

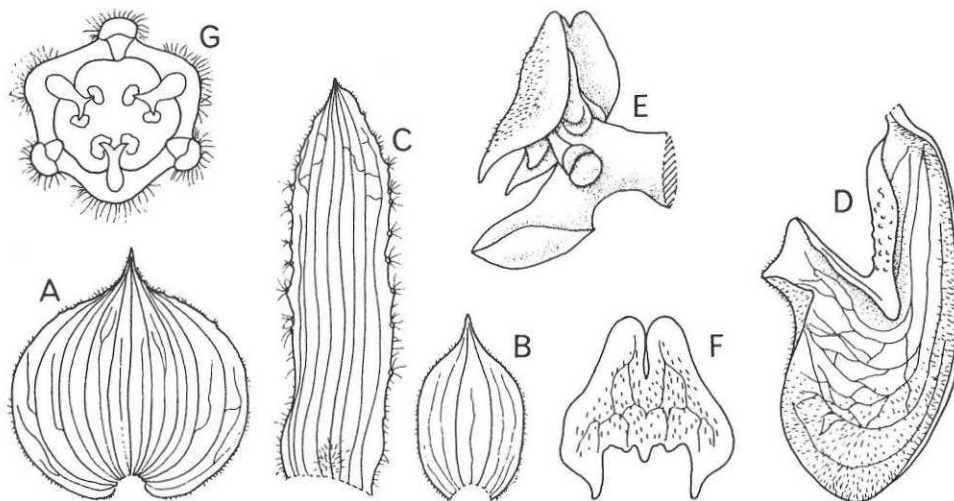
These morphological and geographical factors seem sufficient to allow the recognition of *P. hennisianum* at specific rank.

The more recently described *P. fowliei* is distinguished from *P. hennisianum* by its blue-green foliage, smaller flowers, more spreading narrower petals and the presence of more warts along the petal margins. In the first edition of this work I thought that the differences found in *P. fowliei* seemed insufficient to recognise it at more than varietal rank within *P. hennisianum*, but examination of much more material in cultivation has convinced me that *P. fowliei*, although closely related to *P. hennisianum*, deserves recognition at specific rank.

Paphiopedilum hennisianum is found growing as a terrestrial in deep leaf litter and humus in primary forest on several islands in the central Philippines. Plants usually flower between March and June. It is found in an area affected by both the north-east monsoon from January until March and by the south-west monsoon from June until October. A drier spell occurs in April and May but the year round humidity is usually high. Annual rainfall in this area averages 275 cm. The maximum temperature in summer reaches 33°C (91°F) and the minimum in winter 17°C (63 °F).



Fig. 107. *Paphiopedilum hennisianum* f. *album*, in cultivation. (Photo.: E. Grell)



***Paphiopedilum hennisianum*.** A, dorsal sepal, $\times 1$; B, synsepal, $\times 1$; C, petal, $\times 1$; D, lip, longitudinal section, $\times 1$; E, column, side view, $\times 2$; F, staminode, $\times 2$; G, ovary, transverse section, $\times 4$. (All drawn from the type by Valerie Price.)