

Trends in Modern A. O. S. "Sophro" and Potinara Awards

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THE AMERICAN ORCHID SOCIETY'S AWARDS QUARTERLY, from January 1970 to April 1972, provides an admirable summary of what various judges in various places in the United States consider to be award-worthy. The "sophros" feature quite prominently, and sufficient ones have been judged to merit our searching the records for such trends as may have emerged from the various judges' collective wisdom.

We can see, to a reasonable degree, what characteristics have taken their eyes and what, therefore, we should look for in our own plants. We can learn which crosses and lines of breeding have proven best, and we can consequently seek such in our purchases. We may possibly discern trends in bloom attributes and breeding possibilities that are worth pursuing ourselves.

Of all the sophros, and we should add to, if not include with them, the potinaras, the *sophrolaeliocattleyas* feature most in the years under consideration. We shall examine them first then progress to the other "sophro" groups.

THE SOPHROLAELIOCATTLEYAS

At the judgments covered by the issues of the AWARDS QUARTERLY mentioned above, twenty-five crosses were awarded, comprising forty clones. Their salient characteristics are summarized in TABLE I. No less than eleven crosses have *Sophrolaeliocattleya* Anzac as one parent and one assumes this to be variety 'Orchidhurst', FCC/RHS. Since *Sophrolaeliocattleya* Lindores and *Slc.* Autumn Delight are direct progeny of *Slc.* Anzac, one can simply say that *Slc.* Anzac has produced half of the modern 1970's awards. A count of clones shows twenty-one, or just over half the total amount as having *Slc.* Anzac as a parent. Obviously *Slc.* Anzac is far and away the prize-winning parent.

The crosses that have gained most awards are *Sophrolaeliocattleya* Jewel Box, well in the lead, followed jointly by *Slc.* Paprika and *Slc.* Vallezac. All are *Slc.* Anzac-progeny, and since they can be regarded as the best crosses, we note that *Slc.* Anzac's general breeding dominance is augmented by best winners. The successful trend of *Slc.* Anzac continues in full force.

Little *Sophrolaelia* Psyche has produced three awarded crosses and the genetically complex *Slc.* Lindores and *Slc.* Sunburst, two each. *Sophrolaeliocattleya* Lindores (itself an *Slc.* Anzac cross) and *Slc.* Sunburst have also succeeded both through crosses to *Slc.* Anzac and to other parents and therefore have breeding merit of their own that does not necessarily require the reinforcement of *Slc.* Anzac for success. The other parents that have produced awarded crosses are a mixed bunch, as might be expected, and little can be said of the success of their parental influence in winning awards.

Let us look a little deeper into the breeding lines to note which have been most successful, starting with the more complex multigenetics. *Sophrolaeliocattleya* Anzac has *Cattleya dowiana* on both sides but, in fact, this species does not feature in any of the breeding lines except at several removes, e.g., in *Slc.* Falcon, *Slc.* Sunburst, etc. Two names, *Laeliocattleya* Mrs. Medo and *Lc.* Sargon, deserve note because they feature in several ancestries: firstly, *Laeliocattleya* Mrs. Medo, a parent of *Lc.* Medon (leading to the awarded

Slc. Norma Cee), of *Laeliocattleya* S. J. Bracey (parent of *Lc.* Golden Gate leading to the awarded *Slc.* Vallezac, and parent of *Slc.* Autumn Delight leading to the awarded *Slc.* Irma Toffler); secondly, *Laeliocattleya* Sargon, parent of *Slc.* Cleopatra (leading to the awarded *Slc.* Yae Yamamoto) and a grandparent of *Slc.* Lindores, *Lc.* Medon and *Lc.* Golden Gate. Note that *Lc.* Medon is a parent of *Lc.* Pacific Sun (leading to the awarded *Slc.* California Apricot).

Sophrolaeliocattleya Jewel Box is obviously proving a new parent to be watched.

It is remarkable how many species and primary hybrids feature as parents of these most modern awards. Judging has clearly revealed a trend here that is successful in breeding vivid colors. By definition, the palm of success in considering sophros must be given to *Sophronitis coccinea*. We see no less than four crosses derived directly from the species (taking six awards), and we have it at first remove in *Sophrolaeliocattleya* Falcon, *Slc.* Sunburst, *Sl.* Marriottiana, *Sl.* Psyche and *Sl.* Gratrixiae. *Sophrolaelia* Psyche is itself notably successful as a breeder and is, of course, a grandparent of *Slc.* Anzac.

The *Cattleya* species are really outsiders in the "sophro" stakes. The position of *Cattleya dowiana* has been noted. The preeminence of *Slc.* Jewel Box puts *C. aurantiaca* second to *S. coccinea* as a successful species parent but, rather strangely, it does not feature otherwise. *Cattleya luteola* has fathered two small, awarded yellows, a trend to be noted, but is likewise an outsider. *Cattleya guttata* and *C. trianae alba* are rank outsiders but *C. bicolor* has had a fair and rewarding backing, for it fathered *Lc.* Antonica Frederick and *Lc.* Elstead Gem, and, through *Lc.* Isotta, gave *Lc.* Golden Gate.

The laelias have really contributed more than the cattleyas to the success of these sophros. *Laelia cinnabarina* is in *Sl.* Psyche and is a grandparent of *Lc.* Orange Gem, *Lc.* Bright Night and *Lc.* Puppet. *Laelia tenebrosa* fathered *Sl.* Gratrixiae, was a grandparent of *Lc.* Bright Night and a grandparent of *Slc.* Falcon (and for that matter of *Lc.* Mrs. Medo, to which influential cross attention has already been drawn). *Laelia flava* fathered *Sl.* Marriottiana and *Lc.* Little Sunbeam; *Laelia xanthina* fathered *Lc.* Elstead Gem.

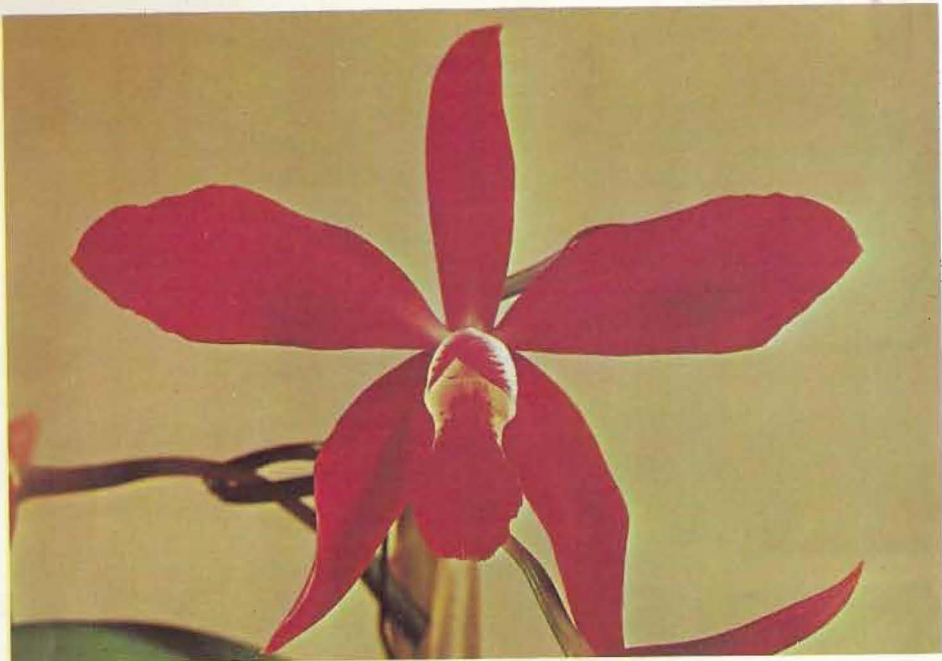
It is perhaps strange that *Laelia harpophylla* has not had a greater showing than as a grandparent of *Lc.* Puppet. The absence of the red *Laelia milleri* is more to be understood, for it is quite a recent acquisition and hardly compares with *Sophronitis coccinea* for form.

COLOR

The sophros are noted for their redness and vivid coloring, and almost all the awarded clones are reds, carmines, cherry, etc. Five are orangey salmon and reference to TABLE I shows that this derives from a miscellany of breeding.

There are four yellows: two of them came from *Cattleya luteola*-crosses, and it is perhaps surprising to see the yellow of *C. luteola* overcoming the vivid vermilion of *Sl.* Psyche and the strong, *coccinea*-background of *Slc.* Sunburst. The *coccinea* in *Sl.* Psyche again loses its influence to the *Laelia flava*-parenthood of *Lc.* Little Sunbeam. The yellowness of *Slc.* Paprika 'Yellow Jack' is only modified by "deep-rose overtones on border of lip" which surely puts the clone well out of line with most Paprikas!

Sophrolaeliocattleya Redwing 'Raja' is odd man out among the sophros with its "deep royal-purple concolor," which must reflect the *Cattleya bicolor* parentage.



Photograph by Beauford B. Fisher

Sophrocattleya Cleopatra 'Osiris', HCC/AOS

Sophrolaelia Jinn 'Glowing Gem', AM/AOS

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Sophrolaeliocattleya Falcon 'Alexanderi', FCC/RHS-AOS

Sophrolaeliocattleya California Apricot 'Clyde', HCC/AOS

Photograph by Beauford B. Fisher



TABLE I. Salient Features of A

Color: O = Orange salmon; Y = Yellow/Gold; P = Purple. Others are various "reds."
 Size: 5+ = 5"-span or more; 3- = 3"-span & less. Others are intermediate.
 Form: F = Full (petals meet); C = Closed (petals do not meet)—divided into CF = of fuller type, and Co = of open type. O = open. — = No photo.
 Slc. = *Sophrolaeliocattleya*; Sl. = *Sophrolaelia*; S. = *Sophronitis*; Lc. = *Laeliocattleya*; C. = *Cattleya*.

PARENTS

Color	Size	Form	No. per spike	Cross	Clone	Award	Slc.	Sl.	S.	Lc.	C.
•••	•••	Cf	3	Glowing Embers	'Infra Red'	A.M.	Anzac	Marriottiana		Antonica	
•••	•••	Co	2	Brimstone	'Hell Fire'	A.M.	Anzac			Frederick	
•••	•••	Co	2	Brimstone	'Betty's Bear'	A.M.	Anzac			Antonica	
O	5+	Cf	2	My Choice	'Magnifica'	A.M.	Anzac			Thurderiana	
•••	•••	—	2	Paprika	'Yellow Jack'	H.C.C.	Anzac			Orange Gem	
•••	•••	—	2	Paprika	'Well Read'	H.C.C.	Anzac			Orange Gem	
•••	•••	Cf	1	Paprika	'Black Magic'	H.C.C.	Anzac			Orange Gem	
•••	•••	—	2	Redwing	'Raja'	H.C.C.	Anzac				bicolor guttata
•••	•••	—	2	Natalie Canipelli	'Moon Shot'	A.M.	Anzac	Psyche			
•••	•••	Co	4	Redzac	'Carimo'	H.C.C.	Anzac			Golden Gate	
•••	•••	F	2	Vallezac	'Billy Miles'	A.M.	Anzac			Golden Gate	
•••	•••	5+	3	Vallezac	'Camp Hill'	A.M.	Anzac			Golden Gate	
•••	•••	F	2	Vallezac	'Orlando's Best'	H.C.C.	Anzac			Golden Gate	
•••	•••	5+	3	Brandywine	'Bright Lights'	H.C.C.	Anzac				
•••	•••	—	2	Brandywine	'Katie'	H.C.C.	Anzac				
•••	•••	Cf	2	Brandywine	'New Mexico'	H.C.C.	Anzac				
•••	•••	—	3	Jewel Box	'Oro Chica'	H.C.C.	Anzac	Lindores			
•••	•••	—	3	Jewel Box	'Scheherazade'	H.C.C.	Anzac	Lindores			
•••	•••	F	3	Jewel Box	'Scheherazade'	H.C.C.	Anzac				
•••	•••	F	4	Jewel Box	'Red Rarity'	H.C.C.	Anzac				
•••	•••	—	3	Jewel Box	'Beverly'	H.C.C.	Anzac				
•••	•••	—	2 1/2	Piping Hot	'Minsirel'	H.C.C.	Anzac				
O	Y	—	3	Yum Yum	'Greenree'	H.C.C.	Anzac	Sunburst			
•••	•••	3	6	Yum Yum	'Ruby Queen'	A.Y.	Autumn Delight				
•••	•••	5+	2	Ima Toffler	'Trymwood'	H.C.C.					
•••	•••	—	2	Rajah's Ruby	'Babe's Baby'	H.C.C.					
•••	•••	Co	3	Rajah's Ruby	'Babe's Baby'	H.C.C.					
•••	•••	Co	5	Rajah's Ruby	'Babe's Baby'	A.Y.					
•••	•••	Co	3	Yellow Doll	'Mizi'	A.Y.					
•••	•••	Co	5	Little Beamche	'Richella'	A.Y.					
•••	•••	—	3	Estella Jewell	'Sparkle'	H.C.C.					
•••	•••	—	3	Estella Jewell	'Gleneyrie'	H.C.C.					
•••	•••	5+	3	Estella Jewell	'Bright Night'	H.C.C.					
•••	•••	—	2	Yae Yamamoto	'Ripe Cherry'	H.C.C.					
•••	•••	—	2	Yae Yamamoto	'Ripe Cherry'	H.C.C.					
•••	•••	—	2	Ruffles	'Crimson Glory'	A.Y.					
•••	•••	—	5	Baubles	'Dantford'	H.C.C.	Rosamond				
•••	•••	Co	4	Norina Cee	'King's Chamber'	H.C.C.	Falcon				
•••	•••	—	2 1/2	Caribad Caverns	'King's Chamber'	H.C.C.					
•••	•••	—	2	California Apricot	'Pele'	H.C.C.					
•••	•••	—	2	California Apricot	'Pele'	H.C.C.					
•••	•••	—	2	Chaire Kern	'Breath of Spring'	H.C.C.					
•••	•••	—	3	Bellicent	'Firecracker'	H.C.C.					
•••	•••	—	3	Bellicent	'Red Devil'	A.M.					
•••	•••	—	3	Bellicent	'Fox Dent'	A.M.					

Viewing TABLE I with the breeder's eye one can see two roads to reds: the first comprising a lot of crosses using orange or vermilion against *Slc.* Anzac or other trigenerics; and the second by using *Sophronitis coccinea* directly onto various colored laeliocattleyas, even including the big, purple *Lc.* Bonanza.

The *Cattleya* species seem to have been invoked in sophro-breeding chiefly because the *Laelia* influences were overworked; cattleyas obviously hit the jackpot with *Sophrolaeliocattleya* Jewel Box and *Slc.* Estella Jewell. Surely the latter cross is strange? One would like to discover why it was made — perhaps ten minutes to spare before lunch and two nice plants in bloom!

SIZE

After color, size is probably of next importance in sophros with form trailing third and floriferousness an afterthought. Any sophro with a five-inch span or over is king-sized. Only seven are as large and, while *Sophrolaeliocattleya* Lindores fathered two of them, there is no discernible trend in the breeding that points to splendid size as well as color. *Sophrolaeliocattleya* Vallezac is larger in general than most sophros.

Any sophro which has a three-inch span or less is "mini," and there are six of these, including all the *Slc.* Sunburst, *C.* *luteola*-crosses and all but one of the *Sl.* Psyche crosses (the third, *Slc.* Redzac 'Carimo', just beats the mini-limit with a span of 3 1/8"). The average span of an awarded *Sophrolaeliocattleya* Jewel Box is 3 9/16". The largest is *Slc.* Jewel Box 'Beverly' with a 4 1/4" span.

The average span of an awarded sophro in TABLE I that has, as one parent, a *sophrolaelia* or a small *cattleya* (and this includes *Slc.* Jewel Box but excludes *Slc.* Estella Jewell) is 3 1/16". The largest is *Slc.* Rajah's Ruby 'Babe's Baby' (when it received its AM/AOS with a 4 3/8" span).

The *Sophronitis coccinea* with *Laeliocattleya* crosses are all small; i.e., a 2 9/16" to a 3 1/2" span, except when *Lc.* Bonanza is used. Spans of 4" to 4 1/4" are met in the awarded Bellicents. When the remaining clones are considered, one would expect larger flowers to be achieved because generally larger-flowered parents are involved. The average span of these nineteen clones is 4 11/16". The largest is *Slc.* Ruffles 'Crimson Glory' at 6 3/8" with *Slc.* My Choice 'Magnifica' next at 6". The average for this group is pulled down considerably by *Slc.* Yae Yamamoto, both clones of which have a span of only 3 1/2".

One concludes that when a sophro has, as one parent, a species or primary hybrid that is characterized by small blooms then the result will not be much larger than 3" and will be quite outstanding when it exceeds 4". When larger parents are involved on both sides of the ancestry, then the bloom should attain 4 1/2" to be noteworthy and will be outstanding only if it materially exceeds 5".

FORM

In looking at the form of the sophros that the judges have awarded, the story is regrettably incomplete although rather startling. One can only examine the photos, of which there are twenty-four out of the forty awarded clones. It is naturally difficult to assess the lip form from a frontal view but some photos fortunately show more than one bloom where some profile can often be seen.

Of the twenty-four photographed only five show really fine, full form by general *cattleya* standards, with meeting or overlapping petals. *Sophrolaeliocattleya* Vallezac 'Orlando's Best' and *Slc.* Estella Jewell 'Gleneyrie' have wonderful fullness and petal overlap; *Slc.* Vallezac 'Billy Miles' and *Slc.*

Bellicent 'Red Devil' are almost as good. *Sophrolaeliocattleya* Bellicent is a very interesting cross because, despite *S. coccinea* being a direct parent, size is reasonably large (as noted) and the form very full. The fifth clone of full form is the much awarded *Slc.* Jewel Box 'Scheherazade' which, like *Slc.* Bellicent, is a cross having as one parent a small-flowered species not usually distinguished by very full form. This clone of *Slc.* Jewel Box is probably unique for the cross in its fullness of form, the petals being $1\frac{5}{8}$ " wide and meeting in front of the dorsal.

Fourteen clones have more or less closed form but without the petals meeting in front of the dorsal. Six of these have the form of *Slc.* Anzac 'Orchidhurst' and of good laeliocattleyas. The other eight have been grouped with them as "closed" only because the writer makes allowance for the



Photograph by Beauford B. Fisher

Sophrolaeliocattleya Jewel Box 'Beverly', AM/AOS

sophro-petal shape and the influence of open form species in the near ancestry. In other words, one could describe them as not being very closed if one did not take breeding into account. There is little to say about the lines of breeding of the "better 6" from the "poorer 8." However, the three crosses in which *Sl.* Psyche was a parent fall into the group of more open form.

Five clones have open or even starry form that, in some photos, appears so poor that one is amazed that they are award-worthy. Obviously the judges know best and there must be some compensation of color or novelty value. In summary, form varies from superb to seemingly remarkably bad, and one may be tempted to conclude that "anything goes" provided one is blinded by



Photograph by Beauford B. Fisher

Sophrolaeliocattleya Madge Fordyce 'Red Delicious', AM/AOS

bright color. It is certain that "daddy Anzac" — one always assumes it to be 'Orchidhurst' — looks handsomer than many of his newly awarded progeny. The same is true for *Slc.* Falcon — one assumes 'Westonbirt' — and for its progeny *Slc.* Bauble which, however, does have a finer lip.

FLORIFEROUSNESS

One clone is abnormally floriferous, *Sophrolaeliocattleya* Yae Yamamoto 'Ripe Cherry', which averages nine flowers per spike. Other clones average two to three flowers per spike. Only one of them, the little *Slc.* Yum Yum 'Greentree', has six. Three clones have five and two have only one flower each, which is notable enough for their names to be mentioned: *Slc.* Paprika 'Black Magic' and *Slc.* Irma Toffler 'Ruby Queen'.

Since *Sophrolaeliocattleya* Anzac 'Orchidhurst' should produce four and may produce five flowers per spike, one notes with interest awards going to progeny with only two and three blooms. The same remark applies more particularly to *Slc.* Jewel Box because *Cattleya aurantiaca* is not bloom-deficient.

OTHER SOPHRO GENERA

Sophrolaelias: — Two clones of only one cross have been awarded: *Sophrolaelia* Jinn 'Glowing Gem', AM/AOS and 'Janet', AM/AOS. The cross is *Sophonitis coccinea* × *Laelia milleri*. We have flowered rather many of this

very attractive and easily grown, little beauty and have observed the uniformity of bloom as is common in primary hybrids.

The color is "orange-red" or "tomato-red," the span of the awarded clones is $2\frac{1}{4}$ " to $2\frac{5}{8}$ ", the form is open-starry and floriferousness is two to three or four flowers per spike. Presumably sophro-redness cannot, by definition, be redder than this combination of two red species but *Sophrolaelia* Jinn is undoubtedly on the orange side of red.

Sophrocattleyas: — Three crosses are featured, all made from *Sophronitis coccinea* onto simple cattleyas. *Sophrocattleya* Ellen Esther 'Pleased Pink', AM/AOS is derived from *Cattleya Auranti-media*. It is a dark pink of $3\frac{1}{2}$ " span, open form and four flowers. In view of the parentage the size is considerable. *Sophrocattleya* Shocking Pink 'Lines', HCC/AOS is derived from the naturally occurring hybrid *Cattleya Obrieniana* (*C. dolosa* × *C. loddigesii*). It is also a dark pink of $3\frac{1}{2}$ " span, but the form is just closed and the petals are very nicely broad. It has an average of one to two flowers per spike. *Sophrocattleya* Cleopatra 'Osiris', HCC/AOS is derived from *C. guttata*. It is an orange-red of $4\frac{1}{2}$ " span, open (starry) form, with four flowers. The size is good for the parentage, and the color is obviously very striking, although the form leaves much to be desired.

Potinaras: — These must be considered with the sophros, but their complexity of breeding and divergence of attributes render analytical comment difficult. Some remakes are easily made, however.

Firstly, it is surprising to find so few potinaras awarded; there are only eleven awards, all to different crosses. No cross therefore is more successful than the others at this level of distinction. As shown in TABLE II there are four parents, each of which has two successful progeny (in so saying one assumes that the parent of *Potinara* Glowing Beauty is *Pot.* Red Friar and not "*Slc.* Red Friar", as printed. However, two names have been mentioned above, *Slc.* Sunburst and *Slc.* Cleopatra, that apply equally to different multigenetics, and, in view of the existence of such confusing nomenclature we cannot state whether our assumption about Red Friar is correct). The four best parents are *Potinara* Red Friar and *Pot.* Tripoli, *Slc.* Anzac and *Blc.* Norman's Bay.

Sophrolaeliocattleya Anzac needs no further mention except to point out that *Slc.* Vulcan is a back cross of *Slc.* Anzac to *Lc.* Dominiana and that *Slc.* Vulcan is a parent of *Potinara* Red Friar and a grandparent of *Pot.* Red Lava. Thus the awarded *Potinara* Frizac cross owes a great deal to *Slc.* Anzac; and the awarded *Potinara* Carrousel cross owes much to *Slc.* Anzac on both sides of the *Pot.* Red Lava parentage (due to *Slc.* Lindores).

Potinara Red Friar has been commented upon, but we must further note its success as a parent of *Pot.* Red Dawn, leading to the awarded *Pot.* Grace Tatar. *Potinara* Tripoli has *Slc.* Ramona as one parent; *Slc.* Ramona is a parent of *Slc.* Tropic Flare and is derived at two removes from *Slc.* Marathon, one of the parents of *Slc.* Anzac (and a *Sl.* Psyche cross). We will follow up the reference to *Slc.* Tropic Flare by remarking that its other parent is *Lc.* Miami (Runah × Sargon) and not *Slc.* Miami, the parent of the awarded *Slc.* Norma Cee.

Brassolaeliocattleya Norman's Bay appears to introduce a new line of successful breeding into the sophros, *sensu lato*, yet one of its parents, *Lc.* Ishtar, is a parent of *Slc.* Lindores and its other parent, *Bc.* Hartland, is a

parent of *Potinara* Gordon Siu (which leads to the unusually colored, awarded *Potinara* Tapestry Peak).

It is timely to remark upon the appearance of the *Lc.* Sargon-line of breeding here in the successful potinaras as in the successful *sophrolaeliocattleyas*. *Laeliocattleya* Sargon is a grandparent of *Slc.* Lindores, *Blc.* Norman's Bay and *Slc.* Tropic Flare. The *Lc.* Mrs. Medo-line of breeding only appears in the potinaras as a grandparent of *Lc.* Mem. Albert Heinecke.

Two final comments on successful breeding lines. *Sophrolaeliocattleya* Radians appears as a parent of *Potinara* Gordon Siu (we see it in TABLE I as a parent of the awarded *Slc.* Estella Jewell); and *Sophronitis coccinea* reappears as a successful breeder when put to a big lavender.

We will consider the color, size, form and floriferousness of the potinaras as was done for the *sophrolaeliocattleyas*.

COLOR

In our consideration of sophros we are obsessed with redness, and it is therefore fitting to the spirit of this paper to view the potinaras with first emphasis on the "red" results; and, secondly, what resulted from breeding by reds. We note with considerable surprise a certain lack of correlation and there are surprising deductions to be made about *Sophrolaeliocattleya* Anzac.

TABLE II shows only four potinaras to be "reds" and in these four, *Sophrolaeliocattleya* Lindores figures strongly, being the parent of one and the grandparent of one (*Potinara* Carrousel). A parent of *Slc.* Lindores is *Lc.* Ishtar and this cross appears as a grandparent to the third successful red potinara, i.e., *Pot.* Fire Glow. The remaining red potinara is *Pot.* Carol Ann Latimer which appears to have achieved its success through the *Lc.* Mrs. Medo-*Lc.* S. J. Bracey line (we cannot trace the parentage of *Pot.* Vibrant Beauty).

Reverting to the successful, red *Potinara* Fire Glow, one must chiefly credit the species *S. coccinea* for its redness here, while nevertheless holding in mind the influence of *Lc.* Ishtar because of remarks shortly to be made. We have, therefore, the reasonable position that awarded reds are derived from recognizable lines of red breeding.

In extraordinary contrast to the last remark, and, apparently paradoxically, the crosses owing most to *Slc.* Anzac have produced no reds (*Potinara* Frizac, *Pot.* Landamar Sunshine and *Pot.* Red Friar — even *Pot.* Grace Tatar may be included). It is quite amazing that the first two should all have produced notable oranges and yellows rather than notable reds.

That direct *Slc.* Anzac breeding fails to give reds here leads one to look again at *Slc.* Lindores since it is an *Slc.* Anzac cross. One feels that the *Lc.* Ishtar line has come through exceptionally well for redness and might merit further use, perhaps even as far back as *Lc.* Sargon.

SIZE

The potinaras are generally much larger than the *sophrolaeliocattleyas*, averaging a $5\frac{1}{4}$ " span: anything smaller than $4\frac{1}{4}$ " has to be exceptional in other respects as *Potinara* Frizac 'Margo', AM/AOS obviously must be, for its 4" span seems excessively small for its parentage. The largest exceeds a 6" span (*Potinara* Tapestry Peak, *Pot.* Grace Tatar) and it seems that the brasso-influence very definitely increases size. It is interesting that where *Sophronitis coccinea* is put to *Blc.* Norman's Bay we have a $4\frac{3}{4}$ " span in *Potinara* Fire Glow, whereas when put to *Lc.* Bonanza, it produces 4"-to- $4\frac{1}{4}$ "-*Slc.* Bellicents.



A.O.S. Files

Potinara Frizac 'Margo', AM/AOS

Potinara Fortune Teller 'Apricot Gleam', HCC/AOS
A.O.S. Files



TABLE II. Salient Features of Awarded Potinaras

Conventions of Size and Form as in TABLE I.

PARENTS

Color	Size	Form	No. per spike	Cross	Clone	Award	Potinara	Slc.	Blc.	Sundry
Blushed ivory	5+	F	1	Tapestry Peak	'Brenda Kay Brown'	H.C.C.	Gordon Siu		Norman's Bay	Rc. Deesse
Fuchsia red	5+	"Outstanding"	1 1/3	Fire Glow	'Clarice'	H.C.C.			Norman's Bay	S. coccinea
Lavender	5+	Cl	2	Grace Tatar	'Jane'	H.C.C.	Red Dawn		Norman's Bay	
Orange-pink	5+	Cl	2	Glowing Beauty	'Mid-Florida'	A.M.	Red Friar		Zanturano	
Charrreuse	5+	F	2	Frizac	'Margo'	A.M.	Red Friar	Anzac	Jane Helton	
Yellow-pink	5+	Cl-O	4	Landamar Sunshine	'Palo Oro'	H.C.C.	Red Lava			C. Leila Aronson
Burgundy	5+	"Excellent"	2	Carrousel	'Crimson Triumph'	F.C.C.	Tripoli	Lindores		
Purple-red	5+	"Excellent"	3	Marcial Santana Jr.	'Lynwood'	A.M.	Tripoli	Princess Soulange		
Pink-apricot	5+	"Good, round"	3	Sequim	'Compacia'	H.C.C.	Vibrant	Tropic Flare	Xanthette	
Pink-apricot	5+	—	2	Fortune Teller	'Apricot Gleam'	H.C.C.	Beauty			
Blood red	5+	—	2	Carol Ann Latimer	'Christmas Beauty'	H.C.C.				Lc. Mem. Albert Heinecke

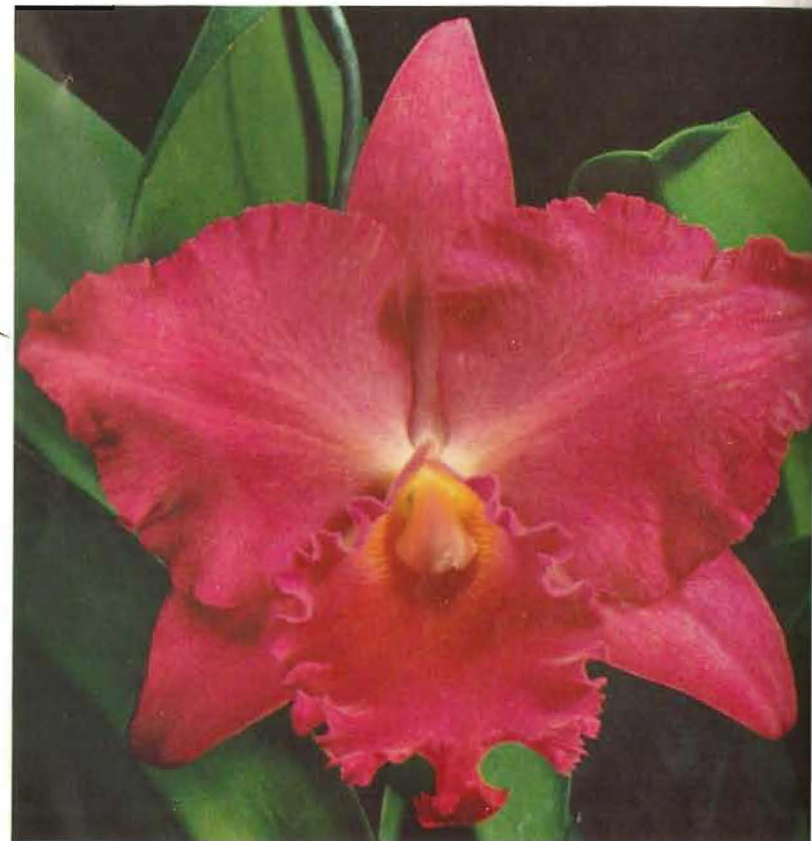
FORM

There are only five photographs, four of which depict very full flowers and the fifth is reasonably closed. Textual comments add to the inference that potinaras must have the form of the better *sophrolaeliocattleyas* to be awarded.

FLORIFEROUSNESS

The average is two to three flowers per spike which seems very low. It is not surprising that the strongly brasso (and very large) *Potinara* Tapestry Peak is less floriferous.

A.O.S. Files



Potinara
Gordon Siu
'Red Radiance',
AM/AOS

DISCUSSION

The premise of this paper is that two-and-a-quarter-years of awards should teach us something. The context of this paper is simply that contained by the awarded *sophros* and *potinaras*, and it is well to remind ourselves at this point how this may affect deductions. There are two powerful assets and one regrettable deficiency in our context.

The first asset is that we are dealing with the "winners," those that have proven to be "tops." We are not befogged either by the siblings and other good crosses that failed to be recognized as the best or by orchid breeders' claims as to "expectations" from such and such a cross.

The second asset is that *Sophrolaeliocattleya* Anzac predominates as a successful breeding line. It is reasonable to assume the clone to be

'Orchidhurst', FCC/RHS, so we can relatively simply judge the merits of progeny against a well-known yardstick.

The regrettable deficiency is that we are ignorant of which clones of the other parents were used in producing the award winners. Our deductions as to which breeding lines have been significant may or may not be spoiled, but the author considers that the knowledgeable breeders will know, or can easily find out, these facts in the fields of their particular interest.

It is now fitting to mark how our analysis can enable us "to see," "to learn" and "to discern" in the senses of our third opening paragraph. We can see that what has taken the judges' eyes is principally color and, for this, they have seemingly accepted some sacrifice, after due consideration, of size, form and floriferousness relative to the parents. This trend is apparent with the potinaras and sophrocattleyas and very obvious with the sophrolaeliocattleyas. We therefore know that if we have a "red-hot" colored sophrolaeliocattleya that meets the average criteria for size and floriferousness mentioned in the text then we should advance it for judging provided the form is not impossible.

We have learned that *Sophrolaeliocattleya* Anzac parentage dominates the awarded sophrolaeliocattleyas overwhelmingly and features strongly in winning potinara parentage. We note that *Slc.* Lindores is strongly influential in both groups, and that, in the potinaras, *Slc.* Lindores is a better approach to red than *Slc.* Anzac (possibly acting through the *Lc.* Ishtar-*Lc.* Sargon influence). We have noted, too, the successful influences of *Sl.* Psyche, *Lc.* Mrs. Medo and even *C. bicolor* against an assortment of laelias, cattleyas and *Sophronitis coccinea*; and that *Cattleya aurantiaca* hit the jackpot with *Slc.* Jewel Box which is itself a parent to be watched. We find *Slc.* Vulcan and *Slc.* Ramona to have been useful in the potinaras while *Potinara* Red Friar recently features strongly. We have had it reimpressed upon us that in the sophrolaeliocattleyas one may obtain good reds in two principal ways, firstly by putting *Slc.* Anzac (preferably) or certain other trigenerics to orange or vermilion hybrids; and secondly, by starting new lines with *Sophronitis coccinea* put onto anything, large or small. We therefore have much useful information to bear in mind when buying sophro and potinara seedlings.

We discern that the trend to vivid color as a bloom attribute will obviously continue although the writer considers that there will inevitably be a raising of standards concerning the other attributes of size, form and floriferousness. It seems that our premise is substantiated. There is a lot to be learned from the judges' hard work over the last two-and-a-quarter years. — *Paradise Orchids, 10 Bedford Road, Cowies Hill, Natal, South Africa.*

This Month's Cover

TWO DISTINCT *Miltonia* hybridizing trends are evident in the illustrations on our front and back covers. The *spectabilis-clowesii-regnelli* line of breeding produces such exotically colored warm growers as our back-cover subject, *Miltonia* Guanabara, AQ/AOS, while the cooler-growing *vexillaria-roezlii* line (*Miltonia roezlii* is discussed and portrayed on page 1013) yields the larger and lovely "pansy orchids," so ably typified by our front-cover portrait of *Miltonia* Hannover 'Lincoln', AM/AOS. This fine clone, a cross of *Miltonia* Kasserine and *Milt.* Lingwood, earned its Award of Merit for Orchids by Hausermann, Inc., at Chicago, Illinois on January 22, 1970.