



The Arizona Orchidist

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1966

Volume 54

August and September 2016

NEXT OSA MEETING

The next regular society meeting will be

Monday, August 1st at 7:00 P.M.

NO MEETING IN SEPTEMBER

Meetings are held at the

Training Center

at the

Arizona State Veteran Home

4141 S. Herrera Way, Phoenix.

(Formerly North 3rd Street)

OSA meetings are open to all
plant enthusiasts

Refreshments will be provided

Beverage by Gene Gyger

Snacks by

**Ed Perregaux and
Randy Ricardi**

Refreshment Coordinators:

Lou Ann Remeikis (602) 803-6889

Barbara Parnell (602) 451-5952

Board Meetings August 21st

at 1 P.M. at the home of

Randy Ricardi

September 18th

at 1 P.M. at the home of

Julie Rathbun

August and September

August Meeting Unique Techniques

This month's meeting will feature some videos of unique techniques different growers are using to produce bigger, better and more beautiful orchids.

September Birthdays

Lou Remeikis 3rd

Joe Bacik and Dennis Olivas 5th

Happy Birthday

Raffle Donors

Karen and John Barber, Joe Bacik, Dolly Floyd,
Gene Gyger, Julie Rathbun, Wilella Stimmell, Dean Toms,
and non-members
Mark Obermayer and Mike Sielaff

Thanks for your support !

Growers on Call

August – Wilella Stimmell wilellas@att.net
September – Lou Ann Remeikis (602) 803-6889
lou.remeikis@gmail.com

Check this out <https://m.youtube.com/watch?autoplay=1&v=dFoeBf6fSAw>

IN THIS ISSUE

President's Message	Page 2
Orchid Maze	Page 3
OSA Scholarship Recipients	Wilella Stimmell Page 4
Travel to Jahuactal Savanna	Gustavo A. Romero Page 5



From the President's Desk

Julie Rathbun

Several of our members enjoyed summer vacations in cooler climates. I busied myself this summer by taking jobs and working for other people by house-sitting, by taking care of other people's dogs and horses, and mowing yards. As long as I'm physically able, I do what I need to do to get my bills paid. So far, my new hip is cooperating with my activity level, but I do get a bit tired more easily. I blame our extreme heat!

For our June 6 program, our in-house program of a modified version of our community outreach program of repotting seedlings didn't quite work out the way we had planned. Since we had discussed what we would do and how we would do it at least 3 board meetings before June 6, I forgot that I was supposed to bring potting material. As it turned out, the lack of potting material wouldn't have mattered because only 2 members brought pots for repotting their seedlings. Perhaps our members didn't read our June/July newsletter in which it was mentioned that they each needed to bring a pot for their seedling. Still, each member who wanted a seedling, received one. The rest of our meeting was devoted to members visiting with each other – something they rarely have time to do. We heard no complaints.

Our members and friends were very generous with their raffle table donations for the June meeting. Thanks to all of our donors! Keep those donations coming! We can always use donations so that we don't have to subtract the cost of plants in inventory from our raffle ticket sales.

Joe Bacik is in charge of our in-house program at the August 1st meeting.

Also, at our August meeting, we will briefly discuss our fall show. Our theme this year is "Bewitching Orchids". Please do your part to help publicize our annual show! We also need workers at our show. Barbara Parnell is this year's show chair.

Elsewhere in this newsletter, you will find an article written by Dr. Gustavo Romero. We donated funds for his most recent expedition to Mexico, and he always shows his appreciation for our generosity by writing an article about his research.

It's that time of year when a **Nominating Committee** prepares a slate of candidates for our November election. It has been our custom for a retiring trustee to serve as Chairperson. **Two other members will also serve on the Nominating Committee.** The slate will be published in our October newsletter.

Reminder: We will not hold our September meeting because it falls on Labor Day.

See you on August 1!

Julie

FIRST IN THE WORLD ORCHID MAZE OPENS ON THE BIG ISLAND

Hawaii residents are invited to have an "orchid experience" at a first-in-the-world Orchid Maze, the highlight of a special Grand Opening Kamaaina (long term resident) Weekend at the Akatsuka Orchid Gardens set for Saturday, July 16 and Sunday, July 17 from 9:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. each day.

The unique, 8,000-square-foot orchid maze allows visitors to follow a variety of paths through more than five hundred blooming, colorful and fragrant orchids on a self-guided tour featuring educational exhibits, tips, growing instructions and interactive video kiosks.

There is a \$3 admission charge to the maze, which includes an orchid planting with a plant that can be taken home plus a sampling of the Gardens original poha ice cream. The maze is enclosed and completely covered so it is open irrespective of the weather.

The orchid maze is the creation of company vice-president Takeshi Akatsuka, who took over this year as general manager of the Gardens from his father and founder Moriyasu Akatsuka. The special kamaaina weekend event marks 42 years in business for the Gardens, which now has the largest collection of orchids and tropical plants, including bromeliads and anthuriums, in Hawaii.

Among the many varieties of orchids are the more well-known Cattleya, Phalaenopsis, Odontoglossum, Dendrobium, Oncidium, Miltonia and Vanda species. There are as many as 2,000 other varieties, which are the result of 20 years of continuous hybridization by Moriyasu Akatsuka, who originally learned his skills while working in his homeland of Japan.

One of the orchids displayed is a rare Paphiopedilum variety, which Moriyasu brought from its natural habitat in Thailand and is valued at \$20,000. Called the "Volcano Queen", this rare specimen can be seen only during the months April to July annually.

In addition to the orchid maze, the Gardens offers a one-hour Greenhouse Tour every Wednesday and Friday at 10:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m. for individuals, large groups and private tours. The Gardens also has a special "photo-op" area, a mini Zen garden, a bamboo orchid wall, and a large gift shop. All Akatsuka's orchids are qualified for U.S. Mainland travel as well as shipping to all 50 United States and territories.

In addition to its special Grand Opening / Kamaaina weekend, the Gardens will also hold a special orchid "Sidewalk Sale" on Saturday, July 30 from 9:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. Buyers may purchase a pre-priced box and fill the box with as many plants as it can hold.

Akatsuka Orchid Gardens is located on the Big Island of Hawaii on Hwy. 11 in Volcano between mile markers 22 and 23, and open daily, with the exception of holidays, from 9:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

"I think children and adults of all ages will find the orchid maze to be a really fun and unusual experience for all the senses," said Takeshi Akatsuka.

The Arizona Orchidist is published monthly by the

Orchid Society of Arizona, Inc.

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www.orchidsocietyaz.org

Or to any of the Board Officers or Trustees:

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The Orchid Society of Arizona, Inc. is a non-profit 501 (C) (3) organization dedicated to community service and the study of orchids. It is affiliated with the American Orchid Society, the Arizona Federation of Garden Clubs, Inc., and The Nature Conservancy.

UPDATE ON OUR SCHOLARSHIP RECIPIENTS

In May, Daniel DePinte, 7th recipient of our Deacon Bell Scholarship Fund, completed his Master's degree at NAU and immediately found a job! He sent a sincere message about how grateful he was for the funds we provided for his education.

"I just wanted to thank you once again for the support your group has given me and all the effort you put in to ensure I got that support in a timely manner. I have accomplished my goal and finished my Master's degree in Forestry. I am super fortunate and already have a job with the Forest Service. My new job has me mapping and monitoring the health of basically all the forests in Arizona. I am so excited and appreciative."

As promised, Daniel found us our **8th candidate** for our scholarship – **Marguerite Rapp**. Marguerite is also a Master's degree student in Forestry at NAU. She has the same advisor as Daniel had, Kristen Waring, and I contacted Kristen before I contacted Marguerite. Kristen has the same high opinion of Marguerite as a dedicated student as Daniel had. She also mentioned that Marguerite was unfunded and deserving of a scholarship.

OSA's Board is pleased to announce that Marguerite is the third Master's degree Forestry student recipient at NAU to whom we have awarded a scholarship.

As required by OSA, students who receive scholarships must be residents of Arizona. To be considered, a student must maintain at least a 3.2 grade point average. Marguerite has a 3.75 grade point average. I also have a copy of her enrollment verification for the fall semester.

For those of you who don't know, Kristin Huisinga was our 1st NAU scholarship recipient; Monica Hansen was our 2nd recipient- NAU; Kathryn Mauz – PhD candidate at U of A – was our 3rd scholarship recipient; Anne Estes – PhD candidate at U of A – was our 4th scholarship recipient; Dove Luidhardt was our 5th recipient – NAU; Matthew Blanford – was our 6th recipient – NAU; Daniel DePinte – was our 7th recipient – NAU; and Marguerite is our 8th recipient – NAU. Dove, Matthew, and Daniel, were all Forestry majors, and Marguerite is our 4th Forestry student. With our forests in danger of widespread wildfires, your board felt that investing in the education of Forestry students was spending our money wisely. (AZ native orchids live in our forests.) Future scholarship recipients will also be NAU students. We have Financial Aid Office contacts there, as well as student advisors.

The kick starter scholarship fund was started in 2002, after the death of OSA member, Deacon Bell. We received donations in memory of Deacon, and his family thought that the monies collected should be used to establish a scholarship fund. When those funds were exhausted, we began conserving funds that we raised from shows and other sources to keep the scholarship fund going.

TRAVEL TO JAHUACTAL SAVANNA, QUINTANA ROO, MÉXICO, JUNE 2016

This past June I returned to what I called in my previous essay¹ "one of the most phytogeographically and ecologically interesting sites in the peninsula of Yucatán, the Jahuactal savanna". I do not believe I overestimate the importance of this site: according to our most current counts, this savanna and its immediate surroundings contain more than 95% of all the Bromeliaceae and more than 85% of all the Orchidaceae of the Yucatan peninsula.

In the company of colleagues from CICY, I spent the best part of two days exploring the westernmost portion of the savanna, adding three orchids to the checklist. We also had a successful meeting with the people of the local "ejido", event where we presented our project, its goals, its predicted results, with emphasis in what could benefit the community. Our presentation had a warm reception, with a lively Q&A session. As was the case in my previous trip to Mexico, my expenses were funded in part by the Orchid Society of Arizona, the "Centro de Investigación Científica de Yucatán" (CICY), and the Harvard University Herbaria.

I flew from Boston to Mérida, Yucatán, via Houston, on Thursday, June 9. The following day I was part of the committee that evaluated the end-of-semester presentations of two students, one in the morning, one in the afternoon. One passed, the other did not!

I spent the weekend photographing orchids, bromeliads, cacti and miscellaneous succulents in the garden of the beautiful home of Germán Carnevali and his wife Ivón Ramírez (an expert in Bromeliaceae) in the village of Dzitya, a suburb of Mérida, where I stayed while in this fascinating and culturally active city. Many plants of *Encyclia* Hook. were in flower, including several new, undescribed species from western Mexico.

On Monday, June 13th, we got our equipment and supplies in order. The next day, we left Mérida at ca. 9:00 am and drove directly to the town of Xpujil, in the state of Campeche, where we arrived at ca. 3:00 pm. We again stayed at Hotel Calakmul.

This time we had a much larger crew: besides Germán Carnevali and José Luis Tapia, whom I accompanied last time, our team was composed of Rodrigo Duno de Stefano (professor at CICY), Nestor E. Raigoza F. (technician), and Iván Tamayo Cen (a graduate student, the one who passed the exam!). We had two official CICY vehicles: the same Ford F-150 SuperCab we rode in our last trip, and an older Nissan double-cabin L.U.V. (Light Utility Vehicle) that, like the Ford pick-up, only had rear wheel drive.

Germán, José Luis, Iván and I drove to the town of Caobas later that afternoon, and met with Mauro Cruz López, who manages, on behalf of the "Ejido", the area we are exploring. We made a brief presentation to a small group from Caobas and hired two guides among the members of the audience, who volunteered to accompany us to the savanna the following day: Juan Bautista Burgos y Cámara and Arsenio Arsenio Martín y Castillo. Tentatively, Estéban Cruz López, Mauro's brother, would also join our party, but later we were saddened to find out that due to an illness in his family, he could not join us². We drove back to Xpujil and part of the crew went out to gas up the vehicles and to buy potable water and a few perishable items we did not purchase in Mérida.

On June 15, we left Caobas and within 30 minutes we were at the entrance of the road to the savanna, guarded by a locked gate. We passed the entrance and, again, took GPS points along the road. We soon reached a place where a local farmer keeps bees, and we continued onto the timber road³. We passed a set of Mayan ruins south of the road, and another set of ruins set much higher up, this time north of the road, which the locals call *El Mirador* (the lookout), obviously and strategically placed at the highest point around.

Continued on page 6

Continued from page 5

At ca. mile 2.5 (km 4), Juan and Arsenio guided us to another path, south and perpendicular to the main timber road, which they said would take us to the savanna. Both vehicles took the path, and after many turns (some tortuous, around falling trees), we rapidly descended from more than 550 ft (170 m) to less than 460 ft (140 m) in about a three quarters of a mile (ca. 1.1 km), still inside the tall forest, where we decided to establish our camp site.

The terrain was dry, much drier than it should have been: our vehicles were doing fine, as far as traction was concerned. According to our guides, rains should have come weeks before.

We parked our vehicles and walked to the edge of the savanna, only to be disappointed: as far as we could see, the savanna had burned (or "had been burned", as we later found out).

We returned to the vehicles and proceeded to setup our campsite around the vehicles. Most of us set up the same kind of shelter I used in my Amazonian trips: a tarp to keep rain out, a mosquito net to keep insects out, and finally a hammock in which to spend the night.

We returned to the field after setting up camp and having a light lunch. It was by then (ca. 2:00 pm) hot (near 100° F) and humid (most likely approaching 100% ambient humidity). Germán, Iván, and I explored the interface between the tall forest (at the edge of which we had parked the two vehicles) and the savanna, a "belt" detectable all around the savanna in our satellite images, with trees shorter than in the forest higher up and undoubtedly a very wet habitat during the rainy season. The other members of our group (with Prof. Duno as leader) ventured into the burnt savanna and rapidly disappeared from our view.

Our team found quite a few orchids, including two new reports for the region: *Brassavola grandiflora* Lindl. and *Heterotaxis sessilis* (Sw.) F. Barros. Few orchids, if any, were in flower; a few others were in fruit, and even fewer had flower buds (see appendix). In general, the group of plants that flowers during the dry season had already flowered, and the one that should have been flowering during the rainy season was delayed, because it had not rained. We did manage to photograph flowers of *Campylocentrum poeppigii* (Rchb. f.) Rolfe, a plant hard to find flowering and, due to the small size of its flowers, difficult to photograph. The number and frequency of plants of *Oncidium sphacelatum* Lindl. in this part of the forest was simply astonishing: it was hard to imagine how beautiful it would be to see all the plants of this species in flower (most clumps we observed had inflorescences from the previous flowering season). We sweated profusely: we drank large amounts of water and electrolytes to keep our strength and sanity. At about 4:00 pm, Germán, Iván, and I returned to our camp site.

The "savanna team" returned later with several plant collections: they were exhausted (except for the "locals", Arsenio and Juan, who seemed to be having a jolly time, notwithstanding the ambient temperature). This group had crossed the burnt savanna and reached the southern edge of the forest, meanwhile setting up "flags" (using flagging tape) to indicate the path they had taken. They saw a deer that, from what they described to me, was most likely a white-tail, *Odocoileus virginianus* Zimmermann, 1780 (Cervidae). We later found out that the savanna had been deliberately burned to facilitate hunting, particularly deer.

Later we had some rain, quite intense at times. We tried to cover the hammocks that did not have tarps above, but some got wet, fortunately not "terribly" wet.

By then, in the late afternoon, we could hear the cries of howler monkeys (*Alouatta pigra* Lawrence 1933, Cebidae). There were no mosquitoes, but sweet bees became at times bothersome.

Continued on page 7

Continued from page 6

That night we had a light dinner and then the team retired to their shelter. It was "very" hot and humid: we were sweaty and had not been able to bathe or even throw a little water on our bodies to remove sweat and dirt. In my hammock, I did not fall asleep until about 2:00 am, when the temperature and humidity suddenly dropped to about 60 F. I warned the group that forests like the one where we were camping have many species of nocturnal roaches, and that they all had to roll the bottom of the mosquito net (as opposed to having the open edges in contact with the forest litter) to make sure to keep them out. I rolled mine and the following morning did not find a single roach in my shelter; others in the group did not take care of their mosquito netting and that night they had a "roach party" in their shelters. Germán got up in the middle of the night and observed forest roaches all over the empty can and dirty dishes left from our dinner.

The camp site was quite "resonant" that night: our snoring must have provided a novel yet strange cacophony of sounds to the forest nocturnal animal community.

We also had plenty of intense, yet pleasant (at least to me), background "noise" from the forest fauna, including bats (yes, bats do make some sounds that are in our hearing frequency range), a few nocturnal birds, mostly Cracidae, frogs, insect, &c. Early in the morning we could again hear, far away, the calls of howler monkeys and, at ca. 6:00 am, we were tormented by the incessant call of what appeared to be a single, **very loud** bird, obviously protesting our presence (based on the call, it must have been a member of Corvidae, most likely one of two species of the genus *Cyanocorax* F. Bole, 1826, which I have yet to distinguish from their call). Later on we could hear, far away, the call of Ocellated Turkeys (*Agriocharis ocellata* Cuvier 1820, Phasianidae) and the incessant call of Chachalacas (*Ortalis vetula* Wagler, 1830, Cracidae).

We had coffee and a light breakfast, and by 7:00 am headed to the savanna. Early on it was relatively cool (ca. 70 F), dry, and breezy. Immediately upon entering the savanna we encountered many scattered flowering individuals of the beautiful *Cipura campanulata* Ravenna (Iridaceae) and of an unidentified species of *Hymenocallis* (Amaryllidaceae), plants that flower from bulbs buried deep in the soil, where they presumably have access to some moisture. Otherwise, the soil of the savanna was extremely dry and in places "cracked".

The burning of the savanna was a blessing in disguise: it is normally occupied by a tall, chest-high sedge, *Scleria* sp., which has razor-sharp leaf edges. We would have had a hard time exploring this portion of the savanna if it had not been burned. Instead, we found our way easily and without trouble, with only short blades of the sedge sprouting from underground rhizomes in the midst of bits of ashes and charcoal from the fire. In two groups, we were able to explore habitats that were unidentifiable in the savanna satellite images we had. One was a roundish, wet area dominated by *Thalia geniculata* L. (Marantaceae). In another wet area we also found quite a few plants of apparently the same unidentified species of *Hymenocallis* (Amaryllidaceae) and also many plants of *Echinodorus nymphæifolius* (Griseb.) Buchenau (Alismataceae), a species with showy flowers found generally in flooded areas.

After crossing the savanna, along the forest on the opposite side,⁴ we found two clumps of *Coryanthes*, presumably *C. picturata* Rchb.f., sharing nests of nasty ants with *Epidendrum flexuosum* G. Mey. in flower and a bromeliad. Again, in two groups, we explored different parts of the savanna. Carnevali and I explored the forest around the *Coryanthes* "patch", and found yet another new orchid report: *Ionopsis utricularioides* (Sw.) Lindl

Continued on page 8

By noon the sky was dark and ominous. We also enjoyed a strong wind coming from the southeast: it was obvious that it was going to rain later. We went back to camp, had a light lunch, broke down our shelters, packed the vehicles, and returned to the hotel. Miraculously, we were already on the paved road by the time it started raining hard. Later that day, Germán, Iván, José Luis, and Rodrigo went back to Caobas and gave a presentation before a group of more than 40 people, including the "Comisario" of the Ejido, Senén Carmona Santiago. As I mentioned before, the presentation had a warm reception, with a lively Q&A session. The project was well received and CICY will probably sign a formal agreement of cooperation with "Ejido Caobas." However, as any bureaucratic legal document anywhere in the world, it will take a while to have it signed by both parties. I will gladly provide highlights of the commitments of both parties upon request.

Overall, our visit was quite productive. We found a relatively easy access to the savanna and three new orchids, and detected an obvious altitude and humidity gradient from north to south (higher to lower, drier to wetter) and from west to east (again, higher to lower, drier to wetter). Furthermore, we saw few of the plants we had seen last February in the easternmost portion of the savanna: the overall vegetation is much more heterogeneous than we had imagined. It was also obvious that the entire savanna burns with some regularity: the northeastern portion had burned not long before our arrival; the southeastern, opposite side, apparently much more humid, had not. However, even in this unburned area, there was evidence of previous fire damage in the trunks of a common palm, *Acoelorrhaphe wrightii* (Griseb. & H. Wendl.) H. Wendl. ex Becc. Part of the vegetation of this savanna appears to be adapted to periodic fires. In fact, for one of its most important inhabitants, the Caribbean pine, *Pinus caribaea* Morelet var. *hondurensis* (Sénécl.) W. H. G. Barrett & Golfari, fires clear the canopy and create optimal conditions for population regeneration. Notwithstanding, we found evidence that fire does cause considerable damage to some trees at the edge of the savanna and in some cases to their epiphyte load.

We will return to the Jahuactal Savanna hopefully this coming December (coinciding with another set of exams at CICY). At that time, when it will be much wetter and the roads perhaps impassable for our vehicles, we plan to rent at least one four wheel drive truck in Mérida to take the team in and out of the savanna. We are confident we will be able to add considerably to the checklist of plants of the region, including orchids and bromeliads. I will keep you informed and hope to continue counting on your financial support.

Gustavo A. Romero-González, Keeper, Orchid herbarium of Oakes Ames, Harvard University Herbaria, 22 Divinity Avenue Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138, romero@oeb.harvard.edu

NOTES

¹ Romero-González, G. A. 2016. Travel to Jahuactal Savanna Quintana Roo, Mexico. *The Arizona Orchidist* 54: 4–6.

² Reader will remember that Estéban Cruz López was part of our team in my last trip to Mexico, and that he was quite dexterous with his machete. So were, dangerously so, the two new members of our team, Arsenio and Juan.

³ A timber road is basically a path cut in the forest to extract wood; tractors drag commercial tree trunks, in this particular case, selectively harvested, to near the road, where they are loaded in huge trailers pulled by powerful trucks, to be taken to the local saw mill. The large trucks make a mess of the road in the rainy season, making it practically impassable for vehicles not equipped with four wheel drive and in some instances with a winch to pull them out of a muddy spot.

⁴ For readers familiar with Google earth, our camp site was at 18° 14' 13.0" N 88° 59' 55.8" W, and the spot with the plants of *Coryanthes picturata* at 18° 13' 54.0" N 88° 59' 22.0" W.

Continued on page 9

APPENDIX

Orchidaceae of Jahuactal Savanna seen in June 2016⁵

<i>Brassavola grandiflora</i> Lindl. ⁶	<i>Maxillariella tenuifolia</i> (Lindl.) M. A. Blanco & G. Carnevali
<i>Campylocentrum poeppigii</i> (Rchb. f.) Rolfe ⁷	<i>Myrmecophila christinae</i> Carnevali & Gómez-Juárez ⁷
<i>Catasetum integerrimum</i> Hook.	<i>Nemaconia striata</i> (Lindl.) Van den Berg, Salazar & Soto Arenas
<i>Cohniella ascendens</i> (Lindl.) Christenson	<i>Oceoclades maculata</i> (Lindl.) Lindl.
<i>Coryanthes picturata</i> Rchb. f.	<i>Oncidium sphacelatum</i> Lindl. ⁹
<i>Encyclia alata</i> (Bateman) Schltr.	<i>Polystachya caracasana</i> Rchb.f. ⁹
<i>Encyclia bractescens</i> (Lindl.) Hoenhe	<i>P. clavata</i> Lindl. ⁹
<i>Encyclia guatemalensis</i> (Klotzsch) Dressler & G. E. Pollard ¹	<i>Rhyncholaelia digbyana</i> (Lindl.) Schltr. ⁷
<i>Epidendrum cardiophorum</i> Schltr. ⁸	<i>Scaphyglottis leucantha</i> Rchb.f.
<i>E. flexuosum</i> G. Mey. (in an ant nest with <i>Coryanthes picturata</i>) ⁷	<i>Specklinia grobyi</i> (Bateman ex Lindl.) F. Barros ⁸
<i>E. galeottianum</i> A. Rich. & Galeotti	<i>Specklinia yucatanensis</i> (Ames & C. Schweinf.) Pridgeon & M.W. Chase
<i>E. stanfordianum</i> Bateman	<i>Stelis ciliaris</i> Lindl. ⁸
<i>E. nocturnum</i> Jacq.	<i>Trigonidium egertonianum</i> Bateman ex Lindl.
<i>Heterotaxis sessilis</i> (Sw.) F. Barros ⁶	<i>Vanilla insignis</i> Ames
<i>Isochilus carnosiflorus</i> Lindl.	<i>V. odorata</i> C. Presl.
<i>Ionopsis utricularioides</i> (Sw.) Lindl. ⁶	

⁵ Includes only the species detected during the current expedition. The entire checklist is much larger.

I will provide it upon request and ;

⁶ A new report for the orchid flora of the region;

⁷ At least a few individual plants in flower at the time of our visit;

⁸ At least some individual plants bearing flower buds;

⁸ At least a few individuals bearing fruits.

OSA August 2016 Calendar

SUNDAY MONDAY TUESDAY WEDNESDAY THURSDAY FRIDAY SATURDAY

	1 OSA Meeting 7 PM	2	3	4	5 Pat Miller 	6
7	8 Ann Cherny 	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29 Karen Barber 	30	31	30		



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August and September 2016 Newsletter