

ORCHID ABBREVIATIONS

Hybrids no longer permitted to have Latinized names.

880 genera; 25,000 species; 120,000 registered hybrids.

All orchids in spike or flower like to approach dryness at roots between watering.

Orchid ID: Pickle some flowers in solution 70% rubbing alcohol, 20% water and 10% glycerin and send to taxonomist: e-mail Pam Giust @ pgiust@aos.org or call 561-404-2050.

ABBREVIATION

ACBA	Acinbreea Acineta (ACN) X Embreea (EMB)
ACCLLS	Acacallis (Natural Genus) a-ka-KALL-iss
ACN	Acineta (Natural Genus) a-sin-EE-ta Relative of Stanhopea (STAN) and Gongora (GGA); More than 12 species, this genus of epiphytes ranges from Mexico to South America. Flower spikes grow straight downward from the base of the pseudobulb; Decorative apple-green leaves and 2-3" flowers.
ACP	Acampe (Natural Genus) a-KAM-pe An African and Asian genus of epiphytes with about 12 species; Leaves are leathery and flowers, borne in clusters, are fleshy.
?	Acriopsis (Natural Genus)
ACRLPH	Acrolophia (Natural Genus)
ACSTA	Acostaea (Natural Genus)
ACT	Arachnocentron Arachnis (ARACH) X Cleisocentron (CLCTN)
ACTPHM	Acanthephippium (Natural Genus) Also seen as "Acantephippium" Closely allied to the genus Phaius, this genus consists of mostly terrestrial orchids; Plants are somewhat large, growing to 40" tall and have broad, plicate (pleated, like a skirt) leaves and bear colorful, tulip shaped blooms.

ADA	Ada (Natural Genus) AY-da
ADCM	Adacidium Ada (ADA) X Oncidium (ONC)
ADCNCS	Adenoncos (Natural Genus)
ADGM	Adaglossum Ada (ADA) X Odontoglossum (ODM)
ADO	Adioda Ada (ADA) X Cochlioda (CDA)
ADPS	Adapasia Ada (ADA) X Aspasia (ASP) a-SPAY-zi-a
AEGTS	Aeridoglottis Aerides (AER) X Trichoglottis (TRGL)
AER	Aerides (Natural Genus) Part of the Vanda alliance; Monopodial AIR-i-deez Japan, India & Malaysia; Epiphytic; 60 species; Plants can grow to 6' tall producing arching stems of small, handsome, usually scented flowers. Aeridinae: An Epidendroid subtribe
AERCHS	Aeridochilus Aerides (AER) X Sarcochilus (SARCO)
AERCTM	Aeridocentrum Aerides (AER) X Ascocentrum (ASCTM)
AERDNS	Aeridachnis Aerides (AER) X Arachnis (ARACH)
AERDTS	Aeriditis Aerides (AER) X Doritis (DOR)
AERDV	Aeridovanda Aerides (AER) X Vanda (V)
AERF	Aeridofinetia Aerides (AER) X Neofinetia (NEOF)

AERGM	Aeridoglossum Aerides (AER) X Ascoglossum (ASCGM)
AERGS	Aerangis (Natural Genus) Part of the Vanda alliance ay-er-RANG-giss or uh-RANGE-us
AERPS	Aeridopsis Aerides (AER) X Phalaenopsis (PHAL)
AERSA	Aeridisia Aerides (AER) X Luisia (LSA)
AERTH	Aeranthes (Natural Genus); (See Also "Erasanthe") ay-er-AN-theez "Ghost orchid" considered in this genus by some. From Madagascar and adjacent islands; About 30 species; Unusual flowers both large and small with green the prevailing flower color.
AERVSA	Aeridovansia Aerides (AER) X Luisia (LSA) X Vanda (V)
AESCTA	Aerasconetica Aerides (AER) X Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Neofinetia (NEOF)
AGN	Aganisia (Natural Genus) ag-an-IZ-ee-a
AGSP	Agasepalum Aganisia (AGN) X Zygosepalum (ZSPM)
AGSTA	Ascogastisia Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Gastrochilus (GCHLS) X Luisia (LSA)
AGT	Aganopeste Aganisia (AGN) X Lycaste (LYC) X Zygopetalum (Z)
AGTHS	Agananthes Aganisia (AGN) X Cochleanthes (CNTHS)
AGWA	Alangreatwoodara Replaced by Propabstopetalum (PBT) Colax (CLX) X Promenaea (PROM) X Zygopetalum (Z)
AGX	Aganax Replaced by Pabanisia (PBN) Aganisia (AGN) X Colax (CLX)
AIP	Aciopea Acineta (ACN) X Stanhopea (STAN)

AITK	Aitkenara Otostylis (OTST) X Zygopetalum (Z) X Zygosepalum (ZSPM)
ALCRA	Aliceara Brassia (BRS) X Miltonia (MILT) X Oncidium (ONC); Small "spider-like" flowers.
ALM	Aspaleomnia Aspasia (ASP) X Leochilus (LCHS) X Tolumnia (TOL)
ALMN	Alamania (Natural Genus) Part of the Cattleya alliance
ALNA	Allenara Cattleya (C) X Diacrium (DIACM) X Epidendrum (EPI) X Laelia (L)
ALPH	Alphonsoara Arachnis (ARACH) X Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Vanda (V) X Vandopsis (VDPS)
ALSPLM	Aulosepalum (Natural Genus)
ALTSTN	Altensteinia (Natural Genus)
ALXRA	Alexanderara Brassia (BRS) X Cochlioda (CDA) X Odontoglossum (ODM) X Oncidium (ONC)
AMB	Amblostoma (Natural Genus) Part of the Cattleya alliance
AML	Amesilabium Replacement name for Tuberella (TBL) Amesiella (AMSSL) X Tuberolabium (TBLM)
AMSSL	Amesiella (Natural Genus)
AMTSTG	Amitostigma (Natural Genus)
?	Amparoa (Natural Genus)
ANCMPT	Anacamptis (Natural Genus) Synonym: "Orchis"; A.coriphora is known as the "Bug orchid" due to its unpleasant smell (similar to that of insects).
?	Anacheilium Part of Cattleya alliance

Orchids with upside down lips; Easy to grow plants with long-lasting flowers, often with a notable fragrance; Approx. 70 species, from West Indies, Florida, Central and South America; These were all Prosthechia (?) and prior to that Encyclia (ENCYCL);

All have rhizomes with pseudobulbs of varying shapes; All rather tolerant to various conditions, most bloom regularly once or twice a year; Blooms can last up to two or

more months.

ANCSTRC Ancistrochilus (Natural Genus)

ANCT Anoectochilus (Natural Genus)

ANCTMA Anoectomaria (New name for "Ludochilus" - LUD)
Anoectochilus (ANCT) X Haemaria (HAEM)
Some say ANCT X Ludisia (LDS)

ANCYTH Angraecyrtanthes
Aeranthes (AERTH) X Angraecum (ANGCM) X Crytorchis (CYRTCS)

ANDW Andrewara
Arachnis (ARACH) X Renanthera (REN) X Trichoglottis (TRGL) X Vanda (V)

Angraecoids

A group of orchids including Podangis, Aerangis (AERGS), Angraecum (ANGCM), Microterangis, Bonnieria (BNNRA), Bolusiella (BLSLL) & Mystacidium (MYCDM). Native to Africa, twig epiphytes, like shade and higher humidity (near streams), Monopodial.

ANG Anguloa (Natural Genus)

an-gyew-LOH-a

Family Lycastinae, along with Lycaste (LYC) and Ida.

(10) Species from Andean region of South America; Fragrant flowers are large and colorful and somewhat tulip-like; Not easily grown under cultivation.

Discovered in 1794 in Peru; Named after an amateur botanist Don Francisco de Angulo, then Peruvian director of general mines; Terrestrial in habit, despite bearing large pseudobulbs and velamin (a spongy covering on the roots) typical of an epiphytic orchid; Incurved, cup-shaped segments on their flowers; Water less in winter; They are from high elevations and therefore do best with cooler temperatures.

ANGCHS Angraeorchis
Angraecum (ANGCM) X Crytorchis (CYRTCS)

ANGCM Angraecum (Natural Genus) SEE ALSO Crytorchis "CYRTCS"
Part of the Vanda alliance
an-GREE-kum or an-GRYE-kum;

Large genus of more than 200 species.

Comes from Madagascar and East Africa; Spectacular waxy white star-like flowers with long tails and a pleasing night perfume; Many are winter blooming; Monopodial; Some bear pseudobulbs the size of footballs.

A. sesquipedale is "Darwin Star Orchid";

"Ghost Orchid" considered in this genus by some.

ANGCPS Angraecopsis (Natural Genus)

ANGCST	Angulocaste Anguloa (ANG) X Lycaste (LYC)
ANGCTM	Angraecentrum Angraecum (ANGCM) X Ascocentrum (ASCTM)
ANGNLA	Angreoniella Angraecum (ANGCM) X Oeoniella (OENLA)
ANGRS	Angrangis Angraecum (ANGCM) X Aerangis (AERGS)
ANGSTS	Angraecostylis Angraecum (ANGCM) X Rhynchostylis (RHY)
ANGTH	Angranthes Aeranthes (AERTH) X Angraecum (ANGCM)
ANGTLA	Angranhellea Aeranthes (AERTH) X Angraecum (ANGCM) X Jumellea (JUM)
APK	Anaohorkis Ansellia (ASLLA) X Graphorkis (GRKS)
?	Anota (Natural Genus)
?	Antillanorchis (Natural Genus)
APN	Ascoparanthera Ascoglossum (ASCGM) X Paraphalaenopsis (PRPHLN) X Renanthera (REN)
APO	Aspasiopsis Aspasia (ASP) X Miltoniopsis (MILTNP)
APPNDC	Appendicula (Natural Genus)
ARACH	Arachnis (Natural Genus)
ARANDA	Aranda [Syn:"Esmeranda" (ER)] Arachnis (ARACH) X Vanda (V)
ARCHNN	Arachnanthe (Natural Genus)
ARCP	Aracampe

	Acampe (ACP) X Arachnis (ARACH)
?	Areldia Named for Robert Dressler
ARE	Andreottara Cochlioda (CDA) X Miltonia (MILT) X Odontoglossum (ODM) X Zelenkoa (ZEL)
ARET	Arethusia (Natural Genus) a-reh-THEW-za
ARG	Aerangaeris Aerangis (AERGS) X Rangaeris (?)
ARIZ	Arizara Cattleya (C) X Domingoa (DGA) X Epidendrum (EPI)
ARMDRM	Armodorum (Natural Genus)
ARNGL	Arachnoglottis Arachnis (ARACH) X Trichoglottis (TRGL)
ARNGM	Arachnoglossum Arachnis (ARACH) X Ascoglossum (ASCGM)
ARNPS	Arachnopsis Arachnis (ARACH) X Phalaenopsis (PHAL)
ARNST	Arachnostylis Arachnis (ARACH) X Rhynchostylis (RHY)
ARNTH	Aranthera Arachnis (ARACH) X Renanthera (REN)
ARP	Ascorhynopsis Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Paraphalaenopsis (PRPHLN) X Rhynchostylis (RHY)
ARPPHY	Arpophyllum (Natural Genus) ar-poh-FILL-um (5) species; Tiny pink flowers on "cat-tail-like" inflorescence; Mountain forests from Mexico through Central America and a small area in Colombia, Venezuela and Jamaica; Long, thin, blade-like succulent leaves with a thickened base rather than a conspicuous fattened pseudobulb; Believed to be pollinated by hummingbirds but no one as yet has witnessed and documented an actual pollination; Need high light, like Cattleyas, plenty of fertilizer and seem to be fine with year-round watering; Need cool winter temperatures (in the 50's) to bloom well; Most are big plants (2'-3') long leaves in all directions.
ARTRM	Artorima (Natural Genus)

?	Arundina (Natural Genus) a-run-DEE-na
ASDA	Ascocenda Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Vanda (V) Monopodial
ASDPS	Ascandopsis Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Vandopsis (VDPS)
ASCF	Ascofinetia Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Neofinetia (NEOF) Monopodial
ASCGM	Ascoglossum (Natural Genus)
ASCLN	Ascocleinetia Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Cleisocentron (CLCTN) X Neofinetia (NEOF)
ASCNS	Ascorachnis Arachnis (ARACH) X Ascocentrum (ASCTM)
ASCPS	Asconopsis Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Phalaenopsis (PHAL)
ASCRM	? (SEE "Sidranara "SIDR")
ASCTM	Ascocentrum (Natural Genus) Same care as Vandas (Part of the Vanda Alliance) as-ko-SEN-trum: Dwarf flowers resemble Hyacinths; Monopodial. 9 species: Southern China, Java and Borneo; Brilliant orchids.
ASDM	Ansidium Ansellia (ASLLA) X Cymbidium (CYM) Aplectrum <i>Aplectrum hyemale</i> (Puttyroot or Adam & Eve) Native to Eastern North America; Hardy to zones 3-8; Flowers in early spring; Needs summer shade & winter sun; Needs moisture in winter and spring; Produces a single, pleated leaf that dies down in early spring before the flower spike appears.
ASGTS	Ascoglottis Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Trichoglottis (TRGL)
ASID	Aspodia (also seen as Aspioda) Aspasia (ASP) X Cochlioda (CDA)
ASLLA	Ansellia (Natural Genus) an-SELL-ee-a

Ansellia africana - Jessica's "Leopard Orchid); Only two species: *A. africana* and *A. gigantea* (both are called "Leopard Orchids); Native to tropical East Africa; When the growing cycle is complete, they need a break from watering and fertilizing; Begin watering when flower stems start to grow again.

Epiphytic or semiepiphytic.

ASO	Aspopsis Aspasia (ASP) X Psychopsis (PSYCHP)
?	Aphyllorchis
ASP	Aspasia (Natural Genus) Sympodial
ASPD	Aspodonia Aspasia (ASP) X Miltonia (MILT) X Odontoglossum (ODM) Some say Aspasia X Laelia (L) X Odontoglossum (ODM)
ASPGM	Aspoglossum Aspasia (ASP) X Odontoglossum (ODM)
ASPSM	Aspasium Aspasia (ASP) X Oncidium (ONC)
AST	Australia Australorchis (?) X Dockrillia (?) Australian orchids (See "Rhizanthella" & "Cryptanthemis")
?	Australorchis
ASVTS	Ascovandoritis Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Doritis (DOR) X Vanda (V)
ATC	Alantuckerara Promenaea (PROM) X Neogardneria (NGDA) X Zygopetalum (Z)
AYB	Ayubara Aerides (AER) X Arachnis (ARACH) X Ascoglossum (ASCGM)

- B Brassavola (Natural Genus)
 (bra-SAH-vo-la); Part of the Cattleya alliance; Closely related to Cattleya and Laelia;
 (SEE "RHYNCH"); Also pronounced bra-sah-VO-la.
 Single apical subterete leaf on a pencil-like psuedobulb and flower in spring and
 summer; 17 species spread throughout tropical lowland Americas; (Latin American
 epiphytes); Most heavily fragrant at night, generally with a citrus smell; Sympodial;
 Medium to high light; Intermediate to warm temperature; Flowers summer to autumn;
 "Star"-shaped flowers, usually white or whiteish-green.
- Use the month of August to increase their pseudobulbs.
- Brassavola nodosa* will produce more flowers on old bloom spikes, thus old
inflorescences should not be removed.
- BAK Bakerara
 Brassia (BRS) X Miltonia (MILT) X Odontoglossum (ODM) X Oncidium (ONC)
- BAPT Baptistonia (Natural Genus)
- BAR Barbosella (Natural Genus)
- BARD Bardendrum
 Barkeria (BARK) X Epidendrum (EPI)
- BARK Barkeria (Natural Genus)
 Part of the Cattleya alliance; From dry, deciduous forests, so need more shade in
 spring (used to trees leafing out at this time).
- BBRA Barbosaara
 Cochlioda (CDA) X Gomesa (GOM) X Odontoglossum (ODM) X Oncidium (ONC)
- BC Brassocattleya

Cross between Brassavola (B) and Cattleya (C)
Culture same as Cattleya; Sympodial; Does best in a pot.

- BCT Brassocatanthe
Brassavola (B) X Cattleya (C) X Guarianthe (GUR)
- BDIA Brassodiacrium
Brassavola (B) X Diacrium (DIACM)
- BDLA Beadlea (Natural Genus)
- BDRA Beardara
Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Doritis (DOR) X Phalaenopsis (PHAL)
- BDWNA Baldwinara
Aspasia ASP) X Cochlioda (CDA) X Odontoglossum (ODM) X Oncidium (ONC)
- Bee orchid (SEE "OPHRYS")
- BECL Beclardia (Natural Genus)
- BEPI Brassoepidendrum
Brassavola (B) X Epidendrum (EPI)
- BEN Benzingia (Natural Genus)
- BENT Benthamara
Arachnis (ARACH) X Euanthex (ENTH-Euanthe?) X Paraphalaenopsis (PRPHLM)
- BFSA Bifranisia
Aganisia (AGN) X Bifrenaria (BIF)
- BGD Bogardara
Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Phalaenopsis (PHAL) X Vanda (V) X Vandopsis (VDPS)
- BIF Bifrenaria (Natural Genus); (Stenocoryne); Carter & Holmes Orchids
bye-fren-AIR-i-a
Native to Brazil & Panama on rocky outcrops in mid-elevation mountainsides;
Lithophytes; Epiphytic;
- 20 species; Most have showy flowers and a solitary, shiny leaf; Produces
flowers with racemes rather than singly.
- Need bright intermediate conditions (75-80 days & 55-63 nights); Repot only when
absolutely necessary-roots are easily damaged; Large, colorful, round, fragrant
flowers that last for months; Named for dual frena or straps that connect the pollinia

to the viscidum - This is the only character that separates Bifrenias from Maxillaria.

BIFDM	Bifrenidium Bifrenaria (BIF) X Zygowarrea (ZWR)
BIFLA	Bifreniella Bifrenaria (BIF) X Rudolphiella (RUD)
BILT	Biltonara Ada (ADA) X Cochlioda (CDA) X Miltonia (MILT) X Odontoglossum (ODM)
Bird's nest orchid	(SEE "NEOTTIA")
BISH	Bishopara Broughtonia (BRO) X Cattleya (C) X Sophronitis (SOPH)
BKCH	Bokchoonara Arachnis (ARACH) X Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Phalaenopsis (PHAL) X Vanda (V)
BKNTS	Barkonitis Barkeria (BARK) X Sophronitis (SOPH)
BKTRA	Burkhardtara Leochilus (LCHS) X Odontoglossum (ODM) X Oncidium (ONC) X Rodriguezia (RDZA)
BL	Brassolaelia Brassavola (B) X Laelia (L)
BLC	Brassolaeliocattleya (SEE Rhynchosoprocattleya "RSC") Brassavola (B) (bra-SAH-vo-la) Laelia (L) (LAY-lee-ah) & Cattleya (C) (KAT-lee-ah) Sympodial; Medium to high light; Temperature intermediate to warm; Flowers summer to autumn; Prefers pot culture.
BLE	Bletilla (Natural Genus) ble-TILL-a Called "Chinese ground orchid") 8 species known at present (with others "under study") Terrestrial; Hardy - <i>B. striata</i> in Boston, MA on south side of house; Planted at Cottage; Hardy to Zone 5; Thrive in moist soil and full sun to part shade; Narrow blade leaves and bear 5 petaled flowers with ruffled lips on 1'-2' scapes up to 3 weeks in early summer;
BLETIA	Bletia (Natural Genus) BLEE-shia Terrestrial; Found from Florida to Peru; Grass-like foliage and attractive,

small flowers.

BLGA	Balaguerara Broughtonia (BRO) X Epidendrum (EPI) X Laeliopsis (LPS) X Tetramicra (TTMA)
BLGTS	Bletiaglottis Bletia (BLETIA) X Spathoglottis (SPA)
BLKR	Blackara Aspasia (ASP) X Vuylstekeara (VUYL) X Cochlioda (CDA) X Miltonia (MILT) X Odontoglossum (ODM)
BLLRA	Beallara (Also "Cambria") Brassia (BRS) X Cochlioda (CDA) X Miltonia (MILT) X Odontoglossum (ODM) <i>B. tahoma</i> 'Glacier Green' \$45. (Pointed petals and sepals; Star-like flowers with large lip with purple; Cambria is the commercial name for the intergeneric hybrids of Odontoglossum, Oncidium, Miltonia, Cochlioda Lindl and Brassia; This orchid is in the Oncidium Alliance; Beallara is a mix of cool-growing and hot- growing plants and it will do well in 50% shade (Front porch with a little sun during hot summer OK); When it is hot, water it well and place a fan nearby (or put it in a breeze) most of the time; Don't let the pot be too large; Add some time-release fertilizer (like Dynamite 13-13-13) and use less than a tablespoon on the plant every 6 months; The plant can take more light if it has good air movement.
BLMA	Bloomara Broughtonia (BRO) X Laeliopsis (LPS) X Tetramicra (TTMA)
BLPHRG	Blephariglottis (Natural Genus)
BLPTM	Bollopetalum Bollea (BOL) X Zygopetalum (Z)
BLSLL	Bolusiella (Natural Genus) (This is an "Angraecoid")
BLTH	Bolleanthes Bollea (BOL) X Cochleanthes (CNTHS)
?	Bothriochilus (Natural Genus)
BMC	Brassomicra Brassavola (B) X Tetramicra (TTMA)
BMNRA	Baumannara Comparettia (COMP) X Odontoglossum (ODM) X Oncidium (ONC)
BMT	Bramiltumnia Brassia (BRS) X Miltonia (MILT) X Tolumnia (TOL)

BNFD	Banfieldara Ada (ADA) X Brassia (BRS) X Odontoglossum (ODM)
BNNRA	Bonniera (Natural Genus) (This is an "Angraecoid")
BNT	Bonatea (Natural Genus)
BNTIA	Binotia (Natural Genus)
?	Braasiella (Natural Genus)
BNTS	Brassophronitis Brassavola (B) X Sophronitis (SOPH)
BOL	Bollea (Natural Genus) South American; Epiphytic; 6 species; Loose fans of apple-green foliage and handsome 2-4" flowers.
BOV	Bovornara Arachnis (ARACH) X Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Rhynchostylis (RHY) X Vanda (V)
BPC	Brapacidium Aspasia (ASP) X Brassia (BRS) X Oncidium (ONC)
BPGM	Baptistoglossum Baptistonia (BAPT) X Odontoglossum (ODM)
BPL	Brassoepilaelia Brassavola (B) X Epidendrum (EPI) X Laelia (L)
BPT	Baptiguzia Baptistonia (BAPT) X Rodriguezia (RDZA)
BRADE	Bradeara Comparettia (COMP) X Gomesa (GOM) X Rodriguezia (RDZA)
BRA	Brachtia (Natural Genus) (SEE also "BRCHT")
BRAP	Brapasias Aspasia (ASP) X Brassia (BRS)
BRCHCR	Brachycorythis (Natural Genus)
BRCHND	Brachionidium (Natural Genus)

- BRCHS Brassoehilus
 Brassia (BRS) X Leochilus (LCHS)
- BRCHT Brachtia (Natural Genus) (SEE also "BRA")
- BRGS Barangis
 Aerangis (AERGS) X Barombia (BRMB)
- BRLDA Brillianceara
 Aspasia (ASP) X Brassia (BRS) X Cochlioda (CDA) X Miltonia (MILT) X
 Odontoglossum (ODM) X Oncidium (ONC)
- BRMB Barombia (Natural Genus)
- BRN Brianara (This Genus replaces "Rittershausenara")
 Galeottia (GLTA) X Pabstia (PAB) X Promenaea (PROM) X Zygopetalum (Z)
- BRO Broughtonia (Natural Genus)
 brow-TOH-nee-a
 Part of the Cattleya alliance
- 5 species grow on Islands of the Caribbean; *Broughtonia sanguinea* is indigenous to Jamaica; All are epiphytes, small and grow in lowlands where it is warm & humid.
- BRODA Brassioda
 Brassia (BRS) X Cochlioda (CDA)
- BROM Bromheadia (Natural Genus)
- BRS Brassia (Natural Genus)
 Part of Oncidium Alliance;
 BRASS -ee-ah; Same care as Oncidium - Don't allow them to dry out completely when they are actively growing; Sympodial, medium light, intermediate temperature;
- 15-50 species; Epiphytic; South Florida, West Indies, Brazil, Mexico & Peru.
- Flowers late spring to early summer; Commonly called "Spider Orchids" as petals and sepals are pointed and resemble spider legs and lip is shaped like a spider's body; Flowers are very large; Not many colors - Gold to green, speckled or banded w/ brown, purple or maroon; Most 2' tall (some 3'); Need high light-5000 foot-candles.
- BRSA Brassada
 Ada (ADA) X Brassia (BRS)

BRSDM	Brassidium (or Odontobrassia according to Carter & Holmes Orchids) Brassia (BRS) X Oncidium (ONC)
BRSK	Brassokeria Barkeria (BARK) X Brassavola (B)
BRUM	Brummittara Comparettia (COMP) X Odontoglossum (ODM) X Rodriguezia (RDZA)
BSN	Brassanthe Brassavola (B) X Guarianthe (GUR)
BSP	Brassophranthe Brassavola (B) X Guarianthe (GUR) X Sophronitis (SOPH)
BSS	Brassoichilum Brassia (BRS) X Cyrtorchilum (CYRTCH)
BSTNA	Brassotonia Brassavola (B) X Broughtonia (BRO)
BTCM	Baptidium Baptistonia (BAPT) X Oncidium (ONC)
BTHRCH	Bothriochilus (Natural Genus)
BTK	Baptikoa Baptistonia (BAPT) X Zelenkoa (ZEL)
BTMNA	Batemannia (Natural Genus)
BTST	Bateostylis Batemannia (BTMNA) X Otostylis (OTST)
BTTA	Baptirettia Baptistonia (BAPT) X Comparettia (COMP)
?	Brevilongium (New genus in 2006) Bucket orchid: SEE Coryanthes "CRTHS" Bug Orchid (See "ANCMPT" - Anacamptis)

BUI Buiara
Broughtonia (BRO) X Cattleya (C) X Epidendrum (EPI) X Laelia (L) X Sophronitis (SOPH)

BULB Bulbophyllum (Natural Genus)
bulb-oh-FILL-um
Largest genus-2000 species; Most geographically diverse; Found in all tropical areas on earth.

Bulbophyllum frostii Dutch Shoe Orchid from Vietnam

SEE ALSO NOTES IN "TRIBES" under "Subtribe "Bulbophylinae"

BURK Burkillara
Aerides (AER) X Arachnis (ARACH) X Vanda (V)

BURR Burrageara
Cochlioda (CDA) X Miltonia (MILT) X Odontoglossum (ODM) X Oncidium (ONC)
Red flowers w/ orange lip; 4-5 long thin stalks; \$55.

BWNA Brownara
Broughtonia (BRO) X Cattleya (C) X Diacrium (DIACM)

Butterfly orchid SEE "Platanthera" (?) and Psychopsis (PSYC) (SYN:Oncidium),
Papilio (PYP)

C Cattleya (Natural Genus)
KAT-lee-a or CAT-lay-ah
48 species throughout tropical South America; Native to the slopes of the Andes and Colombia; Sympodial; Most fragrant of orchids.

Generally epiphytic but some grow on rocks.

Characterized by prominent pseudobulbs.

Cattleyas divided into 2 basic groups, based on the numbers of leaves on the pseudobulbs: Unifoliate (one leaf per pseudobulb) or Bifoliate (two or more leaves per pseudobulb).

Moderate days and cool nights (they like a temperature drop in the evening); OK to 55 degrees night to 70's or higher days; Keep out of cold dry air while in bloom; Cattleya's need a 15 to 20 degree difference between night & day.

Considered "intermediate growing" orchids along with Encyclia (ENCYCL),

Oncidium (ONC), Paphiopedilum (PAPH- at least many of them) and Zygopetalum (Z).

Large, showy flowers; Generic alliance represent the majority of orchids raised in the past century; Cylindrical pseudobulbs, apical, thick leaves and sheathed racemose inflorescence giving rise to majestic, large showy flowers;

Found on top of tallest trees in old wet forests at lower elevations, hence require ample circulation, regular fertilization and watering with a short rest after blooming (www.orchidspecies.com); Fertilize lightly when in active growth; In spring, remove old back bulbs and rotten flaccid roots to prevent fungal disease later in the summer; Like high light in spring; Need bright light to flower (full sun in winter); Dark green, limp foliage indicates too little light. Must have good drainage and like to dry out at the roots a bit between waterings; Repot in a fir bark mix when they have outgrown the pot or mix has broken down - every two or three years; Taller (14-18") are the most fragrant;

Flower in response to short days (photoperiod) 3000 foot-candles; Flowers last two-four weeks; Most have 1 blooming season per year although some may bloom 2-4 times per year; Bright light, but protect from hot rays of noonday sun (don't burn broad leaves during spring and summer months; 40-60% humidity is desirable;

Cattleya's can tolerate temperatures up to 95 or 100 degrees IF shading, humidity and air circulation are increased.

Flowering stem is apical, meaning it grows from the apex of the main stem.

Fertilizer should be balanced 20-20-20; Blossom booster (10-30-20) when new growth is completed in fall; Don't fertilize if not growing or producing flower spikes; Bring back inside when night temperatures consistently reach high 40's;

The only time to repot is when they are making active root growth, generally in early spring and summer; Repot every two to three years; When dividing, leave a minimum of 3 leafy pseudobulbs to each division.

Cattleya Alliance includes Laelia (L), Epidendrum (EPI), Encyclia (ENCYCL), Sophronitis (SOPH), Broughtonia (BRO), Rhyncholaelia (RHYNCH) and Brassavola (B).

CAD Cadetia (Natural Genus)

CAL Calanthe (Natural Genus)
kal-AN-thee
Terrestrial; Over 150 species; South America to Asia and Pacific Islands;
Only one species in West Indies and Central America; Some are evergreen - many are deciduous; Most of the cultivated hybrids bloom at Christmas.

Normally, they are dormant in winter and should be kept as dry as possible.

CALDA Caladenia (Natural Genus)

kal-a-DEE-nee-a

? Caleana
kal-ee-AN-a

? Caluera (Natural Genus)

CALSD Calassodia
Caladenia (CALDA) X Glossodia (?)

? Calypso (Natural Genus)
ka-LIP-so

Cambria (See "BLLRA"- Beallara); Commercial name for intergeneric hybrids of Odontoglossum (ODM), Oncidium (ONC), Miltonia (MILT), Cochlioda Lindl (CDA) and Brassia (BRS).

?	Camorotis (Natural Genus)	
CAN	Calaeonitis Caularthron (CLRTHR) X Laelia (L) X Sophronitis (SOPH)	
?	Canium (Natural Genus)	
CAP	Capanemia (Natural Genus)	
CAS	Cattlassia Brassia (BRS) X Cattleya (C)	
?	Centrogenium (Natural Genus)	
?	Centroglossa (Natural Genus)	
?	Centropetalum (Natural Genus)	
?	Chaubardia (Natural Genus) Some Huntleya's classified as this genus	
CCCST	Cochlecaste Cochleanthes (CNTHS) X Lycaste (LYC)	
CCD	Caucidium Caucaea (?) X Oncidium (ONC)	
CCL	Cochlumnia Cochlioda (CDA) X Tolumnia (TOL)	
CCLNA	Cochlenia Sarcanthus (SNTHS) X Stenia (STENIA)	
CCPTM	Cochlepetalum Cochleanthes (CNTHS) X Zygopetalum (Z)	
CDA	Cochlioda (Natural Genus) Part of the Oncidium Alliance. kok-lee-OH-da	
CDG	Cuitliodaglossum Cochlioda (CDA) X Cuitlauzina (CUIT) X Odontoglossum (ODM)	
CDTHS	Chondranthes (Also seen as "CHTHS") Chondrorhyncha (CHDRH) X Cochleanthes (CNTHS)	

CEPH	Cephalanthera (Natural Genus) Eurasian genus; 15 species with 6 species in Turkey; Close relatives of Epipactis (EPCTS)
CGH	Cloughara Catasetum (CTSM) X Clowesia (CL) X Cycnoches (CYC)
CGL	Cyrtoglossum Cyrtochilum Kunth (CYRTCH) X Odontoglossum (ODM)
?	Cephalantheropsis (Natural Genus)
CHA	Charlesworthara Cochlioda (CDA) X Miltonia (MILT) X Oncidium (ONC)
CHARL	Charlieara Rhynchostylis (RHY) X Vanda (V) X Vandopsis (VDPS)
CHBL	Chaubardiella (Natural Genus) (Also seen as "CHBRDL")
CHBRDL	See "CHBL" above
CHBTH	Chaubardianthes Chaubardiella (CHBRDL) X Cochleanthes (CNTHS)
CHCTM	Chilocentrum Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Chiloschista (CHSCH)
?	Cheiradenia (Natural Genus)
CHD	Chelycidium Chelyorchis (?) X Oncidium (ONC)
?	Chelyorchis
CHDB	Chondrobollea Bollea (BOL) X Chondrorhyncha (CHDRH)
CHDRH	Chondrorhyncha (syn: Aetheorhyncha) (Natural Genus) kon-droh-RINK-a
CHEW	Chewara Aerides (AER) X Renanthera (REN) x Rhynchostylis (RHY)
CHI	Chinheongara Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Phalaenopsis (PHAL) X Rhynchostylis (RHY)
CHLA	Cochella

	Cochleanthes (CNTHS) X Mendoncella (MDCLA)
CHLGLT	Chiloglottis (Natural Genus)
CHLNST	Chelonistele (Natural Genus)
CHLT	Chyletia (Some say Natural Genus?) Bletia (BLETIA) X Chysis (CHY)
CHMNGS	Chamaeangis (Natural Genus)
CHMPH	Chamelophyton (Natural Genus)
CHNYA	Chuanyenara Arachnis (ARACH) X Renanthera (REN) X Rhynchostylis (RHY)
CHPA	Cirrhoepa Cirrhaea (CRA) X Stanhopea (STAN)
CHRSTN	Christensonia (Natural Genus)
CHSCH	Chiloschista (Natural Genus) Chinese ground orchid SEE Bletilla (BLE)
CHTHS	Chondranthes (Also seen as "CDTHS") Chondrorhyncha (CHDRH) X Cochleanthes (CNTHS)
CHTN	Chuastianara Neofinetia (NEOF) X Renanthera (REN) X Rhynchostylis (RHY) X Vanda (V)
CHTRA	Christieara Aerides (AER) X Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Vanda (V)
CHY	Chysis (Natural Genus) KYE-siss Carter & Holmes Orchids A beautiful genus of epiphytic orchids with 6 or 8 species found throughout tropical America from Mexico to Peru; Leaves are thick and fleshy; Flowers are always showy.
CHYT	Chytroglossa (Natural Genus) Cigar orchid SEE Cyrtopodium "CYRT"
CIRR	Cirrhopetalum (Natural Genus)
CISCH	Cischweinfia (Natural Genus)

CIT	Cochlistele Cochlioda (CDA) X Rhynchostele [(?) BUT Syn: Odontoglossum (ODM)]
CKA	Cattkeria Barkeria (BARK) X Cattleya (C)
CL	Clowesia (Natural Genus) Also seen as "CLOW"
CLCHS	Calochilus (Natural Genus)
CLCLP	Cleisocalpa Cleisocentron (CLCTN) X Pomatocalpa (PMCPA)
CLCTN	Cleisocentron (Natural Genus)
CLD	Cyclodes Clowesia (CL) X Cycnoches (CYC) X Mormodes (MORM)
CLEIS	Cleisostoma (Natural Genus)
CLFTA	Cleisofinetia Cleisocentron (CLCTN) X Neofinetia (NEOF)
CLKA	Clarkeara Brassavola (B) X Cattleya (C) X Diacrium (DIACM) X Laelia (L) X Sophronitis (SOPH)
CLL	Caulaelia Caularthron (CLRTHR) X Laelia (L)
CLM	Clomophyllum Clowesia (CL) X Mormodes (MORM) X Grammatophyllum (GRAM)
CLMC	Many Phalaenopsis labeled with these abbreviations ?????
CLNPS	Cleisonopsis Cleisocentron (CLCTN) X Phalaenopsis (PHAL)
CLOW	See "CL" above
CLPSS	Coeliopsis (Natural Genus)
CLQ	Cleisoquetia Cleisocentron (CLCTN) X Robiquetia (RBQ)
CLRTHR	Caularthron (Diacrium) (Natural Genus) SEE "DIACM" kawl-ar-thron (no accent) Part of Cattleya alliance
CLSD	Cleisodes Aerides (AER) X Cleisocentron (CLCTN)

?	Clomodes [(SYN: Momordia (MOJ)) Clowesia (CL) X Mormodes (MORM)
CLSM	Colasepalum Replaced by Pabstosepalum (PSS) Colax (CLX) X Zygosepalum (ZSPM)
CLSMR	Cleisomeria (Natural Genus)
CLSPA	Cleisopera Cleisostoma (CLEIS) X Micropera (MICR)
CLSTY	Cleisostylis Cleisocentron (CLCTN) X Rhynchostylis (RHY)
CLT	Caularstedella Caularthron (CLRTHR) X Oerstedella (ORSTDL)
CLTHA	Cleisotheria Cleisostoma (CLEIS) X Pelatantheria (PTHIA)
CLTS	Caloarethusa Arethusa (ARET) X Calopogon (CPG)
CLW	Clowenoches Clowesia (CL) X Cycnoches (CYC)
CLX	Colax (Natural Genus) Synonym for Pabstia KOH-laks
CLYPT	Calyptrochilum (Natural Genus)
CMA	Cymaclosetum Catasetum (CTSM) X Clowesia Lindl.(CL) X Cymbidium (CYM)
CMPBA	Campbellara Odonoglossum (ODM) X Oncidium (ONC) X Rodriguezia (RDZA)
CMPLCN	Campylocentrum (Natural Genus) Candlestick orchid SEE "Stenoglottis" (SNGL)
CMR	Comparumnia Comporetia (COMP) X Tolumnia (TOL)
CMTA	Calomitra Calochilus (CLCHS) X Thelymitra (THEL)
CNP	Cycnophyllum

Cycnoches (CYC) X Grammatophyllum (GRAM)

CNTHS Cochleanthes (Natural Genus)
kok-lee-AN-theez
Sympodial

Coconut orchid SEE Maxillaria "MAX"

? Coeloglossom
C. viride is the "Frog Orchid"

COEL Coelogyne (Natural Genus) Close relative to Pleiones (PLN)
see-LOJ-in-ee

This genus has over 120 greatly varied epiphytic and terrestrial species in wide distribution over the eastern hemisphere; Plants have one or two leaves and generally showy flowers; Most prefer cool growing conditions.

In spring, remove old back bulbs and rotten flaccid roots to prevent fungal disease later in summer.

COELIA Coelia (Natural Genus)
SEE-li-a

COLM Colmanara
Miltonia (MILT) X Odontoglossum (ODM) X Oncidium (ONC)
Sympodial

COLTA Cochleottia
Cochleanthes (CNTHS) X Galeottia (GLTA)

COMP Comparettia (Natural Genus)
kom-pa-RET-ee-a

From Mexico to South America, this small genus of epiphytic orchids has solitary, leathery leaves and pendant scapes of showy flowers; Some species are lovely, others hardly worth cultivation.

? Condilago (Natural Genus)

CONPH Conphronitis
Constantia (CONST) X Sophronitis (SOPH)

CONST Constantia (Natural Genus)

COOK Cookara
Broughtonia (BRO) X Cattleya (C) X Diacrium (DIACM) (syn: Caularthron) X Laelia (L)

Came about in the 1980's

- ? Corallorhiza (Natural Genus)
kor-al-lo-RYE-za
Lack chlorophyll; Completely dependent on soil fungi feeding on decaying plant matter, such as fallen leaves, to acquire nutrients.
- Corallorhiza maculata* (Spotted Coral Root); Found across North America, one of the seven species of this leafless genus in the North American region; Flowers less than 1/2".
- Corallorhiza bentleyi* is native to West Virginia.
- COS Cochlesepalum
Cochleanthes (CNTHS) X Zygosepalum
- ? Cottonia (Natural Genus)
- CPG Calopogon (Natural Genus)
kal-o-POH-gon 5 species known as "grasspink orchids"
- A genus of hardy North American terrestrials common in Florida and the Bahamas; Leaves are grassy; Flowers are small but handsome; Plants rarely exceed 20" in height.
- Typically found in moist, boggy environments in full sun; They are most dependent on moisture as seedlings, becoming more adaptable to dry conditions as plants mature.
- Cpg. Tuberosus*: Florida to Newfoundland & west to eastern portions of Texas.
- CPORCH Cyperorchis (Natural Genus)
- CPT Calopotilla
Bletilla (BLE) X Calopogon (CPG)
- CPTRA Carpenterara
Baptistonia (BAPT) X Oncidium (ONC) X Odontoglossum (ODM)
- CPTS Cephalopactis
Cephalanathera (CEPH) X Epipactis (EPCTS)
- ? Cepobaculum
- CPV Cepovillia
Cepobaculum (?) X Dockrillia (?)
- CPZ Compelenzia
Comparettia (COMP) X Rodriguezia (RDZA) X Zelenkoa (ZEL)

CRA	Cirrhaea (Natural Genus)
CRAW	Crawshayara (Also seen as Crawwhayaara) Aspasia (ASP) X Brassia (BRS) X Miltonia (MILT) X Oncidium (ONC) Crawwhayaara (SEE CRAW)
?	Cremastra Hardy, terrestrial orchid.
CRGM	Ceratograecum Angraecum (ANGCM) X Ceratocentron (CRTN)
CRHPA	Coryhopea Coryanthes (CRTHS) X Stanhopea (STAN)
CRMBRK	Corymborkis (Natural Genus)
CRML	Carmichaelara Brassavola (B) X Broughtonia (BRO) X Laelia (L)
CRN	Cyrtoniopsis Cyrtochilum (CYRTCH) X Miltoniopsis (MILTNP) Cranefly orchid (SEE "Tipularia)
CRNCHS	Cranichis (Natural Genus)
CRPHM	Cirrhophyllum Bulbophyllum (BULB) X Cirrhopetalum (CIRR)
CRPTCM	Cryptocentrum (Natural Genus)
CRPTRR	Cryptarrhena (Natural Genus)
CRPTST	Cryptostylis (Natural Genus)
CRTHS	Coryanthes (Natural Genus) Relative of Stanhopea (STAN) ko-ree-AN-thees This epiphytic genus has 15 species distributed from British Honduras and Guatemala to Brazil and Peru; The plants are called "bucket orchids" and have an intricate structure; Generally more bizarre than beautiful, they are rarely seen in cultivation.
CRTN	Ceratocentron (natural Genus)
CRTSTL	Ceratostylis (Natural Genus)
?	Ceratochilus (Natural Genus)

?	Crybe (Natural Genus)
CRYBS	Corybas (Natural Genus)
?	<i>Cryptanthemis slateri</i> Australian orchid grows underground, never seeing daylight.
CRYPCH	Cryptochilus (Natural Genus)
?	Cryptophoranthus (Natural Genus)
CRYPT	Cryptopus (Natural Genus)
CRYT	Cryptopodium (Natural Genus)
CSR	Casoara Brassavola (B) X Broughtonia (BRO) X Laeliopsis (LPS)
CSTE	Colaste (Replaced by Lycabstia (LBS))
CSTX	Cischostalix Cischweinfia (CISCH) X Sigmatostalix (SGMX)
CTA	Coleottia Colax (CLX) X Galeottia (GLTA)
CTMDS	Catamodes Catasetum (CTSM) X Mormodes (MORM)
CTN	Cuitlumnia Cuitlauzina (CUIT) X Tolumnia (TOL)
CTNA	Cattleytonia Broughtonia (BRO) X Cattleya (C) Sympodial; Do well in pots or mounted on wood.
CTNCHS	Catanoches Intergeneric hybrid between Catasetum (CTSM) & Cycnoches (CYC) Sympodial; Medium to bright light; Warm temperature; Variable flowering time; Plentiful water and fertilizer during active growth.
CTPGA	Cattleyopsisgoa Cattleyopsis (CPTS) X Domingoa (DGA)
CTPS	Cattleyopsis (Natural Genus) kat-lee-op-sis (no accent) Part of the Cattleya alliance
CTPSTA	Cattleyopsisistonia Broughtonia (BRO) X Cattleyopsis (CTPS)

- CTRA Carterara
Aerides (AER) X Renanthera (REN) X Vandopsis (VDPS)
- CTSDA Catasandra
Catasetum (CTSM) X Galeandra (GAL)
- CTSL Catasellia
Ansellia (ASLLA) X Catasetum (CTSM)
- Catasetinae: orchid family containing Catasetum (CTSM)
- CTSM Catasetum (Natural Genus) Family: Catasetinae
(kat-ah-SEE-tum)
100 species; Mexico to Argentina to West Indies; Native to Trinidad, Tobago, Venezuela, Brazil & Colombia; Lush and green during growth season, deciduous during dormant time (phase); Only a grouping of pseudobulbs remain in container after leaves drop off;
- Epiphytic or occasionally semiterrestrial;
- Use the month of Autumn to increase their pseudobulbs.
- These orchids go through a sustained dry period for much of the winter season, corresponding to the dry seasons in their natural habitats. If you can keep your greenhouse exceedingly warm, Catasetums will often continue to grow during the winter. But if they go dormant, its best to keep them dry until well after new root tips are observed.
- Fleshy psuedobulbs with 8-12 leaves; Male flowers can eject their pollina up to 8' from plant; Male flowers to 3" diameter in an overlapping manner along a 12" inflorescence - male and female flowers in some cases on same plant or even on same inflorescence; They shed their leaves annually and develop new leaves together with new pseudobulbs; Summer and autumn flowering; Yellow leaves happen when flowering; Start showing new roots in March; In April, resume watering schedule and repot in new media; From dry deciduous forests so need more shade in spring (used to trees leafing out at this time); C. pileatum was the national flower of Venezuela until 1921.
- Many are deciduous but some hold leaves until blooms appear.
- In addition to hybrids within this genus, there are intergeneric hybrids with other Genera, like "Catanoches" (CTNCHS).
- CTT Cattlianthe New Hybrid species
Cattleya (C) X Guarianthe (GUR)
Cattleyas that have Central American Guarianthe species in their backgrounds.
- CTTS Cattotes
Cattleya (C) X Leptotes (LPT)

CTY	Catyclia Cattleya (C) X Encyclia (ENC)	SYN: Epicattleya (EPC)
CTYH	Cattleychea Cattelya (C) X Prosthechea (?)	
CTYL	Catcylaelia Cattleya (C) X Encyclia (ENC) X Laelia (L)	
?	Caucaea (Natural Genus)	
?	Cucumeria	From the deconstruction of Pleurothallis (PTHS)
CUD	Cuitlacidium Cuitlauzina (CUIT) X Oncidium (ONC)	
CUIT	Cuitlauzina (Natural Genus)	Part of the Oncidium Alliance.
	<p><i>Cuit. Pendula</i> is an epiphyte found in the pine-oak forests of Mexico at mid to high elevations above 1500'. This species was formerly known as <i>Odontoglossum pendulum</i>. It grows in high light with a winter resting period. White petals and sepals with yellow lips freckled with maroon dots.</p>	
CUL	Caultonia Broughtonia (BRO) X Caularthron (CLRTHR)	
CUS	Cauchostele Caucaea (?) X Rhynchostele (?)	
CYC	Cycnoches (Natural Genus) Also seen as Cychnoches SIK-no-keez	
	<p>A genus of about 11 species from tropical America; Most of the cultivated species are called "swan orchids" because they bear some resemblance to the neck of a swan; Generally deciduous, these epiphytic, occasionally terrestrial orchids produce mammoth flowers having intense fragrance.</p>	
CYCD	Cycnodes Cycnoches (CYC) X Mormodes (MORM)	
CYCDA	Cycnandra Cycnoches (CYC) X Galeandra (GAL)	
CYCL	Cyclopogon (Natural Genus)	(Also seen as "CYCLPG")

CYCLPG See "CYCL"
CYH Chelychocentrum
Chelyorchis (?) X Trichocentrum (TRCTM)

CYM Cymbidium (Natural Genus)
sim-BID-ee-em
Cymbidium "Alliance" includes only Cymbidium

Native to Asia, Australia and Philippines; Hybrids made from showy species from cooler high elevations of India, Burma and Malaysia.

Sympodial; Medium to high light (5000 foot-candles); Semiterrestrial; terrestrial, epiphytic and semi-epiphytic; Needs 50-60% humidity; Need to be kept moist at all times; Don't allow them to go completely dry; Like to approach dryness at roots between watering. In summer, water daily if hot and dry and if plant fills most of its pot;

Petals and sepals rounded and "cupped" however come to a distinct point at the tip; Leaves long and green, narrow and pointed, drooping at the ends; Swollen bases;

Dark green, limp foliage indicates too little light.

Keep outside May to October; Wait until night temperatures are 38 to 42 degrees before bringing them inside; Chilling will set the flower buds;

Especially susceptible to scale, spider mites and aphids in poor cultural conditions. Spray with insecticidal soap when new growth appears.

They like cool night temperatures (50-55 degrees); Considered a "cool-growing" orchid along with Masdevalia (MASD), Miltoniopsis (MLTNPS) & Odontoglossum (ODM); All but intense, midday sun in summer; Hybrids can be either standard or miniature;

December: Cool down at night, even to mid 40's which they experience in nature at higher elevations; This will cause them to achieve good spike development and to bloom profusely in the upcoming season; You can not rush the blooming of a Cymbidium by keeping it warmer once it is in spike. Plants treated in this way will often blast their buds.

Flowers last 6 to 8 weeks (bloom season late autumn to late spring); The flowering stem is basal, that is it is produced from the base of the tuber.

Cymbidium flower spikes should be staked and trained as soon as possible; Don't change pot position once buds are developed; When staking Cymbidiums it's OK to warm up greenhouse a bit-spikes become less brittle and more flexible when warmer.

Give extra shade during heat waves and mist frequently at 90 degrees;
Humidity 40 to 60% is ideal;

Heavy feeders: February 30-10-10 (Peters) or 18-6-12 (Osmocote);
July: Blossom booster 10-30-20 (Peters) until flower spikes are well underway. Then
return to balanced fertilizer 20-20-20 (Peters) or 14-14-14 (Osmocote);
Use fish emulsion once plants are outside;

CYM (Continued) Cymbidium

Don't repot for 2 to 3 years unless they outgrow their container; Repot when plants go
outside in spring immediately after flowering to allow maximum time to reestablish
before the next flowering season;
Divisions should have 3 to 5 pseudobulbs with green leaves intact;
Media mix of finely graded fir bark and charcoal;

CYMLA	Cymbidiella (Natural Genus)
CYMPH	Cymphiella Cymbidium (CYM) X Eulophiella (EUL)
CYMST	Cymasetum Catasetum (CTSM) X Cymbidium (CYM)
?	Cypholoron (Natural Genus)
	Cypripedioidea: Subfamily of slipper orchids inc: Cypripedium, Mexipedium, Paphiopedilum, Phragmipedium and Selenipedium.
	Cynorchis (SEE "CYN" below)
CYN	Cynorkis (Natural Genus) (Also seen as "Cynorchis") Terrestrial genus; Over 120 species, most native to Madagascar; Name means "dog testicles" due to underground tubers where they store nutrients to survive the dry season; Must be kept slightly moist during dormancy (but really on the dry side).
CYNSCH	Cynosorchis (Natural Genus)
CYP	Cypripedium (Natural Genus) sip-ree-PEE-dee-um Native to North America; This is the "Lady's Slipper Orchid."
	First temperate terrestrial orchids to be massed produced; Grow best in moist but not wet sites; Light and porous soil; pH varies according to species; They are not drought tolerant, require supplemental irrigation during dry periods in summer; Most can be grown in open, light shade and will benefit from morning sun but should be protected from direct morning sun; Most bloom spring to early summer.
	50 species found in temperate and subtropical parts of the world; Plants are attractive with broad leaves and mostly showy flowers; About 12 species in the US.
	<i>Cyp. Reginae</i> "Showy" or "Queen's" lady's slipper: State flower of Minnesota.

Sub-family Cypripedioidea; Includes Cypripedium, Mexipedium, Paphiopedilum, Phragmipedium and Selenipedium.

- CYRT Cyrtopodium
 sir-toh-POH-dee-um
 C. punctatum is the "Cigar Orchid"
- CYRTCH Cyrtochilum (Orgyale) (Natural Genus)
-
-
- CYRTCS Crytorchis (Natural Genus)
 SIR-tor-kiss
- Sometimes called Angraecum, this genus of epiphytic orchids from America produces star-shaped white flowers.
- CYRTD Cyrtidiorchis (Natural Genus)
- CYRTGL Cyrtoglottis (Natural Genus)
- CYRTL Cyrtellia
 Ansellia (ASLLA) X Cyrtopodium (CYRT)
- CYSL Cycsellia
 Ansellia (ASLLA) X Cycnoches (CYC)

DACT	Dactylorhiza (Natural Genus) 12 species found in Turkey with 60 more species in Europe and Asia; Terrestrial.
?	Davejonesia Darwin Star orchid (SEE "Angraecum" ANGCM)
DAIL	Dialaelia Diacrium (DIACM) X Laelia (L)
DAILC	SEE "DIALC"
DAR	Darwinara Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Neofinetia (NEOF) X Rhynchostylis (RHY) X Vanda (V) Carter & Holmes Orchids; Part of the Vanda alliance
DBRA	Debruyneara Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Luisia (LSA) X Vanda (V)
DCHA	Dichaea (Natural Genus) dye-KEE-a
DCLNA	Doncollinara Cochlioda (CDA) X Odontoglossum (ODM) X Rodriguezia (RDZA)
DCTID	Dactyloдения Dactylorhiza (DACT) X Gymnadenia (GYM)
DCTM	Doricentrum Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Doritis (DOR)
DDMA	Domindesmia Domingoa (DGA) X Hexadesmia (HEX)

DDNM Diadenium (Natural Genus)

DDPS Dorandopsis
Doritis (DOR) X Vandopsis (VDPS)

DEK Dekensara
Brassavola (B) X Cattleya (C) X Schromburgkia (SCHOM)

DEN Dendrobium (Natural Genus) The "spray orchid"
den-DROH-bee-um; Little "spike" in back of each flower; Stems heavy "nodes";
Pseudobulbs often called "canes"
Native to tropical Asia, Australia (New Guinea especially);
Steamy jungles to frosty mountain forests; 1400 species; Epiphytic.

Sympodial; Flowers in response to short days (photoperiod); Medium to high light
(5000- foot-candles). They won't flower without sufficient light.
Resume watering in April; Like high light in spring; They use the month of August
to increase their pseudobulbs.

December: Cool down at night even to mid 40's which they experience in nature at
higher elevations; This will cause them to bloom profusely in the upcoming season.

EVERGREEN TYPE

Bright, sunny, southern window is ideal; They can also be put outside in summer (be
sure not to burn them); Plants should stand up straight and leaves should be a
medium olive-green color.

Prefer temperature at night 64-68 degrees and 10-15 degrees warmer in the day;

Relative humidity 40-60% is ideal; Misting on a clear day or humidity tray will help
to maintain humidity.

Water well (once a week) but allow to dry out between watering (after growth is mature,
as indicated by a terminal leaf). Dendrobiums do
very well in terra cotta pots. They have fine roots that dry out between waterings.
Some get pretty tall and the heavy pot provides stability;

Balanced fertilizer (Dyna-Grow 7-9-5 or Peters 20-20-20) once a month in fall and
winter and twice a month in spring and summer or weakly, weekly -

1/4 strength.

Repot annually in spring or early summer when new root growth is evident every 2 to 3 years; The pot should be relatively small for the plant and the media should be a medium grade mix with good drainage.

DECIDUOUS TYPE

Deciduous dendrobiums like bright light; A greenhouse or south-facing window is necessary;

They come from mountainous areas with cool nights; Keep outdoors until danger of frost; A winter nighttime temperature between 48-58 degrees would be ideal with days below 80 degrees and good air movement.

Water liberally while plant is in active growth; Water only when bone dry during the autumn and stop watering around December 1st for 4 weeks. Resume watering when buds are clearly seen.

Balanced fertilizer like Dyna-Grow 7-9-5 or Peters 20-20-20 during the spring and summer months. By September 1st through late October, switch to a blossom booster to eliminate the higher nitrogen thus encouraging the plants to flower.

Keikis (small vegetative growths on stems instead of flowers) are due to excessive night temperatures, excessive watering during the resting stage or too much nitrogen being used.

DENDROBIUM "SECTIONS"

NOTE: Dendrobium Alliance includes 4 genera only one of which Dendrobium is widely grown. (I don't know what this means?).

CALLISTA	Evergreen; Most have pseudobulbs.
SPATULATA	"Antelope Dendrobiums" as flowers have upright pair of twisted petals like antelope horns; Evergreen; no pseudobulbs.
DENDROBIUM	Deciduous; Need cool, dry winter; 40 to 50 degrees at night, little water, no fertilizer.
FORMOSAE	Evergreen; Narrow, upright pseudobulbs with patches of black hair where leaves join.
LATOURIA	Evergreen with pseudobulbs.
PHALAENANTHE	Evergreen or deciduous depending upon conditions; Tall and thin pseudobulbs. <i>Dendrobium phalaenopsis</i> very popular; Similar flowers to <i>Phalaenopsis</i> ; Most often seen in retail trade.

DEND Dendrochilum (Natural Genus) SEE SYN: Platyclinis
den-droh-KYE-lum

DENGA Dendrogeria
Dendrobium (DEN) X Flickingeria (FLKGA)

DENPHX Dendrophylax (Natural Genus)
"Ghost Orchid" *D. lindenii*
Syn: Harrisella or Syn: Polyrrhiza

Discovered in 1844 in Cuba by Jean Jules Linden; This leafless orchid was later found in the Bahamas and southern Florida (the everglades, etc.); Consists of only a stem and pencil-thick roots that cling to the bark of various trees.

Its roots carry out photosynthesis and absorb water and nutrients.

Polinated by a night-flying Sphinx moth; Flowers are produced sequentially during the summer. Since the roots blend so well with the host tree, the flower often seems to be floating in midair, hence its common name; Powerfully fragrant at night.

? Desmotrichium (Natural Genus)

DFTA Dorifinetia
Doritis (DOR) X Neofinetia (NEOF)

DGA Domingoa (Natural Genus)
Part of Cattleya alliance
do-ming-GOH-a

DGMRA	Degarmoara Brassia (BRS) X Miltonia (MILT) X Odontoglossum (ODM) High light (5000 foot-candles).
DHTA	Doreenhuntara Bollea (BOL) X Cochleanthes (CNTHS) X Kefersteinia (KEFST) X Pescatoria (PES)
DIAB	Diabroughtonia Broughtonia (BRO) X Diacrium (DIACM)
DIACA	Diacattleya Cattleya (C) X Diacrium (DIACM)
DIACM	Diacrium (Natural Genus) Synonym of Caularthron Part of Cattleya alliance
	An epiphytic genus of 4 species with 2 variable ones from the West Indies and Central America; All usually have hollow pseudobulbs; Flowers look somewhat like Epidendrums; Plants are usually dwarf.
DIAL	Dialaelia Diacrium (DIACM) X Laelia (L)
DIALC	Dialaeliocattleya (Also seen as "DAILC") Cattleya (C) X Diacrium (DIACM) X Laelia (L)

DIALPS Dialaeliopsis
 Diacrium (DIACM) X Laeliopsis (LPS)

? Dickasonia (Natural Genus) Syn of Kalimpongia (KALPG)

? Didiciea

DILL Dillonara
 Epidendrum (EPI) X Laelia (L) X Schromburgkia (SCHOM)

? Dilochia
 dye-LOH-kee-a
 Part of Cattleya alliance

? Dimerandra
 Part of Cattleya alliance

? Dimorphorchis (Natural Genus)

? Diplodium SEE "Pteropodium" PTP

? Dipodium
 dye-POH-dee-um

DISA Disa (Natural Genus)
 DYE-sa or DEE-sah

More than 175 species, vast majority native to tropical and South Africa. Disa plants are exceptionally intolerant of poor water quality and have a fairly narrow range of cultural conditions making them singularly susceptible to habitat loss and global climate changes.

Considered a "southern hemisphere" terrestrial.

DIURIS Diuris (Natural Genus)
 dye-YEWR-is
D. pardina "The Leopard Orchid" from the Anglesea area of Australia.

DJN Docjonesia
 (Davejonesia (?)) X Dockrillia (?)

DKRA Diakeria
 Barkeria (BARK) X Diacrium (DIACM)

DLLPS Doriellaopsis

	Doritus (DOR) X Kingiella (KING) X Phalaenopsis (PHAL)
DMLPS	Domliopsis Domingoa (DGA) X Laeliopsis (LPS)
DMRPHR	Dimorphorchis (Natural Genus)
DMTNA	Domintonia Broughtonia (BRO) X Domingoa (DGA)
DMYA	Dominyara Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Luisia (LSA) X Neofinetia (NEOF) X Rhynchostylis (RHY)
DNGRA	Dunningara Aspasiium (ASP) X Miltonia (MILT) X Oncidium (ONC)
DNNA	Dunnara Broughtonia (BRO) X Cattleyopsis (CTPS) X Domingoa (DGA)
DNY	Dossinyera Dossinia (?) X Goodyera (GDYRA)
DOK	Dockrilobium Dendrobium (DEN) X Dockrillia (?)
DOR	Doritis (Natural Genus) doh-RYE-tis; Native to northwest India and southern China; Epiphytic; Related genus to Phalaenopsis; Culture same as Phalaenopsis; Monopodial. Named for Aphrodite, the goddess of bountiful love. Small but charming flat-faced flowers. After flowering, sever spike from plant with a sterilized single-edged razor blade.
DOSS	Dossinia (Natural Genus) doss-IN-ee-a
DPGS	Diaphanangis Aerangis (AERGS) X Diaphananthe (DPTHE)
DPLCLB	Diplocaulobium (Natural Genus)
DPLMS	Diplomeris (Natural Genus)
DPNPS	Diplonopsis Diploprora (DPRA) X Phalaenopsis (PHAL)

DPRA	Diploprora (Natural Genus)
DPTHE	Diaphananthe (Natural Genus)
DPTRNT	Dipteranthus (Natural Genus)
?	Disperis (Natural Genus)
?	Dockrillia (See "AST")
DRAC	Dracula (Natural Genus) DRAK-u-lah This is a "Pleurothallid"; Considered a "cooler-growing" plant. Cool down in December to mid 40's and they will often put on many new growths.
DRES	Dresslerara Ascoglossum (ASCGM) X Phalaenopsis (PHAL) X Renanthera (REN)
DRGM	Doriglossum Ascoglossum (ASCGM) X Doritis (DOR)
DRLLA	Doriella Doritis (DOR) X Kingiella (KING)
DROA	Derosaara Aspasia (ASP) X Brassia (BRS) X Miltonia (MILT) X Odontoglossum (ODM)
DRSA	Dorisia Doritis (DOR) X Luisia (LSA)
DRSLLA	Dresslerella (Natural Genus) (Also seen as "DRSSLR" below)
DRSLLR	SEE "DRSLLA" above
DRVLA	Dracuvallia Dracula (DRAC) X Masdevallia (MASD)
DRY	Drymoanthus (Natural Genus)
DRYA	Dryadella (Natural Genus) Pleurothallid genus - comes from the name of woodland nymphs called "Dryads", Greek demigoddesses who protected trees.
DSH	Dossinochilus Anoectochilus (ANCT) X Dossinia (?)
DSI	Dossisia

	Dossinia (?) X Ludisia (LDS)
DSL A	Deiselara Laelia (L) X Schromburgkia (SCHOM) X Sophronitis (SOPH)
DSMA	Dossinimaria Dossinia (DOSS) X Haemaria (HAEM)
DSPHN	Disphananthe (Natural Genus)
DST	Doristylis Doritis (DOR) X Rhynchostylis (RHY)
DTHA	Dorthera Doritis (DOR) X Renanthera (REN)
DTHN	Diothonea (Natural Genus) Part of Cattleya alliance
DTPS	Doritaenopsis (doh-rye-tee-NOP-sis); Intergenetic hybrid between Phalaenopsis (PHAL) and Doritis (DOR) (doh-RYE-tis); Culture same as Phalaenopsis. Monopodial; Low to medium light; Intermediate to warm temperatures; Flowers winter and spring. After flowering, sever spike from plant with sterilized single-edged razor blade.
?	Dossinia Dove orchid SEE "Peristeria" (?)
DTYA	Durutyara Batemannia (BTMNA) X OSTs? (maybe OTST (Otostylis)? X Zygopetalum (Z) X Zygosepalum (ZSPM)
DUGG	Duggerara Ada (ADA) X Brassia (BRS) x Miltonia (MILT)
DVRA	Devereuxara Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Phalaenopsis (PHAL) X Vanda (V)
DWSA	Downsara Aganisia (AGN) X Batemannia (BTMNA) X Otostylis (OTST) X Zygosepalum (ZSPM) Downy rattlesnake plantain SEE Goodyera (GDYRA)
?	Drakaea

DRAY-kee-a

Dressler (SEE "Arelidia (?), "Dresslerella" (?) and "Dressleria" (?)

? Dresslerella (Named after Robert Dressler)

? Dressleria (Natural Genus) (Named after Robert Dressler)

Dutch Shoe Orchid (SEE "Bulbophyllum")

DYAKIA Dyakia (Natural Genus)

? Earina (Natural Genus)
EER-ee-na

EAS Eastonara
Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Gastrochilus (GCHLS) X Vanda (V)

ECHN Eurychone (Natural Genus)

ECTH Elecalthusa
Arethusia (ARET) X Calopogon (CPG) X Eleorchis (ELO)

EDR Edeara

Arachnis (ARACH) x Phalaenopsis (PHAL) X Renanthera (REN) X Vandopsis (VDPS)

?	Effusiella New genus separated from Pleurothallis (PTHS)
EKMA	Engkhamara Aerides (AER) X Arachnis (ARACH) X Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Renanthera (REN) X VANDA (V)
ELIARA	Eliara Brassia (BRS) X Epidendrum (EPI) X Laelia (L) X Sophronitis (SOPH)
ELLNTH	Elleanthus (Natural Genus)
ELO	Eleorchis (Natural Genus)
ELP	Elepogon Calopogon (CPG) X Eleorchis (ELO)
ELPHD	Eulophidium (Natural Genus) yew-loh-FID-ee-um A genus of about 10 species, usually terrestrial, the majority from Madagascar and Africa; The leaves are dark green and ornamental; Some species produce small but very handsome flowers; Others bear insignificant blooms.
ELSA	Elearethusa Arethusia (ARET) X Eleorchis (ELO)
ELTH	Elythranthera (Natural Genus)
ELTRPL	Eltroplectris (Eltroplectis?) (Natural Genus)
ELVA	Epileptovola Brassavola (B) X Epidendrum (EPI) X Leptotes (LPT)
EMB	Embreea (Natural Genus) Relative of Stanhopea (STAN)
EMC	Epimicra Epidendrum (EPI) X Tetramicra (TTMA)
?	Empusella From the deconstruction of Pleurothallis (PTHS)
ENC	See "ENCYCL" below.
ENCYCL	Encyclia (Natural Genus) (Also seen as "ENC") en-SICK-clee-ah

Part of Cattleya alliance; 242 species spread through all of tropical America including the West Indies; Epiphytes and found in seasonally dry forests from sea level to 1000 meters; Small flowers.

Sympodial; Like to dry at the roots between waterings.

Part of the Epidendrum group along with Prosthechea (?) & Epidendrum (EPI).

Use the month of August to increase their pseudobulbs.

They do best in intermediate conditions, along with Cattleya (C), Oncidium (ONC), many Paphiopedilum (PAPH) & Zygopetalum (Z).

ENTH Euanthe (Euanthex ?) (Synonym: Vanda) (Natural Genus)
yew-AN-thee
Monopodial; Part of the Vanda Alliance.

Euanthex (SEE "ENTH" above)

ENTRA Ernestara
Phalaenopsis (PHAL) X Renanthera (REN) X Vandopsis (VDPS)

EPBKL Epibarkiella
Barkeria (BARK) X Epidendrum (EPI) X Nageliella (NGL)

EPBLS Epiblastus (Natural Genus)

EPBNS Epibrassonitis
Brassavola (B) X Epidendrum (EPI) X Sophronitis (SOPH)

EPC Epicattleya SYN: Catyclia (CTY)
Cattleya (C) X Epidendrum (EPI)

? Epidanthus
Part of Cattleya alliance

EPCTN Epicatonia
Broughtonia (BRO) X Cattleya (C) X Epidendrum (EPI)

EPCTS Epipactis (Natural Genus)
Close relative of Cephalanthera (CEPH)

Western gardeners who live in cool climates might consider the western false hellebore (*Epipactis gigantea* zone 3-6) found in cooler areas of the western US. It prefers full sun and constantly moist, acidic soils. In summer, it produces flowers in shades of brown, yellow and red; Difficult to grow in the east.

Epipactis helleborine is native to West Virginia.

EPDCM Epidiacrium
Diacrium (DIACM) X Epidendrum (EPI)

EPDLA Epidella
Epidendrum (EPI) X Nageliella (NGL)

EPG Epigoa
Domingoa (DGA) X Epidendrum (EPI)

EPGL Epiglottis
Epidendrum (EPI) X Scaphyglottis (SCGL)

EPHEM Ephemerantha (Natural Genus)

EPHS Epiphronitis
Epidendrum (EPI) X Sophronitis (SOPH)

EPI Epidendrum (Natural Genus)
eh-pi-DEN-drum
Part of Cattleya alliance; 1500 species

Found from North Carolina to Argentina; Majority are epiphytic, though some grow in soil and others on rocks.

Note: Epidendrum group includes Encyclia (ENC), Epidendrum and Prosthechea (?).

Plant form and flowers vary greatly; There are 2 major groups: Those with pseudobulbs and those with reed stem growth; Some botanists have reclassified many Epidendrums into "Encyclia", "Barkeria" & "Nanodes".

EPICAT ?
Part of Cattleya alliance

EPIG Epigeneium (Natural Genus)

EPL Epilaelia
Epidendrum (EPI) X Laelia (L)

EPLC Epilaeliocattleya
Cattleya (C) X Epidendrum (EPI) X Laelia (L)

E. maebly 'Emy' (*Epl. Maelae* X Lc. Ann Follia \$50.00 (Green petals and sepals with "electric" majenta lip.

EPLPS Epilaeliopsis
Epidendrum (EPI) X Laeliopsis (LPS)

EPS	Epiopsis Cattleyopsis (CTPS) X Epidendrum (EPI)
?	Epipogium
EPSTM	Epistoma Amblostoma (AMB) X Epidendrum (EPI)
EPTN	Epitonia Broughtonia (BRO) X Epidendrum (EPI)
EPY	Epicyclia Encyclia (ENCYCL) X Epidendrum (EPI)
?	Equitant oncidium Like to dry at the roots between waterings.
?	Erasanthe Was "Aeranthes lindl." until 2007 when it became this genus (Kew); Has stout, rather than fibrous roots and large white flowers rather than small; Long nectar spurs (like spiders); Genus endemic to Madagascar; Epiphytic; Flowers in March - April and produces scent in late afternoon to early evening presumably pollinated by Hawk moths.
ERCN	Erycina (Natural Genus)
ERDM	Eryidium Erycina (ERCN) X Oncidium (ONC)
ERIA	Eria (Natural Genus) EAR-ee-a A genus of epiphytic orchids found chiefly in India and Malaysia; More than 550 species; Plants are closely related to those of the more popular genus Dendrobium; Flowers are generally small and not as showy as those of other orchids.
ERPSS	Eriopsis (Natural Genus) ear-ee-OP-siss
ERSTLS	Eurystyles (Natural Genus)
ERYTHD	Erythrodes (Natural Genus) err-i-THROH-deez
ES	Esmeranda (syn: Aranda)

ESMRIS	Esmeralda (Natural Genus)
ESTA	Estelara Brassavola (B) X Cattleya (C) X Epidendrum (EPI) X Tetramicra (TTMA)
ETHA	Elythodia Elythranthrera (ELTH) X Glossodia (GLOSS)
?	Euchile Pseudobulbous species orchid from Mexico and Central America.
EUCL	Euclades Eulophia (EUPHA) X Oeceoclades (OENCL)
EUCMLA	Eulocymbidiella Cymbidiella (CYMLA) X Eulophiella (EUL)
EUGCM	Eurygraecum Angraecum (ANGCM) X Eurychone (ECHN)
EUGS	Euryangis Aerangis (AERGS) X Eurychone (ECHN)
EUL	Eulophiella (Natural Genus) yew-loh-fee-EL-a
EUNPS	Eurnopsis Eurychone (ECHN) X Phalaenopsis (PHAL)
EUPHA	Eulophia (Natural Genus) yew-LOH-pee-a <i>Eupha. graminea</i> : Native to warmer parts of Asia - Pakistan through India, Nepal Southeastern Asia, southern China to Ryuku Islands south of Japan; Naturalizing in southern Florida (Miami-Dade) parking lots and residential areas.
EYV	Encyvola Brassavola (B) X Encyclia (ENCYCL)

FDCA	Fordyceara Broughtonia (BRO) X Cattleya (C) X Laelia (L) X Laeliopsis (LPS) X Tetramicra (TTMA)
FDK	Fredclarkeara
FERG	Fergusonara Brassavola (B) X Cattleya (C) X Laelia (L) X Schromburgkia (SCHOM) X Sophronitis (SOPH)
FGTRA	Forgetara Aspasia (ASP) X Brassia (BRS) X Miltonia (MILT)
FIA	Fialaara Broughtonia (BRO) X Cattleya (C) X Laelia (L) X Laeliopsis (LPS)
FJO	Fujioara Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Trichoglottis (TRGL) X Vanda (V)
FJW	Fujiwarara Brassavola (B) X Cattleya (C) X Laeliopsis (LPS)
FLKGA	Flickingeria (Natural Genus) Flying bird orchids SEE Mormodes (MORM)
FRDA	Freedara Ascoglossum (ASCGM) X Renanthera (REN) X Vandopsis (VDPS)
FRE	Fredschechterara Broughtonia (BRO) X Cattleya (C) X Epidendrum (EPI) X Laelia (L) X Schomburgkia (SCHOM)
FRNNDZ	Fernandezia (Natural Genus)
?	Fronitaria (Natural Genus)
FSH	Fisherara Neogardneria (NGDA) X Pabstia (PAB) X Promenaea (PROM) X Zygopetalum (Z) // Replaces Williamara Fringed hare orchid SEE Leporella (?)

GA	Garayara Arachnis (ARACH) X Paraphalaenopsis (PRPHLN) x Vandopsis (VDPS)
GAL	Galeandra (Natural Genus) A genus of 25 terrestrial and epiphytic species from Tropical America; Leaves are grassy and folded.
?	Galearis (Spectabilis)
GBA	Gerberara Brassavola (B) X Diacrium (DIACM) X Laelia (L)
GBK	Guariburgkia Guarianthe (GUR) X Schomburgkia (SCHOM)
GBKA	Georgeblackara Compantia (COMP) X Leochilus (LCHS) X Oncidium (ONC) X Rodriguezia (RDZA)
GBS	Galabstia Galeottia (GLTA) X Pabstia (PAB) Replaces Coleottia (CTA)
GCHGL	Gastrochiloglottis Gastrochilus (GCHLS) X Trichoglottis (TRGL)
GCHLS	Gastrochilus (Natural Genus) gas-tro-KYE-lus A small genus of dwarf orchids, formerly called "Saccolabium".
GCT	Guaricattonia Broughtonia (BRO) X Cattleya (C) X Guarianthe (GUR)
GCY	Guaricyclia Encyclia (ENCYCL) X Guarianthe (GUR)
GDA	Goodisia Goodyera (?) X Ludisia (LDS)
GDD	Guaridendrum Epidendrum (EPI) X Guarianthe (GUR)
GDLRA	Goodaleara

Brassia (BRS) X Cochlioda (CDA) X Miltonia (MILT) X Odontoglossum (ODM) X
Oncidium (ONC)

GDS Galeodes
Galeandra (GAL) X Mormodes (MORM)

GDYRA Goodyera (Natural Genus)

Downy rattlesnake plantain (*Goodyera pubescens*, zone 6-9 is the commonest and most widespread orchid in North America); Grows in shady and semi-shady habitats in acidic soils, forming dense colonies when conditions are right. Native of the eastern US; Prized for its distinctive silvery green foliage highlighted with white veins. The evergreen foliage outshines the numerous small, white flowers which bloom in late summer on a 12" spike.

Goodyera repens var. *ophioides* & *Goodyera tessellata* both native to West Virginia.

GEOD Geodorum (Natural Genus)

GFA Goffara
Luisia (LSA) X Rhynchostylis (RHY) X Vanda (V)

GGA Gongora (Natural Genus)
Relative of Stanhopea (STAN) & Acineta (CAN)

With 20 epiphytic species from tropical America, this is a genus of incredible orchids that produce fragrant flower spikes from the base of the pseudobulbs; The blooms, intricate in structure are usually called "Punch & Judy" orchids.

Ghost orchid (SEE AERTH "Aeranthes", ANGCM "Angraecum" and Dendrophyllax "DENPHX". (Ghost Orchid is: *Dendrophyllax lindenii*) Also known under genus name "Polyrrhiza" (?).

GGT Grammoglottis
Grammatophyllum (GRAM) X Porphyroglottis (PGT)

GHTA Gohartia
Gomesa (GOM) X Lockhartia (LHTA)

GIGARA Gigara
Baptistonia (BAPT) X Comparettia (COMP) X Rodriguezia (RDZA)

GLM Golumnia
Gomesa (GOM) X Tolumnia (TOL)

GLOSS Glossodia (Natural Genus) (SEE Calassodia "CALSD")

GLP	Guaraeliopsis Guarianthe (GUR) X Laeliopsis (LPS)
GLRCHS	Galeorchis (Natural Genus)
GLSPM	Galeosepalum Galeottia (GLTA) X Zygosepalum (ZSPM)
GLTA	Galeottia (Natural Genus)
GLYA	Gladysyeera Brassavola (B) X Broughtonia (BRO) X Cattleya (C) X Cattleyopsis (CTPS) X Diacrium (DIACM) X Epidendrum (EPI) X Laelia (L) X (Sophronitis? "SOPH")
GLZ	Glanzara Doritis (DOR) X Rhynchostylis (RHY) X Vandopsis (VDPS) NOTE: Some say Phalaenopsis (PHAL) rather than Vandopsis.
GMCH	Gomochilus Gomesa (GOM) X Leochilus (LCHS)
GMD	Gomadachtia Ada (ADA) X Brachtia (BRA) X Gomesa (GOM)
GMDA	Gomada Ada (ADA) X Gomesa (GOM)
?	Gomguezia Gomesa (GOM) X Rodriguezia (RDZA)
GMGM	Gomoglossum Gomesa (GOM) X Odontoglossum (ODM)
GMK	Gomenkoa Gomesa (GOM) X Zelenkoa (ZEL)
GMTTA	Gomettia Comparettia (COMP) X Gomesa (GOM)
GOELIA	Goelia (Natural Genus)
GOM	Gomesa (Natural Genus)
GOTT	Gottereerara Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Renanthera (REN) X Vandopsis (VDPS)
?	Govenia (Natural Genus)
GPTM	Galeopetalum Galeottia (GLTA) X Zygopetalum (Z)

GRAM	<p>Grammatophyllum (Natural Genus) gram-mat-o-FILL-um 8 species; Epiphytic; Leaves are long and strap-shaped; Flowers are spotted and have incredible lasting power. Ours were pale green, not spotted: <i>Gram.scriptum</i>.....</p> <p>G. 'Yunan Tiger' \$85.- Single-stalk, large pseudobulbs; 3' high; maroon and green spotted flowers.</p> <p>Means "a mark of character and a leaf" (alludes to the markings); Native to Malasia, Java, Borneo, Phillipines and New Guinea;</p> <p>Tree like - can grow to an enormous size (10-30'); Unusual brown color. <i>G.speciosum</i> (Giant orchid) - largest orchid in the world.</p>
GRAMM	Grammangis (Natural Genus)
GRCYM	Grammatocymbidium Cymbidium (CYM) X Grammatophyllum (GRAM)
GRDA	Grammatoheadia Bromheadia (BROM) X Grammatophyllum (GRAM)
GRH	Gongorhaea Cirrhaea (CRA) X Gongora (GGA)
GRKS	Graphorkis (Natural Genus) Grasspink orchids (SEE Calopogon "CPG")
GROBYA	<p>Grobya (Natural Genus)</p> <p>Established by John Lindley in 1835 and named for orchid grower Lord Grey of Groby; 5 species; Genus related to <i>Catasetum</i> (CTSM) and <i>Cyrtopodium</i> (CYRT) and its allies, belonging to subtribe <i>Catasetinae</i>;</p> <p>Epiphytic, mainly from Brazil; Rounded to ovoid pseudobulbs (the round pseudobulbs and narrow leaves resemble a little onion with leaves);</p> <p>Flowers are small, generally yellow to greenish yellow with brownish spots and dots; Flowers produce oil on the lip, related to their pollination by both a bee and a beetle, which is rare for orchids.</p>
GRPLA	Graphiella Cymbidiella (CYMLA) X Graphorkis (GRKS)
GRT	Guaritonia Broughtonia (BRO) X Guarianthe (GUR)

G RTP	Grammatopodium Cryptopodium (CYRT) X Grammatophyllum (GRAM)
G RY	Grayara Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Neofinetia (NEOF) X Sedirea (SDR) X Vanda (V) Greenhoods SEE Pterostylis (PTST)
G S	Gastorchis (Natural Genus)
G SARCO	Gastrosarcochilus Gastrochilus (GCHLS) X Sarcochilus (SARCO)
G SCPA	Gastisocalpa Gastrochilus (GCHLS) X Luisia (LSA) X Pomatocalpa (PMCPA)
G SL	Guarisophleya Cattleya (C) X Guarianthe (GUR) X Sophronitis (SOPH)
G SLLA	Galeansellia Ansellia (ASLLA) X Galeandra (GAL)
G SPH	Gastrophaius Gastorchis (GS) X Phaius (PHAIUS)
G SRTH	Gastrothera Gastrochilus (GCHLS) X Renanthera (REN)
G STA	Gastisia Gastrochilus (GCHLS) X Luisia (LSA)
G STM	Gastrostoma Cleisostoma (CLIES) X Gastrochilus (GCHLS)
G TRA	Gauntlettara Broughtonia (BRO) X Cattleyopsis (CTPS) X Laeliopsis (LPS)
G TTS	Gastritis Doritis (DOR) X Gastrochilus (GCHLS)
?	Gudrunia (Natural Genus)
G UM	Gumara Diacrium (DIACM) X Epidendrum (EPI) X Laelia (L)
?	Gunnarella From Thailand and discovered by Gunnar Seiden-Faiden
?	Gunnarorchis From Thailand and discovered by Gunnar Seiden-Faiden

GUR	Guarianthe (Synonym: Cattleya)
GUT	Guarthron Caularthron (CLRTHR) X Guarianthe (GUR)
GYM	Gymnadenia (Natural Genus)
HAB	Habenaria (Natural Genus) hab-en-AY-ri-a Resume watering in April; Terrestrial - need to be completely dry during dormancy, December and January.
HAEM	Haemaria (Natural Genus) Old synonym of Ludisia; Use "Ludisia" (LDS).
HAL	Haraella (Natural Genus)
HAN	Hanesara Aerides (AER) X Arachnis (ARACH) X Neofinetia (NEOF)
HAP	Hapalochilus (Natural Genus) Hare orchid SEE "Leporella" (?)
?	Harrisella (SEE "Dendrophylax" DENPHX)
HART	Hartara Broughtonia (BRO) X Laelia (L) X Sophronitis (SOPH)
HASGW	Hasegawaara Brassavola (B) X Broughtonia (BRO) X Cattleya (C) X Laelia (L) X Sophronitis (SOPH)

HATT	Hattoriara Brassavola (B) X Broughtonia (BRO) X Cattleya (C) X Epidendrum (EPI) X Laelia (L)
HAUS	Hausermannara Doritis (DOR) X Phalaenopsis (PHAL) X Vandopsis (VDPS)
HAW	Hawaiiara Renanthera (REN) X Vanda (V) X Vandopsis (VDPS)
HBTR	Herbertara Cattleya (C) X Laelia (L) X Schomburgkia (SCHOM) X Sophronitis (SOPH)
HCD	Hygrocenda Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Hygrochilus (HYGRCH) X Vanda (V)
HCTM	Holcocentrum Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Holcoglossum (HOLC)
HDRA	Hildaara Broughtonia (BRO) X Laeliopsis (LPS) X Schromburgkia (SCHOM)
HERS	Herschelia (Natural Genus) (Invalid name for Herschelianthe)
?	Herschelianthe (Natural Genus)
HETRA	Hetaeria (Natural Genus)
HEX	Hexadesmia (Natural Genus) Part of Cattleya alliance
HGD	Hygrodirea Hygrochilus (HYGRCH) X Sedirea (SDR)
HGFDA	Hugofreedara Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Doritis (DOR) X Kingiella (KING)
HGRA	Hagerara Doritis (DOR) X Phalaenopsis (PHAL) X Vanda (V)
HGSH	Higashiara Cattleya (C) X Diacrium (DIACM) X Laelia (L) X Sophronitis (SOPH)
HGSTRA	Hagsatera (Natural Genus) Part of Cattleya alliance
?	Himantoglossum
HKNSA	Hawkinsara

	Broughtonia (BRO) X Cattleya (C) X Laelia (L) X Sophronitis (SOPH)
HLC	Helcia (Natural Genus)
?	Hofmeisterella SEE "Telisterella" (TLT)
HLCGL	Holcoglossum (Natural Genus) Also seen as "HOLC".
HLD	Holcodirea Holcoglossum (HOLC) X Sedirea (SDR)
HLM	Holmara Baptistonia (BAPT) X Leochilus (LCHS) Xoncidium (ONC) X Rodriguezia (RDZA)
HLN	Holcenda Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Holcoglossum (HLCGL) X Vanda (V)
HLP	Holcopsis Holcoglossum (HLCGL) X Vandopsis (VDPS)
HLRA	Houllora Gongora (GGA) X Houletia (HLT)
HLT	Houletia (Natural Genus) hoo-LET-ee-a Holy ghost orchid SEE "Peristeria" (?)
HLTHX	Holothrix (Natural Genus)
HMRA	Himoriara Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Phalaenopsis (PHAL) X Rhynchostylis (RHY) X Vanda (V)
HMTN	Hamiltonara Ada (ADA) X Brassavola (BRS) X Cochlioda (CDA) X Odontoglossum (ODM)
HMWSA	Hamelwellsara Aganisia (AGN) X Batemannia (BTMA) X Otostylis (OTST) X Zygopetalum (Z) X Zygosepalum (ZSPM)
?	Hellerorchis (Natural Genus)
HNTHS	Huntleanthes Cochleanthes (CNTHS) X Huntleya (HYA)
HNTNLL	Hintonella (Natural Genus)

HOLC	Holcoglossum (Natural Genus) Also seen as "HLCGL".
HOLTT	Holttumara Arachnis (ARACH) X Renanthera (REN) X Vanda (V)
HOMAL	Homalopetalum (Natural Genus) ho-mal-oh-PET-al-um
HOOK	Hookerara Brassavola (B) X Cattleya (C) X Diacrium (DIACM)
HPLA	Helpilia Helcia (HLC) X Trichopilia (TRPLA)
?	Herminium
HPPHY	Hippeophyllum (Natural Genus)
HRDS	Herschelioidisa Disa X Herschelia
HRSLTH	Herschellanthe (Natural Genus)
HRT	Hertensteinara Cischweinfia (CISCH) X Leochilus (LCHS) X Oncidium (ONC) X Rodriguezia (RDZA)
HRTWG	Hartwegia (Natural Genus)
?	Hispanella (Natural Genus)
HUMM	Hummelara Barkeria (BARK) X Brassavola (B) X Epidendrum (EPI)
HWKRA	Hawkesara Cattleya (C) X Cattleyopsis (CTPS) X Epidendrum (EPI)
HWRA	Howeara Leochilus (LCHS) X Oncidium (ONC) X Rodriguezia (RDZA)
HXSA	Hexisea (Natural Genus) heks-ISS-ea-a Part of the Cattleya alliance
HYA	Huntleya (Natural Genus) HUNT-lee-a

Only 4 species; Plants bear waxy, flat-faced flowers that hardly appear to be orchids.

Large, star-shaped flowers; Epiphytes; Low to mid elevation wet forests; Lots of rain and warm temperatures; Grow on tree trunks rather than branches; Fan shaped plants could easily be mistaken for Bromeliads; Don't allow water to sit in leaf axils for long (it will rot the middle of the stem); Costa Rica to Northern South America; See also "Chaubardia".

HYBCH	Hybochilus (Natural Genus)
HYD	Hygranda Hygrochilus (HYGRCH) X Vanda (V)
HYGRCH	Hygrochilus (Natural Genus)
HYLRA	Hueylihara Neofinetia (NEOF) X Renanthera (REN) X Rhynchostylis (RHY)
HYRCH	Hymenorchis (Natural Genus)

ICVL	Iacovielloara Brassavola (B) X Cattleya (C) X Diacrium (DIACM) X Epidendrum (EPI) X Laelia (L)
?	Ida 39 species; Part of Lycastinae, along with Lycaste (LYC) and Anguloa (ANG).
IIO	Iionara Gomesa (GOM) X Rodriguezia (RDZA) X Tolumnia (TOL)
INBLB	Inobulbon (Natural Genus) (Synonym of Inobulbum)
INCDM	Ionocidium Ionopsis (INPS) X Oncidium (ONC)
INM	Ionumnia Ionopsis (INPS) X Tolumnia (TOL)
INPS	Ionopsis (Natural Genus) eye-o-NOP-siss
INTTA	Ionettia Comparettia (COMP) X Ionopsis (INPS)
IONE	Ione (Natural Genus)
?	Ipsea IP-see-a <i>Ipsea malabarica</i> Rare daffodil orchid native to Southern India
IRV	Irvingara Arachnis (ARACH) X Renanthera (REN) X Trichoglottis (TRGL)
ISBLIA	Isabelia (Natural Genus)

iz-a-BELL-ee-a
Part of Cattleya alliance

ISCHLS Isochilus (Natural Genus)
eye-so-KYE-lus
Part of Cattleya alliance

? Isotria
eye-SOH-tree-a

Isotria medeoloides: Native to upland native New England, the Blue Ridge mountains and coastal plain piedmont provinces of Virginia.

ISR Isaoara
Aerides (AER) X Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Phalaenopsis (PHAL) X Vanda (V)

IWAN Iwanagara
Brassavola (B) X Cattleya (C) X Diacrium (DIACM) X Laelia (L)
Big, yellow-orange flowers, single stalk; Swollen bases; Pointed leaves with "roundish" droop. \$65.

IZMA Izumiara
Cattleya (C) X Epidendrum (EPI) X Laelia (L) X Schromburgkia (SCHOM) X Sophronitus (SOPH)

JACQNL Jacquiniella (Natural Genus)
jack-I-nee-ELL-a
Part of Cattleya alliance

JKL Johnkellyara
Brassia (BRS) X Leochilus (LCHS) X Oncidium (ONC) X Rodriguezia (RDZA)

JMTH Jumanthes
Aeranthes (AERTH) X Jumellea (JUM)

JMZRA Jimenezara
Broughtonia (BRO) X Laelia (L) X Laeliopsis (LPS)

JNNA Joannara
Renanthera (REN) X Rhynchostylis (RHY) X Vanda (V)

JOH Johnsonara
Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Ascoglossum (ASCGM) X Paraphalaenopsis (PRPHLN) X
Renanthera (REN)

JON Johnara
Cochleanthes (CNTHS) X Pabstia (PAB) X Promenaea (PROM) X Zygopetalum (Z)
Replaces Maccolmara (MCLM)

JUM Jumellea (Natural Genus)
joo-MELL-ee-a

Jewel orchid (SEE "Ludisia" - LDS and "Macodes" - MAC)

JWA Jewellara
Broughtonia (BRO) X Cattleya (C) X Epidendrum (EPI) X Laelia (L)

JYA Johnyeeara
Brassavola (B) X Cattleya (C) X Epidendrum (EPI) X Laelia (L) X
Schromburgkia (SCHOM) X Sophronitis (SOPH)

KAL Kalakauara
Catasetum (CTSM) X Clowesia (CL) X Cymbidium (CYM) X Grammatophyllum (GRAM)

KALPG Kalimpongia (Natural Genus) Synonym of Dickasonia (?)

KEFST Kefersteinia (Natural Genus)

KEFTH Keferanthes
Cochleanthes (CNTHS) X Kefersteinia (KEFST)

KEGEL Kegeliella (Natural Genus)

KFL Keferella
Chaubardiella (CHBL) X Kefersteinia (KEFST)

KFR Keforea
Kefersteinia (KEFST) X Pescatorea (PES)

KGRA Kriegerara
Ada (ADA) X Cochlioda (CDA) X Odontoglossum (ODM) X Oncidium (ONC)

KGW Kagawara
Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Renanthera (REN) X Vanda (V)
Monopodial

KING Kingiella (Natural Genus) (Synonym of Kingidium)

KIR Kirchara
Cattleya (C) X Epidendrum (EPI) X Laelia (L) X Sophronitis (SOPH)

Kite orchids SEE Masdevallia (MASD)

KLMA Klehmara
Diacrium (DIACM) X Laelia (L) X Schromburgkia (SCHOM)

KLPTRX Kalopternix (Natural Genus)

KNGDM Kingidium (Natural Genus)

KNNTZ Konantzia (Natural Genus)

KNP Knappara
Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Rhynchostylis (RHY) X Vanda (V) X Vandopsis (VDPS)

KNUD Knudsonara
Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Neofinetia (NEOF) X Renanthera (REN) X
Rhynchostylis (RHY) X Vanda (V)

KOELL Koellensteinia (Natural Genus)

KOM Komkrisara
Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Renanthera (REN) X Rhynchostylis (RHY)

KPA Kippenara
Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Doritis (DOR) X Rhynchostylis (RHY) X Vanda (V)

KRSA Kraussara
Broughtonia (BRO) X Cattleya (C) X Diacrium (DIACM) X Laeliopsis (LPS)

KWMTA Kawamotoara
Brassavola (B) X Cattleya (C) X Domingoa (DGA) X Epidendrum (EPI) X Laelia (L)

KZA Kanzerara
Chondrorhyncha (CHDRH) X Promenaea (PROM) X Zygopetalum (Z)

? Lacaena (Natural Genus)

L Laelia (Natural Genus)
Lay-lee-ah or LIE-lee-a

Many species recently transferred to Sophronitis (SOPH).

Part of Cattleya alliance; Brazil native; 65-70 degrees at night, 80-85 day;

Epiphytic; Found from Mexico to Argentina; One species is the National flower of Brazil; Generally grow at edges of virgin forests on exposed limbs of scrubby oak trees. Plants can handle serious extremes, even in cultivation; They do better with a dry winter rest; Sprouting of copious roots in mid-February is the cue to begin watering.

High light; Let it dry out between watering; Repot only when flush of new roots is produced from lead pseudobulb; Sympodial.

Pseudobulbs are of several shapes (round, oval or elongated); Flowers resemble Cattleyas but have narrower sepals and a less showy lip; All have long inflorescences with the flowers usually subtended by bracts.

NOTE: Schomburgkia genus (SCHOM) divided into 2 groups : Those with hollow pseudobulbs became "Myrmecophila" (?); The balance transferred into Laelia.

LANM	Lanium (Natural Genus) Part of Cattleya alliance
LAUARA	Lauara Ascoglossum (ASCGM) X Renanthera (REN) X Rhynchostylis (RHY)
LAV	Lavrihara Arachnis (ARACH) X Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Paraphalaenopsis (PRPHLN) X Vanda (V) X Vandopsis (VDPS)
LAY	Laycockara Arachnis (ARACH) X Phalaenopsis (PHAL) X Vandopsis (VDPS)
LBKA	Lancebirkara Bollea (BOL) X Cochleanthes (CNTHS) X Pescatorea (PES)
LBS	Lycabstia (Replaced CSTE "Colaste") Colax (CLX) X Lycaste (LYC) NOTE: Some say Lycaste (LYC) X Pabstia (PAB)
LC	Laeliocattleya Cattleya (C) and Laelia (L) Swollen internodes; Plump green flower pods; Leaves have a blunt "V" on each tip. Best grown in pots; Many are miniature plants and like intermediate temperatures.
LCDM	Leocidium Leochilus (LCHS) X Oncidium (ONC)
LCDPA	Leocidpasia Aspasia (ASP) X Leochilus (LCHS) X Oncidium (ONC)
LCHS	Leochilus (Natural Genus) lee-o-KYE-IUSS Has a nectar cavity at the base of the lip. Leopard orchid (SEE "Ansellia" ASLLA)
LCKA	Laeliocattkeria Barkeria (BARK) X Cattleya (C) X Laelia (L)
LCKP	Lockopilia Lockhartia (LHTA) X Trichopilia (TRPLA)
LCL	Lachelinara Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Paraphalaenopsis (PRPHLN) X Renanthera (REN)

	Lady's trusses SEE <i>Spiranthes</i> (?)
LCMSA	Leocidmesa Gomesa (GOM) X Leochilus (LCHS) X Oncidium (ONC)
LCN	Laeliocatanthe Cattleya (C) X Laelia (L) X Guarianthe (GUR)
LCNA	Laecena (Natural Genus)
LCR	Laeliocatarthon Cattleya (C) X Caularthron (CLRTHR) X Laelia (L)
LCTM	Luicentrum Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Luisia (LSA)
LCTNA	Laeliocatonia Broughtonia (BRO) X Cattleya (C) X Laelia (L)
LDDMNN	Lueddemannia (Natural Genus)
LDS	Ludisia (Natural Genus) loo-DEES-ee-ah (Jewel Orchid); Old name was "Haemaria" HAEM; Also seen as "LUS" <i>Ludisia discolor</i> Tends to thrive in less light; Considered terrestrial (not sympodial); Pieces of stem will root in sphagnum moss and perlite - keep moist and in high humidity and new plants will form; Dark maroon stems; Very dark green-black leaves w/ maroon hair-like stripes; White flower.
LEEARA	Leeara Arachnis (ARACH) X Vanda (V) X Vandopsis (VDPS)
LEMB	Lemboglossum (Natural Genus) Part of the Oncidium Alliance
LEMRA	Lemaireara Broughtonia (BRO) X Cattleyopsis (CTPS) X Epidendrum (EPI)

LEP	Lepanopsis (Some say Natural Genus) Lepanthes (LTHS) X Lepanthopsis (LPTHS)
?	Leporella L. fimbriata "The fringed hare orchid" - Native to Anglesa area of Australia
LESL	Leslieara Broughtonia (BRO) X Cattleyopsis (CTPS) X Diacrium (DIACM) X Epidendrum (EPI)
LGA	Laegoa Domingoa (DGA) X Laelia (L)
LGN	Leogolumnia Gomesa (GOM) X X Leochilus (LCHS) X Tolumnia (TOL)
LGRA	Lagerara Aspasia (ASP) X Cochlioda (CDA) X Odontoglossum (ODM)
LGT	Leptoguarianthe Guarianthe (GUR) X Leptotes (LPT)
LHTA	Lockhartia (Natural Genus) lok-HART-ee-a
LIAPS	Liaopsis Laelia (L) X Laeliopsis (LPS)
LICHT	Lichtara Doritis (DOR) X Gastrochilus (GCHLS) X Phalaenopsis (PHAL)
LIEB	Liebmanara Aspasia (ASP) X Cochlioda (CDA) X Oncidium (ONC)
?	Lillochilus (Natural Genus)
LIM	Limara Arachnis (ARACH) X Renanthera (REN) X Vandopsis (VDPS)
LIMTD	Limatodes (Natural Genus) Lindl. Added after genus and species when named or discovered by English orchidologist John Lindley around 1835.
LIND	Lindleyella (Natural Genus)
LIP	Liparis (Natural Genus) LIP-a-riss
LKCDM	Lockcidium

	Lockhartia (LHTA) X Oncidium (ONC)
LKCHS	Lockochilus Leochilus (LCHS) X Lockhartia (LHTA)
LKCTTA	Lockochilettia Comparettia (COMP) X Leochilus (LCHS) X Lockhartia (LHTA)
LKDA	Lockcidmesa Galeandra (GAL) X Oncidium (ONC) Some say : Lockhartia (LHTA) X Oncidium (ONC) X Gomesa (GOM)
LKGCH	Lockogochilus Gomesa (GOM) X Leochilus (LCHS) X Lockhartia (LHTA)
LKO	Leokoa Leochilus (LCHS) X Zelenkoa (ZEL)
LKRA	Laeliokeria Barkeria (BARK) X Laelia (L)
LKSTX	Lockostalix Lockhartia (LHTA) X Sigmatostalix (SGMX)
LLM	Leochilumnia Leochilus (LCHS) X Tolumnia (TOL)
LNA	Laelonia Broughtonia (BRO) X Laelia (L)
LNKSTR	Lankesterella (Natural Genus) LANK-es-ter-ELL-a
LNPS	Luinopsis Luisia (LSA) X Phalaenopsis (PHAL)
LNT	Laelianthe Guarianthe (GUR) X Laelia (L)
LNTA	Luinetia Luisia (LSA) X Neofinetia (NEOF)
LNYA	Leaneyara Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Rhynchostylis (RHY) X Sarcochilus (SARCO) X Vanda (V)
LOD	Leocidumnia Leochilus (LCHS) X Oncidium (ONC) X Tolumnia (TOL)

LOW	Lowara Brassavola (B) X Laelia (L) X Sophronitis (SOPH)
LPCA	Laipenchihara Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Doritis (DOR) X Neofinetia (NEOF) X Rhynchostylis (RHY) X Vanda (V)
?	Limodorum Native to Turkey; Monospecific genus found throughout the Mediterranean-Atlantic area; Its population can diasappear for years and then reappear.
LPNA	Lioponia Broughtonia (BRO) X Laeliopsis (LPS)
LPS	Laeliopsis (Natural Genus) Lay-li-OP-sis Part of Cattleya alliance
LPT	Leptotes (Natural Genus) lep-TOH-teez Part of Cattleya alliance; Sympodial From Brazil and Paraguay, this epiphytic genus has four small species; Plants have large, long-lasting flowers.
LPTHS	Lepanthopsis (Natural Genus) lee-pan-THOP-siss
LPTKA	Leptokeria Barkeria (BARK) X Leptotes (LPT)
LPTL	Leptolaelia Laelia (L) X Leptotes (LPT)
LPTV	Leptovola Brassavola (B) X Leptotes (LPT)
LPYA	Laeliopleya Cattleya (C) X Laeliopsis (LPS)
LRN	Laelirhynchos Rhyncholaelia (RHYNCH) X Laelia (L)
LRTDM	Leptodendrum Epidendrum (EPI) X Leptotes (LPT)
LSA	Luisia (Natural Genus)

LSCTA	Luascotia Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Luisia (LSA) X Neofinetia (NEOF)
LSND	Luisanda Luisia (LSA) X Vanda (V)
LST	Luistylis Luisia (LSA) X Rhynchostylis (RHY)
LSTRST	Listrostachys (Natural Genus)
LTHS	Lepanthes (Natural Genus) Some only 2" tall lee-PAN-theez
LUD	Ludochilus (Replaced by "Anoectomaria" ANCTMA)
LUIC	Luichilus Luisia (LSA) X Sarcochilus (SARCO)
LUC	SEE "LDS"
LUTH	Lutherara Phalaenopsis (PHAL) X Renanthera (REN) X Rhynchostylis (RHY)
?	Listera LISS-ter-a
LVTA	Luivanetia Luisia (LSA) X Neofinetia (NEOF) X Vanda (V)
LWNRA	Lowsonara Aerides (AER) X Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Rhynchostylis (RHY)
LWSRA	Lewisara Aerides (AER) X Arachnis (ARACH) X Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Vanda (V)
?	Lophiaris (Natural Genus)
LYC	Lycaste (Natural Genus) (SEE ALSO Lycastinae below) lye-KASS-tee Some bear pseudobulbs the size of footballs; 31 species. 3 prominent broad sepals (petals and lip much smaller in center). Sympodial; Like to approach dryness at roots between waterings. Terrestrial and Epiphytic genus; Found in tropical America and the West Indies;

Popular plants, deciduous; Flowers are always showy and last from 6-8 weeks on the plant.

Lycastinae: Family comprised of Lycaste (LYC), Ida and Anguloa (ANG)

LYCMRM	Lycomormium (Natural Genus)
LYNRA	Lymanara Aerides (AER) X Arachnis (ARACH) X Renanthera (REN)
LYON	Lyonara Replaced by Schombolaeliocattleya (SCL)
LYSTR	Lycasteria Bifrenaria (BIF) X Lycaste (LYC)

MAC Macodes (Natural Genus)

This is one of the groups whose members are sometimes called "jewel orchids" for their exquisite foliage; Seven species, mostly from Malaysia or Indonesia; Plants require exacting care.

MAI Mailamaiara
Cattleya (C) X Diacrium (DIACM) X Laelia (L) X Schromburgkia (SCHOM)

MAKA Macekara

Arachnis (ARACH) X Phalaenopsis (PHAL) X Renanthera (REN) X Vanda (V)

? Marriottara (Syn: Brassolaeliocattleya)

MASD Masdevallia (Natural Genus)
mas-de-VAL-lee-a or VAY-lee-a

Sympodial; Thrives at lower light levels; No pseudobulbs; Epiphytic;
Considered "cool-growing" orchids along with Cymbidium (CYM),
Miltoniopsis (MLTNPS) and Odontoglossum (ODM).

Cool down considerably in December - mid 40's; Will often put on many new growths.

These are "Pleurothallids" of the Pleurothalid Alliance (along with Dracula "DRAC");

350 species from cool, misty mountains - Peru, Mexico, Honduras and Belize;

Sepals joined at base and narrowing toward tips often into long tails (like kites);
So, sometimes called "kite orchids";

Petals are tiny, nestled in center of flower.

Hanging, heart-shaped individual flowers with two "points" coming together like a
claw (hanging down); Daytime temperatures below 64 degrees in light shade;
Minimum winter temperature 46 degrees; Vigorous air and humidity (60-80%); Divide &
repot in late autumn or early spring; Keep moist but no standing water;
Like to approach dryness at roots between waterings. They do require constant
moisture, but excess water causes a fungus that rots leaves where they join the stem;

Fertilize w/ 1/4 strength high nitrogen with one monthly plain water to avoid
salt build-up during active growth. 30-10-10 twice a month if grown in bark;
20-20-20 if grown in another medium; Switch to bloom booster (10-30-20 - high
phosphorous) as plants approach flowering.

Drainage material in bottom of pot; Newest growth farthest from edge of pot;
Vitamin B-1 compound may help establish newly potted plants.

MAX Maxillaria (Natural Genus)
NOTE: Some Maxillaria species may be moved to another genus.
Genus name from Latin "Maxilla" meaning jawbone, referring to the base of the
flower's lip, which looks like a protruding chin.

Widely scattered genus of over 500 epiphytic orchids; Some are small, others are quite

large; Plants are rarely cultivated; Color range of blooms is extensive; Mostly from the new world tropics.

Max. tenuifolia - Coconut Orchid (smells like coconut).

3 species grow wild in Florida:

Max. crassifolia, *Max. parviflora* and *Max. sanguinea*

- ? Megaclinium (Natural Genus)
- ? Mesospinidium (Natural Genus)

- ? Mexipedium (Natural Genus)
One of the Slipper Orchids

Sub-family "Cypripedioidea" ; Includes: Cypripedium (CYP), Mexipedium (?),

Paphiopedilum (PAPH), Phragmipedium (PHRAG) and Selenipedium (SEL).

MCBA	Malcolmcampbellara Drymoanthus (DRY) X Plectorrhiza (PLRHZ) X Sarcocilus (SARCO)
MCC	Maccraithara Baptistonia (BAPT) X Cochlioda (CDA) X Odontoglossum (ODM)
MCD	Macodisia Ludisia (LDS) X Macodes (MAC)
MCDN	Macradenia (Natural Genus)
MCDSA	Macradesa Gomesa (GOM) X Macradenia (MCDN)
MCHR	Meechaiara Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Doritis (DOR) X Phalaenopsis (PHAL) X Rhynchostylis (RHY) X Vanda (V)
MCHZA	Micholitzara Aerides (AER) X Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Neofinetia (NEOF) X Vanda (V)
MCLM	Macolmara Replaced by Johnara (JON)
MCLMRA	Maclemoreara Brassavola (B) X Laelia (L) X Schromburgkia (SCHOM)
MCLNA	Maclellanara Brassia (BRS) X Odontoglossum (ODM) X Oncidium (ONC)
MCMR	Macomaria Haemaria (HAEM) X Macodes (MAC)
MCRCLN	Macroclinium (Natural Genus) ALSO seen as "MEGAC"
MCRCOEL	Microcoelia (Natural Genus)
MCYRA	Maccoyara Aerides (AER) X Vanda (V) X Vandopsis (VDPS)
MDCLA	Mendoncella (Natural Genus)
MDSPL	Mendosepalum Mendoncella (MDCLA) X Zygosepalum (ZSPM)
MEDI	Mediocalcar (Natural Genus)

MEGAC

SEE "MCRCLN" above

MEI Meirmosesara
Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Paraphalaenopsis (PRPHLN) X Phalaenopsis (PHAL) X
Vanda (V)

MICA Mormolyca (Natural Genus)
Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, lists 8 species in this genus.

MICR Micropera (Natural Genus)

? Microterangis
This is an "Angraecoid".

MILT Miltonia (Natural Genus)
mil-TOH-nee-a

About 20 epiphytic species;
Part of Oncidium alliance;
Sympodial; Low to medium light; Flowers summer to
Autumn (mostly in Autumn).

Intermediate temperature - 50-62 at night and below 90 during the day.50-70% humidity;

From Brazil; Require "Cattleya" conditions, except they need a much finer potting mix
and a plastic pot; Roots are finer and dry out quickly; Some are from high
elevations, some from warm low lands; Thus plants may require different conditions;

Generally called the "pansy orchid"; Lovely flat-faced flowers and used extensively
for hybridizing with Oncidium, Odontoglossom and Brassia; Petals and sepals long
and thin (spider-like) with larger, wider lip;

Rambling growth habit often requires support to climb on;

Miltonias have at least 2 leaves per pseudobulb, where Miltoniopsis (MILTNP)
has only 1 leaf per pseudobulb.

The Royal Horticultural Society registers hybrids under the name Miltonia. Any plant
labeled Miltonia but NOT from Brazil or adjacent Venezuela is either a Miltoniopsis
or another genus.

Foliage will sunburn if plants receive too much light;

Despite presence of their water-storing pseudobulbs, Miltonia cannot withstand
periods of dryness.

FERTILIZER: A standard cycle should be used making sure the fertilizer is dilute but
constant. A standard cycle means that the plant should be fertilized when in active
growth (root, leaf or flowering spike growth visible). A balanced fertilizer (18-18-18 or
20-20-20) is used when the plant is growing repeatedly (leaves and roots). When the
growth is fully developed and flower spikes appear, switch to blossom booster fertilizer
such as Peters 10-30-20. Do not fertilize in the heat of the summer.

MILT (Continued) Miltonia

Like Cymbidiums (CYM), keep medium moist but not soggy.

If new leaves emerge pleated, it is due to not enough water. Leaves will not flatten out but with more water, next leaves will be smooth.

MILTNPS

Miltoniopsis (Natural Genus) ALSO seen as "MPS"

mill-TOH-nee-op-sis

2500 foot-candles; Sympodial; Like to approach dryness at the roots between waterings.

Considered a "cool-growing" orchid, along with Cymbidium (CYM), Masdevalia (MASD) and Odontoglossum (ODM).

SEE NOTES under Miltonia (MILT) above.

They come from Columbia - moderate temperature growers from the foothills;
Fine roots, easily rotted off and difficult to regrow.

The best flowering is in the spring. Flowers last 3-4 weeks. Fall flowers from summer growth may show distinct color variations from spring flowers and the size may be smaller.

PESTS & DISEASES: Miltoniopsis foliage and roots are tender. Fungicide and insecticides may burn, so prevention is better than cure. Safer's soap products are preferred. Plants should be shaded at application and rinsed in a few hours.

?	Mirandopsis Resulting from deconstruction of Pleurothallis (PTHS)
MIZ	Mizutara Cattleya (C) X Diacrium (DIACM) X Schromburgkia (SCHOM)
MKD	Milenkocidium Miltonia (MILT) X Oncidium (ONC) X Zelenkoa (ZEL)
MKHS	Monkouseara Replaced by Stephenmonichouseara (STMK) Aganisia (AGN) X Batemannia (BTMNA) X Colax (CLX) X Otostylis (OTST) X Zygopetalum (Z) X Zygosepalum (ZSPM)
MKRA	Mokara ALSO seen as "Natural Genus" - SEE "MLCA" below. Arachnis (ARACH) X Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Vanda (V)
MLCA	Mokara (Natural Genus) SEE ALSO "MKRA" above.
MLTNS	Miltonioides (Natural Genus)
MLXS	Malaxis (Natural Genus) <i>Mlxs. unifolia</i> & <i>Mlxs. pawoosa</i> - North American native with tiny flowers.
MMT	Milmiltonia Miltonia (MILT) X Miltoniopsis (MLTNPS)
MNDA	Maunderara Ada (ADA) X Cochlioda (CDA) X Miltonia (MILT) X Odontoglossum (ODM) X Oncidium (ONC)
MNDNM	Menadenium (Natural Genus)
MNMRIA	Monomeria (Natural Genus)
MNRA	Moonara Aerides (AER) X Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Neofinetia (NEOF) X Rhynchostylis (RHY)
MO	Momordia SEE "Clomodes" (?) MO 'Painted Desert X CTSM. Donna Wise to get the black orchid Fredclarkeara. Fred Clark @ Sunset Valley Orchids in Vista, CA.
MOI	Morieara Doritis (DOR) X Neofinetia (NEOF) X Phalaenopsis (PHAL) X Rhynchostylis (RHY)
MOIR	Moirara ALSO seen as "MRA" Phalaenopsis (PHAL) X Renanthera (REN) X Vanda (V)
MONN	Monnierara

Catasetum (CTSM) X Cycnoches (CYC) X Mormodes (MORM)

MORA Mooreara
Brassavola (B) X Broughtonia (BRO) X Cattleya (C) X Laelia (L) X
Schromburgkia (SCHOM) X Sophronitis (SOPH)

MORM Mormodes (Natural Genus)

Epiphytic genus of about 20 species from the American tropics; Plants are deciduous or nearly so; The flowers appear on leafless stalks; Most of the species resemble birds in flight and are occasionally called "flying-bird" orchids.

MPLA Milpilia
Miltonia (MILT) X Trichopilia (TRPLA)

MPS See "MLTNPS"

MPSA Milpasia
Aspasia (ASP) X Miltonia (MILT)

MRA SEE "MOIR"

MRC Mauriceara
Aganisia (AGN) X Batemannia (BTMNA) X Otostylis (OTST) X Pabstia (PAB) X
Promenaea (PROM) X Zygopetalum (Z) X Zygosepalum (ZSPM)
Replaces Masonara (MSNA)

MRCLM Meiracyllium (Natural Genus)

MRSA Morrisonara
Ada (ADA) X Miltonia (MILT) X Odontoglossum (ODM)

MSCHBLL Mischobulbon (Natural Genus) SYN: Mischobulbum

MSCRA Moscosoara
Broughtonia (BRO) X Epidendrum (EPI) X Laeliopsis (LPS)

Moth orchid SEE Phalaenopsis (PHAL)

MSDA Matsudaara
Barkeria (BARK) X Cattleya (C) X Laelia (L) X Sophronitis (SOPH)

MSNA Masonara Replaced by "Mauriceara" (MRC)

MTAD Miltada
Ada (ADA) X Miltonia (MILT)

MTADM Miltadium
Ada (ADA) X Miltonia (MILT) X Oncidium (ONC)

MTDA	Miltonioda Cochlioda (CDA) X Miltonia (MILT)
MTDM	Miltonidium Miltonia (MILT) X Oncidium (ONC) Sympodial
MTF	Mountfordara Leochilus (LCHS) X Oncidium (ONC) X Rodriguezia (RDZA) X Tolumnia (TOL) X Zelenkoa (ZEL)
MTSSA	Miltassia Brassia (BRS) X Miltonia (MILT) Sympodial
MTST	Miltistonia Baptistonia (BAPT) X Miltonia (MILT)
MTTA	Miltaretia Comparettia (COMP) X Miltonia (MILT)
?	Mixis Resulting from deconstruction of Pleurothallis (PTHS)
MXC	Mexicoa (Natural Genus)
MXCST	Maxillacaste Lycaste (LYC) X Maxillaria (MAX)
MXLB	Maxilobium Maxillaria (MAX) X Xylobium (XYL)
MXT	Myoxastrepia Myoxanthus (MY) X Restrepia (RSTP)
MY	Myoxanthus (Natural Genus) ALSO seen as MYXTHS.
MYCDM	Mystacidium (Natural Genus) This is an "Angraecoid".
?	Mystacorchis Resulting from deconstruction of Pleurothallis (PTHS)
MYMRA	Maymoirara Cattleya (C) X Epidendrum (EPI) X Laeliopsis (LPS)
MYXTHS	SEE "MY"
?	Myrmecophila (Natural Genus)

Part of Cattleya alliance

Schomburgkia species with hollow pseudobulbs transferred to this genus; Genus name refers to "ant-loving"; The balance of Schomburgkia transferred to Laelia (L);

In the wild, these plants seem to benefit from the presence of ants; They act as the plants' bodyguards during the dry season. Seeds often germinate on or near ant nests and seem to require or feed off the extreme acidity that comes from Formic acid excreted from the ants. Plants supply space and nectar in their hollow pseudobulbs where the ants can nest.

MZR

Menziesara

Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Paraphalaenopsis (PRPHLN) X Rhynchostylis (RHY) X Vanda (V)

NAK	Nakamotoara Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Neofinetia (NEOF) X Vanda (V)
NANDS	Nanodes (Natural Genus)
NASH	Nashara Broughtonia (BRO) X Cattleyopsis (CTPS) X Diacrium (DIACM)
NAUG	Naugleara Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Ascoglossum (ASCGM) X Renanthera (REN)
NBNTHM	Neobenthamia (Natural Genus)
NBPS	Neobatopus Cryptopus (CRYPT) X Neobathiea (NBTH)
NBTH	Neobathiea (Natural Genus)
NCGNS	Neocogniauxia (Natural Genus) Part of Cattleya alliance
NDRYS	Neodryas (Natural Genus)
NEOF	Neofinetia (Natural Genus) Part of the Vanda Alliance nee-o-fin-AY-tee-a or EE-shah Monopodial
NEOGM	Neoglossum Ascocentrum (ASCGM) X Neofinetia (NEOF)
NEOST	Neostylis Neofinetia (NEOF) X Rhynchostylis (RHY)
?	Neostylopsis Monopodial
?	Neotinea (Syn: Orchis)
?	Neottia nee-OTT-ee-a

Lack chlorophyll; Completely dependent on soil fungi feeding on decaying plant matter, such as falling leaves, to acquire nutrients.

Neottia nidus-avis (Bird's Nest Orchid found in Turkey)
Neottia (Syn. *Listera*) *smallii* - Native to West Virginia

?	Neuwiedia Only orchid genus which has (3) stamens.
NEPH	Nephelaphyllum (Natural Genus)
NEX	Neodeverreuxam Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Euanthe (ENTH) X Paraphalaenopsis (PRPHLN) X Vanda (V) Note: "Use Paravandrum" (?)
NGARA	Ngara Arachnis (ARACH) X Ascoglossum (ASCGM) X Renanthera (REN)
NGDA	Neogardneria (Natural Genus)
NGL	Nageliella (Natural Genus) NAY-gell-I-ELL-a Part of Cattleya alliance
NGRCM	Neograecum Angraecum (ASGCM) X Neofinetia (NEOF)
NHMTA	Nornahamamotoara Aerides (AER) X Rhynchostylis (RHY) X Vandopsis (VDPS)
NKGWA	Nakagawaara Aerides (AER) X Doritis (DOR) X Phalaenopsis (PHAL)
NKHLR	Neokoehleria (Natural Genus)
?	Niphantha New Genus separated from Pleurothallis (PTHS)
NLCHA	Neolauchea (Natural Genus)
NLMNN	Neolehmannia (Natural Genus)
NLRA	Nobleara Aerides (AER) X Renanthera (REN) X Vanda (V)
NMREA	Neomoorea (Natural Genus)
NON	Nonaara Aerides (AER) X Ascoglossum (ASCGM) X Renanthera (REN)

NPP	Neopabstopetalum Neogardneria (NGDA) X Pabstia (PAB) X Zygopetalum (Z) Replaces Woodwardara (which had Colax "CLX" in place of Pabstia (PAB))
NRNA	Northenara Cattleya (C) X Epidendrum (EPI) X Laelia (L) X Schromburgkia (SCHOM)
NRST	Neoeristylis Aerides (AER) X Neofinetia (NEOF) X Rhynchostylis (RHY) Nageliella
NSLS	Neostylopsi Neofinetia (NEOF) X Phalaenopsis (PHAL) X Rhynchostylis (RHY) Monopodial
?	Nidema Part of Cattleya alliance
NTL	Notylia (Natural Genus) no-TILL-ee-a
NTLDM	Notylidium Notylia (NTL) X Oncidium (ONC)
NTLPS	Notylopsi Ionopsis (INPS) X Notylia (NTL)
NTLTA	Notylettia Comparettia (COMP) X Notylia (NTL)
NUC	Nuccioara Cattleya (C) X Caularthron (CLRTHR) X Laelia (L) X Sophronitis (SOPH) Nun's orchid (SEE "PHAIUS")
NWDA	Norwoodara Brassia (BRS) X Miltonia (MILT) X Oncidium (ONC) X Rodriguezia (RDZA)

?	Oberonia (Natural Genus) o-beer-ROH-nee-a
OCD	Oncidumnia Oncidium (ONC) X Tolumnia (TOL)
?	Octomeria (Natural Genus)
?	Odochilus
OCP	Odonchlodiopsis Cochlioda (CDA) X Miltoniosis (MLTNPS) X Odontoglossum (ODM)
ODA	Odontioda Cochlioda (CDA) X Odontoglossum (ODM) Sympodial
ODBRS	Odontobrassia (Brassidium according to Carter & Holmes Orchids) Brassia (BRS) X Odontoglossum (ODM)
ODCDM	Odontocidium Cross between Odontoglossum (ODM) and Oncidium (ONC) Sympodial
ODD	Oncidodontopsis Miltoniopsis (MLTNPS) X Odontoglossum (ODM) X Oncidium (ONC)
ODDY	Oddyara Chondranthes (CDTHS) X Kefersteinia (KEFST) X Pescatorea (PES)
ODE	Oderara Arachnis (ARACH) X Paraphalaenopsis (PRPHLN) X Renanthera (REN) X Vanda (V) X Vandopsis (VDPS)

- ODK Onrodenkoa
 Oncidium (ONC) X Rodriguezia (RDZA) X Zelenkoa (ZEL)
- ODM Odontoglossum (Natural Genus)
 o-don-toh-GLOSS-um
 Part of the Oncidium Alliance; Known as "cool-growing" orchid along with
 Cymbidium (CYM), Masdevalia (MASD) & Miltoniopsis (MLTNPS).
- A large epiphytic genus of 300 species from Mexico and South America, the majority
 from high elevations. Plants and flowers come in many sizes and shapes; Some
 have showy flowers, others insignificant blooms; A most important genus.
- Odontoglossum pendulum* now known as *Cuitlauzina pendulo* (CUIT)
- Like to approach dryness at the roots between waterings.
- December: Cool down at night, even to mid 40's which they experience in nature at
 higher elevations - will cause them to bloom profusely in upcoming season.
- ODPLA Odontopolia
 Odontoglossum (ODM) X Trichopilia (TRPLA)
- ODRTA Odontoretia
 Comporetia (COMP) X Odontoglossum (ODM)
- ODTNA Odontonia
 Miltonia (MILT) X Odontoglossum (ODM)
 Maroon tiny "star-like" flowers with a big lip - \$45.
- OECL SEE "OENCL" below
- OENCL Oeceoclades (Natural Genus) Also seen as "Oecoclades" with no abbreviation.
 ALSO seen as "OECL".
OENCL. maculata - African orchid naturalized in Florida and widely in the neo-tropics,
 may be displacing native terrestrial orchids in tropical forests in Mexico.
- ? Oeonia (Natural Genus)
- OENLA Oeoniella (Natural Genus) This is an "Angraecoid".
- OGS Ontoglossum
 Odontoglossum (ODM) X Oncidium (ONC) X Tolumnia (TOL)
- OIP Oncidopsis
 Miltoniopsis (MLTNPS) X Oncidium (ONC)
- OKR Okaara
 Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Renanthera (REN) X Rhynchostylis (RHY) X Vanda (V)
- ? Oliveriana (Natural Genus)

OLT

Onzelcentrum
Oncidium (ONC) X Trichocentrum (TRCTM) X Zelenkoa (ZEL)

ONC

Oncidium (Natural Genus) (also Psycopsis)
(on-SID-ee-um)

Native to tropical Americas and stretch from southern Florida to southern Brazil. Culture is dependent on their native regions. Most require bright light conditions; 4-6 hours of direct sun in winter months. About 750 species; Epiphytic.

Intermediate-growing orchids, along with Cattleya ©, Encyclia (ENCYCL), many Paphiopedilum (PAPH) and Zygopetalum (Z).

Medium to high light-3000-5000 foot-candles (More than Phalaenopsis & more moisture);

Sympodial; Like to approach dryness at roots between waterings;

Intermediate temperature; night 62 - day 80; Humidity 40-60%

Flowering time varies; Yellow and brown are the predominate colors but other colors are available.

December: Cool down at night, even to mid 40's which they experience in nature at higher elevations - will cause them to bloom profusely in upcoming season.

Generally one blooming season per year that lasts from a few to several weeks.

Grow in relatively small pots for plants to flourish; Repot only when they are actively making new growth.

Oncidiums with thick, heavy leaves and pseudobulbs should go dry between waterings, especially during winter months. Thinner leaved types require more frequent waterings. Fertilize with balanced fertilizer when actively growing; Blossom booster 10-30-20 when flower spikes are developing; No fertilizer when plant is neither

growing nor producing flower spikes.

Onc. Sharry Baby' Sweet fragrance - \$55. Dainty pink and red flowers on a long, curved stem.

Bulb-like at the bottom;
"Catch-all" genus in the 1800's; Now, many renamed for the Oncidium alliance (Miltonia, et. Al.)

Onc. Splendidum: Large yellow lip (labellum); Thus "Dancing Dolls" as it looks like a fanned-out skirt.

ONCIDIUM ALLIANCE

Wide range of different orchids, all native to tropical areas of the Americas. Includes: Brassia (BRS), Cochlioda (CDA), Cuitlauzina (CUIT), Lemboglossum (LEMB), Miltonia (MILT), Odontoglossum (ODM), Osmoglossum (OSMGLS), Psychopsis (PSYC), Rodriguezia (RDZA), Rossioglossum (RSSGLS), Trichocentrum (TRCTM), Trichopilla (TRPLA) and Tolumnia (TOL).

Some sealevel in steamy swamps, others in upland forests and a small group near frost line in upper elevations of the Andes mountains.

ONC (Continued) Oncidium

Warmth tolerant species have thin leaves, thus they like a humid environment. They also like bright light.

Fir bark mix, kept evenly moist with perfect drainage.

ONCDA

Oncidioda
Cochlioda (CDA) X Oncidium (ONC)

ONCLLA

Oncidiella
Oncidium (ONC) X Rodriguezella (RDZLLA)

ONCNA

Oncidenia
Macradenia (MCDN) X Oncidium (ONC)

ONCPA

Oncidpilia
Oncidium (ONC) X Trichopilia TRPLA)

ONCSA

Oncidesa
Gomesa (GOM) X Oncidium (ONC)

ONCTTA

Oncidettia
Compartmentia (COMP) X Oncidium (ONC)

?

Ondidium (SEE "PSYCHP")

ONRA

Onoara
Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Renanthera (REN) X Vanda (V) X Vandopsis (VDPS)

ONS	Oncostele Oncidium (ONC) X Rhynchostele (RHY)
?	Ophidion (Natural Genus)
?	Ophrys (Natural Mediterranean genus) A type of "Bee" orchid; Pricipally Mediterranean in distribution 250 species (60 in Turkey).
	Sympodial; Terrestrial; Two subterranean tuberous roots. One used for food reserve for wintery periods and provides for the development of the other one, from which visable growth develops.
OP SCT	Opsiscattleya Cattleya (C) X Cattleyopsis (CTPS)
OP SIS	Opsisanda Vanda (V) X Vandopsis (VDPS)
OP ST	Opsistylis Rhynchostylis (RHY) X Vandopsis (VDPS)
ORCHIS	Orchis (Natural Genus) SEE ALSO Anacamptis (ANCMPT) <i>Orchis allens</i> - native to Turkey
	Sympodial; Terrestrial; Two subterranean tuberous roots. One used for food reserve for wintery periods and provides for the development of the other one, from which visable growth develops.
	<i>Orchis mascula</i> , <i>Orchis militaris</i> , <i>Orchis latifolia</i> and related species known as the "Salep orchid": traditionally used as an aphrodisiac; Has been shown to be a nerve stimulant and reinvigorating tonic, effective in cases of age related sexual weakness; Also, provides purification to the gastro intestinal tract; (Eating the flour made from grinding the dried tubers). "Salep" is also the name of a beverage made from the Salep flour; Turkey is the major producer. Grows in the western Himalayas at 8,000-12,000 feet; Purple flowers, evergreen throughout the year.
ORCYS	Orchiophrys Ophrys (?) X Orchis (ORCHIS)
	Orgyale (SEE "CYRTCH")
?	Orleansis (Natural Genus)
ORN CM	Ornithocidium Oncidium (ONC) X Ornithophora (ORPHA)

?	Ornithidium (Natural Genus)
?	Ornithocephalus (Natural Genus) Same subtribe as Phymatidium (?) and Zygostates (ZYGO) A genus of 35 species, mostly epiphytic from Mexico and Brazil; Leaves are fan-like in arrangement and the flowers usually small but attractive; Most species are dwarfish.
?	Ornithochilus (Natural Genus) 2 species make up this epiphytic genus from the Himalayas and China; Flowers are small but pretty; Plants are rather dwarfish.
ORPHA	Ornithophora (Natural Genus)
ORSPS	Orchiserapias Orchis (ORCHIS) X Serapias (SRPS)
ORSTD	Oerstedella (Natural Genus) Cattleya relative & similar in growth to an Epidendrum Part of Cattleya alliance
OSMGLS	Osmoglossum (Natural Genus) Part of the Oncidium Alliance
OSMT	Osmentara Broughtonia (BRO) X Cattleya (C) X Laeliopsis (LPS)
OT	Otopabstia Otostylis (OTST) X Pabstia (PAB) REPLACES Otocolax (OTCX)
OTCX	Otocolax REPLACED by Otopabstia (OT) Colax (CLX) X Otostylis (OTST)
OTD	Oncitonioides Miltonioides (MLTNS) X Oncidium (ONC)
OTGLSS	Otoglossum (Natural Genus) (syn: Oncidium) Remote mountains of central Ecuador; 6000-8400' in shrubby and wet cloud forests; Plants grow on rhizome-like structures with roots projecting in different directions but rarely touching the ground; Small pseudobulb; Rambles freely over other plants.
OTK	Odontokoa Odontoglossum (ODM) X Zelenkoa (ZEL)
OTL	Odontozelencidium Odontoglossum (ODM) X Oncidium (ONC) X Zelenkoa (ZEL)
OTNSA	Otonisia Aganisia (AGN) X Otostylis (OTST)
OTP	Odontiopsis

Miltoniopsis (MLTNPS) X Odontoglossum (ODM)

OTR Otaara
Brassavola (B) X Broughtonia (BRO) X Cattleya (C) X Laelia (L)
Sympodial; Plants do best with pot culture.

OTS Odontosteles
Odontoglossum (ODM) X Rhynchosteles (RHY)

OTSPM Otosepalum
Otostylis (OTST) X Zygosepalum (ZSPM)

OTST Otostylis (Natural Genus)

OTZ Ontolezia
Oncidium (ONC) X Rodriguezia (RDZA) X Tolumnia (TOL)

OWSR Owensara
Doritis (DOR) X Phalaenopsis (PHAL) X Renanthera (REN)

OZL Onzeloda
Cochlioda (CDA) X Oncidium (ONC) X Zelenkoa (ZEL)

OZN Onzelumnia
Oncidium (ONC) X Tolumnia (TOL) X Zelenkoa (ZEL)

OZT Onzelettia
Comparettia (COMP) X Oncidium (ONC) X Zelenkoa (ZEL)

P Plantanthera (Natural Genus) (Syn: Peramoena)
North American native orchid.

"The Butterfly Orchid" (*P. chlorantha* - grows along edges of open forests)

P. x keenanii: Fringed, frilly petals;

P. lacera (ragged fringed orchid): Night fragrant flower that attracts and is pollinated by Sphinx moths. It is found scattered in old abandoned fields in eastern North America.

P. peramoena (Purple fringeless orchid): Rare and beautiful orchid of the middle eastern United States. It grows in damp areas from Alabama to New Jersey.

P. ciliaris, *P. clavellata*, *P. flava* var. *Herbiola*, *P. orbiculata* and *P. psychodes* are all native to West Virginia.

SEE ALSO Psychopsis (PSYC)

PAB Pabstia (Natural Genus) (SEE CLX)

PAD Posadaara
Leochilus (LCHS) X Oncidium (ONC) X Rodriguezia (RDZA) X Tolumnia (TOL)

PAL Palermoara
Ada (ADA) X Comparettia (COMP) X Gomesa (GOM)

? Palumbina (Natural Genus)

? Panarica

Blooms in July (rare for many orchids); Genus of 6 species separated from Prosthechea (by Withner & Harding);
The group is distinctive even though the change is not recognised by all taxonomic authorities.

Native to Panama and Costa Rica, thus the name.

Grow these plants in bright, intermediate conditions. They are vigorous and will grow in most orchid media but seem to do better with good drainage; They do well in slatted baskets.

They grow actively while in full bloom so water them well in summer; However, they seem to benefit from drying out (less frequent watering) in the late winter months after growths have matured. This corresponds to the Costa Rican dry season, usually January through April.

? Panisea (Natural Genus)

Pansy orchid SEE Miltonia (MILT)

PAPH Paphiopedilum (Natural Genus)
paff-ee-oh-PEE-di-lum or PED-juh-lum

Intermediate growing orchids along with Cattleya (C), Encyclia (ENCYCL), Oncidium (ONC) and Zygopetalum (Z).

About 50 Asiatic species of Lady's-slippers from the jungles of far east & Indonesia;

Semi-terrestrial; Sympodial; Low to medium light - 1000-1500 foot candles; Intermediate to cool temperatures but there are warm growing types; They grow in humus & other material on the forest floor, on cliffs in pockets, and occasionally in trees.

Mature plants need a 15 to 20 degree difference between night & day.

Several Paphiopedilum orchids are lithophytes (growing in or on rocks) feeding off moss, nutrients in rain water, litter and even their own dead tissue.

Attractive mottle of the leaves of Paphiopedilum from temperate zones is caused by uneven distribution of chlorophyll.

Flowers Autumn to Spring but plants are available in bloom year round;
 When plant is done flowering, let the stem fade; It will slowly dry and then turn brownish after the flower has dried up and fallen.
 Flowers are waxy, almost artificial looking & can last 8 to 10 weeks.

Removing the old stem will allow the plant to concentrate its energy in growing new roots and growth for the next flowering.
 Snap, or cut the stem off near the base of the plant. Use a new, straight edge razor blade (new, from a local hardware store) to avoid transferring viruses from one plant to another.

No pseudobulbs; Both growths connected by rhizome; Called "Slipper Orchid"; ("Lady's Slipper" is really only Cypripedium);
 If potted, better kept in greenhouse than outside where rain and debris litter new growth and cause crown rot.

Paphiopedilums & Phragmipediums, tropical Ladys slipper orchids are easy to grow;
 They need frequent repotting (every six months) in a seedling bark mix (Some care sheets say repot every (1 to 2) years as medium decomposes); They need lots of water with good drainage (but they do like to approach dryness at roots between watering but never dry and never soggy).

Humidity needs to be 60-70% humidity

Fertilize lightly, flushing with water between feedings (20-20-20 recommended in fir bark mix. 1/2 strength every two weeks or 1/4 strength every watering. In cool weather, fertilize once a month. Flush with clear water monthly to leach excess fertilizer.

Subfamily: Cypripedioidea; Includes: Cypripedium, Mexipedium, Paphiopedilum, Phragmipedium and Selenipedium.
 Papilio SEE "Psychopsis" (PSYC)

- PARN Parnataara
Aerides (AER) X Arachnis (ARACH) X Phalaenopsis (PHAL)
- PART Paracentrum
Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Paraphalaenopsis (PRPHLN)
- PAS Parandachnis
Arachnis (ARACH) X Paraphalaenopsis (PRPHLN) X Vanda (V)
- PAV Paravandanthera
Paraphalaenopsis (PRPHLN) X Renanthera (REN) X Vanda (V)
- PBN Pabanisia REPLACES Aganax (AGX) (but Aganax has Colax (CLX),
not Pabstia (PAB) ???
Aganisia (AGN) X Pabstia (PAB)

PBT	Propabstopetalum REPLACES "AGWA" (Alangreatwoodara) Alangreatwoodara has Colax (CLX), not Pabstia ??????? Pabstia (PAB) X Promenaea (PROM) X Zygopetalum (Z)	but,
PCC	Procycleya Cattleya (C) X Encyclia (ENCYCL) X Prosthechea (?)	
PCN	Polycycnis (Natural Genus) Parachnis This is an invalid name; It is Paraphalaenopsis. It is an orthographic variant of Pararachnis. Use Pararachnis (PCS) below.	
PCS	Pararachnis Arachnis (ARACH) X Paraphalaenopsis (PRPHLN)	
PCTLS	Pecteilis (Natural Genus)	
PDSNTH	Paradisanthus (Natural Genus)	
?	Pegonia (Natural Genus)	
PDT	Parandanthe Euanthe (ENTH) X Paraphalaenopsis (PRPHLN) X Vanda (V)	
PE	Pectabenaria Habenaria (HAB) X Pecteilis (PCTLS)	
PEH	Pehara Aerides (AER) X Arachnis (ARACH) X Vanda (V) X Vandopsis (VDPS)	
PELCS	Pelachilus Gastrochilus (GCHLS) X Pelatantheria (PTHIA)	
PELST	Pelastylis Pelatantheria (PTHIA) X Rhynchostylis (RHY)	
?	Pelexia (Natural Genus)	
?	Peristeria (Natural Genus) <i>Peristeria elata</i> is known as the "holy ghost" orchid or "dove" orchid; State flower of Panama; Threatened by collection and habitat destruction.	
PERTHS	Persteranthus (Natural Genus) Pescatorea (SEE PES below)	

PES Pescatoria (Natural Genus) Also spelled Pescatorea

Genus of about 12 species, epiphytic from Costa Rica & Panama; Plants are medium size and grow in leaf fan shape; They bear fleshy, waxy, exquisite flowers 3" wide.

PESC Pescenia
Pescatoria (PES) X Stenia (STENIA)

PETT Pettitara
Ada (ADA) X Brassia (BRS) X Oncidium (ONC)

PGA Pageara
Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Luisia (LSA) X Rhynchostylis (RHY) X Vanda (V)

PGT Porphyroglottis (Natural Genus)

PHAIUS Phaius (Natural Genus)
Called "Nun's orchid" - *P. tankervilleae (grandifolius)* because petals and sepals give it a hooded look.

Closely allied to genus Acanthophippium (ACTPHM)

30 species.

"Spider-like" flower often maroon in color.

Phaius is a sympodial, terrestrial, found in tropical and subtropical Asia, Pacific Islands, Australia and Africa. Also naturalized at high elevations in Hawaii

and Caribbean Islands. There is one epiphytic species.

Vegetatively propagated by removing stem as soon as flowers fail. Remove small leaves and cut stem into sections with at least one node or "eye" on each section and plant into sphagnum moss. Cut stem at slight angle with a new razor blade (don't use scissors or garden shears).

A high proportion of the sections will develop into plantlets that can be repotted as they grow.

Phaius: Subfamily: Epidendroideae
Tribe: Arethuseae
Subtribe: Blettiinae

PHAL Phalaenopsis (Natural Genus) "Moth orchid"
fal-en-OP-sis

Part of the Vanda Alliance

Monopodial; Native to tropical Southeast Asia and Philippines.
Epiphytic; 40 species

Easiest orchid to grow in the house - blooms once a year for several months.

Light shade in greenhouse; East window OK; South or West window shaded (low light); Artificial lighting is good; Bright indirect light is best.

Warm growing: 60-68 degrees at night; 75-85 during the day; In fall, night temperatures at 50 to 55 degrees for several weeks (September) will initiate flower spikes.

By December, spikes are often well developed, though the buds may not have fattened much. They will be heavy laden soon and if not staked it must be done now. If not broken, spikes can result along with poor flower arrangement and sometimes (unforgivable) sideways or upside down flowers.

Never let them dry out completely; Decrease watering in winter months (soak when moderately dry).

Water on clear, bright day with tepid water; If potted in sphagnum moss, soak every other week.

40-60% humidity. (60-70% according to the A.O.S.)

Fertilize regularly when temperature is warm (twice a month with high nitrogen); Use balanced 10-10-10 weakly, weekly at 1/4 strength.

In spring, remove rotten flaccid roots to prevent fungal disease later in the summer; Note: A Phal with no leaves is not necessarily dead!

Flowers in response to short days (photoperiod); If grown under excessively low light levels leaves become thin and narrow (needs 1500 foot-candles); But they do thrive at lower light levels than most orchids. (WARM-SHADY-MOIST); If potted, better kept in greenhouse than outside where rain and debris litter new growth and cause crown rot; They do like to approach dryness at roots between watering.

Repot after flowering in spring every one-two years; It produces new leaves at top of the plant year after year (as opposed to new growth from the base).

Can't be divided - propagate by Keikis.

PHAL (Continued)

Phalaenopsis

COMMON QUESTION: Where do I cut the flower spike when it is finished?

When most orchids have finished blooming, the spike should be cut off with a sharp, sterile blade as close to the base of the spike as practical. Of all the more commonly available orchids, only Phalaenopsis will rebloom from its old spike. Phalaenopsis will generally rebloom if given a little extra care.

The spike should be cut between the scar left by the first flower and the 1st node (swollen, jointed area on the stem). One of the lower nodes will then initiate a new spike that will generally produce flowers within 8-12 weeks. Younger or weaker

plants may not rebloom. It is a good idea to cut the spike off entirely by midsummer to allow the plant to grow strongly to produce next year's bloom.

Phalaenopsis species in PHAL "Section":

Phal. amboensis (amboinensis) A mainstay of breeding yellow hybrids due to its background yellow color and bloom longevity.

Phal. Lueddemanniana, Phal. Hieroglyphica, Phal. pulchra :

Don't cut spent flower spikes (they will produce keikis after they bloom and will flower again in season).

Phal. Amabilis

Phal. Schillerianna

Phal. Stuartiana

Phal. Violacea

PHCAL	Phaiocalanthe New genus is product of crossing Calanthe (CAL) with Phaius (PHAIUS); They like to be potted and prefer a warm shady wet climate; "Spider-like maroon flower.
PHCYM	Phaiocymbidium Cymbidium (CYM) X Phaius (PHAIUS)
PHD	Phalaenidium Kingidium (KNGDM) X Phalaenopsis (PHAL)
PHDA	Phalaerianda Aerides (AER) X Phalaenopsis (PHAL) X Vanda (V)
PHDPS	Phalandopsis Phalaenopsis (PHAL) X Vandopsis (VDPS)
PHILL	Phillipsara Cochleanthes (CNTHS) X Stenia (STENIA) X Zygopetalum (Z)
PHL	Philippiara Cochlioda (CDA) X Miltoniopsis (MLTNPS) X Odontoglossum (ODM) X Rhynchostele (RHY)
PHLLA	Phaliella Kingiella (KING) X Phalaenopsis (PHAL)
PHNTA	Phalanetia Neofinetia (NEOF) X Phalaenopsis (PHAL)
PHPH	Phalphalaenopsis Paraphalaenopsis (PRPHLN) X Phalaenopsis (PHAL)

- ? Pholidota (Natural Genus)
- PHRAG Phragmipedium (Natural Genus)
frag-muh-PEE-dee-um
One of the "Slipper Orchids" from tropical America;
Sympodial; Like to approach dryness at roots between waterings;

12 species; Plants are characterized by long, ribbon-like petals.

Thrives in medium to high light levels; 2000-3000 foot candles for most; Min. 58 degrees
night temp; Summer max temp days 85-90.

Subfamily: Cyripedioidea; Includes: Cyripedium, Mexipedium, Paphiopedilum,
Phragmiprdium and Selenipedium.
- ? Phreatia (Natural Genus)
- ? Phymatidium (Natural Genus)
Member of Oncidiinae tribe; Looks like Tillandsia, but tiny white flowers give it away;
Native of Brazil; 9-10 species; Grows near ground in heavy shade in humid forests as
a true epiphyte; Must have at least 60% humidity or higher; Temperature 55 degrees
night to 90 degrees day.
- ? Physosiphon (Natural Genus)
Resulting from the deconstruction of Pleurothallis (PTHS)
- ? Physothallis
Resulting from the deconstruction of Pleurothallis (PTHS)
- PHRPHM Phragmipaphium
Paphiopedilum (PAPH) X Phragmipedium (PHRAG)
- PIA Parisia
Luisia (LSA) X Paraphalaenopsis (PRPHLN)
- ? Piperia (Natural Genus)
- ? Platyclinis (Natural Genus)

Syn: Dendrochilum; A genus of about 150 epiphytic orchids distributed in a vast
region from Burma to Sumatra to New Guinea; Many are found in Borneo and the
Philippines; Flowers are generally small.
- ? Platyrrhiza (Natural Genus)
- ? Platystele (Natural Genus)

The smallest orchids in the world (the size of a thumbnail);
Native to new world tropics.

PLCHS	Plectochilus Plectorrhiza (PLRHZ) X Sarcophilus (SARCO)
PLCTM	Pelacentrum Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Pelatantheria (PTHIA)
PLGCM	Plectrelgraecum Angraecum (ANGCM) X Plectrelminthus (PLMTHS)
PLMRA	Palmerara Batemannia (BTMNA) X Otostylis (OTST) X Zygosepalum (ZSPM)
?	Palmorchis

P. nitida - New addition to Costa Rican flora from Osa peninsula.

PLMTHS Plectrelminthus (Natural Genus)

? Plectrophora (Natural Genus)

PLN Pleione (Natural Genus)
 plye-OH-nee
 Terrestrial
 Absolutely requires a seasonal dry season during the year. Native to mountainous regions from Nepal, China, Taiwan, India, Burma, Thailand and Laos; All come from monsoon habitats - heavy summer rains and dry, cool winters. Close relative to Coelogyne (COEL);

 Unlike most orchids, the mature pseudobulb nourishes new growth and does not persist as a back bulb; Most bloom in late winter and spring during the dry season, but not all.

? Pleurobotryum (Natural Genus)

 Pleurothallid (SEE "DRAC")

PLRA Paulara
 Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Doritis (DOR) X Phalaenopsis (PHAL) X Renanthera (REN) X Vanda (V)

PLRHZ Plectorrhiza (Natural Genus)

PLSRA Paulsenara
 Aerides (AER) X Arachnis (ARACH) X Trichoglottis (TRGL)

PLTRS Pelatoritis
 Doritis (DOR) X Pelatantheria (PTHIA)

? Plumaticilos (SEE "PMT")

PMB Promenabstia
 Pabstia (PAB) X Promenaea (PROM) REPLACES Prolax (PRX) but Prolax has Colax (CLX) instead of Pabstia ??????

PMCPA Pomatocalpa (Natural Genus)

PMCTM Pomacentrum
 Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Pomatocalpa (PMCPA)

PMT Plumatistylis
 Plumaticilos (?) X Pterostylis (PTST)

PMTIS Pomatochilus
 Pomatocalpa (PMCPA) X Sarcocochilus (SARCO)

PMTSA Pomatisia
 Luisia (LSA) X Pomatocalpa (PMCPA)

PN Paranthe
 Euanthe (ENTH) X Paraphalaenopsis (PRPHLN)

PNA	Paphinia (Natural Genus)	
PNR	Ponerorchis (Natural Genus) (Schlechteri)	
PNT	Ponterara Aerides (AER) X Paraphalaenopsis (PRPHLN) X Rhynchostylis (RHY) X Vanda (V)	
PNTP	Pantapaara Ascoglossum (ASCGM) X Renanthera (REN) X Vanda (V)	
?	Podangis (Natural Genus)	This orchid is an "Angraecoid"
?	Pogonia (Natural Genus)	
	The rose pogonia or snake mouth orchid <i>Pogonia ophioglossoides</i> Zone 3-8 can be found growing in bogs and wet areas over the eastern half of North America from Canada to Florida; This delicate orchid needs acidic, moist soil to thrive. Growing in full sun under favorable conditions, it will form a dense colony. In summer each plant typically produces a single fragrant pink flower on a stem that is usually less than 9" tall.	
?	Pogoniopsis	
?	Polyotidium (Natural Genus)	
POL	Polystachya (Natural Genus)	Tropical Epidendroid genus
POLRA	Pooleara Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Ascoglossum (ASCGM) X Phalaenopsis (PHAL) X Renanthera (REN)	
?	Polyrrhiza (Natural Genus) Also seen as "Polyrriza" SEE ALSO Dendrophylax (DENPHX) "Ghost Orchid" considered in this genus by some.	
?	Ponera (Natural Genus) Part of Cattleya alliance	
?	Ponthieva (Natural Genus)	
?	Porpax (Natural Genus)	
POT	Potinara Brassavola (B) X Cattleya (C) X Laelia (L) X Sophronitis (SOPH) Some are large, showy corsage type orchids that need intermediate to warm conditions; Best grown in pots; Sympodial. Some have "spider-like" flowers with narrow petals and sepals.	

PPA	Pepeara Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Doritis (DOR) X Phalaenopsis (PHAL) X Renanthera (REN)
PPG	Poeppigara Brassia (BRS) X Miltonia (MILT) X Miltoniopsis (MLTNPS) X Odontoglossum (ODM)
PPL	Parapapilio Papilionanthe (PPLNNT) X Paraphalaenopsis (PRPHLN)
PPLNNT	Papilionanthe (Natural Genus) pap-ill-ee-oh-NAN-thee Certain Vanda species placed into this genus by taxonomists.
PPRTZ	Papperitzia (Natural Genus)
PPS	SEE "PRPHLN" below
PPTM	Propetalum Promenaea (PROM) X Zygopetalum (Z)
PPX	Polyphylax Dendrophylax (DENPHX) X Polyradicion (PRAD)
PRAD	Polyradicion (Natural Genus) "Ghost Orchid" considered in this genus by some.
PRC	Prosyclia Encyclia (ENCYCL) X Prosthechea (?)
PRCLS	Parachilus Parasarcophilus (PSARCO) X Sarcophilus (SARCO)
PRD	Pararides Aerides (AER) X Paraphalaenopsis (PRPHLN)
PRGM	Porroglossum (Natural Genus)
?	Prescottia (natural Genus)
PRH	Prosarthron Caularthron (CLRTHR) X Prosthechea (?)
PRI	Priceara Replaced by Williampriceara (WMP) Anguloa (ANG) X Colax (CLX) X Lycaste (LYC) X Promenaea (PROM)
PRN	Pararenanthera Paraphalaenopsis (PRPHLN) X Renanthera (REN)
PROM	Promenaea (Natural Genus) Related to Zygopetalum (Z). pro-men-EE-ah

Genus of dwarf plants, often less than 6" tall with proportionately large flowers to 2" wide.

? Prosthechea (Syn: Encyclia) SEE "Panarica" (?)
P. prismatocarpa - easy to grow; Flowers in June.

Part of the Epidendrum Group, along with Epidendrum (EPI) and Encyclia (ENCYCL)

PRPHLN Paraphalaenopsis (Natural Genus) ALSO seen as "PPS"
para-fal-ah-NOP-sis

PRRA Perreiraara
Aerides (AER) X Rhynchostylis (RHY) X Vanda (V)

PRT	Paranthera Arachnis (ARACH) X Paraphalaenopsis (PRPHLN) X Renanthera (REN)
PRTA	Porterara Rhynchostylis (RHY) X Sarcocylus (SARCO) X Vanda (V)
PRTHS	Promenantes Chondranthes (CHTHS) X Promenaea (PROM)
PRX	Prolax PEPLACED by Promenabstia (PMB) Colax (CLX) X Promenaea (PROM)
PSARCO	Parasarcocylus (Natural Genus)
?	Pseudoctomeria Resulting from the deconstruction of Pleurothallis (PTHS)
?	Pseudolaelia (Natural Genus) Thinner petals and sepals - Big lip! Native of Brazil; 12 species and a natural hybrid; Rambling rhizome (10 cm or more); Grow plants in intermediate exposures, almost exposed to sun but not actually seeing it except during the peak of summer; Humidity varies from very humid (due to presence of clouds) to coastal plain areas.
PSBOL	Pescatobollea Bollea (BOL) X Pescatorea (PES)
PSE	Pseudoencyclia (Natural Genus)
PSL	Proslia Laelia (L) X Prosthechea (?)
PSNTH	Pescorantes Cochleanthes (CNTHS) X Pescatorea (PES)
PSRHA	Pescarhyncha Pescatorea (PES) X Chondrorhyncha (CHDRH)
PSS	Pabstosepalum REPLACES Colasepalum (CLSM) Pabstia (PAB) X Zygosepalum (ZSPM)
PST	Parastylis Paraphalaenopsis (PRPHLN) X Rhynchostylis (RHY)
?	Pseuderia (Natural Genus)
?	Psychilis (SEE "Psychilus" below)

Part of Cattleya alliance

- PSW Pescawarrea
Pescatorea (PES) X Warrea (WRA)
- ? Psychopsiella (Natural Genus) (SEE "PSYC" below).
- PSY Psychilis (Natural Genus)
Part of Cattleya alliance
- PSYC Psychopsis (Psychopsis) (Natural Genus) Part of the Oncidium Alliance
ALSO seen as "PSYCHP"
Sympodial;
(Was Oncidium) according to Carter & Holmes Orchids)
Synonym: Ondidium (Natural Genus) according to Carter and Holmes Orchids.
Don't ever cut stem - new flowers form continually throughout the year and will
continue to bloom for years; Don't ever re-pot.
- Psychopsis* (Syn: *Oncidium*) *papilio* is the butterfly orchid. (See also:
"Platanthera" (?). *Psyc. papilio* has large flowers produced sequentially throughout
the year at the ends of long, thin inflorescences. Pollinated by a species of South
American butterfly, the flowers resemble the female of the species and the
male butterflies effect pollination while attempting to mate with it (Pseudocopulation).
- Ours labeled *Papilio kalihi*.
- PSYCHP SEE "PSYC" above
- ? Psygmorchis (Natural Genus) Part of vthe Oncidium Alliance.
- PTHIA Pelatantheria (Natural Genus)
- PTHS Pleurothallis (Natural Genus)
1000 species; Epiphytic from tropical America.
- Pleurothalids include Masdevailias & Draculas among others; Some only 2" tall.
(See also "Specklinia")
- Under deconstruction, resulting so far in Cucumeria, Empusella, Mirandopsis,
Mixis, Mystacorichis, Physosiphon, Physothallis & Pseudoctomeria.
- ? Pleurothallopsis (Natural Genus)
- PTP Pteroplodium
Diplodium (?) X Pterostylis (PTST)
- PTRCRS Pteroceras (Natural Genus)
- ? Pterostemma (Natural Genus)

PTST	Pterostylis (Natural Genus) 70 species of terrestrial orchids known as "greenhoods"; Most from Australia, some from New Zealand, New Guinea and New Caledonia; Plants are deciduous and flowers small, usually green or greenish with brown markings.
PTT	Paraottis Paraphalaenopsis (PRPHLS) X Trichoglottis (TRGL) Punch and Judy orchids SEE GGA "Gongora"
PUR	Purverera Arachnis (ARACH) X Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Paraphalaenopsis (PRPHLN) X Vanda (V)
PV	Paravanda Paraphalaenopsis (PRPHLN) X Vanda (V)
PVD	Paravandrum (SEE "NEX") Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Paraphalaenopsis (PRPHLN)
PVLA	Porrovalia Masdevallia (MASD) X Porroglossum (PRGM)
PVN	Pavonara Aspasia (ASP) X Miltonia (MILT) X Miltoniopsis (MLTNPS) X Odontoglossum (ODM)
PVP	Paravandopsis Paraphalaenopsis (PRPHLN) X Vandopsis (VDPS)
PY	Paramayara Papilionanthe (PPLNNT) X Paraphalaenopsis (PRPHLN) X Renanthera (REN) X Vanda (V)
PYH	Psythechea Prosthechea (?) X Schomburgkia (SCHOM)
PYP	Papilio <i>Pyp. Kalihi (Kram-erianna X Papilio)</i> ; Wavy petals, sepals and lip with big "ears" (sepals?) sticking straight up; \$40. This is actually a Psychopsis (SEE "PSYCHP"). <i>Pyp. Mariposa</i> var. Alba 'Green Valley Alba' is rare, unusual "butterfly orchid" - petals, sepals and lip all "wavy" on the edges.
PYT	Psytonia Broughtonia (BRO) X Psychilis (PSY)

PZKA

Panczakara

Brassavola (B) X Epidendrum (EPI) X Laelia (L) X Sophronitis (SOPH)

?

Quekettia (Natural Genus)

RBG	Rhynburgkia Rhyncholaelia (RHYNCH) X Schomburgkia (SCHOM)
RBF	Robifinetia Neofinetia (NEOF) X Robiquetia (RBQ)
RBNRA	Robinara Aerides (AER) X Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Renanthera (REN) X Vanda (V)
RBQ	Robiquetia (Natural Genus)
RBST	Robostylis Rhynchostylis (RHY) X Robiquetia (RBQ)
RCFTA	Roccafarteara Aspasia (ASP) X Brassia (BRS) X Cochlioda (CDA) X Odontoglossum (ODM)
RCHNA	Richardsonara Aspasia (ASP) X Odontoglossum (ODM) X Oncidium (ONC)
RCL	Renachilus Renanthera (REN) X Staurochilus (STCHLS)
RCM	Rhynchumnia Rhynchostele (RHSTL) X Tolumnia (TOL)
RCMZA	Richardmizutaara Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Phalaenopsis (PHAL) X Vandopsis (VDPS)
RCY	Rhyncyclia Encyclia (ENCYCL) X Rhyncholaelia (RHYNCH)
RDCHS	Rodrichilus Leochilus (LCHS) X Rodriguezia (RDZA)
RDCM	Rodricidium

	Oncidium (ONC) X Rodriguezia (RDZA)
RDD	Rhynchodendrum Epidendrum (EPI) X Rhyncholaelia (RHYNCH)
RDEN	Rodridenia Macradenia (MCDN) X Rodriguezia (RDZA)
RDGM	Rodriglossum Odontoglossum (ODM) X Rodriguezia (RDZA)
RDSSA	Rodrassia Brassia (BRS) X Rodriguezia (RDZA)
RDTNA	Rodritonia Miltonia (MILT) X Rodriguezia (RDZA)
RDTPS	Rodrettiopsis Comparettia (COMP) X Ionopsis (INPS) X Rodriguezia (RDZA)
RDTTA	Rodrettia Comparettia (COMP) X Rodriguezia (RDZA)
RDZA	Rodriguezia (Natural Genus) Part of the Oncidium Alliance. 30 dwarf epiphytic species from Costa Rica to Brazil & Peru; Dainty orchids with pendant scapes of colorful flowers.
RDZLLA	Rodrigueziella (Natural Genus)
?	Rodrigueziopsis (Natural Genus)
REC	Reichara Aspasia (ASP) X Miltonia (MILT) X Miltoniopsis (MLTNPS) X Oncidium (ONC)
RECC	Recchara Brassavola (B) X Cattleya (C) X Laelia (L) X Schomburgkia (SCHOM) Beautiful colors & spotting abound in this multiflowered eyecatcher
REN	Renanthera (Natural Genus) Epiphytic genus of showy plants from Tropical Asia and some Pacific Islands; Famous for brick-red colors.
RFDA	Rehfieldara Ada (ADA) X Odontoglossum (ODM) X Oncidium (ONC)
RFNDA	Renafinanda Neofinetia (NEOF) X Renanthera (REN) X Vanda (V)
RGN	Raganara

	Renanthera (REN) X Trichoglottis (TRGL) X Vanda (V)
RGS	Rangaeris (Natural Genus)
RHCTM	Rhynchocentrum Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Rhynchostylis (RHY)
RHDPS	Rhyndoropsis Doritis (DOR) X Phalaenopsis (PHAL) X Rhynchostylis (RHY)
RHIN	Rhinerrhiza (Natural Genus)
RHINCS	Rhinochilus Rhinerrhiza (RHIN) X Sarcochilus (SARCO)
?	Rhizanthella <i>Rhizanthella gardneri</i> : Australian orchid grows underground never seeing daylight; SEE also "Cryptanthemis"
RHLA	Rohriara Ada (ADA) X Aspasia (ASP) X Brassia (BRS)
?	Rhynacattleanthe Rhyncholaelia (RHYNCH) X Cattleya (C) X Guarianthe (GUR) New hybrid Genus
RHN	Rhynitis Rhyncholaelia (RHYNCH) X Sophronitis (SOPH)
RHNPS	Rhynchonopsis Phalaenopsis (PHAL) X Rhynchostylis (RHY)
RHRDS	Rhynchorides Aerides (AER) X Rhynchostylis (RHY)
RHSTL	Rhynchostele (Natural Genus) SYN: Odontoglossum
RHV	Rhyncovanda Rhynchostylis (RHY) X Vanda (V)
RHY	Rhynchostylis (Natural Genus) (or Rhyncostylis according to Carter & Holmes Orchids) Part of Vanda alliance; Will tolerate less light than Vandas rink-oh-STYE-liss

Only 4 species; Epiphytic; Strap-like leaves and bright scented blooms; A single plant may bear 200 flowers.

RHYNCH	Rhyncholaelia (Natural Genus) Synonym: Brassavola (SEE "B") Part of Cattleya alliance
?	Rhytionanthos (Natural Genus)
RIDL	Ridleyara Arachnis (ARACH) X Trichoglottis (TRGL) X Vanda (V)
?	Rittershausenara REPLACED by Brianara (BRN)
RLC	Rhyncholaeliocattleya Cattleya (C) X Rhyncholaelia (RHYNCH)
RLK	Roellkeara Aganisia (AGN) X Bollea (BOL) X Zygopetalum (Z)
RLLA	Rumrillara Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Neofinetia (NEOF) X Rhynchostylis (RHY)
RMSYA	Ramasamyara Arachnis (ARACH) X Rhynchostylis (RHY) X Vanda (V)
RNCTM	Renacentrum Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Renanthera (REN)
RNDS	Renandes Aerides (AER) X Renanthera (REN)
RNET	Renanetia Neofinetia (NEOF) X Renanthera (REN)
RNGL	Renaglottis Renanthera (REN) X Trichoglottis (TRGL)
RNGM	Renanthoglossum Ascoglossum (ASCGM) X Renanthera (REN)
RNND	Renanda Arachnis (ARACH) X Renanthera (REN) X Vanda (V)
RNNTHG	Renantherella (Natural Genus)
RNPS	Renanopsis Renanthera (REN) X Vandopsis (VDPS)
RNST	Renanstylis Renanthera (REN) X Rhynchostylis (RHY)
RNTDA	Renantanda

	Renanthera (REN) X Vanda (V)
RNTHPS	Renanthopsis Phalaenopsis (PHAL) X Renanthera (REN)
RNYA	Ronnyara Aerides (AER) X Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Rhynchostylis (RHY) X Vanda (V)
?	Renaparanopsis Renanthera (REN) X Paraphalaenopsis (PRPHLN)
RODPS	Rodriopsis Ionopsis (INPS) X Rodriguezia (RDZA)
ROLF	Rolfeara Brassavola (B) X Cattleya (C) X Sophronitis (SOPH)
ROTH	Rothara Brassavola (B) X Cattleya (C) X Epidendrum (EPI) X Laelia (L) X Sophronitis (SOPH)
RPPA	Ruppara Gomesa (GOM) X Odontoglossum (ODM) X Oncidium (ONC)
RRM	Rodrumnia Rodriguezia (RDZA) X Tolumnia (TOL)
RRT	Rhynarthron Caularthron (CLRTHR) X Rhyncholaelia (RHYNCH)
RSC	Rhynchosophrocattleya (SYN: Brassolaeliocattleya "BLC")
RSKRA	Rosakirschara Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Neofinetia (NEOF) X Renanthera (REN)
RSRA	Roseara Doritis (DOR) X Kingiella (KING) X Phalaenopsis (PHAL) X Renanthera (REN)
	Rose Pogonia SEE Pogonia (?)
RSSGLS	Rossioglossum (Natural Genus) Part of Oncidium Alliance (fairly recent segregate of Odontoglossum (ODM)).
RSTP	Restrepia (Natural Genus)
RTG	Rhytoniglossum Miltoniopsis (MLTNPS) X Odontoglossum (ODM) X Rhynchostele (RHSTL)
RTRA	Rotorara Bollea (BOL) X Chondranthes (CHTHS) X Kefersteinia (KEFST)
RTT	Rhynitanthe Guarianthe (GUR) X Rhyncholaelia (RHYNCH) X Sophronitis (SOPH)

?	Restrepiella (Natural Genus)
?	Restrepiopsis (Natural Genus)
RUD	Rudolfiella (Natural Genus)
RUN	Rundleara Paraphalaenopsis (PRPHLN) X Renanthera (REN) X Rhynchostylis (RHY)
?	Rusbyella (Natural Genus)
RUZ	Ruizara Brassia (BRS) X Miltonia (MILT) X Miltoniopsis (MLTNPS) X Odontoglossum (ODM)
RYA	Rhyncada Ada (ADA) X Rhynchostele (RHSTL)
RYN	Rhyncanthe Guarianthe (GUR) X Rhyncholaelia (RHYNCH)
RYS	Rhyntonossum Miltonia (MILT) X Odontoglossum (ODM) X Rhynchostele (RHSTL)
S	SEE "SOPH"
SACCM	Saccolabium (Natural Genus) Now called "Gastrochilus" (GCHLS)
?	Saccolabiopsis (Natural Genus)
?	Sacoila Rare in Florida-growing in Fakahatchee Strand; Sarasota County is the largest known population.
?	Salpistele (Natural Genus)
SAND	Sanderara Brassia (BRS) X Cochlioda (CDA) X Odontoglossum (ODM)
?	Sanderella (Natural Genus)
SAPP	Sappanara Arachnis (ARACH) X Phalaenopsis (PHAL) X Renanthera (REN)
?	Saracenella (Natural Genus)
SARC	Sarcanthopsis (Natural Genus) Part of the Vanda Alliance
SARCO	Sarcochilus (Natural Genus)

About 30 epiphytic species; India, Malaysia, Australia and the Pacific Islands;
Some do not have leaves but are rather a tangle of roots; Flowers generally handsome.

?	Sarcoglyphis (Natural Genus)
?	Sarcophyton (Natural Genus)
?	Sarcopodium (Natural Genus)
?	Saundersia (Natural Genus)
?	Sauroglossum (Natural Genus)
SATM	Satyrium (Natural Genus)
SBGCM	Sobennigraecum Angraecum (ANGCM) X Sobennikoffia (SBK)
SBK	Sobennikoffia (Natural Genus)
SBY	Schombocyclia Encyclia (ENCYCL) X Schomburgkia (SCHOM)
SC	Soprocattleya Cattleya (C) X Sophronitis (SOPH)
?	Scaphosepalum (Natural Genus)
SCEL	Scelochilus (Natural Genus)
SCGL	Scaphyglottis (Natural Genus) Part of Cattleya alliance
?	Schlechteri (SEE: "Ponerorchis")
SCHFA	Schafferara Aspasia (ASP) X Brassia (BRS) X Cochlioda (CDA) X Miltonia (MILT) X Odontoglossum (ODM)
?	Schlimmia (Natural Genus)
?	Schoenorchis (Natural Genus)
SCHOM	Schomburgkia (Natural Genus)

From Mexico and West Indies to South America.
This genus split into (2) groups: If hollow pseudobulbs, transferred to a new genus "Myrmecophila" which means "ant-loving"; Remainder transferred to "Laelia" (L).

SCL	Schombolaeliocattleya Cattleya (C) X Laelia (L) X Schomburgkia (SCHOM) Replaces Lyonara (LYON)
SCTT	Scottara Aerides (AER) X Arachnis (ARACH) X Luisia (LSA)
SCU	Scullyara Cattleya (C) X Epidendrum (EPI) X Schomburgkia (SCHOM)
?	Scuticaria (Natural Genus)
SDNFDA	Sedenfadenia (Natural Genus)
SDR	Sedirea (Natural Genus)
SDRA	Sauledaara Aspasia (ASP) X Brassia (BRS) X Miltonia (MILT) X Oncidium (ONC) X Rodriguezia (RDZA)
SE	Sealara Papilionanthe (PPNNT) X Paraphalaenopsis (PRPHLN) X Vanda (V)
SEIDNF	Seidenfadenia (Natural Genus) From Thailand; Named for Gunnar Seiden-Faden, its discoverer.
?	Seidenfadenilla From Thailand; Named for Gunnar Seiden-Faden, its discoverer.
?	Seidenfia From Thailand; Named for Gunnar Seiden-Faden, its discoverer.
SEL	Selenipedium (Natural Genus) (One of the "Slipper Orchids") Sub-family: Cyripedioidea Includes: Cyripedium, Mexipedium, Paphiopedium, Phragmipedium & Selenipedium 5 species; Ecuador, Panama, Brazil, Guianas & Venezuela; Extremely difficult to grow in cultivation; Keep roots damp at all times and use a moisture-retaining medium; Bright light, but protection from direct sun; Dilute fertilizer once a month. Generally tall, reedy plants; Most of the plants cultivated under this name are classified as Phragmipedium (PHRAG); According to some authorities, no true Selenipediums are in cultivation.
SEV	Severinara Diacrium (DIACM) X Laelia (L) X Sophronitis (SOPH)
SFDRA	Stanfieldara Epidendrum (EPI) X Laelia (L) X Sophronitis (SOPH)

SGDM	Sigmacidium Oncidium (ONC) X Sigmatostalix (SGMX)
SGKA	Sagarikara Aerides (AER) X Arachnis (ARACH) X Rhynchostylis (RHY)
SGL	Sceloglossum Scelochilus (SCEL) X Odontoglossum (ODM)
SGMX	Sigmatostalix (Natural Genus)
SGRA	Segerara Aspasia (ASP) X Cochlioda (CDA) X Miltonia (MILT) X Odontoglossum (ODM) X Oncidium (ONC)
SGRT	Siegeristara Bulbophyllum (BULB) X Cirrhopetalum (CIRR) X Trias (TRIAS)
?	Sievekingia (Natural Genus)
SHGRA	Shigeuraara Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Ascoglossum (ASCGM) X Renanthera (REN) X Vanda (V)
SHIPM	Shipmanara Broughtonia (BRO) X Diacrium (DIACM) X Schromburgkia (SCHOM)
SHN	Sheehanara Ascoglossum (ASCGM) X Renanthera (REN) X Trichoglottis (TRGL)
SHVA	Shiveara Aspasia (ASP) X Brassia (BRS) X Odontoglossum (ODM) X Oncidium (ONC)
SIDR	Sidranara ASCRM ? X Phalaenopsis (PHAL) X Renanthera (REN)
SILPA	Silpapasertara Aerides (AER) X Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Sarcanthus (SNTHS)
SJMA	Sanjumeara Aerides (AER) X Neofinetia (NEOF) X Rhynchostylis (RHY) X Vanda (V)
SL	Sophrolaelia Laelia (L) X Sophronitis (SOPH)
SLAD	Sladeara Doritis (DOR) X Phalaenopsis (PHAL) X Sarcophilus (SARCO)

?	Smitinandia (Natural Genus) Snake mouth orchid SEE Pogonia (?)
SLC	Sophrolaeliocattleya Cattleya (C) X Laelia (L) X Sophronitus (SOPH) Under new classification the vast majority of this genus will become hybrids of Cattleya. Sophronitus has "miniature" influence; Contributes scarlet red; 6 or 7 species; Native to Brazil - some low and others in high elevations. 1" & oval, pointed, brown-maroon buds; Exposed white roots; Stalks are jointed, but not as much as Dendrobiums and some "internodes" swollen. <i>Slc. Tutakamen 'Pop'</i> \$65. 5-1/2" pop 1 foot tall
SLGA	Schilligerara Aspasia (ASP) X Gomesa (GOM) X Miltonia (MILT)
SLN	Scelonia Scelochilus (SCEL) X Tolumnia (TOL)
SLR	Solanderara Brassia (BRS) X Cochlioda (CDA) X Miltoniopsis (MLTNPS) X Odontoglossum (ODM)
SMBC	Schombocattleya Cattleya (C) X Schomburgkia (SCHOM)
SMBCNA	Schombocatonia Broughtonia (BRO) X Cattleya (C) X Schromburgkia (SCHOM)
SMBDCM	Schombodiacrium Diacrium (DIACM) X Schromburglia (SCHOM)
SMBEP	Schomboepidendrum Epidendrum (EPI) X Schromburgia (SCHOM)
SMBL	Schombolaelia Schomburkia (SCHOM) X Laelia (L) Part of Cattleya alliance; Larger plants; Best mounted on wood in warm conditions.
SMBNA	Schombonia Broughtonia (BRO) X Schromburgkia (SCHOM)
SMBTS	Schombonitis Schromburgkia (SCHOM) X Sophronitis (SOPH)

- SMBV Schombavola
Brassavola (B) X Schromburgkia (SCHOM)
- SMH Schomechea
Prosthechea (?) X Schomburgkia (SCHOM)
- SMLP Schombolaeliopsis
Laeliopsis (LPS) X Schromburgkia (SCHOM)
- SMPS Sarconopsis ALSO seen as "SRNPS"
Phalaenopsis (PHAL) X Sarcophilus (SARCO)

SNGL Stenoglottis (Natural Genus)
Terrestrial from South America; Tuberous roots produce a rosette of leaves; Flowers small but attractive; Plants grow and bloom for four or five months and then rest for a few months before starting to grow again and repeat the cycle.

Stenoglottis longifolia: Called "candlestick orchid. An intriguing species has joined the ranks of orchids that will grow well on bright windowsills or under lights in average home conditions.

This is a terrestrial orchid from South Africa. It is called the candlestick orchid because it produces delicate airy spikes, from 12" to 30" tall, bearing dozens of bright pink flowers with beautifully fringed lips. It blooms for three months, new florets continuing to open as the spike elongates.

The foliage is attractive too, a neat rosette of soft green ruffled leaves. The plant is deciduous, losing its leaves after flowering but new growths quickly appear. The flower spikes begin growing in early autumn and the plant is usually in full flower in October.

A handsome specimen plant with many spikes can be grown in a 5" or 6" pot. Stenoglottis does best in a South or East window, with night temperatures no lower than 50 degrees and in a potting mix such as equal parts of loam, leafmold and peatmoss. Plants are starting to appear in the better florist shops.

SNTHS	Sarcanthus (Natural Genus)
SOB	Sobralia (Natural Genus) so-BRAL-ee-ah Bloom frequently throughout the year; Extremely showy displays and lovely fragrance.
?	Solenidiopsis (Natural Genus)
?	Solenidium (Natural Genus)
?	Sophleycia SYN: Epilaeliocattleya ALSO Sophrocyclia SYN: Epilaelia
SOPH	Sophronitis (Natural Genus) (ALSO seen as "S") sof-roh-NYE-tiss Part of Cattleya alliance

Should not dry out between waterings.

Many *Laelia* (L) species recently transferred to this genus; Previously, *Sophranitis* referred to the cool-growing, diminutive, brilliant red hummingbird-pollinated flowers from high mountains in Brazil. Now, it's anybody's guess what hybrids look like.

SOT *Sopharthron*
 Caularthron (CLRTHR) X *Sophranitis* (SOPH)

? *Soterosanthus* (Natural Genus)

SPA *Spathoglottis* (Natural Genus)
 spath-oh-GLOT-tiss

Many, many hybrids, tens of thousands, with almost every color variation.

Terrestrial; Landscape orchid in milder climates; Many with a large, out-stretched lip - kind of like a handlebar moustache (or bat wings).

SPE *Specklinia* (Syn: *Pleurothallis*)

? *Sphyrarhynchus* (Natural Genus)

? *Sphyrastylis* (Natural Genus)

Spider orchids SEE *Brassia* (BRS)

? *Spiranthes* (Natural Genus)

A genus of American terrestrial orchids found in grasslands and woods; Almost 300 species widely distributed, divided among a number of other genera by many authorities.

There are some 30 species of "Lady's tresses" (*Spiranthes* spp.) native to North America.

For garden cultivation the standout is fragrant nodding Lady's tresses (*S. cernuum* var. *odorata*) Zone 4-8; Sometimes listed as *S. odorata*, this orchid is native to moist sites in sun to part shade from New Jersey south to Florida, Louisiana and Texas.

A vigorous selection called 'Chadds Ford' is an ideal choice for anyone trying a first terrestrial orchid. From a basal rosette of glossy, evergreen leaves, it sends up a two foot spike of spiraling, vanilla-scented white flowers that bloom in fall. It spreads by stolons as well as by seed and if conditions are right, will reward the gardener with rapidly expanding colonies.

It grows best in slightly acidic soil that stays moist throughout the year but is quite adaptable and will grow in any moisture-retentive soil that supports plants such as Hostas or Astilbes. A site in part sun or the open shade of a high canopy is ideal.

Spiranthes tuberosa (little lady's tresses); Native to Southeastern Coastal plain, except southern Florida; Zone 6-9; Full sun to partial shade; Good drainage essential; Natural rainfall normally sufficient-irrigate raised beds; pH 5-6;

Use 1 ounce vinegar per gallon of water; Do NOT fertilize; Mulch with pine needles or bark (partially decomposed).

S. lacera (slender ladies' tresses) is one of Summy's ladies' tresses found scattered across open, sunny fields of Eastern U.S. and Canada; Easily identified because of the slight green color of the lip; Not available commercially.

- SPG Stenopogon
Cyclopogon (CYCL) X Stenorrhynchos (STRS)
- SPHRNT Sophronitella (Natural Genus)
Part of Cattleya alliance
- SPLA Sapalalaa
Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Renanthera (REN) X Rhynchostylis (RHY) X Vanda (V) X
Vandopsis (VDPS)
- Spray orchid SEE "Dendrobium (DEN)
- SPR Spruceara
Cochlioda (CDA) X Miltonia (MILT) X Miltoniopsis (MLTNPS) X Odontoglossum (ODM)
- SPRRA Susanperreiraara
Broughtonia (BRO) X Cattleya C X Tetramicra (TTMA)
- SPS Spiessara
Arachnis (ARACH) X Paraphalaenopsis (PRPHLN) X Renanthera (REN) X
Vandopsis (VDPS)
- SPT Sophrotes
Leptotes (LPT) X Sophronitis (SOPH)

SPZA	Sarpariza Parasarcophilus (PSARCO) X Plectorrhiza (PLRHZ) X Sarcophilus (SARCO)
SRAN	Sarcomanthus Sarcophilus (SARCO) X Dryomanthus (DRY)
SRCTM	Sarcocentrum Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Sarcophilus (SARCO)
SRDTS	Saridestylis ASR ? X Rhynchostylis (RHY) X Sarcanthus (SNTHS)
SRGT	Sarcoglottis (Natural Genus)
SRKA	Srisukara Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Cleisostoma (CLEIS) X Rhynchostylis (RHY)
SRNPS	SEE "SMPS"
?	Sarcostoma (Natural Genus)
SRPS	Serapias (Natural Genus)
SRT	Sophranthe Guarianthe (GUR) X Sophronitis (SOPH)
SRTH	Sarcothera Renanthera (REN) X Sarcophilus (SARCO)
SRTS	Sartylis Rhynchostylis (RHY) X Sarcophilus (SARCO)
SRV	Sarcovanda Sarcophilus (SARCO) X Vanda (V)
SRZA	Sarcorrhiza Rhinorrhiza (RHIN) X Sarcophilus (SARCO)
STAAL	Staalara Barkeria (BARK) X Laelia (L) X Sophronitis (SOPH)
STAC	Stacyara Cattleya (C) X Epidendrum (EPI) X Sophronitis (SOPH)
STAN	Stanhopea (Natural Genus) stan-HOPE-pee-ah

Approx. 55 species between Mexico and Brazil; Epiphytic; Unusually colorful and

very fragrant flowers; Elevations range from sea level to 6500 ft; Flowers last only a couple of days; Water throughout the year and provide dappled light with good humidity; Complex lip divided into (3) parts: Hypochil (Basal part), Mesochil (Middle part) & Epichil (terminal lobe of labellum).

Relatives include Embreeas (EMB), Gongoras (GGA), Acineta (ACN) and Coryanthes (CRTHS).

In all members of this genus, inflorescence grows downward from the base of the pseudobulb with a strong chocolate fragrance.

If you have young seedlings or divisions in regular pots, lift the plants from the pots and check to make sure they haven't sent out inflorescences into the mix (which end up rotting).

STCHLS	Staurochilus (Natural Genus)
?	Stelia (Natural Genus)
STE	Stelis (Natural Genus) STEE-lis 900-1000 species
STENIA	Stenia (Natural Genus)
?	Stenocoryne (Natural Genus) (Sometimes considered Bifrenaria - Carter & Holmes Orchids)
	From Brazil; 12 species, closely allied to genus Xylobium (XYL); Flowers are small, usually bell-shaped and brilliantly colored.
?	Stenorrhynchus (Natural Genus)
STGA	Stangora Gongora (GGA) X Stanhopea (STAN)
STLA	Steniella Chaubardiella (CHBL) X Stenia (STENIA)
STLMA	Stellamizutaara Brassavola (B) X Broughtonia (BRO) X Cattleya (C)
?	Stellilabium (Natural Genus)
?	Stereochilus (Natural Genus)
?	Stenorrhynchos
?	Steveniella S. satyriodes, the only species in this genus; Rare; Found only in the mountains of

the Black Sea region.

STMK	Stephenmonkhouseara Aganisia (AGN) X Batemannia (BTMNA) X Otostylis (OTST) X Pabstia (PAB) X Zygopetalum (Z) X Zygosepalum (ZSPM) Replaces Monkhouseara (MKHSA)
STMRA	Stamariaara Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Phalaenopsis (PHAL) X Renanthera (REN) X Vanda (V)
STNCN	Stanhocycnis Polycycnis (PCN) X Stanhopea (STAN)
STO	Stonia Broughtonia (BRO) X Sophronitis (SOPH)
STP	Stellipogon Stellilabium (?) X Telipogon (?)
STPH	Stephenara Aganisia (AGN) X Batemannia (BTMNA) X Neogardneria (NGDA) X Otostylis (OTST) X Zygopetalum (Z) X Zygosepalum (ZSPM)
STRN	Stearnara Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Paraphalaenopsis (PRPHLN) X Renanthera (REN) X Vanda (V)
STRS	Stenorrhynchos (Natural Genus)
STRPSS	Stauropsis (Natural Genus)
STSC	Stenosarcos Sarcoglottis (SRGT) X Stenorrhynchos (STRS)
STWT	Stewartara Ada (ADA) X Cochlioda (CDA) X Odontoglossum (ODM)
?	Stolzia (Natural Genus)
?	Summerhayesia (Natural Genus)
?	Sunipia
SUT	Sutingara Arachnis (ARACH) X Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Phalaenopsis (PHAL) X Vanda (V) X Vandopsis (VDPS)
SVD	Sarvandopsis Sarcanthopsis (SARC) X Vandopsis (VDPS)

SVG	Savageara Oncidium (ONC) X Rodriguezia (RDZA) X Tolumnia (TOL) X Zelenkoa (ZEL)
SVP	Sarvandopanthera Renanthera (REN) X Sarcanthopsis (SARC) X Vandopsis (VDPS) Swan orchids SEE "Cycnoches" (CYC)
SW	Sweetara Paraphalaenopsis (PRPHLN) X Rhynchostylis (RHY) X Vanda (V)
SXA	Seahexa Hexadesmia (HEX) X Hexisea (HXSA)
SYA	Sallyyeera Brassavola (B) X Broughtonia (BRO) X Cattleya (C) X Cattleyopsis (CTPS) X Diacrium (DIACM) X Epidendrum (EPI) X Laelia (L) X Schromburgkia (SCHOM) X Sophronitis (SOPH)
SYMA	Symmonsara Brassavola (B) X Cattleya (C) X Epidendrum (EPI) X Schromburgkia (SCHOM)
SYMPHO	Symphoglossum (Natural Genus)
SYMPHY	Symphyglossum (Natural Genus)
?	Systeloglossum (Natural Genus)
?	Taeniophyllum (Natural Genus)
?	Tainia (Natural Genus)

TANARA	Tanara Aerides (AER) X Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Renanthera (REN) X Rhynchostylis (RHY) X Vanda (V)
?	Telipogon (Natural Genus)
TBCM	Tubaecum Angraecum X Tuberolabium
TBL	Tuberella Replaced by Amesilabium (AML)
TBLM	Tuberolabium (Natural Genus)
TBWA	Turnbowara Barkeria (BARK) X Broughtonia (BRO) X Cattleya C
TC	Trichoceros (Natural Genus)
TCD	Triodoncidium Odontoglossum (ODM) X Oncidium (ONC) X Trichocentrum (TRCTM)
?	Triphora <i>Triphora trianthopora</i> is "Three birds orchid"; NE U.S. native; Requires bog conditions; Zone 4-9; Requires shade; Not available commercially.
TDZ	Telidezia Fernandezia (FRNNDZ) X Telipogon (?)
?	Tetrabaculum (?)
TGL	Toluglossum Odontoglossum (ODM) X Tolumnia (TOL)
TGZ	Tolguezettia Comparettia (COMP) X Rodriguezia (RDZA) X Tolumnia (TOL)
?	Thelasis (Natural Genus)
?	Thelychiton
THEL	Thelymitra (Natural Genus)
?	Theocosteale (Natural Genus)
THMPA	Thompsonara Catasetum (CTSM) X Cymbidium (CTM) X Grammatophyllum (GRAM)
THRA	Teohara Arachnis (ARACH) X Renanthera (REN) X Vanda (V) X Vandopsis (VDPS)

THSRA	Thesaera Aerangis (AERGS) X Aeranthes (AERTH)
THU	Thunia (Natural Genus) Resume watering in April
?	Thwaitesara (New hybrid renamed) Rhyncholaelia (RHYNCH) X Cattleya (C) X Guarianthe (GUR) X Sophronitis (SOPH)
?	Ticoglossum (Natural Genus)
?	Tipularia (Natural Genus) <i>Tipularia discolor</i> : Native to NE US to Florida; Zone 5-8; Needs shade in summer; Good drainage; Natural rainfall sufficient usually - raised beds need some additional irrigation; pH 5-6; Add one ounce vinegar per gallon of water; Do NOT fertilize; Mulch with pine needles - Don't smother winter leaf; Flowers spike in August.
TLB	Thelybaculum Tetrabaculum (?) X Thelychiton (?)
TLD	Toladenia Macradenia (MCDN) X Tolumnia (TOL)
TLN	Toluandra Galeandra (GAL) X Tolumnia (TOL)
TLPGON	SEE "TP" below
TLT	Telisterella Hofmeisterella (?) X Telipogon (TP)
TMP	Tolumnopsis Tolumnia (TOL) X Miltoniopsis (MLTNPS)
TNC	Toloncettia Comparettia (COMP) X Oncidium (ONC) X Tolumnia (TOL)
TOL	Tolumnia (Natural Genus) ALSO seen as TOLU Part of Oncidium alliance <i>Tolumnia bahamensis</i> is in the US in protected areas along Palm Beach and Martin County line; One of Florida's critically imperiled native plants.
TOLU	See "TOL" above
TOS	Tolassia Brassia (BRS) X Tolumnia (TOL)

TP	Telipogon (Natural Genus) SEEN also as "TLPGON"
	Coming from mountain cloud forests of Costa Rica and Peru, this is a group of generally dwarf epiphytes that bear exquisite flowers; Flowers appear to be triangular with three parts.
TPGN	Trichopogon Telipogon (TP) X Trichoceros (TC)
TPHM	Triasphyllum Bulbophyllum (BULB) X Trias (TRIAS)
TRCDM	Trichocidium Oncidium (ONC) X Trichocentrum (TRCTM)
TRCPS	Trichopsis Trichoglottis (TRGL) X Vandopsis (VDPS)
TRCTM	Trichocentrum (Natural Genus) Part of the Oncidium Alliance
	18 species from tropical America; Plants mostly dwarf with generally small flowers.
TRCV	Trichovanda Trichoglottis (TRGL) X Vanda (V)
TREV	Trevorara Arachnis (ARACH) X Phalaenopsis (PHAL) X Vanda (V)
TRGCA	Trigolyca Mormolyca (MICA) X Trigonidium (TRGDM)
TRGDM	Trigonidium (Natural Genus)
TRGL	Trichoglottis (Natural Genus)
	35 epiphytic species from Asia & Indonesia; Handsome flowers on vine-like plants.
TRIAS	Trias (Natural Genus)
TRICER	Trichoceros (Natural Genus)
	6 species; Small, epiphytic from Columbia, Peru & Bolivia; Rarely grown in cultivation.
TRNPS	Trichonopsis Phalaenopsis (PHAL) X Trichoglottis (TRGL)
TRPLA	Trichopilia (Natural Genus) Part of the Oncidium Alliance
	30 species; Epiphytic; Mexico, Central America & Columbia; Plants are undistinguished without flowers but in bloom several species are magnificent with 7" flowers that hug the rim of the pot.

?	Trichosalpinx (Natural Genus)
TRST	Trichostylis Rhynchostylis (RHY) X Trichoglottis (TRGL)
?	Tridactyle (Natural Genus)
?	Trisetella (Natural Genus)
?	Trixspermum (Natural Genus)
TRTA	Trautara Doritis (DOR) X Luisia (LSA) X Phalaenopsis (PHAL)
TSLA	Trisuloara Barkeria (BARK) X Brassavola (B) X Cattleya (C) X Epidendrum (EPI) X Laelia (L) X Sophronitis (SOPH)
TSPT	Triaspetalum Cirrhopetalum (CIRR) X Trias (TRIAS)
?	Trizeuxis (Natural Genus)
?	Trudelia (Natural Genus) Monopodial
TTCT	Tetracattleya Cattleya (C) X Tetramicra (TTMA)
TTDM	Tetradiacrium Diacrium (DIACM) X Tetramicra (TTMA)
TTKA	Tetrakeria Barkeria (BARK) X Tetramicra (TTMA)
TTMA	Tetramicra (Natural Genus) Also seen as "Tetramica; Part of Cattleya alliance
TTPS	Tetraliopsis Laeliopsis (LPS) X Tetramicra (TTMA)
TTR	Tetrallia Dockrillia (?) X Tetrabaculum (?)
TTTNA	Tetratonia Broughtonia (BRO) X Tetramicra (TTMA)
TUCK	Tuckerara

Cattleya (C) X Diacrium (DIACM) X Epidendrum (EPI)

? Tuescheria (Natural Genus)

TUN Tolucentrum
Tolumnia (TOL) X Trichocentrum (TRCTM)

TUT Tolutonia
Miltonia (MILT) X Tolumnia (TOL)

TX Thrixspermum (Natural Genus)

TYR Thelyrillia
Dockrillia (?) X Thelychiton (?)

? UnCIFera (Natural Genus)

UPTA Uptonara
Phalaenopsis (PHAL) X Rhynchostylis (RHY) X Sarcocylus (SARCO)

V

Vanda (natural Genus)
VAN-da

Epiphytic; 70 species, extending from China and the Himalayas to New Guinea and Northern Australia.

Same care as Ascocentrums; Flowers once a year for species and small hybrids; Mature hybrids often flower twice a year; Flowers last 3-6 weeks in 50 to 70% humidity; Minimum 4 hours direct sun in winter; need only noon shade in summer with good air movement; Monopodial.

Two types of leaves: One strap-like folded into a "V" near point where leaf joins stem. These will flower inside with bright light; Other type cylindrical leaves called "terete" leaves. These will flower outdoors.

Flowering stem is axillary, growing from the leaf axil.

Uses the month of August to increase pseudobulbs;

When buds don't open in tropical and subtropical gardens it's because of thrips in hot, dry weather; Control with 2 ounces of dishwashing liquid per gallon of water over entire plant or use Acephate (Orthene).

Likes to dry at roots between watering;

Prefers summer out of doors-this helps to induce flowering; They get big-up to 6 feet-many to large for houses; Grows upward; Leaves "fan-out" at base, symmetrically; Care must be taken that rain or watering moisture does not sit in the leaf crowns where it can produce rot.

Vanda alliance includes many genera; Native to Africa, Southern Asia including off shore islands.

They like warmth and moisture, especially since stem doesn't hold much water.

40-60% humidity if potted; 50-70% if slabbed or in a basket.

They like cool temperatures at night - 58 to 60 degrees; Water frequently but insure good drainage.

Fertilize spring and summer: 18-18-18 weekly during active growth - 10-30-20 in winter; Mist or water every other wetting whenever active growing tips (clear green) are seen on the roots; Tree fern slabs will clog with debris and roots after a few years and should be changed when roots no longer penetrate the slab easily; Too small baskets may be nested into larger baskets without dismantling- merely place appropriate media between to stabilize. If necessary, wire baskets together.

Need good air movement; Repot ONLY when necessary.

If in basket or slab, mist heavily daily-mist potted plant's exposed roots daily - Crown must be dry before nightfall;

VACH	White roots-dry; Green roots-wet; Clear green- active growing tips on roots; Vacherotara Brassia (B) X Broughtonia (BRO) X Cattleya (C) X Epidendrum (EPI) X Laelia (L) X Sophronitis (SOPH)
VAL	Valinara Aerides (AER) X Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Paraphalaenopsis (PRPHLN) X Rhynchostylis (RHY) X Vanda (V)
VASCO	Vascostylis Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Rhynchostylis (RHY) X Vanda (V)
VCHNS	Vandachnis Arachnis (ARACH) X Vandopsis (VDPS)
VCP	Vancampe Acampe (ACP) X Vanda (V)
VDNPS	Vandaenopsis Phalaenopsis (PHAL) X Vanda (V)
VDPS	Vandopsis (Natural Genus)
VDPSD	Vandopsides Aerides (AER) X Vandopsis (VDPS)
VDTS	Vandoritis Doritis (DOR) X Vanda (V)
VF	Vandofinetia Neofinetia (NEOF) X Vanda (V)
VFDS	Vandofinides

	Aerides (AER) X Neofinetia (NEOF) X Vanda (V)
VGM	Vanglossum Ascoglossum (ASCGM) X Vanda (V)
VJA	Vejvarutara Broughtonia (BRO) X Cattleya (C) X Cattleyopsis (CTPS) Vanda (V)
VL	Vanilla (Natural Genus) Monopodial
VNRA	Vaughnara Brassia (B) X Cattleya (C) X Epidendrum (EPI)
VNSTA	Vanalstyneara Miltontia (MILT) X Odontoglossum (ODM) X Oncidium (ONC) X Rodriguezia (RDZA)
VPDA	Viraphandhuara Aerides (AER) X Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Neofinetia (NEOF) X Rhynchostylis (RHY) X Vanda (V)
VTHS	Vandaeranthos Aeranthos (AERTH) X Vanda (V)
VTP	Vanthopsis Sarcantopsis (SARC) X Vanda (V)
VUYL	Vuylstekeara Miltontia (MILT) and Odontoglossum (ODM) together form Odontonia (ODTNA) Odontonia is then bred with Cochlioda (CDA) to form Vuylstekeara (VUYL) (all loosely grouped in Oncidium family)
	Don't expose to full summer heat due to cool growing Miltontia relationship.
	<i>Vuyl.</i> 'Aloha Passion' Thick, pseudobulb bases with pointy, droopy leaves; Purple flower with large purple lip like a Cattleya. \$65. (2) 30" tall spikes
VVD	Vanvanda Vanda (V) X Vandopsis (VDPS)
VWGA	Vandewegheara Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Doritis (DOR) X Phalaenopsis (PHAL) X Vanda (V)

WAI	Waibengara Aerides (AER) X Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Phalaenopsis (PHAL) X Rhynchostylis (RHY) X Vanda (V)
?	Warmingia (Natural Genus)
?	Warreella (Natural Genus)
?	Williamara (Replaced by Fisherara (FSH))
WBCHG	Wilburchangara Broughtonia (BRO) X Cattleya C X Epidendrum (EPI) X Schomburgkia (SCHOM)
WDWA	Woodwardara Replaced by Neopabstopetalum (NPP) Colax (CLX) X Neogardneria (NGDA) X Zygopetalum (Z)
WGFA	Wingfieldara Aspasia (ASP) X Brassia (BRS) X Odontoglossum (ODM)
WILS	Wilsonara Cochlioda (CDA) X Odontoglossum (ODM) X Oncidium (ONC)
WITH	Withnerara Aspasia (ASP) X Miltonia (MILT) X Odontoglossum (ODM) X Oncidium (ONC)
WKNSRA	Wilkinsara Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Vanda (V) X Vandopsis (VDPS)

WLRA Wailaiara
 Aerides (AER) X Arachnis (ARACH) X Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Rhynchostylis (RHY)
 X Vanda (V)

WMP Williampriceara Replaces Priceara (PRI)
 Anguloa (ANG) X Lycaste (LYC) X Pabstia (PAB) X Promenaea (PROM) X
 Zygopetalum (Z)

WNRA Warneara
 Comparettia (COMP) X Oncidium (ONC) X Rodriguezia (RDZA)

WOO Wooara
 Brassavola (B) X Broughtonia (BRO) X Epidendrum (EPI)

WRA Warrea (Natural Genus)

WRNA Waironara
 Aerides (AER) X Renanthera (REN) X Rhynchostylis (RHY) X Vanda (V)

WRSCWC Warscewiczella (Natural Genus)
 Generally included in genus Zygopetalum

WSE Wiseara
 Anguloa (ANG) X Lycaste (LYC) X Xylobium (XYL)

WSTA Westara
 Brassavola (B) X Broughtonia (BRO) X Cattleya (C) X Laelia (L) X
 Schomburgkia (SCHOM)

 Western false hellebore SEE Epipactis (EPCTS)

XRA Xerriara
Arachnis (ARACH) X Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Rhynchostylis (RHY)

XYL Xylobium (Natural Genus) SEE Stenocoryne (?)
From tropical America; 20 species; Usually epiphytic but sometimes terrestrial;
Flowers generally small and pale in color.

YAM Yamadara
Brassavola (B) X Cattleya (C) X Epidendrum (EPI) X Laelia (L)
Sympodial

YAP Yapara
Phalaenopsis (PHAL) X Rhynchostylis (RHY) X Vanda (V)

YGT Youngyouthara
Brassavola (B) X Broughtonia (BRO) X Cattleya (C) X Caularthron (CLRTHR)

YHRA	Yahiroara Brassavola (B) X Cattleya (C) X Epidendrum (EPI) X Laelia (L) X Schomburgkia (SCHOM)
YNRA	Yoneoara Renanthera (REN) X Rhynchostylis (RHY) X Vandopsis (VDPS)
YPGA	Yeepengara Aerides (AER) X Phalaenopsis (PHAL) X Rhynchostylis (RHY) X Vanda (V)
YPSLP	Ypsilopus (Natural Genus)
YPT	Ypsilactyle Tridactyle (?) X Ypsilopus (YPSLP)
YRA	Yeeara Brassavola (B) X Broughtonia (BRO) X Cattleya (C) X Epidendrum (EPI) X Laelia (L) X Schomburgkia (SCHOM) X Sophronitis (SOPH)
YSFRA	Yusofara Arachnis (ARACH) X Ascocentrum (ASCTM) X Renanthera (REN) X Vanda (V)
YZWR	Yonezawara Neofinetia (NEOF) X Rhynchostylis (RHY) X Vanda (V)

? Zeuxine (Natural Genus)

? Zootrophion (Natural Genus)

Z Zygotetulum (Natural Genus) SEE ALSO Warscewiczella (WRSCWC)
(zye-go-PET-a-lum) or PED-juh-lum

15 species; Native to Brazil - mid elevations; Epiphytic.

Excessive light can cause spotting on flower buds & flower abnormalities (Limit to 2500 foot-candles).

Sympodial; Medium light but strong light will encourage maximum flower production and prevent diseases; Cool to intermediate temperatures;
Like to approach dryness at roots between watering.

Flowers late autumn - winter; Some hybrids flower twice a year.

Moderate size with golf-ball size pseudobulbs on generally short rhizomes;
Most lovely perfume

Regular fertilization - Bark based medium higher nitrogen than peat-based medium;

Highly fragrant flowers are an incredible combination of spots and stripes of blue, green and brown.

ZBA	Zygopabstia Pabstia (PAB) X Zygopetalum (Z)	Replaces Zygotolax
	Woodland sense 'Bluebird' Hcc/Aos PAB jugosa X Zygopetalum (Z. gautieri); This is actually a Zygopetalum (Z) \$45. (Large purple lip with maroon petals and sepals w/ pseudobulbs.	
ZBM	Zygotatemannia Batemannia (BTMNA) X Zygopetalum (Z)	
ZCHA	Zygorhyncha CHDRA???? (Maybe CHDRH) X Zygopetalum (Z)	
ZCLA	Zygotocella Mendoncella (MDCLA) X Zygopetalum (Z)	
ZCS	Zelenchosteale Rhynchosteale (RHY) X Zelenkoa (ZEL)	
ZCST	Zygotocaste Lycaste (LYC) X Zygopetalum (Z)	ALSO seen as "ZEST"
ZCX	Zygotolax Colax (CLX) X Zygopetalum (Z)	Replaced by Zygopabstia (ZBA)
ZDSNTH	Zygodisanthus Paradisanthus (PDSNTH) x Zygopetalum (Z)	
ZED	Zelenkocidium Oncidium (ONC) X Zelenkoa (ZEL)	
ZEL	Zelenkoa (Natural Genus)	
ZEST	SEE "ZCST"	
ZGA	Zygoneria Neogardneria (NGDA) X Zygopetalum (Z)	
ZGD	Zelglossoda Cochlioda (CDA) X Odontoglossum (ODM) X Zelenkoa (ZEL)	
ZGZ	Zelumguezia Rodriguezia (RDZA) X Tolumnia (TOL) X Zelenkoa (ZEL)	
ZGLM	Zygolum Zygopetalum (Z) X Zygosepalum (ZSPM)	

ZGT	Zygotorea Pescatorea (PES) X Zygopetalum (Z)
ZKA	Zelenkoara Leochilus (LCHS) X Oncidium (ONC) X Rodriguezia (RDZA) X Zelenkoa (ZEL)
ZLC	Zelenchilum Cyrtochilum (CYRTCH) X Zelenkoa (ZEL)
ZLM	Zelemnia Tolumnia (TOL) X Zelenkoa (ZEL)
ZNS	Zygonisia Aganisia (AGN) X Zygopetalum (Z)
ZNT	Zelenettia Comparettia (COMP) X Zelenkoa (ZEL)
ZSPM	Zygosepalum (Natural Genus)
ZSTS	Zygotstylis Otostylis (OTST) X Zygopetalum (Z)
ZTS	Zeltonossum Miltonia (MILT) X Odontoglossum (ODM) X Zelenkoa (ZEL)
ZWR	Zygowarrea Warrea (WRA) X Zygopetalum (Z)
ZYG	<i>Zyg. Everspring</i> 'Hollandia' - blue/purple-lipped - mahogany & green petals - thin, with pointed tips (in a 4"pot) \$40.
ZYGO	Zygostates (Natural Genus) Same subtribe as Ornithocephalus and Phymatidium. <i>Zygo. Pinaroo X Titanic</i> 'Sriwan's Joy' \$50.

Acacallis	ACCLS
Acampe	ACP
Acampe	ARCP
Acanthephippium	ACTPHM
Acinbreea	ACBA
Acineta	ACN
Aciopea	AIP
Acostaea	ACSTA
Acriopsis	
Acrolophia	ACRLPH
Ada	ADA
Adacidium	ADCM
Adaglossum	ADGM
Adapasia	ADPS
Adenoncos	ADCNNCS
Adioda	ADO
Aerangaeris	ARG
Aerangis	AERGS
Aeranthus	AERTH
Aerasconetica	AESCTA
Aeridachnis	AERDNS
Aerides	AER
Aeridinae	
Aeriditis	AERDTS
Aeridocentrum	AERCTM
Aeridochilus	AERCHS
Aeridofinetia	AERF
Aeridoglossum	AERGM
Aeridoglottis	AEGTS
Aeridopsis	AERSA
Aeridovanda	AERDV
Aeridovansia	AERVSA
Aganathes	AGTHS
Aganax	AGX
Agansia	AGN
Aganopeste	AGT
Agasepalum	AGSP
Aitkenara	AITK
Alamania	ALMN
Alangreatwoodara	AGWA
Alantuckerara	ATC
Alexanderara	ALXRA
Aliceara	ALCRA
Allenara	ALNA
Alphonsoara	ALPH
Altensteinia	ALTSTN
Amblostoma	AMB
Amesiella	AMSL
Amesilabium	AML
Amitostigma	AMTSTG

Amparoa		
Anacamptis	ANCMPT	
Anacheilium		(After ANCMPT)
Anaohorkis	APK	
Ancistrochilus	ANCSTRC	
Andreettara	ARE	
Andrewara	ANDW	
Angraecentrum	ANGCTM	
Angraecopsis	ANGCPS	
Angraecostylis	ANGSTS	
Angraecum	ANGCM	
Angraecyrtanthes	ANCYTH	
Angraecoids		(After ANDW)
Angraeorchis	ANGCHS	
Angrangis	ANGRS	
Angranthellea	ANGTLA	
Angranthes	ANGTH	
Angreoniella	ANGNLA	
Anguloa	ANG	
Angulocaste	ANGCST	
Anoectochilus	ANCT	
Anoectomaria	ANCTMA	
Anota		
Ansellia	ASLLA	
Ansidium	ASDM	
Antillanorchis		
Aphyllorchis		
Aplectrum		
Appendicula	APPNDC	
Arachnanthe	ARCHNN	
Arachnis	ARACH	
Arachnocentron	ACT	
Arachnoglossum	ARNGM	
Arachnoglottis	ARNGL	
Arachnopsis	ARNPS	
Arachnostylis	ARNST	
Aranthera	ARNTH	
Areldia		
Arethusa	ARET	
Arizara	ARIZ	
Armorum	ARMDRM	
Arpophyllum	ARPPHY	
Artorima	ARTRM	
Arundina		
Ascandopsis	ASCDPS	
Ascocenda	ASDA	
Ascocentrum	ASCTM	
Ascocleinetia	ASCLN	
Ascofinetia	ASCF	
Ascogastisia	AGSTA	

Ascoglossum	ASCGM
Ascoglottis	ASGTS
Asconopsis	ASCPS
Ascoparanthera	APN
Ascorachnis	ASCNS
Ascorhynopsis	ARP
Ascovandoritis	ASVTS
Aspaleomnia	ALM
Aspasia	ASP
Aspasiopsis	APO
Aspasium	ASPSM
Aspodia	ASID
Aspodonia	ASPD
Aspoglossum	ASPGM
Aspopsis	ASO
Aulosepalum	ALSPLM
Australia	AST
Australian orchids	
Australorchis	
Ayubara	AYB
Bakerara	BAK
Balaguerara	BLGA
Baldwinara	BDWNA
Banfieldara	BNFD
Baptidium	BTCM
Baptiguezia	BPT
Baptikoa	BTK
Baptirettia	BTTA
Baptistoglossum	BPGM
Baptistonia	BAPT
Barangis	BRGS
Barbosaara	BBRA
Barbosella	BAR
Bardendrum	BARD
Barkeria	BARK
Barkonitis	BKNTS
Barombia	BRMB
Batemannia	BTMNA
Bateostylis	BTST
Baumannara	BMNRA
Beadlea	BDLA
Bealara	BLLRA
Beardara	BDRA
Beclardia	BECL
Bee orchid	
Benthamara	BENT
Benzingia	BEN
Bifranisia	BFSA
Bifrenaria	BIF
Bifrenidium	BIFDM

Bifreniella	BIFLA	
Biltonara	BILT	
Binotia	BNTIA	
Bird's nest orchid		
Bishopara	BISH	
Blackara	BLKR	
Blephariglottis	BLPHRG	
Bletia	BLETIA	
Bletiaglottis	BLGTS	
Bletilla	BLE	
Bloomara	BLMA	
Bogardara	BGD	
Bokchoonara	BKCH	
Bollea	BOL	
Bolleanthes	BLTH	
Bollopetalum	BLPTM	
Bolusiella	BLSLL	
Bonatea	BNT	
Bonnieria	BNNRA	
Bothriochilus	BTHRCH	
Bovornara	BOV	
Braasiella		
Brachionidum	BRCHND	BRCHT
Brachtia	BRA	
Brachycorythis	BRCHCR	
Bradeara	BRADE	
Bramiltumnia	BMT	
Brapacidium	BPC	
Brapasia	BRAP	
Brassada	BRSA	
Brassanthe	BSN	
Brassavola	B	
Brassia	BRS	
Brassidium	BRSDM	
Brassioda	BRODA	
Brassocatanthe	BCT	
Brassocattleya	BC	
Brassoehilum	BSS	
Brassoehilus	BRCHS	
Brassodiadium	BDIA	
Brassoepidendrum	BEPI	
Brassoepilaelia	BPL	
Brassokeria	BRSK	
Brassolaelia	BL	
Brassolaeliocattleya	BLC	
Brassomicra	BMC	
Brassophranthe	BSP	
Brassophronitis	BNTS	
Brassotonia	BSTNA	
Brevilongium		

Brianara	BRN
Brilliandeara	BRLDA
Bromheadia	BROM
Broughtonia	BRO
Brownara	BWNA
Brummittara	BRUM
Bucket orchids	
Bug orchid	
Buiara	BUI
Bulbophyllum	BULB
Burkhardtara	BKTRA
Burkillara	BURK
Burrageara	BURR
Butterfly orchid	
Cadetia	CAD
Caladenia	CALDA
Calaeonitis	CAN
Calanthe	CAL
Calassodia	
Caleana	
Caloarethusia	CLTS
Calochilus	CLCHS
Calomitra	CMTA
Calopogon	CPG
Calopotilla	CPT
Caluera	
Calypso	
Calypstrochilum	CLYPT
Cambria	
Camorotis	
Campbellara	CMPBA
Campylocentrum	CMPLCN
Candlestick orchid	
Canium	
Capanemia	CAP
Carmichaelara	CRML
Carpenterara	CPTRA
Carterara	CTRA
Casoara	CSR
Catamodes	CTMDS
Catanoches	CTNCHS
Catasandra	CTSDA
Catasellia	CTSL
Catasetinae	
Catasetum	CTSM
Catcylaelia	CTYL
Cattkeria	CKA
Cattlassia	CAS
Cattleya	C
Cattleychea	CTYH

Cattleyopsis	CTPS	
Cattleyopsisgoa	CTPGA	
Cattleyopsistonia	CTPSTA	
Cattleytonia	CTNA	
Cattlianthe	CTT	
Cattotes	CTTS	
Catyclia	CTY	
Caucaea		
Cauchostele	CUS	
Caucidium	CCD	
Caulaelia	CLL	
Caularstedella	CLT	
Caularthron	CLRTHR	
Caultonia	CUL	
Centrogenium		
Centroglossa		
Centropetalum		
Cephalanthera	CEPH	
Cephalantheropsis		
Cephalopactis	CPTS	
Cepobaculum		
Cepovillia	CPV	
Ceratocentron	CRTN	
Ceratochilus		
Ceratograecum	CRGM	
Ceratostylis	CRTSTL	
Chamaeangis	CHMNGS	
Chamelophyton	CHMPH	
Charlesworthara	CHA	
Charlieara	CHARL	
Chaubardia		
Chaubardianthes	CHBTH	
Chaubardiella	CHBL	CHBRDL
Cheiradenia		
Chelonistele	CHLNST	
Chelychocentrum	CYH	
Chelycidium	CHD	
Chelyorchis		
Chewara	CHEW	
Chilocentrum	CHCTM	
Chiloglottis	CHLGLT	
Chiloschista	CHSCH	
Chinese ground orchid		
Chinheongara	CHI	
Chondranthes	CDTHS	CHTHS
Chondrobollea	CHDB	
Chondrorhyncha	CHDRH	
Christensonia	CHRSTN	
Christieara	CHTRA	
Chuanyenara	CHNYA	

Chuatianara	CHTN
Chyletia	CHLT
Chysis	CHY
Chytroglossa	CHYT
Cigar orchid	
Cirrhaea	CRA
Cirrhoepa	CHPA
Cirrhophyllum	CRPHM
Cirropetalum	CIRR
Cischostalix	CSTX
Cischweinfia	CISCH
Clarkeara	CLKA
Cleisocalpa	CLCLP
Cleisocentron	CLCTN
Cleisodes	CLSD
Cleisofinetia	CLFTA
Cleisomeria	CLSMR
Cleisonopsis	CLNPS
Cleisopera	CLSPA
Cleisoquetia	CLQ
Cleisostoma	CLEIS
Cleisostylis	CLSTY
Cleisotheria	CLTHA
Clomodes	
Clomophyllum	CLM
Cloughara	CGH
Clowenoches	CLW
Clowesia	CL
Cochella	CHLA
Cochleanthes	CNTHS
Cochlecaste	CCCST
Cochlenia	CCLNA
Cochleottia	COLTA
Cochlepetalum	CCPTM
Cochlesepalum	COS
Cochlioda	CDA
Cochlistele	CIT
Cochlumnia	CCL
Coconut orchid	
Coelia	COELIA
Coeliopsis	CLPSS
Coeloglossom	
Coelogyne	COEL
Colasepalum	CLSM
Colaste	CSTE
Colax	CLX
Coleottia	CTA
Colmanara	COLM
Comparettia	COMP
Comparumnia	CMR

Compelenzia	CPZ	
Condilago		
Conphronitis	CONPH	
Constantia	CONST	
Cookara	COOK	
Corallorhiza		(After "COOK")
Coryanthes	CRTHS	
Corybas	CRYBS	
Coryhopea	CRHPA	
Corymborkis	CRMBRK	
Cottonia		
Cranefly Orchid		(After 'CRN")
Cranichis	CRNCHS	
Crawshayara	CRAW	
Crawwhayaara	CRAW	
Cremastra		
Crybe		
Cryptanthemis		
Cryptarrhena	CRPTRR	
Cryptocentrum	CRPTCM	
Cryptochilus	CRYPCH	
Cryptophoranthus		
Cryptopus	CRYPT	
Cryptostylis	CRPTST	
Cryptopodium	CRYT	
Crytorchis	CYRTCS	
Cucumeria		
Cuitlacidium	CUD	
Cuitlauzina	CUIT	
Cuitliodaglossum	CDG	
Cuitlumnia	CTN	
Cychnoches	CYC	
Cyclodes	CLD	
Cyclopogon	CYCL	CYCLPG
Cycnandra	CYCDA	
Cycnodes	CYCD	
Cycnophyllum	CNP	
Cycsellia	CYSL	
Cymaclosetum	CMA	
Cymasetum	CYMST	
Cymbidiella	CYMLA	
Cymbidium	CYM	
Cymphiella	CYMPH	
Cynoches	CYC	
Cynorchis		
Cynorkis	CYN	
Cynosorchis	CYNSCH	
Cyperorchis	CPORCH	
Cypholoron		
Cypripedioidea		

Cypripedium	CYP	
Cyrtellia	CYRTL	
Cyrtidiorchis	CYRTD	
Cyrtochilum	CYRTCH	
Cyrtoglossum	CGL	
Cyrtoglottis	CYRTGL	
Cyrtoniopsis	CRN	
Cyrtopodium	CYRT	
Dactylodenia	DCTID	
Dactylorhiza	DACT	
Darwin Star orchid		
Darwinara	DAR	
Davejonesia		
Debruyneara	DBRA	
Degarmoara	DGMRA	
Deiselara	DSL	
Dekensara	DEK	
Dendrobium	DEN	
Dendrochilum	DEND	
Dendrogeria	DENGA	
Dendrophylax	DENPHX	
Derosaara	DROA	
Desmotrichium		
Devereuxara	DVRA	
Diabroughtonia	DIAB	
Diacattleya	DIACA	
Diacrium	DIACM	
Diadenium	DDNM	
Diakeria	DKRA	
Dialaelia	DAIL	
Dialaelia	DIAL	
Dialaeliocattleya	DAILC	DIALC
Dialaeliocattleya		
Dialaeliopsis	DIALC	
Diaphanangis	DPGS	
Diaphananthe	DPTHE	
Dichaea	DCHA	
Dickasonia		
Didiciea		
Dillonara		
Dilochia		
Dimerandra		
Dimorphorchis		
Dimorphorchis	DMRPHR	
Diothonaea	DTHN	
Diplocaulobium	DPLCLB	
Diplodium		
Diplomeris	DPLMS	
Diplonopsis	DPNPS	
Diploprora	DPRA	

Dipodium		
Dipteranthus	DPTRNT	
Disa	DISA	
Disperis		
Disphananthe	DSPHN	
Diuris	DIURIS	
Docjonesia	DJN	
Dockrillia		
Dockrilobium	DOK	
Domindesmia	DDMA	
Domingoa	DGA	
Domintonia	DMTNA	
Dominyara	DMYA	
Domliopsis	DMLPS	
Doncollinara	DCLNA	
Dorandopsis	DDPS	
Doreenhuntara	DHTA	
Doricentrum	DCTM	
Doriella	DRLLA	
Doriellaopsis	DLLPS	
Dorifinetia	DFTA	
Doriglossum	DRGM	
Dorisia	DRSA	
Doristylis	DST	
Doritaenopsis	DTPS	
Doritis	DOR	
Dorthera	DTHA	
Dossinia	DOSS	
Dossinia		
Dossinimaria	DSMA	
Dossinochilus	DSH	
Dossinyera	DNY	
Dossisia	DSI	
Dove orchid		
Downsara	DWSA	
Downy rattlesnake plaintain		After DWSA)
Dracula	DRAC	
Dracuvallia	DRVLA	
Drakaea		
Dressierella		
Dressler		
Dresslerara	DRES	
Dresslerella	DRSLLA	DRSLLR
Dressleria		
Dryadella	DRYA	
Drymoanthus	DRY	
Duggerara	DUGG	
Dunnara	DNNA	
Dunningara	DNGRA	
Durutyara	DTYA	

Dutch Shoe Orchid		
Dyakia	DYAKIA	
Earina		
Eastonara	EAS	
Edeara	EDR	
Effusiella		
Elearethusa	ELSA	
Elecalthusa	ECTH	
Eleorchis	ELO	
Elepogon	ELP	
Eliara	ELIARA	
Elleanthus	ELLNTH	
Eltroplectris	ELTRPL	
Elythodia	ETHA	
Elythranthrera	ELTH	
Embreea	EMB	
Empusella		
Encyclia	ENCYCL	ENC
Encyvola	EYV	
Engkhamara	EKMA	
Ephemerantha	EPHEM	
Epibarkiella	EPBKL	
Epiblastus	EPBLS	
Epibrassonitis	EPBNS	
Epicatonia	EPCTN	
Epicattleya	EPC	
Epicyclia	EPY	
Epidanthus		
Epidella	EPDLA	
Epidendrum	EPI	
Epidiacrium	EPDCM	
Epigeneium	EPIG	
Epiglottis	EPGL	
Epigoa	EPG	
Epilaelia	EPL	
Epilaeliocattleya	EPLC	
Epilaeliopsis	EPLPS	
Epileptovola	ELVA	
Epimicra	EMC	
Epiopsis	EPS	
Epipactis	EPCTS	
Epiphronitis	EPHS	
Epipogium		
Epistoma	EPSTM	
Epitonia	EPTN	
Equitant oncidium		
Erasanthe		
Eria	ERIA	
Eriopsis	ERPSS	
Ernestara	ENTRA	

Erycina	ERCN
Erydium	ERDM
Erythrodes	ERYTHD
Esmeralda	ESMRIS
Esmeranda	ES
Estelara	ESTA
Euanthe	ENTH
Euanthex	
Euchile	
Euclades	EUCL
Eulocymbidiella	EUCMLA
Eulophia	EUPHA
Eulophidium	ELPHD
Eulophiella	EUL
Euryangis	EUGS
Eurychone	ECHN
Eurygraecum	EUGCM
Eurynopsis	EUNPS
Eurystyles	ERSTLS
Fergusonara	FERG
Fernandezia	FRNNDZ
Fialaara	FIA
Fisherara	FSH
Flickingeria	FLKGA
Flying bird orchids	
Fordyceara	FDCA
Forgetara	FGTRA
Fredclarkeara	FDK
Fredschechterara	FRE
Freedara	FRDA
Fringed hare orchid	
Fronitaria	
Fujjoara	FJO
Fujiwarara	FJW
Galabstia	GBS
Galeandra	GAL
Galeansellia	GSLLA
Galearis	
Galeodes	GDS
Galeopetalum	GPTM
Galeorchis	GLRCHS
Galeosepalum	GLSPM
Galeottia	GLTA
Garayara	GA
Gastisia	GSTA
Gastisocalpa	GSCPA
Gastritis	GTTS
Gastrochiloglottis	GCHGL
Gastrochilus	GCHLS
Gastrophaius	GSPH

Gastrorchis	GS
Gastrosarcochilus	GSARCO
Gastrostoma	GSTM
Gastrothera	GSRTH
Gauntlettara	GTRA
Geodorum	GEOD
Georgeblackara	GBKA
Gerberara	GBA
Ghost orchid	
Gigara	GIGARA
Gladysyeera	GLYA
Glanzara	GLZ
Glossodia	GLOSS
Goelia	GOELIA
Goffara	GFA
Gohartia	GHTA
Golumnia	GLM
Gomada	GMDA
Gomadachtia	GMD
Gomenkoa	GMK
Gomesa	GOM
Gomettia	GMTTA
Gomguezia	?
Gomochilus	GMCH
Gomoglossum	GMGM
Gongora	GGA
Gongorhaea	GRH
Goodaleara	GDLRA
Goodisia	GDA
Goodyera	GDYRA
Gottereerara	GOTT
Govenia	
Grammangis	GRAMM
Grammatocymbidium	GRCYM
Grammatoheadia	GRDA
Grammatophyllum	GRAM
Grammatopodium	GRTP
Grammoglottis	GGT
Graphiella	GRPLA
Graphorkis	GRKS
Grasspink orchids	
Grayara	GRY
Greenhoods	
Grobya	GROBYA
Guaraeliopsis	GLP
Guarianthe	GUR
Guariburgkia	GBK
Guaricattonia	GCT
Guaricyclia	GCY
Guaridendrum	GDD

Guarisophleya	GSL
Guaritonia	GRT
Guarthron	GUT
Gudrunia	
Gumara	GUM
Gunnarella	
Gunnarorchis	
Gymnadenia	GYM
Habenaria	HAB
Haemaria	HAEM
Hagerara	HGRA
Hagsatera	HGSTRA
Hamelwellsara	HMWSA
Hamiltonara	HMTM
Hanesara	HAN
Hapalochilus	HAP
Haraella	HAL
Hare orchid	
Harrisella	
Hartara	HART
Hartwegia	HRTWG
Hasegawaara	HASGW
Hattoriara	HATT
Hausemannara	HAUS
Hawaiiara	HAW
Hawkesara	HWKRA
Hawkinsara	HKNSA
Helcia	HLC
Hellerorchis	
Helpilia	HPLA
Herbertara	HBTR
Herminium	
Herschelia	HERS
Herschelianthe	
Herschelioidisa	HRDS
Herschellanthe	HRSLTH
Hertensteinara	HRT
Hetaeria	HETRA
Hexadesmia	HEX
Hexisea	HXSA
Hgara	NGARA
Higashiara	HGSH
Hildaara	HDRA
Himantoglossum	
Himoriara	HMRA
Hintonella	HNTNLL
Hippeophyllum	HPPHY
Hispanella	
Hofmeisterella	
Holcenda	HLN

Holcocentrum	HCTM	
Holcodirea	HLD	
Holcoglossum	HLCGL	HOLC
Holcopsis	HLP	
Holmara	HLM	
Holothrix	HLTHX	
Holttumara	HOLTT	
Holy ghost orchid		
Homalopetalum	HOMAL	
Hookerara	HOOK	
Houletia	HLT	
Houllora	HLRA	
Howeara	HWRA	
Hueylihara	HYLRA	
Hugofreedara	HGFDA	
Hummelara	HUMM	
Huntleanthes	HNTHS	
Huntleya	HYA	
Hybochilus	HYBCH	
Hygrocenda	HCD	
Hygrochilus	HYGRCH	
Hygrodirea	HGD	
Hymenorchis	HYRCH	
Iacovielloara	ICVL	
Ida		
Iionara	IIO	
Inobulbon	INBLB	
Ione	IONE	
Ionettia	INTTA	
Ionocidium	INCDM	
Ionopsis	INPS	
Ionumnia	INM	
Ipsea		
Irvingara	IRV	
Isabelia	ISBLIA	
Isaoara	ISR	
Isochilus	ISCHLS	
Isotria		
Iwanagara	IWAN	
Izumiara	IZMA	
Jacquiniella	JACQNL	
Jewel orchid		
Jewellara	JWA	
Jimenezara	JMZRA	
Joannara	JNNA	
Johnara	JON	
Johnkellyara	JKL	
Johnsonara	JOH	
Johnyeeara	JYA	
Jumanthes	JMTH	

Jumellea	JUM
Kagawara	KGW
Kalakauara	KAL
Kalimpongia	KALPG
Kalopternix	KLPTRX
Kanzerara	KZA
Kawamotoara	KWMTA
Keferanthes	KEFTH
Keferella	KFL
Kefersteinia	KEFST
Keforea	KFR
Kegeliella	KEGEL
Kingidium	KNGDM
Kingiella	KING
Kippenara	KPA
Kirchara	KIR
Kite orchids	
Klehmara	KLMA
Knappara	KNP
Knudsonara	KNUD
Koellensteinia	KOELL
Komkrisara	KOM
Konantzia	KNNTZ
Kraussara	KRSA
Kriegerara	KGRA
Lacaena	
Lachelinara	LCL
Lady's tresses	
Laecena	LCNA
Laegoa	LGA
Laelia	L
Laelianthe	LNT
Laeliocatanthe	LCN
Laeliocatarthon	LCR
Laeliocatonia	LCTNA
Laeliocattkeria	LCKA
Laeliocattleya	LC
Laeliokeria	LKRA
Laeliopleya	LPYA
Laeliopsis	LPS
Laelirhynchos	LRN
Laelonia	LNA
Lagerara	LGRA
Laipenchihara	LPCA
Lancebirkara	LBKA
Lanium	LANM
Lankesterella	LNKSTR
Lauara	LAUARA
Lavrihara	LAV
Laycockara	LAY

Leaneyara	LNVA
Leeara	LEEARA
Lemaireara	LEMRA
Lemboglossum	LEMB
Leochilumnia	LLM
Leochilus	LCHS
Leocidium	LCDM
Leocidmesa	LCMSA
Leocidpasia	LCDPA
Leocidumnia	LOD
Leogolumnia	LGN
Leokoa	LKO
Leopard orchid	
Lepanopsis	LEP
Lepanthes	LTHS
Lepanthopsis	LPTHS
Leporella	
Leptodendrum	LRTDM
Leptoguarianthe	LGT
Leptokeria	LPTKA
Leptolaelia	LPTL
Leptotes	LPT
Leptovola	LPTV
Leslieara	LESL
Lewisara	LWSRA
Liaopsis	LIAPS
Lichtara	LICHT
Liebmanara	LIEB
Lillochilus	
Limara	LIM
Limatodes	LIMTD
Limodorum	
Lindl.	
Lindleyella	LIND
Lioponia	LPNA
Liparis	LIP
Listera	
Listrostachys	
Listrostachys	LSTRST
Lockcidium	LKCDM
Lockcidmesa	LKDA
Lockhartia	LHTA
Lockochilettia	LKCTTA
Lockochilus	LKCHS
Lockogochilus	LKGCH
Lockopilia	LCKP
Lockostalix	LKSTX
Lophiaris	
Lowara	LOW
Lowsonara	LWNRA

Luascotia	LSCTA	
Ludisia	LDS	LUS
Ludochilus	LUD	
Lueddemannia	LDDMNN	
Luicentrum	LCTM	
Luichilus	LUIC	
Luinetia	LNTA	
Luinopsis	LNPS	
Luisanda	LSND	
Luisia	LSA	
Luistylis	LST	
Luivanetia	LVTA	
Lutherara	LUTH	
Lycabstia	LBS	
Lycaste	LYC	
Lycastinae		
Lycasteria	LYSTR	
Lycomormium	LYCMRM	
Lymanara	LYNRA	
Lyonara	LYON	
Macolmara	MCLM	
Maccoyara	MCYRA	
Maccraithara	MCC	
Macekara	MAKA	
Maclellanara	MCLNA	
Maclemoreara	MCLMRA	
Macodes	MAC	
Macodisia	MCD	
Macomaria	MCMR	
Macradenia	MCDN	
Macradesa	MCDSA	
Macroclinium	MCRCLN	MEGAC
Mailamaiaara	MAI	
Malaxis	MLXS	
Malcolmcampbellara	MCBA	
Marriottara		
Masdevallia	MASD	
Masonara	MSNA	
Matsudaara	MSDA	
Maunderara	MNDA	
Mauriceara	MRC	
Maxillacaste	MXCST	
Maxillaria	MAX	
Maxilobium	MLXB	
Maymoirara	MYMRA	
Mediocalcar	MEDI	
Meechaiara	MCHR	
Megaclinium		
Meiracyllium	MRCLM	
Meirmosesara	MEI	

Menadenium	MNDNM	
Mendoncella	MDCLA	
Mendosepalum	MDSPL	
Menziesara	MZR	
Mesospinidium		
Mexicoa	MXC	
Mexipedium		
Micholitzara	MCHZA	
Micopera	MICR	
Microterangis		
Microcoelia	MRCOEL	
Milenkocidium	MKD	
Milmltonia	MMT	
Milpasia	MPSA	
Milpilia	MPLA	
Miltada	MTAD	
Miltadium	MTADM	
Miltarettia	MTTA	
Miltassia	MTSSA	
Miltistonia	MTST	
Miltonia	MILT	
Miltonidium	MTDM	
Miltonioda	MTDA	
Miltoniodes	MLTNDS	
Miltoniopsis	MLTNPS	MPS
Mirandopsis		
Mischobulbon	MSCHBLL	
Mischobulbum	MSCHBLL	
Mixis		
Mizutara	MIZ	
Moirara	MOIR	MRA
Mokara	MKRA	MLCA
Momordia	MO	
Monkouseara	MKHSA	
Monnierara	MONN	
Monomeria	MNMRIA	
Moonara	MNRA	
Mooreara	MORA	
Morieara	MOI	
Mormodes	MORM	
Mormolyca	MICA	
Morrisonara	MRSA	
Moscosoara	MSCRA	
Moth orchid		
Mountfordara	MTF	
Myoxanthus	MY	MYXTHS
Myoxastrepia	MXT	
Myrmecophila		
Mystacidium	MYCDM	
Mystacorchis		

Nageliella	NGL	
Nakagawaara	NKGWA	
Nakamotoara	NAK	
Nanodes	NANDS	
Nashara	NASH	
Naugleara	NAUG	
Neoaeristylis	NRST	
Neobathiea	NBTH	
Neobatopus	NBPS	
Neobenthamia	NBNTHM	
Neocogniauxia	NCGNS	
Neodevereuxam	NEX	
Neodryas	NDRYS	
Neofinetia	NEOF	
Neogardneria	NGDA	
Neoglossum	NEOGM	
Neograecum	NGRCM	
Neokoehleria	NKHLR	
Neolauchea	NLCHA	
Neolehmannia	NLMNN	
Neomoorea	NMREA	
Neopabstopetalum	NPP	
Neostylis	NEOST	
Neostylopsi	NLS	
Neottia		After "NEOST"
Nephelaphyllum	NEPH	
Neuwiedia		After "NEOST"
Nidema		
Niphantha		After "NKHLR"
Nobleara	NLRA	
Nonaara	NON	
Nornahamamotoara	NHMTA	
Northenara	NRNA	
Norwoodara	NWDA	
Notylettia	NTLTA	
Notylia	NTL	
Notylidium	NTLDM	
Notylopsi	NTLPS	
Nuccioara	NUC	
Nun's orchid		
Oberonia		
Octomeria		
Oddyara	ODDY	
Oderara	ODE	
Odochilus		
Odonchlodiopsis	OCP	
Odontioda	ODA	
Odontiopsis	OTP	
Odontobrassia	ODBRS	
Odontocidium	ODCDM	

Odontoglossum	ODM	
Odontokoa	OTK	
Odontonia	ODTNA	
Odontopolia	ODPLA	
Odontoretia	ODRTA	
Odontostele	OTS	
Odontozelencidium	OTL	
Oeceoclades	OENCL	OECL
Oecoclades	OENCL	
Oeonia		
Oeoniella	OENLA	
Oerstedella	ORSTD	
Okaara	OKR	
Oliveriana		
Oncidenia	ONCNA	
Oncidesa	ONCSA	
Oncidettia	ONCTTA	
Oncidiella	ONCLLA	
Oncidioda	ONCDA	
Oncidium	ONC	
Oncidodontopsis	ODD	
Oncidopsis	OIP	
Oncidpilia	ONCPA	
Oncidumnia	OCD	
Oncitonioides	OTD	
Oncostele	ONS	
Ondidium		
Onoara	ONRA	
Onrodenkoa	ODK	
Ontoglossum	OGS	
Ontolezia	OTZ	
Onzelcentrum	OLT	
Onzelettia	OZT	
Onzeloda	OZL	
Onzelumnia	OZN	
Ophidion		
Ophrys		
Opsisanda	OP SIS	
Opsiscattleya	OP SCT	
Opsistylis	OP ST	
Orchiophrys	OR CYS	
Orchis	OR CHIS	
Orchiserapias	OR SPS	
Orgyale		
Orleansis		
Ornithidium		
Ornithocephalus		
Ornithochilus		
Ornithocidium	OR NCM	
Ornithophora	OR PHA	

Osmentara	OSMT	
Osmoglossum	OSMGLS	
Otaara	OTR	
Otocolax	OTCX	
Otoglossum	OTGLSS	
Otonisia	OTNSA	
Otopabstia	OT	
Otosepalum	OTSPM	
Otostylis	OTST	
Owensara	OWSR	
Pabanisia	PBN	
Pabstia	PAB	
Pabstosepalum	PSS	
Pageara	PGA	
Palermoara	PAL	
Palmerara	PLMRA	
Palmorchis		
Palumbina		
Panarica		
Panczakara	PZKA	
Panisea		
Pansy orchid		
Pantapaara	PNTP	
Paphinia	PNA	
Paphiopedilum	PAPH	
Papilio		
Papilionanthe	PPLNNT	
Papperitzia		
Paracentrum	PART	
Parachilus	PRCLS	
Paradisanthus	PDSNTH	
Paramayara	PY	
Parandachnis	PAS	
Parandanche	PDT	
Paranthe	PN	
Paranthera	PRT	
Paraottis	PTT	
Parapapilio	PPL	
Paraphalaenopsis	PRPHLN	PPS
Pararachnis	PCS	
Pararenanthera	PRN	
Pararides	PRD	
Parasarcocochilus	PSARCO	
Parastylis	PST	
Paravanda	PV	
Paravandanthera	PAV	
Paravandopsis	PVP	
Paravandrum	PVD	
Parisia	PIA	
Parnataara	PARN	

Paulara	PLRA
Paulsenara	PLSRA
Pavonara	PVN
Pectabenaria	PE
Pecteilis	PCTLS
Pegonia	
Pehara	PEH
Pelacentrum	PLCTM
Pelachilus	PELCS
Pelastylis	PELST
Pelatantheria	PTHIA
Pelatoritis	PLTRS
Pelexia	
Pepeara	PPA
Peristeria	
Perreiraara	PRRA
Persteranthus	PERTHS
Pescarhyncha	PSRHA
Pescatobollea	PSBOL
Pescatorea	PES
Pescatoria	PES
Pescawarrea	PSW
Pescenia	PESC
Pescorantes	PSNTH
Pettitara	PETT
Phaiocalanthe	PHCAL
Phaiocymbidium	PHCYM
Phaius	PHAIUS
Phalaenidium	PHD
Phalaenopsis	PHAL
Phalaerianda	PHDA
Phalandopsis	PHDPS
Phalanetia	PHNTA
Phaliella	PHLLA
Phalphalaenopsis	PHPH
Philippiara	PHL
Phillipsara	PHILL
Pholidota	
Phragmipaphium	PHRPHM
Phragmipedium	PHRAG
Phymatidium	
Physosiphon	
Physothallis	
Piperia	
Plantanthera	P
Platyclinis	
Platyrhiza	
Platystele	
Plectochilus	PLCHS
Plectorrhiza	PLRHZ

Plectrelgraecum	PLGCM	
Plectrelminthus	PLMTHS	
Plectrophora		
Pleione	PLN	
Pleurobotryum		
Pleurothallid		
Pleurothallis	PTHS	
Pleurothallopsis		
Plumatichilos		
Plumatistylis	PMT	
Podangis		After PNTP
Poepigara	PPG	
Pogonia		After PNTP
Pogoniopsis		
Polycycnis	PCN	
Polyotidium		
Polyphylax	PPX	
Polyradicion	PRAD	
Polyrrhiza		
Polyrriza		
Polystachya	POL	
Pomacentrum	PMCTM	
Pomatisia	PMTSA	
Pomatocalpa	PMCPA	
Pomatochilus	PMTIS	
Ponera		
Ponerorchis	PNR	
Ponterara	PNT	
Ponthieva		
Pooleara	POLRA	
Porpax		
Porphyroglottis	PGT	
Porroglossum	PRGM	
Porrovallia	PVLA	
Porterara	PRTA	
Posadaara	PAD	
Potinara	POT	
Prescottia		
Priceara	PRI	
Procycleya	PCC	
Prolax	PRX	
Promenabstia	PMB	
Promenaea	PROM	
Promenantes	PRTHS	
Propabstopetalum	PBT	
Propetalum	PPTM	
Prosarthron	PRH	
Proslia	PSL	
Prosthechea		
Prosyclia	PRC	

Pseuderia		
Pseudoctomeria		
Pseudoencyclia	PSE	
Pseudolaelia		
Psychilis	PSY	
Psychopsiella		
Psychopsis	PSYC	PSYCHP
Psygmorchis		
Psythechea	PYH	
Psytonia	PYT	
Pteroceras	PTRCRS	
Pteroplodium	PTP	
Pterostemma		
Pterostylis	PTST	
Punch & Judy Orchids		
Purverara	PUR	
Raganara	RGN	
Ramasamyara	RMSYA	
Rangaeris	RGS	
Recchara	RECC	
Rehfieldara	RFDA	
Reichara	REC	
Renachilus	RCL	
Renafinanda	RFNDA	
Renaglottis	RNGL	
Renacentrum	RNCTM	
Renanda	RNND	
Renandes	RNDS	
Renanetia	RNET	
Renanopsis	RNPS	
Renanstylis	RNST	
Renantanda	RNTDA	
Renanthera	REN	
Renantherella	RNNTHG	
Renanthoglossum	RNGM	
Renanthopsis	RNTHPS	
Renaparanopsis		
Restrepia	RSTP	
Restrepiella		
Restrepiopsis		
Rhinerrhiza	RHIN	
Rhinochilus	RHINCS	
Rhizanthella		
Rhynacattleanthe		
Rhynarthron	RRT	
Rhynburgkia	RBG	
Rhyncada	RYA	
Rhyncanthe	RYN	
Rhynchocentrum	RHCTM	
Rhynchodendrum	RDD	

Rhyncholaelia	RHYNCH
Rhyncholaeliocattleya	RLC
Rhynchonopsis	RHNPS
Rhynchorides	RHRDS
Rhynchosophrocattleya	RSC
Rhynchostele	RHSTL
Rhynchostylis	RHY
Rhynchumnia	RCM
Rhyncovanda	RHV
Rhyncyclia	RCY
Rhyndoropsis	RHDPS
Rhynitanthe	RTT
Rhynitis	RHN
Rhyntonossum	RYS
Rhytionanthos	
Rhytoniglossum	RTG
Richardmizutaara	RCMZA
Richardsonara	RCHNA
Ridleyara	RIDL
Rittershausenara	
Robifinetia	RBF
Robinara	RBNRA
Robiquetia	RBQ
Robostylis	RBST
Roccafarteara	RCFTA
Rodrassia	RDSSA
Rodrettia	RDTTA
Rodrettiopsis	RDTPS
Rodrichilus	RDCHS
Rodricidium	RDCM
Rodridenia	RDEN
Rodriglossum	RDGM
Rodriguezia	RDZA
Rodrigueziella	RDZLLA
Rodrigueziopsis	
Rodriopsis	RODPS
Rodritonia	RDTNA
Rodrumnia	RRM
Roellkeara	RLK
Rohriara	RHLA
Rolfeara	ROLF
Ronnyara	RNYA
Rosakirschara	RSKRA
Rose Pogonia	
Roseara	RSRA
Rossioglossum	RSSGLS
Rothara	ROTH
Rotorara	RTRA
Rudolfiella	RUD
Ruizara	RUZ

Rumrillara	RLLA	
Rundleara	RUN	
Ruppara	RPPA	
Rusbyella		
Saccolabiopsis		
Saccolabium	SACCM	
Sacoila		
Sagarikara	SGKA	
Salep orchid	See "Orchis" (ORCHIS)	
Sallyyeera	SYA	
Salpistele		
Sanderara	SAND	
Sanderella		
Sanjumeera	SJMA	
Saplalaara	SPLA	
Sappanara	SAPP	
Saracenella		
Sarcanthopsis	SARC	
Sarcanthus	SNTHS	
Sarcocentrum	SRCTM	
Sarcochilus	SARCO	
Sarcoglottis	SRGT	
Sarcoglyphis		
Sarcomoanthus	SRAN	
Sarconopsis	SMPS	SRNPS
Sarcophyton		
Sarcopodium		
Sarcorhiza	SRZA	
Sarcostoma		
Sarcothera	SRTH	
Sarcovanda	SRV	
Saridestylis	SRDTS	
Sarpariza	SPZA	
Sartylis	SRTS	
Sarvandopanthera	SVP	
Sarvandopsis	SVD	
Satyrium	SATM	
Sauledaara	SDRA	
Saundersia		
Sauroglossum		
Savageara	SVG	
Scaphosepalum		
Scaphyglottis	SCGL	
Scelochilus	SCEL	
Sceloglossum	SGL	
Scelonia	SLN	
Schafferara	SCHFA	
Schilligerara	SLGA	
Schlechteri		
Schlimmia		

Schoenorchis	
Schombavola	SMBV
Schombocatonia	SMBCNA
Schombocattleya	SMBC
Schombocyclia	SBY
Schombodiacrium	SMBDCM
Schomboepidendrum	SMBEP
Schombolaelia	SMBL
Schombolaeliocattleya	SCL
Schombolaeliopsis	SMLP
Schombonia	SMBNA
Schombonitis	SMBTS
Schomburgkia	SCHOM
Schomechea	SMH
Scottara	SCTT
Scullyara	SCU
Scuticaria	
Seahexa	SXA
Sealara	SE
Sedenfadenia	SDNFDA
Sedirea	SDR
Segerara	SGRA
Seidenfadenia	SEIDNF
Seidenfadeniella	
Seidenfia	
Selenipedium	SEL
Serapias	SRPS
Severinara	SEV
Sheehanara	SHN
Shigeuraara	SHGRA
Shipmanara	SHIPM
Shiveara	SHVA
Sidranara	SIDR
Siegeristara	SGRT
Sievekingia	
Sigmacidium	SGDM
Sigmatostalix	SGMX
Silpapasertara	SILPA
Sladeara	SLAD
Smitinandia	
Snake mouth orchid	
Sobennigraecum	SBGCM
Sobennikoffia	SBK
Sobralia	SOB
Solanderara	SLR
Solenidiopsis	
Solenidium	
Sopharthron	SOT
Sophleycia	
Sophranthe	SRT

Sophrocattleya	SC	
Sophrolaelia	SL	
Sophrolaeliocattleya	SLC	
Sophronitella	SPHRNT	
Sophronitis	SOPH	
Sophrotes	SPT	
Soterosanthus		
Spathoglottis	SPA	
Specklinia	SPE	
Sphyrarhynchus		
Sphyrastylis		
Spider orchids		
Spiessara	SPS	
Spiranthes		After SPE
Spray orchid		
Spruceara	SPR	
Srisukara	SRKA	
Staalara	STAAL	
Stacyara	STAC	
Stamariaara	STMRA	
Stanfieldara	SFDRA	
Stangora	STGA	
Stanhocycnis	STNCN	
Stanhopea	STAN	
Staurochilus	STCHLS	
Stauopsis	STRPSS	
Stearnara	STRN	
Stelia		
Stelis	STE	
Stellamizutaara	STLMA	
Stellilabium		
Stellipogon	STP	
Stenia	STENIA	
Steniella	STLA	
Stenocoryne		After STENIA
Stenoglottis	SNGL	
Stenopogon	SPG	
Stenorrhynchos	STRS	
Stenorrhynchus		
Stenosarcos	STSC	
Stephenara	STPH	
Stephenmonkhouseara	STMK	
Stereochilus		
Steveniella		
Stewartara	STWT	
Stolzia		
Stonia	STO	
Summerhayesia		
Sunopia		
Susanperreiraara	SPRRA	

Sutingara	SUT		
Swan orchids			
Sweetara	SW		
Symmonsara	SYMA		
Symphoglossum	SYMPHO		
Symphyglossum	SYMPHY		
Systemoglossum			
Taeniophyllum			
Tainia			
Tanara	TANARA		
Telidezia	TDZ		
Telipogon	TP	TLPGON	
Telisterella	TLT		
Teohara	THRA		
Terrestrial orchids (Hardy).....	SEE:		Cypripedium (CYP) Bletilla (BLE) Pogonia (?) Goodyera (GDYRA) Spiranthes (?) Calopogon (CPG) Epipactis (EPCTS) Cremastra
Tetrabaculum			
Tetracattleya	TTCT		
Tetradiaerium	TTDM		
Tetrakeria	TTKA		
Tetraliopsis	TTPS		
Tetrallia	TTR		
Tetramicra	TTMA		
Tetratonia	TTTNA		
Thelasis			
Thelybaculum	TLB		
Thelychiton			
Thelymitra	THEL		
Thelyrillia	TYR		
Theocosteale			
Thesaera	THSRA		
Thompsonara	THMPA		
Three birds orchid		See "Triphora" after TCD	
Thrixspermum	TX		
Thunia	THU		
Thwaitesara			
Ticoglossum			
Tipularia			
Toladenia	TLD		
Tolassia	TOS		
Tolquezzettia	TGZ		
Toloncettia	TNC		
Toluandra	TLN		
Tolucentrum	TUN		

Toluglossum	TGL	
Tolumnia	TOL	TOLU
Tolumnopsis	TMP	
Tolutoria	TUT	
Trautara	TRTA	
Trevorara	TREV	
Trias	TRIAS	
Triaspetalum	TSPT	
Triasphyllum	TPHM	
Trichocentrum	TRCTM	
Trichoceros	TC	
Trichocerus	TRICER	
Trichocidium	TRCDM	
Trichoglottis	TRGL	
Trichonopsis	TRNPS	
Trichopilia	TRPLA	
Trichopogon	TPGN	
Trichopsis	TRCPS	
Trichosalpinx		
Trichostylis	TRST	
Trichovanda	TRCV	
Tridactyle		
Trigolyca	TRGCA	
Trigonidium	TRGDM	
Triodoncium	TCD	
Triphora		After TCD
Trisetella		
Trisuloara	TSLA	
Trixspermum		
Trizeuxis		
Trudelia		
Tubaecum	TBCM	
Tuberella	TBL	
Tuberolabium	TBLM	
Tuckerara	TUCK	
Tuescheria		
Turnbowara	TBWA	
Unicifera		
Uptonara	UPTA	
Vacherotara	VACH	
Valinara	VAL	
Vanalstyneara	VNSTA	
Vananthopsis	VTP	
Vancampe	VCP	
Vanda	V	
Vandachnis	VCHNS	
Vandaenopsis	VDNPS	
Vandaerantes	VTHS	
Vandewegheara	VWGA	
Vandofinetia	VF	

Vandofinides	VFDS	
Vandopsides	VDPSD	
Vandopsis	VDPS	
Vandoritis	VDTS	
Vanglossum	VGM	
Vanilla	VL	
Vascostylis	VASCO	
Vaughnara	VNRA	
Vavvanda	VVD	
Vejvarutara	VJA	
Viraphandhuara	VPDA	
Vuylstekeara	VUYL	
Waibengara		
Wailaiara	WLRA	
Waironara	WRNA	
Warmingia		
Warneara	WNRA	
Warrea	WRA	
Warreela		
Warscewiczella	WRSCWC	
Western false hellebore		After WSTA
Wilburchangara	WBCHG	
Wilkinsara	WKNSRA	
Williamara		
Williampriceara	WMP	
Wilsonara	WILS	
Wingfieldara	WGFA	
Withnerara	WITH	
Wooara	WOO	
Woodwardara	WDWA	
Xerriara	XRA	
Xylobium	XYL	
Yahiroara	YHRA	
Yamadara	YAM	
Yapara	YAP	
Yeeara	YRA	
Yeepengara	YPGA	
Yoneoara	YNRA	
Yonezawara	YZWR	
Youngyouthara	YGT	
Ypsilactyle	YPT	
Ypsilopus	YPSLP	
Yusofara	YSFRA	
Zelemnia	ZLM	
Zelenchilum	ZLC	
Zelenchosteale	ZCS	
Zelenettia	ZNT	
Zelenkoa	ZEL	
Zelenkoara	ZKA	
Zelenkocidium	ZED	

Zelglossoda	ZGD	
Zeltonossum	ZTS	
Zelumguezia	ZGZ	
Zeuxine		
Zootrophion		
Zygotemania	ZBM	
Zygocaste	ZCST	ZEST
Zygocella	ZCLA	
Zygocolax	ZCX	
Zygodisanthus	ZDSNTH	
Zygolum	ZGLM	
Zygoneria	ZGA	
Zygonisia	ZNS	
Zygopabstia	ZBA	
Zygopetalum	Z	
Zygorhyncha	ZCHA	
Zygosepalum	ZSPM	
Zygostates	ZYGO	
Zygotylis	ZSTS	
Zygotorea	ZGT	
Zygowarrea	ZWR	

ORCHID SUBFAMILIES

Apostasioideae	2 genera; 16 species; SW Asia
Cypripedioideae	5 genera; 130 species; Temperate regions, some in tropical America
Epidendroideae	500 genera; 20,000 species; Found all over
	Brassavola Bulbophyllum Cattleya Encyclia Phaius
Orchidoideae	208 genera; 3630 species; All over
Vanilloideae	15 genera; 180 species; Humid tropical and subtropical regions and eastern North America

TRIBE Arethuseae

3 subtribes:

Arethusinae

Sobraliinae

Bletiinae:

Arundina

Bletia

Bletilla

Calanthe

Calopogon

Chysis

Coelia

Dilochia

Ipsea

Phaius

Spathoglottis

Tainia

Aeridinae: An Epidendroid Subtribe

SUBTRIBE Bulbophylinae (Largest and most widespread orchid subtribe)

Bulbophyllum
Cirrhopetalum
Ione
Sunipia
Trias

Found in most all tropical areas of the world, they are known for their hinged moving parts of their lips that trap bugs temporarily so as to attach the pollina to their backs. They then fly off to rummage around on another flower where they are trapped again, thereby placing the pollina in the stigmatic cavity causing germination which in turn produces seed within the ovary of the flower.

The flowers have the foot of the column which is hinged attached to the labellum so the flower has a moving part which bobs, weaves, jiggles or jumps in the slightest breeze.

They are sympodial pseudobulbs with one or two leaves, closely or far spaced on the rhizome.

Most "Bulbos" like wooden slat baskets with some treefern and sphagnum as potting media.

They like semi shade and medium fertilizing and lots of water until after flowering when it is lessened.

Catasetum Alliance is the subtribe Catasetinae of the tribe Gongoreae and consists of:

Catasetum
Clowesia
Mormodes

Cattleya Alliance Hybrids

Part of the tribe Epidendreae, called the subtribe Laeliinae, consists of the following genera (which can all be crossed with one another to produce new genera):

Alamania
Amblostoma
Anacheilium
Barkeria
Brassavola
Broughtonia
Cattleya
Cattleopsis
Caularthron (Diacrum)
Dimerandra
Diothonaea
Domingoa
Encyclia
Isabelia
Isochilus
Jacquiniella
Laelia
Laeliopsis
Lanium
Leptotes
Myrmecophilia
Ngeliella
Neocogniauxia
Nidema
Oerstedella
Ponera
Psychilus
Rhyncholaelia
Scaphyglottis
Schomburgkia
Sophronitella
Sophronitis
Tetramica

Pleurothallidinae and Oncidiinae: Largest neotropical Subtribe.

Oncidioid orchids: Next to largest neotropical Subtribe?