CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES
OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

Twenty-sixth meeting of the Plants Committee
Geneva (Switzerland), 5 – 9 June 2023

Species conservation and trade matters

Flora

PRODUCTS CONTAINING SPECIMENS OF APPENDIX II ORCHIDS (ORCHIDACEAE SPP.)

1. This document has been prepared by the Secretariat.

2. At its 19th meeting (Panama City, 2022), the Conference of the Parties adopted Decisions 19.246 to 19.248 on *Products containing specimens of Appendix II orchids (Orchidaceae spp.)*, as follows:

Directed to the Secretariat

19.246 *The Secretariat shall:*

a) submit the outcomes of the study on international trade in edible orchids (information document CoP19 Inf. 9) for the consideration of the Standing Committee together with recommendations on how the Convention can be better implemented for the species concerned;

b) subject to availability of external resources, consult with Parties and stakeholders and undertake a study to compile an overview of Appendix-II orchid taxa that are particularly affected by wild harvest for international trade to inform the following assessments:

i) an assessment of the conservation impacts of exempting artificially propagated Appendix-II listed orchid taxa from CITES regulations, including as articulated in footnote annotation 10 (after CoP19, footnote annotation P3) of the CITES Appendices, including identification challenges and look-alike issues; and

ii) an assessment of the conservation impacts of exempting derivatives and/or finished products of certain Appendix-II listed orchid taxa from CITES regulations through amendments to annotation #4; and

c) report to the Plants Committee.

Directed to the Plants Committee

19.247 *The Plants Committee shall consider the studies as per Decision 19.246 and make recommendations on how to improve CITES implementation for Appendix-II listed orchids to the Standing Committee or to the Conference of the Parties, as appropriate.*

Directed to the Standing Committee

19.248 *The Standing Committee shall review any recommendations of the Plants Committee, and make recommendations to the Conference of the Parties, as appropriate.*

Progress in the implementation of Decision 19.246, paragraph a)

3. In accordance with Decision 19.246, paragraph a), the Secretariat has included in the Annexes 1 and 2 to the present document the study entitled *A Review of the Edible Orchid Trade* and its Annex 2, which were submitted to the Conference of the Parties in information document CoP19 Inf. 9 and its Annex 2. The Secretariat commissioned the Royal Botanic Gardens Kew (RBG Kew) in April 2022 to undertake the study with Swiss funds, and provided inputs to the authors throughout the preparation of the study. The study lists orchid species known to be edible; compiles information on international trade in food products that contain orchid specimens; analyses whether this trade appears to be registered in the CITES Trade Database; and reviews available information on the conservation impacts of such trade.

4. The study identifies 374 orchid species that literature refers to as edible. The ground tubers of 188 of these are collected for food products known and traded as Salep or Chikanda:

   a) Salep trade is centred in the Near and Middle East, but Salep is also traded online and available globally. Large-scale commercial enterprises reportedly exist in Türkiye, where demand is highest. Main orchid harvests for Salep are reported from Albania, Greece, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Türkiye. The main collected genera are *Dactylorhiza*, *Ophrys*, and *Orchis.*

   b) Chikanda seems to be largely traded in regional markets and networks in central Africa. The main demand is in Zambia, with important supplies from the United Republic of Tanzania, Malawi, and bordering countries. Demand for Chikanda is reportedly rising, and trade is becoming increasingly commercialized. The main collected genera are *Disa*, *Habenaria* and *Satyrium.*

5. Available evidence suggests that orchid tuber collection is from the wild, destructive to the entire plant, at a scale of many tens of millions of individuals annually, and that it includes other tuberous orchid taxa rather indiscriminately if preferred genera are unavailable. Of the 374 edible orchid species identified in the study in Annex 1, only a few have IUCN Red List assessments completed. Of those that did, the most common assessment was least concern. However, at least 63 edible orchid species are categorised as threatened in national or regional Red List assessments. Local and regional depletions of orchids, even within protected areas, are reported from range States including the Islamic Republic of Iran, Malawi, the United Republic of Tanzania, Türkiye, and Zambia.

6. Interestingly, recent research suggests that international Salep trade may be more complex, global and valuable than previously thought. Masters et al. (2020) identified 244 patent applications that referred to Salep between 1855 and 2018, with a marked increase in numbers since 1985. Of those, 89 patents were granted. The United States of America is the geographical jurisdiction with the largest number of applications, followed by applications referred to as 'global', and applications from China, Germany and Japan. Applications referred to Salep in the context of innovations in, *inter alia*, colloid agents, dental applications, explosives, gas lift systems related to drilling and fracking, industrial oils, medical intubation, nutraceuticals, pharmaceutic formulations, textiles, and wastewater flocculants. Five orchid species are named as components of Salep in at least 30 applications: *Orchis mascula*, *O. militaris, Anacamptis morio*, *A. pyramidalis*, and *Platanthera bifolia*. The genera *Aceras*, *Dactylorhiza*, *Himantoglossum*, *Neotinea*, *Ophrys* and *Serapias* are also named.

7. This international trade in tuberous orchid products should be regulated under CITES, but little if any seems to be registered in the CITES database. Almost every aspect of this trade is described as opaque. Significantly, the study highlights that most of this international trade is being undertaken unregulated by CITES provisions and that regional depletions of some genera of tuberous orchids used in this trade appear to have occurred across range States in central Africa and the Near and Middle East.

8. As noted in the Secretariat's comments to document CoP19 Doc. 86, the Secretariat believes that action should be taken to address this matter. The Plants Committee, in implementing Decision 19.247, could make recommendations to the Standing Committee on how to improve CITES implementation and to bring this trade into line with the CITES regulatory framework.

Regarding Decision 19.246, paragraph b)

9. The Secretariat estimates that the cost of the study mentioned in paragraph b) of Decision 19.246 is USD 40,000. At the time of writing, these external resources remain to be identified (see Notification to the Parties No. 2023/024 on *Status of funding for the implementation of valid Decisions after CoP19*). The Secretariat prepared the draft terms of reference for the study based on the Decision (Annex 3) and welcomes advice from the Plants Committee on these and the most appropriate scope.

Recommendations:

10. The Plants Committee is invited to:

    a) review the present document and its Annexes;

    b) advise the Secretariat on the draft terms of reference for the study referred to in Decision 19.246 paragraph b), including the most appropriate scope; and

    c) in accordance with Decision 19.247, make recommendations on how to improve CITES compliance for Appendix-II listed orchids to the Standing Committee or the Conference of the Parties, as appropriate.

Original language: English CoP19 Inf. 9

(English only / en inglés únicamente / Seulement en anglais)

CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES
OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

Nineteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties
Panama City (Panama), 14 – 25 November 2022

A REVIEW OF EDIBLE ORCHID TRADE

1. This information document is submitted by the Secretariat in relation to document CoP19 Doc. 86 on *Products containing specimen of Appendix-II orchids*.*

2. The report of the study on international trade in edible orchids commissioned by the Secretariat in support of the implementation of Decision 18.237 and referred to in draft Decision 19.AA in paragraph E of the Secretariat's comments is attached as an Annex to the present information document.

* *The geographical designations employed in this document do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the CITES Secretariat (or the United Nations Environment Programme) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, or area, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. The responsibility for the contents of the document rests exclusively with its authors.*

A Review of the Edible Orchid Trade

Published July 2022

Prepared under contract from the CITES Secretariat by Kew Gardens - UK CITES Scientific Authority for Flora (Dhanda, S., Bullough, L.-A., Whitehead, D., Grey, J. & White, K).

Produced with the financial support of the CITES Secretariat and the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs, U.K.

Royal Botanic Gardens Kew

Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs

CITES

A Review of the Edible Orchid Trade

© 2022 Secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). Users may download, reuse, reprint, distribute, copy text and data and translate the content, provided that the original source is credited and that the logo of CITES is not used.

Disclaimer:

The findings, interpretations, and conclusions expressed herein are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the CITES Secretariat, the United Nations Environment Programme, United Nations or the Parties to the Convention.

The designations employed and the presentation of material on any map in this work do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the CITES Secretariat, the United Nations Environment Programme or the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Links contained in the present publication are provided for the convenience of the reader and are correct at the time of issue. The CITES Secretariat takes no responsibility for the continued accuracy of that information or for the content of any external website.

Citation:

Dhanda, S., Bullough, L.-A., Whitehead, D., Grey, J. & White, K. 2022. A review of the edible orchid trade.
Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, Surrey, U.K.

Credits

Photographs:
Front cover: *Disa aequiloba*, Zambia by Nicholas Wightman
Materials and methods: *Orchis* spp. from Kew's Collections by Paul Little
Results: *Dactylorhiza maculata* tubers from Kew's Collections by Paul Little
Conservation impact: Harvested tubers, Zambia by Seoljong Kim

Design: Ines Stuart-Davidson

Royal Botanic Gardens Kew

Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs

CITES

Acknowledgements

We wish to thank Kim Jacobsen for his knowledge and time on edible orchids and Mark Nesbitt for guidance on sources of data on edible orchids. We are grateful to Ben Hill and Erin Messenger for access to Kew's Economic Botany Collection. We greatly appreciate Sohaib Karous for his assistance on web crawling and technical support. We also wish to thank the following people for sharing their expertise and valuable knowledge for this project: Sarina Veldman, Chelestino Balama, Hugo de Boer, Nicholas Whiteman and Susanne Masters. We are thankful to Carly Cowell and Emma Williams for feedback and support on this project.

Contents

Executive summary

The entire orchid family is listed on CITES to ensure international trade is not detrimental to wild populations. It is the largest family listed with at least 30,000 species. Despite this listing, CITES signatories are aware there are implementation issues in enforcing legal orchid trade.

Orchids are used for food, medicine, cosmetics, and ornamental purposes. Due to the enormity of orchid collection, compiling a list of all orchids in trade has been difficult. This review focuses on one use type of orchids (food, including food additives), identifying those that are edible, their uses and existing trade to provide an understanding of orchid use regionally and globally with a view to providing a starting point for the facilitation of legal trade.

The primary aim of this study is to review the international trade in, and conservation impacts of, food products containing orchid specimens with a focus on chikanda use in Africa and salep use in Central Asia and Europe. An additional aim is to identify other orchids documented as being edible.

This was a desk-based study which included a literature search, trade search using manual crawling techniques and an automated algorithm, and the inclusion of qualitative data from key experts. The project brought together specific CITES knowledge and orchid consumption and trade expertise.

The literature identified 374 edible orchids. Those with documented use for the products known and traded as chikanda and salep accounted for just under half of all identified with 186 species and 188 identified as 'Edible'. For many of the other species, the literature did not provide documentation of use, only edibleness. For those with use documentation, it was not always clear if the historical use is currently in practice. Most edible orchid species did not have an IUCN Red List assessment. Of those that did, most were categorised as Least Concern. Of those that did not, many had a national or regional assessment completed, with 63 being categorised as Threatened.

Chikanda, a food "cake" made with ground terrestrial orchid tubers, is eaten across several African countries, predominately Zambia. The genera most used to make chikanda are *Disa*, *Satyrium* and *Habenaria*. Salep, a powder also made from ground terrestrial orchid tubers, is used in Iran, Greece and predominately Turkey. The genera most utilized when making salep were *Ophrys*, *Dactylorhiza*, and *Orchis*.

Both chikanda and salep are made with terrestrial tubers which are exclusively taken from the wild. They are largely collected indiscriminately, with the destruction of the whole plant. Species level identification is difficult for collectors who rely on tuber traits such as taste and texture rather than above-ground plant characteristics to determine whether they are suitable for trade. There was evidence of some knowledge of the need for and the success of some small-scale sustainable harvesting, as well as the use of substitute ingredients for salep. However, while chikanda tuber collectors noted the scarcity of edible orchids, evidence suggests they travel much longer distances to harvest rather than attempt sustainable harvesting. In addition, the protection of areas such as national parks has not prevented the harvesting of chikanda orchids in those areas.

Salep is now readily accessible in a variety of forms to consumers around the world via well-known online marketplaces. Every aspect of this trade was found to be opaque and, while all the listings offered international shipping, none referred to CITES regulations. This appears to be a clear example of the use of online marketplaces by vendors and consumers who are either unaware of, or willing to circumvent, CITES controls. Without the use of CITES permits and authentication of product ingredients and vendor claims, the impact upon wild populations cannot accurately be assessed, although it is potentially significant.

Both salep and chikanda products have seen a rise in demand and collectors of both have reported seeing a decline in edible orchid populations. The countries with the highest demand for products are increasingly reliant on tubers harvested from other countries. While cross border trade was evident, there was no evidence of CITES registration or declaration. Online trade in chikanda products and raw ingredients is currently limited, suggesting that online international trade is rare.

This scoping review has provided an insight into the extent of edible orchids, and the salep and chikanda trade. It has shown that this trade appears unregulated and is a threat to wild populations. However, it is vital to consider that the trade outlined in this report is an important part of many people's livelihoods. Recommendations from this study include field research and consultations with range states to understand further the potential for cultivated systems for tubers or work towards sustainable harvesting and monitoring practices. Further details are required at a country level for range states for these trades including population data, harvest and regeneration data with support from CITES signatories. A preliminary list of genera and species in the edible orchid trade will facilitate future discussions on CITES orchid exemptions.

Introduction

This report was commissioned by the CITES Secretariat with support from the UK Department of Food and Rural Affairs to contribute to CITES decisions 18.327 - 18.330 on products containing specimens of Appendix-II orchids. It evaluates the threats to wild species posed by the edible orchid trade and the dynamics of the trade to inform discussions on the impact of exempting orchid products and derivatives in line with Decision 18.327(a)(b). Additionally, one of the outcomes of this scoping project aims to inform the Plants Committee on an understanding of the knowledge gaps and research priorities for the edible orchid trade, as suggested in Decision 18.327(c).

All orchids are listed on CITES to ensure international trade is not detrimental to wild populations. There are at least 30,000 species in the orchid family, making it the largest family listed. Orchids are used for food, medicine, ornamental display and cosmetics, in addition, they provide many ecological functions (Hinsley et al., 2018). CITES signatories are aware there are implementation issues in enforcing legal orchid trade. To-date case studies of orchid use have been put forward to CITES, but due to enormity of the orchid family collecting a list of all orchids in trade has been difficult to compile. This report focuses on one use type of orchids, to provide a starting point for the facilitation of legal trade through a deeper understanding of orchid use regionally as well as globally.

We aim to review the international trade and conservation impacts of food products that contain orchid specimens with a focus on chikanda use in Africa and salep use in Central Asia and Europe, and to provide an overview of edible orchids globally. This is a desk-based study with a literature search, trade search using manual and automated crawling techniques, in addition to qualitative data from key experts.

In this study we classified edible as food or a food additive suitable for human consumption. We noted close synergies between edible orchids and medicinal and aromatic orchids, but the focus of this review was on orchids used for food. We found 374 edible orchids documented in the scientific and grey literature as well as databases. This number is likely an underestimate as it is based on available data. Edible orchids are used as flavouring agents in food, and to make dishes such as ice-cream, chikanda, edible flower decorations and consumed as drinks such as salep and teas. Products with orchid specimens are consumed nationally, regionally and internationally.

The trade of orchid specimens has been discussed by CITES. At the 25th Meeting of the Plants Committee, the CITES Secretariat noted that the large trade of orchid tubers affected multiple species and that the data does not appear in the CITES trade database. The trade of orchid tubers is a threat to wild populations and the trade seems to be unregulated and not enforced (CITES, 2020).

CITES context on edible orchids

PC22

The origin of CITES discussions on orchid uses commenced at the 22nd Meeting of the Plants Committee (PC22, Tbilisi, 2015). An intersessional working group was established to discuss the potential risks and benefits of an exemption for orchid components particularly for orchid specimens used in cosmetics. This discussion stemmed from a trade survey commissioned by Switzerland which revealed 39 species of Orchidaceae are found in European commerce. Three of the 39 orchid species in the review were classified as a food supplement; *Cymbidium goeringii* (whole plant), *Dendrobium nobile* (aerial part; stem; whole plant) and *Orchis mascula* (flower, tuber and fecula of the roots, whole plant) (Brinckmann, 2014a) . *C. goeringii* is consumed in the form of a pill with properties of antioxidant, hair and skin conditioning. *Dendrobium nobile* was found in pre-workout tinctures in the form of powders and extracts. *Orchis mascula* were found in herbal dietary supplements in the form of an extract either from the whole plant, tuber or flower.

Additionally, PC22 Inf. 6 by the IUCN SSC Orchid Specialist group presented a summary of the illegal collection and international trade of orchids for food and medicine including salep and chikanda. This document highlighted the breadth of commodities of orchid specimens in trade.

COP17

Decisions were adopted at COP17 directed to the Plants Committee to continue the work of the working group in line with relevant discussions in the annotations working group. The decisions were for the working group to develop a questionnaire to seek information on the trade of orchid parts and derivatives (wild and artificially propagated) to consider the potential conservation impact of exempting orchid products from CITES controls. The questionnaire requested information on the trade in orchid products from source to final product, how NDFs are

made, traceability and identification along the trade chain and trade reporting. The breadth of details included orchid parts and derivatives used in cosmetics, nutritional supplements, traditional medicines, foodstuffs and conservation concerns for wild populations (CITES, 2016).

In response to Decision 17.318 adopted at COP17 Switzerland commissioned in-depth case studies on *Vanda coerulea, Vanda tessellata, Papilionanthe teres, Cypripedium parviflorum var. pubescens* and *Gastrodia elata*, and overviews of salep, chikanda, flower and vibrational essences, orchids and fragrances. The document noted *Gastrodia elata* is also found in herbal dietary supplements, but these are made from cultivated *G. elata* rhizomes, with little evidence it's found in the European market (CITES, 2017).

SC69

At SC69, Inf. 39 submitted by the IUCN Orchid Global Trade Programme presented CITES implementation issues, including trade in edible, medicinal and ornamental orchids worldwide and an outline a series of priority actions for strengthening CITES implementation for orchids. Recommendations for orchids used for chikanda were to consult with key Parties (e.g., Zambia and Tanzania) and undertake field research to evaluate the scale of trade and primary trade routes. Recommendations for orchids used for salep were to consult with key Parties (e.g., Turkey) and domestic experts to determine whether artificial propagation is viable, and to evaluate the scale of trade and existing trade networks for wild plants.

PC24

At PC24 the focus was on orchids used for cosmetic and personal care. Additionally, the working group agreed that additional consideration of the use of orchids in personal care products, medicinal, and foodstuffs is needed, and that such consideration will need to continue to the next intersessional period. The working group also agreed that the evaluation of the use of orchids in cosmetics and personal care products should be concluded before moving on to other sectors. A new set of decisions were adopted at CITES Cop18.

PC25

At PC25 the CITES Secretariat produced a comprehensive assessment of the potential conservation impact of exempting orchid products and derivatives from CITES controls using four guiding questions. The document acknowledged food products such as salep and chikanda were produced from a large and indiscriminate selection of tuberous orchids, and highlighted challenges for the regulation of trade in wild orchids.

PC25 Inf 4 is a collation of all the commissioned reports for products containing orchid specimens. This is predominantly cosmetics, personal care, some perfume and a comprehensive report on salep and chikanda. The salep report identifies 78 species in trade. The chikanda report also identifies a list of 32 orchid species used in chikanda.

The report of the Plants Committee (Decision 18.330) was presented at SC74. This concluded further research is needed and future areas of research could focus on food and medicinal plants, but the scope of the research should be narrowed. To inform the discussions in CITES it is likely that field work is necessary to obtain accurate and sufficient data in source countries that have wild harvest of medicinal or edible orchids (CITES, 2022).

CITES orchid listing

Orchidaceae species are listed on Appendix II of CITES, with the exception of the taxa listed on Appendix I. Appendix I orchids include the genus listings of *Paphiopedilum* and *Phragmipedium* along with the following species; *Aerangis ellisii, Cattleya jongheana, Cattleya lobata, Dendrobium cruentum, Mexipedium xerophyticum, Peristeria elata* and *Renanthera imschootiana* (Govaerts et al., 2019). Appendix II orchids are listed with annotation #4 as follows:

> COP18 #4
> All parts and derivatives, except:
> a) seeds (including seedpods of Orchidaceae), spores and pollen (including pollinia). The exemption does not apply to seeds from Cactaceae spp. exported from Mexico, and to seeds from *Beccariophoenix madagascariensis and Dypsis decaryi* exported from Madagascar;
> b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers;
> c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants;
> d) fruits, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genus *Vanilla* (Orchidaceae) and of the family Cactaceae;
> e) stems, flowers, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genera *Opuntia* subgenus *Opuntia* and *Selenicereus* (Cactaceae); and

f) finished products of *Aloe ferox* and *Euphorbia antisyphilitica* packaged and ready for retail trade.

Aims and objectives

The aim of this project was to review the threats to wild species in the international edible orchid trade and evaluate the conservation impacts of food products that contain orchid specimens with a focus on chikanda and salep use.

Our objectives:

- Undertake a global scoping review of principal food products in international trade that contain orchid specimen using online data collection, literature analysis and expert interviews.
- Analyse geographic patterns and temporal dynamics of the availability, trade routes and pricing of salep and chikanda products, using the CITES Trade database, and systematic manual and automated online search for products in trade.
- Compile the taxa principally used in salep and chikanda products and available information on their biology, conservation, sources of harvest and estimated harvest volumes, using scientific and grey literature reviews, IUCN red listing information and expert and key informant interviews.
- Assess the conservation impact of trade in salep and chikanda products using the 9-step guidance for making CITES non-detriment findings for perennial plants.
- Identify knowledge gaps and priorities for follow-up research, including scope and methodologies of pertinent fieldwork.

Materials and methods

Salep powder from Kew's Collections

Materials and methods

A mixed methods approach was used to review the international trade and conservation impacts of food products that contain orchid specimens with a focus on chikanda and salep. The main methods for data collection were a literature search of scientific journals, grey literature and databases, a manual and automated online search for products in trade, and the elicitation of qualitative data from key experts.

Global edible orchids literature review and database

For this study edible orchids were classified as food or food additives suitable for human consumption. A literature review and database were compiled using these data sources: scientific journals, grey literature, databases, books from Kew's ethnobotany library and personal communications. The databases used include Kew's Economic Botany Database, the World Checklist of Useful Plants, the World Checklist of Selected Plant Families, Plants of the World Online, the IUCN Red List and BGCI ThreatSearch. Additionally, CITES documents were reviewed to capture relevant information Parties have presented to-date. The database focuses on edible orchids at species level. The database collated the following information:

- Species name identified in the reference
- Accepted name and author
- Synonyms
- Common names
- Distribution
- Biological descriptions
- Conservation Status
- Local, regional, and international trade
- Source: wild, cultivated
- Trade route origin
- Trade route destination
- Use
- Part of the plant in use
- Use description
- Literature source or reference

The accepted names and synonyms were verified through the World Checklist of Selected Plant Families (WCSP). The WCSP is a collaborative global programme basing the acceptance of species on assessments of the literature, specialist advice and herbarium collections, it's managed by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (Govaerts et al., 2021). Additionally, we requested a download from the WCSP for all species of Orchidaceae which have a tuberous geophyte lifeform.

Common names in various languages were captured from the literature review and the IUCN Red List when the information was available. Data on distribution and biological descriptions were collated from the World Checklist of Selected Plant Families, Plants of the World Online and additional online floras. Distribution occurrences were also obtained from the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF).

Conservation status was determined using the IUCN Red List and BGCI ThreatSearch and recorded with the year and scope of the assessment (national, regional, or global).

The use was defined by the Economic Botany Data Collection Standard (1995) using the categories; food and food additive, we noted whether the species had another use if recorded from the same data source. The use and trade were all recorded from the literature review and databases. The approach for the recording of information was to capture presence data only.

Journal search for chikanda and salep

An in-depth literature search was conducted for salep and chikanda during January 2022. The systematic journal search adopted the methodology from the Collaboration for Environmental Evidence systematic review methodology (Livoreil et al., 2017). A test was run on different combinations of search terms pertinent to the research question before being finalised. The search terms were compared to a set of core papers found on the topic. The final search terms were "orchid* AND chikanda OR salep OR edible AND trade (1975 – present)." The terms were searched on three scientific databases – SCOPUS, Web of Science and Google Scholar. All titles and abstracts of the papers were loaded into excel and duplicates were removed. These papers were then assessed against the inclusion and exclusion criteria (Table 1).

The criteria were based on the information in the title and abstract. The journal paper had to meet the geographic criteria to be included and one other criteria from consumption, conservation or trade. One limitation of the review was literature was only reviewed if it was in the English language.

Two reviewers read the first 50 papers and either accepted or rejected the papers based on the inclusion criteria. To determine the consistency of implementing the inclusion/exclusion criteria a Cohen's kappa coefficient was used to test the agreeability between the reviewers. The Cohen's kappa coefficient was ranked as 'near perfect agreement' (Kappa score 0.8165137). The remaining titles and abstracts were split between the reviewers to analyse. This resulted in 37 papers used in the literature review. The full text was then reviewed, and the relevant data extracted and recorded in excel, with more detailed relevant information captured in a word document. During the review process, the extracted data included any species or genera mentioned as edible in the paper, country of study, methodology used to collate data and year of study. Additionally, data relating to harvest volumes, trade routes, products mentioned, and scale of trade was also recorded.

Table 1: *Inclusion and exclusion criteria for the chikanda and salep scoping review*

Geography	Literature covers a region of interest to the study; Africa, Europe and Asia. Review is limited to geographical regions.
Trade	Articles that describe orchids as food which are either traded locally, nationally or internationally.
Consumption	Subsistence, edible or drinkable use of orchids
Conservation	Articles that describe the use of orchids, conservation status or information which indicates threat of extinction. Information which includes biological risks, evaluates harvest impact, trade impact or has a management plan.

Semi-Structured Interviews

We used semi-structured interviews to explore expert opinions on the trade in edible orchids across Southern Africa, Europe and the Eastern Mediterranean Region. Experts were identified using the following criteria i) over the age of 18 ii) specialist knowledge of the edible orchid trade (as demonstrated by publications or job role) and iii) residence or study in one of our focus areas. We then found additional experts through snowball sampling (Newing, 2010). We contacted all identified experts (n=16) and five experts agreed to be interviewed (one expert from a scientific authority, and four researchers).

We conducted the interviews throughout May 2022 in English, using the Microsoft Teams platform. We used an interview guide (Annex I) devised from relevant literature reviewed during the initial phase of the project to somewhat guide the conversation, which was reviewed and refined after each interview to reflect any new information gained. With the permission of the interview respondents, the interviews were recorded and later transcribed into Microsoft Word for analysis.

We used the Framework Method to systematically review the interview transcripts and discern themes that emerged from the conversation that would enable us to answer our research question (Ritchie & Spencer, 2002). After familiarising themselves with the interview transcripts, one researcher developed a thematic framework of recurrent subject-matters and applied this framework to each transcript as part of the analysis.

Trade data

The literature review resulted in a list of scientific names identified in trade both at genus and species level (Annex II). Additionally, a list of trade names was compiled to search marketplaces (Annex III). These lists of taxa were used for both the automated and manual trade search. CITES trade data was queried through the CITES Wildlife Tradeview tool (https://tradeview.cites.org/). The time frame searched was between 2015-2021, using the trade terms Roots (ROO) and Powder (POW). The details recorded included the number of specimens and kilograms (kg) reported both by the importers and the exporters.

For the automated search, based on preliminary searches through standard search engines, 7 online marketplaces selling products of relevance to the salep or chikanda trades were selected for detailed analysis. These websites represented 4 global marketplaces and 3 smaller more specialist online retailers. Each website was searched using a combination of web crawling and manual search techniques, with data captured during a 1-month period, spanning April and May 2022.

Key words based on relevant scientific, common and trade names were collated to form a search lexicon, these were used to direct a custom-built web crawler to search websites of interest. Search results returned by the crawler were exported as browsable Excel (.xlsx) files. This enabled human interpretation of the data to be efficiently performed, following the `FloraGuard' methodology for the analysis of online trade (Lavorgna et al., 2020; Lavorgna & Sajeva, 2020; Whitehead et al., 2021). As several of the websites were global marketplaces containing millions of products, the web crawler was directed to start searching from a specific menu point within each site. In three of the marketplaces, we found that the web crawler required additional coding to be able to search their complex menu structures, and as this software adaptation was beyond the scope of the project, these web sites were searched using manual searches.

A combination of web crawling and manual inspection of web sites enabled the following information (where available) to be extracted from each online product listing:

- Product name
- Product type (e.g. powder/root)
- Product purity (e.g. pure/processed)
- Product price
- Product availability (in stock and production capacity)
- Vendor (shop) name
- Vendor (shop) location
- Orchid origin (country/region)
- Orchid source (wild, artificially propagated)
- Marketing terms
- Shipping policies (e.g. offers of international shipping, dispatch time, courier/postal services)
- References to CITES procedures
- Other relevant trade or shipping policies

In automated searches, all relevant search results were compiled. In manual searches, where available, the first 30 unique vendor-product combinations of interest within the website were captured. While this did not provide an exhaustive search of 3 of the 7 sites, this provided a thorough representation of trade activity within each marketplace. In total, product listings for 5 chikanda and 133 salep products were analysed, representing 3 chikanda and 95 unique salep vendors.

Information contained within online product listings was assessed and categorised, to enable quantitative and qualitative analysis of trade and a comparison of the websites to be performed. The following approaches were taken to estimates of price per kg and numbers of orchid tubers in trade:

Price per kilogram

As online analysis was performed from the UK, most websites presented the price per item in GBP (£). For this reason, analysis of prices was conducted in GBP, with other currencies (US dollars and Turkish lira), converted to GBP using an online currency convertor. To enable a comparison of prices for products sold by weight to be made, each product's unit price was extrapolated to calculate the equivalent price per kilogram, with the following limitations:

The price of pure powders and roots often decreased when ordered in 'bulk', with the cost per gram of smaller purchases (e.g. 25g-50g) often double that of a purchase of 1kg. As not all vendors offered bulk buys, and as it might be anticipated that a majority of sales would be for smaller volumes, rather than in bulk, the lowest unit cost for each item was selected for extrapolation to produce the price per kg figure. The mean price per kilogram calculations therefore remain an estimate, although we believe they are representative of the values that could be achieved by vendors who sell their products in a range of quantities. The prices of processed products which contained salep as an ingredient, were likely to be influenced by the proportion of salep powder which they contained. As this was rarely detailed in the product descriptions, it was impossible to place a representative price on the salep content itself, but rather on the product as a whole.

Price per Tuber

Estimating the number of orchid tubers contained within salep products, is extremely challenging and is subject to a large margin of error. This is due to the mass of orchid tubers varying between species and region (Ghorbani et al., 2014). Following Masters et al., (2022), an average salep tuber weight of 0.94g/tuber (1,063 tubers per kilogram) was used to make similar estimates in the current study, although as the species identity was not declared in 49% of online product listings observed, our calculations of the number of tubers within each product and hence the price per tuber, are very approximate. As our survey of online marketplaces provided a snapshot of online trade but did not record the number of products sold by each vendor over time, it was also beyond the scope of this study to estimate the number of orchid tubers that may be sold within online transactions, within a given time period.

Results

Dactylorhiza maculata tubers from Kew's Collections

Results

Scoping review of edible orchids globally

Food security and nutrition are locally and globally important, emphasising the importance of edible plant research. It's estimated there are at least 7,039 edible plant species and documenting further edible plants will contribute to wider discussion on food security (Ulian et al., 2020). In this study based on the literature reviewed, we found 374 documented edible orchids (Supplementary material 1). These were categorised into salep, chikanda and other edible orchids (Figure 1). We identified 72 genera of edible orchids (Annex IV); the taxa were verified as accepted names using the World Checklist for Selected Plant Families. All the species in our review are listed on CITES Appendix II.

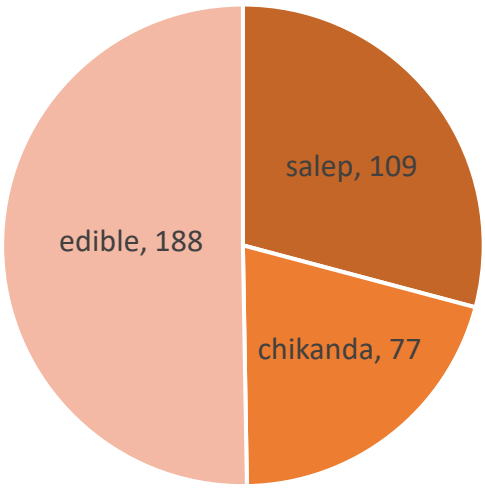

Figure 1: *Number of orchid species with documented edible use. Many species identified as edible in the literature are used to make chikanda (77) and salep (109), both of which are discussed later. For salep, the most species belonged to the genera of Ophrys (29), Dactylorhiza (18) and Orchis (15). The top genera for chikanda were Disa (30), Satyrium (28) and Habenaria (26). The genera with the highest number of species for other edible orchids were Pterostylis (29), Diuris (14), Dendrobium (11) and Prasophyllum (11).*

Globally, one of the most important edible orchids belongs to *Vanilla.* There are over 115 species of *Vanilla* found across the tropics and sub-tropics, however the most cultivated species is *Vanilla planifolia* (Teoh, 2016). *V. planifolia* contains vanillin which provides "vanilla" flavouring, a dominant flavour in desserts (Teoh, 2016). In 2020, vanilla beans were the world's 1,974th most traded product with Madagascar ($539M) and Indonesia ($66.9M) being the top exporters (OEC, 2022). Vanilla is widely cultivated, and as artificially propagated vanilla fruits are exempt from CITES, we did not focus on this industry for the study.

The leaves and fruits of other orchids are used to add flavour to a variety of foods. Historically, there has been documentation of *Selenipedium chica* being utilised as a flavouring in Panama (Bulletin of Miscellaneous Information, 1892). The leaves of *Jumellea fragrans* and *J. rossii* are used to flavour rum in Réunion (Hinsley et al., 2018). They have a vanilla-like odour and were also historically used to flavour a tea in Réunion, Mauritius and France called "Faham" and "Bourbon tea". The name "Bourbon tea" refers to Réunion Island, formerly named Bourbon (Bulletin of Miscellaneous Information, 1892; Chicago Botanic Garden, 2022; Hinsley et al., 2018). Faham tea was intended as an alternative to Chinese tea in France as it did not have the then undesirable effect of wakefulness. The leaves were marketed not only for their vanilla-like aroma but also for the lasting fragrance left in the mouth after being drunk (Hinsley et al., 2018). The fruits of another species, *Leptotes bicolor* have been used to flavour ice cream (Teoh, 2016). As well as sweet flavours, orchids add savoury flavour to main dishes. In Malaysia, the leaves of *Dendrobium salaccense* are used to flavour a condiment for rice (Lohar, 2019) and the buds of *Cymbidium hookerianum,* and *C. elegans*, are added to curry (POWO, 2022).

In some cases, parts of the orchid plant are cooked and eaten while others are treated as vegetables. The roots of *Epipactis royleana*, *Dienia cylindrostachya*, and *Herminium clavigerum*, and the pseudobulbs of *Satyrium nepalense* are eaten boiled in Nepal (Lim, 2016). The roots and rhizomes of *Gastrodia cunninghamii* are roasted or steamed in New Zealand and Australia (Crowe, 2004), the tubers of *G. sesamoides* are roasted (Low,

1991) and the large (7-8 mm thick and as long as a man's finger) fibrous tubers of *Dipodium squamatum* offer a substantial meal when cooked (Teoh, 2019). The tubers of *Habenaria socotrana* are eaten either raw or cooked in Yemen, and the tubers of *H. epipactidea* and *H. walleri* are boiled and eaten like potatoes or powdered to make a cake in Tanzania (Palzer, 2002).

Other orchid parts eaten as vegetables are the roots of *Gastrodia falconeri* (Royal Botanic Gardens, 2012), the leaves and roots of *Cypripedium cordigerum* (Pant, 2013) and the leaves, roots and tubers of *Habenaria intermedia* (Rawat et al., 2014). As well as providing food in themselves, cooked orchids are eaten as ingredients in main dishes. The tubers and roots of *Habenaria keayi* are ingredients in a ground meat dish (Lim, 2016) and in India, the entire plant of *Vanda tessellata* is eaten as a snack or food source (Rutherford & Groves, 2017b). In Bhutan, *Cymbidium hookerianum* flowers are an ingredient in the popular dishes Olatshe and Olachota. They add a bitter flavour which is desirable but can be overcome with spices when not desired (Lohar, 2019). Olatshe is made by adding flowers cooked with cheese and spices to noodles or rice, and Olachota is made by cooking flowers with chilli and cheese (meat can be added) or stir-frying them (Lohar, 2019).

Some orchids are not cooked at all and are versatile enough to be eaten either raw or cooked. In Chile, the aerial parts of *Myrosmodes nervosa* are eaten as a salad (Paniagua-Zambrana & Bussman, 2020), as are the leaves of *Ceratostylis latifolia* in Java (Teoh, 2019). Although there is little nutritive content in them, thickened stems and pseudobulbs of *Cymbidium canaliculatum*, *C. madidum*, *Dendrobium canaliculatum*, *D. kingianum*, and *D. speciosum* can be chewed for their starch or rendered into powder, much like sago (Teoh, 2019). In Australia, the pseudobulbs of *D. caniculatum* are substantially large (80-120 mm by 30-40 mm) and easy to find as they grow in clumps from tree hollows making them a useful species for eating in the bush. (Teoh, 2019). The pseudobulbs of *Dendrobium speciosum* var *hillii* can be eaten raw (Lim, 2016) and in India and Malaya the fruit of *Vanilla griffithii* is sweet and edible, resembling small bananas (Tanaka, 1976). Known as the "food orchid" in the United States, *Dendrobium bigibbum* flowers are eaten as edible decorations (Lohar, 2019).

Orchids are used to prepare a variety of beverages such as tea and herbal or food supplements. Many species in *Dendrobium*, the second largest genus in the orchid family, are utilised as ingredients in food and tea (Zhao et al., 2021). The canes of *D. moniliforme* are dried and prepared as tea (Lohar, 2019) and in China, the flowers of *D. officinale* and *D. chrysotoxum* are traditionally used to prepare tea (Lohar, 2019; Zhao et al., 2021) and a new tea made from the latter has become popular in some Chinese provinces (Teoh, 2016). In the Turks and Caicos Islands, the pseudobulbs of all *Encyclia caicensis* are used to create a cooling drink (IUCN Red List, 2022a). The entire plants of *Dendrobium nobile* and *Cymbidium goeringii* are ingredients in food supplements reported to be sold online (Brinckmann, 2014b).

In Nepal, *Dendrobium longicornu* flowers (Orchids-World, 2012) and in the Maluku Islands of Indonesia *Renanthera moluccana* leaves (Teoh, 2019), are pickled. The tubers of *Habenaria rumphii* are used to make preserves and candy ((Tanaka, 1974; Teoh, 2019), and in Malawi, the tubers of *H. walleri* are made into a jelly served with peanuts (Palzer, 2002).

In our review, we captured the part of the plant in use and at least 272 of the orchid species listed the tuber as the most utilised part of orchids for edible use. We are aware of the limitations of collecting data on documented edible orchids only, particularly as the trade appears to be indiscriminate of species. We recorded 26 *Habenaria* species and there are 893 *Habenaria* species recorded on WCSP. This patten was similar for other tuberous species we documented, we likely have an underestimate of edible orchid species. This is because many of the orchids documented in the literature could not be identified to a species level, this requires further interrogation and field data.

Global edible orchid trade

Most of the trade documented on the CITES trade database were for non-tuberous species, and therefore an underestimate of the global edible orchid trade. We also note the trade data here could be for medicinal trade and not necessarily edible purposes. Chikanda and salep trade data are presented later in the report.

The other edible orchids searched for in CITES Wildlife Tradeview included *Cymbidium spp.* in which, as reported by exporters, 472 roots were traded from India to Germany and the USA in 2020, as artificially propagated. However, *C. hookerianum* (8th top taxa traded) was the only orchid that appeared in the 'Edible Orchid Database' and only 30 of this species roots were traded.

As reported by exporters, 27,465 kg of *Dendrobium spp.* powder, which appear as 'Edible' in the 'Edible Orchid Database' were exported as artificially propagated by New Zealand, China, Malaysia and Switzerland. The top importers were New Zealand, Singapore, China, Republic of Korea and the

Philippines. The top species traded were 27,348kg of *Dendrobium officinale,* 115 kg of *Dendrobium* spp. and 2kg *Dendrobium fimbiratum*, the latter of which does not appear in the 'Edible Orchid Database'. The exporters and importers of *D. officinale* were identical to *Dendrobium* spp. with the absence of Switzerland as an exporter.

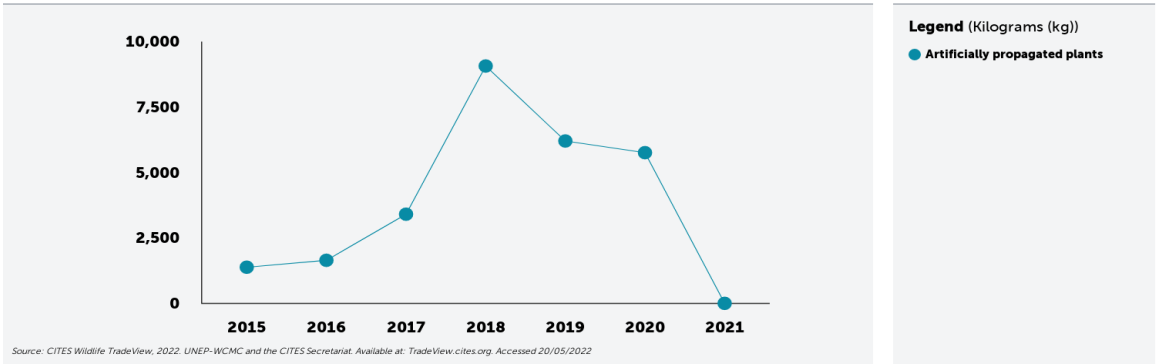

Figure 2: *Trade in Dendrobium spp. as roots and powder, in kg as reported by exporters from 2015-2021 as obtained from CITES Wildlife Tradeview. Accessed 20/05/2022.*

Exporters reported 1377 *Dendrobium spp.* roots of artificially propagated origin, were exported from India to the USA and Germany in 2020. Only the 19th top taxa in trade, *D. chrysotoxum*, and the 28th top taxa in trade *D. nobile,* appeared in the 'Edible Orchid Database' as 'Edible'. *D. nobile* only had 3 roots traded in 2020, whereas *D. candidum* had 7 roots traded in 2020 and both were exclusively from India to the USA.

As reported by importers, Thailand and China were the top exporters of *Dendrobium* spp. (counted by number of specimens) and the top importers were Brazil, India, Belgium and the USA. 60,608 roots and 35 powders were traded including artificially propagated specimens (Figure 3), including some from Appendix I, made up of *Dendrobium chrysanthun, Dendrobium anosmum, Dendrobium* spp. and *Dendrobium albosanuineum*, none of which are found in the 'Edible Orchid Database'. There were four confiscations/seizures in 2016.

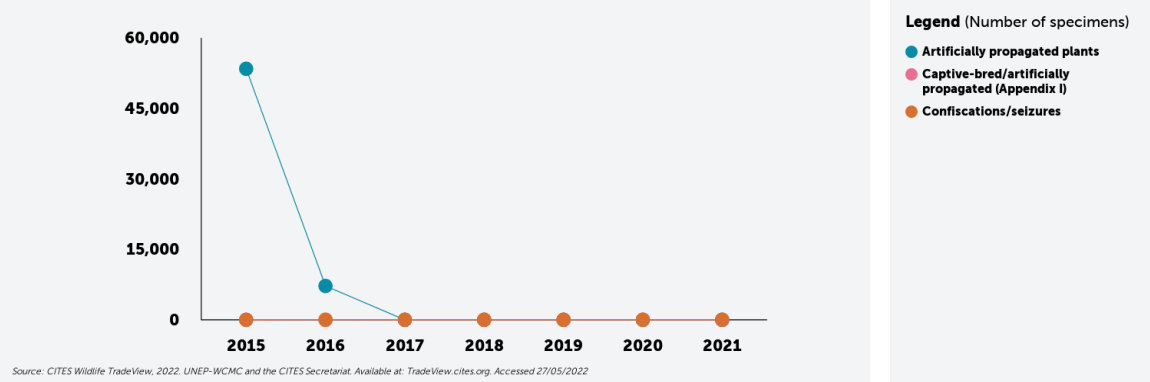

Figure 3*: Trade in number of species of Dendrobium spp. as roots a powder as reported by importers from 2015-2021 as obtained from CITES Wildlife Tradeview. Accessed 27/05/2022.*

China, Netherland, Canada, Malaysia and Switzerland were the top exporters of *Dendrobium* spp. when measured in kilograms. There were 15,647 kg of powder and 10 kg of roots traded, with the top imports New Zealand, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, Belgium, Switzerland and Australia. The top taxa traded were *Dendrobium officinale, Dendrobium* spp., *Dendrobium fimbriatum* and *Dendrobium chrysanthum* all of which were artificially propagated. There were 10 seizures of *Dendrobium* in 2015 (Figure 4).

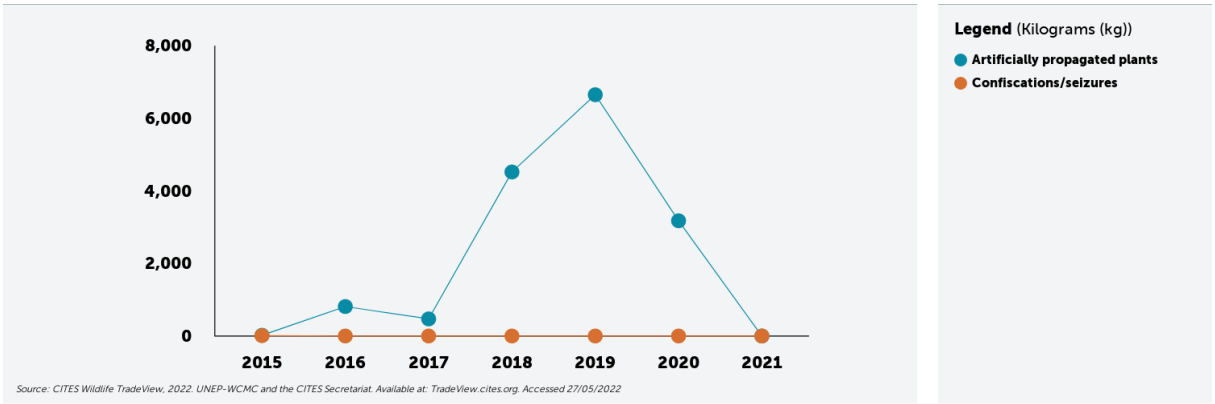

Figure 4: *Trade in Dendrobium spp. as roots and powder in kg, as reported by importers from 2015-2021 as obtained from CITES Wildlife Tradeview. Accessed 27/05/2022.*

There was trade of 14,333 kg of powder of artificially propagated *Dendrobium officinale* as reported by importers. Top exporters were China, Netherlands, Canada, Malaysia and New Zealand, with top importers New Zealand and Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

As reported by importers, there were no results for *Dendrobium nobile, Dendrobium candidum* or, *Cymbidium* spp.

Chikanda

Background

Across several African countries, a food substance, often called chikanda (with some local variation), is made from ground terrestrial orchid tubers (Davenport & Ndangalasi, 2003; de Boer et al., 2017; Ghorbani et al., 2014; Rutherford & Groves, 2017a). When mixed with peanuts and heated, it forms a 'cake' or 'meatless sausage' that is eaten as a snack. From expert consultation, as well as scientific literature covering the topic, it is documented that chikanda is consumed across numerous countries – but the demand for orchid tubers to make into chikanda is highest in Zambia. Tanzania, and more recently Malawi and other bordering countries, supply Zambia with raw orchid tubers to satisfy this demand (Rutherford & Groves, 2017a).

Throughout Africa, chikanda was previously eaten and sold locally, with harvesting, cooking and consumption occurring in small areas. However, in more recent years, demand for chikanda has increased as it has become a popular dish to serve at events such as weddings and is now easily found in restaurants and supermarkets (Interviewee one; Davenport & Ndangalasi 2003). As a result of this commercialisation, supply chains for these orchid tubers have become widespread, with cross-border trade common and large-scale production now occurring, alongside continued local trade (Interviewee three). Without long-term data to underpin this, it is difficult to discern when this shift to widespread large-scale trade occurred.

Distribution

We identified 77 species of orchids used for chikanda with the top genera being *Disa* (30), *Satyrium* (28) and *Habenaria* (26).

The genus *Disa* is native to Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Gabon, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Réunion, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Yemen, Zambia, Zaïre, Zimbabwe. and has been introduced to Australia and Tasmania (POWO, 2022). In GBIF, *Disa* have been recorded with 20,548 occurrences (Figure 5).

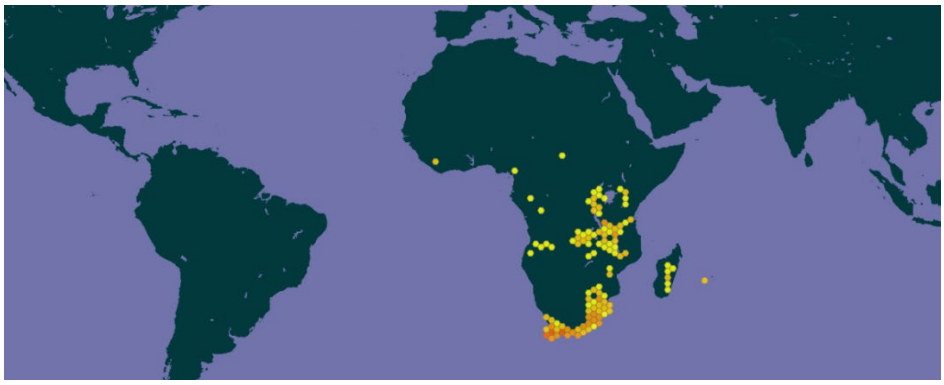

Figure 5: *Occurrences of Disa species recorded between 1982 – 2022, source* (GBIF, 2022)

Satyrium is found in Angola, Assam, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, China, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Guinea, India, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Réunion, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Thailand, Uganda, Yemen, Zambia, Zaïre, and Zimbabwe (POWO, 2022). According to GBIF, there are 14,352 occurrence records of *Satyrium* (Figure 6).

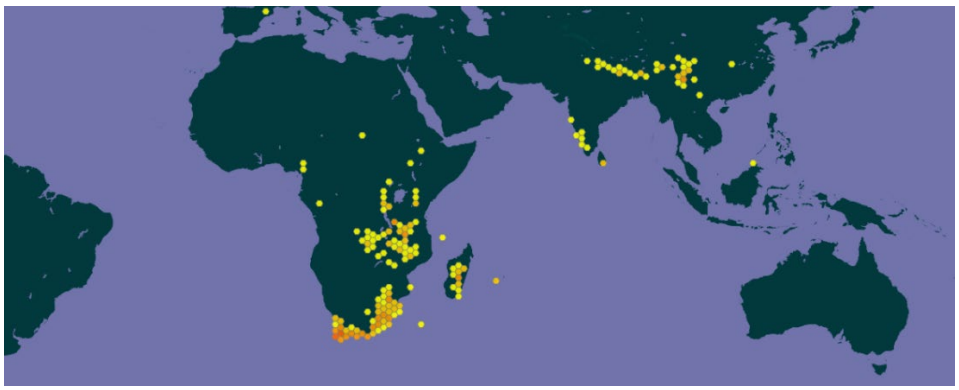

Figure 6: *Occurrences of Satyrium species recorded between 1982 – 2022, source* (GBIF, 2022)

Habenaria has a wide distribution across a tropical and sub-tropical range. It's native to Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Borneo, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, French Guiana, Gabon, Georgia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Mongolia, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jawa, Kenya, Korea, Laos, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Guinea, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panamá, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Puerto Rico, Rwanda, Réunion, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sulawesi, Sumatera, Suriname, Swaziland, Taiwan Province of China, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad-Tobago, Uganda, Uruguay, USA, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia, Zaïre, and Zimbabwe (POWO, 2022). According to GBIF, 61,287 occurrences were recorded between 1983 – 2022 (Figure 7).

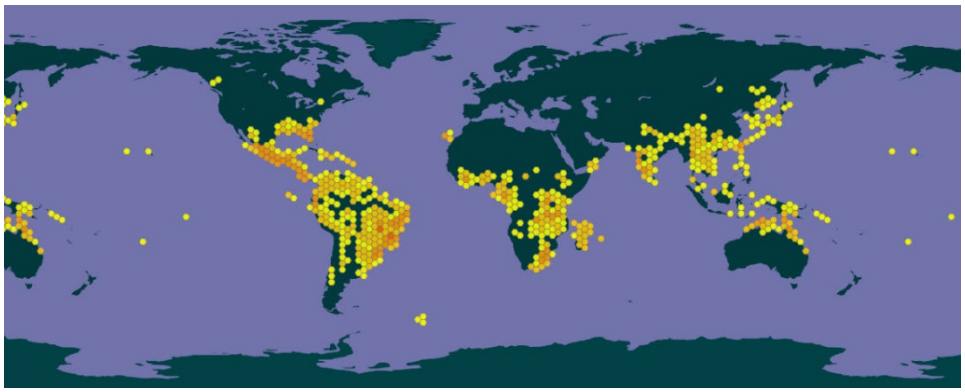

Figure 7: Occurrences of Habenaria species recorded between 1983 – 2022, source (GBIF, 2022)

Harvesting and sourcing

Orchid species used in chikanda are collected exclusively from the wild and the entire plant is removed when harvested (Veldman et al., 2018). This method of harvesting has been shown to cause changes to habitats and possibly even overall biodiversity (Davenport & Ndangalasi, 2003). Most often, tubers are harvested when in flower, as it is easiest to find them at this time. However, in the experience of in-country researchers, the harvest is not taking place in a controlled manner, or at a controlled time to allow for regeneration of species (Interviewee four). Additionally, species are collected indiscriminately (Veldman, 2018; Interviewee three; Interviewee four), and smaller tubers are more often found in markets now. This could be due to different species now being harvested or could be indicative that juvenile orchids are increasingly being harvested where mature individuals are no longer found.

In Zambia, the preferred orchids used to prepare chikanda are from the genera *Disa, Habenaria* and *Satyrium* (Challe & Struik, 2008; Davenport & Ndangalasi, 2003; Rutherford & Groves, 2017a). *Disa erubescens, D. robusta* and *Satyrium atherstonei* were found in high abundance in Tanzania, but Challe & Struik (2008) identified a strong decline of these species, totalling an 82.7% decline. Less desirable species are now harvested, often being mixed with desirable species when sold (Interviewee three). Species preference could be due to a number of factors such as ease of collection such as some species dropping inflorescences after the flowering and fruiting period therefore, becoming harder to spot, (Veldman et al., 2018), variation in tuber consistency which affects the chikanda produced (less desirable tuber species create a less palatable, 'runny' chikanda) (Interviewee three), and variation in tuber taste (preferred tubers are sweet and less desirable are bitter) (Challe, Struik & Price, 2018). Collectors in Tanzania identify preferred tubers, marketable to Zambia, as sweet with crystalline, elastic flesh while those less desirable and rejected by middlemen, as bitter and lacking elasticity (Challe, Struik & Price, 2018). To determine which species are best to sell, collectors and middlemen tend to classify and name them by the harvest area, texture and internal patterns of tubers rather than using species names (Veldman et al., 2018).

Rutherford & Groves (2017a) stated that Zambia has the highest consumption of chikanda, and due to resulting depletion of their orchid populations, those of other countries are now being exploited. Tubers are being imported into Zambia from Democratic Republic of Congo, Mozambique, Malawi and Angola (Veldman et al., 2014). Zambia sees an import of around 5 million tubers from surrounding countries (Rutherford & Groves, 2017a), with 2.2 - 4.1 million tubers imported from Tanzania alone in 2003 (Davenport & Ndangalasi, 2003).

There is evidence of CITES non-compliance due to orchids being moved across borders without evidence of registration or declaration (Davenport & Ndangalasi 2003). However, prohibiting orchid collection alone has not been enough to prevent continual harvesting (Interviewee four), and can result in negative social outcomes for harvesters or sellers of tubers, who may rely on this trade as an essential income to provide sustenance for their household (Challe et al., 2011). Whilst the management of orchid harvesting needs to be investigated further, interventions must be sensitive, considering social, spiritual, and economic implications of regulation as well as conservation (Davenport & Ndangalasi 2003). For instance, if tuber collection was to be effectively prohibited, alternative sustainable livelihoods would be needed (Challe et al., 2011).

Those who participate in the chikanda trade do so for different reasons: the possibility of a profitable venture, introduction to the trade by someone they know, or simply that orchids grow nearby and are easily accessible (Veldman et al., 2018)). There is a social dimension to the collection and trade of tubers, as wild edible plants can act as a safety net for households, such as those who have lost parents. People may trade because their options are limited, and collection requires only an investment in time, not money and resources. This is particularly pertinent in households that are headed by a child, due to the death or their parent or parents

(Challe et al., 2011). In some areas, there has been evidence that women are harvesting most often as they have less access to land, and therefore have less opportunity to make money from agriculture (Challe et al., 2011). There is also evidence that a lack of money for agricultural inputs (maintenance of equipment, irrigation, fertilizer etc.) is a factor in not cultivating food crops and instead switching to collecting wild edible plants (Challe et al., 2011). In their study of trade between four villages in Malawi, Mahonya et al. (2019) found that edible orchids were used by 64% of all households. These orchids occurred nearby to one of the villages, Kasonga, in which their value chain was managed exclusively by women and girls. In the Southern Highlands of Tanzania, tuber collection was observed to be carried out by men and women, young and old (Davenport & Ndangalasi, 2003).

As chikanda has become increasingly commercialised, it has been noted by both the collectors and the middle-people (those who buy from harvesters to sell to vendors), that orchids are being depleted, and therefore becoming rarer (Veldman et al 2018). Species level identification of orchid tubers is challenging (Veldman et al., 2014, 2017, 2018) and therefore it is difficult to quantify the sale of orchids at markets to evaluate specific offtake levels. It has been suggested that in some areas, there has been an attempt to control the harvest of chikanda tubers by chiefs of tribes (Interviewee three), for example, where in other areas regulation has not been implemented at all (Veldman et al 2018). The establishment of protected areas, such as Kitulo National Park, has not prevented the harvesting of orchids in Tanzania (Davenport & Ndangalasi 2003; Veldman et al., 2018), with researchers suggesting that collection continues within the park's borders (Interviewee four).

Orchid populations are in decline, forcing those who collect to travel further to collect enough to keep up with demand (Interviewee one). Davenport & Ndangalasi (2003) found that the time spent travelling to a harvest site increased from 30 minutes to 5 hours to reach a site over a period of 10 years. The reason for the decline has been attributed to an increase in traders, an increase in cultivated land and an increase in collectors as well as people harvesting a larger number of tubers per harvesting trip (Davenport & Ndangalasi, 2003).

Evidence shows that numbers of edible orchids has decreased, and once species were harvested, they would not grow in the same spot (at least within one year). These areas where edible species had been harvested are often replaced with inedible species instead (Challe & Struik, 2008), a trend which could indicate local extinctions of certain species. Challe et al. (2011) found that collectors were aware of the harvesting pressure on the orchid populations. In Tanzania, for example, gatherers were aware of the rules but would break them regardless because it's an important livelihood venture to collect the tubers from Kitulo National Park (Challe & Struik, 2008), or simply because it is lucrative (Davenport & Ndangalasi, 2003).

People may continue to engage because economic benefit is high enough to outweigh the risk, which appears to be low. Trading of orchids tends to not carry a large risk as they are easily disguised as potatoes when moving the species, and the trade may well be an 'open secret' amongst enforcement officers (Interviewee four). Additionally, people with limited livelihood options may have no choice but to collect despite any risk. Orchid populations, such as that of *Dactyloriza hatagirea* were found to be higher in the protected areas, but this may not be solely attributed to enforcement of rules around harvesting in the park. Population density of this species outside protected areas could also be affected by other pressures, such as trampling and grazing, and not just harvest (Chapagain et al., 2021).

Cultivation

There have been methods suggested to aid in mitigating threats to wild edible orchids, such as a possibility to replace tubers in the making of chikanda with a starch alternative (Veldman et al., 2018), or techniques to artificially propagate orchids. The Cape Institute of Micropropagation, for example, is in collaboration to try and develop sustainable cultivation of orchids (Veldman et al., 2018). However, there has been limited success so far with propagation techniques – which would need to produce a high yield at a low cost to be a viable alternative for wild collection – something that is yet to be achieved (Interviewee four). DNA barcoding would also help to assist in identifying the species of orchid tubers, which would aid in the mislabelling of those in trade (Ghorbani et al., 2014), but this technique is currently expensive and time consuming and therefore not time nor cost effective enough for use at border controls. 'Orchid Conservation Areas' as suggested by Ghorbani et al (2014), could aid in the mitigation of illegal harvesting of orchids with the added benefit of potential tourism, if enforcement was in place without disenfranchising those who rely on this trade for their livelihoods.

Chikanda products in trade

The following observations were made for chikanda products using a systematic automated and manual online search for products in trade, using the key word 'chikanda', along with other scientific, common and trade names associated with this trade (Annex II and III).

Online trade search and observations

Searches of the 7 selected websites for examples of chikanda trade returned only a small number of relevant search results (Table 2).

***Table 2**: Characteristics of online marketplaces sampled for chikanda products, detailing marketplace type, the number of vendors and products observed and the location of products within the website under specific menu headings*

					Number of vendor-Chikanda product combinations			
Site	**Description**	**No. Products sampled**	**No. Of vendors**	**Website menu category**	**Pure Powder**	**Roots**	**Processed Powder (non-pure)**	**Chikanda Cake**
1	**Global online marketplace**	1	1	Health and beauty -> Natural and alternative remedies -> Herbal remedies and resins	0	1	0	0
2	**Global online marketplace**	1	1	N/A	0	1	0	0
7	**Traditional Zambian Foods**	3	1	N/A	2	0	0	1
Total		**5**	**3**		**2**	**2**	**0**	**1**

The search term `chikanda' returned 3 products of relevance, offered for sale by 1 of the 7 online marketplaces searched (Table 2), while the search term '*Habenaria*' returned two further results from two of the global online marketplaces that were searched. In summary:

- Website 1: One product listing for *Habenaria intermedia* roots, offered by a vendor located in India. The roots were priced at £17.53 per 100g (the equivalent of £175.3 per kg). This product was marketed as having benefits for natural health/blood health.
- Website 2: One product listing for *Habenaria dentata* roots, offered by a vendor from China. The roots were advertised at a price of £18.66 per 100g (the equivalent of £186.6 per kg). This product was marketed as being for use in tea and described as being harvested from the wild.
- Website 7: This website for a business specialising in Zambian food, offered a small range of chikanda products, including pre-cooked chikanda cake (£40 for a medium sized cake), chikanda powder (£10 per 200g, the equivalent of £50 per kg), and African Polony chikanda powder (£10 per 160g, the equivalent of £62.5 per kg). No species names or details of the origin of the ingredients were provided. It was not clear from the website if international shipping was available for these products.

From the chikanda product listings observed, two species-country combinations were recorded (Table 3).

***Table 3:** Species-country-combinations recorded for chikanda products observed within 3 online marketplaces sampled, with country representing the vendor's physical location. Countries which form part of the species natural range are indicated as range States.*

Orchid taxa	Country (vendor location)	Species Range State	Total Products
Habenaria intermedia	India	Yes	1
Habenaria dentata	China	Yes	1

A search of the CITES Trade Database from 2015 to 2020 recorded no imports or exports of these species to or from China or India, other than an import of a single specimen of *Habenaria dentata* into China in 2019, for scientific purposes.

Summary of Online Trade Analysis – chikanda

The small number of search results for chikanda species and products in trade, suggests chikanda is rarely traded within international online marketplaces. Some of the products observed included pre-prepared chikanda cake and powders preserved in plastic, potentially long-life, packaging, although whether these supply chains could be scaled to meet an increase in demand is unclear.

The vendors observed in websites 1 and 2 both offered international shipping of *Habenaria* roots. It was unclear from Website 7, whether international shipping was available for the processed chikanda products that were

listed on this website. None of the product listings referred to CITES procedures or took account of the costs and timeframes involved to obtain CITES permits, to fulfil international orders.

Both vendors advertising *Habenaria* roots were based in range States for those species, although neither product listing provided information about the origin of the roots. The vendor for website 7 was not located in a chikanda producing range State, with CITES permits therefore required for them to import the finished products and raw ingredients that were being sold, although no reference to CITES or the origin of the orchids was provided by the website.

In summary, our results suggest that the online trade in chikanda products and raw ingredients is currently limited, although the trade that does occur lacks transparency and may be conducted absent of CITES controls.

Literature and database summary of chikanda trade

Tubers exported from Tanzania to Zambia often travel through the town 'Tunduma', however some trade is directed via Sumbawanga and through Tatanda to Zambia (Davenport & Ndangalasi, 2003). In Tunduma, sale of tubers is completed through brokers, who claimed they are able to visually identify the edible orchids (Davenport & Ndangalasi, 2003). There is a possibility to sell directly to Zambians across the border during the low seasons (Davenport & Ndangalasi, 2003). It has been noted that chikanda crosses borders, labelled as different food items (IUCN SSC Orchid Specialist Group Global Trade Programme, *pers comms*).

Satyrium spp. was searched in the CITES Wildlife Tradeview database due to it being a top genus evident from the literature review. Reported by exporters, *Satyrium nepalense* of artificially propagated origin, was the only species to appear as traded on CITES Wildlife Tradeview, for 20 roots traded from India to the USA in 2020. However, there were no results reported by importers.

Habenaria spp. was searched for in the CITES Tradeview database, whilst there had been exports from Thailand to Japan, the USA, Switzerland, Lao PDR and Singapore of a total of 459 roots of artificially propagated origin (Figure 8), the top taxa in trade did not appear in our literature search. There were no results when searching on the CITES Tradeview database for roots or powder of *Disa* spp. as reported by both exporters and importers.

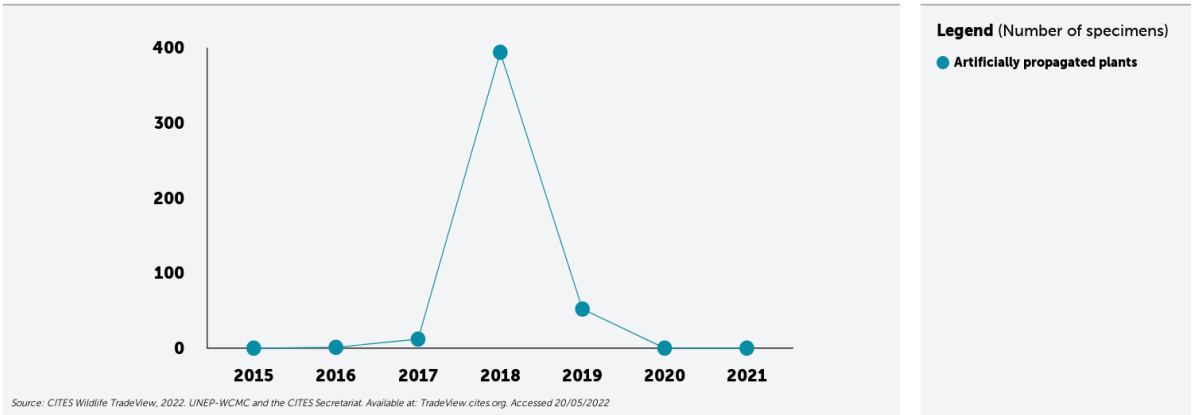

***Figure 8**: Trade in Habenaria spp. as roots and powder, in number of specimens, as reported by exporters from 2015-2021 as obtained from CITES Wildlife Tradeview. Accessed 20/05/2022.*

As reported by importers, the top exporters of *Habenaria* spp. were Thailand, with the top importer being India. There was a total of 15 roots of artificially propagated source, traded in 2016 which included taxa *H. rhodocheila* and H. *rostellifera*. Neither of these species were found in our literature review.

This review of chikanda trade demonstrates trade is occurring in Africa but it is not reported on the CITES trade database and is not regulated.

Salep

Background

In certain parts of the world, tubers from terrestrial orchids are ground into a powder, referred to as salep (de Boer et al., 2017; Kasparek & Grimm, 1999; Kreziou et al., 2016). Salep is used to make a hot drink, (referred to as salep or salepi) in Greece and Turkey (de Boer et al., 2017; Kreziou et al., 2016), confectionary and ice cream (called maraş dondurma) (Kasparek & Grimm, 1999; Kreziou et al., 2016). An innovative study used

patent analysis to explore the commercial interest of salep (Masters et al., 2020). The study by Masters et al (2020) analysed 244 patent applications over a period of 163 years. It found 89 patents were granted across the world and interestingly uses included contemporary medicine formulations and industrial materials. This research illuminates salep trade as more global and commercially valuable than previously thought as the research focus has been on salep use as a drink and use in ice-cream.

The ground tubers are desirable due to the presence of glucomannose, which acts as a stabilizer (Tekinşen & Güner, 2010), as well as delaying melting (i.e ice-cream) (Rutherford & Groves, 2017b). Salep is produced in Iran, Greece and Turkey from wild orchids (Boer et al 2017). Salep is available to purchase online from these countries, including from Lebanon where commercial; companies source ingredients listing salep or salep powder as ingredients (Rutherford & Groves, 2017b).

In one study, it was noted *Orchis mascula* and *Orchis morio* produce the 'best', and therefore most desirable, salep (Rutherford & Groves, 2017c). Eighty five percent of the orchids found in Turkey are tuberous, mainly from the genera *Orchis, Serapias, Ophrys, Anacamptis, Dactylorhiza, Cephalanthera*, and *Epipactis* (Sezik, 2002a). Tuberous orchids are collected from the wild, and some species populations have suffered declines and local extinctions – yet the consumption of salep remains high (Kasparek & Grimm, 1999).

An increase in orchid collection has been documented in Turkey, with estimates ranging from 30-120 million tubers collected annually (Kasparek & Grimm 1999; Sezik, 2002; Kreziou et al., 2016). With resources in Turkey depleting, the trade is increasingly reliant on tubers harvested from abroad (Interviewee two). In Iran, for example, between 5.5 and 6.1 million orchids are harvested annually, and are exported to predominantly Turkey (Ghorbani et al., 2014). The demand for salep ice cream decreased in 1999 with only a few sellers found in Ankara, Turkey (Rutherford & Groves 2017). However, demand has now increased sufficiently enough to support large commercial enterprises. One Turkish ice-cream brand have around 300 outlets worldwide and manufactures its ice-cream using salep equating to about 0.8-1% of the ice cream ingredients (Kasparek & Grimm, 1999). On their Greek website, they state that the ice cream is made with milk from goats which are fed herbs and wild orchids flowers, which is then mixed 'with salep collected from the tubers of these orchids.'

Salep also has medicinal properties and has been claimed to treat a range of conditions such as stomach issues (Kasparek & Grimm, 1999), infertility, tuberculosis (Ari et al., 2005; Caliskan et al., 2020; Kreziou et al., 2016) and was even once used as a form of nutrition for the British Army (Caliskan et al., 2020). Other uses have also been documented, such as the use of salep misri, or Indian salep, which is made from *Eulophia* species and is sold as an aphrodisiacs (Rutherford & Groves, 2017b). In Iran, salep was also used to treat impotence (Ghorbani et al., 2014), however Kasparek & Grimm (1999) argue that salep does not produce properties that can be used to promote "sexual potency", even though it may be sold as such.

Distribution

We identified 109 orchid species used for salep. The genera with the most species belonged to *Ophrys* (29), *Dactylorhiza* (18) and *Orchis* (15).

Ophrys is native to Albania, Algeria, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Palestine, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine (POWO, 2022). In GBIF, 392,031 occurrences were found between 1983 – 2022 (Figure 9).

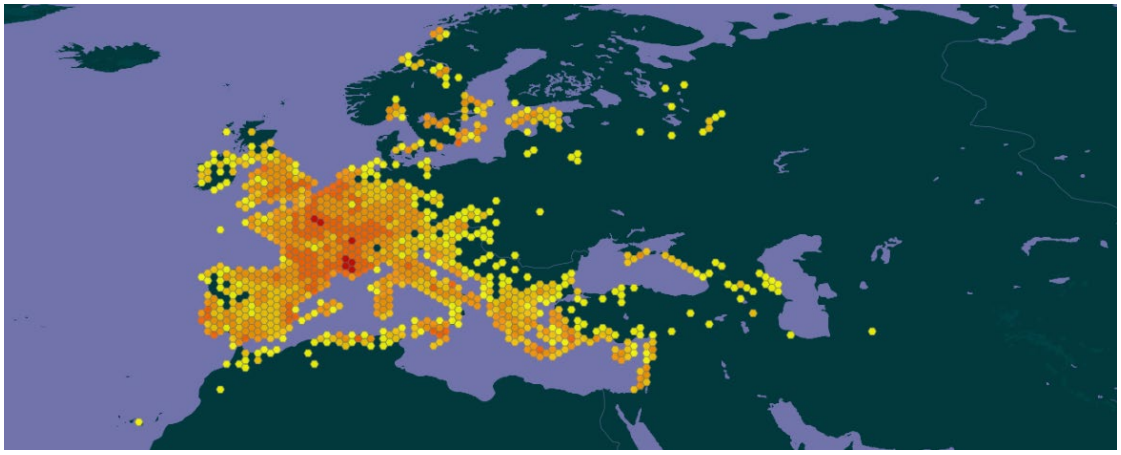

***Figure 9**: Occurrences of Ophrys* species *recorded between 1983 – 2022, source* (GBIF, 2022)

Dactylorhiza is found in Afghanistan, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, , Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Korea, Lebanon, Madeira, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Palestine, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, USA, Uzbekistan (POWO, 2022). Between 1982 – 2022 GBIF recorded 806,503 records for this genus (Figure 10).

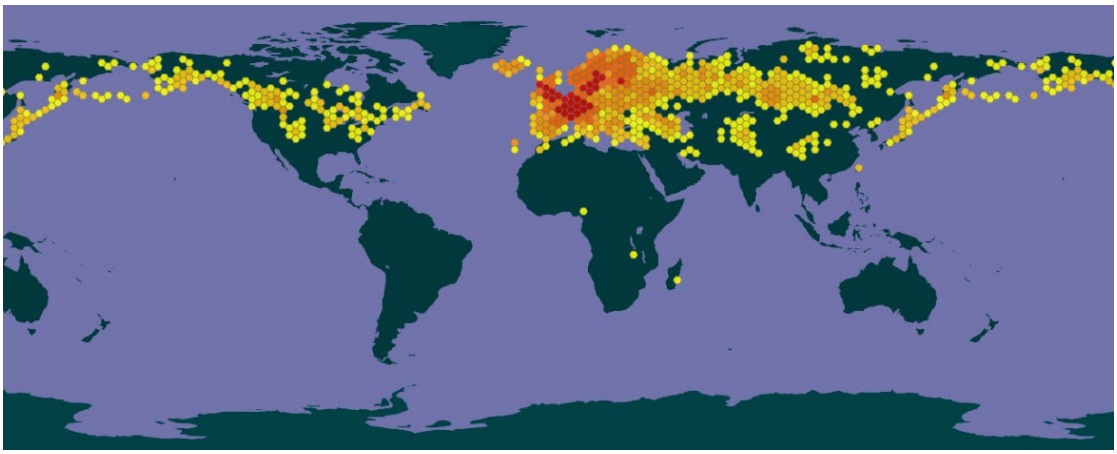

Figure 10: *Occurrences of Dactylorhiza* species *recorded between 1982 – 2022, source* (GBIF, 2022)

Orchis is native to Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Libya, Madeira, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Palestine, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine (POWO, 2022). Between 1983 – 2022, GBIF recorded 459,988 occurrences for this genus (Figure 11).

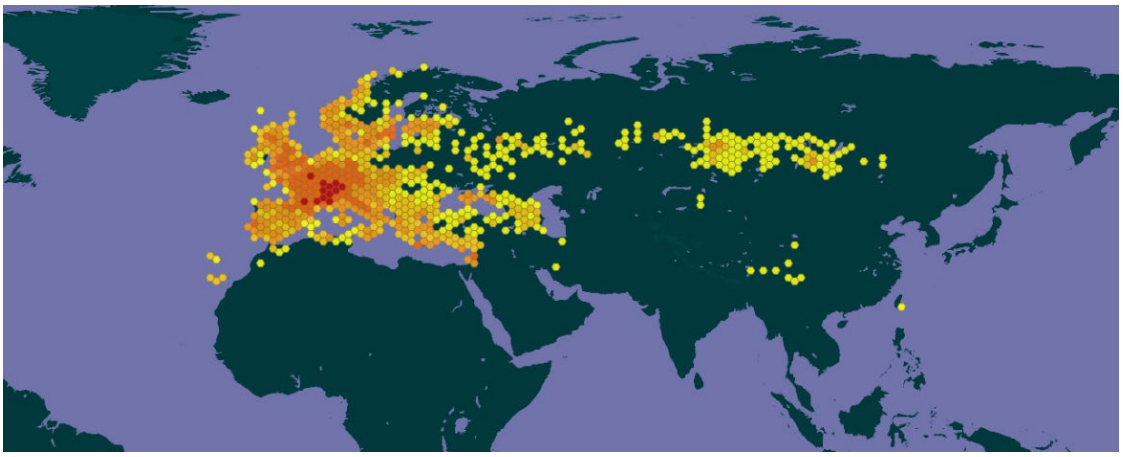

Figure 11*: Occurrences of Orchis* species *recorded between 1983 – 2022, source* (GBIF, 2022)

Harvesting and sourcing

To create the salep, once harvested, tubers are washed and then boiled in milk or water or are alternatively air or sun dried (Rutherford & Groves, 2017b). Once dried, the tubers can be stored for years and remain consumable (Kasparek & Grimm, 1999). The number of tubers required to produce 1kg of salep is dependent on the genus of the species harvested. For example, in Western Azerbaijan an average of 980 tubers were required from *Dactylorhiza* (palmate shaped) to make 1kg of dried salep, whereas an average 1380 tubers were required from other species (ovoid shaped) to make 1kg of dried salep (Ghorbani et al., 2014).

In Turkey it is estimated that 2000 kg of salep is used annually to produce Maraş ice cream (Kasparek & Grimm, 1999). This study demonstrated the scale of demand using a case study of an owner of one of the four well-established cafes selling this ice-cream in Ankara, Turkey. Here, it is estimated that one café requires 75-100kg of salep annually, to produce Maraş ice-cream. Kasparek & Grimm (1999) also estimated that 3750-7500kg (dry weight) of salep is harvested annually in Turkey, with the official figure of 28000kg annually exported. To

produce one kg of salep, it is estimated that 1000-4000 tubers would be required (Kasparek & Grimm, 1999) which would need 40-50 million orchid tubers to be harvested annually, in Turkey alone (Sezik, 2002b). Ghorbani et al (2014) does state that "there are no reliable estimates of the annual genuine salep harvest in Turkey" however, it is estimated that 30-120 million orchids are harvested in Turkey annually, and in Iran, 5.5-6.1 million orchids are harvested annually (Ghorbani et al., 2014).

Orchids are harvested indiscriminately from wild populations in predominantly Turkey, Iran and Greece. Salep from certain species of orchid are not suitable for use in Maraş ice cream, but due to harvesting practices are often still collected and therefore removed from the ecosystem. The preferred species for salep are *Serapias lingua, Orchis mascula*, *Dactylorhiza majalis*, *Ophrys sphegodes*, and *Habenaria repens* (Turkmen et al., 2021). There have been fluctuations in collecting over time due to demand, which is influenced by not only location but trade and cultural exchange (Charitonidou et al., 2019). In Greece, there has been a recent increase in demand for salep, and subsequently, prices have increased to 55-150 euro per kilo (£47-128) (Kreziou et al., 2016). Kreziou et al. (2016) explained that in 2012, a company owner paid 55-85 euro per kilo (£47-72) to collectors for Greek harvested salep, for which they estimated that packaged salep could retail for 143 euro per kilo (£122).

In the 1970s, salep prices began to increase, reaching up to $20 for 1kg (£16) in the mid-80's. However, the increased use of substitutes, such as Carboxymethyl-cellulose (CMC) or rice powder, forced the price to decline to $5 per kilo (£4) in 1994 (Kasparek & Grimm, 1999). Substitutes are cheaper than salep, and therefore are used to replace salep more frequently. Major ice cream producers in Turkey now use a mix of substitutes and salep, but with ice cream production moving to become industrially produced in the 1980's, traditional ice cream vendors saw a reduction in profit (Kasparek & Grimm, 1999).

Those who collect tubers from the wild are often people from rural areas who have access to meadows where these tuberous orchids grow. Though it may not be their only source of income, collecting these tubers is a vital source of income for many people (Interviewee two), and so when designing conservation interventions, this must be considered. Some local people who harvest orchids from graveyards in Turkey for salep can differentiate between orchid genera and identify new, and rare, populations (Attila et al., 2017) . They categorised species by similar morphological features (Challe & Struik, 2008; Molnár V. et al., 2017), whilst other species are determined by the shape of tubers (Charitonidou et al., 2019). It is more worthwhile collecting orchids when the density of the plant is highest, which has been suggested to allow for the plants to recover (Kasparek & Grimm, 1999). There is evidence of success of sustainable harvest in community managed protected areas, for species such as *D. hatagirea*, when compared to unprotected areas (Chapagain et al., 2021).

Cultivation

It has also been shown that small groups of individuals among communities have been able to sustainably harvest salep, annually, without a decrease in population (Molnár V. et al., 2017) so there is the potential, with careful management, that sustainable harvest can be achieved. In the Western provinces of Iran, where orchid collection has been practices for a long time, people have reported a decline in orchid populations. This has sparked a change in harvesting practice, where people are attempting to replant the orchids after removing the tubers (however, the success of this practice is not reported). In the Northern provinces, however, local people believe that orchids are a gift to provide them with supplemental (and vital) income (Ghorbani et al. 2014), and so sustainable harvest practices may not be employed here, as there is a belief that the resource will be replenished regardless.

Other methods to aid the conservation of salep orchids include the use of substitutes. Carboxymethyl-cellulose (CMC) and rice powder are commonly used instead of salep (Ghorbani et al 2014; Kasparek & Grimm, 1999). CMC is used in a variety of foods, as it a modified starch with a consistency like salep and has good thermostability when mixed in water which has a similar consistency to dried salep (Kasparek & Grimm, 1999). Glucomannan, which is found in orchid tubers, can also be found in other plants (Kasparek & Grimm, 1999), although customers still seek 'authentic salep', thus demand for wild orchids remains high (Kasparek & Grimm, 1999). One company in Germany does produce a salep product that is made is from starch instead of authentic salep (Kasparek & Grimm, 1999), and more research needs to be conducted to understand whether or not this is 'accepted' by consumers as a replacement for salep from tubers.

Orchis mascula and *O. morio* can be cultivated, as shown by a nursery in Belgium. The nursery grows orchids mainly for the European cosmetic industry, which equates to 100,000-300,000 plants in vitro, annually (one kilogram = 1000 plants in vitro). However, they are trialling a large-scale cultivation of orchids for salep production, with both *O. morio* and *O. mascula* (Rutherford & Groves, 2017b). Interviewee five commented that people would likely accept salep from artificially propagated orchid tubers, if the taste and consistency was identical. Consumers do not appear to be driven by a desire for wild tubers, but instead real tubers, as opposed to artificial substitutes, or 'fake' salep (Interviewee five). Salep that is made from orchid tubers is seen as

authentic, whereas chemical alternatives are seen as sub-par in comparison. Thus, research into artificial propagation of natural tubers is an important step in meeting the demand for 'real' salep and conserving wild orchid populations, as substitutes will not curb the demand for 'authentic' salep.

Salep products in trade

The following observations were made for salep products using a systematic automated and manual online search for products in trade, using the key word 'salep', along with other scientific, common and trade names associated with this trade (Annex II and III).

Online trade search and observations

Analysis of listings for salep products offered for sale in the online marketplaces sampled, provided the following observations. Six of the 7 websites returned relevant search results for salep products. Table 4 details the key characteristics of these online marketplaces.

Table 4 shows that the online marketplaces sampled fill slightly different niches within the online marketplace. Websites 1 and 2 contained many products based on pure salep powders or roots, with fewer processed products. Pure powders and roots were offered for sale in relatively small quantities (often 50-100g), although quantities of up to 1kg could often also be selected. Website 3 offered a smaller range of products, which were virtually all processed food items. Website 4 was markedly different, as it offered a range of wholesale powdered products, largely made from *Dendrobium* species. These vendors were predominantly based in China, particularly the Shaanxi region, with these listings representing around a dozen industrial facilities involved in the production of herbal extract products. Many of these vendors claimed to be able to fulfil orders exceeding 500kg-1000kg, with a production capacity of up to 10,000kg per month. Websites 5 and 6 represented smaller outlets, which provide traditional Turkish foodstuffs. Based in Turkey, these websites advertised processed products such as salep and coffee/salep beverages, although each website also offered a single product listing for pure salep powder, alongside their other salep products.

Sixty-six (49%) products were pure powders, 26 of which were offered in wholesale quantities. These products were usually derived from *Dendrobium* or *Cymbidium* species, with 9 appearing to be derived from *Dendrobium* flowers, 4 from stems and 2 from leaves, with the origin of many other undeclared. These wholesale products, however, usually included the word `salep' within their product descriptions, with one product listing claiming the powder was derived from orchid bulbs.

Twenty-two (16.5%) products were offered as whole roots (tubers), which were otherwise advertised in a similar way to pure powders. 40 (30%) of the product listings were for processed products, such as powders for ice creams and beverages. In these listings, the proportion of salep within the ingredients was rarely declared. These products included several brand names, including one well-known global brand. 5 (3.7%) of the product listings were for whole tubers, which were being sold as 'lucky charms'. These so called 'lucky hand roots' are tubers which have a number of natural protrusions giving them a vague, hand like appearance. The vendors of these products were located in the USA, Greece and the UK.

Table 4: *Characteristics of online marketplaces sampled for salep products, detailing marketplace type, the number of vendors and products observed and the location of products within the website under specific menu headings*

					Number of vendor-salep product combinations				
Site	**Description**	**No. Products sampled**	**No. Of vendors**	**Website menu category**	**Pure Powder from tubers**	**Roots**	**Processed Powder (non-pure)**	**Lucky Charms**	**Observations**
1	**Global online marketplace**	30	26	Home Furniture and DIY -> Food and Drink -> Other food and drink	15	11	3	0	Majority of trade in pure powders or roots, with vendors located in India, Greece, Albania, the UK and USA.
2	**Global online marketplace**	43	36	Home and Living	20	10	8	5	Majority of trade in pure powders or roots, with more processed products than for website 1. Vendors located in Turkey, Greece, Albania, UK, United States, India and Jordan,
3	**Global online marketplace**	15	10	Grocery and Gourmet food: > Beverages > Breads/bakery > Herbs/Spices	2	0	13	0	Fewer items than other websites, with a majority of processed products, and few pure powders. Vendors located in Greece, Turkey, USA and Israel.
4	**Global online marketplace**	32	22	Heath/Medical/ Extract/Plant Extract	27	1	5	0	Website specialises in bulk products available for wholesale orders.All vendors located in China, aside from one located in Pakistan.
5	**Traditional Turkish products**	5	1	Turkish Drink/Turkish Coffee	1	0	4	0	Specialist website for Turkish foodstuffs. Vendor located in Turkey.
6	**Traditional Turkish products**	8	1	Turkish Drinks/Turkish Salep	1	0	7	0	Specialist website for Turkish foodstuffs. Vendor located in Turkey.
Total		**133**	**95**		**66**	**22**	**40**	**5**	

In the following analysis, these results have been aggregated, to provide an overview of the trends in the online trade in edible orchid products that were observed.

Species-Country Combinations

Online vendors were based in ten different countries (Figure 12, Table 5). Turkey was represented by the greatest number of vendors (35), followed by China (20), India (17) and Greece (16). In 51% of the product listings, a species or genus name was identified within the product description, while in 49% of product listings, this information was not declared (Figure 13 & 14 and Table 6).

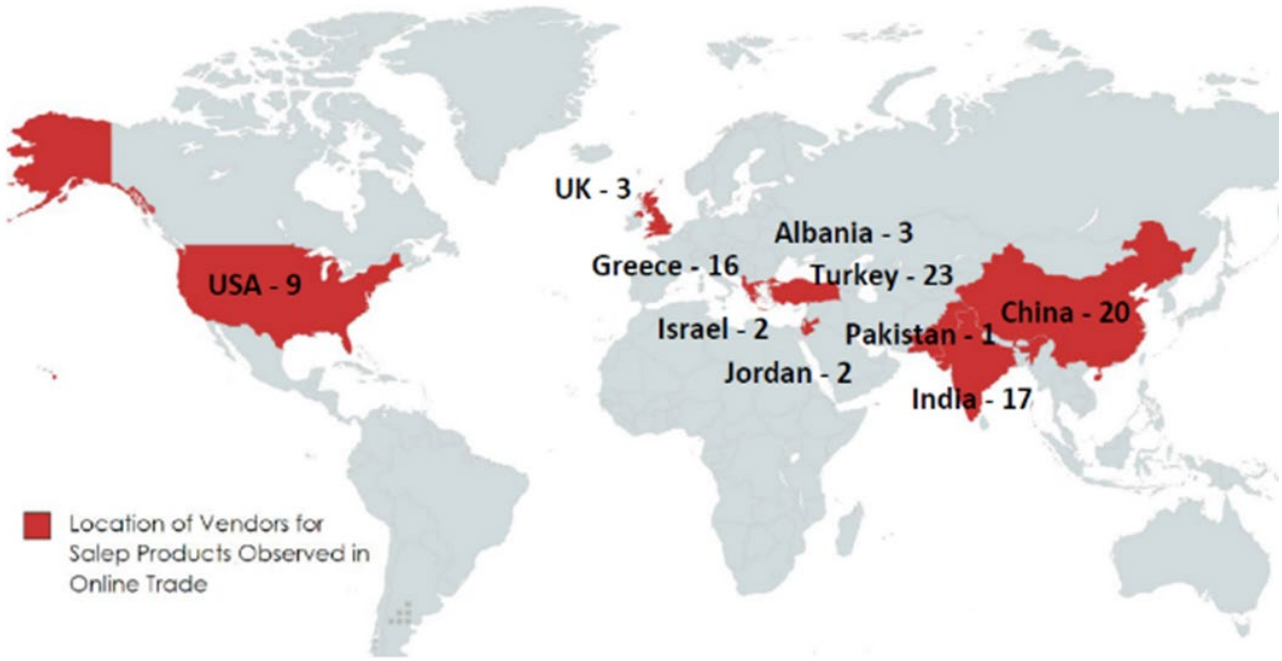

***Figure 12**: Number and location of vendors observed trading salep products online, within 6 online marketplaces sampled (n = number of different vendors located within each country). (Map template adapted from www.mapchart.net)*

***Table 5**: Number and location of vendors observed trading salep products online, within 6 online marketplaces sampled.*

Country	Number of Vendors	Number of Products
Turkey	23	35
China	20	30
India	17	19
Greece	16	28
United States	9	9
United Kingdom	3	4
Albania	3	3
Israel	2	2
Jordan	2	2
Pakistan	1	1

Of the 133 salep products observed, 68 product listings provided a species or genus name within their product descriptions, with these descriptions encompassing 4 genera and 8 species. Information relating to species identity was not declared in the product descriptions of the other 65 (49%) items (Figs 10 and 11).

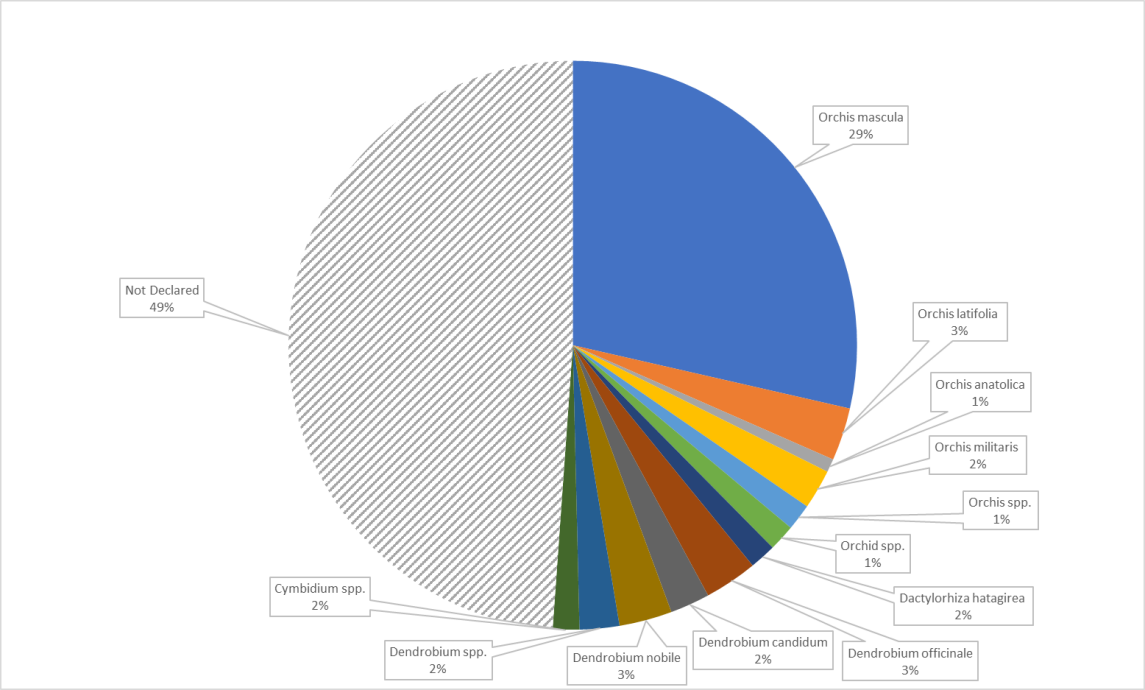

***Figure 13**: Genera and species named within 133 product descriptions for salep products observed in searches of 6 online marketplaces.*

As outlined in the figure below, 8 species from 4 genera were cited within online product listings, which is a relatively narrow range compared to the total number of species potentially used to make salep products. *Orchis mascula* is the species most frequently declared in product descriptions, occurring in 38 product listings, 20 of which were from vendors located in Greece, 5 in Turkey, 5 in India, 3 in Albania 2 in the United Kingdom and 1 each in Jordan, Pakistan and the United States of America. Three other Orchis species were also cited in a smaller number of product listings - *Orchis latifolia* (4 products), *Orchis militaris* (3 products) and *Orchis anatolica* (1 product).

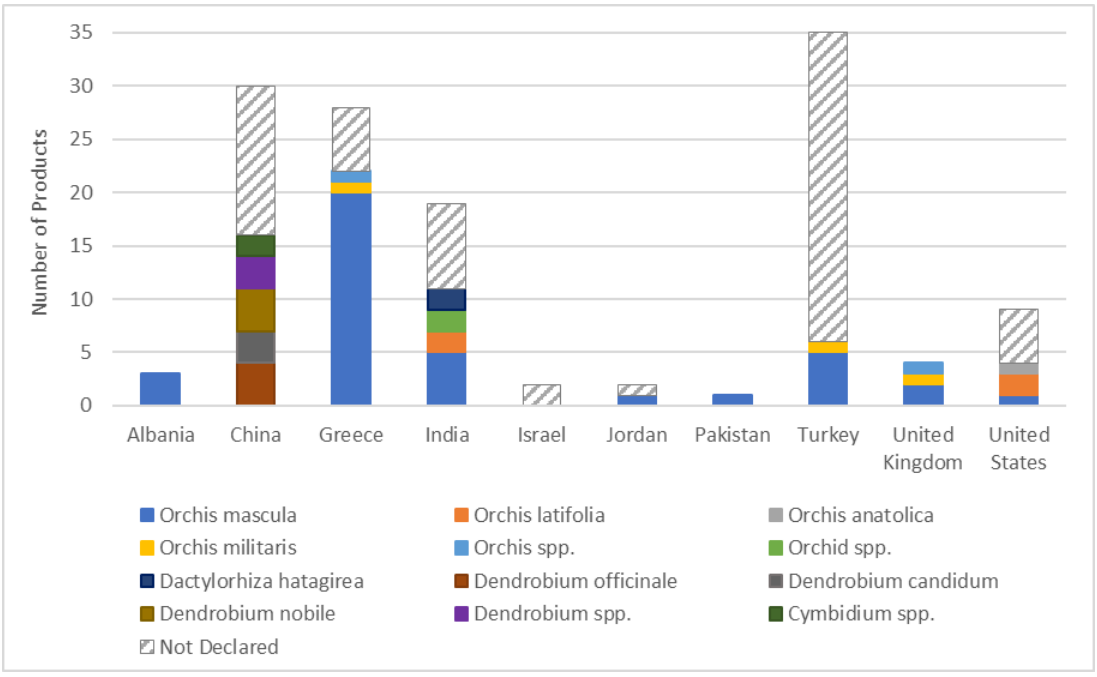

***Figure 14**: Salep products categorised by vendor location and genera/species named in product descriptions, for 133 salep products offered for sale in the 6 online marketplaces sampled.*

Table 6: *Species–country-combinations recorded for salep products observed within 6 online marketplaces sampled, with country representing the vendor's physical location. Countries which form part of the species natural range are indicated as range States.*

Orchid taxa	Country (vendor location)	Species Range State	Total Products
Orchis mascula	Greece	Yes	20
Orchis mascula	Turkey	Yes	5
Orchis mascula	India	No	5
Orchis mascula	Albania	Yes	3
Orchis mascula	United Kingdom	Yes	2
Orchis mascula	Jordan	No	1
Orchis mascula	Pakistan	No	1
Orchis mascula	United States	No	1
Orchis militaris	Greece	Yes	1
Orchis militaris	Turkey	Yes	1
Orchis militaris	United Kingdom	Yes	1
Orchis latifolia[1]	India	No	2
Orchis latifolia	United States	No	2
Orchis anatolica	United States	No	1
Orchis spp.	Greece	Unclear	1
Orchis spp.	United Kingdom	Unclear	1
***Dendrobium* species**			
Dendrobium officinale	China	Yes	4
Dendrobium nobile	China	Yes	4
Dendrobium candidum	China	Yes	3
Dendrobium spp.	China	Unclear	3
***Cymbidium* species**			
Cymbidium spp.	China	Unclear	2
***Dactylorhiza* species**			
Dactylorhiza hatagirea	India	No	2
Other			
Orchid spp.	India	N/A	2
Not declared	China, Greece, India, Israel, Jordan, Pakistan, Turkey, United States.	N/A	65

Three *Dendrobium* species were named within online product listings: *D. officinale* (4 products), *D. nobile* (4 products) and *D. candidum* (3 products).

In some cases, product names or descriptions were found to mirror or duplicate information provided in relation to products sold by apparently unconnected vendors. This observation, combined with the narrow range of species and lack of other contextual information, leads us to speculate that in at least some cases, species names may be used as something of a standard product description, which may not accurately represent the identity of the species being traded in every case.

In 49% of the product listings, no indication of species identity was provided at all. A further lack of transparency is created by the use of *Orchis latifolia* within product descriptions, which is not a CITES accepted name and is a potential synonym of three other species[1]. Several genera were notable for their absence, with searches for the genera *Anacampis*, *Gymnadenia*, *Himantoglossum*, *Neotinea*, *Ophrys*, *Platanthera*, or *Serapias* only returning results for low volumes of bulbs intended for the horticultural trade.

Based on the information provided within product listings, 18 species-country combinations were identified, along with a further 3 genus-country combinations (Table 6). *Orchis mascula* - Greece was the most observed combination (20 products), followed by *Orchis mascula* from Turkey, India and Albania. *Dendrobium* and

[1] *Orchis latifolia* is cited as a synonym of *Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. majalis and Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. incarnata* (source: World Checklist of Selected Plant Families https://wcsp.science.kew.org/)

Cymbidium species were all traded from China, while *Dactylorhiza hatagirea* was traded from India. For 10 of these combinations, the country of origin was also a range State of the species in question, while for 8 it was not. For the 4 genus-country combinations that were noted, a lack of information about the specific species in trade makes this assessment unclear. These observations suggest that to facilitate online trade, some cross-border movement of raw materials and finished products between suppliers and vendors must also occur. Additionally, given the wide geographic range of some species including *Orchis mascula* and *Orchis militaris*, the fact that these orchids are being sold from within a range State does not mean that the tubers necessarily originate from that country, with the cross-border movement of orchid tubers between range States known to occur.

Our analysis of the CITES trade database (UNEP-WCMC, 2022) demonstrates that between 2015 to 2020 for *Orchis, Dactylorhiza* and *Cymbidium* species, and from 2018 to 2020 for *Dendrobium* species, there are few entries in the database that might potentially reflect trade resulting from online retail sales, which was considered as trade relating to the shipments of extracts, powders, derivatives, stems and medicines, rather than trade in live plants and cosmetics. For *Orchis* species, including *O. mascula*, a similarly small number of exports of extracts and medicines are recorded for India and the United Kingdom, and a similarly small number of imports recorded for India, Turkey and the USA, all from artificially propagated sources, with many shipments originating from Belgium. There is, however, no trade within the database representing the small volumes and frequent shipments that might be expected to be generated by online trade, and no entries for wild sourced *Orchis* species, which are often advertised online. Shipments of artificially propagated *Orchis morio* derivatives produced in Belgium occur with some frequency in the database, although *O. morio* was not cited within any online product listings observed.

Exports of medicines and derivatives of artificially propagated *Dendrobium officinale*, *Dendrobium nobile* and *Dendrobium* species from China are recorded in the database, which may potentially reflect aspects of online trade, although these do not occur with the frequency that might be expected from such large scale and established industry, and these supply chains warrant closer examination to determine their potential relationship to online trade. From 2018 to 2020, only two imports of *Dendrobium* extracts into China were recorded in the database, although this is not surprising, as it is likely that the products offered for sale online are produced within China.

No exports of *Cymbidium* extracts from China were recorded during this period. *Cymbidium* imports to China displayed one interesting trend, with regular imports of artificially propagated *Cymbidium kanran* extracts from Korea occurring between 2018 and 2020, although *C. kanran* does not appear within the online product descriptions observed, and these shipments may be unconnected to online retail trade. From 2015 to 2020, no imports or exports of *Dactylorhiza hatagirea* to or from India were recorded in the CITES Trade Database.

Orchid Source and Harvest Site

In 67% of product listings, the vendor did not declare the source of the orchids within their products. Twenty-one (15.7%) product listings referred to wild sourcing, which was usually highlighted for marketing purposes. Two adverts (1.5%) contained references to artificial propagation, one through the supply of photographs of a plant nursery, and one through a reference to *'industry elites who have years of experience in plantation'.* For a further 22 product listings (16.5%) for wholesale products, artificial propagation can be inferred from the volumes offered for sale, with volumes of powder in excess of 500 to 1000Kg offered for sale, and with a production capacity of >10,000Kg/month cited by some vendors.

Table 7*: References to the origin of orchids within online product listings for salep products, observed in 6 online marketplaces. Where available, this information was usually contained within product titles and product descriptions. observed.*

Site	Wild Sourced (claimed)	Artificially Propagated (claimed)	Artificially Propagated (assumed based on volumes)	Not Declared/ Unclear
1	7	0	0	23
2	12	0	0	33
3	2	0	0	13
4	0	2	22	8
5	0	0	0	5
6	0	0	0	8
Total	**21**	**2**	**22**	**90**

Ten (7.5%) of product listings appeared to provide details of the harvest location. These details were, however, fairly vague, and referred to the Pindos region in Greece, Macedonia and the Bucak/Nigde, Taurus Mountains, Kastamonu, and Kahramanmara regions of Turkey, and Southern Turkey. Four vendors based in Greece suggested the harvest occurred in Greece, four vendors based in Turkey claimed the harvest occurred in Turkey, and two USA vendors claimed their products were sourced from Turkey (1) and Greece (1). Three product listings provided a year of harvest, citing 2018 in one case, and 2021 in two cases. Two other product listings gave the time of harvest as being between April and October. Four product listings provided some basic details of the harvesting method, describing the orchids as hand-picked, with two product listings claiming that not more than 50Kg were harvested per season.

Cost per Kg and Numbers of Orchids in Trade

For 114 of the 133 products sampled, sufficient information was provided in the online product listing to enable the cost per kg of product to be calculated (Table 8).

Table 8: *Cost of salep products observed in online trade in 6 online marketplaces. Where smaller units were offered, extrapolated to price per kg where .*

Product Type	Number of products	Range (£/kg)	Mean (£/kg)	Notes
Powdered Salep (Pure)	41	£86.9 to £1,382/kg	£456.7/kg	Usually offered for sale in small quantities, typically of between 25g and 950g as a suggested order size.
Whole Roots (Salep)	14	£94.71 to £1,115/kg	£458.38/kg	Two products exceeded £1,000/kg. These were both Dactylorhiza hatagirea, from Indian suppliers.
Wholesale Powders	26	£5.77 to £82.36/kg	Mean Low (bulk orders): £17.3/kg Mean High (smaller orders): £34.7/kg	Price varies dramatically depending on the volume ordered.
Processed Products (containing salep)	28	£1.65 to £329.64/kg	£99.6/kg	The % of salep within products was rarely declared and is likely to vary widely The most expensive product (equivalent of £329.64/kg) was described as a salep flavoured instant powder drink, sold in small quantities at unit price of £9.23 per 28g.
Whole Roots (Lucky charms)	5	£6.94 to £11.56/tuber	£10.38/tuber	Offered for sale individually or in pairs. As the weight of these large tubers is unknown, it was not possible to calculate a price per Kg for these items.

A wide range of prices were observed for both pure and processed salep products. While most products were offered for sale in small quantities, their price per kg was usually significant, with very similar mean values of just over £450/kg observed for pure powders and roots. Processed powders were considerably lower in value, with a mean value of just less than £100/kg and were also usually sold in far smaller quantities. Wholesale powders varied in price considerably depending on the volume being ordered and could be as high as £82/kg

and as low as £5.77/kg. In either case however, the value of wholesale dendrobium/cymbidium powders) was an order of magnitude lower than the value of salep powders made from ground or whole pure orchid tubers. Lucky hand roots were sold individually or in pairs, at a mean price of £10.38 per tuber.

As outlined in the methodology, using an estimate of an average mass of 0.94g/tuber (1,063 tubers/kg), a price per tuber within pure products can also be calculated (Masters et al., 2022) . Applying these estimates to the prices for tuber-based products above, the mean value of an orchid tuber sold as a pure powder or as roots, is £0.43 per tuber in both cases.

Marketing

The marketing of online products provides insights into the motivation of consumers. The marketing of the salep products observed fell into 5 broad categories (Table 9).

Table 9: Broad categories of marketing claims associated with salep product listings observed within 6 online marketplaces.

Marketing Emphasis	Number of products
Health benefits	48
Traditional food/drink product with health benefits	25
Traditional Food/drink product	39
Quality (top grade etc…)	5
Lucky charm	8
None	8

Claims to the health benefits of salep formed the dominant marketing strategy, with benefits to health highlighted in 73 of the 133 products sampled (54%). These claims related to a wide range of health conditions, from increased energy levels to anti-aging properties to aphrodisiac effects. In total, salep products were claimed by vendors to be used in the treatment of 50 health conditions (see Annex V for a complete list), with many product listings noting that these claims are not FDA approved. In some cases, products were presented as traditional products, in use for centuries or more. Wholesale dendrobium powders were particularly associated with pre-work out supplements.

In many cases, health benefits were listed alongside the product's role as a source of food and nutrition, which was highlighted in 47% of product listings. Adverts focusing on food and nutrition often highlighted the use of powder in traditional Greek and Turkish winter drinks, as being tasty and healthy, and conveyed a sense of luxury (see Annex V for a full list).

Lucky hand charms were described as bringing the owner luck, for help with finances, relationships, gambling and games of chance (Annex V).

International Shipping

Product listings for 128 of the 133 products sampled (96.2%) included offers of international shipping. While it was not possible to determine the amount of international trade undertaken by vendors, that the offer of international shipping was clearly presented in the majority of product listings, suggests that the vendors were willing to cater for an international consumer base.

For 90 of the 133 products sampled, the timeframe for dispatching a product following an order was <7 days, with 1-3 days commonplace. These dispatch times would not allow for CITES permits to be applied for, with some destinations including the EU and UK, also requiring an import permit to be issued by the importing country.

Shipping to the UK was used as a comparative benchmark, with free shipping offered in 44 adverts, and relatively low shipping costs in the region of £10-£15 offered in many other cases. The only exception was for shipments of wholesale powders, where the shipping costs reached >£70/kg, although this cost rapidly reduced as the volume of the shipments increased. These low shipping costs would therefore be insufficient to cover the cost of CITES permits required for international shipping.

Vendors claimed to make use of the following courier and postal services: air and sea freight, economy international shipping, international economy untracked, standard and expedited international shipping, tracked mail.

Vendors located in non-range State countries would need to import the products that they had available for sale. This may include the 5 vendors of lucky hand charms from the USA, although as the identity of these tubers is unclear, it isn't possible to determine whether they originated in the USA or required prior importation.

References to CITES

None of the product listings sampled contained references to CITES or advice on the need for CITES permits for international shipments. In many cases, the terms and conditions stated that any customs considerations were the responsibility of the buyer. A variety of wording was used to convey this, although in some cases, the standard terms and conditions of the host website provided this message within their standard text provided for vendors to make use of. No references to CITES were recorded in either bespoke or the more standard template terms and conditions that were linked to the advertised products.

Theoretically, consumers and vendors could communicate through closed channels to discuss arrangements for CITES permits, but the lack of information within the product listings, combined with the short timeframes for dispatch and low costs of delivery noted above, strongly suggests that international trade arranged via these platforms is routinely conducted absent of CITES controls.

If so, this also suggests that when shipped internationally, salep products are mis-declared in customs paperwork, and/or have their salep content omitted from customs declaration forms. As the identify of products would be more difficult to conceal for large shipments of wholesale powder, a request for information from wholesale vendors regarding their processing of international orders may provide useful insights into this branch of the trade.

References to Conservation

Only two advisements contained information relating to the conservation status of orchid species. In one case, it was stated that the harvest was restricted to 50kg/season, although the rationale for this harvesting strategy was not explained. In the second example, in relation to health benefits, the vendor based in Turkey stated: '*Salep is an expensive plant because it is endemic and some species are dangerous for extinction. But even a small gram of it is very effective.'* No references to the conservation status of orchid species were recorded in the other product listings sampled.

Summary of Online Trade Analysis – Salep

The survey of online trade performed in this study provides a snapshot of the role that online markets play in the marketing and distribution of salep products. A total of 95 vendors located in 10 countries, advertising 133 different products associated with the key word 'salep', demonstrates that through the internet, salep is readily accessible to a global consumer base in a wide variety of forms, catering for a range of consumers and budgets. The marketing of these products based on a vast array of purported health benefits, alongside salep's role in traditional food sources, suggests that consumers may consider these products to have unique properties, for which there may be few substitutes. The high mean price of £450/kg commanded by pure powders and roots, (equating to an estimated £0.43/tuber), may provide a strong economic incentive to promote these qualities to an international consumer base. The use of orchid tubers as lucky charms (Lucky hand roots) was an unexpected element to trade, which appears at occur at sufficiently low volumes to be of low-conservation concern, although the identity of species used for these charms remains unclear.

Despite salep products being readily available within a variety of well-known online marketplaces with global reach, every aspect of the online trade in salep products remains opaque. Species-country combinations identified in online trade appear poorly represented within the CITES Trade Database, with the nature and frequency of international shipments made with CITES permits bearing little resemblance to the patterns that would be expected from an online industry that appears prepared and ready to supply a global consumer base.

Almost half of product listings provided no information on the species being sold, with species that were referenced only representing a narrow selection of the species commonly cited within the literature as being used within salep products. While a small number of product listings offered information on the location or timing of harvest, this falls far short of the level of detail required to enable these claims to be verified, or harvesters or producers to be identified. Wild sourcing was frequently used as a marketing plus, with only 2 adverts providing suggestions of artificial propagation, although this must be assumed to be the mode of production for wholesale products, given the volumes of shipments on offer.

While virtually all product listings offered international shipping, none referred to CITES procedures. Coupled with low (or free) shipping costs and speedy dispatch times of just a few days, strongly suggests that international trade in these products is routinely conducted without CITES controls. In order to evade CITES, it is likely that these goods are mis-declared on courier and postal packages, with vague terms and conditions

pertaining to customs regulations being the buyer's responsibility common among vendors, who frequently use the websites' standard terms and conditions to convey this to their customers.

The online trade in salep therefore appears a clear example of the use of online marketplaces by vendors and consumers who are either unaware of, or willing to circumvent, CITES controls. Without the uses of CITES permits supported by non-detriment findings for these supply chains, coupled with authentication of products to verify the claims of online vendors, the impact upon wild populations of species used for salep production cannot be accurately assessed, although is potentially significant.

Trade is often without CITES permits from Iran to Turkey and is often labelled as other food items when crossing border (Ghorbani et al., 2017). There has been an increase in the annual export of dried tubers from Turkey, with an estimate of 6500kg during the Ottoman Empire (Kasparek & Grimm, 1999), but in 2021, Turkey produced a yield of 425kg of salep (Turkish Statistical Institute, n.d.). The export of salep from Turkey is prohibited, and no import by CITES Parties should be accepted (Kasparek & Grimm, 1999). As production and trade of orchids are prohibited, production of salep for food purposes is under the supervision the 'Provincial/District Agriculture and Forestry Directorates', and farmers must be registered in the 'Farmer Registration System' in order to produce salep (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, 2022). They recommend that CITES Parties should control the import and export of salep, as well as the use of substitutes for salep to be advertised in an attempt to reduce demand for wild orchid salep (Kasparek & Grimm, 1999). Previously, Germany, Netherlands and Northern Cyprus have been listed as major salep importers, with other countries noted as importers are Switzerland, Austria, Saudi Arabia, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Israel, Lybia, Rumania, Russia, Azerbaijan, United Arab Emirates, former USSR, and Denmark (Kasparek & Grimm, 1999). Salep was exported from Greece, Turkey or Syria to Germany, whereas now, it is imported from China via Hong Kong Special Administrative Region by one supplier (Kasparek & Grimm. 1999).

On the CITES Tradeview database (reported by exporters), there were only four exports of wild sourced *Epipactis* spp*.,* exclusively *Epipcactis helleborine* in root form, traded from Belarus to the United States of America. According to importers, the top exporter of *Epipactis* spp. was the United Kingdom, and the top importer was Japan. 200 roots artificially propagated sourced were traded in 2015, and all were *Epipactis palustris*, which does not occur in the 'Edible Orchid Database'. The top exporter of *Eulophia* spp. was Thailand and the top importer was India. 15 roots were trade in 2016, all artificially propagated sourced, and consisted of *Eulophia flava, Eulophia herbacea* and *Eulophia macrobulbon.* These taxa were not found in our literature review.

There were no results when searching on the CITES Tradeview database for *Eulophia* spp. as reported by exporters. *Dactylorhiza hatagirea, Gymandenia* spp*., Himantoglossum* spp*., Neotinea* spp*., Ophrys* spp*., Orchis anatolica, Orchis latifolia* (A synonym of both *Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. m*ajalis and *Dactylorhiza incarnata* subsp*. incarnata*)*, Orchis mascula, Orchis militaris, Orchis* spp*., Platanthera* spp*. or Serapias* spp*,* was reported by both importers and exporters.

Conservation impact

Harvested tubers, Zambia

Conservation impact

Assessment of the conservation impact of trade in salep and chikanda products requires the creation of Non-detriment Findings (NDFs) by CITES Scientific Authorities. NDFs establish the sustainability of trade for species-country or region-country combinations, as well as verifying the legality and sustainability of harvests contributing to individual international shipments containing CITES listed species.

To conduct an NDF, a broad suite of up-to-date information is required, relating to intrinsic (e.g. biological) and extrinsic (e.g. anthropogenic) factors affecting wild populations of the species in question (see Cohen et al., 2020 for a detailed summary). While complete data covering every relevant factor may not always be available, the information must be sufficiently complete and reliable, in order for a risk-based assessment of the impact of harvest upon the species to be made.

While there is no officially proscribed approach to conducting NDFs, the 9-step guidance for making CITES non-detriment findings for perennial plants (Wolf et al., 2016), provides a structured approach to capturing and assessing the key information required for conducing edible orchid NDFs.

We documented a large volume of edible orchids, and only found a few of these identified to a species level in trade. We have taken a broad overview to the data available to make NDFs for edible orchids using the 9-step guidance.

Step 1: Identification

Taxonomic verification of species names was checked using the World Checklist of Selected Plant Families and CITES orchid checklists. There are plentiful resources relating to species taxonomy, however, many of the orchids in trade were not identified to a species level. There are also numerous names in trade both at marketplaces and online markets which do not have scientific names. We identified various trade names for salep; ‘Salepi,’ ‘Sahlab,’ ‘Sahleb,’ ‘Sahlep’ and other names as detailed in Annex III. Additionally, one study found the shape of tubers were being used to distinguish between in Iran, with tubers identified as palmate called ‘Panĵeh-ey’ or alternatively round/oval shaped tubers named ‘Qolveh-ey’ (Ghorbani et al., 2014).

A plethora of chikanda trade names were found in the literature, from root shaped tubers called ‘mshilamshila’ in Bemba, Zambia and heart shapedtubers called ‘mampanda’ (Veldmen et al., 2018). Names for tubers are also based on their origin, with Veldman et al (2017) stating that “mwinilunga, chozi, luwingu and kasama are all Zambian city names, sumbawanga and iringe refer to Tanzanian cities and angola refers to one of the countries bordering Zambia”. However, the terms original ‘myala’, and fake or low quality (Veldman et al., 2014) ‘mbwelenge or msekelele’, are the most common terms (Veldmen et al., 2018). There are many generic terms for chikanda orchid tubers as found by Davenport and Ndangalasi (2003): “chikanda (Fipa, Nyamwanga), finaka (Malila), finsekeni (Kinga, Nyakyusa, Wanji), kikanda (Safwa), kikande (Ngoni), kinaka (Nyiha), Mansekeni (Kinga), Ngulingusi (Wanji) and Vinaka (Nyiha, Safwa)”, as well as kikanu, kikanda or African poloni (Rutherford & Groves, 2017a).

CITES permits require scientific names so other forms of identification are essential for CITES implementation. Orchids that are traded as live plants, stems or roots can sometimes be identified to species level, but most commonly to genus level. It is difficult to identify highly processed products without DNA or other authentication techniques. Those that have had a lower level of processing, such as powders, drinks, foods, may be able to be identified (Rutherford & Groves, 2017b) . Some of the literature we reviewed used DNA barcoding or metabarcoding of salep products to identify to a species level (de Boer et al., 2017; Ghorbani et al., 2017).

Step 2: Review artificially propagated compliance

The edible trade is predominantly wild harvested and this step of the NDF is not applicable. Cultivation trials have been discussed earlier in this report.

Step 3: Review relevant exclusions and previously made NDFs

There are a few orchid NDFs available, primarily for ornamental or epiphytic orchids (AC26/PC20, 2012) but we found none for edible orchids. There was also a published study on an ornamental orchid which had used the 9-step guidance for perennial plants, this was for an endemic orchid species in Jamaica (Cohen et al., 2020). This study also highlighted that making NDFs is difficult with the lack of resources, available data and the ability to adequately monitor species populations.

Step 4: Evaluate conservation concerns

According to the intergovernmental expert panel on biodiversity, the main drivers of biodiversity loss are agriculture, exploitation of plants and animals, climate change, pollution, and invasive species (IPBES, 2019). To-date around 1850 orchid species have been assessed on the IUCN Red List, this is a small number of conservation assessments in comparison to the number of species in the family Orchidaceae (IUCN Red List, 2022b). A summary of the IUCN Red List Orchidaceae conservation status and number of orchid species; Least Concern (628), Endangered (422), Data Deficient (254), Vulnerable (234), Critically Endangered (209), Near Threatened (101), Lower risk (2) and Extinct (5) (IUCN Red List, 2022). Many of the orchid species documented in this study did not have an IUCN Red List assessment, and from the species which had an assessment the largest group of species were placed under IUCN Red List Least Concern (Table 10).

Table 10: The number of edible orchid species and their extinction risk on the IUCN Red List

	Red List Category	Number of species
	Not Evaluated	260
	Data Deficient	15
Not Threatened	Least Concern	69
	Near Threatened	10
Threatened	Endangered	11
	Vulnerable	6
	Critically Endangered	3

For the species which had a 'Not Evaluated' status we checked national and regional assessments on the BGCI ThreatSearch tool and found 63 of these species were categorised as Threatened. We interpreted 'threatened' from the following categories used by BGCI ThreatSearch tool: Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable, Threatened or Rare.

Step 5: Evaluate intrinsic biological risk

The most recorded species for chikanda belong to the genera *Disa, Satyrium* and *Habenaria. Disa* and *Satyrium* species have a small distribution range and wild species with narrower species ranges are at more of an extinction risk (Nic Lughadha et al., 2020). *Habenaria* had a greater range globally across tropical and sub-tropical areas which places it at less risk, but localised extinctions are possible. Similarly, the most frequent genera in *Ophrys, Dactylorhiza* and *Orchis* all have wide-spanning ranges. We recommend further analysis at the species and country population level to assess the biological risk more comprehensively.

From the papers we analysed as part of the salep and chikanda review, 15 of the papers focused on orchids from Turkey, followed by 5 papers focusing on orchids from the Southern Highlands of Tanzania, with only two papers on Greece and two papers on Nepal. The source of the orchid harvest as identified by the papers were predominantly wild, with one paper discussing in vitro source. One study focusing on *Ophrys sphegodes subsp. mammosa*, an orchid used for salep saw positive results for a tuber propagation method (Caliskan et al., 2019). The study looked at the tuber growth throughout the flower period for the orchid and discovered orchids which were harvested at the early flowering stage were able to develop new tubers (Caliskan et al., 2019). A further two species, *Orchis mascula* and *Anacamptis morio*, are already cultivated in Belgium for the cosmetic industry and trials are being conducted on the feasibility of large-scale cultivation for salep production. As detailed in the chikanda section of this report, there are trials to propagate species used in this trade in Southern Africa.

Step 6: Evaluate harvest impacts

Chikanda and salep are comprised of tuberous orchids often found in grassland habitat. It appears as a high biological risk to the orchid species as the harvest of the tubers uproots the whole plant. Based on the harvesting information presented in this report, we found a high threat of harvesting impact. This is due to the harvest practice of the whole plant being uprooted for the tubers, and that the species collection is indiscriminate, it appears to be tuberous orchids available in the habitats accessible to harvesters. The reviewed literature indicated declining populations of orchids used for salep and chikanda.

A review of the main threats listed for the family Orchidaceae on the IUCN Red List listed the following threats for the orchid species which have been assessed:

1. Small-holder farming
2. Unintentional effects (subsistence/small scale) [harvest]

3. Intentional use (species is the target)
4. Mining and quarrying
5. Shifting agriculture
6. Housing and urban areas
7. Increase in fire frequency/intensity
8. Unintentional effects (large scale) [harvest]
9. Droughts
10. Tourism and recreational areas

These assessments of threats support harvesting of orchids are one of the main threats attributing to their decline. In a recent study, automated conservation assessments were adopted to review the 13,910 species or orchids globally distributed, this provided a rapid assessment for a wider selection of orchid species (Zizka et al., 2021). Their results found 4,342 orchid species were evaluated as possibly threatened. In detail they classified 718 species as Critically Endangered, 2,567 species as Endangered and 68 species as Vulnerable. This study has limitations but provides an indication to the conservation status of orchids globally.

Step 7: Evaluate trade impacts

The magnitude of legal trade is low, as most of this trade is unregulated and traded without CITES permits. The prices of some of the salep products available online indicate this is a valuable source of income. It is difficult to quantify the trade volumes, however literature about the salep trade estimated 30 - 120 million orchids are harvested in Turkey annually, and in Iran, 5.5 - 6.1 million orchids are harvested annually (Ghorbani et al., 2014). For chikanda, figures indicate that Zambia imports around 5 million tubers from surrounding countries (Rutherford & Groves, 2017a), with 2.2 - 4.1 million tubers imported from Tanzania alone in 2003 (Davenport & Ndangalasi, 2003).

The online trade search for salep, suggested the quantities and authenticity of the product is difficult to determine. It also recognised substitutes or synthetic products may be sold in place of wild orchids, and so trade calculated from product descriptions can only provide an estimate of trade volumes.

Step 8: Evaluate effectiveness of management measures

No management plans exist in the CITES NDF database for wild harvested chikanda or salep species. We recognise preliminary research and studies have attempted to address this through case studies in Zambia and Tanzania but these projects are also investigating cultivation techniques and the feasibility of propagating these tuberous species.

Step 9: Make a Non-Detriment Finding or related advice

A positive NDF decision is not likely at this time, further information and understanding on harvesting practices are required.

Socio-economic dimensions of edible orchid conservation

It is pertinent to point out that this trade does not occur in a vacuum. Additional threats to these orchid populations are occurring in tandem to harvesting. Land use change, conversion to agriculture or housing has encroached on many orchid habitats. In Turkey, for example, the conversion of ancient olive groves into other land uses is irradicating an important habitat that tuberous orchid species thrive in (Interviewee two; Interviewee five). In Southern Africa, land that would previously be habitat for wild orchid species is being rapidly transformed into avocado plantations to meet the growing demand across the world (Interviewee one). It is unlikely that harvesting alone will lead to species extinctions, as it is likely that some individuals of a species are left behind after harvest (Interviewee three; Interviewee five). However, reducing a species to a few individuals in turn reduces the gene pool from which that species re-populates. This can mean that a species is less diverse, and therefore potentially less able to adapt to diseases or changes in the environment due to climate change.

Additionally, it is vital to consider that the trade outlined in this report is an important part of many people's livelihoods. Often, it is a source of income that enables households to overcome 'economic shocks' such as the loss of a parent, failure of other income streams (such as crops) or to overcome additional costs due to life events (such as weddings) (Interviewee two; Interviewee three). As fewer orchids are available for collection through declining populations, it is likely that prices for the end products will increase due to increased costs in the supply chain (eg. Transportation of orchids from further away, more time finding viable harvest sites etc.) Experts believe that an increase in price, due to less and less tubers being available, will be unlikely to affect demand for salep as end-consumers are more able to absorb the inflation. However, when it comes to the trade in chikanda, an increase in price due to reduced supply could end up in one of two scenarios. Either the demand

will decrease as people buy less, or the harvesters will be compensated less for the tubers they collect (Interviewee three). Harvesters usually have lower economic power and are unable to dictate the prices for the tubers (which is particularly true in Southern Africa), and so as orchid populations decline, it is the already disenfranchised in the supply chain who will suffer further economic loss. Though trials of artificial propagation of these species are underway, the limited success seen so far is an indication that further work needs to be done to find a viable way to protect both orchid populations, cultural traditions, and livelihoods.

Limitations and further study

Literature

The edible orchid database has considerable gaps in information due to the lack of information available and the time to access resources. The study was limited by searching literature in the English language only and many other resources are likely available in different languages. The main gaps to the database include ecological information, conservation status and evidence and details of trade routes. In some of the literature there was a deficiency of scientific names, genus or family indexing (e.g. Multiple edible plant field guides were ordered and indexed by common name only). Often species (and plant parts) are identified only as edible (unclear if species are edible and used for food or edible but not used). Date of species use is not present or, if present, didn't indicate if the use was still in practice (unclear if the use is historical, current or both). We likely have geographical bias as the written resources reviewed (those written in English language tended to be from English speaking countries).

The literature review was based on the available papers and grey literature we identified and available in the English language. There is a reasonable but not comprehensive volume of literature to draw summaries and conclusions from. The methodologies of the papers that were used for the literature review were identified as field research, lab-based research or desk-based research. 26 papers included field-based methodologies, 13 labs based and 8 desk based. 10 papers included cross overs between the methodologies, with only one paper being identified as using all three methodologies. Only two papers were exclusively desk based. 10 of the papers conducted interviews with local people and six of the papers undertook lab-based DNA work. For harvesting and trade data further in-field research is required in range states and engagement with stakeholders, particularly as elements of this trade are important for livelihoods.

NDF data

In future work, it would be useful to collect further data from CITES scientific authorities in countries that experience high volumes of trade in edible orchids. One limitation of this study is the small sample size of experts we were able to interview. This is partially due to time, but also due to non-responses or inability to engage. The limitations of conducting NDFs at a species level would currently be difficult without further population, harvest and regeneration data. It would be useful to have further NDF focus on orchids more broadly as well as for the edible orchid trade, with range States collaborating with perhaps support from the CITES Plants Committee.

For more biological information we recommend further research to verify the current use of historically used edible orchids, this could be done by connecting with ethnobotanists and in-country researchers. It's also important to verify trade and use data to species level (including products on the market) (resources often referred to genera rather than species). Additionally, it would be critical to verify status of cultivation of orchids several resources stated that various cultivation projects were in progress, feasibility of cultivation due to costs. Further research on the uses of orchids would add to this body of knowledge, particular as there is a close link between medicinal plants and edible plants.

Additionally, there was not time to review the legal status of orchids for each of the range states. The literature indicated orchids are nationally protected and banned for export from several of the range States.

Trade

Our analysis of online trade provided a snapshot of trade across a range of website types, including 4 sites with global reach and branding. Information on the number of transactions completed would enable the volume of trade to be more accurately assessed, although this information would only have been readily available from one of the websites sampled. The inclusion of a survey of vendors and manufacturers within future research might be an alternative way to measure this data, along with gaining other useful insights into their trade in chikanda and salep products.

Improving the transparency of online trade will require collaboration between range States, manufacturers, vendors and online technology companies. Transparency in trade would be improved through raising awareness with consumers, updates to online trading policies which are enforced by measures to remove or flag online product listings which do not adhere to these policies for edible orchid products. The courier and postal companies facilitating shipments of these product should also be consulted, regarding any potential measures to detect salep and chikanda products being shipped internationally via their services.

Any control of online trade will of course have an impact on livelihoods, by introducing frictions and costs which may make some international trade more difficult or economically unfeasible. A survey of online vendors might also provide a clearer understanding of the supply chains involved in online trade, which may help with strategies to support sustainable trade and mitigate some of these impacts where it is possible and appropriate to do so.

The lack of transparency around online trade extends to the identity of the species involved. Forensic research to authenticate products and identify the species in trade through DNA barcoding would enable the composition and proportion of species in trade to be established, building on work previously conducted by Masters et al (2022).

This study has identified a range of species-country combinations of relevance to the online trade in salep and chikanda products. Analysis of the CITES Trade Database supports the theory that online trade may be conducted largely absent of CITES controls. More information about the supply chains observed in the CITES Trade Database would, however, be a useful exercise, to establish to what extent these shipments may or may not relate to online trade activity, and the potential relevance of species recorded in the trade database, but which are not cited within product listing information.

With the threat to wild populations due to unsuitable collection, more research is needed to understand what species are collected, any harvesting patterns and what levels of harvesting would be required to enable this trade to work towards being sustainable.

Summary

Edible orchid trade

We found a total of 374 documented edible orchids in the literature. For many, the literature did not provide documentation of use, only edibleness. For those with use documentation, it was not always clear if the historical use is still practiced.

Many of those species did not have an IUCN Red List assessment. The category most represented in those that did was Least Concern. Many species without IUCN Red List assessments had national or regional assessments. Of these, 63 were categorized as Threatened (all species categorized as Critically Endangered, Endangered, Threatened, Vulnerable or Rare was interpreted as Threatened). Edible orchids with documented use for the products known and traded as chikanda and salep accounted for just over half of those identified. Chikanda, a food “cake” made with ground terrestrial orchid tubers, is eaten across several African countries, predominately Zambia. The genera most used to make chikanda were *Disa*, *Satyrium* and *Habenaria*. Salep, a powder also made from ground terrestrial orchid tubers, is used in Iran, Greece and predominately Turkey. The genera most utilized when making salep were *Ophrys*, *Dactylorhiza*, and *Orchis*.

Orchids harvested to make chikanda are exclusively taken from the wild and the whole plant is harvested. They are collected indiscriminately, without controls in place to allow time for regeneration. Species level identification is challenging for collectors and harvest is often based on the ability to sell the tubers. Collectors use locality, texture, shape and flavour to determine which harvested tubers the middlemen will buy. Both collectors and middlemen have noted that orchids are becoming rarer, forcing collectors to travel much farther and harvest less-desirable species to keep up with demand.

Protecting areas such as Kitulo National Park in Tanzania and Nyika National Park in Malawi has not prevented the harvesting of orchids within. Prohibition of collecting orchids is not enough to prevent continual harvesting. Collectors often rely on the income from selling tubers and will need alternative sustainable livelihoods.
From its local beginnings, chikanda has become a popular dish and is now found in restaurants and supermarkets. This rise in popularity has resulted in an increase in demand and a move to commercialisation. The demand is highest in Zambia. Tanzania and more recently Malawi and other bordering countries are supplying Zambia with orchid tubers to meet the demand. While cross border trade is evident, there is no evidence of CITES registration/declaration. Online trade in chikanda products and raw ingredients is currently

limited, suggesting that online international trade is rare. The trade that does occur however, lacks transparency and may be conducted without CITES control.

A large number of species are harvested to make salep, a powder used to make beverages and as an ingredient in both confectionery and ice cream. The orchids are harvested from wild populations, again with the removal of the entire plant. Species other than those targeted, and not suitable for use as salep, are also removed due to indiscriminate harvesting practices. Increased harvesting in Turkey has caused populations to decline and salep trade there is increasingly reliant on tubers harvested from other countries such as Greece, Albania, and Iran. Iran is now also seeing its populations decline.

There are some efforts underway to harvest sustainably. In Western Iran, some individuals are replanting orchids after harvesting to maintain populations and in Turkey, small groups of individuals have been able to sustainably harvest salep annually within their communities without a decrease in populations. There are other methods which could aid in the conservation of wild orchids, one of which is cultivation. Cultivation of salep species which produce one tuber annually has not been thought to be cost-effective. Another conservation method is the use of substitutes. It is believed that consumers don't specifically desire wild tubers in salep products and would likely accept artificial alternatives which replicate the taste and consistency expected. The modified starch, carboxymethyl-cellulose, is used in a variety of foods. It and rice powder are commonly used as substitutes for salep in Turkey. Glucomannan, a substance occurring in the orchid tuber, acts as the stabilizer and thickener in salep and can be found in plants other than orchids. While there may be potential to finding alternative supplies or even producing it artificially, there is little incentive to do so as it is unlikely to be cost-effective due to the low cost of accessing wild tubers.

Salep has also moved from local use to a commercial industry supporting large-scale enterprises in Turkey where demand is highest. It is now readily accessible in a variety of forms to consumers around the world via well-known online marketplaces as well. Traders frequently used a statement alluding to wild sourcing of orchid ingredients as a marketing tactic and almost half the products advertised provided no information as to species used. Every aspect of online trade in salep products was opaque and, while all the listings offered international shipping, none made any reference to CITES regulations.

The orchids identified as edible with uses other than chikanda and salep were spread over 46 genera with *Pterostylis*, *Diuris*, *Dendrobium, Prasophyllum* and Vanilla being the most represented. All parts of the orchid plant were documented as edible, although in most cases only one or two parts per species was documented. The tuber was the part most identified as edible. Documentation of the food use of orchids showed that they are prepared and consumed in a variety of ways. Some parts are eaten boiled, steamed or roasted, often compared to being used like potatoes, some are likened to vegetables, while others are pounded into a powder which aids in storage. Some orchid parts are used to flavour food and beverages, some to prepare preserves and jellies, and some are eaten raw, providing sustenance away from home.

Implications for orchid exemptions on CITES

This review supports that the trade of orchid tubers is a threat to wild populations and the trade seems to be unregulated. A preliminary list of genera and species in the edible orchid trade will facilitate future discussions on orchid exemptions on CITES. There have been discussions relating to exempting certain orchid taxa from cosmetic products, the species for consideration are: *Bletilla striata, Cycnoches cooperi, Gastrodia elata, Phalaenopsis amabilis* and *Phalaenopsis lobbii.* Only one of these species appeared in our review, *Gastrodia elata* as it has a documented medicinal, edible and cosmetic use. Predominately the use of this species is for medicinal purposes and as the species native range native range is the Himalayas and across temperate East Asia (POWO), it was not included in one of our in-depth reviews. This species requires an updated IUCN Red List assessment, but in 2004 it was listed as Vulnerable (China plant group). However, we found limited data and evidence that this species is in trade for edible purposes. We found one occurrence for trade of this species as a health food and an online marketplace offering international shipping for this purpose. It's previously been documented that collection of wild seed for cultivation has been an important source of income (BGCI) and the CITES trade database only shows artificially propagated trade of *Gastrodia elata* when queried between 2010 – 2019 with the main exporting countries as Republic of Korea and China and trade predominantly as an extract or powder (CITES Trae view). We found a close link between edible and medicinal orchids, so a review of species used medicinally and for other uses for orchids is recommended to facilitate informed discussions in CITES.

References

AC26/PC20. (2012). *Non-detriment findings DRAFT GUIDANCE ON THE MAKING OF NON-DETRIMENT FINDINGS*. http://www.cites.org/esp/cop/15/doc/S15-16-02-02.pdf

Ari, E., Polat, I., Gocmen, M., Karaguzel, O., & Onal, K. (2005). Phylogenetic relationship of turkish terrestrial orchids. *Acta Horticulturae*, *673*, 155–160. https://doi.org/10.17660/ACTAHORTIC.2005.673.17

Attila, M. v., Süveges, K., Molnár, Z., & Löki, V. (2017). Using traditional ecological knowledge in discovery of rare plants: a case study from Turkey. *Acta Societatis Botanicorum Poloniae*, *86*(3). https://doi.org/10.5586/asbp.3541

Brinckmann, J. A. (2014a). *Quick scan of orchidaceae species in European commerce as components of cosmetic, food and medicinal products*.

Brinckmann, J. A. (2014b). *Quick scan of orchidaceae species in European commerce as components of cosmetic, food and medicinal products*.

Bulletin of Miscellaneous Information. (1892). Faham Tea. (Angræcum fragrans, Thouars.). *(Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew)*, *1892*(67/68), 181–183. https://doi.org/10.2307/4102602

Caliskan, O., Kurt, D., & Cirak, C. (2019). Development of New Sustainable Sahlep Production Methods Using Ophrys sphegodes subsp. mammosa (Desf.) Soo ex E. Nelson. *Journal of Agricultural Science and Technology*, *21*(6), 1547–1555. http://jast.modares.ac.ir/article-23-19310-en.html

Caliskan, O., Kurt, D., & Odabas, M. S. (2020). Morphological Developments of Orchis purpurea Huds. Salep Orchids. *Brazilian Archives of Biology and Technology*, *63*, 2020. https://doi.org/10.1590/1678-4324-2020190769

Challe, J. F. X., Niehof, A., & Struik, P. C. (2011). The significance of gathering wild orchid tubers for orphan household livelihoods in a context of HIV/AIDS in Tanzania. *African Journal of AIDS Research : AJAR*, *10*(3), 207–218. https://doi.org/10.2989/16085906.2011.626287

Challe, J. F. X., & Struik, P. C. (2008). The impact on orchid species abundance of gathering their edible tubers by HIV/AIDS orphans: a case of three villages in the Southern Highlands of Tanzania. *Https://Doi.Org/10.1016/S1573-5214(08)80011-5*, *56*(3), 261–279. https://doi.org/10.1016/S1573-5214(08)80011-5

Chapagain, D. J., Meilby, H., Baniya, C. B., Budha-Magar, S., & Ghimire, S. K. (2021). Illegal harvesting and livestock grazing threaten the endangered orchid Dactylorhiza hatagirea (D. Don) Soó in Nepalese Himalaya. *Ecology and Evolution*, *11*(11), 6672–6687. https://doi.org/10.1002/ECE3.7520

Charitonidou, M., Stara, K., Kougioumoutzis, K., & Halley, J. M. (2019). Implications of salep collection for the conservation of the Elder-flowered orchid (Dactylorhiza sambucina) in Epirus, Greece. *Journal of Biological Research (Greece)*, *26*(1), 1–13. https://doi.org/10.1186/S40709-019-0110-1/FIGURES/3

Chicago Botanic Garden. (2022). *Jumellea fragrans | Chicago Botanic Garden*. https://www.chicagobotanic.org/plantinfo/jumellea_fragrans

CITES. (2016). *COP17 Doc. 83.3 Annotations for Appendix II orchids*.

CITES. (2017). *PC23 Doc.32 Annotations for Appendix II orchids*.

CITES. (2020). *PC25 Doc. 37 Products containing specimens of Appendix-II orchids [Decision 18.329]*.

CITES. (2022). *SC74 Doc. 84 Products containing specimens of Appendix-II orchids: Report of the Plants Committee (Decision 18.330)*.

Cohen, J. E., Williams, H. N., Strong, Y. E., & Fisher, H. C. E. (2020). Non-Detriment Findings for international trade in wild orchids from developing countries; a case study for Broughtonia sanguinea in Jamaica. *Journal for Nature Conservation*, *56*, 125840. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jnc.2020.125840

Crowe, A. (2004). *A Field Guide to the NATIVE EDIBLE FOODS of New Zealand* (4th ed.).

Davenport, T. R. B., & Ndangalasi, H. J. (2003). An escalating trade in orchid tubers across Tanzania's Southern Highlands: assessment, dynamics and conservation implications. *Oryx*, *37*(1), 55–61. https://doi.org/10.1017/S0030605303000127

de Boer, H. J., Ghorbani, A., Manzanilla, V., Raclariu, A. C., Kreziou, A., Ounjai, S., Osathanunkul, M., & Gravendeel, B. (2017). DNA metabarcoding of orchid-derived products reveals widespread illegal orchid trade. *Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences*, *284*(1863). https://doi.org/10.1098/RSPB.2017.1182

GBIF. (2022). *Global Biodiversity Information Facility* . https://www.gbif.org/

Ghorbani, A., Gravendeel, B., Naghibi, F., & de Boer, H. (2014). Wild orchid tuber collection in Iran: A wake-up call for conservation. *Biodiversity and Conservation*, *23*(11), 2749–2760. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10531-014-0746-y

Ghorbani, A., Gravendeel, B., Selliah, S., Zarré, S., & de Boer, H. (2017). DNA barcoding of tuberous Orchidoideae: a resource for identification of orchids used in Salep. *Molecular Ecology Resources*, *17*(2), 342–352. https://doi.org/10.1111/1755-0998.12615

Govaerts, R., Caromel, A., Dhanda, S., Davis, F., Pavitt, A., Sinovas, P., & Vaglica, V. (2019). *CITES Appendix I Orchid Checklist*. Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew and UNEP-WCMC. https://www.kew.org/sites/default/files/2019-08/CITES%20Appendix%20I%20Orchid%20checklist%20-%20Second%20version_12.07.2019.pdf

Govaerts, R., Nic Lughadha, E., Black, N., Turner, R., & Paton, A. (2021). The World Checklist of Vascular Plants, a continuously updated resource for exploring global plant diversity. *Scientific Data*, *8*(1). https://doi.org/10.1038/s41597-021-00997-6

Gov.uk. (2022). *UK Integrated Online Tariff*. https://www.trade-tariff.service.gov.uk/browse

Hinsley, A., de Boer, H. J., Fay, M. F., Gale, S. W., Gardiner, L. M., Gunasekara, R. S., Kumar, P., Masters, S., Metusala, D., Roberts, D. L., Veldman, S., Wong, S., & Phelps, J. (2018). A review of the trade in orchids and its implications for

conservation. In *Indonesia Botanical Journal of the Linnean Society* (Vol. 186). https://academic.oup.com/botlinnean/article-abstract/186/4/435/4736317
IPBES. (2019). *Global assessment report of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services*.
IUCN Red List. (2022a). *IUCN Red List of Threatened Species: Orchidaceae*. IUCN Red List. https://www.iucnredlist.org/search?taxonomies=101295&searchType=species
IUCN Red List. (2022b). *IUCN Red List of Threatened Species: Orchidaceae*. IUCN Red List. https://www.iucnredlist.org/search?taxonomies=101295&searchType=species
Kasparek, M., & Grimm, U. (1999). European trade in Turkish Salep with special reference to Germany. *Economic Botany 1999 53:4*, *53*(4), 396–406. https://doi.org/10.1007/BF02866718
Kreziou, A., Boer, H. de, & Gravendeel, B. (2016). Harvesting of salep orchids in north-western Greece continues to threaten natural populations. *Oryx*, *50*(3), 393–396. https://doi.org/10.1017/S0030605315000265
Lavorgna, A., Middleton, S., Whitehead, D., & Cowell, C. (2020). *FloraGuard: Tackling the illegal trade in endangered plants report. Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.* Available at kew.org/science.
Lavorgna, A., & Sajeva, M. (2020). Studying Illegal Online Trades in Plants: Market Characteristics, Organisational and Behavioural Aspects, and Policing Challenges. *European Journal on Criminal Policy and Research*. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10610-020-09447-2
Lim, T. K. (2016). *Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs* (Vol. 11). Springer. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-26062-4
Livoreil, B., Glanville, J., Haddaway, N. R., Bayliss, H., Bethel, A., de Lachapelle, F. F., Robalino, S., Savilaakso, S., Zhou, W., Petrokofsky, G., & Frampton, G. (2017). Systematic searching for environmental evidence using multiple tools and sources. *Environmental Evidence*, *6*(1), 1–14. https://doi.org/10.1186/S13750-017-0099-6/TABLES/1
Lohar, A. (2019). Edible orchids for human consumption. *AGRICULTURE & FOOD: E-Newsletter*, *1*(6), 27–31. www.agrifoodmagazine.co.in
Low, T. (1991). *Wild Food Plants of Australia*. Angus & Robertson.
Mahonya, S., Shackleton, C. M., & Schreckenberg, K. (2019). Non-timber Forest Product Use and Market Chains Along a Deforestation Gradient in Southwest Malawi. *Frontiers in Forests and Global Change*, *2*, 71. https://doi.org/10.3389/FFGC.2019.00071/BIBTEX
Masters, S., Anthoons, B., Madesis, P., G. Saroja, S., Schermer, M., Gerritsen, W., Karahan, A., Verdoes, R., Schwallier, R., van Andel, T., de Boer, H., & Gravendeel, B. (2022). Quantifying an online wildlife trade using a web crawler. *Biodiversity and Conservation*, 1–15. https://doi.org/10.1007/S10531-022-02367-Z/FIGURES/5
Masters, S., van Andel, T., de Boer, H. J., Heijungs, R., & Gravendeel, B. (2020). Patent analysis as a novel method for exploring commercial interest in wild harvested species. *Biological Conservation*, *243*, 108454. https://doi.org/10.1016/J.BIOCON.2020.108454
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. (2022). *Salep production for food purposes (Circular 2022-1). General Directorate of Vegetable Production.* https://kms.kaysis.gov.tr/Home/Goster/185740
Molnár V., A., Nagy, T., Löki, V., Süveges, K., Takács, A., Bódis, J., & Tökölyi, J. (2017). Turkish graveyards as refuges for orchids against tuber harvest. *Ecology and Evolution*, *7*(24), 11257–11264. https://doi.org/10.1002/ECE3.3562
Newing, H. (2010). Conducting research in conservation: Social science methods and practice. *Conducting Research in Conservation: Social Science Methods and Practice*, 1–376. https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203846452
Nic Lughadha, E., Bachman, S. P., Leão, T. C. C., Forest, F., Halley, J. M., Moat, J., Acedo, C., Bacon, K. L., Brewer, R. F. A., Gâteblé, G., Gonçalves, S. C., Govaerts, R., Hollingsworth, P. M., Krisai-Greilhuber, I., de Lirio, E. J., Moore, P. G. P., Negrão, R., Onana, J. M., Rajaovelona, L. R., … Walker, B. E. (2020). Extinction risk and threats to plants and fungi. *Plants, People, Planet*, *2*(5), 389–408. https://doi.org/10.1002/PPP3.10146
OEC. (2022, April 7). *Vanilla beans (HS: 090500) Product Trade, Exporters and Importers | OEC - The Observatory of Economic Complexity*. https://oec.world/en/profile/hs92/vanilla-beans
Orchids-World. (2012). *EDIBLE ORCHIDS*. https://www.orchids-world.com/evergreen/edible.pdf
Palzer, C. (2002). *Tree nursery manual for Eritrea* (C. , B. A. & T. B. Ruffo, Ed.). Regional Land Management Unit.
Paniagua-Zambrana, N. Y., & Bussman, R. W. (Eds.). (2020). *Ethnobotany of the Andes* (Vol. 2). Springer Nature Switzerland.
Pant, B. (2013). *African Journal of Plant Science Medicinal orchids and their uses: Tissue culture a potential alternative for conservation*. *7*(10), 448–467. https://doi.org/10.5897/AJPS2013.1031
POWO. (2022). *Plants of the World Online | Kew Science*. https://powo.science.kew.org/
Rawat, S., Andola, H., Giri, L., Dhyani, P., Jugran, A., Bhatt, I. D., & Rawal, R. S. (2014). Assessment of Nutritional and Antioxidant Potential of Selected Vitality Strengthening Himalayan Medicinal Plants. *International Journal of Food Properties*, *17*(3), 703–712. https://doi.org/10.1080/10942912.2012.654563
Ritchie, J., & Spencer, L. (2002). Qualitative data analysis for applied policy research. In A. M. Huberman & M. B. Miles (Eds.), *The Qualitative Researcher's Companion* (pp. 305–329). Routledge . https://books.google.co.uk/books?hl=en&lr=&id=46jfwR6y5joC&oi=fnd&pg=PA305&dq=Ritchie,+J.,+and+Spencer,+L.+(2002).+%E2%80%9CQualitative+data+analysis+for+applied+policy+research,%E2%80%9D&ots=spERHQwAJR&sig=zlsgHt4fs9jY41n2IWQNVp-C4ak#v=onepage&q=Ritchie%2C%20J.%2C%20and%20Spencer%2C%20L.%20(2002).%20%E2%80%9CQualitative%20data%20analysis%20for%20applied%20policy%20research%2C%E2%80%9D&f=false
Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. (2012). *Economic Botany Collection online database*. www.kew.org/ecbot/database
Rutherford, C., & Groves, M. (2017a). *Chikanda: An Overview. Regional trade in edible terrestrial orchids in Africa*.

Rutherford, C., & Groves, M. (2017b). *Salep: An overview. The trade in terrestrial orchid tubers in Turkey, Iran and Greece*.

Rutherford, C., & Groves, M. (2017c). *Salep: An overview. The trade in terrestrial orchid tubers in Turkey, Iran and Greece*.

Sezik, E. (2002a). Turkish Orchids and Salep. *Acta Pharmaceutica Turcica*.

Sezik, E. (2002b). Turkish Orchids and Salep. *Acta Pharmaceutica Turcica*.

Tanaka, T. (1974). *Tanaka's Cyclopedia of Edible Plants of the World* (S. Nakao, Ed.). Keigaku Publishing Co.

Tekinşen, K. K., & Güner, A. (2010). Chemical composition and physicochemical properties of tubera salep produced from some Orchidaceae species. *Food Chemistry*, *121*(2), 468–471. https://doi.org/10.1016/J.FOODCHEM.2009.12.066

Teoh, E. S. (2016). *Medicinal Orchids of Asia*.

Teoh, E. S. (2019). *Orchids as Aphrodisiac, Medicine or Food*. Springer.

Turkish Statistical Institute. (n.d.). *Data portal for statistical. Other Crop Products; Edible Roots and Tubers.* Retrieved May 27, 2022, from https://data.tuik.gov.tr/Kategori/GetKategori?p=Agriculture-111.

Turkmen, N., Gursoy, A., Akal, C., Unal, E. M., & Keskin, E. (2021). Evaluation of salep obtained from different wild orchid species of Turkey and their use in Maras type ice cream. *Journal of Food Processing and Preservation*. https://doi.org/10.1111/JFPP.16063

Ulian, T., Diazgranados, M., Pironon, S., Padulosi, S., Liu, U., Davies, L., Howes, M. J. R., Borrell, J. S., Ondo, I., Pérez-Escobar, O. A., Sharrock, S., Ryan, P., Hunter, D., Lee, M. A., Barstow, C., Łuczaj, Ł., Pieroni, A., Cámara-Leret, R., Noorani, A., … Mattana, E. (2020). Unlocking plant resources to support food security and promote sustainable agriculture. *Plants, People, Planet*, *2*(5), 421–445. https://doi.org/10.1002/PPP3.10145

UNEP-WCMC. (2022). *CITES trade statistics derived from the CITES Trade Database, UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre, Cambridge, UK.* https://trade.cites.org/

Veldman, S., Gravendeel, B., Otieno, J. N., Lammers, Y., Duijm, E., Nieman, A., Bytebier, B., Ngugi, G., Martos, F., van Andel, T. R., & de Boer, H. J. (2017). High-throughput sequencing of African chikanda cake highlights conservation challenges in orchids. *Biodiversity and Conservation*, *9*(26), 2029–2046. https://doi.org/10.1007/S10531-017-1343-7

Veldman, S., Kim, S.-J., Andel, T. R. van, Font, M. B., Bone, R. E., Bytebier, B., Chuba, D., Gravendeel, B., Martos, F., Mpatwa, G., Ngugi, G., Vinya, R., Wightman, N., Yokoya, K., & Boer, H. J. de. (2018). Trade in Zambian Edible Orchids—DNA Barcoding Reveals the Use of Unexpected Orchid Taxa for Chikanda. *Genes 2018, Vol. 9, Page 595*, *9*(12), 595. https://doi.org/10.3390/GENES9120595

Veldman, S., Otieno, J. N., van Andel, T., & et al. (2014). *Efforts urged to tackle thriving illegal orchid trade in Tanzania and Zambia for chikanda production*. 47–50.

Whitehead, D., Cowell, C. R., Lavorgna, A., & Middleton, S. E. (2021). Countering plant crime online: Cross-disciplinary collaboration in the FloraGuard study. *Forensic Science International: Animals and Environments*, *1*. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fsiae.2021.100007

Wolf, D., Oldfield, T. E. E., Schippmann, U., Mcgough, N., & Leaman, D. J. (2016). *CITES Non-detriment Findings Guidance for Perennial Plants A nine-step process to support CITES Scientific Authorities making science-based non-detriment findings (NDFs) for species listed in CITES Appendix II Version 3.0*. https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5f31306336006c736780d6b3/t/60abe5fa59865a022877f0eb/1621878280184/perennial-plants-9steps.pdf

Zhao, M., Fan, J., Liu, Q., Luo, H., Tang, Q., Li, C., Zhao, J., & Zhang, X. (2021). Phytochemical profiles of edible flowers of medicinal plants of Dendrobium officinale and Dendrobium devonianum. *Food Science and Nutrition*, *9*(12), 6575–6586. https://doi.org/10.1002/fsn3.2602

Zizka, A., Silvestro, D., Vitt, P., & Knight, T. M. (2021). Automated conservation assessment of the orchid family with deep learning. *Conservation Biology : The Journal of the Society for Conservation Biology*, *35*(3), 897–908. https://doi.org/10.1111/COBI.13616

Annex I: List of Interview Questions

Edible orchid project Semi-structured interview guide – Management/Scientific Authority

Information about the informant

Name

Role (in management authority or scientific authority)

Introductions from the edible orchid project team and a summary of the project.

"The CITES Secretariat is currently commissioning Kew to research the conservation impacts of trade in products of wild-harvested edible orchid species, with a focus on salep and chikanda. The results of this research are expected to be available in time for the documentation deadline of CoP19. This is desktop study and we are collecting data through a literature review and interviews. The outcome of this work is to inform discussions on on products containing specimens of Appendix-II orchids.

If asked further details of the output, activities to be carried out by RBG Kew:

a) Undertake a global scoping review of principal food products in international trade that contain orchid specimen using online data collection, literature analysis and expert interviews.

b) Analyse geographic patterns and temporal dynamics of the availability, trade routes and pricing of Salep and Chikanda products, using the CITES Trade database, and systematic manual and automated online search for products in trade.

c) Compile the taxa principally used in Salep and Chikanda products and available information on their biology, conservation, sources of harvest and estimated harvest volumes, using scientific and grey literature reviews, IUCN red listing information and expert and key informant interviews.

d) Assess the conservation impact of trade in Salep and Chikanda products using the 9-step guidance for making CITES non-detriment findings for perennial plants.

e) Identify knowledge gaps and priorities for follow-up research, including scope and methodologies of pertinent fieldwork.

Confirm PIC verbally and data anonymization

Will it be okay to include in the report we spoke to country x.

Would it be okay to include information you give us today – any information we do include in the final report will be anonymised and our name or job role will not be included.

Questions:

- Tell me about your role in the management/scientific authority
- What are the main uses or types of orchid trade in {insert country]? Define if its national or international trade.
- In your opinion, what is the scale of the edible orchid trade in [insert country] Is the trade cross border or localised?
- Can you tell us about which species you know to be involved in the trade? (or local names)
- What can you tell us about the harvesting of edible orchids?
- Can you tell us about the products being traded that contain edible orchids?
- And what about the sale of edible orchids? Where are these products being sold? - markets? - online trade?
- In your opinion, what portion of the trade occurs online? How is this regulated?
- Is this harvest or trade regulated by local or national laws?
- Do you receive applications for CITES permits for edible orchid species? In what sort of volumes? How does this compare to the actual levels of trade seen/reported?
- Can you describe who is involved in the harvest, trade and sale or edible orchids? – who? – where? – how often? – how easy is it to access the end product?
- Enforcement – how is CITES enforced in this trade?

- Can you tell us about the trends in this trade that you have seen/documented - what was the trade like 10 years ago? How does that compare to today? What do you think it will look like in 10 years time?
- (If applicable) when do you think the trade became international?
- Do you have concerns about the conservation/survival of these orchids? Why/Why not?

Thank you for your time. Do you have any questions for us?

Edible orchid project Semi-structured interview guide – In-country researchers

Information about the informant

Name
Country they work in
How long they have conducted this research
Role in research team

Introductions from the edible orchid project team (see above)

Questions:

- Can you tell us a bit about your role researching the edible orchid trade
- What are the main uses or types of orchid trade in {insert country]? Define if its national or international trade.
- In your opinion, what is the scale of the edible orchid trade in [insert country] Is the trade cross border or localised?
- Can you tell us about which species you know to be involved in the trade? (or local names)
- What can you tell us about the harvesting of edible orchids?
- Can you tell us about the products being traded that contain edible orchids?
- Can you tell us about the end products – how often are they consumed? Are they for sustenance? Business?
- And what about the sale of edible orchids? Where are these products being sold? - markets? - online trade?
- (If applicable) when do you think the trade became international?
- In your opinion, what portion of the trade occurs online? How is this regulated?
- Is this harvest or trade regulated by local or national laws?
- What groups of people are involved in the trade?
- How do people become involved in the trade?
- How do the groups interact with each other?
- Legality – is there enforcement of rules regarding harvesting? Or cross border trade?
- Can you tell us about the trends in this trade that you have seen/documented - what was the trade like 10 years ago? How does that compare to today? What do you think it will look like in 10 years time?
- Can you tell us about the propagation of these species – what results can you share from the propagation project?
- Do you have concerns about the conservation/survival of these orchids? Why/Why not?

Thank you for your time. Do you have any questions for us?

Annex II: List of Species and Genera in Trade

Webcrawl
Orchis mascula- salep
Orchis militaris- salep
Dactylorhiza hatagirea- salep
Dendrobium officinale- edible
Dendrobium nobile- edible
Dendrobium candidum- not in database
Orchis anatolica- salep
Orchis spp.- salep
Dendrobium spp.- edible
Cymbidium spp.- edible

Chikanda
Satyrium spp.
Habenaria spp.
Disa spp.

Salep
Eulophia spp.
Epipactic spp.
Gymnadenia spp.
Himantoglossum spp.
Ophrys spp.
Platanthera spp.
Serapias spp.

Annex III: Key words for Online Trade Searches

Web crawler search lexicon of key words

The following scientific, common and trade names and terms were selected for online searches performed using the web crawler:

1. chikanda
2. orchid tubers
3. orchid flour
4. kinaki
5. kikanda
6. african polony
7. chikanda powder
8. Meatless sausage
9. Chikanda cake
10. chinaka
11. Salep
12. Salepi
13. Sahlab
14. Sahleb
15. Sahlep
16. sakhlav
17. saloop
18. salep tubers
19. salep tuber powder
20. salep powder
21. salep aroma
22. dondurma [ice cream]
23. salepi dondurma
24. maraş
25. maraş dondurma
26. roots of *orchis*
27. orchis tubers

Following Rutherford & Groves 2017b and 2017a, the following terms and genera names were selected for additional manual searches performed within each of the selected websites:

Relating to Chikanda trade: Chikanda, *Habenaria, Satyrium, Brachycorythis, Eulophia, Roeperocharis.*

Relating to Salep trade: Salep, salap, *Orchis, Anacamptis, Neotinea, Ophrys, Serapias, Himantoglossum, Dactylorhiza, Gymnadenia, Platanthera,*

Annex IV: Summary of Genera (A-Z) and the Number of Species found in the Literature

Genera	No. of species
Acianthus	2
Anacamptis	13
Anoectochilus	3
Aplectrum	1
Brachycorythis	2
Bulbophyllum	1
Caladenia	10
Calanthe	1
Calypso	1
Ceratostylis	1
Chiloglottis	9
Coelogyne	1
Corybas	3
Cremastra	1
Crepidium	1
Cryptostylis	4
Cymbidium	6
Cynorkis	1
Cypripedium	1
Cyrtochilum	1
Cyrtostylis	1
Dactylorhiza	18
Dendrobium	11
Dienia	1
Dipodium	1
Disa	30
Disperis	1
Diuris	14
Encyclia	1
Epipactis	4
Eriochilus	1
Eulophia	9
Gastrodia	6
Genoplesium	7
Geodorum	1
Glomera	1
Goodyera	2
Gymnadenia	4
Habenaria	26
Herminium	1
Himantoglossum	5
Jumellea	2
Leptotes	1
Limodorum	1
Lyperanthus	1
Malaxis	1
Microtis	1
Myrosmodes	1
Neobolusia	2
Neotinea	3
Neottia	1
Ophrys	28
Orchis	15
Orthoceras	1
Peristylus	1
Platanthera	4
Platycoryne	1
Prasophyllum	11
Prosthechea	2
Pterostylis	29
Pyrorchis	1
Renanthera	1
Roeperocharis	1
Satyrium	28
Selenipedium	2
Serapias	4
Stanhopea	1
Steveniella	1
Thelymitra	9
Vanda	1
Vanilla	11
Zeuxine	1
Grand Total	374

Annex V: Marketing Terms used in Online Product Listings

Health

A natural medicine; analgesic and antipyretic effects; anti-aging effect; can repair the damage of sensitive skin; anti-fatigue; aches and pains; anti-inflammatory; anti-bacterial compounds; antioxidant and immunomodulatory effects/immune support; anti-menopause; aphrodisiac (a virility enhancer; boosts the libido with strong aphrodisiac properties); astringent properties; boost mood/keep you in a good mood; pre-workout supplement to boost athletic performance; boost metabolism; blood sugar support; facilitates blood circulation, stimulating the function of kidneys and the heart; relieves headaches, menstrual pain and menopausal syndrome; facilitates brain function (improves memory; strengthens the mind); preventive of colds and flu (relieves cough, asthma, stomach-ache; upper respiratory tract infection; bronchitis; catarrh and flu); relieves constipation and bloating; Dendrobium nourishes Yin and clears away heat; dry mouth and throat; helps regulate diabetes (sugar-free); diuretic; used to regulate digestive problems through history by many civilizations in the Anatolian region; enhanced energy level; emollient; expectorant; enhance fertility (male infertility; impotence; in Greece it is called sernikovotano, because they believed that if the prospective father ate large tubers salep will be born male child); chases fatigue, both physical and mental; helps in gastric ulcer and duodenum; good for the heart; against heartburn, and gastroesophageal reflux disease; improved breathing; increases fat burning speed; against indigestion and stomach disorders and dysentery; against nausea; soothes nerves, eliminates stress and fatigue; relieves the problems of the prostate gland and hemorrhoids; reduce the heart rate; improve sleep; against sinusitis, testosterone booster; traditional herbal medicine with 1300 year history; woman's health; helps reduce worms in the gut; eating dendrobium soup every day has health benefits for the family; helps in quick recovery of weakened institutions, children and elderly; used in the Unani and Ayurvedic systems of medicines; rich in vitamins but does not contain tein or caffeine (phosphorus and calcium; vitamin-B beneficial for long term memory; calcium and phosphorus invigorates the body after illnesses; rich in starch and minerals); against vomiting; warming.

Food

Excellent coffee substitute; drink/dessert/ice cream ingredient; enjoy at any time of day; consume in soup, with meat dishes or in bubble wine (immersed in liquor); can also be eaten dried and chewed; food grade; powder for ice cream; tubers contain a nutritious, starchy polysaccharide called glucomannan; for drinks and ice creams; hot and cold drinks – no additives; nutritive health drink unique to middle east/Ottaman empire; traditional Turkish/Greek drink (400 years old; popular in many parts of the Middle East, especially the Levant); sugar-free salep has about 15 calories per serving (1 teaspoon of 15 grams); salep flavoured instant powder drink; winter drink/dessert; usually sold on the streets as a hot beverage during the cold months of the year; a winter heating, emollient and nutritious beverage; unique taste, it leaves a wonderful taste in the mouth; vegan healthy drink.

Magic charm

Magic charm; lucky charm; Lucky Hand Root; specially shaped roots; individually selected; Helping Hand; used to bring luck and new opportunities in all areas; Lucky hand used in filters and elixirs to attract love; believed that it provides protection from any evil and that it brings luck to anyone who has it on them; they say that if you put that root in your wallet, you will have plenty of money; brings winnings to gambling; lucky hand is also known for its aphrodisiac properties; strengthens relationships; a symbol of fertility and has traditionally been used as a gift to newlyweds to have children soon; Lucky Hand Root is a powerful hoodoo curio; keep it with you for luck with money and luck with gambling, lottery and other games of chance.

Royal Botanic Gardens
Kew

kew.org

Database

Chikanda or Salep	Species name in the references	Accepted name & author WCVP	Synonyms	Common name (language)	Distribution (ISO code)	Biology	IUCN Red List	Year Published	Assessment Scope	Threatsearch	Threatsearch categorisation	Academic source	Data Source	Grey literature source
Salep	Acianthus exsertus	Acianthus exsertus R.Br.	Y	Mosquito Orchid, Gnat Orchid (English)	AU	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants	
Edible	Acianthus fornicatus	Acianthus fornicatus R.Br.	Y	Mountain Gnat Orchid; Pixie cups (English)	AU	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants; Plants of the World Online	
Salep	Anacamptis boryi	Anacamptis boryi (Rchb.f.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Y	Bory's Anacamptis (English)	GR	The vegetation cycle follows the rhythm of the Mediterranean climate. If in late winter enough rain has fallen, the plant sprouts and by full spring the flower spikes have developed. It is not found in very dry areas close to coasts because it needs enough humidity during the vegetation period. Optimum development is reached at heights between 500 m and 1,400 m, but definitely not higher. The percentage of flowers setting seed is high, though it is an allogamous species.; Tuber geophyte.	Vulnerable	2011	Global, Europe & Mediterranean	VU 2011 Global	Threatened	Sandal Erzurumlu et al 2018	IUCN Red List 2021	
Salep	Anacamptis morio	Anacamptis morio (L.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Y	Green Winged Orchid, Fool Orchis, Gandergood, Green-Veined Orchid (English)	AL, DZ, AT, BE, BG, CY, DK, FR, DE, GB, GR, HU, IR, IQ, IE, IL, IT, LB, MT, ME, MA, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, RU, RS, RS, SK, ES, SE, CH, TN,	Anacamptis morio shows a broad ecological tolerance of habitats including short and poor grassland, unimproved meadows, alpine pastures, forest fringes and open woodland. It prefers alkaline rich soil in full sun light and it can settle on poor ground, clay-free, of lime and low in nitrogen content. The flowering time of the species takes place from April to May-June (Bournérias and Prat 2005, Harrap and Harrap 2009, Delforge 1995, Kretzschmar et al. 2007, Lang 2004). Source RL; Tuber geophyte.	Near Threatened	2010	Europe	EN 2015 Norway	Threatened	Masters et al 2020; Kreziou 2016 ; Kasparek & Grimm 1999; Tekinşen & Güner 2010.; Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	IUCN Red List 2022	
Salep	Anacamptis morio subsp. longicornu	Anacamptis morio subsp. longicornu (Poir.) H.Kretzschmar, Eccarius & H.Dietr.	Y	Unknown	FR, ES, IT, TN, DZ	As in all subspecies of Anacamptis morio it produces no nectar and therefore it is reliant upon deceit to attract insects. It settles in meadow-like places in shrub vegetation (Macchia, Garigue). Populations with large number of specimens appear, e.g., on the stony hill pasture areas bare of shrub in central Sicily. In the mountains it climbs - partially in the southern distribution area- up to a height of2,000 m. It does not differ from ssp. morio with regards to its demands of the subsoil.; Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	de Boer et al, 2017		
Salep	Anacamptis morio subsp. picta	Anacamptis morio subsp. picta (Loisel.) Jacquet & Scappat.	Y	Orchis peint (French); Green-Winged Orchid, Green-Veined Orchid (English)	FR, IT, PT, ES	Like the ssp. morio, it settles in extensive meadows and very bright woods. It disappears with intensification of the use of its biotopes. A certain ecological delimitation to ssp. champagneuxii might lie in the need for wetter areas. Subspecies picta settles on areas that are dryer.; Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	2009	FR (national)	Least Concern	Not Threatened	Ghorbani et al, 2014; Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	Threatsearch!	
Salep	Anacamptis morio subsp. syriaca	Anacamptis morio subsp. syriaca (E.G. Camus) H.Kretzschmar, Eccarius & H.Dietr.	Y	Unknown	CY, IL, LB, SY, TR	This subspecies occurs in a variety of habitats ranging from pine woods, maquis, garrigue and phrygana to dry grassland, olive groves and pastures on limestone, where it has been recorded between 20 and 1,400 m asl (Bakış et al. 2014, H. El Zein pers. comm. 2018). The flowering period extends from the beginning of February until the beginning of March, usually delayed one or two weeks at higher altitudes (Kreutz 2002). In Cyprus, it is often associated with asphodel (Kreutz and Scraton 2002). Source RL; Tuber geophyte.	Least Concern	2016	Global & Mediterranean	LC 2016 Global & Mediterranean	Not Threatened	Molnar et al 2017; Lőki et al 2015		
Salep	Anacamptis palustris	Anacamptis palustris (Jacq.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Y	Orchis des Marais (French), Orchidea Palustre (Italian), Çayır salebi (Turkish); Toothed Orchid, Three-Toothed Orchid (English)	AL, DZ, AM, AT, BE, BG, HR, CY, CZ, DK, EE, FR, DE, GR, HU, IR, IQ, IE, IT, JO, MT, ME, MA, NL, PT, MD, RO, RS, SK, ES, SE, CH, TN, TR, UA, GB	It is a perennial herbaceous plant (tuberous Geophyte) that inhabits humid pastures, wet meadows and swamps. It prefers calcareous soils and it needs a lot of light. Flowering occurs during spring. Source RL	Least Concern	2013	Global & Mediterranean	LC 2014 Global; CR 2014 SK	Not Threatened	Ghorbani et al, 2014; Ghorbani et al, 2017; Kasparek & Grimm 1999; Tekinşen & Güner 2010; Sandal Erzurumlu et al 2018; Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	IUCN Red List 2022	
Salep	Anacamptis papilionacea	Anacamptis papilionacea (L.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Y	Butterfly Orchid, Pink Butterfly Orchid (English)	AL, DZ, BG, CY, FR, GR, IR, IT, LY, MA, PT, RO, RU, ES, TN, TR	Anacamptis papilionacea typically grows in short, poor grassland, stony meadows, garrigue, maquis and open woodland. It prefers dry to moist substrates, alkaline soil rich in lime and often calcareous soils. The species grows in full sunlight to mid-shade. The flowering time of the species is from end of March to June (Bournérias and Prat 2005, Delforge 1995, Kretzschmar et al. 2007). Source RL	Least Concern	2011	Europe	NT 2009 France; LC 2011 Europe	Not Threatened	Kreziou 2016; Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	IUCN Red List 2022	
Salep	Anacamptis pyramidalis	Anacamptis pyramidalis (L.) Rich.	Y	Pyramidal Orchid (English)	AL, DZ, AM, AT, BE, BA, BG, HR, CY, CZ, DK, EE, FR, DE, GR, HU, IR, IQ, IE, IT, JO, MT, ME, MA, NL, PT, MD, RO, RS, SK, ES, SE, CH, TN, TR, UA, GB	In late autumn, the daughter's tubers develop small shoots that form a new rosette of leaves from which leaves and a flower spike will rise in the spring. The period of bloom is from full spring to the early summer; the autogamous flowers are visited and pollinated by many different insects. In the southern-most part of the distribution area (e.g. on Cyprus), blossoming plants were observed near sea level at the end of February, whereas very far to the north (e.g. in Ireland) or in alpine biotopes, the plants blossom until August. One month after flowering the maturation of the seeds starts and the percentage of flowers setting seed is normally very high.	Least Concern	2011	Europe	NT 2016 CH; LC 2010 AM; NT 2007 HR; C1 2012 CZ; VU 2009 BG; NT 2010 SE; NT 2007 HU; LC 2009 FR; EN 2003 Wesern Carpathians; VU 1998 EE; CR 2014 JO; VU 2005 LU; LC 2010 Europe	Not Threatened	Ghorbani et al 2014; Kreziou 2016; Ghorbani et al 2017; Kasparek & Grimm 1999; Turkmen et al 2021; Molnar et al 2017.; Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	IUCN Red List 2022	
Salep	Anacamptis sancta	Anacamptis sancta (L.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Y	Holy Orchid (English)	CY, GR, IL, JO, LB, PS, SY, TR	In the same location, the species flowers a few days after Anacamptis coriophora ssp. fragrans. Flowering time begins in April in the south of the distribution area and as late as June further north. The percentage of flowers setting seed is high, with the seeds being released during the following dry-hot summer period.	Least Concern	2016	Global & Mediterranean	NT 2011 Europe; EN 2014 JO; LC 2017 Global	Not Threatened	Lőki et al 2015; Masters et al 2020; Molnar et al 2017; Kasparek & Grimm 1999	IUCN Red List 2021	
Salep	Anacamptis collina	Anacamptis collina (Banks & Sol. ex Russell) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Y	Fan-lipped Orchid (English); Orchis des Collines (French); Orquídea pobre (Spanish/Castilian)	AL, DZ, CY, FR, GR, IR, IQ, IT, LY, MT, MA, PT, RU, ES, TN, TR, TM	Basic leaves develop during the winter and from these, the flower stalk emerges in the very early spring. The flowers do not have nectar, nevertheless they are pollinated by insects; the fruit maturity starts immediately on fading, then the plant withers away and remains unseen during summer above the surface. It is bound to alkaline soils.	Least Concern	2011	Europe & Mediterranean	LC 2016 Mediterranean; LC 2011 Europe; EX 2012 FR	Not Threatened		IUCN Red List 2022	Rutherford & Groves 2017
Salep	Anacamptis coriophora	Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Y	Bug orchid, Fragrant Orchid (English)	AL, DZ, AT, BE, BG, CY, FR, DE, GR, HU, IR, IQ, IT, LY, MA, NL, PL, PT, RO, RU, SK, ES, CH, TN, TR, UA	Anacamptis coriophora typically occurs in grassy places derived from 'molinaies': boggy meadows and moorland, flushed slopes and woodland edges prone to flooding. It prefers slightly acidic to slightly alkaline soil often clayey-calcareous substrates in full sunlight. This species is found from sea level to 2,500 m altitude. The flowering time is from April to July (Bournérias and Prat 2005, Delforge 1995, Kretzschmar et al. 2007). Source: RL	Least Concern	2011	Europe	VU 2009 FR; EX 2012 NL; Possibly Threatened 2007 HU; DD 2012 FR	Not Threatened	Ghorbani et al, 2014; Ghorbani et al, 2017; Kasparek & Grimm 1999; Tekinşen & Güner 2010. Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	IUCN Red List 2022; World Checklist of Plants	
Salep	Anacamptis laxiflora	Anacamptis laxiflora (Lam.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon	Y	Loose-flowered Orchid (English);	AF, AL, DZ, BE, CY, FR, DE, GR,	It is a perennial herbaceous plant (tuberous geophyte) that inhabits humid pastures and marshes. It prefers humid soils and requires a lot of light.	Least Concern	2010	Europe & Mediterranean	LC 2009 Meditteranean; LC 2010 Europe; VU 2009 FR	Not Threatened	Sandal Erzurumlu et al 2018; Kasparek & Grimm 1999	IUCN Red List 2022: Plants of the World Online	
Salep	Anacamptis laxiflora subsp. dinsmorei	Anacamptis laxiflora subsp. dinsmorei (Schltr.) H.Kretzschmar, Eccarius & H.Dietr.	Y	Unknown	LB, SY, PS, TR	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Sandal Erzurumlu et al 2018		
Edible	Anoectochilus reinwardtii	Anoecochilus reinwardtii Blume	N	Unknown	ID, MY, TH	Rhizome geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated		World Checklist of Useful Plants	
Edible	Anoectochilus albolineatus	Anoectochilus albolineatus C.S.P. Parish & Rchb.f.	Y	Unknown	MM, TH, VN	Rhizome geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated		World Checklist of Useful Plants	
Edible	Anoectochilus geniculatus	Anoectochilus geniculatus Ridl.	N	Unknown	MY, ID, TH, MM	Rhizome geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated		World Checklist of Useful Plants	
Chikanda	Brachycorythis pleistophylla	Brachycorythis pleistophylla Rchb.f.	N	Ligosi (Male) (Kinga tribe, Makete district, Tanzania), Joyisi (Malawi)	AO, BI, CM, CG, GQ, GA, KE, MG, MW, MZ, NG, RW, SD, TZ, UG, ZM, CD, ZW	Numerous very finely pointed leaves, A spike of purple, mauve or violet flowers.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Hamisy, 2007; Mapunda, 2007		Namoto, M. (2018). Status of chikanda orchids on Nyika, Draft Report.
Chikanda	Brachycorythis pubescens	Brachycorythis pubescens Harv.	Y	Joyisi	AO, BF, BI, CD, CF, CI, CM, ET, GA, GN, GQ, KE, ML, MW, MZ, NG, RW, SD, SZ, TG, TZ,	Hemicryptophyte or tuber geophyte.; A slender herb 18-30 in. high with pink, bluish or reddish-purple, or rarely white, flowers.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	LC 2005 ZA; LC 2011 CM	Not Threatened	Peters, C.R., O'Brien, E.M. and Drummond, R.B. (1992). Edible Wild Plants of Sub-saharan Africa. pp. 36-37	Plants of the World Online	Namoto, M. (2018). Status of chikanda orchids on Nyika, draft report.
Edible	Bulbophyllum leopardinum	Bulbophyllum leopardinum (Wall.) Lindl. ex Wall.	Y	Leopard Spotted Bulbophyllum (English); Thuur, Parajiva (Nepal)	IN, CN, BT, MM, NP, TH, VN, LA, PK	The leaves of this species are deep green. The flowers are pale green and spotted red, simulating the skin colour of a leopard. The species forms large colonies. The flowers have a very offensive smell and attract carrion flies. The species is said to favour partial shade of ever-green broad-leaved sub-tropical forest 1,500-2,000 m (Raskoti 2009)., Elev. 900-3,200 m reported in IUCN assessment.	Least Concern	2013	Global	VU 2013 CN	Threatened	Subedi, A. et al. (2013). Collection and trade of wild-harvested orchids in Nepal.	IUCN Red List 2021; Threatsearch	

Edible	Caladenia caerulea	Caladenia caerulea R.Br.	Y	Blue Fairy Orchid, Blue Caladenia	AU	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants	
Edible	Caladenia carnea	Caladenia carnea R.Br.	Y	Pink Fairies, Pink Fringe Orchid, Horned orchid (English)	AU, NC, NZ	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.; Teoh, E.S. (2019) Orchids as Aphrodisiac, Medicine or Food.	World Checklist of Plants	
Edible	Caladenia filamentosa	Caladenia filamentosa R.Br.	Y	Daddy Longlegs, Spider Orchid, Tailed Caladenia (English)	AU	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Rare 2018 AU (TAS only)	Threatened	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants, Threatsearch	
Edible	Caladenia fuscata	Caladenia fuscata (Rchb.f.) M.A.Clem & D.L.Jones	Y	Dusky Fingers	AU	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants	
Edible	Caladenia gracilis	Caladenia gracilis R.Br.	Y	Musky Caladenia, Musky Finger Orchid (English)	AU	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	EN 2018 AU (SOA only)	Threatened	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants, Threatsearch	
Edible	Caladenia major	Caladenia major (R.Br.) Rchb.f.	Y	Large Waxlip Orchid (English)	AU	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants	
Edible	Caladenia quadrifaria	Caladenia quadrifaria (R.S.Rogers) D.L.Jones	Y	Unknown	AU	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	EN 2016 AU (NSW only)	Threatened	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants, Threatsearch	
Edible	Caladenia tentaculata	Caladenia tentaculata Schltdl.	Y	Green Combed Spider Orchid, Fringed Spider Orchid (English)	AU	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants	
Edible	Calanthe ventilabrum	Calanthe ventilabrum Rchb.f.	Y	Unknown	PG, FJ, ID, FR, PF, SB, VU	Pseudobulb geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated		World Checklist of Useful Plants	
Edible	Calypso bulbosa	Calypso bulbosa (L.) Oakes	Y	Fairy slipper (English); Venus' slipper, Calypso (English), Calypso bulbeux (French)	CA, US, EE, CN, FI, JP, KR, MN, RU, SE	Tuber geophyte.; Commonly dormant for one to several years, prefers moderate to well-drained soil with little herbaceous competition. Occurs in cool, mature cedar swamps (on ridges, cedar butts and decaying logs) or on gentle slopes of mixed coniferous growth on calcerous bedrock, often associated with Thuja occidentalis occuring in the shaded-duff. Can occur on dry coniferous	Near Threatened	2011	Europe	VU 2001 FI; NT 2005 SE; CR 2011 MN; VU 2010 SE; EN 1997 JP; G5(Secure) 2016 US	Threatened	Teoh, E.S. (2019) Orchids as Aphrodisiac, Medicine or Food. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants, IUCN Red List; Threatsearch	
Edible	Ceratostylis latifolia	Ceratostylis latifolia Blume	N	Ki pahit (unk.)	Malesia region	Epiphyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Teoh, E.S. (2019) Orchids as Aphrodisiac, Medicine or Food. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants	
Edible	Chiloglottis diphylla	Chiloglottis diphylla R.Br.	Y	Common Ant Orchid (English)	AU, NZ	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants	
Edible	Chiloglottis formicifera	Chiloglottis formicifera Fitzg.	Y	Ant Orchid (English)	AU, NZ	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants	
Edible	Chiloglottis palachila	Chiloglottis palachila D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem	N	Clubbed Ant Orchid (English)	AU	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	R(are) 1997 Global	Not Threatened	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants; Threatsearch!	
Edible	Chiloglottis platyptera	Chiloglottis platyptera D.L.Jones	Y	Unknown	AU	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	VU 2016 AU (NSW only)	Threatened	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants; Threatsearch!	
Edible	Chiloglottis pluricallata	Chiloglottis pluricallata D.L.Jones	Y	Brown Bird Orchid	AU	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants	
Edible	Chiloglottis sphyrnoides	Chiloglottis sphyrnoides D.L.Jones	N	Ornate Ant Orchid	AU	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	VU 2017 AU (QLD only)	Threatened	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants; Threatsearch!	
Edible	Chiloglottis trapeziformis	Chiloglottis trapeziformis Fitzg.	Y	Broad-lip Bird Orchid; Broad-leaved Bird Orchid (English)	AU, NZ	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	EN 2018 AU (SOA & TAS only)	Threatened	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants; Threatsearch!; Plants of the World Online	
Edible	Chiloglottis trilabra	Chiloglottis trilabra Fitzg.	Y	Unknown	AU	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	DD 2014 AU	Not Evaluated	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants; Threatsearch!	
Edible	Coelogyne ovalis	Coelogyne ovalis Lindl.	Y	Oval Coelogyne	CN, IN, BD, NP, LA, MM, TH, VE	Pseudobulb epiphyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	LC 2013 CN; EN 2015 IN	Not Threatened	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants; Threatsearch!	
Edible	Corybas fimbriatus	Corybas fimbriatus (R.Br.) Rchb.f.	Y	Fringed Helmut Orchid	AU	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	LC 2014 AU	Not Threatened	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants; Threatsearch!	
Edible	Corybas hispidus	Corybas hispidus D.L.Jones	Y	Bristly Helmut Orchid	AU	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	LC 2014 AU	Not Threatened	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants; Threatsearch!	
Edible	Corybas montanus	Corybas montanus D.L.Jones	Y	Mt Maroon Helmut Orchid	AU	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	VU 2017 Global	Threatened	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants; Threatsearch!	
Edible	Crepidium ridleyi	Crepidium ridleyi (J.J.Sm.) Szlach.	Y	Unknown	ID	Pseudobulb geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated		World Checklist of Useful Plants	
Edible	Cryptostylis erecta	Cryptostylis erecta R.Br.	N	Tartan Tongue Orchid, Turbin Orchid, Bonnet Orchid	AU	Hemicryptophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	EN 2014 AU (VIC only); TH 2016 AU	Threatened	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.; Teoh, E.S. (2019) Orchids as	World Checklist of Plants; Threatsearch!	
Edible	Cryptostylis hunteriana	Cryptostylis hunteriana Nicholls	N	Leafless Tongue Orchid	AU	Hemicryptophyte.	Not Evaluated	1997, 2016	1997-global; 2016-AU(NSW only)	VU 1997 Global; VU 2009 AU; TH 2016 AU (VIC only)	Threatened	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants; Threatsearch!	
Edible	Cryptostylis leptochila	Cryptostylis leptochila F.Muell. ex Benth.	Y	Small Tongue Orchid, Red Tongue Orchid	AU	Hemicryptophyte.	Not Evaluated	2018	unknown	Endangered	Threatened	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants; Threatsearch!	
Edible	Cryptostylis subulata	Cryptostylis subulata (Labill.) Rchb.f.	Y	Large Tongue Orchid, Cowslip Orchid	AU, NZ	Hemicryptophyte.	Not Evaluated	2018	unknown	Vulnerable	Threatened	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants; Threatsearch!	
Edible	Cymbidium canaliculatum	Cymbidium canaliculatum R.Br.	Y	Native arrowroot (Australian); Tiger Orchid, Chanelled Cymbidium, Inland Tree Orchid (English); Tiger boat-lipped orchid (English)	AU	Lacks tubers but has thickened stems.; Pseudobulb epiphyte.; Forms unmistakable clumps of plants emerging from tree hollows. Leaves (2-6), thick, 300-500 by 30-40 mm, rigid. Pseudobulbs large, 80-120 by 30-40 mm.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Wild Food Plants of Australia, Tim Low; Dictionary of Economic Plants, Uphof. J. C. Th.; Wild Food in Australia, Cribb. A. B. and J. W.; Low, T. (1991). Wild Food Plants of Australia. Angus & Robertson, Sydney. pp. 108.; Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.; Teoh, E.S. (2019) Orchids as Aphrodisiac, Medicine or Food. Switzerland: Springer	World Checklist of Plants	http://tropical.theferns.info/viewtropical.php?id=Cymbidium+canaliculatum
Edible	Cymbidium elegans	Cymbidium elegans Lindl.	Y	Thuur (Nepal)	IN, CN, BT, MM, NP	Pseudobulb epiphyte or lithophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	EN 2017 CN	Threatened	Medicinal and non-medicinal plants, TK Lim; Subedi, A. et al. (2013). Collection and trade of wild-harvested orchids in Nepal.	Threatsearch	
Edible	Cymbidium goeringii	Cymbidium goeringii (Rchb.f.) Rchb.f.	Y	Chun lan (Chinese)	CN, BT, IN, MM, NP, KR, JP, PK	Pseudobulb geophyte; ...species occurs on rocky slopes, forest margins, and open places in forests at altitudes of 300 to 3000) m.;	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	NT 2012 TW; VU 2017 CN; LC 2012 KR; Rare 2015 IN; CR 1997 JP	Threatened		World Checklist of Useful Plants; World Checklist of Plants; Threatsearch!	Brinkman, J.A. (2014). Quick scan of Orchidaceae species in European commerce as components of cosmetic, food and medicinal products.
Edible	Cymbidium hookerianum	Cymbidium hookerianum Rchb.f.	Y	Unknown	BT, CN, IN, NP, MM, TH, VN	Pseudobulb lithophyte or epiphyte.; An epiphyte on trees in damp, shady forests or on steep banks or rocks, often where thick moss cover occurs.Cymbidium hookerianum is a perennial, epiphytic or lithophytic herb. It has somewhat bilaterally-flattened, ovoid pseudobulbs, 3-6 cm long and 1.5-3.5	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	EN 2017 CN; VU 2015 IN	Threatened	Sharangi and Datta, Value Addition of Horticultural Crops: Recent Trends and Future Directions; Medicinal and non-medicinal plants, TK Lim; Lohar, A.	World Checklist of Useful Plants; Threatsearch!; Plants of the World Online; Threatsearch	orchid-world.com/evergreen/edible.pdf Edible Orchids essay, author unknown

Edible	Cymbidium madidum	Cymbidium madidum Lindl.	Y	Buttercup orchid (English)	AU	Pseudobulb epiphyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Teoh, E.S. (2019) Orchids as Aphrodisiac, Medicine or Food. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants; Plants of the World Online	
Edible	Cymbidium suave	Cymbidium suave R.Br.	Y	Grassy boat-lipped orchid (Enlgish); Snake flower (English)	AU	Pseudobulb epiphyte or lithophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Teoh, E.S. (2019) Orchids as Aphrodisiac, Medicine or Food. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants	
Edible	Cynorkis flexuosa	Cynorkis flexuosa Lindl.	Y	Unknown	KM, MG	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	LC 2014 FR	Not Threatened	Tanaka, T. (1976). Tanaka's Cyclopedia of Edible Plants of the World. Keigaku Publishing C., Tokyo. pp. 237.	World Checklist of Useful Plants; Threatsearch	
Edible	Cypripedium cordigerum	Cypripedium cordigerum D.Don	N	Heart-shaped lip Cypripedium (English), Bai Chun Shao Lan (Chinese), Dyuma, Shakalkal (Urdu)	BT, IN. PK, NP, CN	Cypripedium cordigerum occurs in a variety of habitats from openings outskirts of forests, open Abies forest in open glades and in Caragana (pea shrub), Juniperus scrub on south-facing slopes, bogs, woodland glades, ravines, streams, lake edges, oak and rhododendron forests. The maximum species were found in the northern aspect often under the shade of Viburnum cotinifolium. Main associate species were Viburnum cotinifolium, Viburnum foetens, Podophyllum hexandrum, Fragaria daltoniana, Anemone rivularis, Galium asperuloides, Rosa macrophylla, Quercus floribunda, Quercus semecarpifolia, Aruncus dioecus, Seneio altus, Pimpinella denticulatea, Ranuncolous hirtellus and Lyonia ovalifolia.; Cypripedium cordigerum prefers wet substrates in shady woods and flowers from June until August. (Cribb 1997, Duthie, 1906, efloras 2008, Frosch and Cribb 2012, Jalal et al. 2009).	Vulnerable	2014	Global	VU 2015 Global; Rare 2015 IN; EN 2017 CN	Threatened	Pant, B., 2013. Medicinal orchids and their uses: tissue culture a potential alternative for conservation. African Journal of plant science, 7(10), pp.448-467.)	IUCN Red List 2021; Threatsearch	
Edible	Cyrtochilum revolutum	Cyrtochilum revolutum (Lindl.) Dalstrom	Y	Unknown	CO, VE	Pseudobulb epiphyte.; Alt. 3,000-3,700 m. in the Andes.	Not Evaluated	2018	CO	Vulnerable	Threatened		colplanta.org; Threatsearch; Plants of the World Online	
Salep	Dactylorhiza elata	Dactylorhiza elata (Poir.) Soó	Y	Orchis Elevé (French), Stately Dactylorhiza (Englsih)	DZ, BE, FR, IT, MA, NL, PT, ES, TN	Dactylorhiza elata is a perennial herbaceous geophyte that is found in humid and wet grasslands of tall grasses and rushes with very wet calcareous soils or soils flushed by calcareous waters. It also grows at the sides of streams and springs and is a light demanding plant. Its flowering takes place in spring and in early summer. This species does not reproduce until its third year, it lives up to ten years and therefore the generation length is estimated at seven to eight years (J.-M. Tison pers. comm. 2015). Source RL	Near Threatened	2015	Global & Mediterranean	LC 2010 Europe; VU 2009 FR; NT 2017 Global; VU 2002 ES; CR 2013 IT	Threatened		IUCN Red List 2022	
Salep	Dactylorhiza euxina	Dactylorhiza euxina (Nevski) Czerep.	Y	Laz salebi (unk.)	AM, AZ, GE, RU, TR	Tuber geophyte.	Near Threatened	2014	Global	NT 2014 Global	Not Threatened	Kurt 2020	IUCN Red List 2021	
Salep	Dactylorhiza hatagirea	Dactylorhiza hatagirea (D.Don) Soó	Y	Salampunja (Ayurvedic), Buzidan, Salab Misri (Unani), Salampanja (Hindi name), Himalayan Marsh Orchid (English), Salampanja (trade name); Paanchaule, Hatajadi (Nepal)	CN, MN, RU(?), NP, PK, Tibet of China,	Plant is terrestrial glabrous herb attends height of 20-25 cm. Tubers slightly flattened, palmately divided into 3-5, finger like lobes. Flower stalk upto 90 cm Long, erect, hollow, leafy throughout or the lower portion bear few sheathing scales. Leaves are 4-6, cauline, leaf blade oblong to linear lanceolate, 8.0-15.0cm x 1.5-3.0 cm in size, base sheathing, apex obtuse or acuminate.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	DD 2013 CN; VU 2015 IN	Threatened	Singh et al. (2021); Salep is used as an aphrodisiac or a nutritive and restorative tonic, and are also eaten raw as a farinaceous food; Pant, B., 2013. Medicinal orchids and their uses: tissue culture a potential alternative for conservation. African Journal of plant science, 7(10), pp.448-467.); Subedi, A. et al. (2013). Collection and trade of wild-harvested orchids in Nepal.		https://vikaspedia.in/agriculture/crop-production/package-of-practices/medicinal-and-aromatic-plants/dactylorhiza-hatagirea
Salep	Dactylorhiza iberica	Dactylorhiza iberica (M.Bieb. ex Willd.) Soó	Y	Iberia Dactylorhiza (Georgia)	CY, GR, IR, UA, LB, SY, GE, AM, AZ, RU, PS, TR,	Found in full sun to mid shade in marshy meadows, slopes and stream banks at elevations of 600 to 2600 meters as a cold to cool growing terrestrial with2 narrow, ribbon-like, elongate, slightly digitate root tubers giving rise to an erect, 8 to 24" [20 to 60 cm] long stem carrying 3 to 7 cauline, well spaced, obloquely erect to spreading, unspottedlinear-lanceoalte, slightly keeled leaves that blooms in the late spring and summer on an erect, terminal, dense to laxly several flowered inflorescence.	Vulnerable	2011	Europe	VU 2010 Europe; EN 2006 CY	Threatened	Kasparek & Grimm 1999; Ari et al, 2005		IOSPE PHOTOS (orchidspecies.com)
Salep	Dactylorhiza incarnata	Dactylorhiza incarnata (L.) Soó	Y	Early Marsh Orchid, Flesh Colored Datylorhiza (English)	AF, AL, RU, AT, EE, LV, LT, BY, BE, BG, SK, CZ, DK, FI, FR, DE, GB, GR, HU, IR, IQ, IE, IT, KZ, KG, LB, SY, MN, NL, NO, PK, PL, RO, ES, SE, CH, TJ, TR, TM, UA, UZ, CN, RS	Tuber geophyte. In marshes, fens and bogs. Tubers deeply 3-5 fid, more or less elongated at apex. Dactylorhiza incarnata grows in fens and meadows with high level of underground water, from lowlands to foothills and is also found in inland coastal marshes, marshy hollows, and stream banks. It prefers alkaline to neutral soils and full light. The flowering takes place from May to June. (Bournérias and Prat 2005, Delforge 1995, GIROS 2009, Harrap and Harrap 2009, Lang 2004, Pignatti 1982, Rossi 2002, Vakhrameeva et al. 2008).	Least Concern	2011	Europe	LC Europe 2010, CR Luxembourg 2005, NT Norway 2006, EN Croatia 2007, VU France 2009, NT Hungary 2007, EN Bulgaria 2009, EN Bulgaria 2011, NT Switzerland 2016, VU Spain 2010, LC Ireland 2016, CR Germany 1996, EN Germany 1999, LC United Kingdom 2014, TH Germany 2005	Threatened	de Boer et al, 2017; Ghorbani et al, 2014; Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	Plants of the World Online	Dactylorhiza incarnata - Early Marsh-orchid (first-nature.com)
Salep	Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. cilicica	Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. cilicica (Klinge) H.Sund.	Y	Ottoman Dactylorhiza, Persian Marsh-Orchid (English)	AF, RU, IR, IQ, KZ, KG, LB, SY, PK, TJ, AZ, AM, GE, TR, TM, UZ, CN	Tuber geophyte.	Least Concern	2011	Europe	Not Evaluated	Not Threatened	Ghorbani et al, 2017; Ghorbani et al 2014; Lim, T.K. (2016); Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.		
Salep	Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. incarnata	Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. incarnata	Y	Early Marsh Orchid (English); Salep çiçeği (Turkish)	AL, AT, BE, BG, BY, CH, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, KG, KZ, NO, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SE, TU, UA	Tuber geophyte. Dactylorhiza incarnata grows in fens and meadows with high level of underground water, from lowlands to foothills and is also found in inland coastal marshes, marshy hollows, and stream banks. It prefers alkaline to neutral soils and full light. The flowering takes place from May to June. (Bournérias and Prat 2005, Delforge 1995, GIROS 2009, Harrap and Harrap 2009, Lang 2004, Pignatti 1982, Rossi 2002, Vakhrameeva et al. 2008).	Least Concern	2011	Europe	LC 2016 IE; 3R! 1999; LC 2008 EE; NT 2016 CH; CR 2012 CZ; VU 2010 FI; NT 2014 SK	Not Threatened	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants	
Salep	Dactylorhiza maculata	Dactylorhiza maculata (L.) Soó	Y	Heath spotted orchid, Adder's grass, Hen's kames, Male orchis (English)	AL, DZ, RU, AT, EE, LV, LT, BY, BE, BG, CZ, SK, DK, FI, FR, FO, DE, GB, GR, HU, IS, IE, IT, MN, MA, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, ES, SE, CH, TR, UA, CN, BA, HR, RS, ME, MK,	D. maculata is a terrestrial orchid with lance-shaped, mid-greenleaves which may have brown or purple spots. The flowers, in spikes 5-10cm long, from mid-spring to late summer, may be white, pink, pale purple or purplish red, with darker spots and streaks; Tuber geophyte.; Ecology: shrubland, grassland, inland wetlands. Elev. 2,300 m.	Least Concern	2010	Europe	LC Europe 2010, EN 2005 LU, LC 2009 FR, EX 2007 HU, NT 2008 Unknown, NT 2016 CH, TH 1999 AT, VU 2007 LT, NT 2008 EE, EX 2007 HU, NT 1999 DE, LC 2014 UK	Not Threatened	Rutherford & Groves 2017; Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants, IUCN Regional Red List	https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/5291/dactylorhiza-maculata/details; Brinkman, J.A. (2014). Quick scan of Orchidaceae species in European commerce as components of cosmetic, food and medicinal products.; CITES - Annotations for Appendix II orchids: Report of the intersessional working group [Decision 17.318]. PC24 Doc. 28. Facciola 1998
Salep	Dactylorhiza maculata subsp. fuchsii (Druce) Hyl.	Dactylorhiza maculata subsp. fuchsii (Druce) Hyl.	Y	Listed on RL as Dactylorhiza fuchsii Common Spotted Orchid (English), Orchis de Fuchs (French), Fuchs Dactylorhiza (German)	RU, BY, CZ, SK, FI, FR, DE, GB, HU, IS, IE, IT, MN, NL, NO, PL, RO, ES, SE, CH, UA, CN, RS, HR, SI, ME, BA, MK	Listed on RL as Dactylorhiza fuchsii. Dactylorhiza fuchsii is typically found in open woodlands, forest margins, marshes, grasslands, meadows, and seepages. It grows in alkaline, dry to marshy soils in semi-shade to full light. The flowering takes place from May to July. The species has a very wide range of pollinators (Delforge 1995, Bournérias and Prat 2005).	Least Concern (Listed on RL as Dactylorhiza fuchsii)	2011	Europe	LC 2016 CH; VU 2012 NL	Not Threatened	de Boer et al, 2017		
Salep	Dactylorhiza maculata subsp. saccifera	Dactylorhiza maculata subsp. saccifera (Brongn.) Diklic	Y	Sack-carrying Dactylorhiza; Wedge-lipped orchid	AL, BG, GR, IT, RO, ES, TR, RS, HR, SI, ME, BA, MK	Leaves without spots, the lower obovate to elliptical. At least the lower bracts usually distinctly (up to 2 times) longer than the flowers. Outer perianth-segments up to 10 mm. Labellum deeply 3-lobed, the middle lobe about as long and as wide as the lateral lobes. Spur 7-13 mm, saccate- or conical-cylindrical. Habitat - damp meadows and woods.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Kreziou et al, 2016; de Boer et al, 2017; Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.		
Salep	Dactylorhiza majalis	Dactylorhiza majalis (Rchb.) P.F.Hunt & Summerh.	Y	Broad-leafed marsh orchid, The fistula-shaped Dactylorhiza (English)	AL, RU, AT, EE, LV, LT, BY, BE, BG, CZ, SK, DK, GR, FI, FR, FO, DE, GB, HU, IE, IT, KZ, NL, NO, PL, RO, ES, SE, CH, TR, UA, RS, BA, HR,	Dactylorhiza majalis is found in damp grassland, unimproved marshland, fens and wet meadows. It grows on damp to swampy, slightly alkaline to slightly acid soils in full sun light. The flowering time is from May to June (Delforge 1995, Bournérias and Prat 2005).	Least Concern	2011	Europe	NT 2014 SK; LC 2010 Europe; VU 2005 LU; NT 2005 SW; EN 2007 HR; NT 2009 FR; NT 2007 HU; LC 2016 CH; EN 2007 LT; EN 2011 DE; NT 2009 FR	Not Threatened	de Boer et al, 2017; Turkmen et al 2021		Dactylorhiza majalis|broad-leaved marsh orchid/RHS Gardening
Salep	Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera	Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Y	Heart Shaped Lip Dactylorhiza; Heart Shaped orchid (English)	AL, BG, GR, RO, UA, ME, RS	Tuber geophyte.; Mountain grassland. Tubers deeply 2-4 fid, somewhat elongated at apex.	Least Concern	2011	Global & Europe	Not Evaluated	Not Threatened		IUCN Red List 2021; Plants of the World Online; World Checklist of Plants	
Salep	Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. kalopissii	Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. kalopissii (E.Nelson) H.A.Pedersen, P.J.Cribb & Rolf Kühn	Y	Kalopiss' Dactylorhiza (English)	AL, BG, GR	Tuber geophyte.	Endangered	2011	Global, Europe & Mediterranean	Not Evaluated	Threatened		IUCN Red List 2021	
Salep	Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. lapponica (Laest. ex Hartm.) H.Sund.	Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. lapponica (Laest. ex Hartm.) H.Sund.	Y	Unknown	BY, RU, CZ, SK, FI, FR, DE, IT, NO, PL, RO, ES, SE, CH, UA, RS, HR, SI, ME, BA, MK. Extinct	Habitat - fens and marshes. Leaves: 2-3, the lower patent, the upper erect. Labellum 5-7 mm, 3-lobed; lateral lobes longer than the middle lobe.Tubers deeply 2-4 fid, filiform-elongated at apex.	Least Concern	2011	Europe	Not Evaluated	Not Threatened		IUCN Red List 2021; Plants of the World	

Salep	Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. pindica	Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. pindica (B. Willing & E.Willing) H.A.Pedersen, P.J.Cribb & Rolf Kühn	Y	Unknown	BG, GR, RO	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated		IUCN Red List 2022	
Salep	Dactylorhiza romana	Dactylorhiza romana (Sebast.) Soó	Y	Roman Orchid, The Roman Dactylorhiza (English)	AL, DZ, BG, CY, GR, IR, IQ, IT, RU, LB, SY, MA, PT, RO, IT, ES, TR, TM, BA, HR, RS, ME, MK, SI,	*Dactylorhiza romana* grows to a maximum of 50cm but most plants are between 15 and 35cm tall. The plant has 3-9 narrow, pointed leaves which are unspotted. The inflorescence is lax when the flowers are fully open, and the flowers themselves vary in colour from yellow to magenta. The two colour forms are frequently found growing together and there are also intermediates.	Least Concern	2011	Europe	LC Europe 2011, TH 2003 IL, VU 2009 BG	Threatened	Kasparek & Grimm 1999; de Boer et al, 2017; Ghorbani et al, 2017; Sandal Erzurumlu et al 2018.; Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.		https://www.first-nature.com/flowers/dactylorhiza-romana.php
Salep	Dactylorhiza romana subsp. georgica	Dactylorhiza romana subsp. georgica (Klinge) Soó ex Renz & Taubenheim	Y	Georgian Orchid (English)	IR, IQ, RU, TR, TM	Tuber geophyte.	Least Concern	2011	Europe	Not Evaluated	Not Threatened	Ghorbani et al, 2014; Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants	
Salep	Dactylorhiza sambucina	Dactylorhiza sambucina (L.) Soó	Y	Elder-flowered Orchid	AL, AT, EE, LV, LT, BY, BG, FR, CZ, SK, DK, FI, DE, GR, HU, IT, NO, PL, RO, ES, SE, CH, UA, RS, ME,	*Dactylorhiza sambucina* (L.) Soó is a polycarpic perennial geophyte with a palmate root tuber slightly or moderately divided into several lobes (Fig. 1A). Between 3 and 6 adventitious roots that can be up to 6 cm long develop at the base of an innovation bud (Fig. 1A). The stem is 10–20 (30) cm high, sturdy, and hollow. It bears 2 scale leaves and 3–7 green leaves, depending on age and nutrient status, with the lower ones oblong-lanceolate 5–10 × 1–2.5 cm, and the upper ones lanceolate; the leaves are homogenously green and do not develop brownish lilac spots	Least Concern	2011	Global & Europe	LC 2011 Global; NT 2007 HU; NT 2010 FI; EN 2012 CZ; NT 2016 CH; VU 2015 NO; 3rl 1999 AT; EX 2008 EE; CR 1999 DE; LC 2009 FR	Not Threatened	Kreziou et al, 2016; de Boer et al, 2017; Charitonidou et al, 2019; Jersáková et al. 2015; Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	IUCN Red List 2021	
Edible	Dendrobium bigibbum	Dendrobium bigibbum Lindl.	Y	Cooktown orchid (English)	ID, PG, AU	Pseudobulb lithophyte or epiphyte	Not Evaluated	2017	Global	Vulnerable	Threatened	Medicinal and non-medicinal plants, TK Lim; Orchid preparations, Singh, Kishore, Kumar, Singh	World Checklist of Useful Plants, Threatsearch!	orchid-world.com/evergreen/edible.pdf Edible Orchids essay, author unknown
Edible	Dendrobium canaliculatum	Dendrobium canaliculatum R.Br.	Y	Tea Tree Orchid	PG, AU	This species is found in the Trans Fly savanna and grassland, Southeast Papuan rain forest, Cape York Peninsula tropical savanna, Arnhem Land tropical savanna and Queensland tropical rain forest ecoregions (Olson et al. 2001). It is a small epiphytic orchid has long-lived scented flowers and two pollinators have been identified Hylaeus ruficeps and H. theodorei solitary bee species. In Australia it is often found growing in exposed conditions on Melaleuca (tea tree) species. The roots grow in the layers of papery bark and may gain protection from it (Cribb 1986). It is found in lowland wet forest habitat, coastal swamp forest and coastal forest and particularly in Melaleuca woodland in Australia and also in shrubland and savanna (Adams 2015, De Vogel et al. 2018). It also been found in mangrove vegetation (Millar 1999. Jones 2006).	Least Concern	2019	Global	LC 2018 Global	Not Threatened	Teoh, E.S. (2019) Orchids as Aphrodisiac, Medicine or Food. Switzerland: Springer.	IUCN Red List 2021	
Edible	Dendrobium chrysotoxum	Dendrobium chrysotoxum Lindl.	Y	Fried egg orchid (English)	BD, CN, KH, LA, MM, TH, VN	Pseudobulb epiphyte.	Not Evaluated	2017	China	Vulnerable	Threatened	Medicinal and non-medicinal plants, TK Lim Teoh, E.S. (2016). Medicinal orchids of Asia	World Checklist of Useful Plants, Threatsearch!, Plants of the World Online	Edible Orchids essay, author unknown; Lohar, A (2019) Edible Orchids for Human Consumption in Agriculture & Food: e-newsletter Vol. 1(6), pp.27-31.
Edible	Dendrobium kingianum	Dendrobium kingianum Bidwill ex Lindl.	Y	Pink rock orchid	AU	Pseudobulb epiphyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated		World Checklist of Useful Plants; Plants of the World Online	orchid-world.com/evergreen/edible.pdf Edible Orchids essay, author unknown
Edible	Dendrobium longicornu	Dendrobium longicornu Lindl.	Y	Kause (Nepal)	CH, IN, BD, NP, MM, VN	Pseudobulb epiphyte.	Not Evaluated	2017	China	Endangered	Threatened	Medicinal and non-medicinal plants, TK Lim ; Orchid preparations, Singh, Kishore, Kumar, Singh; Subedi, A. et al. (2013). Collection and trade of wild-harvested orchids in Nepal.	World Checklist of Useful Plants, Threatsearch!	Edible Orchids essay, author unknown
Edible	Dendrobium moniliforme	Dendrobium moniliforme (L.) Sw.	Y	Unknown	CN, TW, BD, IN, JP, KR, MM, VN	Pseudobulb epiphyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	LC 2017 TW; EN 2012 KR	Threatened		World Checklist of Useful Plants, Threatsearch!	Edible Orchids essay, author unknown; Lohar, A (2019) Edible Orchids for Human Consumption in Agriculture & Food: e-newsletter Vol. 1(6), pp.27-31.
Edible	Dendrobium nobile	Dendrobium nobile Lindl.	Y	Shi hu (Chinese); sokkok (Korean)	BD, CN, IN, LA, MM, NP, TH, US(HI), VN	Pseudobulb epiphyte or lithophyte; In China-is epiphytic on tree trunks in mountain forests and lithophytic on rocks in mountain valleys at altitudes of 500 to 1700 m.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	VU 2017 CN; Rare 2015 IN; DD 2017 TW	Threatened	None found	World Checklist of Plants; Threatsearch	Brinkman, J.A. (2014). Quick scan of Orchidaceae species in European commerce as components of cosmetic, food and medicinal products.
Edible	Dendrobium officinale	Dendrobium officinale Kimura & Migo	Y	Unknown	CN, JP, TW	In China, D. offiicinale is propagated by tissue culture and cultivated in massive commercial artificial shelters. The planting acreage in 2016 was >7,000 ha with the greatest areas occuring in Yunnan, Zhejiang, and Guangdong provinces. Pseudobulb epiphyte	Critically Endangered	2004	Global	CR 2014 Global	Threatened	Chen,W. et al. (2021). Isolation, structural properties, biactivities of polysaccharides from Dendrobium officinale Kimura & Migo Zhao, M. et al. (2021). Phytochemical profiles of edible flowers of medicinal plants of Dendrobium officinale and Dendrobium devonianum	World Checklist of Plants; IUCN Red List 2021; Threatsearch	
Edible	Dendrobium salaccense	Dendrobium salaccense (Blume) Lindl.	Y	Cooking orchid (English)	CN, LK, CC, LA, MM, TH, VN, Malesia (region, incl. specifically Borneo, Java, Lesser Sunda Islands, Sumatra), MY	Pseudobulb epiphyte or lithophyte.l	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	EX 1994 SG; EN 2012 LK; VU 2017 CN; EN 2015 IN	Threatened		World Checklist of Plants; Threatsearch!	Edible Orchids essay, author unknown; Lohar, A (2019) Edible Orchids for Human Consumption in Agriculture & Food: e-newsletter Vol. 1(6), pp.27-31 Facciola 1990
Edible	Dendrobium speciosum	Dendrobium speciosum Sm.	Y	King orchid (Australian); Rock orchid (English)	AU	Pseudobulb lithophyte or epiphyte.; Lacks tubers but has thickened stems.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	TH 2016 AU (VIC only)	Threatened	Low, T. (1991). Wild Food Plants of Australia. Angus & Robertson, Sydney. pp. 108.; Teoh, E.S. (2019) Orchids as Aphrodisiac, Medicine or Food. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Useful Plants; World Checklist of Plants; Threatsearch!	orchid-world.com/evergreen/edible.pdf Edible Orchids essay, author unknown
Edible	Dendrobium speciosum var. hillii	Dendrobium speciosum var. hillii Mast.	Y	Rock Lily, King Orchid	AU	Pseudobulb lithophyte or epiphyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants; Threatsearch!	
Edible	Dienia cylindrostachya	Dienia cylindrostachya Lindl.	Y	Cylindric Raceme Malaxis (English)	CN, IN, MM, NP, PK	Pseudobulb geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	LC 2013 CN	Not Threatened	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants; Threatsearch!	
Edible	Dipodium squamatum	Dipodium squamatum (G.Forst.) R.Br.	Y	Blotched hyacinth orchid, Hyacinth Orchid (English)	AU, NC, VU	Holomycotrophic rhizome geophyte.; Expanded, fibrous roots (tubers) are 7-8 mm thick and longer than a man's fingers.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Teoh, E.S. (2019) Orchids as Aphrodisiac, Medicine or Food. Switzerland: Springer	World Checklist of Plants	Cherikoff
Chikanda	Disa aconitoides subsp. concinna	Disa aconitoides subsp. concinna (N.E.Br.) H.P.Linder	Y	Chinaka	BI, CD, ET, KE, MW, MZ, RW, SD, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW	Tuber geophyte. In grassland, sometimes with scattered shrubs, or Brachystegia woodland; 1450–2800 m. Tubers almost globose to elongate-ovoid, 1.5–3 cm. long, 1–2 cm. in diameter, shortly tomentose or nearly glabrous. Roots very slender, flexuous, pubescent or glabrous.A terrestrial herb 2–6.5 dm. high, glabrous except for the roots.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated			Namoto, M. (2018). Status of chikanda orchids on Nyika, draft report.
Chikanda	Disa aequiloba	Disa aequiloba Summerh.	N	Chikanda Mbozi (unk)	AO, TZ, ZM, CD	Habitat:Wet grassland or swamp; 1850–2100 m.; Tuber geophyte.	Endangered	2015	Global	EN 2015 Global	Threatened	Nyomora, 2005; Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants	
Chikanda	Disa baurii	Disa baurii Bolus	Y	Baur's Disa, Nteteme la (Ntetemera) (Matango tribe, Mbinga district, Tanzania)	BI, ZA, MW, MZ, RW, SZ, TZ, ZM, CD, ZW	A terrestrial herb 1.5–6 dm. high, glabrous except for the roots. Roots slender, flexuous, pubescent. Inflorescence up to 12 cm. long, 3–5.5 cm. in diameter, rather loosely 1–11-flowered. Upland grassland, sometimes with scattered shrubs; 1500–2700 m., Tuber geophyte	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	LC 2005 ZA	Not Threatened	Hamisy, 2007, Foden, W. & Potter, L. 2005. Disa baurii Bolus. National Assessment: Red List of South African Plants version 2020.1. Accessed on 2022/03/15 .; Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Useful Plants, Threatsearch!	
Chikanda	Disa caffra	Disa caffra Bolus	Y	Sumbawanga (Zambian, named after its origin in Subawanga, TZ)	AO, ZA, MG, MW, TZ, ZM, CD	Tuber geophyte.; Terrestrial herb perennating by testicular tubers, rarely with separate sterile shoots. Fertile stems 25–50 cm tall; cauline leaves mostly sheathing and 4–6 cm long, 2 leaves with free semi-erect narrowly lanceolate to linear blades up to 12 cm long. Sterile shoots c. 2-leaved; leaves erect, up to 13 cm long, linear-lanceolate, acute. Inflorescence lax to sub-dense, 6–13 cm long, 8–18-flowered. Floral bracts as tall as the flowers, narrowly ovate, acuminate, the apices often reflexed. Flowers borne horizontally, pink, sometimes reddish or purplish, or with purple spots. Dorsal sepal galeate; galea erect, 8–12 mm long, 6–10 mm wide and 4–6 mm deep, ovate, acute to obtuse. Lateral sepals, 8–13 mm long, elliptic, rotund, acute. Spur horizontal at the base, at length gradually decurved, slender, 8–13–15 mm long, cylindric from a conical base. Petals 6–9 mm long, narrowly oblong, obliquely acute, erect. Lip 6–8 mm long, narrowly lanceolate to narrowly elliptic, acute. Rostellum lateral lobes parallel, c. 3 mm tall. Anther 3–4 mm long. Stigma shortly stipitate. Ovary c. 1.5 cm long.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	LC 2005 ZA	Not Threatened	Veldman et al (2018)	Plants of the World Online	

Chikanda	Disa celata	Disa celata Summerh.	N	Chinaka (Malawi)	AO, MW, TZ, ZM	Tuber geophyte.; Terrestrial herb with separate sterile and fertile shoots. Sterile shoots to 7 cm long; leaves at least 1, conduplicate, 10–20 × 0.5–1 cm, linear-elliptic, acute to subacuminate. Fertile shoots 30–50 cm tall; cauline leaves imbricate, 5–7 × 8–12 mm, acute, closely sheathing with the apices free; basal leaves smaller, obtuse, hyaline or red. Inflorescence dense, 6–8 cm long. Floral bracts c. 2 cm long and 5–10 mm wide, narrowly ovate, subacuminate, overtopping and partially obscuring the flowers. Flowers orange to yellow. Spur pendent from the middle of the galea, slender cylindrical, 5–6.5 mm long. Lateral sepals 7–8 mm long, oblong, subobtuse or shortly apiculate. Dorsal sepal 5.5–7 mm long, obovate, obtuse; galea erect, 3–5.5 mm deep. Petals 2-lobed; anterior lobe, 3.5–5 mm in diameter, rotund, spreading; posterior lobe 4.5–6 mm long, linear, acute, included in the galea. Lip pendent, 5–6.5 mm long, linear. Rostellum c. 1.5 mm tall. Anther erect, c. 3 mm long. Stigma subsessile. Ovary c. 1 cm long.	Data Deficient	2018	Global	DD 2017 Global	Not Evaluated	Veldman et al (2018)	IUCN Red List 2021; Plants of the World Online	Namoto, M. (2018). Status of chikanda orchids on Nyika, Draft Report.
Chikanda	Disa dichroa	Disa dichroa Summerh.	Y	Unknown	ZM, CD, TZ	Terrestrial herb perennating by testicular tubers. Plants erect, slender, 35–60 cm tall. Flowers pale purple to mauve.	Data Deficient	2018	Global	DD 2017 Global	Not Evaluated		IUCN Red List 2021	
Chikanda	Disa engleriana	Disa engleriana Kraenzl.	Y	Chinaka cha sekelemo (Malawi)	AO, MW, TZ, ZM, CD	Terrestrial herb with separate fertile and sterile shoots. Flowers facing down, pink. Habitat - Fairly open woodland (7280 - 1700 m) Tuber geophyte. Sterile shoots with two linear leaves, flushed with purple and heavily blotched at the base. Sometimes occuring as scattered plants, sometimes forming colonies in which only a few plants flower in any one year. Flowering Feb-April.; Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Kasulo, V., Mwabumba, L. and Cry, M., 2009. A review of edible orchids in Malawi. Journal of Horticulture and Forestry, 1(7), pp.133-139.	World Checklist of Plants	Edible Orchids esaay, author unknown; Namoto, M. (2018). Status of chikanda orchids on Nyika, Draft Report.
Chikanda	Disa erubescens	Disa erubescens Rendle	N	Liseku (Kinga tribe, Makete district, Tanzania); Makaha ga mlutu (Kinga and Bena tribes, Tanzania), Masekele, Masekani, (Kinga tribe, Tanzania); Liseki, Masekeni, Masekendi, Mbozi (unk)	AO, BI, CM, KE, MW, MZ, NG, RW, SD, TZ, UG, ZM, CD, ZW	A terrestrial herb 3–9 dm. high, glabrous except for the roots. Tubers ellipsoid, ovoid or almost globose, 1.5–3 cm. long, 8–15 mm. in diameter, — hairy.; Tuber geophyte.	Least Concern	2013	Global	LC 2013 Global	Not Threatened	Nyomora, 2005; Hamisy, 2007; Mapunda, 2007; Challe, 2009. Davenport and Ndangalasi 2003. Challe and Struik (2017); Challe, Struik & Price (2018); Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	IUCN Red List 2021; World Checklist of Plants	
Chikanda	Disa fragrans	Disa fragrans Schltr.	Y	Unknown	CD, ET, KE, MW, MZ, RW, SD, TZ, UG, ZA, ZW	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	DD 2001 MW	Not Evaluated	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants	
Chikanda	Disa fragrans subsp. fragrans	Disa fragrans Schltr. subsp. fragrans	Y	Unknown	ZA, LS, MW, MZ, TZ, ZW	A terrestrial herb 1–5 dm. high, glabrous except for the roots. Tubers narrowly ellipsoid, 2.5 cm. long, scarcely 1 cm. in diameter, densely tomentose.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	DD 2001 Unknown	Not Evaluated	Davenport & Ndangalasi, 2001; Nyomora, 2005; Hamisy, 2007		
Chikanda	Disa hircicornis	Disa hircicornis Rchb.f.	Y	Chikana (Malawi)	ZA, CD, AO, BI, CM, ET, KE, MW, MZ, NE, NG, RW, SD, TZ, UG, ZM,	A slender to rather stout terrestrial herb, 1-21/2 ft. high, In damp grassy places and marshes, Flowers purple with darker markings, A dense cylindrical flower spike 2-7 in. long; Tuber geophyte	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	LC 2011 Global; LC 2005 ZA	Not Threatened		World Checklist of Useful Plants	Namoto, M. (2018). Status of chikanda orchids on Nyika, draft report.
Chikanda	Disa katangensis	Disa katangensis De Wild	Y	Unknown	AO, ZM, CD	Terrestrial herb with separate fertile and sterile shoots. Flowers red, pink or scarlet, the galea with darker spots.	Data Deficient	2018	Global	DD 2017 Global	Not Evaluated		IUCN Red List 2021	
Chikanda	Disa miniata	Disa miniata Summerh.	N	Unknown	MW, MZ, TZ, ZM, CD, ZW	Terrestrial herb with separate sterile and fertile shoots.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Veldman et al. (2017); Veldman et al. (2018)		
Chikanda	Disa nyikensis	Disa nyikensis H.P.Linder	N	Unknown	MW, TZ, ZM	Terrestrial herb perennating by testicular tubers. Plants 20–45 cm tall.	Data Deficient	2018	Global	DD 2001 MW; VU 2001 ZM; DD 2017 Global	Not Threatened	need data	IUCN Red List 2021	
Chikanda	Disa ochrostachya	Disa ochrostachya Rchb.f.	Y	Golden candle orchid (English), Chinaka (Malawi)	AO, BI, CM, CG, KE, MW, RW, SD, TZ, UG, ZM, CD, ZW	Slender terrestrial herb, up to 1 m tall. Leaves on a separate shoot, 2-3, erect, elliptic, up to 20 × 4 cm, folded along the length. Leaves along the fertile shoot, up to 9 × 3 cm, sheathing. Inflorescence cylindric, 15-30 cm long, dense, 50-200-flowered, bracts 1.5-2.5 cm long, pointed. Flowers c. 1 cm in diameter, bright yellow, often spotted orange. Dorsal sepal obovate, 6-9 mm long with a pendent spur, up to 12 mm long arising from the middle. Lateral sepals spreading, 6-9 mm long. Petals 2-lobed. Lip pendent, linear, 5-9 mm long.; Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	LC 2011 Global	Not Threatened	Hamisy, 2007; Mapunda, 2007, Veldman et al. (2017); Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	Flora of Zambia online (https://www.zambiaflora.com/speciesdata/species.php?species_id=209410), World Checklist of Useful Plants, Threatsearch!; World Checklist of Plants	Namoto, M. (2018). Status of chikanda orchids on Nyika, Draft Report.
Chikanda	Disa perplexa	Disa perplexa H.P.Linder	N	Chinaka	KE, MW, NG, TZ, ZA, ZM, ZW	Tuber geophyte. Terrestrial herb perennating by tubers.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated			Namoto, M. (2018). Status of chikanda orchids on Nyika, draft report.
Chikanda	Disa robusta	Disa robusta N.E.Br.	Y	Ligosi, Manseke, Liseki (Kinga tribe, Makete district, Tanzania); Liseku, Manene, Masekenyakizunga, Makundu, Vikubwa, Vyekundu (Kinga tribe, Tanzania),. Liseku, Makundu (Wanji tribe, Tanzania); Chinaka (Malawi); Chukande Kijike, Likose, Liisek, Makaha Ga Mlutu, Masekele, Masakeni (unk.); Fungulwe, Mshilamshila, Myala, Ntonkonshi & Sumbawanga - after its origin of Sumbawanga, TZ (Zambian)	BI, MW, RW, TZ, ZM, CD	Terrestrial herb with separate fertile and sterile shoots, growing from testicular tubers. Sterile shoots 2–4-leaved; leaves semi-erect, conduplicate, lanceolate to narrowly elliptic, up to 30 cm long, Fertile shoots 60–80 cm tall; leaves along the stem almost completely sheathing, grading into the floral bracts, 6–9 cm long. Inflorescence sub-dense, 7–15(30) cm long, 10–20(40)-flowered. Floral bracts ovate to narrowly ovate, reaching to the middle of the flowers. Flowers facing down at an angle of 45°, orange-red. Dorsal sepal broadly ovate, 10–16 mm long, 9–12 mm wide and 7–8 mm deep. Spur horizontal from a broadly conical base, 25–35 mm long, usually upcurved, ascending due to the angle of the flowers. Lateral sepals broadly ovate to broadly oblong, 12–18 mm long. Petals oblanceolate, 11–18 mm long, erect, falcate. Lip narrowly oblong, 7–12 mm long. Tuber geophyte. Sterile shoots with red-blotched basal sheaths and lanceolate, conduplicate leaves. Montane grassland species, 1,500-2,000 m, flowering Nov-Jan.; Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Challe and Struik, The impact on orchid species abundance of gathering their edible tubers by HIV|AIDS orphans: a case of three villages in the Southern Highlands of Tanzania, Veldman et al (2018), Veldman et al. (2017), Davenport & Ndangalasi, 2001; Hamisy, 2007; Mapunda, 2007; Challe, 2009; Kasulo et al. 2009, Veldman et al (2018); Kasulo,C., Mwabumba, L. & Cry, M. (2009) A review of edible orchids of Malawi; Challe, Struik & Price (2018).; Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	Flora of Zambia online (https://www.zambiaflora.com/speciesdata/species.php?species_id=209410); World Checklist of Plants	Edible Orchids esaay, author unknown; Namoto, M. (2018). Status of chikanda orchids on Nyika, Draft Report.
Chikanda	Disa roeperocharoides	Disa roeperocharoides Kraenzl.	N	Unknown	CD, ZM	Terrestrial herb with separate fertile and sterile shoots.	Data Deficient	2018	Global	VU 2001 ZM; DD 2017 Global	Not Threatened	need data	IUCN Red List 2021	
Chikanda	Disa satyriopsis	Disa satyriopsis Kraenzl.	Y	Chinaka (Malawi); Sumbawanga - after its origin of Sumbawanga, TZ (Zambian)	BI, MW, TZ, ZM	Terrestrial herb with separate sterile and fertile shoots. Sterile shoots up to 15 cm tall, with 2–3 narrowly elliptic, erect, conduplicate leaves, up to 20 cm long. Fertile shoots 40–70 cm tall; basal leaves 1–3, small, completely sheathing; the remainder more or less narrowly ovate, 4–8 cm long. Inflorescence 10–30 cm long, densely, up to c. 150-flowered. Bracts lanceolate, 1.5–2.5 cm long, reflexed at the apex, dry. Flowers orange-red with darker mottling, c. 1 cm in diameter. Dorsal sepal hooded, obovate, 9–10 mm long and 3–4 mm wide, obtuse, facing more or less downwards. Spur pendent, club-shaped, 7.5–10 mm long. Lateral sepals narrowly ovate, 8–10 mm long, spreading or reflexed. Petals 2-lobed; posterior lobe erect, 7–8.5 mm long; anterior lobe originating about halfway up the posterior lobe, equalling the posterior lobe in length, the front margin crenulate or undulate, curved in front of the anther. Lip more or less pendent, strap-shaped, 7–10 mm long.	Data Deficient	2018	Global	DD 2018 Global	Not Evaluated	Veldman et al (2018), Veldman et al. (2017)	IUCN Red List 2021	Flora of Zambia online (https://www.zambiaflora.com/speciesdata/species.php?species_id=209430); Namoto, M. (2018). Status of chikanda orchids on Nyika, Draft Report.
Chikanda	Disa saxicola	Disa saxicola Schltr.	Y	Chinaka	TZ, MW, MZ, ZA, ZM, ZW	Tuber lithophyte. errestrial herb, rarely epilithic or epiphytic; perennating by tubers. Plants flexuose, 10–40 cm tall, base of stem often with a sheath of old leaf fibres.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	LC 2005 ZA	Not Threatened			Namoto, M. (2018). Status of chikanda orchids on Nyika, draft report.
Chikanda	Disa ukingensis	Disa ukingensis Schltr.	N	Chinaka (Malawi)	MW, TZ, ZM	Terrestrial herb with separate fertile and sterile shoots. Sterile shoot with up to 5 leaves, linear-lanceolate, 7–12 cm long, erect. Fertile shoot robust, 15–30 cm tall with leaves along the stem ovate-lanceolate, 4.5–5.5 cm long, sheathing with the apical third free; basal leaves reduced to sheaths 2–3 cm long. Inflorescence dense, 7–15-flowered, 6–10 cm long; bracts ovate, c. 3 cm long, overtopping the flowers. Flowers magenta, dorsal sepal paler with darker spots. Dorsal sepal spathulate, 10–13 mm in diameter, round, shallowly helmet-shaped; margin incurved. Spur pendent from just below the middle of the dorsal sepal, reaching to the base, 4–6 mm long, club-shaped. Lateral sepals oblong, 9–13 mm long, spreading sideways and upwards. Petals 2-lobed; anterior lobe 6–7 mm long, the margins incurved and sometimes serrate; posterior lobe more or less ovate, 7–8 mm long, occasionally serrate, erect inside the hood. Lip pendent, linear, 10–11 mm long.	Data Deficient	2018	Global	VU 2001 ZM; DD 2017 Global	Not Threatened	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	IUCN Red List 2021	Flora of Zambia online (https://www.zambiaflora.com/speciesdata/species.php?species_id=209450); Namoto, M. (2018). Status of chikanda orchids on Nyika, Draft Report.

Chikanda	Disa verdickii	Disa verdickii De Wild.	N	Unknown	AO, ZM, CD	Terrestrial herb growing from a tuber with separate fertile and sterile shoots; sterile shoot up to 5 cm tall, leaves conduplicate, to 11 x 1.5 cm, linear to elliptic, acute; inflorescence 8-20 cm, 8-25 flowered, ovary and pedicel c. 2 cm long, bracts ovate-lanceolate, subacuminate, reaching to middle or overtopping flowers; flowers rosy-mauve to magenta-pink; dorsal sepal erect, 20-25 mm tall, spathulate, spur pendent, 6-7 mm long, clavate; lateral sepals suboblique, 20-25 mm long, oblong, obtuse to subacute; petals 2-lobed, anterior lobe 13-15 x 6-8 mm, oblong, spreading with the margins incurved, flanking the anther; posterior lobe 20-22 x 2-3 mm, narrowly oblanceolate to linear, lobes partially overlapping; lip 20-23 mm long, linear, pendent; anther erect, 6-9 mm tall; stigma flat, sessile.	Data Deficient	2020	Global	DD 2001 ZM; DD 2017 Global	Not Evaluated	need data	IUCN Red List 2021	Flora of Zambia online (https://www.zambiaflora.com/speciesdata/species.php?species_id=209460)
Chikanda	Disa walleri	Disa walleri Rchb.f.	Y	ichinyeka mulundu (Serenje District, Zambia); Chikanda Mbeya, Masekelesekele Njombe (unk)	BI, MW, TZ, ZM, CD, ZW	Terrestrial herb growing from testicular tubers with separate fertile and sterile shoots; sterile shoot up to 14 cm tall, leaves 1-4, erect, conduplicate, to 15 x 30 cm, elliptic to oblanceolate, acute; fertile shoot 60-100 cm tall, cauline leaves mostly sheathing with small free blades; inflorescence 15-25 cm, 15-30 flowered, ovary and pedicel 1.5-2.5 cm long, bracts 2.5-4.5 cm long, lanceolate, acute to acuminate, overtopping flowers; flowers borne horizontally, mauve to purple, galea spotted; dorsal sepal galeate, galea rounded, erect 12-18 mm long, 8-15 mm wide, 12-16 mm deep; spur borne horizontally from broad conical base, 12-17 mm long, decurved; lateral sepals suboblique, 13-20 mm long, oblong, subacute to rounded; petals 15-18 mm long, narrowly lanceolate, acute, erect; lip 11-15 mm long, linear, rounded or truncate; anther 5-6 mm long; stigma subsessile	Least Concern	2013	Global	LC 2013 Global	Not Threatened	Bingham et al. 2003; Nyomora, 2005; Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	IUCN Red List 2021	Flora of Zimbabwe online (https://www.zimbabweflora.co.zw/speciesdata/species.php?species_id=117430)
Chikanda	Disa welwitschii subsp. occultans	Disa welwitschii subsp. occultans (Schltr.) H.P.Linder	Y	Chikanda Makete (unk.)	CM, CF, CG, GA, GN, CI, KE, LR, MW, NG, SL, TZ, UG, ZM, CD	Wet grasslands and swamps, alt. 1,500-1,700 m. Terrestrial herb 3.5–5.5 dm. high, glabrous except for the roots. Vegetative multiplication via tubers. Tubers ovoid, ellipsoid or almost globose, 1–3 cm. long, 1–2 cm. in diameter, shortly tomentose. Roots slender, flexuous, pubescent. Sterile stems up to 5 cm. long, covered by 2–3 overlapping red-spotted or blotched sheaths, 1 (rarely –2)-leaved at the apex; leaves narrowly lanceolate or oblanceolate, acute, 10–13 cm. long, 6–16 mm. broad. Flowering stems slender or stout, covered by ± adpressed sheathing leaves; leaves 12–15, the lowest 2–3 sheath-like, red-spotted or blotched, the remainder lanceolate, acute, the largest 5–8 cm. long, 1–2 cm. broad. Inflorescence 5–12 cm. long, 2.5–3 cm. in diameter, densely many-flowered. Bracts lanceolate, acuminate, 1.5–2.5 cm. long, the lower ones exceeding the flowers. Flowers suberect or somewhat spreading, cream-coloured with purple markings or tinting; pedicel with ovary straight or slightly curved, 1–1.4 cm. long. Dorsal sepal erect, obovate, obtuse, convex, spurred below or at the middle, 5–6 mm. long, 3–4 mm. broad, the spur pendent, 3.5–4.5 mm. long; laterals spreading upwards, elliptical, rounded, 6–7 mm. long, 4–4.5 mm. broad. Petals erect, shortly 2-lobed at the apex, altogether 4.5–6 mm. long; lower (front) lobe obliquely elliptical or obovate, rounded, 4.5–6 mm. long, just over 3 mm. broad; upper (back) lobe much smaller, shortly triangular, acute, not overtopping the front lobe, 1–1.5 mm. long, 1 mm. broad. Lip pendent, linear, 4.5–6 mm. long, 1 mm. broad. Anther erect, shortly	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Nyomora, 2005; Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants; Plants of the World Online	
Chikanda	Disa welwitschii	Disa welwitschii Rchb.f.	Y	Chinaka (Malawi); Mshilamshila & Myala (Zambian)	AO, BI, CM, CF, CG, GA, GN, CI, KE, LR, MW, MW (Nyaki Nat. Pk.),MZ, NG, ZA, SL, SD, TZ, UG, ZM, CD, ZW	Tuber geophyte.; Grasslands and swamps. An erect terrestrial herb, 1-3 ft. high, with separate sterile and fertile shoots. Sterile shoots to 15 cm tall, with 2–4 suberect conduplicate leaves, 10–30 × 1–4 cm, linear-elliptic, acute or apiculate; basal sheath, often blotched or red-striped. Fertile shoots 20–100 cm tall; linear leaves imbricate to subimbricate, the basal 2 reduced to short sheaths blotched with red; the remainder 3–10 cm long, lanceolate, subacuminate, mostly sheathing. Inflorescence dense, 3–14 cm long, 20–100-flowered. Floral bracts inconspicuous, as long as the ovaries, taller than ovaries at base of inflorescence, narrowly ovate, acuminate. Flowers bright red to carmine, or pink. Dorsal sepal subrhomboid; galea 4.5–11 mm long, narrowly oblong to lanceolate, subacute. Lateral sepals subobblique, 5–12 × 3–6(8) mm, oblong-ovate, obtuse to rounded. Spur pendent from below the middle of the galea, reaching to below the base of the sepal, slender, 3.5–9 mm long, cylindrical to rarely subclavate. Petals 2-lobed; anterior lobe 3–7(8.5)× 2.5–6 mm, ovate, spreading, the upper margin incurved; posterior lobe equalling anterior lobe in length, or exceeding it by one third, truncate or ovate lanceolate. Lip 4–12 mm long, linear. Anther 3–5 mm long. Stigma equally 3-lobed. Ovary 10–20 mm long.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Veldman et al (2018)	Plants of the World Online	Namoto, M. (2018). Status of chikanda orchids on Nyika, Draft Report.
Chikanda	Disa zombica	Disa zombica N.E.Br.	Y	Suheng' enyule (Kinga tribe, Makete district, Tanzania); Chinaka (Malawi)	BI, MW, MZ, TZ, ZM, CD, ZW	Terrestrial herb with separate sterile and fertile shoots. Sterile shoot with leaves 2-3, conduplicate, erect. Fertile shoot up to 60 cm tall. Inflorescence 9-16 cm long, usually dense, 10-25-flowered. Floral bracts much overtopping the flowers. Flowers with grey-green lateral sepals and magenta to purple petals and dorsal sepal. Dorsal sepal 14-21 mm long, spathulate; claw 7-11mm long, erect, canaliculate, as long as the blade; blade ovate, obtuse, facing down. Spur 4-7 mm, pendent from a small hump near the base of the blade, not reaching the base of the dorsal sepal. Petals 2-lobed; anterior lobe 4-7 mm long, shorter than the claw of the dorsal sepal; posterior lobes oblanceolate. Lip pendent, linear. Tuber geophyte. Sterile shoots with linear elliptical leaves which are red-spotted at the base. Sepals are magenta-purple at their base, shading to green or all green,.Within colonies, the amount of green varies considerably, as does the size of bracts. Montane grassland species, 1,300-2,350 m, flowering Jan-April.;	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Kasulo, V., Mwabumba, L. and Cry, M., 2009. A review of edible orchids in Malawi. Journal of Horticulture and Forestry, 1(7), pp.133-139. Hamisy, 2007. Development of conservation strategies for the wild edible orchid in Tanzania. Progress report.; Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Useful Plants	Flora of Zimbabwe online (https://www.zimbabweflora.co.zw/speciesdata/species.php?species_id=117470) ; Edible Orchids essay, author unknown; Namoto, M. (2018). Status of chikanda orchids on Nyika, Draft Report.
Chikanda	Disa erubescens subsp. carsonii (N.E.Br.) H.P.Linder	Disa erubescens subsp. carsonii (N.E.Br.) H.P.Linder	Y	Chinaka	AO, BI, CD, MW, MZ, TZ, ZM	Tuber geophyte. A terrestrial herb 1.5–6 dm. high, glabrous except for the roots. Tubers ovoid or ellipsoid, sometimes shortly bilobed at the apex, 1.5–3 cm. long, 1–2 cm. in diameter, sparsely hairy. Roots slender, flexuous, pubescent. Wet grassland or swamps and between rocks on mountain tops; 1000–2800 m.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated			Namoto, M. (2018). Status of chikanda orchids on Nyika, draft report.
Chikanda	Disa ornithantha	Disa ornithantha Schltr.	N	Chinaka cha sekelemo	AO, CD, MW, MZ, TZ, ZM,ZW	Tuber geophyte. Terrestrial herb with separate sterile and fertile shoots.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated			Namoto, M. (2018). Status of chikanda orchids on Nyika, draft report.
Chikanda	Disperis anthoceros	Disperis anthoceros Rchb.f.	Y	Unknown	BI, CD, CM, ET, KE, MG, MW, NG, RW, SD, TZ, UG, ZA, ZM, ZW	Tuber geophyte. Terrestrial herb 6–30 cm tall; tubers 1–1.5 × 1 cm, ovoid or globose, woolly.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	LC 2011 Global	Not Threatened			Namoto, M. (2018). Status of chikanda orchids on Nyika, draft report.
Edible	Diuris abbreviata	Diuris abbreviata F.Meull. Ex Benth.	Y	Lemon Doubletail (English)	AU	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants	
Edible	Diuris alba	Diuris alba R.Br.	Y	White Donkey Orchid (English)	AU	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants	
Edible	Diuris chrysantha	Diuris chrysantha D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem	N	Yellow Donkey Orchid (English)	AU	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants	
Edible	Diuris cuneata	Diuris cuneata Fitzg.	Y	Unknown	AU	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	TH 2016 AU (VIC)	Threatened		World Checklist of Plants; Threatsearch!	
Edible	Diuris lanceolata	Diuris lanceolata Lindl.	Y	Golden moths, Snake Orchid (English)	AU	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	EN 2018 Global	Threatened	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants	
Edible	Diuris maculata	Diuris maculata Sm.	Y	Spotted doubletail (English); Leopard orchid (English)	AU	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Bulpitt, C.J., 2005. The uses and misuses of orchids in medicine. Qjm, 98(9), pp.625-631.; Teoh, E.S. (2019) Orchids as Aphrodisiac, Medicine or Food. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants; Plants of the World Online	
Edible	Diuris pedunculata	Diuris pedunculata R.Br.	Y	Golden Moth orchid, Small Snake Orchid (English)	AU	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	E 1997 Global; EN 2016 AU	Threatened	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants; Threatsearch!	
Edible	Diuris platichila	Diuris platichila Fitzg.	Y	Western Donkey Orchid (Engllish)	AU	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants	
Edible	Diuris punctata	Diuris punctata Sm.	Y	Purple Diuris; Purple Donkey Orchid, Donkey orchid (English)	AU	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	EN 2018 AU (SOA)	Threatened	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Useful Plants; World Checklist of Plants; Threatsearch!	
Edible	Diuris semilunulata	Diuris semilunulata Messmer in H.M.R.Rupp	N	Donkey Orchid, Late Leopard Orchid, Spotted Doubletail Orchid (English)	AU	Tuber geophyte.; Grows on well-drained, moist soils among grass and shrubs in sclerophyll forest; south from Nerriga, southern Tablelands and in Victoria., terrestrial, perennial geophytic herb. Roots are filamentose with small, naked, ovoid or cylindrical, often paired, tubers. Leaves are 15-25 cm long and 3-4 mm wide, linear, basal, grass-like, alternate or whorled (conduplicate; with 2 leaves in a tuft). Flowers are hermaphroditic, orange, heavily blotched and suffused with brown and purple. Fruit is a non-fleshy, dehiscent capsule containing winged seeds.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	DD 2014 AU (VIC)	Not Evaluated	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants; Threatsearch!	

Edible	Diuris striata	Diuris striata Rupp	Y	Unknown	AU	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants	
Edible	Diuris sulphurea	Diuris sulphurea R.Br.	Y	Hornet Orchid, Tiger Orchid, Yellow Tiger Orchid (English)	AU	Tuber geophyte.; Grows on well-drained, moist soils in semi-shaded sites on slopes of the foothills in open sclerophyll forest and heath in south AU, Tasmania, Victoria, New South Wales and Queensland, Terrestrial, perennial geophytic herb. Roots are filamentose with small, naked, ovoid or cylindrical, often paired, tubers. Leaves are 15-25 cm long and 3-4 mm wide, linear, basal, grass-like, alternate or whorled (conduplicate; with 1-3 leaves in a tuft). Flowers are bright yellow with prominent dark markings on the labellum and dorsal sepal. Capsule is dehiscent, thin-walled and glabrous erect containing winged seeds.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Rare 2018 (SOA)	Threatened	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants; Threatsearch!	
Edible	Diuris tricolor	Diuris tricolor Fitzg.	Y	Tricolor Donkey Orchid	AU	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Threatened 2016 AU (VIC) ; VU 2016 (NSW)	Threatened	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants; Threatsearch!	
Edible	Diuris venosa	Diuris venosa Rupp	N	Veined Doubletail, Veined Donkey Orchid, Goat Orchid (English)	AU	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	VU 2016 Global	Threatened	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants; Threatsearch!	
Edible	Encyclia caicensis	Encyclia caicensis Sauleda & R.M.Adams	N	Wild Shallot, Life Plant (English)	TC	Restricted to coastal habitats, predominantly on sandy substrates.	Endangered	2012	Global	EN 2012 Global	Threatened		IUCN Red List 2021	
Salep	Epipactis condensata	Epipactis condensata Boiss. ex D.P. Young	Y	Unknown	CY, LB, SY, GE, RU, AZ, AM, TR	Rhizome geophyte.	Critically Endangered	2011	Europe	CR 2011 Europe; CR 2006 CY	Threatened	Ari et al, 2005	World Checklist of Plants	
Salep	Epipactis helleborine	Epipactis helleborine (L.) Crantz	Y	Broad-leaved Helleborine (English)	AF, AL, DZ, MN, RU, AT, EE, LV, LT, BY, BE, BG, CN, FR, CY, CZ, SK, DK, GR, FI, DE, GB, GR, HU, IR, IQ, IE, IT, KZ, LB, SY, MA, NP, NL, GE, AZ, AM, NO, PK, PS, PL, PT, RO, ES, SE, CH, TJ, TR, UA, UZ, ME	*Epipactis helleborine is a clonal taxon, growing in broadleaved, mixed and coniferous (also secondary) forests, on forest edges and also in anthropogenic habitats, such as rural and urban roadsides, railway embankments, post-mining sites, tracks, quarries, poplar plantations, parks, sandy beaches, lawns (Akhalkatsi, Arabuli & Lorenz, 2014; Hollingsworth & Dickson, 1997; Wittig & Wittig, 2007) and, furthermore, also in cities (Milović & Mitić, 2012; Rewicz et al., 2017a; Stešević & Jovanović, 2008). This species is rather indifferent in terms of habitat and behaves as a pioneer (Delforge, 2006). It grows on moderately wet, acidic to neutral humus soils and sometimes on substrates rich in calcium carbonate (Robatsch, 1983). Epipactis helleborine grows in deciduous woodland, edges and clearings in open or dense woodland. It prefers moist, calcareous and deep substrates. This species grows in mid-shade to shade and flowers from June to September. (Bournérias and Prat 2005, Delforge 1995, GIROS 2009, Harrap and Harrap 2009, Lang 2004, Pignatti 1982, Rossi 2002, Vakhrameeva et al. 2008*	Least Concern	2011	Europe	LC 2011 Europe; LC 2005 LU; EX 2006 CY; LC 2009 FR; LC 2007 HU; LC 206 CH; NT 2017 TW; -r 1999 AT; LC 2008 EE; LC 1999 DE; LC 2016 UK	Not Threatened	Sandal Erzurumlu et al 2018		
Salep	Epipactis purpurata	Epipactis purpurata Sm.	Y	Violet Helleborine	AT, BE, BG, CZ, SK, DK, FR, DE, GB, GR, HU, IR, IT, PL, RO, ES, CH, AZ, AM, GE, UA, RS, HR, SI, ME, BA, MK	Epipactis purpurata is found in the shadier and barest parts of beech and hornbeam woods, sometimes in conifer forests. It is occasionally found in hedgerows that are woodland relicts and in wild gardens. Epipactis purpurata prefers deep, heavy, moist, acidic to neutral substrates, often clayey and calcareous bedrock. This species grows mostly in shady places and it flowers from the beginning of July to September. (Bournérias and Prat 2005, Delforge 1995, GIROS 2009, Harrap and Harrap 2009, Lang 2004, Rossi 2002).	Least Concern	2011	Global & Europe	LC 2011 Global; NT 2014 SK; VU 2005 LU; LC 2009 FR; NT 2007 HU; VU 2012 CZ; EN 2011 BG; LC 2016 CH; 3r! 1999 AT; LC 2014 UK; EN 2011 DE	Not Threatened	Sandal Erzurumlu et al 2018		
Edible	Epipactis royleana	Epipactis royleana Lindl.	Y	Chhasakrungai (unk.)	AF, CN, IN, NP, BT, KG, PK, TJ, UZ	Hemicryptophyte or rhizome geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	LC 2013 CN	Not Threatened	Orchid preparations, Singh, Kishore, Kumar, Singh; Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants; Threatsearch!	
Edible	Eriochilus cucullatus	Eriochilus cucullatus (Labill.) Rchb.f.	Y	Smooth-Leaf Parson's Bands, Large Parson's Bands (English); Leafless parson's bands, pink autumn orchid (English)	AU	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.; Teoh, E.S. (2019) Orchids as Aphrodisiac, Medicine or Food. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants	
Edible	Eulophia cernua	Eulophia cernua (Willd.) M.W.Chase, Kumar & Schuit.	Y	Pink nodding orchid, Shepheard's crook orchid (English), (Yeenga (Aboriginal-Gladstone) and Uine (Aboriginal-Rockhampton) of Queensland, AU)	CC, IN, AU, PG, KH, CN, PW, FJ, JP, LA, ID, MV, GU, MY, MM, NP, NU, NC, PG, PH, WS, SB, TW, TH, TO, VU, VN	Pseudobulb geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	VU LK 2012; LC 2017 TW, EN 2018 JP	Threatened	Teoh, E.S. (2019) Orchids as Aphrodisiac, Medicine or Food. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants	
Salep	Eulophia dabia	Eulophia dabia (D.Don) Hochr.	Y	Hatti paila (Nepal)	AF, BG, CN, IN, MM, NP, PK, TJ, TM, UZ	Pseudobulb geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	VU 2017 CN	Threatened	Subedi, A. et al. (2013). Collection and trade of wild-harvested orchids in Nepal.; Tanaka, T. (1976). Tanaka's Cyclopedia of Edible Plants of the World. Keigaku Publishing C., Tokyo. pp. 296.	World Checklist of Plants	Rutherford & Groves 2017
Salep	Eulophia epidendraea	Eulophia epidendraea (J.Koenig ex Retz.) C.E.C.Fisch.	Y	Unknown	BD, IN, LK, PK	Pseudobulb epiphyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	LC 2012 LK	Not Threatened	Teoh 2019; Tanaka, T. (1976). Tanaka's Cyclopedia of Edible Plants of the World. Keigaku Publishing C., Tokyo. pp. 297.		Rutherford & Groves 2017
Edible	Eulophia eustachya	Eulophia eustachya (Rchb.f.) Geerinck	Y	Mbozi (unk.)	CD, ET, KE, MZ, RW, TZ, UG, ZW	Tuber geophyte.; Seasonally wet grassland, vleis and submontane grassland, also in wooded grassland. Terrestrial herb 22–65 cm tall.Leaves 1–3; petiole 12–18 cm long; lamina 26–40 cm long, 3–15 mm wide, linear, acute, plicate.Scape erect, with several brown, tubular sheaths; inflorescence short and dense, 2–8 cm long, c. 2 cm wide, several- to many-flowered.Flowers resupinate, white, dull yellow or maroon, the lip always red, violet or purple.Pedicel and ovary 5–20 mm long; bracts 3–8 cm long at base of the inflorescence, shorter towards the inflorescence apex, linear to linear-lanceolate, acuminate, brown, scarious.Dorsal sepal 10–11 × 3.5–4 mm, oblong to obovate, acute or obtuse and mucronate; lateral sepals 9–10 × 4–4.5 mm, obliquely oblong, acute or obtuse and mucronate.Petals 8.5–11 × 3.5–4.5 mm, oblong to obovate.Lip 3-lobed, 7–12 mm long, 12–14 mm wide across the side lobes; mid-lobe 6–8.5 mm long, oblong, obovate or subquadrate, obtuse or retuse; the disk with 3–7 tuberculate or lacerately-keeled veins; side lobes 5–6 mm long, oblong, obtuse, asymmetrical, with the mid-vein usually forming a ridge at the base; veins and ridges of disk and side lobes sometimes very sparsely pilose.Column 1.5–2(3.5) mm long; anther ovate, operculate.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants; Plants of the World Online	
Salep	Eulophia herbacea	Eulophia herbacea Lindl.	Y	Unknown	BD, CN, IN, LA, MM, NP, TH, PK	Pseudobulb geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	EN 2017 CN	Threatened	Tanaka, T. (1976). Tanaka's Cyclopedia of Edible Plants of the World. Keigaku Publishing C., Tokyo. pp. 296.		Rutherford & Groves 2017
Edible	Eulophia hereroensis	Eulophia hereroensis Schltr.	Y	Unknown	AO, BW, ZA, MZ, NA, ZW	Terrestrial herb. Pseudobulbs subterranean or partly aerial, forming a chain.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	EN 2001 NA; VU 2001 ZW; LC 2005 ZA	Threatened	Peters, C.R., O'Brien, E.M. and Drummond, R.B. (1992). Edible Wild Plants of Sub-saharan Africa. pp. 36-37	World Checklist of Useful Plants; Threatsearch	
Edible	Eulophia hians var. nutans	Eulophia hians var. nutans (Sond.) S.Thomas	Y	Unknown	ET, KE, TZ, MW, MZ, ZM, ZW, AO, BW, ZA, SZ, LS	Pseudobulb geophyte.; Grasslands, varying from short dry grasslands on sandy soils at lower altitudes to montane grassland on rocky outcrops, dambo grassland, and high rainfall woodland on sandy soil, also on bare ground on "chrome hills", alt. 1,500-2,500 m. Leaves fully developed at anthesis.Upper sheaths on scape more than half the length of the internodes.Inflorescence up to 93 cm long, flowering time much later than other vars.Flowers with sepals green to olivaceous often flushed with purplish-brown or brown, petals white to dull yellow-green, lip similar with a white or pale yellow papillate callus.Spur 2–4 mm long, incurved, not swollen.Column foot 1–2 mm.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Peters, C.R., O'Brien, E.M. and Drummond, R.B. (1992). Edible Wild Plants of Sub-saharan Africa. pp. 36-37	Plants of the World Online	
Salep	Eulophia nuda	Eulophia nuda Lindl.	Y	Amarkand (Nepal); Grass orchid (English)	IN, BD, ID, MY, KH, KI, CN, IN, FJ, LA, US, MM, NP, PG, PH, SB, LK, TH, TO, VN, PK	Pseudobulb geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Subedi, A. et al. (2013). Collection and trade of wild-harvested orchids in Nepal.; Tanaka, T. (1976). Tanaka's Cyclopedia of Edible Plants of the World. Keigaku Publishing C., Tokyo. pp. 296.	World Checklist of Plants; Plants of the World Online	Rutherford & Groves 2017

Chikanda	Eulophia schweinfurthii	Eulophia schweinfurthii Kraenzl	Y	Lisesa (Kinga tribe, Makete district, Tanzania), Ndulamo (Kinga tribe, Makete district, Tanzania)	AO, BW, CF, ET, CI, KE, MW, MZ, ZA, RW, SD, TZ, UG, ,	Terrestrial herb. Leaves 4–7, forming a fan, linear, 17–38 cm long, folded along the length when young, fleshy, absent or not fully developed at flowering time. Inflorescence up to 1 m tall, up to c. 16-flowered; bracts linear-lanceolate, 4–15 mm long. Flowers rather fleshy, sepals purple-red, petals yellow, heavily veined with red inside, lip yellow, with side lobes purplish and mid-lobe edged with purple. Sepals oblong, 6.7–10.6 mm long. Petals suborbicular or broadly ovate, 8.5–13 mm long. Lip 3-lobed; side lobes erect, rounded; mid-lobe very convex, 7–9 mm long with a callus of 3–5 warty ridges; spur 5.5–8 mm long, conical, upcurved. Can reach one metre when flowering, and has greenish or brownish flower spotted with white. The plant has large branched rhizomes, each branch being up to 25 cm long by 5 cm. It has a distinctive smell which some find unpleasant.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	LC 2006 ZA	Not Threatened	Hamisy, 2007; Mapunda, 2007; Challe, 2009; Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Useful Plants, Threatsearch†; World Checklist of Plants	
Edible	Gastrodia cunninghamii	Gastrodia cunninghamii Hook.f.	Y	Potato orchid, Huperei (Maori)	NZ, VU	Found fairly commonly in dark shady areas. Found south of East Cape in beech forests.; Holomycotrophic rhizome geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	NT 2012 NZ	Not Threatened	Crowe A. A field guide to the native edible plants of New Zealand. pp. 97.	World Checklist of Plants; Threatsearch	
Edible	Gastrodia elata	Gastrodia elata Blume	Y	Cheon-ma (Korean)	CN, IN, JP, KR, NP, RU, TW	Holomycotrophic rhizome geophyte.	Vulnerable	2004	Global	DD 2012 CN; VU 2004 Global; EN 2017 TW; LC 2012 KR	Threatened	None found	World Checklist of Plants; Threatsearch†, IUCN Red List,	
Edible	Gastrodia procera	Gastrodia procera G.W.Carr	N	Large Potato Orchid, Large Cinnamon Bells (English)	AU, NZ	Holomycotrophic geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants	
Edible	Gastrodia sesamoides	Gastrodia sesamoides R.Br.	N	Native potato; potato orchid, cinnamon bells (English); Bell orchid (english)	AU (Introduced: ZA) (incl as native sp. in NZ field guide)	In NZ, grows north of Westport.; In AU, has a tuber of sweet potato size, up to 15 cm long and 4 cm thick.; Holomycotrophic rhizome geophyte.; Depends on a fungus for nutrition. Develops no green leaves. Propagates by subterranean branching of the rhizome, and by dispersal of a very fine seed. Its flowering stalk (vertical, 30-60 cm tall, carrying 2-20 nodding, bell-shaped, scented flowers with fused petals and sepals of light brown) is visible above ground in the early summer. When not in flower was historically located by Victorian Aborigines by observing where bandicoots had dug for it. (Dawson 1881).; Occurs in forests and coastal scrub and in sandy or clay loam. Tubers are up to 15 cm long and 4.5 cm thick.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	TH 2012 NZ; Rare 2018 AU (SOA)	Threatened	Crowe A. A field guide to the native edible plants of New Zealand. pp. 97.; Low, T. (1991). Wild Food Plants of Australia. Angus & Robertson, Sydney. pp. 108.; Gott, B. (1982). The ecology of root use by the Aboriginies of Southern Australia pp. 59-67.; Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.; Teoh, E.S. (2019) Orchids as Aphrodisiac, Medicine or Food. Switzerland: Springer	World Checklist of Plants; Threatsearch	Hansen & Horsfall 2019
Edible	Gastrodia falconeri	Gastrodia falconeri D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem.	Y	Unknown	NP, PK, IN	Holomycotrophic rhizome geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated		World Checklist of Plants; Eco Bot 2020	
Edible	Genoplesium archeri	Genoplesium archeri (Hook.f.) D.L. Jones & M.A.Clem	Y	Vriable (Variable?) Midge Orchid (English)	AU	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants	
Edible	Genoplesium filiforme	Genoplesium filiforme (Fitzg.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem	Y	Unknown	AU	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants	
Edible	Genoplesium fimbriatum	Genoplesium fimbriatum (R.Br.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem	Y	Fringed Midge Orchid (English)	AU	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants	
Edible	Genoplesium nudiscapum	Genoplesium nudiscapum (Hook.f.) D.L. Jones & M.A.Clem	Y	Dense Midge Orchid (English)	AU	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	EN 2018 AU (TAS only)	Threatened	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants	
Edible	Genoplesium nudum	Genoplesium nudum (Hook.f.) D.L. Jones & M.A.Clem	Y	Tiny Midge Orchid (English)	AU, NZ	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Naturally Uncommon 2012 NZ	Threatened	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants	
Edible	Genoplesium pedersonii	Genoplesium pedersonii D.L.Jones	Y	Unknown	AU	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Rare 1997 Global; VU 2017 AU (Queensland)	Threatened	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants	
Edible	Genoplesium rufum	Genoplesium rufum (R.Br.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem	Y	Red Midge Orchid (English)	AU	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants	
Edible	Glomera diosmoides	Glomera diosmoides (Schultr.) J.J.Sm.	Y	Unknown	PG	Epiphytic chamaephyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated		World Checklist of Useful Plants	
Edible	Goodyera rubicunda	Goodyera rubicunda (Blume) Lindl.	Y	Unknown	IN, PG, ID, CN, NP, BT, FJ, TL, MM, JP, FR, AU, WS, SB, TW, TO, VU, VN	Rhizome geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	LC 2017 TW; NT 2013 CN	Not Threatened		World Checklist of Useful Plants	
Edible	Goodyera oblongifolia	Goodyera oblongifolia Raf.	Y	Rattlesnake-plantain (unknown)	US, CA,	Evergreen herbaceous perennial, to 40 sm tall, from rhizome. Leaves 3-7, forming basal rosette, oblong to eliptical, 3-8 cm long and 2-4 cm wide, dark green or blue-green, mottled or with a prominent white strip along midrib. Flowers dull white to greenish, downy, in terminal spikes of 10-40 flowers, often borne on 1 side, sometimes spiralled; petals and 1 sepal form hood over the lip. Sepals oval, 5-10 mm long and 3-4 mm wide, smooth and white inside, outer surfaces hairy and greenish. Petals spatula-shaped, 5-10 mm long and 3-4 mm wide. Flowers late July-late August. Fruits erect, hairy capsules, to 1 cm long, with many small seeds. Found in dry to moist, shady, coniferous or hardwood forests at low montaine elevations in all provinces except MB & NL.; Rhizome geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	NT 2016 Global	Not Threatened			MacKinnon, A. et al. (2009). Edible & Medicinal PLANTS of CANADA. Lone Pine Publishing, Edmonton. pp. 201.
Salep	Gymnadenia conopsea	Gymnadenia conopsea (L.) R.Br.	Y	Fragrant Orchid	AL, RU, AT, BE, BG, CN, CZ, SK, DK, FI, FR, DE, GB, GR, HU, IR, IE, IT, JP, KR, UA, MN, NP, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, ES, SE, CH, AZ, AM, GE, TR, UA, RS, HR, SI, ME, BA, MK.	Tubers with 3-6 obtuse lobes. Grassland, marshes, fens and scrub; somewhat calcicole. (POWO); Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	EN 2017 CN	Threatened	de Boer et al, 2017; Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	colplanta.org	
Salep	Gymnadenia densiflora	Gymnadenia densiflora (Wahlenb). A.Dietr.	Y	Unknown	Introduced US AT, BY, BE, BG, RU, CZ, SK, FR, DE, GB, HU, IE, IT, NL NO, PL, RO, ES, SE, CH, AZ, AM, MK, UA, RS, HR, SI, ME, BA, MK	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	LC 2016 IE	Not Threatened	de Boer et al, 2017	World Checklist of Plants	
Salep	Gymnadenia odoratissima	Gymnadenia odoratissima (L.) Rich	Y	Short Spurred Fragrant Orchid, Scented Gymnadenia (English)	AT, BY, BE, RU, FR, DE, GR, HU, IT, PL, RO, ES, SE, CH, UA, RS, HR, SI, ME, BA, MK	Gymnadenia odoratissima typically grows in grassland, meadows, marshes, flushed slopes, mountain pastures, road verges, grassy moorland and rarely xerophitic short grassland. It prefers moist to damp, calcareous substrates. This species grows in full sunlight and flowers from May to August.(Bournérias and Prat 2005, Delforge 1995, GIROS 2009, Pignatti 1982, Rossi 2002, Vakhrameeva et al. 2008).	Least Concern	2011	Global & Europe	LC 2011 Global; EN 1999 DE; EN 2007 LT; NT 2014 SK; RE 2005 LU; VU 2009 FR; EN 2007 HU; DD 2008 ES; NT 2010 SE; EX 2012 CZ; DD 2007 HR; LC 2016 CH; EN 1999 AT; VU 2008 EE	Threatened		IUCN Red List 2021	
Salep	Gymnadenia orchidis Lindl.	Gymnadenia orchidis Lindl.	Y	Unknown	CN, IN, MM, NP, PK	wide, smaller leaves at the top of the stem, similar to bracts, pale green.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	VU 2017 CN	Threatened	Subedi, A. et al. (2013). Collection and trade of wild-harvested orchids in Nepal.		Rutherford & Groves 2017
Edible	Habenaria acuminata	Habenaria acuminata (Thwaites) Trimen	Y	Unknown	IN, LK	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated		colplanta.org	
Chikanda	Habenaria adolphi	Habenaria adolphi Schltr	Y	Chinkanda, Vinying'inya, Songea (unk.)	BI, MW, TZ, ZM, CD	Terrestrial herb 25–50 cm tall; tubers globose or ellipsoid, tomentose.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Nyomora, 2005; Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.		

Chikanda	Habenaria clavata (Lindl.), H. clavate	Habenaria clavata (Lindl.) Rchb. f.	Y	Chinaka (Malawi); Copper Plant (English)	BI, CM, ZA, ET, LS, MW, NG, SZ, TZ, ZM, CD, ZM	Terrestrial herb 20-80 cm tall with leaves along the stem. Leaves 8-13, lowermost sheath-like, middle ones suberect or spreading, ovate-lanceolate, 7-13 cm long, upper ones grading into bracts. Inflorescence 4-27 cm long, several to many flowered with bracts c. 3 cm long. Flowers pale green to yellowish-green, white in the centre. Dorsal sepal erect, 11-19 mm long; lateral sepals deflexed, 12-19 mm long, rolled lengthwise. Petals 2-lobed to the base; upper lobe filiform, 9-15 mm long, adnate to the dorsal sepal; upper lobe curving up and horn-like, 25-40 mm long. Lip 3-lobed with narrowly linear lobes; mid lobe 17-26 mm long, side lobes shorter, up to 21 mm long. Spur 3.5 cm long, parallel to ovary and pedicel, much swollen in the apical third. Stigmatic arms 8-13 mm long pointing forward. Tuber geophyte. Brachystegia woodland or montane grassland species, 1,100-2,285 m, flowering Feb-April.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	LC 2011 Global	Not Threatened	Kasulo,C., Mwabumba, L. & Cry, M. (2009) A review of edible orchids of Malawi Veldman et al. (2017); Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Useful Plants, Threatsearch!	Flora of Zimbabwe online (https://www.zimbabweflora.co.zw/speciesdata/species.php?species_id=116680); Edible Orchids essay, author unknown; Namoto, M. (2018). Status of chikanda orchids on Nyika, Draft Report.
Salep	Habenaria commelinifolia	Habenaria commelinifolia (Roxb.) Wall. ex Lindl.	Y	Unknown	IN, CH, MM, NP, TH, VN, PK	with 7 to many flowers close together, with narrow pointed bracts shorter.; Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	2013	China	Not threatened 2013 CN	Not Threatened	Pant, B., 2013. Medicinal orchids and their uses: tissue culture a potential alternative for conservation. African Journal of plant science, 7(10), pp.448-467	colplanta.org	
Chikanda	Habenaria cornuta	Habenaria cornuta Lindl.	Y	Chikanda (unk.)	CM, ZA, CG, ET, GN, CI, KE, MW, NG, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, CD, ZW	Terrestrial herb up to 80 cm tall; stem leafy, sometimes arranged in two rows, largest leaves c. 2-10 x 0.7-4.5 cm; inflorescence laxly to densely several to many-flowered; flowers green or yellow-green, the lip occasionally white, side lobes of lip usually with 1-6 short teeth; spur up to 28 mm long and swollen in at tip.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	LC 2011 Global	Not Threatened	Nyomora, 2005; Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.		Flora of Zimbabwe online (https://www.zimbabweflora.co.zw/speciesdata/species.php?species_id=116690); Namoto, M. (2018). Status of chikanda orchids on Nyika, Draft Report.
Chikanda	Habenaria diselloides	Habenaria diselloides Schltr.	Y	Chinaka	MW, TZ	Tuber geophyte. Terrestrial herb 14–30 cm tall. Tubers 11–15 × 11–13 mm, globose or ellipsoid.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated			Namoto, M. (2018). Status of chikanda orchids on Nyika, draft report.
Chikanda	Habenaria epipactidea	Habenaria epipactidea Rchb.f.	Y	Kikande chanima, Kikande chichala, Kikande jike, Kikande maka, Kikande mgosi and Manjorosa (Matengo, Ngoni, and Ndendeule tribes, Tanzania) and additionally, Chichala (Matengo tribe, Tanzania), Kimachura (Sambaa tribe, Tanzania)	AO, BW, ET, KE, NA, RW, ZA, TW, UG, ZW	A terrestrial orchid 30.55 cm tall, the stout erect stem arising from underground tubers variously shaped to 6 cm long and 3 cm across, often depressed rounded with the shoot arising on one side, a dark woolly covering but grey-white and fleshy inside. LEAVES: 8.15 leaves overlap closely and cover the stem, the lowest sheath-like, largest 5.12 cm x 2.5 cm wide, smaller leaves at the top of the stem, similar to bracts, pale green. FLOWERS: Sweetly scented on a cylindrical spike 6.16 cm long x 2.5 cm across, with 7 to many flowers close together, with narrow pointed bracts shorter than the flowers; flowers curved outwards, upper sepals pale green, petals and lip cream.lemon yellow or white, sepals with darker green veins, ovary plus the slender stalk about 2 cm, the dorsal sepal like a hood, the white petals ovate-circular, a 3-lobed lip with a mid lobe longer, about 1 cm, and reduced, entire side lobes, the spur 1.7.3 cm. Two very short processes at the base. FRUIT: Elliptic capsules with slits to release tiny seeds.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	DD 2001 ZW; VU 2001 NA; LC 2005 ZA	Not Threatened		World Checklist of Useful Plants, Threatsearch!	Ruffo, C., Birnie, E. and Tengnas, B. 2002. Edible wild plants of Tanzania in ed. Palzer, C. Tree nursery manual for Entrea pp. 348-351, 576-579.
Chikanda	Habenaria filicornis	Habenaria filicornis Lindl.	Y	Chinaka, Green marsh orchid (English)	AO, BI, BW, CD, CI, CM, ER, ET, GH, GN, KE, MW, MZ, NG, RW, SD, SL, TZ, UG, ZA, ZM, ZW	Tuber geophyte. A terrestrial herb 1.5–5 dm. high. Tubers globose or ellipsoid, 1–2 cm. long, 5–12 mm. in diameter, ± woolly.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	LC 2011 Global; LC 2005 ZA	Not Threatened			Namoto, M. (2018). Status of chikanda orchids on Nyika, draft report.
Chikanda	Habenaria humilior	Habenaria humilior Rchb.f.	Y	Chikanda (unk.)	CG, ER, ET, KE, ZA, MW, SD, TZ, UG, ZM, CD, ZW	from underground tubers variously shaped to 6 cm long and 3 cm across,	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	LC 2005 ZA	Not Threatened	Nyomora, 2005; Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.		Flora of Zimbabwe online (https://www.zimbabweflora.co.zw/speciesdata/species.php?species_id=116830)
Chikanda	Habenaria insolita	Habenaria insolita Summerh.	Y	Chinaka	MW, TZ	Tuber geophyte.; Among thick tall grass, 1700 m. Robust terrestrial herb 50-90 cm tall. Tubers ellipsoid, 2 cm. long, 1 cm. in diameter. Stem erect, with leaves at intervals. Leaves 10–12, 2–3 lowest sheath-like, black-spotted, 5 above these lanceolate or oblong-lanceolate, acute, to 20 cm. long and 4 cm. broad, the upper ones much smaller, similar to the bracts. Inflorescence 10–17 cm.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Assessment of Nutritional and Antioxidant Potential of Selected Vitality Strengthening Himalayan Medicinal Plants, Rawat et al. 2015, International journal of food properties; Orchid preparations, Singh, Kishore, Kumar, Singh; Subedi, A. et al. (2013). Collection and trade of wild-harvested orchids in Nepal.; Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	Plants of the World Online	Namoto, M. (2018). Status of chikanda orchids on Nyika, draft report.
Edible	Habenaria intermedia	Habenaria intermedia D.Don	Y	Riddhi (Nepal); Intermediate Habenaria (English)	IN, PK, MM, NP, CN	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	LC 2013 CN	Not Threatened	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants; Plants of the World Online	
Edible	Habenaria keayi	Habenaria keayi Summerh.	Y	Unknown	BJ, CM, ET, NG, OM, TG, YE	Tuber geophyte.; A terrestrial herb 3-18 in. high. A basal heart-shaped leaf (young plants 2 leaves). Flowers hairy, green, in a rather long loose raceme.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	LC 2011 Global	Not Threatened			
Chikanda	Habenaria kyimbilae	Habenaria kyimbilae Schltr.	Y	Chinaka	CD, MW, TZ	Tuber geophyte. A terrestrial herb 2–9 dm. high, glabrous except for the petals and roots. Tubers globose to ellipsoid, 1–2.5 cm. long, 8–14 mm. in diameter, together with the roots sparsely pilose. In grassland or among rocks, often in damp places; 1400–2700 m.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated			Namoto, M. (2018). Status of chikanda orchids on Nyika, draft report.
Chikanda	Habenaria macrostele	Habenaria macrostele Summerh.	Y	Chinaka (Malawi)	BI, MW, MZ, RW, TZ, CD, ZW	covering but grey-white and fleshy inside. LEAVES: 8.15 leaves overlap	Near Threatened	2019	Global	NT 2017 Global	Not Threatened	Veldman et al. (2017)		Flora of Zimbabwe online (https://www.zimbabweflora.co.zw/speciesdata/species.php?species_id=116880); Namoto, M. (2018). Status of chikanda orchids on Nyika, Draft Report.
Edible	Habenaria multipartita	Habenaria multipartita Blume ex Kraenzl.	Y	Oowi oowi (Java); Uwi-uwi (Java)	ID	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Rare 1997 Global	Threatened	Tanaka, T. (1976). Tanaka's Cyclopedia of Edible Plants of the World. Keigaku Publishing C., Tokyo. pp. 351.; Teoh, E.S. (2019) Orchids as Aphrodisiac, Medicine or Food. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Useful Plants	
Salep	Habenaria pectinata	Habenaria pectinata D.Don	Y	Seto musli (Nepal)	CH, IN, MM, NP, PK	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	VU 2017 CN	Threatened	Subedi, A. et al. (2013). Collection and trade of wild-harvested orchids in	World Checklist of Plants	Rutherford & Groves 2017
Chikanda	Habenaria praestans	Habenaria praestans Rendle	Y	Chinaka (Malawi); Chikanda Mbeya (unk.)	BI, ET, KE, MW, RW, TZ, UG, ZM, CD, ZW	FLOWERS: Sweetly scented on a cylindrical spike 6.16 cm long x 2.5 cm across,	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Challe, Struik & Price (2018); Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems,		Namoto, M. (2018). Status of chikanda orchids on Nyika, Draft Report.
Salep	Habenaria repens	Habenaria repens Nutt.	Y	Unknown	US, AR, BZ, BO, BR, CO, CR, CU, DO, EC, SV, GF, GE, GT, GY, HT, HN, JM, MX, NI, PA, PY, PE, PR, SR, TT, UY, VE	Rhizome geophyte.; Elevation range: 2100–2900 m., herb.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	EN 2016 Not Global	Threatened	Turkmen et al 2021	World Checklist of Plants; Plants of the World Online	
Edible	Habenaria rumphii	Habenaria rumphii (Brongn.) Lindl.	Y	Unknown	PG, ID, KH, LA, MY, PH, AU, TH, VN	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	NT 2017 AU	Not Threatened	Tanaka, T. (1976). Tanaka's Cyclopedia of Edible Plants of the World. Keigaku Publishing C., Tokyo. pp. 351.; Teoh, E.S. (2019) Orchids as Aphrodisiac, Medicine or Food. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Useful Plants; colplanta.org	
Chikanda	Habenaria schimperiana	Habenaria schimperiana Hochst. ex A.Rich.	Y	Chinaka	AO, CD, CF, CI, ER, ET, GA, KE, MW, SD, TZ, UG, YE, ZA, ZM, ZW	Tuber geophyte. Robust terrestrial herb to 1 m high. Tubers 1–4 × 1–2 cm, ellipsoid or ovoid.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	LC 2005 ZA	Not Threatened			Namoto, M. (2018). Status of chikanda orchids on Nyika, draft report.

Edible	Habenaria socotrana	Habenaria socotrana Balf.f.	Y	Unknown	SO, YE	This species is an erect herb which grows in moist places, in leaf mould under shade of bushes and trees and in rocky places (e.g., rock crevices, steep rocky slopes, holes in rocks, escarpments) on granite or limestone.; The species has been found in low shrubland on steep rocky slopes with Rhus, Euryops, Withania, Cocculus balfourii; in deciduous woodland, on granite, with Croton socotranus, Buxus, Crotonopsis and emergent Commiphora spp. and Sterculia africana; in shrubland on limestone escarpment with Buxus, Cordia sp., Carphalea sp., and emergent Dracaena and Boswellia elongata (Yemen) and with Buxus hildebrandtii, Pistacia falcata, Dracaena schizantha, Euphorbia balsamifera and Olea africana (Somalia).	Least Concern	2013	Global	LC 2013 Global	Not Threatened			IUCN Red List 2021	
Edible	Habenaria supplicans	Habenaria supplicans Summerh.	N	Unknown	AO, MW, ZW, CD	plus the slender stalk about 2 cm, the dorsal sepal like a hood, the white petals, Slender terrestrial herb 30–55 cm tall; tuber c. 20 × 15 mm, ellipsoid, villous. This species is a terrestrial herb which grows in Brachystegia woodland. It has been found on the edge of falls among long grass and rock, and at edge of chipya woodland (areas of wooded grassland dominated by fire-resistant woody species in which there is complete absence of the woody miombo genera Brachystegia, Julbernardia, Isoberlinia and Uapaca).	Least Concern	2013	Global	LC 2013 Global	Not Threatened			IUCN Red List 2021	
Edible	Habenaria trichoglossa	Habenaria trichoglossa Renz	N	Unknown	PG	ovate-circular, a 3-lobed lip with a mid lobe longer, about 1 cm, and	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated			World Checklist of Useful Plants	
Chikanda	Habenaria walleri	Habenaria walleri Rchb.f.	Y	Kikande (Bena, Ngoni, and Wanji tribes, Tanzania), Kikande, Chikande (Kinga tribe, Tanzania), Binika (Fipa tribe, Tanzania), Chanima (Matengo tribe, Tanzania)	BI, CM, GA, KE, MW, NG, SD, UG, ZM	A terrestrial orchid with stout erect stems 40.80 cm, arising from fleshy, tuberous roots. LEAVES: 7.10 erect leaves, long oval, pointed, the largest 6.14 cm, upper leaves similar to the bracts, all close to the stem. FLOWERS: Green sepals, other parts white in a head 8.28 cm, fragrant at night, the upper petal lobe 15.30 mm, two or three times as long and wide as the rest, a 3-lobed lip with narrow lateral spreading lobes longer than the middle lobe, the swollen spur very long, 13.17 cm, in bud the green dorsal sepal makes a convex pointed hood over the petals, about 1.5 cm long and 1 cm wide. FRUIT: Oblong or spindle-shaped capsules opening by slits to free tiny seed. Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	LC 2011 Global	Not Threatened	Peters, C.R., O'Brien, E.M. and Drummond, R.B. (1992). Edible Wild Plants of Sub-saharan Africa. pp. 36-37	World Checklist of Useful Plants, Threatsearch!; colplanta.org	Ruffo, C., Birnie, E. and Tengnas, B. 2002. Edible wild plants of Tanzania in ed. Palzer, C. Tree nursery manual for Entrea pp. 348-351, 576-579.
Chikanda	Habenaria xanthochlora	Habenaria xanthochlora Schtr.	N	Mamkumungu, Manseke, Mansekemakunba, Mviringo (Kinga tribe), Likose, Liseke (Kinga, Bena, Wanji tribes); Ndulamo (Kinga tribe, Makete district, Tanzania)	MW, TZ, ZM	the base. FRUIT: Elliptic capsules with slits to release tiny seeds.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Hamisy, 2007; Challe, 2009; Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.		Flora of Malawi Online (https://www.malawiflora.com/speciesdata/species.php?species_id=209210)
Chikanda	Habenaria zambesina	Habenaria zambesina Rchb.f.	Y	Unknown	AO, BF, BI, BJ, CD, CF, CI, CM, ET, GA, GH, GN, GW, KE, ML, MW, MZ, NG, SL, SN, TG, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW	Tuber geophyte. Robust terrestrial herb up to c. 1 m tall; roots several, fleshy, up to 12 × 1 cm, cylindrical, sometimes branched.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	DD 2001 ZW; LC 2011 Global; VU 2017 Unknown	Not Threatened	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.		Namoto, M. (2018). Status of chikanda orchids on Nyika, draft report.
Edible	Herminium clavigerum	Herminium clavigerum (Lindl.) X.H.Jin	Y	Club Carrying Platanthera (English)	CN, IN, NP	Hemicryptophyte or tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants	
Salep	Himantoglossum calcaratum subsp. rumelicum	Himantoglossum calcaratum subsp.rumelicum (H.Baumann & R.Lorenz) Niketic & Djordjevic	Y	Unknown	AL, BG, CZ, SK, GR, HU, UA, RO, TR, RS, HR, SI, ME, BA, MK	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Löki et al 2015: Molnar et al 2017	World Checklist of Plants		
Salep	Himantoglossum caprinum	Himantoglossum caprinum (M.Bieb.) Sprengl.	Y	Goat-Like Himantoglossum (English)	GR, IR, IQ, UA, RU, PS, TR	Himantoglossum caprinum grows in short, poor grassland, woodland edges, forest-steppes, and open woodland such as oak groves. It prefers dry and calcareous soils. This species grows in full sunlight to mid-shade and flowers from June to August (Delforge 1995, Meredа and Hodálová 2011, Vakhrameeva et al. 2008). It grows in the following Habitats Directive listed habitats (Commission of the European Communities 2009): 40A0 Subcontinental peri-Pannonic scrub 6210 Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) 6240 Sub-Pannonic steppic grasslands 6250 Pannonic loess steppic grasslands 91H0 Pannonian woods with Quercus pubescens	Near Threatened	2011	Europe	NT 2011 Europe; CR 2014 SK; EN 2007 HU; EX 2012 CZ; VU 2011 BG	Threatened	Löki et al 2015; Molnar et al 2017; Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.		
Salep	Himantoglossum comperianum	Himantoglossum comperianum (Steven) P.Delforge	Y	Komper's Orchid (English)	GR, IR, IQ, UA, LB, SY, RU, TR	Himantoglossum comperianum is typically found in short, poor grassland, olive groves, woodland edges and open woodland often with pine. It prefers dry and calcareous soils and grows in mid-shade; the flowering time of the species takes place from May to July. (Delforge 1995, Vakhrameeva et al. 2008).	Endangered	2011	Europe	EN 2011 Europe	Threatened	Ghorbani et al. 2014; Ghorbani et al, 2017; Molnar et al 2017; Löki et al 2015; Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.		

Salep	Himantoglossum hircinum	Himantoglossum hircinum (L.) Spreng.	Y	Lizard orchid (English)	AL, AT, BE, CZ, SK, FR, DE, GB, HU, IT, MA, NL, ES, CH, TN	Tuber geophyte.; Grassland, scrub and open woods; usually calcicole. Stem 20-90 cm, stout, glabrous, with indistinct purplish blotches. Lower leaves 4-6, 5-15 x 3-5 cm, elliptic- oblong obtuse, the upper smaller, acute, amplexicaul. Spike 10-30(-50 cm, cylindrical, rather lax. Flowers large, with a strong odour. Perianth-segments 7-10 mm, subequal, pale green, with purplish spots and streaks, the outer ovate, obtuse, the inner linear. Labellum 30-50 mm, whitish, with purple spots and papillose towards base, darker green and smooth distally; lateral lobes linear, acute, curled, often purplish; middle lobe c. 2 mm wide, lorate, somewhat undulate; spur obtuse, slightly curved downwards.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	LC 2011 Europe; EN 2005 LU; LC 2009 FR; NT 2016 CH; VU 2012 NL; VU 2010 ES; VU 2002 ES; LC 2014 UK; LC 2011 DE	Not Threatened	Turkmen et al 2021	World Checklist of Plants; Plants of the World Online		
Salep	Himantoglossum robertianum	Himantoglossum robertianum (Loisel.) P.Delforge	Y	Barlie (French), The Giant Orchid (English), Compañón (Spanish; Castilian), Salepeira Grande (Portuguese); Orkida Kbira (unk.)	AL, CY, FR, GR, IT, MT, PT, ES, CH	Typical habitats of Himantoglossum robertianum include short, poor grassland, garrigue, scrub, and open woodland. It prefers dry to moist, alkaline and calcareous substrates and grows in full sunlight to mid-shade; the flowering time is from January to April (Bournérias and Prat 2005, Delforge 1995, GIROS 2009, Pignatti 1982, Rossi 2002). RL	Least Concern	2011	Europe	LC 2015 Mediterranean; LC 2011 Europe; LC 2009 FR; NT 2016 CH	Not Threatened	Molnar et al 2017; Löki et al 2015; Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	IUCN Red List 2022		
Edible	Jumellea fragrans	Jumellea fragrans (Thouars.) Schltr.	Y	Faham, Fahon, Fahum	RE, MU	Epiphytic chamaephyte. Epiphyte on trees in the forests of Reunion and Mauritious. A perennial, it produces a few narrow green leaves and, during February and March, fragrant white flowers.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	DD 2010 Global	Not Evaluated	Genera Orchidacearum Volume 6: Epidendroideae, Part 3, edited by Alec M. Pridgeon, Phillip J. Cribb, Mark Hinsley et al. (2018). A review of the trade in orchids and its implications for conservation.	Kew Eco Bot 2020	Bulletin of Miscellaneous Information (Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, 1892) Vol.1892 No. 67/68, pp. 181-183.	
Edible	Jumellea rossii	Jumellea rossii Senghas	N	Faham	MU, RE	Epiphytic chamaephyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	DD 2010 Global	Not Evaluated	Nyomora 2005	World Checklist of Plants; Threatsearch	Bulletin of Miscellaneous Information (Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, 1892) Vol.1892 No. 67/68, pp. 181-183.	
Edible	Leptotes bicolor	Leptotes bicolor Lindl.	Y	Unknown	BR, PY	Rhizome epiphyte. Found in dense ombrophylous forest, flowers in spring, insect and wind pollinated.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	LC 2012 BR	Not Threatened	Teoh, E.S. (2016). Medicinal orchids of Asia	World Checklist of Plants Threatsearch! CNCFlora. Leptotes bicolor in Red List of Brazilian flora version 2012.2 National Center for the Conservation of Flora. Available at http://cncflora.jbrj.gov.br/portal/pt-br/profile/Leptotes bicolor		
Salep	Limodorum abortivum	Limodorum abortivum (L.) Sw.	Y	Limodorum (English)	AL, DZ, AT, BE, BG, CZ, SK, FR, DE, GR, HU, IR, IQ, IT, UA, LB, SY, MA, RU, PS, PT, RO, ES, CH, AZ, AM, GE, TN, TR, RS, HR, SI, ME, BA, MK	Limodorum abortivum is found in short grassland, banks, scrub, fringes and thermophilous woodland. It prefers cool and calcareous substrates (rarely siliceous). This species grows mostly in mid-shade and flowers from April to July. (Bournérias and Prat 2005, Delforge 1995, GIROS 2009, Pignatti 1982, Rossi 2002, Vakhrameeva et al. 2008).	Least Concern	2011	Europe	NT 2014 SK; LC 2011 Europe; RE 2005 LU; CR 2014 JO; EN 2003 Carpathian Mountains; LC 2007 FR; NT 2007 HU; VU 2009 BG; CR 2012 CZ; LC 2010 AM; NT 2016 CH; 2r! 1999 AT; CR 1999 DE	Not Threatened	Ari et al, 2005			
Edible	Lyperanthus suaveolens	Lyperanthus suaveolens R.Br.	Y	Brown beak (English)	AU	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Teoh, E.S. (2019) Orchids as Aphrodisiac, Medicine or Food. Switzerland: Springer	World Checklist of Plants		
Edible	Microtis unifolia	Microtis unifolia (G.Forst.) Rchb.f.	Y	Onion orchid, Maikaika; Common onion orchid (English)	NZ, CN, JP, ID, TL, MY, AU, PH, SB, TW	An orchid with one tubular onion-like leaf. The flower stem can be 10-100 cm tall, and bears 20-80 green flowers on the one stem. Common throughout NZ in open tussock country and on grassy banks.; Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	LC 2012 NZ; LC 2013 CN; LC 2017 TW	Not Threatened	Crowe A. A field guide to the native edible plants of New Zealand. pp. 91.; Teoh, E.S. (2019) Orchids as Aphrodisiac, Medicine or Food. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Useful Plants		
Edible	Myrosmodes nervosa (Kraenzl.) Novoa	Myrosmodes nervosa (Kraenzl.) Novoa, C.A.Vargas & Cisternas	Y	Wakapsike, Kolopsike, Pukupsike, Kolokolo, Lokoloko, Psikepsike (Chilean)	CL, PE	Plant with fleshy, fasciculate roots. Leaves forming a basal rosette, fleshy, spatulate with the apex acute, base petiolate, blades 1-3 x 1-2 cm, whitish petiolate of 2-3.5 cm long x 3-5 mm wide. Inflorescense lateral and andromonoecious with short and accrescent peduncle, 8-12 cm long, covered by imbricating, hyalline, small bracts. Floral bracts similar in length to the flowers but wider, covering them completely. Flowers non-resupinate with male flowers developing first at the apical part of the iinflorescense and later hermaphrodotic ones towards the base. Lateral sepals connate in their lower one-third, broadly linear and wider towards the apex, obtruse, 5.6 x 1.8 mm. Petals narrowly linear, slightly narrower at the middle, 4.4 x 0.4 mm. Lip broadly ovate, concave, greenish on the upper half and white-hylane in the rest, 6 x 4.3 mm, its apex densely covered by moniliform hairs and with a triangular apical lobe 1.2 mm long; disc of the lip provided with dendritic veinging and peresence of obscure basil calli onthe dorsal side of the apex. Colmn light green, hyaliine at edges, 3.4 x 1.6 mm, stigma rectrangular, 1.5 x 1.3 mm, almost half as long as the length of the column; rostellum shortly notched, brown. Pollinia four. Ovary 8.3 x 3.4 mm. Sea level to 500 m. This herbaceous terrestrial species of the orchid family grows on peatlands (Trujillo et al. 2016), associated with herbaceous cushion plants of Juncaceae, mainly Oxychloe andina (Novoa et al. 2015).; Tuber geophyte. Upland grassland; 1850–2600 m. Plant 15–45 cm. high. Neobolusia stolzii a is a tuberous terrestrial orchid to 65 cm high found in montane grassland, usually at the margins of wet or peaty areas (la Croix and Cribb 1995).	Least Concern	2019	Global	LC 2018 Global	Not Threatened			Paniagua-Zambrana, N.Y. and Bussmann, R.W. (eds.). (2020) Ethnobotany of the Andes. Cham: Springer Nature Switzerland. Pp. 1271-1273.	
Chikanda	Neobolusia stolzii	Neobolusia stolzii Schltr.	Y	Chinaka	MW, ZW, ZM, TZ		Vulnerable	2020	Global	VU 2020 Global	Threatened			Namoto, M. (2018). Status of chikanda orchids on Nyika, draft report.	
Edible	Neobolusia tysonii	Neobolusia tysonii (Bolus) Schltr.	Y	Unknown	LS, ZA, SZ	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	DD 2002 EE; LC 2005 ZA	Not Threatened	Peters, C.R., O'Brien, E.M. and Drummond, R.B. (1992). Edible Wild Plants of Sub-saharan Africa. pp. 36-37			
Salep	Neotinea maculata	Neotinea maculata (Desf.) Stearn	Y	Dense-Flowered Orchid, The Spotted Neotina (English), Néottinée Maculée (French), La Neotinea (Spanish; Castilian), Satyrião de Flores Densas (Portuguese)	DZ, CY, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LB, SY, LY, MA, PS, PT, ES, TN, TR, RS, HR, SI, ME, BA, MK	Neotinea maculata is typically found in short, poor grassland, garrigue, scrub and often conifer woodland. It prefers dry to moist, slightly acidic to slightly alkaline, often calcareous and limestone soils. This species grows in full sunlight to shade and flowers from March to June (Bournérias and Prat 2005, Delforge 1995, GIROS 2009, Harrap and Harrap 2009, Kretzschmar et al. 2007, Lang 2004, Pignatti 1982, Rossi 2002).	Least Concern	2011	Europe	LC 2011 Europe; CR 2014 JO; LC 2009 HR; EX 1989 MT; NT 2016 IE; LC 2009 FR	Not Threatened	Kasparek & Grimm 1999; Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.			
Salep	Neotinea tridentata	Neotinea tridentata (Scop.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Y	Orchis a trois dents (French); Three-Toothed Orchid (English)	AL, AT, BG, FR, CY, CZ, SK, GR, DE, HU, IR, IQ, IT, UA, LB, SY, AZ, AM, GE, PS, PL, RO, CH, RU, TR, RS, HR, SI, ME,	Neotinea tridentata is typically found in short, poor grassland, open garrigue, unimproved meadows, maquis, shrubland, woodland edges and open woodland. It prefers dry to moist, alkaline to weakly acid substrates and grows in full sunlight to mid-shade. Flowering time is from March to June-July (Bournérias and Prat 2005, Delforge 1995, GIROS 2009, Kretzschmar et al. 2007, Pignatti 1982, Rossi 2002).	Least Concern	2011	Europe	LC 2014 Global & Mediterranean; LC 2011 Europe; CR 2014 JO; DD 2006 CY; NT 2009 FR; NT 2014 SK	Not Threatened	Kasparek & Grimm 1999; Tekinşen & Güner 2010; Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.		Rutherford & Groves 2017	
Salep	Neotinea ustulata	Neotinea ustulata (L.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Y	Burnt Orchid, Limodorum, Orchis Brûlé (English); Burnt-Tip Orchid (English)	AL, AT, BY, BE, BG, RU, CZ, SK, DK, FR, DE, GB, GR, HU, IT, UA, PL, PT, RO, ES, SE, CH, AZ, AM, GE, RS, HR, SI, ME,	Neotinea ustulata is found in short grassland, garrigue, marshland, dry shrubland, alluvial meadows, woodland edges and open woodland. It prefers dry to moist, alkaline to acidic and often calcareous soils and grows in full sunlight. Flowering time is from April to August (Bournérias and Prat 2005, Delforge 1995, GIROS 2009, Harrap and Harrap 2009, Kretzschmar et al. 2007, Lang 2004, Pignatti 1982, Rossi 2002, Vakhrameeva et al. 2008).	Least Concern	2011	Europe	LC 2011 Europe; RE 2005 LU; LC 2009 FR; EX 2012 NL; EN 2007 LT; EN 2014 UK; NT 2007 HU	Not Threatened	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.		Rutherford & Groves 2017	
Salep	Neottia nidus-avis	Neottia nidus-avis (L.) Rich.	Y	Bird's-nest Orchid (English), Nid d'oiseau (French), Nido d'Uccello (Italian)	AL, DZ, RU, AT, BY, BE, BG, CZ, SK, DK, FI, FR, DE, GB, GR, HU, IR, IE, IT, UA, MA, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, ES, SE, CH, AZ, AM, GE, TN, TR, RS, HR, SI, ME, MK	The Bird's Nest Orchid is a terrestrial leafless species that lacks green chlorophyll and has a relationship with a fungus which enables it to obtain nutrition (Gardes 2002). Neottia lives in symbiosis with the fungus Rhizoctonia. The fungus/orchid combination is effectively a perennial saprophyte feeding on decomposing leaf litter, or possibly the mycorrhiza may be shared with nearby tree species. The plants do not appear every year. It grows in woodlands, often on basic soil, under shade in deep leaf litter in beech, hazel and pine forests. The species prefers chalk and limestone soils and also grows in clays and sands that have a chalky or limestone component. It grows in shade, even tolerates heavy shade and flowers from May to July (Bournérias and Prat 2005, Delforge 1995, GIROS 2009, Harrap and Harrap 2009, Lang 2004, Pignatti 1982, Rossi 2002, Vakhrameeva et al. 2008).	Least Concern	2014	Global	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated		IUCN Red List 2021		

Salep	Ophrys apifera	Ophrys apifera Huds.	Y	Bee Bearing Ophrys (English)	AL, DZ, AT, BE, BG, CY, CZ, SK, DK, FR, DE, GB, GR, HU, IR, IQ, IE, IT, UA, LB, SY, LY, MA, NL, RU, PS, PT, RO, ES, CH, AZ, AM, GE, TN, TR, RS, HR, SI, ME, BA, MK	The tubers are rounded. (POWO) Typical habitats of Ophrys apifera include edges of woods, open deciduous and pine forests, verges, garrigue, grassland, reed swamps and stabilised coastal dunes. The species is commonly found as a pioneer plant in abandoned quarries, railway embankments and roadside verges. Ophrys apifera grows in dry to wet calcareous and on alkaline dry to swampy soils in full sunlight to light shade. The flowering time of the species is relatively late, from April to July and the peak time is from April-June (Pederson and Faurholdt 2007, Delforge 1995).	Least Concern	2011	Europe	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Turkmen et al 2021		
Salep	Ophrys argolica subsp. climacis	Ophrys argolica subsp. climacis (Heimeier & Perschke) H.A.Pedersen & P.J.Cribb	Y	Unknown	TU	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants	
Salep	Ophrys bertolonii	Ophrys bertolonii Moretti	Y	Bertoloni's Bee Orchid (English), Ofride di Bertoloni (Italian)	GR, IT, RS, HR, SI, ME, BA, MK	Typical habitats where Ophrys bertolonii can be found are roadside verges, garrigue, grassland, olive groves and open places in forest and maquis. Ophrys bertolonii grows in dry to moist, calcareous soil in full sunlight. The flowering time of the species is from March-April to June with a peak time in mid-April to mid-May (Pederson and Faurholdt 2007, Delforge 1995).	Least Concern	2011	Global & Europe	LC 2011 Global; VU 2007 HR; EN 1989 MT; NT 2012 FR	Not Threatened		IUCN Red List 2021	
Salep	Ophrys bombyliflora	Ophrys bombyliflora Link	Y	Bumblebee Orchid, Silky Flowered Ophrys (English), Ophrys Bombyx (French), Orquída Abejorro (Spanish; Castilian), Bremsen-Ragwurz (German)	AL, DZ, FR, GR, IT, LY, MA, PT, ES, TN, TR, RS, HR, SI, ME, BA, MK	Ophrys bombyliflora can be found in garrigue, roadside slopes, grassland, open forest and woodland, pesticide-free olive groves and moist meadows. It grows in alkaline dry to very wet, calcareous soil in full sunlight to light shade. The flowering time of the species takes place from February to May with a peak time in March-April (Pederson and Faurholdt 2007, Delforge 1995).	Least Concern	2011	Europe	LC 2017 Mediterranean; LC 2010 Europe; VU 2007 HR; VU 2009 FR; NT 2012 FR	Not Threatened	Kasparek & Grimm 1999		
Salep	Ophrys bornmuelleri	Ophrys bornmuelleri M.Schulze	Y	Unknown	CY, GR, IQ, LB, SY, PS, TR	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated		World Checklist of Plants	Rutherford & Groves 2017
Salep	Ophrys cilicica	Ophrys cilicica Schltr.	Y	Unknown	IR, IQ, LB, SY, TR	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated		World Checklist of Plants	Rutherford & Groves 2017
Salep	Ophrys ferrum-equinum	Ophrys ferrum-equinum Desf.	Y	Horseshoe Ophrys, Horseshoe Bee-Orchid (English)	AL, GR, TR	Typical habitats of Ophrys ferrum-equinum include roadside slopes, garrigue, stony grassland, open pine woods and pesticide-free olive groves. It grows in alkaline dry to moist, calcareous soil in full sunlight to light shade. The flowering time is from March to May with a peak time from mid-March to mid-April (Pederson and Faurholdt 2007, Delforge 1995).	Least Concern	2011	Europe	LC 2010 Europe	Not Threatened	Kasparek & Grimm 1999		
Salep	Ophrys fusca	Ophrys fusca Link	Y	Dark Bee Orchid, Brownish Ophrys	AL, DZ, CY, FR, GR, IT, LB, SY, LY,	Ophrys fusca can typically be found in garrigue, maquis, grassland, light-open pine and oak woods, pesticide-free olive groves and roadside verges. It prefers	Least Concern	2011	Europe	LC 2010 Europe; VU 2007 HR; LC 2009 FR	Not Threatened	Kasparek & Grimm 1999; Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-		
Salep	Ophrys fusca subsp. blithopertha (Paulus & Gack) Faurh. & H.A.Pedersen	Ophrys fusca subsp. blithopertha (Paulus & Gack) Faurh. & H.A.Pedersen	Y	Unknown	GR, TR	This subspecies is distributed in areas of the eastern Mediterranean and is particularly frequent on some of the Aegean islands (so far reported from Chios, Fournoi, Kalimnos, Lesbos, Naxos, Patmos, Rhodes and Samos). Plant compact, 7-20 cm tall with 1-4(-7) alternate flowers in a relatively dense spike on the uppermost one third (or more) of the stem. Sepals pale green to olive-green, 8-13 × 4-7 mm. Petals (olive-)green, often suffused with brown, 5-10 × 2-3 mm. Lip (pale) green underneath, straight, in cross section nearly flat, 8-17 × 7.5-15 mm, with a usually broad yellow (to yellowish brown) margin; side lobes spreading; mirror somewhat obscure, dull and dark reddish brown to bluish grey. (POWO)	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Molnar et al 2017		
Salep	Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Y	Sawfly Orchid (English)	AL, CY, DZ, ES, FR, GR, IT, LB, LY, MA, PS, PT, RO, RS, TN, TU	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants	
Salep	Ophrys holosericea	Ophrys holosericea (Burm.f.) Greuter	Y	Late Spider Orchid (English)	AL, AT, BE, CZ, SK, FR, DE, GB, GR, HU, IT, LB, SY, LY, NL, PS, RO, CH, TR, RS, HR, SI, ME, BA, MK	The distribution is fragmented and encompasses several areas in the central and eastern Mediterranean. Confirmed finds are known from Sicily, Puglia, Basilicata, the southern Peloponnese, Kithira, Crete, Rhodes and southwestern Anatolia. Reports from Samos should be checked, and a more widespread occurrence in Greece does not seem unlikely. Plant 15-45 cm tall with 2-7 flowers. Foliage leaves still fresh at the peak of flowering. Sepals rose-coloured to white (less frequently violet), 11-15 × 4-8 mm, 3-5(-6) times as long as the petals. Petals 2-4.5 × 1.5-3 mm. Lip with reddish brown to dark brown ground colour, nearly straight, circularquadrate with somewhat recurved sides (less frequently flat), 9-14 × 12-16 mm; appendage upcurved, less than half as long as the column; mirror covering half to two thirds of the lip, pronouncedly marbled, delimited by a broad, (very nearly) unbranched, cream band. (POWO)	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Threatened 2016 CH	Threatened	Kasparek & Grimm 1999; Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants	
Salep	Ophrys holosericea subsp. candica	Ophrys holosericea subsp. candica (E.Nelson ex Soó) Renz & Taubenheim	Y	Unknown	GR, IT, TR	Typical habitats of Ophrys kotschyi include grassland, garrigue and old, pesticide-free olive groves, open pine woods, roadside slopes. This species grows in calcareous, dry to moist soils in full sun to light shade. The flowering time is from mid-February to early May with a peak from mid-March to mid-April (Pederson and Faurholdt 2007, Delforge 1995). This species can occur also at wet places with moderate saline influence under planted acacia or pine. It has been reported from the following Habitats Directive listed habitats (Commission of the European Communities 2009): 5330 Thermo-Mediterranean and pre-desert scrub 5420 Sarcopoterium spinosum phryganas 6220 Pseudo-steppe with grasses and annuals of the Thero-Brachypodietea 9320 Olea and Ceratonia forests 9540 Mediterranean pine forests with endemic Mesogean pines	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Löki et al 2015; Molnar et al 2017		
Salep	Ophrys kotschyi	Ophrys kotschyi H.Fleischm. & Soó	Y	Kotschy's Ophrys (English)	CY, TR		Near Threatened	2011	Global, Europe & Mediterranean	NT 2013 Global	Not Threatened		IUCN Red List 2021	
Salep	Ophrys lutea	Ophrys lutea Cav.	Y	Yellow Be Orchid, Egg Yellow Ophrys (English), Ophrys Jaune (French), Abejas (Spanish; Castilian), Gelbe Ragwurz (German), Ofride Gialla (Italian), Erva Vespa (Portuguese)	AL, DZ, CY, FR, GR, IT, LB, SY, LY, MA, PS, PT, SP, TN TR, RS, HR, SI, ME, BA, MK	Typical habitats of Ophrys lutea include guarrigue, maquis, grassland, roadside slopes, light-open pine and oak woods, as well as pesticide-free olive-groves. It grows in dry to moist, preferably calcareous soil in full sunlight to light shade. The flowering time of the species takes place from January to May, with a peak in March-April. In some years, flowering individuals may be found by the coast as early as December (Pederson and Faurholdt 2007, Delforge 1995).	Least Concern	2011	Europe	LC 2010 Europe; EN 2007 HR; LC 2009 FR; Very Rare 1989 MT	Not Threatened	Kasparek & Grimm 1999		
Salep	Ophrys lutea subsp. galilaea (H.Fleisham. & Bornm.) Soó	Ophrys lutea subsp. galilaea (H.Fleisham. & Bornm.) Soó	Y	Unknown	AL, DZ, CY, FR, GR, IT, LB, SY, MA, PS, PT, ES, TN, TR, RS, HR, SI, ME, BA, MK, IL	Typical habitats include garrigue, maquis, grassland, roadside slopes, open pine and oak woods, as well as pesticide-free olive-groves. It grows in dry to moist, preferably calcareous soil in full sunlight to light shade. The flowering time of the species takes place from January to May, with a peak in March-April.	Least Concern	2017	Mediterranean	LC 2016 Mediterranean	Not Threatened	Molnar et al 2017		
Salep	Ophrys reinholdii	Ophrys reinholdii Spruner ex Fleischm.	Y	Reinhold's Bee-orchid (English)	AL, BG, CY, GR, IR, IQ, LB, SY, TR, RS, HR, SI, ME, BA, MK	Typical habitats include garrigue, scrubland, old olive groves, graveyards, roadside slopes, and open to rather dense pine and oak woods. Ophrys reinholdii grows in dry to moist, calcareous to slightly acid soil in full sunlight to partial shade. The flowering takes place from March to May with a peak in April in the Aegean Islands (Pederson and Faurholdt 2007, Delforge 1995, Bergman et al. 2004). In Bulgaria, the flowering time is from the first ten days of April to the second ten days of May (Bergman et al. 2004).	Least Concern	2011	Europe	LC 2010 Europe; EN 2011 BG; EN 1997 Global	Threatened	Sandal Erzurumlu et al 2018		
Salep	Ophrys schulzei	Ophrys schulzei Bornm. & Fleischm.	Y	Unknown	IR, IQ, LB, SY, TR	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated		World Checklist of Plants	Rutherford & Groves 2017

Salep	Ophrys scolopax	Ophrys scolopax Cav.	Y	Deep Forest Ophrys, Woodcock Orchid (English), Ophrys bécasse (French), Abejera (Spanish; Castilian) Gehornte Ragwurz (German), Flor-dos-passarinhos (Portuguese); Woodcock Bee Orchid (English)	AL, DZ, BG, FR, GR, HU, IR, IT, UA, LB, SY, MA, RU, PT, RO, ES, AZ, AM, GE, TN, TR, RS, HR, SI, ME, BA, MK	Ophrys scolopax is typically found in garrigue, open pine and oak woods, grassland, roadside slopes, and olive groves free of pesticide, fertiliser and mechanical treatment of the soil. It grows in dry to moist soil in full sunlight to light shade. The flowering time is from March to June with a peak time in April in most places (Pederson and Faurholdt 2007, Delforge 1995).	Least Concern	2011	Europe	LC 2010 Europe; EN 2007 HR; LC 2009 FR	Not Threatened	Kasparek & Grimm 1999; Ghorbani et al, 2014; Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.		
Salep	Ophrys scolopax subsp. isaura	Ophrys scolopax subsp. isaura (Renz & Taubenheim) H.A.Pederson & P.J.Cribb	Y	Unknown	TR	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Sandal Erzurumlu et al 2018; Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.			
Salep	Ophrys scolopax subsp. cornuta	Ophrys scolopax subsp. cornuta (Steven) E.G.Camus	Y	Unknown	BG, GR, HU, IR, IT, UA, LB, SY, RU, RO, AZ, AM, GE, TR, RS, HR, SI, ME, BA, MK	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Ari et al, 2005; Molnar et al 2021	World Checklist of Plants		
Salep	Ophrys speculum subsp. speculum	Ophrys speculum subsp. speculum	Y	Unknown	AL, DZ, FR, GR, IT, LB, SY, CY, MA, PT, ES, TN, TR, RS, HR, SI, ME,	Tuber geophyte.	Least Concern	2011	Europe & Mediterranean	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Löki et al 2015; Molnar et al 2017	World Checklist of Plants		
Salep	Ophrys sphegodes	Ophrys sphegodes Mill.	Y	Early Spider Orchid, Wasp-Like Ophrys (English)	AL, AT, BE, BG, CY, CZ, SK, FR, DE, GB, GR, HU, IR, IQ, UA, LB, SY, RU, PS, PT, RO, ES, CH, TR, TM,AZ, AM, GE, RS, HR, SI, ME,	Ophrys sphegodes can be found in guarrigue, roadside slopes, grassland, open woods, as well as pesticide-free olive-groves. It grows in dry to moist, preferably calcareous as well as slightly acid soil in full sunlight to light shade. The flowering time is from February to June-July, with a peak in March-April (Pederson and Faurholdt 2007, Delforge 1995).	Least Concern	2011	Europe	EN 2003 Carpathian Moutains; CR 2014 SK; LC 2010 Europe; CR 2005 LU; VU 2007 HR; NT 1999 Global; EN 2016 CH; 2rI 1999 AT; LC 2009 FR; CR 1999 DE; LC 2014 UK	Not Threatened	Ghorbani et al, 2014; Turkmen et al 2021; Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.		
Salep	Ophrys sphegodes subsp. aesculapii	Ophrys sphegodes subsp. aesculapii (Renz) Soó ex J.J.Wood	Y	Unknown	GR	Plant relatively robust, 15-40 cm tall with 3-12 flowers in a relatively dense (to lax) spike. Sepals pale green to yellowish green, often with purplish brown markings, 9-14 × 3.5-5.5 mm. Petals yellowish green to olive-green (occasionally suffused with rust-red), 5-8.5 × 2-3.5 mm, approximately half as wide as the sepals. Lip with (dark) brown ground colour, provided with a broad, yellow to reddish brown margin, entire (rarely slightly three-lobed) with rounded to truncate base, 9-12 × 10-14 mm, approximately as long as the dorsal sepal, the basal part shortly velvety to subglabrous along the margin, the distal part (sub)glabrous along the margin; front edge rounded to shortly acuminate with a short terminal point; bulges weakly developed; mirror H-shaped. Stigmatic cavity speckled green/brown. Eye-like knobs of the column pale (yellowish) green. (POWO)	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated			Rutherford & Groves 2017
Salep	Ophrys sphegodes subsp. lycia	Ophrys sphegodes subsp. lycia (Renz & Taubenehim) H.A.Pedersen & P.J.Cribb	Y	Bee Orchid (English)	TR	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants	Rutherford & Groves 2017	
Salep	Ophrys sphegodes subsp. taurica	Ophrys sphegodes subsp. taurica (Aggeenko) Soó ex Niketic & Djordjevic	Y	Early Spider Orchid (English)	AL, BG, CY, GR, IR, IQ, UA, LB, SY, RU, PS, RO, GE, AZ, AM, TR, RS, HR, SI, ME, BA, MK	Tuber geophyte.	Least Concern (Listed as Ophrys sphegodes subsp. mammosa)	2011	Europe	LC 2011 Europe; CR 2014 JO; VU 2007 HR	Threatened	Ghorbani et al, 2014; Caliskan et al. 2019; Kasparek & Grimm 1999; Tekinşen & Güner 2010; Molnar et al 2017; Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.			
Salep	Ophrys tenthredinifera	Ophrys tenthredinifera Willd.	Y	Sawfly Orchid, Leaf-Wasp Carrying Ophrys (English), Ophrys Guêpe (French), Wespen-Ragwurz (German)	AL, DZ, CY, FR, GR, IT, LY, MA, PT, ES, TN, TR. (Introduced GB)	Ophrys tenthredinifera can be found in guarrigue, grassland, open pine woods, as well as old olive-groves, and on roadside verges. It grows in dry to cool, calcareous to slightly acid soils in full sunlight to light shade. The flowering time of the species takes place from February to May, with a distinct peak from mid-March to mid-April (Pederson and Faurholdt 2007, Delforge 1995).	Least Concern	2011	Europe	LC 2010 Europe; DD 2006 CY; EN 1989 MT; VU 2012 FR	Not Threatened	Molnar et al 2017		
Salep	Ophrys umbilicata	Ophrys umbilicata Desf.	Y	Navel-Like ophrys (English)	AL, CY, GR, IR, IQ, LB, SY, TR	Typical habitats for Ophrys umbilicata include grassland, garrigue, roadside slopes, light-open pine woods and cypress groves as well as pesticide-free olive groves. Ophrys umbilicata grows in dry to somewhat moist, often calcareous soils and rarely on sandstone in full sunlight to light shade. The flowering time of the species takes place from February to April with a peak time in late March and early April. (Pederson and Faurholdt 2007, Delforge 1995).	Least Concern	2011	Europe	LC 2010 Europe	Not Threatened	Molnar et al 2017		
Salep	Ophrys x vicina nothosubsp. vicina	Ophrys x vicina nothosubsp. vicina	Y	Unknown	CZ, SK, FR, GR, DE, HU, IT, TR, RS, HR, SI, ME, BA, MK	Tuber geophyte.; Ophrys holosericea x O. scolopax subsp. scolopax.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Molnar et al 2017	World Checklist of Plants		
Salep	Orchis adenocheila	Orchis adenocheila Czerniak.	Y	Unknown	IR, AZ, AM, GE, RU	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Ghorbani et al, 2014; Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants		
Salep	Orchis anatolica	Orchis anatolica Boiss.	Y	Anatolian orchis (English), سحلب (Arabic); Anatolian Orchid (English)	CY, GR, IR, IQ, LB, SY, PS, TR	The flowering period, which is determined by the altitude of the plants location, is from the beginning of March until the end of May. The species is allogamous, as the low percentage of flowers setting seed indicates, as does its hybridisation with Orchis mascula, Orchis pauciflora, Orchis provincialis, Orchis spitzelii ssp. nitidifolia and Orchis quadripunctata. The latter species builds hybrid swarms that are very often difficult to identify. Nothing is known for certain about the pollinators; presumably it involves various hymenoptera, although the spur does not produce nectar POWO. Orchis anatolica typically occurs in garrigue, pinewoods and open woodland. The species can also be found in areas of scrubland, wasteland and on seasonally wet soil which must be alkaline. It prefers stony dry to moist, calcareous to neutral substrates and substrates of dolomite. This species	Least Concern	2011	Europe	LC 2011 Europe; EN 2014 JO	Not Threatened	Kasparek & Grimm 1999; Tekinşen & Güner 2010; Sandal Erzurumlu et al 2018; Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.		
Salep	Orchis anthropophora	Orchis anthropophora (L.) All.	Y	Man orchid (English)	TR, MT, LU, AL, DZ, AT, BE, CY, GR, FR, DE, GB, IT, LB, SY, MA, NL, PT, ES, CH, TN, AL	Orchis anthropophora hibernates as a quite large, spherical, to ovoid tuber, from which leaves have already sprouted in October, ready for the coming year; they remain green during the winter. The pollinators are small beetles, which also use the allogamous blossoms as over-night sleeping sites. Flowering time begins, according to weather, to the south of the distribution area by the	Least Concern	2011	Europe	LC 2011 Europe; EN 2005 LU; PES 2006 CY; LC 2009 FR; EN 2014 UK; 3S 2011 DE; CR 2012 NL	Threatened	Kasparek & Grimm 1999; Tekinşen & Güner 2010; Kreziou 2016; Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	IUCN Red List 2022, POWO 2022		
Salep	Orchis italica	Orchis italica Poir. in J.B.A.M.de Lamarck	Y	Italian orchid, Naked Man orchid (English), Flor dos Macaquinhos Dependurados (Portuguese)	AL, DZ, CY, GR, TR, IT, LB, SY, LY, MA, PS, PT, ES, TN,RS, HR, SI, ME, BA, MK	The flowering time ranges according to altitude and geographic situation of the biotope from beginning of March to the middle of May. No data on pollinators is available and the percentage of flowers setting seed has not been documented up to now either. However, it is most likely an allogamous species, which is underlined, in particular, by the existence of hybrids with Orchis anthropophora	Least Concern	2011	Europe	LC 2011 Europe; EN 2007 HR; EN 1989 MT; VU 2006 ES	Threatened	Kasparek & Grimm 1999; Tekinşen & Güner 2010; Kreziou 2016; Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants		
Salep	Orchis mascula	Orchis mascula (L.) L.	Y	Early-Purple Orchid (English); Salep (English); Salam misri (Sanskrit, however Salab misri (Sanskrit)	AL, DZ, AT, EE, LV, LT, BY, BE, BG, RU, FR, CZ, SK, DK, GR, TR, FI, DE, GB, GR, HU, IR,IQ,	Orchis mascula grows in short, poor grassland, garrigue, damp meadows, alpine pastures, rocky mountain ledges, roadsides verges, limestone pavements, deciduous woodland, woodland edges and open woodland. It prefers dry to moist, acidic to calcareous soils, on chalk or limestone substrates. This species favours full sunlight to shade and flowers from April to	Least Concern	2011	Europe	LC 2011 Europe; VU 2005 LU; VU 2008 AD; NT 2007 HR; LC 2009 FR; NT 2007 HU; NT 2010 FI; LC 2016 CH; -r 1999 AT; NT 2008 EE; V 2007 LT; V 199 DE; LC 2014 UK; VU 2012 NL; LC 2016 IE	Not Threatened	Kasparek & Grimm 1999; Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer. Kreziou et al, 2016; de Boer et al, 2017; Ghorbani et al, 2017; Masters et al 2020; Turkmen et al 2021; Sandal Erzurumlu et al 2018; Ghorbani et al, 2014; Ari et al, 2005; Brinkman, J.A.	IUCN Regional Red List; World Checklist of Plants	Irving, M. (2009). the forager handbook: A Guide to the Edible Plants of Britain. Ebury Press, London. pp. 343-344.
Salep	Orchis mascula subsp. mascula	Orchis mascula subsp. mascula	Y	Early Purple Orchid (English)	DZ, AT, BY, BE, RU, CZ, SK, DK, FI, FR, DE, GB, GR, IR, IQ, IE, IT, UA, LB, SY, MA, NL,	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	CR 2012 CZ; LC 2011 DE	Threatened	Kasparek & Grimm 1999; Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants		
Salep	Orchis militaris	Orchis militaris L.	Y	Military orchid (English)	AF, AL, RU, AT, BY, BE, BG, CZ, SK, FR, GR, DE, GB, HU, IR, IT, KZ, UA, MN, PL , RO,	Orchis militaris inhabits short, poor grassland, unimproved meadows, scrub, woodland glades, woodland edges, rough field and open woodland. It prefers dry to moist, alkaline soils. This species favours full sunlight and flowers from April to June and sometimes to July at higher altitudes (Bournérias and Prat 2005, Delforge 1995, Harrap and Harrap 2009, Kretzschmar et al. 2007, Lang	Least Concern	2011	Europe	LC 2001 Europe; NT 2014 SK; VU 2005 LU; VU 2007 HR; LC 2009 FR; LC 2007 HU; EN 2008 AD; EN 2011 MN; EN 2010 FI; EN 2012 CZ; EN 2011 BG; EN 2017 CN; NT 2016 CH; 3rI 1999 AT; NT 2008 EE; VU 2007 LT; VU 2014 UK; TH	Threatened	Kasparek & Grimm 1999; Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer. Kreziou et al, 2016; Ghorbani et al, 2017; Masters et al 2020; Lim, T.K.		
Salep	Orchis pallens	Orchis pallens L.	Y	Pale Orchid (English)	AL, AT, BG, FR, CZ, SK, DE, GR, HU, IT, UA, RU, PL, RO, ES, CH, TR, RS, HR, SI, ME,	Orchis pallens is a geophyte that has two ovoid to ellipsoidal tubers at flowering time, each belongs to a different vegetation cycle; the old tuber, from which the present plant has developed and a new tuber to support the shoots and new plant of the coming year. Flowering time is from the middle of April to the end of May. In the evening and at night the flowers a said to smell very unpleasant,	Least Concern	2011	Europe	NT 2014 SK; LC 2011 Europe; EN 2003 Carpthian Mountains; VU 2007 HR; LC 2009 FR; NT 2007 HU; C2 2012 CZ; DD 2010 AM; VU 2016 CH; 3rI 1999 AT; EN 1999 DE	Threatened	Kasparek & Grimm 1999		IUCN, POWO
Salep	Orchis pauciflora	Orchis pauciflora Ten.	Y	Few-flowered Orchid (English)	AL, FR, GR, IT, RS, HR, SI, ME, BA, MK	Flowering time lasts from the end of March to the end of April. The fact that this plant is allogamous is proven by the appearance of hybrids with Orchis anatolica, Orchis mascula, Orchis olbiensis, Orchis provincialis, Orchis quadripunctata and Orchis sitiaca. Hybrids and probably hybrid swarms can occur with Orchis mascula and Orchis provincialis. Pollinators are unknown to	Least Concern	2011	Global & Europe	VU 2012 FR	Threatened		IUCN Red List 2021		

Salep	Orchis provincialis	Orchis provincialis Balb. ex Lam. & DC.	Y	Provence Orchid (English); Orchis de Provence (unk.)	AL, BG, FR, GR, IT, UA, RU, PT, SP, CH, TR, AZ, AM, GE, RS, HR, SI, ME, BA, MK	The flowering period lasts according to altitude and season, within a region, from the end of March to the beginning of June. Although the spur produces no nectar, the species is visited and pollinated by various hymenoptera. It is allogamous, this is confirmed by a relatively low percentage of flowers setting seed and the existence of hybrids with Orchis mascula, including	Least Concern	2011	Europe	LC 2011 Europe; VU 2007 HR; LC 2009 FR; LC 2013 IT; LRcd 2013 AL; CR 2011 BG; CR 2016 CH	Not Threatened	Kasparek & Grimm 1999; Kreziou et al, 2016; Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.		
Salep	Orchis punctulata	Orchis punctulata Steven ex Lindl.	Y	Small Dotted Orchis, Punctate Orchid (English)	CY, GR, TR, IR, IQ, UA, LB, SY, RU, PS, AZ, AM, GE AL, DZ, AT, BE,	Orchis punctulata grows in short grassland, garrigue, maquis, scrub, Mediterranean dwarf shrubs, open woodland, forest margins and abandoned cultivated areas. It prefers dry to moist alkaline substrates and is found on limestone soils. This species grows in full sun light to mid-shade and flowers from mid-February to June (Delforge 1995, Kretzschmar *et al.* 2007, Phitos et	Vulnerable	2011	Europe	VU 2011 Europe	Threatened			Rutherford & Groves 2017
Salep	Orchis purpurea	Orchis purpurea Huds.	Y	Lady Orchid, The Purple Orchis	BG, FR, SK, CZ, DK, DE, GB, GR, HU, IT, UA, NL, RU, PL, RO, ES, CH,	Orchis purpurea inhabits short grassland, garrigue, slopes, scrub or coppice, clearings and woodland edges and open woodland of beech, ash or hazel, or occurs along paths. It prefers dry to moist, alkaline to neutral soils, and is very rarely found in calcareous and limestone substrates. This species grows in full sunlight to shade and flowers from May to June (Bournérias and Prat 2005,	Least Concern	2011	Europe	NT 2014 SK; LC 2011 Europe;VU 2005 LU; VU 2007 HR; LC 2009 FR; CR 2011 DE; EN 2012 NL; EN 2012 CZ; VU 2016 CH; 3r! 1999 AT; NT 2007 HU; VU 2010 ES; VU 2014 UK	Threatened	Kasparek & Grimm 1999; Caliskan et al 2020; Sandal Erzurumlu et al 2018		
Salep	Orchis simia	Orchis simia Lam.	Y	Monkey Orchid (English)	MK, BA, ME, SI, HR, HU, GR, GB, DE, FR, CY, BG, BE, DZ, AL, RO, PS, RU, NL, LY,	Orchis simia inhabits short, poor grasslands, garrigue, maquis, scrubland, woodland edges and open woodland. It prefers dry to slightly moister conditions, neutral to calcareous soils. This species grows in full sunlight to mid-shade and flowers from March to June (Bournérias and Prat 2005, Delforge 1995, GIROS 2009, Harrap and Harrap 2009, Kretzschmar et al. 2007, Lang	Least Concern	2011	Europe	LC 2011 Global; RE 2005 LU; VU 2007 HR; LC 2009 FR; VU 1999 Global; VU 2016 CH; 2 1999 AT; NT 2007 HU; EN 1999 DE; VU 2014 UK; CR 2012 NL	Threatened	Kasparek & Grimm 1999; Tekinşen & Güner 2010; Ghorbani et al 2014; Ghorbani et al 2017; Kreziou et al 2016; Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants:		
Salep	Orchis sitiaca	Orchis sitiaca (Renz) P.Delforge	Y	Creatan Orchid (English)	GR (Endemic to Crete)	The flowering period lasts from the beginning of Apri l until the beginning of May, hence, about 2 to 3 weeks later than that of Orchis anatolica. The species is allogamous, as is confirmed by the existence of hybrids with Orchis pauciflora, Orchis provincialis and Orchis quadripunctata. However, to date, nothing is known regarding the species of pollinators or other biological data	Endangered	2011	Global, Europe & Mediterranean	EN 2011 Global	Threatened		IUCN Red List 2022, POWO 2022	Rutherford & Groves 2017
Salep	Orchis spitzelii	Orchis spitzelii Saut. ex W.D.J.Koch	Y	Spitzel's orchis, Spitzel's Orchid (English); L'orchis de Spitzel (unk.)	AZ, GE, SE, AL, DZ, AT, BG, FR, GR, IR, IQ, IT, LB, SY, MA, RU, ES, TR, AM, RS, HR,	*Orchis spitzelii* is typically found in short mountain grassland, mountain meadows, scrubs, pine woods and open woodland. It prefers dry to moist, alkaline, often calcareous soils, substrates well covered by snow. This species grows mostly in mid-shade and the flowering time is from mid-May to end of June (Bournérias and Prat 2005, Delforge 1995, GIROS 2009, Kretzschmar et	Near Threatened	2011	Europe	NT 2011 Europe; EN 2014 SK; CR 2003 Carpathian Mountains; EN 2007 HR; LC 2009 FR; CR 2008 ES; CR 2011 BG; CR 2016 CH; 2r! 1999 AT; EX 1999 DE; VU 2010 SE	Threatened	Kasparek & Grimm 1999; Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.		
Edible	Orthoceras novale-zeelandiae	Orthoceras novae-zeelandiae (A.Rich.) M.A.Clem., D.L.Jones & Molloy	Y	horned orchid, Māikaika (Maori??	NZ	An orchid reaching up to 70 cm when flowering, with narrow leaves which sheath the stem. Flowers are 1 cm or more in length and deep purple, with two long horns (sepals) and a drooping lip with a yellow stripe. Flowers in the summer.; Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Crowe A. A field guide to the native edible plants of New Zealand. pp. 81.	World Checklist of Plants	
Edible	Peristylus constrictus	Peristylus constrictus (Lindl.) Lindl.	Y	Constricted Peristylus (English)	BD, CN, IN, KH, MM, NP, PH, TH, VE	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	2013	China	Near Threatened	Not Threatened	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants	
Salep	Platanthera bifolia	Platanthera bifolia (L.) Rich.	Y	Lesser butterfly orchis, Two-leafed Platanthera (English); Lesser Butterfly Orchid (English)	AL, DZ, RU, AT, ES, EE, LV, LT, BY, BE, BG, FR, CZ, SK, DK, FI, FR, DE, GB, HU, IR, IE, IT, AL, AT, EE, LV, LT,	Tubers 2, more or less conical, attenuate at apex.(POWO) Platanthera bifolia is found in a wide ecological range including short grassland, moorland, heathland, margins of valley bogs, marshes and open woodland. It prefers dry to moist, often calcareous and open chalk, neutral or mildly acidic soils. This species grows in full sunlight to shade and flowers from May to July (Bournérias Like Platanthera bifolia but flowers more strongly tinged with green, less fragrant, and with slightly larger perianth- segments; spur 18-27 mm, slightly dilated at apex; anther- cells convergent above but widely separated below.	Least Concern	2011	Europe	EN 2018 Global and Mediterranean; LC 2011 Europe; EN 2011 DE; LC 2013 CN; VU 2005 LU; LC 2009 FR; LC 2007 HU; CR 2011 MN; VU 2012 CZ; CR 2007 HR; LC 2016 CH; -r 1999 AT; LC 2008 EE; EN 2014 UK; EN 2012 NL; LC 2016 LC 2013 CN; NT 2014 SK; LC 2001 Europe; VU 2005 LU; LC 2009 FR; NT 2007 HU; VU 2012 CZ; VU 2007 HR; LC 2016 CH; -r 1999 AT; LC 2008 EE; I 2007 LT; Declining 1999 DE; LC 2014	Threatened	Ghorbani et al 2014; Masters et al 2020; Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	IUCN Red List 2022	
Salep	Platanthera chlorantha	Platanthera chlorantha (Custer) Rchb.	Y	Green Patanthera, Green butterfly orchid (English)	BY, BE, BG, RU, HU, GR, GB, DE, FR, FI, DU, SK, CZ, IR, IQ, IE, IT, NL,	Platanthera chlorantha is found in a variety of habitats such as short grassland, damp meadows, fens, deciduous woodland, woodland edges and open	Least Concern	2011	Europe	UK; EX 2005 DE (Berlin); LC 2011 DE; LC 2016	Not Threatened	Ari et al 2005; Turkmen et al 2021	IUCN Red List 2022	
Salep	Platanthera grandiflora	Platanthera grandiflora (Bigelow) Lindl.	Y	Large purple fringed orchid, greater purple fringed orchid, large purple-fringe orchis, Plume-royal (English),	US, CA	Hemicryptophyte or tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	LC 1984 Global	Not Threatened	Turkmen et al 2021	Threatsearch!	Bulletin of Miscellaneous Information (Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, 1892) Vol.1892 No. 67/68, pp. 181-183.
Chikanda	Platycoryne crocea	Platycoryne crocea Rolfe	Y	Kabula seke, Kapapa & Myala (Zambian)	AO, BI, CM, CF, CG, ET, KE, MW, SD, TZ, UG, ZM, CD, ZW	Slender terrestrial herb 12–45 cm tall, glabrous except roots; tubers 8–18 × 5–10 mm, ellipsoid to globose, densely tomentose. Leaves 5–16, the lowermost 3–9 forming a basal tuft, spreading; the rest spaced along the stem, becoming bract-like. Largest leaf 1.5–6 cm long, 2–8 mm wide, linear or linear-lanceolate. Inflorescence compact, up to c. 3 cm long, densely 1–6(9)-	Not Evaluated	2011	Global	Least Concern	Not Threatened	Veldman et al (2018)	Plants of the World Online	
Edible	Prasophyllum brevilabre	Prasophyllum brevilabre (Lindl.) Hook.f.	Y	Short-Lipped Leek Orchid (English)	AU	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants	
Edible	Prasophyllum campestre	Prasophyllum campestre R.J.Bates & D.L.Jones	Y	Starry Leek Orchid (English)	AU	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Rare 1997 Global; CR 2009 AUS (Queensland)	Threatened	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants	
Edible	Prasophyllum caudiculum	Prasophyllum caudiculum D.L.Jones	Y	Ben Lomond Leek Orchid (English)	AU	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants	
Edible	Prasophyllum dossenum	Prasophyllum dossenum R.J.Bates & D.L.Jones	Y	Unknown	AU	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Rare 1997 Global	Threatened	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants	
Edible	Prasophyllum elatum	Prasophyllum elatum R.Br.	Y	Tall Leek Orchid, Piano Orchid (English)	AU	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants	
Edible	Prasophyllum flavum	Prasophyllum flavum R.Br.	N	Yellow Leek Orchid (English)	AU	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants	
Edible	Prasophyllum odoratum	Prasophyllum odoratum R.S.Rogers	Y	Scented Leek Orchid, Sweet Leek Orchid (English)	AU	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	2014	Australia (Victoria)	Vulnerable	Threatened	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants	
Edible	Prasophyllum patens	Prasophyllum patens R.Br.	Y	Broad-Lipped Leek Orchid (English)	AU	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants	
Edible	Prasophyllum rogersii	Prasophyllum rogersii Rupp	Y	Marsh Leek Orchid (English)	AU	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants	
Edible	Prasophyllum solstitium	Prasophyllum solstitium D.L.Jones	Y	Summer Leek Orchid (English)	AU	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants	
Edible	Prosthechea cochleata	Prosthechea cochleata (L.) W.E.Higgins	Y	Black orchid (English, Belize); Cockleshell orchid (English)	BS, BZ, KY, CO, CR, CU, DO, SV, GF, GT, GY, HT, HN, JM, MX, NI, PA, PR, SR, US, VE	Pseudobulb epiphyte or geophyte.; Sea level to 2,600 m. Epiphytic on trees in moist woodland and swamps. In tropical rainforest this species is often found between 2 and 20 m high on the vertical trunks of large trees, in a micro-habitat above other more shade-tolerant orchids. The smooth pseudobulbs of Prosthechea cochleata are oblong-discoid in shape. Each pseudobulb bears	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	EN 2013 FR; LC 2009 GT; LC 2016 DO; CR 2019 GP; LC 2013 PR	Not Threatened		colplanta.org; Plants of the World Online	
Edible	Pterostylis abrupta	Pterostylis abrupta D.L.Jones	Y	Abrupt Greenhood, Drooping Greenhood (English)	AU	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants	
Edible	Pterostylis alata	Pterostylis alata (Labill.) Rchb.f.	Y	Unknown	AU	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	2014	Australia (Victoria)	Data Deficient	Not Evaluated	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants	

Edible	Pterostylis bicolor	Pterostylis bicolor M.A.Clem & D.L.Jones	Y	Two-Color Greenhood (English)	AU	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	2014	Australia (Victoria)	Endangered	Threatened	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants	
Edible	Pterostylis boormanii	Pterostylis boormanii Rupp	Y	Boorman's Greenhood (English)	AU	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	2014	Australia (Victoria)	Endangered	Threatened	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants	
Edible	Pterostylis chaetophora	Pterostylis chaetophora M.A.Clem & D.L.Jones	Y	Hair-Lip Ruddyhood (English)	AU	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	VU 2016 AU (NSW); EN 2017 AU (Queensland)	Threatened	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants	
Edible	Pterostylis coccina	Pterostylis coccina Fitzg.	Y	Alpen Greenhood (English); Redhood (English)	AU	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	2014	Australia (Victoria)	Vulnerable	Threatened	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants; Plants of the World Online	
Edible	Pterostylis curta	Pterostylis curta R.Br.	Y	Blunt Greenhood (English)	AU, NC	Tuber geophyte.; Terrestrial, perennial herb arising from small round tubers to form large colonies. Leaves are in a ground-hugging rosette of 2-6, shortly petiolate, dark green, ovate to elliptic or oblong and 1.5-10 cm long by 8-30 mm wide, with entire or wavy margins. Scape is 30 cm with a single erect flower. Flower 35 mm long, white and green with brown infusions in the galea.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Rare 2018 AU	Threatened	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants	
Edible	Pterostylis cycnocephala	Pterostylis cycnocephala Fitzg.	Y	Swan Greenhood (English)	AU	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	2014	Australia (Victoria)	Endangered	Threatened	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants	
Edible	Pterostylis daintreana	Pterostylis daintreana F.Muell. ex Benth.	Y	Unknown	AU	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants	
Edible	Pterostylis decurva	Pterostylis decurva R.S.Rogers	Y	Summer Greenhood (English)	AU	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants	
Edible	Pterostylis fischii	Pterostylis fischii Nicholls	Y	Unknown	AU	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	2014	Australia (Victoria)	Least Concern	Not Threatened	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants	
Edible	Pterostylis hamata	Pterostylis hamata Blackmore & Clemesha	Y	Unknown	AU	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	2014	Australia (Victoria)	Least Concern	Not Threatened	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants	
Edible	Pterostylis hildae	Pterostylis hildae Nicholls	N	Rainforest Greenhood (English)	AU	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants	
Edible	Pterostylis laxa	Pterostylis laxa Blackmore	Y	Unknown	AU	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	2014	Australia (Victoria)	Least Concern	Not Threatened	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants	
Edible	Pterostylis longicurva	Pterostylis longicurva Rupp	Y	Unknown	AU	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants	
Edible	Pterostylis longifolia	Pterostylis longifolia R.Br.	Y	Tall Greenhood (English); Common leafy greenhood (English)	AU	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.; Teoh, E.S. (2019) Orchids as Aphrodisiac, Medicine or Food.	World Checklist of Plants	
Edible	Pterostylis longipetala	Pterostylis longipetala Rupp	Y	Unknown	AU	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants	
Edible	Pterostylis mutica	Pterostylis mutica R.Br.	Y	Midget Greenhood (English)	AU	Tuber geophyte. This species is a small terrestrial, rosette-forming, tuberous orchid, which is common in sclerophyll forests and grasslands in southern and eastern Australia. The taxon is found from 0 to 900 m asl, over 12 ecoregions. It favours grassy woodlands, in well drained soil and prefers dryer habitat but will	Least Concern	2013	Global	LC 2013 Global	Not Threatened	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants	
Edible	Pterostylis nutans	Pterostylis nutans R.Br.	Y	Nodding Greenhood (English); Parrot's Beak orchid (English)	AU, NZ	Tuber geophyte.; Terrestrial, perennial herb arising from small round tubers to form large colonies. Has at least two tubers, one older than the other. New tubers are formed at the end of horizontal or vertical roots, some- times at a considerable distance from the original plant. The darker tubers are older and lower in starch than the new whitish tubers. [In AU] Has been recorded at a density of 440 plants/ m2. Such an area could yield approximately 800 tubers	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.; Teoh, E.S. (2019) Orchids as Aphrodisiac, Medicine or Food.	World Checklist of Plants	de Lange, P.J. (2022): Pterostylis nutans Fact Sheet (content continuously updated). New Zealand Plant Conservation Network. https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/pte
Edible	Pterostylis obtusa	Pterostylis obtusa R.Br.	Y	Jug-Lip Greenhood (English); Blunt Tongue Greenhood (English)	AU	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants; Plants of the World Online	
Edible	Pterostylis parviflora	Pterostylis parviflora R.Br.	Y	Tiny Greenhood, Jug Orchid, Green Snail Orchid (English); Baby Greenhood (Engllish)	AU	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	2018	Australia	Endangered	Threatened	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants; Plants of the World Online	
Edible	Pterostylis pedunculata	Pterostylis pedunculata R.Br.	Y	Maroon Greenhood (English)	AU	Tuber geophyte.; Occurs in moist sheltered habitats in sclerophyll forest of coastal and near-coastal districts in Queensland,m New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania and Lord Howe Island. It thrives on moist soil in leaf litter in fern gullies and moist to wet forests in dappled to full shade. A terrestrial perennial herb, 25 cm high, arising from small round tubers to form large colonies. It has	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants	
Edible	Pterostylis praetermissa	Pterostylis praetermissa M.A.Clem & D.L.Jones	Y	Unknown	AU	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	2014	Global	Least Concern	Not Threatened	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants	
Edible	Pterostylis reflexa	Pterostylis reflexa R.Br.	Y	Autumn Greenhood (English)	AU	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	2014	Australia (Victoria)	Least Concern	Not Threatened	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants; Plants of the World Online	
Edible	Pterostylis setifera	Pterostylis setifera M.A.Clem, Matthias & D.L.Jones	Y	Unknown	AU	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	2018	Australia	Endangered	Threatened	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants	
Edible	Pterostylis truncata	Pterostylis truncata Fitzg.	Y	Little Dumpies, Sausage Greenhood (English); Brittle Greenhood (English)	AU	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Threatened 2016 AU (VIC)	Threatened	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants; Plants of the World Online	

Edible	Pterostylis woollsii	Pterostylis woollsii Fitzg.	Y	Long-Tailed Greenhood, China-Man Greenhood (English)	AU	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Rare 1997 Global; EN 2014 AU (VIC)	Threatened	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants	
Edible	Renanthera moluccana	Renanthera moluccana Blume	Y	Anggrik merah, Bunga karang (Papua New Guinea?)	PG, ID, SB	Epiphytic chamaephyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Tanaka, T. (1976). Tanaka's Cyclopedia of Edible Plants of the World. Keigaku Publishing C., Tokyo. pp. 618.; Teoh, E.S. (2019) Orchids as Aphrodisiac, Medicine or Food.	World Checklist of Useful Plants; World Checklist of Plants	
Chikanda	Roeperocharis wentzeliana	Roeperocharis wentzeliana Kraenzl	N	Kaloba (Matengo tribe, Mbinga district, Tanzania), Masekele (Kinga tribe, Makete district, Tanzania);	MW, TZ, ZM, CD	Terrestrial herb, 30-85 cm tall. Leaves up to 10 along the stem, lowermost sheathing, linear-lanceolate, up to 14.5 cm long. Inflorescence up to 17 cm long, densely many-flowered. Flowers green. Dorsal sepal erect; lateral sepals erect or spreading. Petals erect, twisted and folded around the column, serrated in the apical part. Lip 3-lobed; lobes linear, joined at the base for c. 3	Not Evaluated		2001 Unknown	Least Concern	Not Threatened	Hamisy, 2007; Challe, 2009; Challe, Struik & Price (2018); Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.		Flora of Zambia (https://www.zambiaflora.com/speciesdata/species.php?species_id=185150)
Chikanda	Satyrium amblyosaccos	Satyrium amblyosaccos Schltr.	Y	Chinaka (Malawi)	BI, MW, RW, TZ, ZM, CD	Terrestrial herb 20–85 cm high; tubers more or less ovoid, up to 3.5 cm long. Sterile shoot 3–4-leaved, lower 2–3 leaves sheath-like, upper leaves lanceolate, up to 18 long. Flowering stem with 5–9 leaves, largest erect, in the middle of the stem, more or less lanceolate, 10–17 cm long, loosely sheathing at base. Inflorescence fairly densely many-flowered, 5–20 cm long. Flowers	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Kasulo,C., Mwabumba, L. & Cry, M. (2009) A review of edible orchids of Malawi; Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs.	World Checklist of Useful Plants	Flora of Zambia (https://www.zambiaflora.com/speciesdata/species.php?species_id=209500) Edible Orchids essay, author unknown; Namoto,
Chikanda	Satyrium anomalum	Satyrium anomalum Schltr.	Y	Unknown	MW, TZ, ZM, ZW	Slender terrestrial, up to 1 m. *Foliage leaves on a separate shoot*, flowering stem with sheathing leaves along the stem. Inflorescence long and narrow, up to 30 cm, many-flowered. Flowers cream to pale lilac, ovary and rhachis dark purple-red. *Lip fleshy*, forming a hood *with a narrow mouth*. *Spurs* 10-14 mm, *curving upwards* and diverging from each other.	Data Deficient		2018 Global	DD 2017 Global	Not Evaluated		IUCN Red List 2021	Flora of Zimbabwe Online (https://www.zimbabweflora.co.zw/speciesdata/species.php?species_id=117570)
Chikanda	Satyrium breve	Satyrium breve Rolfe	N	Chinaka (Malawi); Chikande (unk.)	BI, CM, MW, MZ, RW, TZ, ZM, CD, ZW	Terrestrial herb, 10 - 60 cm tall. Foliage leaves 4 on a separate sterile shoot, lanceolate, up to 30 × 2 cm, lower leaves sheath-like. Flowering stem with 5-8 leaves along the stem, erect, lanceolate, up to 25 × 5 cm, largest in the middle. Inflorescence densely few-many-flowered, often short and pyramidal in shape, particularly when young. Flowers pale-deep pink to purple-red, sometimes with	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Nyomora, 2005, Veldman et al. (2017); Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.		Flora of Zambia online (https://www.zambiaflora.com/speciesdata/species.php?species_id=117580); Namoto, M. (2018). Status of chikanda orchids on Nyika, Draft Report.
Chikanda	Satyrium buchananii	Satyrium buchananii Schtr.	Y	tribe,Makete district, Tanzania), Sunzalapai (Matengo tribe, Mbinga district, Tanzania); Dochamua, Ligosi, Lisekedochamua, Lisekedume, Masekeni magosi (Kinga and Bena tribes, Tanzania), Visekenivigosi (Kinga and Wanji tribes, Tanzania), Lisekekiume, Masekenidume, Titisigosi (Kinga tribe,	AO, MW, TZ, ZM, CD, ZW	Terrestrial herb 30-70 cm tall with separate sterile and fertile shoots; tubers ovoid, 1.5-4 x 1-2 cm, tomentose; sterile shoots 3-5 leaved, developing at flowering, lowermost 2-3 leaves sheath-like, upper leaves up to 20 x 3.5 cm, lanceolate; flowering stem with 5-8 sheathing leaves, sometimes imbricate, up to 8 cm long; inflorescence 8-14 x 3-5 cm, laxly up to 20-flowered; ovary and pedicel 10-15 mm long, curved; bracts pinkish-brown, c. 30 mm at base of inflorescence; flowers white, scented; sepals and petals deflexed, joined to each other and lip in basal quarter; dorsal sepal 10-13 x 1.5-3 mm, oblong, rounded at apex; lateral sepals slightly longer and wider, oblique; petals similar to dorsal sepal but usually slightly wider with the margin ciliolate; lip 10-15 mm long and wide when spread out, very convex and hooded with the apex recurved, wide mouthed, hairy inside towards apex; spurs 4.5-7.5 cm long, slender, pendent; column 7.5-10 mm high; stigma 2-4 x 4-6 mm. Tuber geophyte. Wet montane grassland species, 700-2,400 m, flowering Dec-Jan.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Davenport & Ndangalasi, 2001; Bingham et al. 2003; Hamisy, 2007; Mapunda, 2007; Challe, 2009; Kasulo,C., Mwabumba, L. & Cry, M. (2009) A review of edible orchids of Malawi; Challe, Struik & Price (2018); Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.; Veldman et al. 2018	World Checklist of Useful Plants	Flora of Zimbabwe online (https://www.zimbabweflora.co.zw/speciesdata/species.php?species_id=117590); Edible Orchids essay, author unknown; Namoto, M. (2018). Status of chikanda orchids on Nyika, Draft Report.
Chikanda	Satyrium carsonii	Satyrium carsonii Rolfe	Y	Kabatika (Malawi); utupata (Serenje District, Zambia); Iringe (Zambian)	BI, CM, KE, MW, NG, RW, TZ, UG, ZM, CD	Tuber geophyte. Brachystegia woodland species, 1,300-1,750 m, flowering Jan-Feb.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Bingham et al. 2003; Kasulo,C., Mwabumba, L. & Cry, M. (2009) A review of edible orchids of Malawi; Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Nyomora, 2005; Hamisy, 2007; Challe, Struik & Price (2018); Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Useful Plants	Edible Orchids essay, author unknown; Namoto, M. (2018). Status of chikanda orchids on Nyika, Draft Report. Flora of Zimbabwe online (https://www.zimbabweflora.co.zw/speciesdata/species.php?species_id=117600); Namoto, M. (2018). Status of chikanda orchids on Nyika, Draft Report.
Chikanda	Satyrium chlorocorys	Satyrium chlorocorys Rchb.f. ex Rolfe	Y	Chinaka (Malawi); Chikanda Jike Rukwa (unk.)	MW, MZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW	Terrestrial herb, usually 40 to 60 cm. Leaves on the lower flowering stem. Inflorescence fairly densely many-flowered. Flowers yellow-green; bracts reflexed. Lip forming a hood with a narrow mouth; sepals and petals curled under; spurs 8 - 20mm long. This species can be distinguished from the similar S. flavum by the somewhat larger size and the basal leaves not being pressed	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated			
Chikanda	Satyrium compactum	Satyrium compactum Summerh.	N	Unknown	ZM, ZW	Terrestrial herb 20–60 cm tall; tubers to 2 cm long, ellipsoid or globose, almost glabrous. Leaves 6–10; the lowermost 1–2 leaves sheath-like; stem leaves 6–14 × 0.7–1.3 cm, linear or lanceolate-linear, acute; the 3 uppermost leaves much smaller. Inflorescence 1–6 × 1–2 cm, shortly cylindrical, densely 4- to many-flowered. Flowers arched, spreading, white tinged green; rhachis shortly	Data Deficient		2018 Global	DD 2017 Global	Not Evaluated		IUCN Red List 2021; Plants of the World Online	
Chikanda	Satyrium comptum	Satyrium comptum Summerh.	N	Unknown	TZ	Tuber geophyte.; Clefts and niches among rocks; 2650–2800 m. A terrestrial herb 7–20 cm. high, almost glabrous except for the roots. Tubers ovoid to ellipsoid-cylindrical, 1–3 cm. long, 5–10 mm. in diameter, ± tomentose. Roots slender, flexuous, sparsely pubescent. Stem erect, slender, leafy. Leaves altogether 4–6, the lowest often sheath-like, short, the middle 1–3 spreading, ±	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Possibly threatened 1997 Global	Not Threatened	Veldman et al. (2017)	Plants of the World Online	
Chikanda	Satyrium coriophoroides	Satyrium coriophoroides A.Rich.	Y	Chinaka (Malawi), Kikande; Chikanda, Masehelesehele, Vikan, Dokoando, Songea (unk.)	BI. CM, CF, ET, KE, MW, RW, SD, TZ, UG, ZM, CD, ZW	Terrestrial herb 40–80 cm high, growing from an ellipsoid tuber up to 5.5 cm long. Main leaves 3-5 on a separate sterile shoot; lowermost 1–3 leaves sheathing; upper leaves lanceolate or ovate, 6–15 cm long. Flowering stem with 10–15 sheathing leaves up to 10 cm long. Inflorescence narrowly cylindrical, densely many-flowered, 8–30 cm long. Flowers deep red, pink or	Not Evaluated		2011 Global	Least concern	Not Threatened	Nyomora, 2005, Veldman et al. (2017); Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Useful Plants; World Checklist of Plants	Flora of Zimbabwe online (https://www.zimbabweflora.co.zw/speciesdata/species.php?species_id=117620); Namoto, M. (2018). Status of chikanda orchids on Nyika, Draft Report.
Chikanda	Satyrium crassicaule	Satyrium crassicaule Rendle	Y	Simbeghi (Matengo tribe, Mbinga district, Tanzania), Masekele (Kinga tribe, Makete district, Tanzania);	BI. CM, ET, KE, MW, NG, RW, TZ, UG, ZM, CD	Robust terrestrial herb to 1 m tallgrowing from a short, stout rootstock. Leaves 8–13 scattered along stem with the largest near the stem base, lanceolate, semi-spreading, up to 40 cm long, heavily veined; upper leaves gradually decreasing in size becoming erect and sheath-like. Inflorescence cylindric, densely many-flowered, up to c. 30 cm long. Flowers pale pink; bracts c. 25	Not Evaluated		2011 Global	Least Concern	Not Threatened	Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.		Flora of Zambia online (https://www.zambiaflora.com/speciesdata/species.php?species_id=209520); Namoto, M. (2018). Status of chikanda orchids on Nyika, Draft Report.
Chikanda	Satyrium elongatum	Satyrium elongatum Rolfe	N	Unknown	TZ, ZM, ZW	Tuber geophyte.; Damp grasslands and swamps; 1500–1900 m. A terrestrial herb 4.5–9 dm. high, glabrous except for the roots. Tubers ellipsoid to elongate-ovoid, 4–4.5 cm. long, 1–2 cm. in diameter, densely tomentose. Roots slender, flexuous, pubescent. Sterile stem to 7 cm. long, 3–4-leaved; 2 lower leaves sheath-like, obtuse, the upper leaves lanceolate to oblanceolate, acute, up to 17–19 cm. long and 3.5–5.5 cm. broad. Fertile stem slender to rather stout, almost covered by sheathing leaves; sheaths 6–10, lanceolate, acute, up to 5–12 cm. long and 1.5–3 cm. broad. Inflorescence narrowly cylindrical, 11–30 cm. long, 2 cm. in diameter, rather loosely many-flowered; bracts soon reflexed, lanceolate, acute, 8–27 mm. long, the lower ones longer than the flowers. Flowers curved outwards, sessile, green or greenish-white, becoming brown; ovary stout, 5–7 mm. long. Sepals and petals much decurved, united to one another and to the lip in their basal third. Intermediate sepal elliptical-oblong, rounded, 4–5 mm. long, scarcely 1 mm. broad; laterals obliquely oblanceolate-oblong, obtuse, a little longer than the intermediate, ± 1.5 mm. broad, 2-veined. Petals oblanceolate, rounded, shorter than sepals, 0.5 mm. broad, 1-veined. Lip ellipsoid, with a narrow mouth, the apex shortly recurved, 5.5–8 mm. long. Spurs parallel to ovary, 6–7.5 mm. long, ± 1 mm. in diameter, scarcely tapering. Column inside lip, much curved, 3.5–4 mm. high; stigma erect, ± concave, transversely elliptical, 1.5 mm. high, 2 mm. broad, rostellum 3-lobed, the middle-lobe much larger than the tooth-like side lobes, broadly spoon-shaped from a narrow base, apex upcurved.	Data Deficient		2018 Global	DD 2017 Global	Not Evaluated	Veldman et al. (2017)	IUCN Red List 2021; Plants of the World Online	
Chikanda	Satyrium ketumbense	Satyrium ketumbense Kraenzl.	N	ichinyeka mulundu (Serenje District, Zambia)	AO, CD, BI, TZ, MW, MZ, ZM	Robust terrestrial herb, 35-75 cm high. Basal leaves 2, appressed to the ground, broadly ovate to kidney-shaped; leves along the stem 3-6, sheathing, up to 7 cm long. Inflorescence c. 10 cm long, up to 12-flowered. Flowers white with green tipped spurs. Petals and median sepal 18-23 cm long, oblanceolate; lip 16-23 c, long, very convex with a wide mouth; spurs 24-35 mm long.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Bingham et al. 2003, Veldman et al (2018)		Flora of Mozambique online (https://www.mozambiqueflora.com/speciesdata/species.php?species_id=180870)
Chikanda	Satyrium longicauda	Satyrium longicauda Lindl.	Y	Blushing bride satyrium, unokleshe (Zulu tribe, South Africa)	ZA, LS, MW, MZ, SZ, TZ, ZW	Terrestrial herb, 15 - 65cm. Foliage leaves on a separate sterile shoot. Leaves along the flowering stem sheathing. Inflorescence fairly dense with long, leaf-like bracts, often reddish. Flowers white, variably tinged with pink at the apices of the flower parts. Petals and sepals deflexed in older flowers. Lip forming a hood with a wide mouth; spurs 3-4.5cm, rarely 5cm long, mostly tucked behind the bracts.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Jacobs, T.V. (2001). Underutilized Edible Plants from South Africa: a Perspecitve in Hawkes, J.G. (ed.) The Evolution of Plant Genetic Resources and the Work of O.H. Frankel.		Flora of Zimbabwe online (https://www.zimbabweflora.co.zw/speciesdata/species.php?species_id=117660)
Chikanda	Satyrium macrophyllum	Satyrium macrophyllum Lindl.	Y	Kikande, Nyamachebele, Nyamasebele (Bena tribe, Tanzanaia), Kikande (Hehe tribe, Tanzania), Chikande (Wanjii tribe, Tanzania); unokleshe (Zulu tribe, South Africa)	ZA, KE, MW, MZ, TZ, CD, ZW, ZA	Robust terrestrial herb up to 80 cm tall. Leaves 6-10, lowest sheath-like, next 2 large and spreading, ovate, up to 24 × 8 cm, glossy light green, not appressed to the ground; remaining leaves much smaller, sheath-like along the stem. Inflorescence up to 22 cm long, densely many-flowered. Bracts up to 3 cm long, lanceolate, acute, reflexed. Flowers pale to deep pink. Sepals and petals pointing forward, or slightly decurved. Petals slightly shorter than median sepal. Lip convex, forming a wide-mouthed hood; spurs 12-20 mm long, parallel to the ovary. Found in damp or poorly drained upland grassland, edges of scrub or open Brachystegia woodland, 1,200-2,900 m. Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated		2005 South Africa	Least Concern	Not Threatened	Jacobs, T.V. (2001). Underutilized Edible Plants from South Africa: a Perspecitve in Hawkes, J.G. (ed.) The Evolution of Plant Genetic Resources and the Work of O.H. Frankel.; Peters, C.R., O'Brien, E.M. and Drummond, R.B. (1992). Edible Wild Plants of Sub-saharan Africa. pp. 36-37	World Checklist of Useful Plants	Flora of Zimbabwe Online (https://www.zimbabweflora.co.zw/speciesdata/species.php?species_id=116990) Ruffo, C., Birnie, E. and Tengnas, B. 2002. Edible wild plants of Tanzania in ed. Palzer, C. Tree nursery manual for Entrea pp. 348-351, 576-579.

Chikanda	Satyrium microcorys	Satyrium microcorys Schltr.	N	Unknown	MW, TZ, ZM	Terrestrial slender herb, 10-40 cm tall, glabrous; tubers ellipsoid, 1-2x0,4-1,1 cm; stem leafy; leaves 5-8, the lowest 1-2 sheath-like, next 2 spreading, close to base, elliptical, 2,5-13x1-4,5 cm, the remaining bract-like 2,5-6,5x0,7-1,2 cm; inflorescence 5-14 cm long, cylindrical, 1-2 cm Ø, many-flowered; flowers yellow(-green) or cream, sometimes fragrant; bracts lanceolate, 5-15x4 mm, reflexed; ovary 5-6 mm long; sepals and petals decurved, ciliolate at apex; dorsal sepal oblanceolate, c. 3x0,5 mm; laterals longer and wider; petals smaller; lip hooded, ellipsoid, 3-4 mm long, fleshy, apex shortly recurved, mouth narrow; spurs 3-5 mm long, parallel to ovary, apex bulbous.	Data Deficient	2018	Global	DD 2017 Global; VU 2001 ZM	Not Evaluated		IUCN Red List 2021	African Plant Database online (http://www.ville-ge.ch/musinfo/bd/cjb/africa/details.php?langue=an&id=46345)
Chikanda	Satyrium monadenum	Satyrium monadenum Schltr.	N	Kabatika wa mu Nyika (Malawi)	MW, TZ, ZM	Terrestrial herb 30–60 cm, high, sometimes forming colonies; tubers globose to ovoid, 1.5–2 cm long, hairy. Sterile shoot with 3-4 leaves, usually developing at flowering time, the lowest 2 sheath-like, the terminal one lanceolate, c. 5 cm long. Flowering stem purplish in upper half with 6–7 loosely sheathing leaves up to 7 cm long. Inflorescence densely many-flowered, 9–15 cm long. Flowers rich carmine-red; bracts to 25 mm long at base of inflorescence, reflexed, tinged red. Sepals and petals spreading and projecting forwards, joined to each other and lip for about a third of their length. Median sepal narrowly oblong, 12–14 mm long, rounded; lateral sepals similar but broader and oblique. Petals similar to median sepal. Lip hooded with a wide mouth, 10–12 mm long, slightly reflexed at the apex. Spurs slender, 12–15 mm long, parallel to ovary.	Data Deficient	2018	Global	DD 2016 Global; VU 2001 ZM	Not Evaluated	Davenport & Ndangalasi, 2001	IUCN Red List 2021	Flora of Zambia online (https://www.zambiaflora.com/speciesdata/species.php?species_id=209540); Namoto, M. (2018). Status of chikanda orchids on Nyika, Draft Report.
Chikanda	Satyrium neglectum	Satyrium neglectum Schltr.	Y	Kikande, Nyamachebele, (Bena tribe, Tanzania), Limwapembe (Hehe tribe, Tanzania), Chikande (Kinga tribe, Tanzania), Chikande, Kikande-mangonji-matali (Matengo tribe, Tanzania), Kikande-mangonji-matali (Ngoni tribe, Tanzania), Chikande	TZ, MW, MZ, ZM, ZW, ZA, LS, ZA(KwaZulu-Natal, Free State & un-named Northern Provinces), SZ	Tuber geophyte. Robust terrestrial herb 25–80 cm high; tubers 2–3 × 1 cm, ellipsoid. Sterile shoot 2–5-leaved; the lowermost 1–2 leaves sheath-like; the upper leaves up to 27 × 8 cm, lanceolate or elliptic. Flowering stem sheathed by 6–12 sheathing leaves up to 13 cm long. Inflorescence 5–35 × 2–3 cm, densely many-flowered. Flowers pale to deep pink, rarely yellowish-white. Sepals and petals joined to each other and lip in basal third or quarter. Median sepal 5.5–8 × 1.5–2 mm, oblong, rounded, decurved; lateral sepals spreading and slightly twisted, oblique, slightly longer and broader than median sepal. Petals similar to median sepal, curled under. Lip 5–10 mm long, 5–8 mm wide when spread out, very convex and hooded, the apex recurved. Spurs 6–17 mm long, slender, parallel to ovary. Column 4.5–7 mm high; stigma 1–1.5 × 2 mm; rostellum mid-lobe spoon-shaped or orbicular with a narrow base, the side lobes much shorter and tooth-like. Ovary and pedicel 10–12 mm long.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Challe, Struik & Price (2018) Pant, B., 2013. Medicinal orchids and their uses: tissue culture a potential alternative for conservation. African Journal of plant science, 7(10), pp.448-467; Orchid preparations, Singh, Kishore, Kumar, Singh.; Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants	Ruffo, C., Birnie, E. and Tengnas, B. 2002. Edible wild plants of Tanzania in ed. Palzer, C. Tree nursery manual for Entrea pp. 348-351, 576-579.
Edible	Satyrium nepalense	Satyrium nepalense D.Don	Y	Nepal Satyrium (English)	IN, CN, MM, NP, PK, LK, TH	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Threatened 2012 LK	Not Threatened		World Checklist of Plants	
Chikanda	Satyrium orbiculare	Satyrium orbiculare Rolfe	N	Kabatika wa mu Nyika	MW, RW, TZ, ZM, CD	A terrestrial herb 1–3.5 dm. high, glabrous except for the roots. Tubers globose to elliptical-fusiform, 6–22 mm. long, 5–8 mm. in diameter, ± densely tomentose. Roots slender, flexuous, pubescent. Upland grassland; 1400–1950 m.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated			Namoto, M. (2018). Status of chikanda orchids on Nyika, draft report.
Chikanda	Satyrium princeae	Satyrium princeae Kraenzl.	Y	Chinaka (Malawi)	MW, TZ, ZM	Slender terrestrial herb 20–40 cm high. Basal leaf 1, appressed to the ground, 3.5–5 × 4.5 cm, heart-shaped; stem with 3–6 sheathing leaves up to 3 cm long. Inflorescence c. 6 × 2 cm, fairly densely up to 20-flowered.Flowers bright rose-pink, bracts purplish. Pedicel and ovary 7–8 mm long; bracts reflexed, up to 15 × 5 mm, lanceolate, acute. Sepals and petals projecting forwards, joined to each other and lip for 2–3 mm. Median sepal 7–9 × 1–1.3 mm, ligulate to oblanceolate, rounded at apex; lateral sepals oblique, of similar length and slightly wider. Petals similar to median sepal but slightly shorter. Lip 6–7 mm long, 6–7 mm wide when spread out, very convex, the apex reflexed. Spurs 11–18 mm long, slender, tapering, parallel to ovary. Column slender, erect, 4.5–6.5 mm high; stigma 1–1.5 × 2 mm; rostellum shortly and almost equally 3-toothed, the middle tooth bifid.	Data Deficient	2018	Global	DD 2016 Global; VU 2001 ZM	Not Evaluated	Challe, Struik & Price (2018)	IUCN Red List 2021	African Orchids (http://www.africanorchids.dk/330-satyrium/1536-satyrium-princeae); Namoto, M. (2018). Status of chikanda orchids on Nyika, Draft Report.
Chikanda	Satyrium riparium	Satyrium riparium Rchb.f.	N	kalobo (Serenje District, Zambia)	AO, MW, TZ, ZM, ZW, CD	Terrestrial herb 40–80 cm high; tubers ovoid or ellipsoid, up to 4.5 cm long, hairy. Sterile shoot 3–4-leaved; lowermost 1–2 leaves sheathing; upper leaves lanceolate or elliptic, to 10 cm long. Flowering stem with 7–12 sheathing leaves up to 7 cm long. Inflorescence cylindrical, 11–32 cm long, fairly laxly many-flowered. Flowers greenish-yellow, tinged with brown and purple; bracts 1–3 cm long at base of inflorescence, reflexed. Sepals and petals decurved, joined to each other and lip for about half their length. Median sepal oblong, 5–7.5 mm long; lateral sepals obliquely oblanceolate, of similar length. Petals slightly shorter than sepals, finely velvety. Lip fleshy, ellipsoid, 5.5–7 mm long, the apex reflexed, narrow-mouthed. Spurs slender, 18–25 mm long, straggling, ascending in young flowers but more or less pendent in older flowers; often with an extra pair of vestigial spurs.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Bingham et al. 2003, Veldman et al. (2017)		
Chikanda	Satyrium robustum	Satyrium robustum Schltr.	N	Ligosi (Kinga tribe, Makete district, Tanzania); Kidume (unk.)	KE, TZ, UG	Tuber geophyte. Swampy grassland or bogs, especially near streams; 1350–3300 m. A terrestrial herb 2.5–7 dm. high, glabrous except for the roots. Tubers small, ovoid or ellipsoid, 1–2 cm. long, 5–8 mm. in diameter, ± tomentose. Roots in a tuft, numerous, flexuous, pubescent. Stem erect, rather stout, terete, leafy along its length. Leaves 7–11, mostly bunched towards the base of the stem; lowest one sometimes sheath-like, 4–6 above spreading or suberect, sometimes ± recurved, lanceolate to broadly ovate, acute, the largest 8–28 cm. long and 3–5.5 cm. broad, upper ones sheathing, often much smaller than the lower ones, lanceolate, acute. Inflorescence cylindrical, 5–24 cm. long, 3–4 cm. in diameter, densely 11- to many-flowered; bracts soon reflexed, lanceolate, acute, 1.3–3.2 cm. long, lower ones longer than the flowers. Flowers spreading or half-spreading, usually bright pink to crimson, sometimes paler pink; ovary with pedicel curved, ± 1 cm. long. Sepals and petals projecting forwards, united to one another and to the lip in their basal quarter or fifth only. Intermediate sepal oblanceolate, obtuse, 8–12 mm. long, 2–3 mm. broad; laterals obliquely oblanceolate-oblong or elliptical-oblong, obtuse, equalling the intermediate but slightly broader. Petals similar to the intermediate sepal; all tepals 2–3-veined. Lip very convex, hooded, the extreme apex shortly recurved, 7–10 mm. long, the mouth 6–7 mm. broad, 2-spurred at base. Spurs slender, parallel to the ovary, 12–18 mm. long, ± 1.5 mm. in diameter at the base. Column erect, enclosed by the lip, the slender stalk equalling or exceeding the fertile part in length, 6–8 mm. high; anther-loculi pendent, ellipsoid; stigma erect, semi-orbicular, 2.5–3 mm. broad, rostellum projecting downwards, 3-lobed, the side lobes short, acute, the middle lobe much longer, spoon-shaped from a narrower base.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Hamisy, 2007; Rutherford & Groves 2017; Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	Plants of the World Online	
Chikanda	Satyrium sceptrum	Satyrium sceptrum Schtr.	Y	Chinaka (Malawi); Chikanda (English)	KE, MW, SD, TZ, UG, ZM, CD, ZW	Robust terrestrial herb to 90 cm tall. Sterile shoot with 3-4 leaves. Flowering stem with c. 10 imbricate sheathing leaves. Inflorescence 7-26 x 3-3.5 cm, densely many-flowered. Flowers orange, apricot-yellow or salmon-red. Sepals and petals decurved, joined to each other and lip in basal quarter. Median sepal 7-11 mm, oblanceolate; lateral sepals longer, broader. Petals similar to median sepal. Lip thick-textured with a wide mouth, very convex and hooded with the apex reflexed. Spurs 13-17 mm long, slender. Column 7-11 m tall., Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Hamisy, 2007; Rutherford & Groves 2017; Challe, Struik & Price (2018); Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.		Flora of Zimbabwe online (https://www.zimbabweflora.co.zw/speciesdata/species.php?species_id=117730); Namoto, M. (2018). Status of chikanda orchids on Nyika, Draft Report.
Chikanda	Satyrium shirense	Satyrium shirense Rolfe.	N	Chinaka (Malawi)	MW, TZ, ZM	Slender terrestrial herb 13–45 cm tall. Leaves 6–7; the lower leaves spreading, near the the stem base but not appressed to ground, broadly lanceolate to ovate, 5–14.5 cm long, light green; upper leaves bract-like, spaced along the stem. Inflorescence fairly densely several-many-flowered, 3–15 cm long. Flowers creamy-white; bracts reflexed, up to 15 mm long. Sepals and petals deflexed, the lateral sepals spirally twisted. Median sepal oblong-oblanceolate, 3–4 mm long; lateral sepals slightly longer and almost twice as wide. Petals similar sepal but narrower. Lip more or less globose with a slight dorsal keel, 4–5 mm long, fleshy with a narrow mouth. Spurs 8–12 mm long, slender, parallel to ovary; some flowers with 2 additional vestigial spurs.	Data Deficient	2018	Global	VU 2001 ZM; DD 2017 Global	Not Evaluated	Veldman et al. (2017),	IUCN Red List 2021	Flora of Malawi online (https://www.malawiflora.com/speciesdata/species.php?species_id=209590); Namoto, M. (2018). Status of chikanda orchids on Nyika, Draft Report.
Chikanda	Satyrium sphaeranthum	Satyrium sphaeranthum	N	Chinaka	MW, BI, RW, TZ, CD, ZW	Upland grassland, sometimes with scattered bushes; 1350–2500 m. A terrestrial herb 2.5–11 dm. high, glabrous except for the roots. Tubers ellipsoid to fusiform-cylindrical, 1.5–4.5 cm. long, 7–17 mm. in diameter, ± densely tomentose. Roots slender, flexuous, pubescent.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated			Namoto, M. (2018). Status of chikanda orchids on Nyika, draft report.

Chikanda	Satyrium trinerve	Satyrium trinerve Lindl.	Y	Lidala (female) (Kinga tribe, Makete district, Tanzania); Ingingi, Jike, Lidala, Lisekenijike, Lisekenilidala, Madala, Masekenimadala, Numbunumbu, Sidala, Visekenividala, Vijike (Kinga tribe, Tanznaia), Lisekenijike, Masekenimadala, Sidala (Bena tribe, Tanzania), Lisekeni, Lisekenilidala, Visekenividala (Wanji tribe, Tanzania); Chinaka (Malawi); matibu (Serenje District, Zambia); Chikande Ligosi, Lisekejike (unk.)	AO, BI, CM, ZA, CF, KM, CG, GN, MG, MW, MZ, NG, RW, SL, SD, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, CD, ZW	Terrestrial herb, up to 1m tall. Flowers many, densely packed in conical spikes, which appear white. Flowers white with the median sepal and petals sometimes yellow. Bracts white at the margins near apex., Tuber geophyte.	Least Concern	2018	Global	LC 2005 ZA; LC 2018 Global	Not Threatened	Hamisy, 2007; Mapunda, 2007; Challe, 2009, Bingham et al. 2003, Veldman et al. (2017); Challe, Struik & Price (2018); Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	IUCN Red List 2021	Flora of Malawi online (https://www.malawiflora.com/speciesdata/species.php?species_id=117750); Namoto, M. (2018). Status of chikanda orchids on Nyika, Draft Report.
Chikanda	Satyrium volkensii	Satyrium volkensii Schltr.	Y	Volkens 'Satyrium (English)	CM, KE, MW, NG, SD, TZ, ZM, CD, ZW	Terrestrial herb 45–85 cm tall, growing from an ellipsoid, woolly tuber, up to 5 cm long. Leaves 3-4 on a separate sterile shoot; lowermost 1–2 sheathing; upper ones lanceolate or elliptic, up to 18 cm long. Flowering stem with 7–13 sheathing leaves up to 10 cm long. Inflorescence narrowly cylindrical, 10–40 cm long, fairly densely many-flowered. Flowers green or yellow-green, sometimes tinged with brown; scented; bracts up to 35 mm long at base of inflorescence, reflexed. Sepals and petals curled under. Median sepal oblanceolate, 3.5–5 mm long, rounded at apex; lateral sepals slightly longer and about twice as wide, oblique. Petals similar to median sepal. Lip ellipsoid, 4.5–5.5 mm long, hooded, reflexed at the apex, fleshy with a narrow mouth. Spurs 14–22 mm long, slender, pendent, sometimes with 2 extra rudimentary spurs less than 1 mm long below them.	Not Evaluated	2011	Global	Least Concern	Not Threatened	Veldman et al. (2017); Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.		Flora of Zimbabwe (https://www.zimbabweflora.co.zw/speciesdata/species.php?species_id=117760)
Chikanda	Satyrium rhynchatoides	Satyrium rhynchanthoides Schltr.	N	Chinaka	MW, TZ, ZM	Slender terrestrial herb 12–32 cm tall; tubers to 3.5 cm long, globose to ellipsoid, woolly.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated			Namoto, M. (2018). Status of chikanda orchids on Nyika, draft report.
Edible	Selenipedium chica	Selenipedium chica Rchb.f.	Y	Vanilla chica, vainilla en arbol (vanilla on a tree) (Indian tribe in Panama mtns.)	PA, CO	Found in 3 locations in Panama, populations decreasing and fragmented. Selenipedium chica grows as a terrestrial herb in very humid areas on roadside banks and the floor of woodlands. Upper elevation limit is 100 m. Herb, epiphyte. Hemicryptophyte.	Endangered	2016	Global	EN 2016 Global	Threatened	Pant, B., 2013. Medicinal orchids and their uses: tissue culture a potential alternative for conservation. African Journal of plant science, 7(10), pp.448-467; Teoh, E.S. (2016) Medicinal Orchids of Asia	IUCN Red List 2021; World Checklist of Plants; Plants of the World Online	Bulletin of Miscellaneous Information (Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, 1892) Vol.1892 No. 67/68, pp. 181-183.
Salep	Selenipedium vanillocarpum	Selenipedium vanillocarpum Barb. Rodr.	N	Unknown	BR	The habitat of Selenipedium vanillocarpum is tropical moist forest and it flowers in May.	Endangered	2016	Global	CR 2016 Global	Threatened		IUCN Red List 2021	
Salep	Serapias lingua	Serapias lingua L.	Y	Tongue Orchid, Tongue Serpias (English)	AL, FR, GR, IT, LY, DZ, MA, PT, ES, TN, TR, RS, HR, SI, ME, BA, MK (GB Introduced)	Serapias lingua is found in short, poor grassland, garrigue, scrub, dune slacks, olive groves, damp meadows, marshy meadows and open woodland. It prefers moist to wet, alkaline to acidic substrates. This species grows in full sunlight to mid-shade and flowers from March to June. (Bournérias and Prat 2005, Delforge 1995, GIROS 2009, Harrap and Harrap 2009, Lang 2004, Pignatti 1982, Rossi 2002). Tubers 2-5, 1 sessile, the others on stolons, ovoid to subglobose (POWO 2022).	Least Concern	2011	Europe	LC 2011 Europe; NT 2009 FR; EN 1989 MT; VU 2010 ES	Not Threatened	Turkmen et al 2021	IUCN Red List 2022, POWO 2022	
Salep	Serapias nurrica	Serapias nurrica Corrias	Y	Sérapias de Nurra (French), Sérapias de la Nurra (English)	ES, FR, IT, TN	Serapias nurrica prefers dry acidic substrates. This species grows in full sunlight to mid-shade and flowers from April to June. (Bournérias and Prat 2005, Delforge 1995, GIROS 2009, Pignatti 1982, Rossi 2002).	Near Threatened	2011	Global, Europe & Mediterranean	NT 2011 Global; VU 2008 ES; VU 2012 FR	Threatened		IUCN Red List 2021	
Salep	Serapias orientalis	Serapias orientalis (Greuter) H.Baumann & Künkele	Y	Eastern Serapias (English)	CY, GR, TR, IT, LB, SY, RU, PS, AZ, AM, GE, RS, HR, ME, BA, MK	Tuber geophyte. Stem not more than 25(-30) cm. Spike short, rather dense, (2-)3- to 4(-6)-flowered. Bracts equalling or slightly exceeding flowers. Outer median perianth-segments horizontal.Labellum with middle lobe 11-23 mm wide.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Possibly Threatened 1997 Global	Not Threatened	Tekinşen & Güner 2010; Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	Threatsearch!; Plants of the World Online	Rutherford & Groves 2017
Salep	Serapias vomeracea	Serapias vomeracea (Burm.f.) Briq.	Y	Long Lipped Serapias, Plow-Share Serapias (English), Sérapias en soc, Sérapias à labelle long (French), Serapias de labio alargado (Spanish), Serapide maggiore (Italian)	AL, BG, CY, FR, GR, IT, MA, ES, CH, TR, RS, HR, SI, ME, BA, MK	Serapias vomeracea is found in short, poor grassland, garrigue, scrub, damp meadows, olive groves and open woodland. It prefers dry to damp, alkaline to slightly acidic substrates. This species grows in full sunlight to mid-shade and it flowers from March to June. (Bournérias and Prat 2005, Delforge 1995, GIROS 2009, Pignatti 1982, Rossi 2002).	Least Concern	2011	Europe	LC 2018 Mediterranean; LC 2011 Europe; VU 2007 HR; LC 2009 FR; EN 1989 MT; EN 2011 BG; CR 2016 CH	Threatened	Kasparek & Grimm 1999; Caliskan et al 2020; Sandal Erzurumlu et al 2018	IUCN Red List 2022	
Edible	Stanhopea tigrina	Stanhopea tigrina Bateman ex Lindl.	Y	Tiger-spotted stanhopea (English)	MX	Pseudobulb epiphyte of rainforests. Leaves: Upright, oblong leaves (35 cm long and 10 cm wide), each arise from a single pseudobulb, which form tight clusters. Flowers:The large flowers are scented and produced in groups of 2-4 in a pendulous inflorescence up to 15 cm long. Individual flowers have yellow petals and sepals and are heavily spotted and streaked purplish-brown. Each sepal is reflexed (bent backwards) and measures up to 8.0 cm long and 5.0 cm wide. The petals are around 7.0 cm long and 1.5 cm wide. Pollination is by male euglossine bees (also known as orchid bees), which collect floral fragrance compounds from the lip of the flowers.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Threatened 2010 Global	Threatened		colplanta.org; Plants of the World Online	
Salep	Steveniella satyrioides	Steveniella satyrioides (Spreng.) Schltr.	Y	Satyrium-Like Steveniella	IR, UA, RU, GE, AZ, AM, TR	Steveniella satyrioides is found in short grassland, woodland edges, hazel plantations, alongside mountain paths and tracks, and in open deciduous and coniferous woodland. It prefers dry to damp, calcareous to neutral substrates. This species grows in full sunlight to mid-shade and the flowering time is from April to June (Delforge 1995, Vakhrameeva et al. 2008).	Endangered	2011	Europe	EN 2011 Europe; VU 2010 AM	Threatened	Ghorbani et al 2014; Ghorbani et al 2017; Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	IUCN Red List 2022	
Edible	Thelymitra carnea	Thelymitra carnea R.Br.	Y	Tiny sun orchid, Pink sun orchid (English)	AU, NZ	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not threatened 2012 NZ; Rare 2018 AU	Threatened	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants	
Edible	Thelymitra circumsepta	Thelymitra circumsepta Fitzg.	Y	Naked sun orchid (English)	AU	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	2018	Australia (Victoria)	EN	Threatened	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants	
Edible	Thelymitra cyanea	Thelymitra cyanea (Lindl.) Benth.	Y	Blue Sun-Orchid, Striped Sun Orchid, Swamp Sun Orchid, Veined sun orchid (English)	AU, NZ	Tuber geophyte. Thelymitra cyanea is a medium sized (to 50 cm), tuberous terrestrial orchid, which grows in sphagnum bogs or among the grasses, sedges and restidas of damp, peaty soils, in lowland to subalpine areas, from 200 to 1,800 m, over a minimum of eight ecoregions. The taxon has been collected in various, often riparian habitats, for example in temperate rainforest, swamps, open montane grasslands, in gumland scrub, on snowy flats and on banks of road cuttings. Thelymitra cyanea grows in colonies of four to 20 plants arising from vegetative extension. Thelymitra cyanea responds well to frequent disturbance and burning but is able to tolerate dense restiad vegetation and so is often the last sun orchid to persist for example in dense Sporadanthus dominated vegetation (New Zealand Plant Conservation Network 2005, Bernhardt 2009). Thelymitra cyanea flowers from October to March and fruits from December to June. Thrips tabacci have been observed as pollinators (New Zealand Plant Conservation Network 2005). Thleymitra cyanea is most likely to be confused with T. pulchella Hook.f., a rather variable species, which may grow in similar habits, and has a similar geographic distribution. Thelymitra cyanea is well marked by the usually distinctly darker blue striped flowers, obviously larger, wider, blunt ended and often wavy labellum, absence of a post anther lobe, and whose column are yellow, flattened, ribbon-like, mostly spirally twisted and inturned, lack cilia and have unequally bifid apices. The anther is usually fully exposed and the apex distinctly bifid. Thelymitra pulchella is extremely variable but its column arms are much more prominent, mostly toothed, adorned with yellow fimbriae or ciliate. Thelymitra pulchella is a species derived from past hybridisation between T. cyanea and T. longifolia (New Zealand Plant Conservation Network 2005).	Least Concern	2013	Global	LC 2013 Global; Not Threatened 2012 NZ; EN 2018 AU	Not Threatened	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants	
Edible	Thelymitra fragrans	Thelymitra fragrans D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem	N	Unknown	AU	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants	

Edible	Thelymitra longifolia	Thelymitra longifolia J.R.Forst. & G.Forst	Y	White sun orchid, Māikuku	AU, NZ	Broad-leaved orchid, 5-50 cm tall, with blue, pink or white flowers, and potato-like tubers. The leaves are 10-20 mm wide. Flowers in the summer. Probably the most widespread orchid in NZ, it grows on rocks, banks, and open ground to subalpine altitudes.; Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Threatened 2012 NZ	Not Threatened	Crowe A. A field guide to the native edible plants of New Zealand. pp.106	World Checklist of Plants	
Edible	Thelymitra megacalyptra	Thelymitra megacalyptra Fitzg.	Y	Scented sun orchid (English)	AU	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants	
Edible	Thelymitra nuda	Thelymitra nuda R.Br.	Y	Plain sun orchid (English)	AU	Tuber geophyte.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Lim, T.K. (2016) Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants: Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Switzerland: Springer.	World Checklist of Plants	
Edible	Thelymitra papuana	Thelymitra papuana J.J.Sm.	Y	Unknown	AU, NZ	This species is a tuber geophyte which grows in montane to subalpine, often peaty grasslands, in sunny exposed situations in stony, sandy clay, loamy soils or ultramafic rocks, in tree fern grasslands, montane forests and in disturbed areas such as roadsides, landslips, edges of walking tracks and abandoned garden sites.	Least Concern	2013	Global	LC 2013 Global	Not Threatened		World Checklist of Useful Plants	
Edible	Thelymitra pulchella	Thelymitra pulchella Hook.f.	Y	Striped sun orchid, Māikaika	AU, NZ	Broad-leaved orchid, 15-60 cm tall, with leaves are 6-10 mm wide. Flowers in the summer. Found throughout NZ on clay banks, gumland, and open and boggy places.; Tuber geophyte	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Threatened 2012 NZ	Not Threatened	Crowe A. A field guide to the native edible plants of New Zealand. pp.106	World Checklist of Plants	
Edible	Vanda tessellata	Vanda tessellata (Roxb.) Hook. ex G.Don in J.C.Loudon	Y	Rasna, Rasna root (Unspecified & known to be used for multiple species); Grey orchid (English); Vanda (Indian)	IN, BD, NP, LK, MM	Lowland epiphytic orchid growing on trees and rocks in dry and intermediate zones (15-700 m).; Epiphytic chamaephyte.; Forest & shrubland.	Least Concern	2014	Global	LC 2014 Global; VU 2012 LK	Not Threatened		World Checklist of Plants; IUCN Red List; POWO	Rutherford, C. & Groves M. (2017). CITES - Case Study of Vanda tessellata (VAnda roxburghii) in Case Study of Vanda coerulea.....
Edible	Vanilla abundiflora	Vanilla abundiflora J.J.Sm.	N	Unknown	ID, MY	Climbing.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Tanaka, T. (1976). Tanaka's Cyclopedia of Edible Plants of the World. Keigaku Publishing C., Tokyo. pp. 757.	World Checklist of Useful Plants; World Checklist of Plants	
Edible	Vanilla griffithii	Vanilla griffithii Rchb.f.	Y	Telinga kerbaoo (Malayan and/or Indian)	ID, MY, TH	Climbing.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Rare 1994 SG	Threatened	Tanaka, T. (1976). Tanaka's Cyclopedia of Edible Plants of the World. Keigaku Publishing C., Tokyo. pp. 757.	World Checklist of Useful Plants; Plants of the World Online	
Edible	Vanilla guianensis	Vanilla guianensis Splitg.	Y	Vainilla	BR, CO, GF, GY, SR	Climbing. Forest and woodland and native grassland habitat.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated		colplanta.org; Plants of the World Online	
Edible	Vanilla palmarum	Vanilla palmarum (Salzm. ex Lindl.) Lindl.	Y	Unknown	BR, CO, EC, GF, GY, PE, SR, VE	Climbing epiphyte. Terrestrial herb. in forest and woodland, and shrubland.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated		colplanta.org; Plants of the World Online	
Edible	Vanilla planifolia	Vanilla planifolia Andrews	Y	Mexican vanilla, Bourbon vanilla, Vanilla (English)	BD, BR, BZ, KY, CO,KM,CK, CR, PW, DO, EC, SV, GT, GY, HN, JM, MG, GU, MX, NC, PG, PA, PY, PE, RU, SC, SR, TO, TT, VE, CD	Climbing orchid. Widely cultivated for its seed pods. This species can be found in subtropical/tropical moist lowland forest. It seems to prefer moist forest, seasonally dry in spring, and favours calcareous terrain. It is absent in volcanic areas and in the wet tropical rainforests of Mexico. In moister areas it can be found in secondary, mature forests. It flowers mainly in April to May, towards the end of the dry season. In Northern Australia (Darwin/Cairns), flowering occurs in the period October to December at the beginning of the wetseason, during the time locally known as the "build up".; Cultivated in Colombia, alt. 0-730 m.	Endangered	2020	Global	EN 2017 Global	Threatened	Teoh, E.S. (2016). Medicinal orchids of Asia;	IUCN Red List 2021 World Checklist of Plants Plants of the World Online; colplanta.org	Gretzinger, N. & Dean, D. (2011). Vanilla Production in the Context of Culture, Economics, and Ecology of Belize in Havkin-Frenkel, D. & Belanger, F.C. (eds.) Handbook of Vanilla Science and Technology pp. 50-68. Quiros in: Havkin-Frenkel & Belanger 2011 Exley in: Havkin-Frenkel & Belanger 2011 Facciola 1998
Edible	Vanilla pompona	Vanilla pompona Schiede	Y	Vainilla Platanillo, Bania, Platanillo, Vainilla Cimarrona, Vainilla Gruesa, platano (Spanish; Castilian), West Indian Vanilla (West Indies)	BO, BR, CO, CR, EC, GF, GT, GY, HN, JM, MX, NI, PA, PE, SR, TT, VE, DM,. (Introduced: PR, KY, Leeward Is.)	This species occurs in several types of subtropical/tropical moist lowland forest (deciduous, subdeciduous, evergreen, lower mountain, gallery forest), in savannas or warm pine-oak forest, and also in flooded areas. It is common in seasonally very dry areas. It is usually absent from wet forests. The flowering period is from April to early June (Soto-Arenas 2009, Soto-Arenas and Dressler 2010).; Occurs in alt. 184-1700 m. Climbing.	Endangered	2020	Global	EN 2017 Global; Not Threatened 2009 GT	Threatened	Tanaka, T. (1976). Tanaka's Cyclopedia of Edible Plants of the World. Keigaku Publishing C., Tokyo. pp. 757.	IUCN Red List 2021 World Checklist of Useful Plants Useful plants and fungi of colombia (information obtained from POWO)	Hernandez-Hernandez in: Havkin-Frenkl & Belanger 2011; Quiros in: Havkin-Frenkel & Belanger 2011
Edible	Vanilla tahitensis	Vanilla x tahitensis J.W.Moore	Y	Tahitian bean	n/a	Vanilla odorata x V. planifolia, artificial hybrid.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated		World Checklist of Useful Plants	Facciola 1998
Salep	Zeucrine strateumatica	Zeuxine strateumatica (L.) Schltr.	Y	Kansjhar	AE, BD, MY, ID, KH, CN, IN, IR, JP, LA, MM, NP, PG, PK, PH, LK, TJ, TW, TH, TM, UZ, VN (US, BS, BM, SA Introduced)	The species occurs in a wide variety of wetland types, from deep shaded forests, to river margins and rice fields. 160-330 m asl.	Least Concern	2011	Global	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Subedi, A. et al. (2013). Collection and trade of wild-harvested orchids in Nepal.	IUCN Red List 2022	Rutherford & Groves 2017
Edible	Aplectrum hyemale	Aplectrum hyemale (Muhl. ex Willd.) Torr.	Y	Puttyroot, Adam and Eve	US, CA		Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	LC 1984 Global	Not Threatened			Facciola 1998
Edible	Prosthechea cochleata	Prosthechea cochleata (L.) W.E.Higgins	Y	Tree orchis	VE		Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	LC 2016 DO; LC 2013 PR; EN 2013 FR; LC 2009 GT; CR 2019 GP	Not Threatened			Facciola 1998
Edible	Cremastra appendiculata	Cremastra appendiculata (D.Don) Makino	Y	Unknown	IN, CN, BT, MM, NP, KR, JP, LA, RU, TH, TW, VN		Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	LC 2017 TW; NT 2012 KR; NT 2013 CN	Not Threatened			Kunkel 1984
Edible	Disa hians	Disa hians (L.f.) Spreng.	Y	Unknown	ZA		Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	LC 2005 ZA	Not Threatened			Kunkel 1984
Edible	Disa barbata	Disa barbata (L.f.) Sw.	Y	Unknown	ZA		Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	CR 2012 ZA	Threatened			Kunkel 1984
Edible	Malaxis monophyllos var. monophyllos	Malaxis monophyllos var. monophyllos	Y	(Listed on RL as Malaxis monophyllos) Single Leaf Malaxis; White Adder's Mouth (English)	US, RU, AT, EE, LT, LV, CA, CN, CZ, SK, FI, FR, MN, IT, JP, KR, NO, PH, PL, RO, SE, CH, TW, NP, BT, MM, UA, RS, ME, Extinct: HU	Malaxis monophyllos is found in damp meadows, woodland margins, flushed slopes, bogs in conifer and deciduous forests, peat bogs and fens. It likes damp to wet, neutral or slightly alkaline soils and grows in mid-shade and more often in moderate humidity conditions. The flowering time of the species is from June to August (Delforge 1995, GIROS 2009, Pignatti 1982, Rossi 2002, Vakhrameeva et al. 2008). From RL	Near Threatened	2011	Europe	LC 2013 CN; NT 2014 SK; NT 2011 Europe; CR 2006 NO; VU 2005 SE; VU 2003 Carpathian Mountains; EX 2007 HU; EN 2010 FI; VU 2010 SE; CR 2012 CZ; CR 2007 HR; VU 2016 CH; LC 2017 TW; -r 1999 AT; VU 2008 EE; TH 1999 DE; VU 2012 KR	Threatened			Kunkel 1984
Edible	Vanilla appendiculata	Vanilla appendiculata Rolfe	Y	Unknown	BR, CO, GY, PE		Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated			Kunkel 1984
Edible	Vanilla claviculata	Vanilla claviculata Sw.	Y	Unknown	UK, CU, DO, JM, PR		Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	LC 2005 CU; VU 2016 DO; LC 2013 PR	Not Threatened			Kunkel 1984
Edible	Vanilla odorata	Vanilla odorata C.Presl	Y	Vainilla Tlatepusco, Vainilla de Teutitla (Spanish; Castilian); Vainilla, Vainillo (unk.)	GY, HN, MX, NI, BZ, BO, BR, CO, CR, EC, GF, GT, PA, PR, SR, VE	This species can be common in secondary vegetation derived from tall, evergreen, tropical forest and rainforest, in gaps or in slopes with cleared canopy in primary forests. Flowering time is mainly in April and May, but the vanilla growers in the Oaxaca Chinantla mention other sporadic flowering in August and November. The flowers remain open until 14:30 (Soto-Arenas and Dressler 2010).	Endangered	2017	Global	EN 2017 Global	Threatened			Kunkel 1984; Gretzinger & Dean In: Havkin-Frenkel & Belanger 2011
Edible	Vanilla phaeantha	Vanilla phaeantha Rchb.f	Y	Tapia (Spanish; Castilian)	BS, BR, CO, CR, CU, DO, SV, US, JM, MX, PA, TT, VE	This species grows in subtropical/tropical swamp forest. The known specimens a	Endangered	2020	Global	NT 2005 CU; CR 2016 DO; EN 2010 US; EN 2017 Global	Threatened			Kunkel 1984
Edible	Platanthera dilatata	(Pursh) Lindl. ex L.C.Beck	Y	White bog orchid, Rein	US, CN		Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	LC 2016 Global	Not Threatened			Kirk 1970
Edible	Caladenia latifolia	Caladenia latifolia R.Br.	Y	Kar, Kararr (Noongar);	AU (SOA, TAS, VIC,	Pink Fairy Orchid is a tuberous, perennial plat growing up to 45cm in height. It ha	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated			Hansen & Horsfall (2019)
Edible	Prasophyllum fimbria	Prasophyllum fimbria Rchb.	Y	Djubak, Tuboc (Noonga	AU (WA)	The Fringed Leek Orchid is an impressive, tuberous, perennial plant that grows t	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated			Hansen & Horsfall (2019)
Edible	Pterostylis vittata	Pterostylis vittata Lindl.	Y	Banded Greenhood Or	AU (SOA, TAS, VIC,	Tuberous perennial orchid that only grow to around 0.45m high. Nonflowering pla	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated			Hansen & Horsfall (2019)
Edible	Pterostylis recurva	Pterostylis recurva Benth.	Y	Jug Orchid (English); K	AU (WA)	Tuberous perennial plant that grows to around 0.8m in height. It is easily recogni	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated			Hansen & Horsfall (2019)
Edible	Pyrorchis nigricans	Pyrorchis nigricans (R.Br.) C	Y	Undertaker Orchid, Pot	NZ (North), AU (SOA	Tuberous, perennial plats that grow to 30cm in height. They have large, ear-shap	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated			Hansen & Horsfall (2019)
Edible	Cyrtostylis reniformis	Cyrtostylis reniformis R.Br.	Y	Mosquito orchid (Englis	AU (NSW, QLD, SOA,	TAS, VIC)	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated			Cherikoff (1997)
Edible	Caladenia patersonii	Caladenia patersonii R.Br	Y	Ground orchid (English	AU (NSW, SOA)		Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	EN 2014 AU (VIC)	Not Evaluated			Cherikoff (1997)
Edible	Chiloglottis trapezoformis	Chiloglottis trapezoformis F	Y	Broad-lipped bird orchi	NZ (North), AU (NSW, SOA, TAS, VIC)		Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated			Cherikoff (1997)
Edible	Gastrodia lacista	Gastrodia lacista D.L.Jones	N	Unknown	AU (WA)		Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated			Hansen & Horsfall (2019)

Synonyms

Taxon_name & author WCSP	Synonyms
Abelmoschus esculentus	Abelmoschus bammia Webb
Abelmoschus esculentus	Abelmoschus longifolius (Willd.) Kostel.
Abelmoschus esculentus	Abelmoschus officinalis (DC.) Endl.
Abelmoschus esculentus	Abelmoschus praecox (Forssk.) Sickenb.
Abelmoschus esculentus	Abelmoschus tuberculatus Pal & Singh
Abelmoschus esculentus	Abelmoschus tuberculatus var. deltoidefolius T.K.Paul & M.P.Nayar
Abelmoschus esculentus	Hibiscus bammia Tozzetti
Abelmoschus esculentus	Hibiscus esculentus L.
Abelmoschus esculentus	Hibiscus ficifolius Mill.
Abelmoschus esculentus	Hibiscus hispidissimus A.Chev.
Abelmoschus esculentus	Hibiscus longifolius Willd.
Abelmoschus esculentus	Hibiscus praecox Forssk.
Acianthus exsertus R.Br.	Epipactis exserta (R.Br.) Poir.
Acianthus exsertus R.Br.	Acianthus pusillus D.L.Jones
Acianthus fornicates R.Br.	Epipactis fornicata (R.Br.) Poir
Acianthus fornicates R.Br.	Acianthus brunonis F.Muell.
Acianthus fornicates R.Br.	Acianthus apprimus D.L.Jones
Acianthus fornicates R.Br.	Acianthus borealis D.L.Jones
Acianthus fornicates R.Br.	Acianthus collinus D.L.Jones,
Acianthus fornicates R.Br.	Acianthus exiguus D.L.Jones
Anacamptis boryi (Rchb.f.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Orchis morio subsp. boryi (Rchb.f.) Soó
Anacamptis boryi (Rchb.f.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Orchis boryi Rchb.f.
Anacamptis boryi (Rchb.f.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Orchis quadripunctata var. boryi (Rchb.f.) Nyman
Anacamptis boryi (Rchb.f.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Herorchis boryi (Rchb.f.) D.Tyteca & E.Klein
Anacamptis boryi (Rchb.f.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Orchis boryi var. alba C.Alibertis & A.Alibertis
Anacamptis collina (Banks & Sol. ex Russell) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeor	Orchis collina Banks & Sol.
Anacamptis collina (Banks & Sol. ex Russell) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeor	Barlia collina (Banks & Sol. ex Russell) Szlach.
Anacamptis collina (Banks & Sol. ex Russell) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeor	Herorchis collina (Banks & Sol. ex Russell) D.Tyteca & E.Klein
Anacamptis collina (Banks & Sol. ex Russell) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeor	Vermeulenia collina (Banks & Sol. ex Russell) P.Delforge
Anacamptis collina (Banks & Sol. ex Russell) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeor	Orchis saccata Ten.
Anacamptis collina (Banks & Sol. ex Russell) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeor	Orchis sparsiflora Spruner ex Rchb.f.
Anacamptis collina (Banks & Sol. ex Russell) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeor	Orchis chlorotica Woronow
Anacamptis collina (Banks & Sol. ex Russell) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeor	Orchis fedtschenkoi Czerniak.
Anacamptis collina (Banks & Sol. ex Russell) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeor	Orchis saccata f. orbicularis Ruppert
Anacamptis collina (Banks & Sol. ex Russell) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeor	Orchis saccata subsp. fedtschenkoi (Czerniak.) Soó
Anacamptis collina (Banks & Sol. ex Russell) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeor	Orchis papilionacea subsp. chlorotica (Woronow) Soó
Anacamptis collina (Banks & Sol. ex Russell) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeor	Orchis collina var. flavescens Soó
Anacamptis collina (Banks & Sol. ex Russell) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeor	Orchis saccata lusus flavescens Soó
Anacamptis collina (Banks & Sol. ex Russell) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeor	Orchis leucoglossa O.Schwarz
Anacamptis collina (Banks & Sol. ex Russell) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeor	Orchis collina f. purpurea Maire & Weiller
Anacamptis collina (Banks & Sol. ex Russell) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeor	Vermeulenia chlorotica (Woronow) Á.Löve & D.Löve
Anacamptis collina (Banks & Sol. ex Russell) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeor	Vermeulenia fedtschenkoi (Czerniak.) Á.Löve & D.Löve
Anacamptis collina (Banks & Sol. ex Russell) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeor	Vermeulenia saccata (Ten.) Á.Löve & D.Löve
Anacamptis collina (Banks & Sol. ex Russell) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeor	Orchis dulukae Hautz.
Anacamptis collina (Banks & Sol. ex Russell) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeor	Orchis saccata var. fedtschenkoi (Czerniak.) Hautz.

Anacamptis collina (Banks & Sol. ex Russell) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeor	Orchis saccata f. flavescens (Soó) Raynaud
Anacamptis collina (Banks & Sol. ex Russell) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeor	Orchis collina f. flavescens (Soó) D.Rivera & Lopez Velez
Anacamptis collina (Banks & Sol. ex Russell) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeor	Orchis collina subsp. chlorotica (Woronow) Aver.
Anacamptis collina (Banks & Sol. ex Russell) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeor	Orchis collina subsp. fedtschenkoi (Czerniak.) Aver.
Anacamptis collina (Banks & Sol. ex Russell) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeor	Anacamptis collina f. flavescens (Soó) F.M.Vázquez
Anacamptis collina (Banks & Sol. ex Russell) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeor	Anacamptis collina f. laxispicata F.M.Vázquez
Anacamptis collina (Banks & Sol. ex Russell) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeor	Anacamptis dulukae (Hautz.) B.Bock
Anacamptis collina (Banks & Sol. ex Russell) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeor	Anacamptis collina subsp. fedtschenkoi (Czerniak.) Kuropatkin & Efimov
Anacamptis collina (Banks & Sol. ex Russell) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeor	Vermeulenia collina f. leucoglossa (O.Schwarz) P.Delforge
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman	Orchis coriophora L.
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman	Anteriorchis coriophora (L.) E.Klein & Strack
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman	Herorchis coriophora (L.) D.Tyteca & E.Klein
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman	Orchis cimicina Crantz
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman	Orchis fragrans Pollini
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman	Orchis coriophora var. inodora DC.
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman	Orchis polliniana Spreng.
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman	Orchis cassidea M.Bieb.
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman	Orchis coriophora var. polliniana (Spreng.) Pollini
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman	Orchis coriophora var. symphypetala Brot.
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman	Orchis fragrans f. cassidea (M.Bieb.) Rchb.
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman	Orchis fragrans f. grandiflora Rchb.
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman	Orchis coriophora var. latifolia Tinant
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman	Orchis coriophora var. fragrans (Pollini) Boiss.
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman	Orchis coriophora var. odorata Ten. ex Rchb.f.
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman	Orchis martrinii Timb.-Lagr.
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman	Orchis coriophora var. carpetana Willk.
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman	Orchis coriophora var. cibiniensis Schur
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman	Orchis coreosmus St.-Lag.
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman	Orchis coriophora var. cassidea (M.Bieb.) Nyman
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman	Orchis coriophora subsp. cimicina (Crantz) Arcang.
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman	Orchis coriophora subsp. martrinii (Timb.-Lagr.) Nyman
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman	Orchis coriophora subsp. carpetana (Willk.) K.Richt.
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman	Orchis coriophora subsp. fragrans (Pollini) K.Richt.
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman	Orchis coriophora var. cimicina (Crantz) Arcang.
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman	Orchis coriophora var. martrinii (Timb.-Lagr.) Gaut.
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman	Orchis fragrans var. apricorum Duffort
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman	Orchis coriophora var. major E.G.Camus
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman	Orchis coriophora var. czeremossica Zapal.
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman	Orchis coriophora f. alba E.G.Camus
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman	Orchis coriophora subsp. cimicina (Crantz) E.G.Camus
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman	Orchis coriophora f. virescens E.G.Camus
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman	Orchis coriophora f. nana W.Zimm.
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman	Orchis coriophora proles fragrans (Pollini) Rouy
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman	Orchis coriophora proles martrinii (Timb.-Lagr.) Rouy
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman	Orchis carpetana (Willk.) Pau
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman	Orchis coriophora f. borosiana Soó

Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman	Orchis coriophora var. sennenii A.Camus
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman	Orchis coriophora var. dolichoceras Maire
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman	Orchis coriophora var. lusciniarum Maire
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman	Orchis coriophora var. elongata Maire
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman	Orchis nervulosa Sakalo
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman	× Orchidactyla carpetana (Willk.) Borsos & Soó
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman	Orchis coriophora subsp. carpetana (Willk.) Malag.
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman	Orchis coriophora subsp. nervulosa (Sakalo) Soó
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman	Orchis fragrans var. elongata (Maire) Raynaud
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman	Orchis coriophora var. subsancta Balayer
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman	Anacamptis coriophora subsp. fragrans (Pollini) R.M.Bateman
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman	Anteriorchis coriophora subsp. fragrans (Pollini) Jacquet
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman	Anteriorchis coriophora subsp. martrinii (Timb.-Lagr.) Jacquet
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman	Anteriorchis fragrans (Pollini) Szlach.
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman	Anacamptis coriophora subsp. carpetana (Willk.) Bernardos
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman	Anacamptis coriophora subsp. martrinii (Timb.-Lagr.) Jacquet & Scappat.
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman	Anacamptis fragrans (Pollini) R.M.Bateman
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman	Anacamptis coriophora subsp. nervulosa (Sakalo) Mosyakin & Timch.
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman	Anacamptis coriophora var. carpetana (Willk.) Kreutz
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman	Anacamptis coriophora var. martrinii (Timb.-Lagr.) Kreutz
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman	Herorchis coriophora subsp. fragrans (Pollini) D.Tyteca & E.Klein
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman	Herorchis coriophora subsp. martrinii (Timb.-Lagr.) D.Tyteca & E.Klein
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman	Anacamptis coriophora f. alba (E.G.Camus) F.M.Vázquez
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman	Anacamptis coriophora f. virescens (E.G.Camus) F.M.Vázquez
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman	Anteriorchis coriophora var. carpetana (Willk.) P.Delforge
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman	Anteriorchis coriophora var. martrinii (Timb.-Lagr.) P.Delforge
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman	Anteriorchis fragrans f. apricorum (Duffort) P.Delforge
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Orchis coriophora L.
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Anteriorchis coriophora (L.) E.Klein & Strack
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Herorchis coriophora (L.) D.T
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Anacamptis coriophora f. alba (E.G.Camus) F.M.Vázquez
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Anacamptis coriophora var. carpetana (Willk.) Kreutz
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Anacamptis coriophora subsp. carpetana (Willk.) Bernardos
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Anacamptis coriophora subsp. fragrans (Pollini) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Anacamptis coriophora var. martrinii (Timb.-Lagr.) Kreutz
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Anacamptis coriophora subsp. martrinii (Timb.-Lagr.) Jacquet & Scappat.
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Anacamptis coriophora f. virescens (E.G.Camus) F.M.Vázquez
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Anacamptis fragrans (Pollini) R.M.Bateman
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Anteriorchis coriophora (L.) E.Klein & Strack
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Anteriorchis coriophora var. carpetana (Willk.) P.Delforge
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Anteriorchis coriophora subsp. fragrans (Pollini) Jacquet
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Anteriorchis coriophora var. martrinii (Timb.-Lagr.) P.Delforge
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Anteriorchis coriophora subsp. martrinii (Timb.-Lagr.) Jacquet
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Anteriorchis fragrans (Pollini) Szlach.
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Anteriorchis fragrans f. apricorum (Duffort) P.Delforge
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Herorchis coriophora (L.) D.Tyteca & E.Klein

Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Herorchis coriophora subsp. fragrans (Pollini) D.Tyteca & E.Klein
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Herorchis coriophora subsp. martrinii (Timb.-Lagr.) D.Tyteca & E.Klein
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	× Orchidactyla carpetana (Willk.) Borsos & Soó
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Orchis carpetana (Willk.) Pau
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Orchis cassidea M.Bieb.
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Orchis cimicina Crantz
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Orchis coreosmus St.-Lag.
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Orchis coriophora L.
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Orchis coriophora f. alba E.G.Camus
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Orchis coriophora subsp. carpetana (Willk.) K.Richt.
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Orchis coriophora var. carpetana Willk.
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Orchis coriophora subsp. carpetana (Willk.) Malag.
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Orchis coriophora subsp. cimicina (Crantz) E.G.Camus
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Orchis coriophora subsp. cimicina (Crantz) Arcang.
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Orchis coriophora subsp. fragrans (Pollini) K.Richt.
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Orchis coriophora subsp. martrinii (Timb.-Lagr.) Nyman
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Orchis coriophora subsp. nervulosa (Sakalo) Soó
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Orchis coriophora var. subsancta Balayer
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Orchis coriophora f. virescens E.G.Camus
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Orchis fragrans Pollini
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Orchis fragrans var. apricorum Duffort
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Orchis martrinii Timb.-Lagr.
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Orchis nervulosa Sakalo
Anacamptis coriophora (L.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Orchis polliniana Spreng.
Anacamptis laxiflora (Lam.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Orchis laxiflora Lam.
Anacamptis laxiflora (Lam.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Orchis palustris subsp. laxiflora (Lam.) Batt.
Anacamptis laxiflora (Lam.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Herorchis laxiflora (Lam.) D.Tyteca & E.Klein
Anacamptis laxiflora (Lam.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Paludorchis laxiflora (Lam.) P.Delforge
Anacamptis laxiflora subsp. dinsmorei (Schltr.) H.Kretzschmar, Eccarius & H.Dietr.	
Anacamptis laxiflora subsp. dinsmorei (Schltr.) H.Kretzschmar, Eccar	Herorchis dinsmorei (Schltr.) D.Tyteca & E.Klein
Anacamptis laxiflora subsp. dinsmorei (Schltr.) H.Kretzschmar, Eccar	Orchis dinsmorei (Schltr.) H.Baumann & Dafni
Anacamptis laxiflora subsp. dinsmorei (Schltr.) H.Kretzschmar, Eccar	Orchis elegans var. dinsmorei (Schltr.) H.I.Schäf.
Anacamptis laxiflora subsp. dinsmorei (Schltr.) H.Kretzschmar, Eccar	Orchis laxiflora subsp. dinsmorei (Schltr.) Kreutz
Anacamptis laxiflora subsp. dinsmorei (Schltr.) H.Kretzschmar, Eccar	Orchis laxiflora var. dinsmorei Schltr.
Anacamptis laxiflora subsp. dinsmorei (Schltr.) H.Kretzschmar, Eccar	Paludorchis dinsmorei (Schltr.) P.Delforge
Anacamptis morio (L.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Herorchis morio (L.) D.Tyteca & E.Klein
Anacamptis morio (L.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Orchis morio L.
Anacamptis morio subsp. longicornu (Poir.) H.Kretzschmar, Eccarius	Anacamptis longicornu (Poir.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase
Anacamptis morio subsp. longicornu (Poir.) H.Kretzschmar, Eccarius	Anacamptis longicornu subsp. linkiana F.M.Vázquez
Anacamptis morio subsp. longicornu (Poir.) H.Kretzschmar, Eccarius	Anacamptis morio f. leuca Oddone & Casabianca
Anacamptis morio subsp. longicornu (Poir.) H.Kretzschmar, Eccarius	Anacamptis morio f. pallida (Maire & Weiller) Oddone & Casabianca
Anacamptis morio subsp. longicornu (Poir.) H.Kretzschmar, Eccarius	Herorchis longicornu (Poir.) D.Tyteca & E.Klein
Anacamptis morio subsp. longicornu (Poir.) H.Kretzschmar, Eccarius	Orchis longicornu Poir.
Anacamptis morio subsp. longicornu (Poir.) H.Kretzschmar, Eccarius	Orchis longicornu f. albiflora E.G.Camus
Anacamptis morio subsp. longicornu (Poir.) H.Kretzschmar, Eccarius	Orchis longicornu f. pallida Maire & Weiller
Anacamptis morio subsp. longicornu (Poir.) H.Kretzschmar, Eccarius	Orchis morio subsp. longicornu (Poir.) Douin

Anacamptis morio subsp. picta (Loisel.) Jacquet & Scappat.	Anacamptis picta (Loisel.) R.M.Bateman
Anacamptis morio subsp. picta (Loisel.) Jacquet & Scappat.	Anacamptis picta f. nivea F.M.Vázquez
Anacamptis morio subsp. picta (Loisel.) Jacquet & Scappat.	Anacamptis picta f. trimaculata F.M.Vázquez
Anacamptis morio subsp. picta (Loisel.) Jacquet & Scappat.	Herorchis morio subsp. picta (Loisel.) D.Tyteca & E.Klein
Anacamptis morio subsp. picta (Loisel.) Jacquet & Scappat.	Herorchis picta (Loisel.) P.Delforge
Anacamptis morio subsp. picta (Loisel.) Jacquet & Scappat.	Orchis aschersonii (Rouy) Soó
Anacamptis morio subsp. picta (Loisel.) Jacquet & Scappat.	Orchis morio subsp. picta (Loisel.) K.Richt.
Anacamptis morio subsp. picta (Loisel.) Jacquet & Scappat.	Orchis picta Loisel.
Anacamptis morio subsp. picta (Loisel.) Jacquet & Scappat.	Orchis picta f. trimaculata (F.M.Vázquez) Hervás, De Bellard, Calzado, J.C.Huertas, Reyes Carr. & Ruíz Cano
Anacamptis morio subsp. syriaca (E.G.Camus) H.Kretzschmar, Eccar	Anacamptis syriaca (E.G.Camus) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase
Anacamptis morio subsp. syriaca (E.G.Camus) H.Kretzschmar, Eccar	Herorchis syriaca (Boiss. ex H.Baumann & Künkele) D.Tyteca & E.Klein
Anacamptis morio subsp. syriaca (E.G.Camus) H.Kretzschmar, Eccar	Orchis morio subsp. syriaca E.G.Camus
Anacamptis morio subsp. syriaca (E.G.Camus) H.Kretzschmar, Eccar	Orchis picta subsp. libani Renz
Anacamptis morio subsp. syriaca (E.G.Camus) H.Kretzschmar, Eccar	Orchis syriaca (E.G.Camus) Boiss. ex H.Baumann & Künkele
Anacamptis palustris (Jacq.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Anacamptis laxiflora subsp. palustris (Jacq.) Kuropatkin & Efimov
Anacamptis palustris (Jacq.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Herorchis palustris (Jacq.) D.Tyteca & E.Klein
Anacamptis palustris (Jacq.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Orchis laxiflora subsp. palustris (Jacq.) Corb.
Anacamptis palustris (Jacq.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Orchis laxiflora subsp. palustris (Jacq.) Bonnier & Layens
Anacamptis palustris (Jacq.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Orchis palustris Jacq.
Anacamptis palustris (Jacq.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Paludorchis palustris (Jacq.) P.Delforge
Anacamptis papilionacea (L.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Herorchis papilionacea (L.) D.Tyteca & E.Klein
Anacamptis papilionacea (L.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Orchis papilionacea L.
Anacamptis papilionacea (L.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Vermeulenia papilionacea (L.) Á.Löve & D.Löve
Anacamptis pyramidalis (L.) Rich.	* Orchis pyramidalis L.
Anacamptis pyramidalis (L.) Rich.	Aceras pyramidale (L.) Rchb.f.
Anacamptis sancta (L.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Anteriorchis sancta (L.) E.Klein & Strack
Anacamptis sancta (L.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Herorchis sancta (L.) D.Tyteca & E.Klein
Anacamptis sancta (L.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Orchis coriophora subsp. sancta (L.) Hayek
Anacamptis sancta (L.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Orchis sancta L.
Anoectochilus albolineatus C.S.P. Parish & Rchb.f.	Anoectochilus siamensis Schltr.
Aplectrum hyemale (Muhl. ex Willd.) Torr.	Aplectra elatior Raf.
Aplectrum hyemale (Muhl. ex Willd.) Torr.	Aplectrum shortii Rydb.
Aplectrum hyemale (Muhl. ex Willd.) Torr.	Aplectrum spicatum Britton, Sterns & Poggenb.
Aplectrum hyemale (Muhl. ex Willd.) Torr.	Aplectrum hyemale var. pallidum (House) Barnhart
Aplectrum hyemale (Muhl. ex Willd.) Torr.	Aplectrum hyemale f. pallidum (House) House
Aplectrum hyemale (Muhl. ex Willd.) Torr.	Aplectrum spicatum var. pallidum House
Aplectrum hyemale (Muhl. ex Willd.) Torr.	Corallorhiza hyemalis (Muhl. ex Willd.) Nutt.
Aplectrum hyemale (Muhl. ex Willd.) Torr.	Epidendrum hyemale (Muhl. ex Willd.) Poir.
Aplectrum hyemale (Muhl. ex Willd.) Torr.	Cymbidium hyemale Muhl. ex Willd.
Arachis hypogaea	Arachidna hypogaea (L.) Moench
Arachis hypogaea	Arachis africana Lour.
Arachis hypogaea	Arachis americana Ten.
Arachis hypogaea	Arachis asiatica Lour.
Arachis hypogaea	Arachis guaraniana Bertoni
Arachis hypogaea	Arachis hypogaea var. aequatoriana Krapov. & W.C.Greg.

Arachis hypogaea	Arachis hypogaea subsp. fastigiata Waldron
Arachis hypogaea	Arachis hypogaea subsp. nambyquarae (Hoehne) A.Chev.
Arachis hypogaea	Arachis hypogaea var. nambyquarae (Hoehne) Burkart
Arachis hypogaea	Arachis hypogaea f. nambyquarae (Hoehne) F.J.Herm.
Arachis hypogaea	Arachis hypogaea var. peruviana Krapov. & W.C.Greg.
Arachis hypogaea	Arachis hypogaea subsp. procumbens Waldron
Arachis hypogaea	Arachis hypogaea f. typica Hoehne
Arachis hypogaea	Arachis nambyquarae Hoehne
Arachis hypogaea	Arachis oleifera A.Chev.
Arachis hypogaea	Arachis rasteiro A.Chev.
Brachycorythis pubescens Harv.	Platanthera brachycorythis Schltr.
Brachycorythis pubescens Harv.	Peristylus hispidulus Rendle
Brachycorythis pubescens Harv.	Platanthera hispidula (Rendle) Gilg
Brachycorythis pubescens Harv.	Brachycorythis goetziana Kraenzl.
Brachycorythis pubescens Harv.	Brachycorythis kassneriana Kraenzl.
Brachycorythis pubescens Harv.	Brachycorythis baumii Schltr.
Brachycorythis pubescens Harv.	Brachycorythis hispidula (Rendle) Schltr.
Brachycorythis pubescens Harv.	Brachycorythis stolzii Schltr.
Brachycorythis pubescens Harv.	Brachycorythis sudanica Schltr.
Bulbophyllum leopardinum (Wall.) Lindl. ex Wall.	Bulbophyllum colomaculosum Z.H.Tsi & S.C.Chen
Bulbophyllum leopardinum (Wall.) Lindl. ex Wall.	Bulbophyllum schmidtianum Rchb.f.
Bulbophyllum leopardinum (Wall.) Lindl. ex Wall.	Dendrobium leopardinum Wall.
Bulbophyllum leopardinum (Wall.) Lindl. ex Wall.	Phyllorkis leopardina (Wall.) Kuntze
Bulbophyllum leopardinum (Wall.) Lindl. ex Wall.	Phyllorkis schmidtiana (Rchb.f.) Kuntze
Bulbophyllum leopardinum (Wall.) Lindl. ex Wall.	Sarcopodium leopardinum (Wall.) Lindl. & Paxton
Caladenia caerulea R.Br.	Caladenia caerulea var. caerulea
Caladenia caerulea R.Br.	Caladenia caerulea var. heliotropica Rupp
Caladenia caerulea R.Br.	Pentisea caerulea (R.Br.) Szlach.
Caladenia caerulea R.Br.	Cyanicula caerulea (R.Br.) Hopper & A.P.Br.
Caladenia carnea R.Br.	Petalochilus carneus (R.Br.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem.
Caladenia carnea R.Br.	Caladenia angustata Hook.f.
Caladenia carnea R.Br.	Caladenia atkinsonii Rodway
Caladenia carnea R.Br.	Caladenia carnea var. subulata Nicholls
Caladenia carnea R.Br.	Caladenia catenata f. carnea (R.Br.) N.Hallé
Caladenia filamentosa R.Br.	Calonema filamentosum (R.Br.) Szlach.
Caladenia filamentosa R.Br.	Calonemorchis filamentosa (R.Br.) Szlach.
Caladenia filamentosa R.Br.	Jonesiopsis filamentosa (R.Br.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem.
Caladenia fuscata (Rchb.f.) M.A.Clem & D.L.Jones	Petalochilus fuscatus (Rchb.f.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem.
Caladenia fuscata (Rchb.f.) M.A.Clem & D.L.Jones	Caladenia carnea var. fuscata Rchb.f.
Caladenia gracilis R.Br.	Caladenia angustata Lindl.
Caladenia gracilis R.Br.	Caladenia carnea var. quadriseriata Benth.
Caladenia gracilis R.Br.	Stegostyla angustata (Lindl.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem.
Caladenia gracilis R.Br.	Stegostyla gracilis (R.Br.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem.
Caladenia gracilis R.Br.	Caladenia testacea var. angustata (Lindl.) Ewart
Caladenia latifolia R.Br.	Caladenia elongata Lindl.

Caladenia latifolia R.Br.	Caladenia latifolia var. alba Guilf.
Caladenia latifolia R.Br.	Caladenia mollis Lindl.
Caladenia latifolia R.Br.	Caladeniastrum latifolium (R.Br.) Szlach.
Caladenia major (R.Br.) Rchb.f.	Glossodia major R.Br.
Caladenia major (R.Br.) Rchb.f.	Glossodia major var. alba McKibbin
Caladenia patersonii R.Br	Calonema patersonii (R.Br.) Szlach.
Caladenia patersonii R.Br	Calonemorchis patersonii (R.Br.) Szlach.
Caladenia patersonii R.Br	Arachnorchis patersonii (R.Br.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem.
Caladenia patersonii R.Br	Caladenia patersonii var. typica Benth.
Caladenia patersonii R.Br	Caladenia pulcherrima F.Muell.
Caladenia quadrifaria (R.S.Rogers) D.L.Jones	Petalochilus quadrifarius (D.L.Jones) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem.
Caladenia quadrifaria (R.S.Rogers) D.L.Jones	Caladenia carnea var. gigantea R.S.Rogers
Caladenia quadrifaria (R.S.Rogers) D.L.Jones	Caladenia catenata var. gigantea (R.S.Rogers) W.M.Curtis
Caladenia tentaculata Schltdl.	Calonema tentaculatum (Schltdl.) Szlach.
Caladenia tentaculata Schltdl.	Calonemorchis tentaculata (Schltdl.) Szlach.
Caladenia tentaculata Schltdl.	Arachnorchis tentaculata (Schltdl.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem.
Calanthe ventilabrum Rchb.f.	Calanthe bigibba Schltr.
Calanthe ventilabrum Rchb.f.	Calanthe chrysantha Schltr.
Calanthe ventilabrum Rchb.f.	Calanthe chrysoleuca Schltr.
Calanthe ventilabrum Rchb.f.	Calanthe englishii Rolfe
Calanthe ventilabrum Rchb.f.	Calanthe flabelliformis R.S.Rogers
Calanthe ventilabrum Rchb.f.	Calanthe langei F.Muell.
Calanthe ventilabrum Rchb.f.	Calanthe tunensis J.J.Sm.
Calanthe ventilabrum Rchb.f.	Styloglossum chrysanthum (Schltr.) T.Yukawa & P.J.Cribb
Calanthe ventilabrum Rchb.f.	Styloglossum chrysoleucum (Schltr.) T.Yukawa & P.J.Cribb
Calanthe ventilabrum Rchb.f.	Styloglossum englishii (Rolfe) T.Yukawa & P.J.Cribb
Calanthe ventilabrum Rchb.f.	Styloglossum tunense (J.J.Sm.) T.Yukawa & P.J.Cribb
Calanthe ventilabrum Rchb.f.	Styloglossum ventilabrum (Rchb.f.) T.Yukawa & P.J.Cribb
Calypso bulbosa (L.) Oakes	Limodorum boreale (Sw.) Sw.
Calypso bulbosa (L.) Oakes	Orchidium arcticum Sw.
Calypso bulbosa (L.) Oakes	Calypsodium boreale (Sw.) Link
Calypso bulbosa (L.) Oakes	Cypripedium bulbosum L.
Calypso bulbosa (L.) Oakes	Norna borealis (Sw.) Wahlenb.
Calypso bulbosa (L.) Oakes	Calypso borealis (Sw.) Salisb.
Calypso bulbosa (L.) Oakes	Cytherea borealis (Sw.) Salisb.
Calypso bulbosa (L.) Oakes	Cytherea bulbosa (L.) House
Calypso bulbosa (L.) Oakes	Cymbidium boreale Sw.
Calypso bulbosa (L.) Oakes	Orchidium boreale (Sw.) Sw.
Calypso bulbosa (L.) Oakes	Calypso bulbosa nothovar. kostiukiae Catling
Calypso bulbosa (L.) Oakes	Calypso bulbosa var. americana (R.Br.) Luer
Calypso bulbosa (L.) Oakes	Calypso bulbosa var. bulbosa
Calypso bulbosa (L.) Oakes	Calypso bulbosa var. occidentalis (Holz.) Cockerell
Calypso bulbosa (L.) Oakes	Calypso bulbosa var. speciosa (Schltr.) Makino
Cephalanthera damasonium (Mill.) Druce	Cephalanthera alba (Crantz) Simonk.
Cephalanthera damasonium (Mill.) Druce	Cephalanthera damasonium lusus ochroleuca (Baumg.) Soó

Cephalanthera damasonium (Mill.) Druce	Cephalanthera lancifolia (Murray) Dumort.
Cephalanthera damasonium (Mill.) Druce	Cephalanthera latifolia Janch.
Cephalanthera damasonium (Mill.) Druce	Cephalanthera ochroleuca (Baumg.) Rchb.
Cephalanthera damasonium (Mill.) Druce	Cephalanthera pallens subsp. ochroleuca (Baumg.) Nyman
Cephalanthera damasonium (Mill.) Druce	Cephalanthera yunnanensis Hand.-Mazz.
Cephalanthera damasonium (Mill.) Druce	Cymbidium pallens Sw.
Cephalanthera damasonium (Mill.) Druce	Epipactis alba Crantz
Cephalanthera damasonium (Mill.) Druce	Epipactis lancifolia (Murray) F.W.Schmidt
Cephalanthera damasonium (Mill.) Druce	Epipactis ochroleuca Baumg.
Cephalanthera damasonium (Mill.) Druce	Serapias damasonium Mill.
Cephalanthera damasonium (Mill.) Druce	Serapias grandiflora Oeder
Cephalanthera damasonium (Mill.) Druce	Serapias grandiflora subsp. lancifolia (Murray) Ehrh.
Cephalanthera damasonium (Mill.) Druce	Serapias lancifolia Murray
Cephalanthera damasonium (Mill.) Druce	Serapias latifolia Mill.
Cephalanthera damasonium (Mill.) Druce	Serapias ochroleuca (Baumg.) Steud.
Cephalanthera damasonium (Mill.) Druce	Serapias pallens (Sw.) S.B.Jundz.
Cephalanthera damasonium (Mill.) Druce	Serapias tota-alba Gilib.
Cephalanthera longifolia (L.) Fritsch	Cephalanthera acuminata Wall. ex Lindl.
Cephalanthera longifolia (L.) Fritsch	Cephalanthera alpicola Fukuy.
Cephalanthera longifolia (L.) Fritsch	Cephalanthera alpicola var. shizuoi (F.Maek.) T.Hashim.
Cephalanthera longifolia (L.) Fritsch	Cephalanthera angustifolia Simonk.
Cephalanthera longifolia (L.) Fritsch	Cephalanthera conferta (B.Baumann & H.Baumann) Kreutz
Cephalanthera longifolia (L.) Fritsch	Cephalanthera elegans Schltr.
Cephalanthera longifolia (L.) Fritsch	Cephalanthera ensifolia Rich.
Cephalanthera longifolia (L.) Fritsch	Cephalanthera grandiflora Gray
Cephalanthera longifolia (L.) Fritsch	Cephalanthera lonchophylla Rchb.f.
Cephalanthera longifolia (L.) Fritsch	Cephalanthera longifolia subsp. conferta B.Baumann & H.Baumann
Cephalanthera longifolia (L.) Fritsch	Cephalanthera longifolia f. conformis Suetsugu & H.Hayak.
Cephalanthera longifolia (L.) Fritsch	Cephalanthera longifolia var. rosea Perko
Cephalanthera longifolia (L.) Fritsch	Cephalanthera mairei Schltr.
Cephalanthera longifolia (L.) Fritsch	Cephalanthera maravignae Tineo
Cephalanthera longifolia (L.) Fritsch	Cephalanthera pallens Rich.
Cephalanthera longifolia (L.) Fritsch	Cephalanthera shizuoi F.Maek.
Cephalanthera longifolia (L.) Fritsch	Cephalanthera taiwaniana S.S.Ying
Cephalanthera longifolia (L.) Fritsch	Cephalanthera thomsonii Rchb.f.
Cephalanthera longifolia (L.) Fritsch	Cephalanthera xiphophyllum Rchb.f.
Cephalanthera longifolia (L.) Fritsch	Cymbidium xiphophyllum (Ehrh. ex L.f.) Sw.
Cephalanthera longifolia (L.) Fritsch	Epipactis ensifolia F.W.Schmidt
Cephalanthera longifolia (L.) Fritsch	Epipactis grandiflora (L.) Sm.
Cephalanthera longifolia (L.) Fritsch	Epipactis grandifolia All.
Cephalanthera longifolia (L.) Fritsch	Epipactis longifolia (L.) All.
Cephalanthera longifolia (L.) Fritsch	Epipactis pallens Sw.
Cephalanthera longifolia (L.) Fritsch	Epipactis pallida Sw.
Cephalanthera longifolia (L.) Fritsch	Epipactis xiphophylla (Ehrh. ex L.f.) Sw.
Cephalanthera longifolia (L.) Fritsch	Helleborine longifolia (L.) Moench
Cephalanthera longifolia (L.) Fritsch	Limodorum acuminatum (Wall. ex Lindl.) Kuntze

Cephalanthera longifolia (L.) Fritsch	Limodorum grandiflorum (L.) Kuntze
Cephalanthera longifolia (L.) Fritsch	Limodorum longifolium (L.) Kuntze
Cephalanthera longifolia (L.) Fritsch	Serapias alba (Crantz) Salisb.
Cephalanthera longifolia (L.) Fritsch	Serapias ensifolia (L.f.) Murray
Cephalanthera longifolia (L.) Fritsch	Serapias grandiflora L.
Cephalanthera longifolia (L.) Fritsch	Serapias grandiflora subsp. ensifolia (L.f.) Ehrh.
Cephalanthera longifolia (L.) Fritsch	Serapias helleborine var. longifolia L.
Cephalanthera longifolia (L.) Fritsch	Serapias lonchophyllum L.f.
Cephalanthera longifolia (L.) Fritsch	Serapias longifolia (L.) L.
Cephalanthera longifolia (L.) Fritsch	Serapias nivea Vill.
Cephalanthera longifolia (L.) Fritsch	Serapias pallida Wahlenb.
Cephalanthera longifolia (L.) Fritsch	Serapias xiphophyllum Ehrh. ex L.f.
Cephalanthera rubra (L.) Rich.	Cephalanthera comosa Tineo
Cephalanthera rubra (L.) Rich.	Cephalanthera rubra f. alba Raynaud
Cephalanthera rubra (L.) Rich.	Cephalanthera rubra f. comosa (Tineo) Robatsch
Cephalanthera rubra (L.) Rich.	Cymbidium rubrum (L.) Sw.
Cephalanthera rubra (L.) Rich.	Dorycheile rubra (L.) Fuss
Cephalanthera rubra (L.) Rich.	Epipactis purpurea Crantz
Cephalanthera rubra (L.) Rich.	Epipactis rubra (L.) F.W.Schmidt
Cephalanthera rubra (L.) Rich.	Helleborine rubra (L.) Schrank
Cephalanthera rubra (L.) Rich.	Limodorum rubrum (L.) Kuntze
Cephalanthera rubra (L.) Rich.	Serapias rubra L.
Chiloglottis diphylla R.Br.	Caladenia diphylla (R.Br.) Rchb.f.
Chiloglottis formicifera Fitzg.	Myrmechila formicifera (Fitzg.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem.
Chiloglottis platyptera D.L.Jones	Myrmechila platyptera (D.L.Jones) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem.
Chiloglottis pluricallata D.L.Jones	Simpliglottis pluricallata (D.L.Jones) Szlach.
Chiloglottis trapeziformis Fitzg.	Myrmechila trapeziformis (Fitzg.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem.
Chiloglottis trapezoformis Fitzg.	Myrmechila trapeziformis (Fitzg.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem.
Chiloglottis trilabra Fitzg.	Chiloglottis dockrillii Rupp
Coelogyne ovalis Lindl.	Pleione fuliginosa (Lodd. ex Hook.) Kuntze
Coelogyne ovalis Lindl.	Coelogyne arunachalensis H.J.Chowdhery & G.D.Pal
Coelogyne ovalis Lindl.	Coelogyne mishmensis Gogoi
Coelogyne ovalis Lindl.	Coelogyne decora Wall. ex Voigt
Coelogyne ovalis Lindl.	Coelogyne fuliginosa Lodd. ex Hook.
Coelogyne ovalis Lindl.	Coelogyne longeciliata Teijsm. & Binn.
Coelogyne ovalis Lindl.	Coelogyne pilosissima Planch.
Corybas fimbriatus (R.Br.) Rchb.f.	Corybas callosus Blume
Corybas fimbriatus (R.Br.) Rchb.f.	Corysanthes callosa (Blume) Blume
Corybas fimbriatus (R.Br.) Rchb.f.	Corysanthes fimbriata R.Br.
Corybas hispidus D.L.Jones	Corysanthes hispida (D.L.Jones) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem.
Corybas montanus D.L.Jones	Anzybas montanus (D.L.Jones) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem.
Cremastra appendiculata (D.Don) Makino	Cremastra wallichiana Lindl.
Cremastra appendiculata (D.Don) Makino	Cymbidium appendiculatum D.Don
Cremastra appendiculata (D.Don) Makino	Cremastra appendiculata var. appendiculata
Cremastra appendiculata (D.Don) Makino	Cremastra appendiculata var. variabilis (Blume) I.D.Lund

Crepidium ridleyi (J.J.Sm.) Szlach.	Malaxis ridleyi (J.J.Sm.) Bakh.f.
Crepidium ridleyi (J.J.Sm.) Szlach.	Microstylis ridleyi J.J.Sm.
Crepidium ridleyi (J.J.Sm.) Szlach.	Microstylis ridleyi J.J.Sm.
Crepidium ridleyi (J.J.Sm.) Szlach.	Malaxis ridleyi (J.J.Sm.) Bakh.f.
Cryptostylis leptochila F.Muell. ex Benth.	Cryptostylis leptochila var. frenchiana F.Muell.
Cryptostylis subulata (Labill.) Rchb.f.	Malaxis subulata Labill.
Cryptostylis subulata (Labill.) Rchb.f.	Cryptostylis longifolia R.Br.
Cymbidium canaliculatum R.Br.	Cymbidium canaliculatum f. aureolum Rupp
Cymbidium canaliculatum R.Br.	Cymbidium canaliculatum var. barrettii Nicholls
Cymbidium canaliculatum R.Br.	Cymbidium canaliculatum f. barrettii (Nicholls) O.Gruss & M.Wolff
Cymbidium canaliculatum R.Br.	Cymbidium canaliculatum f. fuscum Rupp
Cymbidium canaliculatum R.Br.	Cymbidium canaliculatum var. marginatum Rupp
Cymbidium canaliculatum R.Br.	Cymbidium canaliculatum f. purpurascens Rupp
Cymbidium canaliculatum R.Br.	Cymbidium canaliculatum f. sparkesii (Rendle) O.Gruss & M.Wolff
Cymbidium canaliculatum R.Br.	Cymbidium canaliculatum var. sparkesii (Rendle) F.M.Bailey
Cymbidium canaliculatum R.Br.	Cymbidium canaliculatum f. viridiflorum D.P.Banks
Cymbidium canaliculatum R.Br.	Cymbidium sparkesii Rendle
Cymbidium elegans Lindl.	Cymbidium elegans var. elegans
Cymbidium elegans Lindl.	Cymbidium elegans var. lushuiense (Z.J.Liu, S.C.Chen & X.C.Shi) Z.J.Liu & S.C.Chen
Cymbidium elegans Lindl.	Cyperorchis elegans (Lindl.) Blume
Cymbidium goeringii (Rchb.f.) Rchb.f.	Cymbidium forrestii Rolfe
Cymbidium goeringii (Rchb.f.) Rchb.f.	Cymbidium goeringii var. mackinnonii (Duthie) A.N.Rao
Cymbidium goeringii (Rchb.f.) Rchb.f.	Cymbidium mackinnonii Duthie
Cymbidium goeringii (Rchb.f.) Rchb.f.	Cymbidium pseudovirens Schltr.
Cymbidium goeringii (Rchb.f.) Rchb.f.	Cymbidium tentyozanense Masam.
Cymbidium goeringii (Rchb.f.) Rchb.f.	Cymbidium uniflorum T.C.Yen
Cymbidium goeringii (Rchb.f.) Rchb.f.	Cymbidium virens Rchb.f.
Cymbidium goeringii (Rchb.f.) Rchb.f.	Cymbidium virescens Lindl.
Cymbidium goeringii (Rchb.f.) Rchb.f.	Cymbidium yunnanense Schltr.
Cymbidium goeringii (Rchb.f.) Rchb.f.	Maxillaria goeringii Rchb.f.
Cymbidium hookerianum Rchb.f.	Cymbidium giganteum var. hookerianum Rchb.f.
Cymbidium hookerianum Rchb.f.	Cymbidium grandiflorum Griff.
Cymbidium hookerianum Rchb.f.	Cymbidium grandiflorum var. punctatum Gogn.
Cymbidium hookerianum Rchb.f.	Cyperorchis grandiflora Schltr.
Cymbidium madidum Lindl.	Cymbidium queeneanum Klinge
Cymbidium madidum Lindl.	Cymbidium madidum var. leroyi (St.Cloud) Menninger
Cymbidium madidum Lindl.	Cymbidium albuciflorum F.Muell.
Cymbidium madidum Lindl.	Cymbidium iridifolium A.Cunn. ex Lindl.
Cymbidium madidum Lindl.	Cymbidium leae Rendle
Cymbidium madidum Lindl.	Cymbidium leroyi St.Cloud
Cymbidium suave R.Br.	Cymbidium gomphocarpum Fitzg.
Cynorkis flexuosa Lindl.	Cynorkis flexuosa var. bifoliata Schltr.
Cynorkis flexuosa Lindl.	Cynorkis flexuosa var. flexuosa
Cynorkis flexuosa Lindl.	Cynorkis flexuosa var. bifoliata Schltr.
Cynorkis flexuosa Lindl.	Cynorkis flexuosa var. flexuosa
Cypripedium acaule Aiton	Calceolus hirsutus (Mill.) Nieuwl.

Cypripedium acaule Aiton	Cypripedium acaule f. albiflora E.L.Rand & Redfield
Cypripedium acaule Aiton	Cypripedium acaule f. biflorum P.M.Br.
Cypripedium acaule Aiton	Cypripedium acaule f. lancifolia House
Cypripedium acaule Aiton	Cypripedium catesbianum Raf.
Cypripedium acaule Aiton	Cypripedium hirsutum Mill.
Cypripedium acaule Aiton	Cypripedium humile Salisb.
Cypripedium acaule Aiton	Cypripedium vittatum var. planum Raf.
Cypripedium acaule Aiton	Fissipes acaulis (Aiton) Small
Cypripedium acaule Aiton	Fissipes acaulis f. lancifolia House
Cypripedium acaule Aiton	Fissipes hirsuta (Mill.) Farw.
Cypripedium acaule Aiton	Fissipes hirsuta f. albiflora (E.L.Rand & Redfield) Farw.
Cypripedium guttatum Sw.	Cypripedium bouffordianum Yong H.Zhang & H.Sun
Cypripedium guttatum Sw.	Cypripedium guttatum f. albiflorum Aver.
Cypripedium guttatum Sw.	Cypripedium guttatum f. bouffordianum (Yong H.Zhang & H.Sun) J.M.H.Shaw
Cypripedium guttatum Sw.	Cypripedium guttatum f. punicum Y.N.Lee
Cypripedium guttatum Sw.	Cypripedium orientale Spreng.
Cypripedium guttatum Sw.	Cypripedium variegatum Georgi
Cyrtochilum revolutum (Lindl.) Dalstrom	Odontoglossum bogotense Schltr.
Cyrtochilum revolutum (Lindl.) Dalstrom	Odontoglossum jamaicense Griseb.
Cyrtochilum revolutum (Lindl.) Dalstrom	Odontoglossum lindenii Lindl.
Cyrtochilum revolutum (Lindl.) Dalstrom	Odontoglossum platyodon Rchb.f.
Cyrtochilum revolutum (Lindl.) Dalstrom	Odontoglossum platyotum Rchb.f.
Cyrtochilum revolutum (Lindl.) Dalstrom	Odontoglossum revolutum Lindl.
Cyrtochilum revolutum (Lindl.) Dalstrom	Oncidium revolutum (Lindl.) Beer
Cyrtostylis reniformis	Caladenia reniformis (R.Br.) Rchb.f.
Cyrtostylis reniformis	Acianthus reniformis (R.Br.) Schltr.
Dactylorhiza elata (Poir.) Soó	Dactylorchis elata (Poir.) Verm.
Dactylorhiza elata (Poir.) Soó	Dactylorchis munbyana (Boiss. & Reut.) Verm.
Dactylorhiza elata (Poir.) Soó	Dactylorchis sesquipedalis (Willd.) Verm.
Dactylorhiza elata (Poir.) Soó	Dactylorhiza atlantica Kreutz & Vlaciha
Dactylorhiza elata (Poir.) Soó	Dactylorhiza brennensis (E.Nelson) D.Tyteca & Gathoye
Dactylorhiza elata (Poir.) Soó	Dactylorhiza elata f. alba (Soó) Raynaud
Dactylorhiza elata (Poir.) Soó	Dactylorhiza elata var. algerica (Rchb.f.) P.Delforge
Dactylorhiza elata (Poir.) Soó	Dactylorhiza elata subsp. ambigua (J.A.Guim.) Kreutz
Dactylorhiza elata (Poir.) Soó	Dactylorhiza elata subsp. atlantica (Kreutz & Vlaciha) Eccarius
Dactylorhiza elata (Poir.) Soó	Dactylorhiza elata subsp. brennensis E.Nelson
Dactylorhiza elata (Poir.) Soó	Dactylorhiza elata var. brennensis (E.Nelson) P.Delforge
Dactylorhiza elata (Poir.) Soó	Dactylorhiza elata f. cordata Landwehr
Dactylorhiza elata (Poir.) Soó	Dactylorhiza elata subsp. elongata (Maire) Kreutz, Rebbas & Véla
Dactylorhiza elata (Poir.) Soó	Dactylorhiza elata subsp. iberica (T.Stephenson) Kreutz
Dactylorhiza elata (Poir.) Soó	Dactylorhiza elata f. leucantha (Maire & Weiller) Raynaud
Dactylorhiza elata (Poir.) Soó	Dactylorhiza elata subvar. maroccanica (Soó) Raynaud
Dactylorhiza elata (Poir.) Soó	Dactylorhiza elata subsp. mauritanica B.Baumann & H.Baumann
Dactylorhiza elata (Poir.) Soó	Dactylorhiza elata subsp. munbyana (Boiss. & Reut.) Kreutz
Dactylorhiza elata (Poir.) Soó	Dactylorhiza elata var. occitanica (Geniez, Melki, Pain & Soca) P.Delforge

Dactylorhiza elata (Poir.) Soó	Dactylorhiza elata f. pallida (Maire & Weiller) Raynaud
Dactylorhiza elata (Poir.) Soó	Dactylorhiza elata f. peltieri (Soó) Raynaud
Dactylorhiza elata (Poir.) Soó	Dactylorhiza elata var. sesquipedalis (Willd.) Landwehr
Dactylorhiza elata (Poir.) Soó	Dactylorhiza elata subsp. sesquipedalis (Willd.) Soó
Dactylorhiza elata (Poir.) Soó	Dactylorhiza elata subvar. speciosissima (Soó) Raynaud
Dactylorhiza elata (Poir.) Soó	Dactylorhiza elata subvar. stephensonii (Maire & Weiller) Raynaud
Dactylorhiza elata (Poir.) Soó	Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. africana (Klinge) P.D.Sell
Dactylorhiza elata (Poir.) Soó	Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. elata (Poir.) H.Sund.
Dactylorhiza elata (Poir.) Soó	Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. sesquipedalis (Willd.) H.A.Pedersen & Hedrén
Dactylorhiza elata (Poir.) Soó	Dactylorhiza munbyana (Boiss. & Reut.) Holub
Dactylorhiza elata (Poir.) Soó	Dactylorhiza occitanica Geniez, Melki, Pain & Soca
Dactylorhiza elata (Poir.) Soó	Dactylorhiza sesquipedalis (Willd.) M.Laínz
Dactylorhiza elata (Poir.) Soó	Dactylorhiza vestita (Lag. & Rodr.) Aver.
Dactylorhiza elata (Poir.) Soó	Gymnadenia elata (Poir.) Lindl.
Dactylorhiza elata (Poir.) Soó	× Orchidactyla kabyliensis (G.Keller) Aver.
Dactylorhiza elata (Poir.) Soó	Orchis africana (Klinge) A.W.Hill
Dactylorhiza elata (Poir.) Soó	Orchis ambigua Martrin-Donos
Dactylorhiza elata (Poir.) Soó	Orchis elata Poir.
Dactylorhiza elata (Poir.) Soó	Orchis elata subsp. ambigua (J.A.Guim.) Soó
Dactylorhiza elata (Poir.) Soó	Orchis elata subsp. munbyana (Boiss. & Reut.) E.G.Camus
Dactylorhiza elata (Poir.) Soó	Orchis elata subsp. sesquipedalis (Willd.) P.Fourn.
Dactylorhiza elata (Poir.) Soó	Orchis elata subsp. sesquipedalis (Willd.) Soó
Dactylorhiza elata (Poir.) Soó	Orchis incarnata var. algerica Rchb.f.
Dactylorhiza elata (Poir.) Soó	Orchis incarnata subsp. sesquipedalis (Willd.) E.G.Camus
Dactylorhiza elata (Poir.) Soó	Orchis kabyliensis G.Keller
Dactylorhiza elata (Poir.) Soó	Orchis latifolia subsp. elata (Poir.) Maire
Dactylorhiza elata (Poir.) Soó	Orchis latifolia var. elongata Maire
Dactylorhiza elata (Poir.) Soó	Orchis latifolia subsp. lusitanica (Steud.) Gand.
Dactylorhiza elata (Poir.) Soó	Orchis latifolia subsp. sesquipedala (Willd.) Maire
Dactylorhiza elata (Poir.) Soó	Orchis latifolia subsp. sesquipedalis (Willd.) Maire
Dactylorhiza elata (Poir.) Soó	Orchis lusitanica Steud.
Dactylorhiza elata (Poir.) Soó	Orchis munbyana Boiss. & Reut.
Dactylorhiza elata (Poir.) Soó	Orchis orientalis subsp. africana Klinge
Dactylorhiza elata (Poir.) Soó	Orchis rassautae (Alleiz.) Alleiz.
Dactylorhiza elata (Poir.) Soó	Orchis sesquipedalis Willd.
Dactylorhiza elata (Poir.) Soó	Orchis sesquipedalis var. iberica T.Stephenson
Dactylorhiza elata (Poir.) Soó	Orchis vestita Lag. & Rodr.
Dactylorhiza euxina (Nevski) Czerep.	Dactylorhiza cataonica subsp. caucasica (Klinge) Soó
Dactylorhiza euxina (Nevski) Czerep.	Dactylorhiza caucasica (Klinge) Soó
Dactylorhiza euxina (Nevski) Czerep.	Dactylorhiza euxina var. markowitschii (Soó) Renz & Taubenheim
Dactylorhiza euxina (Nevski) Czerep.	Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. caucasica (Klinge) H.Sund.
Dactylorhiza euxina (Nevski) Czerep.	Dactylorhiza markowitschii (Soó) Aver.
Dactylorhiza euxina (Nevski) Czerep.	Orchis caucasica (Klinge) Medw.
Dactylorhiza euxina (Nevski) Czerep.	Orchis cordigera var. caucasica (Klinge) Klinge
Dactylorhiza euxina (Nevski) Czerep.	Orchis euxina Nevski
Dactylorhiza euxina (Nevski) Czerep.	Orchis monticola subsp. caucasica Klinge

Dactylorhiza hatagirea (D.Don) Soó	Orchis hatagirea D.Don
Dactylorhiza iberica (M.Bieb. ex Willd.) Soó	Dactylorchis iberica (M.Bieb. ex Willd.) Verm.
Dactylorhiza iberica (M.Bieb. ex Willd.) Soó	Gymnadenia angustifolia (M.Bieb.) Spreng.
Dactylorhiza iberica (M.Bieb. ex Willd.) Soó	Orchis angustifolia M.Bieb.
Dactylorhiza iberica (M.Bieb. ex Willd.) Soó	Orchis iberica M.Bieb. ex Willd.
Dactylorhiza iberica (M.Bieb. ex Willd.) Soó	Orchis leptophylla K.Koch
Dactylorhiza iberica (M.Bieb. ex Willd.) Soó	Orchis natolica Fisch. & C.A.Mey.
Dactylorhiza incarnata (L.) Soó	Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. cilicica (Klinge) H.Sund.
Dactylorhiza incarnata (L.) Soó	Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. coccinea (Pugsley) Soó
Dactylorhiza incarnata (L.) Soó	Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. cruenta (O.F.Müll.) P.D.Sell
Dactylorhiza incarnata (L.) Soó	Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. cungsii Kreutz
Dactylorhiza incarnata (L.) Soó	Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. gemmana (Pugsley) P.D.Sell
Dactylorhiza incarnata (L.) Soó	Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. incarnata
Dactylorhiza incarnata (L.) Soó	Dactylorhiza incarnata nothosubsp. krylovii (Soó) ined.
Dactylorhiza incarnata (L.) Soó	Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. ochroleuca (Wüstnei ex Boll) P.F.Hunt & Summerh.
Dactylorhiza incarnata (L.) Soó	Dactylorhiza incarnata nothosubsp. versicolor (J.C.Schmidt ex Lüscher) Potucek
Dactylorhiza incarnata (L.) Soó	Dactylorchis incarnata (L.) Verm.
Dactylorhiza incarnata (L.) Soó	Orchis incarnata L.
Dactylorhiza incarnata (L.) Soó	Orchis latifolia subsp. incarnata (L.) Hook.f.
Dactylorhiza incarnata (L.) Soó	Orchis latifolia subsp. incarnata (L.) Corb.
Dactylorhiza incarnata (L.) Soó	Orchis maculata subsp. incarnata (L.) Douin
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. cilicica (Klinge) H.Sund.	Dactylorchis umbrosa (Kar. & Kir.) Wendelbo
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. cilicica (Klinge) H.Sund.	Dactylorhiza cataonica (H.Fleischm.) Holub
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. cilicica (Klinge) H.Sund.	Dactylorhiza chuhensis Renz & Taubenheim
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. cilicica (Klinge) H.Sund.	Dactylorhiza cilicica (Klinge) Soó
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. cilicica (Klinge) H.Sund.	Dactylorhiza elata subsp. anatolica E.Nelson
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. cilicica (Klinge) H.Sund.	Dactylorhiza incarnata var. kotschyi (Rchb.f.) H.A.Pedersen, P.J.Cribb & Rolf Kühn
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. cilicica (Klinge) H.Sund.	Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. turcestanica (Klinge) H.Sund.
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. cilicica (Klinge) H.Sund.	Dactylorhiza kotschyi (Rchb.f.) P.F.Hunt & Summerh.
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. cilicica (Klinge) H.Sund.	Dactylorhiza maculata subsp. osmanica (Klinge) H.Sund.
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. cilicica (Klinge) H.Sund.	Dactylorhiza merovensis (Grossh.) Aver.
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. cilicica (Klinge) H.Sund.	Dactylorhiza nevskii H.Baumann & Künkele
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. cilicica (Klinge) H.Sund.	Dactylorhiza olocheilos (Boiss.) Aver.
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. cilicica (Klinge) H.Sund.	Dactylorhiza osmanica (Klinge) Soó
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. cilicica (Klinge) H.Sund.	Dactylorhiza osmanica subsp. anatolica (E.Nelson) Eccarius
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. cilicica (Klinge) H.Sund.	Dactylorhiza osmanica var. anatolica (E.Nelson) Renz & Taubenheim
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. cilicica (Klinge) H.Sund.	Dactylorhiza persica (Schltr.) Soó
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. cilicica (Klinge) H.Sund.	Dactylorhiza renzii Aver.
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. cilicica (Klinge) H.Sund.	Dactylorhiza sanasunitensis (H.Fleischm.) Soó
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. cilicica (Klinge) H.Sund.	Dactylorhiza umbrosa (Kar. & Kir.) Nevski
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. cilicica (Klinge) H.Sund.	Dactylorhiza umbrosa var. longibracteata Renz
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. cilicica (Klinge) H.Sund.	Dactylorhiza umbrosa var. ochroleuca (Bornm.) Renz
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. cilicica (Klinge) H.Sund.	Dactylorhiza umbrosa subsp. persica (Schltr.) Kreutz
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. cilicica (Klinge) H.Sund.	Dactylorhiza vanensis E.Nelson
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. cilicica (Klinge) H.Sund.	Orchis cataonica H.Fleischm.
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. cilicica (Klinge) H.Sund.	Orchis cilicica (Klinge) Schltr.

Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. cilicica (Klinge) H.Sund.	Orchis incarnata var. kotschyi Rchb.f.
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. cilicica (Klinge) H.Sund.	Orchis kotschyi (Rchb.f.) Schltr.
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. cilicica (Klinge) H.Sund.	Orchis merovensis Grossh.
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. cilicica (Klinge) H.Sund.	Orchis olocheilos (Boiss.) Soó
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. cilicica (Klinge) H.Sund.	Orchis orientalis subsp. cilicica Klinge
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. cilicica (Klinge) H.Sund.	Orchis orientalis subsp. osmanica Klinge
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. cilicica (Klinge) H.Sund.	Orchis orientalis subsp. turcestanica Klinge
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. cilicica (Klinge) H.Sund.	Orchis osmanica (Klinge) A.W.Hill
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. cilicica (Klinge) H.Sund.	Orchis persica Schltr.
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. cilicica (Klinge) H.Sund.	Orchis sanasunitensis H.Fleischm.
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. cilicica (Klinge) H.Sund.	Orchis turkestanica (Klinge) Klinge ex B.Fedtsch.
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. cilicica (Klinge) H.Sund.	Orchis umbrosa Kar. & Kir.
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. incarnata	Orchis condensa Schur
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. incarnata	Orchis fistulata Stokes
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. incarnata	Orchis fistulosa Moench
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. incarnata	Orchis palmata Gilib.
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. incarnata	Dactylorhiza incarnata var. haussknechtii (Klinge) Buttler
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. incarnata	Orchis altaica (Rchb.f.) Soó
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. incarnata	Dactylorhiza strictifolia (Opiz) Rauschert ex Hudziok
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. incarnata	Orchis angustifolia Wimm. & Grab.
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. incarnata	Orchis angustifolia Loisel. ex Rchb.
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. incarnata	Orchis angustifolia var. haussknechtii Klinge
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. incarnata	Orchis comosa Schur
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. incarnata	Orchis comosa Scop.
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. incarnata	Dactylorhiza incarnata var. hyphaematodes (Neuman) Løjtnant
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. incarnata	Orchis divaricata Boreau
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. incarnata	Orchis divaricata Rich. ex Loisel.
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. incarnata	Orchis extensa (Hartm.) Pritz.
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. incarnata	Orchis impudica Crantz
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. incarnata	Orchis incarnata var. intermedia Serg.
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. incarnata	Dactylorhiza incarnata f. brevibracteata (Landwehr) P.Delforge
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. incarnata	Orchis lanceata A.Dietr.
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. incarnata	Orchis latifolia L.
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. incarnata	Orchis macra Schur
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. incarnata	Orchis serotina (Hausskn. ex M.Schulze) A.F.Schwarz
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. incarnata	Orchis militaris Puccin. ex Parl.
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. incarnata	Dactylorhiza incarnata var. immaculata Romolini & Sodi
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. incarnata	Orchis mixta Retz.
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. incarnata	Dactylorhiza kafiriana subsp. baumgartneriana (B.Baumann, H.Baumann, R.Lorenz & Ruedi Peter) Sczep. & Kreutz
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. incarnata	Orchis strictiflora Opiz
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. incarnata	Orchis strictifolia Opiz
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. incarnata	Orchis tharandina Rchb.f.
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. incarnata	Orchis traunsteineri Saut. ex W.D.J.Koch
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. incarnata	Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. baumgartneriana B.Baumann, H.Baumann, R.Lorenz & Ruedi Peter
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. incarnata	Dactylorhiza serotina (Hausskn. ex M.Schulze) G.H.Loos
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. incarnata	Dactylorchis latifolia (L.) Rothm.

Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. incarnata	Orchis latifolia subsp. impudica Soó
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. incarnata	Orchis incarnata subsp. lanceata (A.Dietr.) E.G.Camus
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. incarnata	Orchis incarnata subsp. fraasii K.Richt.
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. incarnata	Dactylorhiza comosa (Scop.) P.D.Sell
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. incarnata	Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. jugicrucis Akhalk., R.Lorenz & Mosul.
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. incarnata	Dactylorhiza incarnata var. jugicrucis (Akhalk., R.Lorenz & Mosul.) P.Delforge
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. incarnata	Dactylorhiza fistulosa H.Baumann & Künkele
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. incarnata	Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. pulchella (Druce) Soó
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. incarnata	Dactylorhiza incarnata f. punctata (Verm.) R.M.Bateman & Denholm
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. incarnata	Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. punctata R.Doll
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. incarnata	Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. pyrenaica Balayer
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. incarnata	Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. serotina (Hausskn. ex M.Schulze) Soó & D.M.Moore
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. incarnata	Dactylorhiza incarnata var. trifurca (Rchb.f.) Aver.
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. incarnata	Dactylorhiza intermedia (Serg.) Kulikov & E.G.Philippov
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. incarnata	Dactylorhiza latifolia (L.) Soó
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. incarnata	Orchis incarnata f. elatior Serg.
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. incarnata	Dactylorhiza incarnata lusus albida (Rchb.f.) Soó
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. incarnata	Dactylorhiza incarnata var. baumgartneriana (B.Baumann, H.Baumann, R.Lorenz & Ruedi Peter) P.Delforge
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. incarnata	Dactylorhiza pulchella (Druce) Aver.
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. incarnata	Orchis richardii Tratt.
Dactylorhiza maculata (L.) Soó	Dactylorhiza maculata subsp. fuchsii (Druce) Hyl.
Dactylorhiza maculata (L.) Soó	Dactylorhiza maculata subsp. maculata
Dactylorhiza maculata (L.) Soó	Dactylorhiza maculata subsp. maurusia (Emb. & Maire) Soó
Dactylorhiza maculata (L.) Soó	Dactylorhiza maculata subsp. saccifera (Brongn.) Diklic
Dactylorhiza maculata (L.) Soó	Dactylorchis maculata (L.) Verm.
Dactylorhiza maculata (L.) Soó	Orchis basilica L. ex Klinge
Dactylorhiza maculata (L.) Soó	Orchis basilica subsp. maculata (L.) Klinge
Dactylorhiza maculata (L.) Soó	Orchis maculata L.
Dactylorhiza maculata subsp. fuchsii (Druce) Hyl.	× Dactylanthera chevallieriana nothosubsp. somersetensis (A.Camus) J.M.H.Shaw
Dactylorhiza maculata subsp. fuchsii (Druce) Hyl.	× Dactylanthera somersetensis (A.Camus) B.Bock
Dactylorhiza maculata subsp. fuchsii (Druce) Hyl.	Dactylorchis fuchsii (Druce) Verm.
Dactylorhiza maculata subsp. fuchsii (Druce) Hyl.	Dactylorchis fuchsii subsp. sooana Borsos
Dactylorhiza maculata subsp. fuchsii (Druce) Hyl.	Dactylorhiza andoeyana Perko
Dactylorhiza maculata subsp. fuchsii (Druce) Hyl.	Dactylorhiza fuchsii (Druce) Soó
Dactylorhiza maculata subsp. fuchsii (Druce) Hyl.	Dactylorhiza fuchsii var. alpina (Landwehr) R.M.Bateman & Denholm
Dactylorhiza maculata subsp. fuchsii (Druce) Hyl.	Dactylorhiza fuchsii f. andoeyana (Perko) P.Delforge
Dactylorhiza maculata subsp. fuchsii (Druce) Hyl.	Dactylorhiza fuchsii subsp. fuchsii
Dactylorhiza maculata subsp. fuchsii (Druce) Hyl.	Dactylorhiza fuchsii subsp. hebridensis (Wilmott) Soó
Dactylorhiza maculata subsp. fuchsii (Druce) Hyl.	Dactylorhiza fuchsii var. hebridensis (Wilmott) R.M.Bateman & Denholm
Dactylorhiza maculata subsp. fuchsii (Druce) Hyl.	Dactylorhiza fuchsii var. longibracteata Vöth
Dactylorhiza maculata subsp. fuchsii (Druce) Hyl.	Dactylorhiza fuchsii f. meyeri (Rchb.f.) P.Delforge
Dactylorhiza maculata subsp. fuchsii (Druce) Hyl.	Dactylorhiza fuchsii var. okellyi (Druce) R.M.Bateman & Denholm
Dactylorhiza maculata subsp. fuchsii (Druce) Hyl.	Dactylorhiza fuchsii subsp. okellyi (Druce) Soó
Dactylorhiza maculata subsp. fuchsii (Druce) Hyl.	Dactylorhiza fuchsii var. psychrophila (Schltr.) B.Bock
Dactylorhiza maculata subsp. fuchsii (Druce) Hyl.	Dactylorhiza fuchsii subsp. psychrophila (Schltr.) Holub
Dactylorhiza maculata subsp. fuchsii (Druce) Hyl.	Dactylorhiza fuchsii subsp. punicea J.Essink, L.Essink & Kreutz

Dactylorhiza maculata subsp. fuchsii (Druce) Hyl.	Dactylorhiza fuchsii f. rhodochila (Turner Ettl.) P.Delforge
Dactylorhiza maculata subsp. fuchsii (Druce) Hyl.	Dactylorhiza fuchsii var. rhodochila Turner Ettl.
Dactylorhiza maculata subsp. fuchsii (Druce) Hyl.	Dactylorhiza fuchsii var. sooana (Borsos) Kreutz
Dactylorhiza maculata subsp. fuchsii (Druce) Hyl.	Dactylorhiza fuchsii subsp. sooana (Borsos) Borsos
Dactylorhiza maculata subsp. fuchsii (Druce) Hyl.	Dactylorhiza fuchsii var. trilobata (Bréb.) P.D.Sell
Dactylorhiza maculata subsp. fuchsii (Druce) Hyl.	Dactylorhiza hebridensis (Wilmott) Aver.
Dactylorhiza maculata subsp. fuchsii (Druce) Hyl.	Dactylorhiza longibracteata (F.W.Schmidt) Holub
Dactylorhiza maculata subsp. fuchsii (Druce) Hyl.	Dactylorhiza maculata subsp. hebridensis (Wilmott) H.Baumann & Künkele
Dactylorhiza maculata subsp. fuchsii (Druce) Hyl.	Dactylorhiza maculata subsp. meyeri (Rchb.f.) Tournay
Dactylorhiza maculata subsp. fuchsii (Druce) Hyl.	Dactylorhiza maculata subsp. okellyi (Druce) H.Baumann & Künkele
Dactylorhiza maculata subsp. fuchsii (Druce) Hyl.	Dactylorhiza maculata var. psychrophila (Schltr.) Vöth
Dactylorhiza maculata subsp. fuchsii (Druce) Hyl.	Dactylorhiza meyeri (Rchb.f.) Aver.
Dactylorhiza maculata subsp. fuchsii (Druce) Hyl.	Dactylorhiza okellyi (Druce) Aver.
Dactylorhiza maculata subsp. fuchsii (Druce) Hyl.	Dactylorhiza psychrophila (Schltr.) Aver.
Dactylorhiza maculata subsp. fuchsii (Druce) Hyl.	× Orchiplatanthera somersetiensis A.Camus
Dactylorhiza maculata subsp. fuchsii (Druce) Hyl.	Orchis fuchsii Druce
Dactylorhiza maculata subsp. fuchsii (Druce) Hyl.	Orchis hebridensis Wilmott
Dactylorhiza maculata subsp. fuchsii (Druce) Hyl.	Orchis longibracteata F.W.Schmidt
Dactylorhiza maculata subsp. fuchsii (Druce) Hyl.	Orchis maculata subsp. meyeri (Rchb.f.) K.Richt.
Dactylorhiza maculata subsp. fuchsii (Druce) Hyl.	Orchis maculata var. meyeri Rchb.f.
Dactylorhiza maculata subsp. fuchsii (Druce) Hyl.	Orchis maculata var. psychrophila Schltr.
Dactylorhiza maculata subsp. fuchsii (Druce) Hyl.	Orchis okellyi (Druce) Druce
Dactylorhiza maculata subsp. fuchsii (Druce) Hyl.	× Rhizanthera somersetiensis (A.Camus) Soó
Dactylorhiza maculata subsp. saccifera (Brongn.) Diklic	Dactylorchis saccifera (Brongn.) Verm.
Dactylorhiza maculata subsp. saccifera (Brongn.) Diklic	Dactylorhiza bithynica H.Baumann
Dactylorhiza maculata subsp. saccifera (Brongn.) Diklic	Dactylorhiza saccifera (Brongn.) Soó
Dactylorhiza maculata subsp. saccifera (Brongn.) Diklic	Dactylorhiza saccifera subsp. bithynica (H.Baumann) Kreutz
Dactylorhiza maculata subsp. saccifera (Brongn.) Diklic	Dactylorhiza saccifera var. lanceolata Landwehr
Dactylorhiza maculata subsp. saccifera (Brongn.) Diklic	Dactylorhiza urvilleana subsp. bithynica (H.Baumann) H.Baumann & R.Lorenz
Dactylorhiza maculata subsp. saccifera (Brongn.) Diklic	Orchis basilica subsp. saccifera (Brongn.) Klinge
Dactylorhiza maculata subsp. saccifera (Brongn.) Diklic	Orchis bonanniana Tod.
Dactylorhiza maculata subsp. saccifera (Brongn.) Diklic	Orchis macrostachys Tineo
Dactylorhiza maculata subsp. saccifera (Brongn.) Diklic	Orchis maculata var. heuffelii (Borsos & Soó) Pauca
Dactylorhiza maculata subsp. saccifera (Brongn.) Diklic	Orchis maculata subsp. macrostachys (Tineo) Soó
Dactylorhiza maculata subsp. saccifera (Brongn.) Diklic	Orchis maculata subsp. saccifera (Brongn.) K.Richt.
Dactylorhiza maculata subsp. saccifera (Brongn.) Diklic	Orchis nesogenes (Briq.) Rouy
Dactylorhiza maculata subsp. saccifera (Brongn.) Diklic	Orchis saccifera Brongn.
Dactylorhiza majalis (Rchb.) P.F.Hunt & Summerh.	Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. baltica (Klinge) H.Sund.
Dactylorhiza majalis (Rchb.) P.F.Hunt & Summerh.	Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. calcifugiens H.A.Pedersen
Dactylorhiza majalis (Rchb.) P.F.Hunt & Summerh.	Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr.) H.Sund.
Dactylorhiza majalis (Rchb.) P.F.Hunt & Summerh.	Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. elatior (Fr.) M.Hedrén & H.A.Pedersen
Dactylorhiza majalis (Rchb.) P.F.Hunt & Summerh.	Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. kalopissii (E.Nelson) H.A.Pedersen, P.J.Cribb & Rolf Kühn
Dactylorhiza majalis (Rchb.) P.F.Hunt & Summerh.	Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. lapponica (Laest. ex Hartm.) H.Sund.
Dactylorhiza majalis (Rchb.) P.F.Hunt & Summerh.	Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. macedonica (J.Hölz. & Künkele) H.A.Pedersen, P.J.Cribb & Rolf Kühn
Dactylorhiza majalis (Rchb.) P.F.Hunt & Summerh.	Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. majalis
Dactylorhiza majalis (Rchb.) P.F.Hunt & Summerh.	Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. nieschalkiorum (H.Baumann & Künkele) H.A.Pedersen, P.J.Cribb & Rolf Kühn

Dactylorhiza majalis (Rchb.) P.F.Hunt & Summerh.	Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. occidentalis (Pugsley) P.D.Sell
Dactylorhiza majalis (Rchb.) P.F.Hunt & Summerh.	Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. pindica (B.Willing & E.Willing) H.A.Pedersen, P.J.Cribb & Rolf Kühn
Dactylorhiza majalis (Rchb.) P.F.Hunt & Summerh.	Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. praetermissa (Druce) D.M.Moore & Soó
Dactylorhiza majalis (Rchb.) P.F.Hunt & Summerh.	Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. purpurella (T.Stephenson & T.A.Stephenson) D.M.Moore & Soó
Dactylorhiza majalis (Rchb.) P.F.Hunt & Summerh.	Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. pythagorae (Gölz & H.R.Reinhard) H.A.Pedersen, P.J.Cribb & Rolf Kühn
Dactylorhiza majalis (Rchb.) P.F.Hunt & Summerh.	Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. sphagnicola (Höppner) H.A.Pedersen & Hedrén
Dactylorhiza majalis (Rchb.) P.F.Hunt & Summerh.	Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. traunsteinerioides (Pugsley) R.M.Bateman & Denholm
Dactylorhiza majalis (Rchb.) P.F.Hunt & Summerh.	Dactylorchis majalis (Rchb.) Verm.
Dactylorhiza majalis (Rchb.) P.F.Hunt & Summerh.	Dactylorhiza comosa subsp. majalis (Rchb.) P.D.Sell
Dactylorhiza majalis (Rchb.) P.F.Hunt & Summerh.	Orchis latifolia subsp. majalis (Rchb.) Klinge
Dactylorhiza majalis (Rchb.) P.F.Hunt & Summerh.	Orchis majalis Rchb.
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Orchis cordigera Fr.
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Orchis latifolia var. cordigera (Fr.) Rchb.f.
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Orchis monticola Klinge
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Orchis monticola subsp. cordigera (Fr.) Klinge
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Dactylorchis cordigera (Fr.) Verm.
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Dactylorhiza cordigera (Fr.) Soó
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Dactylorhiza richteri B.Bock
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Orchis cruenta Rochel
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Orchis latifolia var. conica Lindl.
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Orchis lagotis Rchb.f.
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Orchis latifolia var. blyttii Rchb.f.
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Orchis latifolia var. lagotis Rchb.f.
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Orchis latifolia var. rochelii Griseb. & Schenk
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Orchis cordigera var. macrobracteata Schur
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Orchis latifolia f. gracilis Schur
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Orchis foliosa Schur
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Orchis rivularis Heuff. ex Schur
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Orchis grisebachii Pant.
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Orchis bosniaca Beck
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Orchis cordigera subsp. blyttii (Rchb.f.) K.Richt.
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Orchis cordigera var. foliosa Klinge
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Orchis cordigera lusus immaculata Klinge
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Orchis cordigera var. rocheliana Klinge
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Orchis cordigera f. rochelii (Griseb. & Schenk) Klinge
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Orchis latifolia var. abbreviata Harz
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Orchis latifolia var. brevibracteata Harz
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Orchis latifolia var. comosa Harz
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Orchis latifolia var. densa Harz
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Orchis latifolia var. densiflora Harz
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Orchis latifolia var. elata Harz
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Orchis latifolia var. humilis Harz
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Orchis latifolia var. inaequiloba Harz
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Orchis latifolia var. lanceata Harz
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Orchis latifolia var. laxiuscula Harz
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Orchis latifolia var. macilenta Harz

Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Orchis latifolia var. obtusa Harz
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Orchis latifolia var. parvicalcarata Harz
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Orchis latifolia var. pyramidalis Harz
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Orchis latifolia var. sparsiflora Harz
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Orchis latifolia var. traunsteineriiformis Harz
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Orchis latifolia var. trifida Harz
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Orchis latifolia var. trilobata Harz
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Orchis latifolia var. vulgaris Harz
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Orchis cordigera subsp. bosniaca (Beck) Klinge
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Orchis monticola subsp. bosniaca (Beck) Klinge
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Orchis rocheliana (Klinge) Klinge
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Orchis cordigera var. bosniaca (Beck) Klinge
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Orchis cordigera var. grisebachii (Pant.) Klinge
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Orchis latifolia var. orbiculatus Zapal.
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Orchis cordigera f. banatica Asch. & Graebn.
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Orchis cordigera proles rochelii (Griseb. & Schenk) Asch. & Graebn.
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Orchis latifolia var. macrochlamys Asch. & Graebn.
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Orchis cordigera var. klingei E.G.Camus
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Orchis traunsteineri var. grisebachii (Pant.) E.G.Camus
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Orchis cordigera subsp. siculorum Soó
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Orchis cordigera f. grisebachii (Pant.) Soó
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Orchis cordigera f. simonkaiana Soó
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Orchis cruenta subsp. blyttii
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Orchis siculorum (Soó) Soó
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Orchis blyttii (Rchb.f.) Soó
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Orchis cordigera f. macrobracteata (Schur) Soó
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Orchis cordigera f. rivularis (Heuff. ex Schur) Soó
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Orchis cordigera f. subtriloba Soó
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Orchis latifolia f. densa (Harz) Soó
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Orchis latifolia f. inaequiloba (Harz) Soó
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Orchis hungarica Pant. ex G.Keller & Soó
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Dactylorhiza cordigera subsp. bosniaca (Beck) Soó
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Dactylorhiza cordigera var. grisebachii (Pant.) Soó
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Dactylorhiza cordigera var. rochelii (Griseb. & Schenk) Soó
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Dactylorhiza cordigera subsp. siculorum (Soó) Soó
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Orchis cordigera var. siculorum (Soó) Pauca
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Dactylorhiza cordigera f. albiflora Landwehr
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Dactylorhiza graeca H.Baumann
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Dactylorhiza lagotis (Rchb.f.) H.Baumann
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Dactylorhiza serreana H.Baumann
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Dactylorhiza bosniaca (Beck) Aver.
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Dactylorhiza cordigera var. vermionica B.Willing & E.Willing
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Dactylorhiza cordigera var. graeca (H.Baumann) Presser
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Dactylorhiza cordigera subsp. graeca (H.Baumann) Kreutz
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. cordigera (Fr) H. Sund.	Dactylorhiza cordigera var. rhodopeia Presser
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. kalopissii (E.Nelson) H.A.Pedersen, P.J.(	Dactylorhiza kalopissii E.Nelson

Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. lapponica (Laest. ex Hartm.) H.Sund.	Dactylorchis curvifolia (F.Nyl.) Verm.
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. lapponica (Laest. ex Hartm.) H.Sund.	Dactylorchis gracilis Hesl.-Harr.
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. lapponica (Laest. ex Hartm.) H.Sund.	Dactylorchis lapponica (Laest. ex Hartm.) Verm.
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. lapponica (Laest. ex Hartm.) H.Sund.	Dactylorchis pseudocordigera (Neuman) Lid
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. lapponica (Laest. ex Hartm.) H.Sund.	Dactylorchis traunsteineri (Saut. ex Rchb.) Verm.
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. lapponica (Laest. ex Hartm.) H.Sund.	Dactylorhiza angustata (Arv.-Touv.) D.Tyteca & Gathoye
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. lapponica (Laest. ex Hartm.) H.Sund.	Dactylorhiza bohemica Businský
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. lapponica (Laest. ex Hartm.) H.Sund.	Dactylorhiza carpatica (Batouēk & Kreutz) P.Delforge
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. lapponica (Laest. ex Hartm.) H.Sund.	Dactylorhiza comosa subsp. turfosa (F.Proch.) Holub
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. lapponica (Laest. ex Hartm.) H.Sund.	Dactylorhiza curvifolia (F.Nyl.) Czerep.
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. lapponica (Laest. ex Hartm.) H.Sund.	Dactylorhiza delphinensis D.Tyteca & Gathoye
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. lapponica (Laest. ex Hartm.) H.Sund.	Dactylorhiza devillersiorum P.Delforge
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. lapponica (Laest. ex Hartm.) H.Sund.	Dactylorhiza fuchsii subsp. carpatica (Batouēk & Kreutz) Kreutz
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. lapponica (Laest. ex Hartm.) H.Sund.	Dactylorhiza gracilis (Höppner) Soó
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. lapponica (Laest. ex Hartm.) H.Sund.	Dactylorhiza irenica F.M.Vázquez
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. lapponica (Laest. ex Hartm.) H.Sund.	Dactylorhiza lapponica (Laest. ex Hartm.) Soó
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. lapponica (Laest. ex Hartm.) H.Sund.	Dactylorhiza lapponica subsp. angustata (Arv.-Touv.) Kreutz
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. lapponica (Laest. ex Hartm.) H.Sund.	Dactylorhiza lapponica var. pseudocordigera (Neuman) Kreutz
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. lapponica (Laest. ex Hartm.) H.Sund.	Dactylorhiza lapponica subsp. rhaetica H.Baumann & R.Lorenz
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. lapponica (Laest. ex Hartm.) H.Sund.	Dactylorhiza maculata subsp. schurii (Klinge) Soó
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. lapponica (Laest. ex Hartm.) H.Sund.	Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. traunsteineri (Saut. ex Rchb.) H.Sund.
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. lapponica (Laest. ex Hartm.) H.Sund.	Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. turfosa F.Proch.
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. lapponica (Laest. ex Hartm.) H.Sund.	Dactylorhiza pseudocordigera (Neuman) Soó
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. lapponica (Laest. ex Hartm.) H.Sund.	Dactylorhiza pycnantha (Neuman) Aver.
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. lapponica (Laest. ex Hartm.) H.Sund.	Dactylorhiza rhenana (Höppner) Soó
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. lapponica (Laest. ex Hartm.) H.Sund.	Dactylorhiza rigida (Höppner) Soó
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. lapponica (Laest. ex Hartm.) H.Sund.	Dactylorhiza schurii (Klinge) Aver.
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. lapponica (Laest. ex Hartm.) H.Sund.	Dactylorhiza steegeri (Höppner) Soó
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. lapponica (Laest. ex Hartm.) H.Sund.	Dactylorhiza suevica (A.Fuchs) Soó
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. lapponica (Laest. ex Hartm.) H.Sund.	Dactylorhiza traunsteineri (Saut. ex Rchb.) Soó
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. lapponica (Laest. ex Hartm.) H.Sund.	Dactylorhiza traunsteineri subsp. bohemica (Businský) Kreutz & Sczep.
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. lapponica (Laest. ex Hartm.) H.Sund.	Dactylorhiza traunsteineri subsp. carpatica Batouēk & Kreutz
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. lapponica (Laest. ex Hartm.) H.Sund.	Dactylorhiza traunsteineri var. curvifolia (F.Nyl.) Aver.
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. lapponica (Laest. ex Hartm.) H.Sund.	Dactylorhiza traunsteineri subsp. curvifolia (F.Nyl.) Soó
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. lapponica (Laest. ex Hartm.) H.Sund.	Dactylorhiza traunsteineri subsp. hibernica Landwehr
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. lapponica (Laest. ex Hartm.) H.Sund.	Dactylorhiza traunsteineri subsp. irenica (F.M.Vázquez) Kreutz
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. lapponica (Laest. ex Hartm.) H.Sund.	Dactylorhiza traunsteineri subsp. lapponica (Laest. ex Hartm.) Soó
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. lapponica (Laest. ex Hartm.) H.Sund.	Dactylorhiza traunsteineri subsp. pycnantha (Neuman) Soó
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. lapponica (Laest. ex Hartm.) H.Sund.	Dactylorhiza traunsteineri subsp. rhaetica (H.Baumann & R.Lorenz) F.Benoît
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. lapponica (Laest. ex Hartm.) H.Sund.	Dactylorhiza traunsteineri subsp. schurii (Klinge) Kreutz
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. lapponica (Laest. ex Hartm.) H.Sund.	Dactylorhiza traunsteineri subsp. turfosa (F.Proch.) Kreutz
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. lapponica (Laest. ex Hartm.) H.Sund.	Dactylorhiza traunsteineri subsp. vosagiaca Kreutz & P.Wolff
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. lapponica (Laest. ex Hartm.) H.Sund.	Dactylorhiza traunsteineri subsp. wirtgenii (Höppner) Kreutz
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. lapponica (Laest. ex Hartm.) H.Sund.	Dactylorhiza vironii Kreutz
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. lapponica (Laest. ex Hartm.) H.Sund.	Dactylorhiza vosagiaca (Kreutz & P.Wolff) Herr-Heidtke & Heidtke ex P.Wolff
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. lapponica (Laest. ex Hartm.) H.Sund.	Dactylorhiza wirtgenii (Höppner) Soó

Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. lapponica (Laest. ex Hartm.) H.Sund.	Orchis angustata Arv.-Touv.
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. lapponica (Laest. ex Hartm.) H.Sund.	Orchis angustifolia subsp. friesii (Klinge) Neuman
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. lapponica (Laest. ex Hartm.) H.Sund.	Orchis angustifolia subsp. pycnantha Neuman
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. lapponica (Laest. ex Hartm.) H.Sund.	Orchis angustifolia f. schurii Klinge
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. lapponica (Laest. ex Hartm.) H.Sund.	Orchis angustifolia subsp. subcapitata Neuman
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. lapponica (Laest. ex Hartm.) H.Sund.	Orchis angustifolia subsp. traunsteineri (Saut. ex Rchb.) Klinge
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. lapponica (Laest. ex Hartm.) H.Sund.	Orchis curvifolia F.Nyl.
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. lapponica (Laest. ex Hartm.) H.Sund.	Orchis gracilis Höppner
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. lapponica (Laest. ex Hartm.) H.Sund.	Orchis lapponica (Laest. ex Hartm.) K.Richt.
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. lapponica (Laest. ex Hartm.) H.Sund.	Orchis maculata subsp. lapponica (Laest. ex Hartm.) Nyman
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. lapponica (Laest. ex Hartm.) H.Sund.	Orchis maculata var. schurii (Klinge) Pauca
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. lapponica (Laest. ex Hartm.) H.Sund.	Orchis maculata subsp. traunsteineri (Saut.) Douin
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. lapponica (Laest. ex Hartm.) H.Sund.	Orchis pseudocordigera Neuman
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. lapponica (Laest. ex Hartm.) H.Sund.	Orchis × pseudotraunsteineri subsp. suevica A.Fuchs
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. lapponica (Laest. ex Hartm.) H.Sund.	Orchis recurva F.Nyl. ex Fr.
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. lapponica (Laest. ex Hartm.) H.Sund.	Orchis rhenana Höppner
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. lapponica (Laest. ex Hartm.) H.Sund.	Orchis rigida Höppner
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. lapponica (Laest. ex Hartm.) H.Sund.	Orchis steegeri Höppner
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. lapponica (Laest. ex Hartm.) H.Sund.	Orchis traunsteineri Saut. ex Rchb.
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. lapponica (Laest. ex Hartm.) H.Sund.	Orchis wirtgenii Höppner
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. pindica (B.Willing & E.Willing) H.A.Peder	Dactylorhiza baumanniana J.Hölz. & Künkele
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. pindica (B.Willing & E.Willing) H.A.Peder	Dactylorhiza baumanniana subsp. smolikana (B.Willing & E.Willing) H.Baumann & R.Lorenz
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. pindica (B.Willing & E.Willing) H.A.Peder	Dactylorhiza cordigera subsp. pindica (B.Willing & E.Willing) H.Baumann & R.Lorenz
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. pindica (B.Willing & E.Willing) H.A.Peder	Dactylorhiza koutsourana B.Willing & E.Willing
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. pindica (B.Willing & E.Willing) H.A.Peder	Dactylorhiza pindica B.Willing & E.Willing
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. pindica (B.Willing & E.Willing) H.A.Peder	Dactylorhiza salictina B.Willing & E.Willing
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. pindica (B.Willing & E.Willing) H.A.Peder	Dactylorhiza smolikana B.Willing & E.Willing
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. pindica (B.Willing & E.Willing) H.A.Peder	Dactylorhiza souflikensis B.Willing & E.Willing
Dactylorhiza majalis subsp. pindica (B.Willing & E.Willing) H.A.Peder	Dactylorhiza souflikensis nothosubsp. salictina (B.Willing & E.Willing) Eccarius
Dactylorhiza romana (Sebast.) Soó	Dactylorhiza romana subsp. georgica (Klinge) Soó ex Renz & Taubenheim
Dactylorhiza romana (Sebast.) Soó	Dactylorhiza romana subsp. guimaraesii (E.G.Camus) H.A.Pedersen
Dactylorhiza romana (Sebast.) Soó	Dactylorhiza romana subsp. romana
Dactylorhiza romana (Sebast.) Soó	Dactylorchis romana (Sebast.) Verm.
Dactylorhiza romana (Sebast.) Soó	Dactylorhiza sambucina subsp. romana (Sebast.) Bornm.
Dactylorhiza romana (Sebast.) Soó	Orchis romana Sebast.
Dactylorhiza romana subsp. georgica (Klinge) Soó ex Renz & Tauber	Dactylorchis flavescens (K.Koch) Verm.
Dactylorhiza romana subsp. georgica (Klinge) Soó ex Renz & Tauber	Dactylorhiza flavescens (K.Koch) Holub
Dactylorhiza romana subsp. georgica (Klinge) Soó ex Renz & Tauber	Dactylorhiza ruprechtii Aver.
Dactylorhiza romana subsp. georgica (Klinge) Soó ex Renz & Tauber	Dactylorhiza sambucina subsp. georgica (Klinge) H.Sund.
Dactylorhiza romana subsp. georgica (Klinge) Soó ex Renz & Tauber	Dactylorhiza sulphurea subsp. georgica (Klinge) Herrero & Ó.Sánchez
Dactylorhiza romana subsp. georgica (Klinge) Soó ex Renz & Tauber	Orchis flavescens K.Koch
Dactylorhiza romana subsp. georgica (Klinge) Soó ex Renz & Tauber	Orchis georgica (Klinge) Medw.
Dactylorhiza romana subsp. georgica (Klinge) Soó ex Renz & Tauber	Orchis mediterranea subsp. georgica Klinge
Dactylorhiza romana subsp. georgica (Klinge) Soó ex Renz & Tauber	Orchis romana subsp. georgica (Klinge) E.G.Camus
Dactylorhiza romana subsp. georgica (Klinge) Soó ex Renz & Tauber	Orchis tenuifolia K.Koch
Dactylorhiza sambucina (L.) Soó	Dactylorchis sambucina (L.) Verm.

Dactylorhiza sambucina (L.) Soó	Dactylorhiza fasciculata (Tineo) H.Baumann & Künkele
Dactylorhiza sambucina (L.) Soó	Dactylorhiza latifolia f. rubra (Winterl) D.Tyteca & Gathoye
Dactylorhiza sambucina (L.) Soó	Dactylorhiza sambucina f. chusae C.E.Hermos.
Dactylorhiza sambucina (L.) Soó	Dactylorhiza sambucina f. hybrida (W.Zimm.) Kümpel
Dactylorhiza sambucina (L.) Soó	Dactylorhiza sambucina var. hybrida (W.Zimm.) Peitz
Dactylorhiza sambucina (L.) Soó	Dactylorhiza sambucina subsp. laurentina (R.Bolòs ex Vayr.) Malag.
Dactylorhiza sambucina (L.) Soó	Dactylorhiza sambucina f. robusta (Neuman) Soó
Dactylorhiza sambucina (L.) Soó	Dactylorhiza sambucina f. rubrobracteata (Harz) Soó
Dactylorhiza sambucina (L.) Soó	Orchis fasciculata Tineo
Dactylorhiza sambucina (L.) Soó	Orchis guffroyi P.Fourn.
Dactylorhiza sambucina (L.) Soó	Orchis incarnata Willd.
Dactylorhiza sambucina (L.) Soó	Orchis laurentina R.Bolòs ex Vayr.
Dactylorhiza sambucina (L.) Soó	Orchis lutea Dulac
Dactylorhiza sambucina (L.) Soó	Orchis maculata subsp. sambucina (L.) Bonnier & Layens
Dactylorhiza sambucina (L.) Soó	Orchis pallens Moritzi
Dactylorhiza sambucina (L.) Soó	Orchis saccata Rchb.
Dactylorhiza sambucina (L.) Soó	Orchis salina Fronius
Dactylorhiza sambucina (L.) Soó	Orchis sambucina L.
Dactylorhiza sambucina (L.) Soó	Orchis schleicheri Sweet
Dendrobium bigibbum Lindl.	Callista bigibba (Lindl.) Kuntze
Dendrobium bigibbum Lindl.	Vappodes bigibba (Lindl.) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones
Dendrobium canaliculatum R.Br.	Dendrobium canaliculatum var. canaliculatum
Dendrobium canaliculatum R.Br.	Dendrobium canaliculatum var. foelschei (F.Muell.) Rupp & T.E.Hunt
Dendrobium canaliculatum R.Br.	Callista canaliculata (R.Br.) Kuntze
Dendrobium canaliculatum R.Br.	Cepobaculum canaliculatum (R.Br.) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones
Dendrobium chrysotoxum Lindl.	Callista chrysotoxa (Lindl.) Kuntze
Dendrobium chrysotoxum Lindl.	Dendrobium suavissimum Rchb.f.
Dendrobium chrysotoxum Lindl.	Dendrobium chrysotoxum var. suavissimum (Rchb.f.) A.H.Kent
Dendrobium chrysotoxum Lindl.	Callista suavissima (Rchb.f.) Kuntze
Dendrobium kingianum Bidwill ex Lindl.	Callista kingiana (Bidwell ex Lindl.) Kuntze
Dendrobium kingianum Bidwill ex Lindl.	Dendrocoryne kingianum (Bidwell ex Lindl.) Brieger
Dendrobium kingianum Bidwill ex Lindl.	Tropilis kingiana (Bidwell ex Lindl.) Butzin
Dendrobium kingianum Bidwill ex Lindl.	Thelychiton kingianus (Bidwell ex. Lindl.) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones
Dendrobium longicornu Lindl.	Callista longicornis (Lindl.) Kuntze
Dendrobium longicornu Lindl.	Froscula hispida Raf.
Dendrobium longicornu Lindl.	Dendrobium flexuosum Griff.
Dendrobium longicornu Lindl.	Dendrobium hirsutum Griff.
Dendrobium longicornu Lindl.	Dendrobium bulleyi Rolfe
Dendrobium moniliforme (L.) Sw.	Epidendrum moniliforme L.
Dendrobium moniliforme (L.) Sw.	Epidendrum monile Thunb.
Dendrobium moniliforme (L.) Sw.	Limodorum monile (Thunb.) Thunb.
Dendrobium moniliforme (L.) Sw.	Callista moniliformis (L.) Kuntze
Dendrobium moniliforme (L.) Sw.	Dendrobium monile Kraenzl.
Dendrobium moniliforme (L.) Sw.	Epidendrum moniliferum Panz.
Dendrobium moniliforme (L.) Sw.	Onychium japonicum Blume
Dendrobium moniliforme (L.) Sw.	Dendrobium catenatum Lindl.

Dendrobium moniliforme (L.) Sw.	Dendrobium japonicum (Blume)
Dendrobium moniliforme (L.) Sw.	Dendrobium candidum Wall ex. Lindl.
Dendrobium moniliforme (L.) Sw.	Ormostema albiflora Raf.
Dendrobium moniliforme (L.) Sw.	Dendrobium spathaceum Lindl.
Dendrobium moniliforme (L.) Sw.	Dendrobium castum Bateman
Dendrobium moniliforme (L.) Sw.	Callista candida (Wall ex. Lindl.) Kuntze
Dendrobium moniliforme (L.) Sw.	Callista japonica (Blume) Kuntze
Dendrobium moniliforme (L.) Sw.	Callista spathacea (Lindl.) Kuntze
Dendrobium moniliforme (L.) Sw.	Dendrobium yunnanense Finet
Dendrobium moniliforme (L.) Sw.	Dendrobium zonatum Rolfe
Dendrobium moniliforme (L.) Sw.	Dendrobium heishanense Hayata
Dendrobium moniliforme (L.) Sw.	Dendrobium kosepangii C.L.Tso
Dendrobium moniliforme (L.) Sw.	Dendrobium nienkui C.L.Tso
Dendrobium moniliforme (L.) Sw.	Dendrobium crispulum Kimura & Migo
Dendrobium moniliforme (L.) Sw.	Dendrobium taiwanianum S.S.Ying
Dendrobium moniliforme (L.) Sw.	Dendrobium moniliforme var. malipoense L.J.Chen & Z.J.Lui
Dendrobium moniliforme (L.) Sw.	Dendrobium moniliforme f. alboviolaceum N.H.Tuan & O.Gruss
Dendrobium nobile Lindl.	Callista nobilis (Lindl.) Kuntze
Dendrobium nobile Lindl.	Dendrobium coerulescens Wall. ex Lindl.
Dendrobium nobile Lindl.	Dendrobium lindleyanum Griff.
Dendrobium nobile Lindl.	Dendrobium wallichianum B.S.Williams
Dendrobium nobile Lindl.	Dendrobium nobile var. formosanum Rchb.f.
Dendrobium nobile Lindl.	Dendrobium nobile var. nobilius Rchb.f.
Dendrobium nobile Lindl.	Dendrobium nobile var. cooksonianum Rchb.f.
Dendrobium nobile Lindl.	Dendrobium nobile var. alboluteum Lindl.
Dendrobium nobile Lindl.	Dendrobium nobile var. anomalum Lindl.
Dendrobium nobile Lindl.	Dendrobium nobile var. excellens Lindl.
Dendrobium nobile Lindl.	Dendrobium nobile var. luteum Lindl.
Dendrobium nobile Lindl.	Dendrobium nobile var. majus Lindl.
Dendrobium nobile Lindl.	Dendrobium nobile var. splendidum Lindl.
Dendrobium nobile Lindl.	Dendrobium nobile virginale Rolfe
Dendrobium nobile Lindl.	Dendrobium formosanum (Rchb.f.) Masam.
Dendrobium nobile Lindl.	Dendrobium chlorostylum Gagnep.
Dendrobium nobile Lindl.	Dendrobium nobile f. nobilius (Rchb.f.) M.Hiroe
Dendrobium nobile Lindl.	Dendrobium nobile var. alboluteum Huyen & Aver.
Dendrobium nobile Lindl.	Dendrobium nobile f. cooksonianum (Rchb.f.) O.Gruss & N.H.Tuan
Dendrobium nobile Lindl.	Dendrobium nobile f. virginale (Rolfe) O.Gruss & N.H.Tuan
Dendrobium officinale Kimura & Migo	Dendrobium stricklandianum Rchb.f.
Dendrobium officinale Kimura & Migo	Callista stricklandianum (Rchb.f.) Kuntze
Dendrobium officinale Kimura & Migo	Dendrobium tosaense Makino
Dendrobium officinale Kimura & Migo	Dendrobium pere-fauriei Hayata
Dendrobium officinale Kimura & Migo	Dendrobium tosaense var. pere-fauriei (Hayata) Masam.
Dendrobium officinale Kimura & Migo	Dendrobium tosaense var. chingshuishanianum S.S.Ying
Dendrobium officinale Kimura & Migo	Dendrobium funiushanense T.B.Chao, Z.X.Chen & Z.K.Chen
Dendrobium salaccense (Blume) Lindl.	Grastidium salaccense Blume
Dendrobium salaccense (Blume) Lindl.	Callista salaccense (Blume) Kuntze

Dendrobium salaccense (Blume) Lindl.	Dendrobium intermedium Teijsm. & Binn.
Dendrobium salaccense (Blume) Lindl.	Dendrobium haemoglossum Thwaites
Dendrobium salaccense (Blume) Lindl.	Dendrobium bambusifolium C.S.P.Parish & Rchb.f.
Dendrobium salaccense (Blume) Lindl.	Dendrobium cathcartii Hook.f.
Dendrobium salaccense (Blume) Lindl.	Callista bambusifolia (C.S.P.Parish & Rchb.f.) Kuntze
Dendrobium salaccense (Blume) Lindl.	Callista cathcartii (Hook.f.) Kuntze
Dendrobium salaccense (Blume) Lindl.	Callista haemoglossa (Thwaites) Kuntze
Dendrobium salaccense (Blume) Lindl.	Callista intermedia (Teijsm. & Binn.) Kuntze
Dendrobium salaccense (Blume) Lindl.	Grastidium bambusifolium (C.S.P.Parish & Rchb.f.) Brieger
Dendrobium salaccense (Blume) Lindl.	Grastidium cathcartii (Hook.f.) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones
Dendrobium salaccense (Blume) Lindl.	Grastidium haemoglossum (Thwaites) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones
Dendrobium speciosum Sm.	Callista speciosa (Sm.) Kuntze
Dendrobium speciosum Sm.	Dendrobium speciosum var. typicum Domin
Dendrobium speciosum Sm.	Dendrocoryne speciosum (Sm.) Brieger
Dendrobium speciosum Sm.	Tropilis speciosa (Sm.) Butzin
Dendrobium speciosum Sm.	Thelychiton speciosus (Sm.) M.A.Clem & D.L.Jones
Dendrobium speciosum var. hillii Mast.	Dendrobium speciosum f. hillii (Mast.) Dockrill
Dendrobium speciosum var. hillii Mast.	Dendrobium hillii Hook.
Dendrobium speciosum var. hillii Mast.	Dendrocoryne speciosa var. hillii Brieger
Dendrobium speciosum var. hillii Mast.	Dendrobium speciosum subsp. hillii (Mast.) D.P.Banks & Clemesha
Dendrobium speciosum var. hillii Mast.	Dendrobium tarberi M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones
Dendrobium speciosum var. hillii Mast.	Thelychiton tarberi (M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones
Dienia cylindrostachya Lindl.	Malaxis cylindrostachya (Lindl.) Kuntze
Dienia cylindrostachya Lindl.	Microstylis cylindrostachya (Lindl.) Rchb.f.
Dipodium squamatum (G.Forst.) R.Br.	Corallorhiza squamata (G.Forst.) Poir.
Dipodium squamatum (G.Forst.) R.Br.	Cymbidium squamatum (G.Forst.) Sw.
Dipodium squamatum (G.Forst.) R.Br.	Dipodium punctatum var. album F.M.Bailey
Dipodium squamatum (G.Forst.) R.Br.	Trichochilus neoebudicus Ames
Dipodium squamatum (G.Forst.) R.Br.	Ophrys squamata G.Forst.
Dipodium squamatum (G.Forst.) R.Br.	Dendrobium punctatum Sm.
Dipodium squamatum (G.Forst.) R.Br.	Wailesia punctata (Sm.) G.Nicholson
Dipodium squamatum (G.Forst.) R.Br.	Dipodium punctatum (Sm.) R.Br.
Dipodium squamatum (G.Forst.) R.Br.	Dipodium gracile Kraenzl.
Dipodium squamatum (G.Forst.) R.Br.	Dipodium heimianum Kraenzl.
Dipodium squamatum (G.Forst.) R.Br.	Dipodium carinatum Schltr.
Dipodium squamatum (G.Forst.) R.Br.	Epidendrum squamatum (G.Forst.) Poir.
Disa aconitoides subsp. concinna (N.E.Br.) H.P.Linder	Disa concinna N.E.Br.
Disa aconitoides subsp. concinna (N.E.Br.) H.P.Linder	Disa equestris var. concinna (N.E.Br.) Kraenzl.
Disa aconitoides subsp. concinna (N.E.Br.) H.P.Linder	Disa bisetosa Kraenzl.
Disa barbata (L.f.) Sw.	Orchis barbata L.f.
Disa barbata (L.f.) Sw.	Satyrium barbatum (L.f.) Thunb.
Disa barbata (L.f.) Sw.	Herschelia barbata (L.f.) Bolus
Disa barbata (L.f.) Sw.	Herschelianthe barbata (L.f.) Rauschert
Disa baurii Bolus	Disa hamatopetala Rendle
Disa baurii Bolus	Herschelia bachmanniana Kraenzl.
Disa baurii Bolus	Herschelia baurii (Bolus) Kraenzl.

Disa baurii Bolus	Herschelia hamatopetala (Rendle) Kraenzl.
Disa baurii Bolus	Herschelianthe bachmanniana (Kraenzl.) Rauschert
Disa baurii Bolus	Herschelianthe baurii (Bolus) Rauschert
Disa baurii Bolus	Herschelianthe hamatopetala (Rendle) Rauschert
Disa caffra Bolus	Disa compta Summerh.
Disa caffra Bolus	Disa perrieri Schltr.
Disa dichroa Summerh.	Disa aconitoides var. dichroa (Summerh.) Geerinck
Disa dichroa Summerh.	Disa concinna var. dichroa (Summerh.) Geerinck
Disa engleriana Kraenzl.	Disa subscutellifera Kraenzl.
Disa erubescens subsp. carsonii (N.E.Br.) H.P.Linder	Disa carsonii N.E.Br.
Disa erubescens subsp. carsonii (N.E.Br.) H.P.Linder	Disa erubescens var. carsonii (N.E.Br.) Geerinck
Disa erubescens subsp. carsonii (N.E.Br.) H.P.Linder	Disa stolzii Schltr.
Disa fragrans Schltr.	Disa fragrans subsp. deckenii (Rchb.f.) H.P.Linder
Disa fragrans Schltr.	Disa fragrans subsp. fragrans
Disa fragrans Schltr. subsp. fragrans	Disa leucostachys Kraenzl.
Disa fragrans Schltr. subsp. fragrans	Monadenia junodiana Kraenzl.
Disa hians (L.f.) Spreng.	Disa lacera Sw.
Disa hians (L.f.) Spreng.	Disa outeniquensis Schltr.
Disa hians (L.f.) Spreng.	Limodorum hians (L.f.) Thunb.
Disa hians (L.f.) Spreng.	Satyrium hians L.f.
Disa hians (L.f.) Spreng.	Herschelia lacera (Sw.) Fourc.
Disa hians (L.f.) Spreng.	Graphorkis hians (L.f.) Kuntze
Disa hians (L.f.) Spreng.	Herschelianthe hians (L.f.) Rauschert
Disa hians (L.f.) Spreng.	Herschelianthe lacera (Sw.) Rauschert
Disa hians (L.f.) Spreng.	Herschelia hians (L.f.) A.V.Hall
Disa hircicornis Rchb.f.	Disa amblyopetala Schltr.
Disa hircicornis Rchb.f.	Disa culveri Schltr.
Disa hircicornis Rchb.f.	Disa laeta Rchb.f.
Disa katangensis De Wild	Disa erubescens var. katangensis (De Wild.) Geerinck
Disa ochrostachya Rchb.f.	Disa adolphi-fridericii Kraenzl.
Disa ochrostachya Rchb.f.	Disa aurantiaca Rchb.f.
Disa robusta N.E.Br.	Disa coccinea Kraenzl.
Disa robusta N.E.Br.	Disa praestans Kraenzl.
Disa satyriopsis Kraenzl.	Disa ochrostachya var. latipetala G.Will.
Disa saxicola Schltr.	Disa uliginosa Kraenzl.
Disa walleri Rchb.f.	Disa leopoldii De Wild. & T.Durand
Disa walleri Rchb.f.	Disa princeae Kraenzl.
Disa walleri Rchb.f.	Disa zombaensis Rendle
Disa welwitschii Rchb.f.	Disa welwitschii subsp. welwitschii
Disa welwitschii Rchb.f.	Disa welwitschii subsp. occultans (Schltr.) H.P.Linder
Disa welwitschii subsp. occultans (Schltr.) H.P.Linder	Disa occultans Schltr.
Disa welwitschii subsp. occultans (Schltr.) H.P.Linder	Disa subaequalis Summerh.
Disa welwitschii subsp. occultans (Schltr.) H.P.Linder	Disa tanganyikensis Summerh.
Disa welwitschii subsp. occultans (Schltr.) H.P.Linder	Disa welwitschii var. occultans (Schltr.) Geerinck
Disa zombica N.E.Br.	Disa nyassana Schltr.

Disperis anthoceros Rchb.f.	Disperis anthoceros var. anthoceros
Disperis anthoceros Rchb.f.	Disperis anthoceros var. grandiflora Verdc.
Disperis anthoceros Rchb.f.	Disperis anthoceros var. humbertii (H.Perrier) la Croix
Diuris abbreviata F.Meull. Ex Benth.	Diuris althoferi Rupp
Diuris abbreviata F.Meull. Ex Benth.	Diuris citrina Nicholls
Diuris abbreviata F.Meull. Ex Benth.	Diuris cucullata Rupp
Diuris abbreviata F.Meull. Ex Benth.	Diuris rhomboidalis Rupp
Diuris alba R.Br.	Diuris punctata var. alba (R.Br.) Ewart & B.Rees
Diuris cuneata Fitzg.	Diuris punctata var. longissima Benth.
Diuris lanceolata Lindl.	Diuris pedunculata var. lanceolata (Lindl.) Domin
Diuris maculata Sm.	Diuris maculata var. concolor Benth.
Diuris pedunculata R.Br.	Diuris pedunculata var. gigantea Nicholls
Diuris pedunculata R.Br.	Diuris pallens Benth.
Diuris platichila Fitzg.	Diuris curtifolia Rupp
Diuris platichila Fitzg.	Diuris cuneilabris Rupp
Diuris platichila Fitzg.	Diuris flavopurpurea Messmer
Diuris platichila Fitzg.	Diuris goonooensis Rupp
Diuris platichila Fitzg.	Diuris lineata Messmer
Diuris platichila Fitzg.	Diuris maculosissima Rupp
Diuris punctata Sm.	Diuris daltonii (C.Walter) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem.
Diuris punctata Sm.	Diuris dendrobioides Fitzg.
Diuris punctata Sm.	Diuris elongata Sw.
Diuris punctata Sm.	Diuris lilacina F.Muell. ex Lindl.
Diuris punctata Sm.	Diuris punctata var. daltonii C.Walter
Diuris striata Rupp	Diuris punctata f. striata (Rupp) Clemesha
Diuris striata Rupp	Diuris punctata var. minor Benth.
Diuris striata Rupp	Diuris spathulata Fitzg.
Diuris striata Rupp	Diuris minor (Benth.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem.
Diuris sulphurea R.Br.	Diuris latifolia Rupp
Diuris sulphurea R.Br.	Diuris oculata F.Muell. ex Lindl.
Diuris sulphurea R.Br.	Diuris sulphurea f. immaculata Gand.
Diuris sulphurea R.Br.	Diuris sulphurea f. tasmanica Gand.
Diuris tricolor Fitzg.	Diuris colemaniae Rupp
Diuris tricolor Fitzg.	Diuris sheaffiana Fitzg.
Epipactis condensata Boiss. ex D.P. Young	Epipactis condensata subsp. kuenkeleana (Akhalk., H.Baumann, R.Lorenz & Mosul.) Kreutz, Fateryga & Efimov
Epipactis condensata Boiss. ex D.P. Young	Epipactis helleborine subsp. condensata (Boiss. ex D.P.Young) H.Sund.
Epipactis condensata Boiss. ex D.P. Young	Epipactis kuenkeleana (Akhalk., H.Baumann, R.Lorenz & Mosul.) P.Delforge
Epipactis condensata Boiss. ex D.P. Young	Epipactis purpurata subsp. kuenkeleana (Akhalk., H.Baumann, R.Lorenz & Mosul.) Kreutz
Epipactis condensata Boiss. ex D.P. Young	Epipactis viridiflora subsp. kuenkeleana Akhalk., H.Baumann, R.Lorenz & Mosul.
Epipactis helleborine (L.) Crantz	Epipactis helleborine subsp. bithynica (Robatsch) Kreutz
Epipactis helleborine (L.) Crantz	Epipactis helleborine subsp. helleborine
Epipactis helleborine (L.) Crantz	Epipactis helleborine subsp. neerlandica (Verm.) Buttler
Epipactis helleborine (L.) Crantz	Epipactis helleborine var. tangutica (Schltr.) S.C.Chen & G.H.Zhu
Epipactis helleborine (L.) Crantz	Epipactis helleborine subsp. tremolsii (Pau) E.Klein
Epipactis helleborine (L.) Crantz	Epipactis latifolia subsp. helleborine (L.) Rivas Goday & Borja
Epipactis helleborine (L.) Crantz	Helleborine helleborine (L.) Druce

Epipactis helleborine (L.) Crantz	Serapias helleborine L.
Epipactis purpurata Sm.	Epipactis latifolia subsp. purpurata (Sm.) K.Richt.
Epipactis purpurata Sm.	Helleborine purpurata (Sm.) Druce
Epipactis purpurata Sm.	Epipactis purpurata subsp. halacsyi (Robatsch) Kreutz
Epipactis purpurata Sm.	Epipactis purpurata subsp. purpurata
Epipactis purpurata Sm.	Epipactis purpurata subsp. rechingeri (Renz) Kreutz
Epipactis royleana Lindl.	Amesia royleana (Lindl.) Hu
Epipactis royleana Lindl.	Arthrochilium royleanum (Lindl.) Szlach.
Epipactis royleana Lindl.	Cephalanthera royleana (Lindl.) Regel
Epipactis royleana Lindl.	Helleborine royleana (Lindl.) Soó
Epipactis royleana Lindl.	Limodorum royleanum (Lindl.) Kuntze
Eriochilus cucullatus (Labill.) Rchb.f.	Serapias cucullata (Labill.) Pers.
Eriochilus cucullatus (Labill.) Rchb.f.	Epipactis cucullata Labill.
Eriochilus cucullatus (Labill.) Rchb.f.	Graphorkis cucullata (Labill.) Kuntze
Eriochilus cucullatus (Labill.) Rchb.f.	Eriochilus autumnalis R.Br.
Eulophia cernua (Willd.) M.W.Chase, Kumar & Schuit.	Arethusa glutinosa Blanco
Eulophia cernua (Willd.) M.W.Chase, Kumar & Schuit.	Cistella cernua (Willd.) Blume
Eulophia cernua (Willd.) M.W.Chase, Kumar & Schuit.	Cymbidium nutans (Roxb.) Sw.
Eulophia cernua (Willd.) M.W.Chase, Kumar & Schuit.	Cymbidium pictum R.Br.
Eulophia cernua (Willd.) M.W.Chase, Kumar & Schuit.	Dendrobium haenkeanum Steud.
Eulophia cernua (Willd.) M.W.Chase, Kumar & Schuit.	Dendrobium nutans C.Presl
Eulophia cernua (Willd.) M.W.Chase, Kumar & Schuit.	Epidendrum tuberosum G.Forst.
Eulophia cernua (Willd.) M.W.Chase, Kumar & Schuit.	Geodorum pacificum Rolfe
Eulophia cernua (Willd.) M.W.Chase, Kumar & Schuit.	Geodorum pallidum D.Don
Eulophia cernua (Willd.) M.W.Chase, Kumar & Schuit.	Limodorum candidum Roxb.
Eulophia cernua (Willd.) M.W.Chase, Kumar & Schuit.	Limodorum densiflorum Lam.
Eulophia cernua (Willd.) M.W.Chase, Kumar & Schuit.	Limodorum nutans Roxb.
Eulophia cernua (Willd.) M.W.Chase, Kumar & Schuit.	Malaxis cernua Willd.
Eulophia cernua (Willd.) M.W.Chase, Kumar & Schuit.	Malaxis nutans (Roxb.) Willd.
Eulophia cernua (Willd.) M.W.Chase, Kumar & Schuit.	Ortmannia cernua (Willd.) Opiz
Eulophia cernua (Willd.) M.W.Chase, Kumar & Schuit.	Otandra cernua (Willd.) Salisb.
Eulophia cernua (Willd.) M.W.Chase, Kumar & Schuit.	Geodorum pictum (R.Br.) Lindl.
Eulophia cernua (Willd.) M.W.Chase, Kumar & Schuit.	Geodorum rariflorum Lindl.
Eulophia cernua (Willd.) M.W.Chase, Kumar & Schuit.	Geodorum semicristatum Lindl.
Eulophia cernua (Willd.) M.W.Chase, Kumar & Schuit.	Geodorum tricarinatum Schltr.
Eulophia cernua (Willd.) M.W.Chase, Kumar & Schuit.	Geodorum formosanum Rolfe ex Hemsl.
Eulophia cernua (Willd.) M.W.Chase, Kumar & Schuit.	Geodorum fucatum Lindl.
Eulophia cernua (Willd.) M.W.Chase, Kumar & Schuit.	Tropidia grandis Hance
Eulophia cernua (Willd.) M.W.Chase, Kumar & Schuit.	Geodorum nutans (C.Presl) Ames
Eulophia cernua (Willd.) M.W.Chase, Kumar & Schuit.	Geodorum neocaledonicum Kraenzl.
Eulophia cernua (Willd.) M.W.Chase, Kumar & Schuit.	Geodorum densiflorum var. kalimpongense R.Yonzone, Lama & Bhujel
Eulophia cernua (Willd.) M.W.Chase, Kumar & Schuit.	Eulophia picta (R.Br.) Ormerod
Eulophia cernua (Willd.) M.W.Chase, Kumar & Schuit.	Geodorum purpureum R.Br.
Eulophia cernua (Willd.) M.W.Chase, Kumar & Schuit.	Geodorum appendiculatum Griff.
Eulophia cernua (Willd.) M.W.Chase, Kumar & Schuit.	Geodorum candidum (Roxb.) Lindl.
Eulophia cernua (Willd.) M.W.Chase, Kumar & Schuit.	Geodrum densiflorum (Lam.) Schltr.

Eulophia dabia (D.Don) Hochr.	Bletia dabia D.Don
Eulophia dabia (D.Don) Hochr.	Eulophia campestris Wall. ex Lindl.
Eulophia dabia (D.Don) Hochr.	Eulophia faberi Rolfe
Eulophia dabia (D.Don) Hochr.	Eulophia hemileuca Lindl.
Eulophia dabia (D.Don) Hochr.	Eulophia hormusjii Duthie
Eulophia dabia (D.Don) Hochr.	Eulophia ramentacea (Roxb.) Lindl.
Eulophia dabia (D.Don) Hochr.	Eulophia rupestris Wall. ex Lindl.
Eulophia dabia (D.Don) Hochr.	Eulophia turkestanica (Litv.) Schltr.
Eulophia dabia (D.Don) Hochr.	Geodorum ramentaceum (Roxb.) Voigt
Eulophia dabia (D.Don) Hochr.	Graphorkis campestris (Wall. ex Lindl.) Kuntze
Eulophia dabia (D.Don) Hochr.	Graphorkis dabia (D.Don) Kuntze
Eulophia dabia (D.Don) Hochr.	Graphorkis rupestris (Wall. ex Lindl.) Kuntze
Eulophia dabia (D.Don) Hochr.	Limodorum dabia (D.Don) Buch.-Ham. ex D.Don
Eulophia dabia (D.Don) Hochr.	Limodorum ramentaceum Roxb.
Eulophia dabia (D.Don) Hochr.	Limodorum turkestanicum Litv.
Eulophia epidendraea (J.Koenig ex Retz.) C.E.C.Fisch.	Aerobion carinatum Spreng.
Eulophia epidendraea (J.Koenig ex Retz.) C.E.C.Fisch.	Angraecum carinatum (Willd.) Kostel.
Eulophia epidendraea (J.Koenig ex Retz.) C.E.C.Fisch.	Calanthe carinata (Willd.) Lindl.
Eulophia epidendraea (J.Koenig ex Retz.) C.E.C.Fisch.	Eulophia carinata (Willd.) Lindl.
Eulophia epidendraea (J.Koenig ex Retz.) C.E.C.Fisch.	Eulophia epidendroides (Willd.) Schltr.
Eulophia epidendraea (J.Koenig ex Retz.) C.E.C.Fisch.	Eulophia virens (Roxb.) Spreng.
Eulophia epidendraea (J.Koenig ex Retz.) C.E.C.Fisch.	Eulophia viridiflora Steud.
Eulophia epidendraea (J.Koenig ex Retz.) C.E.C.Fisch.	Eulophus carinatus (Willd.) R.Br.
Eulophia epidendraea (J.Koenig ex Retz.) C.E.C.Fisch.	Eulophus virens (Roxb.) R.Br.
Eulophia epidendraea (J.Koenig ex Retz.) C.E.C.Fisch.	Graphorkis virens (Roxb.) Kuntze
Eulophia epidendraea (J.Koenig ex Retz.) C.E.C.Fisch.	Limodorum carinatum Willd.
Eulophia epidendraea (J.Koenig ex Retz.) C.E.C.Fisch.	Limodorum epidendroides Willd.
Eulophia epidendraea (J.Koenig ex Retz.) C.E.C.Fisch.	Limodorum variegatum Lam.
Eulophia epidendraea (J.Koenig ex Retz.) C.E.C.Fisch.	Limodorum virens Roxb.
Eulophia epidendraea (J.Koenig ex Retz.) C.E.C.Fisch.	Serapias epidendraea J.Koenig ex Retz.
Eulophia eustachya (Rchb.f.) Geerinck	Pteroglossaspis engleriana Kraenzl.
Eulophia eustachya (Rchb.f.) Geerinck	Eulophia menelikii Pax
Eulophia eustachya (Rchb.f.) Geerinck	Orthochilus eustachyus (Rchb.f.) Bytebier
Eulophia eustachya (Rchb.f.) Geerinck	Pteroglossaspis eustachya Rchb.f.
Eulophia herbacea Lindl.	Eulophia albiflora Edgew. ex Lindl.
Eulophia herbacea Lindl.	Eulophia brachypetala Lindl.
Eulophia herbacea Lindl.	Eulophia lachnocheila Hook.f.
Eulophia herbacea Lindl.	Eulophia vera Royle
Eulophia herbacea Lindl.	Geodorum bicolor (Roxb.) Voigt
Eulophia herbacea Lindl.	Graphorkis bicolor (Roxb.) Kuntze
Eulophia herbacea Lindl.	Graphorkis herbacea (Lindl.) Lyons
Eulophia herbacea Lindl.	Graphorkis lachnocheila (Hook.f.) Kuntze
Eulophia herbacea Lindl.	Limodorum bicolor Roxb.
Eulophia hereroensis Schltr.	Eulophia junodiana Kraenzl.
Eulophia hereroensis Schltr.	Eulophia pillansii Bolus
Eulophia hereroensis Schltr.	Eulophia undulata Rolfe

Eulophia hians var. nutans (Sond.) S.Thomas	Eulophia nutans Sond.
Eulophia hians var. nutans (Sond.) S.Thomas	Graphorkis nutans (Sond.) Kuntze
Eulophia hians var. nutans (Sond.) S.Thomas	Eulophia clavicornis var. nutans (Sond.) A.V.Hall
Eulophia hians var. nutans (Sond.) S.Thomas	Eulophia carunculifera Rchb.f.
Eulophia hians var. nutans (Sond.) S.Thomas	Eulophia madagascariensis Kraenzl.
Eulophia hians var. nutans (Sond.) S.Thomas	Eulophia vaginata Ridl.
Eulophia hians var. nutans (Sond.) S.Thomas	Graphorkis madagascariensis (Kraenzl.) Kuntze
Eulophia hians var. nutans (Sond.) S.Thomas	Graphorkis vaginata (Ridl.) Kuntze
Eulophia hians var. nutans (Sond.) S.Thomas	Eulophia aemula Schltr.
Eulophia hians var. nutans (Sond.) S.Thomas	Eulophia galpinii Schltr.
Eulophia hians var. nutans (Sond.) S.Thomas	Eulophia laxiflora Schltr.
Eulophia hians var. nutans (Sond.) S.Thomas	Eulophia buchananii Rolfe
Eulophia hians var. nutans (Sond.) S.Thomas	Eulophia crinita Rolfe
Eulophia hians var. nutans (Sond.) S.Thomas	Eulophia flanaganii Bolus
Eulophia hians var. nutans (Sond.) S.Thomas	Eulophia gladioloides Rolfe
Eulophia hians var. nutans (Sond.) S.Thomas	Eulophia nelsonii Rolfe
Eulophia hians var. nutans (Sond.) S.Thomas	Eulophia purpurascens Rolfe
Eulophia hians var. nutans (Sond.) S.Thomas	Eulophia triloba Rolfe
Eulophia hians var. nutans (Sond.) S.Thomas	Eulophia amajubae Schltr.
Eulophia hians var. nutans (Sond.) S.Thomas	Eulophia decurva Schltr.
Eulophia hians var. nutans (Sond.) S.Thomas	Eulophia ernestii Schltr.
Eulophia hians var. nutans (Sond.) S.Thomas	Eulophia bathiei Schltr.
Eulophia hians var. nutans (Sond.) S.Thomas	Lissochilus vaginatus H.Perrier
Eulophia hians var. nutans (Sond.) S.Thomas	Eulophia vleminckxiana Geerinck & Schaijes
Eulophia nuda Lindl.	Cyrtopera fusca Wight
Eulophia nuda Lindl.	Cyrtopera gardneri Thwaites
Eulophia nuda Lindl.	Cyrtopera godefroyi Rchb.f.
Eulophia nuda Lindl.	Cyrtopera laxiflora Gardner ex Thwaites
Eulophia nuda Lindl.	Cyrtopera mysorensis Lindl.
Eulophia nuda Lindl.	Cyrtopera nuda (Lindl.) Rchb.f.
Eulophia nuda Lindl.	Cyrtopera plicata Lindl.
Eulophia nuda Lindl.	Cyrtopera regnieri Rchb.f.
Eulophia nuda Lindl.	Cyrtopera squalida (Lindl.) Rchb.f.
Eulophia nuda Lindl.	Cyrtopodium regnieri (Rchb.f.) Mottet
Eulophia nuda Lindl.	Cyrtopodium squalidum (Lindl.) S.Vidal
Eulophia nuda Lindl.	Eulophia bicolor Dalzell
Eulophia nuda Lindl.	Eulophia burkei Rolfe ex Downie
Eulophia nuda Lindl.	Eulophia celebica Blume
Eulophia nuda Lindl.	Eulophia elata Hook.f.
Eulophia nuda Lindl.	Eulophia elongata Blume
Eulophia nuda Lindl.	Eulophia fusca (Wight) Blume
Eulophia nuda Lindl.	Eulophia hildebrandii Schltr.
Eulophia nuda Lindl.	Eulophia holochila Collett & Hemsl.
Eulophia nuda Lindl.	Eulophia lutea Blume
Eulophia nuda Lindl.	Eulophia macgregorii Ames
Eulophia nuda Lindl.	Eulophia mucronata Blume

Eulophia nuda Lindl.	Eulophia regnieri (Rchb.f.) Guillaumin
Eulophia nuda Lindl.	Eulophia spectabilis Suresh
Eulophia nuda Lindl.	Eulophia squalida Lindl.
Eulophia nuda Lindl.	Eulophia sumatrana Blume
Eulophia nuda Lindl.	Geodorum pierrei Gagnep.
Eulophia nuda Lindl.	Graphorkis elata (Hook.f.) Kuntze
Eulophia nuda Lindl.	Graphorkis holochila (Collett & Hemsl.) Kuntze
Eulophia nuda Lindl.	Graphorkis nuda (Lindl.) Kuntze
Eulophia nuda Lindl.	Graphorkis squalida (Lindl.) Kuntze
Eulophia nuda Lindl.	Graphorkis sumatrana (Blume) Kuntze
Eulophia nuda Lindl.	Phaius steppicola Hand.-Mazz.
Eulophia nuda Lindl.	Semiphajus chevalieri Gagnep.
Eulophia nuda Lindl.	Wolfia spectabilis Dennst.
Eulophia schweinfurthii Kraenzl	Eulophia chrysops Summerh.
Eulophia schweinfurthii Kraenzl	Eulophia compta Summerh.
Eulophia schweinfurthii Kraenzl	Eulophia descampsii De Wild.
Eulophia schweinfurthii Kraenzl	Eulophia involuta Summerh.
Eulophia schweinfurthii Kraenzl	Eulophia orthoplectra var. schweinfurthii (Kraenzl.) Geerinck
Eulophia schweinfurthii Kraenzl	Eulophia pentheri Schltr.
Eulophia schweinfurthii Kraenzl	Eulophia vermiculata De Wild.
Eulophia schweinfurthii Kraenzl	Lissochilus aurantiacus Rchb.f.
Eulophia schweinfurthii Kraenzl	Lissochilus descampsii De Wild.
Eulophia schweinfurthii Kraenzl	Lissochilus elegantulus Schltr.
Eulophia schweinfurthii Kraenzl	Lissochilus holubii Rolfe
Eulophia schweinfurthii Kraenzl	Lissochilus johnstonii Rolfe
Eulophia schweinfurthii Kraenzl	Lissochilus smithii Rolfe
Eulophia schweinfurthii Kraenzl	Lissochilus vermiculatus De Wild.
Gastrodia cunninghamii Hook.f.	Gastrodia antennifera Blume
Gastrodia cunninghamii Hook.f.	Gastrodia leucopetala Colenso
Gastrodia elata Blume	Gastrodia viridis Makino
Gastrodia elata Blume	Gastrodia mairei Schltr.
Gastrodia elata Blume	Gastrodia elata var. gracilis Pamp.
Gastrodia elata Blume	Gastrodia elata var. viridis (Makino) Makino
Gastrodia elata Blume	Gastrodia elata var. pallens Kitag.
Gastrodia elata Blume	Gastrodia elata f. viridis (Makino) Makino
Gastrodia elata Blume	Gastrodia elata f. pilifera Tuyama
Gastrodia elata Blume	Gastrodia elata f. pallens (Kitag.) Tuyama
Gastrodia elata Blume	Gastrodia elata f. alba S.Chow
Gastrodia elata Blume	Gastrodia elata f. flavida S.Chow
Gastrodia elata Blume	Gastrodia elata f. glauca S.Chow
Gastrodia elata Blume	Gastrodia elata var. obovata Yue J.Zhang
Gastrodia falconeri D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem.	Gamoplexis orobanchoides Falc.
Gastrodia falconeri D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem.	Gastrodia orobanchoides (Falc.) Hook.f.
Genoplesium archeri (Hook.f.) D.L. Jones & M.A.Clem	Genoplesium ciliatum (Ewart & B.Rees) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem.
Genoplesium archeri (Hook.f.) D.L. Jones & M.A.Clem	Prasophyllum archeri var. dierdrae Nicholls
Genoplesium archeri (Hook.f.) D.L. Jones & M.A.Clem	Prasophyllum archeri Hook.f.

Genoplesium archeri (Hook.f.) D.L. Jones & M.A.Clem	Prasophyllum ciliatum Ewart & B.Rees
Genoplesium archeri (Hook.f.) D.L. Jones & M.A.Clem	Prasophyllum intricatum Cohen-Stuart ex Benth.
Genoplesium archeri (Hook.f.) D.L. Jones & M.A.Clem	Corunastylis archeri (Hook.f.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem.
Genoplesium archeri (Hook.f.) D.L. Jones & M.A.Clem	Corunastylis ciliata (Ewart & B.Rees) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem.
Genoplesium filiforme (Fitzg.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem	Prasophyllum bracteatum Nubling
Genoplesium filiforme (Fitzg.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem	Prasophyllum filiforme Fitzg.
Genoplesium filiforme (Fitzg.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem	Corunastylis filiformis (Fitzg.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem.
Genoplesium fimbriatum (R.Br.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem	Prasophyllum fimbriatum R.Br.
Genoplesium fimbriatum (R.Br.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem	Corunastylis fimbriata (R.Br.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem.
Genoplesium nudiscapum (Hook.f.) D.L. Jones & M.A.Clem	Corunastylis densa (Fitzg.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem.
Genoplesium nudiscapum (Hook.f.) D.L. Jones & M.A.Clem	Corunastylis ansata (Fitzg.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem.
Genoplesium nudiscapum (Hook.f.) D.L. Jones & M.A.Clem	Corunastylis albiglans (Rupp) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem.
Genoplesium nudiscapum (Hook.f.) D.L. Jones & M.A.Clem	Prasophyllum albiglans Rupp
Genoplesium nudiscapum (Hook.f.) D.L. Jones & M.A.Clem	Prasophyllum ansatum Fitzg.
Genoplesium nudiscapum (Hook.f.) D.L. Jones & M.A.Clem	Corunastylis longisepala (Fitzg.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem.
Genoplesium nudiscapum (Hook.f.) D.L. Jones & M.A.Clem	Prasophyllum longisepalum Fitzg.
Genoplesium nudiscapum (Hook.f.) D.L. Jones & M.A.Clem	Prasophyllum nudiscapum Hook.f.
Genoplesium nudiscapum (Hook.f.) D.L. Jones & M.A.Clem	Corunastylis nudiscapa (Hook.f.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem.
Genoplesium nudiscapum (Hook.f.) D.L. Jones & M.A.Clem	Prasophyllum densiflorum Nubling
Genoplesium nudiscapum (Hook.f.) D.L. Jones & M.A.Clem	Prasophyllum densum Fitzg.
Genoplesium nudum (Hook.f.) D.L. Jones & M.A.Clem	Prasophyllum attenuatum Fitzg.
Genoplesium nudum (Hook.f.) D.L. Jones & M.A.Clem	Prasophyllum beaugleholei Nicholls
Genoplesium nudum (Hook.f.) D.L. Jones & M.A.Clem	Prasophyllum hopsonii Rupp
Genoplesium nudum (Hook.f.) D.L. Jones & M.A.Clem	Prasophyllum nudum Hook.f.
Genoplesium nudum (Hook.f.) D.L. Jones & M.A.Clem	Prasophyllum variegatum Colenso
Genoplesium nudum (Hook.f.) D.L. Jones & M.A.Clem	Corunastylis nuda (Hook.f.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem.
Genoplesium pedersonii D.L.Jones	Corunastylis pedersonii (D.L.Jones) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem.
Genoplesium rufum (R.Br.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem	Prasophyllum rufum var. intermedium Benth.
Genoplesium rufum (R.Br.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem	Prasophyllum laminatum Fitzg.
Genoplesium rufum (R.Br.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem	Prasophyllum rufum R.Br.
Genoplesium rufum (R.Br.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem	Corunastylis laminata (Fitzg.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem.
Genoplesium rufum (R.Br.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem	Corunastylis rufa (R.Br.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem.
Glomera diosmoides (Schultr.) J.J.Sm.	Glomera ambricaulis (P.Royen) J.M.H.Shaw
Glomera diosmoides (Schultr.) J.J.Sm.	Glossorhyncha ambricaulis P.Royen
Glomera diosmoides (Schultr.) J.J.Sm.	Glossorhyncha diosmoides Schltr.
Glomera diosmoides (Schultr.) J.J.Sm.	Glossorhyncha stenophylla Gilli
Goodyera oblongifolia Raf.	Spiranthes decipiens Hook.
Goodyera oblongifolia Raf.	Goodyera menziesii Lindl.
Goodyera oblongifolia Raf.	Orchiodes decipiens (Hook.) Kuntze
Goodyera oblongifolia Raf.	Peramium menziesii (Lindl.) Morong
Goodyera oblongifolia Raf.	Peramium decipiens (Hook.) Piper
Goodyera oblongifolia Raf.	Epipactis decipiens (Hook.) Ames
Goodyera oblongifolia Raf.	Goodyera decipiens (Hook.) F.T.Hubb.
Goodyera oblongifolia Raf.	Goodyera oblongifolia var. reticulata B.Boivin
Goodyera oblongifolia Raf.	Goodyera oblongifolia f. reticulata (B.Boivin) P.M.Br.
Goodyera rubicunda (Blume) Lindl.	Epipactis grandis A.A.Eaton

Goodyera rubicunda (Blume) Lindl.	Epipactis ochroleuca (F.M.Bailey) A.A.Eaton
Goodyera rubicunda (Blume) Lindl.	Epipactis papuana (Ridl.) A.A.Eaton
Goodyera rubicunda (Blume) Lindl.	Epipactis rubicunda (Blume) A.A.Eaton
Goodyera rubicunda (Blume) Lindl.	Epipactis triandra (Schltr.) A.A.Eaton
Goodyera rubicunda (Blume) Lindl.	Georchis rubicunda (Blume) Rchb.f.
Goodyera rubicunda (Blume) Lindl.	Goodyera anomala Schltr.
Goodyera rubicunda (Blume) Lindl.	Goodyera celebica Blume
Goodyera rubicunda (Blume) Lindl.	Goodyera clavata N.Pearce & P.J.Cribb
Goodyera rubicunda (Blume) Lindl.	Goodyera confundens J.J.Sm.
Goodyera rubicunda (Blume) Lindl.	Goodyera grandis (Blume) Blume
Goodyera rubicunda (Blume) Lindl.	Goodyera grandis King & Pantl.
Goodyera rubicunda (Blume) Lindl.	Goodyera hispidula R.S.Rogers & C.T.White
Goodyera rubicunda (Blume) Lindl.	Goodyera longibracteata Hayata
Goodyera rubicunda (Blume) Lindl.	Goodyera longicolumna Hayata
Goodyera rubicunda (Blume) Lindl.	Goodyera ochroleuca F.M.Bailey
Goodyera rubicunda (Blume) Lindl.	Goodyera papuana Ridl.
Goodyera rubicunda (Blume) Lindl.	Goodyera rubens Blume
Goodyera rubicunda (Blume) Lindl.	Goodyera rubicunda var. australis Juswara
Goodyera rubicunda (Blume) Lindl.	Goodyera rubicunda var. triandra (Schltr.) N.Hallé
Goodyera rubicunda (Blume) Lindl.	Goodyera triandra Schltr.
Goodyera rubicunda (Blume) Lindl.	Goodyera yaeyamae Ohwi
Goodyera rubicunda (Blume) Lindl.	Neottia grandis Blume
Goodyera rubicunda (Blume) Lindl.	Neottia rubicunda Blume
Goodyera rubicunda (Blume) Lindl.	Orchiodes celebicum (Blume) Kuntze
Goodyera rubicunda (Blume) Lindl.	Orchiodes grande (Blume) Kuntze
Goodyera rubicunda (Blume) Lindl.	Orchiodes rubicundum (Blume) Kuntze
Goodyera rubicunda (Blume) Lindl.	Peramium longibracteatum (Hayata) Makino
Goodyera rubicunda (Blume) Lindl.	Peramium longicolumnum (Hayata) Makino
Goodyera rubicunda (Blume) Lindl.	Rhamphidia rubicunda (Blume) F.Muell.
Goodyera rubicunda (Blume) Lindl.	Salacistis clavata (N.Pearce & P.J.Cribb) M.C.Pace
Goodyera rubicunda (Blume) Lindl.	Salacistis ochroleuca (F.M.Bailey) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones
Goodyera rubicunda (Blume) Lindl.	Salacistis rubicunda (Blume) T.C.Hsu
Goodyera rubicunda (Blume) Lindl.	Salacistis rubicunda var. australis (Juswara) M.C.Pace
Goodyera rubicunda (Blume) Lindl.	Salacistis rubicunda var. triandra (Schltr.) M.C.Pace
Goodyera rubicunda (Blume) Lindl.	Spiranthes grandis (Blume) Hassk.
Gymnadenia conopsea (L.) R.Br.	× Dactylodenia comigera (Rchb.) Aver.
Gymnadenia conopsea (L.) R.Br.	× Dactylogymnadenia comigera (Rchb.) Rauschert
Gymnadenia conopsea (L.) R.Br.	Gymnadenia alpina (Turcz. ex Rchb.f.) Czerep.
Gymnadenia conopsea (L.) R.Br.	Gymnadenia angustifolia Ilse
Gymnadenia conopsea (L.) R.Br.	Gymnadenia anisoloba Peterm.
Gymnadenia conopsea (L.) R.Br.	Gymnadenia comigera Rchb.
Gymnadenia conopsea (L.) R.Br.	Gymnadenia conopsea f. albiflora Y.N.Lee
Gymnadenia conopsea (L.) R.Br.	Gymnadenia conopsea subsp. angustifolia (Asch. & Graebn.) Zimm.
Gymnadenia conopsea (L.) R.Br.	Gymnadenia conopsea subsp. comigera (Rchb.) K.Richt.
Gymnadenia conopsea (L.) R.Br.	Gymnadenia conopsea var. flavida Kurt.Wagner
Gymnadenia conopsea (L.) R.Br.	Gymnadenia conopsea var. graminea (Dworschak) Kreutz

Gymnadenia conopsea (L.) R.Br.	Gymnadenia conopsea var. neglecta Vöth
Gymnadenia conopsea (L.) R.Br.	Gymnadenia conopsea var. odorata (Dworschak) Kreutz
Gymnadenia conopsea (L.) R.Br.	Gymnadenia conopsea subsp. peloria (Foucault ex Poir.) K.Richt.
Gymnadenia conopsea (L.) R.Br.	Gymnadenia conopsea subsp. serotina (Schönh.) Dworschak
Gymnadenia conopsea (L.) R.Br.	Gymnadenia conopsea var. serotina Schönh.
Gymnadenia conopsea (L.) R.Br.	Gymnadenia densiflora var. candida G.Foelsche & W.Foelsche
Gymnadenia conopsea (L.) R.Br.	Gymnadenia graminea Dworschak
Gymnadenia conopsea (L.) R.Br.	Gymnadenia ibukiensis Makino
Gymnadenia conopsea (L.) R.Br.	Gymnadenia ornithis (Jacq.) Rich.
Gymnadenia conopsea (L.) R.Br.	Gymnadenia pseudoconopsea (P.E.Parm.) Rouy
Gymnadenia conopsea (L.) R.Br.	Gymnadenia sibirica Turcz. ex Lindl.
Gymnadenia conopsea (L.) R.Br.	Gymnadenia splendida Dworschak
Gymnadenia conopsea (L.) R.Br.	Gymnadenia splendida subsp. odorata Dworschak
Gymnadenia conopsea (L.) R.Br.	Gymnadenia transsilvanica Schur
Gymnadenia conopsea (L.) R.Br.	Gymnadenia vernalis Dworschak
Gymnadenia conopsea (L.) R.Br.	Gymnadenia wahlenbergii Afzel. ex Rchb.f.
Gymnadenia conopsea (L.) R.Br.	Habenaria conopsea (L.) Benth.
Gymnadenia conopsea (L.) R.Br.	Habenaria gymnadenia Druce
Gymnadenia conopsea (L.) R.Br.	× Orchigymnadenia comigera (Rchb.) Asch. & Graebn.
Gymnadenia conopsea (L.) R.Br.	Orchis conopea Gras
Gymnadenia conopsea (L.) R.Br.	Orchis conopsea L.
Gymnadenia conopsea (L.) R.Br.	Orchis cornopica Mill.
Gymnadenia conopsea (L.) R.Br.	Orchis ornithis Jacq.
Gymnadenia conopsea (L.) R.Br.	Orchis peloria Foucault ex Poir.
Gymnadenia conopsea (L.) R.Br.	Orchis pseudoconopea Gren.
Gymnadenia conopsea (L.) R.Br.	Orchis pseudoconopsea P.E.Parm.
Gymnadenia conopsea (L.) R.Br.	Orchis setacea Gilib.
Gymnadenia conopsea (L.) R.Br.	Orchis suaveolens Salisb.
Gymnadenia conopsea (L.) R.Br.	Satyrium conopseum (L.) Wahlenb.
Gymnadenia densiflora (Wahlenb). A.Dietr.	Gymnadenia conopsea var. friesica Schltr.
Gymnadenia densiflora (Wahlenb). A.Dietr.	Gymnadenia densiflora var. friesica (Schltr.) L.Lewis
Gymnadenia densiflora (Wahlenb). A.Dietr.	Orchis conopsea var. densiflora Wahlenb.
Gymnadenia densiflora (Wahlenb). A.Dietr.	Orchis densiflora (Wahlenb.) Pers.
Gymnadenia odoratissima (L.) Rich	Gymnadenia conopsea subsp. pyrenaica (Philippe) K.Richt.
Gymnadenia odoratissima (L.) Rich	Gymnadenia heteroglossa (Rchb.f.) E.G.Camus
Gymnadenia odoratissima (L.) Rich	Gymnadenia odoratissima subsp. longicalcarata C.E.Hermos. & Sabando
Gymnadenia odoratissima (L.) Rich	Gymnadenia odoratissima var. pyrenaica (Philippe) P.Delforge
Gymnadenia odoratissima (L.) Rich	Gymnadenia pyrenaica (Philippe) Giraudias
Gymnadenia odoratissima (L.) Rich	Gymnadenia rhodopea Formánek
Gymnadenia odoratissima (L.) Rich	Gymnadenia suaveolens Rchb.f.
Gymnadenia odoratissima (L.) Rich	Habenaria odoratissima (L.) Franch.
Gymnadenia odoratissima (L.) Rich	Orchis conopsea subsp. odoratissima (L.) Bonnier & Layens
Gymnadenia odoratissima (L.) Rich	Orchis erubescens Zucc.
Gymnadenia odoratissima (L.) Rich	Orchis odoratissima L.
Gymnadenia odoratissima (L.) Rich	Orchis pyrenaica Philippe
Gymnadenia odoratissima (L.) Rich	Satyrium odoratissimum (L.) Wahlenb.

Gymnadenia orchidis Lindl.	Gymnadenia cylindrostachya Lindl.
Gymnadenia orchidis Lindl.	Gymnadenia delavayi Schltr.
Gymnadenia orchidis Lindl.	Gymnadenia habenarioides (King & Pantl.) Verm.
Gymnadenia orchidis Lindl.	Gymnadenia himalayica Schltr.
Gymnadenia orchidis Lindl.	Gymnadenia microgymnadenia (Kraenzl.) Schltr.
Gymnadenia orchidis Lindl.	Gymnadenia orchidis var. pantlingii Renz
Gymnadenia orchidis Lindl.	Gymnadenia souliei Schltr.
Gymnadenia orchidis Lindl.	Gymnadenia violacea Lindl.
Gymnadenia orchidis Lindl.	Habenaria microgymnadenia Kraenzl.
Gymnadenia orchidis Lindl.	Habenaria orchidis (Lindl.) Hook.f.
Gymnadenia orchidis Lindl.	Habenaria stoliczkae Kraenzl.
Gymnadenia orchidis Lindl.	Orchis cylindrostachya (Lindl.) Kraenzl.
Gymnadenia orchidis Lindl.	Orchis habenarioides King & Pantl.
Gymnadenia orchidis Lindl.	Peristylus orchidis (Lindl.) Kraenzl.
Gymnadenia orchidis Lindl.	Platanthera orchidis Lindl. ex Wall.
Habenaria acuminata (Thwaites) Trimen	Ate acuminata Thwaites
Habenaria adolphi Schltr	Arachnaria adolphi (Schltr.) Szlach.
Habenaria clavata (Lindl.) Rchb. f.	Bonatea clavata Lindl.
Habenaria clavata (Lindl.) Rchb. f.	Ceratopetalorchis clavata (Lindl.) Szlach., Górniak & Tukallo
Habenaria commelinifolia (Roxb.) Wall. ex Lindl.	Orchis commelinifolia Roxb.
Habenaria commelinifolia (Roxb.) Wall. ex Lindl.	Orchis stylosanthes Ham. ex Hook.f.
Habenaria commelinifolia (Roxb.) Wall. ex Lindl.	Pecteilis commelinifolia (Roxb.) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones
Habenaria commelinifolia (Roxb.) Wall. ex Lindl.	Platanthera commelinifolia Lindl. ex Wall.
Habenaria cornuta Lindl.	Bilabrella orthocaulis (Schltr.) Szlach. & Kras
Habenaria cornuta Lindl.	Ceratopetalorchis cornuta (Lindl.) Szlach., Górniak & Tukallo
Habenaria cornuta Lindl.	Habenaria ceratopetala A.Rich.
Habenaria cornuta Lindl.	Habenaria orthocaulis Schltr.
Habenaria cornuta Lindl.	Habenaria pristichila Kraenzl.
Habenaria cornuta Lindl.	Habenaria ruwenzoriensis Rendle
Habenaria cornuta Lindl.	Habenaria subcornuta Schltr.
Habenaria diselloides Schltr.	Bilabrella diselloides (Schltr.) Szlach. & Kras-Lap.
Habenaria epipactidea Rchb.f.	Habenaria foliosa var. epipactidea (Rchb.f.) Rendle
Habenaria epipactidea Rchb.f.	Platantheroides epipactidea (Rchb.f.) Szlach.
Habenaria epipactidea Rchb.f.	Platycorynoides epipactidea (Rchb.f.) Szlach.
Habenaria epipactidea Rchb.f.	Habenella epipactidea (Rchb.f.) Szlach.
Habenaria epipactidea Rchb.f.	Orchis foliosa Sw.
Habenaria epipactidea Rchb.f.	Bonatea foliosa (Sw.) Lindl.
Habenaria epipactidea Rchb.f.	Bonatea foliosa var. pauciflora Sond.
Habenaria epipactidea Rchb.f.	Habenaria foliosa (Sw.) Rchb.f.
Habenaria epipactidea Rchb.f.	Habenaria hircina Rchb.f.
Habenaria epipactidea Rchb.f.	Habenaria polyphylla Kraenzl.
Habenaria epipactidea Rchb.f.	Habenaria schinzii Rolfe
Habenaria epipactidea Rchb.f.	Habenaria perfoliata Kraenzl.
Habenaria epipactidea Rchb.f.	Habenaria rautanenii Kraenzl.
Habenaria epipactidea Rchb.f.	Habenaria trachychila Kraenzl.

Habenaria epipactidea Rchb.f.	Habenaria epipactidea var schinzii (Rolfe) Kraenzl.
Habenaria epipactidea Rchb.f.	Platycoryne rautanenii (Kraenzl.) Szlach.
Habenaria epipactidea Rchb.f.	Platycorynoides hircina (Rchb.f.) Szlach.
Habenaria epipactidea Rchb.f.	Platycorynoides rautanenii (Kraenzl.) Szlach.
Habenaria filicornis Lindl.	Orchis filicornis Thonn.
Habenaria filicornis Lindl.	Habenaria tridactyla A.Rich.
Habenaria filicornis Lindl.	Habenaria chlorotica Rchb.f.
Habenaria filicornis Lindl.	Habenaria spiranthes Rchb.f.
Habenaria filicornis Lindl.	Habenaria natalensis Rchb.f.
Habenaria filicornis Lindl.	Habenaria deflexa Hochst. ex Kraenzl.
Habenaria filicornis Lindl.	Habenaria erythraeae Rolfe
Habenaria filicornis Lindl.	Habenaria wilmsiana Kraenzl.
Habenaria filicornis Lindl.	Habenaria pertenuis Kraenzl.
Habenaria filicornis Lindl.	Habenaria filicornis var. chlorotica (Rchb.f.) Geerinck
Habenaria filicornis Lindl.	Habenaria moratii Szlach. & Olszewski
Habenaria helicoplectrum Summerh.	Arachnaria helicoplectrum (Summerh.) Szlach.
Habenaria humilior Rchb.f.	Bilabrella hochstetteriana (Kraenzl. & Schltr.) Szlach. & Kras
Habenaria humilior Rchb.f.	Bilabrella humilior (Rchb.f.) Szlach. & Kras-Lap.
Habenaria humilior Rchb.f.	Bilabrella pseudokaessneriana Szlach. & Kras
Habenaria humilior Rchb.f.	Bilabrella rehmannii (Bolus) Szlach. & Kras
Habenaria humilior Rchb.f.	Bilabrella replicata Szlach. & Kras
Habenaria humilior Rchb.f.	Bilabrella tetrapetaloides (Schltr.) Szlach. & Kras
Habenaria humilior Rchb.f.	Habenaria culiciflora Rendle
Habenaria humilior Rchb.f.	Habenaria hochstetteriana Kraenzl.
Habenaria humilior Rchb.f.	Habenaria kassneriana Kraenzl.
Habenaria humilior Rchb.f.	Habenaria rehmannii Bolus
Habenaria humilior Rchb.f.	Habenaria replicata Hochst. ex A.Rich.
Habenaria humilior Rchb.f.	Habenaria tetrapetaloides Schltr.
Habenaria insolita Summerh.	Trachypetalum insolitum (Summerh.) Szlach. & Sawicka
Habenaria intermedia D.Don	Kryptostoma intermedium (D.Don) Olszewski & Szlach.
Habenaria intermedia D.Don	Ochyrorchis intermedia (D.Don) Szlach.
Habenaria kyimbilae Schltr.	Bilabrella kyimbilae (Schltr.) Szlach. & Kras-Lap.
Habenaria kyimbilae Schltr.	Habenaria furcipetala Schltr.
Habenaria kyimbilae Schltr.	Bilabrella furcipetala (Schltr.) Szlach. & Kras
Habenaria macrostele Summerh.	Bilabrella macrostele (Summerh.) Szlach. & Kras-Lap.
Habenaria macrostele Summerh.	Bilabrella tangheana (Geerinck) Szlach. & Kras
Habenaria macrostele Summerh.	Habenaria defleurii Geerinck
Habenaria macrostele Summerh.	Habenaria tangheana Geerinck
Habenaria macrostele Summerh.	Habenaria tournayana Geerinck
Habenaria multipartita Blume ex Kraenzl.	Kryptostoma multipartitum (Blume ex Kraenzl.) Szlach. & Olszewski
Habenaria multipartita Blume ex Kraenzl.	Ochyrorchis multipartita (Blume ex Kraenzl.) Szlach.
Habenaria pectinata D.Don	Kryptostoma pectinatum (D.Don) Olszewski & Szlach.
Habenaria pectinata D.Don	Ochyrorchis pectinata (D.Don) Szlach.
Habenaria pectinata D.Don	Orchis pectinata Sm.
Habenaria praestans Rendle	Kryptostoma praestans (Rendle) Szlach.
Habenaria praestans Rendle	Ochyrorchis praestans (Rendle) Szlach.

Habenaria praestans Rendle	Habenaria praestans var. praestans
Habenaria praestans Rendle	Habenaria praestans var. umbrosa G.Will.
Habenaria repens Nutt.	Habenaria repens var. maxillaris (Lindl.) Garay
Habenaria repens Nutt.	Habenaria repens var. repens
Habenaria repens Nutt.	Mesicera repens (Nutt.) Raf.
Habenaria repens Nutt.	Orchis repens (Nutt.) Alph.Wood
Habenaria repens Nutt.	Platanthera repens (Nutt.) Alph.Wood
Habenaria rumphii (Brongn.) Lindl.	Habenaria dahliana Kraenzl.
Habenaria rumphii (Brongn.) Lindl.	Habenaria holtzei F.Muell.
Habenaria rumphii (Brongn.) Lindl.	Habenaria rumphii var. meraukensis J.J.Sm.
Habenaria rumphii (Brongn.) Lindl.	Habenaria stauroglossa Kraenzl.
Habenaria rumphii (Brongn.) Lindl.	Pecteilis rumphii (Brongn.) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones
Habenaria rumphii (Brongn.) Lindl.	Platanthera rumphii Brongn.
Habenaria rumphii (Brongn.) Lindl.	Satyrium dahlianum (Kraenzl.) Kuntze
Habenaria schimperiana Hochst. ex A.Rich.	Bilabrella schimperiana (Hochst. ex A.Rich.) Szlach. & Kras-Lap.
Habenaria schimperiana Hochst. ex A.Rich.	Habenaria peltastes Rchb.f.
Habenaria schimperiana Hochst. ex A.Rich.	Habenaria involuta Bolus
Habenaria schimperiana Hochst. ex A.Rich.	Habenaria anomala Lindl. ex Kraenzl.
Habenaria schimperiana Hochst. ex A.Rich.	Bilabrella peltastes (Rchb.f.) Szlach. & Kras-Lap.
Habenaria schimperiana Hochst. ex A.Rich.	Bilabrella involuta (Bolus) Szlach. & Kras
Habenaria socotrana Balf.f.	Habenaria socotrana Rchb.f. ex Kraenzl.
Habenaria walleri Rchb.f.	Macrura walleri (Rchb.f.) Szlach. & Sawicka
Habenaria walleri Rchb.f.	Habenaria soyauxii Kraenzl.
Habenaria zambesina Rchb.f.	Platantheroides zambesina (Rchb.f.) Szlach.,
Habenaria zambesina Rchb.f.	Habenella zambesina (Rchb.f.) Szlach. & Kras-Lap.
Habenaria zambesina Rchb.f.	Habenaria haullevilleana De Wild.
Habenaria zambesina Rchb.f.	Habenaria myriantha Kraenzl.
Habenaria zambesina Rchb.f.	Habenaria baoulensis A.Chev.
Herminium clavigerum (Lindl.) X.H.Jin	Habenaria clavigera (Lindl.) Dandy
Herminium clavigerum (Lindl.) X.H.Jin	Habenaria densa Wall. ex Lindl.
Herminium clavigerum (Lindl.) X.H.Jin	Platanthera clavigera Lindl.
Herminium clavigerum (Lindl.) X.H.Jin	Platanthera densa (Wall. ex Lindl.) Soó
Herminium clavigerum (Lindl.) X.H.Jin	Platantheroides clavigera (Lindl.) Szlach.
Herminium clavigerum (Lindl.) X.H.Jin	Platantheroides densa (Wall. ex Lindl.) Szlach.
Herminium clavigerum (Lindl.) X.H.Jin	Habenella clavigera (Lindl.) Szlach. & Kras-Lap.
Herminium clavigerum (Lindl.) X.H.Jin	Habenella densa (Wall. ex Lindl.) Szlach. & Kras-Lap.
Himantoglossum calcaratum subsp.rumelicum (H.Baumann & R.Lore	Himantoglossum calcaratum subsp. jankae (Somlyay, Kreutz & Óvári) R.M.Bateman, Molnar & Sramkó
Himantoglossum calcaratum subsp.rumelicum (H.Baumann & R.Lore	Himantoglossum calcaratum var. robustissimum (Kreutz) R.M.Bateman, Molnar & Sramkó
Himantoglossum calcaratum subsp.rumelicum (H.Baumann & R.Lore	Himantoglossum caprinum subsp. jankae (Somlyay, Kreutz & Óvári) R.M.Bateman, Molnar & Sramkó
Himantoglossum calcaratum subsp.rumelicum (H.Baumann & R.Lore	Himantoglossum caprinum subsp. robustissimum Kreutz
Himantoglossum calcaratum subsp.rumelicum (H.Baumann & R.Lore	Himantoglossum caprinum subsp. rumelicum H.Baumann & R.Lorenz
Himantoglossum calcaratum subsp.rumelicum (H.Baumann & R.Lore	Himantoglossum jankae Somlyay, Kreutz & Óvári
Himantoglossum calcaratum subsp.rumelicum (H.Baumann & R.Lore	Himantoglossum jankae subsp. robustissimum (Kreutz) Kreutz
Himantoglossum calcaratum subsp.rumelicum (H.Baumann & R.Lore	Himantoglossum jankae var. rumelicum (H.Baumann & R.Lorenz) P.Delforge
Himantoglossum calcaratum subsp.rumelicum (H.Baumann & R.Lore	Himantoglossum jankae subsp. rumelicum (H.Baumann & R.Lorenz) J.Ponert
Himantoglossum caprinum (M.Bieb.) Spreng.	Aceras affine Boiss.

Himantoglossum caprinum (M.Bieb.) Spreng.	Aceras bolleanum Siehe
Himantoglossum caprinum (M.Bieb.) Spreng.	Aceras caprinum (M.Bieb.) Lindl.
Himantoglossum caprinum (M.Bieb.) Spreng.	Himantoglossum affine (Boiss.) Schltr.
Himantoglossum caprinum (M.Bieb.) Spreng.	Himantoglossum affine subsp. levantinum (B.Baumann & H.Baumann) Kreutz
Himantoglossum caprinum (M.Bieb.) Spreng.	Himantoglossum bolleanum (Siehe) Schltr.
Himantoglossum caprinum (M.Bieb.) Spreng.	Himantoglossum caprinum subsp. bolleanum (Siehe) H.Baumann & R.Lorenz
Himantoglossum caprinum (M.Bieb.) Spreng.	Himantoglossum caprinum subsp. caprinum
Himantoglossum caprinum (M.Bieb.) Spreng.	Himantoglossum caprinum subsp. levantinum B.Baumann & H.Baumann
Himantoglossum caprinum (M.Bieb.) Spreng.	Himantoglossum galilaeum Shifman
Himantoglossum caprinum (M.Bieb.) Spreng.	Himantoglossum hircinum var. affine (Boiss.) J.J.Wood
Himantoglossum caprinum (M.Bieb.) Spreng.	Himantoglossum hircinum subsp. affine (Boiss.) H.Sund.
Himantoglossum caprinum (M.Bieb.) Spreng.	Himantoglossum hircinum subsp. caprinum (M.Bieb.) K.Richt.
Himantoglossum caprinum (M.Bieb.) Spreng.	Himantoglossum hircinum var. pseudocaprinum J.J.Wood
Himantoglossum caprinum (M.Bieb.) Spreng.	Loroglossum affine (Boiss.) E.G.Camus
Himantoglossum caprinum (M.Bieb.) Spreng.	Loroglossum bolleanum (Siehe) E.G.Camus
Himantoglossum caprinum (M.Bieb.) Spreng.	Loroglossum caprinum (M.Bieb.) Beck
Himantoglossum caprinum (M.Bieb.) Spreng.	Loroglossum hircinum subsp. caprinum (M.Bieb.) E.G.Camus
Himantoglossum caprinum (M.Bieb.) Spreng.	Orchis caprina M.Bieb.
Himantoglossum comperianum (Steven) P.Delforge	Comperia comperiana (Steven) Asch. & Graebn.
Himantoglossum comperianum (Steven) P.Delforge	Comperia karduchorum Bornm. & Kraenzl.
Himantoglossum comperianum (Steven) P.Delforge	Comperia taurica K.Koch
Himantoglossum comperianum (Steven) P.Delforge	Orchis comperiana Steven
Himantoglossum comperianum (Steven) P.Delforge	Orchis karduchorum (Bornm. & Kraenzl.) Schltr.
Himantoglossum hircinum (L.) Spreng.	Aceras hircinum (L.) Lindl.
Himantoglossum hircinum (L.) Spreng.	Himantoglossum hircinum f. acutum Kurt.Wagner
Himantoglossum hircinum (L.) Spreng.	Himantoglossum hircinum var. aestivalis Kreutz & Steinfeld
Himantoglossum hircinum (L.) Spreng.	Himantoglossum hircinum var. altum Kurt.Wagner
Himantoglossum hircinum (L.) Spreng.	Himantoglossum hircinum f. brevibracteatum Kurt.Wagner
Himantoglossum hircinum (L.) Spreng.	Himantoglossum hircinum f. brevilaciniatum Kurt.Wagner
Himantoglossum hircinum (L.) Spreng.	Himantoglossum hircinum f. coloriglossum Voelckel & Kurt.Wagner
Himantoglossum hircinum (L.) Spreng.	Himantoglossum hircinum var. confusum Kurt.Wagner
Himantoglossum hircinum (L.) Spreng.	Himantoglossum hircinum var. hircinum
Himantoglossum hircinum (L.) Spreng.	Himantoglossum hircinum var. hirsutum Kurt.Wagner
Himantoglossum hircinum (L.) Spreng.	Himantoglossum hircinum f. longelaciniatum Kurt.Wagner
Himantoglossum hircinum (L.) Spreng.	Himantoglossum hircinum var. minusculum Kurt.Wagner
Himantoglossum hircinum (L.) Spreng.	Himantoglossum hircinum var. obtusum De Langhe
Himantoglossum hircinum (L.) Spreng.	Himantoglossum hircinum var. pendulum Kurt.Wagner
Himantoglossum hircinum (L.) Spreng.	Himantoglossum hircinum var. praealtum Kurt.Wagner
Himantoglossum hircinum (L.) Spreng.	Himantoglossum hircinum var. pullum Kurt.Wagner
Himantoglossum hircinum (L.) Spreng.	Himantoglossum hircinum f. purpureum Kurt.Wagner
Himantoglossum hircinum (L.) Spreng.	Himantoglossum hircinum var. viride Kurt.Wagner
Himantoglossum hircinum (L.) Spreng.	Loroglossum hircinum (L.) Rich.
Himantoglossum hircinum (L.) Spreng.	Orchis hircina (L.) Crantz
Himantoglossum hircinum (L.) Spreng.	Satyrium hircinum L.
Himantoglossum robertianum (Loisel.) P.Delforge	Aceras longibracteatum Rchb.f.
Himantoglossum robertianum (Loisel.) P.Delforge	Barlia longibracteata (Rchb.f.) Parl.

Himantoglossum robertianum (Loisel.) P.Delforge	Barlia robertiana (Loisel.) Greuter
Himantoglossum robertianum (Loisel.) P.Delforge	Barlia robertiana lusus candida Soó
Himantoglossum robertianum (Loisel.) P.Delforge	Barlia robertiana f. sicula (Lindl.) Hervás, De Bellard, Calzado, J.C.Huertas, Reyes Carr. & Ruíz Cano
Himantoglossum robertianum (Loisel.) P.Delforge	Himantoglossum longibracteatum (Rchb.f.) Schltr.
Himantoglossum robertianum (Loisel.) P.Delforge	Himantoglossum robertianum f. candidum (Soó) F.M.Vázquez
Himantoglossum robertianum (Loisel.) P.Delforge	Himantoglossum robertianum f. gallicum (Lindl.) F.M.Vázquez
Himantoglossum robertianum (Loisel.) P.Delforge	Himantoglossum robertianum f. siculum (Lindl.) F.M.Vázquez
Himantoglossum robertianum (Loisel.) P.Delforge	Loroglossum longibracteatum (Rchb.f.) Moris ex Ardoino
Himantoglossum robertianum (Loisel.) P.Delforge	Orchis foliosa Masson ex Ker Gawl.
Himantoglossum robertianum (Loisel.) P.Delforge	Orchis fragrans Ten.
Himantoglossum robertianum (Loisel.) P.Delforge	Orchis longibracteata Biv.
Himantoglossum robertianum (Loisel.) P.Delforge	Orchis longibracteata var. gallica Lindl.
Himantoglossum robertianum (Loisel.) P.Delforge	Orchis longibracteata var. sicula Lindl.
Himantoglossum robertianum (Loisel.) P.Delforge	Orchis robertiana Loisel.
Jumellea fragrans (Thouars.) Schltr.	Angraecum fragrans Thouars
Jumellea fragrans (Thouars.) Schltr.	Aerobion fragrans (Thouars) Spreng.
Jumellea fragrans (Thouars.) Schltr.	Aeranthes fragrans (Thouars) Rchb.f.
Jumellea fragrans (Thouars.) Schltr.	Epidorkis fragrans (Thouars) Kuntze
Jumellea fragrans (Thouars.) Schltr.	Angorkis fragrangis Thouars
Leptotes bicolor Lindl.	Tetramicra bicolor (Lindl.) Rolfe
Leptotes bicolor Lindl.	Leptotes serrulata Lindl.
Leptotes bicolor Lindl.	Leptotes bicolor var. glaucophylla Hook.
Leptotes bicolor Lindl.	Leptotes serrulata (Lindl.) G. Nicholson
Leptotes bicolor Lindl.	Leptotes bicolor var. serrulata (Lindl.) Stein
Limodorum abortivum (L.) Sw.	Centrosis abortiva (L.) Sw.
Limodorum abortivum (L.) Sw.	Epipactis abortiva (L.) All.
Limodorum abortivum (L.) Sw.	Jonorchis abortiva (L.) Beck
Limodorum abortivum (L.) Sw.	Neottia abortiva (L.) Clairv.
Limodorum abortivum (L.) Sw.	Orchis abortiva L.
Limodorum abortivum (L.) Sw.	Serapias abortiva (L.) Scop.
Limodorum abortivum (L.) Sw.	Limodorum abortivum var. abortivum
Limodorum abortivum (L.) Sw.	Limodorum abortivum var. gracile (B.Willing & E.Willing) Kreutz
Limodorum abortivum (L.) Sw.	Limodorum abortivum var. rubrum H.Sund. ex Kreutz
Limodorum abortivum (L.) Sw.	Limodorum abortivum var. viride Fateryga & Kreutz
Lyperanthus suaveolens R.Br.	Caladenia suaveolens (R.Br.) Rchb.f.
Lyperanthus suaveolens R.Br.	Caladenia sulphurea A.Cunn.
Lyperanthus suaveolens R.Br.	Leptoceras sulphurea (A.Cunn.) Lindl.
Malaxis monophyllos var. monophyllos	Dienia gmelinii Lindl.
Malaxis monophyllos var. monophyllos	Leptorkis japonica (Miq.) Kuntze
Malaxis monophyllos var. monophyllos	Liparis inconspicua Makino
Malaxis monophyllos var. monophyllos	Liparis japonica (Miq.) Maxim.
Malaxis monophyllos var. monophyllos	Malaxis arisanensis (Hayata) S.Y.Hu
Malaxis monophyllos var. monophyllos	Malaxis taiwaniana S.S.Ying
Malaxis monophyllos var. monophyllos	Malaxis yunnanensis (Schltr.) Tang & F.T.Wang
Malaxis monophyllos var. monophyllos	Microstylis arisanensis Hayata
Malaxis monophyllos var. monophyllos	Microstylis diphylla (Cham.) Lindl.

Malaxis monophyllos var. monophyllos	Microstylis japonica Miq.
Malaxis monophyllos var. monophyllos	Microstylis yunnanensis Schltr.
Malaxis monophyllos var. monophyllos	Malaxis diphyllos Cham.
Malaxis monophyllos var. monophyllos	Malaxis muscifera var. stelostachya Tang & F.T.Wang
Malaxis monophyllos var. monophyllos	Malaxis yunnanensis var. nematophylla Tang & F.T.Wang
Malaxis monophyllos var. monophyllos	Malaxis monophyllos var. diphyllos (Cham.) Luer
Malaxis monophyllos var. monophyllos	Microstylis muscifera var. stelostachya (Tang & F.T.Wang) Marg.
Malaxis monophyllos var. monophyllos	Microstylis yunnanensis var. nematophylla (Tang & F.T.Wang) Marg.
Malaxis monophyllos var. monophyllos	Achroanthes cilifolia Raf.
Malaxis monophyllos var. monophyllos	Microstylis muscifera var. nematophylla (Tang & F.T.Wang) Marg.
Malaxis monophyllos var. monophyllos	Microstylis muscifera subsp. stelostachya (Tang & F.T.Wang) Marg.
Microtis unifolia (G.Forst.) Rchb.f.	Epipactis porrifolia Sw.
Microtis unifolia (G.Forst.) Rchb.f.	Microtis aemula Schltr.
Microtis unifolia (G.Forst.) Rchb.f.	Microtis banksii A.Cunn. ex Hook.
Microtis unifolia (G.Forst.) Rchb.f.	Microtis benthamiana Rchb.f.
Microtis unifolia (G.Forst.) Rchb.f.	Microtis bipulvinaris Nicholls
Microtis unifolia (G.Forst.) Rchb.f.	Microtis formosana Schltr. ex Masam.
Microtis unifolia (G.Forst.) Rchb.f.	Microtis frutetorum Schltdl.
Microtis unifolia (G.Forst.) Rchb.f.	Microtis holmesii Nicholls
Microtis unifolia (G.Forst.) Rchb.f.	Microtis javanica Rchb.f.
Microtis unifolia (G.Forst.) Rchb.f.	Microtis longifolia Colenso
Microtis unifolia (G.Forst.) Rchb.f.	Microtis papillosa Colenso
Microtis unifolia (G.Forst.) Rchb.f.	Microtis porrifolia (Sw.) R.Br.
Microtis unifolia (G.Forst.) Rchb.f.	Microtis pulchella Lindl.
Microtis unifolia (G.Forst.) Rchb.f.	Microtis viridis F.Muell.
Microtis unifolia (G.Forst.) Rchb.f.	Ophrys unifolia G.Forst.
Myrosmodes nervosa (Kraenzl.) Novoa, C.A.Vargas & Cisternas	Aa nervosa (Kraenzl.) Schltr.
Myrosmodes nervosa (Kraenzl.) Novoa, C.A.Vargas & Cisternas	Altensteinia nervosa Kraenzl.
Neobolusia stolzii Schltr.	Neobolusia stolzii var. bombyliiflora P.J.Cribb
Neobolusia stolzii Schltr.	Neobolusia stolzii var. glabripetala Summerh.
Neobolusia stolzii Schltr.	Neobolusia stolzii var. stolzii
Neobolusia tysonii (Bolus) Schltr.	Brachycorythis tysonii Bolus
Neobolusia tysonii (Bolus) Schltr.	Brachycorythis junodiana Kraenzl.
Neotina maculata (Desf.) Stearn	Aceras densiflorum (Brot.) Boiss.
Neotina maculata (Desf.) Stearn	Aceras intactum (Link) Rchb.f.
Neotina maculata (Desf.) Stearn	Aceras maculatum (Desf.) Gren.
Neotina maculata (Desf.) Stearn	Aceras secundiflorum (Bertol.) Lindl.
Neotina maculata (Desf.) Stearn	Aceras vayredae K.Richt.
Neotina maculata (Desf.) Stearn	Coeloglossum densiflorum Hartm. ex Willk. & Lange
Neotina maculata (Desf.) Stearn	Habenaria intacta (Link) Lindl. ex Benth.
Neotina maculata (Desf.) Stearn	Himantoglossum parviflorum Spreng.
Neotina maculata (Desf.) Stearn	Himantoglossum secundiflorum (Bertol.) Rchb.
Neotina maculata (Desf.) Stearn	Neotinea intacta (Link) Rchb.f.
Neotina maculata (Desf.) Stearn	Neotinea intacta f. luteola Renz
Neotina maculata (Desf.) Stearn	Neotinea maculata f. alba Maire & Weiller ex F.M.Vázquez
Neotina maculata (Desf.) Stearn	Neotinea maculata f. luteola (Renz) F.M.Vázquez

Neotina maculata (Desf.) Stearn	Neotinea maculata var. stricta Landwehr
Neotina maculata (Desf.) Stearn	Ophrys densiflora (Brot.) Desf.
Neotina maculata (Desf.) Stearn	Ophrys secundiflora Steud.
Neotina maculata (Desf.) Stearn	Orchis atlantica Willd.
Neotina maculata (Desf.) Stearn	Orchis ecalcarata Costa & Vayr.
Neotina maculata (Desf.) Stearn	Orchis imbecilla Sol. ex Britten
Neotina maculata (Desf.) Stearn	Orchis intacta Link
Neotina maculata (Desf.) Stearn	Orchis maculata (Desf.) Batt.
Neotina maculata (Desf.) Stearn	Orchis sagittata Munby
Neotina maculata (Desf.) Stearn	Orchis secundiflora Bertol.
Neotina maculata (Desf.) Stearn	Peristylus atlanticus (Willd.) Lindl.
Neotina maculata (Desf.) Stearn	Peristylus densiflorus (Brot.) Lindl.
Neotina maculata (Desf.) Stearn	Peristylus maculatus Lindl. ex Rchb.f.
Neotina maculata (Desf.) Stearn	Satyrium atlanticum (Willd.) Lindl.
Neotina maculata (Desf.) Stearn	Satyrium densiflorum Brot.
Neotina maculata (Desf.) Stearn	Satyrium maculatum Desf.
Neotina maculata (Desf.) Stearn	Satyrium parviflorum Pers.
Neotina maculata (Desf.) Stearn	Tinea cylindrica Biv.
Neotina maculata (Desf.) Stearn	Tinea intacta (Link) Boiss.
Neotina maculata (Desf.) Stearn	Tinea maculata (Desf.) Vis.
Neotinea tridentata (Scop.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Neotinea commutata var. angelica (A.Alibertis) P.Delforge
Neotinea tridentata (Scop.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Neotinea tridentata subsp. tridentata
Neotinea tridentata (Scop.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Odontorchis tridentata (Scop.) D.Tyteca & E. Klein
Neotinea tridentata (Scop.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Orchis aetnensis Tineo
Neotinea tridentata (Scop.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Orchis brevilabris Fisch, & C.A.Mey.
Neotinea tridentata (Scop.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Orchis gussonei Tod.
Neotinea tridentata (Scop.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Orchis mauri Jord. ex Cortesi
Neotinea tridentata (Scop.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Orchis parlatoris Tineo
Neotinea tridentata (Scop.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Orchis parviflora Ten.
Neotinea tridentata (Scop.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Orchis ricasoliana Parl.
Neotinea tridentata (Scop.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Orchis scopolii Timb.-Lagr.
Neotinea tridentata (Scop.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Orchis simia Vill.
Neotinea tridentata (Scop.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Orchis taurica Lindl.
Neotinea tridentata (Scop.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Orchis tephrosanthos Vill.
Neotinea tridentata (Scop.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Orchis tridentata Scop.
Neotinea tridentata (Scop.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Orchis tridentata f. alcicornis Landwehr
Neotinea tridentata (Scop.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Orchis tridentata subsp. angelica A.Alibertis
Neotinea tridentata (Scop.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Orchis variegata All.
Neotinea ustulata (L.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Odontorchis ustulata (L.) D.Tyteca & E.Klein
Neotinea ustulata (L.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Orchis ustulata L.
Neotinea ustulata (L.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Neotinea ustulata var. aestivalis (Kümpel) Tali, M.F.Fay & R.M.Bateman
Neotinea ustulata (L.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase	Neotinea ustulata var. ustulata
Neottia nidus-avis (L.) Rich.	Distomaea nidus-avis (L.) Spenn.
Neottia nidus-avis (L.) Rich.	Epipactis nidus-avis (L.) Crantz
Neottia nidus-avis (L.) Rich.	Helleborine nidus-avis (L.) F.W.Schmidt
Neottia nidus-avis (L.) Rich.	Helleborine succulenta F.W.Schmidt

Neottia nidus-avis (L.) Rich.	Listera nidus-avis (L.) Curtis
Neottia nidus-avis (L.) Rich.	Malaxis nidus-avis (L.) Bernh.
Neottia nidus-avis (L.) Rich.	Neottia abortiva Gray
Neottia nidus-avis (L.) Rich.	Neottia macrostelis Peterm.
Neottia nidus-avis (L.) Rich.	Neottia orobanchoidea St.-Lag.
Neottia nidus-avis (L.) Rich.	Neottia squamosa Dulac
Neottia nidus-avis (L.) Rich.	Neottidium nidus-avis (L.) Schltdl.
Neottia nidus-avis (L.) Rich.	Ophrys nidus-avis L.
Neottia nidus-avis (L.) Rich.	Serapias nidus-avis (L.) Steud.
Ophrys apifera Huds.	Arachnites apifer (Huds.) Hoffm.
Ophrys apifera Huds.	× Cephalophrys integra (Sacc.) Cox
Ophrys apifera Huds.	Ophrys albiflora Spruner ex Boiss.
Ophrys apifera Huds.	Ophrys apifera var. almaracensis Pérez-Chisc., Durán Oliva & Gil Llano
Ophrys apifera Huds.	Ophrys apifera f. almaracensis (Pérez-Chisc., Durán Oliva & Gil Llano) P.Delforge
Ophrys apifera Huds.	Ophrys apifera var. atrofusca J.Dierckx, Kreutz, D.Riepe & L.Segers
Ophrys apifera Huds.	Ophrys apifera subsp. austriaca (Wiesb. ex Dichtl) K.Richt.
Ophrys apifera Huds.	Ophrys apifera var. badensis L.Lewis & Kreutz
Ophrys apifera Huds.	Ophrys apifera f. badensis (L.Lewis & Kreutz) P.Delforge
Ophrys apifera Huds.	Ophrys apifera var. basiliensis S.Schwegler & Matthies
Ophrys apifera Huds.	Ophrys apifera f. basiliensis (S.Schwegler & Matthies) P.Delforge
Ophrys apifera Huds.	Ophrys apifera var. belgarum Turner Ettl.
Ophrys apifera Huds.	Ophrys apifera f. belgarum (Turner Ettl.) P.Delforge
Ophrys apifera Huds.	Ophrys apifera f. bicolor (E.Nelson) P.D.Sell
Ophrys apifera Huds.	Ophrys apifera f. botteronii (Chodat) P.D.Sell
Ophrys apifera Huds.	Ophrys apifera subsp. botteronii (Chodat) Nägeli
Ophrys apifera Huds.	Ophrys apifera var. brevilabellata Kreutz, R.Selig & Zelesny
Ophrys apifera Huds.	Ophrys apifera f. brevilabellata (Kreutz, R.Selig & Zelesny) P.Delforge
Ophrys apifera Huds.	Ophrys apifera var. cambrensis M.J.Clark
Ophrys apifera Huds.	Ophrys apifera subsp. chlorantha (Hegetschw.) Arcang.
Ophrys apifera Huds.	Ophrys apifera f. curviflora (A.Soulié) P.Delforge
Ophrys apifera Huds.	Ophrys apifera var. curviflora A.Soulié
Ophrys apifera Huds.	Ophrys apifera f. flaveola Klaver & Kreutz
Ophrys apifera Huds.	Ophrys apifera f. flavescens (Rosbach) P.D.Sell
Ophrys apifera Huds.	Ophrys apifera subsp. friburgensis (Freyhold) P.Fourn.
Ophrys apifera Huds.	Ophrys apifera var. friburgensis Freyhold
Ophrys apifera Huds.	Ophrys apifera f. fulvofusca (M.P.Grasso & Scrugli) P.Delforge
Ophrys apifera Huds.	Ophrys apifera var. fulvofusca M.P.Grasso & Scrugli
Ophrys apifera Huds.	Ophrys apifera subsp. immaculata (Bréb.) O.Nägeli
Ophrys apifera Huds.	Ophrys apifera var. jenensis Voelckel & E.Theel
Ophrys apifera Huds.	Ophrys apifera subsp. jurana Ruppert ex Zimm.
Ophrys apifera Huds.	Ophrys apifera var. laetitiae Klaver
Ophrys apifera Huds.	Ophrys apifera subsp. muteliae (Mutel) K.Richt.
Ophrys apifera Huds.	Ophrys apifera subsp. olimpiadae Ugr. ex E.G.Camus
Ophrys apifera Huds.	Ophrys apifera subsp. olympiadae Ougrinski
Ophrys apifera Huds.	Ophrys apifera var. patinata U.Grabner & Kreutz
Ophrys apifera Huds.	Ophrys apifera f. patinata (U.Grabner & Kreutz) P.Delforge

Ophrys apifera Huds.	Ophrys apifera subsp. purpurea (Tausch) K.Richt.
Ophrys apifera Huds.	Ophrys apifera var. renatae K.Barbieri, L.Barbieri & Contorni
Ophrys apifera Huds.	Ophrys apifera var. saraepontana (Ruppert) Soó
Ophrys apifera Huds.	Ophrys apifera var. tilaventina Nonis & Liverani
Ophrys apifera Huds.	Ophrys apifera f. tilaventina (Nonis & Liverani) P.Delforge
Ophrys apifera Huds.	Ophrys apifera subsp. trollii (Hegetschw.) K.Richt.
Ophrys apifera Huds.	Ophrys apifera f. trollii (Hegetschw.) P.D.Sell
Ophrys apifera Huds.	Ophrys apifera var. urbinensis Klaver
Ophrys apifera Huds.	Ophrys aquisgranensis Kaltenb.
Ophrys apifera Huds.	Ophrys arachnites Mill.
Ophrys apifera Huds.	Ophrys asilifera Vayr.
Ophrys apifera Huds.	Ophrys austriaca Wiesb. ex Dichtl
Ophrys apifera Huds.	Ophrys bicolor O.Nägeli
Ophrys apifera Huds.	Ophrys botteronii Chodat
Ophrys apifera Huds.	Ophrys chlorantha Hegetschw.
Ophrys apifera Huds.	Ophrys epeirophora Peter
Ophrys apifera Huds.	Ophrys friburgensis (Freyhold) O.Nägeli
Ophrys apifera Huds.	Ophrys immaculata (Bréb.) O.Nägeli
Ophrys apifera Huds.	Ophrys insectifera subsp. apifera (Huds.) Moggr.
Ophrys apifera Huds.	Ophrys integra Sacc.
Ophrys apifera Huds.	Ophrys jurana (Ruppert ex Zimm.) Neuberger
Ophrys apifera Huds.	Ophrys mangini Tallon
Ophrys apifera Huds.	Ophrys purpurea Tausch
Ophrys apifera Huds.	Ophrys ripaensis Porta
Ophrys apifera Huds.	Ophrys rostrata Ten.
Ophrys apifera Huds.	Ophrys saraepontana Ruppert
Ophrys apifera Huds.	Ophrys trollii Hegetschw.
Ophrys apifera Huds.	Orchis apifera (Huds.) Salisb.
Ophrys apifera Huds.	Orchis pseudoapifera Caldesi
Ophrys argolica subsp. climacis (Heimeier & Perschke) H.A.Pederser	Ophrys climacis Heimeier & Perschke
Ophrys argolica subsp. climacis (Heimeier & Perschke) H.A.Pederser	Ophrys ferrum-equinum subsp. climacis (Heimeier & Perschke) H.Baumann & R.Lorenz
Ophrys bertolonii Moretti	Arachnites bertolonii (Moretti) Tod.
Ophrys bertolonii Moretti	Arachnites insengae Tod.
Ophrys bertolonii Moretti	Ophrys bertolonii subsp. dalmatica (Murr) Asch. & Graebn.
Ophrys bertolonii Moretti	Ophrys bertolonii subsp. insengae (Tod.) K.Richt.
Ophrys bertolonii Moretti	Ophrys bertolonii subsp. landaueri (Appel ex Schulze) Asch. & Graebn.
Ophrys bertolonii Moretti	Ophrys bertolonii subsp. romolinii (Soca) Véla & R.Martin
Ophrys bertolonii Moretti	Ophrys dalmatica (Murr) Soó
Ophrys bertolonii Moretti	Ophrys insectifera subsp. bertolonii (Moretti) Moggr.
Ophrys bertolonii Moretti	Ophrys inzengae (Tod.) Nyman
Ophrys bertolonii Moretti	Ophrys marzensis Soca
Ophrys bertolonii Moretti	Ophrys penedensis Kalkhoff
Ophrys bertolonii Moretti	Ophrys romolinii Soca
Ophrys bertolonii Moretti	Ophrys speculum Bertol.
Ophrys bombyliflora Link	Arachnites bombyliflorus (Link) Tod.
Ophrys bombyliflora Link	Ophrys bombyliflora var. bombyliflora

Ophrys bombyliflora Link	Ophrys bombyliflora var. parviflora (Mifsud) Mifsud
Ophrys bornmuelleri M.Schulze	Ophrys fuciflora subsp. bornmuelleri (M.Schulze) B.Willing & E.Willing
Ophrys bornmuelleri M.Schulze	Ophrys holosericea subsp. bornmuelleri (M.Schulze) H.Sund.
Ophrys bornmuelleri M.Schulze	Ophrys bornmuelleri subsp. bornmuelleri
Ophrys bornmuelleri M.Schulze	Ophrys bornmuelleri subsp. carduchorum Renz & Taubenheim
Ophrys bornmuelleri M.Schulze	Ophrys bornmuelleri subsp. grandiflora (H.Fleischm. & Soó) Renz & Taubenheim
Ophrys bornmuelleri M.Schulze	Ophrys bornmuelleri subsp. ziyaretiana (Kreutz & Ruedi Peter) Kreutz
Ophrys cilicica Schltr.	Ophrys kurdica D.Rückbr. & U.Rückbr.
Ophrys cilicica Schltr.	Ophrys kurdica subsp. kurdistanica (Renz) Soó
Ophrys cilicica Schltr.	Ophrys kurdistanica Renz
Ophrys ferrum-equinum Desf.	Ophrys ferrum-equinum subsp. ferrum-equinum
Ophrys ferrum-equinum Desf.	Ophrys ferrum-equinum subsp. gottfriediana (Renz) E.Nelson
Ophrys fusca Link	Arachnites fuscus (Link) Tod.
Ophrys fusca Link	Ophrys fusca subsp. blitopertha (Paulus & Gack) Faurh. & H.A.Pedersen
Ophrys fusca Link	Ophrys fusca subsp. cinereophila (Paulus & Gack) Faurh.
Ophrys fusca Link	Ophrys fusca subsp. durieui (Rchb.f.) Soó
Ophrys fusca Link	Ophrys fusca subsp. funerea (Viv.) Arcang.
Ophrys fusca Link	Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca
Ophrys fusca Link	Ophrys fusca subsp. iricolor (Desf.) K.Richt.
Ophrys fusca Link	Ophrys fusca subsp. pallida (Raf.) E.G.Camus
Ophrys fusca subsp. blithopertha (Paulus & Gack) Faurh. & H.A.Pede	Ophrys blitopertha Paulus & Gack
Ophrys fusca subsp. blithopertha (Paulus & Gack) Faurh. & H.A.Pede	Ophrys fusca subsp. persephonae (Paulus) Kreutz
Ophrys fusca subsp. blithopertha (Paulus & Gack) Faurh. & H.A.Pede	Ophrys persephonae Paulus
Ophrys fusca subsp. blithopertha (Paulus & Gack) Faurh. & H.A.Pede	Ophrys sicula var. urteae (Paulus) Hennecke
Ophrys fusca subsp. blithopertha (Paulus & Gack) Faurh. & H.A.Pede	Ophrys subfusca subsp. blitopertha (Paulus & Gack) Kreutz
Ophrys fusca subsp. blithopertha (Paulus & Gack) Faurh. & H.A.Pede	Ophrys subfusca subsp. persephonsae (Paulus) Kreutz
Ophrys fusca subsp. blithopertha (Paulus & Gack) Faurh. & H.A.Pede	Ophrys urteae Paulus
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys myodes Lapeyr.
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys laetea Willk. & Lange
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys lucifera Devillers-Tersch. & Devillers
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys peraiolae G.Foelsche, W.Foelsche, M.Gerbaud & O.Gerbaud
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys tricolor Des f. ex Nyman
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys malacitana M.R.Lowe, I.Phillips & Paulus
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys africana G.Foelsche & W.Foelsche
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys bilunulata subsp. caesiella (P.Delforge) Paulus
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys fusca subsp. clara (F.M.Vázquez & S.Ramos) F.M.Vázquez
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys fusca var. distincta F.M.Vázquez
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys fusca subsp. limensis F.M.Vázquez
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys fusca subsp. lindleyana F.M.Vázquez
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys bilunulata subsp. punctulata (Renz) Paulus
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys bilunulata subsp. sancti-isidorii (A.Saliaris, Saliaris & A.Alibertis) Paulus
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys fusca var. lutea F.M.Vázquez
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys fusca var. lutescens F.M.Vázquez
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys fusca subsp. proxima (C.E.Hermos., Benito & Soca) F.M.Vázquez
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys fusca lusus ramosis F.M.Vázquez
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys achillis P.Delforge

Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys theophrasti Devillers & Devillers-Tersch.
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys lucentina P.Delforge
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys fabrella Paulus & Ayasse ex P.Delforge
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys pallidula Paulus
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys phaidra Paulus
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys kedra Paulus
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys clara F.M.Vázquez & S.Ramos
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys maghrebiaca (Kreutz, Rebbas, Babali, Miara & Ait-Hamm.) P.Delforge
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys marmorata G.Foelsche & W.Foelsche
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys arnoldii P.Delforge
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys attaviria D.Rückbr., U.Rückbr., Wenker & S.Wenker
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys sancti-isidorii (A.Saliaris, Saliaris & A.Alibertis) P.Delforge
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys bilunulata Risso
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys caesiella P.Delforge
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys calocaerina Devillers-Tersch. & Devillers
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys fusca subsp. lucentina (P.Delforge) Kreutz
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys fusca subsp. lucifera (Devillers-Tersch. & Devillers) Kreutz
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys fusca subsp. marmorata (G.Foelsche & W.Foelsche) Kreutz
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys creberrima Paulus
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys creticola Paulus
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys eptapigiensis Paulus
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys fenarolii Ferlan
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys ficuzzana H.Baumann & Künkele
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys flammeola P.Delforge
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys forestieri Lojac.
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys fusca subsp. akhdarensis B.Baumann & H.Baumann
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys decembris S.Moingeon & J.-M.Moingeon
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys fusca var. rubescens Balayer
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys sicula var. flammeola (P.Delforge) Hennecke
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys × gauthieri nothosubsp. fenarolii (Ferlan) H.Baumann & Künkele
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys gazella Devillers-Tersch. & Devillers
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys parosica var. phaseliana (D.Rückbr. & U.Rückbr.) P.Delforge
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys sphegodes subsp. moesziana (Soó) Maire
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys thracica (Kreutz) Devillers & Devillers-Tersch.
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys pratesii Gennaio, M.Gargiulo, Chetta & Medagli
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys attaviria var. cesmeensis (Kreutz) P.Delforge
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys attaviria f. eptapigiensis (Paulus) P.Delforge
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys fusca subsp. gackiae (P.Delforge) Kreutz
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys varinoi Soca
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys delforgei Devillers-Tersch. & Devillers
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys fusca subsp. arnoldii (P.Delforge) Kreutz
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys fusca subsp. lupercalis (Devillers-Tersch. & Devillers) Kreutz
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys leucadica Renz
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys dianica M.R.Lowe, J.Piera, M.B.Crespo & J.E.Arnold
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys subfusca subsp. flammeola (P.Delforge) Kreutz
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys subfusca subsp. lucentina (P.Delforge) Kreutz

Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys lindia Paulus
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys lindleyana H.Fleischm. ex G.Keller & Soó
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys cressa Paulus
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys pseudomigoutiana R.Martin, Véla & Ouni
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys lojaconoi P.Delforge
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys lucana P.Delforge, Devillers-Tersch. & Devillers
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys lupercalis Devillers-Tersch. & Devillers
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys lutea subsp. subfusca (Rchb.f.) Murb.
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys lutea var. subfusca Rchb.f.
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys attaviria subsp. cesmeensis Kreutz
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys fusca subsp. creberrima (Paulus) H.Kretzschmar
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys fusca subsp. cressa (Paulus) H.Kretzschmar
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys fusca subsp. creticola (Paulus) H.Kretzschmar
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys fusca subsp. leucadica (Renz) H.Kretzschmar
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys fusca subsp. thriptiensis (Paulus) H.Kretzschmar
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys mesaritica Paulus, C.Alibertis & A.Alibertis
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys ortuabis M.P.Grasso & Manca
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys punctulata Renz
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys rueckbrodtiana W.Hahn
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys bilunulata subsp. kalirachiensis Paulus, M.Hirth & Dimadis
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys fusca subsp. thracica Kreutz
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys fusca subsp. delforgei (Devillers-Tersch. & Devillers) Kreutz
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys parosica P.Delforge
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys parvula Paulus
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys peraiolae var. rubra G.Foelsche, W.Foelsche, M.Gerbaud & O.Gerbaud
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys phaseliana D.Rückbr. & U.Rückbr.
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys proxima C.E.Hermos., Benito & Soca
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys attaviria f. thracica (Kreutz) P.Delforge
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys meropes P.Delforge
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys aranifera subsp. moesziana Soó
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys marmorata subsp. caesiella (P.Delforge) Véla & R.Martin
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys akhdarensis (B.Baumann & H.Baumann) P.Delforge
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys subfusca (Rchb.f.) Hausskn.
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys subfusca subsp. fenarolii (Ferlan) Del Prete
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys cesmeensis (Kreutz) P.Delforge
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys thriptiensis Paulus
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys fusca subsp. perpusilla (Devillers-Tersch. & Devillers) Kreutz
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys fusca subsp. peraiolae (G.Foelsche, W.Foelsche, M.Gerbaud & O.Gerbaud) Kreutz
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys fusca subsp. phaseliana (D.Rückbr. & U.Rückbr.) Kreutz
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys fusca subsp. sabulosa (Paulus & Gack ex P.Delforge) Kreutz
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys fusca subsp. attaviria (D.Rückbr., U.Rückbr., Wenker & S.Wenker) Kreutz
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys fusca subsp. bilunulata (Risso) Kreutz
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys fusca subsp. caesiella (P.Delforge) Kreutz
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys fusca subsp. calocaerina (Devillers-Tersch. & Devillers) Kreutz
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys fusca subsp. cesmeensis (Kreutz) Kreutz
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys fusca subsp. eptapigiensis (Paulus) Kreutz

Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys iricolor subsp. lojaconoi (P.Delforge) Kreutz
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys fusca subsp. fabrella (Paulus & Ayasse ex P.Delforge) Kreutz
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys fusca subsp. flammeola (P.Delforge) Kreutz
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys fusca subsp. gazella (Devillers-Tersch. & Devillers) Kreutz
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys fusca subsp. lindia (Paulus) Kreutz
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys fusca subsp. lucana (P.Delforge, Devillers-Tersch. & Devillers) Kreutz
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys fusca subsp. ortuabis (M.P.Grasso & Manca) Kreutz
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys fusca subsp. parosica (P.Delforge) Kreutz
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys fusca subsp. parvula (Paulus) Kreutz
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys gackiae P.Delforge
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys iricolor subsp. mesaritica (Paulus, C.Alibertis & A.Alibertis) Kreutz
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys perpusilla Devillers-Tersch. & Devillers
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys sabulosa Paulus & Gack ex P.Delforge
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys fusca subsp. sancti-isidorii A.Saliaris, Saliaris & A.Alibertis
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys fusca subsp. laureotica Kalog., Delipetrou & A.Alibertis
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys fusca var. maculata Balayer
Ophrys fusca subsp. fusca	Ophrys fusca subsp. maghrebiaca Kreutz, Rebbas, Babali, Miara & Ait-Hamm.
Ophrys holosericea (Burm.f.) Greuter	Orchis holosericea Burm.f.
Ophrys holosericea (Burm.f.) Greuter	Ophrys holosericea subsp. andria (P.Delforge) Faurh.
Ophrys holosericea (Burm.f.) Greuter	Ophrys holosericea subsp. apulica (O.Danesch & E.Danesch) Buttler
Ophrys holosericea (Burm.f.) Greuter	Ophrys holosericea subsp. biancae (Tod.) Faurh. & H.A.Pedersen
Ophrys holosericea (Burm.f.) Greuter	Ophrys holosericea subsp. candica (E.Nelson ex Soó) Renz & Taubenheim
Ophrys holosericea (Burm.f.) Greuter	Ophrys holosericea subsp. chestermanii J.J.Wood
Ophrys holosericea (Burm.f.) Greuter	Ophrys holosericea nothosubsp. delfuocoi D'Alonzo & Perilli
Ophrys holosericea (Burm.f.) Greuter	Ophrys holosericea subsp. elatior (Paulus) H.Baumann & Künkele
Ophrys holosericea (Burm.f.) Greuter	Ophrys holosericea subsp. gracilis (Büel, O.Danesch & E.Danesch) O.Danesch & E.Danesch
Ophrys holosericea (Burm.f.) Greuter	Ophrys holosericea subsp. holosericea
Ophrys holosericea (Burm.f.) Greuter	Ophrys holosericea subsp. lacaitae (Lojac.) W.Rossi
Ophrys holosericea (Burm.f.) Greuter	Ophrys holosericea subsp. oblita (Kreutz, Gügel & W.Hahn) ined.
Ophrys holosericea (Burm.f.) Greuter	Ophrys holosericea subsp. oxyrrhynchos (Tod.) H.Sund.
Ophrys holosericea (Burm.f.) Greuter	Ophrys holosericea subsp. pallidiconi (Faurh.) ined.
Ophrys holosericea (Burm.f.) Greuter	Ophrys holosericea subsp. parvimaculata (O.Danesch & E.Danesch) O.Danesch & E.Danesch
Ophrys holosericea (Burm.f.) Greuter	Ophrys holosericea nothosubsp. robertidarum D'Alonzo & Perilli
Ophrys holosericea subsp. candica (E.Nelson ex Soó) Renz & Taube	Ophrys calliantha Bartolo & Pulv.
Ophrys holosericea subsp. candica (E.Nelson ex Soó) Renz & Taube	Ophrys candica Greuter, Matthäs & Risse
Ophrys holosericea subsp. candica (E.Nelson ex Soó) Renz & Taube	Ophrys candica (E.Nelson ex Soó) H.Baumann & Künkele
Ophrys holosericea subsp. candica (E.Nelson ex Soó) Renz & Taube	Ophrys candica subsp. calliantha (Bartolo & Pulv.) Kreutz
Ophrys holosericea subsp. candica (E.Nelson ex Soó) Renz & Taube	Ophrys candica subsp. cytherea B.Baumann & H.Baumann
Ophrys holosericea subsp. candica (E.Nelson ex Soó) Renz & Taube	Ophrys candica var. minoa (C.Alibertis & A.Alibertis) Paulus, Gügel, D.Rückbr. & U.Rückbr.
Ophrys holosericea subsp. candica (E.Nelson ex Soó) Renz & Taube	Ophrys candica subsp. minoa C.Alibertis & A.Alibertis
Ophrys holosericea subsp. candica (E.Nelson ex Soó) Renz & Taube	Ophrys candica f. minoa (C.Alibertis & A.Alibertis) P.Delforge
Ophrys holosericea subsp. candica (E.Nelson ex Soó) Renz & Taube	Ophrys cytherea (B.Baumann & H.Baumann) P.Delforge
Ophrys holosericea subsp. candica (E.Nelson ex Soó) Renz & Taube	Ophrys fuciflora subsp. candica E.Nelson ex Soó
Ophrys holosericea subsp. candica (E.Nelson ex Soó) Renz & Taube	Ophrys graeca (B.Baumann & H.Baumann) S.Hertel & H.Weyland
Ophrys holosericea subsp. candica (E.Nelson ex Soó) Renz & Taube	Ophrys holosericea subsp. candica H.A.Pedersen & Faurh.
Ophrys holosericea subsp. candica (E.Nelson ex Soó) Renz & Taube	Ophrys holosericea subsp. graeca B.Baumann & H.Baumann

Ophrys holosericea subsp. candica (E.Nelson ex Soó) Renz & Taube	Ophrys lacaena f. cytherea (B.Baumann & H.Baumann) P.Delforge
Ophrys holosericea subsp. candica (E.Nelson ex Soó) Renz & Taube	Ophrys lacaena f. graeca (B.Baumann & H.Baumann) P.Delforge
Ophrys holosericea subsp. candica (E.Nelson ex Soó) Renz & Taube	Ophrys minoa (C.Alibertis & A.Alibertis) P.Delforge
Ophrys holosericea subsp. candica (E.Nelson ex Soó) Renz & Taube	Ophrys oxyrrhynchos subsp. calliantha (Bartolo & Pulv.) Galesi, Cristaudo & Maugeri
Ophrys holosericea subsp. candica (E.Nelson ex Soó) Renz & Taube	Ophrys calliantha Bartolo & Pulv.
Ophrys holosericea subsp. candica (E.Nelson ex Soó) Renz & Taube	Ophrys candica Greuter, Matthäs & Risse
Ophrys holosericea subsp. candica (E.Nelson ex Soó) Renz & Taube	Ophrys candica (E.Nelson ex Soó) H.Baumann & Künkele
Ophrys holosericea subsp. candica (E.Nelson ex Soó) Renz & Taube	Ophrys candica subsp. calliantha (Bartolo & Pulv.) Kreutz
Ophrys holosericea subsp. candica (E.Nelson ex Soó) Renz & Taube	Ophrys candica subsp. cytherea B.Baumann & H.Baumann
Ophrys holosericea subsp. candica (E.Nelson ex Soó) Renz & Taube	Ophrys candica var. minoa (C.Alibertis & A.Alibertis) Paulus, Gügel, D.Rückbr. & U.Rückbr.
Ophrys holosericea subsp. candica (E.Nelson ex Soó) Renz & Taube	Ophrys candica subsp. minoa C.Alibertis & A.Alibertis
Ophrys holosericea subsp. candica (E.Nelson ex Soó) Renz & Taube	Ophrys candica f. minoa (C.Alibertis & A.Alibertis) P.Delforge
Ophrys holosericea subsp. candica (E.Nelson ex Soó) Renz & Taube	Ophrys cytherea (B.Baumann & H.Baumann) P.Delforge
Ophrys holosericea subsp. candica (E.Nelson ex Soó) Renz & Taube	Ophrys fuciflora subsp. candica E.Nelson ex Soó
Ophrys holosericea subsp. candica (E.Nelson ex Soó) Renz & Taube	Ophrys graeca (B.Baumann & H.Baumann) S.Hertel & H.Weyland
Ophrys holosericea subsp. candica (E.Nelson ex Soó) Renz & Taube	Ophrys holosericea subsp. candica H.A.Pedersen & Faurh.
Ophrys holosericea subsp. candica (E.Nelson ex Soó) Renz & Taube	Ophrys holosericea subsp. graeca B.Baumann & H.Baumann
Ophrys holosericea subsp. candica (E.Nelson ex Soó) Renz & Taube	Ophrys lacaena f. cytherea (B.Baumann & H.Baumann) P.Delforge
Ophrys holosericea subsp. candica (E.Nelson ex Soó) Renz & Taube	Ophrys lacaena f. graeca (B.Baumann & H.Baumann) P.Delforge
Ophrys holosericea subsp. candica (E.Nelson ex Soó) Renz & Taube	Ophrys minoa (C.Alibertis & A.Alibertis) P.Delforge
Ophrys holosericea subsp. candica (E.Nelson ex Soó) Renz & Taube	Ophrys oxyrrhynchos subsp. calliantha (Bartolo & Pulv.) Galesi, Cristaudo & Maugeri
Ophrys kotschyi H.Fleischm. & Soó	Ophrys cypria Renz
Ophrys kotschyi H.Fleischm. & Soó	Ophrys sintenisii subsp. kotschyi (H.Fleischm. & Soó) Soó
Ophrys lutea Cav.	Arachnites luteus (Cav.) Tod.
Ophrys lutea Cav.	Ophrys lutea subsp. aspea (Devillers-Tersch. & Devillers) Faurh.
Ophrys lutea Cav.	Ophrys lutea subsp. galilaea (H.Fleischm. & Bornm.) Soó
Ophrys lutea Cav.	Ophrys lutea subsp. laurensis (Geniez & Melki) Kreutz
Ophrys lutea Cav.	Ophrys lutea subsp. lutea
Ophrys lutea Cav.	Ophrys lutea subsp. melena Renz
Ophrys lutea Cav.	Ophrys lutea nothosubsp. phryganae (Devillers-Tersch. & Devillers) Melki
Ophrys lutea subsp. galilaea (H.Fleisham. & Bornm.) Soó	Ophrys archimedea P.Delforge & M.Walravens
Ophrys lutea subsp. galilaea (H.Fleisham. & Bornm.) Soó	Ophrys cythnia P.Delforge & Onckelinx
Ophrys lutea subsp. galilaea (H.Fleisham. & Bornm.) Soó	Ophrys fusca subsp. migoutiana (H.Gay) Kreutz
Ophrys lutea subsp. galilaea (H.Fleisham. & Bornm.) Soó	Ophrys galilaea H.Fleischm. & Bornm.
Ophrys lutea subsp. galilaea (H.Fleisham. & Bornm.) Soó	Ophrys lepida S.Moingeon & J.-M.Moingeon
Ophrys lutea subsp. galilaea (H.Fleisham. & Bornm.) Soó	Ophrys lutea subsp. archimedea (P.Delforge & M.Walravens) Kreutz
Ophrys lutea subsp. galilaea (H.Fleisham. & Bornm.) Soó	Ophrys lutea var. galilaea (H.Fleischm. & Bornm.) Hennecke
Ophrys lutea subsp. galilaea (H.Fleisham. & Bornm.) Soó	Ophrys lutea var. minor (Tod.) Guss.
Ophrys lutea subsp. galilaea (H.Fleisham. & Bornm.) Soó	Ophrys lutea subsp. minor (Tod.) O.Danesch & E.Danesch ex Gölz & H.R.Reinhard
Ophrys lutea subsp. galilaea (H.Fleisham. & Bornm.) Soó	Ophrys lutea var. minor Lojac.
Ophrys lutea subsp. galilaea (H.Fleisham. & Bornm.) Soó	Ophrys lutea subsp. numida (Devillers-Tersch. & Devillers) Kreutz
Ophrys lutea subsp. galilaea (H.Fleisham. & Bornm.) Soó	Ophrys lutea var. quarteirae (Kreutz, M.R.Lowe & Wucherpf.) F.M.Vázquez
Ophrys lutea subsp. galilaea (H.Fleisham. & Bornm.) Soó	Ophrys lutea subsp. quarteirae Kreutz, M.R.Lowe & Wucherpf.
Ophrys lutea subsp. galilaea (H.Fleisham. & Bornm.) Soó	Ophrys lutea subsp. sicula (Tineo) Soldano
Ophrys lutea subsp. galilaea (H.Fleisham. & Bornm.) Soó	Ophrys migoutiana H.Gay
Ophrys lutea subsp. galilaea (H.Fleisham. & Bornm.) Soó	Ophrys minor subsp. galilaea (H.Fleischm. & Bornm.) Paulus & Gack

Ophrys lutea subsp. galilaea (H.Fleisham. & Bornm.) Soó	Ophrys × murbeckii subsp. quarteirae (Kreutz, M.R.Lowe & Wucherpf.) M.R.Lowe
Ophrys lutea subsp. galilaea (H.Fleisham. & Bornm.) Soó	Ophrys numida Devillers-Tersch. & Devillers
Ophrys lutea subsp. galilaea (H.Fleisham. & Bornm.) Soó	Ophrys pseudomelena Turco, Medagli & D'Emerico
Ophrys lutea subsp. galilaea (H.Fleisham. & Bornm.) Soó	Ophrys quarteirae (Kreutz, M.R.Lowe & Wucherpf.) Devillers & Devillers-Tersch.
Ophrys lutea subsp. galilaea (H.Fleisham. & Bornm.) Soó	Ophrys sicula Tineo
Ophrys lutea subsp. galilaea (H.Fleisham. & Bornm.) Soó	Ophrys sicula var. archimedea (P.Delforge & M.Walravens) Hennecke
Ophrys lutea subsp. galilaea (H.Fleisham. & Bornm.) Soó	Ophrys sicula subsp. galilaea (H.Fleischm. & Bornm.) Paulus & Gack
Ophrys lutea subsp. galilaea (H.Fleisham. & Bornm.) Soó	Ophrys sicula var. lepida (S.Moingeon & J.-M.Moingeon) Hennecke
Ophrys lutea subsp. galilaea (H.Fleisham. & Bornm.) Soó	Ophrys sicula var. liveranii (Orrù & M.P.Grasso) Hennecke
Ophrys lutea subsp. galilaea (H.Fleisham. & Bornm.) Soó	Ophrys sicula var. transadriatica Devillers & Devillers-Tersch.
Ophrys lutea subsp. galilaea (H.Fleisham. & Bornm.) Soó	Ophrys subfusca subsp. archimedea (P.Delforge & M.Walravens) Kreutz
Ophrys lutea subsp. galilaea (H.Fleisham. & Bornm.) Soó	Ophrys subfusca subsp. lepida (S.Moingeon & J.-M.Moingeon) Kreutz
Ophrys lutea subsp. galilaea (H.Fleisham. & Bornm.) Soó	Ophrys subfusca subsp. liveranii Orrù & M.P.Grasso
Ophrys lutea subsp. galilaea (H.Fleisham. & Bornm.) Soó	Ophrys subfusca subsp. numida (Devillers-Tersch. & Devillers) Kreutz
Ophrys reinholdii Spruner ex Fleischm.	Ophrys reinholdii subsp. reinholdii
Ophrys reinholdii Spruner ex Fleischm.	Ophrys reinholdii subsp. straussii (H.Fleischm. & Bornm.) E.Nelson
Ophrys schulzei Bor nm. & Fleischm.	Ophrys luristanica Renz
Ophrys schulzei Bor nm. & Fleischm.	Ophrys schulzei subsp. kurdica H.Fleischm.
Ophrys scolopax Cav.	Ophrys fuciflora subsp. scolopax (Cav.) H.Sund.
Ophrys scolopax Cav.	Ophrys holosericea subsp. scolopax (Cav.) H.Sund.
Ophrys scolopax Cav.	Ophrys scolopax subsp. apiformis (Desf.) Maire & Weiller
Ophrys scolopax Cav.	Ophrys scolopax subsp. conradiae (Melki & Deschâtres) H.Baumann, Giotta, Künkele, R.Lorenz & Piccitto
Ophrys scolopax Cav.	Ophrys scolopax subsp. cornuta (Steven) E.G.Camus
Ophrys scolopax Cav.	Ophrys scolopax subsp. heldreichii (Schltr.) E.Nelson
Ophrys scolopax Cav.	Ophrys scolopax subsp. isaura (Renz & Taubenheim) H.A.Pedersen & P.J.Cribb
Ophrys scolopax Cav.	Ophrys scolopax subsp. philippi (Gren.) H.A.Pedersen & P.J.Cribb
Ophrys scolopax Cav.	Ophrys scolopax subsp. phrygia (H.Fleischm. & Bornm.) H.A.Pedersen & P.J.Cribb
Ophrys scolopax Cav.	Ophrys scolopax subsp. rhodia (H.Baumann & Künkele) H.A.Pedersen & Faurh.
Ophrys scolopax Cav.	Ophrys scolopax subsp. scolopax
Ophrys scolopax Cav.	Ophrys scolopax subsp. vetula (Risso) Kreutz
Ophrys scolopax subsp. cornuta (Steven) E.G.Camus	Ophrys abchasica (Kümpel) P.Delforge
Ophrys scolopax subsp. cornuta (Steven) E.G.Camus	Ophrys akcakarae (Kreutz) Kreutz
Ophrys scolopax subsp. cornuta (Steven) E.G.Camus	Ophrys aramaeorum f. akcakarae (Kreutz) P.Delforge
Ophrys scolopax subsp. cornuta (Steven) E.G.Camus	Ophrys balcanica Soó
Ophrys scolopax subsp. cornuta (Steven) E.G.Camus	Ophrys bicornis Sadler ex Nendtv.
Ophrys scolopax subsp. cornuta (Steven) E.G.Camus	Ophrys bremifera Steven
Ophrys scolopax subsp. cornuta (Steven) E.G.Camus	Ophrys cephaloniensis Paulus
Ophrys scolopax subsp. cornuta (Steven) E.G.Camus	Ophrys cerastes Devillers & Devillers-Tersch.
Ophrys scolopax subsp. cornuta (Steven) E.G.Camus	Ophrys cerastes var. minuscula (G.Thiele & W.Thiele) Devillers & Devillers-Tersch.
Ophrys scolopax subsp. cornuta (Steven) E.G.Camus	Ophrys ceto Devillers, Devillers-Tersch. & P.Delforge
Ophrys scolopax subsp. cornuta (Steven) E.G.Camus	Ophrys cornuta Steven
Ophrys scolopax subsp. cornuta (Steven) E.G.Camus	Ophrys cornuta subsp. balcanica (Soó) Soó
Ophrys scolopax subsp. cornuta (Steven) E.G.Camus	Ophrys cornuta f. crassicornis Renz
Ophrys scolopax subsp. cornuta (Steven) E.G.Camus	Ophrys cornuta var. minuscula G.Thiele & W.Thiele
Ophrys scolopax subsp. cornuta (Steven) E.G.Camus	Ophrys cornutula Paulus
Ophrys scolopax subsp. cornuta (Steven) E.G.Camus	Ophrys crassicornis (Renz) Devillers-Tersch. & Devillers

Ophrys scolopax subsp. cornuta (Steven) E.G.Camus	Ophrys dicipulus Valahas
Ophrys scolopax subsp. cornuta (Steven) E.G.Camus	Ophrys fuciflora subsp. cornuta (Steven) H.Sund.
Ophrys scolopax subsp. cornuta (Steven) E.G.Camus	Ophrys holosericea psp. cornuta (Steven) H.Sund.
Ophrys scolopax subsp. cornuta (Steven) E.G.Camus	Ophrys kassandra Presser, Z.Antonop. & Tenschert
Ophrys scolopax subsp. cornuta (Steven) E.G.Camus	Ophrys kvarneri Perko & Kerschb.
Ophrys scolopax subsp. cornuta (Steven) E.G.Camus	Ophrys leptomera P.Delforge
Ophrys scolopax subsp. cornuta (Steven) E.G.Camus	Ophrys masticorum P.Delforge & Saliaris
Ophrys scolopax subsp. cornuta (Steven) E.G.Camus	Ophrys minuscula (G.Thiele & W.Thiele) Presser & S.Hertel
Ophrys scolopax subsp. cornuta (Steven) E.G.Camus	Ophrys minutiflora (J.Essink, L.Essink, Gügel, Kreutz & Zaiss) P.Delforge
Ophrys scolopax subsp. cornuta (Steven) E.G.Camus	Ophrys muscaria Pall.
Ophrys scolopax subsp. cornuta (Steven) E.G.Camus	Ophrys mycenensis S.Hertel & Paulus
Ophrys scolopax subsp. cornuta (Steven) E.G.Camus	Ophrys oestrifera M.Bieb.
Ophrys scolopax subsp. cornuta (Steven) E.G.Camus	Ophrys oestrifera subsp. abchasica Kümpel
Ophrys scolopax subsp. cornuta (Steven) E.G.Camus	Ophrys oestrifera subsp. akcakarae Kreutz
Ophrys scolopax subsp. cornuta (Steven) E.G.Camus	Ophrys oestrifera subsp. akcaliensis Perschke
Ophrys scolopax subsp. cornuta (Steven) E.G.Camus	Ophrys oestrifera subsp. balcanica (Soó) Hayek
Ophrys scolopax subsp. cornuta (Steven) E.G.Camus	Ophrys oestrifera subsp. bicornis (Sadler ex Nendtv.) Kreutz
Ophrys scolopax subsp. cornuta (Steven) E.G.Camus	Ophrys oestrifera subsp. bremifera (Steven) K.Richt.
Ophrys scolopax subsp. cornuta (Steven) E.G.Camus	Ophrys oestrifera subsp. cornuta (Steven) K.Richt.
Ophrys scolopax subsp. cornuta (Steven) E.G.Camus	Ophrys oestrifera subsp. cornutula (Paulus) Kreutz
Ophrys scolopax subsp. cornuta (Steven) E.G.Camus	Ophrys oestrifera var. grandiflora B.Willing & E.Willing
Ophrys scolopax subsp. cornuta (Steven) E.G.Camus	Ophrys oestrifera subsp. grandiflora (B.Willing & E.Willing) Kreutz
Ophrys scolopax subsp. cornuta (Steven) E.G.Camus	Ophrys oestrifera subsp. lemnosiana B.Baumann & H.Baumann
Ophrys scolopax subsp. cornuta (Steven) E.G.Camus	Ophrys oestrifera subsp. leptomera (P.Delforge) Kreutz
Ophrys scolopax subsp. cornuta (Steven) E.G.Camus	Ophrys oestrifera subsp. minuscula (G.Thiele & W.Thiele) Kreutz
Ophrys scolopax subsp. cornuta (Steven) E.G.Camus	Ophrys oestrifera subsp. minutiflora J.Essink, L.Essink, Gügel, Kreutz & Zaiss
Ophrys scolopax subsp. cornuta (Steven) E.G.Camus	Ophrys oestrifera subsp. montis-gargani Van de Vijver & W.Van Looken
Ophrys scolopax subsp. cornuta (Steven) E.G.Camus	Ophrys oestrifera subsp. rhodostephane (Devillers & Devillers-Tersch.) Kreutz
Ophrys scolopax subsp. cornuta (Steven) E.G.Camus	Ophrys orphanidea Saliaris & P.Delforge
Ophrys scolopax subsp. cornuta (Steven) E.G.Camus	Ophrys picta Bory & Chaub.
Ophrys scolopax subsp. cornuta (Steven) E.G.Camus	Ophrys rhodostephane Devillers & Devillers-Tersch.
Ophrys scolopax subsp. cornuta (Steven) E.G.Camus	Ophrys sappho Devillers-Tersch., Devillers, Dedroog, Baeten & Flausch
Ophrys scolopax subsp. cornuta (Steven) E.G.Camus	Ophrys scolopax subsp. bremifera (Steven) Biel
Ophrys scolopax subsp. cornuta (Steven) E.G.Camus	Ophrys scolopax f. crassicornis (Renz) Soó
Ophrys scolopax subsp. cornuta (Steven) E.G.Camus	Ophrys scolopax var. grandiflora (B.Willing & E.Willing) Biel
Ophrys scolopax subsp. cornuta (Steven) E.G.Camus	Ophrys scolopax subsp. oestrifera (M.Bieb.) Soó
Ophrys scolopax subsp. cornuta (Steven) E.G.Camus	Ophrys sepioides Devillers & Devillers-Tersch.
Ophrys scolopax subsp. cornuta (Steven) E.G.Camus	Orchis oestrifera (M.Bieb.) M.Bieb.
Ophrys scolopax subsp. isaura (Renz & Taubenheim) H.A.Pederson	Ophrys isaura Renz & Taubenheim
Ophrys speculum subsp. speculum	Ophrys ciliata Biv.
Ophrys speculum subsp. speculum	Ophrys ciliata var. orientalis (Paulus) Kreutz
Ophrys speculum subsp. speculum	Ophrys ciliata subsp. orientalis (Paulus) Kreutz
Ophrys speculum subsp. speculum	Ophrys eos Devillers & Devillers-Tersch.
Ophrys speculum subsp. speculum	Ophrys scolopax Willd.
Ophrys speculum subsp. speculum	Ophrys speculum var. orientalis (Paulus) Kreutz
Ophrys speculum subsp. speculum	Ophrys speculum subsp. orientalis (Paulus) Paulus & Salk.

Ophrys speculum subsp. speculum	Ophrys vernixia subsp. ciliata (Biv.) Del Prete
Ophrys speculum subsp. speculum	Ophrys vernixia subsp. orientalis Paulus
Ophrys sphegodes Mill.	Ophrys sphegodes subsp. aesculapii (Renz) Soó ex J.J.Wood
Ophrys sphegodes Mill.	Ophrys sphegodes subsp. amanensis (E.Nelson ex Renz & Taubenheim) H.A.Pedersen, P.J.Cribb & Rolf Kühn
Ophrys sphegodes Mill.	Ophrys sphegodes subsp. araneola (Rchb.) M.Laínz
Ophrys sphegodes Mill.	Ophrys sphegodes subsp. atrata (Rchb.f.) A.Bolòs
Ophrys sphegodes Mill.	Ophrys sphegodes subsp. aveyronensis J.J.Wood
Ophrys sphegodes Mill.	Ophrys sphegodes subsp. catalcana Kreutz
Ophrys sphegodes Mill.	Ophrys sphegodes subsp. cretensis H.Baumann & Künkele
Ophrys sphegodes Mill.	Ophrys sphegodes subsp. epirotica (Renz) Gölz & H.R.Reinhard
Ophrys sphegodes Mill.	Ophrys sphegodes subsp. gortynia H.Baumann & Künkele
Ophrys sphegodes Mill.	Ophrys sphegodes subsp. helenae (Renz) Soó & D.M.Moore
Ophrys sphegodes Mill.	Ophrys sphegodes nothosubsp. jeanpertii (E.G.Camus) Del Prete & Conte
Ophrys sphegodes Mill.	Ophrys sphegodes subsp. lycia (Renz & Taubenheim) H.A.Pedersen & P.J.Cribb
Ophrys sphegodes Mill.	Ophrys sphegodes subsp. passionis (Sennen) Sanz & Nuet
Ophrys sphegodes Mill.	Ophrys sphegodes var. provincialis (H.Baumann & Künkele) P.J.Cribb
Ophrys sphegodes Mill.	Ophrys sphegodes subsp. sipontensis (Kreutz) H.A.Pedersen & Faurh.
Ophrys sphegodes Mill.	Ophrys sphegodes subsp. sphegodes
Ophrys sphegodes Mill.	Ophrys sphegodes subsp. spruneri (Nyman) E.Nelson
Ophrys sphegodes Mill.	Ophrys sphegodes subsp. taurica (Aggeenko) Soó ex Niketic & Djordjevic
Ophrys sphegodes Mill.	Ophrys sphegodes var. transhyrcana (Czerniak.) P.J.Cribb
Ophrys sphegodes subsp. aesculapii (Renz) Soó ex J.J.Wood	Ophrys aesculapii Renz
Ophrys sphegodes subsp. aesculapii (Renz) Soó ex J.J.Wood	Ophrys aranifera subsp. aesculapii (Renz) Soó
Ophrys sphegodes subsp. aesculapii (Renz) Soó ex J.J.Wood	Ophrys aranifera subsp. renzii Soó
Ophrys sphegodes subsp. aesculapii (Renz) Soó ex J.J.Wood	Ophrys renzii Soó
Ophrys sphegodes subsp. lycia (Renz & Taubenehim) H.A.Pedersen	Ophrys lycia Renz & Taubenheim
Ophrys sphegodes subsp. taurica (Aggeenko) Soó ex Niketic & Djord	Ophrys adonidis A.Camus & Gomb.
Ophrys sphegodes subsp. taurica (Aggeenko) Soó ex Niketic & Djord	Ophrys aesculapii subsp. pseudoaraneifera Renz
Ophrys sphegodes subsp. taurica (Aggeenko) Soó ex Niketic & Djord	Ophrys alasiatica Kreutz, Segers & H.Walraven
Ophrys sphegodes subsp. taurica (Aggeenko) Soó ex Niketic & Djord	Ophrys amanensis subsp. antalyensis (Kreutz & Seckel) Kreutz
Ophrys sphegodes subsp. taurica (Aggeenko) Soó ex Niketic & Djord	Ophrys amanensis subsp. iceliensis (Kreutz) Kreutz
Ophrys sphegodes subsp. taurica (Aggeenko) Soó ex Niketic & Djord	Ophrys antalyensis Kreutz & Seckel
Ophrys sphegodes subsp. taurica (Aggeenko) Soó ex Niketic & Djord	Ophrys aranifera subsp. boissieri (Soó) Soó
Ophrys sphegodes subsp. taurica (Aggeenko) Soó ex Niketic & Djord	Ophrys aranifera subsp. macedonica H.Fleischm. ex Soó
Ophrys sphegodes subsp. taurica (Aggeenko) Soó ex Niketic & Djord	Ophrys aranifera subsp. mammosa (Desf.) Soó
Ophrys sphegodes subsp. taurica (Aggeenko) Soó ex Niketic & Djord	Ophrys aranifera subsp. taurica (Aggeenko) K.Richt.
Ophrys sphegodes subsp. taurica (Aggeenko) Soó ex Niketic & Djord	Ophrys aranifera subsp. vierhapperi (Soó) Soó
Ophrys sphegodes subsp. taurica (Aggeenko) Soó ex Niketic & Djord	Ophrys caucasica Woronow
Ophrys sphegodes subsp. taurica (Aggeenko) Soó ex Niketic & Djord	Ophrys caucasica subsp. cyclocheila Aver.
Ophrys sphegodes subsp. taurica (Aggeenko) Soó ex Niketic & Djord	Ophrys chaonica P.Delforge
Ophrys sphegodes subsp. taurica (Aggeenko) Soó ex Niketic & Djord	Ophrys ciliciana (Kreutz) P.Delforge
Ophrys sphegodes subsp. taurica (Aggeenko) Soó ex Niketic & Djord	Ophrys cretensis subsp. samica A.Alibertis
Ophrys sphegodes subsp. taurica (Aggeenko) Soó ex Niketic & Djord	Ophrys cyclocheila (Aver.) P.Delforge
Ophrys sphegodes subsp. taurica (Aggeenko) Soó ex Niketic & Djord	Ophrys doerfleri subsp. mouterdeana (B.Baumann & H.Baumann) Paulus & M.Hirth
Ophrys sphegodes subsp. taurica (Aggeenko) Soó ex Niketic & Djord	Ophrys grammica (B.Willing & E.Willing) Devillers-Tersch. & Devillers
Ophrys sphegodes subsp. taurica (Aggeenko) Soó ex Niketic & Djord	Ophrys grammica subsp. knossia A.Alibertis

Ophrys sphegodes subsp. taurica (Aggeenko) Soó ex Niketic & Djord. Ophrys hansreinhardii M.Hirth
Ophrys sphegodes subsp. taurica (Aggeenko) Soó ex Niketic & Djord. Ophrys herae M.Hirth & H.Spaeth
Ophrys sphegodes subsp. taurica (Aggeenko) Soó ex Niketic & Djord. Ophrys herae f. janrenzii (M.Hirth) P.Delforge
Ophrys sphegodes subsp. taurica (Aggeenko) Soó ex Niketic & Djord. Ophrys herae subsp. janrenzii (M.Hirth) M.Hirth
Ophrys sphegodes subsp. taurica (Aggeenko) Soó ex Niketic & Djord. Ophrys herae subsp. osmaniaca Kreutz
Ophrys sphegodes subsp. taurica (Aggeenko) Soó ex Niketic & Djord. Ophrys hittitica Kreutz & Ruedi Peter
Ophrys sphegodes subsp. taurica (Aggeenko) Soó ex Niketic & Djord. Ophrys hystera Kreutz & Ruedi Peter
Ophrys sphegodes subsp. taurica (Aggeenko) Soó ex Niketic & Djord. Ophrys iceliensis Kreutz
Ophrys sphegodes subsp. taurica (Aggeenko) Soó ex Niketic & Djord. Ophrys janrenzii M.Hirth
Ophrys sphegodes subsp. taurica (Aggeenko) Soó ex Niketic & Djord. Ophrys knossia (A.Alibertis) P.Delforge
Ophrys sphegodes subsp. taurica (Aggeenko) Soó ex Niketic & Djord. Ophrys leucophthalma Devillers-Tersch. & Devillers
Ophrys sphegodes subsp. taurica (Aggeenko) Soó ex Niketic & Djord. Ophrys macedonica (H.Fleischm. ex Soó) Devillers-Tersch. & Devillers
Ophrys sphegodes subsp. taurica (Aggeenko) Soó ex Niketic & Djord. Ophrys mammosa Desf.
Ophrys sphegodes subsp. taurica (Aggeenko) Soó ex Niketic & Djord. Ophrys mammosa subsp. caucasica (Woronow) Soó
Ophrys sphegodes subsp. taurica (Aggeenko) Soó ex Niketic & Djord. Ophrys mammosa subsp. ciliciana Kreutz
Ophrys sphegodes subsp. taurica (Aggeenko) Soó ex Niketic & Djord. Ophrys mammosa subsp. cyclocheila (Aver.) B.Baumann, H.Baumann, R.Lorenz & Ruedi Peter
Ophrys sphegodes subsp. taurica (Aggeenko) Soó ex Niketic & Djord. Ophrys mammosa subsp. falsomammosa B.Baumann & H.Baumann
Ophrys sphegodes subsp. taurica (Aggeenko) Soó ex Niketic & Djord. Ophrys mammosa f. falsomammosa (B.Baumann & H.Baumann) P.Delforge
Ophrys sphegodes subsp. taurica (Aggeenko) Soó ex Niketic & Djord. Ophrys mammosa subsp. grammica B.Willing & E.Willing
Ophrys sphegodes subsp. taurica (Aggeenko) Soó ex Niketic & Djord. Ophrys mammosa subsp. janrenzii (M.Hirth) Kreutz
Ophrys sphegodes subsp. taurica (Aggeenko) Soó ex Niketic & Djord. Ophrys mammosa subsp. leucophthalma (Devillers-Tersch. & Devillers) Kreutz
Ophrys sphegodes subsp. taurica (Aggeenko) Soó ex Niketic & Djord. Ophrys mammosa subsp. macedonica (H.Fleischm. ex Soó) Kreutz
Ophrys sphegodes subsp. taurica (Aggeenko) Soó ex Niketic & Djord. Ophrys mammosa subsp. mouterdeana B.Baumann & H.Baumann
Ophrys sphegodes subsp. taurica (Aggeenko) Soó ex Niketic & Djord. Ophrys mammosa subsp. parviflora Kreutz & H.Heitz
Ophrys sphegodes subsp. taurica (Aggeenko) Soó ex Niketic & Djord. Ophrys mammosa subsp. posteria B.Baumann & H.Baumann
Ophrys sphegodes subsp. taurica (Aggeenko) Soó ex Niketic & Djord. Ophrys mammosa subsp. serotina B.Willing & E.Willing
Ophrys sphegodes subsp. taurica (Aggeenko) Soó ex Niketic & Djord. Ophrys mammosa subsp. taurica (Aggeenko) Soó
Ophrys sphegodes subsp. taurica (Aggeenko) Soó ex Niketic & Djord. Ophrys mammosa subsp. vierhapperi (Soó) Soó
Ophrys sphegodes subsp. taurica (Aggeenko) Soó ex Niketic & Djord. Ophrys morio Paulus & Kreutz
Ophrys sphegodes subsp. taurica (Aggeenko) Soó ex Niketic & Djord. Ophrys mouterdeana (B.Baumann & H.Baumann) P.Delforge
Ophrys sphegodes subsp. taurica (Aggeenko) Soó ex Niketic & Djord. Ophrys osmaniaca (Kreutz) P.Delforge
Ophrys sphegodes subsp. taurica (Aggeenko) Soó ex Niketic & Djord. Ophrys paphlagonica (Kreutz) P.Delforge
Ophrys sphegodes subsp. taurica (Aggeenko) Soó ex Niketic & Djord. Ophrys posteria (B.Baumann & H.Baumann) Devillers & Devillers-Tersch.
Ophrys sphegodes subsp. taurica (Aggeenko) Soó ex Niketic & Djord. Ophrys prespaensis M.Hirth & Paulus
Ophrys sphegodes subsp. taurica (Aggeenko) Soó ex Niketic & Djord. Ophrys pseudomammosa Renz
Ophrys sphegodes subsp. taurica (Aggeenko) Soó ex Niketic & Djord. Ophrys sintenisii H.Fleischm. & Bornm.
Ophrys sphegodes subsp. taurica (Aggeenko) Soó ex Niketic & Djord. Ophrys sphegodes subsp. alasiatica (Kreutz, Segers & H.Walraven) H.Baumann & R.Lorenz
Ophrys sphegodes subsp. taurica (Aggeenko) Soó ex Niketic & Djord. Ophrys sphegodes subsp. grammica (B.Willing & E.Willing) Kreutz
Ophrys sphegodes subsp. taurica (Aggeenko) Soó ex Niketic & Djord. Ophrys sphegodes subsp. herae (M.Hirth & H.Spaeth) Kreutz
Ophrys sphegodes subsp. taurica (Aggeenko) Soó ex Niketic & Djord. Ophrys sphegodes subsp. janrenzii (M.Hirth) Kreutz
Ophrys sphegodes subsp. taurica (Aggeenko) Soó ex Niketic & Djord. Ophrys sphegodes subsp. mammosa (Desf.) Soó ex E.Nelson
Ophrys sphegodes subsp. taurica (Aggeenko) Soó ex Niketic & Djord. Ophrys sphegodes subsp. parnassica Soó ex J.J.Wood
Ophrys sphegodes subsp. taurica (Aggeenko) Soó ex Niketic & Djord. Ophrys sphegodes subsp. sintenisii (H.Fleischm. & Bornm.) E.Nelson
Ophrys sphegodes subsp. taurica (Aggeenko) Soó ex Niketic & Djord. Ophrys taurica (Aggeenko) Nevski
Ophrys sphegodes subsp. taurica (Aggeenko) Soó ex Niketic & Djord. Ophrys transhyrcana subsp. morio (Paulus & Kreutz) Kreutz
Ophrys sphegodes subsp. taurica (Aggeenko) Soó ex Niketic & Djord. Ophrys transhyrcana subsp. mouterdeana (B.Baumann & H.Baumann) Kreutz

Ophrys sphegodes subsp. taurica (Aggeenko) Soó ex Niketic & Djord.	Ophrys transhyrcana subsp. paphlagonica Kreutz
Ophrys sphegodes subsp. taurica (Aggeenko) Soó ex Niketic & Djord.	Ophrys transhyrcana subsp. sintenisii (H.Fleischm. & Bornm.) Kreutz
Ophrys sphegodes subsp. taurica (Aggeenko) Soó ex Niketic & Djord.	Ophrys willingii Paulus & M.Hirth
Ophrys tenthredinifera Willd.	Arachnites limbatus Link
Ophrys tenthredinifera Willd.	Arachnites tenthredinifer (Willd.) Tod.
Ophrys tenthredinifera Willd.	Ophrys amphidami P.Delforge
Ophrys tenthredinifera Willd.	Ophrys aprilia Devillers & Devillers-Tersch.
Ophrys tenthredinifera Willd.	Ophrys arachnites Link
Ophrys tenthredinifera Willd.	Ophrys di-stefani Lojac.
Ophrys tenthredinifera Willd.	Ophrys dictynnae P.Delforge
Ophrys tenthredinifera Willd.	Ophrys ficalhoana (J.A.Guim.) Wucherpf.
Ophrys tenthredinifera Willd.	Ophrys fusca Rchb.f.
Ophrys tenthredinifera Willd.	Ophrys grandiflora Ten.
Ophrys tenthredinifera Willd.	Ophrys hookeri Orph. ex Soó
Ophrys tenthredinifera Willd.	Ophrys koraw M.Hirth & Paulus
Ophrys tenthredinifera Willd.	Ophrys leochroma P.Delforge
Ophrys tenthredinifera Willd.	Ophrys leochroma var. sanctae-marcellae (Saliaris, A.Saliaris & A.Alibertis) P.Delforge
Ophrys tenthredinifera Willd.	Ophrys limbata Link
Ophrys tenthredinifera Willd.	Ophrys lynchnitis Paulus & M.Hirth
Ophrys tenthredinifera Willd.	Ophrys lycomedis P.Delforge
Ophrys tenthredinifera Willd.	Ophrys neglecta Parl.
Ophrys tenthredinifera Willd.	Ophrys neglecta var. riphaea F.M.Vázquez
Ophrys tenthredinifera Willd.	Ophrys riphaea (F.M.Vázquez) P.Delforge
Ophrys tenthredinifera Willd.	Ophrys rosea (Desf.) Dufour
Ophrys tenthredinifera Willd.	Ophrys rosea subsp. neglecta (Parl.) Guadagno
Ophrys tenthredinifera Willd.	Ophrys sini-leonis Licheri & Biagioli
Ophrys tenthredinifera Willd.	Ophrys spectabilis (Kreutz & Zelesny) Paulus
Ophrys tenthredinifera Willd.	Ophrys tabanifera Sieber ex Nyman
Ophrys tenthredinifera Willd.	Ophrys tenoreana Lindl.
Ophrys tenthredinifera Willd.	Ophrys tenthredinifera subsp. aprilia (Devillers & Devillers-Tersch.) Kreutz
Ophrys tenthredinifera Willd.	Ophrys tenthredinifera f. choffatii J.A.Guim.
Ophrys tenthredinifera Willd.	Ophrys tenthredinifera subsp. dictynnae (P.Delforge) Kreutz
Ophrys tenthredinifera Willd.	Ophrys tenthredinifera var. expansa Lumare & Medagli
Ophrys tenthredinifera Willd.	Ophrys tenthredinifera f. ficalhoana J.A.Guim
Ophrys tenthredinifera Willd.	Ophrys tenthredinifera subsp. ficalhoana (J.A.Guim.) M.R.Lowe & D.Tyteca
Ophrys tenthredinifera Willd.	Ophrys tenthredinifera var. glabrescens F.M.Vázquez
Ophrys tenthredinifera Willd.	Ophrys tenthredinifera subsp. grandiflora (Ten.) Kreutz
Ophrys tenthredinifera Willd.	Ophrys tenthredinifera var. guimaraesii (D.Tyteca) Kreutz
Ophrys tenthredinifera Willd.	Ophrys tenthredinifera subsp. guimaraesii D.Tyteca
Ophrys tenthredinifera Willd.	Ophrys tenthredinifera subsp. leochroma (P.Delforge) Kreutz
Ophrys tenthredinifera Willd.	Ophrys tenthredinifera f. lutescens (Batt.) Raynaud
Ophrys tenthredinifera Willd.	Ophrys tenthredinifera subsp. neglecta (Parl.) E.G.Camus, Begon & A.Camus
Ophrys tenthredinifera Willd.	Ophrys tenthredinifera subsp. praecox D.Tyteca
Ophrys tenthredinifera Willd.	Ophrys tenthredinifera subsp. sanctae-marcellae Saliaris, A.Salisaris & A.Alibertis
Ophrys tenthredinifera Willd.	Ophrys tenthredinifera subsp spectabilis Kreutz & Zelesny
Ophrys tenthredinifera Willd.	Ophrys tenthredinifera subsp. tingurtiae Kreutz, Miara, Ait-Hamm. & Rebbas

Ophrys tenthredinifera Willd.	Ophrys tenthredinifera subsp. ulyssea (P.Delforge) Kreutz
Ophrys tenthredinifera Willd.	Ophrys tenthredinifera subsp. villisa (Desf. H.Baumann & Künkele
Ophrys tenthredinifera Willd.	Ophrys tetuanensis Pau
Ophrys tenthredinifera Willd.	Ophrys ulyssea P.Delforge
Ophrys tenthredinifera Willd.	Ophrys villosa Desf.
Ophrys tenthredinifera Willd.	Ophrys villosa var. sanctae-marcellae (Saliaris, A.Aliaris & A. Alibertis) P.Delforge
Ophrys umbilicata Desf.	Ophrys oestrifera subsp. umbilicata (Desf.) Hayek
Ophrys umbilicata Desf.	Ophrys umbilicata subsp. bucephala (Gölz & H.R.Reinhard) Biel
Ophrys umbilicata Desf.	Ophrys umbilicata subsp. flavomarginata (Renz) Faurh.
Ophrys umbilicata Desf.	Ophrys umbilicata subsp. lapethica (Gölz & H.R.Reinhard) Faurh.
Ophrys umbilicata Desf.	Ophrys umbilicata subsp. latakiana (M.Schönfelder & H.Schönfelder) Faurnh. & H.A.Pedersen
Ophrys umbilicata Desf.	Ophrys umbilicata subsp. umbilicata
Ophrys x vicina nothosubsp. vicina	Ophrys arachnites subsp. holubyana (András.) Holub
Ophrys x vicina nothosubsp. vicina	Ophrys × calypsus M.Hirth & H.Spaeth
Ophrys x vicina nothosubsp. vicina	Ophrys × calypsus var. pseudoapulica (P.Delforge) P.Delforge
Ophrys x vicina nothosubsp. vicina	Ophrys × calypsus var. scolopaxoides (P.Delforge) P.Delforge
Ophrys x vicina nothosubsp. vicina	Ophrys × chalkae M.Hirth & H.Spaeth
Ophrys x vicina nothosubsp. vicina	Ophrys × dodekanensis H.Kretzschmar & Kreutz
Ophrys x vicina nothosubsp. vicina	Ophrys × ellinicaea Kreutz & Tenschert
Ophrys x vicina nothosubsp. vicina	Ophrys fuciflora subsp. heterochila (Renz & Taubenheim) H.Blatt & W.Wirth
Ophrys x vicina nothosubsp. vicina	Ophrys fuciflora subsp. holubyana (András.) Dostál
Ophrys x vicina nothosubsp. vicina	Ophrys heldreichii subsp. calypsus (M.Hirth & H.Spaeth) Kreutz
Ophrys x vicina nothosubsp. vicina	Ophrys heldreichii var. calypsus (M.Hirth & H.Spaeth) P.Delforge
Ophrys x vicina nothosubsp. vicina	Ophrys heldreichii subsp. pseudoapulica (P.Delforge) Kreutz
Ophrys x vicina nothosubsp. vicina	Ophrys heldreichii var. pseudoapulica P.Delforge
Ophrys x vicina nothosubsp. vicina	Ophrys heldreichii var. scolopaxoides P.Delforge
Ophrys x vicina nothosubsp. vicina	Ophrys × heterochila (Renz & Taubenheim) Paulus & Gack
Ophrys x vicina nothosubsp. vicina	Ophrys holosericea subsp. cerigona B.Baumann & H.Baumann
Ophrys x vicina nothosubsp. vicina	Ophrys holosericea subsp. heterochila Renz & Taubenheim
Ophrys x vicina nothosubsp. vicina	Ophrys holosericea subsp. holubyana (András.) Dostál
Ophrys x vicina nothosubsp. vicina	Ophrys holosericea subsp. homeri (M.Hirth & H.Spaeth) Kreutz
Ophrys x vicina nothosubsp. vicina	Ophrys × holubyana András.
Ophrys x vicina nothosubsp. vicina	Ophrys × homeri M.Hirth & H.Spaeth
Ophrys x vicina nothosubsp. vicina	Ophrys × koseciorum Cicmir
Ophrys x vicina nothosubsp. vicina	Ophrys oestrifera subsp. dodekanensis (H.Kretzschmar & Kreutz) Kreutz
Ophrys x vicina nothosubsp. vicina	Ophrys oestrifera subsp. zinsmeisteri (A.Fuchs) Kreutz
Ophrys x vicina nothosubsp. vicina	Ophrys × oreas Devillers & Devillers-Tersch.
Ophrys x vicina nothosubsp. vicina	Ophrys × ptolemaea P.Delforge
Ophrys x vicina nothosubsp. vicina	Ophrys × samiotissa M.Hirth & Paulus
Ophrys x vicina nothosubsp. vicina	Ophrys × tili M.Hirth & H.Spaeth
Ophrys x vicina nothosubsp. vicina	Ophrys × zinsmeisteri A.Fuchs
Orchis adenocheila Czerniak.	Orchis militaris lusus adenocheila (Czerniak.) Hautz.
Orchis adenocheila Czerniak.	Orchis punctulata subsp. adenocheila (Czerniak.) Aver.
Orchis anatolica Boiss.	Androchis anatolica (Boiss.) D.Tyteca & E.Klein
Orchis anatolica Boiss.	Androchis troodi (Renz) D.Tyteca & E.Klein
Orchis anatolica Boiss.	Orchis anatolica var. troodi Renz

Orchis anatolica Boiss.	Orchis anatolica subsp. troodi (Renz) Renz
Orchis anatolica Boiss.	Orchis quadripunctata subsp. anatolica (Boiss.) Asch. & Graebn.
Orchis anatolica Boiss.	Orchis rariflora K.Koch
Orchis anatolica Boiss.	Orchis troodi (Renz) P.Delforge
Orchis anthropophora (L.)	Ophrys anthropophora L.
Orchis anthropophora (L.)	Arachnites anthropophorus (L.)
Orchis anthropophora (L.)	Satyrium anthropophorum (L.)
Orchis anthropophora (L.)	Aceras anthropophorum (L.) W.T.Aiton
Orchis anthropophora (L.)	Loroglossum anthropophorum (L.) Rich.
Orchis anthropophora (L.)	Himantoglossum anthropophorum (L.) Spreng.
Orchis anthropophora (L.)	Serapias anthropophora (L.) Jundz.
Orchis anthropophora (L.)	Ophrys anthropomorpha Willd.
Orchis anthropophora (L.)	Satyrium anthropomorphum Pers.
Orchis anthropophora (L.)	Loroglossum brachyglotte Rich.
Orchis anthropophora (L.)	Aceras anthropomorphum (Pers.) Sm.
Orchis anthropophora (L.)	Aceras anthropophorum lusus flavescens W.Zimm. ex Asch. & Graebn.
Orchis anthropophora (L.)	Aceras anthropophorum var. angustata Rouy
Orchis anthropophora (L.)	Aceras anthropophorum var. angustatum Rouy
Orchis anthropophora (L.)	Aceras anthropophorum var. latior Rouy
Orchis anthropophora (L.)	Aceras anthropophorum f. apiculatum Höppner
Orchis anthropophora (L.)	Aceras anthropophorum f. angustatum (Rouy) Maire
Orchis anthropophora (L.)	Aceras anthropophorum f. latior (Rouy) Maire
Orchis anthropophora (L.)	Aceras anthropophorum f. purpurata Balayer
Orchis anthropophora (L.) All.	Aceras anthropomorphum (Pers.) Sm.
Orchis anthropophora (L.) All.	Aceras anthropophorum (L.) W.T.Aiton
Orchis anthropophora (L.) All.	Aceras anthropophorum f. purpurata Balayer
Orchis anthropophora (L.) All.	Arachnites anthropophorus (L.) F.W.Schmidt
Orchis anthropophora (L.) All.	Himantoglossum anthropophorum (L.) Spreng.
Orchis anthropophora (L.) All.	Loroglossum anthropophorum (L.) Rich.
Orchis anthropophora (L.) All.	Loroglossum brachyglotte Rich.
Orchis anthropophora (L.) All.	Ophrys anthropomorpha Willd.
Orchis anthropophora (L.) All.	Ophrys anthropophora L.
Orchis anthropophora (L.) All.	Satyrium anthropomorphum Pers.
Orchis anthropophora (L.) All.	Satyrium anthropophorum (L.) Pers.
Orchis anthropophora (L.) All.	Serapias anthropophora (L.) Jundz.
Orchis italica Poir.	x Orchiaceras bivonaw nothover. welwitschii (Rchb.f.) P.Silva
Orchis italica Poir.	x Orchiaceras welwitschii (Rchb.f.) E.G.Camus
Orchis italica Poir.	Orchis italica var. fontinalis F.M.Vázquez
Orchis italica Poir.	Orchis italica lusus sepalinus Garrote, Concepción & F.M. Vázquez
Orchis italica Poir.	Orchis longicruris Link
Orchis italica Poir.	Orchis longicruris subsp. longipenis Font Quer & P.Palau
Orchis italica Poir.	Orchis militaris Poir.
Orchis italica Poir.	Orchis purpurea subsp. stenoloba (Coss. & Germ.) K.Richt.
Orchis italica Poir.	Orchis undulatifolia Biv.
Orchis italica Poir.	Orchis welwitschii Rchb.f.
Orchis mascula (L.) L.	Androchis mascula (L.) D.Tyteca & E.Klein

Orchis mascula (L.) L.	Orchis morio var. mascula L.
Orchis mascula (L.) L.	Orchis mascula subsp. inchnusae Corrias
Orchis mascula (L.) L.	Orchis mascula subsp. laxifloriformis Rivas Goday & B.Rodr.
Orchis mascula (L.) L.	Orchis mascula subsp. mascula
Orchis mascula (L.) L.	Orchis mascula subsp. scopulorum (Summerh. H.Sund. ex H.Kretzschmar, Eccarius & H.Dietr.
Orchis mascula (L.) L.	Orchis mascula subsp. speciosa (Mutel) Hegi
Orchis mascula subsp. mascula	Androrchis mascula subsp. lapalmensis (Leibbach & Ruedi Peter) W.Foelsche & Jakely
Orchis mascula subsp. mascula	Androrchis mascula subsp. longicalcarata (Akhalk., H.Baumann, R.Lorenz, Mosul. & Ruedi Peter) W.Foelsche & Jakely
Orchis mascula subsp. mascula	Androrchis mascula subsp. mghrebiana (B.Baumann & H.Baumann) W.Foelsche & Jakely
Orchis mascula subsp. mascula	Androrchis pinetorum (Boiss & Kotschy) D.Tyteca & E.Klein
Orchis mascula subsp. mascula	Androrchis tenera (Landwehr) D.Tyteca & E.Klein
Orchis mascula subsp. mascula	x Orchidactyla kromayeri (M.Schulze) Borsos & Soó
Orchis mascula subsp. mascula	Orchis cochleata H.Fleischm. & M.Schulze
Orchis mascula subsp. mascula	Orchis compressiflora Stokes
Orchis mascula subsp. mascula	Orchis kromayeri M.Schulze
Orchis mascula subsp. mascula	Orchis lapalmensis (Leibbach & Ruedi Peter) P.Delforge
Orchis mascula subsp. mascula	Orchis mascula var. acutiflora W.D.J.Koch
Orchis mascula subsp. mascula	Orchis mascula subsp. acutiflora (W.D.J.Koch) P.Quentin
Orchis mascula subsp. mascula	Orchis mascula f. albiflora (Touss. & Hoschedé) F.M.Vázquez
Orchis mascula subsp. mascula	Orchis mascula var. bicolor Balayer
Orchis mascula subsp. mascula	Orchis mascula f. fimbriata F.M.Vázquez
Orchis mascula subsp. mascula	Orchis mascula subsp. lapalmensis Leibbach & Ruedi Peter
Orchis mascula subsp. mascula	Orchis mascula subsp. longibracteatoides Balayer
Orchis mascula subsp. mascula	Orchis mascula f. longicalcarata (Akhalk., H.Baumann, R.Lorenz, Mosul. & Ruedi Peter) P.Delforge
Orchis mascula subsp. mascula	Orchis mascula subsp. longicalcarata Akhalk., H.Baumann, R.Lorenz, Moseul. & Ruedi Peter
Orchis mascula subsp. mascula	Orchis mascula subsp. maghrebiana B.Bauman & H.Baumann
Orchis mascula subsp. mascula	Orchis mascula f. maghrebiana (B.Baumann & H.Baumann) P.Delforge
Orchis mascula subsp. mascula	Orchis mascula subsp. occidentalis O.Schwarz
Orchis mascula subsp. mascula	Orchis mascula subsp. pinetorum (Boiss & Kotschy) E.G.Camus
Orchis mascula subsp. mascula	Orchis mascula var. tenera Landwehr
Orchis mascula subsp. mascula	Orchis mascula subsp. tenera (Landwehr) Del Prete
Orchis mascula subsp. mascula	Orchis mascula subsp. wanjkovii (E.Wulff) Soó
Orchis mascula subsp. mascula	Orchis mascula var. wanjkovii (E.Wulff) Fateryga & Kreutz
Orchis mascula subsp. mascula	Orchis masculolatifolia Lange
Orchis mascula subsp. mascula	Orchis monsignatica (Font Quer) Rivas Goday
Orchis mascula subsp. mascula	Orchis obtusa Schur
Orchis mascula subsp. mascula	Orchis obtusiflora Schur
Orchis mascula subsp. mascula	Orchis parreissii C.Presl
Orchis mascula subsp. mascula	Orchis pinetorum Boiss. & Kotschy
Orchis mascula subsp. mascula	Orchis stabiana Ten.
Orchis mascula subsp. mascula	Orchis tenera (Landwehr) Kreutz
Orchis mascula subsp. mascula	Orchis tenera f. herculiana F.M.Vásquez
Orchis mascula subsp. mascula	Orchis verna Fleury
Orchis mascula subsp. mascula	Orchis vernalis Salisb.
Orchis mascula subsp. mascula	Orchis wanjkovii E.Wulff
Orchis mascula subsp. mascula	Orchis wilmsii K.Richt.

Orchis militaris L.	Orchis militaris subsp. militaris
Orchis militaris L.	Orchis militaris subsp. stevenii (Rchb.f.) B.Baumann, H. Baumann, R.Lorenz & Ruedi Peter
Orchis pallens L.	Androchis pallens (L.) D.Tyteca & E.Klein
Orchis pallens L.	Orchis pseudopallens K.Koch
Orchis pallens L.	Orchis sulphurea Sims
Orchis pauciflora Ten.	Androrchis pauciflora (Ten.) D.Tyteca & E.Klein
Orchis pauciflora Ten.	Orchis provincialis subsp. pauciflora (Ten.) Lindl.
Orchis provincialis Balb. ex Lam. & DC.	Androrchis provincialis (Balb. ex Lam. & DC.) D.Tyteca & E.Klein
Orchis provincialis Balb. ex Lam. & DC.	Androrchis provincialis var. rubra (Chabert) W.Foelsche & Jakely
Orchis provincialis Balb. ex Lam. & DC.	Androrchis provincialis var. variegata (Chabert) W.Foelsche & Jakely
Orchis provincialis Balb. ex Lam. & DC.	Orchis cyrilli Ten.
Orchis provincialis Balb. ex Lam. & DC.	Orchis leucostachya Griseb.
Orchis provincialis Balb. ex Lam. & DC.	Orchis mascula Alsch.
Orchis provincialis Balb. ex Lam. & DC.	Orchis olbiensis Ardoino ex Moggr.
Orchis provincialis Balb. ex Lam. & DC.	Orchis pallens Savi
Orchis provincialis Balb. ex Lam. & DC.	Orchis pallens subsp. provincialis (Balb. ex DC.) Bonnier & Layens
Orchis provincialis Balb. ex Lam. & DC.	Orchis provincialis var. rubra Chabert
Orchis provincialis Balb. ex Lam. & DC.	Orchis provincialis var. variegata Chabert
Orchis provincialis Balb. ex Lam. & DC.	Orchis pseudopallens Tod.
Orchis punctulata Steven ex Lindl.	Aceras fragrans Kotschy ex Soó
Orchis punctulata Steven ex Lindl.	Orchis punctulata subsp. schelkownikowii (Woronow) Soó
Orchis punctulata Steven ex Lindl.	Orchis punctulata subsp. sepulchralis (Rchb.f.) Soó
Orchis punctulata Steven ex Lindl.	Orchis schelkownikowii Woronow
Orchis punctulata Steven ex Lindl.	Orchis sepulchralis (Rchb.f.) Boiss. & Heldr.
Orchis punctulata Steven ex Lindl.	Orchis steveniana Compère ex Lév.
Orchis purpurea Huds.	Orchis militaris subsp. purpurea (Huds.) Bonnier & Layens
Orchis purpurea Huds.	Orchis purpurea f. vulgaris Leimbach
Orchis purpurea Huds.	Orchis pupurea subsp. caucasica (Regal) B.Baumann, H.Baumann, R.Lorenz & Ruedi Peter
Orchis purpurea Huds.	Orchis purpurea subsp. purpurea
Orchis simia Lam.	Orchis cercopitheca (Georgi) Poir.
Orchis simia Lam.	Orchis linearis Tourlet
Orchis simia Lam.	Orchis militaris Sm.
Orchis simia Lam.	Orchis militaris subsp. simia (Lam.) Bonnier & Layens
Orchis simia Lam.	Orchis simia subsp. simia
Orchis simia Lam.	Orchis subsp. taubertiana (B.Baumann & H.Baumann) Kreutz
Orchis simia Lam.	Orhis smithii Sweet
Orchis simia Lam.	Orchis taubertiana B.Baumann & H.Baumann
Orchis simia Lam.	Orchis zoophira Thuill.
Orchis simia Lam.	Strateuma militaris Salisb.
Orchis sitiaca (Renz) P.Delforge	Androrchis sitiaca (Renz) D.Tyteca & E.Klein
Orchis sitiaca (Renz) P.Delforge	Orchis anatolica subsp. sitiaca Renz
Orchis spitzelii Saut. ex W.D.J.Koch	Androrchis spitzelii (Saut. ex W.D.J.Koch) D.Tyteca & E.Klein
Orchis spitzelii Saut. ex W.D.J.Koch	Barlia spitzelii (Saut. ex W.D.J.Koch) Szlach
Orchis spitzelii Saut. ex W.D.J.Koch	Orchis patens subsp. spitzelii (Saut. ex W.D.J.Koch) Á.Löve & Kjellq.
Orchis spitzelii Saut. ex W.D.J.Koch	Orchis spitzelii subsp. cazorlensis (Lacaita) D.Rivera & Lopez Velez
Orchis spitzelii Saut. ex W.D.J.Koch	Orchis spitzelii subsp. nitidifolia (W.P.Teschner) Soó

Orchis spitzelii Saut. ex W.D.J.Koch	Orchis spittzelii subsp. spitzelii
Orthoceras novale-zeelandiae (A.Rich.) M.A.Clem., D.L.Jones & Moll	Diuris novae-zeelandiae A.Rich.
Orthoceras novale-zeelandiae (A.Rich.) M.A.Clem., D.L.Jones & Moll	Orthoceras caput-serpentis Colenso
Orthoceras novale-zeelandiae (A.Rich.) M.A.Clem., D.L.Jones & Moll	Orthoceras rubrum Colenso
Orthoceras novale-zeelandiae (A.Rich.) M.A.Clem., D.L.Jones & Moll	Orthoceras solandri Lindl.
Peristylus constrictus (Lindl.) Lindl.	Habenaria constricta (Lindl.) Hook.f.
Peristylus constrictus (Lindl.) Lindl.	Habenaria cylindrocalyx Gagnep.
Peristylus constrictus (Lindl.) Lindl.	Herminium constrictum Lindl.
Peristylus constrictus (Lindl.) Lindl.	Orchis leucantha Ham. ex Hook.f.
Peristylus constrictus (Lindl.) Lindl.	Platanthera constricta Lindl. ex Wall.
Platanthera bifolia (L.) Rich.	Conopsidium stenantherum Wallr.
Platanthera bifolia (L.) Rich.	Gymnadenia bifolia (L.) G.Mey
Platanthera bifolia (L.) Rich.	Habenaria bifolia (L.) R.Br.
Platanthera bifolia (L.) Rich.	Lysias bifolia (L.) Salisb.
Platanthera bifolia (L.) Rich.	Orchis alba Lam.
Platanthera bifolia (L.) Rich.	Orchis bifolia L.
Platanthera bifolia (L.) Rich.	Orchis stenanthera E.H.L.Krause
Platanthera bifolia (L.) Rich.	Satyrium bifolium (L.) Wahlenb.
Platanthera bifolia (L.) Rich.	Sieberia bifolia (L.) Spreng.
Platanthera bifolia (L.) Rich.	Platanthera bifolia subsp. bifolia
Platanthera bifolia (L.) Rich.	Platanthera bifolia subsp. osca R.Lorenz, Romolini, V.A.Romano & Soca
Platanthera bifolia (L.) Rich.	Platanthera bifolia subsp. subalpina Brügger
Platanthera chlorantha (Custer) Rchb.	Gymnadenia chlorantha (Custer) Ambrosi
Platanthera chlorantha (Custer) Rchb.	Habenaria chlorantha (Custer) Bab.
Platanthera chlorantha (Custer) Rchb.	Habenaria chloroleuca Ridl.
Platanthera chlorantha (Custer) Rchb.	Habenaria montana (F.W.Schmidt) T.Durand & Schinz
Platanthera chlorantha (Custer) Rchb.	Habenaria virescens (K.Koch) Druce
Platanthera chlorantha (Custer) Rchb.	Orchis chlorantha Custer
Platanthera chlorantha (Custer) Rchb.	Orchis montana F.W.Schmidt
Platanthera chlorantha (Custer) Rchb.	Orchis virescens Zollik. ex Gaud.
Platanthera chlorantha (Custer) Rchb.	Platanthera bifolia subsp. chlorantha (Custer) Rouy
Platanthera chlorantha (Custer) Rchb.	Platanthera chlorantha var. gselliana (H.Baumann, Künkele & R.Lorenz) Perazza & R.Lorenz
Platanthera chlorantha (Custer) Rchb.	Platanthera lesbiaca Devillers-Tersch., Devillers, Dedroog, Baeten & Flausch
Platanthera chlorantha (Custer) Rchb.	Platanthera montana (F.W.Schmidt) Rchb.f.
Platanthera chlorantha (Custer) Rchb.	Platanthera montana var. gselliana H.Baumann, Künkele & R.Lorenz
Platanthera chlorantha (Custer) Rchb.	Platanthera virescens K.Koch
Platanthera chlorantha (Custer) Rchb.	x Pseudanthera breadalbanensis McKean
Platanthera dilatata (Pursh) Lindl. ex L.C.Beck	Habenaria dilatata (Pursh) Hook.
Platanthera dilatata (Pursh) Lindl. ex L.C.Beck	Orchis dilatata Pursh
Platanthera dilatata (Pursh) Lindl. ex L.C.Beck	Piperia dilatata (Pursh) Szlach. & Rutk.
Platanthera dilatata (Pursh) Lindl. ex L.C.Beck	Limnorchis dilatata (Pursh) Rydb.
Platanthera grandiflora (Bigelow) Lindl.	Blephariglottis grandiflora (Bigelow) Rydb.
Platanthera grandiflora (Bigelow) Lindl.	Blephariglottis grandiflora f. albiflora (E.L.Rand & Redfield) Baumbach & P.M.Br.
Platanthera grandiflora (Bigelow) Lindl.	Blephariglottis grandiflora f. bicolor (P.M.Br.) Baumbach & P.M.Br
Platanthera grandiflora (Bigelow) Lindl.	Blephariglottis grandiflora f. carnea (P.M.Br.) Baumbach & P.M.Br.
Platanthera grandiflora (Bigelow) Lindl.	Blephariglottis grandiflora f. mentotonsa (Fernald) Baumbach & P.M.Br

Platanthera grandiflora (Bigelow) Lindl.	Blephariglottis psycodes var. grandiflora (Bigelow) J.H.Schaffn.
Platanthera grandiflora (Bigelow) Lindl.	Fimbriella grandiflora (Bigelow) Efimov
Platanthera grandiflora (Bigelow) Lindl.	Fimbriella psycodes var. grandiflora (Bigelow) Butzin
Platanthera grandiflora (Bigelow) Lindl.	Habenaria grandiflora (Bigelow) Torr. ex L.C.Beck
Platanthera grandiflora (Bigelow) Lindl.	Habenaria fimbriata (Aiton) R.Br.
Platanthera grandiflora (Bigelow) Lindl.	Habenaria fimbriata f. albiflora (E.L.Rand & Redfield)
Platanthera grandiflora (Bigelow) Lindl.	Habenaria fimbriata f. mentotonsa Fernald
Platanthera grandiflora (Bigelow) Lindl.	Habenaria psycodes var. grandiflora (Bigelow) A.Gray
Platanthera grandiflora (Bigelow) Lindl.	Orchis fimbriata Aiton
Platanthera grandiflora (Bigelow) Lindl.	Orchis grandiflora Bigelow
Platanthera grandiflora (Bigelow) Lindl.	Platanthera fimbriata (Aiton) Lindl.
Platanthera grandiflora (Bigelow) Lindl.	Platanthera fimbriata var. grandiflora (Bigelow) Hook.
Platanthera grandiflora (Bigelow) Lindl.	Platanthera grandiflora f. albiflora (E.L.Rand& Redfield) Catling
Platanthera grandiflora (Bigelow) Lindl.	Platanthera grandiflora f. bicolor P.M.Br
Platanthera grandiflora (Bigelow) Lindl.	Platanthera grandiflora f. carnea P.M.Br
Platanthera grandiflora (Bigelow) Lindl.	Platanthera grandiflora f. mentotonsa (Fernald) P.M.Br.
Platanthera grandiflora (Bigelow) Lindl.	Platanthera psycodes var. grandiflora (Bigelow) Torr.
Platycoryne crocea Rolfe	Habenaria crocea Schweinf. ex Rchb.f.
Platycoryne crocea Rolfe	Habenaria elegantula Kraenzl.
Platycoryne crocea Rolfe	Habenaria montis-elgon Schltr.
Platycoryne crocea Rolfe	Habenaria ochrantha Schltr.
Platycoryne crocea Rolfe	Platycoryne crocea subsp. elegantula (Kraenzl.) Summerh.
Platycoryne crocea Rolfe	Platycoryne ochrantha (Schltr.) Summerh.
Platycoryne crocea Rolfe	Platycoryne montis-elgon (Schltr.) Summerh.
Platycoryne crocea Rolfe	Platycoryne heterophylla Summerh.
Platycoryne crocea Rolfe	Platycoryne elegantula (Kraenzl.) Summerh.
Platycoryne crocea Rolfe	Platycoryne crocea subsp. ochrantha (Schltr.) Summerh.
Platycoryne crocea Rolfe	Platycoryne crocea subsp. montis-elgon (Schltr.) Summerh.
Prasophyllum brevilabre (Lindl.) Hook.f.	Prasophyllum lutescens var. brevilabre Lindl.
Prasophyllum brevilabre (Lindl.) Hook.f.	Paraprasophyllum brevilabre (Lindl.) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones
Prasophyllum campestre R.J.Bates & D.L.Jones	Paraprasophyllum campestre (R.J.Bates & D.L.Jones) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones
Prasophyllum caudiculum D.L.Jones	Paraprasophyllum caudiculum (D.L.Jones) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones
Prasophyllum dossenum R.J.Bates & D.L.Jones	Paraprasophyllum dossenum (R.J.Bates & D.L.Jones) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones
Prasophyllum elatum R.Br.	Prasophyllum australe Lindl.
Prasophyllum fimbria Rchb.f.	Prasophyllum reichenbachii F.Muell.
Prasophyllum odoratum R.S.Rogers	Prasophyllum rotundiflorum R.S.Rogers
Prasophyllum odoratum R.S.Rogers	Paraprasophyllum rotundiflorum (R.S.Rogers) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones
Prasophyllum odoratum R.S.Rogers	Paraprasophyllum odoratum (R.S.Rogers) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones
Prasophyllum odoratum R.S.Rogers	Prasophyllum odoratum var. album R.S.Rogers
Prasophyllum patens R.Br.	Prasophyllum patens var. pruinosum R.S.Rogers
Prasophyllum patens R.Br.	Paraprasophyllum patens (R.Br.) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones
Prasophyllum rogersii Rupp	Paraprasophyllum rogersii (Rupp) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones
Prasophyllum solstitium D.L.Jones	Paraprasophyllum solstitium (D.L.Jones) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones
Prosthechea cochleata (L.) W.E.Higgins	Epidendrum cochleatum L.
Prosthechea cochleata (L.) W.E.Higgins	Encyclia cochleata (L.) Dressler

Prosthechea cochleata (L.) W.E.Higgins	Anacheilium cochleatum (L.) Hoffmanns.
Prosthechea cochleata (L.) W.E.Higgins	Prosthechea cochleata var. cochleata
Prosthechea cochleata (L.) W.E.Higgins	Prosthechea cochleata var. triandra (Ames) Hágsater
Prosthechea cochleata (L.) W.E.Higgins	Epidendrum cochleatum L.
Prosthechea cochleata (L.) W.E.Higgins	Anacheilium cochleatum (L.) Hoffmanns.
Prosthechea cochleata (L.) W.E.Higgins	Encyclia cochleata (L.) Dressler
Pterostylis abrupta D.L.Jones	Diplodium abruptum (D.L.Jones) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem.
Pterostylis alata (Labill.) Rchb.f.	Arethusa alata (Labill.) Poir.
Pterostylis alata (Labill.) Rchb.f.	Diplodium australe Sw.
Pterostylis alata (Labill.) Rchb.f.	Disperis alata Labill.
Pterostylis alata (Labill.) Rchb.f.	Pterostylis reflexa var. intermedia Ewart
Pterostylis alata (Labill.) Rchb.f.	Diplodium alatum (Labill.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem.
Pterostylis alata (Labill.) Rchb.f.	Diplodium striatum (Fitzg.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem.
Pterostylis alata (Labill.) Rchb.f.	Pterostylis reflexa var. praecox (Lindl.) Ewart & Jean White
Pterostylis alata (Labill.) Rchb.f.	Pterostylis praecox Lindl.
Pterostylis alata (Labill.) Rchb.f.	Pterostylis striata Fitzg.
Pterostylis bicolor M.A.Clem & D.L.Jones	Oligochaetochilus bicolor (M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones) Szlach.
Pterostylis bicolor M.A.Clem & D.L.Jones	Hymenochilus bicolor (M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem.
Pterostylis boormanii Rupp	Oligochaetochilus boormanii (Rupp) Szlach.
Pterostylis chaetophora M.A.Clem & D.L.Jones	Oligochaetochilus chaetophorus (M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones) Szlach.
Pterostylis coccina Fitzg.	Diplodium coccinum (Fitzg.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem.
Pterostylis curta R.Br.	Pterostylis curta var. grandiflora Benth.
Pterostylis curta R.Br.	Pterostylis neocaledonica Schltr.
Pterostylis cycnocephala Fitzg.	Oligochaetochilus cycnocephalus (Fitzg.) Szlach.
Pterostylis cycnocephala Fitzg.	Hymenochilus cycnocephalus (Fitzg.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem.
Pterostylis daintreana F.Muell. Ex Benth.	Pharochilum daintreanum (F.Muell. ex Benth.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem.
Pterostylis daintreana F.Muell. Ex Benth.	Oligochaetochilus daintreanus (F.Muell. ex Benth.) Szlach.
Pterostylis decurva R.S.Rogers	Diplodium decurvum (R.S.Rogers) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem.
Pterostylis fischii Nicholls	Diplodium fischii (Nicholls) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem.
Pterostylis hamata Blackmore & Clemesha	Oligochaetochilus hamatus (Blackmore & Clemesha) Szlach.
Pterostylis laxa Blackmore	Diplodium laxum (Blackmore) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem.
Pterostylis longicurva Rupp	Diplodium longicurvum (Rupp) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem.
Pterostylis longifolia R.Br.	Oligochaetochilus longifolius (R.Br.) Szlach.
Pterostylis longifolia R.Br.	Bunochilus longifolius (R.Br.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem.
Pterostylis longipetala Rupp	Diplodium longipetalum (Rupp) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem.
Pterostylis mutica R.Br.	Oligochaetochilus muticus (R.Br.) Szlach.
Pterostylis mutica R.Br.	Hymenochilus muticus (R.Br.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem.
Pterostylis nutans R.Br.	Pterostylis mathewsii Cheeseman
Pterostylis obtusa R.Br.	Diplodium obtusum (R.Br.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem.
Pterostylis parviflora R.Br.	Pterostylis semirubra F.Muell.
Pterostylis pedunculata R.Br.	Pterostylis semirubra F.Muell.
Pterostylis praetermissa M.A.Clem & D.L.Jones	Oligochaetochilus praetermissus (M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones) Szlach.
Pterostylis recurva Benth.	Stamnorchis recurva (Benth.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem.
Pterostylis reflexa R.Br.	Diplodium reflexum (R.Br.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem.
Pterostylis setifera M.A.Clem	Oligochaetochilus setifer (M.A.Clem., Matthias & D.L.Jones) Szlach.

Pterostylis truncata Fitzg.	Diplodium truncatum (Fitzg.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem.
Pterostylis vittata Lindl.	Urochilus vittatus (Lindl.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem.
Pterostylis vittata Lindl.	Pterostylis vittata var. viridiflora Nicholls
Pterostylis vittata Lindl.	Oligochaetochilus vittatus (Lindl.) Szlach.
Pterostylis vittata Lindl.	Pterostylis praecocissima F.Muell. ex Benth.
Pterostylis woollsii Fitzg.	Oligochaetochilus woollsii (Fitzg.) Szlach.
Pyrorchis nigricans (R.Br.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem.	Caladenia nigricans (R.Br.) Rchb.f.
Pyrorchis nigricans (R.Br.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem.	Leptoceras pectinata Endl.
Pyrorchis nigricans (R.Br.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem.	Lyperanthus nigricans R.Br.
Pyrorchis nigricans (R.Br.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem.	Lyperanthus nigricans f. pumila Domin
Renanthera moluccana Blume	Renanthera edelfeldtii F.Muell. & Kraenzl.
Satyrium amblyosaccos Schltr.	Satyrium papillosum Schltr.
Satyrium anomalum Schltr.	Satyrium minax Rolfe
Satyrium buchananii Schtr.	Satyrium kassnerianum Kraenzl.
Satyrium buchananii Schtr.	Satyrium longissimum Rolfe
Satyrium buchananii Schtr.	Satyrium nyassense Kraenzl.
Satyrium buchananii Schtr.	Satyrium stolzianum Kraenzl.
Satyrium carsonii Rolfe	Satyrium leucanthum Schltr.
Satyrium carsonii Rolfe	Satyrium nigericum Hutch.
Satyrium chlorocorys Rchb.f. ex Rolfe	Satyrium fallax Schltr.
Satyrium chlorocorys Rchb.f. ex Rolfe	Satyrium kraenzlinii Rolfe
Satyrium coriophoroides A.Rich.	Satyrium gilletii De Wild.
Satyrium coriophoroides A.Rich.	Satyrium macrostachyum Hochst. ex A.Rich.
Satyrium coriophoroides A.Rich.	Satyrium sacculatum (Rendle) Rolfe
Satyrium coriophoroides A.Rich.	Satyrium stolzii Kraenzl.
Satyrium coriophoroides A.Rich.	Satyrium gilletii De Wild.
Satyrium coriophoroides A.Rich.	Satyrium macrostachyum Hochst. ex A.Rich.
Satyrium coriophoroides A.Rich.	Satyrium sacculatum (Rendle) Rolfe
Satyrium coriophoroides A.Rich.	Satyrium stolzii Kraenzl.
Satyrium crassicaule Rendle	Satyrium fischerianum Kraenzl.
Satyrium crassicaule Rendle	Satyrium goetzenianum Kraenzl.
Satyrium crassicaule Rendle	Satyrium kirkii Rolfe
Satyrium crassicaule Rendle	Satyrium mystacinum Kraenzl.
Satyrium crassicaule Rendle	Satyrium niloticum Rendle
Satyrium crassicaule Rendle	Satyrium usambarae Kraenzl.
Satyrium longicauda	Satyrium longicauda var. jacottetianum (Kraenzl.) A.V.Hall
Satyrium longicauda	Satyrium longicauda var. longicauda
Satyrium macrophyllum Lindl.	Satyrium brachyrhynchum Schltr.
Satyrium macrophyllum Lindl.	Satyrium buchananii Rolfe
Satyrium macrophyllum Lindl.	Satyrium cheirophorum Rolfe
Satyrium macrophyllum Lindl.	Satyrium morrumbalaensis De Wild.
Satyrium macrophyllum Lindl.	Satyrium speciosum Rolfe
Satyrium neglectum subsp. neglectum Schltr.	Satyrium densum Rolfe
Satyrium neglectum subsp. neglectum Schltr.	Satyrium colliferum Schltr.
Satyrium nepalense D.Don	Satyrium nepalense var. ciliatum (Lindl.) Hook.f.

Satyrium nepalense D.Don	Satyrium nepalense var. nepalense
Satyrium nepalense D.Don	Satyrium nepalense var. ciliatum (Lindl.) Hook.f.
Satyrium nepalense D.Don	Satyrium nepalense var. nepalense
Satyrium princeae Kraenzl.	Satyrium unifolium Schltr.
Satyrium sceptrum Schltr.	Satyrium acutirostrum Summerh.
Satyrium trinerve Lindl.	Satyrium atherstonei Rchb.f.
Satyrium trinerve Lindl.	Satyrium leucocomos Rchb.f.
Satyrium trinerve Lindl.	Satyrium longibracteatum Rolfe
Satyrium trinerve Lindl.	Satyrium mechowianum Kraenzl.
Satyrium trinerve Lindl.	Satyrium monopetalum Kraenzl.
Satyrium trinerve Lindl.	Satyrium nuttii Rolfe
Satyrium trinerve Lindl.	Satyrium occultum Rolfe
Satyrium trinerve Lindl.	Satyrium proschii Briq.
Satyrium trinerve Lindl.	Satyrium schinzii T.Durand & Kraenzl.
Satyrium trinerve Lindl.	Satyrium triphyllum Kraenzl.
Satyrium trinerve Lindl.	Satyrium zombense Rolfe
Satyrium volkensii Schltr.	Satyrium dizygoceras Summerh.
Satyrium volkensii Schltr.	Satyrium leptopetalum Kraenzl.
Satyrium volkensii Schltr.	Satyrium trachypetalum Kraenzl.
Selenipedium chica Rchb.f.	Cypripedium chica (Rchb.f.) Pfitzer
Selenipedium chica Rchb.f.	Selenipedilum chica (Rchb.f.) Pfitzer
Serapias lingua L.	Damasonium lingua (L.) L.
Serapias lingua L.	Helleborine lingua (L.) Pers.
Serapias lingua L.	Orchis lingua (L.) Scop.
Serapias lingua L.	Serapiastrum lingua (L.) A.A.Eaton
Serapias nurrica Corrias	Serapias nurrica subsp. argensii M.Gerbaud & O.Gerbaud
Serapias nurrica Corrias	Serapias nurrica subsp. nurrica
Serapias nurrica Corrias	Serapias nurrica Corrias subsp. santuingensis (Senis, M.P.Grasso & Orrù) Senis, M.P.Grasso & Orrù
Serapias nurrica Corrias	Serapias nurrica Corrias var. santuingensis Senis, M.P.Grasso & Orrù
Serapias orientalis (Greuter) H.Baumann & Künkele	Serapias apulica (H.Baumann & Künkele) P.Delforge
Serapias orientalis (Greuter) H.Baumann & Künkele	Serapias apulica subsp. brundisina Lumare & Medagli
Serapias orientalis (Greuter) H.Baumann & Künkele	Serapias apulica subsp. messapica Lumare & Medgali
Serapias orientalis (Greuter) H.Baumann & Künkele	Serapias apulica subsp. neretina Lumare & Medagli
Serapias orientalis (Greuter) H.Baumann & Künkele	Serapius apulica subsp. uxentina Gennaio
Serapias orientalis (Greuter) H.Baumann & Künkele	Serapius carica (H.Baumann & Künkele) P.Delforge
Serapias orientalis (Greuter) H.Baumann & Künkele	Serapias carica var. monantha P.Delforge
Serapias orientalis (Greuter) H.Baumann & Künkele	Serapias cordigera subsp. orientalis (Greuter) H.Sund.
Serapias orientalis (Greuter) H.Baumann & Künkele	Serapias cordigea subsp. patima (M.Hirth & H. Spaeth) Kreutz
Serapias orientalis (Greuter) H.Baumann & Künkele	Serapias cycladum H.Baumann & Künkele
Serapias orientalis (Greuter) H.Baumann & Künkele	Serapias feldwegiana H.Baumann & Künkele
Serapias orientalis (Greuter) H.Baumann & Künkele	Serapias ionica H. Baumann & Künkele
Serapias orientalis (Greuter) H.Baumann & Künkele	Serapias istriaca Perko
Serapias orientalis (Greuter) H.Baumann & Künkele	Serapias levantina H.Baumann & Künkele
Serapias orientalis (Greuter) H.Baumann & Künkele	Serapias levantina var. dafnii (B.Baumann & H.Baumann) P.Delforge
Serapias orientalis (Greuter) H.Baumann & Künkele	Serapias levantina subsp. dafnii B.Baumann & H.Baumann
Serapias orientalis (Greuter) H.Baumann & Künkele	Serapias levantina subsp. feldwegiana (H.Baumann & Künkele) H.Baumann & R.Lorenz

Serapias orientalis (Greuter) H.Baumann & Künkele	Serapias neglecta subsp. ionica (H.Baumann & Künkele) H.Baumann & R.Lorenz
Serapias orientalis (Greuter) H.Baumann & Künkele	Serapias neglecta subsp. ionica E.Nelson
Serapias orientalis (Greuter) H.Baumann & Künkele	Serapias neglecta subsp. istriaca (Perko) H.Baumann & R.Lorenz
Serapias orientalis (Greuter) H.Baumann & Künkele	Serapias orientalis subsp. apulica H.Baumann & Künkele
Serapias orientalis (Greuter) H.Baumann & Künkele	Serapias orientalis subsp. carica H.Baumann & Künkele
Serapias orientalis (Greuter) H.Baumann & Künkele	Serapias orientalis var. carica (H.Baumann & Künkele) P.Delforge
Serapias orientalis (Greuter) H.Baumann & Künkele	Serapias orientalis subsp. cycladum (H.Baumann & Künkele) Kreutz
Serapias orientalis (Greuter) H.Baumann & Künkele	Serapias orientalis subsp. dafnii (B.Baumann & H.Baumann) Kreutz
Serapias orientalis (Greuter) H.Baumann & Künkele	Serapias orientalis subsp. feldwegiana (H.Baumann & Künkele) Kreutz
Serapias orientalis (Greuter) H.Baumann & Künkele	Serapias orientalis subsp. levantina (H.Baumann & Künkele) Kreutz
Serapias orientalis (Greuter) H.Baumann & Künkele	Serapias orientalis var. monantha (P.Delforge) P.Delforge
Serapias orientalis (Greuter) H.Baumann & Künkele	Serapias orientalis subsp. moreana H.Baumann & R.Lorenz
Serapias orientalis (Greuter) H.Baumann & Künkele	Serapias orientalis subsp. orientalis
Serapias orientalis (Greuter) H.Baumann & Künkele	Serapias orientalis var. sennii (Renz) P.Delforge
Serapias orientalis (Greuter) H.Baumann & Künkele	Serapias orientalis var. siciliensis (Bartolo& Pulv.) P.Delforge
Serapias orientalis (Greuter) H.Baumann & Künkele	Serapias orientalis subsp. siciliensis Bartolo & Pulv.
Serapias orientalis (Greuter) H.Baumann & Künkele	Serapias orientalis var. spaethiae P.Delforge
Serapias orientalis (Greuter) H.Baumann & Künkele	Serapias patima M.Hirth & H.Spaeth
Serapias orientalis (Greuter) H.Baumann & Künkele	Serapias sennii Renz
Serapias orientalis (Greuter) H.Baumann & Künkele	Serapias vomeracea subsp. istriaca (Perko) Kreutz
Serapias orientalis (Greuter) H.Baumann & Künkele	Serapias vomeracea subsp. levantia (H.Baumann & Künkele) Véla & Viglione
Serapias orientalis (Greuter) H.Baumann & Künkele	Serapias vomeracea subsp. orientalis Greuter
Serapias vomeracea (Burm.f.) Briq.	Helleborine longipetala Ten.
Serapias vomeracea (Burm.f.) Briq.	Helleborine pseudocordigera Sebast.
Serapias vomeracea (Burm.f.) Briq.	Lonchitis longipetala Bubani
Serapias vomeracea (Burm.f.) Briq.	Orchis lingua All.
Serapias vomeracea (Burm.f.) Briq.	Orchis vomeracea Burm.f.
Serapias vomeracea (Burm.f.) Briq.	Serapias cordigera subsp. vomeracea (Burm.f.) H.Sund
Serapias vomeracea (Burm.f.) Briq.	Serapias hirsuta Lapeyr.
Serapias vomeracea (Burm.f.) Briq.	Serapias lancifera St.-Amans
Serapias vomeracea (Burm.f.) Briq.	Serapias longipetala (Ten.) Pollini
Serapias vomeracea (Burm.f.) Briq.	Serapias longipetala subsp. pallidiflora (Tod. ex Lojac.) Arcang.
Serapias vomeracea (Burm.f.) Briq.	Serapias pseudocordigera (Sebast.) Moric.
Serapias vomeracea (Burm.f.) Briq.	Serapias vomeracea var cordigeroides (E.Nelson) N.R.Campb. & A.K.Camp.
Serapias vomeracea (Burm.f.) Briq.	Serapias vomeracea subsp. flava Balayer
Serapias vomeracea (Burm.f.) Briq.	Serapias vomeracea subsp. guadarramica Kreutz
Serapias vomeracea (Burm.f.) Briq.	Serapias vomeracea var. guadarramica (Kreutz) P.Delforge
Serapias vomeracea (Burm.f.) Briq.	Serapias vomeracea subsp. longipetala (Ten.) H.Baumann & Künkele
Serapias vomeracea (Burm.f.) Briq.	Serapias vomeracea var. longipetala (Ten.) Kreutz
Serapias vomeracea (Burm.f.) Briq.	Serapiastrum longipetalum (Ten.) A.A.Eaton
Serapias vomeracea (Burm.f.) Briq.	Serapiastrum vomraceum (Burm.f.) Schinz & Thell.
Steveniella satyrioides (Spreng.)Schltr.	Coeloglossum satyrioides (Spreng.) Nyman
Steveniella satyrioides (Spreng.)Schltr.	Habenaria satrioides (Spreng.) Benth. ex Schltr.
Steveniella satyrioides (Spreng.)Schltr.	Himantoglossum satyrioides Spreng.
Steveniella satyrioides (Spreng.)Schltr.	Orchis prosteveniella P.Delforge
Steveniella satyrioides (Spreng.)Schltr.	Orchis satyrioides Steven

Steveniella satyrioides (Spreng.)Schltr.	Peristylus satyrioides (Spreng.) Rchb.f.
Steveniella satyrioides (Spreng.)Schltr.	Steveniella caucasica Garay
Steveniella satyrioides (Spreng.)Schltr.	Steveniella satyrioides var. iranica Kreutz
Steveniella satyrioides (Spreng.)Schltr.	Stevenorchis satyrioides (Spreng.) Wankow & Kraenzl.
Thelymitra carnea R.Br.	Macdonaldia carnea (R.Br.) Szlach.
Thelymitra carnea R.Br.	Thelymitra imberbis Hook.f.
Thelymitra circumsepta Fitzg.	Thelymitra retecta Rupp
Thelymitra cyanea (Lindl.) Benth.	Thelymitra venosa var. cyanea (Lindl.) Hatch
Thelymitra cyanea (Lindl.) Benth.	Macdonaldia cyanea Lindl.
Thelymitra cyanea (Lindl.) Benth.	Thelymitra uniflora Hook.f.
Thelymitra longifolia J.R.Forst. & G.Forst	Serapias regularis G.Forst.
Thelymitra longifolia J.R.Forst. & G.Forst	Thelymitra alba Colenso
Thelymitra longifolia J.R.Forst. & G.Forst	Thelymitra cornuta Colenso
Thelymitra longifolia J.R.Forst. & G.Forst	Thelymitra forsteri Sw.
Thelymitra longifolia J.R.Forst. & G.Forst	Thelymitra nemoralis Colenso
Thelymitra megacalyptra Fitzg.	Thelymitra aristata var. megcalyptra (Fitzg.) Rupp
Thelymitra nuda R.Br.	Thelymitra versicolor Lindl.
Thelymitra nuda R.Br.	Thelymitra grandis F.Muell. ex Benth.
Thelymitra papuana J.J.Sm.	Thelymitra caesia Petrie
Thelymitra papuana J.J.Sm.	Thelymitra concinna Colenso
Thelymitra papuana J.J.Sm.	Thelymitra fimbriata Colenso
Thelymitra papuana J.J.Sm.	Thelymitra pachyphylla Cheeseman
Thelymitra pulchella Hook.f.	Thelymitra caesia Petrie
Thelymitra pulchella Hook.f.	Thelymitra concinna Colenso
Thelymitra pulchella Hook.f.	Thelymitra fimbriata Colenso
Thelymitra pulchella Hook.f.	Thelymitra pachyphylla Cheeseman
Vanda tessellata (Roxb.) Hook. ex G.Don	Epidendrum tessellatum Roxb.
Vanda tessellata (Roxb.) Hook. ex G.Don	Cymbidium tessellatum (Roxb.) Sw.
Vanda tessellata (Roxb.) Hook. ex G.Don	Aerides tessellata (Roxb.) Wight ex Lindl.
Vanda tessellata (Roxb.) Hook. ex G.Don	Vanda roxburghii R.Br.
Vanda tessellata (Roxb.) Hook. ex G.Don	Cymbidium allagnata Buch.-Ham. ex Wall.
Vanda tessellata (Roxb.) Hook. ex G.Don	Cymbidium tesselloides Roxb.
Vanda tessellata (Roxb.) Hook. ex G.Don	Vanda tesselloides (Roxb.) Rchb.f.
Vanda tessellata (Roxb.) Hook. ex G.Don	Vanda roxburghii var. wrightiana Rchb.f.
Vanilla appendiculata Rolfe	Vanilla purusara Barb.Rodr. ex Hoehne
Vanilla claviculata Sw.	Epidendrum claviculatum Sw.
Vanilla griffithii Rchb.f.	Vanilla tolypephora Ridl.
Vanilla guianensis Splitg.	Vanilla latisegmenta Ames & C.Schweinf.
Vanilla guianensis Splitg.	Vanilla surinamensis Rchb.f.
Vanilla odorata C.Presl	Epidendrum vermifugum Sessé & Moc.
Vanilla odorata C.Presl	Vanilla denticulata Pabst
Vanilla odorata C.Presl	Vanilla ensifolia Rolfe
Vanilla ordorata C.Presl	Epidendrum vermifugum Sessé & Moc.
Vanilla ordorata C.Presl	Vanilla denticulata Pabst
Vanilla ordorata C.Presl	Vanilla ensifolia Rolfe

Vanilla palmarum (Salzm. ex Lindl.) Lindl.	Epidendrum palmarum Salzm. ex Lindl.
Vanilla palmarum (Salzm. ex Lindl.) Lindl.	Vanilla palmarum var. grandifolia Cogn.
Vanilla palmarum (Salzm. ex Lindl.) Lindl.	Vanilla lindmaniana Kraenzl.
Vanilla phaeantha Rchb.f	Vanilla bahiana Hoehne
Vanilla phaeantha Rchb.f	Vanilla carinata Rolfe
Vanilla phaeantha Rchb.f	Vanilla gardneri Rolfe
Vanilla phaeantha Rchb.f	Vanilla planifolia var. macrantha Griseb.
Vanilla planifolia Andrews	Vanilla aromatica var. planifolia (Andrews) F.Buyss.
Vanilla planifolia Andrews	Notylia planifolia (Andrews) Conz.
Vanilla planifolia Andrews	Epidendrum rubrum Lam.
Vanilla planifolia Andrews	Vanilla aromatica Willd.
Vanilla planifolia Andrews	Myrobroma fragrans Salisb.
Vanilla planifolia Andrews	Vanilla viridiflora Blume
Vanilla planifolia Andrews	Vanilla sativa Schiede
Vanilla planifolia Andrews	Vanilla sylvestris Schiede
Vanilla planifolia Andrews	Vanilla aromatica var. bicolor F.Buyss.
Vanilla planifolia Andrews	Vanilla aromatica var. claviculata F.Buyss.
Vanilla planifolia Andrews	Vanilla aromatica var. discolor F.Buyss.
Vanilla planifolia Andrews	Vanilla aromatica var. lutescens F.Buyss.
Vanilla planifolia Andrews	Vanilla duckei Huber
Vanilla planifolia Andrews	Vanilla rubra (Lam.) Urb.
Vanilla planifolia Andrews	Vanilla fragrans Ames
Vanilla planifolia Andrews	Vanilla planifolia var. angusta Costantin & Poiss. ex C.Henry
Vanilla planifolia Andrews	Vanilla schwackeana Hoehne
Vanilla planifolia Andrews	Notylia sativa (Schiede) Conz.
Vanilla planifolia Andrews	Notylia sylvestris (Schiede) Conz.
Vanilla planifolia Andrews	Vanilla bampsiana Geerink
Vanilla planifolia Andrews	Vanilla sotoarenasii M.Pignal
Vanilla pompona Schiede	Notylia pompona (Schiede) Conz.
Vanilla pompona Schiede	Vanilla cochlearilabia Archila, Chiron & Menchaca
Vanilla pompona Schiede	Vanilla grandiflora Lindl.
Vanilla pompona Schiede	Vanilla hamata Klotzsch
Vanilla pompona Schiede	Vanilla lutescens Moq. ex Dupuis
Vanilla pompona Schiede	Vanilla pittieri Schltr.
Vanilla pompona Schiede	Vanilla planifolia var. gigantea Hoehne
Vanilla pompona Schiede	Vanilla pleei Portères
Vanilla pompona Schiede	Vanilla pompona subsp. grandiflora (Lindl.) Soto Arenas
Vanilla pompona Schiede	Vanilla pompona subsp. pittieri (Schltr.) Dressler
Vanilla pompona Schiede	Vanilla pompona subsp. pompona
Vanilla x tahitensis J.W.Moore	Vanilla × hirsuta M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones
Vanilla x tahitensis J.W.Moore	Vanilla × tiarei Costantin & Bois
Zeuxine strateumatica (L.) Schltr	Adenostylis emarginata Blume
Zeuxine strateumatica (L.) Schltr	Adenostylis integerrima Blume
Zeuxine strateumatica (L.) Schltr	Adenostylis strateumatica (L.) Ames
Zeuxine strateumatica (L.) Schltr	Adenostylis sulcata (Roxb.) Hayata

Zeuxine strateumatica (L.) Schltr	Neottia strateumatica (L.) R.Br.
Zeuxine strateumatica (L.) Schltr	Orchis strateumatica L.
Zeuxine strateumatica (L.) Schltr	Pterygodium salcata Roxb.
Zeuxine strateumatica (L.) Schltr	Spiranthes strateumatica (L.) Lindl.
Zeuxine strateumatica (L.) Schltr	Strateuma zeylanica Raf.
Zeuxine strateumatica (L.) Schltr	Zeuxine bonii Gagnep.
Zeuxine strateumatica (L.) Schltr	Zeuxine bracteata Wight
Zeuxine strateumatica (L.) Schltr	Zeuxine brevifolia Wight
Zeuxine strateumatica (L.) Schltr	Zeuxine emarginata (Blume) Lindl.
Zeuxine strateumatica (L.) Schltr	Zeuxine integerrima (Blume) Lindl.
Zeuxine strateumatica (L.) Schltr	Zeuxine procumbens Blume
Zeuxine strateumatica (L.) Schltr	Zeuxine robusta Wight
Zeuxine strateumatica (L.) Schltr	Zeuxine rupicola Fukuy.
Zeuxine strateumatica (L.) Schltr	Zeuxine stenochila Schltr.
Zeuxine strateumatica (L.) Schltr	Zeuxine strateumatica var. laxiflora I.Barua
Zeuxine strateumatica (L.) Schltr	Zeuxine strateumatica var. rupicola (Fukuy.) S.S.Ying
Zeuxine strateumatica (L.) Schltr	Zeuxine strateumatica f. rupicola (Fukuy.) T.Hashim
Zeuxine strateumatica (L.) Schltr	Zeuxine sulcata (Roxb.) Lindl. ex Wight
Zeuxine strateumatica (L.) Schltr	Zeuxine wariana Schltr.

DRAFT TERMS OF REFERENCE:
OVERVIEW OF APPENDIX-II ORCHID TAXA
PARTICULARLY AFFECTED BY WILD HARVEST FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Terms of reference

Activities:

1) *Analysis of trade data* - Analyse the CITES Trade database for wild harvested and artificially propagated specimen of Appendix-II orchid taxa to identify:

   a. levels and trends in trade in wild harvested and artificially propagated specimens in trade;

   b. any potential fluctuations / shifts in trade patterns; and

   c. potential implementation challenges that could be reflected in trade data.

2) *Assessment of conservation status and trends* - Assess and summarize available information with a focus on taxa identified under 1) supra as of potential concern, and on those not covered in the study submitted in Annex 1 of the present document, on:

   a. the conservation status of and trends in Appendix-II orchid taxa;

   b. conservation efforts to ensure sustainable trade; and

   c. the impact of artificial propagation on wild populations of Appendix-II orchid taxa.

3) Engage range States and Parties trading in artificially propagated specimen of Appendix-II orchid taxa as well as relevant experts and organizations to determine:

   a. the identification challenges and look-alike issues Parties experienced in implementing the annotations (P3 and #4); and

   b. The challenges associated with the implementation of annotation #4.

4) *Assess, based on the overview in activity 1) and 2) and the engagements in activity 3) the conservation impacts of:*

   a. exempting artificially propagated Appendix-II listed orchid taxa from CITES regulations, including as articulated in footnote annotation 10 (after CoP19, footnote annotation P3) of the CITES Appendices, including identification challenges and look-alike issues; and

   b. exempting derivatives and/or finished products of certain Appendix-II listed orchid taxa from CITES regulations through amendments to annotation #4.