Non-symbiotic Propagation Methology.

- ***Hybridization.*** March 1995.
- ***Seeding.*** 30 Nov. to 22 Dec. 1995.
- ***Micropropagation Medium.*** Hyponex 0.3%, peptone 0.2%, sucrose 3.5%, hormone free.
- ***Enhancement of Seed Germination.*** Purelux 3% (sodium hypochrorite solution, 0.18% as available chlorine) for 5 min.
- ***Method of Seeding*:** Nonmature seeds were collected from nondehisced pods 250 to 270 days after hybridization.
- ***Acclimatization.*** April 1997.

LITERATURE CITED

Japan Society of Plant Taxonomists. 1993. Red data book. (in Japanese). Nouson Bunka-Sha, Tokyo.

Studies on Micropropagation of *Phalaenopsis* Alliance

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Micropropagation of *Phalaenopsis* through flower stalk explant culture was investigated.

Bracts of flower stalks were removed before or after sterilization. Decontamination rate of nodal sections was higher when they were sterilized with bract. Subsequent growth of lateral buds was affected by the timing of bract removal. More lateral buds developed vegetative shoots when bracts were removed before sterilization.

Micropropagation from a plantet was also investigated using in vitro cloned plantlets. The basal 1.5-cm part of a plantlet was cut into 2.5-mm or 5-mm sliced segments which were cultured on new phalaenopsis medium (Hirose, 1998) with or without coconut water (CW) and/or 6-benzylaminoprine (BA). Regeneration of shoot(s) and callus-like body was dominant in the slice segments derived from 5 to 10 mm part from the base of the shoot and was promoted by addition of CW and/or BA.

LITERATURE CITED

Hirose, M., S. Sigemura, and **S. Ichihashi.** 1998. Plant regeneration from protoplasts derived from callus of Phalaenopsis alliance. Comb. Proc. Intl. Plant Prop. Soc. 48:552.