

## **Genus *Miltonia*,**

The type species is *Miltonia spectabilis* and there are 12 of these sympodial epiphytes found in humid, low elevation. They can be found in small area in southern Venezuela and in shady hill scrub from southeastern Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay and northeastern Argentina. (Higgins 2015).

The inflorescences of *Miltonia* are short to medium length and bear one to several flowers, medium to large size, *Miltonia warscewiczii* inflorescences for examples carry up to 30 clustered, small flowers. Sepals and petals are free and similar to each other, and the lip diverges from the column at an angle around 45 degree.

*Miltonia* breeding started very early, most of its hybrids were registered before 1950. Between 60s and 70s *Miltonia* hybridization are associate with W. W. G. Moir. There is a total of 1,619 registered *Miltonia* grexes.

Miltonias, both hybrids and species, very rarely have branched inflorescences, but some cultivars do. These highly valued cultivars usually have *Miltonia Castanea* in their ancestry. The flowers count of *Miltonia* ranges from one or two to sixteen, depending on the presence or absence of *Miltonia spectabilis* or *Miltonia moreliana* genes in the hybrid. The medium size to fairly large flowers is usually quite colorful, with reddish-purple to dark purple tones predominant when *Miltonia spectabilis* or *Miltonia moreliana* is in the background, and with yellow and brown colors appearing in the progeny of the other *Miltonia* species. (Rohrl 2004).

## **Genus *Milioniopsis*,**

*Milioniopsis* were formerly lumped into the genus *Miltonia*. It comprised approximately 25 species. They are distributed in the mountain cloud forest of South and Central America from Costa Rica to Perú.

*Milioniopsis* plants are much smaller with unifoliate pseudobulbs. It inflorescences are generally shorter, except for the single-flowered *Miltonia spectabilis* and *Miltonia moreliana*, The pseudobulbs of *Milioniopsis* are tightly clustered, while those of *Miltonia* are generally more widely separated on a long horizontal to climbing rhizome. (Rosenfeld 2014).

The one to four-lobed labellum, which stands at a right angle to the column, is the largest segment of the flower. In some of the species the lip is decorated with rather colorful striations. A large central portion of the flower is flat, but all its segments are strongly reflexed distally. (Rohrl 2004).

Names	Progeny F1/Total	FCC	AM	HCC	JC	AD	AQ	CCE	CCM	CHM	CBR	CBM	Total	Strengthen	Weakness
<i>Miltonia candida</i>	26/264		1	3	1				2				7		
<i>Miltonia clowesii</i>	40/745		3	1	1	1			7	1			14		
<i>Miltonia flava</i>													0		
<i>Miltonia flavescens</i>	21/295							1	5				6		
<i>Miltonia kayasimae</i>											1		1		
<i>Miltonia moreliana*</i>	40/92	7	40	12	2				12				73	Deep plum purple segments and brilliant purple lip	Rolling back of petals and Low flower count
<i>Miltonia phymatochila</i>			1	1				1	4			1	8		
<i>Miltonia regnelli</i>	55/437		2							1			3		
<i>Miltonia russelliana</i>	2/103												0		
<i>Miltonia spectabilis*</i>	95/1021		6	7	1		1	1	7			1	24	Shape and size dominant	Low flower count
<i>Miltoniopsis roezlii*</i>	2/2610		4	10	1			1	1	3			20	Contribute with mark, blotch or other kind of coloration on petals	Rolling back of petals
<i>Miltoniopsis vexillaria*</i>	112/2779	2	25	7	3			5	5				47	Impart round lip shape	Rolling back of petals
<i>Miltoniopsis warszewiczii</i>	11/14									1			1		
<i>Miltoniopsis bismarckii</i>	7/28										1		1		
<i>Miltoniopsis phalaenopsis*</i>	29/1962		8	4				1	6				19		

## References

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- Rohrl H. 2004. *Miltonia* and its intergeneric hybrids 1. Orchid Digest. Vol. 68. No 1. Pp. 28 - 29.
- Rosenfeld D. 2014. *Milioniopsis*. Orchids. Vol 83. No 8. Pp. 476.