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Edwards's botanical register.

London: James Ridgway, 1829-1847. http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/bibliography/383

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EDWARDS'S

BOTANICAL REGISTER:

OR,

ORNAMENTAL FLOWER-GARDEN

AND SHRUBBERY:

MEW YORK MOTANICAL MARDEN

CONSISTING OF

COLOURED FIGURES OF PLANTS AND SHRUBS,

CULTIVATED IN BRITISH GARDENS;

ACCOMPANIED BY THEIR

History, Best Method of Treatment in Cultibation, Propagation, &c.

CONTINUED

By JOHN LINDLEY, Ph. D. F.R.S. L.S. AND G.S.

PROFESSOR OF BOTANY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, &c. &c. &c.

new Series.

VOL. VII.

OR VOL. XX. OF THE ENTIRE WORK.

—viret semper—nec fronde caduca Carpitur.

LONDON:

JAMES RIDGWAY AND SONS, PICCADILLY.

CONSERVATOIRE BOTANIQUE A CHARLOS OF THE OWNER OF THE OWNER OF THE OWNER OF THE OWNER OWNE



* CYPRIPÉDIUM spectábile.

Large white Lady's Slipper.

GYNANDRIA DIANDRIA.

Nat. ord. Cypripedieæ. Lindl. Nixus Plantarum, p. 22, No. 234. CYPRIPEDIUM. Suprà, vol. 10, fol. 788.

C. spectabile; sepalis subæqualibus oblongis obtusis, petalis lanceolatis planis longioribus, labello petalis longiore ventricoso subsulcato, stamine sterili cordato-ovato obtuso.

C. spectabile. Swartz in act. holm. 1800, p. 251. Salisb. in act. Linn. 1. 78. t. 3. f. 3. Willd. sp. pl. 4. 144.

C. album. Ait. Kew. ed. 1. 3. 303. Bot. Mag. t. 216.

C. canadense. Mich. Amer 2. 161.

C. reginæ. Walt. Carol. 222. fide Pursh.

A native of the low meadows and bogs of North America, particularly in the mountainous tracts from Canada to Carolina, flowering in May and June, according to Pursh. Our wild specimens were gathered in Canada by Mr. Gouldie.

This remarkable plant is the finest of the North American Cypripediums, and is not by any means uncommon in the gardens of this country, its roots being periodically imported. It has, however, resisted all attempts at propagating it, and seldom lives above a year or two after its arrival. Those who manage it the best treat it as a greenhouse plant, keeping it constantly under glass, in a moderately warm atmosphere, and very near the light until its leaves have withered, when it is removed to a dry shelf till its growing season returns. Except in the colour of its flower, it is very nearly the same as the Siberian C. macranthos, already figured at fol. 1534 of this work.

^{*} See fol. 1534.