Laeliocattleya Sandrews	C. Fabia × L. crispa	F. E. Dixon	1929
Laeliocattleya Page Platt	Lc. Appam × C. Hardyana var. His Majesty	F. E. Dixon	1929
Cypripedium Thrush	C. Lady Dillon × C. Shogun	Armacost & Royston	1929
Laeliocattleya Caprice	Lc. G. S. Ball × C. intertexta	Armacost & Royston	1929
Laeliocattleya Osceola	Lc. St. Gothard × C. Princess Royal	Armacost & Royston	1929
Brassocattleya G. E. Baldwin	Bc. Penelope × C. Leda	G. E. Baldwin Co.	1929

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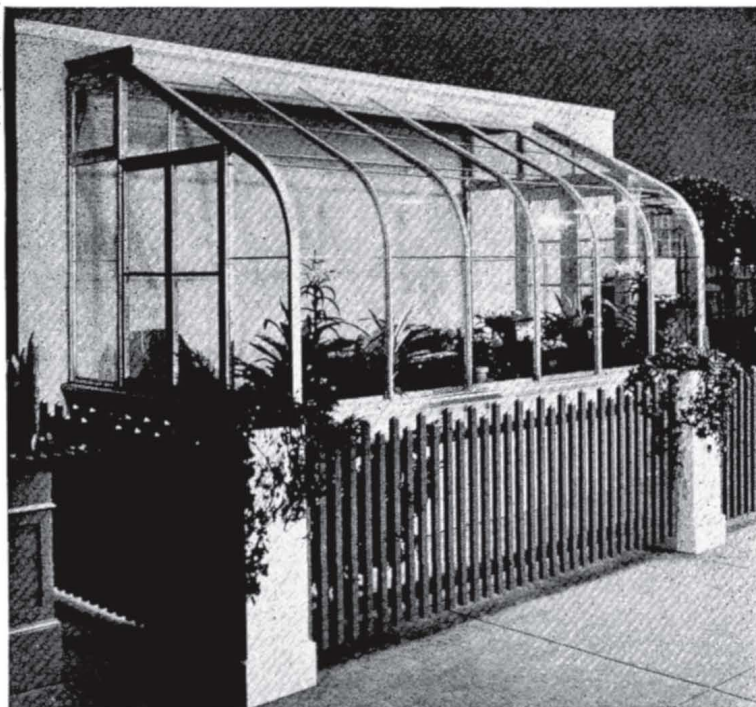
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