November 25th, interval without flowers 13 days.

December 7th, (a few flowers also on the 8th), interval without flowers 11 days.

December 22nd, interval without 4owers (13 or) 14 days.

January 1st, interval without flowers 9 days.

January 8th, interval without flowers 6 days.

January 20th, interval without flowers 11 dayse

At this stage the observations were interrupted. They will be resumed in the next season.

The spikes produce many flowers in succession. Sometimes fertilisation of one will arrest the flowering of the inflorescence, but sometimes not. Once and then as an abnormality two flowers were open on the spike at the same time: they stood side by side. About two per cent of the flowers obtained pollination during the period over which the observations extended. How has not been ascertained. The flower has a white lip, a purple anther cap: and elsewhere it is clear greenish yellow. It stands horizontally as the drawing indicates. No free honey has been found; but the whole lip is very fleshy.

I. H. BURKILL.

RECORD OF A FEW ORCHIDS.

and other interesting plants (Monocotyledons) found in Penang, Setol, Kedah Peak and Bukit Wang in the north of Kedah.

ORCHIDACEAE.

1.	Oberonia sp		Jenun (South Kedah).	
2.	Liparis sp		Kedah Peak.	
3.	Platyclinis linearis, Ridl		Kedah Peak.	
4.	Dendrobium Kelsallii, Ridl.		Kedah Peak.	
õ.	Dendrobium ericaeflorum, Lindl		Kedah Peak.	
6.	Dendrobium trinervium, Ridl.		Setol.	
7.	Dendrobium hercoglossum, Reichl	. f.	Bukit Wang.	
8.	Bulbophyllum linearifolium, Kin	g.	Kedah Peak.	
9.	Bulbophyllum longiflorum, Ridl.		Kedah Peak.	
10.	Bulbophyllum fascinator, Rolfe.		Setol.	
11.	Eria albotomentosa, Lindl.		Kedah Peak.	
12.	Eria monticola, Hook. f		Kedah Peak.	
13.	Eria teretifolia, Griff		Kedah Peak.	
14.	Eria velutina, Lindl		Lankawi.	
15.	Thunia alba, Reichb. f	***	Bukit Wang.	
16.	Ceratostylus pendula, Hook. f.		Penang, Penara Bukit.	
17.	Plocoglottis ?foetida, Ridl.		Setol.	
18.	Tainia Maingayii, Hook. f.		Kedah Peak.	
19.	Calanthe angustifolia, Lindl.	250	Kedah Peak.	

20.	Calanthe albolutea, Ridl Acdah Peak.			
21.	Arundina speciosa, Blume Penang (Stone Quarry).			
22.	Arundina Philippii, Reichb Penang (Stone Quarry).			
23.	Pholidota imbricata, Lindl Penang (Rifle Range).			
21.	Eulophia Keithii, Ridi Setol.			
25.	Geodorum citrinum, Jacks Penang (The Spout).			
26.	Cymbidium Munronianum, King and			
	Pantling Setol.			
27.	Cymbidium Finlaysonianum, var			
	atropurpureum Setol.			
28.	Bromheadia rupestris, Ridl Kedah Peak.			
29.	Bromheadia palustris, Lindl Kedah Peak.			
30.	Phalaenopsis Esmeralda, Reichb. f. Kedah Peak.			
31.	Renanthera arachnitis, Lindl Penang (Ayer Etam).			
32.	Renantherella histrionica, Ridl Penang (Rifle Range).			
33.	Rhynchostylis retusa, Blume Bukit Wang.			
34.	Saccolabium saxicolum, Linn Kedah (G. Kriang).			
35.	Podochilus sciuroides, Reichb. f Kedah Peak.			
36.	Podochilus muricata, Schlechter Kedah Peak.			
37.	Pogonia plicata, Lindl Penang (Mt. Erskine).			
	Penang (Waterfall			
38.	Aphyllorchis pallida, Blume Payang (page stone			
	Tenang (near stone			
200) Quarry).			
39.	Lecanorchis malaccensis, Ridl Kedah Peak.			
40.	Anoectochilus Reinwardtii, Blume. Kedah Peak.			
41.	Cheirostylis flabellata, Wight Penang (Spout).			
42.	Cryptostylis arachnites, Blume Kedah Peak.			
43.	Habenaria monticola, Ridl Kedah Peak.			
ZINGIBERACEAE.				
44.	Alpinia javanica, Blume			
	BURMANNIACEAE.			
45	Burmannia disticha, Linn Kedah Peak.			
	DIOSCOREACEAE.			
46.	Dioscorea pyrifolia, Kunth Kedah Peak.			
47.	Dioscorea aculeata, Linn Gunong Kriang. Dioscorea ?zollingeriana, Kunth Bukit Wang.			
48.	Dioscorea ?zollingeriana, Kunth Bukit Wang.			
	Palmae.			
49.	Pinanga paradoxa, Scheff Kedah Peak.			
	Pontederiaceae.			
20				
50.	Monochoria vaginalis, Presl. var Bukit Jenun.			
1 0	The Liparis, No. 2 above, has been collected on Kedah peak			

Cheirostylis flabellata was found at "the Spout" close to the Bungalow above the Waterfall. It has been established there ever since the bungalow was purchased by the Municipality and caused to be abandoned as a residence: but it is likely to disappear when the jungle overgrows the site.

before (Ridley, June 1893); but the flowers remain unknown.

Pogonia plicata was found at the ruined bungalow of Mr. Erskine above the Waterfall Gardens (abandoned about 60 to 70 years ago).

Arundina speciosa and Arundina Philippii, were found on the top of the old Quarry near the entrance to the Gardens. They may be self-sown from the plants cultivated in the Gardens; but both are likely to be lost when the secondary jungle in which they are found becomes overgrown with Gleichenia, etc.

With regard to Renanthera arachnitis, I find that it escaped the notice of the old collectors. It was found unexpectedly by me in the valley of Ayer Etam Hill on large boulders forming the boundary between two plantations, and apparently is indigenous.

Phalaenopsis esmeralda, known as regards the western side of the Peninsula only to grow near the coasts of Lankawi was unexpectedly found on Kedah Peak at about 2000 feet above sea level.

Dendrobium ericaeflorum and Thunia alba. These occur in the Himalayas and the latter as far south as Lower Burmah: but this is the first time that they have been collected in the Malay Peninsula. Their occurrence illustrates Mr. Ridley's remark that the flora of India travels as far as Kedah Peak.

Cymbidium Munronianum, Cymbidium Finlaysonianum, var. atropurpureum, Bulbophyllum fascinator, and Eria ochracea were found on the isolated hill in Setol known as Bukit Bunga. They are new to Malaya and are not mentioned by Mr. Ridley in his Materials for a flora of the Malayan Peninsula. The Eria and Bulbophyllum fascinator were found by me and forwarded to the Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew, through Mr. Derry. In the Kew Bulletin, 1909, page 366 they are referred to as probably from Siam: the exact locality is Setol.

Monochoria vaginalis, occurs at Jenun in a very handsome form, the raceme of deep blue flowers being six inches long and more, while the blades of the leaves are so narrow as not to obscure it. This form has been introduced into the Waterfall Gardens.

MOHAMED HANIFF.

A Skipper Trapped in a flower of Dipladenia Harrisii.

In the Botanic Gardens on November 1st, 1915, a skipper, Hyarotis adrastus, was observed struggling in a flower of Dipladenia Harrisii. It was obviously held by its proboscis. Investigation showed that the insect seeking for honey had managed to pass this organ in between the corolla wall and the exceedingly pilose outer surface of the cone of anthers and could not extract it again.