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Publisher: Taylor & Francis
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Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 1

Publication details, including
instructions for authors and
subscription information:

[http://
www.tandfonline.com/loi/
tnah07](http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/tnah07)

XLV.—New Orchidaceæ

Professor Lindley
Published online: 15 Mar
2010.

To cite this article: Professor Lindley (1840) XLV.—New
Orchidaceæ, Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 1,
4:26, 381-385, DOI: [10.1080/00222934009512509](https://doi.org/10.1080/00222934009512509)

To link to this article: [http://
dx.doi.org/10.1080/00222934009512509](http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00222934009512509)

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(*Delphinus Tursio*, Fabr.), a much smaller species, having the snout prolonged somewhat like that of the *Hyperoodon*, and which is occasionally taken on the British coast.

The three *Hyperoodons* recorded to have occurred on the English shores appeared singly. The two particularly described by M. Baussard* were taken in company at Honfleur, and considered a mother and her young—the one was 23, the other 12 feet in length. Of the seven individuals captured on the Irish coast, they on two occasions appeared in pairs; and in one of the three instances here copied from newspapers, two of these whales were secured at the same time. It would be interesting to know whether those which have so appeared were male and female—at all events it would seem that the species is not gregarious.

So very little of the history of the *Hyperoodon* is known, that it is hoped even the few particulars here recorded may prove an acceptable contribution.

XLV.—*New Orchidaceæ*. By Professor LINDLEY.

HABENARIA (A. § 1. xx. b.) *setifera*; foliis ensiformibus carinatis erectis apice incurvis setiferis, caule foliato 1—2-floro, bracteis inflatis ovario longipedunculato brevioribus, petalis bipartitis: laciniâ anteriore lineari posterioris longitudine, labelli tripartiti laciniis linearibus carnosissimis intermediâ longiore, calcare pendulo clavato pedunculo subæquali.—*Mexico*, Ad Choapam, inter gramina, Junio, Hartweg.

A plant allied to *H. macroceras*, of which it has much the habit.

PLATANThERA (§ 1. a.) *limosa*; caule folioso, foliis ensiformibus erectis, racemo laxo multifloro, bracteis striatis acutis floribus brevioribus, petalis ovatis sepalisque obtusis, labello lineari convexo obtuso labello filiformi pendulo pluries brevior.—*Mexico*, In paludibus, Anganguco, juxta Asoleadero, Sept. Hartweg.

PLATANThERA (§ 1. a.) *volcanica*; caule folioso, foliis ensi-

* F. Cuv. Hist. de Cet. pp. 242, 249.

formibus erectis trinerviis, spicâ elongatâ cylindraceâ, bracteis herbaceis acuminatissimis floribus longioribus, petalis ovatis sepalisque obtusis, labello lanceolato obtuso medio subcalloso calcare filiformi triplò brevior, antherâ subhorizontali, rostello plano 3-lobo.—*Mexico*: Real del Monte, in agro volcanico prope Guajolote, Oct. Hartweg.

The stem of this plant is from 1 to 3 feet high, or even more. Its nearest affinity is with *P. leucostachya*. The sepals are herbaceous; the petals and lip purple.

EPIDENDRUM falcatum; caule ramoso carnosio membranis laxis imbricatis vaginato, foliis solitariis falcatis canaliculatis acutis, fasciculis florum sessilibus: pedunculis elongatis, sepalis petalisque lineari-lanceolatis patentissimis, labelli tripartiti basi bituberculati laciniis lateralibus oblongis dimidiatis integris intermediâ lineari-lanceolatâ paulò longiore.—*Mexico*; Hacienda de S^a Ana prope Oaxacam, in rupibus et inter lapides, Maio. Hartweg.

A very fine species with large white flowers. Allied to *E. nocturnum*, but with a totally different habit.

EPIDENDRUM (*Amphiglottis*) *cochlidium*; foliis distichis ovato-oblongis obtusis emarginatisque coriaceis, labelli laciniis laceris subæqualibus callo carnosio excavato trilobo æquali parùm majoribus.—In *Peruvia* Mathews (in hb. Hooker, 1868.). Flores verisimiliter flavi.

EPIDENDRUM (*Amphiglottis*) *ellipticum* (Graham) *β. flavum*. Adest varietas “floribus pulchrè flavis” insignis, caule tripedali, in *herb. Mart.* in *Brasiliæ* campis editis Itacolumi, prov. Min. Ger. lecta; notâ nullâ a varietate roseâ quantum video distinguenda.

EPIDENDRUM (*Amphiglottis*) *Martianum*; foliis distichis angustis lanceolatis, caule apice ramoso squamis concavis obtusiusculis vaginato, racemis corymbosis, petalis linearibus obovatis obtusis sepalis multo angustioribus, labello cordato subrepando basi bituberculato axi elevatâ.—In *Brasiliæ* campestribus ad Villam Ricam, prov. Min. Ger. Martius. Caulis 1½—2-pedalis. Flores pallide vi-

rides, extûs margine et dorso punctis rubris. Labellum convexum. *E. fuscato* affine.

EPIDENDRUM (*Amphiglottis*) *setiferum*; foliis distichis lanceolatis acutis, caule simplici squamis lineari-lanceolatis acuminatis sub floribus foliaceis vaginato, racemo cernuo, bracteis longissimis setaceis, petalis linearibus obovatis obtusis sepalis angustioribus, labello cordato integerrimo reticulato acuto basi trituberculato.—In *Brasilia*, Gomes; prov. Min. Ger. Martius.

ORNITHOCEPHALUS *Myrticola*; racemo pendulo hispido, sepalis lateralibus petalisque rotundatis integerrimis reflexis ciliatis, labello cordato-lanceolato acuminato canaliculato callis baseos marginantibus distinctis integerrimis.—Citri odorem spirat. In myrtaceis *Brasiliæ*, prope Bom Jesus de Bananal, Maio, Descourtilz.

A very curious plant with short pendulous racemes of small white flowers. It has quite the habit of *Oncidium iridifolium*.

ORNITHOCEPHALUS *grandiflorus*; racemo erecto stricto glabro, bracteis oblongis obtusis herbaceis, petalis labelloque cymbiformi saccato denticulatis: basi cristâ bilobâ transversâ carnosâ erosâ aucto, dinandrio marginato denticulato.—In *Brasiliæ* montibus Organ dictis, Gardner, 633.

A very fine species with large yellow flowers. The leaves are oblong, obtuse, obscurely veined, and apparently much thinner than is usual in this genus.

ORNITHOCEPHALUS *apiculatus*; foliis racemo erecto denso multifloro multò brevioribus, petalis oblongis dentatis, labello ovato concavo basi sagittato integerrimo apiculo membranaceo acuto.—In *Peruvia*, Pavon.

A very small species, only 2 or 3 inches high, with flowers apparently deep yellow.

ORNITHOCEPHALUS *ciliatus*; sepalis petalisque latioribus membranaceis rotundatis reflexis ciliato-fimbriatis, labello carnosio cordato canaliculato acuminato apice dilatato obtuso membranaceo, rachi hispidâ.—In *Demerara*, Loddiges.

This species is nearly related to *O. Myrticola*, from which it

differs in its fringed petals, and in the dilated rounded membranous apex of its fleshy lip.

ORNITHOCEPHALUS inflexus; sepalis acutissimis erectis carinatis, petalis rotundatis serrulatis, labello oblongo acuto concavo apice inflexo: margine baseos utrinque calloso.—*Mexico*, Hartweg.

CATASETUM laminatum; labello saccato apiculato basi fimbriato: axi lamellâ unicâ altâ basi bilobâ instructo, columnâ cirrhâtâ.—*Mexico*, Hartweg.

A very fine species, remarkable for a deep plate running along the labellum, from base to apex.

DICHÆA squarrosa; foliis linearibus squarroso-recurvis, floribus subterminalibus, labello cymbiformi sessili apiculato columnâ glabrâ anticè unidentatâ.—*Mexico*, Hartweg.

Flowers large for the genus, apparently white.

ARPOPHYLLUM spicatum (Llave); folio carinato arcuato, pedunculo spathâ brevior.—*Mexico*, Hartweg.

Flowers deep purple, arranged in a spike about 3 inches long.

ARPOPHYLLUM giganteum (Hartweg in litt.); folio ensiformi plano, pedunculo spathâ multò longior.—*Mexico*, Hartweg.

This fine plant must be at least 3 feet high; its flowers are pale lilac, and disposed in a spike from 6 to 7 inches long.

CYRTOCHILUM graminifolium; foliis lineari-ensiformibus acutissimis erectis racemo subpaniculato brevioribus, labello obovato integerrimo basi 5-lamellato, columnæ alis parvis rotundatis.—*Mexico*, Hartweg.

This species is much like *C. maculatum*, but differs in the form of its lip, its very narrow leaves, and smaller flowers.

SPIRANTHES ramentacea; aphylla? vaginis caulis laxis membranaceis acuminatis, labelli limbo concavo ovato integerrimo obtuso, ungue et columnâ in medio pubescentibus.—*Mexico*; Prope Santa Barbara, regione calidâ, Aprili, Hartweg.

This very curious species has altogether the appearance of *Altensteinia* or of *Apaturia*.

EPIPACTIS americana; foliis inferioribus ovalibus superioribus lanceolatis, bracteis floribus longioribus, racemo laxo sursùm pubescente, hypochilio medio muricato, epichilio ovato acumine lato membranaceo.—*Mexico*; Juxta Rio del Salto cataractas, locis umbrosis, Aprili, Hartweg; *Nova Albion*, Douglas; *Texas*, Drummond.

An American *Epipactis* is a great novelty; this appears to be the only species found as yet on that continent. It ranges from the Columbia river as far as Mexico.

XLVI.—*Note on the Annelida.* By W. S. MACLEAY, M.A., F.L.S., &c.*

THESE animals differ from true *Annulosa* in being hermaphrodite, and in general red-blooded†. They are soft vermiform animals of an articulated structure, and which form the immediate connexion between such *Vertebrata* as *Amphioxus* and *Myxine*, and such *Annulosa* as *Porocephalus* and other white-blooded *Vermes*, which have the sexes distinct.

I divide the *Annelida* as follows:

ANNELIDA.

NORMAL GROUP.

POLYPODA.

Marine animals, having their body provided with distinct feet.

NEREIDINA.

Animals free, having a distinct head provided with either eyes or antennæ or both.

SERPULINA.

Animals sedentary, and having no head, provided with eyes or antennæ.

ABERRANT GROUP.

APODA.

Body without feet or a distinct head.

LUMBRICINA.

Animals without eyes or antennæ. Body externally setigerous for locomotion. Articulation distinct.

NEMERTINA.

Animals aquatic, without eyes or antennæ. Body not externally setigerous. Articulation indistinct.

HIRUDINA.

Animals provided generally with eyes but not with antennæ. Body not externally setigerous. Articulation distinct.

* From 'The Silurian System,' by R. I. Murchison, Esq., p. 699.

† Milne Edwards is said in the public journals to have discovered that