

Phalaenopsis Section Stauroglottis

J.Linn. Soc. 18: 332 (1881)

Type: Phalaenopsis [Phal.] equestris

[fal-en-OP-sis ee-KWES-tris]

Characteristic Summary



Phal. equestris
'Krull Smith' FCC/AOS
Oct 2014, NS 3.4 x 3.4 cm
Traditional color and form

In 2014 the Phalaenopsis Section Stauroglottis was folded into Phalaenopsis Section Phalaenopsis. The table this recently combined Phalaenopsis Section is reproduced below with species that were previously in the Stauroglottis Section marked with a (S).

In Christensons book he comments the plants in the Stauroglottis section are similar to and share several characteristics with those of section Phalaenopsis. The differences that are cited are: smaller flowers, subsimilar sepals and petals, an undivided lip apex, floriferous branching inflorescence, and smaller plant habit.



Phal. equestris
'Candor Violette' FCC/AOS
Jun 1995, NS 2.9 x 3.8 cm

These species are characterized by having a single callus (a swelled area on the labellum) and smooth lateral lobes of the lip. Except for spots found at the base of the sepals and on the petals of some species (such as Phal. stuartiana) all species are essentially unmarked white or pink flowers. Most of the species are native to the Philippines growing on trees from sea level up to 4900 ft (1500 m).

Since the 'Stauroglottis' species are now included in the Phalaenopsis section, the rest of this report will follow the format used in discussing the Phalaenopsis Section. Generally, you would point scale using the Phalaenopsis point scale.


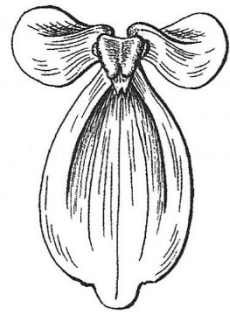
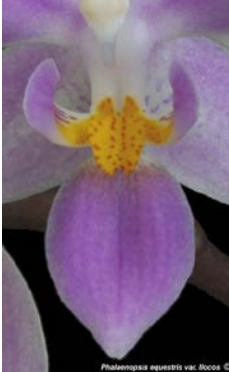
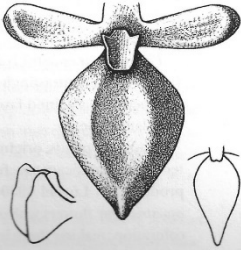

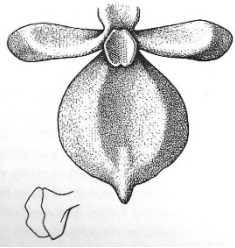
Table of species, (www.orchidspecies.com – Dec 2020 update)

Species marked with a * are used the most in hybridization, (S) Previously Stauroglottis Section						Progeny	AOS Awards											
Kew Name	Sub Genus	Section	Country	Temp	Season	F1/Total	Awds	FCC	AM	HCC	JC	AD	AQ	CCE	CCM	CHM	CBR	Total
Phalaenopsis amabilis*	Phalaenopsis	Phalaenopsis	Sumatera, Borneo, Indonesia, New Guinea, Australia	Warm to Hot	Winter - Spring	483/33257	69	20	11	4		1		8	1			45
Phalaenopsis aphrodite*	Phalaenopsis	Phalaenopsis	Philippines, Taiwan		Winter - Spring	62/33353	66	13	8			1	2	12	1	1		38
Phalaenopsis celebensis (S)	Phalaenopsis	Phalaenopsis	Sulawesi	Hot	Year round	49/75	27	7	8	1				2			1	19
Phalaenopsis equestris (S)*	Phalaenopsis	Phalaenopsis	Philippines, Taiwan	Warm to Hot	Year round	564/23601	133	2	32	30	19	1		12	3	2		101
Phalaenopsis lindenii (S)	Phalaenopsis	Phalaenopsis	Philippines	Warm	Fall - Winter	120/654	43	12	7	1				2				22
Phalaenopsis philippinensis	Phalaenopsis	Phalaenopsis	Philippines	Warm	Spring	113/192	20	4	5	1			1	1				12
Phalaenopsis rimestadiana	Phalaenopsis	Phalaenopsis	Now Phal. amabilis															
Phalaenopsis sanderiana*	Phalaenopsis	Phalaenopsis	Philippines	Hot	Year round	117/27201	10	1	3					1			1	6
Phalaenopsis schilleriana*	Phalaenopsis	Phalaenopsis	Philippines	Warm to Hot	Winter - Spring	255/29795	72	20	13			1	6	11				51
Phalaenopsis stuartiana*	Phalaenopsis	Phalaenopsis	Philippines	Hot	Winter - Spring	399/28217	43	12	14					5	2			33

Key: Cold – 50 to 58F at night; Cold to cool – 50 to 66F at night; Cool – 58 to 66F at night; Cool to warm – 58 to 75F at night; Cool to Hot – 58 to 85F at night; Warm – 66 to 75F at night; Warm to Hot – 66 to 85F at night; Hot – 75 to 85F at night

The first thing to note from this table is that Phal. equestris is used the most in hybridization (not far behind the major species in the traditional Phalaenopsis Section) and most awarded among the species in the present Phalaenopsis Section (including the most FCCs). Phal. equestris is the primary species used in miniature Phalaenopsis breeding.

The following table list some of the differences between species that were previously in the Stauroglottis Section.

Species	General	Callus	Lip details		Distribution
<i>Phalaenopsis celebensis</i>	Dwarf plant size, richly marked leaves, and numerous unique, petals incurved with strongly revolute margins and a central brown stain, flowers. Flowers per spike: 54, NS: 3.1 cm	Solitary, triangular; acuminate			Sulawesi (Celebes)
<i>Phalaenopsis equestris</i> *	Highly variable, both vegetatively and in flower color. Leaves not marked. Peloric forms common. Used to produce semi-alba and striped hybrids. Flowers per spike: 55, NS: 2.9 cm	Solitary, peltate, quadrangular with a truncated apex			The Philippines and Taiwan
<i>Phalaenopsis lindeni</i>	Miniature plant size, Richly marked leaves, peppermint striped lips, cultivated varieties have prominently striped sepals and petals, cool growing conditions. Flowers per spike: 23, NS: 3.6 cm	Solitary, peltate, elliptic with angular margins and a small notch on both the posterior and anterior margin.			The Philippines

Hybridization:

Hybridization in the among these three species is dominated by the *Phal. equestris*. A table of the three species, broken down by decade, is shown below.

celebensis	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	Total
Reg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	28	15	20	4	76
Assc Awds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	7	1	6	0	24
F1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	18	12	9	2	50
Assc Awds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	2	1	6	0	19
equestris																	
Reg	0	3	6	1	1	3	0	11	25	266	1283	3240	6340	6653	5484	378	23694
Assc Awds	0	3	35	0	0	4	0	0	25	151	507	1204	2218	2378	698	1	7224
F1	0	2	5	0	1	1	0	3	9	36	28	61	245	118	52	3	564
Assc Awds	0	3	35	0	0	4	0	0	6	67	10	82	154	42	7	0	410
lindenii																	
Reg	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	11	63	83	147	130	198	21	657
Assc Awds	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	22	29	44	55	41	15	0	212
F1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	11	21	24	23	16	19	2	120
Assc Awds	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	22	8	14	2	4	0	0	56

Two species have been in cultivation since the 1890s, the third, *Phal. celebensis*, was introduced to cultivation around 1980 and has not been used much in hybridization. Interest in using the other two species picked up in the 1970 and 1980s due to interest in miniature *Phalaenopsis* as well as semi-albas and striped flowers.

Also included in this table of is the registration of F1 crosses for each species. From is information it is clear that breeding with *Phal. equestris* going strong but may be waning. Interest in using *Phal. lindenii* is still increasing due to interest in striped flowers whereas interest hybridizing with *Phal. celebensis* is still in the exploratory phase, there is only one third generation progeny.

Species	General	Breeding	
		Strength	Weakness
<i>Phalaenopsis celebensis</i>	Dwarf plant size, richly mark leaves, and numerous unique flowers, petals incurved with strongly revolute margins and a central brown stain. Flowers per spike: 54, NS: 3.1 cm	Dwarf plant size, numerous flowers, and richly marked leaves	Hybrids with traditional <i>Phalaenopsis</i> hybrids have produced offspring with poor form.
<i>Phalaenopsis equestris</i> *	Highly variable, both vegetatively and in flower color. Leaves not marked. Peloric forms common. Used to produce semi-alba and striped hybrids. Flowers per spike: 55, NS: 2.9 cm	Branching inflorescence, floriferousness, stripes, colored lips, can pass on peloric flower characteristics	Small flowers
<i>Phalaenopsis lindenii</i>	Miniature plant size, Richly marked leaves, peppermint striped lips, cultivated varieties have prominently striped sepals and petals, cool growing conditions. Flowers per spike: 23, NS: 3.6 cm	Stripes, red coloration, attractively marked lip, floriferousness, extended flowering, branching inflorescence, beautiful foliage	Reluctant breeder, does not grow well in hot summers

The final hybridizing point that I want to bring up is the wide acceptance of using *Phal. equestris* in many different breeding lines. It appears that *Phal. lindenii* may be down the same path.

Some Key Grexes



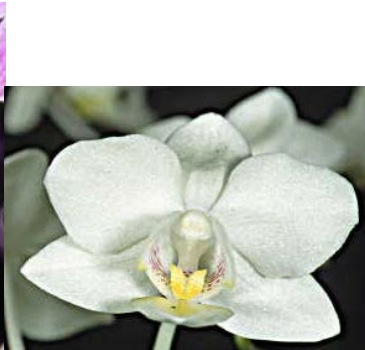







Phal. Cellinde
(Phal. lindenii x
Phal. celebensis)
'Zuma Canyon' HCC/AOS
Jul 1988, NS 3.0 cm
5 / 6 progeny

Phal. Liu's Rainbow
(Phal. Be Glad x
Phal. lindenii)
41 / 74 progeny
No awards

Phal. Venus
(Phal. lindenii x
Phal. equestris)
41 / 70 progeny
No AOS awards

Phal. Peppermint
(Phal. lindenii x
Phal. Pink Profusion)
'Jeannette' AM/AOS
Oct 2003, NS 5.0 cm
41 / 70 progeny

			
<p>Phal. Cassandra (Phal. equestris x Phal. stuartiana) 'Natalia' HCC/AOS Mar 2014, NS 4.7 x 6.1 cm 226 / 3781 progeny 24 AOS awds</p>	<p>Phal. Cassandra (Phal. equestris x Phal. stuartiana) 'Angela' HCC/AOS Jan 1997, NS 5.0 x 5.3 cm 226 / 3781 progeny 24 AOS awds</p>	<p>Phal. Timothy Christopher (Phal. amabilis x Phal. Cassandra) 'Snow White' AM/AOS Mar 2000, NS 4.0 x 4.2 cm 205 / 756 progeny 7 AOS awds</p>	<p>Phal. Ruby Lips (Phal. Roselle x Phal. Doris) 'Malibu' AM/AOS Feb 1963 55 / 14,697 progeny 5 AOS awds</p>
			
<p>Phal. Taisuco Jewel (Phal. Okay Seven x Phal. equestris) 'Breckinridge' HCC/AOS Jan 1997, NS 5.5 x 5.0 cm 25 / 601 progeny 4 AOS awds</p>	<p>Phal. Zuma's Pixie (Phal. Carmela's Pixie x Phal. equestris) 'Cat's Paw Purr-fect' AM/AOS Feb 2004, NS 4.5 x 4.7 cm 7 / 7 progeny 2 AOS awds</p>	<p>Phal. Ministripes (Phal. Rose Charm x Phal. Pinocchio) 'Peppermint' AM/AOS Feb 1968 10 / 6938 progeny 2 AOS awds</p>	<p>Phal. Sogo Vivien (Phal. Sogo Alice x Phal. Zuma's Pixie) 'Diana' AM/AOS Mar 2017, NS 5.9 x 4.5 cm 191 / 486 progeny 4 AOS awds</p>

References:

www.orchidspecies.com

<http://apps.kew.org/wcsp/qsearch.do>

<https://secure.aos.org/aqplus/SearchAwards.aspx>

OrchidWiz Database x7.2, update: March 2021

Christenson, E.; *Phalaenopsis – A Monograph*, 2001

Frowine, S. A.; *Moth Orchids – The Complete Guide to Phalaenopsis*, 2008

Building Block Data Sheet

Phalaenopsis equestris, (Schauer) Rchb.f., Linnaea 22: 864 (1850)

[fal-en-OP-sis ee-KWES-tris]

Phalaenopsis [Phal.] *equestris* is native to the Philippines and southern Taiwan near streams in hot valleys at an altitude of sealevel to 300 meters. It is a small sized epiphyte with a short stem enveloped by several imbricating leaf bases and carrying to 5, fleshy, recurved, oblong-elliptic to oblong-ovate leaves. Plants will bloom at almost any time of the year although the peak is September through April. The inflorescence is a suberect to arcuate, to 12" [30 cm] long, racemose or



Phal. equestris
'Krull Smith' FCC/AOS
Oct 2014, NS 3.4 x 3.4 cm
Traditional color and form

paniculate, and is densely many flowered, 10-15 per inflorescence. The flowers are small, 0.6 to 1.2" [1.5 to 3 cm], long lasting, and successively open 2-3 at a time over a period of months. The delicate flowers, with sepals flaring back, are variably colored. The blossoms are usually white, variably flushed with pink, and may be marked with purple, orange, or pink. The lip is rose with yellow sidelobes. The leaves are 6-8 in. (15-20 cm) long, bright green.

Common Name – The Horse *Phalaenopsis*



Phal. equestris
'Candor Violette' FCC/AOS
Jun 1995, NS 2.9 x 3.8 cm

This species has a habit of making keikis and can rebloom out of old spikes and can continue to send off branches so they are best left uncut.

This orchid is highly adaptable to various environments and is easy to grow, if given a drier winter although never let it dry out completely.

Breeding Characteristics:

It is currently a member of the *Phalaenopsis* subgenus - *Phalaenopsis* section, which forms the basis of the classical white *Phalaenopsis* species and hybrids. As a parent, *Phal. equestris* contributes an increase in flower count on multi-branching inflorescences, small size, and is used to create striped and colored lip progeny. Peloric forms are common and can be passed on to its progeny. Due to small plant size, these plants on most early generation progeny are ideal for windowsill growers.

The table below has the registration of *Phal. stuartiana* progeny and associated awards with separate lines for total progeny as well as first (F1), second (F2), and third (F3) generations.

equestris	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	Total
Reg	0	3	6	1	1	3	0	11	25	266	1283	3240	6340	6653	5484	378	23,694
Assc Awds	0	3	35	0	0	4	0	0	25	151	507	1204	2218	2378	698	1	7224
F1	0	2	5	0	1	1	0	3	9	36	28	61	245	118	52	3	564
AA	0	3	35	0	0	4	0	0	6	67	10	82	154	42	7	0	410
F2	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	6	15	71	99	105	377	437	209	13	1336
AA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	10	52	67	199	155	21	0	520
F3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	83	87	86	317	788	755	36	2156
AA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	50	13	30	145	363	89	0	693

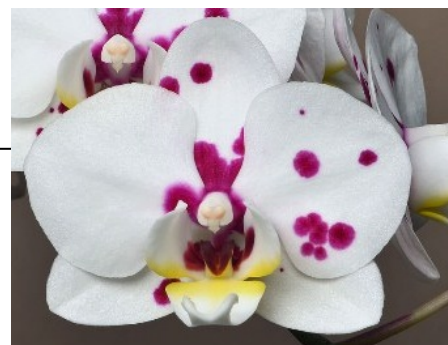
From this table one sees that Phal. equestris has been a major contributor with approximately 64% of all Phalaenopsis hybrids being Phal. equestris progeny. The first hybrid was registered in 1882 and an early peak of eight hybrids registered in the 1890s. There was then a significant lull until the 1950s. The use of Phal. equestris peaked as a primary parent in 1990s with the peaks as a second and third generation parent in the 2000s.

The table of amabilis hybrids includes 13 Phal. equestris F1 Hybrids with six have 1000 or more total progeny.

Comments on these F1 hybrid lines follow:



Phal. Cassandra
(Phal. equestris x Phal. stuartiana)
'Soroa' AM/AOS
Mar 1989, NS 4.5 cm

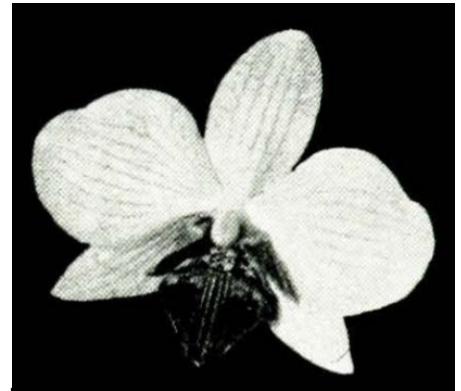


Phal. Tying Shin Fantastic World
(Phal. Chian Xen Pearl x
Phal. Timothy Christopher)
'Diana' AM/AOS
Mar 2013, NS 7.1 x 6.7 cm

- * **Phal. Cassandra** (Phal. equestris x Phal. stuartiana) was made in 1896 by Veitch, there are a total of 226 F1 hybrids and 3759 total progeny.
- * Most of these hybrids would be considered miniature, aka. small, Phalaenopsis
- * The table includes six F1 hybrids and 17 total progeny (Included in the Phal. Cassandra line is the allied Phal. Terilyn Fujitake (Phal. Pink Fantasy x Phal. stuartiana) line).
- * Of the grexes in the table, six grexes have received the 10 most AOS awards in this group.
- * Of the grexes in the table, four grexes have the 10 most F1 progeny in this group.
- * The most recently registered grex in this table is Phal. Tying Shin Fantastic World (Phal. Chian Xen Pearl x Phal. Timothy Christopher) was made in 2008 by Kuo Liang Hung, there are a total of 3 F1 progeny.

* **Phal. Roselle – Phal. Ruby Lips** (Phal. Roselle x Phal. Doris) was made in 1955 by Mrs. L. McCoy, there are a total of 55 F1 hybrids and 14,697 total progeny.

* Most progeny are white with strips, pink with darker pink veins, to solid pink all with dark lips.



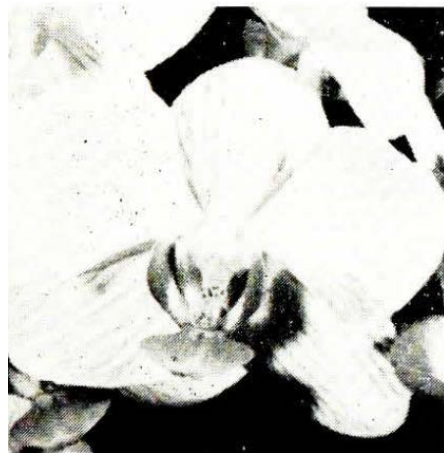
Phal. Ruby Lips
'Gertie' AM/AOS
Mar 1964, NS 7.3 cm



Phal. Happy Valentine
(Phal. Otohime x Phal. Odoriko)
'Excell' AM/AOS
Mar 1993, NS 11.7 x 8.7 cm
202 F1/4194 total progeny, 17 awds



Phal. Baldan's Kaleidoscope
(Phal. Hausermann's Candy x
Phal. Daryl Lockhart)
'Golden Treasure' HCC/AOS
Sep 2008, NS 8.3 x 7.3 cm
11 F1 progeny, 11 awds



Phal. Ministripes
'Peppermint' AM/AOS
Feb 1968, NS 6.4 cm

* **Phal. ministripes** (Phal. Rosy Charm x Phal. Pinocchio) was made in 1968 by Stodard, there are 10 F1 hybrids and 6,855 total progeny. Below are two grexes, less than or equal to fifth generation with lots of progeny and high in either F1 or awards.



Phal. Chih Shang's Stripes
(Phal. Modern Stripes x
Phal. Matou Freed)
'Bedford' AM/AOS
Feb 2003, NS 9.8 x 8.2.0 cm
85 F1 / 2563 total progeny, 5 awds



Phal. Chia Lin
(Phal. James Hall x
Phal. Johanna)
'Tsuei You' JC/AOS
Sep 1993, NS 6.5 x 5.5 cm
39 F1 / 3814 total progeny, 1 awd

- * **Phal. Sally Lowrey** (Phal. Pua kea x Phal. equestris) was made in 1954 by O. Kirsch, there are a total of 32 F1 hybrids and 18,587 total progeny, no photo available.
- * Three major breeding lines are associated with Phal. Modern Stripes (no photo available), Phal. Ann Hatter, and Phal. Red Lip (1965) (no photo available).
- * Below for each line are photos of lead grex, most awarded and most progeny (less than fifth generation for both)



Phal. Chian Xen Pearl
 (Phal. Ching Hua Spring x
 Phal. Nobby's Pink)
 'IS1540' AM/AOS
 Mar 2019, NS 11.0 x 8.8 cm
 175 F1/1070 total progeny, 25 awds



Phal. Chih Shang's Stripes
 (Phal. Modern Stripes x
 Phal. Matou Freed)
 'Bedford' AM/AOS
 Feb 2003, NS 9.8 x 8.2.0 cm
 85 F1 / 2563 total progeny, 5 awds



Phal. Okay Seven
 (Phal. Modern Strips x
 Phal. Houpi Beauty)
 'LO' AM/AOS
 May 1998, NS 8.2 x 7.3 cm
 24 F1 / 2927 total progeny, 1 awd



Phal. Ann Hatter
 (Phal. Juanita x
 Phal. New Era)
 'Cher Ami' FCC/AOS
 May 1963, NS 9.5 cm
 21 F1 / 15,060 total progeny, 3 awds



Phal. Mad Hatter
 (Phal. Spitfire x
 Phal. Ann Hatter)
 'Caliente Range' AM/AOS
 Aug 1967, NS 8.9 cm
 104 F1/10,996 total progeny, 3 awds



Phal. Golden Gift
 (Phal. Deventeriana x
 Phal. Golden Buddha)
 'Jim Hamric' AM/AOS
 May 1983, NS 8.5 cm
 65 F1 / 222 total progeny, 20 awds



Phal. Chiali Stripe
 (Phal. Cindy Tsai x
 Phal. Lucky Shenk)
 'NFS' AM/OSROC
 21 F1 / 5287 total progeny



Phal. Leopard Prince
 (Phal. Sun Prince x
 Phal. Ho's French Fantasia)
 'Hwa Yuan Red Leopard' FCC/AOS
 Mar 2013, NS 11.2 x 9.6 cm
 245 F1 / 854 total progeny, 32 awds



Phal. Jiminy Cricket
 (Phal. Ministripes x
 Phal. Red Lip (1965))
 'Orchidglade' AM/AOS
 Jan 1972, NS 8.3 cm
 6 F1 / 6803 total progeny, 1 awd

* **Phal. Be Glad** (Phal. Swiss Miss x Phal. Cassandra) is the only major progeny of **Phal. Swiss Miss**. The cross was registered in 1974 by Hager Orchids, there are a total of 15 F1 hybrids and 1,545 total progeny and no awards. No photo available.



Phal. Be Glad
 'Valley Forge' AM/AOS
 Apr 1987, NS 5.1 cm



Phal. Pixie Star
 (Phal. pulcherrima x Phal. Joyful)
 'Norman' AM/AOS
 May 2007, NS 4.1 x 3.6 cm
 7 F1 / 10 total progeny, 21 awds



Phal. Be Tris
 (Phal. Be Glad x Phal. equestris)
 'Woodlawn' AM/AOS
 Mar 1999, NS 4.1 x 4.1 cm
 77 F1 / 421 total progeny, 19 awds

* **Phal. Artemis** (Phal. amabilis x Phal. equestris) was made in 1892 by Veitch, there are a total of 14 F1 hybrids and 6,803 total progeny.



Phal. Artemis
'Winter Carnival' HCC/AOS
Jan 2003, NS 5.9 x 5.0 cm



Phal. Comanche Rose
(Phal. Terry-Beth Ballard x
Phal. Lipperose)
'Henk'
6 F1 / 618 total progeny, 1 awds



Phal. New Rose
(Phal. Vick Sue Lockhart x
Phal. Valentine)
'Cover Girl' HCC/AOS
Feb 1996, NS 10.3 cm
3 F1 / 144 total progeny, 2 awds



Phal. equestris var. rosea
'Maria Teresa' HCC/AOS
Nov 1991, NS 2.3 x 3.2 cm

Synonyms:

None recently

Varieties / forms:

There are three recognized forms:

Phal. equestris var. rosea – refers to evenly rose-colored flowers. Cesar Zapata, Jr. had the following comments “This form exists in a very small area north of the Philippine Island of Luzon-Bangui, Ilocos Norte. We call this form ‘Ilocos’ type. It has the smallest leaves of all the forms of the species and has a slightly different lip structure, especially the callus.” Flowers tend to be smaller and produce full, round flowers with overlapping floral segments.

Phal. equestris f. alba – This is a pure white form, with no pigment associated with the callas.

Phal. equestris f. aurea – Pure white flowers with a highly contrasting solid yellow lip.



Phal. equestris f. alba
'OrchidPhile' HCC/AOS
Sep 1994, NS 2.9 x 2.9 cm



Phal. equestris f. aurea
'OrchidPhile' AM/AOS
Aug 1996, NS 3.4 x 3.5 cm

Awards:

Phal. equestris	FCC	AM	HCC	AQ	JC	CCM	CCE	CHM	CBM	TOTAL
AOS	2	32	30	1	19	12		3	2	101
Year(s) Awarded	1993-1995	1982-2019	1977-2019	1994	1966-2015	1959-2014		1979-2011	1961-1966	1974-2013

AOS Quality Awardees (not included prior, third generation or less):



Phal. Purple Gem
'Ching Hua' AM/AOS
Jul 1999, NS 2.7 x 2.9 cm
42 Flwrs, 24 Buds, 3 Inflor
(Phal. pulcherrima x
Phal. equestris)



Phal. Cassandra
'Little Prince' AM/AOS
Mar 1998, NS 4.7 x 4.5 cm
24Flwrs, 48 Buds, 2 Inflor.
(Phal. equestris x
Phal. stuartiana)



Phal. Zuma's Pixie
'Cat's Paw Purr-fect' AM/AOS
Feb 2004, NS 4.5 x 4.7 cm
35 Flwrs, 22 Buds, 4 Inflor.
(Phal. Carmela's Pixie x
Phal. equestris)



Phal. Carmela's Pixie
'Lines' AM/AOS
Oct 1996, NS 4.9 x 5.3 cm
32 Flwrs, 45 Buds, 1 Inflor.
(Phal. Terilyn Fujitake x
Phal. Cassandra)



Phal. Pixie Star
'Norman' AM/AOS
May 2007, NS 4.1 x 3.6 cm
30 Flwrs, 25 Buds, 2 Inflor
(Phal. pulcherrima x
Phal. Joyful)



Phal. Little Mary
'Doll' HCC/AOS
Apr 1993, NS 5.3 x 5.7 cm
47 Flwrs, 0 Buds, 1 Inflor.
(Phal. Mary Tuazon x
Phal. equestris)




Phal. Be Tris
'Woodlawn' AM/AOS
Mar 1999, NS 4.1 x 4.1 cm
34 Flwrs, 17 Buds, 1 Inflor.
(Phal. Be Glad x
Phal. equestris)



Phal. Be Glad
'Classic' AM/AOS
Apr 1986, NS 5.0 cm
30 Flwrs, 8 Buds, 1 Inflor.
(Phal. Swiss Miss x
Phal. Cassandra)

Most recent awardees (fourth generation or less):

			
<p>Phal. Peggy Tauscher 'Owen' AM/AOS Mar 2020, NS 6.2 x 6.0 cm 4 Flwrs, 4 Buds, 1 Inflor. (Phal. Sogo Lawrence x Phal. Tying Shin Forever Love)</p>	<p>Phal. Pylo's Forever 'Lady Stella' AM/AOS Aug 2018, NS 5.5 x 5.2 cm 4 Flwrs, 1 Bud, 1 Inflor. (Phal. Tying Shin Forever Love x Phal. Yungho Gelb Canary)</p>	<p>Phal. Springbrook Ruby 'Orange Glow' HCC/AOS Apr 2019, NS 6.0 x 5.9 cm 11 Flwrs, 1 Bud, 1 Inflor. (Phal. Tying Shin Forever Love x Phal. H. P. Norton)</p>	<p>Phal. Taisuco Little Vivien 'H99952' CCM/AOS Mar 2017, NS 5.1 x 4.4 cm 112 Flwrs, 20 Buds, 3 Inflor. (Phal. Philisander x Phal. Sogo Vivien)</p>
			
<p>Phal. Florida Rainbow 'Crystelle' AM/AOS Apr 2019, NS 7.0 x 7.0 cm 8 Flwrs, 1 Bud, 2 Inflor. (Phal. Tzu Chiang Chrisna x Phal. George Vasquez)</p>	<p>Phal. Krull's Sunrise 'Krull-Smith' AM/AOS Jan 2019, NS 4.9 x 4.7 cm 18 Flwrs, 8 Buds, 1 Inflor. (Phal. Krull's Golden Champion x Phal. Citrus Candy)</p>	<p>Phal. Fuller's Paint Brush 'Mayfield' AM/AOS Apr 2019, NS 10.5 x 9.7 cm 10 Flwrs, 11 Buds, 2 Inflor. (Phal. Fuller's Miss x Phal. Sung Woei Rosaria)</p>	<p>Phal. Walnut Valley Purple Pixie 'B & M' AM/AOS Sep 2020, NS 3.5 x 3.8 cm 16 Flwrs, 16 Buds, 1 Inflor. (Phal. Purple Gem x Phal. Pixie Star)</p>

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Individual flowers of *sanderiana* and *schilleriana* are somewhat similar, but other characteristics are dramatically different. How might hybrids of these two differ?

Phal. *sanderiana* progeny:

Leaves – Green with or without purple suffusion and a silvery overlay

Inflorescence – Few branching resulting in typical flower counts in mid teens

Fragrance – reported but not consistently

Blooms in the Summer, Heat tolerant – Extends blooming season and less likely to have bud blast related to heat.

Phal. *schilleriana* progeny:

Leaves – Dark Green marbled with silvery green, lower surface purple suffused

Inflorescence – Multi-branching resulting in typical flower counts in the mid thirties

Fragrance – Multiple references to a fragrance, soft and sweet like a rose.

Spring bloomer like Phal. *amabilis* and Phal. *aphrodite*

Lip – Can pass on to progeny a white lip

Terminology

sabulose (SAB-yew-lobz) Located near or in a sandy place. NOT USED IN Descriptions

saccatus, -a, -um (sak-KAY-tus) Sac-shaped.

Acampe, Aerangis, Aerides, Caasetum, Dendrobium, Sarcochilus, etc. (346)- ... lip saccate ...

sagittatus, -a, -um (saj-it-TAY-tus) Shaped like an arrow-head, the basal lobes directed backward and downward (6).

Dendrobium, Epidendrum – ... midlobe sagittate ...

Epidendrum, Macroclinium – ... lip sagittate ...

Lepanthes – ... lip rigid sagittate ...

Paphiopedilum – ... staminode sagittate ...

saccharinus, -a, -um (sak-ka-RYE-nus) Sweet.

salinus, -a, -um (sal-LYE-nus) Growing in saline places; salty.

sanctus. -a, -um (SANK-tus) Sacred; holy.

sanguineus, -a, -um (sang-GWIN-e-us) Blood colored.

Broughtonia, Bulbophyllum, Catasetum, Cattleya, etc. – Broughtonia sanuinea

sanguinolens (sang-OH-lenz) Close to blood in color.

Caucaea, Dendrobium, Kefersteinia – ... Caucaea sanguinolenta

sanguinolentus, -a, -um (sang-gwin-o-LEN-tus) With blood-red spotting or veins.

sapidus, -a, -um (SAP-id-us) Savoury; pleasant flavored.

saprophyte (SAP-roh-fyte) A plant deriving its nutrition from dead or decaying organic matter of another plant or animal.

saprophytic (sap-pro-FIT-ik) Existing as a saprophyte.

sarcanthine (sar-KAN-theen) Similar to any Asiatic monopodial orchid.(1)

Cleisostoma subulatum – ... Sarcanthine alliance ...

sarcodes (sar-KOH-deez) Fleshlike in substance.

Gomesa – Gomesa sarcodes

sativus, -a, -um (sat-TYE-vus) Cultivated.

saxocolus, -a, -um (sax-IK-o-lus) Dwelling in or near rocky places.

scaber, scabra, scabrum (SKAY-ber) Rough.

scabrous (SKAY-brus) Rough or gritty to the touch (24).

Bulbophyllum Magnifico – ... petals held vertical, lanceolate, margins scabrous; ...

Bulbophyllum polliculosum – ... lateral sepals spatulate, scabrous, folded forward ...

Paphiopedilum Ron Sims – ... petals elliptic, held downward, margins slightly undulate, finely scabrous,

...

scalariform (ska-LAIR-i-form) With marking suggestive of a ladder (4).

Maxillaria scalariformis

scale (SKAYL) Any thin scarios body, usually a degenerate leaf, sometimes of epidermal origin; a trichome, if disc-shaped or flattened.

... transcends the point scale

scalloped (SKAL-lopd) With rounded teeth or lobes; crenate (35).

Dendrobium Royal Chip – ... margins scalloped ...

Warszewiczella timbiensis – ... lip, undulated, scalloped, cream, ...

Encyclia Orchid Jungle – ... midlobe flat, scalloped, ...

scandent (SKAN-dent) Climbing (43).
 Schoenorchis paniculate – ... plant 29cm wide x 33cm high, clean, monopodial, scandent, ...
 Maxillaria pendula – ... scandent plant with slender rhizomes ...
 Epidendrum peperomia – ... one well grown scandent plant ...

scape (SKAYP) A leafless peduncle arising from the ground which may bear scales or bracts but no foliage leaves and may be one- or many-flowered. (107, most name or location)
 Cynorkis calanthoides – ... based on scape not being longer ...
 Scaphosepalum rinkei – ... up to 40 pedicels on a 39-cm scape; ...
 Bulbophyllum taeniophyllum – ... on a 9-cm scape;

scaposus, -a, -um (skap-OH-sus) Bearing a scape or scapes.

scariosus, -a, -um (skay-ri-OH-sus) Thin, dry and membranaceous, not green.

scion (SYE-on) The cutting used in grafting.

sclerenchyma (SLUR-ink-ki-muh) A strengthening tissue made up of dead thick-walled cells that are either long cells called fibers or short cells called sclerids.

scombicular (sco-BIK-yew-lar) Having the appearance of grains of sawdust.

scoparius (sco-PAR-ee-us) Broomlike, like a bundle of twigs.

scorpid (sco-PEE-oid) Circinately coiled while in bud. (2)
 Chytroglossa Ben Berliner – ... on one 11.2-cm pendent inflorescence (scorpid cyme); ...

scrotiformis, -e (skro-ti-FOR-miss) Pouch-like.

sculptus, -a, -um (SKULP-tus) Having a carved appearance.

scurfy (SKER-fee) Having scale-like or bran-like particles. (2)
 Bulbophyllum Magnifico – ... exterior scurfy, ...

scutellaris, e (skew-tell-AY-ris) Platter-shaped.

sebosus, -a, -um (seb-OH-sus) Tallowy; greasy.

sectile (SEK-til) Having the quality of being able to be cut smoothly with a knife.

section (SEK-shun) A taxonomic category below the rank of subgenus which is a subdivision of a genus.

secundus, -a, -um (sek-KUN-dus) Borne along one side of the axis: turned to one side. (56)
 Dendrobium milaniae – ... flowers on a 3-growth secund plant; ...
 Stelis glossulicles – ... buds arranged in a secund manner ...
 Perreiraara Bangkok Sunset – ... buds on one semi-upright, secund, 24-cm inflorescence; ...

seed (SEED) The ripened ovule, consisting of the embryo, with or without endosperm usually with a seed coat.

seed pod (SEED pod) The horticultural term for the fruit or capsule of an orchid.

seedling (SEED-ling) A growing seed; the young plant that produces its first leaves and roots until it reaches its first flowering.

segment (SEG-ment) One of the parts of a leaf or other structure that is cleft or divided.

self-fertilization (SELF-fer-ti-lye-ZAY-shun) The fertilization of an ovule with its own pollen; selfing.

self-pollination (SELF-pol-in-AY-shun) The pollination of a flower by its own pollen.

selligerus, -a, -um (sel-LIJ-er-us) Shaped like a saddle.

semi- (SEM-i) Latin denoting half, used in compound words as a prefix.

semi-alba (semi-i-AL-buh) The horticultural term to mean a white flower with a colored lip.

semi-apertus, -a, -um (semi-i-ah-PER-tus) A half open flower.

semiterete (semi-ter-REET) Nearly round in cross section. (8)

Stelis imraei – ... Semiterete column, ...

Maxillaria gokusingii – ... leaves semiterete, ...

Cleisocentron gokusingii – ... leaves semiterete ...

senilis, -e (sen-NYE-lis) Aged; belonging to old people.

sepal (SEE-pal) A division of the calyx; the outermost whorl of a flower.

sepaline (SEP-a-leen) Made up of sepals; resembling a sepal. (474)

Bulbophyllum Magnifico – ... sepaline tails askance; ...

Bulbophyllum Lindsey Paris – ... sepaline tails suffused burgundy; ...

Masdevallia rex – ... golden curved sepaline caudae, ...

septate (SEP-tayt) Divided by partitions or cross-walls.

septum (SEP-tum) A cross-wall or partition.

sericeus, -a, -um (ser-ISS-e) Covered with a silky down; silky. (16)

Bulbophyllum unitubum – ... lip articulate, green, sericeous, hairs white; ...

Phalaenopsis Luedde-violacea – ... keel faintly sericeous, ...

Paphiopedilum Golden Palace – ... petals ovate, margins hirsute, base sericeous, yellow, ...

serpens (SER-penz) Creeping; like a serpent.

serratus, -a, -um (ser-AY-tus) With sharp teeth pointing forward. (396)

Rhyncattleanthe Vision Quest – ... margins finely ruffled and serrate, ...

Cattleya schilleriana – ... margins ruffled, serrate; ...

Dendrobium farmeri – ... margins serrate; ...

serrulate (ser-YEW-layt) Finely serrate. (32)

Masdevallia amanda – ... keeled petals that are tridentate and serrulate; ...

Stelis scabrata – ... margins minutely serrulate, ...

Fredclarkara Saturn Sky – ... margins finely serrulate; ...

sesquipedalis, -e (sess-kwee-pee-DAY-liss) One-and-a-half feet long.

sessilis. -e (SESS-il-iss) Lacking a stalk of any kind. (21)

Dendrobium boosii – ... leaves growing alternate 90 degrees on new canes, lanceolate, sessile, ...

Corybas geminigibbus – ... leaf green, veined paler green sessile, ovate, ...

Bletia patula – ... lip sessile, tri-lobed, ...

seta (SEE-tah) A bristle. (20)

Fredclarkara Doubtless – ... bisexual flowers withno setae. ...

Bulbophyllum Doris Dukes – ... margins lined with lanceolate setae; ...

Catasetum Green Dragon – ... right seta (trigger) projects forward; ...

setaceous, -a, -um (se-TAY-see-us) Bristle-shaped; furnished with bristles. (2)

Paphiopedilum Tropical Magic – ... margin setaceous, hairs dark maroon; ...

Pescatorea Coronation – ... lip darker beet purple with white setaceous lip ...

setiformis, -a, -um (se-ti-FORM-iss) In the form of a bristle.

sexual propagation (SEK-shoo-al prop-a-GAY-shun) Increasing a plant population through the production and growth of seed.

sheath (SHEETH) A tubular protective envelope covering a developing stem or inflorescence.

shoot (SHOOT) A new growth originating from a root or stem.

shrub (SHRUB) A woody perennial, usually with several stems.

Award Descriptions (Mar 2020)



Phalaenopsis TH Pearl – Quality Award Description

(Phal. celebensis x Phal. micholitzii)

Eight flowers and six buds on one 20-cm long inflorescence; sepals ovate, white overlaid light lemon yellow; petals flabellate, white overlaid light lemon yellow, dusting golden yellow centrally; lip tri-lobed, horns angularly upright, creamy yellow, lighter distally, rose-yellow basally, midlobe ovate, lemon-yellow white; column lemon-yellow, anther cap creamy yellow; substance firm; texture matte.

Phalaenopsis Striped Leopard – Quality Award Description

(Phal. Mahogany Leopard x Phal. Snow Leopard)

Thirty-five flowers and eight buds on one 25-cm four

branch inflorescence; sepals ovate, white, spotted crimson basal two thirds, consolidating to crimson lines distal one third, narrow white picotee; lateral sepals similar to dorsal but larger spots; petals over-lap sepals, white, spotted crimson basal half, consolidating to crimson lines distal half, narrow white picotee; lip trilobe, side lobes arching to column, golden yellow, tessellated marron, golden yellow picotee, mid lobe golden yellow, striped marron, marron picotee, callus dark yellow, spotted marron; column white, dusted crimson, crimson ring basally, anther cap cream; substance firm; texture diamond dust.



Phalaenopsis Chicago Maroon – Cultural Award Description

(Phal. Micro Nova x Phal. Capella)

Fifty-eight pristine, stellate, flat flowers and six buds on six branched inflorescences ranging from 15 to 24 cm in length on a clean robust three crown plant with a spread of 15-cm in a 8-cm clay pot; sepals and petals pristine white with magenta spots, white picotee, lateral sepals basal half, spots converged to form blotches and bars; lip tri lobed, side lobes dark yellow, heavily spotted marron, mid lobe, dark yellow, heavily overlaid marron spots, mid line white; column and anther cap white; substance thick; texture sparkling.

Phalaenopsis Henry's Candy Lip – Quality Award Description

(Phal. Candy Cane x Phal. Midlip)

Twelve stellate flowers and two buds well arranged on one inflorescence; dorsal sepal elliptical, greenish-yellow, lightly striped marron; lateral sepals outward swept lanceolate-elliptical, greenish-yellow, lines broader than other segments, light marron, petals rhomboid, recurved, greenish-yellow, lightly striped marron; lip trilobe, dark greenish-yellow, side lobes striped marron basally heavily spotted distally, mid lobe lightly overlaid marron; column greenish-yellow; anther cap greenish-yellow; substance firm; texture matte.



Phalaenopsis Moonlight Fantasy – Quality Award Description

(Phal. Moonlight Spin x Phal. Fancy Welcome)

Ten flowers on one inflorescence; dorsal sepal and petals white, spotted to blotches basally, magenta, white picotee; lateral sepals inferior half more heavily blotched; lip tri-lobe, yellow, heavily spotted dark marron, callus yellow, heavily spotted dark marron; column white, overlaid magenta, apically white, anther cap cream; substance firm; texture crystalline.