

4. *N. CURTISII*, n. sp.—Folia lanceolata, acuminata, petiolata. Scapus brevis. Racemus brevis, multiflorus, pubescens. Bracteae anguste lanceolatae, pubescentes. Ovarium pubescens, triquetrum, ovoideum. Sepala lineari-lanceolata, pubescens, cum petalis et labellum cuspidatis. Petala paullo latiora, extus carinata. Labellum petalis subsimile, callo medio lineare paullo incrassato.

Hab. Sumatra; *Curtis*, n. 55! Island of Penang; West Hill, at 2000 ft. elevation; *Curtis*, n. 1185!

Leaves 8–18 in. long by $1\frac{1}{2}$ – $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. broad. Scape much shorter than the leaves. Racemes 4–5 in. long. Bracts 9–12 lin. long by $1\frac{1}{2}$ – $2\frac{3}{4}$ lin. broad. Pedicels 2 lin. long. Ovary $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin. long. Segments 5–6 lin. long. Column and free portion of filaments each about 1 lin. long. Style 2 lin. long.

The leaves are broader and the racemes shorter than in any of the preceding species, while the pubescence is also very marked. The Penang plant seems quite identical with the Sumatran one. In this latter two or three of the flowers I have examined are monstrous, while others are in the normal condition. In one the two lateral sepals and the lip occur in their normal position, the dorsal sepal and the two petals being carried at least a line higher by a pedicel-like growth formed of their united bases together with the column. After elongating for another line the style becomes free, while the filaments remain further united for over half a line more, when they branch in the ordinary way, the central filament being, as usual, a little longer than the lateral ones. This condition is represented on Pl. XLVIII. fig. 13. It appears to result from a remarkable lengthening of the floral axis. All the organs appear to be quite perfect. In a second flower, however, the petals are united to the lateral sepals, while the filaments are wholly connate. In other respects the flower is unaltered.