

Renanthera matutina LINDL. in Bot. Reg. 29 (1843) t. 41, G. K. in Bot. Zeit. 1 (1843) 760.

"Caule ramoso, foliis lato-linearibus oblique emarginatis, paniculis elongatis nutantibus, sepalis exterioribus lateralibus internis latioribus spatulatis, labelli limbo ovato basi bicalloso.

"*Aërides elongatum*. Blume l. c. [Bijdr. 366.]

"Hab. in Java, in rupibus calcareis prope Kuripan, Blume. Flores puniceae."

Epiphytic on trees. In habit similar to *Renanthera storiei*. Stems erect, 210 to 215 cm high. Leaves distichous, greenish, oblong-elliptic, unequally bilobed at apex, 6.5 to 11.3 cm long, 2.7 to 4 cm wide, 3 to 4.5 cm distant. Peduncles 11.5 to 11.8 cm long. Panicles many-flowered (50 to 70 or more). Flowers small, of the same color as *Renanthera storiei* var. *philippinensis*, 13 to 14.5 mm long, 9 to 10.5 mm wide. Pedicellate ovary slender, 9 to 11 mm long. Lateral sepals asymmetrically spatulate, clavate, rather abruptly dilated above, 6.5 to 7 mm long, 3.5 to 4 mm wide above the middle, about 1 mm wide across the claw. Dorsal sepal oblong-ob lanceolate, obtuse, 7 to 7.5 mm long, about 3 mm wide at widest portion. Petals very similar to the dorsal sepal but smaller, broadly rounded at the apex, 5.5 to 6 mm long, 2 mm wide. Labellum relatively small, fleshy, 3.5 to 3.75 mm long, deeply saccate-spurred at base; 3-lobed at the apex; lateral lobes transversely subquadrate, broadly truncate, about 1 mm high; the middle lobe strongly recurved, triangular-ovate, subacute, about 1.25 mm long, 1 to 1.10 mm wide; spur cylindrical-conic, about 2 mm long. Column minute, 1.5 mm long. Anther broadly ovoid, about 1.5 mm long, 1.25 mm across. Pollinia four.

MINDANAO, Zamboanga Province, on a small island on the east coast of Zamboanga, *Mrs. Kenneth B. Day s. n.*, September, 1932. The plants were epiphytic on trees in mangrove swamps.

This species is characterized by its very small flowers.

Genus VANDA Jones

VANDA MERRILLII Ames and Quis. var. ROTORII Ames and Quis. var. nov. Plate 2, fig. 8; Plate 9, fig. 1.

Haec varieta floribus omnino badiis neque striatis neque maculatis a *Vanda Merrillii* differt.

In habit and flower parts very similar to the species. The flowers are essentially the same in size; the sepals and petals

are ox-blood red within, and chalcedony yellow on the back; the lateral lobes of the labellum pure white; the middle lobe of the labellum Vandyke red except the base of the auricles which are chalcedony yellow; column naphthalene yellow, and the pedicellate ovary white.

LUZON, Manila, Doctor Rotor's gardens, *Phil. Nat. Herb.* 109 *Quisumbing*, February 9, 1934.

The plant was originally collected by a friend of Doctor Rotor from a tree along the road between Baler, Tayabas Province, and Cabanatuan, Nueva Ecija Province, Luzon.

This variety resembles var. *immaculata* Ames and Quis. in the complete absence of bars or maculations on the flowers, but differs in the ox-blood red petals and sepals and Vandyke red middle lobe of the labellum.

This variety is dedicated to Dr. A. B. Rotor, a lover of orchids.

Genus TRICHOGLOTTIS Reichenbach f.

TRICHOGLOTTIS GUIBERTII (Linden and Reichb. f.) Ames and Quis. comb. nov. Plate 2, figs. 9 and 10; Plate 4, figs. 26 to 35; Plate 10.

Cleisostoma Guiberti LINDEN and REICHB. F. apud Reichb. f. in Bot. Zeit. 20 (1862) 375, *Xenia Orch.* 2 (1867) 126, t. 142.

Vanda Guiberti LINDL. apud Linden and Reichb. f. in synon.

The present species, which is well figured in *Xenia Orch.* l. c., appears to be referable to the genus *Trichoglottis* as now interpreted, while the concept *Cleisostoma* Bl. is no longer generally upheld by orchidologists.

Moreover, *Trichoglottis Guibertii* is certainly allied to *T. luzonensis* Ames, both vegetatively and florally. On the other hand, the name *Staurochilus* was founded by Ridley on *Trichoglottis fasciata* Reichb. f. which had previously been referred by Bentham, apparently with logic, to Reichenbach's genus *Stauroopsis*.

Such species as *Trichoglottis Guibertii*, *T. luzonensis*, *T. Dawsoniana*, *T. fasciata*, etc., certainly differ from the original conception of *Trichoglottis* in having large flowers with scarcely developed spur, and in having the inflorescences (more or less elongate) either loosely racemose or paniculate.

It seems highly probable that orchidologists will eventually be forced to agree with J. J. Smith, in referring to the genus *Trichoglottis* all these allied and intergrading species.

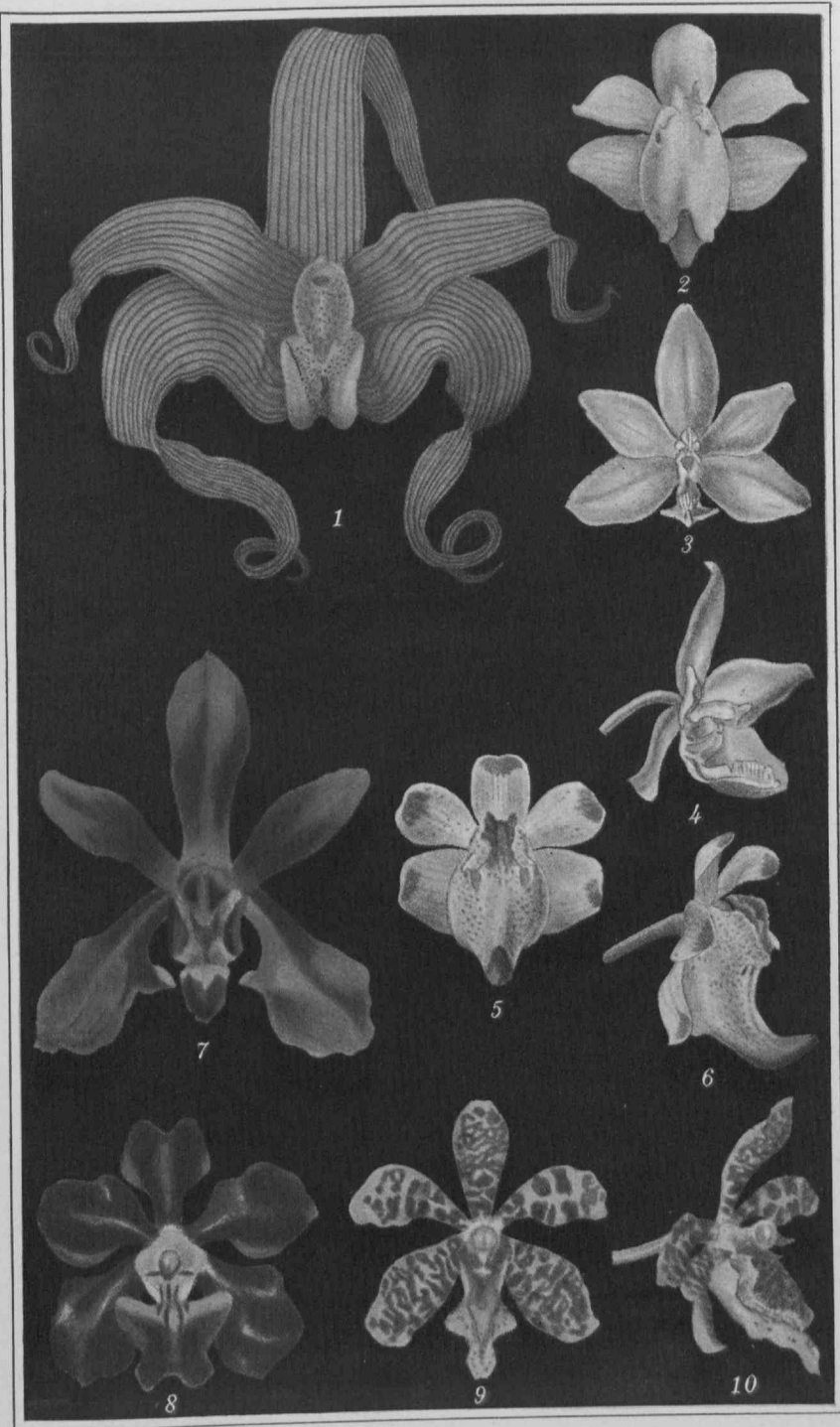


PLATE 2.