

**Phalaenopsis Subgenus Polychilos**  
**Section Fuscatae, Christenson, E.A.;**  
**Phalaenopsis: A Monograph, (2001)**

**Type: Phalaenopsis [Phal.] fuscata**  
 [fal-en-OP-sis vye-oh-LAY-see-ah]

**Characteristic Summary**

Present Phalaenopsis taxonomy has all of Christensons' subgenus Polychilos in one section, Polychilos, in the subgenus Phalaenopsis (Fighetti, 2015). This report is based on the taxonomy as detailed by Christensons'



Phal. fuscata  
Lip detail

*Phalaenopsis: A Monograph* (2001).

This previous section consisted of four species that represent a very distinctive group characterized by having concave striped lips with a longitudinal keel, pale yellow flowers variously marked with brown, and, except for Phal. cochlearis, strongly revolute (rolled back from the margins) sepals and petals. The lip shape and coloration is distinct and strongly dominant in breeding. In reviewing the award clones, it appears that the smaller petals is also passed on to its progeny.

This group of plants are not common in cultivation. Most growers have difficulty keeping plants of these species for long periods of time, and they are in disfavor among phalaenopsis breeders because of their strongly revolute floral segments. Field research to establish the unique habitat requirements of these species is needed.

Generally, you would point scale using the Phalaenopsis point scale.



Phal. fuscata  
 'Lady Stella' AM/AOS  
 Feb 2018, NS 4.0 x 4.9 cm

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

Species marked with a * are used the most in hybridization				Progeny	AOS Awards										Breeding Comments		
Key Name	Habitat, Country	Temp.	Season	F1/Total	FCC	AM	HCC	JC	AD	AQ	CCE	CCM	CHM	CBR		Total	
Phalaenopsis cochlearis	Borneo, Malaya	Hot	Spring - Summer	29/80		1						1			1	3	
Phalaenopsis fuscata*	Borneo, Malaya, Philippines	Warm to Hot	Summer	106/292		2	1								1	4	Stripped or spotted flowers, good substance, red lips, twisted petals, lowers flower count, difficult to breed
Phalaenopsis kunstleri	Malaya, Myanmar	Warm to Hot	Summer	14/16		2										2	
Phalaenopsis viridis	Sumatera	Warm to Hot	Spring	19/18								1			1	2	

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

From the above table one notices none of these species have been used much in breeding or have received many awards. Phal. fuscata has the most F1 and total progeny and the most AOS awards, although not significantly more than the other species. None of this is surprising when you consider the fact that the foral characteristics are similar for the four species.

The other three species are shown below:



Phal. cochlearis  
'Dieter' BM/DOG  
Jun 2018



Phal. kunstleri  
'Highjack' HCC/AOS  
Jun 2012, NS 4.3 x 4.8 cm  
33 Flwrs, 2 Buds, 6 Inflor.



Phal. viridis  
'Stephanie Weiss' CBR/AOS  
Apr 1982, NS 4.0 cm  
4 Flwrs, 1 Buds, 2 Inflor.

## Breeding:

<u>Fuscatae Sect</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>Total</u>
<b>Reg</b>	0	15	98	111	75	38	59	13	409
<b>Assc Awds</b>	0	10	18	19	12	9	2	0	70
<b>F1</b>	0	13	60	32	17	16	25	5	168
<b>AA</b>	0	10	13	2	1	0	0	0	26
<b>F2</b>	0	2	35	42	16	2	8	2	107
<b>AA</b>	0	0	4	16	2	0	0	0	22
<b>F3</b>	0	0	3	32	25	5	2	0	67
<b>AA</b>	0	0	1	1	7	1	0	0	10
<b>F4</b>	0	0	0	5	13	10	7	0	35
<b>AA</b>	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	5

To investigate the breeding programs further, the following chart of was composed of the four species to identify any trends, time wise.

Breeding with Fuscatae Section species started in 1965 with the registration of Phal. Janet Kuhn (Phal. Dos Pueblos x Phal. fuscata) by C. Beard. It quickly peaked in the 1970-80s with a rebirth of interest appearing to occur presently as indicated by the increase in registrations in F1 and F2 progeny.

Only Phal. fuscata and Phal. cochlearis have grexes with more than one F1 progeny or have progeny with any awards.

## Hybrids (Most F1):

Phal. Moon Probe (Phal. fuscata x Phal. Cindy Brandt), 1968, C. Beard, 18 F1 and 44 total progeny, no awards. Major progeny: Phal. Carol Owens (Phal. Moon Probe x Phal. Barbara Moler), 1975, C. Beard, 5 F1 progeny, 1 AM/AOS award.

Phal. Sunrise Delight (Phal. Rose Tris x Phal. Brother Buddha), 1995, Brother, 12 F1 and 37 total progeny, no awards. Major progeny: Phal. KS Fragrance (Phal. KS Happy Sunset x Phal. KS Delight Sunset), 2009, Kung Sir Orchids, 8 F1 and 9 total progeny, 3 AM/AOS awards.

Phal. Enchantress (Phal. Sun Prairie x Phal. Wyocena), 1985, Hausermann, 11 F1 and 18 total progeny, no awards. No major progeny.

Phal. Frank McClain (Phal. Amblearis x Phal. amboinensis), 1979, H. Wallbrunn, 9 F1 progeny, 1 HCC/AOS award. No major progeny.



Phal. Frank McClain  
'Peter' HCC/AOS  
Jul 1984, NS 4.3 cm  
6 Flwrs, 0 Buds, 2 Inflor.

## Hybrids (Most awards):



Phal. Katharine Ross  
'Plantation' HCC/AOS  
Apr 1985, NS 7.8 cm  
6 Flwrs, 2 Buds, 1 Inflor.

Phal. Katharine Ross (Phal. Marcia Leigh x Phal. Jean McPherson), 1983, Zuma Canyon, 1 F1 progeny, 10 HCC/AOS awards. No major progeny.

Phal. KS Fragrance (Phal. KS Happy Sunset x Phal. KS Delight Sunset), 2009, Kung Sir Orchids, 8 F1 and 9 total progeny, 3 AM/AOS awards. No major progeny.

Phal. Helen Kuhn (Phal. Zada x Phal. fuscata), 1966, L.

Kuhn, 6 F1 and 12 total progeny. No major progeny.

Phal. Amblearis (Phal. amboinensis x Phal. cochlearis), 1972, H. Wallbrunn, 6 F1 and 16 total progeny, 4 AOS awards (1 AM, 2 HCCs, 1 JC). Major progeny: Phal. Frank McClain, see above.



Phal. KS Fragrance  
'KS0620 #2' HCC/AOS  
Mar 2010, NS 5.3 x 5.2 cm  
19 Flwrs, 0 Buds, 2 Inflor.

Phal. Janet Kuhn (Phal. Dos Pueblos x Phal. fuscata), 1965, C. Beard, 10 F1 and 15 total progeny, 4 AM/AOS awards. No major progeny.



Phal. Helen Kuhn  
'Monterey Bay' HCC/AOS  
Dec 1973, NS 7.3 cm  
4 Flwrs, 7 Buds, 1 Inflor.



Phal. Amblearis  
'Fortune' HCC/AOS  
Oct 2017, NS 3.3 x 3.5 cm  
7 Flwrs, 0 Buds, 3 Inflor.



Phal. Janet Kuhn  
'Boynton' AM/AOS  
Jan 1968, NS 8.3 cm  
5 Flwrs, 1 Buds, 1 Inflor.



Phal. Maria Vasquez  
'Malibu' FCC/AOS  
Aug 1977, NS 7.9 cm  
15 Flwrs, 0 Buds, 1 Inflor.

Phal. Maria Vasquez (Phal. Denise Richardson x Phal. fuscata), 1973, Roy Fields, 8 F1 and 19 total progeny, 3 AOS awards (1 FCC, 2 AMs). No major progeny.

## References:

[www.orchidspecies.com](http://www.orchidspecies.com)

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

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

OrchidWiz Database x7.3, update: June 2021

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

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

# Species Data Sheet

**Phalaenopsis viridis** J.J.Sm., Bull. Dép. Agric. Indes Néerl. 5: 21 (1907)

[fal-en-OP-sis VIR-i-diss]

Phalaenopsis [Phal.] viridis is native to the eastern side of Sumatra at elevations of 2600-3300 ft. (790-1000 m) growing on limestone rocks or low on tree trunks in dark nooks. It is a small sized, warm growing with a very short stem carrying a few, oblong-ovovate, narrowing towards the base, shiny green, basally clasping leaves. Blooming in the spring on an erect to horizontal, simple or occasionally branching, to 16 to 28" [40 to 70 cm] long, few to several flowered inflorescence with ovate, acute floral bracts and carrying a flush of simultaneously opening, fleshy flowers. The flowers are 1.2 to 1.6" [3 to 4 cm] in diameter, have a greenish yellow ground color almost completely obscured by a dark brown overlay, the lip and column are white, all segments with strongly revolute margins.

Phal. viridis is rarely shown at shows with its rather small nondescript flowers. It has little to contribute of offspring, consequently it is little

used hybridization. It should be noted that mature plants have a high flower count, with a CCM/AOS award to a plant with 27 flowers and 2 Buds on four inflorescences. The flowers open simultaneously, but the inflorescences continue to elongate and periodically reflower, each flush comprising five or six flowers.

Judge using the Phalaenopsis scale.

## Synonyms / Varieties / forms:

Synonyms – Polychilos viridis, 1982

## Awards:

Below are AOS awards that Phal. viridis has received:

	FCC	AM	HCC	AQ	AD	JC	AQ	CCE	CCM	CHM	CBM	TOTAL
AOS									1		1	2
Year(s) Awarded									1989		1982	

This species has received only 2 awards since initially being shown in 1982.

## Breeding Characteristics:

There are presently only 18 total progeny associated with Phal. viridis and none of the progeny have received an award or are there pictures available of any of the progeny. There are only two second generation progeny, clearly this species has been little used hybridization and therefore nothing can be said about its breeding characteristics. The table below lists the Phal. viridis progeny registered and awards associated with the grex (per OrchidWiz 7.3).



Phalaenopsis viridis  
'Stephanie Weiss' CBR/AOS  
Apr 1982, NS 4.0 cm

<u>viridis</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>Total</u>
Reg	0	1	2	1	0	4	1	2	2	5	0	18
Assc Awds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F1	0	1	2	1	0	3	1	2	1	5	0	16
AA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
AA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

From this table you can see that *Phal. viridis* has a low level of breeding interest although there may be interest picking up with over a third of the hybrids registered in the last decade.

## **Hybrids (with pictures):**

There are no hybrids with awards or pictures.

## **References:**

[www.orchidspecies.com](http://www.orchidspecies.com)

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

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

OrchidWiz Database x7.3, update: June 2021

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

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

## Award Descriptions (July 2021)



### **Phal. KS Balm – Quality Award Description**

(Phal. Tzu Chiang Balm x Phal. KS Delight Sunset)

Thirty-two slightly recurved flowers and six buds on one inflorescences; sepals and petals elliptic, obtuse, recurve, golden yellow overlaid red, narrow golden yellow picotee; sepals recurved; lateral sepals basal one-quarter barded red; petals erect, smaller than sepals; lip trilobed, golden yellow, side lobes and mid lobes heavily overlaid red, callus yellow, speckled red distally; column and anther cap creamy-yellow; substance firm; texture matte.

### **Phal. Henry's Peneterry – Quality Award Description**

(Phal. Penetrate x Phal. Terry-Beth Ballard)

Seven stellate flowers well arranged on two inflorescences; sepals lanceolate, obtuse, white lightly blushed green centrally; petals trullate, acute, white, lightly blushed lavender basally; lip trilobed, white, side lobes broad overlay dark maroon marginally, spotted dark maroon basally and centrally, midlobe overlaid maroon fading marginally, dark central strip central basally, callus, clypeata, golden yellow heavily spotted marron; column white, lightly blushed lavender; anther cap cream; substance firm; texture diamond dust.



### **Phal. Memoria Jussi Bjoerling – Cultural Award Description**

(Phal. Joey x Phal. Frank McClain)

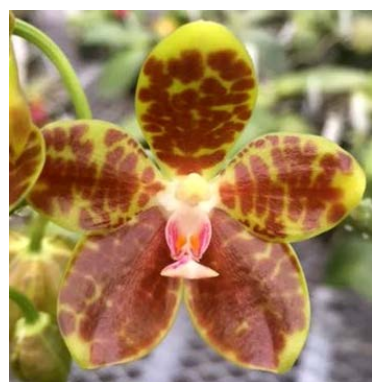
Thirty flat stellate flowers and two buds on 10 inflorescences that are up to 18 inch (46 cm) in length borne on a on robust 20 inches (50 cm) diameter multiple crown clean plant in a 7 inch (14 cm) plastic pot; sepals and petals lanceolate, chartreuse, uniformly barred old rose, forming circles basally to blotches distally, white halo basally; lip trilobed chartreuse, sidelobes erect spotted old rose distally, midlobe overlaid old rose leaving a narrow chartreuse picotee and central strip; column and

anther cap chartreuse; substance firm; texture waxy.

### **Phal. Gamelan – Quality Award Description**

(Phal. javanica x Phal. Frank McClain)

Eight flat stellate flowers on two erect inflorescences up to 23 in (58 cm) in length; sepals and petals lanceolate, chartreuse, barred maroon, white halo basally; lip trilobed, chartreuse, sidelobes erect, lightly blushed maroon, midlobe orange-red; column and anther cap chartreuse; substance hard; texture waxy.



### **Phal. Pylo's Gift – Quality Award Description**

(Phal. gigantea x Phal. kunstleri)

Four flowers on a 28 in. (71 cm) inflorescence; sepal and petals obovate, yellow, heavily blotched dusty maroon; lateral sepals almost solid overlaid dusty maroon; lip trilobed cream, sidelobe erect, overlaid carmine, mid lobe, lightly overlaid carmine; column and anther cap creamy yellow; substance hard; texture waxy.

## Terminology – Q –

quad- (KWAD) Latin used more often as a prefix for four.

quadratus, -a, -um (kwad-RAY-tus) Nearly square; having four side. (9)



Grammatophyllum scriptum var. minahassae – ... quadrate terminal lobe of lip, with a flat, truncate apex, ...

quadricolor (KWAD-ri-ko-lor) Having four colors. (2)

Cattleya trianae – ... petals peloric, quadricolored (fuchsia, yellow, white, light lilac) imitating lip; ...

quadricornis, (kwad-ri-KOR-niss) With four horns.

quadrigenic (kwad-ri-jen-AIR-rik) Concerning four genera.

quaquaversal (kwa-kwa-VERS-al) Twisting or turning variously.

quadernatus, -a, -um (kwa-ter-NAY-tus) In fours.

quin- (Kwin) Latin, used in compound words to mean five.

quinatus, -a, -um (kwin-AY-tus) In fives.

quinenervis, -e (kwin-kwe-NER-viss) With five nerves or veins.

quinquepartitus, -a, um (kwin-kwe-PAR-ti-tus) Having five parts.

quinquevulnerus, -a, -um (kwin-kwe-VUL-ner-us) With five wounds or blood-red spots.

