

21. PAPHIOPEDILUM HAYNALDIANUM

Paphiopedilum haynaldianum was discovered by Gustav Wallis in 1870 on Luzon in the Philippines when collecting for the firm of Messrs. Veitch. H.G. Reichenbach described it four years later naming it in honour of Archbishop Haynald of Kalocsa in Poland, a keen botanist.

It is very closely allied to *P. lowii* which is found in neighbouring Borneo and Sulawesi and throughout the Malay Archipelago to peninsular Malaysia. It can be distinguished from the latter by its villose peduncle, heavily spotted, longer and narrower dorsal sepal, narrower staminode with a simply excised apex and a more tapering lip.

Fowlie (1983) reported it as growing in humus or amongst rocks on serpentine cliffs and occasionally as an epiphyte in Luzon at about 1400 m altitude. Birk (1983) suggested that it grows on granite boulders and limestone hills from sea-level to c. 1000 m. The climate where it is found is subject to the south-west monsoon from June until late September. In the winter months, humidity and rainfall are still high but the temperature can drop to within a few degrees of freezing at night. Temperatures rise in March and peak in April when the day temperature averages c. 32°C (90°F). *P. haynaldianum* flowers in the wild during the driest months from January until March.

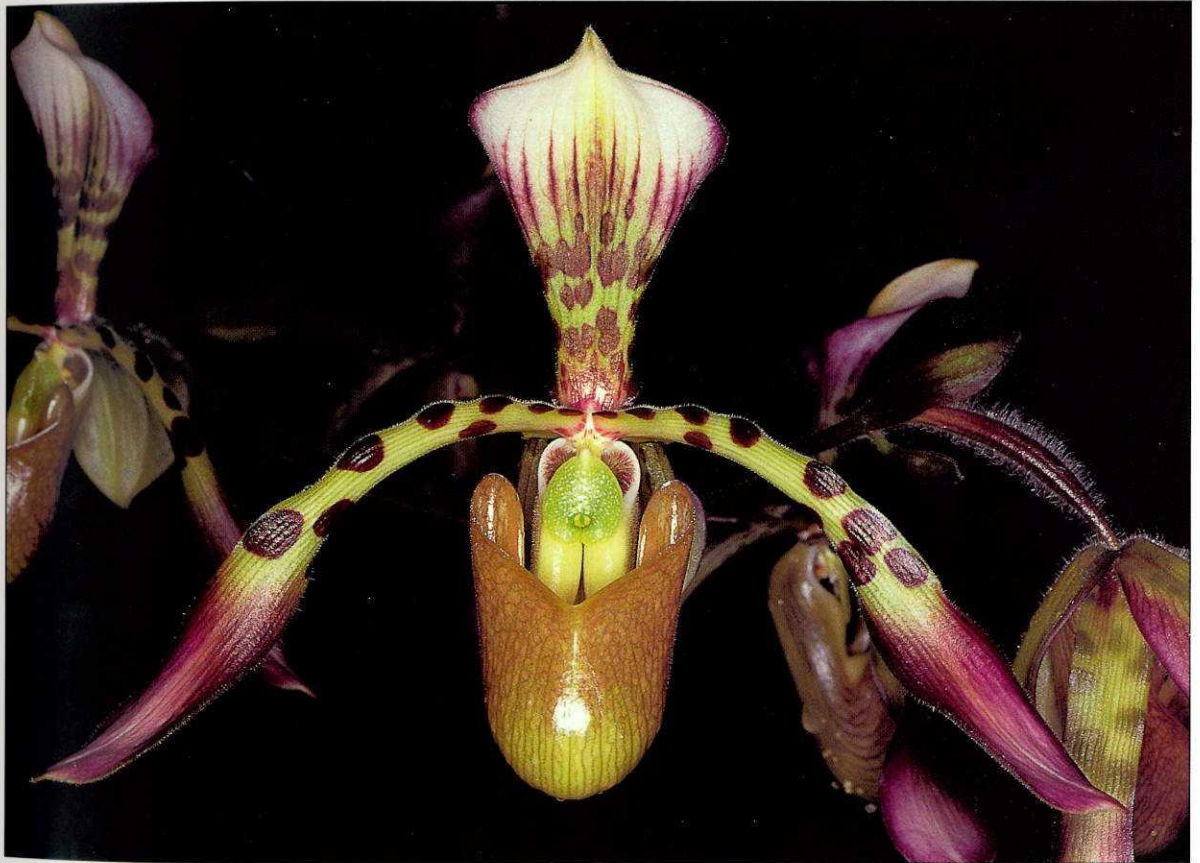


Fig. 44. *Paphiopedilum haynaldianum*, flowering in cultivation. (Photo.: P. Cribb)