Orchid Society of Canberra, Inc.

Sectional Definitions for the Spring Show Schedule 2023

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.

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 (Classes 4 – 15, 68 – 71)

For the purpose of the schedule David L. Jones *A Complete Guide to Native Orchids of Australia* Third Edition (Sydney: Reed New Holland, 2021) 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.

Dockrillia (Classes 4 - 5)

The exception to the above 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 (Classes 8 - 9, 68 - 69)

The term Australian Native Dendrobiinae and Grastidiinae includes species with the following generic names:

Abaxianthus
Aporopsis
Australorchis
Cadetia
Cepobaculum
Ceraia
Ceratobium
Coelandria
Davejonesia
Dichopus
Diplocaulobium
Dockrillia
Durabaculum
Eleutheroglossum
Flickingeria
Grastidium
Leioanthum
Monanthos
Sarcocadetia
Stilbophyllum
Tetrabaculum
Thelychiton
Trachyrhizum
Tropilis
Vappodes

Thelychiton speciosus complex (Class 7)

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 crosses of different elements within the complex.

Hybrids in this group should be labelled as *Dendrobium*, following the RHS International Orchid Hybrid Register.

Monopodial Vandeae (Classes 10, 11, 70)
This includes Australian species of *Papillilabium, Phalaenopsis, Peristeranthus, Plectorrhiza, Pomatocalpa, Rhinerrhiza, Robiquetia, Sarcochilus, Taeniophyllum, Trichoglottis, Vanda*

Australian Terrestrials (Classes 14, 15)

Pterostylis complex (Classes 14(a), 15, 71)
Pterostylis complex refers to members of *Pterostylis*, its segregates, and ALL their hybrids:

Cranganorchis
Diplodium
Eremorchis
Linguella
Petrorchis
Speculantha
Taurantha
Bunochilus
Hymenochilus
Oligochaetochilus
Pharochilum
Plumatochilus
Ranorchis
Stamnorchis
Urochilus

Caladenia complex (Classes 14(b), 15, 71)
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.

Exotic Orchids (19 - 67, 72 - 86)

Laeliinae (Class 24 - 30, 74 - 75)
This group includes all of the species and ALL hybrids 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
Jacquiniella
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

Cypripediodeae (Class 31 – 35, 76 – 77)
This group includes *Cypripedium, Mexipedium, Paphiopedilum, Phragmipedium and Selenipedium* and ALL their hybrids.

Exotic Monopodial Vandae (Class 36 – 42, 78 – 80)
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. Sympodial Vandeae in the subtribe Polystachinae should be benched in classes 61-62, 85 – 86.
As this group has seen substantial revision over recent years the list here is not exhaustive. Other related genera will be recognized within this group if requested. This group includes the following genera and ALL their hybrids:

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

Other exotic monopodial hybrids, non-classical shape (Class 39)
Hybrids which do not match the classic shape for *Vanda* (and *Ascocentrum* and *Rhynchostylis* hybrids). For example, many of the hybrids of *Vanda* (*Neofinetia*) *falcata*, *Renanthera* or even *Papilionanthe* may not correspond to the breeding objectives of broad segments and rounded flowers. Likewise, many *Aerangis* and *Angraecum* species are unlikely to produce rounded progeny.

Oncidiinae (Class 43 - 47, 81 – 82)
The significant revisions to the Oncidiinae have dramatically reduced the number of genera recognised. The names listed below attempt to cover the genera names frequently met with

in cultivation.
This group includes the following genera and ALL their hybrids:

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

Pleurothallidinae (Class 47 – 51, 83 – 84)
Revisions within the Pleurothallidinae have meant that there has been a significant reorganization of species. We are still in the process of absorbing these changes but should be able to accommodate them within the schedule. The Pleurothallidinae includes the following genera and ALL their hybrids:

Condylago
Cryptophoranthus
Dracula
Dresslerella
Dryadella
Lepanthes
Lepanthopsis
Masdevallia
Physosiphon
Platystele
Pleurothallis
Porroglossum
Restrepia
Restrepiella
Scaphosepalum
Teagueia
Stelis
Trisatella
Zootrophion

Other Exotic Orchids (Classes 52 – 66, 85 – 86)

Dendrobiinae and Grastidiinae Alliance (Classes 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. This group includes the following genera and ALL their hybrids:

Abaxianthus
Aporopsis
Aporum
Australorchis
Cadetia
Callista
Cannaeorchis
Cepobaculum
Ceraia
Ceratobium
Chromatotriccum
Coelandria
Dendrobium
Dichopus
Diplocaulobium
Dolichocentrum
Dockrillia

Durabaculum	*Leioanthum*	*Sayeria*
Eleutheroglossum	*Grastidium*	*Tetrabaculum*
Euphlebium	*Maccraithea*	*Thelychiton*
Eurycaulis	*Monanthos*	*Trachyrhizum*
Flickingeria	*Pedilonium*	*Tropilis*
Froscula	*Sarcocadetia*	*Winika*

Coelogyninae (Class 54, 55)
The Coelogyne Alliance is a group that includes *Coelogyne (*and its previous segregates *Dendrochilum, Neogyne, Otochilus, Panisea, and Pholidota),* as well as *Pleione* and ALL their hybrids. The smaller flowered segregates of *Coelogyne* will be benched in Class 55b.

Bulbophyllinae (Class 56 - 57)
This group is currently undergoing revision, and consequently there is debate over names in this group. This group includes *Adelopetalum, Blepharochilum, Bulbophyllum, Carparomorchis, Cirrhopetalum, Ephippium, Fruticicola, Kaurorchis, Hapalochilus, Hyalosema, Mastigion, Megaclinium, Oxysepala, Papulipetalum, Sestochilos, Trias*, and ALL their hybrids.

Maxillariinae (Class 58 - 59)
This group includes *Anguloa, Bifrenaria, Camaridium, Ida, Lycaste, Maxillaria, Maxillariella, Mormolyca, Neomoorea, Scuticaria, Sudamerlycaste, Trigonidium, Xylobium* and ALL their hybrids with other members of the Maxillariinae.

Other Alliances not specifically referred to in the Show Schedule (Classes 61 - 64, 81 - 86)
The following information is provided to assist entries in displays as outlined at Class 2 and detailed at Rule 2.3.2.

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

Cymbidiinae
Cymbidium species and hybrids should be entered in the Cymbidium section. Intergeneric hybrids involving Cymbidium should be placed in Class 62 or 86. The Cymbidiinae includes all species and hybrids within and between *Ansellia, Cymbidiella, Cymbidium, Galeandra, Grammatophyllum, Grobya*.

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

Zygopetaliinae
This group includes *Aganisia, Bollea, Chaubardia, Chaubardiella, Chondorhyncha, Cochleanthes, Dichaea, Galeottia, Huntleya, Neogardneria, Pabstia, Pescatorea, Promenaea, Zygopetalum, Zygosepalum,* and ALL their hybrids.