

reflexed, oblong-spathulate, obtuse and broadly tridentate at apex, 4.3–5.2 cm long, 2.4–3 cm wide, pale rosy-brown, with pale brown spots on the side-lobes. *Lip* 4.3–5.2 cm long, 2.4–3 cm wide, pale rosy-brown, with pale brown spots on the side-lobes. *Staminode* lunate, 8–11 mm long, 8–10 mm wide, with a divided base and excised apical margin, shortly pubescent, side-lobes of apical margin incurved-falcate, pale green and brown. $2n = 32, 36$. (PLATE 54 & FIG. 90).

DISTRIBUTION. Moluccas (Ambon, Buru); 900–2000 m altitude. (MAP 55).

Paphiopedilum mastersianum (Rchb. f.) Stein, *Orchideenbuch* 477 (1892); Pfitzer in *Bot. Jahrb. Syst.* 19: 40 (1894) & in Engler, *Pflanzenr. Orch. Pleon.* 84 (1903). Type: Sunda Islands, cult. Veitch (holotype W!).

Cypripedium mastersianum Rchb. f. in *Gard. Chron.* 1879, 2: 102 (1879).

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

48. PAPHIOPEDILUM PAPUANUM

This little known species was discovered by C.B. Boden-Kloss on the British Woolaston Expedition to Mount Carstensz in Dutch New Guinea, now Irian Jaya. A plant sent to the Hon. N. Charles Rothschild flowered in 1915. Ridley described it in the same year, comparing it to *P. violascens* which Schlechter had described only a few years before from the eastern end of New Guinea. It differs from that species in having longer, more spreading, oblong-oblancheolate petals, spotted in the basal half, a relatively shorter lip and a more lunate staminode.



Fig. 91. *Paphiopedilum papuanum*, close-up of flower in cultivation. (Photo.: P. Cribb)