

Herb. Bot.
C.H.
.06169
1891
V. 9

THE
ORCHID ALBUM,

COMPRISING

COLOURED FIGURES AND DESCRIPTIONS

OF

NEW, RARE, AND BEAUTIFUL

ORCHIDACEOUS PLANTS,

CONDUCTED BY

ROBERT WARNER, F.L.S., F.R.H.S.,

AUTHOR OF SELECT ORCHIDACEOUS PLANTS,

BENJAMIN SAMUEL WILLIAMS, F.L.S., F.R.H.S.,

AUTHOR OF THE ORCHID-GROWER'S MANUAL, ETC.

HENRY WILLIAMS, F.L.S., F.R.H.S.,

AND

WILLIAM HUGH GOWER, F.R.H.S.

THE COLOURED FIGURES BY JOHN NUGENT FITCH, F.L.S.



VOLUME IX.

Mo. Bot. Garden,

1894

LONDON:

PUBLISHED BY B. S. WILLIAMS & SON,

AT THE

VICTORIA AND PARADISE NURSERIES, UPPER HOLLOWAY, N.

MDCCXCI.



CYPRIPEDIUM PORPHYROCHLAMYS

CYPRIPEDIUM PORPHYROCHLAMYS.

[PLATE 426.]

Garden Hybrid.

Terrestrial. Acaulescent. *Leaves* distichous, ancipitous at the base, oblong-lanceolate, from four to six inches long, pale green, faintly tessellated with darker green. *Peduncle* erect, one-flowered. *Bract* boat-shaped, about equal in length to the ovary, slightly hairy. *Flowers* large and showy, *dorsal sepal* roundish ovate, the central part deep rich purplish crimson, with darker veins, margin white, with a heavy border of white on the apex, and at the base a semi-lunate patch of pale green; inferior *sepal* very much smaller, greenish white, with darker veins; *petals* ligulate, much deflexed, undulate at the margins, and ciliolate, yellowish green at the base, much freckled with dark dots, the apical portion pure rich violet-purple; the pouch-like *lip* oblong-obtuse, brownish purple with darker veins on the upper side, but paler beneath, passing into green. *Staminode* purple, paler at the edges.

CYPRIPEDIUM PORPHYROCHLAMYS, *Reichenbach in Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1884, xxi., n. s., p. 476. *Veitch's Manual of Orchidaceous Plants*, iv., p. 96.

The plant here depicted is one of great beauty, and is the result of a cross between *Cypripedium barbatum Warnerianum* and *C. hirsutissimum*. It is one of the few hybrids which have hitherto flowered, that have *C. hirsutissimum* as one of the parents. It was raised by Mr. Seden, at the nurseries of Messrs. Veitch & Sons, King's Road, Chelsea, and it first flowered in 1884 when it was named by Professor Reichenbach. From the great quantity of Slipper Orchids which have been raised and are coming on now to a flowering stage, there are many inferior kinds, and many that have too close a resemblance to others already in commerce, and the same will be sure to occur from those unflowered plants which already have an existence, consequently a weeding out will be necessary, when some kinds which now stand high in favour will be cast on one side, but the plant here portrayed will occupy the first rank for a very long time, and we think will become a permanent favourite. The plant here figured was grown in the once famous collection of *Cypripediums* gathered together by F. G. Tautz, Esq., late of Studley House, Shepherd's Bush, where the plants were maintained in excellent health by his gardener, Mr. Cowley, whom we hope to again see in charge of a still finer assortment in his new home, and also that Mr. Tautz may give us some startling novelties from his many hybrid seedlings.

Cypripedium porphyrochlamys, being a seedling from two Eastern plants, from warm localities, naturally enough, likewise requires the temperature of the warmest house to grow it freely and to induce it to flower. It is an evergreen plant, having oblong leaves of a pale green, slightly tessellated with deeper green. The

peduncle is erect. At present we have only seen it bearing a single flower, but as we have seen both its parents produce two flowers, this plant may also be twin-flowered, when it becomes strong. The flowers are large and brilliantly coloured, the dorsal sepal very broad, the whole central part being rich crimson with darker veins, and the apex snowy white; the lower sepal is much smaller, greenish white, veined with green. Petals deflexed, the basal part yellowish green, freckled with blackish spots, and the edges ornamented with black hairs, the tips violet-purple; the lip is brown, shaded with purple on the upper side, paler beneath. Its flowers last a very long time in beauty.

This plant should be grown in a pot, and raised somewhat above the rim, the soil it requires being a mixture of light turfy loam, good peat fibre, some small nodules of charcoal, and a little sharp sand, the whole well mixed together. Before potting let the drainage be arranged in good working order, as the plant requires a liberal supply of water during the whole season.

AWARDS MADE BY THE ORCHID COMMITTEE OF THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY FOR THE FIRST QUARTER IN THE YEAR 1891.—January 3rd, Award of Merit to Messrs. Sander and Co., St. Albans, Herts, for *Lælia anceps Ballantiniana*, a soft, delicate flower, with rosy pink sepals, and broad large petals of a deeper hue, especially towards the tips; lip intense rich maroon-crimson with a rich yellow crest. To the Right Hon. J. Chamberlain, Esq., Highbury, Birmingham, for *Lælia anceps grandiflora*, a bold and massive flower, remarkable for the breadth of its sepals and petals, which are dark rose in colour; lip very dark crimson, the throat and side lobes yellowish streaked with crimson.

February 10th, First Class Certificate to Messrs. James Veitch and Sons, The Nurseries, King's Road, Chelsea, for *Cypripedium Creon*, a hybrid between *C. aenanthum superbum* and *C. Harrisianum superbum*. It seems to be fairly intermediate between its parents, but we think, as shown, it missed the beauties of either; it was twin-flowered, and, perhaps, when it blooms again it may be seen to better advantage.

Award of Merit to Thos. Statter, Esq., Stand Hall, Whitefield, Manchester, for *Cattleya Trianae plumosa*, a very handsome form of the species, having the sepals and petals of a dark rose, median band in the latter of an intense rich rose; the lip crimson with a rich yellow throat. To Mr. Wm. Whiteley, The Nurseries, Hillingdon, for *Odontoglossum triumphans*, a form with large flowers, having the ground colour rich golden yellow, heavily marked with transverse streaks and blotches of chocolate-brown, but we have seen a much darker form.

(Continued under Plate 427).