

## Phalaenopsis Sections (Christenson)

Parishianae, Aphyllae, Proboscidioides

(Rolfe) E. A. Christenson, (2001)

Parishianae Type: *Phalaenopsis* [Phal.] *parishii*

Rchb.f., Bot. Zeitung (Berlin) 23: 146 (1865)

[fal-en-OP-sis PAR-ish-ee-eye]

Aphyllae Type: *Phalaenopsis* [Phal.] *stobartiana*

Rchb.f., Gard. Chron., n.s., 8: 392 (1877)

[fal-en-OP-sis stu-BAR-tea-ann-ah]

Proboscidioides Type: *Phalaenopsis* [Phal.] *lowii*

Rchb.f., Bot. Zeitung (Berlin) 20: 214 (1862)

[fal-en-OP-sis LOW-ee-eyy]

### Characteristic Summary

In the present *Phalaenopsis* taxonomy these three sections are now two sections under the subgenus *Parishianae*. The prior section *Parishianae* has been moved to the section *Parishianae*. The other two sections, *Aphyllae* and *Proboscidioides*, have been combined into the section *Aphyllae*.



Phal. parishii, lip detail  
Note 'column wings'

The **Parishianae Section** comprises species characterized by their miniature plant size, deciduous leaves, for pollinia, mobile lip midlobe, and prominent column swellings ('column wings') at the base of the column. In addition, the lip sidelobes are erect, subparallel, and diverging at the middle to form a U-shaped compound structure.

The leaves are normally deciduous in their native habitat, which is subjected to a pronounced monsoonal climate of alternating wet and dry seasons. In cultivation the leaves are normally evergreen. Growers with less-than-optimal growing conditions may grow these species on the cool and dry side during the winter months.

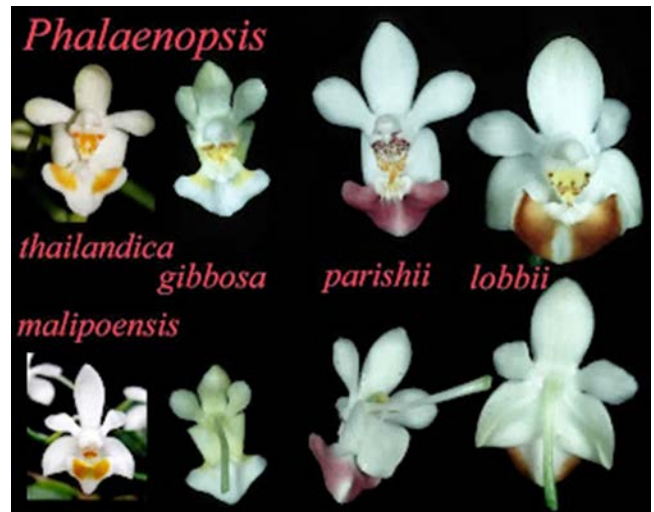


Phal. parishii  
'Jardin botanique de Montreal' AM/CCE/AOS  
Apr 2009, NS 1.6 x 1.8 cm  
38 Flwrs, 54 Buds, 19 Inflor.

The species within this section are difficult to breed with because the pollen is usually not 'accepted' and when the cross is successful, the seed usually shows high levels of sterility, except when crossed with *Phal. pulcherrima*.

The species of this section are found in the Himalayan foothills to southeast Asia.

As a general comment the species of this section are distinctive and easy to identify as a member of this section, but it is there has been a common difficulty in separating the various species. The three most common identifying features are habitat location, lip coloration, and callus details. Two of the species, *Phal. thailandica* and *Phal. malipoensis*, have been identified since 2005 with *Phal. thailandica* previously identified, separated out in 2009, as *Phal. gibbosa* or sometimes as *Phal. gibbosa* f. *thailandica*. Also, *Phal. parishii* and *Phal. lobbii* are often misidentified with each other. Only *Phal. appendiculata* has not had any issues at being identified correctly and *Phal. malipoensis* has only recently, 2005, been introduced to the general public. The picture to the right shows the five most common species. Below is an excerpt from Christenson of the species key to the Parishianae Section



1. Sepals and petals white without any other pigmentation, the midlobe marked with yellow, brown, or wine-color, but never with violet margins or streaks; the midlobe of the lip without multiple keels.
2. Midlobe of lip shallowly three-lobulate, with a definite sinus between the apex and lateral points, white with a pair of large transverse yellow spots.....**Phal. gibbosa**
2. Midlobe of lip broadly rounded without any lobing, pigmentation different.
  3. Midlobe of lip wine-colored; below the long filiform callus with a transverse ridge bearing long, whisker-like appendages ..... **Phal. parishii**
  3. Midlobe of lip with two longitudinal brown stripes on either a white or a yellow base color; below the long filiform callus with a transverse ridge at most obscurely denticulate ..... **Phal. lobbii**

Comment on *Phal. thailandica* – Can only be found in Thailand and Myanmar, and the flower has two more noticeable yellow lines on the lip.

Comment on *Phal. malipoensis* – Differs in the narrower petals, a straight rachis [not zig-zag], and a larger callus at the base of the deeply forked midlobe.

The **Aphyllae Section** species are characterized by being small deciduous plants, having strongly flattened roots, short, unbranched or branched, few-flowered inflorescences, small scarious floral bracts, subequal, subsimilar floral segments, lateral labellum lobes with flap-like flanges, biseriate callus, four pollinia on a spatulate stipe, obscure to prominent spur, pink or green flowers, and corolla chlorophyllous and persistent in post-pollination. Flower color may be variable within a species consisting of a green or pink state.



*Phal. stobartiana*, lip detail

The Aphyllae Section is distributed throughout the Himalayan foot Hills from Nepal to Thailand with a center of diversity in southern



*Phal. stobartiana*  
 'Gilbert' HCC/AOS  
 Aug 2012, NS 3.5 x 4.1 cm  
 17 Flwrs, 0 Buds, 1 Inflor.

China. Most species have not persisted in cultivation. In the United States this appears to be due primarily the quite distinct horticultural requirements of these species from the more common *Phalaenopsis* species.

The monotypic **Proboscidioides Section**, now included in the Aphyllae



Phal. lowii, lip detail

Section, is unique in a having an extremely long, beak-like rostellum (like an elephant's head and trunk). The long rostellum is at a more or less right angle to the column. Another unique feature is the lip lateral lobes are in the form of recurved hooks.

Found in rather small area of Myanmar and Thailand, Phal. lowii has a deciduous habit and bears four separate pollinia, characteristics it shares with sections Aphyllae and Parishianae.

The table below is a summary of the thirteen species that are in Proboscidioides, Aphyllae, and Parishianae Sections.



Phal. lowii  
'Myra' AM/AOS  
Oct 2015, NS 3.9 x 3.8 cm  
3 Flwrs, 2 Buds, 1 Inflor.

<u>Kew Name</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Temperature</u>	<u>Season</u>	<u>F1/Total</u>	<u>Awards</u>	<u>FCCAM</u>	<u>HCC</u>	<u>JC</u>	<u>AD</u>	<u>AQ</u>	<u>CCE</u>	<u>CCM</u>	<u>CHM</u>	<u>CBR</u>	<u>Total</u>
Phalaenopsis appendiculata	Parishianae	Malaya	Warm to Hot	Fall	13/13	7	1	1						1		3
Phalaenopsis gibbosa	Parishianae	China, Laos, Vietnam	Warm to Hot	Winter	5/6	6	3	2								5
Phalaenopsis honghenensis*	Aphyllae	China, Vietnam	Cool to warm	Winter-Spring	27/29	11	1	2				2	1			6
Phalaenopsis lobbii*	Parishianae	China, Southeast Asia, Philippines		Year round	68/130	83	12	4	2		2	6	1	1		28
Phalaenopsis lowii	Proboscidioides	Myanmar, Thailand	Cool to Warm	Fall	13/20	8	1	2				1	1			5
Phalaenopsis malipoensis	Parishianae	China, Vietnam	Warm	Spring	5/5	2							1	1		2
Phalaenopsis natmatungensis	Aphyllae	Myanmar			0/0	0										0
Phalaenopsis parishii*	Parishianae	India, Southeast Asia	Warm to Hot	Winter - Spring	36/82	29	3	3			1	9	3	1		20
Phalaenopsis stobartiana	Aphyllae	China	Cool to warm	Spring - Summer	21/21	8		3				1			2	6
Phalaenopsis taenialis	Aphyllae	Southeast Asia	Cool to warm	Spring	15/21	16	3	3				1	1	2		10
Phalaenopsis thailandica	Parishianae	Thailand		Spring	10/12	1							1			1
Phalaenopsis wilsonii*	Aphyllae	China, Southeast Asia	Cool	Spring	30/30	8	1	2					1	1		5
Phalaenopsis zhejiangensis	Aphyllae	China	Cool	Spring	0/0	0										0

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

## Breeding:

The first thing to note from the above table is that the species from these three sections, Proboscidioides, Aphyllae, and Parishianae, are not used much in breeding programs, with Phal. lobbii, from the Parishianae Section, used the most with 68 F1 and 130 total progeny and has received the most awards, 28 AOS awards. Phal. parishii has the second most in both categories with 36 F1 and 82 total progeny and 20 AOS awards. But has breeding been uniform over time for the entire section and is any one species used much more in breeding today.

To address this issue, will start with Parishianae section with the following table generated with registration per decade.

<u>parishianae</u>	<u>1940</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	1	2	9	11	39	75	107	5	249
<b>Assc Awds</b>	0	0	5	2	21	29	89	29	0	175
<b>F1</b>	0	1	2	9	5	11	47	60	5	140
<b>AA</b>	0	0	5	2	17	2	53	14	0	93
<b>F2</b>	0	0	0	0	6	18	25	38	0	87
<b>AA</b>	0	0	0	0	4	24	36	13	0	77
<b>F3</b>	0	0	0	0	0	9	3	9	0	21
<b>AA</b>	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	4

In reviewing the above F1 and F2 registration information, two things stick out. The first item is that the first hybrid was registered in 1959, *Vandaenopsis* (Vdnps.) *Memoria Hugo Peiris* (V. *suavis* x *Phal. parishii*), by Dr. J. W. L. Peiris.

The second item is that hybridizing with Parishianae Section species has continued to grow since 1959 and breeding with progeny from this section has yet to slow down. This raises the another question, is any one species such as *Phal. lowii* or *Phal. parishii* the sole reason for this constant rise or is there some other reason. To address this question the following table was generated on F1 registrations for each species with over 10 total progeny.

<b>F1</b>										
<u>Parishianae Sect</u>	<u>1940</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>
<i>Phal. appendiculata</i>										
Reg	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	10	1	13
<i>Phal. lobbii</i>										
Reg	0	0	0	4	2	5	31	25	1	68
<i>Phal. parishii</i>										
Reg	0	1	2	5	3	5	6	14	3	39
<i>Phal. thailandica</i>										
Reg	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	2	0	10

Looking at the species individually, there does appear to be a constant interest in breeding with *Phal. parishii*. There was a potential peak in using *Phal. lobbii* in the 2000s while there is a definite peak in *Phal. thailandica* in the 2000s. Breeding with *Phal. appendiculata* started in 2000s. Individual reports on each species will provide insight into potential reasons.

The next section to look at is the Aphyllae Section with the following table generated with registration per decade.

<u>Aphyllae</u>	<u>1940</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	0	2	3	0	11	16	67	2	101
<b>Assc Awds</b>	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	14	0	20
<b>F1</b>	0	0	2	1	0	11	16	61	2	93
<b>AA</b>	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	14	0	20
<b>F2</b>	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	6	0	8
<b>AA</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>F3</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>AA</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Two crosses were registered in 1968 by W. W. G. Moir *Phal. Burma* (1968) (*Phal. Purple Gem* x *Phal. taenialis*) and *Phal. Penang Gardens* (*Phal. pulcherrima* x *Phal. taenialis*), no major progeny from either one. The most obvious item from the above table are the few F2 progeny, 8 total, and the complete lack of third generation progeny. Based on this limited data, I would assume that the breeding with Aphyllae Section species has not yield the expected results, breeding has just started, and/or the progeny are not well received by the general public.

Another item, interest in breeding with Aphyllae Section species really kicked off in the 1990s and does not appear to have reached a peak yet. This raises the question, is any one species the sole reason for this constant rise or is there some other reason. To address this question the following table was generated on F1 registrations for each species with over 10 total progeny.

<b>F1</b>										
<b>Parishianae Sect</b>	<b>1940</b>	<b>1950</b>	<b>1960</b>	<b>1970</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>Total</b>
Phal. honghenensis										
Reg	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	21	2	27
Phal. stobartiana										
Reg	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	15	0	21
Phal. taenialis										
Reg	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	12	0	15
Phal. wilsonii										
Reg	0	0	0	1	0	8	8	13	0	30

Looking at the species individually, there does appear to be any significant difference between these species regarding use in breeding.

The third section is the monotypic Proboscidioides Section, now included in the Aphyllae Section. The registration / award table for Phal. lowii per decade is below.

<b>lowii</b>	<b>1940</b>	<b>1950</b>	<b>1960</b>	<b>1970</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Reg</b>	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	11	2	21
<b>Assc Awds</b>	0	0	0	0	0	12	1	0	0	13
<b>F1</b>	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	9	2	14
<b>AA</b>	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	12
<b>F2</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	7
<b>AA</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
<b>F3</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>AA</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

The first cross was registered in 1997 by T. Lusup-anan, Phal. Siam Treasure (Phal. lowii x Phal. pulcherrima), no major progeny. Phal. Siam Treasure was the only F1 cross with progeny. It appears that the main breeding emphasis was on blue flowers.



## Hybrids (Most F1, for each section):

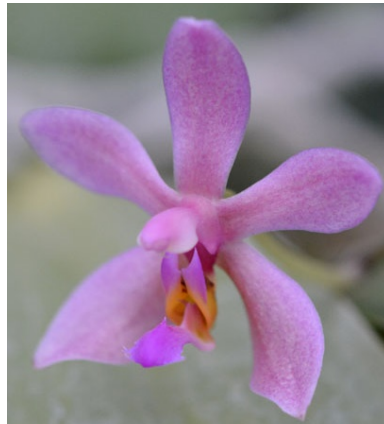
**Phal. Anna-Larati Soekardi** (Phal. pulcherrima x Phal. parishii), 1980, A. Kolopaking, 29 F1 and 38 total progeny, 9 AOS awards (7 HCCs, 1 AD, 1 AQ). Major progeny: Phal. Joy Nancy Lady (Phal. Anna-Larati Soekardi x Phal. Bright Peacock), 2007, J. Wu, no progeny, 6 AOS awards (3 AMs, 2 HCCs, 1 AQ); Phal. Sogo Chabstic (Phal. Golden Peoker x Phal. Anna-Larati Soekardi), 2003, Sogo, 2 F1 progeny, 2 AOS awards (1 AM, 1 HCC).

**Phal. Indra Bahadur Rai** (Phal. taenialis x Phal. mannii), 2012, U. C. Pradhan, 3 F1 progeny, no awards. No major progeny.

**Phal. Siam Treasure** (Phal. lowii x Phal. pulcherrima), 1997, T. Lusup-anan, 7 F1 progeny, 9 AOS awards (2 AMs, 6 HCCs, 1 AQ). Major progeny: Phal. Peter Blue Sky, see below.



Phal. Anna-Larati Soekardi  
'Bryon' HCC/AOS  
Apr 2012, NS 2.5 x 2.8 cm  
8 Flwrs, 3 Buds, 2 Inflor.



Phal. Indra Bahadur Rai



Phal. Siam Treasure  
'Crystelle' AM/AOS  
Oct 2014, NS 4.3 x 3.7 cm  
13 Flwrs, 8 Buds, 1 Inflor.

## Hybrids (Most awards, for each section, not already mentioned):

**Phal. Mini Mark** (Phal. Micro Nova x Phal. philippinensis), 1992, Breckinridge, 7 F1 progeny, 14 AOS awards (7 AMs, 4 HCCs, 1 JC, 1 AQ, 1 CCM). No major progeny.

**Phal. Memoria Herman Sweet** (Phal. equestris x Phal. stobartiana), 1999, Breckinridge, no progeny, 4 AOS awards (3 AMs, 1 HCC). No major progeny.

**Phal. Peter Blue Sky** (Phal. Siam Treasure x Phal. pulcherrima), 2003, W. H. Chen, no progeny, 1 AM/AOS award.



Phal. Mini Mark  
'Mt. Vernon' AM/AOS  
Apr 1997, NS 4.2 x 4.7 cm  
53 Flwrs, 1 Bud, 2 Inflor.



Phal. Memoria Herman Sweet  
'Hilltop's Sweetie' AM/AOS  
Jun 2008, NS 3.0 x 3.2 cm  
66 Flwrs, 0 Buds, 3 Inflor.



Phal. Peter Blue Sky  
'Stones River' AM/AOS  
Aug 2012, NS 3.0 x 3.0 cm  
19 Flwrs, 18 Buds, 2 Inflor.

## Recently Registered awardees:



<p>Phal. LOC Mahogany Gem 'Bee Boppin' AD/AOS (Phal. chibae x Phal. honghenensis) Mar 2019, NS 0.7 x 1.7 cm 13 Flwrs, 10 Buds, 2 Inflor.</p>	<p>Phal. Tying Shin Little Prince 'Marshall's Luck' AM/AOS (Phal. Fuller's Lily x Phal. Liu's Triprince) Mar 2017, NS 6.1 x 4.8 cm 17 Flwrs, 21 Buds, 2 Inflor.</p>	<p>Phal. Meidarland Yellow Ribbon 'MD' AM/AOS (Phal. Liu's Gold Coin x Phal. Mituo Shin Perfume) Mar 2016, NS 3.0 x 3.5 cm 13 Flwrs, 0 Buds, 1 Inflor.</p>	<p>Phal. Chienlung Little Orange 'Lady Stella' AM/AOS (Phal. Yaphon Lobspis x Phal. Kuntrarti Rarashati) Jun 2018, NS 3.4 x 3.5 cm 13 Flwrs, 0 Buds, 1 Inflor.</p>
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## References:

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

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

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

<http://www.phals.net/>

<http://acaorchids.blogspot.com/2013/08/phalaenopsis-podrod-parishianae.html>

<http://marniturkel.com/mostlyspecies/f.phal.gib.3932.html>

<https://www.slippertalk.com/threads/phal-thailandica-the-former-gibbosa.19425/>

OrchidWiz Database x7.3, update: June 2021

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

Orchid Digest, Dec 2019, An Annotated Checklist of Phalaenopsis Species, Higgins, W. E., Vol 83 (4), pgs-206-263.

# Species Data Sheet

## *Phalaenopsis zhejiangensis*

(Z.H.Tsi) Schuit., *Renziana* 2: 50 (2012)

[fal-en-OP-sis zhuh-ZHAANG-en-sis]

*Phalaenopsis* [Phal.] *zhejiangensis* is found in eastern Zhejiang China on tree branches in sparse woods or at forest margins at elevations of 1000 to 3000 feet [300 to 900 meters]. It is mini-miniature sized, hot to warm growing epiphyte. It has a very short stem enveloped by leaf bearing sheaths and carrying 1 to 3, thin, obovate to obovate-oblong, slightly hooked-mucronate apically, often dark purple spotted beneath and along margin leaves. Blooms occur in the summer on a basal, solitary, slender,



*Phal. zhejiangensis*, lip detail

3.2 to 5.2" [8 to 13 cm] long, racemose, 8 to 19 flowered inflorescence with the 0.3 inch [1 cm] non-fragrant flowers lasting 15 to 25 days. The sepals and petals are white with various shades (light to bold) of magenta barring.

*Phal. zhejiangensis* is distinctive because of its narrow lip, the infra-stigmatic appendage, the four separate pollinia, and the much elongated rostellum (part of the column that separates

the stamen from the gynoecium, commonly preventing self-fertilisation). However, the vegetative characters are consistent with other species of *Phalaenopsis*, as are the prominent callus at the base of the midlobe of the lip and the erect, basal sidelobes. Apart from its unusual combination of floral features, which presumably represent adaptations to its as yet unknown pollinator(s), *Phal. zhejiangensis* is noteworthy for occurring well outside the tropics in a region with a humid subtropical climate. This suggests that it could have some potential for breeding cold tolerance into *Phalaenopsis*.

Judge using the *Phalaenopsis* scale.

### **Synonyms / Varieties / forms:**

#### **Synonyms:**

*Nothodoritis zhejiangensis* Z.H.Tsi, *Acta Phytotax. Sin.* 27: 59 (1989).

*Doritis zhejiangensis* (Z.H.Tsi) T.Yukawa & K.Kita, *Acta Phytotax. Geobot.* 56: 157 (2005).

**Varieties / forms:** None.

Karl Varian

1 of 2

28-Jul-21



*Phal. zhejiangensis*





## **Awards:**

None

## **Breeding Characteristics:**

No progeny

## **References:**

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

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

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

<http://www.phals.net/>

OrchidWiz Database x7.3, update: June 2021

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

Renziana, Nov 2012, *Phalaenopsis – Nothodorlts zhejiangensis transferred to Phalaenopsis*, Schuiteman, A., Vol. 2 (Nov), pgs 48-51

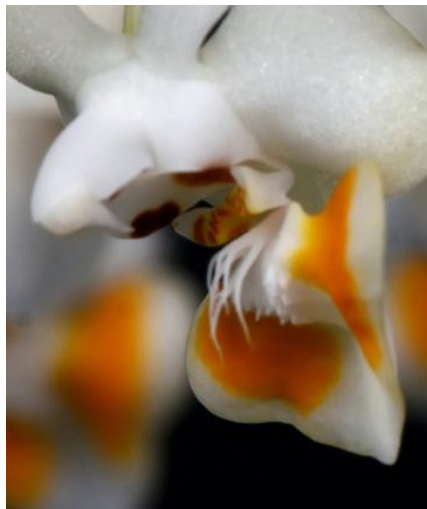
Orchid Digest, Dec 2019, *An Annotated Checklist of Phalaenopsis Species*, Higgins, W. E., Vol 83 (4), pgs-206-263.

# Species Data Sheet

**Phalaenopsis gibbosa**, H.R.Sweet, Amer. Orchid Soc. Bull. 39: 1095 (1970)

[fal-en-OP-sis gibb-OH-sa]

Phalaenopsis [Phal.] gibbosa is found Found in Laos, and Vietnam in bright, open, broadleafed, evergreen, lowland forests from sealevel to



Phal. gibbosa, lip detail

1000 meters (0 to 3300 ft.). It is a mini-miniature sized, hot to warm growing epiphyte with a short stem carrying a fan of 4 to 5, very broad oblong, 4.7 x 1.8 inches [12.0 x 4.5 cm], deciduous leaves. Blooms in the later winter and early spring on a 4 to 6" [10 to 15 cm] long, branched, somewhat zigzag, several [8 to 10] flowered inflorescence arising on a near leafless stem and carrying slightly fragrant flowers. Typical flower natural spread is 0.6" [1.5 cm] and last for 15-28 days. Flowers white with greenish

suffusion toward the apices of the sepals and petals, the base of the column and the swellings at the base of the column bright yellow. The lip is trilobed. Lateral lobes erect, the two lobes nearly touching at the middle with the combined structure U-shaped, white with the leading edge brown barred on yellow. Lip midlobe triangular-reniform, obscurely three-lobulate, the lateral lobules rounded, the central lobules subacute, white, a pair of large, clear, bright yellow spots on lateral lobules. The callus biseriate, the basal callus four thread-like appendages superposed over a transverse, crescent-shaped denticulate callus..

Phal. gibbosa appears to be a reluctant parent, possible due to fertility issues. The very clear flower colors, which lack any purple-toned pigmentation, appearing almost like an alba form of Phal. parishii, suggest this species might be useful in breeding concolor miniature hybrids. This is the only species in the Parishian Section reported to have branched inflorescences.

NOTE: This species is commonly confused with Phal. thailandica is the only side-by-side picture that I could find showing the differences.

Judge using the Phalaenopsis scale.

## Synonyms / Varieties / forms:

### **Synonyms:**

Polychilos gibbosa (H.R.Sweet) Shim, Malayan Nat. J. 36: 23 (1982).

Doritis gibbosa (H.R.Sweet) T.Yukawa & K.Kita, Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 56: 156 (2005).

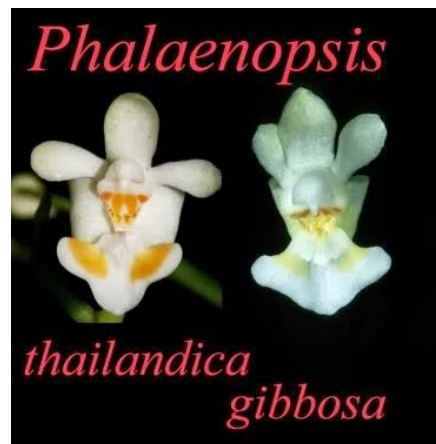
**Varieties / forms:** Currently no varieties or forms are recognized by the RHS.



Phal. gibbosa

'Emma' AM/AOS

Jan 2019, NS 1.3 x 2.4 cm  
17 Flwrs, 2 Buds, 2 Inflor.



## Awards:

Below are AOS awards that *Phal. gibbosa*, some maybe of *Phal. thailandica*, have received:

<i>gibbosa</i>	FCC	AM	HCC	AQ	AD	JC	CCE	CCM	CHM	CBM	TOTAL
Awards		3	2								5
Year(s) Awarded		1999-2019	2013-2016								1999-2019

This species has received a relatively few, 5, awards since the first award in 1999 with the most recent award being an AM in 2019.

## Breeding Characteristics:

As commented above this species is not common in general collections and consequently there are VERY few progeny, 5 F1 and 6 total progeny. The table below list the *Phal. pantherina* progeny registered per decade and awards associated with the grex (per OrchidWiz 7.3).

<i>pantherina</i>	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	Total
Reg	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	6
Assc Awds	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
F1	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	5
AA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
AA	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
F3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

From this table you can see that the use of *Phal. gibbosa* in breeding has been extremely limited, six total progeny registered. My guess is that the main purpose of breeding with this species is to get miniature *Phalaenopsis*.

## Hybrids (Only one hybrid has awards / photos):

***Phalaenopsis* [Phal.] Dendi's Smile** (*Phal. Tying Shin Smile* x *Phal. Tying Shin Miracle*), 2013, Tying Shin Orchids, no progeny, no AOS awards.

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Orchid Digest, Dec 2019, An Annotated Checklist of *Phalaenopsis* Species, Higgins, W. E., Vol 83 (4), pgs-206-263.



*Phal. Dendi's Smile*  
 'Timo' HCC/AOC  
 Oct 2013, NS 5.1 x 4.4 cm  
 8 Flws, 1 Bud, 2 Inflor.

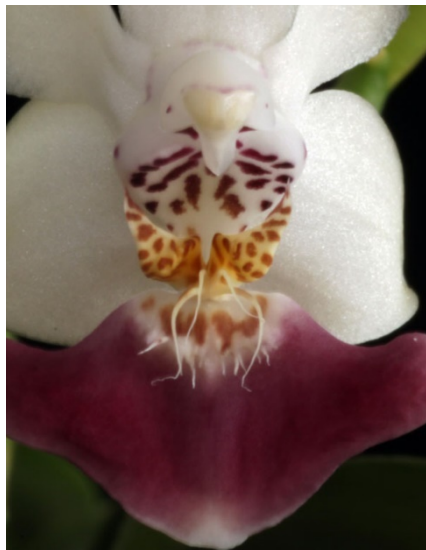
# Species Data Sheet

**Phalaenopsis parishii**, Rchb.f., Bot. Zeitung (Berlin) 23: 146 (1865)

[fal-en-OP-sis par-ISH-ee-eye]

Phalaenopsis [Phal.] parishii is found in the eastern Himalayas, Assam India, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam on moss covered trees overhanging streams at lower elevations to 500 meters (0 to 1600 ft.).

It is miniature sized, hot to warm growing epiphyte with elliptic to obovate, fleshy, pendant leaves. Blooms in the spring on an arching, 2 to 4 3/4" [5 to 14 cm] long, lightly fractiflex, racemose or rarely paniculate, few to several, densely 5 to 6 flowered inflorescence. The flowers are simultaneously opening, having a strong lily of the valley scent, and a natural spread of under 0.6 to 0.8" [1.5 to 2 cm]. The sepals and petals are white, the base of the column spotted with dark brown. The lip is trilobed, the erect lateral lobes are light brown spotted over a yellow ground, parallel and nearly touching at the middle, forming a U-shaped structure. The midlobe is triangular-reniform, obtuse, minutely notched at the apex, wine-colored with white apex and white base to the leading edge of the transverse callus. The callus biseriate, the basal callus of four thread-like filaments projected above a depression and superposed over a transverse, semicircular callus terminating in a fringe of long teeth-like fimbriations.



Phal. parishii, lip detail



Phal. parishii  
'Jardin botanique de Montreal' AM/CCE/AOS  
Apr 2009, NS 1.6 x 1.8 cm  
38 Flwrs, 54 Buds, 19 Inflor.

Phal. parishii has long been confused with Phal. lobbii. In addition to differences in the callus (the transverse, semicircular plate minutely irregular-denticulate in Phal. lobbii versus long-fimbriate in Phal. parishii), lip of Phal. parishii is consistently a solid wine-color.

NOTE: Most of the hybrids registered prior to 2000 that supposedly used Phal. parishii as a parent were actually made with Phal. lobbii.

Judge using the Phalaenopsis scale.

## Synonyms / Varieties / forms:

### **Synonyms:**

Grafia parishii (Rchb.f.) A.D.Hawkes, Phytologia 13: 306 (1966).

Polychilos parishii (Rchb.f.) Shim, Malayan Nat. J. 36: 25 (1982).

Doritis parishii (Rchb.f.) T.Yukawa & K.Kita, Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 56: 157 (2005).

**Varieties / forms:** Currently no varieties or forms are recognized by the RHS, but breeders have identified one.

**f. alba** – This anthocyanin-free form of Phal parishii, white flowers with bright yellow callus, two awards for Phal. parishii f. alba.



Phal. parishii f. alba  
'OrchidPhile' CHM/AOS  
Apr 2013, NS 2.0 x 2.3 cm  
2 Flwrs, 5 Buds, 1 Inflor



## **Awards:**

Below are AOS awards that Phal. parishii have received (based on looking at award pictures and descriptions, many are actually Phal. lobbii, total awards list is 32, and not included in total below. NOTE: some of the awarded Phal. lobbii, not included in table below, are identified as Phal. parishii var. lobbii and some as Phal. parishii.):

<b>parishii</b>	<b>FCC</b>	<b>AM</b>	<b>HCC</b>	<b>AQ</b>	<b>AD</b>	<b>JC</b>	<b>CCE</b>	<b>CCM</b>	<b>CHM</b>	<b>CBM</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>Awards</b>		2	2				1	6	3		<b>14</b>
<b>Year(s) Awarded</b>		2009-2013	1996-1997				2013	1997-2019	1995-2013		<b>1995-2019</b>

This species has received 14 awards, 4 quality and 10 cultural, since the first award in 1995.

## **Breeding Characteristics:**

As commented above, most of the hybrids registered prior to 2000 that supposedly used Phal. parishii as a parent were actually made with Phal. lobbii. IT is beyond the scope / capability of this author to try to separate the two species, therefor the table below includes ALL hybrids that list Phal. parishii in its parentage. The table below list the Phal. parishii progeny registered per decade and awards associated with the grex (per OrchidWiz 7.3).

<b>parishii</b>	<b>1940</b>	<b>1950</b>	<b>1960</b>	<b>1970</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Reg</b>	0	1	2	5	9	11	21	31	3	83
<b>Assc Awds</b>	0	0	5	2	13	1	37	6	0	64
<b>F1</b>	0	1	2	5	3	5	6	14	3	39
<b>AA</b>	0	0	5	2	9	0	8	1	0	25
<b>F2</b>	0	0	0	0	6	2	14	14	0	36
<b>AA</b>	0	0	0	0	4	0	29	3	0	36
<b>F3</b>	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	3	0	7
<b>AA</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2

From this table you can see that the use of Phal. parishii in breeding has been limited but constantly increasing interest. I am guessing, based on awarded cultivars, that plants registered after 2000 are probably Phal. parishii progeny and NOT Phal. lobbii parentage. After review the hybrids below, Phal. parishii appears to contribute miniature plant size, floriferous, flower crowding, and enhances the lip midlobe.

## Hybrids (Most Awarded):

**Phalaenopsis [Phal.] Joy Nancy Lady** (Phal. Anna-Larati Soekardi x Phal. Bright Peacock), 2007, J. Wu, no progeny, 6 AOS awards (3 AMs, 2 HCCs, 1 AQ).

**Phalaenopsis [Phal.] Liu's Berry** (Phal. Eduardo Quisumbing x Phal. parishii), 2006, Hwa-Tung Liu, one F1 progeny, 4 AOS awards (1 AM, 3 HCCs). No major progeny

**Phalaenopsis [Phal.] Partris** (Phal. equestris x Phal. parishii), 1965, Fredrick L. Thornton, no progeny, 3 HCC/AOS awards.

**Phalaenopsis [Phal.] Sogo Chabstic** (Phal. Golden Pecker x Phal. Phal. Anna-Larati Soekardi), 2003, Sogo, 2 F1 progeny, 2 AOS awards (1 AM, 1 HCC). No major progeny.



Phal. Joy Nancy Lady  
'Krull-Smith' AM/AOS  
Mar 2010, NS 4.0 x 3.5 cm  
7 Flws, 7 Buds, 1 Inflor.



Phal. Liu's Berry  
'Orchid House SW#1' AM/AOS  
Apr 1994, NS 3.8 x 3.8 cm  
29 Flws, 10 Buds, 1 Inflor.



Phal. Sogo Chabstic  
'Vini Harlequin' AM/AOS  
Apr 2011, NS 4.9 x 4.9 cm  
21 Flws, 8 Buds, 1 Inflor.



Phal. Partris  
'Stones River' HCC/AOS  
Mar 1986, NS 2.6 cm  
9 Flws, 2 Buds, 2 Inflor.

## Hybrids (Most Progeny):



Phal. Anna-Larati Soekardi  
'Bryon' HCC/AOS  
Apr 2012, NS 2.5 x 2.8 cm  
8 Flws, 3 Buds, 2 Inflor.

### **Phalaenopsis [Phal.] Anna-Larati Soekardi**

(Phal. pulcherrima x Phal. parishii), 1980, A. Kolopakng, 29 F1 and 38 total progeny, 9 AOS awards (7 HCCs, 1 AD, 1 AQ). Major progeny, see other hybrids in this section.

### **Phalaenopsis [Phal.] Memoria Val Rettig**

(Phal. Anna-Larati Soekardi x Phal. pulcherrima), 1989, H. Wallbrunn, 3 F1 and 4 total progeny, 2 AOS awards (1 AM, 1 HCC).



Phal. Memoria Val Rettig  
'Spirit Creek' HCC/AOS  
Mar 2012, NS 5.6 x 6.5 cm  
17 Flws, 24 Buds, 1 Inflor.

## **Hybrids (Most Recently Registered and Awarded):**

**Phalaenopsis [Phal.] Walnut Valley Itty Bitty** (Phal. Anna-Larati Soekardi x Phal. honghenensis), 2014, Rinke & Thompson, no progeny, 3 AOS awards (1 AM, 1 HCC, 1 AQ).

**Phalaenopsis [Phal.] Krull's Little Prince** (Phal. Jiaho Cherry x Phal. parishii), 2013, Krull-Smith, no progeny, 1 HCC/AOS award.

**Phalaenopsis [Phal.] Dendi's Smile** (Phal. Tying Shin Smile x Phal. Tying Shin Miracle), 2013, Tying Shin Orchids, no progeny, no AOS awards.

**Phalaenopsis [Phal.] Tying Shin Pink Kite** (Phal. Anna-Larati Soekardi x Phal. Stone Dance), 2007, Kuo Liang Hung, no progeny, 2 AOS awards (1 AM, 1 HCC).

			
Phal. Walnut Valley Itty Bitty 'Max & Bryon' AM/AOS Feb 2019, NS 3.1 x 3.2 cm 17 Flws, 7 Buds, 2 Inflor.	Phal. Krull's Little Prince 'Purple Martin' HCC/AOS Mar 2013, NS 3.0 x 3.0 cm 6 Flws, 12 Buds, 2 Inflor.	Phal. Dendi's Smile 'Timo' HCC/AOC Oct 2013, NS 5.1 x 4.4 cm 8 Flws, 1 Bud, 2 Inflor.	Phal. Tying Shin Pink Kite 'Geneva' AM/AOS Jan 2011, NS 3.2 x 3.6 cm 36 Flws, 0 Buds, 1 Inflor.

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# Terminology –E–

E- or Ex-, A prefix in compound words meaning destitute of or without.

ebracteatus, -a, -um (ee-brak-tee-AY-tus) Without bracts. (23) Grex names only.

eburneus, -a, -um (ee-BURN-ee-us) Ivory-white; like ivory. (74) Grex names only.

ecalcarate (ee-KAL-kar-ayt) Lacking calcar or spur.

ecallose (ee-KAL-lohz) Without hard protuberances or callosities.

echinatus, -a, -um (ek-in-AY-tus) Provided with prickles or bristles. (6) 19 grex names

Bulbophyllum romyi – “... lateral sepals fused, distal  $\frac{3}{4}$  tightly twisted surface echinate, cranberry bristles; ...”

echinocarpus, -a, -um (ek-in-o-KAR-pus) A spiny fruit.

ecocline (EE-ko-clyn) Series of biotypes within a species that shows a genetic gradient correlated with a gradual environmental gradient.

ecology (ee-KOL-o-ji) The study of life in relation to the environment.

ecornutus, -a, -um (ee-kor-NEW-tus) Without horns. (3) Grex name only

ecostate (ee-KOS-tayt) Without a rib or midrib.

ecotype (EE-ko-type) A genetic variant within a species which is adapted to a particular environment yet remains interfertile with all other members of the species.

Grouping of Paphiopedilum venustum – “... commended for showing natural variation, ecotypes, and potential variation created in their hybrids.”

edaphic (ee-DAFF-ik) Environmental factors that work through the soil.

edentate (ee-DEN-tayt) Without teeth.

effusus, -a, -um (ef-FEW-sus) Very loosely spreading. (3) Grex name only

eglandulose (ee-GLAN-dyew-lodz) Lacking glands.

elatus, -a, -um (el-AY-tus) Taller than expected in regards its parts or organs. (62) Grex name only

elatior (el-AY-ti-or) Taller. (6) Grex name only

elegans (EL-e-ganz) Graceful in appearance; excellent. (49) Grex name only

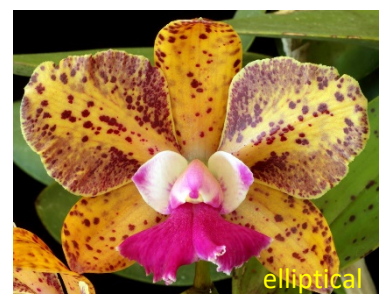
ellipsoid (e-LIP-soyd) Solid but with an elliptical outline. (7)

Maxillaria parviflora – “... pseudobulbs ellipsoid, ...”

Miltoniopsis Keiko Komoda – “... petals white overlaid red raspberry centrally with a solitary white "eye" spot encircling deep red raspberry ellipsoid markings; ...” (should have been elliptical markings)

elliptical (e-LIP-ti-cal) With the form of an ellipse, rounded almost equally at both ends. (363)

Pomatocalpa angustifolium – “... leaves ..., elliptical and bilobed ends; ...”  
Cattleya Elisabeth Calov – “... sepals elliptical, ...”







elongate (e-LONG-ayt) Stretched out in length. (465)  
Paphiopedilum Judge Philip – “... petals elongate, ...”

emarginatus, -a, -um (ee-mar-jin-AY-tus) Having a shallow notch at the extremity. (28)  
Dendrobium bilobulatum – “... lip emarginate, ...”

embryo (EM-bri-oh) The rudimentary plantlet within the seed.

endemic (en-DEM-ik) Confined geographically to a single area. (117) Used most in association with CBRs and CHMs, judges comments.



Caucaea sanguinolenta – “... more highly colored example of a cold growing species endemic to the mountains of Colombia ...”

endocarp (EN-do-carp) The inner layer of the pericarp.

endogenous (en-DODGE-en-us) Growing throughout the substance of the stem, instead of by superficial layer; growing or developing from or on the inside.

epigynous (e-PIDJ-i-nus) Said of a flower in which the floral parts arise from the top of the ovary.

e pseudobulbous (e-soo-do-BUL-bus) Lacking pseudobulbs.



equalis, -e (ee-KWAY-lis) Equal; even. There were 201 instances of the term ‘equal’ used descriptions. Of the first 10 instances of use, nine had the term ‘unequally’ and one used the term ‘equal,’ examples of both are both are below.

Aerides houlettiana (Alba) – “... leaves ... ,apex unequally bilobed; ...”

Dendrobium serratilabium – “... callus broad and channels equal in width to the column; ...”



equestris, e (ee-KWES-tris) Pertaining to a horse; handsome like a knight

equitant (EK-kwi-tant) Said of leaves folded lengthwise and in two flat rows; used of conduplicate leaves which enfold each other at the base in two rows. (169) All references are to Phal. equestris and its progeny.

erectus, -a, -um (er-REK-tus) Upright; erect. (4278)

Cattleya tigrina – “Eleven flowers on one erect, 17-cm inflorescence ...”

ericoides (e-rik-OH-i-deez) Resembling the heath of the genus Erica.

erinaceus, -a, -um (r-rin-AY-see-us) Spiny like a hedgehog.

erosus, -a, -um (ee-ROH-sus) Having an irregular margin as if chewed.

erostrate (e-ROSS-trayt) Lacking a beak.

erubescens (e-roo-BESS-enz) Becoming rosy red; with a blush. (3) Grex name

erythrocarpus, -a, -um (e-ri-thro-Kar-pus) With red fruit.



esculentus, -a, -um (es-kew-LEN-tus) Edible or referring to eating.

estriatus, -a, -um (es-tri-AY-tus) Without stripes.

ethylene (ETH-ill-een) A gas that acts as a growth regulating substance and causes premature flower senescence.

europaeus, -a, -um (yoor-o-PEE-us) European.

etiolated (e-ti-o-LAY-ted) Blanched and without chlorophyll that is commonly accompanied elongation and weakness of the entire plant or plant part.

evanescent (ev-a-NESS-sent) Short lived; lasting a short time.

ejectus, -a, -um (e-VEC-tus) Stately in appearance.

evergreen (EV-er-green) Keeping the green foliage all year; the opposite of deciduous. (154) Used three ways: 1) Grex Name; 2) Plant details, Phalaenopsis evergreen inflorescence most common; 3) Exhibitor name.  
Dendrobium lineale – “... borne on a very large, evergreen plant grown in a 36-cm clay pot ...”

Phalaenopsis hieroglyphica – “Thirty-seven stellate blooms and one bud on five multiple branched, evergreen inflorescences; ...”

evocation (ev-o-KAY-shun) The beginning of the development of an organ.

evolution (ev-o-LEW-shun) The process by which a species or group of organisms have changed over time, in response to the selective factors in the environment.

exaltus, -a, -um (eks-as-per-TAY-tus) To glorify; praise; tall. (8) Grex name

exasperatus, -a, -um (eks-as-per-AY-tus) Having a rough surface. (7) Grex name

excavatus, -a, -um (eks-kav-AY-tus) Hollowed out. (6) Grex name 6 times  
Pecteilis sagarikii – “... column quadrate with excavated stigma; ...”

excellens (eks-CELL-ens) Excellent.

excelsus, -a, -um (eks-SELL-sus) Tall. (26) Grex name

excentric (eks-CEN-trik) Off-centered or one-sided. (1) Grex name

excisus, -a, -um (eks-SYE-sus) To cut out or off. (1) Grex name

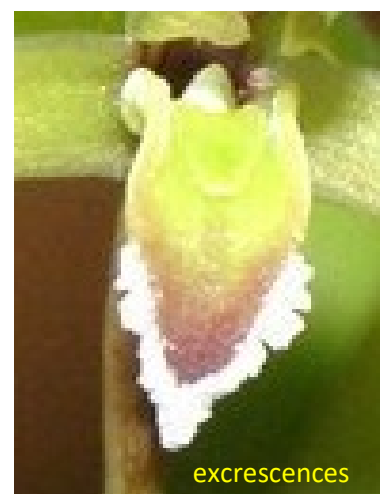
exfoliating (eks-foh-lee-AY-teng) Scaling or peeling off in thin layers. (2)  
Fredclarkeara After Dark – “... on two sharply pendent inflorescences emanating from one large exfoliated pseudobulb; ...”

exiguus, -a, -um (eks-IGG-yew-us) Scanty; small; poor. (2) Grex name

eximius, -a, -um (eks-IMM-i-us) Select, extraordinary; excellent. (13) Grex name

excrescences (eks-KRESS-en-ses) Outgrowths from the surface. (1) Poor award picture, picture from OrchidWiz

Maxillaria cerifera – “... pointed lip distinguished by white waxy excrescences along lateral borders at tip, ...”



excurrent (eks-KUR-rent) Running out or projecting, as a leaf base which extends beyond the margin of the blade.

exine (EKS-ine) The outer coat of a pollen grain.

exotic (ek-ZOTT-ik) Foreign; not native; strange. (478) Grex name, exhibitor, comments

expansus, -a, -um (eks-PAN-sus) An increase in size; to spread out. (34) Most are grex name

Phalaenopsis Star's Handlebar Mustache – "... lip side lobes expansive, rich purple basally shaped liked a handlebar mustache; ...:



explant (EX-plant) A piece of tissue taken from a plant to be transferred to an appropriate tissue culture medium.

expressivity (Ex-pres-siv-i-tee) A measure of the uniformity of the phenotypic exingression of a gene in a particular environment.

exserted (ek-SER-ted) Projecting beyond an envelope.

exsiccated (EK-sik-kay-ted) Dried or giving that appearance.

extrorse (eks-TRORS) Facing outward.

exudans (eks-YEW-danz) To sweat out; gradually ooze out.

## Award Descriptions (October 2020)



### **Phal. Wossner Wilson-Chabstic – Quality Award Description**

(Phal. Sogo Chabstick x Phal. wilsonii)

Thirteen flat flowers and two buds on an erect arching 25 cm inflorescence; sepals and petals lanceolate, white, basal half overlaid magenta; lip tri-lobed, hinged, white, sidelobes erect, yellow basally, blotched marron, midlobe heavily overlaid magenta, callus yellow, keels magenata distally; column and anther cap white; substance firm; texture matte.

### **Phal. Liu's Hua Lien Star – Quality Award Description**

(Phal. Anna-Larati Soekardi x Phal. Sogo Mini Dog)

Seventeen flat flowers and two buds on one 18 cm inflorescence, two immature inflorescences; sepals lanceolate, white; petals ovate, white; lip tri-lobe, white, sidelobes erect, dark red-violet, mid-lobe lanceolate, overlaid dark red-violet; column and anther cap white; substance firm; texture diamond dust.



### **Phal. Paris Star – Cultural Award Description**

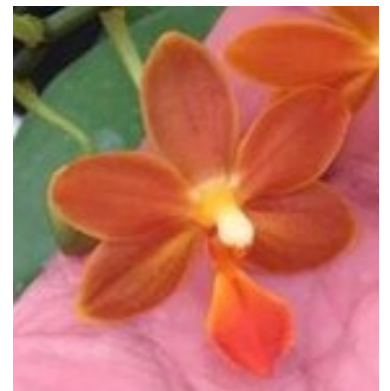
(Phal. stuartiana x Phal. parishii)

Forty-eight full flat flowers and twelve buds on three inflorescences up to 23 cm long on a robust clean plant 6 in (15 cm) in diameter in a 4 in (10 cm) plastic pot; sepals and petals white, speckled rose-violet; lateral sepals, inferior half heavily blotched dark red; lip tri-lobed, white, side lobes, midlobe, and callus yellow, regularly blotched dark red; column and anther cap white; substance firm; texture matte.

### **Phal. Yaphon Cupid – Quality Award Description**

(Phal. Yaphon Lobspis x Phal. Tying Shin Cupid)

Twenty-three slightly reflexed burnt orange flowers and two buds on two up to 24-cm inflorescences; sepals and petals, lanceolate; lip tri-lobe, side-lobes erect, red-orange, mid-lobe rhomboid, red-orange; column and anther cap, white, light yellow basally; substance hard; texture matte.



### **Phal. Millie's Lemon Berry – Quality Award Description**

(Phal. Fantasy Musick x Phal. equestris)

Twenty-three slightly reflexed stellata flowers on one inflorescence; sepals and petals lanceolate-ovate, white, yellow blush basally; lip tri-lobe, cream, side-lobes erect, yellow, red speckles; mid-lobe, lanceolate, yellow, callus yellow; column and anther cap white, light yellow halo basally; substance firm; texture matte.