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SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1886.

Toffee sm harta of England.—In view of the interest occasioned by recent acquiries in the Honolulu Horticultural Society, we have procured a Collection of sewer's of the most important varieties of TOBACCO, as represented in the Islands, and in the United States, and other producing centres. Experimental packets, price 2s. each, containing 20 seeds each; price 5s., per packet, post paid. The collection of sewer's varieties, 5s., per pack., with printed instructions for cultivation, from the Hon Society. By Mr. W. H. LARMER, Secretary.

CHRYSANTHEMUM CULINGFORDI (Scott-Crimesi), 10d. each, 2s. per half dozen.

SUTTON'S PRIZE LAWN GRASS SEEDS.

Dedicated to the memory of Mr. J. A. Day, of Vemonte, Canada.

SUTTON'S PRIZE LAWN GRASS SEEDS.

SUTTON'S GRASS SEEDS FOR GARDEN LAWS.

For bushel, 3s. 6d. per gallon, 3s. 6d.

"Your new plot of wallpaper, which I don't think I have ever seen better."

SUTTON'S GRASS SEEDS FOR TURF GROUNDS.

For bushel, 2s. 6d. per gallon, 2s. 6d.

"The Committee have decided that they have never been satisfied with the Grass Seed you have supplied for this ground during the last few seasons."

SUTTON'S SHIPMENTS OF CINNAMON AND PEPPER.

3s. 6d. per pound.

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CYPRIPECTUM SANDERIANUM, n. "*.

This is an extraordinary surprise as well as a beauty from the Malayh Archipelago. It is a near ally of Cypripedium longifolium, an older name which ever, philippinense) and Roebekei, standing nearer the last in the narrow sepalas, which are held in C. longifolium by about a half, and which have a broad, pale, and purple sepals which have a purple and green sheath at the base. I am not sure whether this is correct, the two peduncles at hand bear two flowers each. I am, however, quite certain they ultimately bear more, as in C. lavatigum, where four flowers are quite usual. The green bracts have a purple hue outside, are ciliate at the borders, striped with darker purples inside. The purple which is on the marked sepals, which are on the green ovaries, which are covered with stiff purple sepals. Sepals very convolute, triangular-lanceolate, with dark purple nerves, short hair scattered everywhere on where, and still longer hair thick on the mid-line. They are light whitish inside, where the dark nerves have a fine bar; the nerves are generally seven in number. Both sides of the ovary are covered by sepals which are the result of the union of two organs, are nearly equal. Petals linear, blunt, nearly three times as long as the sepals; broader at the base. In that situation, which is the result of the confluence of the two cores, the reverse bracts standing quite near one another. In front there is a light yellow, then a light purple area, and all those are drawn into a pointed point. The sepals remaining one is dark blackish-purple. The dark brownish lip is nearly shaped as in Cypripedium Steveli; hence a slipper for, I may not say the velvety, but there is still a velvety appearance on the anterior small shoe is blunt, conical, retuse at the top. Whether it is always emarginate at the top, as I saw it in five flowers, I cannot say. They do not seem to be folded at the front of the lip. They appear to perish very soon, and to bear very obscure asperities. The staminodes alloid shaped, stout, with three to five, or sometimes as those of the species named before. It may be divided in two parts. The superior one is cuscate, and overlapping a little the anterior ligulate retuse part, which has an apicellate in front and some teeth (of course very small ones) on the sides. The cucullus has hairs at the base on both sides. The leaves are as brilliant as those of Cypripedium lavatigum, broad, stiff, shining as it vanished. I had a wild specimen, a living plant, and two peduncles those peduncles originated from imported plants, and there can be no doubt that when the plants are established they may have a far better story to the actual beauty. It is a great pleasure to dedicate this fine novelty to Mr. F. Sander himself. H. G. Rb. f.

CATTLEYA LARIATA LUDDEMMANNIA SCHROERERIANA, n. var.

This is the Cattleya speciosissima Schroederiana which has a very great favor in London, and was kindly sent me by Baron von Schroeder. It is much in the way of Cattleya Reinickiana bells, and some undescribed types of the glorious collection of Mr. Let, but it has the narrow lip of Cattleya Luddeccioniana. The flower is large, snow-white, cattleya excipitilis, grand. There is an orange medium line running in the midline of the bract superior part, and there is an orange dash on each side, near the lateral angle. A series of obsolete mauve-purple streaks stand one by one at the sides of the median line, and the whole axils of the lip is covered with numerous broken lines of mauve-purple. All that speaks of relation to Cattleya Musaica. The base of the column green. Black.

When I have seen of C. speciosissima Lodowii from Mr. Low (and I have a type before me, dried) and the C. speciosissima regina of Sir Trevor Lawrence, Black, the lip is much different, which is well depicted in Wolters’ Orchid Monatsbl. But there is scarcely a doubt left to me that the Eng-

hish call all the Luddeccioniana speciosissima Lodowii, since my late friend Luddeccion obtained his Cattleya under that name. I may add that I had a very similar thing, rosy, not nearly so grand in colors, from Mr. Kramer, Klein Platteh, some years ago, as C. speciosissima Lodowii. H. G. Rb. f.

ORCHIDS FOR AMATEURS. (Collected from p. 309.)
PLOENEO. — The section of the genus Cotechyne known as Plenomex is of course the type of the Cotechyne alpine forms, all from the lofty mountains of tropical Asia. They possess a very distinct and peculiar habit, which at once distinguishes them from the rest of the genus. The specimen here has a large plaited deciduous leaves which spring from the top of the pseudobulb. The bulbs are annual, and produce one or two flowers either after the fall of the leaves from the centre of the young shoots, or from the axils of the young leaves. When grown well, and surrounded by Selaginellas or bright green growing succulents, they are amongst the most beautiful of winter flowering Orchids.

Culture. — The great secret of the culture of Plocenes consists in keeping them dry and cool, with a little water and a good mixture of peat. They begin to fade and turn yellow until the flower-buds make their appearance; they then need water, or the flowers will be poor, and at the same time some some very weak. There may be planted around the bulbs, or a fresh supply of sphagnum should be laid over the pots. This will serve a double purpose—it will keep the flowers moist, and prevent too great a supply of water and will give a pleasing appearance to the plant when the flowers expand. No water should be allowed to fall on the open blossoms or they fade very quickly. It may be of advantage in watering them to place the bulbs open. After the plants have flowered if the bulbs are crowded they should be taken up and separated, re-planed in the same manner. The best way is to leave the old bulb and that the old bulbs shall be shaved away and die; this will enable you to plant the pan so that none of those plants shall be grown, a young plant from a large unoccupied space need be left as the leaves are 6 inches long and 2 or 3 inches broad when fully grown, sufficient room must be left for their development. The most suitable compost for the terrestrial species is a mixture of good leaf mould and sand; some re- commend loam, peat and sand, but I have found it lead me to plant them, provided it is good and free from worms. The arboreal species, the precox group, should be grown in baskets in sphagnum, to which a little peat is mixed. A few dry Oak leaves may be added with advantage. In their native haunts the ground is only liberally carpeted with their flowers at the commencement of the rainy season. The oldest speciosissima received the vernacular name "Indian Coccus." 

Pitonia lagcnergia (fig. Warner, pl. 17; Bot. Mag., 3570). — A native of Darjeeling and the slopes of the Himalayas, at an altitude from 7000 to 8000 feet. It grows on the ground. This species is named "Iage-nergia" from its fijgon-shaped pseudobulbs, which have the appearance of the half covered by a conical lid. The bulbs are green, spotted with brownish-red, and surrounded by a brown network derived from the bracts which surround them when the plants are young. The plant sends out at the lateral scales, two or more growing from each bulb. They are from 2 to 3 inches in diameter, of a pale rose colour. The lip is corona-shaped, yellow within, with a white margin spotted with large crimson blotches. Although the commonest it is perhaps the most beautiful of the section. Some exceptionally fine varieties are found among the flowers in winter. This plant is so easily grown that it ought to have a place in every green house. A plentiful supply of air is needed for its full development.

P. meieae (fig. Bot. Mag., 37; Bot. Mag., 555). — A native of Khasia, Assam, at an alti- tude of 4000—5000 feet. The pseudobulbs resemble those of the last species, but are constricted by a horizontal groove, which is covered by a brown covering, but when young they are enclosed in broad scale-like imbricated bracts, which become brown as the bulbs mature. The flowers are white. The lip, which is also white, is marshed with golden-yellow in the centre, and spotted with crimson around the margin. It flowers in October and November. Pedo (fig. Bot. Mag., 575). — A native of Upper Nepal and Sikkim, in ever lobed regions than the two former. It is found at an elevation of 8000—10,000 feet. The pseudobulbs are ovoid and more than half covered by a brown covering, and covered by a sparse network of brown fibers. The flowers are larger than those of P. Lycogala, white, sometimes purple, or blue, with sharp teeth, is covered with a brown matted network of veins. In flowers in June and July.

P. munillia tricolor (Orchid Album, iii, pl. 107). — The lip is pale yellow, with a golden-yellow network and very large.

P. mourenii (fig. Bot. Mag., 4599). — Sikkim and Nepal, 5000—7000 feet above the sea. This species is much sought after. The plant grows upon the branches of Oaks, and should be cultivated in a basket. The pseudobulbs resemble those of P. Lycogala, but the circular rim is not so marked, or if it is, it is only 1 inch in diameter. The lip has three raised crests. The lip is spotted with yellow, and has three reddish-purple bars. The lateral lobes shorter than the column. The median nearly twice as broad as long, deeply notched, with recurved edges. It is ochre colored, veined and marked with golden-brown. It flowers in June and July.

P. nodosaria (fig. Bot. Mag., 5838). — The pseudobulbs are only half an inch in inch in breadth, and perennial. They form close tufts on the branches of Oaks. It is a native of Sikkim at an altitude of 7000—10,000 feet. The flowers are borne on a long scape, springing from the axils of the young leaves. They are 2 inches in diameter and rose colored. The lip is blotched with pale purple brown mottle. It flowers in May. E. T. Lowes.

(To be continued.)

IRIS CENGIALLI.

AN ATTEMPT TOWARDS GARDEN NOMEN- CLATURE.

Under this name there has recently been intro- duced into cultivation a dwarf feet blooming, light blue, bearded Iris, which especially when grown in masses, is a welcome addition to the floral beauties of the latter end of May or early June, though its somewhat flimsy and tender petals are apt to be torn, and disfigured by the, alas! too frequent frosts of early summer. It needs no special care, only asking to be placed in light but rich soil in some sunny spot, where the dark dampness of winter is unknown.

But it is not about its culture or the worth of its beauty that I wish you now to speak; I desire rather to call attention to it because it becomes a type of the difficulties of nomenclature which so often arise, or, may I say, always arise, whenever any one attempts to cultivate all or even a few of the many wild kinds of the same sort of plant. (I purposely use the untechnical words "kind" and "sort.")

And first let me speak concerning the authority for applying the name Iris Cengalli to the plant introduced under that name.

My earliest specimen came to me from my friend, Mr. Max Leland, and I have had it two years ago I brought away from a visit to that admirable botanist, D. N. Pedro, in his lovely home in the Val di Letto, on the west side of the Lago di Garda, a plant which he called Iris cengalli (and his knowledge of the flora of the