



The Arizona Orchidist

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NEXT OSA MEETING

The November meeting
will be held at the
Arizona State Veteran Home
(see map for directions)

The next regular society meeting will
be Monday, November 6, 2006
at 7:00 P.M.

OSA meetings are open to all
plant enthusiasts
Refreshments will be provided.

This month beverages
will be provided by
Marleny Castillo
snacks by

Jim Lauck and Diana Sibley

Refreshment Coordinators:
Barbara Parnell (480) 948-0714
Mary Gannon (623) 878-4173

OSABOARD MEETING

The next OSA board meeting
will be held at 1:00 PM
November 19th at
the home of Julie Rathbun
Board Meetings
are open to all members

GROWER ON CALL

Teddy Cohen
taylor baron@msn.com

November Program

Problems with Phalaenopsis Culture and How to Solve Them

Our speaker, BOB GORDON, is the eminent Phalaenopsis "evangelist" who has written several best-selling orchid culture manuals and a book of tips on garden writing for newsletters and magazines.

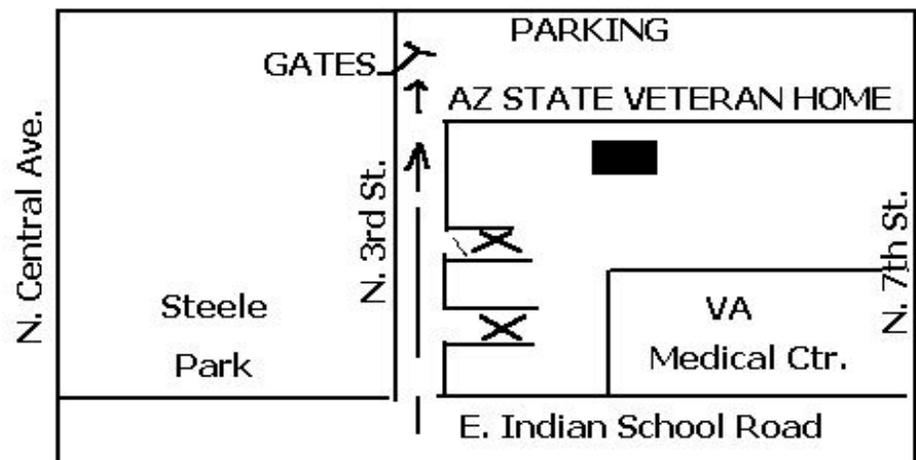
Bob is a retired US Air Force Officer who lives with his wife, Alice, on a mountain top near Running Springs, CA. His Curriculum Vitae includes: "Past President (several times) of the California Riverside-San Bernardino Counties Orchid Society" and Honorary Member of OSA for 25 years.

He spoke at our November, 2003 meeting, and we are pleased that he has agreed to return...especially since he and Alice probably still have jet lag after their trip to Scotland! Bob encourages growers to ask questions, so have ready your Phal culture questions!

Newer OSA members might be interested to know that Bob DONATED at least 6 CASES of his books for use in our school programs!

Welcome back, Bob and Alice!

W. Stimmell





From the President's Desk

Julie Rathbun

Those who were unable to attend our October 2 meeting missed an excellent PowerPoint presentation by Eric Elsberry AND snacks made with VANILLA by Patty Elsberry. In addition to the snacks provided by those who had signed up to bring refreshments for our October meeting, Patty's snacks were a wonderful, tasty surprise! Thanks, Patty! **And thanks to everyone who brings refreshments for our meetings!**

On October 6, Jim Lauck, Keith Mead, Wilella Stimmell, and I traveled to the Morongo Basin Orchid Festival, in Landers, CA. A detailed article about the festival will be featured in our December newsletter and will be written by our Editor (otherwise known to our readers as "ed"). The reason that I am abbreviating my usual monthly column in this issue is to allow sufficient space to include the entire, outstanding article written by Gustavo Romero about his recent, successful expedition to Venezuela.

Reminder: Our November 6 meeting will be held in Liberty Hall at the Arizona State Veteran Home (a map to ASVH is included in this newsletter), and our election of officers and trustees for 2007 will take place during our meeting.

See you on **November 3rd** for show set-up, on **November 4th and 5th** for our show, AND at our meeting on **November 6th!**

COMMUNITY SERVICE SCHEDULE

Wilella Stimmell, CSP Coordinator

On NOVEMBER 17, OSA's school program team will travel to Yuma where we will present 3 hands-on programs in the afternoon for 5th grade science students at DESERT MESA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL. On NOVEMBER 18, we will present morning, hands-on programs at the YUMA COUNTY COOPERATIVE EXTENSION. Children who will participate in our programs include 4-H members, Junior Garden Club members, and Girl Scouts.

Members of the YUMA ORCHID SOCIETY will assist OSA's program team.

A report on the Yuma programs will appear in our January, 2007 newsletter.

OCTOBER RAFFLE TABLE DONORS

Bob MacLeod, Julie Rathbun, Cynthia Schnitzer
and Wilella Stimmell

Thank you !

Attention All Members!

Want to have a really good time and help our organization at the same time? Of course you do! Well here is your chance! Our **ANNUAL ORCHID SHOW** (November 4th and 5th) needs your help in putting on a great show this year. Our theme is “**An Oasis of Orchids**” so if any of you have any Egyptian –type ornaments or decorations (not valuable) or stuffed animals such as camels that we could use in our display please let us know and be sure that you put your name on the bottom so we know who to give them back to!

Equally important, we also need your display plants! And finally WE NEED YOU to help set up the vignettes on Friday, November 3rd, starting at noon, to work one or more “shifts” during the show, and to dismantle the show on November 5th at 3 P.M.

Please call Barbara Parnell at (480) 948-0714 or email at birdie552002@yahoo.com to let her know how you can help

Barbara

DECEMBER 4TH AUCTION

Generally, when your board sends out an appeal to members it is for your time.....time to help set up the showtime to work the show.....time to dismantle the show.

This appeal, however, is for “things”. Things to auction at the Annual December Fund Raising Auction (aka “the Holiday Party”)

This popular annual event is one of our major fund raising activities and the proceeds allow us to continue our educational programs.

We need you to donate plants, plant related items, orchid theme “things” to be auctioned. Don't be afraid to contact businesses you patronize and ask for a donation. Remember we are a 501 (c) (3) non-profit organization and donations are for a good cause.

Then we need you to attend the meeting and bid, bid,bid. What a wonderful way to Holiday shopand the food is great too!

Look for more information about the auction in the December newsletter.

ed

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Direct Inquiries to our website at:
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 Orchid Digest Corporation, the Arizona Federation of Garden Clubs, Inc. The Nature Conservancy.

SECOND EXPEDITION TO CERRO MESAQUE, AMAZONAS STATE, VENEZUELA

11 July-2 August 2006

I am happy to report that our second expedition to Cerro Mesaque was completed successfully.

As in previous trips, we faced several unforeseen "complications". Nevertheless we were able to complete all of our goals within the scheduled time. In fifteen field days we documented 111 orchid species, either photographically and/or as herbarium material, including two species I had never seen in the study area and five species that were found in flower for the first time.

The objective of the expedition was to continue the orchid inventory of the Yavita-Maroa road and surrounding areas, which includes the Atacavi River, a botanically poorly studied tributary of the Atabapo River, part of the Orinoco River basin. Ultimately, we would like to include in our sampling of Orchidaceae the entire *Municipio* Maroa, one of the municipalities of Venezuela's Amazonas state that covers 14,250 square Kilometers (5,500 square miles) and has approximately 1,722 inhabitants. This is the first concerted effort to complete a total inventory of an orchid flora in the lowlands of the Amazon¹.

Last year, our group became the first scientific expedition to reach Cerro Mesaque, an impressive granitic mount or inselberg², located in the headwaters of Caño Mesaque, a tributary of the Atacavi River. In June-July 2005, however, reaching this mountain was difficult and, due to time constraints, we were able to spend but a few hours exploring its northernmost portion. This time, we were able to explore it much more extensively, finding a total of 66 orchid species (versus eleven species found in July, 2005).

As in previous expeditions (see *The Arizona Orchidist* for May 2005, November 2005, and May 2006), I traveled from Boston to Caracas, then to Puerto Ayacucho, the capital of Venezuela's Amazonas state, and finally to Maroa, the capital of *Municipio* Maroa. This time, however, I was able **to fly** from Caracas to Puerto Ayacucho, rather than taking a bus (a new Venezuelan airline, CONVIASA, operates DeHavilland Dash 7 STOL airplanes, which cover this route in 2 hours. The bus trip takes 16-24 hours!), and our flight to and from Maroa was made in a spacious Cessna 207, rather than in the cramped Cessna 185 that we hired in the past.

Before traveling to Maroa I had a chance to look for a species of *Habenaria* that some years ago I collected south of Puerto Ayacucho. The specimens collected at that time, however, were somehow misplaced in the local herbarium and cannot be located. I did not pickle any flowers either (as I usually do with orchids that I collect for the first time): unfortunately, there is no way to know what species was collected. With the logistic support of the local office of Venezuela's Ministry of the Environment (*Ministerio del Ambiente y de los Recursos Naturales Renovables*), a small team travelled mostly by paved road some 70 kilometers (43.5 miles) south of Puerto Ayacucho the morning of Saturday, July 15. We explored the typical savannas of the Venezuelan *Llanos*, as well as isolated patches of Amazonian savannas³, and a few granite outcrops. We did find two plants of the *Habenaria* in a small grassland next to the road (it turned out to be *H. lepriouri* Rchb.f.). We also found a single flowering plant of *Duckeella pauciflora* Garay in an Amazonian savanna and a few plants of *Catasetum rosealbum* (Hook.) Lindl. on a granite outcrop, the latter bearing both male and female flowers, as well as a number of "wilting" plants of *Cleistes rosea* Lindl.⁴

On Monday, July 16th, we left for Maroa and arrived in the early afternoon (we went out of our usual route to fly over Cerro Mesaque, which we were able to photograph in detail). The next day, buying the gasoline and two-stroke oil that we needed was an ordeal: it eventually required a meeting of the local mayor, priest, the head of the National Guard, and at least one more government agent. Fortunately, we were done by noon. We spent the afternoon sampling the vegetation around Maroa's airport. We found two species of *Cleistes* in flower, almost always growing in tufts of *Abolboda macrostachya* (which are often found associated with termite nests). Many years ago we had detected these two species, but we had never seen them in flower. The material we collected allowed us not only to identify them as *Cleistes tenuis* (Rchb.f. ex Griseb.) Schltr. and *Cleistes rosea* var. *pallida* Carnevali & I. Ramirez, but also to elevate this variety to the rank of species. We also found a few plants of *Duckeella pauciflora* in bud, and early the next morning we were able to photograph a flower in full anthesis, that is, fully opened.

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On Wednesday, July 19th, we traveled from Maroa to Yavita in Mr. Sandalio's famous "hybrid" truck (a Suzuki LUV equipped with a Toyota LandCruiser truck bed). We arrived in Yavita in the early afternoon. I was happy to see that the water level in the Temi River was 1.5-2.0 meters (5-6 feet) higher than in late June last year, which presumably was going to help us navigate up the Caño MESAQUE.

This time our support team was composed of Carlos Gómez (chief of logistics, who lives in Puerto Ayacucho) and Oscar Gómez (who lives in Maroa and who operated the outboard engine).

In Yavita, we planned to hire the dugout canoe that we had used in the past. The canoe would be powered by our Yamaha 15 H.P., two-stroke outboard engine. It took us a few hours to locate the dugout canoe that we planned to use, but we made good time once we started the expedition. After stopping in Santa Cruz, along the Atabapo River, to present our documents at a Venezuelan National Guard post, we arrived in Tabucal, along the Atacavi River, by the late afternoon. In Tabucal we hired three assistants, Juan Evaristo (who had been part of our team last July), Paulo Gabriel (the town's elder and Marcelo Garrido's father; Marcelo accompanied us to Cerro MESAQUE in June 2005 and to Caño Chimita in February 2006), and Camilo Cayupare and his ten-year old son Edgar (Camilo is a widower, and he and Edgar are inseparable). As in the Temi in Yavita, the water level in the Atacavi River was considerably higher than what we had observed last July: the extensive granite outcrop between Tabucal and the river was all under water. In fact, the water edge was within a few meters of the thatch roof where we stayed last year (last year this place was more than 100 meters from the water's edge!).

After leaving Tabucal in the early morning (carrying a small dugout canoe in the back of our craft), we entered Caño MESAQUE at around 10:00 A.M. After navigating a few meanders, we started finding orchids in flower in the flooded forest: *Galeandra devoniana* H.Schomb. ex Lindl. and *Bifrenaria longicornis* Lindl., both growing almost exclusively on the stems of the palm *Leopoldinia pulchra* Mart., were particularly abundant. We also saw a few plants in flower of *Cattleya violacea* (H.B.K.) Rolfe and *Polystachya* sp., as well as several *Cata-setum* clumps with leaves but without flowers. As we gained altitude along the MESAQUE, we encountered large clumps of *Eriopsis sceptrum* Rchb.f. & Warcz. in flower, sometimes fairly large ones, up to a meter or more in diameter, as well as the following orchids:

Acacallis cyanea Lindl.;
Epidendrum flexuosum Mey.;
Epidendrum nocturnum Jacq.;
Coryanthes senhasiana Gerlach (always on nests of vicious ants);
Koellensteinia graminea (Lindl.) Rchb.f.;
Lepanthes helicocephala Rchb.f.;
Maxillaria superflua Rchb.f.;
Maxillaria villosa (Barb. Rod.) Cogn.;
Platystele oxyglossa (Schltr.) Garay;
Pleurothallis grobyi Batem. ex Lindl.;
Pleurothallis lanceana Lodd. (often on ant nests);
Pleurothallis miqueliana (Focke) Lindl. (often on ant nests);

We also unequivocally identified plants without flowers of an additional 45 species.

We established two camp sites along the Caño MESAQUE. One site we occupied only the night of Thursday, July 20th, and a second one was set up in the southern margin, on a small island we were lucky to find in the otherwise flooded forest. At the second camp, we stayed five nights (July 21-25). There we set up water-proof tarps under which we installed our mosquito nettings and hammocks. Using all biodegradable materials available in the surrounding forest, the crew also built a roofed kitchen and a facility for smoking fish.

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As we navigated up Caño MESAQUE, the high water level that we had observed in the lower course of the *caño* was less and less noticeable. At first it was several meters above what we encountered last June-July. The higher water level allowed us to go over obstacles (palm and aroid thickets as well as fallen tree trunks) that had interrupted our travel last year. However, beyond our first camp site, navigating up the MESAQUE became extremely difficult again because of an altitude and drainage phenomenon⁵. We simply could not reach the point where we had planned to have our base camp, which would have been within a few hundred meters of Cerro MESAQUE (as shown in the satellite image we had). Fortunately, we were able to establish a trail from a point close to our second camp (which we could reach by boat 10-15 minutes riding together in our big dugout without the engine; the alternative would have been traveling one person at a time in the small dugout canoe). Using this trail, we explored Cerro MESAQUE from July 23-25th.

We found about 27 orchid species along the trail to Cerro MESAQUE, including the following species in flower:

Epidendrum dichaeoides Carnevali & G. A. Romero;
Gongora pleiochroma Rchb.f.;
Maxillaria superflua;
Pleurothallis kerryi Braga;
Pleurothallis miqueliana;
Scaphyglottis sickii Pabst;
Sigmatostalix huebneri Schltr.;
Zygosepalum lindeniae (Rolfe) Garay & Dunsterv.

The most important find was, however, *Koellensteinia lilijae* Foldvats. As far as we know, this species had not been collected in flower since 1958 (when it was first collected). It is one of the showiest species in the genus, and the material collected will allow us to obtain an accurate drawing of this rare species. The *Koellensteinia* species that I reported last year (*The Arizona Orchidist* for November 2005) turned out to be *K. hyacinthoides* Schltr. We did not find it in flower, but its inflorescences, much shorter than its leaves, are quite distinctive

Among the 66 orchids we found on Cerro MESAQUE, the following species were in flower:

Bifrenaria longicornis;
Catasetum ferox Kraenzl. (in bud);
Catasetum roseoalbum (Hook.) Lindl.;
Epidendrum aff. ibaguense H.B.K.;
Epidendrum orchidiflorum Salzm. ex Lindl.;
Epistephium duckei Huber;
Epistephium hernandii Garay;
Epistephium parviflorum Lindl.;
Epistephium subrepens Hoehne;
Habenaria platydactyla Kraenzl. (this is the second collection of this species in Venezuela).

By the time we left our second camp on Wednesday, July 26, the water level had gone down at least half a meter. On July 21 it took us 10-15 minutes to find our small "island"; this time we spent more than an hour making it back to the main course of Caño MESAQUE, even though part of our crew (Camilo, Edgar, Juan, Paulo, and Oscar) had spent the morning of July 24th "clearing" this path (cutting obstacles to the navigation of our big dugout canoe). For a while, it looked as if our big craft was trapped inside the flooded forest. But we made good time once we got out and reached the main channel of Caño MESAQUE. We were back in Tabucal by 8:30 PM. (Because a storm was brewing behind us, we navigated almost in total darkness for at least an hour. A few hours later, the storm eventually poured lots of rain on Tabucal.)

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Along the way we found the following additional species in flower:

Dichaea sp.;
Pleurothallis spiculifera Lindl. (the mystery *Pleurothallis* I reported last year);
Psygmorechis pusilla (L.) Dodson & Dressler (first report of this species in our study area).

On Thursday, July 27, we explored again the granite outcrop found close to Tabucal. In addition to the twelve orchids that earlier this year we reported for this site (May, 2006 *Arizona Orchidist*), we found a few plants of what appeared to be *Peristeria ephippium* Rchb.f. Comparing the *Koellenstenia* plants on this rock outcrop to the two species we had observed close to Cerro Mesaque, there is no doubt that the ones on this granite outcrop were *K. lilijae* (again, we found many plants, but none with flowers).

We left Tabucal in the morning of Friday, July 28th. We did not observe any orchids along the Atacavi River but along the Temi we saw five species, including a clump of *Scuticaria steelii* (Hook.) Lindl. (mentioned in my report for the May, 2006 *Arizona Orchidist*), which was now in flower and much more accessible (the level of the Temi was 2.5-3.0 meters higher). We approached it and photographed it carefully, because in the midst of the 5-6 plants clinging to the *Symphonia globulifera* L.f. (Guttiferae) tree, there was a nest of nasty stingless bees⁶. We reached Yavita by 1:00 PM and Maroa by the late afternoon.

We spent the next day again exploring different habitats around Maroa, particularly around the airport, where we found the following orchids in flower:

Epidendrum apuahuense Mansf. (found buds);
Hylaeorchis petiolaris (Schltr.) Carnevali & G. A. Romero;
Maxillaria violaceopunctata Lindl.;
Pelexia callifera (C. Schweinf.) Garay;
Paphinia dunsterville Dodson & G. A. Romero;
Pleurothallis kerryi;
Pleurothallis spiculifera Lindl.;
Wulfschlaegelia calcarata Benth.

Both *Epidendrum apuahuense* and *Pelexia callifera* were tremendous finds. We had known these two species for many years but we had never seen them in flower. *Epidendrum apahuense* is a particularly interesting, little-known miniature species, apparently related to *Epidendrum nocturnum*, which bears flowers much larger than the plant itself⁷.

We flew back to Puerto Ayacucho July 30th, and I returned to Boston August 6th. We were glad to complete all our goals within schedule. Early next year we look forward to an expedition to Caño San Miguel, a large tributary of the Guainía River located south of the Yavita-Maroa road that, at the height of the rainy season, communicates with the famous Casiquiare Canal⁸.

This trip 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 Ambiente y de los Recursos Naturales Renovables (M.A.R.N.R.).

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

¹ The following publications have reported orchid inventories in lowland Amazonia (with the number of genera and species enclosed in brackets):

Dodson, C. H. & A. H. Gentry. 1978. Flora of the Río Palenque Science Center. *Selbyana* 4: 129--198 [53 genera and 126 species].

Huber, O. & E. Medina, eds. 2000. Flora y vegetación de San Carlos de Río Negro y alrededores, Estado Amazonas, Venezuela. *Scientia Guianae* 11: 262--269 [45 genera and 79 species].

Vásquez M., R. 1997. Flórlula de las reservas biológicas de Iquitos, Perú. *Monographs in Systematic Botany from the Missouri Botanical Garden* 63: 821-839 [33 genera and 53 species].

Rudas Lleras, A. & A. Prieto Cruz. 2005. Flórlula del Parque Nacional Natural Amacayacu, Amazonas, Colombia. *Monographs in Systematic Botany from the Missouri Botanical Garden* 63: 595--598 [4 genera and 7 species].

Schweinfurth, C. 1958--1961. Orchidaceae for Flora of Peru. *Fieldiana Botany* 30: 1--1005; supplement published in 1970, *Fieldiana Botany* 33: 1--80 [reported a total of 36 genera and 111 species for Iquito and surroundings, mostly collections of Guillermo Klug].

da S. Ribeiro, J. E. L. et al. 1999. *Flora da Reserva Ducke: Guia de Identificação das Plantas Vasculares de uma Floresta de Terra-firme na Amazônia Central*. INPA-DFID, Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil [36 genera and 78 species].

- Compared to our current count, 58 genera and 138 species for the 32-kilometer Yavita-Maroa road alone, plus an additional 7 genera and 10 species from Caño and Cerro Mesaque and from Caño Chimita, the orchid diversity reported in the references cited above is relatively low, except for what was reported by Dodson and Gentry (1978). However, the reported counts most likely underestimate the real orchid diversity of the sampled areas, as they reflect punctual samples in time and space: the collector(s) simply did not cover every habitat all year round. Along the Yavita-Maroa road and surrounding areas we are trying precisely to fill these gaps in time and space, so that its orchid diversity can be accurately compared to that of other sites that have been exhaustively sampled, such as the Río Palenque Science Center, in Ecuador (Dodson and Gentry, 1978). Furthermore, based on exhaustive samplings, more precise biogeographical analyses can be conducted

² From the German *Insel*, island, and *berg*, mountain, as they are known in the scientific literature. The particular inselbergs found in southern Venezuela are "islands" of particular vegetation in the midst of tropical savannas or humid forest. Their flora includes a large number of endemic species, including several orchids. See:

Gröger, A. 2000. Flora and vegetation of inselbergs of Venezuelan Guayana. Pages 291--314 in S. Porembski & W. Barthlott, eds, *Inselbergs --- biotic diversity of Isolated Rock Outcrops in Tropical and Temperate Regions*. Springer, Berlin.

Romero, G. A. 1993. Unique orchid habitats in southern Venezuela --- I. Inselbergs, "Lajas" or granite outcrops. *American Orchid Society Bulletin* 62: 698--707.

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³ The *Llanos* are savannas dominated by grasses (Poaceae) whereas Amazonian savannas are dominated by species of Bromeliaceae, Cyperaceae (sedges), Lentibulariaceae (*Utricularia* spp.), Rapataceae (*Monotrema aemulans* Kornicke in the particular savanna we sampled), and Xyridaceae (*Abolboda macrostachya* Spruce ex Malme in the particular savanna we sampled). For more information in savannas on the Guiana shield see:

Huber, O. 1982. Significance of savanna vegetation in the Amazon Territory of Venezuela. Pages 221--244 in G. T. Prance, ed., *Biological Diversification in the Tropics*. Columbia University Press, New York.
_____. 2006. Herbaceous ecosystems on the Guayana Shield, a regional overview. *Journal of Biogeography* 33: 464--475.

Further details of *Llano*-type savannas can be found in:

www.conservegrassland.org/grasslands.htm
www.nature.org/wherewework/southamerica/venezuela/work/art5310.html

⁴ Plants of *Cleistis* Lindl., *Duckeella* Porto & Brade, and *Habenaria* Wild. are ephemeral, that is, they last but a few months above ground; otherwise they survive from one growing season to the next as underground tubers, as many orchids do in North America. If flowers are pollinated, plants of all three genera rapidly mature their fruits, usually in a few weeks or months, after which plants wilt and decay. *Habenaria* plants bear flowers that last a few weeks; plants of *Cleistis* bear flowers that last a few days, and flowers of *Duckeella* last but a few hours!

⁵ The high waters of the Atacavi River "dam" the lower course of Caño Mesaque. However, as we gained altitude navigating up Caño Mesaque, the water level fluctuated wildly: it would go up to a half a meter after a heavy rain but within a few hours would drop again. This fluctuation occurs because beyond a certain altitude, the Atacavi can no longer dam the Mesaque, which simply drains the water from heavy rainfalls into the Atacavi (the capacity of Atacavi's channel is limitless, as it overflows and floods the surrounding forest).

⁶ These bees, most likely a species of *Trigona* (Apidae) attack in large numbers biting and getting entangled in one's hair.

⁷ The plant we found with flower buds eventually flowered in Carlos Gomez's home in Puerto Ayacucho, long after I left Venezuela. Carlos photographed and pickled the flowers, and we will be able to get an accurate drawing of this species. The only picture of this species known to me was published in:

Miranda, F. 1996. Orchids from the Brazilian Amazon. Editora Expressão e Cultura, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (page 65).

A drawing by G. C. K. Dunsterville, of apparently a malformed flower, was published in:

Romero-Gonzalez, G. A. and G. Carnevali fernández Concha. 2002. *Orchids of Venezuela [an Illustrated Field Guide]*. Armitano Editores, Caracas (page 211).

⁸ See:

Rice, A. H. 1921. The Rio Negro, the Casiquiare Canal, and the upper Orinoco, September 1919--April 1920. *The Geographical Journal* 58, No.5: 321--344 (including a map).

OSA November 2006 Calendar

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
			1	2	3 <i>Show Set Up</i>	4 Showtime!
5 <i>Showtime and Take Down</i>	6 <i>OSA Meeting 7:00 PM at ASVH</i>	7  <i>Peggy Stejskal</i>	8 .	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19 <i>Board meeting 1 PM at Julie Rathbun's</i>	20	21	22	23 <i>Thanksgiving</i>	24  <i>Madeleine Heberling</i>	25
26	27	28	29	30  <i>John Atwood</i>		



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