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THE GOLDEN-RAYED LILY.

VIARTE'S LAST CONSIGNMENTS OF THE

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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 no more than the most ordinary house-plants, especially Christmas Roses. I have about twenty plants of the variety maximus 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 the benefit of shelter from wet in winter, from frosty nights in spring, and from burning sun when in flower, renders them the most luxuriant plants I have ever grown. I have tried those ripened in abundance, the seed coming up when it falls, and making flowering bulbs in about three years. L. Hamboldtii, though hardy enough, is so early as to get its bulbs injured by frost coming from the west. L. regale is the earliest flowering early in June. L. Browni, too, seems quite contended; a bulb of it, after producing two flowers on one stalk for two seasons, failed to make any appearance at all in the third. L. regale and L. Browni the next it produced here five stalks, each with two flowers. This habit of Lilies is well known to observant gardeners; the bulb occasionally collects strength and makes growth all underground for a season. I have found some bulbs of L. regale and L. Browni, if well treated, not to be too curious about their condition under these circumstances, as the bulbs are doing their duty, and hate to be disturbed. Some of the varieties of Lilium longiflorum do very well in this same frame; they live out-of-doors with me, and, contrary to expectation, it is better to not be too curious about their condition under these circumstances, as the bulbs are doing their duty, and hate to be disturbed. Some of the varieties of Lilium longiflorum do very well in this same frame; they live out-of-doors with me, and, contrary to expectation, it is better to not be too curious about their condition under these circumstances, as the bulbs are doing their duty, and hate to be disturbed. Some of the varieties of Lilium longiflorum do very well in this same frame; they live out-of-doors with me, and, contrary to expectation, it is better to not be too curious about their condition under these circumstances, as the bulbs are doing their duty, and hate to be disturbed. Some of the varieties of Lilium longiflorum do very well in this same frame; they live out-of-doors with me, and, contrary to expectation, it is better to not be too curious about their condition under these circumstances, as the bulbs are doing their duty, and hate to be disturbed. Some of the varieties of Lilium longiflorum do very well in this same frame; they live out-of-doors with me, and, contrary to expectation, it is better to not be too curious about their condition under these circumstances, as the bulbs are doing their duty, and hate to be disturbed. Some of the varieties of Lilium longiflorum do very well in this same frame; they live out-of-doors with me, and, contrary to expectation, it is better to not be too curious about their condition under these circumstances, as the bulbs are doing their duty, and hate to be disturbed.

For the information of those who may be beginning to cultivate Lilies I make a brief mention of a few kinds which do well in the open ground in my indifferent climate. I grow many kinds in the nursery; some of them, such as L. regale, are improved, and others modified by lighter material, and many in the middle of raised Daffodil beds, composed of good sandy loam. All the Lilies of L. pardinum, including the best of them—californicum, do well almost anywhere. I grow a L. pardinum with L. candidum like warm and shelter from spring frost, and then do well in either peat or light loam; so does L. testaceum. The Martagon are not particular, though the white variety is best kept in a shade. L. candidum dwindles away in peat, but does admirably well in the rich loam of the Daffodil beds, and from its variety of form and colouring, and spotting, is most interesting to Lilies. L. spartum, which approaches very near it in form and habit, falls with me everywhere. The hybrid varieties of L. croceum, which figure in catalogues as "umbellatum," and under other names, are excellent for mixed borders, and succeed in any soil. L. colchicum, called also "artificial," produces a very fine head in a still soil. It does well in brick-clay, if well drained and well worked, and kept open with plenty of coarse sand. I grow many of this Lily from seed; the seedlings are a very rare and scarce scarlet L. pomponium, the brightest of all, is a capricious Lily, sometimes flowering very well in large bunches, but at others shedding more than half its bulbs before they open. This is a constitutional fault. All that can be done is to supply it with a variety of soil, I attribute it to atmospheric influences. L. candium and L. tigrinum I cannot boast about, for though I grow hundreds of both, they are never in the best form. The former was a warm soil than mine. The Tiger Lily does better than before, since I have planted it on very elevated beds in very sandy soil.

I may mention, as an instance of my difficulties of soil and climate, that nothing I can do will persuade the so-called "amaryllis from Buenos Ayres" to flower with me. However, by perseverance I have contrived to get a good display of Lilies through June and July, so I advise other amateurs who have failed hitherto not to allow me to be beaten, for all can do as much as I have done.

I may add that I have several times tried this covered-bed treatment for the North American terrestrial Orchids, but without success, though the material used is for the former discussion I have still to learn how to grow these splendid plants in England, though my American correspondents will not believe in the difficulty. I thought they would do in this Lily bed, because "indigence does not kill," and the macularia could not be forced to grow into large tubers, producing very fine spikes, and O.foliosa does fairly well. Vacant spaces in this bed may be filled up by many plants for the trial was abundant and various. For instance Hepaticas are now gay by the side of the central path, when their flowers are smothered by snow at half the height. C. Wilfley Del, Londonderry.

NEW OR NOTEWORTHY PLANTS.

LELIA ELEGANS TAUZTIANA, n. nov.

This is the grand Lelia elegans, that has excited the admiration of so many orchidists, the treasure of Mr. R. H. Measures, of the Woodlands, Streatham, S.W. It comes near that type with the sessile central lacinia which it possesses. It is very large flowers, of the brightest colour, are gorgeous. The sepalis are very broad, and light purple, petals cuneate-oblative, blunt, very broad, dark purple, splendens. 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 emarginate in front, the edges are crenulate on the side. The lip is very broad, and the former.

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 near a hedges near his house, and started work, he goes on christening one 'King of the Kings.' He collected and sent them to me. Mr. Sanders, meeting with a rather indifferent arrival, and I delayed him, so that in reality these three varieties came in three different batches. The superior part is of a peculiar purple-mauve, excepting near the black line, where it is light green. The base is light green with a purple edge, which is broad, but very obscure. The green shows, with some obscure indications of some marve reticulations. Lip rather slender, central portion two-horned, with retuse median horn, yellowish-green outside, full of blackish-purple spots inside. The lip is yellow, with a white margin of yellow midrib at the apex, mid-lobe rounded retuses, broadest side lobe toothed. Cover very covered with hairs, nearly equal to the light green branch. Pinked with marve retuse, and some marve retuse, with a black face. All are marve retuse, with a black face, and all are marve retuse, with a black face.
good reasons to hope for the acquisition of further knowledge in a short time. H. G. Herb.

CHYPREUM callosum (Hoff. f.) schelle var. utior. I have already stated, in Professor Wittmack's continuation of his Excellency Dr. von Regel's "Flora von Ceylon," that I have seen this species in Ceylon without any calli on the disc. Mr. R. H. Hughes 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 perhaps be supposed to have variant hybrids in the leaf and flowers, but I have not yet succeeded in believing it. To begin with, these things have appeared at various places (see Lindley, I. xxiii), then Mr. Regnier would have brought the other plant. Therefore I propose the name above given. H. G. Herb.

PHALANGOPSIS John Seden (Luehdorfia-amabilis), a. hyb.

Of all the many surprises which have emanated from that wonderful laboratory at Kew Nursery, this, 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 dotted with light rose-purple; the 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 its well-known parents as can well be imagined—and you are aware that I have never seen the other. But the ambling portrait (fig. 50) from an engraving obligedly lent by the Messrs. Veitch, will give a better idea of the general appearance of the flower, than any words of mine. It was raised by Mr. Seden from P. amabilis (the original plant of Blume, better known as P. grandiflora—not the P. amabilis of gardens), crossed with the pollen of P. loddianiana, the seed having been sown in November, 1884. At the present time the plant hangs in a globular old, dark green leaves. 3 to 6 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 when mature. 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, yellow, 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 old, deeply channelled longitudinal keel in front, 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, 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 probably 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. loddianiana is present, the lateral lobes are slightly notched, the latter being the representative of the long hairs of the parent species. The dark green colour of the leaves also comes from P. loddianiana. It is interesting to note the combination of characters in flowers, as the two parents are so different from each other. It is with great pleasure that I dedicate the charming plant, at Mr. Harry Veitch's special request, to his raider, Mr. John Seden, to whose gardens our indebted are for so many novelties—few of which equal and some sur-

pass, in distinctness and beauty, this, his latest production. R. A. Rolfe.

CHYPREUM Pesteriannum var. hyb. Bdg. This was kindly sent me by Mr. A. A. Pester, 38, Chausse de Forest, St. Gilles, Brussels, and to whom I have dedicated it. It was raised from C. barbatum as the pollen parent and C. philippinense (lavinigatum). The leaf is green, with darker nerves; peduncle deep Dahlia-carmine, hairy; bract near the base, 2 inches long, broad, deep purple, deep red at the base of the flower. Upper sepal transversely, half oblong, bluish-purple, white, with very broad Dahlia-carmine coloured nerves (seventeen); inferior sepal smaller and broader, maroon, yellow at the tip, the petals broad, liguilate, deflexed, undulate and dilate, mostly on the upper side at the base, whitish, with rows of small dark spots. The greatest part of the petal is of a light Dahlia-carmine colour at the base; there are a few blackish spots, and covered with numerous still hairs. In front it is foriptice, like the maxillae of some Coccinella, but much more curved. In the sinus, a small angle stands in the middle. The flower is equal in size to that of Pesteriannum, but the petals are much longer. H. G. Herb.

ODONTOGLOSSUM BRIWAT. Herb.f.

Mr. P. Sander has sent me a fine pasifice of this from Mr. J. D. Finslady, of Easterhill, Tolcross, Glasgow, and the plant is provided with fully developed linear-falcate wings. H. G. Herb.

ODONTOGLOSSUM DENDROCHILUM BLOXAM. Herb.f.

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, DUNSFIELD, LANCASHIRE.

Dukinfield, the residence of E. G. Wrigley, Esq. is, notwithstanding the smoky air of the surrounding district, famous for its Orchids. On the front of a large house, on the side of a clump of trees—alone there were of Dendrobium Wallerianum 140 spikes, varying in length from 1 to 4 feet, and carrying altogether upwards of 140 blooms. In an adjoining house were seen at least, a dozen spikes of which with three enormous growths, each about 5 feet long, carried respectively, thirty-six, thirty, and twenty-seven fine flowers. Other Dendrobies, either in flower or showing, were D. primuloidum, D. nobile, a fine batch just over; D. nobile, D. albo-sanguineum, D. Ainsworthii, D. crassnuelle, D. Parish, D. Jamesianum, promising to be very fine; D. chrysotoxum, D. Griffithianum, D. Schroederi, D. Lanzewittii, D. Falconeri, showing very strong growth of about 20 blooms, showing two to six flowers open, and many more to follow; D. devonianum, just opening its first flowers; D. Bremnerianum, with several of its very pretty flowers; and last, though not least, Heterocormum, whose sweet perfume filled the air.

The Cattleyas are well managed, the foliage having the bronze hue and firm texture denoting perfect health. Several fine pieces of C. Per- villiana, C. bellidiformis, and C. woodiana, raised by Mr. R. Williams in the Orchid Almira, C. Lawrenceana, are bridled with flower sheaths. Other varieties worth mention are C. Warriri, C. chocolate, C. criptea, 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 creamy white with fifty growths—a fine plant, in perfect condition. A very large pan of Caleogone cristata, Cattleya variety, was carrying twenty-four spikes, but many others had been cut; another pan of the ordinary variety of C. cristata had borne upwards of 200 flowers. A fine piece of C. Parvinna, C. wariorum, and C. Parvinna, spikes, and on a shelf near the roof some fine pots of Pilocoea engleri were very strong and very healthy. Odontoglossums were not the only plants on show, as the whole of the greenhouse was filled with a fine variety of the Orchids, with all their accessories. The others were fine specimens of C. minutula, C. fimbriata, C. speciosa, and C. neilliana, but these were mainly flowers.