EDWARDS'S

BOTANICAL REGISTER:

OR,

ORNAMENTAL FLOWER-GARDEN

AND SHRUBBERY:

CONSISTING OF

COLOURED FIGURES OF PLANTS AND SHRUBS,

CULTIVATED IN BRITISH GARDENS;

ACCOMPANIED BY THEIR

History, Best Method of Treatment in Cultivation, Propagation, &c.

CONTINUED

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VOL. XVIII.

viret semper— nec fronde caducâ
Carpitur.

LONDON:

JAMES RIDGWAY, 169, PICCADILLY.

M.DCC.XXII.

CONSERVATOIRE
BOTANIQUE

VILLE de GENEVE
CYPRIPIPÉDIUM* macránthos.

Large-flowered Lady's Slipper.

GYNANDRIA DIANDRIA.

* Nat. ord. Orchidææ Juss. § Cypripedieæ Lindl. (Introduction to the natural system of Botany, p. 262.)

CYPRIPIPÉDIUM.—Suprà, vol. 10. fol. 788.

C. macranthos; lobo styli cordato-acuminato subsessili, labello petalis longiore, ore contracto crenato.—Swartz act. holm. 1800, p. 251.


Roots of this fine species have been frequently sent to England by Dr. Fischer and other Russian Botanists, but they rarely have produced their blossoms, or even maintained a feeble existence. Those from which our drawing was made grew under a north wall, in a peat border, in the Garden of the Horticultural Society, where they flowered in May 1829: they had been presented by John Prescott, Esq., but have now disappeared.

In its native country it inhabits the northern parts of Asia as far as 58° north latitude, especially plains over which birch-trees are thinly scattered: it also occurs in rather dense birch-woods. Gmelin found it in all Siberia; Ammann met with it blossoming beautifully in June in a birch-wood on the eastern bank of the Irtisch, above the Tartar village of Tebendrinsk; we have been favoured by Dr. Fischer with specimens gathered in the Altai, and as far eastward as Dahuria, and with others from as much to

* Literally Venus's slipper, from Cypris, one of her names, and ποδιον. It is thought to have been the Cosmosandalum of some Greek writers.
the west as the village of Krasnoi-rog, in the government of Chernigow, in the Ucrain.

From this fine species, Swartz, and, following him, Willdenow, have distinguished a plant which they call *C. ventricosum*, but which Gmelin does not consider more than a variety. Of *C. ventricosum* we possess a specimen from the Herbarium of Stephan, with no locality assigned to it, but with a ticket marked "*C. grandiflorum* β, var. *Lin. Sp. Pl. ed. Willd. Gen.* 1613, *spec. 7. 8;*" whence it appears that this Botanist considered the two supposed species as varieties of one. In this he possibly was correct; for it must be confessed, that the differences which exist between them are not of a very decided nature. The principal separating characters appear to us to consist in *C. ventricosum* having a rather larger flower, with very acuminate sepals and petals, being generally 2-flowered, and having the petals nearly twice as long as the lower double sepal. The first of these distinctions, namely, in the size of the flowers, is probably of no moment; for our Ucrain *C. macranthos* is nearly as large as *C. ventricosum*; the others may perhaps be of greater value.

J. L.