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THE  
GARDENERS' CHRONICLE

A Weekly Illustrated Journal

OF

HORTICULTURE AND ALLIED SUBJECTS.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1841.)

VOL. III.—THIRD SERIES.

JANUARY TO JUNE, 1888.

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# The GARDENERS' CHRONICLE

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No. 2464.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1888.

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**ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY,**  
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mine once blown off by a westerly gale. The total cost of this frame was something less than £15. The bed when once planted causes no further expense, either for cultivation or maintenance. Many things may be grown in it besides Lilies, especially Christmas Roses. I have about twenty plants of the variety *maximus* against the back wall, each of the plants giving during three months from the end of October an average of fifty flowers as large as any I ever saw.

But to return to Lilies, which in this bed get the benefit of shelter from wet in winter, from frosty nights in spring, and from burning sun when in flower, for at that time I paint the glass with lime and butter-milk. I will speak chiefly of those which fail with me outside. *L. Humboldtii* is the most conspicuous success. It produces heads of from twenty to fifty buds, but it is better to take off the top of the spike at an early stage, leaving about half the buds; in this way the flowers of those left become much finer. *L. Washingtonianum*, both the type and the distinct and beautiful variety *rubescens*, succeed admirably; so does *L. Parryi*, which ripens seed in abundance, the seed coming up where it falls, and making flowering bulbs in about three years. *L. Hansonii*, though hardy enough, is so early as to get its buds injured by frost outside, but succeeds well under shelter, flowering early in June. *L. Brownii*, too, seems quite contented; a bulb of it, after producing two flowers on one stalk for two seasons, failed to make any appearance at all the third year, but the next year it produced three fine stalks, each with two flowers. This habit of Lilies is well known to observant gardeners: the bulb occasionally collects strength and makes growth all underground for a season. I have found some terrestrial Orchids do the same. It is better not to be too curious about their condition under these circumstances, as the bulbs are doing their duty, and hate to be disturbed. Some of the varieties of *Lilium longiflorum* do very well in this same frame; they live out-of-doors with me, but rarely flower. I am surprised to find that *L. auratum* and *L. speciosum* deteriorate and die out in two or three years under glass, as they do in the open border. *L. Kramerii* fails. I think it wants greater warmth: the same is the case with *L. Neilgherrense* and *L. Wallichianum*. The Cheshire summer is neither hot enough nor long enough for them. *L. Batemannii* and the varieties of *L. elegans* are not very good, but do better than outside. *L. giganteum* requires a light to be removed that it may grow through the top, hence, as it does well without shelter, I no longer admit it. My frame of course requires an occasional smoking, especially as there are Macartney and Banksian Roses on the inner walls. A light dressing in spring renovates the surface of the beds, and helps the seedlings. All the bulbs, when planted, are surrounded with two or three handfuls of coarse river sand or some equivalent, and I often mix bone-dust with the soil below them, which seems to do good.

For the information of those who may be beginning to cultivate Lilies I make a brief mention of a few kinds which do well in the open ground in my indifferent climate. I grow many kinds in the mixed borders, where the clay soil is more or less modified by lighter material, and many in the middle of raised Daffodil beds, composed of good sandy loam. All the Lilies of *L. pardalinum*, including the best of them—*californicum*, do well almost anywhere, but best in peat. *L. giganteum* and *L. chalcidonicum* like warmth and shelter from spring frost, and then do well in either peat or light loam; so does *L. testaceum*. The *Martagons* are not particular, though the white variety has a tendency to degenerate into small bulbs. *L. canadense* dwindles away in peat, but does admirably well in the rich loam of the Daffodil beds, and from its variety of form and colouring, and spotting, is a most interesting Lily to cultivate. *L. superbum*, which approaches very near it in form and habit, fails with me everywhere. The hybrid varieties of *L. croceum*, which

figure in catalogues as "*umbellatum*," and under other names, are excellent for mixed borders, and succeed in any soil. *L. colchicum*, called also *monadelphum*, is perhaps the best hardy Lily to grow in a stiff soil. It does well in brick-clay, if well drained and well worked, and kept open with plenty of coarse sand. I grow many of this Lily from seed; the seedlings flower at three or four years old, and vary much in shade of yellow, in spots, and in the colour of the anthers. The common yellow *Martagon* (*L. pyrenaicum*) grows in any soil, but is not a choice Lily; the red variety is worth growing, being the most vigorous of the red Lilies. The more brilliant scarlet *L. pomponium*, the brightest of all, is a capricious Lily, sometimes flowering very well in large bunches, but at others shedding more than half its buds before they open. This is a constitutional fault, and as I find it has the same habit in every variety of soil, I attribute it to atmospheric influences. *L. candidum* and *L. tigrinum* I cannot boast about, for though I grow hundreds of both, they are never in the best form. The former wants a warmer soil than mine. The Tiger Lily does better than before, since I have planted it on very elevated beds in very sandy soil.

I may mention, as an instance of my difficulties of soil and climate, that nothing I can do will persuade the common Crown Imperial to flower with me. However, by perseverance I have contrived to get a good display of Lilies through June and July, so I advise other amateurs who have failed hitherto not to allow themselves to be beaten, for all can do as much as I have done.

I may add that I have several times tried this covered-bed treatment for the North American terrestrial Orchids, but without success, though the material for the trial was abundant and varied. We have still to learn how to grow these splendid plants in England, though my American correspondents will not believe in the difficulty. I thought they would do in this Lily bed, because indigenous seedlings of *O. maculata* come up in the peat and grow into large tubers, producing very fine spikes, and *O. foliosa* does fairly well. Vacant spaces in this bed may be filled up by many plants which will suggest themselves to gardeners, for instance *Hepaticas* are now gay by the side of the central path, when their flowers are smothered by snowstorins outside. *C. Wolley Dod*, *Llandudno*.

## NEW OR NOTEWORTHY PLANTS.

### LELIA ELEGANS TAUTZIANA, n. var.

This is the grand *Lælia elegans*, that has excited the admiration of so many orchidists, the treasure of Mr. R. H. Measures, of the Woodlands, Stratham, S.W. It comes near that type with the sessile central lacinia which I proposed to call *Mooreana*, and may be grouped under it. Its very large flowers, of the brightest colour, are gorgeous. The sepals are very broad, and light purple, petals cuneate-obovate, blunt, very broad, dark purple, splendid. The lip has white lobes with very dark tips. The mid-line of the disc is broad and dark purple, and there is a yellow space on each side. The mid-lacinia is of the darkest purple, and distinctly emarginate in front, the edges are crenulate on the side. Column purple at the top, sulphur at the base.

Mr. R. H. Measures has kindly given me the history of the plant. I believe your readers will like to know it. "One of Mr. Sander's collectors came across a small batch of *Lælia elegans* growing by themselves. Owing to the great beauty of the flower of one he christened it 'King of the Woods,' afterwards collecting this plant and a few others. The flowers of this I send you. He also discovered another, which he christened and labelled 'King of all the Woods,' and, not satisfied with this christening work, he goes on christening one 'King of these Kings.' He collected and sent them home to Mr. Sander, meeting with a chapter of accidents, breaking his arm, &c., which delayed him, so that in reality these three varieties came in three different batches.

"Being at Mr. Sander's one day I saw the first batch, and purchased the whole. Mr. Sander afterwards kindly informed me when he received the second and third batches, and these I also secured.

"In growth they are quite distinct from any of the other *Lælias*. The bulbs are stouter, the leaves very broad and thick. Some of the pieces are mixed with a stout-bulbed *Lælia purpurata*. I am in great hopes of getting something extra good."

And the best is at the end. As there is already a *Lælia elegans Measuresiana*, Mr. R. A. Measures proposed to me to name his brilliant *enfat chéri* after his rival, Mr. Tautz, of Goldhawk Road. I followed with great pleasure this very chivalrous suggestion. *H. G. Rehb. f.*

### ODONTOGLOSSUM DICRANOPHORUM, n. *hyb. nat.* (?)

Mr. W. Bull kindly sends me this highly interesting *Odontoglossum*. The outside of the flowers fully corresponds to that of my *Odontoglossum subuligerum*, but the details of the lip are totally distinct. It may be conjectured that it is a hybrid, and one cannot help thinking of *Odontoglossum triumphans*, notwithstanding the narrow floral envelopes, and in order to help to lessen one's perplexity one may think of *Odontoglossum Lindleyanum*. The flowers are in a lax raceme, my part showing five flowers, partly fallen. The flower is equal to that of a good *Odontoglossum triumphans*, yet, as already stated, all the parts are narrower. Sepals linear, ligulate, acute, narrow, light yellow, with two large brown areas. Petals broader at the base, narrower at the acuminate apex, with one brown area in the middle, and some brown spots at the base. Lip of the lightest yellow, unguiculate, unguis partly adnate to the column, then oblongo-elliptic till the middle, and finally suddenly contracted into a linear acute yellow mid-lobe, with a brown area in middle. From base to centre projects a single broad, depressed callosity, extending into two free, ancipitous, thickish lamellæ, which, with the superior callus, give the aspect of an old-fashioned two-pronged fork, whence the name. Column trigonous, with an angle in the middle, and two square toothletted wings at the top, lightest yellow at the base, pure white at the top. *H. G. Rehb. f.*

### CYPRIPEDIUM DILECTUM, n. sp. (*hyb. nat.*)\*

This is an unexpected novelty that was kindly sent me by Messrs. H. Low & Co. It appears to have leaves quite like those of *Cypripedium Boxalli*. I have only one fine flower just expanding, hence I am doubtful whether the petals bend, as in *Cypripedium Boxalli*. I believe, however, they do not, for they are broad at the point, and they are short. The median sepal is narrow, oblong, quite blunt at the top, where there is a short white margin. The light green lamina is covered with rows of irregular spots of a peculiar black, with a hue of Indian purple. The lateral sepals form a narrow oblong light green body, with some short rows of dark lines and spots at the base. The petals are cuneate, oblongo-obovate, and blunt. A dark line of black runs over their middle. The superior part is of a peculiar purple-mauve, excepting near the black line, where it is light green. The base is light green, with numerous black spots. The inferior part is green, with some obscure indigitations of some mauve reticulations. Lip rather slender, central portion two-horned, with retuse median border, yellowish-green outside, full of blackish-purple spots inside. Staminode narrower than in *Cypripedium Boxalli*, trilobed at the apex, mid-lobe roundish retuse, broadest side lobe toothlike. Ovary covered with dense hairs, nearly equal to the light green bract. Peduncle with numerous hairs.

I forego all hypothetical remarks, as I have very

\* *Cypripedium dilectum*.—Quasi intermedium inter *Cypripedium Boxalli* et *C. hirsutissimum*; peduncle piloso, bractea ovarium dense bispidium æquante; sepalis impari anguste oblongo obtuso; sepalis lateralibus connatis angustioribus; tepalibus cuneato-oblongo obovatis obtusis; labello gracili; sacco superne bene utrinque cornuto medio retuso, staminodio angusto, antice trilobo, lobis lateralibus dentiformibus; lobo medio lato obtuso retusiusculo. *H. G. Rehb. f.*

good reasons to hope for the acquisition of further knowledge in a short time. *H. G. Rehb. f.*

CYPRIPEDIUM CALLOSUM (*Rehb. f.*) SUBLEVE, *n. var.*

I have already stated, in Professor Wittmack's continuation of his Excellency Dr. von Regel's *Gartenflora*, that a callosum was represented without any calli on the disc. Mr. R. H. Measures has just kindly sent me a similar flower and a leaf, the latter, too, being distinct. The plant came "out of a batch of *C. callosum*." It might be supposed to be a natural hybrid; but I do not believe it. To begin with, these things have appeared at various places (see *Lindenia*, l. xxiii.), then Mr. Regnier would have brought the other parent. Therefore I propose the name above given. *H. G. Rehb. f.*

PHALANOPSIS JOHN SEDEN (LUDDEMANNIANO-AMABILIS), *n. hybr.*

Of all the many surprises which have emanated from that wonderful laboratory at the Royal Exotic Nursery, this is, to my mind, altogether unsurpassed—something quite unique. Its great beauty, is acknowledged by all who have seen it. The flower, 3 inches in diameter, ivory-white, densely and uniformly spotted all over both sepals and petals with small dots of a beautiful light purple, the lip suffused with light rosy-purple; the whole shape of the flower about as intermediate between its well-known parents as can well be imagined—and you have a picture of the new beauty. But the accompanying portrait (fig. 50) from an engraving obligingly lent by the Messrs. Veitch, will give a better idea of the general appearance of the flower, than any words of mine. It was raised by Mr. Seden from *P. amabilis* (the original plant of Blume, better known as *P. grandiflora*—not the *P. amabilis* of gardens), crossed with the pollen of *P. Luddemanniana*, the seed having been sown in November, 1881. At the present time the plant has five oval-oblong, dark green leaves, 4 to 6 inches long. The peduncle has produced but a single flower—evidently a first attempt, for as both parents produce several flowers it is almost certain that the offspring will do the same as it gets stronger. Flower exactly 3 inches in diameter; the lateral sepals oblique,  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch in diameter, upper one elliptical, obtuse, and scarcely narrower; petals broad, obtuse, almost an inch in diameter; lip three-lobed, lateral lobes fleshy, sharply keeled below, partially spreading; terminal lobe diamond shaped, sharply keeled in front, the apex upturned at right angles, and bearing a pair of subulate white tendrils, quite one-eighth of an inch long; the crest oblong, deeply channelled longitudinally, narrowed in front, and terminating in a pair of acute points. The ground colour of the flower is ivory-white, except the front lobe of the lip, the front of the side lobes, and the crest, which are suffused with pale rose; the crest and the base of the side lobes having a faint trace of yellow. Both sepals, petals, and lip are densely and uniformly dotted with light purple, those situated towards the base of the side lobes being of a bright rosy-crimson, also those of the crest. Thus the flower has the general shape and broad petals of the seed parent, from which also the crest and the tendrils of the lip are derived. The ground colour of the flower may also be traced to the same source, while the purple spots are as plainly derived from the pollen parent. The lip is wonderfully intermediate, both in the shape of all the lobes and in the spread of the side lobes; and what is very remarkable is that while the sharp keel of *P. Luddemanniana* is present on the front lobe of the lip, yet this organ is destitute of the long hairs of the parent species. The dark green colour of the leaves also comes from *P. Luddemanniana*. It is interesting to note the combination of characters in the offspring, as the two parents are so different from each other. It is with great pleasure that I dedicate the charming plant, at Mr. Harry Veitch's special request, to its raiser, Mr. John Seden, to whom our gardens are indebted for so many novelties—few of which equal and none sur-

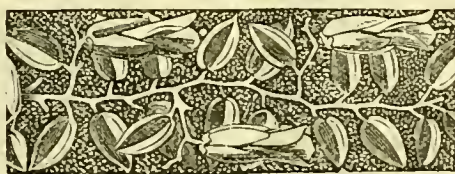
pass, in distinctness and beauty, this, his latest production. *R. A. Rolfe.*

CYPRIPEDIUM PEETERSIANUM X, *nov. hybr. Eoly.*

This was kindly sent me by Mr. A. A. Peeters, 58, Chaussée de Forêt, St. Gilles, Bruxelles, and to whom I have dedicated it. It was raised from *C. barbatum* as the pollen parent and *C. philippinense* (*levigatum*). The leaf is green, with darker nerves; peduncle deep Dahlia-carmine, hairy; bract nearly equalling half the ovary, green, with dark spots at the base. Upper sepal transverse, half oblong, blunt-acute, white, with very broad Dahlia-carmine coloured nerves (seventeen); inferior sepal smaller of nearly the same shape and colour. Petals broad, ligulate, deflexed, undulate and ciliate, mostly on the upper side at the base, there whitish, with rows of small dark spots. The greatest part of the petal is of a light Dahlia-carmine colour at the base; there are a few blackish spots, and then dark nerves run over the inferior part. Lip shaped nearly as in *Cypridium barbatum*, reddish-brown above, ochre-coloured beneath. The staminode is exceedingly interesting. It is an oblong concave body, with a strong upright border, full of elevated reticulations, and covered with numerous stiff hairs. In front it is forcipate, like the maxillæ of some *Coccinella*, but much more curved. In the sinus, a small angle stands in the middle. The flower is equal in size to that of a large *Cypridium barbatum*, but the petals are much longer. *H. G. Rehb. f.*

ODONTOGLOSSUM DIMYSTAN, *Rehb. f.*

Mr. F. Sander has sent me a fine panicle of this from Mr. J. D. Findlay, of Easterhill, Tollcross, Glasgow. It is very well developed, and the column is provided with fully developed linear-falcate wings. *H. G. Rehb. f.*



ORCHID NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

ORCHIDS AT FERNSIDE, BICKLEY.

MAKING the most of the space at command is rightly interpreted by Mr. H. M. Pollett, to mean not covering all available ground with glass, but filling the neat little block of houses with the best things procurable. The *Odontoglossum*-houses give evidence of the great success attained in that direction by the rare hybrids there to be seen in bloom. At the present time, among a goodly array of fine *Odontoglossum crispum* and *O. Pescatorei* in bloom, are the unique *O. Ruckerianum* insigne, the finest of the section; *O. mulus* (Bockett's var.), with a fine spike of over twenty flowers; *O. elegans*, a rare *O. cirrosum* hybrid, and several other fine natural hybrids, among which one with four spikes bearing together over fifty flowers, is a grand object and curious withal, for it seems to be between *O. mulus* and *O. Wilckeianum*. Other *Odontoglossums* in flower are *O. Sanderianum*, *O. Arnoldianum*, *O. Andersonianum*, *O. A. lobatum*, *O. Wallisii*, *O. sceptrum*, *O. Rossii* in masses; and *O. R. rubescens*, *O. Oerstedii* in masses; *O. hystrix*, and *O. blandum*, with seven spikes of twelve or fourteen of its pretty flowers on each—a neat and lovely object, especially when in a good dark variety as is the case here. With the other cool-house plants in the well-filled flowering plant-house were well-flowered specimens of *Oncidium Cavendishianum*, *O. cucullatum giganteum*, *O. Phalanopsis*, *Restropia antennifera*, *R. guttata*, *Masdevallia amabilis striata* (*Rehb. f.*); some fine scarlet *Sophonitis*; several good *Lycaste Skinneri*, *Mesospinidium vulcanicum*, *Maxillaria venusta*,

*Epidendrum vitellinum*; some good *Lælia anceps*, and *L. a. Percivaliana*, *L. prestans*, *L. flava*, *L. cinnabarina*, and *L. harpophylla*; the last three belonging to the same section, and not being often seen in bloom together, offer a good chance for comparison.

The *Cattleyas* are always well grown, and the *Trianae*, among which is a good form of the pure white *C. T. alba*, were making a good show, assisted by the *C. Percivaliana*, the best of which is "The Dell variety." The *Cœlogynæ* were also fully out, and a good specimen of *C. cristata alba* with nine spikes is a covetable object. The *Chatsworth*, *Trentham*, *St. Albans*, and *Williams'* varieties are also represented by well-grown specimens.

Among the *Cypridiums*, the most charming are two plants of *Sedeni candidulum* X; *C. Schroderæ* X also is a noble thing; and the four plants in bloom of *C. Lecanum superbum* tell that it will always be a favourite; good specimens of *C. Boxalli*, *C. callosum*, *C. calurum* X, var. *C. Dauthieri* X, *C. vexillarium* X, and others were in bloom; and *Dendrobium nobile Cooksoni*, *D. n. nobilium* (very fine), *D. n. Wallichii*, *D. Ainsworthii* X, *D. devonianum*, and some *Phalanopsis* make up a show which, with other good things to follow, will continue for a long time yet. *J. O'Brien.*

CYMBIDIUM ELEGANS.

This handsome terrestrial Orchid seems to me to be but a variety of the well-known *C. eburneum*. The plant grows freely along with the *Odontoglossums*, but its large fleshy roots like plenty of space and material to ramble about.

ORCHIDS AT VICTORIA HOUSE, DUKINFIELD, LANCASHIRE.

Dukinfield, the residence of E. G. Wrigley, Esq. is, notwithstanding the smoky air of the surrounding district, famous for its Orchids. On the occasion of a recent visit to the garden, in one house alone there were of *Dendrobium Wardianum* 140 spikes, varying in length from 1 to 4 feet, and carrying altogether upwards of 1400 blooms. In an adjoining house were several other plants of this variety, one of which with three enormous growths, each about 5 feet long, carried respectively, thirty-six, thirty and twenty-seven fine flowers. Other *Dendrobies*, either in flower or showing, were *D. primuminum*, *D. nobile*, a fine batch just over; *D. n. nobilium*, *D. albo-sanguineum*, *D. Ainsworthii* X, *D. crassinode*, *D. Parishii*, *D. Jamesianum*, promising to be very fine; *D. chrysotoxum*, *D. Griffithianum*, *D. Schroderi*, *D. Linaweanum*, *D. Falconeri*, showing very strong growths; *D. fimbriatum*, *D. Pierardi*, with many flowers open, and many more to follow; *D. devonianum*, just opening its first flowers; *D. Brymerianum*, with several of its very pretty flowers; and last, though not least, *D. heterocarpum*, whose sweet perfume filled the air.

The *Cattleyas* are well managed, the foliage having the bronzy hue and firm texture denoting perfect health. Several fine pieces of *C. Percivaliana* were carrying many fine flowers, the lovely violet shades of which showed up well against a large pale-flowered form of *C. Trianae*. Many fine plants of *C. Mendelii*, *C. Mossiæ* (one fine variety here has been mentioned by Mr. B. S. Williams in the *Orchid Album*), *C. Lawrenceana*, are bristling with flower sheaths. Other varieties worth mention are *C. Warneri*, *C. chocoensis*, *C. crispata*, and fine pieces of *C. citrina*, fixed to pieces of board, are showing well for flower. At the shady end of the *Cattleya*-house is a fine specimen of *Sobralia macrantha* with fifty growths—a fine plant, in perfect condition. A very large pan of *Cœlogyne cristata*, *Chatsworth* variety, was carrying twenty-four spikes, but many others had been cut; another pan of the ordinary variety of *C. cristata* had borne upwards of 200 flowers. A fine plant of *Phaius Wallichii* was throwing up three flower-spikes, and on a shelf near the roof some fine potfuls of *Plœione lügenaria* were strong and very healthy. *Odontoglossums* were not numerous; but plants were observed of *O. Rossi* and its varieties *R. major* and *O. R. m. rubescens* flowering freely. Several strong pieces of *Oncidium spha-celatum*, *O. incurvum*, *O. Cavendishianum*, and others, were showing flower-spikes.