

Genus *Lepanthes*

The plants are characterized by having thin stems (referred to as ramicauls), which are enclosed by a series of tubular sheaths (known as lepanthiform sheaths) and a terminal leaf, like other pleurothallids, such as *Masdevallia* and *Dracula*, they do not have pseudobulbs.

The leaves are often ruffled margin and brilliant. It shown lavishly patterned with spectacular glistening reticulations.

The flowers tend to be produced successively on short racemes nestling in the junction of the ramicaul and the leaf.

The petals in *Lepanthes* are often deeply lobed and may be much wider than long. (Dressler 1990).

It seems the complex lip structure of the lip is designed to receive the male fungus gnats through psedocopulation. On *Lepanthes glicensteini* there are appendix like diminutive fingerlike structure located under the two lobes of the labellum, which the male fungus gnats grabbed, similarly action happens to hold the abdomen of the female gnat during mating. (Blanco and Veira 2011).

	Progeny F1/Total	FCC	AM	HCC	JC	AD	AQ	CC	CCE	CCM	CHM	CBR	CBM	Total	Temperatures	Growing Conditions
<i>Lths. telipogoniflora</i>	1/1		1	4						3	3			11	75 - 85	Hot conditions
<i>Lths. elegantula</i>	1/1		2							3	1	1		7	58 - 75	Cool to warm conditions
<i>Lths. gargoyla</i>			1	1								1		3	58 - 75	Cool to warm conditions
<i>Lths. caprimulgus</i>			1	2						2			1	6	58 - 75	Cool to warm conditions
<i>Lths. escobariana</i>	2/2		2	1						1			1	5	50 - 60	Cold to Cool conditions
<i>Lths. tsubotae</i>	1/1		1	1						3	1			6	58 - 75	Cool to warm conditions
<i>Lths. calodictyon</i>	3/3								3		1			4	58 - 75	Cool to warm conditions
<i>Lths. sijmii</i>	1/1									1	2	3		6	66 - 75	Warm conditions
<i>Lths. yunckeri</i>										3		2		5	58 - 75	Cool to warm conditions
<i>Lths. felis</i>	1/1		1							3				4	58 - 75	Cool to warm conditions
<i>Lths. delhierroi</i>				1						1	1	1		4	58 - 66	Cool conditions
<i>Lths. quadricornis</i>			1	1						1	1			4	58 - 75	Cool to warm conditions
<i>Lths. guatemalensis</i>	1/1										3			3	58 - 75	Cool to warm conditions
<i>Lths. blepharistes</i>	1/1	0	3											3	66 - 85	Warm to Hot conditions
<i>Lths. costaricensis</i>										2		1		3	66 - 75	Warm conditions
<i>Lths. eciliata</i>				1							1	1		3	58 - 66	Cool conditions
<i>Lths. helgae</i>			1								2			3	50 - 60	Cold to Cool conditions
<i>Lths. helleri</i>											1	2		3	58 - 75	Cool to warm conditions
<i>Lths. hondurensis</i>				1						1		1		3		Grow in shaded conditions
<i>Lths. maduroi</i>					2						1			3	50 - 60	Cold to Cool conditions
<i>Lths. obtusa</i>											1	1		2	58 - 75	Cool to warm conditions
<i>Lths. terborchii</i>				1						1	1			3	50 - 58	Cool conditions
<i>Lths. caritensis</i>	1/1		1							1				2	58 - 75	Cool to warm conditions
<i>Lths. dalessandroi</i>	1/1			1								1		2	58 - 66	Cool conditions
<i>Lths. horrida</i>	1/1									1		1		2	58 - 75	Cool to warm conditions
<i>Lths. manabina</i>	1/1									1		1		2	58 - 75	Cool to warm conditions

I would choose General scale for judging *Lepanthes*.

Genus *Pleurothallis*

Pleurothallis is a large, tropical genus of the New World orchids distributed from western México to northern Argentina. The greatest concentration of different species occurs in the Andes. Some species are widely distributed, while many species are extremely local.

The plants consist of a rhizome (the primary stem) which may be elongated to produce a creeping habit or contracted to produce a caespitose (clumped) habit. The roots are produced from nodes, often in fascicles. The secondary stems (commonly called merely the "stems") are not pseudobulbs. Sheathed in varying degrees, the stems may be very short or very long. Each bear one terminal leaf, but sometimes the stems produce other stems at the junction with the leaf. The flowers are produced singly or in a fascicle of single flowers, or in simple racemes, either singly or in profusion.

The dorsal sepal is free and usually uppermost, but it may be lowermost. The lateral sepals may be free, partially connate or wholly united into a synsepal. The petals are variable in size and shape, and the lip is even more variable, often intricately decorated with crests, cavities, lobes or auricles. The column may be slender or stout, often winged or toothed, but the pollinia are always two in number. The ovary is articulated with the pedicel, as in all the Pleurothallidinae. (Luer C. 1976).



Pleurothallis marthae
Photo by John Varigos



Pleurothallis teaguei
Photo by Ellis Eyre

Summary of *Pleurothallis* species, progenies, AOS awards and growing conditions

	Progeny F1/Total	FCC	AM	HCC	JC	AD	AQ	CC	CCE	CCM	CHM	CBR	CBM	Total	Temperatures	Growing Conditions
<i>Pths. marthae</i>	4/4		4								1			5	58 - 75	Cool to warm condtions
<i>Pths. teaguei</i>	6/6		2	1					1	4	1	1		10	66 - 75	Warm conditions
<i>Pths. truncata</i>									2	1			1	4	50 - 60	Cold to Cool conditions
<i>Pths. picta</i>	6/6									4	1	1		6	66 - 85	Warm to Hot conditions
<i>Pths. bivalvis</i>					1					1	3	4		9	58 - 85	Cool to hot conditions
<i>Pths. dilemma</i>	1/1			1					1	3	1			6	58 - 85	Cool to hot conditions
<i>Pths. gargantua</i>	4/4		3	3										6	58 - 75	Cool to warm condtions
<i>Pths. nuda</i>	1/1		1	2						2		1		6	50 - 75	Cold to warm conditions
<i>Pths. allenii</i>	1/1		1	1						4		1		7	58 - 85	Cool to hot conditions
<i>Pths. schweinfurthii</i>									1	1	1	1		4	75 - 85	Hot conditions
<i>Pths. secunda</i>				1						1				2	58 - 75	Cool to warm condtions
<i>Pths. cardiothallis</i>			3							2	1	1		7	58 - 75	Cool to warm condtions
<i>Pths. niveoglobula</i>				1						2		1		4	50 - 60	Cold to Cool conditions
<i>Pths. palliolata</i>	1/1			2					1	3		1		7	58 - 75	Cool to warm condtions
<i>Pths. adeleae</i>				1						1		3		5	58 - 75	Cool to warm condtions
<i>Pths. correllii</i>									1	2	1	2		6	58 - 85	Cool to hot conditions
<i>Pths. loranthophylla</i>										2	1	3		6	58 - 75	Cool to warm condtions
<i>Pths. simulans</i>			1	1						3		1		6	58 - 66	Cool conditions
<i>Pths. talpinaria</i>			1	1						1	1	1		5		
<i>Pths. viduata</i>									1	2	1	1		5		
<i>Pths. cordata</i>										1	1	2		4	58 - 75	Cool to warm condtions
<i>Pths. phyllocardioides</i>										1		2	1	4	66 - 75	Warm conditions
<i>Pths. stricta</i>										2	1	1		4	58 - 85	Cool to hot conditions
<i>Pths. nipterophylla</i>	1/1		1							2		1		4	66 - 75	Warm conditions
<i>Pths. calceolaris</i>			2							2				4	58 - 75	Cool to warm condtions
<i>Pths. chloroleuca</i>									2			1		3	58 - 66	Cool conditions
<i>Pths. cyanea</i>			1	1						1		1		4	75 - 85	Hot conditions
<i>Pths. forceps-cancri</i>				1							1	1		3	58 - 66	Cool conditions
<i>Pths. microcardia</i>										1	2	1		4	50 - 75	Cold to warm conditions
<i>Pths. peryi</i>			1	1	1							1		4	66 - 85	Warm to Hot conditions
<i>Pths. phalangifera</i>										2			1	3	58 - 75	Cool to warm condtions
<i>Pths. scurrula</i>			1	1						1		1		4	58 - 66	Cool conditions
<i>Pths. nossax</i>	3/4			1								1		2	50 - 66	Cold to cool conditions
<i>Pths. ruberrima</i>	2/3			1							1	1		3	58 - 75	Cool to warm condtions
<i>Pths. grandiflora</i>	1/1			1							1	1		3	50 - 66	Cold to cool conditions
<i>Pths. sanchoi</i>	1/1									1	1	1		3	66 - 75	Warm conditions
<i>Pths. aspergillum</i>										1		2		3	58 - 85	Cool to hot conditions
<i>Pths. discoidea</i>					1						1	1		3	66 - 85	Warm to Hot conditions
<i>Pths. erythrium</i>					1					1		1		3	66 - 85	Warm to Hot conditions
<i>Pths. gomezii</i>											1	1		2	50 - 58	Cool conditions
<i>Pths. hitchcockii</i>									1		1	1		3	50 - 85	Cold to hot conditions
<i>Pths. linguifera</i>										1		2		3	50 - 66	Cold to cool conditions
<i>Pths. eumecocaulon</i>	1/1											1		1	58 - 75	Cool to warm condtions
<i>Pths. phymatodea</i>	1/1									1		1		2	66 - 85	Warm to Hot conditions
<i>Pths. imperialis</i>	1/1											1		1	58 - 75	Cool to warm condtions
<i>Pths. index</i>	1/1											1		1	58 - 75	Cool to warm condtions

I would choose General scale for judging *Pleurothallis*.

Genus *Barbosella*

The genus *Barbosella* comprises approximately about 20 species. They are widespread from Central America to Southern Brazil. These plants are small, and they either creep or form tufts. Most grow in high altitudes and require cool to intermediate conditions with constant, year-round moisture. They may be grown either mounted on three fern slabs, especially the creeping types, or in small pots containing sphagnum.

Summary of *Barbosella* species, progenies, AOS awards and growing conditions

	Progeny F1/Total	FCC	AM	HCC	JC	AD	AQ	CC	CCE	CCM	CHM	CBR	CBM	Total	Temperatures	Growing Conditions
Barb. cogniauxiana									3	6	2			11	50 - 66	Cold to cool conditions
Barb. cucullata			2						1	3	4	1		11	50 - 66	Cold to cool conditions
Barb. australis										2	1		1	4	58 - 66	Cool conditions
Barb. cucullata			1									1		2		
Barb. dusenii										3		1		4	66 - 75	Warm conditions
Barb. gardneri								1				2		3	66 - 85	Warm to Hot conditions
Barb. dolichorhiza										1	2	1		4	58 - 85	Cool to hot conditions
Barb. prorepens								1						1	50 - 75	Cold to warm conditions
Barb. circinata												1		1	58 - 75	Cool to warm conditions
Barb. miersii														0	58 - 75	Cool to warm conditions

I would choose General scale for judging *Barbosella*.



Barbosella cucullata 'Free Spirit' CHM/AOS
Photo by John H. Lewis

Genus *Trisetella*

Trisetella is a genus of orchids, native to Central and South America. Twelve of the 23 currently known species are endemic to Ecuador. They bear small flowers with fused sepals and fused petals. The synsepal bears three hair-like tails, which is the namesake of *Trisetella* ("three little bristles").

Summary of *Trisetella* species, progenies, AOS awards and growing conditions

	Progeny F1/Total	FCC	AM	HCC	JC	AD	AQ	CC	CCE	CCM	CHM	CBR	CBM	Total	Temperatures	Growing Conditions
<i>Tris. hoeijeri</i>	1/1		1	2						3	1				50 - 58	Cool conditions
<i>Tris. triglochis</i>	1/1							1	2	2			1		58 - 66	Cool conditions
<i>Tris. gemmata</i>												1	1		50 - 66	Cold to cool conditions
<i>Tris. abbreviata</i>										2					58 - 75	Cool to warm conditions
<i>Tris. andreettae</i>									1	1	1				58 - 75	Cool to warm conditions
<i>Tris. cordeliae</i>										1	1				58 - 75	Cool to warm conditions
<i>Tris. regia</i>										2					50 - 66	Cold to cool conditions
<i>Tris. scobina</i>															58 - 75	Cool to warm conditions
<i>Tris. didyma</i>												1			58 - 66	Cool conditions
<i>Tris. dresslerii</i>											1					
<i>Tris. klingerii</i>											1					
<i>Tris. nodulifera</i>											1				58 - 75	Cool to warm conditions
<i>Tris. pantex</i>											1				50 - 66	Cold to cool conditions
<i>Tris. sororia</i>												1			50 - 58	Cool conditions
<i>Tris. strumosa</i>											1				66 - 75	Warm conditions
<i>Tris. tenuissima</i>															66 - 85	Warm to Hot conditions
<i>Tris. triaristella</i>											1				58 - 75	Cool to warm conditions

I suggested general scale for judging *Trisetella*.

References

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