

Q4
062
1895
V.3

THE
ORCHID REVIEW

An Illustrated Monthly Journal

DEVOTED TO ORCHIDOLOGY



VOLUME III

1895



Mo. Bot. Garden,
1898.

London:

MARSHALL BROTHERS, KESWICK HOUSE, PATERNOSTER ROW, E.C.

[The right of reproduction is reserved]

THE
ORCHID REVIEW:

An Illustrated Monthly Journal,

DEVOTED TO ORCHIDOLOGY.

Contents.

	PAGE		PAGE
Notes	193	Dendrobium Augustæ-Victoriæ ...	207
Cattleya superba alba	196	Grammatophyllum Rumphianum ...	208
Vinery Orchids	196	Cattleya Warscewiczii Sanderæ ...	208
Orchids at Camberwell	198	Renanthera Imschootiana	208
Dies Orchidianæ	199	Cypripedium × Littleanum (Fig. 8)...	209
Cypripedium hybridization	201	Calendar of Operations for July ...	211
Oncidium Lanceanum	202	Cypripedium × Corndeanii	215
The Hybridist... ..	203	Epidendrum Stamfordianum	216
Sobralia × Amesiana	203	Orchid Portraits	216
Masdevallia × Leda	203	The Manchester Show	217
Odontoglossum Williamsianum	204	Orchids at the Royal Horticultural	
Orchids at East Sheen	204	Society	220
The Selwood Sale of Orchids... ..	205	Continental Notes	224
Cypripedium bellatulum album	207	Correspondence, &c.	224

PRICE ONE SHILLING MONTHLY.

POST FREE 12/- PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

London:

MARSHALL BROTHERS, KESWICK HOUSE, PATERNOSTER ROW, E.C.

[The right of reproduction is reserved.]

CYPRIPEDIUM × LITTLEANUM.

THE occurrence of another natural hybrid *Cypripedium* is an event of unusual interest, owing to their undoubted rarity. Hitherto only two examples have appeared, namely, *C. × Calceolus × macranthum*, from the birch forests of Siberia, and *C. × siamense*, of which full particulars were given at page 20 of the present volume. The new example has flowered in the collection of H. Little, Esq., of The Barons, Twickenham, having been purchased by him, with others, as an imported plant. On flowering it was immediately seen to be something very distinct, and consequently Mr. Little took a photograph of it, which is here reproduced. It was

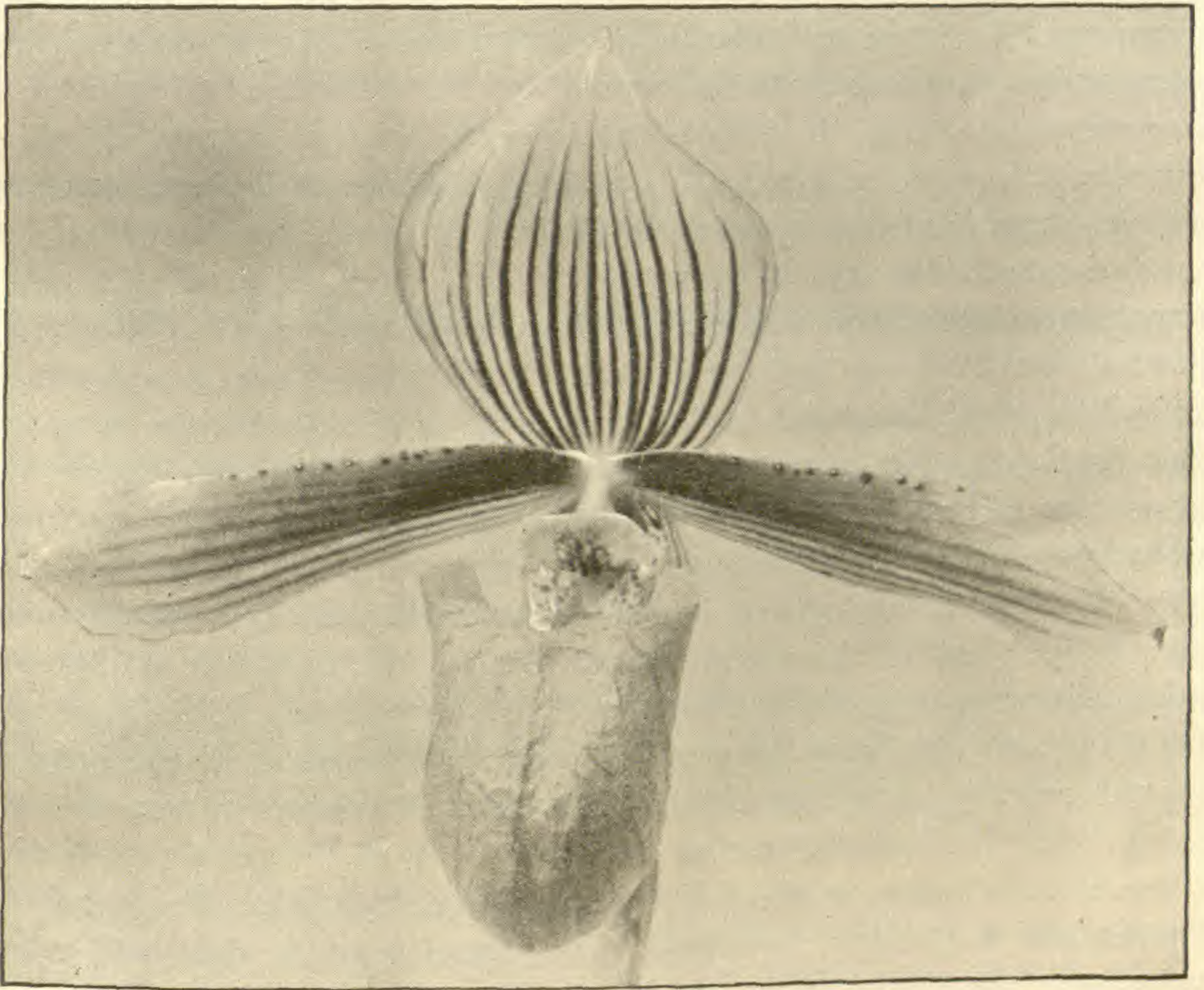


Fig. 8.—CYPRIPEDIUM × LITTLEANUM.

obtained from Mr. H. A. Tracy, of Twickenham, but unfortunately there seems to be a little uncertainty about its exact habitat. Some plants of *C. tonsum* are said to have come home at the same time; but there are one or two circumstances which lead one to look elsewhere for its parentage, as will presently be explained. The foliage is remarkably like that of *C. Lawrenceanum*, and out of flower it would almost pass for that species. The chief difference is that the leaves are a little more erect, and the markings rather less in extent. The

flower also shows the influence of the same species, in the broad dorsal sepal and the nearly horizontal petals, as well as in the shape of the lip and staminode. These characters are invariably seen in hybrids derived from *C. Lawrenceanum*, and thus they afford a clue to the origin of the present hybrid, and at the same time indicate Borneo as the natural habitat; for *C. Lawrenceanum* is not known from elsewhere. The other parent is not so obvious from an examination of the hybrid, but two or three circumstances lead me to believe it was *C. Dayanum*. The first character which struck me on seeing the plant, even before I knew anything of its history, was the resemblance it bore to a large form of *C. × Swanianum*, an artificial hybrid from *C. Dayanum* ♀ and *C. barbatum* ♂, and one derived from the former and *C. Lawrenceanum* would naturally show such a character. *C. Dayanum* is the only North Bornean species which would account for the characters of the present hybrid, and as the two facts seem to confirm each other, the obvious inference is that it is a natural hybrid between *C. Lawrenceanum* and *C. Dayanum*, which are both North Bornean, and in some locality may grow intermixed. I tried hard to utilise the indication afforded by *C. tonsum* having come home in the same importation, but without success. If the records are correct, that species is a native of Sumatra, and grows with *C. Curtisii*. These would give a very different hybrid, and no other species is recorded from Sumatra. Nor is *C. tonsum* known to occur elsewhere. Again, this species is absolutely destitute of hairs on the petals—in allusion to which its name was given—while *C. × Littleanum* is as strongly ciliate as *C. Lawrenceanum*. The character is well-shown in the photograph, but has unfortunately almost been lost in the reproduction. Among the multitude of hybrids raised, I find no record of one between *C. Lawrenceanum* and *C. Dayanum*, but it is to be hoped that the cross will now be attempted, in the hope of reproducing the present fine thing. The figure is reduced in size, as the living flower measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches from tip to tip of the petals ($5\frac{3}{4}$ inches when flattened out), and the dorsal sepal $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches broad. The colour is lighter than in *C. Lawrenceanum*. The dorsal sepal is white with green veins, which become slightly purple near the margin, and the petals dull green below the middle, with a few minute spots near the base, and the apex light purple. The upper margin of the latter has a row of small blackish warts, much smaller than in *C. Lawrenceanum*. The lip is also lighter in colour than in that species. The modification of the dorsal sepal and the broader petals show the influence of the other parent. The petals are not as strongly ciliate as in *C. Dayanum* (not yet as in *C. × Swanianum*), but in this respect, as in some others, it takes most after *C. Lawrenceanum*. It is a large and very striking hybrid, and particularly interesting on account of its origin. The plant bore two flowers.