Curtis's Botanical Magazine,

Comprising the Plants of the Royal Gardens of Kew,

And of Other Botanical Establishments in Great Britain;

With Suitable Descriptions;

By Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker, M.D., C.B., K.C.S.I.,

F.R.S., F.L.S., etc.,

D.C.L. Oxon., LL.D. Cantab., Correspondent of the Institute of France.

Vol. LII.

Of the Third Series.

(Or Vol. CXXII. of the Whole Work.)

Among the distant mountains flower and weed,
Which thou hast taken to thee as thine own,
Making all kindness registered and known.”

Wordsworth.

London: L. Reeve & Co., Publishers to the Home, Colonial, and Indian Governments,

6, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.

1896.

[All rights reserved.]

Mo. Bot. Garden,

1898.
TAB. 7510.

CYPRIPEDIUM EXUL.

Native of Siam.

Nat. Ord. Orchideæ.—Tribe Cypridieæ.


Cypridium (Coriaceæ) Exul; foliis 5–6 loriformibus glaberrimis laete viridibus, scapo elato robusto unifloro viridi cum ovario sepalisque dorso basi pube atrorubro furfuraceo tomentellis, bracteæ ampla late cymbiformi herbacea glaberrima, ovario trigono rostrato, sepalis petalisque ciliolatis, sepalo dorsali amplo late oblongo apice ineurvo subacuto marginibus undulatis albis, disco viridi maculis atrorubris aspero, lateralibus in laminam amplam late oblongam pallide viridem obtusam confluentibus marginibus recurvis, petalis late loriformibus obtusis undulatis flavidis basi sanguineo maculatis, disco fascia rubra fere percurso, labello galeato lævi nitido sordide flavo, columna brevi pubescente, staminodio quadrato postice 2-lobo pubescente flavo purpureo punctulato, disco medio umbonato, stigmatico orbiculari peltato.


C. insigne, var. Exul; Ridley in Gard. Chron. (1891) vol. ii. p. 94.

C. Exul so closely resembles C. insigne, Wall., of the Khasia Hills (tab. 3412) that it may, I think, well be doubted whether Mr. Ridley was not right in referring it as a variety to that plant. The chief structural difference between them that I can detect, is in the form of the staminode and stigma; the staminode in C. insigne being more obovate, narrowed and entire posticusly, and its stigma is very much smaller. The pubescence is the same in both, as is the great glabrous bract, and the scheme of colouring of the perianth, though differing in detail. On the other hand, C. Exul is much the larger and handsomer plant of the two.

Tonka, in the Siam Peninsula, is the native country of C. Exul, whence plants were sent to the Botanical Gardens of Singapore and described by Mr. Ridley, as cited above. The fine specimen of it here figured was obtained for the Royal Gardens, Kew, from Messrs. F. Sander & Co., St. Albans, in 1892. It flowered in a warm Orchid House in March.

December 1st, 1896.
Descr.—Stemless. Leaves few, six to ten inches long, by one to one and a half broad, strap-shaped, tip 2-toothed, bright green, dorsally keeled. Scape a foot high and more, stout, 1-flowered, green, clothed with a dark red purple furfuraceous pubescence, which extends to the ovary and bases dorsally of the sepals and petals. Bract nearly two inches long by three-fourths of an inch broad, cymbiform, shortly beaked, herbaceous, green, quite glabrous. Flowers four inches broad across the petals, and nearly as much between the tips of the dorsal and combined lateral sepals; segments ciliolate. Dorsal sepal one and a half inches long, upwards of an inch broad, arched, subundulate, white, with a pale yellow green disk spotted with red purple; lateral sepals confluent in a broadly oblong subacute herbaceous pale green blade, with recurved margins. Petals two inches long, by three-fourths of an inch broad, loriform, obtuse, waved, yellow with three red-purple median nerves and a few spots of the same colour at the base. Lip oblong, galeate, dirty yellow, smooth and shining, inflexed margins of the mouth punctate. Column short. Staminode quadrate, 2-lobed posteriorly, pubescent, disk with a central smooth umbo; stigma broad, circular, peltate.—J. D. H.

Fig. 1, Column:—Enlarged.