



W. Fitch del.

Pub by S. Curtis Glasgow, Scot Dec 1 1845

Swan Sc



CYCNÓCHES VENTRICÓSUM; *var.* Egertoniánum.  
 VENTRICOSE-LIPPED CYCNOCHES, OR SWAN-NECK;  
 Sir Francis Egerton's *var.*

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*Class and Order.*

GYNANDRIA MONANDRIA.

( Nat. Ord.—ORCHIDÆ. )

*Generic Character.*

*Perianthium* explanatum. *Sepala* lateralia lanceolata, basi paululùm sub labello connata; supremo angustiore. *Petala* latiora, falcata, decurva. *Labellum* liberum, ealcaratum, columnâ continuum, lanceolatum, integerrimum, ungue abrupto calloso. *Columna* elongata, arcuata, teres, apice clavata, auriculis 2 falcatis ad latera clinandrii. *Anthera* bilocularis. *Pollinia* 2, postice sulcata, subpedicellata; *caudiculâ* lineari; *glandulâ* grossâ.—*Habitus* *Cataseti* (sed racemus lateralis). *Lindl.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CYCNOCHES\* *ventricosum*; sepalis petalisque lanceolatis reflexis, labello integro ventricoso acuminato basi calloso, ungue brevi, columna arcuata sepalo supremo duplo brevior. *Batem.*

CYCNOCHES *ventricosum*. *Batem. Orch. of Mex. et Guatem. tab. 5.*

*Var. Egertonianum*; sepalis petalisque ovato-lanceolatis reflexis, labello columna continuo obovato margine incurvo digitis 5 clavatis utrinque instructo, epichilio lineari membranaceo digitis vix longiore. *Batem.*

CYCNOCHES *Egertonianum*. *Batem. Orchid. of Mex. et Guatemala.*

CYCNOCHES

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\* So called by Mr. LINDLEY, from *κυκνος*, a swan, and *αικνον*, a neck, from the resemblance of the column to the curved neck of a swan.



CYCNOCHES *ventricosum*,  $\alpha$ , C. *Egertonianum*. *Lindl. Bot. Reg.* 1843, *Suppl.* 77, *with a wood cut.*

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The concluding plate of Mr. BATEMAN's splendid work on the ORCHIDACEÆ of Mexico and Guatemala, with its accompanying pages, are devoted to a most remarkable transformation of *CYCNOCHES ventricosum* into that kind of *CYCNOCHES* which had been called C. *Egertonianum*; and a history of their transformation is there recorded. The same subject is taken up by Professor LINDLEY, in the November number of the Botanical Register, 1843, (Supplement,) and a beautiful wood-cut is given of a portion of a raceme, bearing the flowers of the two kinds, and intermediate states. There can be no doubt, therefore, of the propriety of considering them as varieties of one and the same species; a conclusion which could not be arrived at by anything short of such ocular demonstration. In one respect, Mr. BATEMAN's figure is still more remarkable, for the same pseudo-bulb bears two racemes, one of them exhibiting perfect flowers of C. *ventricosum*, and the other perfect C. *Egertonianum*, as if from the effect of grafting. The flowers of C. *ventricosum* (of which a figure is prepared for this Magazine) are full four inches in diameter, with yellow-green sepals and petals, and a large, white, undivided lip: those of our variety will be best understood by an inspection of the figure. I may observe that, in the stove of the Royal Botanic Garden, where our figures were made, the respective varieties have hitherto continued constant, neither of them showing an approach to the other kind.

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Fig. 1. Front view of the Column and Lip. 2. Side view of ditto.