

CLOWESIA rosea.

Pink-flowered Clowesia.

GYNANDRIA MONANDRIA.

Nat. ord. ORCHIDACEÆ, § VANDEÆ.

CLOWESIA. *Supra misc. 39.* Flos subglobosus, patulus. Sepala subæqualia; lateralibus paulò obliqua, in mentum breve producta, basibus connatis. Petala conformia, latiora, fimbriata. Labellum concavum, carnosum, cum labello continuum nec articulatum, obsoletè trilobum, margine in fimbriam glandulosam laceram solutum, disco læve. Columna semiteres, clavata, utrinque apice obtusa cornuta; clinandrio alto carnosissimo serrato. Stigma: sinus transversalis. Pollinia 2, linearia, dorso sulcata, glandulâ subrotundâ, caudiculâ membranaceâ clepsydreiformi! —Caulis carnosus, foliosus. Scapus radicalis, multiflorus, erectus.

Clowesia rosea.

A short time since we gave some account of this beautiful plant, which we then knew only from some flowers and a description furnished by a correspondent. Since then we have had better means of examining it.

It is a native of Brazil, and first flowered at Broughton Hall, near Manchester, with the Rev. Mr. Clowes, a zealous cultivator of Orchidaceæ, after whom it is named. At a later period (March last) we received it from Sion Gardens, by permission of His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, and from that plant the accompanying figure was taken. Up to the present time we have heard of it nowhere else.

It is very like a *Catasetum* in habit. The stems are from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches long, ovate, clothed with the remains of the bases of leaves. The leaves, which I have not seen, are said to be three, lanceolate, ovate, acuminate, and at the point twisting a little to one side. The inflorescence proceeds from the base of the stems (not apex as was formerly stated on the authority of Mr. Clowes's gardener, who thought apex signified the bottom), and consists of five or six, probably more, erect delicate white flowers tinged with pink. They are

remarkable for having their petals and the end of the lip broken up at the margin into numerous delicate glandular fringes, which give them a very rich and beautiful appearance.

As a genus *Clowesia* is perfectly distinct from every thing previously described. Its flowers being extended a little into a chin in front, suggest its belonging to the Maxillaridous division; but its whole habit and the singular apparatus of its pollen-masses oppose such an arrangement. The latter organs rest on a broad viscid gland like that of a *Catasetum*, but the caudicula, or part that connects the gland and pollen-masses, is broad, thin, and contracted in the middle so as to resemble an hour-glass; but whether that is the usual structure, or as we suspect merely consequent upon the separation of the caudicula from the anther-bed, we have not had an opportunity of ascertaining. Upon the whole it is probable that *Clowesia* must stand in the same division as *Catasetum*.

Fig. 1. represents the lip seen from above; 2. the column; 3. the pollen apparatus seen in front, and 4. the same behind.