**SPECIES SUMMARY**

**Cymbidiums (702)**

**Cymbidium [sim-BID-ee-um]**

In *The Genus Cymbidium*, David Du Guy and Philip Cribb disclose Cymbidiums are among the most important and popular orchids in horticulture. Starting in late Victorian England, the variety of form and color in the species encouraged hybridization that has provided a great diversity of novelties for the nursery trade over the years. They are versatile plants, marketed as cut-flowers, buttonholes and as pot plants, producing many large, long-lasting flowers.

Cymbidium growing in East Asia can be traced back to the time of Confucius (about 500 BC), but the first species were only introduced to Europe and China at the end of the 18th century. Relatively few species were seen in cultivation in Britain until the time of the Industrial Revolution, which provided both the leisure time and the money for an explosion of interest in orchid growing. From the mid-19th century onwards, extensive exploration and collection of new species took place. The genus Cymbidium currently comprises approximately 52 species distributed throughout south and east Asia, the Malay Archipelago and north and east Australia.

A revised classification of the genus and an assessment of specific delimitation and nomenclature within the genus are presented in this monograph. The evidence from DNA data has clarified the relationships and classification of the species. The resurgence of interest in Cymbidium species has highlighted the taxonomic questions that remain in the genus. The recent rush of new species names in the literature is assessed and nomenclature is clarified.

Extensive fieldwork in tropical and subtropical Asia, the Malay Archipelago and Australia has allowed the examination of many species in their wild habitats, contributing valuable information concerning the ecology, natural variation of wild populations and conservation assessments for Cymbidium species, and are provided here for the first time.

Cymbidiums are easy to grow, undoubtedly one of the main reasons for their popularity in horticulture. Suitable environmental conditions and composts for cultivation are recommended, while detailed cultivation techniques for the species are discussed by Michael Tibbs, a leading commercial orchid grower.

*Sunset Western Garden Book* describes Cymbidium, commonly known as boat orchids, is [genus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Genus) of [evergreen](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Evergreen) [flowering plants](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flowering_plant) in the orchid [family](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Family_%28biology%29) [Orchidaceae](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Orchidaceae). Orchids in this genus are [epiphytic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Epiphyte), [lithophytic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lithophyte), [terrestrial](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Terrestrial_plant) or rarely leafless [saprophytic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saprotrophic_nutrition) [herbs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Herbaceous_plant) usually with [pseudobulbs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pseudobulb). There are usually between three and twelve leaves arranged in two ranks on each pseudobulb or shoot and lasting for several years. From one-to-many flowers are arranged on an unbranched flowering stem arising from the base of the pseudobulb. The [sepals](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sepal) and [petals](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Petal) are all free from and similar to each other. The [labellum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Labellum_%28botany%29) is significantly different from the other petals and the sepals and has three lobes. There are about fifty-five species and sixteen further natural [hybrids](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hybrid_%28biology%29) occurring in the wild from [tropical](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tropics) and [subtropical](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Subtropics) Asia to Australia. Cymbidiums are well known in horticulture and many [cultivars](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cultivar) have been developed.

Plants in the genus *Cymbidium* are epiphytic, lithophytic or terrestrial plants, or rarely leafless saprophytes. All are [sympodial](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sympodial) [evergreen](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Evergreen) herbs. Some species have thin stems but in most species the stems are modified as pseudobulbs. When present, there are from three to twelve leaves arranged in two ranks and last for several years. The leaf bases remain after the leaf has withered, forming a sheath around the pseudobulb. The flowers are arranged on an unbranched flowering stem which arises from the base of the pseudobulb or rarely from a leaf [axil](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Axil). The sepals and petals are usually thin and fleshy, free from, and like each other. The labellum (as in other orchids, a highly modified third petal) is significantly different from the other petals and sepals. It is sometimes hinged to the [column](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Column_%28botany%29), or otherwise fused to it. The labellum has three lobes, the side lobes erect, sometimes surrounding the column and the middle lobe often curving downwards. After [pollination](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pollination) a [glabrous](https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/glabrous) [capsule](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Capsule_%28botany%29) containing many light colored seeds is produced.

**Classification**

Kingdom – Plantae

Phylum – Tracheobionta

Class – Magnoliopsida

Order – Asparagales

Family – Orchidaceae

Genus – Cymbidium

**Sectional Treatment of Cymbidium**

Section *Floribundum* – Seth and P.J. Cribb

Species of section *Floribundum* are characterized by having numerous 15 – 20, closely spaced flowers on short, suberect scapes. The sepals and petals are obtuse at the apex except in C. *elongatum*, placement which debatable. The lip has broad sidl0lobes that are rounded at the apex and a broadly ovate mid-lobe.

1. C. *chloranthum* Lindl.
2. C. *elongatum* J. J. Wood, Du Puy & P.S. Shim
3. C. *floribundum* Lindl.
4. C. *hartinahianum* J. D. Comber & Nasution
5. C. *suavissimum* Sander ex C. Curtis

Section *Austrocymbidium* Schltr.

Distinguished by their flowers that have green or yellowish-green sepals and petals and a lip often marked with red and usually bearing a shiny depressed callus. Noted is that some species have strongly inflated pseudobulbs, whereas C. *suave* had a shortly elongated stem. This section is difficult to characterize. The species usually have leaves articulated close to the pseudobulbs and many densely crowded flowers on the pendent scape. The flower color is yellow or greenish.

1. C. *cancliculatum* R. Brown
2. C. *madidum* Lindl.
3. C. *suave* R. Brown

Section Cymbidium

The five species in this section are distinguished by their thick, often rigid, ligulate leaves with obtuse to emarginate, bilobed apices, and pendulous to arching or rarely suberect scapes with small, well-spaced flowers. The flowers are cream or greenish, with red or burnish markings. The leaf anatomy and leaf surface morphology are distinct and characteristic for this section. The mesophyll contains elongated palisade0like cells in it upper layers, and the subepidermal fibre bundles are linked together by complete subepidermal layer of lignified sclerenchyma.

1. C. *aloifolium* (L.) SW.
2. C. *atropurpureum* (Lindl.) Rolfe
3. C. *bicolor* Lindl.
	1. subsp. *bicolor*
	2. subsp. *obtusum* Du Puy & P. J. Cribb
	3. subsp. *pubescens* (Lindl.) Du Puy & P.J. Cribb
4. C. *finlaysonianum* Lind.
5. C. *rectum* Ridley

Section *Borneense* Du Puy & P.J. Cribb

Is an unusual terrestrial species characterized by its callus ridges reduced to two small swellings at the base of the mid-lobe of the lip ,and the presence of four pollinia.

1. C. *aliciae* Quisumb.
2. C. b*orneense* J. J. Wood

Orchid Wiz and Orchid Pro show no offspring recorded with C. *borneense* as a parent.

Section *Bigibbarium* Schltr.

This section contains a single, distinctive species characterized by its leaves narrowed to a slender petiole from a broad, elliptic lamina. The petals are rhombic in shape, and almost the entire lip has two small swellings replacing the callus ridges, and two large deep purple spots at the base of the mid-lobe. There is a short column-foot.

1. C. *devonianum* Praxton

Orchid Wiz notes awards: 22, F1 offspring: 227, and progeny: 1188

Section *Himantophyllum* Schltr.

This section contains a single distinctive species. It was placed in subgenus Cymbidium by Du Puy & Cribb as it has two cleft pollinia and lacks any fusion between the margins of the base of the lip and the base of the column. DNA analyses results place it as siter to, or nested in, section Cyerorchis and we follow that classification here.

1. C. *dayanym* Rchb.f.

Orchid Wiz and Orchid Pro show no offspring recorded with C. *dayanym* as a parent.

Section *Annamaea* (Schltr.) P.F. Hunt

Placed in its own section because it has only one leaf on the pseudobulb, a distinctive viscidium, brad petals and sepals and an unusual lip shape. It is now known that the pseudobulb has several leaves and that the hair-like processes on the viscidium and the broad sepals and petals are not unique in the genus. The shape of the lip and especially the short, large-glowered species of the genus: the scape produced on immature growths; long bracts; erect dorsal sepal; decurved lateral sepals; porrect petals, cover the column; side-lobes of the lip clasping the top column with dense, ventral indumentum of long hairs; and deep purple-pink column.

1. C. *erythrostylum* Rolfe

Orchid Wiz notes awards: 13, F1 offspring: 93, progeny: 8,609.

Section *Cyperorchis* (Blume) P. F. Hunt

Characterized by having narrow, hyaline, incurved leaf margins that appear acuminate in transverse section, a character shared with C. devonianum. The flowers are relatively large for the genus with acute sepals and petals, and the dorsal sepal is porrect, tending to cover the volume. The base of the lip is fused to the base of the column for about 2-6 mm. In the closely related C. dayanum the flowers have acute sepals and petals and lack the fusion of the base of the lip to the lower column margins. The pollinia of the species in section. Cyperorchis are paired and are deeply cleft behind, but are variable from triangular to quadrangular or clavate, the shape often characteristic for the species group.

The species in this section, along with C. erythrostylum, have formed the basis for the breeding of modern hybrids.

1. C. *banaense* Gagnep.
2. C. *cochleare* Lindl.
3. C. *eburneum* Lindl.
4. C. *elegans* Lindl.
5. C. *erythreum* Lindl.
6. C. *hookerianum* Rchb.f.
7. C. *insigne* Rolfe
8. C. *iridiodes* D. Don
9. C. *lowianum* (Rchb.f.) Rchb.f.
	1. var. *lowianum*
	2. var. *iansonii* (Rolfe) Du Puy & P.J. Cribb
10. C. *mastersii* Griffith ex Lindl.
11. C. *parishii* Rchb.f.
12. C. *roseum* J.J. Smith
13. C. *sanderae* Rolfe
14. C. *schroeder*i Rolfe
15. C. *sinmoideum* J. J. Smith
16. C. *tracyanum* L. Castle
17. C. *wenshanense* Y.S. Wu & F.Y. Liu
18. C. *whiteae* King & Plantl.
19. C. *wilsonii* (Rolfe ex Cook) Rolfe

Section *Parishiella* (Schltr.) P.F. Hunt

Single highly distinctive species. It’s distinct vegetatively having lens-shaped pseudobulbs that are not covered by leaf bases and has only 2-4 apical leaves, usually less than 17 cm long. A few pseudobulb is produced annually, and the 2-5 flowered scape is basal. The flower shape is also unusual, with a slender, spidery appearance, porrect petals and a lip with a rectangular, cuspidate mid-lobe and highly unusual horizontal markings. The lip and column are basally fused. Its pollinarium shape closely resembles that of some large-flowered species of section Cyperorchis.

1. C. *tigrinum* Parish ex Hook.

Orchid Wiz notes awards: 13, F1 offspring: 52, progeny: 219.

Section *Jensoa* (Raf.) Schltr.

The section includes terrestrial species characterized by flowers with four pollinia in two unequal pairs, and a lip with the two callus ridges covering towards the apex, forming a short tube at the base of the mid-lobe. The micromorphology of the abaxial leaf surface is highly characteristic; the epidermal cells are papillose; the stomata cover project beyond the surface of the epidermis.

1. C. *cyperifolum* Wall. Ex Lindl.
	1. subsp. *cyperfolium*
	2. subsp. *indochinese* Du Puy & P.J. Cribb
2. C. *defoliatium* Y.S. Wu & S.C. Chen
3. C. *ensifolium* (L.) Sw.
	1. subsp. *ensifolium*
	2. subsp. *haematodes* Du Puy & P.J. Cribb
	3. subsp. *acuminatium* (M.S. Clem. & D.L. Jones) P.J. Cribb & Du Puy
4. C. *faberi* Rolfe
	1. var. *faberi*
	2. var. *szechuanidum* (Y.S. Wu & S.C. Chen) Y.S. Wu & S.C. Chen
5. C. *goeringii* (Rchb.f.) Rchb.f.
6. C. *kanran* Makino
7. C. *munronianum* King and Pantl.
8. C. *nanulum* Y.S. Wu & S.C. Chen
9. C. *omeiense* Y.S. Wu & S.C. Chen
10. C. *qiubeiense* Y.S. Wu & S.C. Chen
11. C. *sinense* (Jackson in Andr.) Willd.
12. C. t*orisepalum* Fukuyama
	1. var. *tortisepalum*
	2. var. *longibracteatum* (Y.S. Wu & S.C. Chen) S. C. Chen & Z. J. Liu

Section *Pachyrhizanthe* Schltr.

Separated due to the subterranean rhizome, lacking leaves, pseudobulbs or roots.

1. C. *lancifolium* Hook.
	1. var. *lancifolium*
	2. var. *aspidistrifolium* (Fukuy.) S. S. Ying
	3. var. *papuanum* (Schltr.) P. J. Cribb & Du Puy
2. C. macrorhizon Lindl.
	1. var. *macrorhizon*
	2. var. *aberrans* (Finet) P.J. Cribb & Du Puy

**Cymbidium Species Progeny, Awards**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Species | F1 | Progeny | Awards |
|  |  |  | HCC | AM | FCC | Other |
| *aberrans* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *aculeatum* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *acuminatum*  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *acutum = dayanum*  | 40 | 71 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| *adenoglossum* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *aestevum = dayanum* | 40 | 71 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| ***\* affine = masterii*** | 36 | 1,258 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| *alatum* | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| *albojucundissimum = sinense* | 125 | 294 | 15 | 4 | 0 | 19 |
| ***\* albomarginatum = ensifolium*** | 88 | 1,405 | 10 | 5 | 0 | 9 |
| *alborubens = dayanum* | 40 | 71 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| *albuciflorum = madidum* | 85 | 504 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 4 |
| *aliciae* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| *allangnata = tessellata* | 221 | 807 | 6 | 30 | 3 | 5 |
| *aloifolum* | 40 | 83 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| *andersonii* | 5 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| *angolense* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *angustifolium = dayanum* | 40 | 71 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| *aphyllum = macrorhizon*  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *appendiculatum* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *armanianvilliense* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ***\* arrogans = ensifolium*** | 88 | 1,405 | 10 | 5 | 0 | 9 |
| *aspidistristrifolium = lancifolium*  | 12 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| *atrolabium* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *atropurpureum* | 7 | 12 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| *autumnale* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| *Babae = cochleare* | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| *ballianum* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *bambusifolium = Ar.graminifolia* | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| *banaense* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *baoshanense* | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *bicolor* | 15 | 15 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| *bituberculatum = Lip. vervosa* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| *boreale = Cpso. bulbosa* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Species | F1 | Progeny | Awards |
|  |  |  | HCC | AM | FCC | Other |
| *boweri* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *buchananii = Euph. folisoa* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *calcaratum = Oed. calcratum* | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| *calceolaria = Den. acerosum* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| *canaliculatum* | 75 | 106 | 10 | 4 | 0 | 10 |
| *candidum = C. quadricolor* | 52 | 2,803 | 4 | 16 | 0 | 1 |
| *carnosum = cyperfolium* | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| *caulescens = lancifolium* | 12 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| *celebicum = bicolor* | 15 | 15 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| *cerinum = faberi* | 12 | 30 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 6 |
| *changningense* | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| ***\* chawalongense*** | 283 | 4,231 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| *chinense = sinense* | 125 | 294 | 15 | 4 | 0 | 19 |
|  *chloranthum* | 7 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| *chuenlan = georingii* | 93 | 205 | 15 | 19 | 0 | 11 |
| *clypeolum = Lip. clypeolum* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *coccineum, Max. coccinea* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| *cochleare* | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| *concinnum* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *cooperi* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *corallorhiza = Coralliz. trifida*  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *cordatum = Neot. cordata*  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *cordigerum = E. cordigera* | 217 | 373 | 9 | 24 | 4 | 15 |
| *corniculatum = Spe. corniculata*  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| *crassifolium*  | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| *crispatum = C. cripata* | 163 | 5,771 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 6 |
| *creutum* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *cucullatum = B. cucullata* | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 6 |
| *cuspidatum* | 12 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| *cylindricum = Ple. subulata* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  *cyperifolium* | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| *daweeshanense* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *dayanum* | 40 | 71 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| *defoliatum* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Species* | F1 | Progeny | Awards |
|  | HCC | AM | FCC | Other |
| *densiflorum* | 26 | 64 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| *dependens = Cra. dependens* | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| ***\* devonianum*** | 227 | 1188 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| *dianlan* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *diurnum = E. diurna* | 12 | 52 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| ***\* eburneum*** | 60 | 16,528 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| *echinocarpon = Dich. pendula* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *elegans* | 26 | 64 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| *elongatum* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ***\* ensifolium*** | 88 | 1,405 | 10 | 5 | 0 | 9 |
| *equitans = Ob. quitans*  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *erectum = aloifolium*  | 40 | 83 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| *erythraeum* | 54 | 69 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| ***\* erythrostylum*** | 93 | 8,609 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| ***\* estriatum = ensifolum***  | 88 | 1,405 | 10 | 5 | 0 | 9 |
| *evraradii = Coel. assamica* | 6 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| *faberi* | 12 | 30 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 6  |
| *falcatum = Ceph. falcata* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *finlaysonianum,* | 22 | 36 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| *flabellatum* | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| *flabelliforme = Cnths. flabelliformis* | 4 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| *flaccidum = crssifolium* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| *flavescens = Cleis. subulatum* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| *flavum = erythraeum* | 54 | 69 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| ***\* floribundum*** | 283 | 4,231 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| *floridum = Bletia. florida* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| *floridua* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *formosanum* | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *forrestii* | 93 | 205 | 15 | 19 | 0 | 11 |
| *fragrans = sinense* | 125 | 294 | 15 | 4 | 0 |  |
| *fuerstengergianum = hanburyanum* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *fukiense = faberi* | 12 | 30 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 6 |
| *furvum = V. furva* | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| *fuscencens = Tai. latifolia* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| *gammieanum* | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *gaoligongense* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *gibsonii = lancifolium* | 12 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| ***Species*** | F1 | Progeny | Awards |
|  | HCC | AM | FCC | Other |
| ***\* giganteum = \*iridiodes***  | 22 | 6,923 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| *glandulosum = E. diurna* | 12 | 52 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| *glaucum = Dich. glauca* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| *glebelandense* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *globosum = Ja. globosa* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *georingii* | 93 | 205 | 15 | 19 | 0 | 11 |
| *gomphocarpum =* *suave* | 39 | 84 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| *gongshanense* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ***\* gonzalesii = ensifolium*** | 88 | 1,405 | 10 | 5 | 0 | 9 |
| *gracillimum = formosanum* | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *graminoides = Dich. graminoides* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ***\* grandiflorum = \*hoorkerianum*** | 56 | 14,593 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| *guttatum = Tolu. guttata* | 22 | 825 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| ***\* gyokuchin = ensigolium*** | 88 | 1,405 | 10 | 5 | 0 | 9 |
| *haematodes* | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| *hartinahianum* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *hennisianum, \*erythraeum* | 54 | 69 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| *hilli = cancliculatum* | 75 | 106 | 10 | 4 | 0 | 10 |
| *hirsutum = Ell. caravata* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| ***\* hookerianum*** | 56 | 14,593 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| *hoosai = sinense* | 125 | 294 | 15 | 4 | 0 | 19 |
| *humblotii = Cymla. falcigera* | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *humile = Pln. humilis* | 14 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *huttonii, Gram. stapeliiflorum* | 6 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| *hyacinthinum = Ble. striata* | 15 | 33 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| *hyemale = Apl. hyemale* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ***\* Iansonii = lowianum*** | 159 | 16,772 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| ***\* i’ansonii = lowianum*** | 159 | 16,722 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| ***\* illiberale = floribundum*** | 283 | 4,231 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| *imbricatum = imbricata* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Species* | F1 | Progeny | Awards |
|  | HCC | AM | FCC | Other |
| *inconspicuum = Gchls. Inconspicuus* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *induratifolium* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ***\* insingne*** | 124 | 16,893 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| *intermedium = aloifolium* | 40 | 83 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| *iridigolium = madidum* | 85 | 504 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 4 |
| ***\* irridiodes*** | 22 | 6,923 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| *ixiodes = Spa. ixiodes* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| javancicum = lancifolium | 12 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| jiangchengense | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *juncifolium = Epi. juncifolium* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *kanran* | 18 | 30 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| *kerrii = lancifolium* | 12 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| *kinabaluense, \*sigmoideum* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ***\* koran = ensifolium*** | 88 | 1,405 | 10 | 5 | 0 | 9 |
| *kaunin* | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *lancifolium* | 12 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| *latifolium, Epcts. helleborine* | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| *leachianum, \*dayanum* | 40 | 71 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  10 |
| *leae = madidum* | 85 | 504 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 4 |
| *leai = madidum* | 85 | 504 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 4 |
| *leroyi, \*madidum* | 85 | 504 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 4 |
| *lianpan* | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| *lii* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *liliifolia = Lip. liliifolia* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *limbatum* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *lineare = Iso. linearis* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 11 |
| *linearisepalum, \*kanaran* | 18 | 30 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| *loesilii = Lip. loeselii* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *longibracteatum = tortisepalum* | 9 | 11 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 5 |
| *longifolium =* *elegans* | 26 | 64 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| *longipes* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ***\* lowianum*** | 159 | 16,772 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| ***\* lowii = lowianum*** | 159 | 16,772 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| *lowioeburneum*  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *lushuiense = elegans* | 26 | 64 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| *luteum = Chl. gavilu* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Species | F1 | Progeny | Awards |
|  |  |  | HCC | AM | FCC | Other |
| *lycopodioides = Ob. lychopodioides* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *mackinnoni = goeringii* | 93 | 205 | 15 | 19 | 0 | 11 |
| *maclehoseae = lancifolium* | 12 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| *macrorhizon* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *madidum* | 85 | 504 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 4 |
| ***\* maguanense = mastersii*** | 36 | 1,258 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| ***\* mandaianum = lowianum*** | 259 | 16,772 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| *mannii = crassifolium* | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| *marginatum = Max. marginata* | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| ***\* mastersii*** | 36 | 1,258 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| *mayenii = Ar. graminifolia* | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| ***\* micans = ensifolium*** | 88 | 1,405 | 10 | 5 | 0 | 9 |
| *micranthum* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *munroanum* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *munronianum* | 7 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *nanulum* | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| *nishiuchianum* | 6 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| ***\* niveomarginatum = ensifolium*** | 88 | 1,405 | 10 | 5 | 0 | 9 |
| *omeiense* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *parishii* | 53 | 238 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| *pendulum = aloifolium* | 40 | 83 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| *pubescens = bicolor* | 15 | 15 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| *puerense* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0  |
| *purpureum* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *qiubeiense* | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| *ramosissimum* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *rectum* | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *recurvatum* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *repens* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *roseum* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ***\* sanderae*** | 81 | 13,520 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ***\* schroederi*** | 6 | 7,416 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| *seidenfadenii* | 14 | 17 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| *serratum* | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *shidianense* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *sichuanicum* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| *sigmoideum* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *simulans = aloifolium* | 40 | 83 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| *sinense* | 125 | 294 | 15 | 4 | 0 | 19 |
| *soshin* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| *Species* | F1 | Progeny | Awards |
|  | HCC | AM | FCC | Other |
| *sauve* | 39 | 84 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| *suavissimum* | 6 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| *tampiphianum* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *teretipetiolatum* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *tigrinum* | 52 | 219 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| *tortisepalum* | 9 | 11 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 5 |
| ***\* tracyanum*** | 124 | 12,245 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| *wadae* | 11 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *wenshanense* | 7 | 7 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 1 |
| *whiteae* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| *wilsonii* | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

Key: species bolded and with **\*** are building blocks, species in light blue have been moved to another genus.

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