



# The Arizona Orchidist

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Founding Editor- Clarence S. Lindsten

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## NEXT OSA MEETING

The next regular society meeting will be

**Monday, January 9th at 7:00 P.M.**

Meetings are held at the

**Training Center**

**at the**

**Arizona State Veteran Home**

**4141 N. S. Herrera Way, Phoenix.**

OSA meetings are open to all

plant enthusiasts

Refreshments will be provided by

OSA Board Members

Refreshment Coordinators:

Barbara Parnell (480) 948-0714

Lou Ann Remeikis (602) 803-6889

Jo Anne Waddoups

480-654-9883

## Board Meeting

**January 29th at 1PM**

**at the home of**

**Barbara Parnell**

## Grower on Call

**Bob MacLeod**

**(623) 810-3967 or (623) 935-4059**

## JANUARY PROGRAM

**Chris Gubler of Gubler Orchids, Landers, CA.**

will present a PowerPoint program –

**Highlights of the 20<sup>th</sup> World Orchid Conference  
in Singapore (November 13-20, 2011)**

Chris does NOT speak to orchid societies, but he makes an exception for us! For benefit of our newer members and guests: Chris majored in Ornamental Horticulture with minors in Botany and Marketing and graduated from California Polytechnic, Pomona. There are very few orchid nurseries in the US that are owned and successfully operated by third generation orchid growers. Gubler Orchids is one of those few nurseries.

Chris has been extremely generous with OSA. From him, and at rock-bottom prices, we purchase seedlings and supplies for our school programs, plants for sale at our shows, and he helps us fund our community service agenda by donating the proceeds from the adult programs we do each year at the Morongo Basin Orchid Festival. This year's festival will be held on Oct. 6th and 7th at Gubler Orchids. We will again happily participate, and this will be our 14th year of participation!

Chris is also an Honorary Lifetime Member of OSA, and is in his second year as an OSA Trustee. He last spoke to us in August, 2008.

Welcome back, Chris!

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## From the President's Desk

### Julie Rathbun

Happy holidays to all! And to our members who are in poor health and/or to those members whom we have not seen in 2011, may 2012 be a better year for you!

The weather on December 5 couldn't have been better for our annual fund-raiser! Those who were unable to attend our annual auction missed out on purchasing more than 75 gorgeous, hand-selected orchid plants in bud and/or bloom (several of the plants were donations from members), and unusual orchid-related items (several were one-of-a-kind gifts) at bargain prices in the live auction. On the silent auction, there were plants (donated by vendors and members) and orchid-related items donated by members and non-member, Michael Hillner. We always have fun at our auction, and one of the main reasons for that is the interaction between our live auctioneers, **Doug Baldwin** and **Aaron Hicks**. Thanks guys! You two always set the tone of our auctions.

Unlike last year, when we were pre-empted by a veteran group that scheduled a last minute event for Liberty Hall, this year our auction was in Liberty Hall. We certainly needed the space because we had so many plants, orchid-related items, and a huge amount of food for our refreshment tables. Also, more members attended our 2011 fund-raiser. (We could not have fit our members and all of our auction items into the Training Center.) The staff at the veteran home, including the Engineering Department (responsible for placing tables for our use in Liberty Hall), is and has always been extremely helpful to us.

Before our fund-raiser got under way, I announced that **our January meeting will be held on the second Monday of the month**. It is the **only** meeting in 2012 when we moved our first Monday of the month meeting to the second Monday.

Thanks to everyone who brought food for the expanded refreshment table. We had a large variety of delicious food from which to choose. And thanks to members who were unable to attend our auction, but who donated items for our auction and delivered them to me. And last but not least, thanks to all members and vendors who generously donated items for our annual fund-raiser.

It's the start of a new year, and I hope that board members and general members will be as helpful as they were in 2011. This is the beginning of my 7<sup>th</sup> year as your President. Serving as your President has been a labor of love (including a lot of **physical** labor).

Our January board meeting will be held on January 29th at 1 PM at the home of Barbara Parnell. OSA board meetings are open to all members, and all members are welcome. If you are not a board member but want to know more about the business of successfully operating a 501 ( c ) (3) non-profit organization, feel free to attend one or more board meetings. Please notify the host or hostess that you plan to attend a meeting. Since food is always a part of any OSA meeting, the host/hostess needs to know how many people expect to attend.

Included in this newsletter is an account of Gustavo Romero's September expedition to Venezuela. You won't want to miss reading it. We love our orchids, but I don't believe that any of our members would want to endure the physical hardships that Gustavo encounters during his expeditions!

See you on January 9!

Julie

## COMMUNITY SERVICE REPORT

Wilella Stimmell, CSP Coordinator

Since our December newsletter submissions were due on or before Nov.10, this is the first opportunity that I have had to report on our **November 14<sup>th</sup> program for the Sun City Rose and Garden Club. Bob MacLeod, Julie Rathbun, and I** presented an Orchids 101 program at the **Fairway Recreation Center** in Sun City. Bob, Julie, and I took our blooming plants for a large display of assorted colors and various genera. Since we first started our community service programs in 1995, this was the first time that we encountered a large group of plant lovers who had never grown an orchid! The members seemed greatly interested in our beautiful plants, and one member said that she was ready to quit growing roses and start growing orchids! Many members asked a lot of questions about the care of orchids, and we tried to answer as many questions as possible in the time allotted to our program. But for those who still had questions, we left a stack of contact sheets which contained our e-mail addresses and phone number so that they could contact us at a later date.

The Garden Club has a very limited budget, but they gladly donated funds for our community service agenda. According to one member, the turnout of membership for our program was the largest turnout they've had for speakers.

**Bob MacLeod** donated a blooming phal for a door prize. **Thanks, Bob!** A gentleman gardener won the plant and also received information on how to care for his **first** orchid!

This was the last community service program that we had scheduled for 2011. During the first week of June, 2011, we were contacted regarding a program for the Tempe Garden Club. The program is scheduled for February 17, 2012!

—

**To our members who donated money in 2011 for the purchase of soda pop and other comfort items for the residents at the Arizona State Veteran Home, THANK YOU! Please know that the veterans appreciate our generosity.** It's a labor of love to comparison shop for the items, store purchases, and deliver our monthly donations. On more than one occasion, the staff mentioned that their inventory was so low that they weren't sure how they could "stretch" what remained until the end of the month. OSA to the rescue!

The *Arizona Orchidist* is published monthly by the Orchid Society of Arizona, Inc.

Direct Inquiries to our website at:

[www.orchidsocietyaz.org](http://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.

# The September 2011 Cariche Expedition

Gustavo A. Romero

I am happy to report that we had another successful expedition to "Serranía Cariche" this past September, 2011. As in June 2009, we were able to explore the southern-most reaches of this large set of sandstone mountains. I refer the readership to my previous report for details about this complex of relatively low and elongated "cerros" (*The Arizona Orchidist* 45, 11: 3--9, November 2009).

Among other findings, our team this time collected possibly a new unifoliate *Cattleya* Lindl. for Venezuela and re-collected a species of *Coryanthes* Hook. with erect inflorescences that we believe is either a new report for Venezuela or a new species for science. We also fully documented a rare species of *Eperua* Aubl. (Caesalpiniaceae), a legume from a group of small to rather large trees found in northern South America (Cowan, 1975). I have cited *Eperua purpurea* Benth. in previous essays, the source of large boles of practically indestructible, oily wood used to build bridges along the Yavita-Maroa road and the old Yavita-Pimichin road (*The Arizona Orchidist* 44, 9: 5--10, January 2008).

This time I left Boston for Caracas on Tuesday, September 6 and then traveled on to Puerto Ayacucho and Maroa using the usual transportation (a Boeing 757 from Boston to Miami, a Boeing 737 from Miami to Caracas, a Bombardier CRJ-700 from Caracas to Puerto Ayacucho, and a single engine Cessna 206 to Maroa). I arrived in Maroa mid-morning on Tuesday, September 13, after spending a few days in Caracas and in Puerto Ayacucho obtaining permits, arranging the flight to Maroa, organizing my field equipment, and buying miscellaneous supplies. As in all previous expeditions, while in Maroa we stayed at the house of Valerio Camico Sandalio and his wife, Isabel Silva.

In Maroa, we were able to purchase 100 gallons of gasoline the same day, thanks to a permit I had obtained the day before in Puerto Ayacucho. We also bought "mañoco" or "farinha", the indispensable flour without which my crew would not go anywhere, cleaned and organized the equipment we had left in Maroa, and hired the field help. Carlos Gómez had flown from Puerto Ayacucho with me (see notes in the *The Arizona Orchidist* 45, 11: 3--9, November 2009, for a description of Carlos' pivotal role in my expeditions). In Maroa I hired Carlos' oldest son Oscar and Emiro Cayupare Yuriyuri, both of whom had travelled with me before. In addition, I hired our host's younger brother, Tomás Camico Sandalio (of the Baniva, Waniva or Vaniva ethnic group)<sup>1</sup>, two members of the Curripaco ethnic group, Olberd Dasilva and Laureano Olivero, and finally Armando Gacharna, originally from Villavicencio, Colombia, but who has lived in Maroa for the past 25--30 years. The last member of the team was Dr. Justa Fernández, an ichthyologist by training, who also flew from Puerto Ayacucho with Carlos and me in the Cessna 206.

After purchasing gas and returning to Mr. Sandalio's house in the early afternoon, I examined a small calabash tree (approximately 16 feet tall; *Crescentia cujete* L., Bignoniaceae) located near the center of town that usually has several orchids in flower (there used to be three trees, but two were cut down). I was surprised to find in flower a species of the *Epidendrum nocturnum* Jacq. complex that I am certain is a new species. I had found it before in the same tree, and I had it drawn, but wanted to have additional material to describe it. It is similar to *E. norae* Carnevali & G. A. Romero, but the plants are pendent, much smaller, and have leaves of similar size all along the stem; the flowers of similar size but differ in several easily discernable characters. On the same tree I also found *Caularthron bicornutum* (Hook.) Raf., *Epidendrum compressum* Griseb., *E. microphyllum* Lindl., *E. strobiliferum* Rchb.f., and *Polystachya* sp.

It was upsetting to find out that Mr. Valerio Camico Sandalio's dugout canoe, which we had rented in previous expeditions, had broken-up in an attempt to forge a particular nasty set of rapids in the Tomo river (a Colombian tributary of the Guainía). Fortunately, no one was injured in the accident.

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Luckily, Olberd Dasilva's mother had a dugout canoe available, similar to old Camico's craft, which I immediately rented. As in previous expeditions, this craft was propelled by our 15 HP two-stroke Yamaha outboard motor. Armando Gacharna offered to bring a small aluminum boat, also powered by a 15 HP two-stroke outboard motor, and I gladly accepted. I agreed to provide fuel for the motor.. Also, on Armando's craft, lengthwise, we carried a much smaller dugout canoe. The smaller dugout canoe belonged to Tomás Camico, and it was useful to check fish traps and other fishing gear.

We left Maroa late on the morning of Wednesday, September 14. It took us three days to reach the confluence of the upper Mee and the Caño Desecho. We had made two temporary camp sites in Tinaja (the night of the day we left Maroa) and in Bolívar (the next night). We arrived in Tinaja in late afternoon, Dark clouds, strong winds, and loud thunder accompanied us, and: we barely had time to set up camp before rain started pouring down. It was, however, a surprisingly short deluge, and by 7:00 PM we were preparing dinner. The Mee was the lowest we have ever seen it, and it took us a bit longer to get to Bolívar, which we reached when it was already past sunset. However, it was a clear night, and we had plenty of time to set-up our temporary shelters. The next morning we found, next to our camp site, some ten square feet occupied by many small to medium size bones, which I identified as anaconda, *Eunectes murinus* (L.) bones. A closer examination revealed the presence of two anacondas, as revealed by two sets of skull and jaw bones. It was also evident that the snakes had gotten tangled and drowned in a fishing net, fragments of which where mixed with the bones. The two snakes did not appear to be large, the largest one perhaps in the 9–12 foot range, the other somewhat smaller.

Along the Conoroquite and the lower Mee, including the "cerradales"<sup>2</sup> of Silvano, Pendare, and Espino, right before Bolívar, we observed the following orchids (those seen with flowers are indicated with an asterisk):

*Brassavola martiana* Lindl.;\*  
*Campylocentrum fasciola* Cogn.;  
*Campylocentrum huebneri* Masf.;  
*Caularthron bicornutum*;  
*Eriopsis sceptrum* Rchb.f. & Warsc.;  
*Galeandra devoniana* R. H. Schomb. ex Lindl.;\*  
*Cattleya violacea* (H.B.K.) Rolfe;\*  
*Catasetum pileatum* Rchb.f.

We did not collect any material along this segment of our travels because any delays would not have allowed us to reach our temporary camp sites in Tinaja and Bolívar at a reasonable time of the day.

We left Bolívar early the morning of September 16, and after about six hours we entered the upper Mee that was, as previously mentioned, lower than we had ever seen it. Soon after, our path was interrupted by large fallen trees, often 2–3 at a time, which we had to cut using axes (I am chainsaw-phobic, and I refuse to buy one despite pleas from my crew). We were within a mile of base camp in the late afternoon, but it was getting dark and we decided to backtrack and find a suitable place for a temporary camp site, which took us about a half hour, the last few minutes during rain. We found a place that was much better than the first camp site we had established in the upper Mee (see the *The Arizona Orchidist* 45, 11: 3–9, November 2009): it was above the flood-plane, and we had plenty of room for all our crew and even for a place to cook.

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Along the upper Mee, while we waited for fallen trees to be cut, we explored the riverine forest and detected the following orchids (again, those seen with flowers are indicated with an asterisk):

*Acacallis cyanea* Lindl.\*  
*Acianthera fockei* (Lindl.) Pridgeon & M.W.Chase;  
*Acianthera lanceana* (Lodd.) Pridgeon & M. W. Chase (in ant-nests)\*  
*Acianthera miqueliana* (H. Focke) Pridgeon & M. W. Chase;  
*Bifrenaria venezuelana* C. Schweinf.;  
*Coryanthes* sp. nov. (in ant-nests);  
*Dichaea* sp. I;  
*Dichaea* sp. II;  
*Epidendrum apuhaensis* Mansf.;  
*Epidendrum magnicallosum* C. Schweinf.\*  
*Epidendrum nocturnum* Jacq.\*  
*Epidendrum smaragdinum* Lindl.;  
*Paphinia dunstervillei* Dodson & G. A. Romero (partially under water);  
*Paphinia lindeniana* Rchb.f.;  
*Scaphyglottis sickii* Pabst;  
*Scuticaria steelei* Lindl.;  
*Rudolfiella aurantiaca* (Lindl.) Hoehne;  
*Zygosepalum lindeniae* (Rolfe) Garay & Dunterville.\*<sup>3</sup>

We left the temporary camp site early the following morning (September 17). It took us about six hours of hard labor to reach the base camp because we had to cut an ever increasing number of thick, dead tree trunks that blocked our advance. As in previous times, some of the dead trees took 30–45 minutes or longer to cut even with 2–3 members of the crew working simultaneously. We did have enough time to set-up camp before a late afternoon, strong, but short-lived storm poured rain down on our camp. Later that evening we had a nice fish soup dinner.

After having an extra strong breakfast (left-over fish soup with, of course, hot peppers and "mañoco", oat meal, soda crackers, and coffee), seven of us left to explore the banas located north-north-east of the base camp (Emiro and Laureano stayed behind to replenish our stock of fish). It did not take us long to cross the first and second banas, and we soon encountered the "sural", that is, the diabolical, flooded forest dominated by an unidentified species of *Virola* Aubl. (Myristicaceae). This has always been the most difficult part of the walk, taking 45 minutes to an hour to cross no more than 600 feet of terrain. Adding to the unpleasantness of this forest, it is the only habitat where we have encountered *Bothrops atrox* L. (Viperidae), the most common venomous snake in these Amazonian forests, by now in two different opportunities (once when trying to reach Cerro Mesaque, and then when traveling from the upper Mee to the Casiquiare).

In the satellite imagery I had, it looked like we could walk alongside and upstream of the "sural" and eventually bypass it beyond its headwaters. Even if this possible path lengthened considerably our walk, at least we would be walking on dry, firm ground. But it was not to be: the three members of the crew I sent to explore this possibility returned by mid-afternoon and told me they had walked quite a distance upstream and had not found a clear path across. While they were away, four of us explored the second bana, where we found 29 species of Orchidaceae, including the rare *Cattleya*, most likely a species from Brazil, that we previously knew as *Cattleya eldorado* Linden, now better known as *C. wallisii* (Linden) Linden ex Rchb.f., or perhaps one of two species from the foothills of the Andes, *C. luteola* Lindl. or *C. mooreana* Withner, Allison & Guenard. The plant we found was not in flower, but it is now being cultivated in Carlos' garden in Puerto Ayacucho. In the second bana we also collected *Acianthera omissa* (Luer) Pridgeon & M. W. Chase, three species of *Vanilla*, and the rare *Xerorchis amazonica* Schltr.

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Among the non-orchid collections, I should point out *Gleasonia uaupensis* Ducke (Rubiaceae), a small tree that bears beautiful, fragrant flowers (the collection of this particular plant that we made in 2009 was the first report of the species for Venezuela). In the second bana we also collected the rare species of *Eperua* Aubl. (Fabaceae, Caesalpinioideae). This particular species was previously known from one single collection, gathered by Dr. Francisco J. Guánchez nearby, in the foothills of Cerro Duida. In the *Flora of the Venezuelan Guayana* (1998, volume 4: 67), it appeared as *Eperua* sp. A, not formally described, possibly because there were not enough available collections. We were able to supplement Francisco's collections with photographs, pickled and additional herbarium collections. Gerardo Aymard and I plan to describe this new species in the near future, and dedicate it to F. Guánchez, who first collected this plant. It is entirely possible that the material I collected is referable to *Eperua obtusata* R.S. Cowan, a species known only from the type collection: only a careful study of the available material will determine whether what we collected is this latter species or a new one.

Eventually we all returned to the base camp where we found a large stock of fish, mostly catfish, captured by Emiro and Laureano. That night we ate part of their catch in a delicious soup, supplemented, as always, with hot peppers and "mañoco".

The following day, I again divided our team into two groups: Justa (the ichthyologist), Emiro, and Olberd would stay in the base camp fishing (to add to both our provisions and to Justa's pickled scientific collection), and Armando, Carlos, Laureano, Oscar, Tomás, and I would walk to the Cariche mountains, for which we left soon after breakfast. We had food for three days, sleeping gear (as in previous trips: a light hammock, an all enclosing, zippered mosquito net, and a nylon tarp for each one of us), extra clothing, photographic and plant collecting equipment (two plant presses, newspapers, ethyl alcohol, small jars, zip-lock bags, plastic bags large enough to hold a full plant press, and permanent ink markers), and, most important of all, a 16 gauge, single shot shotgun. In a few hours we were in the "cañito" (small creek) where we had bathed and rested during our last trip. I had sweated profusely, and in order to endure, I needed to drink almost two liters of Gatorade. We bathed and had lunch by the small creek. By the time we were getting our gear ready to go, Oscar pointed out a rather large electric eel (*Electrophorus electricus* L., Gymnotidae), perhaps 4.5 ft long, dark grey above and bright orange-red under the head, swimming up the creek; a majestic animal. Our presence did not seem to disturb the fish. After this sighting, we decided to name the creek "Caño Temblador" (after the local common name for this species of electric eels).

After having some difficulties finding our way (it is amazing how the forest had disguised our previous path in just two years), by 4:00 PM we finally reached the same camp site we had used in 2009. There was not much water around, but we knew of a spring nearby, and soon our water bottles were replenished. Most of the crew bathed by the spring. I had samples to process and ended up bathing with water accumulated in small pools close to our camp site. It was nice to get cleaned up.

We were walking at a fast pace and not paying much attention to the vegetation. Nonetheless, along the way we encountered:

*Batemanina lepida* Rchb.f.;  
*Braemia vittata* (Lindl.) Jenny;  
*Hylaeorchis petiolaris* (Schltr.) Carnevali & G. A. Romero;\*  
*Koellensteinia hyacinthoides* Schltr.

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That night we had a meal prepared from canned black bean and canned hotdogs ("salchichas"), and we decided to name the camp site "Campamento Salchicha". Later we experienced a steady, heavy rain that lasted until noon the next day. We got up early and got ready to explore a bana beyond and below the northern-most point we had reached in 2009 (which we called bana III). The steady rain made the hike difficult, but we made our way down from the hillsides of Cerro Quinto (which we climbed in 2009) and to the bana. We opened a transect in a West-Norwest direction, the longest axis of the bana, according to the satellite imagery we had. We worked our way, slowly, because the vegetation was very thick. We found few orchids (mostly *Catasetum* spp., *Epistephium* spp., and *Vanilla* spp.). We also collected *Archytaea angustifolia* Maguire (Bonnetiaceae) and *Stenopadus campestris* Maguire & Wurdack (Asteraceae). The former bears beautiful, fragrant, camelia-like flowers, the latter is basically a sunflower but with a tree-like, woody habit (it can be up to 18 feet tall). As we approached the bana-tall forest interface, we started finding more and more orchids. However, few bore flowers. Besides the species we had previously detected, we encountered:

*Bifrenaria longicornis* Lindl.;  
*Bulbophyllum setigerum* Lindl.;  
*Catasetum roseo-album* (Hook.) Lindl.;\*  
*Catasetum* spp.;  
*Encyclia* sp.;  
*Epidendrum dichaeoides* Carnevali & G. A. Romero;\*  
*Epidendrum* sp. I (*E. nocturnum* group);  
*Epidendrum* sp. II (*E. nocturnum* group);  
*Eriopsis biloba* Lindl.;  
*Heterotaxis discolor* (Lodd.) Ojeda & Carnevali;\*  
*Maxillaria xylobiflora* Schltr. (a new report for the orchid flora of Maroa);\*  
*Octomeria* sp.;  
*Prosthechea* sp.;  
*Rodriguezia* sp.;  
*Sigmatostalix huebneri* Mansf.::\*  
*Sobralia elisabethae* R.H. Schomburgk;  
*Sobralia granitica* G. A. Romero & Carnevali;  
*Trigonidium acuminatum* Lindl.

We returned to Camp "Salchicha" wet and tired, but happy to have seen so many orchids. We again had canned food, a disappointment compared to freshly prepared fish soup. Early the next morning, we bathed, had a light breakfast (oatmeal and crackers), packed, and left for base camp. Along the way, Oscar and Tomás stayed behind. Armando, Carlos, Laureano, and I reached base camp around noon, where we found plenty of cooked food. After a half hour, we were worried because Oscar and Tomás had not arrived. We sent Laureano, the youngest of the team, to find them. He returned an hour later with part of Oscar's load. Laureano claimed he had found their packs along the trail, but had not seen either Oscar or Tomás, or the shotgun they were carrying. Our worries went away when some 10 minutes later Oscar and Tomás showed up with a wild pig (*Pecari tajacu* L.) they had shot some distance away from where they had left their packs. The wild pig (or parts thereof) was soon on the grill that had been used to smoke the fish Emiro and his team had caught, and it was ready to eat by the early afternoon. I had a few ham-like pieces of it that night. It was delicious!

The next morning (September 22) we left for Bolívar, where we spent the night. The next evening we slept in Tinaja, and the next day we arrived in Maroa in the late afternoon. Carlos, Justa, and I spent the next two days resting and arranging our collections, and, on September 28, a Cessna 206 came to Maroa to pick us up. We arrived in Puerto Ayacucho around 1:00 PM. After a few days in town, I left Puerto Ayacucho on Friday, September 30, and eventually flew to Boston on October 4th.



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We did manage to find quite a number of orchids, including possibly a new *Cattleya* for Venezuela and a new *Maxillaria* for the flora of Maroa. Justa, despite all the limitations she had regarding the equipment she could bring on the expedition, caught and/or photographed 84 species in 55 genera and 23 families of fish, a very important finding. The most diverse fish groups were the orders Characiformes (the piranhas and allies, with 52 species in 28 genera and 10 families), Siluriformes (the catfish, with 12 species in 12 genera and 5 families), and Perciformes (the order of the North-American large-mouth bass, with 11 species in 8 genera and 2 families). A diverse collection of fish indeed!

The September 2011 expedition to the Cariche Massif would not have been possible without the financial support of the Harvard University Herbaria and the Orchid Society of Arizona (OSA), and the logistic support of Venezuela's Ministerio del Poder Popular para el Ambiente.

Gustavo A. Romero-González  
Keeper  
Orchid herbarium of Oakes Ames  
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## Bibliography

Cowan, R. S. 1975. A monograph of the genus *Eperua* (Leguminosae: Caesalpinioideae). Smithsonian Contributions to Botany 28: i–iii, 1–45.

## Notes

<sup>1</sup> That Tomás could accompany us is truly miraculous. Five years ago, he had been shot five times with a 38 revolver by a drunken local. After 8 months, he recovered from his wounds. More recently, two weeks before we arrived in Maroa, while working in his farm plot, he was bitten on his lower left leg by a venomous snake, most likely the already cited *Bothrops atrox*. According to him, his leg swelled rapidly. After consuming an oral potion from a native plant, he was fully recovered by the time we got there. He was an invaluable member of our team, never tired, and always willing to help.

<sup>2</sup> "Cerradales" are areas along the river where thick vegetation blocks the way and where the navigable channel can become a labyrinth. In Warekena (one of the local Indian languages), they are called *Makáguape*.

<sup>3</sup> *Zygosepalum lindeniae*, together with *Acacallis cyanea* and *Cattleya violacea*, is one of the showiest orchids found in the Venezuelan Amazon.

## SPECIAL THANKS

TO THE FOLLOWING VENDORS WHO GENEROUSLY DONATED PLANTS FOR OUR FUND-RAISER:

BOTANICA LTD.  
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We also received plant donations from three other orchid vendors who, at their request, asked us not to mention them by name. Your generous donations were greatly appreciated, and we respect your privacy.

Please show your gratitude by purchasing plants from the vendors who support our efforts!

# OSA January 2012 Calendar

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
1  <i>Diane Norman</i>	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9 <b>OSA Meeting 7:00 PM</b>	10	11  <i>Debra Hartill</i>	12	13	14  <i>Barbara Dickstein</i>
15	16	17	18	19  <i>Frank Bopp</i>	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28  <i>Kristin Husinga</i>
29	30	31				



Orchid Society of Arizona  
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