

It was in 1831 that Sir William Hooker established the fine genus *Peristeria* upon the Dove Orchid, *El Spirito Santo*, which had been sent to him by Mr. Harrison and Mr. Arnold Harrison from Liverpool. In 1836 came *Peristeria pendula*, Hook., in 1837 Dr. Lindley named *Peristeria cerina*. In 1838 Messrs. Knowles and Westcott described their *Peristeria guttata*, a plant no one appears to have seen since. From that day to this no new *Peristeria* has appeared. I, indeed, named in 1852 *Peristeria cerina guttulata* as a variety, and in 1856 Dr. Lindley described his *Peristeria fuscata*. Even if we followed him, which I do not think it right to do (there being no connecting links), this plant was an old subject, *Anguloa squalida*, Popp. and End., published in 1835, hence also belonging to the decennium of *Peristerias*. I proposed in 1852 the genus *Lycomormium* for it, a genus corroborated by a second species in my herbarium. And now, in 1883, I have before me a new *Peristeria*. A fine raceme has been sent to me in alcohol, and I hope soon to see the living plant. It comes from Western South America, and is the sister of *Peristeria pendula*, Hook., since it is only the second species with such broad, linear, fleshy arms to the column, which will, no doubt, be recognised as toys for insects by some people. The epichile of this species is totally distinct from anything seen hitherto in the genus. It is rhomboid, broader at its anterior retuse end, where it is equally three-lobed, hence I may be excused for calling it retuse. From its base arises a very curious, broad, nearly triangular callus, with about six ribs and five furrows in the middle, and this is prolonged in the middle into a narrow thick line, which ends as an umbo on the median apiculus of the blade. Another novel feature is the presence of a low transverse triangular body at the summit of the column. Dr. Lindley would have compared it to an old-fashioned three-horned hat—as for me I am reminded of the modern head-cover of the Italian *carabinieri*. Between the basilar oblong wings there is a pyriform callus, broader under the column, deeply channelled in its median longitudinal line.

Mr. F. Sander has just imported living plants of this. The flowers appear to be decidedly destitute of spots, but whether they are white, or ochre, or light yellow in colour I cannot say. No doubt they will have a fine perfume. It is one of the most interesting of recent introductions. *H. G. Rchb. f.*

* *Peristeria ephippium*, n. sp.—Aff. *Peristeriæ pendulæ*, Hook.; hypochilii alis semioblongis, callo pyriformi canaliculato interjecto: epichilio subrhomboideo antrorsum dilatato, retuso trilobo; callo maximo sellæformi imposito triangulo, basi latissimo, 4–6 obtusissime carinato, antrorsum in lineam incrassatam descendente; columnæ brachiis linearibus porrectis, apiculo transverso triangulo humili in apice columnæ. *H. G. Rchb. f.*