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LINDENIA

ICONOGRAPHY

OF ORCHIDS

CONDUCTED BY

J. LINDEN, LUCIEN LINDEN and EM. RODIGAS.

VI. □

1893.

Mo. Bot. Garden,
1895.

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DECEMBER 1893.

LINDENIA

ICONOGRAPHY OF ORCHIDS

CONDUCTED BY

J. LINDEN, LUCIEN LINDEN and EM. RODIGAS.

THE COLOURED PORTRAITS BY

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

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CYPRIPEDIUM PHILIPPINENSE RCHB. F.

PL. CCCCIV.

CYPRIPEDIUM PHILIPPINENSE RCHB. F.

THE PHILIPPINE CYPRIPEDIUM.

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

Cypripedium philippinense. Folia disticha, linearia, subobtusata, coriacea, viridia. Scapus erectus, pubescens, 3-5 florus. Bractee ovatae, acutae. Sepalum posticum ovatum, acutum, lateralibus connata postico conformia. Petala sepalis quadruplo longiora, linearia, contorta, pendula, prope basin ciliata, undulata, glandulifera. Labellum oblongum, parvum. Staminiodium subcordatum, emarginatum, convexum, margine pubescens.

Cypripedium philippinense RCHB. F. in *Bonplandia* (1862), p. 335. — VEITCH *Man. Orch.*, IV, pp. 42, 43, cum xyl. — *Garden and Forest*, 1890, pp. 308, 309, fig. 43.

Cypripedium laevigatum, BATEM. in *Bot. Mag.*, t. 5508. — Id. in *Gard. Chron.*, 1865, p. 914, fig. a. — *Fl. Mag.*, 1866, t. 298. — *Belg. Hort.*, XVII, p. 102, t. 6. — *Fl. des Serres*, t. 1760-1.

Cypripedium Roebelinii RCHB. F. in *Gard. Chron.*, 1883, ii, p. 684.



Cypripedium philippinense was originally described in 1862 from a dried specimen collected in the Philippine Islands, the collector not being recorded. Two years afterwards it was introduced by the late Mr. JOHN GOULD VEITCH, who had journeyed to the Philippines with the object of obtaining, among other Orchids, *Vanda Batemanii*. The discovery has thus been recorded: — "He had long searched in vain for this plant, and had almost begun to despair of ever meeting with it, when one day running his boat ashore on the south-west side of the small island of Guimaras, he found the rocks by the coast covered with huge masses of the plant of which he was in search, and at the same time he found this *Cypripedium* growing on its roots." Plants were sent home, which flowered for the first time in Europe in March 1865, when Mr. BATEMAN, evidently unaware of its previous discovery, described it under the name of *C. laevigatum*, under which name it was long known in gardens.

In 1883, a plant which had been collected by RÖBELIN, probably in the island of Mindanao, was described by REICHENBACH under the name of *C. Roebelinii*, but it has proved to be only a form of the above-named species. It has since been met with in one or two other Philippine localities, and the later introductions have shown some slight variation from the original, though all are evidently forms of the same species.

It belongs to the group with racemose flowers and is perhaps most nearly allied to *C. praestans* RCHB. F., from New Guinea. REICHENBACH compared it with *C. glanduliferum* BLUME, another New Guinea species not yet introduced to cultivation. These two New Guinea species have since been considered synonymous, but from BLUME'S careful analytical drawings, they are evidently quite distinct in several essential details.

C. philippinense has been utilised by the hybridists on several occasions. For example, *C. × selligerum* RCHB. F. was obtained from it and *C. barbatum* LINDL.; *C. × Vipani* had *C. niveum* RCHB. F., for the other parent; *C. Berenice* ROLFE was derived from *C. philippinense* and *C. Lowii* LINDL., while *C. × Alfred* N. E. BR., is descended from *C. philippinense* and *C. venustum* WALL. And there are two or three other interesting hybrids partly derived from the same species.

R. A. ROLFE.

(Continued from p. 42.)

I think the air in Belgium must be rich in nutritive matters which are good for vegetation, and perhaps for mankind. But what about the water? a plentiful supply of which is found to be a few feet from the surface, not hard, as ours often is, but quite as good and sometimes better for plants than rain-water.

Nicotine, the poisonous property of tobacco, is generally acknowledged to be a useful agent in killing plant pests, and tobacco being cheap in Belgium, the leaves are strawn under the stages, and the fumes that arise from them effectually destroy thrips in a manner much more efficient than ours, which often ruins the plants of *Odontoglossum Alexandrae*. I have also the notion that the vapour from these leaves impart vigour to the plants....

(BURBERRY, in *The Gardeners' Chronicle*, January 13, 1894.)

The matter referred-to in the preceding article is a very interesting one; we do not agree with several of Mr BURBERRY's statements, and propose to answer him in a next number.

L. L.