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GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

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SUMMER FLOWERS. — For SALE at the Royal Horticultural Society's Garden, Regency Park, N.W. 321

The Royal Horticultural Society, Regency Park, N.W.

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ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, Garden, Regency Park, N.W.

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mine once blown off by a westerly gale. The total cost of this frame was something less than £15. The bed when once planted causes no further expense, either for cultivation or maintenance. Many things require its presence, I think, in the herbaceous border; especially Christmas Roses. I have about twenty plants of the variety maxims against the back wall, each of the plants giving during three months from the end of October an average of fifty flowers as large as any I ever saw.

But to return to Lilies, which in this bed get the benefit of shelter from wet in winter, from frosty nights in spring, and from burning sun when in flower in summer. The leaves are dark green, glaucous, and rather thick; but they ripen in abundance, the seed coming up where it falls, and making flowering bulbs is about three years. I, Hansoni, though hardly enough, is so early as to get its bulbs injured by frost coming in from the north. I suppose this is due to the bulb being growing early in June. I, Browni, too, seems quite contented; a bulb of it, after producing two flowers on one stalk for two seasons, failed to make any appearance at all in the third. I, spectabilis, and I, tuberum, it produced here fine stalks, each with two flowers. This habit of Lilies is well known to observant gardener; the bulb occasionally collects strength and makes growth all underground for a season. I have found 150 bulbs, which I, spectabilis, in one year, it produced here fine stalks, each with two flowers. This habit of Lilies is well known to observant gardener; the bulb occasionally collects strength and makes growth all underground for a season. I have found 150 bulbs, which I, spectabilis, in one year, it produced here fine stalks, each with two flowers.

This is an unexpected novelty that was kindly sent me by Messrs. H. Low & Co. It appears to have leaves quite similar to those of Cyripedium Boxalli, I have only one fine flower just opening, hence I am unable to give a description. The flowers of this species, which I, spectabilis, I think, am very similar to those of Cyripedium Boxalli, I believe, however, they do not, for they are broad at the point, and they are short. The medium sepal is narrow, olivaceous, quite blunt at the top, where there is a short white margin. The light green petals are broader than those of Cyripedium Boxalli, the leaf, olivaceous, quite blunt, being the colour of the petals. The column is very broad, with a brown area in the middle. From base to centre projects a single broad, depressed callosity, extending into two free, amineous, thickish lamellae, which, with the superior ciliae, gives the aspect of an upright column. The very broad and rather long stigma is white. The column triqueous, with an angle in the middle, and two square toothed wings at the top, lightest yellow at the base, pure white at the top. H. R. Rob. f.

NEW OR NOTEWORTHY PLANTS.

LELIA ELEGANS TAUZIANA, n. nov.

This is the grand Lelias elegans, that has excited the admiration of so many orchidiasts, the treasure of Mr. R. H. Measures, of the Woodwards, Streatham, S.W. It comes near that type with the sessile central lacinia which I, spectabilis, have. It is a very large flower, of the brightest colour, are gorgeous. The sepals are very broad, and light purple, petals cuneate-obovate, blunt, very broad, dark purple, splendid. The lip has white lobes with very dark tips. The mid-line of the disc is broad and dark purple, and there is a yellow space on each side. The mid-lacinia is of the darkest purple, and distinctly embossed in front, the edges are mucronate on the rill. Column at the top, of the lip, Mr. R. H. Measures has kindly given me the history of the plant. I believe your readers will like to know it. One of Mr. Sanders collectors came across a small batch of Lelia elegans growing wild in a district near the C. I, spectabilis, have a tendency to change into a broad lacinia with a broad yellow midline, triqueous at the apex, mid-labile rounded retuse, broadest side lobe toothed, ovate covered with dens hair, nearly equal to the light green bract. Podval, with rather well defined lip, with typical baldachino, and with all the usual characters, as I have very...
pass, in distinctness and beauty, this, his latest production. 

Cypripedium Callosum (Rchb, f.) secundum, a. mtr.

I have already stated, in Professor Wittmack's continuation of his Excellency Dr. von Regel's 'Korrespondenz' of 1885, that I had had no allusion on the disc. Mr. H. L. Mease has just kindly sent me a similar flower and a leaf, the latter, too, being distinct. The plant came "out of a batch of C. callosum," it might have been supposed to have yielded a hybrid, but I believe it so not. To begin with, these things have appeared at various places (see Lindley, l. xiith), then Mr. Regnier would have brought the other plant. Therefore I propose the name above given. H. G. Rchb, f.

Phalangopogon John Senden (Ludemannianum-ambulans), a. mtr.

Of all the many surprises which have emanated from that wonderful laboratory at the Nursery, this is, to my mind, altogether unsurpassed—something quite unique. Its great beauty, is acknowledged by all who have seen it. The flower, 3 inches in diameter, ivory-white, densely and uniformly infolded, with thin petals with small dots of a beautiful light purple, the lip suffused with light rose-purple; the whole shape of the flower about as intermediate between the well-known parents as can well be imagined—and you can have it as an epiphyte. But the amusing panting portrait (fig. 50) from an engraving obligingly lent by the Messrs. Veitch, will give a better idea of the general appearance of the flower, than any worse of mine. It was raised by Mr. Senden from the petals, and has produced seed, by the pollen of P. Ludemannianum, the seed having been sown in November, 1881. At the present time the plant has two large, old, dark green leaves. 8 to 9 inches long. The peduncle has produced but a single flower—evidently a first attempt, for as both parents produce several flowers it is almost certain that the offspring will do the same. It gets stronger. Flower exactly 3 inches in diameter; the lateral sepals oblong, 3 inches in diameter, upper one elliptical, obtuse, and scarcely narrower; petals broad, oblate, almost an inch in diameter; lip three-lobed, lateral lobes fleshy, sharply keeled below, partially spreading; terminal lobe diamond shaped, sharply keeled in front, the apex upturned at right angles, and bearing a pair of subulate white tendrils, quite one-eighth of an inch long; the crest, oblong, deeply channelled longitudinally, and terminating in a row of acute points. The ground colour of the flower is ivory-white, except the front lobe of the lip, the front of the side lobes, and the crest, which are suffused with pale rose over the crest and the base of the side lobes having a faint trace of yellow. Both sepals, petals, and lip are densely and uniformly dotted with light purple, those situated towards the base of the side lobes being of a bright rose-crimson, also those of the crest. Thus the flower has the general shape and broad petals of the seed parent, from which also the crest and the tendrils of the lip are derived. The ground colour of the flower may also be traced to the same source, while the purple spots are derived from the pollen parent. The lip is wonderfully intermediate, both in the shape of all the lobes and in the spread of the side lobes; and what is very remarkable is that while the sharp keel of P. Ludemannianum is present, the liquid constituent of the long hairs of the parent species. The dark green colour of the leaves also comes from P. Ludemannianum. It is interesting to note the combination of characters of the flower, as the two parents are so different from each other. It is with great pleasure that I dedicate the charming plant, to Mr. Harry Veitch's special request, to his nursery, Mr. John Senden, to whom our gardens are indebted for so many novelties—few of which equal and none sur-

Epipedium vitellinum; some good Leilia anceps, and L. a. Perovskiana, L. prestans, L. flavo, L. cinnabarinus, and L. harpophylla; the last three belonging to the same section, and not being seen in a bloom together, offer a good chance for comparison.

The Cattleyas are always well grown, and the Triandas, among which is a good form of the pure species as well as a good show, assisted by the C. Perovskiana, the best of which is "The Doll variety." The Colonneae were also fully out, and a good specimen of C. cristata albata with nine spikes is a covetable object. The Chattonaes, Sanderas, Psepediae, and Chartocoryne species are also represented and well-grown specimens.

Among the Cypripedias, the most charming are two plants of Cattleya camilliae; C. Schodroeder and also a noble thing; and the four plants in bloom of the same species, also a superb show, and a favourite; good specimens of C. Bostall, C. callosum, C. calium, var. C. Dauthierie, C. vexillarium, and others were in bloom; and Dendrobium nobile Conokey, D. n. nobilis (very fine), D. n. Wallisch, D. Ainsworthi, D. devonianum, and several Phalangopogons make np a show which, with other good things to follow, will continue for a long time yet. J. O'Brien.

Cymbidium hybrids.

This handsome terrestrial Orchid seems to me to be a very large flower. The plants grow freely along with the Odontoglossums, but its large fleshy roots like plenty of space and matter to ramble about.

Orchids at Victoria House, Dunsmuir, Lancashire.

Dunkefield, the residence of E. G. Wrigley, Esq., is, notwithstanding the smoky air of the surrounding district, famous for its Orchids. On the removal of a large portion of the woodland along the road, there were a good many Dodrobium Warlandianum 140 spikes, varying in length from 1 to 4 feet, and carrying altogether upwards of 1400 blooms. In an adjoining house were several thousand spikes of which with three enormous growths, each about 5 feet long, carried respectively, thirty-six, thirty, and twenty-seven fine flowers. Other Dendrobiums, either in flower or showing, were D. primulinum, D. nobile, a fine batch just over; D. n. nobilis, D. albo-sanguineum, D. Ainsworthi, D. crassnole, D. Parisii, D. Jamesianum, promising to be very fine; D. chrysothrixum, D. Griffithianum, D. Schroederi, D. Longissimum, D. Falconeri, showing very strong growths; D. devonianum, showing about one hundred flowers open, and many more to follow; D. diversiflorum, just opening its first flowers; D. Brynerianum, with several of its very pretty flowers; and last, though not least, Heterocarpum, whose sweet perfume filled the air.

The Cattleyas are well managed, the foliage having the bronzy hue and firm texture denoting perfect health. Several fine pieces of C. Percivaliana, in full flower, were seen, all covered with violet shades of which showed up well against a large pale-flowered form of C. Trianae. Many fine plants of C. Masdevall, C. Afflic, C. Morganiana, and many more (as stated by Mr. B. W. Williams in the Orchid Album, C. Lawrenciana, are budding with flower sheaths. Other varieties worth mention are C. Warnezii, C. Chocholece, C. crispa, and fine pieces of C. citrina, fixed to pieces of board, are showing well for flower. At the shady end of the garden were carrying many fine flowers, the lovely Orchids with fifty growths—a fine plant, in perfect condition. A very large pan of Coloneya cristata, Chattoes, there, carrying twenty-four spikes, and many others had been cut; another pan of the ordinary variety of C. cristata had borne upwards of 200 flowers. A fine pan of Plantea anceps, with twenty-four spikes, and on a shelf near the roof some fine pots of Pleione Ingeniaria were strong and very healthy. Odontoglossums were not bad, as P. Rosellinii, P. Roselli, and its varieties, R. major, and O. R. R. rubescens flowering freely. Several strong pieces of Oncidium sphenantherum, O. incurvum, O. Cattleyanum, and others, were showing flower spikes. 

Orchid Notes and Gleanings.

Orchids at Fernside, Bickley.

Many of the most of the species at command is rightly interpreted by Mr. H. M. Pollett, to mean not covered all available ground with glass, but filling the next little block of houses with the best things procurable. The Odontoglossums-house gives evidence of the great success attained in that direction last year. Among the present time, among a goodly array of fine Odontoglossum crispum and O. Eccorenum in bloom, are the unique O. Ruckeraniun in bloom, the finest of the section; O. malus (Hackett's var.), with a fine spike of over twenty flowers; O. elegans, a rare O. cirumus hybrid, and several other fine natural hybrids, among which one with four spikes bearing together over fifty flowers, is a grand object and curious wihal, for it seems to be a pure species. O. malus and O. Wilkicrema. Other Odontoglossums in flower are O. Sanderianum, O. Arnoldianum, O. Andersonianum, O. A. lobatum, O. Wallisii, O. serpentinum, O. Rossii in masse; and O. rubescens, O. Oertstii in full flower. Several orchids have several spikes of twelve or fourteen of its pretty flowers on each—a neat and lovely object, especially when in a good dark variety as is the case here. With the other cool-house plants in the well-filled flowering plant-house were well-filled specimens of O. Cavendishii Cavendishianum, O. cacatulianum, O. Chalidosopis, Restropia antennifera, R. guttata, Madlessianum avallaria stricata (Hibch. f.); some fine scarlet Sophronitatis; several good Lycaste Sinaneri, Megaspodismum vulcanicum, Maxillaria venusta,