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#### Edwards's botanical register.

London: James Ridgway, 1829-1847. http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/bibliography/383

v. 23 (1837): http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/28971

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#### EDWARDS'S

# BOTANICAL REGISTER:

OR,

#### ORNAMENTAL FLOWER-GARDEN

AND SHRUBBERY:

MEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN

CONSISTING OF

## COLOURED FIGURES OF PLANTS AND SHRUBS,

CULTIVATED IN BRITISH GARDENS;

ACCOMPANIED BY THEIR

Mistory, Best Method of Treatment in Cultibation, Propagation, &c.

CONTINUED

### BY JOHN LINDLEY, Ph. D. F.R.S. AND L.S.

PROFESSOR OF BOTANY IN UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON,
AND THE ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN,
&c. &c. &c.

New Series.

VOL. X.

OR VOL. XXIII. OF THE ENTIRE WORK.

---viret semper----nec fronde caducâ

Carpitur DUPLICATA DE LA BIBLIOTHÉQUE

DU CONSERVATOIRE BOTANIQUE DE GENEVE

VENDU EN 1922

LONDON:

JAMES RIDGWAY AND SONS, PICCADILLY.

M.DCCC.XXXVII.
COMSERVATOIRE
BOTANIQUE

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#### 1991

# \* CYPRIPÉDIUM purpurátum.

Purple-stained Lady's Slipper.

GYNANDRIA DIANDRIA.

Nat. ord. Orchidaceæ, § Cypripedieæ.

CYPRIPEDIUM. Suprà, vol. 10. fol. 788.

C. purpuratum; foliis oblongis acutis striatis maculatis basi equitantibus, scapo aphyllo pubescente, sepalo dorsali acuminato ciliato margine revoluto, petalis oblongis subundulatis pubescentibus, stamine sterili lunato.

A further addition to the tropical section of the genus Cypripedium, of which C. insigne and venustum constitute the other species. It is a native of the Malayan Archipelago, and was imported by Mr. Knight, of the King's Road Nursery. The accompanying drawing was made in Nov. 1836, in Messrs. Loddiges' collection.

Not having had an opportunity of examining personally the only flower that was produced, I am unable to say any thing more of the plant than is shewn in the figure. It is manifestly distinct from the other two species in its crescent-shaped sterile stamen. Its leaves are most like those of C. venustum, but are more oblong, and far less rigid, besides having a pallid colour, quite unlike that of the species alluded to; its petals moreover want the long bearded fringe, and the dorsal sepal is convex, not concave.

### (Continued from folio 1986.)

Whether or not the genus Maxillaria is well limited as it is at present understood is uncertain; nor, till a larger number of species shall have been accurately examined, will it be safe to arrive at any conclusion upon the subject. The value of the numerous modifications of the pollen masses and glandular apparatus is, in particular, still to be ascertained. But, in the meanwhile, there is one character at least, without which it may be safely asserted that no plant

can be a Maxillaria; namely, a labellum attached to the column by a moveable joint, or, as we technically say, articulated with the column. This is found in every true Maxillaria, and therefore I have no hesitation in separating from it a Demerara plant which flowered lately with Mr. Barker at Birmingham, in which this character is wanting. It may be called *Stenia* in allusion to the singular narrowness of the pollen masses.

#### STENIA

Perianthium explanatum, subæquale, sepalis lateralibus basi obliquis. Labellum cum basi columnæ continuum, (indivisum), concavum, disco appendiculatum. Columna semiteres, basi producta, apice rotundata, mutica. Anthera bilocularis. Pollinia 4, linearia, geminata, basi sejuncta, dorsalia minima. Caudicula subquadrata acuta (pubescens).——Herba acaulis, ebulbis. Folia oblonga, basi angustata, apice recurva. Flores solitarii, radicales, basi ovarii bracteolati.

1. Stenia pallida. Bot. reg. ic. ined.

There is moreover an unpublished genus, called Huntleya by Mr. Bateman, in compliment to the Rev. J. T. Huntley, an ardent cultivator of Orchidaceous plants (see fol. 1721 of this work), of which the original species was found, according to a memorandum I have received from Mr. Bateman, in Demerara by Mr. Schomburgk, and of which another and very fine species occurs among Mons. Descourtilz's Brazilian drawings. These plants manifestly differ from Maxillaria in combining with the distichous habit of a Vanda, a flat, spreading labellum, which is unguiculate with the free base of the column, and furnished with a fine fringed appendage at its base, and a column broadly winged towards the apex. This genus may be established upon the following character, which I take from the species of M. Descourtilz.

#### HUNTLEYA.

Perianthium explanatum, subæquale, sepalis lateralibus basi anticè involutis vix obliquis. Labellum planum, unguiculatum, rhomboideum, patens, basi longè fimbriatum, cum basi libera producta columnæ articulatum. Columna clavata, apice cucullata, margine alata. Anthera bilocularis mutica. Pollinia 4.—Herbæ caulescentes. Folia ligulata, disticha. Flores axillares (solitarii).

- 1. H. sessiliflora (Bateman ined.); "floribus sessilibus." In Guiana Schomburgk.
- 2. H. Meleagris; floribus longè pedunculatis. In Brasilia. Epidendre fritillé Descourtilz ic. Orch. Bras. ined. t. 8.——Planta Vandæ omnino facie. Folia pedalia, flabellatim disticha. Pedunculi cum ovario 5 pollices longi. Flores diametro 3-pollicari, medio candidi, ultra medium Fritillariæ Meleagridis aspectu et colore vinoso. Labellum ovato-rhomboideum, acutum. Columna apice virens.