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It was during the years 1865–66, while engaged in Coffee planting in the district of Wynaad, in the province of Malabar, that I witnessed the phenomenon of the seeding of Bambusa arundinacea. The plantation I had charge of at the time was situated in the midst of an extensive Bamboo jungle within but a short distance of the frontier of Mysore, and on the main road from the Malabar and Mysore princes. At the time of my arrival in the district, the magnificent Bamboo forest, interspersed with such deciduous hard-wooded trees as Teak, Kino, Rose, and Sandhi woods, and others of an equally valuable description, was, although unknown to me at the time, upon the point of a rapid transformation. Hundreds of square miles thickly covered with the exquisitely graceful clumps of the Bamboo, giving to the landscape as far as the eye could reach a beauty difficult to describe, were to be changed in the brief period of a little over a year by fire into a charred and blackened wilderness; the myriads of nodding plumes that for half a century had graced the woodlands were, at the call of Nature to blossom, yield their seed, and disappear from the face of the earth as by the breath of a destroying angel.

The south-west monsoon rains of 1865 had ceased about the beginning of September, leaving the bamboo trunks of Malabar in the very hey-day of their glorious greenery, the Bamboo plumes waving to and fro by the gentle breezes still prevailing from the westward, glistening in the light of a tropical sun, and, as yet, showing no traces of the change they were soon to undergo. As the season advanced, hot parching winds from the east began to take place of the more kindly breezes from the west, and by Christmas, the leaves of the Bamboo thickly covered the ground. Simultaneously with the disappearance of the leaves from the laterals, the inflorescences began to appear, and the aspect of the country in every direction changed as if by magic. No one was prepared for such an eventuality, and the English planters in the district were struck with something akin to alarm at the sight of facts that showed the inconstancy of a brief period, not allowing Bamboo would be left in the forest. A few there were who refused to believe that the culms would perish after ripening their seeds, and were only persuaded by the actual realisation of the fact. As nearly as I can remember, the seed was matured about the 10th day, when the grain weighing down the culms to a third of their length, and giving them with a graceful as well as fruitful appearance. When the seed, which was about the size and had much the appearance of small Oats, had fully matured, it fell off in quantity into showers by passing breezes, and then came a happy season for both man and beast. Sea-fowl, spar-fowl, partridge, jungle-fowl, and quail, with which the jungle abounded, revelled in, and got fat upon, the plentiful supply of good food, so suddenly bestowed upon them by the hand of Nature, and man himself was not slow to take advantage of the offer. The cooings from Mysore employed on the Coffee plantations could with difficulty be induced to remain steadily at work during the Bamboo harvest, and the jungle tribes could be persuaded to go by all means, but subsisted solely on the fallen grain of the Bamboo, so long as any could be gathered from the ground. This seed they appeared to highly value, and, judging from appearances, it seemed to be ground into meal by the aid of small hand-mills, and two modes were employed in its cooking—the one by baking in the form of cakes, and the other in boiling it into a kind of thick porridge. I myself ate the cakes on several occasions, and found them fairly palatable. These jungle tribes, although perfectly aware of the value of the vast granary thus laid at their feet, were, notwithstanding, improvident to a degree. They ate abundantly of the fruit whilst it lay on the ground, but made no provision for the future destruction of the whole by jungle fires. So, after these had licked the ground, they had, perforce, to return to work on the Coffee plantations. At the height of the dry season, and when the earth was thickly covered with a coating of ash and leaves, began to do their work, and, apparently, so completely that it was hard to believe that a single Bamboo seed could have escaped destruction, and that in the course of a decade or so, another such magnificent Bamboo forest could be produced; but Nature, in some mysterious way, was equal to the occasion, and before I left India in 1877, the Bamboo zone of Malabar and Mysore was clothed with another jungle, consisting of clumps approaching in size and grandeur those that perished in 1865.

From the date of the seeding of the Bamboo, the clumps stood throughout the following year, and it was not till nearly a year after that their complete destruction by fire began. When the dead and sapless clumps caught light, the whole country was filled with flame and smoke for weeks together; loud reports were heard night and day. From the pent-up gases within the hollow culms, and the whole Bamboo zone so picturesque and beautiful but a twelvemonth before was quickly reduced to a scene of desolation. The total destruction of the clumps, however, was not accomplished in one season, many escaping the fires till the second, and some till the third.

The young seedlings soon began to appear, but made but slow progress for several years. As time went on, the annual growth of culms waxed stouter and stouter, till at last a thick under-growth of low Bamboo tufts covered the ground, which, in the fullness of time began to send up gigantic canes, till the forest was restored to its former strength.

With reference to the period of time required for the maturation of Bambusa arundinacea, I was at some little trouble, while in India, to ascertain from the native tribes inhabiting the jungles of the district the approximate duration of its existence, and was told by several men, apparently about sixty years of age, living widely apart, that they remembered a similar phenomenon of the seeding of the whole of the Bamboo of the district when they were boys. From this I concluded that about fifty years was the limit to the life of this giant species of Bamboo.

About three months before the flowering of the Bamboo, I had occasion to clear some 30 or 40 acres of land for the purpose of Coffee planting, the culms of the Bamboo being cut close to the ground. I waited patiently, curious to know the result of such an operation. When the Bamboo rains began, it was observed that the ground began at once to send up numerous small culms of from 8 to 10 feet in height, and furnished with lateral branches. On the cessation of the rains these immediately flowered and seeded, after which the old stalks perished absolutely, so that the act of cutting down the original culms had only the effect of delaying, not frustrating, Nature in her efforts at reproduction. J. Lawrie.

NEW OR NOTEWORTHY PLANTS.

**Cypredia insignis.**

This is a native of Nepal, so it was surprising to me to obtain from a native collector a large quantity of a species closely resembling it from so far south as Bangalore. It is but the white margin of the standard is broader, and runs right down to the base; the purple spots are crowded into the middle of the bright apple-green centre. The petals and lip resemble those of the Indian forms, but the lip is more yellow. The shield is different in shape: instead of being cordate, with a notch in the apex, it is almost ovate, with, at the most, a depression at the tip.

It is a decidedly charming plant, of very neat habit, and appears to be very floriferous. It will, I think, be welcomed by the lovers of Cypredia. A considerable quantity was brought into Singapore, and a number of plants have ever found their way to England. H. Ribby, Singapore.

**A New Hybrid Lily, Lilium Martagon x Lilium Huttonii.**

Hybrid Lilies are so rare, that to get a new one is a matter of much interest. The only clear and undoubted instance known at present is Lilium testaceum, the Nankeen Lily, which is evidently a cross between candidum and martagon. I believe that some of the forms of the bulbiferum series (especially umbellatum and fulgens), will prove to be garden crosses, and very likely some of the forms between speciosum and auratum. The plant I am writing about at present has been raised by Mr. T. van Tubergen of Haastley, by fertilising Lilium Martagon with the pollen of L. Huttonii. The cross was made in 1886, and the plants have just flowered for the first time. The flower is made large by the intermediate between the two dissimilar original types, that I cannot doubt that a real cross has been effected. Mr. van Tubergen has only a small stock of plants at present, but is multiplying them for distribution. The description of this is made following the general rules. Care must be taken to test the condition of the leaf and flower he kindly forwarded:

Balb like that of L. Huttonii, white, not yellow, like that of L. Martagon, globose, 2 inches in diameter. Stem 4 feet high, with leaves in whorls, long according to the strength of the plant, eight or twelve leaves in a wheel, oblong, acute, thin, bright green, 5 or 6 inches long. Flowers at present 5 to 8 on a plant; pedicels very curved. Perianth-segments spreading from the base, oblong, acute, 1½ inches long, ½ inch broad at the middle, dull yellow in the lower half, with copious small brown spots, passing in the upper half into unspotted chartreuse, blushed a little with dull yellow, dull chartreuse on the outside. Stamens equally recurved, an inch long; filaments yellow; anthers linear, brownish, ½ inch long. Ovary cylindrical, green, ½ inch long; style curved, green.