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LINDENIA

ICONOGRAPHY OF ORCHIDS

CONDUCTED BY

J. LINDEN, LUCIEN LINDEN, EM. RODIGAS
and R. A. ROLFE.

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ICONOGRAPHY

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J. LINDEN, LUCIEN LINDEN, EM. RODIGAS
and R. A. ROLFE.

THE COLOURED PORTRAITS BY

P. DE PANNEMAEKER, A. GOOSSENS and G. SEVEREYNS.

CONTENTS :

	Pages		Pages
Selenipedium caudatum Rchb. f. var. Uro-		Zygopetalum cerinum Rchb. f.	25
pedium Rolfe	21	Houlletia odoratissima Linden	27
Odontoglossum praestans Rchb. f. et Wars-			
cew.	23		

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SELENIPEDIUM CAUDATUM RCHB. f. var. UROPIEDIUM ROLFE.

PL. CCCXXI.

SELENIPEDIUM CAUDATUM RCHB. F. var. **UROPEDIIUM** ROLFE.

THE TAILED SELENIPEDIUM, TAILED-LIPPED VARIETY.

SUBVAR. DELICATUM.

SELENIPEDIUM. Vide *Lindenia*, Engl. ed., II, p. 35.

Selenipedium caudatum. Folia disticha, loriformia, subobtusata, pedalia v. longiora. Scapus 1-4-florus. Bractee complicatae, ancipites, oblongae. Ovarium gracile, cinnamomeo-velutinum. Sepala ovato-lanceolata, longe attenuata, subobtusata, margine undulata, viridi-flava, nervis viridulis. Petala a basi oblongo-lanceolata in caudas lineares longissimas protensa, aquose roseo-purpurea v. pallida, breviter et spisse puberula, basi viridi-flava nervis viridulis. Labelli calceus oblongus, antice inflatus, ostium oblongum antice acutiuscule gibbum, lobi laterales dense velutini, basi interne valde velutina; color flavidus, maculis nunc grossis nunc parvis atropurpureis. Stamina hastato-trilobum, lobi trianguli.

Selenipedium caudatum RCHB. F. in *Bonplandia*, II (1854), p. 116. — ID. *Xen. Orch.*, I, p. 3. — ID. *Beitr. zur Orch.*, p. 3, tt. 1, 2. — *Pescatorea*, t. 24. — *Gard. Chron.*, 1886, pt. 2, p. 269, fig. 54 (abnormalis).

Cypripedium caudatum LINDL. *Gen. & Sp. Orch.* (1840), p. 531. — ID. in *Paxt. Fl. Gard.*, I, p. 37 (in part.), t. 9, et p. 40 (flores soli). *Fl. d. Serres*, t. 566. — *Revue Hort.*, 1885, p. 472, fig. 84. — DE PUYDT *Orch.*, p. 189, fig. 191, p. 259, t. 10. — *Gartenflora*, XIX, p. 257, t. 661. — HOOK. *Ic. Pl.*, VII, t. 658-9. — WARN. *Sel. Orch.*, ser. 2, t. 1.

Var. *Wallisii*. Floribus parvioribus, pallidioribus.

Selenipedium Wallisii RCHB. F. *Xen. Orch.*, II, p. 189, t. 191.

Cypripedium caudatum var. *Wallisii*, VEITCH *Man. Orch.*, pt. IV, p. 61.

Var. *Uropedium*. Labello plano longissime caudato.

Uropedium Lindenii LINDL. *Orch. Linden.* (1846), p. 28. — BRONGN. in *Ann. Sc. Nat.*, ser. 3, XIII, p. 113, t. 2, fig. 1-8. — PAXT. *Fl. Gard.*, I, p. 72. — BLUME *Coll. Orch.*, p. 165, fig. 2-5. — RCHB. F. *Xen. Orch.*, I, p. 32, t. 15. — ID. *Beitr. zur Orch.*, p. 3, t. 3. — *Belg. Hort.*, 1854, p. 193, cum ic., fig. 1-2, and p. 195, fig. 32. — *Pescatorea*, t. 2.

Cypripedium Lindenii, VAN HOUTTE *Fl. d. Serres*, XVIII, p. 155.

Cypripedium caudatum var. *Lindenii*, VEITCH *Man. Orch.*, pt. IV, p. 60.



The plant here figured, though a very interesting one, is extremely difficult to deal with satisfactorily, so far as its nomenclature is concerned; for it is at once a variety and a monster.

The species to which it belongs was originally described by Dr. LINDLEY, in his *Genera and Species of Orchidaceous Plants*, in 1840, as *Cypripedium caudatum*, his materials being a simple flower from the Herbarium of RUIZ and PAVON, sent by MATTHEWS to Sir WILLIAM HOOKER. Thus we have direct evidence that the plant was discovered by the Spanish botanists RUIZ and PAVON during their exploration of Peru and Chili in 1778 to 1789, and probably in the Huanuco district in Peru, which they visited. Six years later the same author described the so-called genus *Uropedium* in his *Orchidaceae Lindenianae*, from a plant collected by M. J. LINDEN in June 1843. He described it as having all the characters of *Cypripedium* except that the lip was flat, the petals prolonged into

long tails, and the staminode trilobed-hastate. A field note states — “ This singular and magnificent plant grows on the ground in the little woods of the Savannah, in that elevated part of the Savannah which overlooks the vast forests at the bottom of the lake of Maracaybo, and situated on the territory of the Indians of Chiguara, at the height of 8500 feet. ”

LINDLEY observes that the habit of the plant is exactly that of *Cypripedium insigne*, and that the lip is of exactly the same form as the petals. There is no mention of any resemblance to the *Cypripedium caudatum*, but it must be remembered that LINDLEY then only knew this by a single dried flower.

In March 1850 *Cypripedium caudatum* flowered for the first time in this country, in the collection of Mrs LAWRENCE, F. H. S., at Ealing Park, and was awarded a large Silver Medal by the Horticultural Society, before whom it was exhibited on the 18th of that month. A coloured plate was given in PAXTON'S *Flower Garden*, immediately afterwards, but unfortunately the vegetative organs and bracts of *C. Hartwegii* were incorporated into the description, and the same unfortunate blunder is repeated in the woodcut given on page 40 of the work. The plant here mentioned collected by HARTWEG must therefore be excluded. As to its introduction in a living state we are told that “ subsequently the collectors of Mssrs VEITCH, of Exeter (now of Chelsea), and of M. LINDEN, fell in with it, and to the latter is, we believe, owing its introduction in a living state. ”

The *Uropedium Lindenii* was also introduced by M. LINDEN, and appears to have first flowered in the collection of M. PESCATORE, of St-Cloud, near Paris, in May 1849, and a most interesting paper on the same appeared in February 1850, from the pen of M. BRONGNIART (cited above), in which the view was advanced that the plant was probably a monstrous state of *Cypripedium caudatum*, a supposition rejected by Prof. REICHENBACH, but now amply verified notwithstanding.

The variety *Wallisii* was discovered in Ecuador by GUSTAV WALLIS in 1872-1873, and a little later by DAVIS in the valley of Chinchao, in the Huanuco district of Peru. It is characterised by its somewhat smaller and paler flowers, and the pure white infolded side lobes of the lip.

The plant here figured is an abnormal state of the last-named, and bears the same relation to it that *Uropedium Lindenii* bears to the typical form. It appeared with Mssrs LINDEN, L'HORTICULTURE INTERNATIONALE, Parc Leopold, Brussels, during June last, and it is interesting to note that a plant of the variety *Wallisii*, in the collection of Sir TREVOR LAWRENCE, produced a flower with a curiously flattened lip, about the same time. Its occurrence is certainly interesting.

It may perhaps be advisable to refer to the generic position of the plant in more detail, as so many people find a difficulty in accepting the theory of its being an abnormal state of something else. Much has been made of the fact that the plant grows in abundance in a locality where *Selenipedium caudatum*, that is

(To be continued on p. 24.)

greenish, with very numerous small light brown spots. The disc and crests of the lip are yellowish-white, and the acuminate apex brown; the column is also yellowish white. According to REICHENBACH's description it appears to be somewhat variable in colour.

It is very distinct from its allies in the character of the pseudobulbs, in fact these have such a different appearance that it was not at first recognised as an *Odontoglossum* at all, but when the flower-spikes appeared its affinity was apparent. These organs though ovoid in shape are very little compressed laterally, and their colour green, marbled with dusky brown. Some of these peculiarities may be somewhat modified when the plant becomes established in cultivation. Its re-appearance is extremely interesting.

R. A. ROLFE.

(Continued from page 22.)

in its normal condition, has not been found. This fact, however difficult to understand, cannot explain away one of another kind, namely that on more than one occasion flowers having the essential characters of *Uropedium* have been borne on plants of the normal form. And equally conclusive is the evidence derived from a totally different source, namely that the hybrids derived from crossing both *Uropedium Lindeni* and *Selenipedium caudatum* with *S. longifolium* and its varieties are practically identical.

There are three nearly parallel cases in other groups, to which attention may be called. The so-called genus *Paxtonia*, established by LINDLEY, is now known to be a peloriate state of *Spathoglottis plicata*; *Argyrorchis javanica* bears the same relation to *Macodes javanica*, and *Dendrobium normale* to *D. fimbriatum*. *Dendrobium normale*, though it has escaped the somewhat questionable honour of being elevated to the rank of a separate genus, presents a somewhat analogous case to that of the *Uropedium*, for, so far as I can judge by the somewhat meagre published information, it is common in two or three localities in the Western Himalayas, where no *D. fimbriatum* grows, and, so far as I can ascertain, the relation of the two forms has not before been made out. In each case the adoption of the peloriate condition seems to have been beneficial, as that form has prevailed to the exclusion of the normal one, and become fixed or permanent. Do they come true from seed? We are here confronted with a very interesting problem which presents itself for solution.

R. A. ROLFE.
