

*C. barbatum* Lindl. var. *veitchii* Le van Houtte in *Fl. des Serres* ser. 2, 4 161, t. 1453 (1861). Type: Sumatra, cult. *Veitch* (lectotype, illustration cited here).

*C. veitchianum* Hort. ex Lemaire in *Ill. Hort.* 12: t. 429 (1865). Type: Sumatra, cult. *Verschaffelt* (lectotype, illustration cited here).

*C. barbatum* Lindl. var. *superbum* E. Morren in *Belg. Hort.* 33: 97 (1883).

*Cordula superbiens* (Rchb. f.) Rolfe

**61a.** var. *curtisii* Braem, *Paphiopedilum* 214 (1988).

*Cypripedium curtisii* Rchb. f. in *Gard. Chron.* n.s. 20: 8 (1883). Type: Sumatra, *Curtis*, cult. *Veitch* (holotype W!).

*Paphiopedilum curtisii* (Rchb. f.) Stein, *Orchideenbuch* 464 (1892); Pfitzer in *Bot. Jahrb. Syst.* 19: 40 (1894) & in Engler, *Pflanzenr. Orch. Pleon.* 87 (1903).

*Cordula curtisii* (Rchb. f.) Rolfe in *Orchid Rev.* 20: 2 (1912).

Distinguished from the typical variety by usually darker maroon flowers, especially on the sepals and petals, its shorter petals, shorter than the lip and somewhat reflexed and twisted at the apex. (FIG. 113).

DISTRIBUTION. North and central Sumatra; 900–1300 m altitude.

## 62. PAPHIOPEDILUM ACMODONTUM

The species illustrated here, *P. acmodontum* M.W. Wood is another horticulturally desirable species which was discovered less than 30 years ago in the Philippines. It first came to the attention of the public when mentioned by Dr Gustav Schoser at the Sixth World Orchid Conference in 1969 in Sydney. Although he coined its present name, it remained undescribed



Fig. 114. Close up of a flower of *Paphiopedilum acmodontum* in cultivation. (Photo.: E. Grell)