**BUILDING BLOCK DATA**

**Species *Oncidium hallii***

Distribution: Ecuador

Habitat: Grows in very wet mountain cloud forests at elevations of 6500 – 10,000 ft. Most are found in humis on steep embankments and on small solitary trees.

**Botanical Varieties (if any):**

**Synonyms*: Odontoglossum chartostroma, Odontoglossum hallii***

*Odontoglossum hallii* was moved from *Odontoglossum* to *Oncidium* with the reorganization of the Oncidiinae based on molecular biological data.

**Awards:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Origin | HCC | AM | FCC | CCA | CCM | ACC | Total |
|  | **3** | **6** | **0** | **1** | **11** | **3** |  |
| Years | **1989-2004** | **1969-1999** |  | **1958** | **1960-2011** | **1993-1999** |  |

**Other awards and when given:**

**Outstanding clones of species and reason they are considered outstanding:**

**F-1 Hybrids:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Before  1940 | 1940-49 | 1950-59 | 1960-69 | 1970-79 | 1980-89 | 1990-99 | After 1999 |
| 22 | 0 | **0** | **2** | **9** | **4** | **3** | **8** |

It is interesting to note that there was a flurry of primary hybridizing as early as 1896 and into the 1920’s and then a long hiatus. The latest F-1 was produced in 2014 with a cross with *Oncidium wyattianum.*

**Total Progeny:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Before  1940 | 1940-49 | 1950-59 | 1960-69 | 1970-79 | 1980-89 | 1990-99 | After 1999 |
| **60** | **2** | **10** | **10** | **43** | **107** | **160** | **392** |

There have been 12 generations of progeny produced using genetic material from Oncidium hallii. After generation 5, *Onc. hallii* disappears into the Other slice of the parentage pie diagram. Most crosses are dominated by *Oncidium alexandrae*.

**Outstanding progeny and reason they are considered outstanding:**

**Oncostele Wildcat AM/AOS**

****Ons. Wildcat is the most awarded progeny of *Oncidium hallii*, although by the 8th generation it is questionable haw much influence *Onc. hallii* has played. The hybrid, awarded 78 times, is a cross with Onc. Crowborough (1965). Wildcat has 47 F-1’s and 103 total progeny, so it is highly awarded and fairly prolific.

**Oncidium Big Mac AM/AOS**

****Of the F-1’s of *Oncidium hallii,* Oncidium Big Mac is the most awarded with 6 AM and 6 HCC. It has 16 F-1’s and 23 Total Progeny including a *Gomesa* cross (Oncidesa Stanley Smith) and a Cyrtochilum cross (Cyrtocidium Chocolate Mac.

**Desirable characteristics which can be passed to progeny:**

I was unable to find any written information on characteristics passed on to progeny. So, I propose we look at some pictures of the species and some F-1’s.

 

*Oncidium hallii*

 = 

x *Onc. maculatum* Oncidium Big Mac

 = 

x *Onc. alexandrae* Oncidium Hallio-Crispum

 = 

x Bratonia Charles M Fitch Aliceara Hani

 = 

x Oncidium kegeljanii Oncidium Hallio-Xanthum

So far I see the bright red markings on the lip breeding true, at least with Big Mac and Hallio-Crispum, The spotting on the petals also came through on Big Mac. In Hani, I see the *Brassia* form and the *Miltonia* color, nothing much of *hallii*. In Hallio-Xanthum, the form and markings of *hallii* are dominant.

**Undesirable characteristics which can be passed to progeny:**

Don’t have a clue.

**Other information:**

**Pronunciation :** HALL-ee-eye

Named for Col. Hall, a 19th century British collector in South America.

**References:**

**Chase MW. 2009.** Subtribe Oncidiinae. In: Pridgeon AM, Cribb PJ, Chase MW, Rasmussen F, eds. *Genera Orchidacearum,* *Vol. 5*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 211–394.