A Pinus insignis of 1839 stands here 75 feet high and well projected among other exotics, a handsome, big fellow, in grass-green leaves, disposed on rows, the outer ones dark, firmly set and in the bark riven into vertical cracks. I omitted to take notes of the broad-spreading Abies cephalonica, or of A. pinus, with its thick-set leaves, but I find from Messrs. Veitch in London that these two trees were introduced from Cephalonia and the South of Spain respectively in 1824 and 1839. They must have reached Dropmore betimes, for their growth is certainly 50 feet and upwards. In the first case, and 60 or 70 feet in the second, which is not far short of their reputed natural growth. I noted Pinus Lemoniana of 1839 as a tree of no beauty, with rough bark, few lower branches, but several tall ones. On the other hand, Abies grandis, 70 feet high, and dated 1861, forms a noble pyramid now showing cones near the top, and with tier upon tier of that magnificent scale. It was thirty years reaching Dropmore; Abies Albertiana was here within ten years of its introduction, bearing the date of 1851, and the name of the Prince Consort, the patron of the Scotch Association, who imported it from Russia where it is called up to 185 feet high, and the first of the most beautiful trees in the grounds, having much of the graceful habit of the Deodar. Cedrus atlantica of 1839, and 70 to 50 feet high, is another very handsome tree, and which, as the above date shows, in the seventh year of its introduction The magnificent C. Deodara is nearly 70 feet high. Sequoia gigantea the (Waltelina), introduced by Messrs. Veitch in 1853, through their collector Mr. William Lobbs, is dated here 1853, measuring 55 feet, and is a tall, pointed pyramid, fortunately full of foliage, and therefore looking its best, for when the foliage is scanty it is a rigid vertical striking tree.

The best Sequoia sempervirens in the pinetum stands 50 feet high, and droops its heavy foliage on the ground; and as pheasants crowd around one could imagine a bare sitting in the shade. It is a grand old tree, with big branches and deciduous, but when I was there not so much 1839. It is closely allied to that graceful tree, the Hemlock Spruce, with its pendulous branches and ample foliage, and the perfect specimens planted at the base of Oxford, they are the most	

It may be serviceable to append in this place a list, showing the height to which some of the more remarkable trees had attained in the spring of this year (1886):

- Cedrus Libani, planted in 1879, height 100 feet, girth at 3 feet, 15 feet. In the long avenue above referred to, the trees now 60 feet high, girth at 6 feet, with a young growth 8 feet to 10 feet.
- Abies Douglasii, planted in 1879, height 124 feet, girth at 15 feet; speed of branching remarkable. Girth at 50 feet, height 90 feet, girth exceed 4 inches.
- Abies grandis, same place, height 70 feet, girth exceed 10 inches.
- Sequoia gigantea, same place, height 75 feet, girth at 6 feet.
- Sequoia sempervirens, same place, height 60 feet.


cyrpédium callosum, n. sp. "

This was imported from Siam by Mons. Regnier, Fontenay-sur-Bois, in 49, Avenue de Malmaison. It looks like Cyperium Argenteum, with nearly green leaves, and curious pendulous petals. The peduncle is very long, as in Cyperium Argenteum. The upper sepal is very large, trapeziform-lanceolate, with purple veins and网 some purple wash on a white ground. The lateral sepals form a small ligulate, acute, few-nerved body, half as long as the lip, and quite hidden by the large yellow, bluish, acute, quite deflexed, so much so that the two nearly touch one another on their inner sides, green, purple at the top, ciliate, with a few shining, black papery warts on the margins, and the disc is partly papillose. This is new. The lip is like that of Cyperium superbus. Staminodes reddish, with some green marking on the same part of the lip, emarginate, bilobed at the top, forcipate in front, with a small dark apical in the middle. H. G. Rich. f.

Oncidium Pollettiannum, n. sp. (Lyphil. nat. 19.) "

A remarkably fine and exceedingly rare Oncidium, most probably a hybrid, though I know well that it has been raised in the field, and in recent years seldom and but few capsules. I should think such remarks were they the result of long observations during many years. If a New Zealander saw with us but one of the thousands of species, he would doubtless have availed without fruits, and declared they produced nearly none, what should we say? There are, however, fruits of Oncidium. Thus I have before me what must be Oncidium giganteum, a orchid from Madeira. The flower is broad and Suringer. The group of alabaster is often seen bear- ing; echinatum is very often fertile, and why not be? For in the case of Oncidium the blossom not be between Oncidium dasypleurum and perhaps Oncidium Gardneri. The conical sepals are bidentate, the upper sepal oblong acute, the petals cuneate, obvolute, with very small roundish auricles at the base, a long narrow lacinia and a wide transverse quadrilobated blade with two small inner and two broad outer lobes. The column is short, with two fleshy lobes. The flowers are white with a base over the lacinia, dark-purple. The column is of the lightest yellow-white; wings and keel purple. The plant is a capital one for the greenhouse. Pelts, horse-chestnut brown with a narrow yellow border; sepals yellow with horse-chestnut bands.

It comes from Mr. H. M. Pollett, Fernside, Bickley, and was kindly sent me by Mr. Harry Veitch. Mr. H. M. Pollett states that the bulbs and leaves are exactly those of Oncidium dasypleurum, say a trifle larger in the former, and therefore do not appear to be a sylvatic species. It only bears Mr. Pollett's name. H. G. Rich. f.

Miltonia pertusariana, sp. (Lyphil. nat. ?) "

This has the bulb and leaf of Miltonia Clowesii. The peduncle is very strong, not markedly two-edged, but rounded. The flower is a little smaller, the lip is rather flexuous in one specimen, with an apiculate triangular large bracts, nearly equal to the stalked ovary. The flowers would be difficult to distinguish from those of Miltonia spectabilis Morelliana, but the lip is narrower at the base and dilated suddenly and acutely at the top. Both the sepal and petals are a little more narrow and more acute, of the finest dark horse-chestnut-purple (t. v. v.). The lip is of the richest purple, with five unequal yellow keels at the base, and numerous dark purple blotches with a few white spots. The white line is outside the callus and inside line of the disk. The auricles of the column are bilaclate. The yellow tabula infundibulum is provided with two erect teeth. It is probably a hybrid between Miltonia spectabilis Morelliana and M. Clowesii. I received five flowers, an inflorescence, bulb, and leaf from Mr. A. A. Poesters, Horticulturist, S. Gillies, Brussels. H. G. Rich. f.

Cystella guttata Leopoldi immaculata, n. sp. "

This fine sub-species has both the sepals and petals of a mauve-brown colour, and there is no distinct border. The lip, however, is of the finest purple. Column purple. It was kindly sent me by Mr. A. A. Poesters, horticulturist, St. Gilles, Brussels. H. G. Rich. f.

FRUIT NOTES

BIGAREAU LEONA (QUEUEL) "

A cherry with fruit nearly 1 inch in diameter, round, with scarcely any furrow, skin yellow flushed with red, flesh white, juicy. The tree is fertile, of pyramidal habit. This variety was raised by Mr. Tymann, and is highly spoken of by the editor of the Bulletin d'Arboriculture for August.

APPLE BEAUTY OF BATH "

I can scarcely think this Apple is known as widely as it deserves to be. I have seen it on several occasions in excellent form this season, particularly at the exhibition and Trowbridge Show, and at the latter place, where dessert Apples are shown in excellent form, Beauty of Bath was conspicuous for its handsome and pleasing appearance. Mr. George Cooling, of Bath, who distributed it, states that it is a sylvatic form of the Juneeing, and originated some twenty years ago in the neighbourhood of Bath. It is of medium size, and extremely handsome in appearance, being beauti-