

New Garden Plants.

ANGRÆCUM ARTICULATUM, *n. sp.*

Foliis cuneato-oblongis inæquali bilobis inæqualibus; pedunculis crassis basi ima multivaginatibus supernis racemosis; bracteis triangulis, toros conicos retusos pro pedicellis recipiendis vix æquantibus; ovariis pedicellatis gracilibus elongatis; sepalo supremo cuneato-oblongo acuminato, inferiori subæquali omnino connato apice nunc reflexo; tepalis oblongis acutis; labello cuneato oblongo apiculato, breviori, calcari filiformi acuto porrecto ovarium pedicellatum nunc subæquante, nunc prope ter superante, nunc illo bene breviori; columna brevi trigona; anthera apice minute apiculata (caudicula bene simplici).

Among all the *Angræca* represented by Aubert de Petit Thouars, there is only the *Angræcum citratum* that has cuneate leaves like those of this very interesting species, and its nearest relations, the western *Angræcum bilobum*, Lindl., and its allies. These leaves are very unequal, cuneate, and unequally bilobed. The common peduncle is very short, more than two spans long, flexuose in the middle. The basilar part only is covered with large acute sheaths, all the other portion bears flowers. It is most remarkable that the flower-stalks are articulated with a thick mamilar body, somewhat longer than the bract. The cream-white flowers are as large as those of the well-known Faham tea plant, the *Angræcum fragrans*. They are very difficult of representation, for the plant appears to delight in endless caprices in the production of polymorphous flowers. I have been twice favoured with the flowers, but they were very different, and a whole inflorescence I lately obtained proves them to be widely varying. There is a good hope that the inferior sepal may keep constantly connate, thus forming a kind of a sheath for the benefit of the straight spur. Yet, as if to indulge in the pleasure of not having less than six perigonal segments, there is one flower that bears three petals in lieu of the customary two. How can I describe the spur? It is straight, filiform, acute, but do not ask for its length. I have seen it three times as long as the stalked ovary, in other cases equalling it in length, and in some instances shorter. At all events it develops very late, and is not to be seen outside of the bud. The column, too, is full of caprices. I have, however, watched what would rather appear to be its normal development. In other cases it indulges in morphological fun, even bearing before it two filiform arms (such as are seen in *Schoenorchis juncifolia*), but with polleniferous knobs; thus aping the filaments of such plants as have not the honour of being Orchids.

This pretty plant appears to be a great rarity, since I have not seen it in any herbarium, and since there are but two living plants in Europe, as far as I know. They are both small, three-leaved, the larger one being just making two new leaves, and having for the last three years produced every season one flower-stalk. The leaves reach the length of 6 inches.

I am indebted for this great curiosity to the kindness of the Rev. Mr. Ellis, of Rose Hill, Hoddesdon, Herts, who has also favoured me with the particulars of its growth, &c. It is another of the treasures brought home from Madagascar, though not indeed rivalling the most glorious *spolia* introduced by the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis—the *Ouvirandras*, *Aëranthus sesquipedalis*, *Grammangis* (*Grammatophyllum*) *Ellisii*, and *Angræcum Ellisii*. *H. G. Rehb. fil.*