Building Block Species Report

Trichocentrum jonesianum (Rchb.f.) M.W.Chase & N.H.Williams

Synonyms

- *Cohniella jonesiana* (Rchb.f.) Christenson in Lindleyana 14: 177 (1999)
- *Oncidium jonesianum* Rchb.f. in Gard. Chron., n.s., 20: 781 (1883)
- *Stilifolium jonesianum* (Rchb.f.) Königer & D.Pongratz in Arcula 7: 189 (1997)
- *Oncidium jonesianum* var. flavens Rchb.f. in Gard. Chron., ser. 3, 4: 234 (1888)
- *Oncidium jonesianum* var. phaeanthum Sander in Reichenbachia 1: 47 (1887)

Trichocentrum jonesianum formerly known as *Oncidium jonesianum* was first discovered in 1878 by M. Saint Leger in northern Paraguay, about 60 miles south of the Apa River (Veitch 1892). The species was named by H.G. Reichenbach (Gardener's Chronicle 22:781. 1883) for the Rev. Morgan Jones "an enthusiastic lover of orchids. (Ragan and Sauleda 1982).

Trt. Jonesianum has 2 – 3-inch flowers, white shaded with yellow or yellow-green and chestnut brown spots. The sepals are wavy edged, and the flowers are borne in arching racemes. (Withner 1961).

According to OrchidWiz X9.1 *Trt. jonesianum* produced 14 offspring (First generation) and 15 total progenies. *Trt. Jason* Fuchs (*Trt. stacy* x *Trt. jonesianum*) is the only awarded with 9 AOS awards. It seems *Trt. stacty* flower shape and color are dominant over *Trt. jonesianum* and probably the breeder would like to wider the segment, especially the lip, crossing with *Trt. jonesianum.* What is a nice feature and for reason I think it is a building block is the uniform distribution of spotting on lateral sepals and petals.

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Trichocentrum Jason Fuchs 'Welcome Back Stuart' AM/AOS (82 points)
Trichocentrum stacyi x Trichocentrum jonesianum

Photo: Wes Newton

César Uchima   August 2022

References

- Ragan M.E and Sauleda R. 1982. A New Natural Hybrid of Oncidium Sw. from Bolivia. American Orchid Society Bulletin. Vol. 51 (4): 388.

- Withner C.L. 1961. Terete Oncidiums. American Orchid Society Bulletin. Vol. 30 (9): 736.

- Orchidwiz Encyclopedia X9.1

- www.orchidspecies.com.

- www.wcsp.science.kew.org