

## **Orchid Society of Canberra, Inc.**

### **Sectional Definitions for the Spring Show Schedule**

The purpose of this listing is to indicate the various affiliation of orchids in relation to the Orchid Society of Canberra, Inc. Show Schedule for the Spring Show. The list is intended to assist entrants in identifying which section a plant may belong, as well as to clarify the nature of plant groupings discussed in the Show Rules at 2.3.2, and in displays entered in Class 2. These summations of the alliances are primarily derived from Robert Dressler's *Phylogeny and Classification of the Orchid Family* (Cambridge: Cambridge University, 1993), with reference to more recent developments in the fields of orchid taxonomy and phylogeny. Not all genera or their synonyms have been listed - rather, representative groupings have been provided, including names that are now frequently regarded as redundant. From this listing it should be possible to identify the appropriate placement of a given genus. If in any doubt please contact the Show Marshal.

To assist users, the relevant Show Class numbers have been included.

#### **Australian Native Orchids (Class 3 – 17, 67 – 70)**

For the purpose of the schedule David L. Jones *A Complete Guide to Native Orchids of Australia* (Sydney: Reed New Holland, 2006) is accepted as the standard for both nomenclature and the determination of Australian Native Orchid Species. Australian Native Orchid Hybrids are those hybrids ultimately derived exclusively from the species native to Australia.

The exception to this rule is the genus *Dockrillia*. All members of the genus *Dockrillia*. species and hybrids, native and exotic, will be judged within the Australian Native Orchids Section

#### **Australian Native Dendrobiinae and Grastidiinae (Class 3 – 8, 67-68)**

The term Australian Native Dendrobiinae and Grastidiinae includes those genera such as *Abaxianthus*, *Aporopsis*, *Australorchis*, *Cadetia*, *Cepobaculum*, *Ceraia*, *Ceratobium*, *Coelandria*, *Davejonesia*, *Dichopus*, *Diplocaulobium*, *Dockrillia*, *Durabaculum*, *Eleutheroglossum*, *Flickingeria*, *Grastidium*, *Leioanthum*, *Monanthos*, *Sarcocadetia*, *Stilbophyllum*, *Tetrabaculum*, *Thelychiton*, *Trachyrhizum*, *Tropilis* and *Vappodes* which are now recognised as distinct from the genus *Dendrobium*.

#### *Thelychiton speciosus* complex (Class 6)

The *Thelychiton speciosus* complex has undergone significant examination and revision over the past few decades. Whilst the latest research considers the group to be a single species complex, we will still accept plants entered under the individual species complex names of *Thelychiton biconvexus*, *capricornicus*, *coriaceus*, *curvicaulis*, *epiphyticus*, *pedunculatus*, *rex*, *rupicola*, *speciosus*, *spectabilis* and *tarberi*, or as varieties. Many of the plants in cultivation labelled as *Dendrobium speciosum* or *Thelychiton speciosus* may in fact be hybrids between different elements within the complex.

#### *Pterostylis* complex (Class 13(a), 14)

*Pterostylis* complex refers to members of *Pterostylis* and its segregates, *Cranganorchis*, *Diplodium*, *Eremorchis*, *Linguella*, *Petrorchis*, *Speculantha*,

*Taurantha*, *Bunochilus*, *Hymenochilus*, *Oligochaetochilus*, *Pharochilum*, *Plumatichlus*, *Ranorchis*, *Stamnorchis* and *Urochilus* and ALL of their hybrids.

*Caladenia* complex (Class 13b, 14)

The *Caladenia* complex refers to *Caladenia* and its segregates *Arachnorchis*, *Caladeniastrum*, *Calonemorchis*, *Cyanicula*, *Drakonorchis*, *Elythranthera*, *Glossodia*, *Jonesiopsis*, *Petalochilus*, *Phlebochilus*, *Stegostyla* and ALL of their hybrids.

**Laeliinae (Class 23 - 29, 73 - 74)**

This group includes all of the species of *Acrorchis*, *Adamantia*, *Alamania*, *Arpophyllum*, *Artorima*, *Barkeria*, *Brassavola*, *Broughtonia*, *Cattleya*, *Cattleyella*, *Caularthron*, *Constantia*, *Dimerandra*, *Dinema*, *Domingoa*, *Encyclia*, *Epidendrum*, *Euchile*, *Guaranthe*, *Hagsatera*, *Hexisea*, *Homalopetalum*, *Isabelia*, *Isochilus*, *Jacquinella*, *Laelia*, *Leptotes*, *Loefgrenianthus*, *Meiracyllium*, *Microepidendrum*, *Myrmecophila*, *Nageliella*, *Nanodes*, *Neolauchea*, *Neolehmannia*, *Nidema*, *Oerstedella*, *Oestlundia*, *Orleansia*, *Prosthechea*, *Pseudolaelia*, *Psychilis*, *Pygmaeorchis*, *Quisqueya*, *Rhyncolaelia*, *Scaphyglottis*, *Schomburgkia*, *Sophronitis*, *Sophronitella*, *Tetramicra*, and ALL of their hybrids.

**Cypripediodeae (Class 30 – 34, 75 – 76)**

This group includes *Cypripedium*, *Mexipedium*, *Paphiopedilum*, *Phragmipedium* and *Selenipedium* and ALL of their hybrids.

**Monopodial Vandae (Class 35 – 41, 77 – 79)**

The Monopodial Vandae is composed of three major subtribes, the Aerangidinae and Angraecinae from Africa and Madagascar; and the Aeridinae, from India, Asia, Australia and the Pacific. A common feature of these genera is that they are monopodial (like *Phalaenopsis* or *Vanda*) rather than sympodial (like *Cymbidium* or *Cattleya*) in their growth habit.

This group includes *Acampe*, *Aerangis*, *Aeranthes*, *Aerides*, *Amesiella*, *Angraecum*, *Arachnis*, *Ascocentrum*, *Ascoglossum*, *Ceratocentron*, *Chamaeangis*, *Chiloschista*, *Cleisostoma*, *Cryptopus*, *Cyrtorchis*, *Diaphananthe*, *Dimorphorchis*, *Doritis*, *Drymoanthus*, *Dyakia*, *Esmeralda*, *Euanthe*, *Eurychone*, *Gastrochilus*, *Haraella*, *Holcoglossum*, *Jumellea*, *Kingidium*, *Luisia*, *Microcoelia*, *Microterangis*, *Mystacidium*, *Neobathiea*, *Neofinetia*, *Oeonia*, *Oeoniella*, *Papilionanthe*, *Paraphalaenopsis*, *Peletantheria*, *Phalaenopsis*, *Plectrelminthus*, *Plectorhiza*, *Pteroceras*, *Rangaeris*, *Renanthera*, *Rhinerrhiza*, *Rhyncostylis*, *Sarcochilus*, *Sarcoglyphis*, *Schoenorchis*, *Sedirea*, *Seidenfadenia*, *Smitinandia*, *Solenangis*, *Thrixspermum*, *Trichoglottis*, *Tridactyle*, *Trudelia*, *Vanda*, *Vandopsis*, and ALL of their hybrids.

**Oncidiinae (Class 42 - 46, 80 – 81)**

This group includes *Ada*, *Aspasia*, *Baptistonia*, *Brassia*, *Caucea*, *Cochlioda*, *Comparettia*, *Cuitlauzina*, *Cyrtochilum*, *Erycina*, *Gomesa*, *Ionopsis*, *Lemboglossum*, *Leochilus*, *Leucohyle*, *Lockhartia*, *Macradenia*, *Mesoglossum*, *Mexicoa*, *Miltonia*, *Miltoniopsis*, *Notylia*, *Odontoglossum*, *Oncidium*, *Ornithophora*, *Osmoglossum*, *Otoglossum*, *Palumbina*, *Psychopsis*, *Psychopsiella*, *Rhyncostele*, *Rodriguezia*, *Rodrigueziella*, *Rossioglossum*, *Sigmatostalix*, *Symphyglossum*, *Ticoglossum*, *Tolumnia*, *Trichocentrum*, *Trichopilia*, *Zelenkoa*, and ALL of their hybrids.

### **Pleurothallidinae (Class 47 – 51, 82 – 83)**

The Pleurothallidinae includes *Condylago*, *Cryptophoranthus*, *Dracula*, *Dresslerella*, *Dryadella*, *Lepanthes*, *Lepanthopsis*, *Masdevallia*, *Physosiphon*, *Platystele*, *Pleurothallis*, *Porroglossum*, *Restrepia*, *Restrepiella*, *Scaphosepalum*, *Teagueia*, *Stelis*, *Trisatella*, *Zootrophion*, and ALL of their hybrids.

### **Other Orchids Not Otherwise Specified (Class 52 – 66, 84 – 85)**

#### **Dendrobiinae and Grastidiinae Alliance (Class 52 - 53)**

This large Alliance group is composed of many of the segregates from the genus *Dendrobium*, together with the majority of the members of *Dendrobium*. The segregates are *Abaxianthus*, *Aporopsis*, *Aporum*, *Australorchis*, *Cadetia*, *Callista*, *Cannaeorchis*, *Cepobaculum*, *Ceraia*, *Ceratobium*, *Chromatotriccum*, *Coelandria*, *Davejonesia*, *Dichopus*, *Diplocaulobium*, *Dolichocentrum*, *Durabaculum*, *Eleutheroglossum*, *Euphlebiium*, *Eurycaulis*, *Flickingeria*, *Froscula*, *Grastidium*, *Leioanthum*, *Maccrraitha*, *Monanthos*, *Pedilonium*, *Sarcocadetia*, *Sayeria*, *Tetrabaculum*, *Thelychiton*, *Trachyrhizum*, *Tropilis*, *Vappodes*, and *Winika* which are now recognised as distinct from the genus *Dendrobium*, and are not native to Australia, and ALL of their hybrids. Australia has only one native member of the genus *Dendrobium*.

#### **Coelogyneae (Class 54, 55)**

The Coelogyne Alliance is group includes *Coelogyne*, *Dendrochilum*, *Neogyne*, *Otochilus*, *Panisea*, *Pholidota*, *Pleione*, and ALL of their hybrids.

#### **Bulbophyllinae (Class 56 - 57)**

This group includes *Adelopetalum*, *Blepharochilum*, *Bulbophyllum*, *Carparomorchis*, *Cirrhopetalum*, *Ephippium*, *Fruticicola*, *Kaurorchis*, *Hapalochilus*, *Hyalosema*, *Megaclinium*, *Oxysepala*, *Papulipetalum*, *Sestochilos*, *Trias*, and ALL of their hybrids

#### **Maxillariinae (Class 58 - 59)**

This group includes *Anguloa*, *Bifrenaria*, *Brasilorchis*, *Camaridium*, *Ida*, *Lycaste*, *Maxillaria*, *Maxillariella*, *Mormolyca*, *Neomoorea*, *Sudamerlycaste*, *Trigonidium*, *Xylobium* and ALL of their hybrids.

### **Other Alliances not specifically referred to in the Show Schedule.**

The following information is provided to assist entries in displays as outlined at Class 2, and detailed at Rule 2.3.2.

#### **Catasetiinae**

This is a smaller group, composed of *Catasetum*, *Clowesia*, *Cycnoches*, *Mormodes*, and ALL of their hybrids.

#### **Cymbidiinae**

*Cymbidium* species and hybrids should be entered in the *Cymbidium* section. The Cymbidiinae includes all species and hybrids within and between *Ansellia*, *Cymbidiella*, *Cymbidium*, *Galeandra*, *Grammatophyllum*, *Grobya*.

#### **Stanhopeiinae**

This group includes *Acineta*, *Cirrhaea*, *Coryanthes*, *Embreea*, *Gongora*, *Paphinia*, *Schlimia*, *Sievekingia*, *Stanhopea*, and ALL of their hybrids.

#### Zygopetaliinae

This group includes *Aganisea*, *Bollea*, *Chaubardia*, *Chaubardiella*, *Chondorhyncha*, *Cochleanthes*, *Dichaea*, *Galeottia*, *Huntleya*, *Neogardneria*, *Pabstia*, *Pescatorea*, *Promenea*, *Scuticaria*, *Zygopetalum*, *Zygosepalum*, and ALL of their hybrids.

In the case of intersectional hybrids, such as those between the Maxillariinae and Zygopetaliinae Alliances, the plant will be regarded as a part of the group that it most resembles.