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LINDENIA

ICONOGRAPHY

OF ORCHIDS

CONDUCTED BY

J. LINDEN, LUCIEN LINDEN and Em. RODIGAS.

VI.

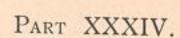
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Mo. Bot. Garden, 1895.

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NOVEMBER 1893.

LINDENIA

ICONOGRAPHY

OF ORCHIDS

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J. LINDEN, LUCIEN LINDEN and Em. RODIGAS.

THE COLOURED PORTRAITS BY

P. DE PANNEMAEKER, A. GOOSSENS and J. GOFFART.

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THREE HYBRID CYPRIPEDIUMS.

1, CYPRIPEDIUM \times CLAUDI L. LIND. — 2, CYPRIPEDINM \times LATHAMIANUM RCHB. F. 3, CYPRIPEDIUM \times WEATHERSIANUM L. LIND.

THREE HYBRID CYPRIPEDIUMS.

1, CYPRIPEDIUM × CLAUDII L. LIND.

2, CYPRIPEDIUM × LATHAMIANUM RCHB. F.

3, CYPRIPEDIUM × WEATHERSIANUM L. LIND.

CYPRIPEDIUM. Vide Lindenia, Engl. ed., vol. I, p. 31.

he genus Cypripedium is the one in which the ingenuity of the hybridists has been most put into practice, and the list of hybrids artificially produced is now very considerable. This same abundance allows us to exercise a rigorous selection, and to reject all the more ordinary forms, for, limiting ourselves strictly to the more beautiful forms, the genus has been definitely enriched by a large number of new hybrids which will remain, and gradually form a magnificent series of extraordinary diversity.

The three hybrids which we now figure on one and the same plate are all likely to become popular. Two of them were raised in Belgium, the third originated in England.

Cypripedium × Claudii made its appearance in the month of February last, at the monthly meeting of the Orchideenne, of Brussels, being exhibited by M. Moens, of Lede, and it is dedicated to this amateur, whose seedlings have for several years obtained such great success.

It is the result of crossing C. Spicerianum \mathfrak{P} and C. \times vernixium \mathfrak{F} . The latter is itself a hybrid between C. Argus and C. villosum, which fact enables us to judge pretty nearly the qualities of C. \times Claudii, and in fact we find in the flower the effect of all these three influences. It is remarkable for the elegance of the dorsal sepal, which in shape recalls C. Spicerianum, but the colour is very charming. The basal part is clear green, the median nerve is marked by a broad blackish purple band, and on either side of it extends a series of fine bright purple parallel lines which extend towards the summit. The petals are broad, drooping, and recall those of C. villosum, but they are of a shining reddish brown, with a darker median band, and the basal part clear green, covered with minute blackish spots.

C. × Claudii obtained a First-class Diploma of Honour at a Meeting of the Orchideenne, of Brussels, in February last.

*

C. × Lathamianum is more ancient, and dates from 1880. It was obtained by M^r W. B. Latham, Curator of the Birmingham Botanic Garden, to whom it was dedicated by Reichenbach.

It was obtained from C. Spicerianum \mathfrak{P} and C. villosum \mathfrak{F} , and is well intermediate between the two parents. It has the general shape of the latter, which it much resembles in the lower part of the flower, while in the dorsal sepal it recalls the former. This organ is white, with a dark purple median band, green at the base with some rose-purple lines which extend towards the summit. The petals are of a pretty shining yellow, with a dark median line, and the margin undulated towards the base; the apical half much broader and of a darker yellow-brown than the basal one. The lip is much like that of C. villosum, but of a bright yellow-brown colour.

The same hybrid has been raised by M. Bleu, and exhibited by him in 1891 under the name of $C. \times Spicero-villosum$.

The flower figured in our plate is considered as a superior variety, and is remarkable for its size and the beauty of its colour. It obtained a First-class Certificate of Merit at a Meeting of the Orchideenne in February last, under the name of $C. \times Lathamianum var. Lindeni$.

* *

 $C. \times Weathersianum$ is descended from $C. \times Leeanum$ superbum crossed with the pollen of C. hirsutissimum, and flowered for the first time in February last, at the Horticulture Internationale. It is dedicated to Mr. P. Weathers, the representative of this Society in England, and brother of the assistant secretary of the Royal Horticultural Society, of London.

This hybrid belongs also to the rich family of C. Spicerianum, from which $C \times Leeanum$ was obtained.

It is quite intermediate between its two parents, and possesses a remarkable elegance. The dorsal sepal is oblong in shape, with the margins reflexed near the base. The colour is white, with the lower third clear green, and bearing reddish purple longitudinal lines, forming a very graceful effect, with a median line of dark purple, as in nearly all the descendents of *C. Spicerianum*. The petals recall those of *C. hirsutissimum*, but are less enlarged at their extremities, more deflexed, and more elegant in appearance. The lip is vinous purple.