

# Crippling

## A Genetic issue in Yellow and Art-Shade Cattleyas

And an update of primary hybrids associated with

### American Cattleyas – Species and Outstanding Clones that Defined American Hybridizing Emphasis on Primary Grexes

In the June 2010 issue of Orchids, Ron Midgett discussed the little mention (but well known) issue of crippling, a genetic problem, in yellow and art-shade Cattleyas. It was the bane of efforts to breed good nonfading yellow cattleyas because the parents with the best color crippled.

Crippling, which caused a thickening of tissue in the petal, became worse with age (the older the plant, the worse the crippling). It would start as a slightly thickened line of tissue running more or less parallel to the long axis of the petal. It is thought that this tissue was an attempt to create another stamen because in the worst cases a knob of tissue would form at the distal end of the thickened tissue. Inside this knob, one could usually find poorly formed but unmistakable pollinia. In the two pictures of *Rhyncholaeliocattleya Golden Queen 'Regina'* (Golden Crown x C. Miguelito), one shows a flower without crippling and the second, taken at a later blooming, shows severe crippling. This disfigurement of the flower was disheartening. Crippling is a genetic problem and continues in future bloomings, it is NOT sporadic (such as cultural related deformities).



[1] Normal flowers of *Rhyncholaeliocattleya Golden Queen 'Regina'* (Golden Crown x C. Miguelito). Grower: Rita Crothers.

[2] *Rhyncholaeliocattleya Golden Queen 'Regina'* with crippled flowers. Grower: Rita Crothers.



*C. dowiana*

'Amanda Sofia' AM/AOS

Apr 2016, NS 11.5 x 16.2 cm

It is generally accepted that the crippling gene came from the use of a particular clone of *Cattleya dowiana* (hort. var. rosita), a form with creamy white sepals and petals tinged with purple. (There was another theory posed that crippling was a result of breeding *C. dowiana* with *Cattleya bicolor* that resulted in *Cattleya Iris* (1901). There was some fluke in the way the genes from these two species interacted that caused the problem.)

*Cattleya* breeders, Ernest Hetherington and Rita Crothers, in the 1950s to 1980 observed that two parent plants that tended to suppress or even prevent crippling. These two were *Rhyncholaeliocattleya Xanthette 'Chartreuse'* (Mindennette x Xanthedo) and *Rhyncholaeliocattleya Primate 'Daffodil'*, AM/AOS (Primrose x Heatonensis). What is extra ordinary is that Rlc. Xanthette had one of the most notorious parents for crippling (*Cattleya Mrs. Medo [Luminosa (1901) X Venus (1908)]*) on both sides of its parentage. *Rhyncholaeliocattleya Primate 'Daffodil'*, AM/AOS, which has a rather interesting pedigree, had none of the suspect parent plants in its background. Both Rlc. Xanthette and Rlc. Primate were heavily influenced by *Rhyncholaelia digbyana*. The conclusion was that Rl. digbyana could suppress the crippling tendency coming from other parents.









C. Barbara Dane	C. labiata	C. Phoebe Snow	1932	28	1122	Dane	1								1
C. Suzanne Hye	C. gaskelliana	C. mossiae	1906	90	7477	Hye		2					1		3
C. Snowdon	C. labiata	C. Suzanne Hye	1914	32	1385	Armstrong/Brown									0
C. Joyce Hannington	C. Barbara Dane	C. Snowdon	1945	94	462	Dane	1	7	9				1		18

C. T. Hackney cited the following key species associated with 'outstanding' yellow and art-shade Cattleyas. From the above table, I determined the number of times a species was used as a primary parent. (Rl. digbyana highlighted light blue and small/mini cattleyas species highlighted green)

<u>Key Yellow Species</u>	<u>Used as primary parent</u>
C. dowiana (all var.)	39
Rl. digbyana	9
C. cinnabarinia	7
C. tenebrosa	5
C. bicolor	4
C. crispata (L. flava)	3
C. rex	2
Gur. aurantiaca	2
C. xanthina	1
C. harpophylla	1

C. dowiana has been used as a parent of yellow cattleyas more than any other species based on the selected crosses in the above table. One detail to notice is that all the above species do not have the 'full' form or have 'non-standard cultural requirements' desired in today's hybrids. To obtain widely accepted hybrids, other species (as well as some additional sources of color in some cases) were introduced into the breeding program and are listed below as well as the number of times they were used as primary parents.

<u>'Other' species in Yellow Cattleya Hybridization</u>	<u>Used as primary parent</u>
C. coccinea	2
C. forbesii	3
C. gaskelliana	2
C. granulosa	2
C. guttata	2
C. intermedia	1
C. labiata	6
C. loddigesii	2
C. lueddemanniana	2
C. luteola	1
C. mendelii	5
C. mossiae	8
C. percivaliana	1
C. pumila	1
C. purpurata	4
C. quadricolor	2
C. schilleriana	1
C. schroederae	5
C. tigrina	2
C. trianae	8
C. wallisii	1
C. warneri	5
C. warscewiczii	11

The other species used mostly to improve the desirability of yellow cattleya were *C. warscewiczii* followed by *C. mossiae* and *C. trianae*.

With the above information as background the pictures / information below is on some of the key primary / early hybrids (hopefully I have selected as some of your favorites) associated with yellow cattleyas.

### **Key Primary Crosses and F1 Progeny**

**(Note: There has been extensive breeding within Cattleyas, with some grexes reported more than once)**



C. Hardyana (1896)  
Typical rose-lavender form

**C. Hardyana (1896)** (*C. dowiana* x *C. warscewiczii*), 1896, Cookson, 312 F1 and 20,577 total progeny, 9 AOS awards (1 FCC, 5 AMs, 2 HCCs, 1 JC). *C. Hardyana* has the third most F1 progeny (C. Enid number one followed by Rlc. Norman's Bay at number two) and the most total progeny of all grexes reviewed as well as being a parent in fourteen of the grexes in the above table of selected yellow cattleya heritage. *C. Hardyana* imparts excellent plant vigor, floriferousness, large flower size and bright lip color.



C. Hardyana (1896)  
'July's Freedom' FCC/AOS  
Jul 2017, NS 15.6 x 18.1 cm

There are three color forms of *C. hardyana*; rose-lavender (typical), semi-alba, and yellow, as well as a natural hybrid *C. x hardyana*. Only two yellow forms ('Reginae' and 'Clement Moore') have been found and both 'natural hybrids' collected in the late 1890s. Per A. A. Chadwick 2006 article in Orchids "Both ... have remarkably fine shape for a primary cross. ... Because *C. Hardyana* is a naturally occurring hybrid, you have to instinctively ask what happens when a plant of *C. Hardyana* in the jungle crossbreeds with either a neighborly *C. dowiana aurea* or a friendly *C. warscewiczii*. As jungle plants, the offspring will undoubtedly be accepted as straight Cattleya Hardyana by the orchid experts – and Mother Nature will simply wink an eye and smile.

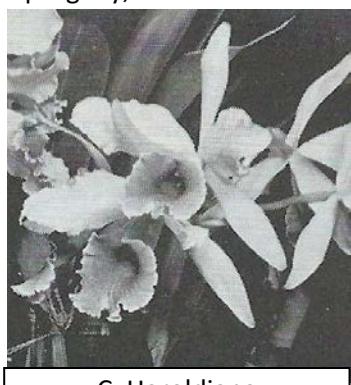
Some of the major early hybrids: **Rlc. Heatonensis** (Rl. *digbyana* x *C. Hardyana* (1896)), 1902, Charlesworth Ltd., 38 F1 and 3304 total progeny, no Awards; **C. S. J. Bracey** (*C. Mrs. Medo* x *C. Thebes*), 1940, Armacost, 89 F1 and 4729 total progeny, 5 AOS awards (3 AMs, 1 HCC, 1 JC); **C. Haroldiana** (*C. Hardyana* (1896) x *C. tenebrosa*), 1901, Charlesworth Ltd., 48 F1 and 4686 total progeny, no awards; **C. Saint Gothard (1908)** (*C. Gottoiana* x *C. Hardyana* (1896)), 1908, Charlesworth Ltd., 108 F1 and 6370 total progeny, no Awards; **C. Sargon** (*C. Lustre* (1907) x *C. Hardyana* (1896)), 1915, Sir George Holford, 90 F1 and 8299 total progeny, no awards.



C. x hardyana  
'Clement Moore'  
Rare Yellow form



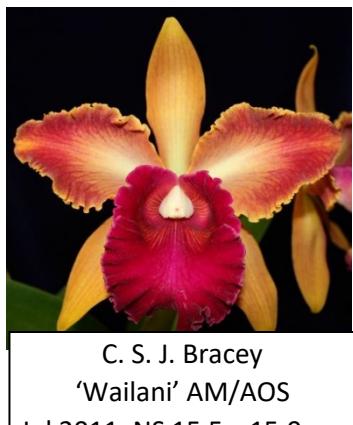
C. Heatonensis



C. Haroldiana



C. Sargon



C. S. J. Bracey  
'Wailani' AM/AOS  
Jul 2011, NS 15.5 x 15.0 cm

**C. Luminosa** (1901) (*C. dowiana* x *C. tenebrosa*), 1901, Charlesworth Ltd., 176 F1 and 11,452 total progeny, 3 HCC/AOS awards. C. T. Hackney states

that *C. Luminosa* is 'clearly the most important early hybrid.' An observation, the earlier clones appear to have better shape and color than recently awarded clones.

Select major hybrids: **C. Carmencita**

(*C. Luminosa* (1901) x *C. dowiana*), 1912, Goodson, 38 F1 and 4151 total progeny, no AOS awards; **C. Waianae Sunset** (*C. Dorothy Fried* x *C. Mysedo*), 1963, Miyamoto, 112 F1 and 2161 total progeny, 2 AOS Awards

(1 AM, 1 HCC); **Mrs. Medo** see below;

**Rlc. Zante** (Rlc. Sofrano x *C. Luminosa* (1901)), 1929, Charlesworth Ltd., 3 F1 and

4019 total progeny, no awards; **Rlc. Nugget**

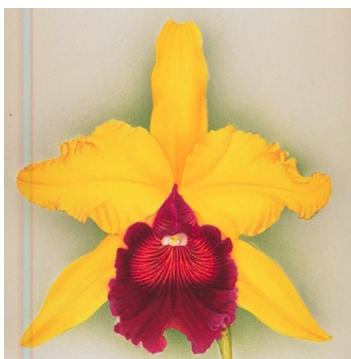
(Rlc. Palmyre x *C. Luminosa* (1901)), 1935, Sanders (St. Albans), 64 F1 and 975 total progeny, 3 AOS awards; **C. Lorraine Shirai** (*C. Derna* x *C. Luminosa* (1901)), 1952, Shirai, 89 F1 and 473 total progeny, 11 AOS awards (8 AMs, 3 HCCs).



*C. Luminosa* 'Celest'  
Early clone



*C. Luminosa* (1901)  
'Exotic Orchids' HCC/AOS  
May 2011, NS 14.1 x 17.2 cm



*C. Carmencita*  
'Claygate Lodge' AM/RHS  
Sep 1922



*C. Waianae Sunset*  
'Pokai' AM/AOS  
Sep 1966



Rlc. Nugget  
'Ingham' AM/AOS  
Apr 1951



*C. Lorraine Shirai*  
'Union Trust' AM/AOS  
Oct 1960

**C. Mrs. Medo** (*C. Luminosa* (1901) x *C. Venus* (1908)), 1922, S. Low, 73 F1 and 8418 total progeny, no AOS awards. I like to think of the C. Mrs. Medo family, named since C. Mrs. Medo has the largest number of total progeny (lines below), since most modern yellow with a red lip have one of these hybrids in their background. NOTE: As mentioned at the beginning of this report all of these grexes progeny are prone to crippling, can be reduced when Rl. digbyana is introduced:

**C. Iris (1901)** (*C. bicolor* x *C. dowiana*), 1901, Charlesworth Ltd., 105 F1 and 10577 total progeny, 3 AOS awards (2 HCC, 1 CCM)

**C. Venus (1908)** (*C. dowiana* x *C. Iris* (1901)), 1908, Charlesworth Ltd., 36 F1 and 9194 total progeny, no AOS awards.

**C. Aeneas** (*C. dowiana* x *C. Venus*), 1917, Charlesworth Ltd., 8 F1 and 2942 total progeny, no AOS awards.

**C. Grandee (1937)**, (Mrs. Medo x *C. Aeneas*), 1937, Armacost, 25 F1 and 2930 total progeny, no AOS awards. Entire grex is tetraploid.



C. Mrs. Medo  
'Low' AM/RHS  
Sep 2023



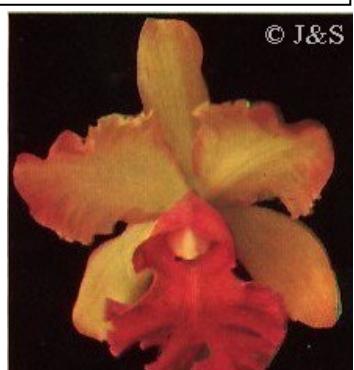
C. Iris  
'King Edward VII' FCC/RHS  
Sep 1923



C. Venus  
'Princess Mary' FCC/RHS  
Sep 1915



C. Aeneas  
AM/RHS  
Aug 1918



C. Grandee  
'Jules Furthman'

Some of the major (based on total number of progeny) primary crosses with Mrs. Medo family are: **C. S. J. Bracey** (*C. Mrs. Medo* x *C. Thebes*), 1940, Armacost, 89 F1 and 4729 total progeny, 5 AOS awards (3 AMs, 1 HCC, 1 JC); **Rlc. Xanthette** (*Rlc. Midenette* x *Rlc. Xanthedo*), 1948, L. Sherman Adams, 57 F1 and 2698 total progeny, 1 FCC/AOS award; **C. Nugget** (*C. Canberra* x *C. Mrs. Medo*), 1935, Sanders [St. Albans], 25 F1 and 2673 total progeny, no AOS awards; **Rlc. Llewellyn** (*Rlc. Minerva* (1910) x *C. Mrs. Medo*), 1937, Manda, 26 F1 and 2250 total, no awards; **C. Waianae Sunset** (*C. Dorothy Fried* x *C. Mysedo*), 1963, Miyamoto, 112 F1 and 2161 total progeny, 2 AOS awards (1 AM, 1 HCC).



C. S. J. Bracey  
'Wailani' AM/AOS  
Jul 2011, NS 15.5 x 15.0 cm



Rlc. Xanthette  
'Krull-Smith' AM/AOS  
Aug 1983, NS 15.0 cm



Rlc. Llewellyn



C. Waianae Sunset  
'Pokai' AM/AOS  
Sep 1966

**C. Fabia (1894)** (*C. dowiana* x *C. labiata*), Veitch, 1894, 175 F1 and 13483 total progeny, 1 HCC/AOS award. Although lavender and semi-alba (to almost pure white) forms are most common, yellow forms that were commonly used in the breeding of yellow cattleyas. Major progeny used in breeding modern yellow cattleyas: **C. Ishtar** (*C. Sargon* x *C. Fabia (1894)*), 1925, Sir George Holton, 73 F1 and 5598 total progeny, 1AM/AOS award; **C. Amber Glow** (*C. Derna* x *C. Anne Walker*), 1952, Mc Dade, 175 F1 and 2206 total progeny, 30 AOS awards (1 FCC, 18 AMs, 10 HCCs, 1 CCM), the entire grex is tetraploid and there is a tendency for the flowers to open in sheath; **C. Dionysius** (*C. Fabia (1894)* x *C. warscewiczii*), 1912, C. J. Phillips, 28 F1 and 3407 total progeny; **Rlc. Norman's Bay** (Rlc. Hartland x *C. Ishtar*), 1946, S. Low, 330 F1 and 4490 total progeny, 20 AOS awards (2 FCCs, 9 AMs, 7 HCCs, 1 JC, 1 CHM).



C. Fabia (1894)



C. Ishtar  
'Exbury' FCC/RHS  
Oct 1932



C. Amber Glow  
'Tampa' AM/AOS  
Jul 1968



C. Dionysius  
FCC/RHS  
Oct 1912



Rlc. Norman's Bay  
'Lucile' FCC/AOS  
Nov 1964

**C. Beaufort** (*C. coccinea* x *C. luteola*), 1963, Casa Luna, 264 F1 and 1340 total progeny, 18 AOS awards (10 AMs, 4 HCCs, 1 JC, 3 CCMs), the most used grex for hybridization of any single miniature and no *Cattleya dowiana* as a source of yellow. Select major progeny (most progeny): **Rth. Free Spirit** (Rth. Twentyfour Carat x *C. Beaufort*), 1990, H & R Nurseries, 133 F1 and 263 total progeny, 17 AOS awards (9 AMs, 7 HCCs, 1 JC); **Rlc. Little Toshie** (*C. Beaufort* x Rlc. Toshie Aoki), 1994, Nuuuanu Orchids, 85 F1 and 93 total progeny, 13 AOS awards (5 AMs, 8 HCCs); **C. Lana Coryell** (*C. walkeriana* x *C. Beaufort*), 1987, L. Farnsworth, 80 F1 and 162 total progeny, 11 AOS awards (6 AMs, 5 HCCs); **Rlc. Love Call** (Rlc. Waikiki Sunset x *C. Beaufort*), 1990, Dogashima, 65 F1 and 92 total progeny, 2 AOS awards (1 AM, 1 HCC).



**C. Beaufort**  
‘Harford’s Elmwood 4N’ AM/AOS  
Nov 1991, NS 6.4 x 6.1 cm



Rth. Free Spirit  
‘Eric’ AM/AOS  
Mar 2013, NS 8.6 x 8.5 cm



Rlc. Little Toshie  
‘Gold Country’ AM/AOS  
Nov 1997, NS 9.2 x 9.5 cm



C. Lana Coryell  
AM/AOS  
Feb 2002, NS 6.4 x 6.4 cm

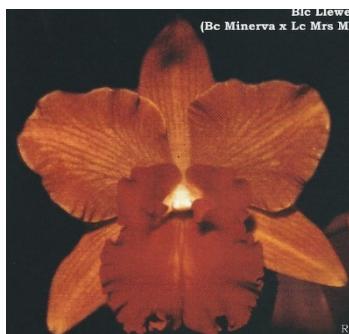


Rlc. Love Call  
‘Autumn Glow’ AM/AOS  
Oct 2002, NS 8.0 x 8.5 cm

**Rlc. Mrs. J. Leemann (1902)** (Rl. digbyana x C. dowiana), 1902, Maron, 169 F1 and 8595 total progeny, 1 AM/AOS award. Select major progeny (most progeny): **Rlc. Sofrano** (Rlc. Mrs. J. Leemann x C. Iridescent), 1917, Sanders [St. Albans], 5 F1 and 5882 total progeny, no AOS awards; **Rlc. Llewellyn** (Rlc. Minerva (1910) x C. Mrs. Medo), 1937, Manda, 26 F1 and 2250 total progeny, no AOS awards; **Rlc. Faye Miyamoto** (C. Amber Glow x Rlc. Llebanche), 1975, Miyamoto, 43 F1 and 1202 total progeny, no awards; **Rlc. Xanthea** (The Baroness x Rlc. Sofrano), 1928, Charlesworth Ltd., 21 F1 and 4341 total progeny, no awards (pictures / paints not available, will select a major progeny as a representative. There are two candidates, Rlc. Xanthedo (Rlc. Xanthea x Mrs. Medo) and Rlc. Dorothy Drury-Lowe (Rlc. Xanthea x C. Lembera). The Rlc. Dorothy Drury-Lowe parent C. Lembera has unknown parentage [aka. No ID] and when back crossed with Rlc. Xanthea created Rlc. Jane Helton. The cross Rlc. Xanthedo was selected but it also had no pictures and only one major progeny Rlc. Xanthette); **Rlc. Xanthette** (Rlc. Midenette x Rlc. Xanthedo), 1948, L. Sherman Adams, 57 F1 and 2698 total progeny, 6 AOS awards (4 AMs, 1 HCC, 1 JC).



Rlc. Sofrano  
AM/RHS  
Oct 1920



Rlc. Llewellyn



Rlc. Faye Miyamoto



Rlc. Xanthette  
'Krull-Smith' AM/AOS  
Aug 1983, NS 15.0 cm

**C. Triumphans** (*C. dowiana* x *C. rex*), 1904, Maron, 84 F1 and 4315 total progeny, 2 AOS awards (1 AM, 1 HCC). Major progeny are: **C. Golden West** (*C. Orion* (1909) x *C. Triumphans*), 1936, Armacost, 5 F1 and 972 total progeny, no awards. No paintings or pictures available. Looking at progeny major F1 was **C. Los Angeles** with 967 total progeny, next generation was

**Rlc. Cheah Bean-Kee** with 965 total progeny, next generation was **Rlc. Waianae Flare** with 955 total progeny, followed by **Rlc. Toshie Aoki** with 950 total progeny; **Rlc. Toshie Aoki** (*Rlc. Faye Miyamoto* x *Rlc. Waianae Flare*), 1980, Miyamoto, 224 F1 and 950 total progeny, 14 AOS awards (7 AMs, 6 HCCs, 1 JC); **C. Calizona** (*C. Haroldiana* x *C. Triumphans*), 1941,

Armacost, 3F1 and 1430 total progeny, no awards. No paintings or pictures available. Looking at progeny major F1 was **C. Lee Langford** with 1138 total progeny; **C. Lee Langford** (*C. Calizona* x *C. S. J. Bracey*), 1948, Ozzella, 96 F1 and 1138 total progeny, no awards; **C. Pau Liili** (*C. loddigesii* x *C. Triumphans*), 1944, Hirose, 5 F1 and 477 total progeny, no awards. No paintings or pictures available. Looking at progeny major

F1 was **C. Mary Miller** with 472 total progeny, next generation was **Ctt. Tickety Boo** with 470 total progeny, followed by **Ctt. Kauai Starbright** with 455 total progeny; **Ctt. Kauai Starbright** (*C. Flirtie* x *Ctt. Tickety Boo*), 1982, Kodama, 135 F1 and 455 total progeny, 4 AOS awards (1 AM, 2 HCC, 1 CCM); **C. Kaumana** (*C. Caprice* x *C. Triumphans*), 1944, Hirose, 4 F1 and 1029 total progeny, no awards. Looking at progeny major F1 was **Rlc. Walter Abe** with 1025 total progeny, next generation was **Rlc. Waikiki Sunset** with 786 total progeny; **Rlc. Waikiki Sunset** (*Rlc. Walter Abe* x *C. Waianae Sunset*), 1966, Miyamoto, 67 F1 and 786 total progeny, 2 AM/AOS awards; **Rlc. Manu Akaka** (*C. Triumphans* x *Rlc. Yellow Hammer*), 1951, H. Yamamoto, 5 F1 and 497 total progeny, no awards. No paintings or pictures available. Looking at progeny major F1 was **Rth. Orange Nuggett** with 478 total progeny; **Rth. Orange Nuggett** (*Rlc. Manu Akaka* x *Ryn. Daffodil*), 1980, Miyamoto, 128 F1 and 478 total progeny, 2 HCC/AOS awards.



Ctt. Kauai Starbright  
'Vi' HCC/AOS  
Nov 1986, NS 5.5 cm



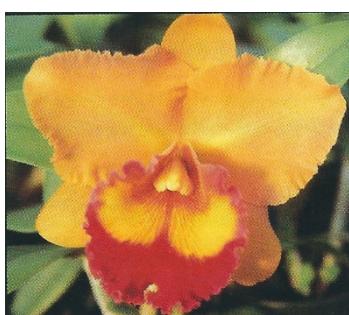
Rlc. Triumphans  
'Summer Moon' AM/AOS  
Jul 2012, NS 13.7 x 18.1 cm



Rlc. Toshie Aoki  
'Pizazz' AM/AOS  
Aug 2017, NS 14.2 x 13.5 cm



Rlc. Lee Langford



Rlc. Waikiki Sunset  
'Brightest Orange' BM/JOGA



Rth. Orange Nuggett  
'Kadaoka' HCC/AOS  
Feb 1981, NS 7.8 cm

## Additional Key Primary Crosses and Key F1 Progeny

**C. Octave Doin** (*C. dowiana* x *C. mendelii*), 1899, Maron, 98 F1 and 8557 total progeny, no AOS awards. Key progeny: **C. Tityus** (*C. Enid* (1898) x *C. Octave Doin*), 1912, Charlesworth Ltd., 169 F1 and 4726 total progeny, no AOS awards.

**Rlc. Mrs. M. Gratrix (1899)** (*RL. digbyana* x *C. cinnabarinata*), 1899, Veitch, 16 F1 and 3139 total progeny, no AOS awards (early large yellow without *C. dowiana*). Looking at major F1 progeny **Rlc. Cooksonii** (*Rlc. Mrs. M. Gratrix (1899)* x *C. dowiana*), 1909, Charlesworth Ltd., 9 F1 and 2573 total progeny but no photo or picture available, next generation has **Rlc. Tucuman** with 2564 total progeny; **Rlc. Tucuman** (*Rlc. Cooksonii* x *C. Rhoda* (1908)), 1917, Lacroze, 9 F1 and 2564 total progeny, no AOS awards.



C. Octave Doin  
'Herbert Goodson' FCC/RHS  
Oct 1906



C. Tityus  
'A. McBean' FCC/RHS  
Jan 1914



Rlc. Mrs. M. Gratrix  
'Grandis' FCC/RHS  
Dec 1900



Rlc. Tucuman  
'Claygate Lodge' AM/RHS  
Sep 1923

**C. Iridescens** (*C. bicolor* x *C. wallisii*), 1909, Hassall, 14 F1 and 8760 total progeny, no AOS awards. Key progeny: **Rlc. Sofrano** (*Rlc. Mrs. J. Leemann* x *C. Iridescens*), 1917, Sanders [St. Albans], 5 F1 and 5882 total progeny, no AOS awards.

**C. Ophir** (*C. dowiana* x *C. xanthina*), 1901, Veitch, 33 F1 and 8600 total progeny, no AOS awards. Key progeny: **Rlc. The Baroness** (*Rlc. Mrs. J. Leemann* x *C. Ophir*), 1913, Bruno Schroder, 46 F1 and 6434 total progeny, no AOS awards.



C. Iridescens  
'Aurifera' AM/RHS  
Sep 1914



Rlc. Sofrano  
AM/RHS  
Oct 1920



C. Ophir  
AM/RHS  
Oct 1901



Rlc. The Baroness  
'Orchidhurst' FCC/RHS  
Dec 1916

**C. Myra (1895)** (*C. trianae* x *C. crispata*), 1895, Veitch, 21 F1 and 2930 total progeny, no AOS awards. A breeding line that does NOT include *C. dowiana*. Key progeny: **C. Trimyra** (*C. Myra (1895)* x *C. trianae*), 1910, Lawrence, 5 F1 and 2873 total progeny, no AOS awards.

**C. Empress Frederick** (*C. dowiana* x *C. mossiae*), 1888, Veitch, 129 F1 and 11971 total progeny, no AOS awards. Key progeny: **C. Marathon** (*C. Empress Frederick* x *C. Psyche (1902)*), 1908, Charlesworth Ltd., 41 F1 and 4702 total progeny, no AOS awards.



*C. Myra (1895)*  
'Etoile d'Or' FCC/RHS  
Mar 1899



*C. Trimyra*  
FCC/RHS  
Apr 1912



*C. Empress Frederick*  
'Avia Clifton' AM/RHS  
Oct 1913



*C. Marathon*  
'Vesuvius' FCC/RHS  
Jan 1909

**C. Coronet (1902)** (*C. cinnabarinum* x *C. harpophylla*), 1902, Charlesworth Ltd., 34 F1 and 3921 total progeny, 3 AOS awards (2 AMs, 1 JC). A breeding line that does not include *C. dowiana*. Key progeny: **C. Elinor** (*C. schroederae* x *C. Coronet (1902)*), 1908, Charlesworth Ltd., 33 F1 and 3504 total progeny, 1 HCC/AOS award.

**C. Golden Gem** (*C. intermedia* x *C. crispata*), 1905, Unknown, 3 F1 and 1594 total progeny, no awards. No pictures or photos available. Next generation has **C. Golden Fleece** with 1591 total progeny; **C. Golden Fleece** (*C. Golden Gem* x *C. dowiana*), 1909, Sir George Holton, 6 F1 and 1591 total progeny, no AOS awards. Major F1 progeny: **C. Golden Gleam** (*C. Elinor* x *C. Golden Fleece*), 1934, Alexander, 7 F1 and 1585 total progeny, no awards. No pictures or photos available. Next generation F1, **Rlc. Golden Myth** (*Rlc. Mithra* x *C. Golden Gleam*), 1949, McDade, 48 F1 and 1566 total progeny, 2 HCC/AOS awards. No pictures or photos available. Next generation F1 **Rlc. Buttercup** with 1185 total progeny; **Rlc. Buttercup** (*Rlc. Primate* x *Rlc. Golden Myth*), 1961, Rivermont, 94 F1 and 1185 total progeny, 8 AOS awards (1 AM, 7 HCCs).



*C. Coronet (1902)*  
'Harold Walker's Gift' AM/AOS  
Apr 2001, NS 8.4 x 8.8 cm



*C. Elinor*  
AM/RHS  
Mar 1908



*C. Golden Fleece*  
AM/RHS  
Aug 1912



*C. Buttercup*  
'Bozo' HCC/AOS  
Feb 1972, NS 11.4 cm

**C. G. S. Ball** (*C. schroederae* x *C. cinnabarinia*), 1900, Veitch, 68 F1 and 2035 total progeny, 1 CCC/AOS award. Key progeny: **C. Orange Gem (1929)** (*C. Elinor* x *C. G. S. Ball*), 1929, Alexander, 58 F1 and 919 total progeny, 1 HCC/AOS award.

**C. Dominiana (1899)** (*C. dowiana* x *C. purpurata*), 1899, Veitch, 76 F1 and 5341 total progeny, no AOS awards. Key progeny: **C. Anzac (1921)** (*C. Marathon* x *C. Dominiana (1899)*), Charlesworth Ltd., 305 F1 and 2712 total progeny, 2 AOS awards (1 AM, 1 CCM).



*C. G. S. Ball*



*C. Orange Gem  
'Delight'*



*C. Dominiana  
'Southfield' FCC/RHS  
Apr 1913*



*C. Anzac  
'Orchidhurst' FCC/AOS  
Jan 1967*

**C. Warnhamensis (1898)** (*C. cinnabarinia* x *C. trianae*), 1898, Lucas, 17 F1 and 2258 total progeny, no AOS awards. Key progeny: **C. Goldfinch** (*C. Warnhamensis* x *C. dowiana*), 1908, Sir George Holford, 7 F1 and 2238 total progeny, no AOS awards.



*C. Warnhamensis (1898)  
'Hypatia' AM/RHS  
Feb 1899*

**C. Flirtie** (*C. forbesii* x *C. crispata*), 1961, Miyamoto, 26 F1 and 590 total progeny, no awards. No pictures or photos available. Key progeny: **Ctt. Kauai Starbright** (*C. Flirtie* x *Ctt. Tickety Boo*), 1982, Kodama, 135 F1 and 455 total progeny, 4 AOS awards (1 AM, 2 HCC, 1 CCM).

**Ctt. Wolteriana** (*Gur. aurantiaca* x *C. schroederae*), 1909, Wolter, 28 F1 and 684 total progeny, 2 AOS awards (1 AM, 1 JC). Key progeny:

**Rth. Bouton D'Or** (*Ctt. Wolteriana* x *Rlc. Buttercup*), 1968, E. J. Small, 136 F1 and 636 total progeny, 10 AOS awards (2 AMs, 5 HCCs, 3 CCMs).



*C. Goldfinch  
'Superba' AM/RHS  
Feb 1909*



*Ctt. Wolteriana  
'Supreme' AM/AOS  
Feb 1967*



*Rth. Bouton D'Or  
'Lewis' AM/AOS  
Feb 1973, NS 9.5 cm*



*Ctt. Kauai Starbright  
'Vi' HCC/AOS  
Nov 1986, NS 5.5 cm*

## Additional Interesting Information

Of the approximately 410 crosses considered in this report (three sources plus a couple of my favorite grexes: R. Midgett, *Crippling – A Genetic issue in Yellow and Art-Shade Cattleyas*, Orchids, 2010 (6); C. T. Hackney, *American Cattleyas – Species and Outstanding Clones that Defined American Hybridizing*, 2004; AOS quality awardees as pictured in 2018 issues, to August, *Orchids*, Cattleya alliance, yellow / art shade color, to be reported on later) the top 20 Originators and number of crosses they had are (ranked by number of crosses in this report):

<u>Originator</u>	<u># Grexes</u>	<u># Grexes (-2018 Adwardee Grexes)</u>
Charlesworth Ltd.	46	44
Sanders [St. Albans]	27	20
Stewart Inc. (& Orchids)	18	13
Miyamoto	17	13
Veitch	17	14
Armacost	15	10
S. Low	12	10
Alberts/Merkel	10	2
Alexander	8	3
Black & Flory	8	5
Maron	8	7
Sir George Holford	8	6
F. Clarke	7	0
McBean's	7	6
H & R Nurseries	6	0
Jones & Scully	6	3
McDade	6	4
Rod McLellan Co.	6	2
Carter & Holmes	5	5
Hassall	5	3