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HOOKER'S ICONES PLANTARUM;

OR,

FIGURES, WITH DESCRIPTIVE CHARACTERS AND REMARKS,
OF NEW AND RARE PLANTS,

SELECTED FROM THE

KEW HERBARIUM.

FOURTH SERIES.

EDITED FOR THE BENTHAM TRUSTEES BY

DANIEL OLIVER, F.R.S., F.L.S.

FORMERLY PROFESSOR OF BOTANY IN UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON: LATE KEEPER OF THE
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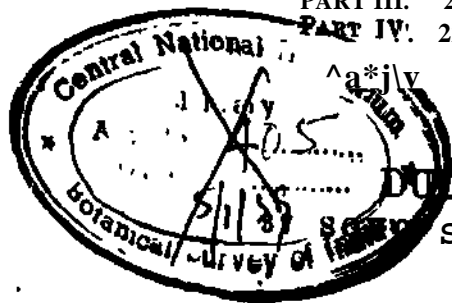
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PART I. 2201-2225, April 1892.

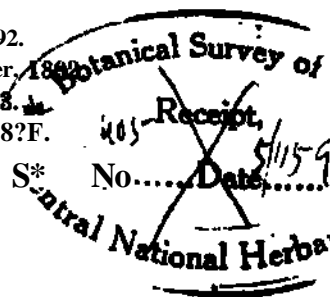
PART II. 2226-2250, September, 1892.

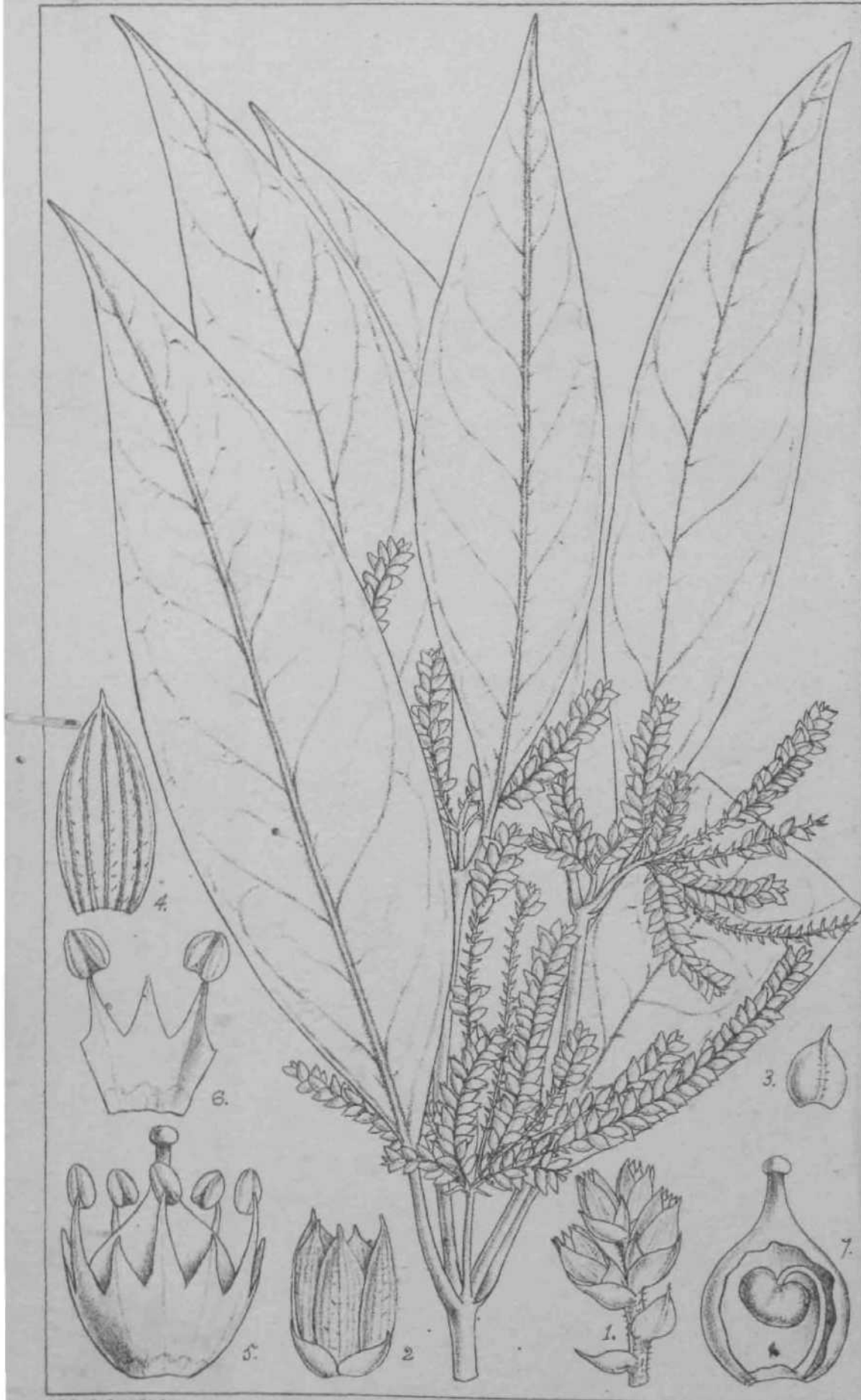
PART III. 2251-2275, May 1893.

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M.S. del et lith.

Aërua Curtisii, Oliv.

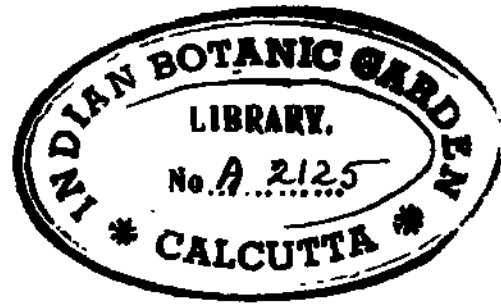


PLATE 2201.

MIRUA CURTISII, Oliv.

AMAKANTACEÆ Tribe AMARANTEÆ

JE. Curtisii, Oliv. (*up. nov.*); herba, caule pilosulo, foliis oppositis membranaceis oblongo-lanceolatis sensim acuminatis basi in petiolum angustatis supra obsolete pilosulis scabriusculis subtas sparse molliter pilosis nervis distinctis utrinque circa 7, floribus r² laxiuscule spicatis, spicis subumbellatim aggregatis, inflorescentiis terminalibus breviter pedunculatis ex dichotomiis superioribus ortis, bracteis scariosis parvis late ovatis persistentibus, bracteolis conformibus oequilongis, perianthio bractea 3-5-plo longiore 5-partito segmentis stramineis rigidiusculis fere glabris oblongo-lanceolatis acatis apiculatisve longitudinaliter valide nervosis, filamentis basi in cupuam coalitis deltoideo-subulatis staminodiis totidem (5) interpositis, stylo brevi, stigmate capitato, utriculo obovato-oblongo, semine oblique reniformi.

HAB. Malaya, Perak, *Curtin* (No. 2,712).

Folia 4-5[^] poll. longa, 1-1[^] poll. lata; *petiolus* [^]-J poll, longus. *Inflor. centia* foliis brevior; *pedunculus* [^]-\ poll, longus; *spica* 1-1J poll, longae. *Flores* £ poll, longae.

The comparative absence of the characteristic indumentum, and more especially the all but glabrous and somewhat coriaceous perianth-segments, renders this a marked species in *Mirua*, but the floral diameters are those of that genus. A careful analysis of the flower was made by Dr. Stapf when comparing a considerable Malayan collection from our valued correspondent Mr. Curtis. He failed to identify it in the Kew Herbarium.—D. OLIVER.

Fig. 1. Extremity of flowering spike. 2. Detached flower. 3. Bract. 4. Perianth-segment. 5. Stamens and pistil. 6. Position of staminal tube, with two anthers. 7. Vertical section of ovary. All enlarged.



M.S. de Let lith.

Terminalia Gliveri, Brandis.

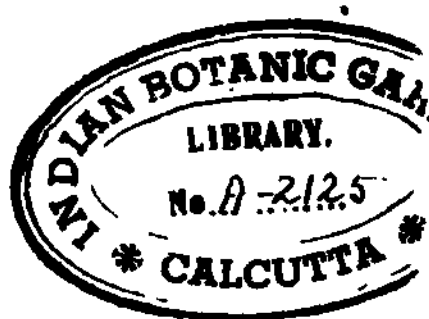


PLATE 2202.

TEBMINALIA OLIVERI, *Brandts*.

COMBRETACEÆ. Tribe COMBRETEÆ.

T. Oliveri, *Brandts* (*sp. nov.*) ; arbor grandis, ramulis et foliis suboppositis, foliis integerrimis superne punctulatis longiuscule petiolatis ovato-ellipticis basi subinaequalibus acutis apice breviter acuminata submucronata, junioribus molliter sericeis, adultis glabrescentibus, nervis lateralibus (fortioribus) utrinque 8-10, venis plurimis eleganter reticulatis, floribus sessilibus hermaphroditis paniculatis luteolis, paniculis supra-axillaribus sericeo-pubescentibus folium sequantibus, bracteis linearibus flores apertos fere equantibus longios persistentibus demum deciduis, ovario obscure 5-costato glaberrimo, calyce tenuiter membranaceo ad tertiam fere partem 5-fido extas glabro, intus in fundo piloso, segmentis triangularibus, staminibus 10, in fundo calycis circa discum pilosum dispositis sepalis alternis altius insertis, stylo exserto, stigma punctiforme, fructibus 5-alatis, aliamembranaceis, radice supra, cotyledonibus convolutis.

HAB. Upper Burma, Pakokka district.—/. *W. Oliver*.

Folia 1[^]-2[^] poll, longa, 1-1[^] poll, lata; petioli [^] poll, longus parce pilosulus; glandules nullæ. *Fructus* 1[^] poll, longus.

This species is very similar to two species described by Presl in his 'Epimelise Botanicæ,' pp. 213-214, from specimens collected by H. Cuming, viz. : *T. polyantha* (No. 1516) and *T. parviflora* (No. 1439), both said to have come from Prov. Batangas, Luzon, Philippine Islands. Both, however, have tetramerous flowers, with four very indistinct calyx-segments (of *T. parviflora*, Presl says 'floribus obtuse quinquefidis'), and minute early deciduous bracts. The (ripe) fruit of *T. parviflora* is 2-winged; that of *T. polyantha* (immature) is 4- sometimes 3-winged.

Mr. J. W. Oliver, the Conservator of Forests in Upper Burma, who sent me the specimens here figured, found the tree in flower in May 1891.

Mr. H. C. Hill, Conservator of Forests in Burma, who lately acted as Inspector-General of Forests, Lidia, has kindly furnished me the following notes regarding the appearance and geographical distribution of this interesting tree:—

A moderate-sized tree, attaining 40-50 feet, with a girth of 4-5 feet. Stem irregularly shaped, often channelled, somewhat like the Hornbeam: bark greenish grey. During the dry season the leaves turn red before falling. The bark is thick and brittle; its cells contain an abundance of starch and calcium-oxalate crystals, but, apparently, no tannin. The decoction of the bark gives a light-coloured extract which has been largely used to adulterate cutch (the extract of the heart-wood of *Acacia Catechu*), but is believed to be entirely ineffective as a tanning material.

It is a very common tree in the dry region of the Irawaddi valley, which commences north of the 19th degree N. lat., and extends as far as Mandalay. It is also found in the lower part of the Ghindwin valley, and near the head waters of the Sitang valley. In this extensive dry region, with a mean annual rainfall of only 20-30 inches, *Terminalia Oliveri* is associated with Gutch in a thin open forest, from which the Gutch, being the more valuable tree, has been much cut out. The other trees found in this forest are: *Tectona Hamiltoniana*, *Shorea siamensis*, and *Terminalia tomentosa*.

From the Indian species of the section *Pentaptera* this tree differs in a remarkable manner in the small size of the leaves and fruit.—

D. BRANDIS.

Fig. 1. Two flowers, attached. 2. Calyx-tube, laid open. 3. Ovary. 4. Vertical section of same. 6. Fruit. *Excepting No. 5, all enlarged.*



M.S. del. et lith.

Cacoucia paniculata, Laws.



PLATE 2203.

CACOUCIA PANICULATA, *Laws.*

COMBRETACEAE. Suborder COMBBETEAE.

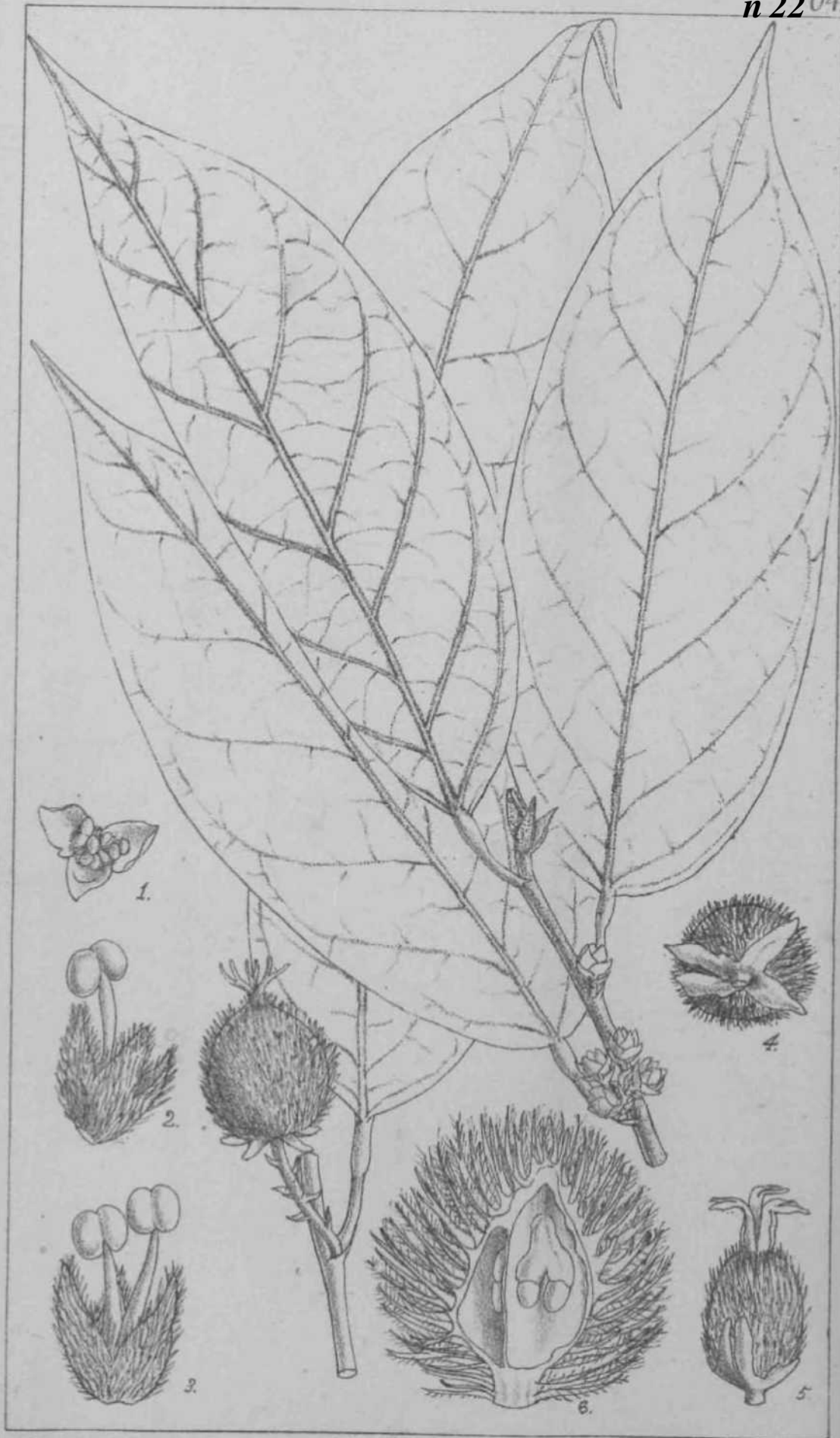
C. paniculata, *Lawson in Oliv. Fl. Trop. Afr.* ii. 434; frutex scandens, foliis oblongo-ellipticis breviter acuminatis basi plus minus rotundatis glabris breviter petiolatis, paniculis amplis terminalibus ramis simplicibus divergentibus recurvisve cano- v. cinnamomeo-iomentellia, bracteis lanceolatis acuminatis pilosulis v. pubescentibus brevissime petiolatis, floribus pedicellatis, calycis tubo oblique tubulari-campanulato pubescente dentibus ovato-deltoides acutis, petalis calycem paullo superantibus ellipticis unguiculatis acutiusculis plus minus pubescentibus, staminibus antipetalis longioribus, filamentis superne glabris, stylo basi disco plicato margine ciliato circumdato, ovario sulcato tomentoso-pubescente, ovulis c. 4 longe funiculatis, fructibus siccis pentapteris late ellipticis alis coriaceis margine raembrauceis.

HAB. W. Tropical Africa, Gaboon River, *Mann*, 801/aux (Nos. 108, 158); Expedition to interior of Yoruba, *Millson* (No. 34).

Folia 4-5j poll, longa, 1[^]-2 poll, lata, petiolus \- J poll, longus. *Paniculcb* 1[^]-2 ped. longae. *Bracteae* ^-| poll, longae. *Flores* cum ovario j-1 \ poll, longi, decurvi.

The fruit of this plant was unknown at the time of its publication (*I.e.*), but specimens since received from M. Soyaux and, recently, through the good offices of H.E. Governor Sir A. Moloney, show a fruit which is very different from that of Aublet's South American species, which has an ovoid or lanceolate-ovoid, more or less 5-angled fruit with corky pericarp, 2-2j inches in length. We have what may be *G. paniculata* from Niamniam-land, communicated by Dr. Schweinfurth. *O. piatyptera*, Welw., MSS. from Angola, I take to be identical.—D. OLIVER.

Fig. 1. Calyx, laid open. 2. Petal. 3. Stamens. 4. Ovary and style. 5. Longitudinal section of ovary. *All enlarged.*



U. S del, et]ith

Aporosa Bourdillorui, Stapf!

PLATE 2204.

APOROSA BOURDILLONII, Stapf.

EumORBiACEzE. Tribe PHYLLANTHE^.

A. Bourdillonii, Stapf (*sp. nov.*); arbuscula, ramulis breviter tomentellis deinde glabrescentibus, foliis oblongo-ellipticis obtusiuscule acuminatis costa nervisque secundaria puberulis exceptis glabrais, stipulis caducis, § inflorescentia amentacea, amentis solitariis v. parve fasciculatis axillaribus, perianthio minuto inaequaliter 2-3-lubo membranaceo, staminibus stepius 2 liberis, ovani rudimento minimo, floribus § in axillis superioribus solitariis pedunculo bracteato suffultia, perianthio inaequaliter 4-partito segmentis bracteis consimilibus, ovario ovoideo processibus linearibus demum accrescentibus strigillosis obsito.

HAB. Travancore; moist forest in the low country, *T. Fulton Bourdillon* (No. 9).

Ennuli graciles crassitie pennae corvinse, annotini brunneo-grisei tenniter rimosi, hornotini foliiferi brunnei. *Folia* alterna petiolata basi rotundata tenuiter coriacea, nervis subternis prominulis secundariis utrinque 7-9, venulis inconspicuis, 4[^]-6 poll, longa, 1[^]-1 J poll, lata; petiolus \ poll, longus. *Stipulae* oblongae acuminatae fulvo-tomentosae, 1-1.5 poll. longae. *Flores* § glomerulati, glomerulis in amentis c. 10-12 bracteatis arete approximatis; bracteis ovatis subacutis pallide brunneis puberulis et ciliatis, 1-1.5 lin. longae. *Androecium* globosum loculis contiguis parallelis. *Flores* ? pedunculati, pedunculo bracteato 1-1.5 poll, longo. *Ovarium* a me visum maxime evolutum 1[^]-J poll, longum; stigmata crassa profunde bifida.

This species represents a peculiar type which may well form a new section of *Aporosa*, or even a new genus altogether. The structure of the ovary, however, is, apart from the shaggy indumentum, exactly that of *Aporosa*. Professor Baillon, to whom I forwarded a sketch of the plant and of my dissections, is also inclined to refer this species to *Aporosa*.—O. STAPF.

Fig. 1. Glomerulus of staminate flowers in bud. 2 and 3. Staminate flowers. 4. Pistillate flower from below. 5. The same, side view. 6. Longitudinal section of young fruit.—All enlarged.



M.S. del et lith

Englena africana, O. Hoffm. var.

PLATE 2205.

ENGLERIA APRICANA, O. Hoffm., var.

COMPOSITE. Tribe ASTEROIDEJ.

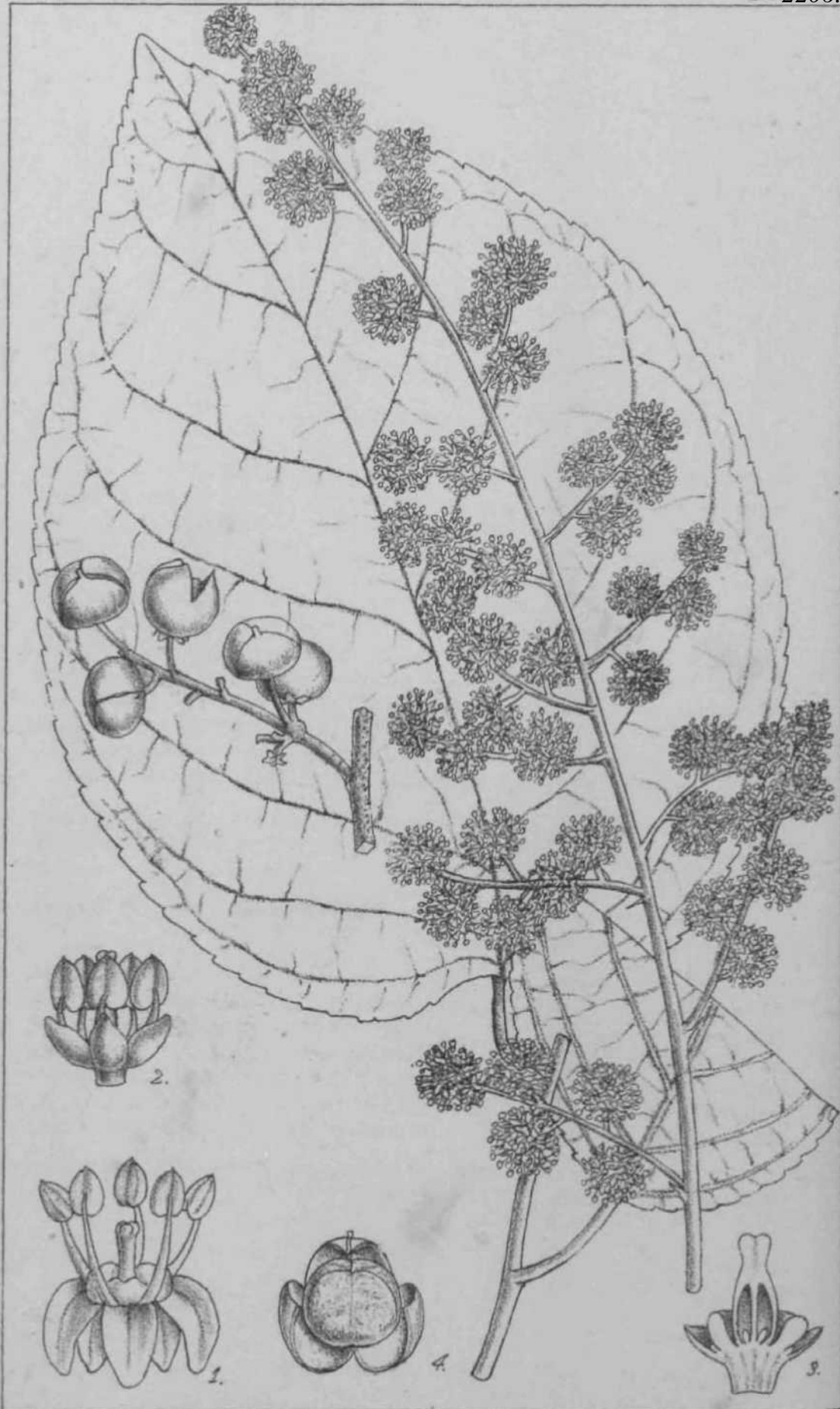
E. africana, O. Hoffm. in *Engl & r. Bot. Jahrb.* x. (1889), 273, tab. ix. A. var. *radiata*, Oliv. foliis ovatis utrinque 3-6-dentatis, dentibus oblique deltoideis acutis, capitula radiatis, ligulis oblongis involucri 2-plo longioribus.

HAB. Trop. Africa, Angola, Dr. Welwitsch (No. 3,999).

Herba (v. frutex) ramosa glabra, ramulis teretibus. *Folia* longiuscule petiolata seepius subopposita carnosia acuta basi nonnunquam rotundata v. truncata, in ramulis floriferis $\frac{1}{2}$ -f. poll, longa, 4-6 lin. lata. *Involucrum* bracteis interioribus anguste linearibus acutis, margine anguste scarioso apicem versus fimbriatis, costa colorata gummifera percursis. *Receptaculum* nudum. *Flores* radii ligulati, ?, ligula 5-6 lin. longa. *Antherae* basi inappendiculatae, apice connectivo lauceolato productae; filamentis prope apicem leviter glandulosim incussatis. *Stylus* ramis longiusculis anguste linearibus crassiusculis obtusiusculis papilloso. *Achenea* setulosa 3-5-costata, costis resiniferis interruptis obtusis.

Of this plant we have a specimen, communicated by the Polytechnic Museum of Lisbon, collected by the late Dr. Welwitsch, who had given it in manuscript the name *Adenogonum decumbens*. It corresponds so nearly with the figure cited above, and with a small specimen, kindly communicated to the Kew Herbarium by Dr. Engler, collected by Marloth in Herero Land, that I feel bound to refer it to the same species, notwithstanding the presence of conspicuous ray-florets. Ut the colour of the florets I have no note, but should judge them to be homochromous.—D. OLIVER.

Fig. 1. Ray-floret. 2. Disk-floret. 3. Seta of pappus. 4. Anthers. 5. Achene. *All enlarged.*



MS-deletlith.

Gelastrus latifolius, Heimsf.

PLATE 2206.

CELASTRUS LATIPOLIUS, *Hemsl.*

CELASTRACEJE.

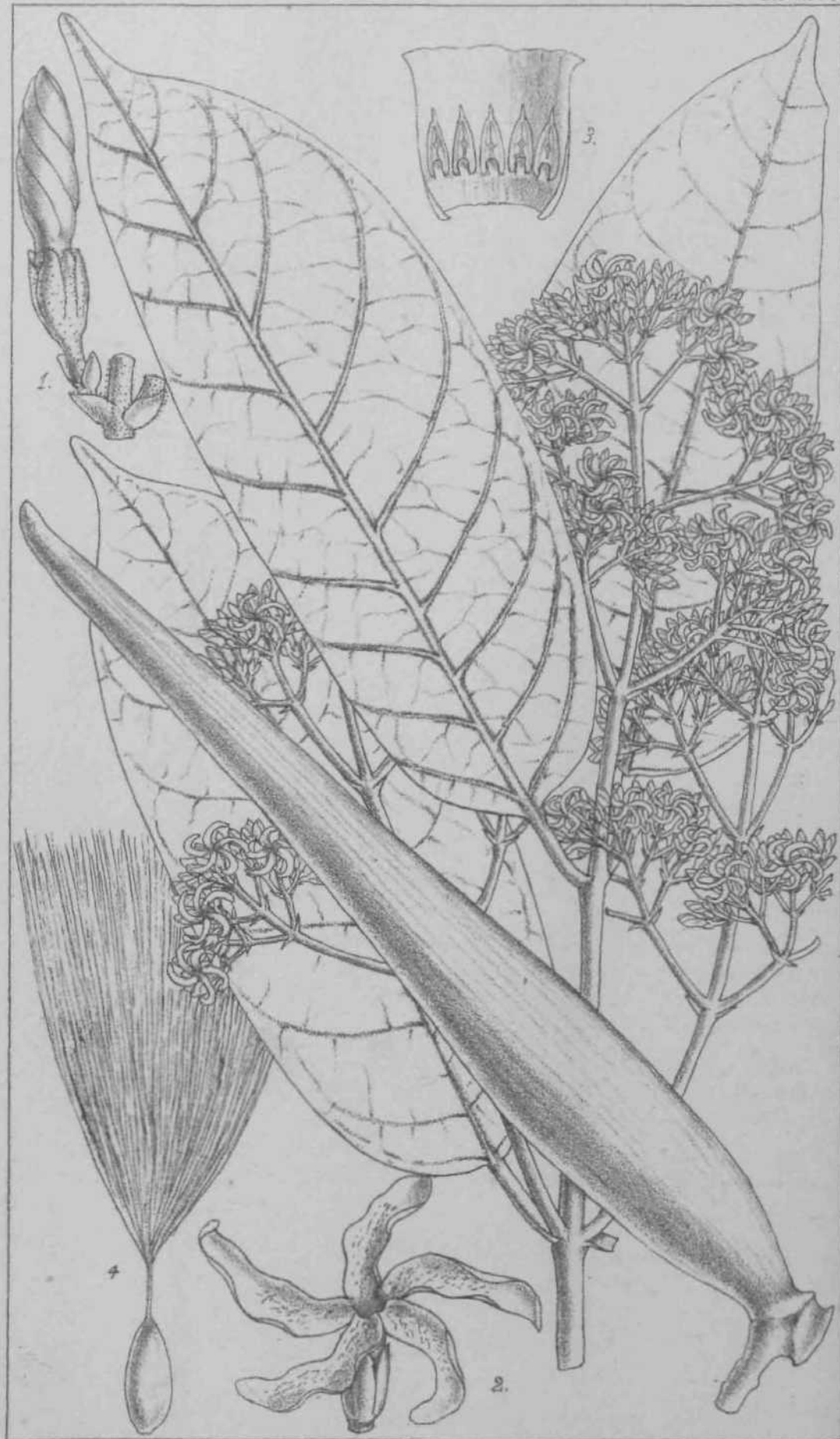
C. latifolius, *Hemsl. in Journ. Linn. Soc.* xxiii. 123; frutex ramulis brunneis purpurascensve subteretibus v. ultimis ob lineas decurrentes elevatas subangulatis ssepe crebre lenticellatis, foliis late ellipticis obtuse cuspidatis crenato-serratis glabris v. subtus in costa nervis venulisque parce pilosulis, paniculis multifloris terminalibus ramulis primariis subpatentibus, floribus breviter pedicellatis v. sessilibus<? et ?, calycis lobis ovatis glabris basi carnosulis, petalis oblongo-ellipticis minutissime erosis recurvis calyce 3-plo longioribus, fl. c? filamentis corolla aequilongis anthera 2-plo longioribus, anthera majuscula ovato-elliptica obtusa, fl. \$ filamentis anthera haud longioribus, ovario obtuse 3-gono glabro disco inserto, stylo ovario aequilongo sulcato, capsula depresso-globosa obscure trigona, valvis tenuiter crustaceis lffivibus, seminibus solitariis geminatisve arillatis.

HAB. China, Prov. Hupeh, Ichang, Patung district, and * Nan-t'o and mountains to northward,—Dr. HENRY (NOS. 485, 1,774, 2,084, 3,408A, 3,883).

Folia 4-6 poll, longa, 3-5 poll, lata; *petiolus* J-1 poll, longus. *Fructus* £ poll. diam.—D. OLIVER.

Dr. Henry communicates the following:—' *Celastrus latifolius*, Hemsl., is a common shrub about Ichang, being known as *nan-shan-yeh*. The root and also the leaves are used, powdered and mixed with flour, to scatter over growing cabbage, turnips, &c, for the purpose of killing obnoxious insects, grubs, &c. I find from one of the Customs publications that the " bark of a tree, called *nan-shao-ken* " occurs in the drug market of Hankow. This is possibly the root-bark of this shrub.'

Fig. 1. Flower. **2.** The same, earlier stage, petals removed. **3.** Longitudinal section of ovary and disk. **4.** Fruit after dehiscence. *All enlarged.*



M.S. del, et lith.

Anodendron oblongifolium, Hemsl.

PLATE 2207.

ANODENDSON OBLONGIFOLIUM, *Hemsl*

АПОСТКАСБЈЕ. Tribe ECHITIDF^A.

A. oblongifolium, *Hemsl. in Ann. Bot.* v. 505 ; frutex alte scandens, foliis oblongis breviter obtuse acuminatis basi rotundatis glabris nervis lateralibus utrinque 8-10, paniculis multifloris pedunculatis terminalibus et in axillis foliorum superiorum parce puberulis, bracteifl parvis ovatis, floribus breviter pedicellatis, calycis tubo corollas brevioris, segmentis ovato-oblongis obtusis, corolla) lobis oblique oblongis obtusis, antheris infra medium tubi insertis apiculatis loculis basi breviter productis, folliculis apicem versus angustatis obtusis longitudinaliter lineatis, coma seminis stipitata.

HAB. Solomon Islands; Fauro Island, *Guppy* (No. 189); San Christoval, *Comins* (No. 40).

Folia 4J-6 poll, longa, 1J-2 poll, lata; *petiolus* 5-6 lin. longus. *Paniculas* foliis breviores pedunculo 1-1[^] poll, longo. *Splores* £-£ poll, diam., flavescens.

Both Dr. Guppy (whose specimen was in fruit only, and not determinate with certainty) and the Rev. Mr. Comins note that the tenacious bast of this climber is used by the natives for fishing lines and nets.

Nearly allied to *A. paniculatum*, A. DC, which has a more diffuse inflorescence, its branches and pedicels more slender and longer.—
D. OLIVER.

Fig I. Bud, attached, showing aestivation. 2. Flower, expanded. 3. Base of corolla-tube, laid open. 4. Seed. *Excepting No. 4, all enlarged.*



Ai Singh, id.

Pedicularis cranolopha*, Maxim.
 A. var, typica: B.var.bngicornLLta.

PLATE 2208.

PEDICULARIS CRANOLOPHA, Maxim.

SCROPHULARINEJB. Tribe EOPHEASIER.

P. (§ *Siphonanthse longiflorse*) **cranolopha**, Maxim., *Mel. Biul.*, x. 85 (1877) et xii. 795, t. 1, t. 10 (1888); *Prain, Ann. Roy. Bot. Garden, Calcutta*, iii. 67 (1890); humilis pilosa, foliis lineari-oblongis radicalibus longe petiolatis segmentis lanceolatis serratis, calyce ovato 3-dentato segmento summo lanceolato lateralibus ovato-lanceolatis serratis, corolla lutea, tubo calyce 4-plo longiore, galea cristata, rostro sigoioideo apice emarginato, labii lobo medio emarginato lateralibus fere duplo minore, filamentis omnibus hirsatis.

VAR. *typica*; galeae crista ad rostri originem usque extensa ibique triincata. *P. cranolopha*, Maxim.

HAB. China; prov. Kansu, *Przewalski!*

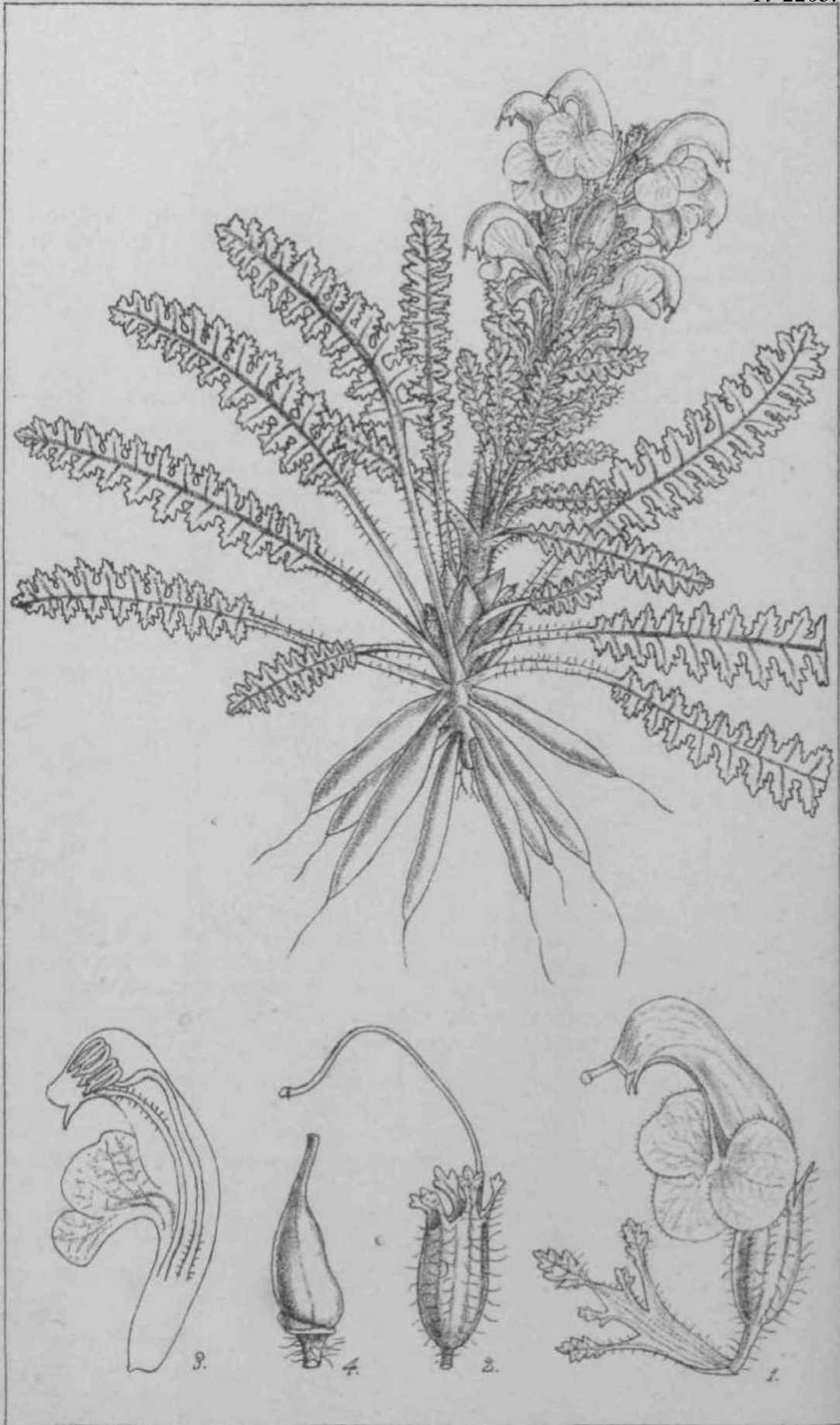
VAR. *htigicomuta* (var. nov.); galeae crista ad rostri originem usque extensa, exinde in cornu rostrum subaequans producta. *P. birostris*, *Bur. et Franch. in Journ. Bot. v. (1891) 107.*

HAB. China; prov. Szechuen, *Pratt* (No. 167).

This plant of Mr. Pratt's collection, though it has to be referred to an already described species, is the most interesting *Pedicularis* to be found, and *in*, owing to its curious crest, one of the most interesting forms in this interesting genus. *Pedicularis cranulopha* is not the only species with a crested palea; the condition occurs in *P. torta*, Maxim., *P. oxycarpa*, Frauchet, *P. cristata*, Maxim., *P. leptorhiza*, Ruprecht, and *P. liegeliana*, Prain. But in none of them does the crest become, as here, prolonged into a free process 4-5 mm. long, almost the length of the true beak. And yet, save for this solitary—though certainly striking—character, there is nothing to separate Mr. Pratt's Szechuen plant specifically from General Przewalski's Kansu one. Mr. Pratt's specimens are more robust, than those sent to Calcutta by M. Maximowicz, and they show distinctly—what M. Maximowicz and myself had failed to detect in the type—that the margin of the lower lip in this species is ciliate.

The area of distribution of the species is, by Mr. Pratt's gathering, somewhat extended.—D. PRAIN.

Fig. A1. Calyx (var. *typica*). A2. Corolla-lip, hood, and portion of tube (ditto). B1. Calyx (var. *fongicomuta*). B2. Corolla-lip, hood, and portion of tube (ditto). *All of natural size.*



Al.Singh.dd,

Pedicularis rhynchodonta, Birr. < % Franc.

PEDICULABIS EHYNCHODONTA, *Bur. et Franch.*

SCROPHULARINEJE. Tribe EUPHRASIE.

P. (§ *Rhynchodontae*: series nov. ante *Comosas* ponenda, humiles, hirsutiss, foliis pinnatisectis, spica densa centrifuga, calyce campanulato dentibus summo excepto serratis) *rhynchodonta*, *Bur. et Franch. in Journ. Bot.* v. (1891) 108 ; nana, hirsuta, radice valida e fibris pluribus fusiformibus fasciculata, caule digitali basi squamis ovatis obtusis suffulto; foliis petiolatis anguste lanceolatis plerisque radicalibus, canlinis minoribus sparsis, omnibus pinnatisectis 15-20-jugis, segmentis subimbricatis ovato-lanceolatis serrato-dentatis, spica densa multiflora centrifuga, bracteis membranaceis laciniatim 3-partitis, calyce breve pedicellate* campanulato, antice vix fisso, 5-dentato, segmento summo lanceolato integro lateralibus oblongis serratis brevioribus anticisque lanceolatis serratis sequilongo, corollae rubrae tubo adunco calyce vix dimidio longiore labio galea fiquilongo latissimo sessili niargine ciliolato, lobo medio rotundato lateralibus flabellatim venulosis vix dimidio minore, galea arcuata tubo subcontinua eique sequilonga in rostrum latum breve apice undulato-truncatam angulo inferiori atrinque longe 1-dentatuni abeunte, staminibus medio tubo insertis filamentis anticis triente summo hirsutis, posticis prope insertionem tantum parce barbatis, ovario ovato-lanceolato, disco antice tamente, stigmatibus exserto.

HAB. China; prov. Szechuen, "Pratt (No. 735). Caules 6-8 cm. alti, radicibus 3-4 cm. longis his 0.5 cm. crassis. Folia petiolis radicalibus 3 cm., laminis 4 cm. longis, 1.25-1.5 cm. latis, segmentis 4-7 mm. longis 3 mm. latis, pedicel 1 is 0.5 mm. Flores calyce 12 mm. longo, * > mm. lato, corollas tubo 16 mm. longo, galea 12 mm. longa, rostro 2 mm. longo latoque, labio 12 mm. longo, 16 mm. lato.

The corolla and bracts bring this very close to *P. apodochila*, Maxim., and *P. rubens*, Steph., but it differs so remarkably in habit and foliage (in which respects it simulates the *Hirsutice* and the *Flammece* among *Anodoitice*) from all the *Bidentatice* hitherto reported, that it is necessary to recognise it as the type of a new group (*Rhynchodontice*) to be inserted between *Elatice* and the *Comusce*.

Besides differing so markedly in general appearance from both *P. apodochila* and *P. rubeus*, this differs from *P. apudochila* in having the calyx hardly cleft, the lip rather smaller (not longer than the palea), the corolla-beak rather longer and somewhat differently shaped. The beak is almost exactly that of *P. rubens*, but it differs (as *P. apodochila* does) from that species in having a sessile (not stipitate) lip, and in having serrate (not entire) calyx-teeth.—D. PRAIN.

Fig. 1. Flower, with bract. 2. Calyx, with style. 3. Half of corolla, showing filament insertion. 4. Ovary, with disc. 1, 2 and 3 are twice, 4 is four times, natural size.



A.L. Singh del.

Pedicularis Emsleyana, Prain.

PLATE 2210.

PEDICULABIS HEMSLEYANA, *Prain*.

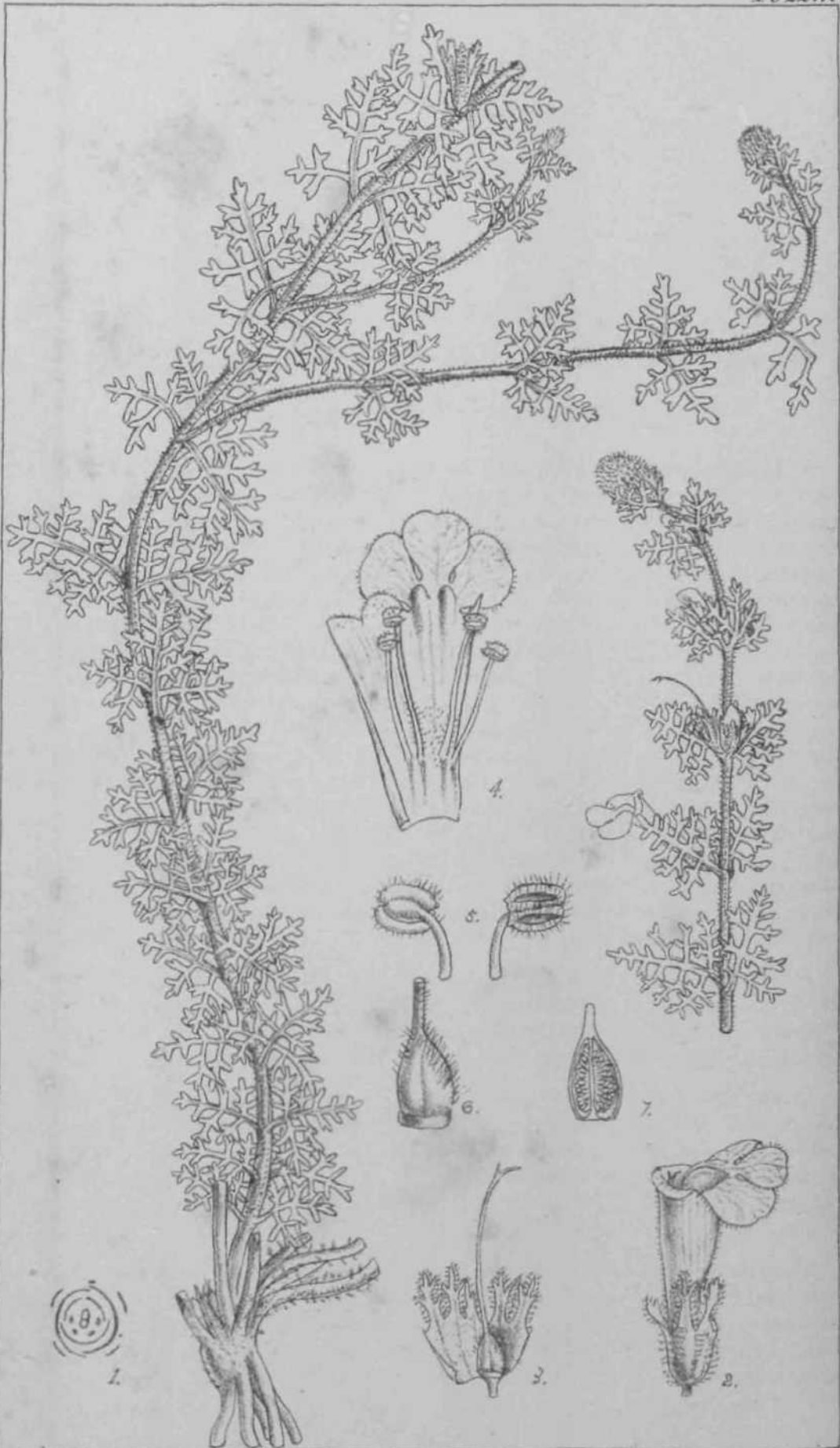
SCROPHULARIACEAE. Tribe EUPHRASIES.

I*. (§ **Rhyncholophle** §§ **Furfuraceae**) **Hemsleyana**, *Prain* (*sp. nov.*); elata glabrata rhizomate brevissimo vel parum elongato repent© collo paucisquamato squamis ovatis membranaceis, radicibus fibrosis casspitosis, caulibus elongatis laxis adscendentibus parce foliatis, foliis radicalibus mox evanidis caulibus in is sparsis longe petiolatis lamina supra glaberrima subtus furfuracea oblongo-ovata pinnatipartita -sectave segmentis 5-8-jugis oblongis serrato-dentatis, floribus lax3 racemosis, breve pedicellatis, bracteis foliaceis, calycis membranacei nee fissi p-dentati segmentis lanceolatis summo acuto reliquis obtusis omnibus integra v. majoribus utrinque 1-2-serratis, corollae puniceae tubo sarsum ampliato calyce dimidio longiore, labio 3-lobo lobis integris pvcatis sup paribus medio prominente, galea angulo recto incurva inflata, parte basali erecta fauce 2-auriculata, parte antlierifera horizontali in rostrum porrectum apice acutum integrum producta, sfcami-^obas ex ad verso medii ovarii insertis, filamentis anticis hirsutis, ovario lanceolato, stigmate incluso.

HAB. China; prov. Szechuen; *Pratt* (No. 634).

Locities 45 cm. alti, penne corvin8B crassitudine, radicibus 5-8 cm. longis. **Folia** petiolis 1*5-3 cm. longis, lamina 6-8 cm. longa, segmentis majoribus 2-4 cm. longis, 7-12 mm. latis. **Flores** pedicellis 3 mm., calyce o nim. longo, 2*25 mm. lato, corollae tubo 6 mm. longo, galeae parte basali 3 mm. longa, parte horizontali 3*5 mm. longa, rostro 4 mm. **Ovario** 7 mm. longo, 7*5 mm. lato (lobo medio 4 mm. longo, ^o<to mm. lato).—D. PRAIN.

Fig. 1. **Flower** with bract. **2.** Calyx laid open, showing ovary and style. **3.** Half corolla seen from within, showing ataminal insertion. All 2 times natural size.



A L.Siru3i del.

Fhtheir o sp ermura. tet uusecfaim, Bur. 8c Prancli.

PLATE 2211.

PHTHEIROSPERMUM TENUISECTUM, *Bur. et Franch.*

SCROPHULARINEÆ. Tribe EUPHRASIES.

P. tenuisectum, *Bur. et Franch. in Journ. de Botanique*, v. (1891) 129; perenne, rhizomate lignoso, multicaule, caulibus simplicibus vel parce ramosis foliisque viscido-pubescentibus, foliis oppositis ambitu ovatis acutis dissectim 2-3-pinnatisectis, floribus axillaribus solitariis ebracteolatis, pedicellis brevissimis, calyce campanulato 5-partito dentibus angustis summo sabulato integro ceteris lanceolatis paucidentatis paulo brevioribus, corollae tubo latiusculo superne ampliata fauce hiante, limbo margine ciliato 2-labiato, labio postico erecto brevi 2-lobo lobis replicatis in alabastro interioribus, antico longissimo patente 3-secto segmentia obovatis margine truncata, preeffloratione medio basi gibbum lobosque posticos statim amplectente et lateralibus parum majoribus vicissim obtecto, staminibus, sub galea inclusis, filamentis ex ad verso summi ovarii insertis anticis prope basin parum hirsutis ceterum posticisque prorsus glaberrimis, antheris margine rimarum barbatis loculis sequalibus distinctis parallelis basi submucronatis, ovario ovoideo supra et praesertim antice piloso, stylo apice dilatato stigmate 2-lobo, lobo antico parum longiore, ovulis in loculis numero 8, capsula (immatura) compressa rostrata, seminibus (immaturis) ovoideis testa reticulatis.

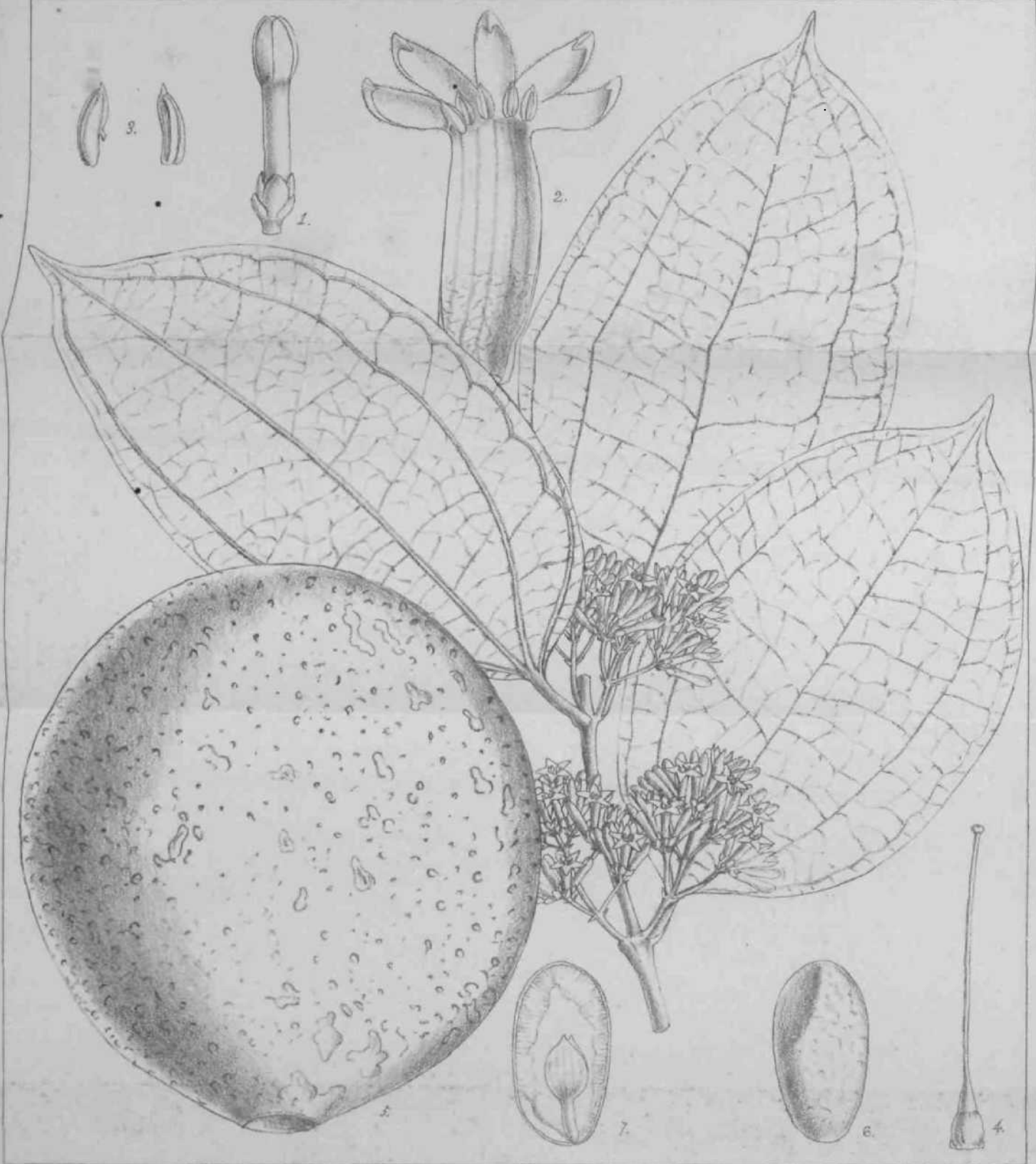
HAB. Himalaya orientali, Tassi-chen-doom, in valle Chumbi, *Herb. Boiss. Oalcutt.*; Tibet australi, Karoo-la, prope Lhassam, *Herb. Hort. wicutt.*; Szechuen occidentali, ad fines orientales Tibetiae prope oppidum Ta-chien-lu, Pratt (Nos. 283, 528), *Herb. Eew.*

Longa 25-35 cm. longi, pennae corvine crassitudine. **Folia** 2 cm. longa, 2*5 cm. lata, segmentis ultimis vix 1 mm. lata. **Flares** calyce 8 mm. longo, 4*5 mm. lato, dentibus 4 mm. longis, vix 1 mm. latis, sinibus obtusis; corollae tubo 14 mm. longo; limbo 7*5 mm. lato; labio postico 2*5 mm. longo, 6 mm. lato; labio antico 7*5 mm. longo, 7*5 mm. lato.

The description of this plant departs from the generic characters assigned to *Phtheirospermum* in the anthers being bearded. There are, however, some hairs present on the margin of the rima towards the base of the anthers of *Phtheirospermum chinense*, Bunge, in *Herb. Galcutt. Peciniens.* The ovary is almost as hirsute (though the individual

hairs are shorter) in *P. chinense* as in the present species. The chief differences are that in *P. chinense* the lower lip is, relatively to the upper, much smaller than in this ; and that in *P. chinense* the aestivation is that normally characteristic of the EUPHBASIEJJ, viz., mid-lobe of lower lip outmost in bud, overlying first one (usually the left), then the other lateral lobe, the upper lip nestling under these. Here, on the contrary, while the lobes of the upper lip are inmost as before, they are immediately overlaid by the mid-lobe of the lower lip, and this in turn is covered by, first, the right, and then the left lateral lobe.—D. PKAIN.

Fig. 1. Estivation. 2. Flower, x 2. 3. Calyx, laid open, x 2. 4. Corolla, laid open, x 2. *b.* Anther, front and back, x 4. 6. Disc and ovary, x 4. 7. Section of ovary, x 4.



M. S. G. et. lith.

Strychnos Ignatii, Berg

PLATE 2212.

STRYCHNOS IGNATII, *Bergius*.

LOGANIACEA].

S. Ignatii, *Berghis, Mat. Med. i. 146* (1778); scandens, glabra, foliis ellipticis. v. ovato-ellipticis breviter acuminatis cuspidatisve conspicue trinerviis, floribus brevissime pedicellatis subsessilibusve cymosis in paniculis brevibus axillaribus folio multo brevioribus dispositis, paniculis breviter pedunculatis, calycis segmentis late ovatis v. ovato-rotundatis, corolla calyce 6-10-plo longiore extus tomentoso-puberula intus glabra v. parce pilosula, lobis limbi ovatis crassiusculis tubo 3-4-plo brevioribus, antheris lance corollas tubi insertis sessilibus v. subsessilibus oblongo-ellipticis apice mucronatis, ovario glabro in stylum elongatum attenuatum, bacca quibrosa v. ellipsoidea * c. 4 poll, diam., polysperma.—*Phil. Trans* (1699) xxi. t. i. figs. 4-6.

HAB. Philippines: Mindanao and Samar, *B. Boxall*.

Folia 3[^]-6[^] poll, longa, 2-3[^] poll, lata; petiolus 1 poll, longus. *Paniculæ* cum pedunculo 1-1[^] poll. longa. *Flores* f-f poll, longi, limbo corollæ [^] poll. diam. *Bracteæ* ovatae acutiusculæ concavae, [^]jajores 1 lin. longae. *Stylus* filiformis ovario multoties longior. * *crispum* sublaeve olivaceum crustaceum. *Semina* in pulpa nidulantia ellipsoidea obtuse angulata 1[^]-1[^] poll, longa, 8-10 lin. lata, pilis brevibus nitentibus appressis sericea.

Mr. Boxall, the collector of the specimens, both in flower and fruit (the latter preserved in spirits), being figured, says that there is another species of *Strychnos*, known as St. Ignatius's Bean, which is much more plentiful than this plant, and that it is the seeds of this other species which are exported as St. Ignatius's beans. The seeds of the plant here figured are, however, used in medicine in the Philippines under the same name.

It may, then, refer this plant to *Strychnos Ignatii*, of Bergius, rather than to the commoner species affording the exported seeds?

S. gnathocarpa was based by Bergius, in his 'Materia Medica,' i. 146 (1778), upon the description contained in a letter from Father Camelli, addressed* to John Ray and James Petiver, an abstract of

* Mr. Boxall says the form of the fruit is variable, two never precisely alike.

which is given in Phil. Trans, xxi. (1699), No. 250 (and abridged edition, vol. iv. 356). A figure of the leaves, fruit, and seed is given in the unabridged edition, the leaves and fruit being reproduced in Bentley and Trimen's * Medicinal Plants,' iii. t. 179. In the figure cited of the leaves, the lateral nerves are basal in their origin, that is they are tri- or quinque-nerved, not tripli- or quintupli-nerved (that is, diverging from the midrib above the base). And it is upon this foliar character we are obliged to depend, for the flowers are not intelligibly described,* and there is reason to think the fruits of the two species do not materially differ.

In Camelli's figure of the leaves, the lateral nerves all originate at the base of the lamina. Now there are only two species likely to afford these seeds in the southern islands of the Philippine group in the Kew Herbarium, viz., one with the lateral nerves basal (here figured), and *S. multiflora*, Benth., figured in the following plate, in which the lateral nerves next to the midrib are coalescent with it to about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch above the base of the lamina. It is on this ground, therefore, it would seem to be more prudent to regard this plant as probably identical with Camelli's, named by Bergius; while we have, at any rate, a sure name for the other species, viz. that given by Mr. Rentham, *S. multijlora*, one of whose type specimens we figure (Pl. 2213).

Owing to the confusion introduced by Linnaeus fil., Suppl. Plant. (1781) 149, who based his description of the flowers of *Ignatia amara* on a *Posoqueria*, as pointed out by Mr. Bentham (Journ. Linn. Soc. i. 108), and to discrepancies in the description given by other authors, I have not ventured to cite any synonymy in the usual form. But, taking the principal postlinnean references to St. Ignatius's beans in the order of date, they stand thus: Bergius's 'Materia Medica,' in which the plant was first named, appeared, as cited above, in 1778. *Ignatia philippinica*, Loureiro, Pl. Cochinch. (1790), i. 126, continues the middle of the 'Supplementum,' under slight modification of the generic and complete change of the specific name. He adds *S. Ignatii*, Berg., as a synonym.

Trjgnatia amara, Linn, f., is adopted by Blanco in his Flora Filip. (1837), 82, the description of the flowers being taken from Linn. fil.; but in the second edition of this work (ed. 1845, 61), having in the meantime received flowers independently from Bohol, he reverts to the genus *Strychnos*, naming the plant *S. philippensis*, and modifying the description of the flowers in accordance with the new material. The same name is retained in the folio edition of Blanco, by Naves (1877), i. 116, with an additional note on the seeds in the 'Appendix' (1880), 136.

Bentley and Trimen, 'Medicinal Plants,' 1880, iii. 179, adopt Bergius's name, and cite as synonyms Loureiro's name and that given by Blanco in

his second edition. Their description, however, of the flowers, taken from Blanco and Loureiro, is a compromise between that given by Linn, fil. of a *Posoquiera* and the corrected description of ^{B!&£^{co}} (ed, ii.). They reproduce the leaves, fruit, and seed from Phil. Trans., xxi. (1699), t. i. tigs. 4-6.

Professor Fliickiger and A. Meyer, in the * *Pharmaceutical Journal*,¹ 1881, vol. xii. (July 2), give a careful account of the fruit of *S. Ignati*, with full detail of the histology of the seed and curious hairs of the testa. This agrees with our plant, so far as I can see. They also add copious references to the literature of the subject.

Finally, adopting Bergius's name, Vidal, in his *Revision de Plant. Vase. Filip.* (1886), 450, quotes Blanco's name from his second edition, and the names given by Linn. f. and Loureiro as synonyms, but figures, in two plates, a short-flowered *Strychnus*, the corolla bearded in the throat, and altogether only twice as long as the calyx, in which characters it agrees with *S. multiflora*, Benth., although he figures the leaves as tri-nerved, not tripli-nerved as in that species. As his description, however, definitely states the lateral nerves are given off 5-10 mm. above the base, I can hardly hesitate to regard his figure as intended to represent Mr. Benthams's plant figured in our next plate.

Messrs. C. Ford and W. E. Crow, in the 'China Review,'¹ * in their 'Notes on Chinese Materia Medica,' accept Vidal's conclusions referred to above. From seeds forwarded to the Royal Garden?, Kew, by Alexander Gollan, Esq., H.M. Consul at Manila, the plant is ~~now~~ in cultivation, though it has not yet reached the flowering stage.

—D. OLIVER.

*% 1. Bud. 2. Corolla, laid open. 3. ~~Anthers~~ 4. Pistil. 5. Fruit. 6. Seed. 7. Longitudinal section of same, showing ovary. *All enlarged.*

• An extract received at Kew in July 1887, pp. 274-5.



M.S. del. et lith.

Strychnos iruliflora Bert.

PLATE 2213.

STBYCHNOS MULTIPLOBA, *Benth.*

LOGANIACEAE.

S. multiflora, *Benth.* in *Journ. Linn. Soc.* i. (1857)102; glabra, foliis late ellipticis v. ovato-ellipticis breviter et obtusiuscule acuminatis triplinerviis, floribus 5-meris cymosis in paniculis multifloris terminalibus et in axillis foliorum superioribus dispositis, pedicellis ternis calyce subsequilongis, corolla? rotunda limbo tubo aequilongo, tubo calyce temp. florifero 2-plo longiore ore villosa, limbi lobis ovato-lanceolatis acutiusculis crassiusculis intus (sicco) cano-puberulis, antheris exsertis, ovario ovoideo piloso stylo elongato 3-4-plo brevior.

HAB. Philippines, Luzon, *Cuming* (Nos. 641, 695, 1,059, 1,482). Luzon, District of Morong, *Vidal* (No. 1,615).

Folia 3-7 poll, longa, 1f-3f poll, lata; *petiolus* ½-¾ poll, longus. *Flores* 3-5 poll. diam. *Calyx* segmentis ovato-rotundatis ciliolatis.

The leaves are 3- or 5-nerved, but the inner lateral nerves coalesce with the midrib to ½ in. above the base.

The only fruits which I have seen are immature, not exceeding an inch or two in diameter. When ripe it is probably globose or ellipsoidal and 3 to 5 ins. in diameter. Our specimens are destitute of cirrhi.

We have thought it desirable to give an authentic figure of this plant from type specimens, in view of the ambiguity attending the plate, given by Vidal, of what he considered to be *S. Ignatii*, Bergius. See remarks under preceding plate.—D. OLIVER.

Fig. 1. Bud. 2. Corolla, laid open. 3. Petil. 4. Transverse section of ovary. *enlarged.*



MS. del. et lith.

Pertya sinensis, Oliv.



M. S. del, et lith.

Lloydia ixiolirioides, Baker.

PLATE 2215.

LLOYDIA IXIOLIRIODES, Baker.

LILIACEAE. Tribe TUMPEA.

L. ixiolirioides, Baker MSS. (*sp. nov.*) ; herba glabra; bulbis, bulbo angusto ovoideo, foliis radicalibus circa 5, canaliculis paucis reductis remotisque anguste linearibus gracilibus obtusiuscule acuminatis basi brevioribus, floribus paucis (c. 4) erectis longo pedunculatis laxae corymbosis, perianthii segmentis exterioribus anguste lanceolatis apice leviter galetim inflexis, interioribus ovalibus marginibus tenuissimis basi intus lineis 2 pilosulis utrinque instructis, staminibus perianthio brevioribus, filamentis anguste linearibus pilosis antheris oblongis basifixis 3-4-plo longioribus, ovario glabro stylo »quilongo.

HAB. In a collection made in West Szechuen, and on the Tibetan frontier; chiefly near Tachienlu, alt. 9,000-13,500 feet, Pratt (No. 533).

— *Folia*, radicalia 10-12 poll, longa, 1½-2 lin. lata. *Flares* 9-10 Hn.

The perianth-segments in the dried specimens are darkly longitudinally striate and of a deep brownish-purple below and on the median line, the margins below orange-brown, above paler or whitish.—
OLIVER.

Fig. 1 and 2. Outer and inner perianth-segments. 3. Stamen. 4. Pistil.



MS.de!, etlith..

Lloydia tibetica, Eaker.

PLATE 2216.

LLOYDIA TIBETICA, Baker.

LILIACEJE. Tribe TULIPEA;

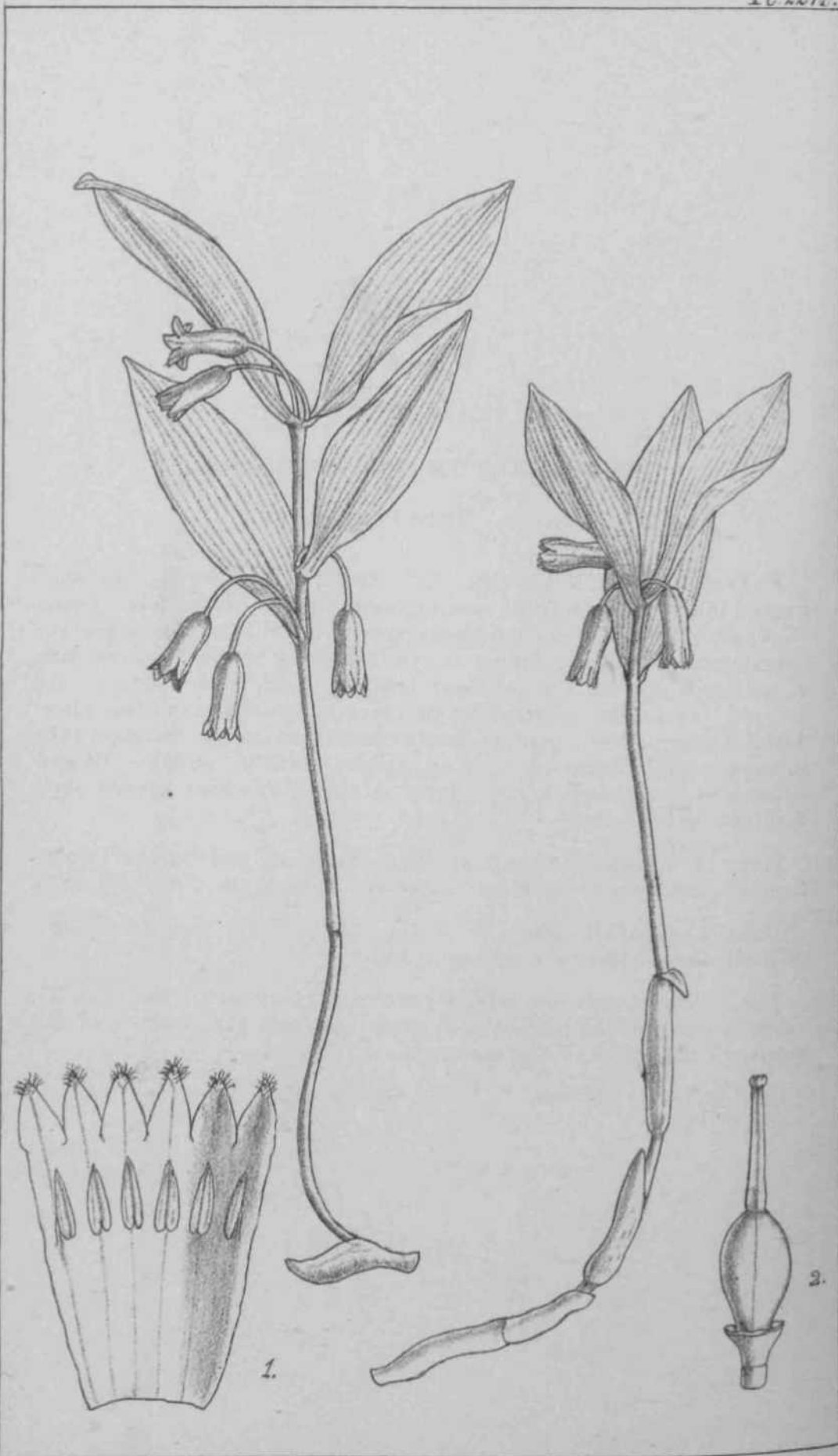
L. tibetica, Baker MS8. (*sp. nov.*); herba glabra G-10-pollicaris, bulbo anguste ovoideo, foliis radicalibus caule brevioribus erectis linearibus obtusiuscule acuminatis canlinis 0 v. interdum supra medium 1-2 minoribus instructis, floribus pedicellatis, cernuis in cymis corymbosis 2-5-floris dispositis, perianthii segmentis oblongo-ellipticis v. ovato-lanceolatis obtusis basi intus haud transversaliter plicatis sed cristis ftdnatis brevibus oblongis breviter piloaulis irstiuctis, staminibus perianthio duplo v. Rubtriplo brevioribus, filamentis lineari-subulatis basi complanatis laxe pilosis, antheris basifixis oblongis obtusis, ovario globro stylo columnari brevior.

HAB. In a collection made in West Szecliuen and on the Tibetan frontier, chiefly near Tachienlu, 9,000-13,500 feet alt., *Pratt* (No. 857).

Folia 4-7 poll, longa, 1-2 lin. lata. *Perianthium* 6-7 lin. longum; ~~br~~^{br}act~~ae~~^{ae} herbaceae liueares.

The perianth-segments in our dried specimens are marked with dark longitudinal stripe, especially along the middle, and coloured a yellowish-brown, paler above and towards the margins.—D. OLIVER.

*Fig.**- 1 and 2. Outer and inner periautli-regmeiitfl. 3. Stamen. 4. Pistil.
Enlar



M.S.dfil,etKh.

Polygonatum Pratii, Baker.

PLATE 2217.

POLYGONATUM PRATTII, Baker.

LILIACEÆ. Tribe POLYGONATEJS.

*. *Prattii*, Baker MSS. (*sp. nov.*); herba 3-5-pollicaris, rhizomate gracile longe repente, caule erecto gracile inferne nudo, foliis paucis (3-4) alternis sessilibus oblongo-lanceolatis v. -ellipticis apice acutatis obtusiusculis, floribus cernua in cymis 2-floris breviter pedunculatis v. solitariis, perianthio tubuloso breviter 6-tido, lobis quatuor tubo ^5-plo brevioribus ovato-oblongis apice carnosulis papilloso alter-^{atim} (interioribus) paululo brevioribus, staminibus inclusis tubo subaequilongis, filamentis fere ad apicem adnatis, antheris linearilanceolatis brevissime mucronulatis, ovario ellipsoideo glabro stylo ^5 u^o subbreuiore.

HAB. In a collection made in West Szechuen and on the Tibetan frontier; chiefly near Tachienlu, 9,000-13,500 feet alt., *Pratt* (No. 28*).

Folia 1 H! po.¹¹- 10^Qg^a» c. 5 lin. lata. *Flores* 4-5 lin. longi; pedicelli flore longiores v. subaequilongi.

The dried flowers are whitish, probably coloured above. The six vascular cords of the perianth are continued from the insertion of the anther to the apices of the segments.—D. OLIVER.

^M6- 1. Perianth laid open. 2. Pistil. *Enlarged.*



M.S. del. et. lith.

Fritillaria lophophora, Bur. & Fr.

PLATE 2219.

FBITILLABIA LOPHOPHORA, *Bur. et Franch.*

LILIACEJS. Tribe *TVLITEM*.

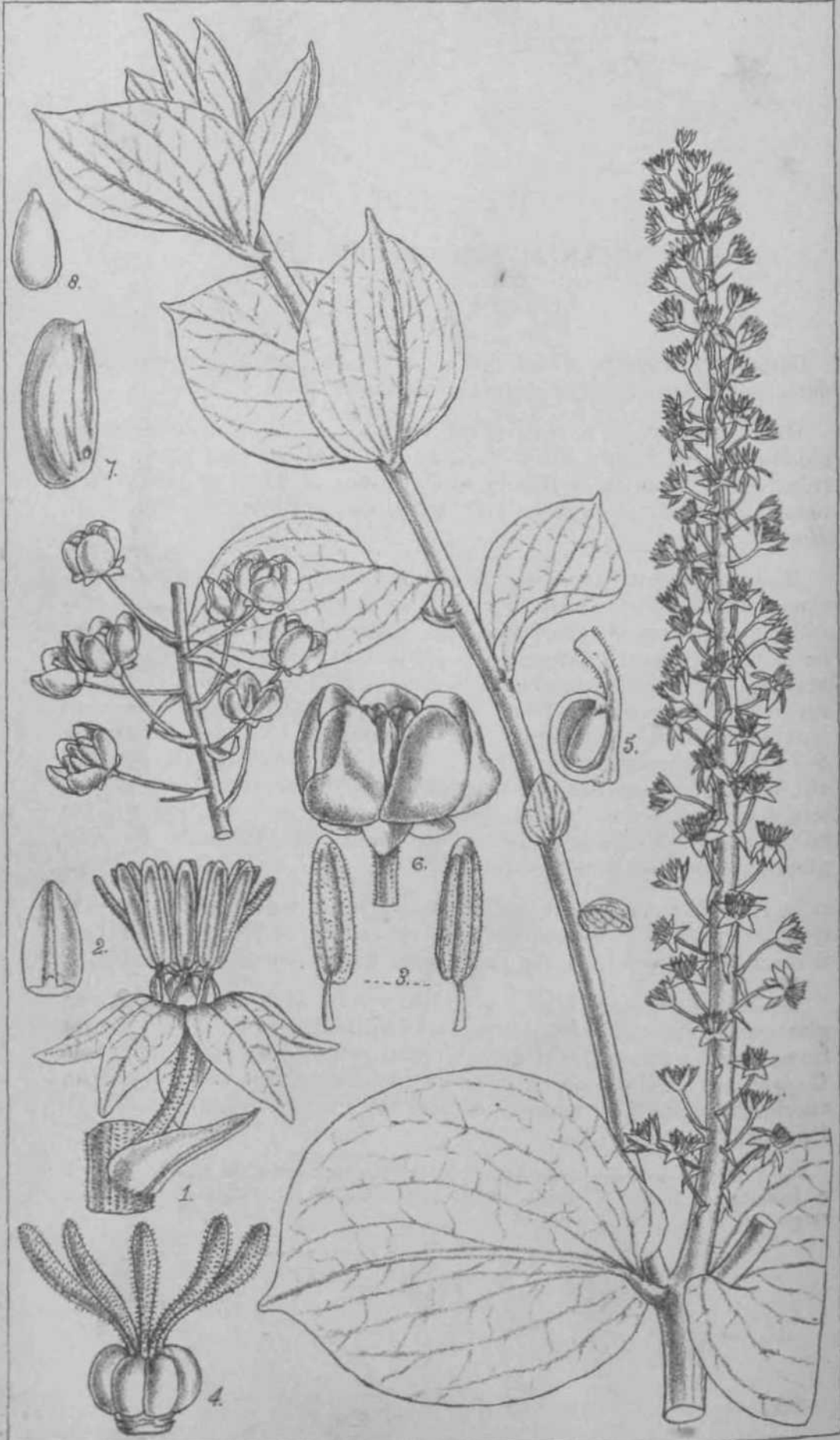
F. lophophora, *Bureau et Franchet in Journ. de Botanique*, 1891, 153; bulbo squamato squamis majusculis erectis oblongo-lanceolatis carnosis tempore florifero laxiusculis, caule 1-2 floro inferne paucisquamato, foliis medium versus caulis plus minus confertis alternis ovalij- v. lanceolato-oblongis superioribus acuminatis inferioribus acutiusculis obtusisve, perianthio magno (2-4* poll, diam.) cernuo longiuscule pedunculato, segmentis subpatentibus lanceolatis flequilongis et subsequialcis (v. exterioribus paullo angustioribus) longe acuminatis basi secundum costam utriusque fimbriato-cristatis v. cristis interdum posoletis, staminibus perianthio 2-3-plo brevioribus, filamentis glabris uneari-subulatis, antheris linearibus dorsifixis, ovario glabro sfcjloapice ^eviter dilataio 3-lobulato subeequilongio.

HAB. In a collection from West Szechuen and the Tibetan frontier, chiefly made near Tachienlu » altc - 9,000-13,500 feet; *Pratt* (Nos. 261. ^ 8), Szechuen, between Batang and Litang, *If. Bonvalot and Prince Henry of Orleans*; Yun-nan, *M. Delavay*.

Bulbi squamaB 1^2 poll, longae. *Gaulis* ^-lj-pedalis. *Folia* majora 4-5 poll, longa, £-1 poll, lata (forma minor 2 poll, longa, 4-5 lin. lata). *P*erwnthii segmenta 1J-3 poll longa.

F Intermediate between *Fritillaria*, to which MM. Bureau and Franchet refer it (as the type of a new section of the genus, § *Lophopnora*) and *Lilium*. The flowers are described as yellow, often spotted with red.—D. OLIVER.

Fig. 1. Stamens, back and front view. 2. Pistil. *Enlarged*.



M.S. del eUith.

Coriaria terminalis, Hemsl.

PLATE 2220.

CORIARIA TERMINALIS, Hemsl.

CORIARIEJG.

Coriaria terminalis, Hemsl. (*sp. nov.*) ; herbacea, foliis saepius rotundatis 7-9-nerviis, racemis elongatis terminalibus.

HAB. In a collection from West Szechuen and the Tibetan frontier, chiefly near Tachienlu, alt. 9,000-13,500 feet, Pratt (No. 820). Also from several localities in Sikkim at elevations of 9,000 to 11,000 feet, namely Lachen, Ohangtiim and Samdong, collected by Sir J. D. Hooker.

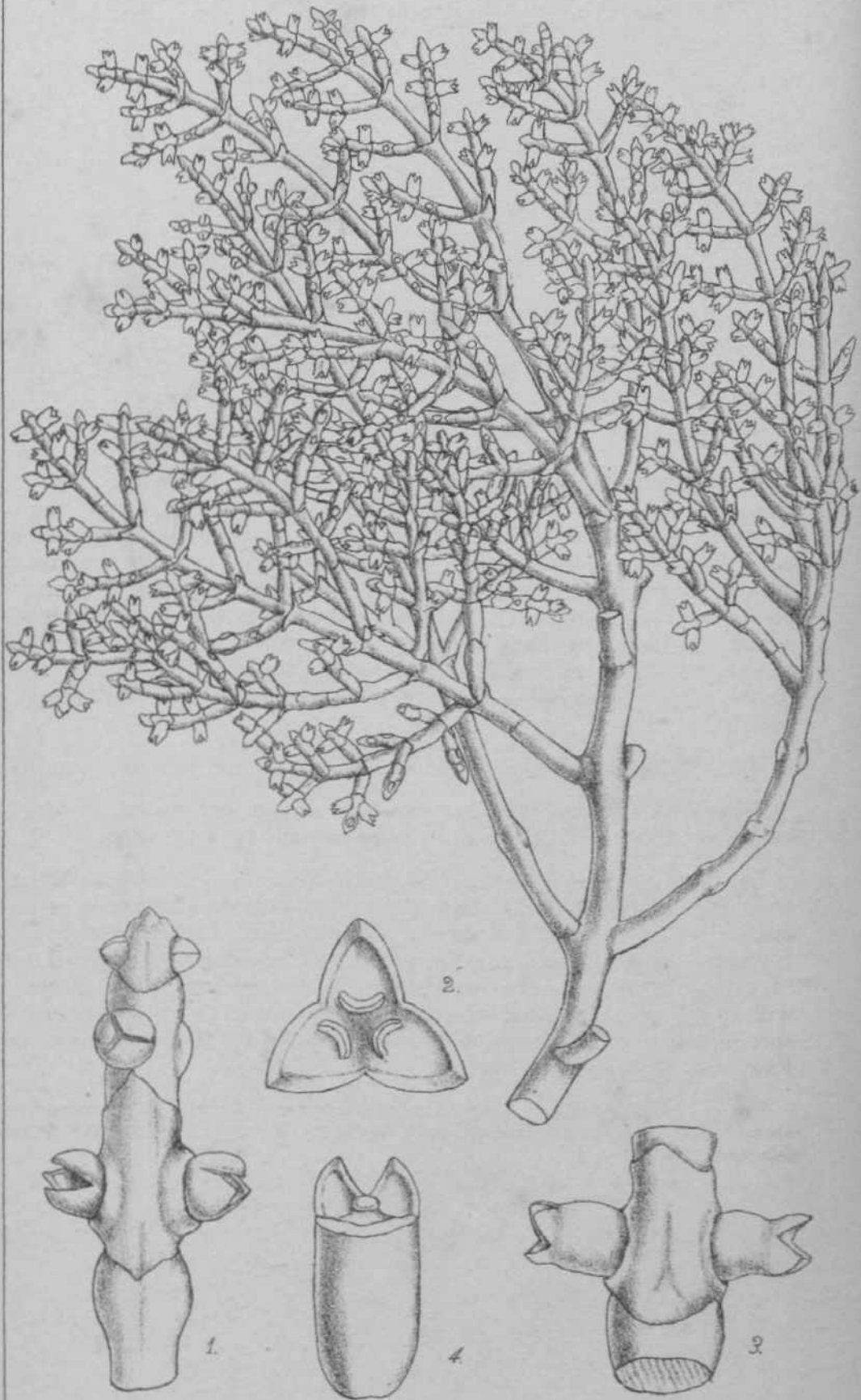
Herba perennis (lit videtur), caulibus erectis 2-3-pedalibus paucipamosis crassiusculis. *Folia* opposita vel subopposita, sessilia vel brevissime petiolata, membranacea, late ovata vel interdum fere orbiculata, vel in ramulis lateralibus oblongo-lanceolata 1-3 poll, longa, acuminata breviterque acuminata, basi cordata et semiamplexicaulia vel rotundata, 5-9-nervia sed saepissime 7-nervia, subtus praecipue secus nervos asperata. *Flares* polygami in racemos solitarios terminatos 1-2 poll, longos dispositi, pedicellis gracilibus puberulis vel asperatis circiter semipollicaribus, demum patentibus. *Sepala* ovata vel lanceolata ovata vel acuta. *Petala* per anthesin parva quam sepala multo majora, post anthesin accrescentia, iacrossata, iutus carinata. *Garpdla* glabra, carinata, saepius 2-costata.*

In the 'Flora of British India' this very distinct species is not distinguished from *Coriaria nepalensis* Wall., though in the Kew Herbarium it is marked *var. sikkimensis* in the handwriting of Sir J. Hooker.

Coriaria nepalensis, Wall., is quite woody, and has three-nerved glabrous leaves, often clustered, lateral racemes. It ranges from the north-western India into Central China; and the Japanese specimens in the Kew Herbarium from the Philippine Islands.—W. B. HENSLEY.

Fig 1. 1. Flower and bract. 2. Sepal. 3. Anther, back and front view. 4. Pistil, longitudinal section of carpel. 5. Longitudinal section of carpel. 6. Persistent corolla enclosing fruit. 7. Fruit. 8. Embryo. All enlarged.

* Fruit figured and described from an Indian specimen.



M.S. del. et lith.

Dendrophthora cupressoides, Eichl.

PLATE 2221.

DENDROPTHORA CUPRESSOIDES, Eichler.

LORANTHACEJE. Tribe VISCEJE.

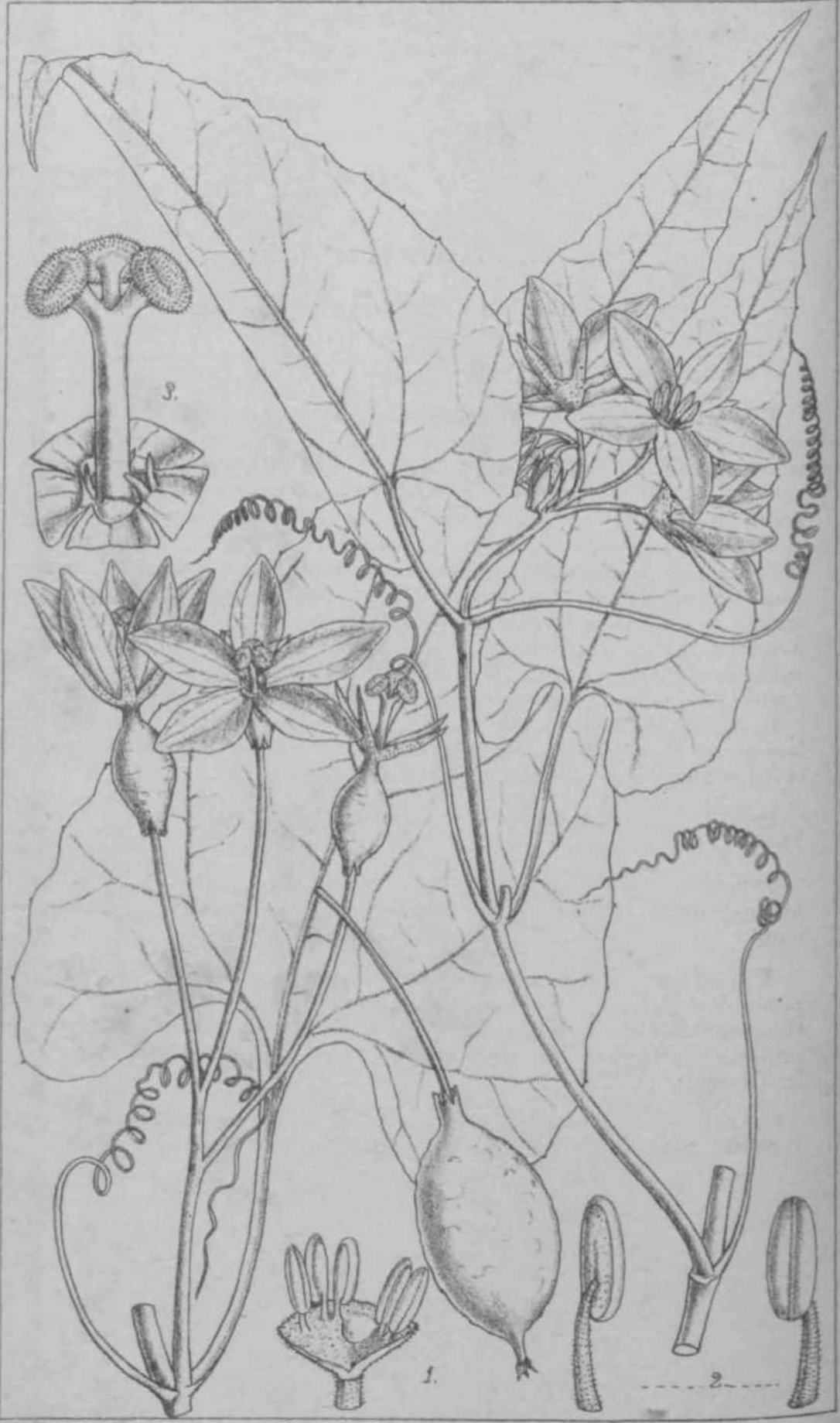
D. Cupressoides, Eichl. in *Marthis, FL Bras. (Loranth.)*, v. pt. ii. 103 (*ad not.*); fruticulosa aphylla fastigiatis ramosissima, ramis teretibus papilloso-scabridis, squamis parvis ovato-deltoideis appressis connatis, spicis floriferis saepius 2-4-articulatis, articulis brevibus, bifloris, floribus monoicis decussatim oppositis, floribus $\$$ paucis, perianthio 3- (v. interdum 4-)fidis, segmentis crassis late deltoideo-ovatis, antheris sessilibus lunulatis basi segmentorum insertis rima transversa dehiscentibus, fl. ? perianthii limbo 3(-4)-partito segmentis crassis deltoideis. *Arceuthobium cupressoides*, Gris. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 315.

HAB. Jamaica, *Macfadyen* (at Castleton), *Mon-is*, *Fawcett*.

Internodia canina inferiora crassitie penneB gallinacere, 3-5 lin. longa, superiora c. 2 lin. longa. *Spicce* articuli 1-2 lin. longi.

Br. Eichler cites (1. c), as identical, *Phoradendron aeryllifolium*, Gris. Pi. Wright, 192, a Cuban species, but I doubt whether it be the same. I have refrained from any description of the ovule and embryogeny, as this would involve prolonged investigation unfitted for 'Icones Plantarum.' We may hope to find some competent observer willing to take in hand the detailed examination of the excellent specimens, preserved in alcohol, communicated by Messrs. Morris and Fawcett—D. OLIVER.

Fig. 1. Portion of inflorescence with staminate flowers. 2. Staminate flowers from above. 3. Joint of inflorescence with pistillate flowers. 4. Pistillate flower detached. *All right, r<,**.



M.S. del. et lith.

Thladiantha longifolia, Cogn.

PLATE 22±

THLADIANTHA LONGIFOLIA, Cogn.

CUCURBITACEÆ. Tribe CUCUMERINÆ.

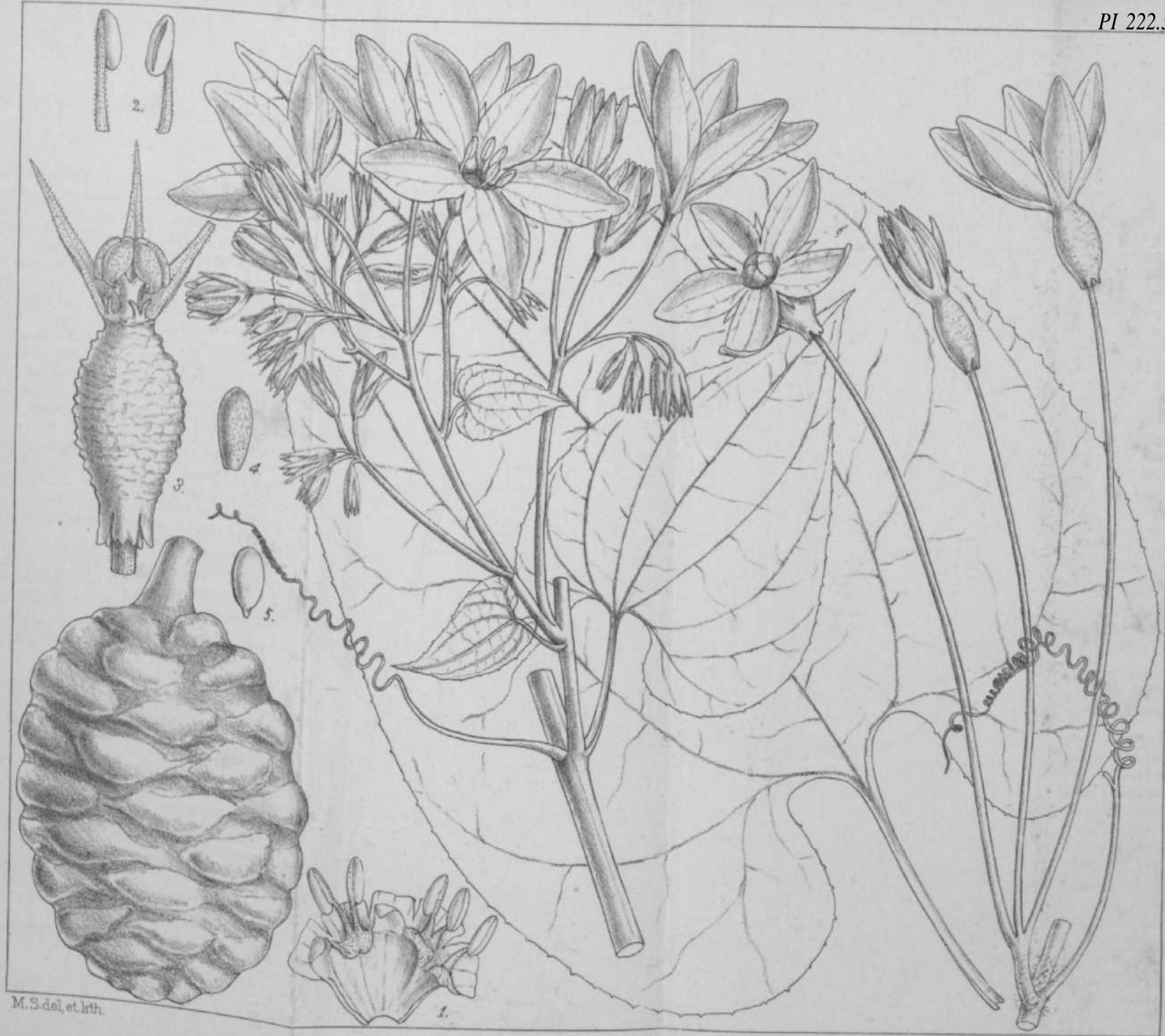
T. longifolia, Cogniaux MS. in *Herb. Kew.*; scandens, caule gracile
 trigulato v. profunde salcato glabro v. obsolete puberulo, foliis ovato-
 laicelatis subacumiatis apice obtusiusculis glandulosis basi profunde
 cordatis cum sinu cordato, margine glanduloso-denticulatis supra
 ficabridis v. laceratis, cirrhis simplicibus, fl. ♂ flavidis in cymis
 paucifloris (5-7-floris) breviter pedunculatis dispositis, calycis tubo
 turbato, limbi segmentis tubo aequilongis v. longioribus corolla
 brevioribus linearibus acutiusculis squama calycina incurva rotundata,
 corolla rotata 5-partita, segmentis oblongo-ellipticis obtusiusculis
 3-4-nerveis, staminibus 5 liberis 4 per paria symmetrice approximatis,
 antheris rectis oblongo-ellipticis filamentis aequilongis, fl. ? etiam in
 cymis 1-3-floris breviter pedunculatis dispositi, longiuscule pedicel-
 lato perianthio maris, ovario utrinque breviter angustato basi lobu-
 lato profunde intruso, puberulo tuberculato-rugoso, staminodiis paucis,
 stylo columnare apice 3-fido stigmatibus dilatatis.

China, Hupeh, in Patung and Kwei Districts, Dr. A. Henry
 (4,767,6,055).

Folia 3-7 poll, longa, basi 1-3 poll, lata; petioli 1-2 poll.
longus. *Flora** 1 poll. diam.; pedicelli fl. t H P^{oll}-» ? h² P^{oll}
longi.

pubescent (1 added) pressed immature fruit, about 1½ in. long, is ellipsoidal,
 the surface apparently somewhat transversely plicate-rugose. In
 the pistillate flower are three fleshy, pale, slightly prominent, disk-like
 injections between the staminodia, at the base of the petals.* •
 OLIVER.

2. Portion of calyx-tube, showing insertion of stamens and calycine squama,
 enlarged, back and front view. 3. Staminodes, fertile and sterile.
All enlarged.



Thladiantha? Henrvi. Herasl.

THLADIANTHA ? HENRYI, *Hem**L

CucurbitACEE. Tribe CUCUMERINKE.

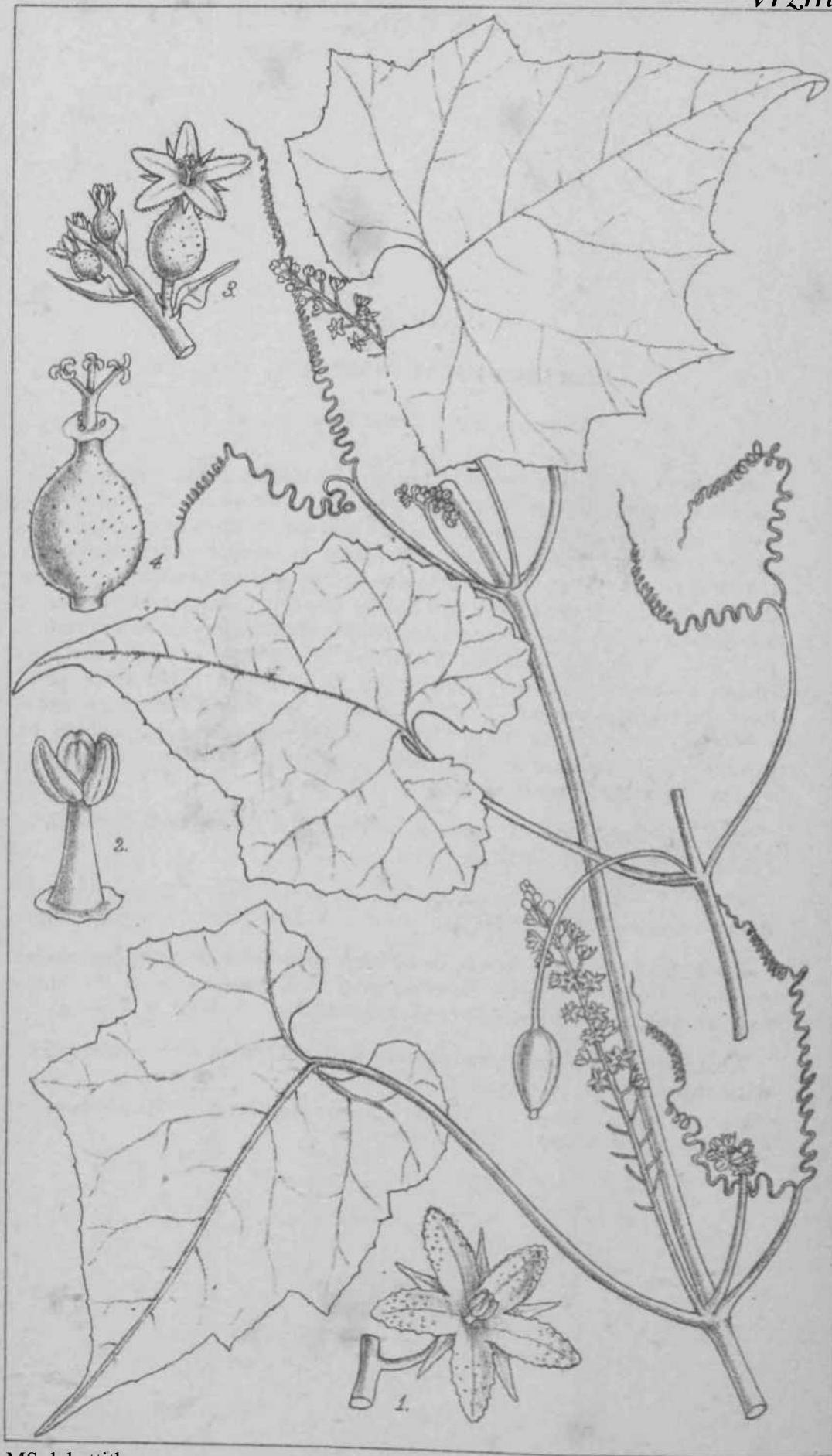
T. ? Henryi, *HemsL in Journ. Linn. Soc.* x.xiii. 310; alte scan dens, canle angulato v. profunde sulcato glabro v. in'erdum parce setuloso v. puberulo, foliis cordiformibus acutis v. cuspidatis indivisis fere aequaliter denticulatis basi sinu profundo rotundato excavatis snpra ficabris v. ecaberujis subtus puberulis glabrativve, petiolo eglanduloso m foliis superioribus see pi us quam lamina brevior, cirrhis bifidis v. ramo altero interdum oboaleto, fl. £ luteis in racemis pi a ri Boris axillaribus scepe paniculatim aggregatis dispositis, pedicellis gracilibus flore suboequilongis v. inferioribus Fflpe 2-3-plo longioribas, calycis tubo tnrbinato intns squarais 2 ovato-rotuudatis obtusis incurvis clanso, lobis tubo cequilongis (v. alabastro 2-plo longioribus) Janceolatis acuminatis, corollse ad basin 5-partirae segmentis ovato-oblongis Acuminatis longitudinaliter nervosip, staminibus 5, 4 per paria approxiniatis, filamentirt crassiusculis anthera oblongo-elliptica recta ceqnilongis, fl. % axillaribus eaepius gem in is ternisve interdum longe pedunculatis, corolla maris, staminodiis 5 parvis Betuloso-hirsutia, stylo brevi craseo^ stigmatate dilatato 3-fido segmentis medio sulcatis ^apiee obtuse bidentatis, ovario ovali-oblongo basi intruso tomentello-puberulo et interdum etiam parce setuloso-pilosulo, fractu ellipsoideo P^nicarpio transversim plicato, seminibns compressis oblongo-obovoidcis testa Crustacea subllBve per margines bivalve.

HAB. China, Prov. Hupeh, districts of Patung, Chiensih and Hsingshan, Dr. A^Henry (Nos. 1,757, 5,900, 5,936, 6,563), apparently ftlso a form of the same from Szechuen, Mount Omei, *Faber*.

*Folia inferiora** 4-8 poll, longa, 3J-6 poll, lata; petiolns 2-5 poll, longus. *Flares* <\$ 1J poll, diam.; fl. ? cum ovario l£-2 poll, longi. *Frttctus* 2^-4 poll.'diametro. *Semina* ‡ poll, longa.

I have thought it best to figure this as it was named by Mr. Hemsley, though my friend M. Cogniaux, on his first inspection of ^{*A^} Henry's specimens, referred it to *Mowordica*, I believe on the ground of the two calycine squame. On further examination, however, ?£d comparison with" a plant in the Paris Herbarium, upon which M. Cogniaux proposes to base a new genus, he inclines to regard ^m*thladiantha ? Henryi* as a congener, and may probably publish it under the new generic name of *ThUtliavthopsi**. An ovary with the base similarly intruded occurs in *Thladiavtha longifolia*, *T. verrucosa*, ^a>d *T. glabra*, Cogn. *T. Oliveri*, Cogn., has a broad truncate base, ^{an}d *T. maculata*, Cogn., a narrow base, terminating abruptly ^ These specific names are still in manuscript in M. Cogniaux's determinations °f Dr. Henry's Chinese Cucurbitace®.—D. OLIVER.

Fig. 1. Portion of calyx-tube, showing insertion of stamens and calycine equam*.
 2. Anther, back and front view. 3. Ovary, with staminodia, rtyle, and stigmas.
 *• SewL 5. Krahij'oi. 6. Fruit. *Excepting* Xo. 6, *mlan*/ed.



MS.del,ettith.

Schizopepon diotcus, Cogn.

PLATE 2224.

SCHIZOPEPON DIOICUS, *Gogn.*

CUCURBITACEJE. Tribe GYNOSTEMMEJE.

S. dioicus, *Cogn. MS. in lift.*; gracilis scandens, caule glabro, foliis mem branaceis late ovato-cordatis acuminatis basi sinu rotundato excavatis utriusque 2-3-deltaideo-lobatis minute denticulatis glabris v. paucis scitniosis lamina petiolo sequilonga v. saepius longiore, cirrhis bifidis floribus <J parvis ebracteatis in racemis v. paniculis racemiformibus anguatis gracilibus axillaribus dispositis, calycis lobis lineariflululatis corollae lobis oblongo-lanceolatis obtusis brevioribus, staminibus 3 (2 biloc, 1 uniloc), filamentis ad apicem coalitis, antheris liberis v. basi brevissime connatis, fl % ovario ovoideo apice producto glabro 3-loculare, ovulis solitariis pendulis, staminum rudimentis minutis, stylo apice 3-fido, fructu solitario longiuscule et graciliter pedunculato, ovoideo v. oblongo-ovoideo pericarpio tenui plus minus longitudinaliter verrucoso.

HAB. China, Prov. Hupeh, Districts of Patung and Chiensih, *Dr. A. Henry*. (Nos. 4,862, 5,991).

Folia 1} -3 (-4) poll, longa, 1[^]-2_i (-3) poll. lata. *Flures* & τ V poll, diam. *Fructus* 5-6 lin. longus; pedunculo fructifero 1-1[^] poll, longo.

Though the fruit appears to be solitary on slender elongate peduncles without evidence of fallen flowers, yet I find, sometimes in the same axil, an abbreviated few-flowered inflorescence of small $\$$ flowers.

This plant with its monadelphous stamens forms a connecting link with *Gynostemma*.—D. OLIVER.

Fig. 1. Staminate flower. 2. Staminal column and anthers. 3. Pistillate flowers. 4. Ovary and style-branches. *All enlarged.*



M. S. del. et lith.

Gynostemma cardiosperma, Cogn.-

PLATE 2225.

GYNOSTEMMA CARDIOSPERMA, Cogn.

CUCURBITACEAE. Tribe GYNOSTEMMEAE.

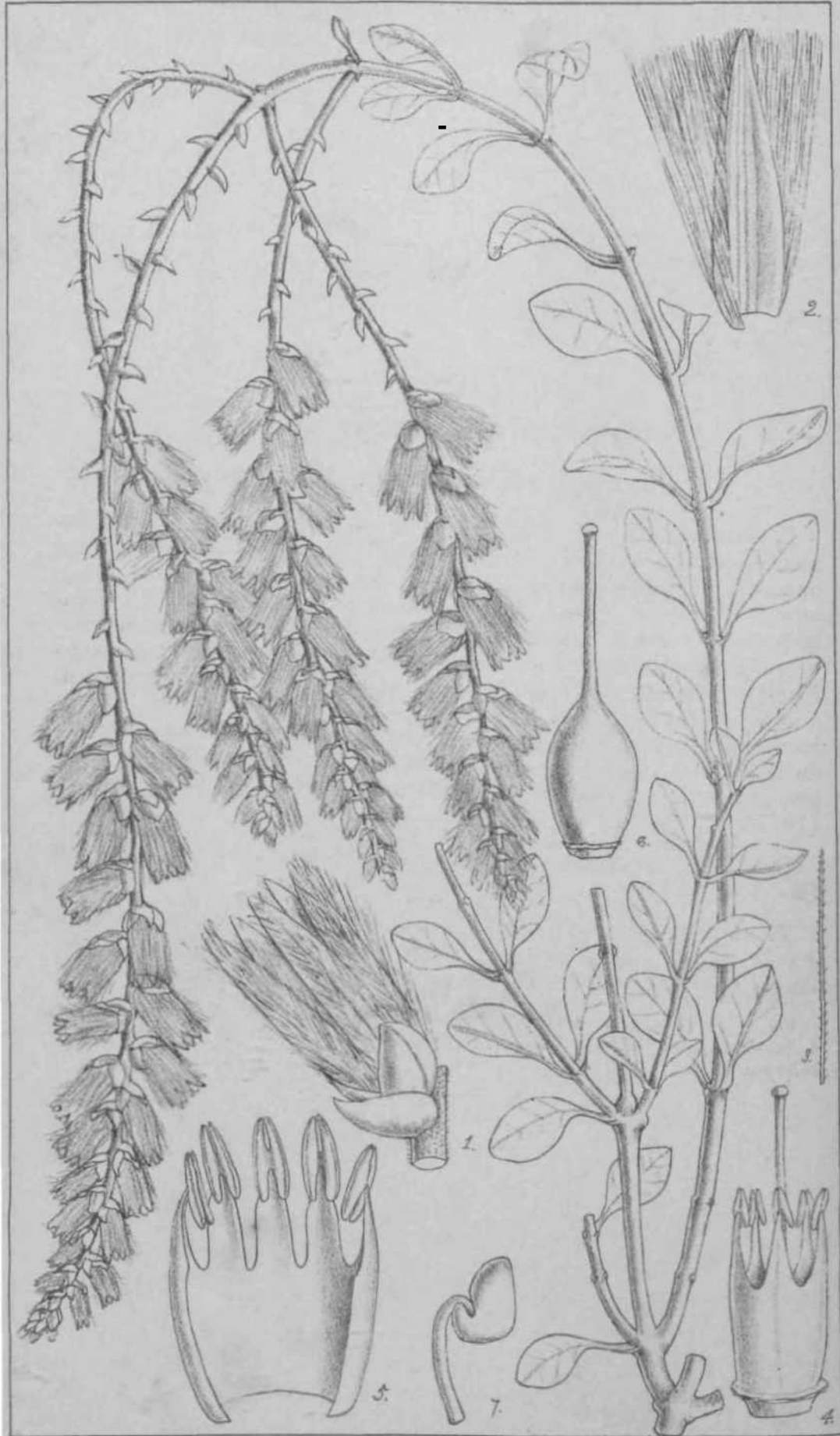
6. cardiosperma, Cogn. MS. in litt.; caule gracili sulcato glabro, foliis pedato-5-7-foliolatis, foliolis membranaceis lanceolatis v. oblongo-ellipticis acuminatis basi adnatis grosse et saepe inaequaliter dentato- (vel interdum crenato-)serratis centrali longiuscule petioluato, glabris v. interdum costa marginibusque minute setuloso-scaberulis, cirrhis gracilibus bifidis, floribus dioicis parvis, in paniculis gracilibus racemiformibus terminalibus v. quasi-axillaribus folio subaequilongis dispositis, calycis lobis oblongo-lanceolatis acutis petalis lanceolatis caudatis 1-nerviis dimidio brevioribus, filamentis coalitis, antheris peltatis capitatis 1-ocularibus longitudinaliter dehiscentibus, fl. ? perianthio maris, ovario inferiori apice libero stylisque crassiusculis divergentibus facie sulcatis hirtellis, ovulis geminatis pendulis, capsula tubulosa v. hemisphaerica glabra v. laxe pilosula calycis limbo medio circumscissis apice tricornuta tricurrim dehiscente, pericarpio tenuiter crustaceo, seminibus compressis late cordiformibus testa crustacea rugulosa faciebus vernicosa marginae sulcata.

HAB. China, Prov. Hupeh, Fang District, Dr. A. Henry (Nos. 6701 var. capsulis molliter pilosulis, 6,779, 7,613).

Folium petiolo 1-2 poll, longo, foliolo intermedio 1-4 poll, longo. *Capsula* 1/2 poll. diam. *Semina* 2-2 1/2 lin. lata. 3 4 5 ~~6 7 8 9~~ 10.

Although the flowers are distinctly those of *Gynostemma*, the fruit dehiscing tricurrimly at the apex is that of *Gomphogyne*.—D. OLIVER.

Fig. 1. Staminate flowers. 2. Staminal column and anthers. 3. Pistillate flower, 4. Style-branches, side view. 5. Scerl. All enlarged.



M.S.ael.etOith.

Chionothrix somalensis, Hk. f.

PLATE 222G.

CHIONOTHRIX SOMALENSIS, Hook.f.

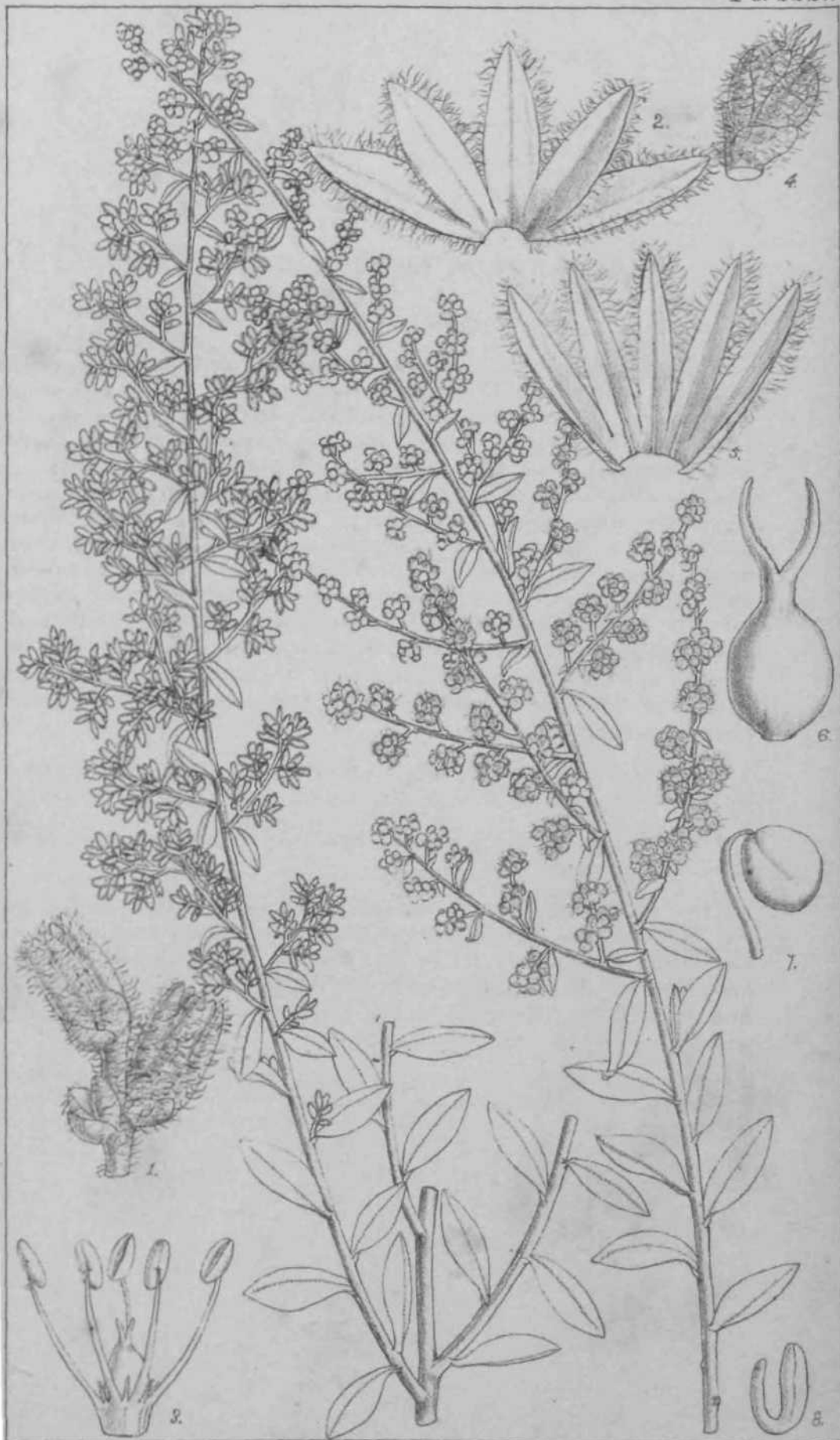
AMARANTACEA. Subtribe AGHTRANTHEJS.

C. somalensis, Hook.f. *Gen. Plant* iii. 33; frutex, ramulis teretibus glabrescentibus bornotinis gracilibus fulvo-hirtellis v. puberulis, foliis oppositis obovato-ellipticis obtusis setuloso-scabridis coriaceis petiolata, floribus in spicas elongatas terminales solitarias v. 2-4-nas dispositis, bractea bracteolisque subaequalibus concavis ovatis v. rotundato-ovatis perianthio multo brevioribus, perianthii segmentis 5 coriaceis lineari-lanceolatis acutis marginibus hyalinis dorso pilis longis erectis minute barbatis vestitis basi ad discum incrassatis, staminibus 5 inferne in tubum coalitis laciniis antheriferis, antherae lobis 2 apice basique liberis, ovario ellipsoideo glabro stylo brevioribus. Sericocoma somalensis, 8. Moore in *Journ* Bot.* xv. (1877), 70.

HAB. Somali Land, Ahlgebirge, 1,100 metr. alt., Hildebrandt (No. 1,519).

Frutex c. 10-pedalis. Folia 1-2 poll, longa, 1/2-3/4 poll, lata; petioli 1/2 poll, longus. Spicæ 4-6 poll, longæ; bracteæ persistentes 1/2-1/3 poll, longe bracteolæ cum flore deciduas. Florettes 1-2 poll, longi.—D. OLIVER.

Fig. 1. Flower and subtending bracts. 2. Perianth-segment. 3. Hair from same. 4. Stamininal tube. 5. The same laid open. 6. Pistil. 7. Ovule and funicle. All enlarged.



M.S. del. et lith.

Licraurus leptodadus, Hk.f.

PLATE 2227.

DICRATJBUS LEPTOCLADUS, *Hook. f.*

AMARANTACEJE. Tribe GOMPHBENE^.

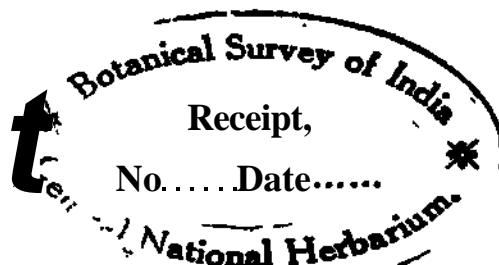
D. leptocladus, *J. Hook. f. in Gen. Plant*, iii. 43; frutex ramosus, ramulis gracilibus elongatis teretibus appresse sericeo-tomentosis, annotinis glabrescentibus, foliis alternis parvis petiolatis lanceolatis v. ovato-lanceolatis acutis integerrimis subtus praecepue sericeo-tomentosis, floribus ? <? glomerulatis sessilibus secus ramos divaricatos paniculae terminalis dispositis, bractea ovata cum bracteolis rotundatis concavis scariosis dorso plus minus lanatis subaequilongis perianthio (fl. ♂) brevioribus, floribus <? : perianthii 5-partiti segmentis oblongis dorso dense albido-lanatis, staminibus antheriferis 5 v. paucioribus cum rudimentis 2-4 subulatis intermediis, filamentis anguste lineari-subulatis, antheris 1-ocularibus dorsifixis oblongo-ellipticis, ovarii rudimento ellipsoideo apice 2-fido, fl. ? : ovoideo-rotundatis perianthii segmentis angustis bracteolis brevioribus, ovario glabro ovoideo, stylo bifido lobis subulatis, ovulo solitario ab apice funiculi suspenso, cotyledonibus complanatis radícula latioribus.

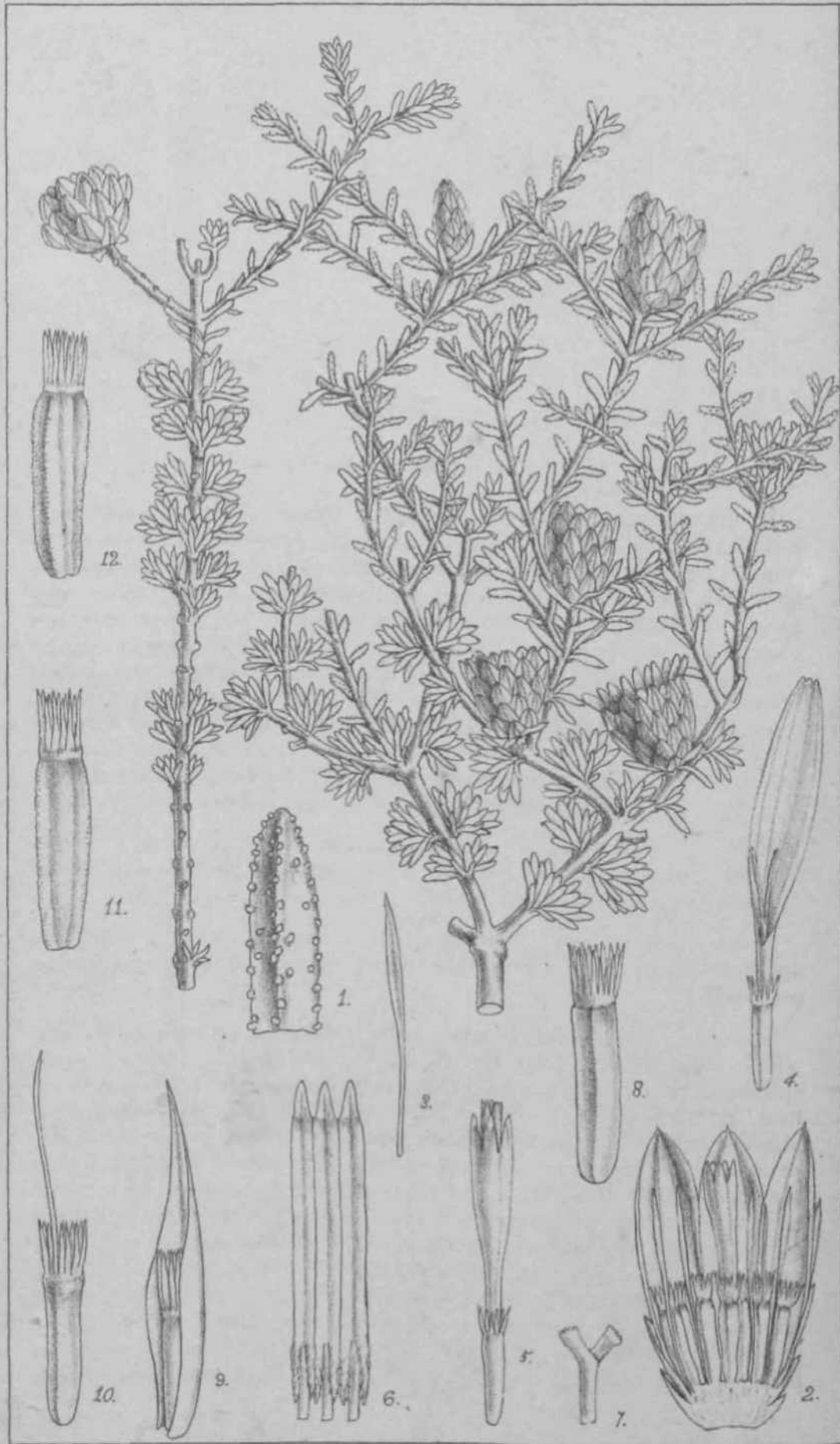
HAB. New Mexico (Expedition from "Western Texas to El Paso), *C. Wright* (N^o. 589) ; Mexico, near Chihuahua, *Pringle* (No. 345).

Folia (in ram. florif.) ^—J poll, longa. **Paniculae** saepe 6 poll. longae; flores 1 lin. longi.

The late Dr. A. Gray, in a note to Sir J. Hooker, said *Tlmalba's* No. 840 was identical with the above, though inadvertently referred to *Iresine diffusa*, H. B. K., by Dr. Torrey. Mr Pringle's specimens are admirable, and enable us to figure the genus for the first time. I find the stamens free down to the thickened fleshy lobed disc, from which they spring.—D. OLIVER.

Fig. 1. Male flowers and subtending bracts. 2. Perianth laid open of ♂ flower. 3. Stamens and alternating rudiments. 4. Female flower and bract. 5. Perianth laid open. 6. Pistil. 7. Ovule and funicle 8. Embryo. *All enlarged.*





M.S.dd.etUth.

Trosenia glandulosa, Thurib.

PLATE 2228.

BOSENIA GLANDULOSA, *Thunb.*

COMPOSITE. Subtribe BELHANIE-E.

H. glandulosa, *Thunb. Fl. Gap. (Ed. Schult.)*, 692; frutex 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5-pedalis, ramulis foliiferis rigidis divaricatis, foliis oppositis parvis in ramulis elongatis internodiis brevioribus lineari-oblongis v. oblanceolatis plus minus obtusis minute cano-tomentosis, costa subtus conspicue carinatis, deinde praecipue in margine et carina inferiore glandulosis, capitulis heterogamis multifloris campanulato-turbinatis terminalibus sessilibus, squamis pluriserialis imbricatis marginibus apicem versus late scariosis interioribus oblongis inferae coriaceis, receptaculo paleis paucis elongatis setiformibus superne leviter dilatatis apice acuminatis floribus disci subfifidulobis instructo, pappo 1-seriato paleis inaequalibus angustis integris v. laciniatis ovario multo brevioribus. **DC. Prodr. vi. 280; Harv. and Sond. Fl. Gap. iii. 294.**

HAB. Cape Colony, *Thunberg*; between Beed Biver and Stink-Fontein (No. 1,390), and between Kleine Quakka Fontein and Dwaal Bivier (No. 1,456), *Burchell*; Vaal Biver, *Dr. Shaw* (No. 110).

Folia \-_poll, longa. *Involucra* h_poll, longa atque lata. *Attherm* apice connectivo lanceolato, basi localis in processibus rigidiusculis productis.

The above description is taken wholly from *Burchell's* specimens, which were identified by Mr. N. E. Brown with *Thunberg's* type-specimens, kindly lent to him for comparison by Dr. Theodore Fries, from the Upsala Herbarium. There are, however, notwithstanding identity in all other particulars, singular differences in respect of the paleae of the receptacle and pappus. In *Thunberg's* type the florets are sheathed by conduplicate scarious narrow squamae about twice as long as the ovary. In *Burchell's* plant the receptacle bears but a few (5 to 7) elongate setiform squamae, rather dilated above, and finely pointed at the apex, and about equal to the disk-florets in length. With regard to the pappus, some at least of the outer florets have, in addition to the short paleaceous pappus, a long seta, about as long as the ovary, which may originate either in the same series with the paleae or inferior to it. *Leasing*, in his careful description, based upon

the identical types of Thunberg referred to here, describes the palee of the receptacle as I find it, and of the pappus he says :—* Pappus disci: 2-serialis, paleis exterioribus multis, achcenio permulto brevioribus, linearibus, integris, subaequalibus, interioribus setaceis, achoonio parum brevioribus, subsetaceis ; radii: idem ac series exterior disci.' (*Syn. Gen. Gomp.* 370). I have, of course, been unable to make a satisfactory examination of the Thunberg specimens, but it is clear that we must allow considerable variation in these characters. As Mr. Bentham remarks in his essay on 'The Classification, &c, of Composites' (*Journ. Linn. Soc.* xiii. 339), variations in the pappus 'are less in conformity with general differences than those of almost any other organ.' Of *Rosenia tpinescens*, DC. (referred to *Nestlera*, *N. Bregeana*, by Harvey, *FL Gap.* iii. 296) I have not seen an authentic specimen, though we have specimens collected by Mr. Tyson (No. 232), and distributed under this name by Mr. Bolus—I do not doubt, correctly. It is a more slender plant than *R. glandulosa*, and bears finely-pointed spines. The receptacle is fimbriate. De Candolle describes the palea as lanceolaterlinear. The relation of the two species, which are not improbably congeneric, requires further examination, with access to Drege's specimen described, from Sonder's Herbarium, by Dr. Harvey.—D. OLIVEE.

Fig. 1. Leaf. 2. Vertical section of capitulum; one disk-floret retaining its corolla. 3. Palea of receptacle. 4. Ray-floret. 5. Disk-floret. 6. Anthers. 7. Style-branches. 8. Ovary and pappus. 9, 10, 11, 12. Fruits from Thunberg's type-specimen, fig. 9 showing the subtending palea. *All enlarged.*



M.S. del. et lith.

Trichomanes Sayeri, F. M. & B.

PLATE 2229.

TRICHOMANES SAYERI, *F. Muell and Baker.*

FILICES. Suborder HYMENOPHYLLALES

T. Sayeri, *F. Muell. and Baker in Ann. Bot.* v. 195; rhizomate filiformi late repente primum parce hispidulo, frondibus parvis λ - λ poll. longis brevissime petiolatis pro genere firmulis obovato-cuneatis integris apice profunde bilobis. costa e basi ad apicem distincta, venulis lateralibus erecto-patentibus subflabellatis, indusio in sinu terminale solitario sessile omnino exarbo, tubo subcylindrico, lobis orbicularibus.

HAB. Queensland, Trinity Bay, *Sayer* (Com. *Sir F. von Mueller*).

Resembles the Malayan *T. henzeianum*, Hook., in habit, but the sori in our plant are always solitary from the sinus.—J. G. BAKER.

Fig. 1. Portion of frond-bearing rhizome 2 and 3. Fronds detached, with solitary terminal sori. 4. Sorus, showing recurved margin of indusium. 5. Sporangia and exserted seta. *Enlarged*,



M.S. del. et lith.

Matricaria zurbergensis, Oliv.

PLATE 2230.

MATBJCARIA ZUURBERGENSIS, *Oliv.*

COMPOSITE. Tribe ANTHEMIDEJE.

M. zuurbergensis, *Oliv.* (*Sp. nov.*); caulibus basi Hgnescentibus parce pilosulis glabrativse, foliis bipinnatitidis segment is oblongo-lanceolatis acutis in rachi decurrentibus parce hirtis pilosulisve, capitulis radiatis terminalibus solitariis v. in cymis laxis oligo- (2-3-) cepbalis dispositis pedunculatis, involucris squamis 2-seriatis margrinibus scariosis ssepius purpurascens exterioribus ovatis, interioribus ellipticisv. obovatis, apice erosis, fl. radii albis ? c. 10-15, disci flavis breviter 4-dentatis dentibus obtueis tubo cor oil© leviter 2-alato, receptaculo ovoideo-conico glabro cavo, acheniis (immatnris) 3-4-angulatis facie interiore 2-3-costatis obliquis apice calvis.

HAB. South Africa, Griqualand East, in woods of the Zuurberg, Wood (No. 3,046), Tyson (No. 2,768).

Gaules 1-2 ped., foliiferi laeves. *Folia* 2-3 poll, longa, petiolata v. t-essilia, segmentis basilaribus stipnliformibus. *Capitula* 1[^]-1[^] poll, diam., disco [^]-i poll. diam. *Antherce* basi inappendiculas. *Stigmata* truncata.

A plant with leaves like those of Feverfew, *Chrysanthemum Parthenium*, but with the segments very acute; altogether of a very European aspect, and quite unlike any described *Alatricarla* from South Africa.— D. OLIVER.

Fig. 1. Vertical section through involucre Jind hollow receptacle. 2. Ray-florfit. 3. Ovnry and style of same. 4. Dibk-iloret. 5. Anthers. 6. Style-branches. 7. Aehenu. *All cnlaryed.*



M.S. del., et lith.

Asaemia axillans, Harv.

PLATE 2231.

AS[^]JMIA AXIIiliARIS, *Harv.*

COMPOSITE. Tribe ANTHEMIDEJE.

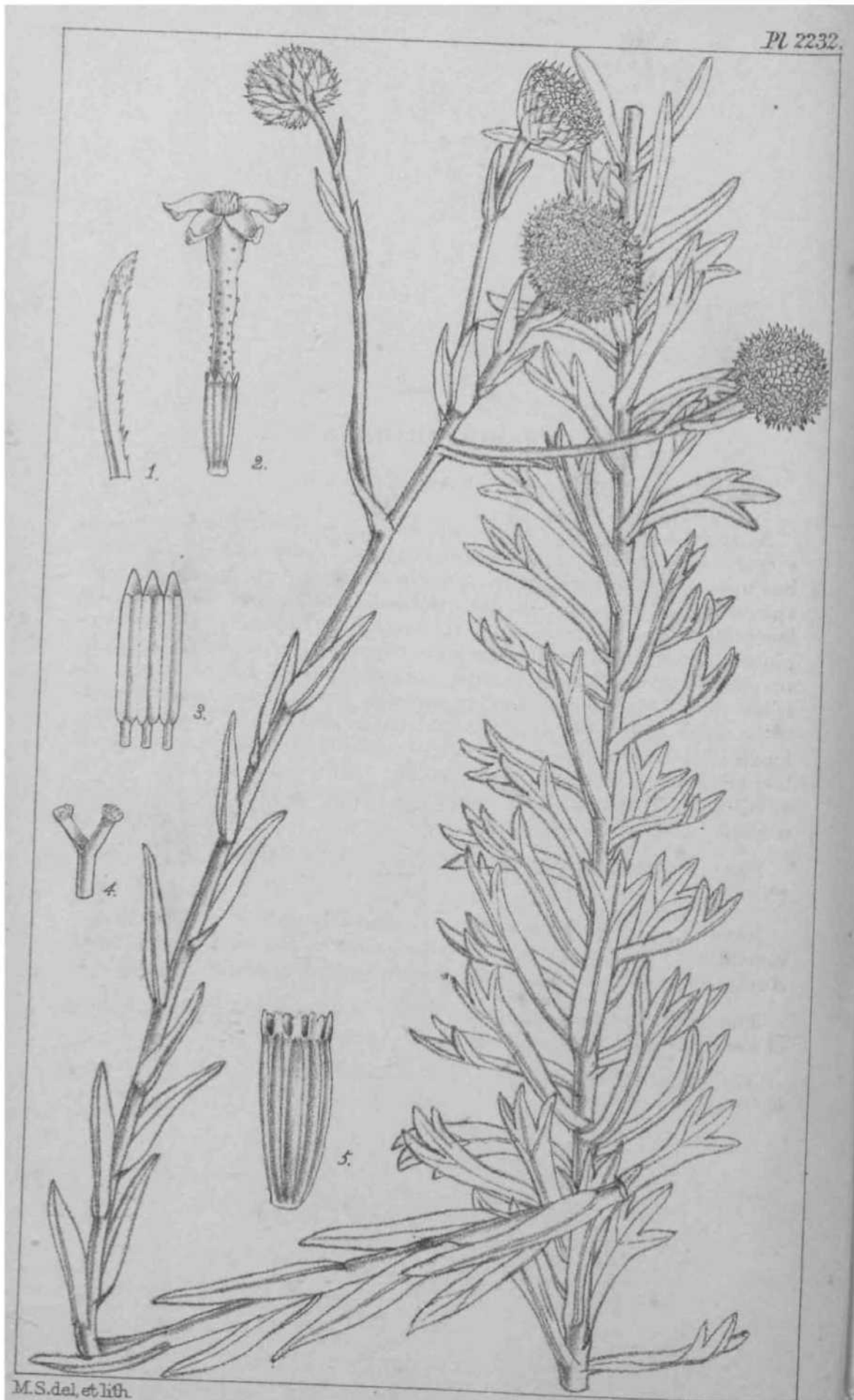
A. axillaris, *Harv. Flora Capensis*, iii. 187 (*sub Stilpnoplyto*); fruticulus ramosissimus spinescens glaber, foliis oppositis linearibus carnosulis leviter complanatis v. sabteretibas supra canaliculatis obtusiusculis integris v. nonnunquam utrinque medium versus 1-2-dentatis basi connatis capitulis parvis inter fasciculas foliorum laterales sessilibus c. 25-floris, involucri urceolati squamis imbricatis arete appressis 3-5-seriatis, exterioribus et intermediis ovatis marginibus Augusto scariosis see pi as obtusis interioribus oblongis apice interdum acutatis, receptaculo piano nudo, corolla (interdum inaequaliter) 5-dentata, dentibus oblongo- v. ovato-lanceolatis, achaeniis calvis obliquis subtrigonis glabris v. basi paucisetulosis apice truncatis, 4-5-costatis costis distantibus. *Stilpnophytum axillare*, *Less. Syn. Comp.* 264; *Tanaceum axillare*, *Tkunb. Fl. Cap. (Ed. Schultes)* 642.

HAB. Cape, *Thunberg*; near Graaff Reinet, *Bolus* (No. 2,008); near sea, Cow River, *Shaw* (No. 52).

Folia longiora [^]-1 poll, longa, [^] lin. lata. *Capitula* florifera 4-6 lin. longa. *Antherobasi* inapetiolatae, apice connectivo oblongo-lanceolato productae. *Styli* rami truncati.

This plant has the habit of *Nestlera humilis*, but is spinescent, and the florets, besides being heterogamous, are very different.—D. OLIVER.

Fig. 1. Dentate leaf and connate base of pair. 2. Capitulum. 3. Floret. 4. Anthers. 5. Style-branches. G. Achene. *All cutrycd.*



M.S. del. et lith.

Aihanasia tridens, Oliv.

TLATK 2232.

ATHABASIA TRIDENS, *Olio*.

COMPOSITE. Tribe ANTHEMID *EM*.

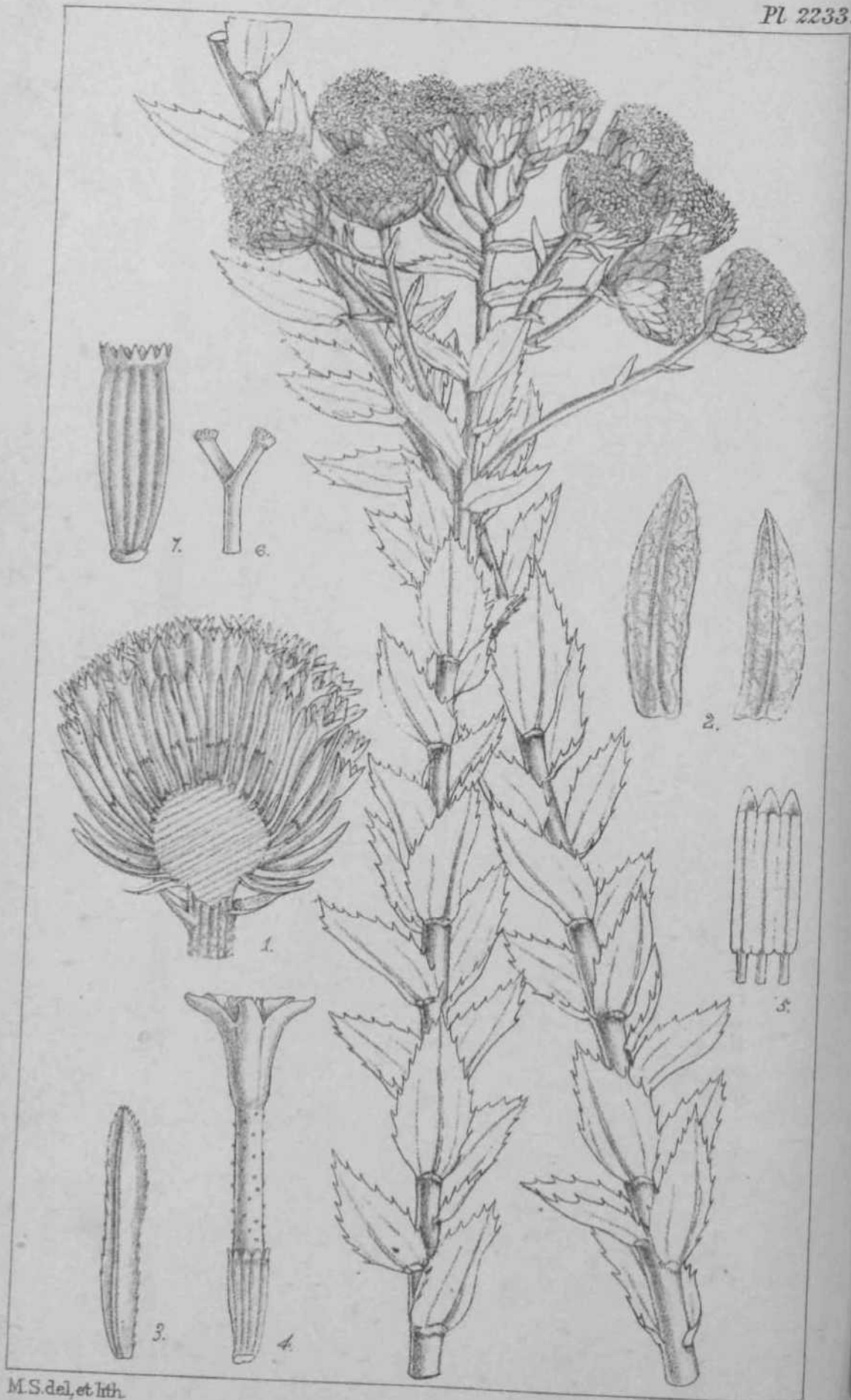
A. tridens, *Oh*'v. (*up. nov.*); albido-lanata, ramis floriferis erectis virgatis simplicibus fere ad inflorescentiara foliiferis, foliis auperioribus minoribus indivisia lineari-lanceolatis inferioribus lineari-oblongis apicera versus cuneatim dilatatis triobatis marginibus recurvis lobis lanceolatis apiuulatis, capitnlis munitiois hemisphaericis v. depressoglobosis in cymis terminalibus laxis oligo- (1-5-) cephalis dispositis, involucris squamis 3-5-seriatis plus minus appressis exterioribus minoribus lineari-lanceolatis tenuiter coriaceis dorso dense lanato tomentosis, paleis receptaculi lineari-subulatis acuminatis ovario duplo longioribus superne leviter serrulatis, corollae tubulosae apicera versus leviter dilatata lobis recurvis flavidis deltoideo-lanceolatis, ovario valide 8-10-costato costis in dentibus pappi excurrentibus, dentibus minutis interdum bifidis.

HAB. Natal; hills near Blinkwater, 3,000-4,000 feet, *J. M. Wood* (No. 4,315).

Rami floriferi 1[^]-pedales teretes albido-tomentosi. *Folia* lanato-tomentosa, inferiora 3-fida 1-1[^] poll, longa. *Capitula* §-J poll. diam. *Anth&rc*e apice connectivo membranaceo lanceolato obtuso terminata.

The florets are very numerous for an *Athanasia*, as large as those of the macrocephalous *Santolina*.—D. OLIVER.

Fig. 1. P-tlea of receptacle. **2.** Floret. **3.** Anthers. **4.** Stylo-branches. **5.** Ovary. *All enlarged.*



M.S. del, et lith.

Athanasia leucoclada. Harv

ATHANASIA LEUCOCLADA, J/arv.

COMPOSITE. Tribe ANTHEMIDE^J.

A. leuoclada, *Harv. Flora Gapensis*, iii. 191; ramis floriferis virgatis teretibus albido-tomentosis ad apicem foliiferis, foliis sessilibus amplexicaulibus ovato- v. oblongo-lanceolatis acutis serratis coriaceis glabris utrinque melanostictis, capitulis multifloris hernisphoericis pedunculatis ID cymis 10-15-cephalis terminalibus dispositis, involucri glabri v. parce lanati squamis imbricatis pluriseriatis lineari-lanceolata obtusiusculis acutisve marginibus superne scariosis obsolete eroais, paleis receptaculi floribus fere eequilongis linearibus subacutis coriaceis lateribus reflexis, ovario valide (8-) 10-costato costis in dentibus pappi minatis excurrentibus. *Hymenolepis*? *leuoclada*, *DG. Prodr.* vi. 86.

HAB. South Africa, Griqua East, in the Zuurbergen, 5,000 feet, and in the Malowe Mountains, near Clydesdale, 4,000 feet, *W. Tyson* (Nos. 1,185, 2,057).

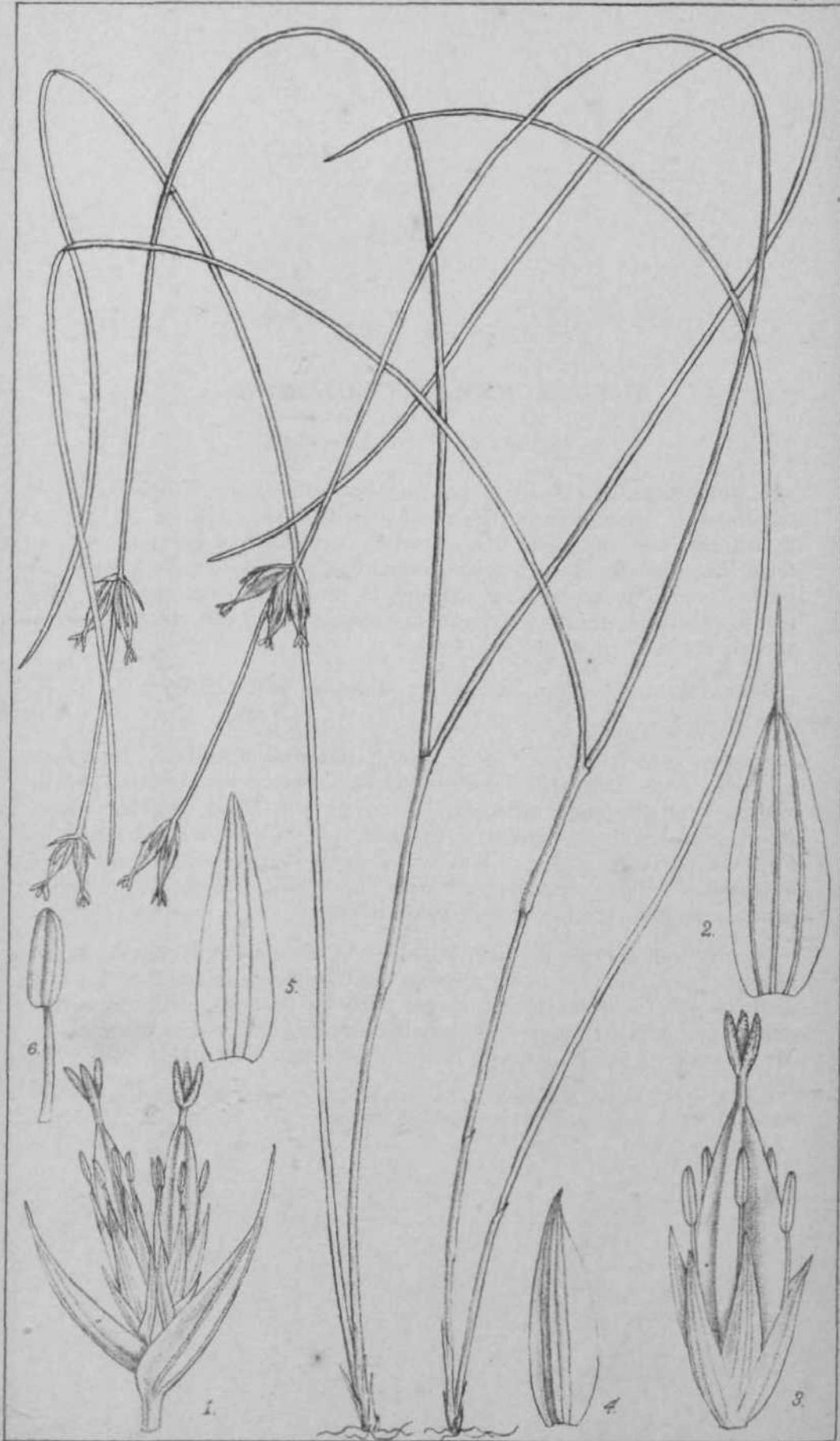
Bami floriferi H-2-pedales. *Folia* internodia obtegentia, caulina inferiora ^-1-1^ poll, longa. *Capitula* ^-j poll. diam.

The type of Drege, collected between the Omsamwubo and Oinsamcaba, I have not seen; but Mr. Bolus's determination of Mr. Tyson's specimens, which correspond accurately * with De Candolle's description, is doubtless correct.

The plant was also unknown to Harvey, who first transferred the species to *Athanasia*. The achenes and their crowning teeth are similar to those of *A. tridens*, figured on the preceding plate. Mr. J. M. Wood sends from Natal a specimen so similar to Mr. Tyson's plant, except in the glabrescent stem and the slightly larger leaves and capitula, that I can only regard it as a form of the same species (-4. *leuoclada* var. *glabrescens*).

Fig. 1. Vertical section of capitulum and solid receptacle. 2. Involucral bracts. 3. Palea of receptacle. 4. Floret. 5. Anthers. 6. Style-branches. 7. Ovary. *All enlarged.*

* The receptacle, however, is solid, not hollow as in *Hymenolepis camrttvi**, to which De Candolle doubtfully reform! it.



M.S. del et lith.

Juncus nematoca-uLon, Hk.f.

PLATO 2234.

JUNCUS NEMATOCAULON, *Hook.f.*

JUNCACEÆ. Tribe EUJUNCEJS.

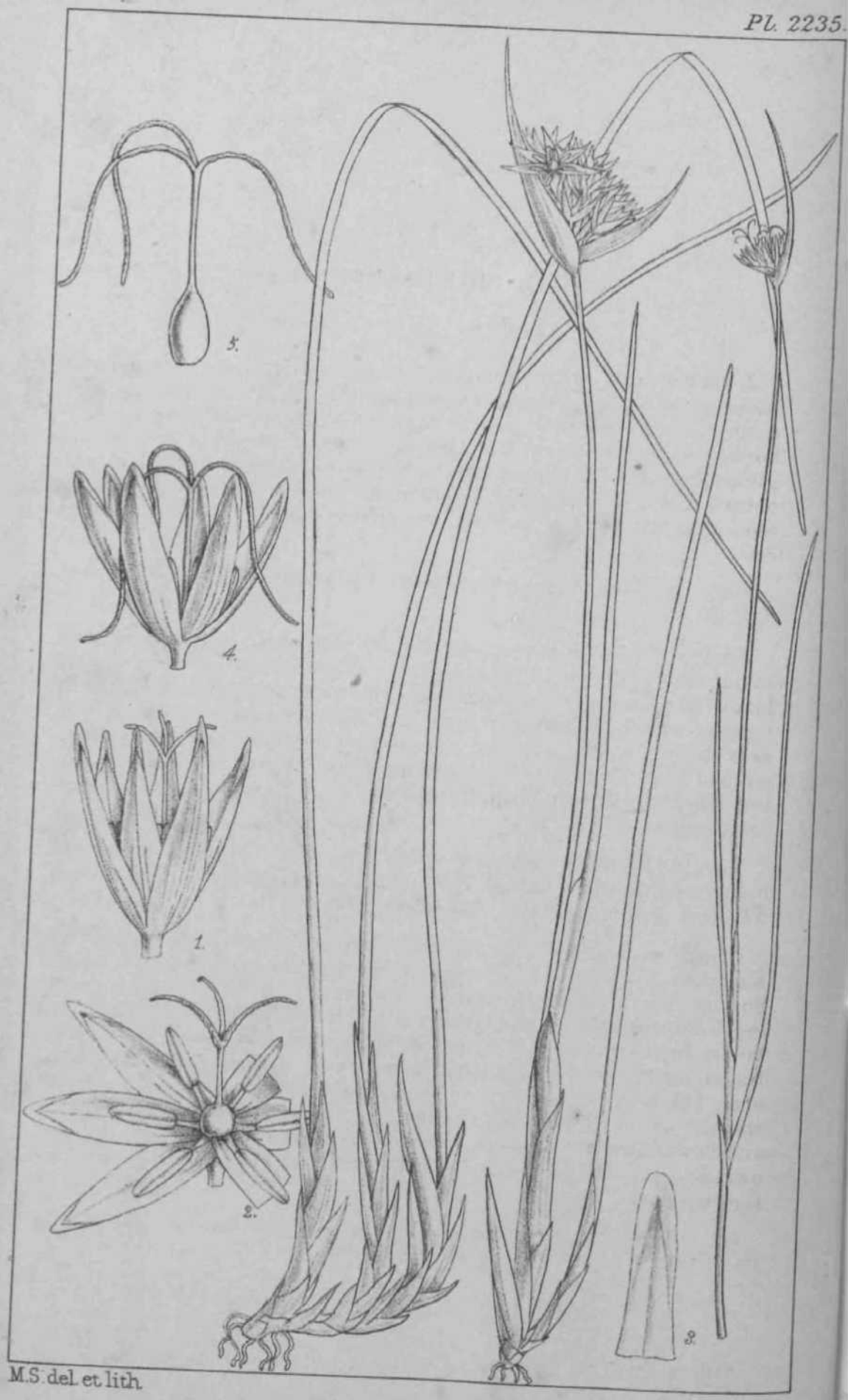
J. nematocaulon, *Hook, f. (sp. nov.)*; canlibns cespitosis foliisque capillaribus canaliculatis flexuosis, floiibus solitariis v. in cymas 2-3-floras remotas dispositis, bracteis exterioribns brevibus v. inferioribus capillaribus, floribus sessilibus parvis, sepalis petalisque pallide viridibus lanceoiatis acuminatis, antheris longe exsertis filamen to capilJaceo ranlfcō brevioribus, capsula longe exserta prismatica acuminata. *FL Brit. Ind.* vi 400.

HAB. Assam; Naga Hills; on Jalepho, alt. 9,900 feet. *C B. Clarke.*

Caules (annuiP) 1-1 \ poll, longi, superne unifoliati, interdum uniflori, flore terminali bractea capillari instructo. *Folia* pauca, vaginis brevibus membranaceis. *Flares* \ poll, longi, bracteis requi-longis membranaceis involuti; sepala et petala consimilia, uninervia. *Capgula* perianthio duplo longior, £ poll, longa, 1-ocularis, membranacea, pallida. *Sevtiina* utriiique in caudas elongatas producta, cauda una filiformi, altera fequilonga inflata.

A very remarkable species, allied to *J. khasiensis*, Buchen., in its slender habit, but far more slender, and differing in the few flowers, acute sepals, capsules much longer than the perianth, and seeds with one of the tails inflated. The seeds described are from a drawing by Mr. Clarke ; I fail to find any in this specimen.—J. D. H.

Fig. 1. Inflorescence detached. 2. Outer aristate bract. 3. Flower. 4. Outer carinate; and 5, inner perianth-segment. 6. Stamen. *All enlarged.*



M.S. del. et lith.

Juncus sikkimensis, Hk f.

PLATE 223).

JUNCUS SIKKIMENSIS, *Hwik. f.*

JUNCACKA; Tribe ECJUXCEA.

J. sikkimensis, *Hook. JIL (sp. nov.)*; rhizomafre repente, vaginis ad basin caulis rigidis, foliis solitariis paucisve caulem cequantibus teretibus v. subcompressis, cyma c capitulis 2 lateralibus sessilibus 4-6-floris, bracteis inferioribus foliaceis cymam superantibus, sepalis glumaceis brunneis lanceolatis acuminiatis, petalis linearoblongis obtusis, antheris inclusis filamentis multo longioribus, capsula inclusa, seminibus utrinque in caudam brevem productis. *Fl. Brit. Ind. vi.* 399.

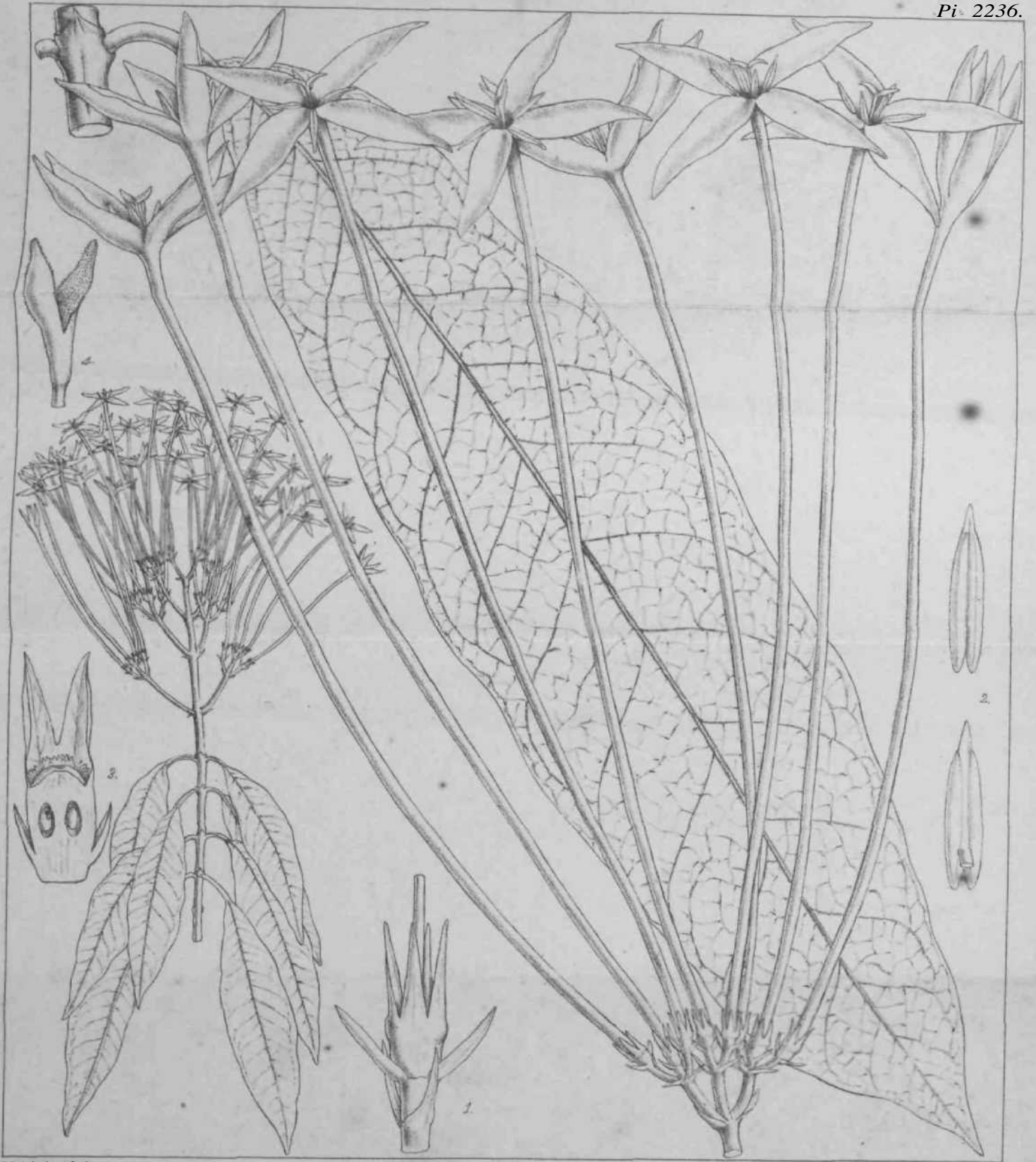
HAB. Sikkim Himalaya; Lachen Valley, alt. 12,000-14,000 feet, *J. D. H.*

Rhizoma crassitie penne corvine v. passerine; caules spithamei, canalicati foliaque solidi; vaginae ¹-pollicares. *Flaves* ¹-¹ poll, longi, sessiles, bracteis aequilongis membranaceis involuti; sepala tonuiter acuminata, nitida; petala apice membranacea; antherae lineares, demum tortae; ovarium parvum, stylo gracili elongato exserto, Ptigmatibus elongatis. *Capsula* sepalis vix longior, obovoidea, acuta, breviter rostrata, castanea, nitida, 3-septata. *fSeniina* ¹/₂ poll, loiiga, caudis albis.

Var. *monocephala*; parvula, caule gracillimo, cyma monocephala, bracteis inferioribus filiformibus ¹-¹/₂ poll, longis, sepalis ¹/₂ poll, longis. *Ft. Brit. Ind. I.e.*, Sikkim, alt. 12,000 feet.

Allied to *J. himalensis*, Kl. and Garcke (which is very near the European *J. castaneus*), differing in the solid stems and leaves, sessile flowers, finely acuminate sepals, anthers longer than the filaments, much shorter capsule, and far smaller seeds with short stout tails. The larger forms, from 12,000 feet, a span high and more, have fewer leaves, stouter stems, and dark brown basal sheaths, and spathaceous outer bracts; in more slender forms, from 13,000-15,000 feet, the basal sheaths are much more membranous, the lower bracts less spathaceous and flowers fewer. The var. *monocephala* looks like a different species, owing to the smaller size of all its parts, but I find no difference in the structure of its flowers.—*J. D. H.*

Fig. 1. Flower. 2. Same laid open. 3. Apex of perianth-segment. 4. Flower of Var. monocephala. ft. Pistil of same. All enlarged.



U5del efch.

Ixora siphonantha. OYiv.

PLATE 2236.

IXORA SIPHOWANTHA, *Oliv.*

RUBIACEÆ. Tribe IXOREJJ.

I. siphonantha, *Oliv. (ftp. nov.)*; glaberrima, foliis petiolatis elongato-ovalibus acutis coriaceis, stipulis connatis cuspidatis, panicula terminali dependente pedunculata trichotoma, bractei* lanceolato-subulatis acutis, pedicellis ultimis brevissimis vel floribus sessilibus, calycis tubo campanulato limbo 4-partito brevior, segmentis limbi erectis lanceolatis acutis rigidiusculis, corollae tubo longissimo gracili, limbi lobis lineari-lanceolatis acutis; antheris fauce insertis linearibus apice apiculatis lobis corollae c. 4-plo brevioribus, filamentis brevissimis, stigmatibus lobis linearibus divergentibus.

HAB. Northern Madagascar, *Baron* (No. 6,611.)

Folia (in ram. florif.) 7-10 poll, longa, 1^{^-}2_i poll. lata. *Panicula* cum pedunculo c. 1^{^-}2 pedalis. *Flores* flavi, 8-10 poll, longi. *Calyx* lobis 2-2[^] lin. longis. *Ovula* solitaria, peltatim inserta.

A noble addition to this large genus. I do not know any species of *Ixora* with flowers so large.—D. OLIVER.

Figr. 1. Calyx and **style-base**. 2. Anther, front and back. 3. Longitudinal section of **ovary**. *All enlarged.*



M.S. del et lith.

Polycardia Baroiuana, Oliv.

• PLATE 2237.

POLYCARDIA BARONIANA, Oliv.

CELASTKINEJS. Tribe CELASTBEJS.

P. baroniana, Oliv. (sp. nov.); glaberrima, ramulis gracilibus, foliis petiolatis coriaceis ovali-oblongis obtusiusculis ssepe breviter acuminatis basi in petiolam angustatis venis primariis obscuris v. subtus ^{^*}x prominulis, uno latere prope v. supra medium ad costam excavatis ut hie flores pedicellatos 3-8-fasciculatos gerentibus, calycis 5-fidi lobis ovato-deltoides, petalis calyce 2-3-plo longioribus ovatis v. ovato-janceolatis obtusis persistentibus, ovarii loculis 2-3-ovulatis, capsula **elliptica** loculicide 5-valve, semiibus angustis minute pubescentibus **bas**i arillo oblique laciniato instructis.

HAB. North Madagascar, *Baron* (No. 6,243).

Folia 2½-4 poll, longa, $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 poll, lata; petiolus 1-1½ poll, longus. *Pedicelli* $\frac{1}{4}$ poll, longi. *Stamina* in sinibus disci inserta, petalis breviora; filamenta subulata; anthere ovato-cordatae, obtusae, scabrido-punctatae, antice sulcatae, dorso convexae. *Ovarium* superum, ovoidem, disco circumdatum; stylus lasvis crassus; stigmatibus 3-5-lobulato. *Capsula* valvis tenuiter crustaceis ovalibus utrinque acutatis, 10-12 lin. longis.

This plant agrees with *P. Hildebrandtii*, Baill. (*P. laterally* Hoffm.), in its inflorescence originating from the base of a lateral sinus of the leaf, but differs in the much longer, more oblong, more obtuse pale leaves, and the floral sinus, instead of being near the base of the leaf, is at or above the middle: in this respect our plant is nearer Hildebrandt's No. 3,460, if not identical with it.—D. OLIVER.

Fig. 1 Flower. 2. Flower, the sepals and petals removed. 3. Stamen, back and front view. 4. Vertical section of ovary. 5. Transverse section of ovary. 6. Dehiscence of capsule. 7. Seed, with arillus. *Except Fig. 6, enlarged.*



M.S. del. et lith.

Nicodemia Baroniana, Oliv.

PLATE 2238.

NICODEMIA BARONIANA, *Oliv.*

LOUANIACEJE. Subtribe BUDDLEIEJE.

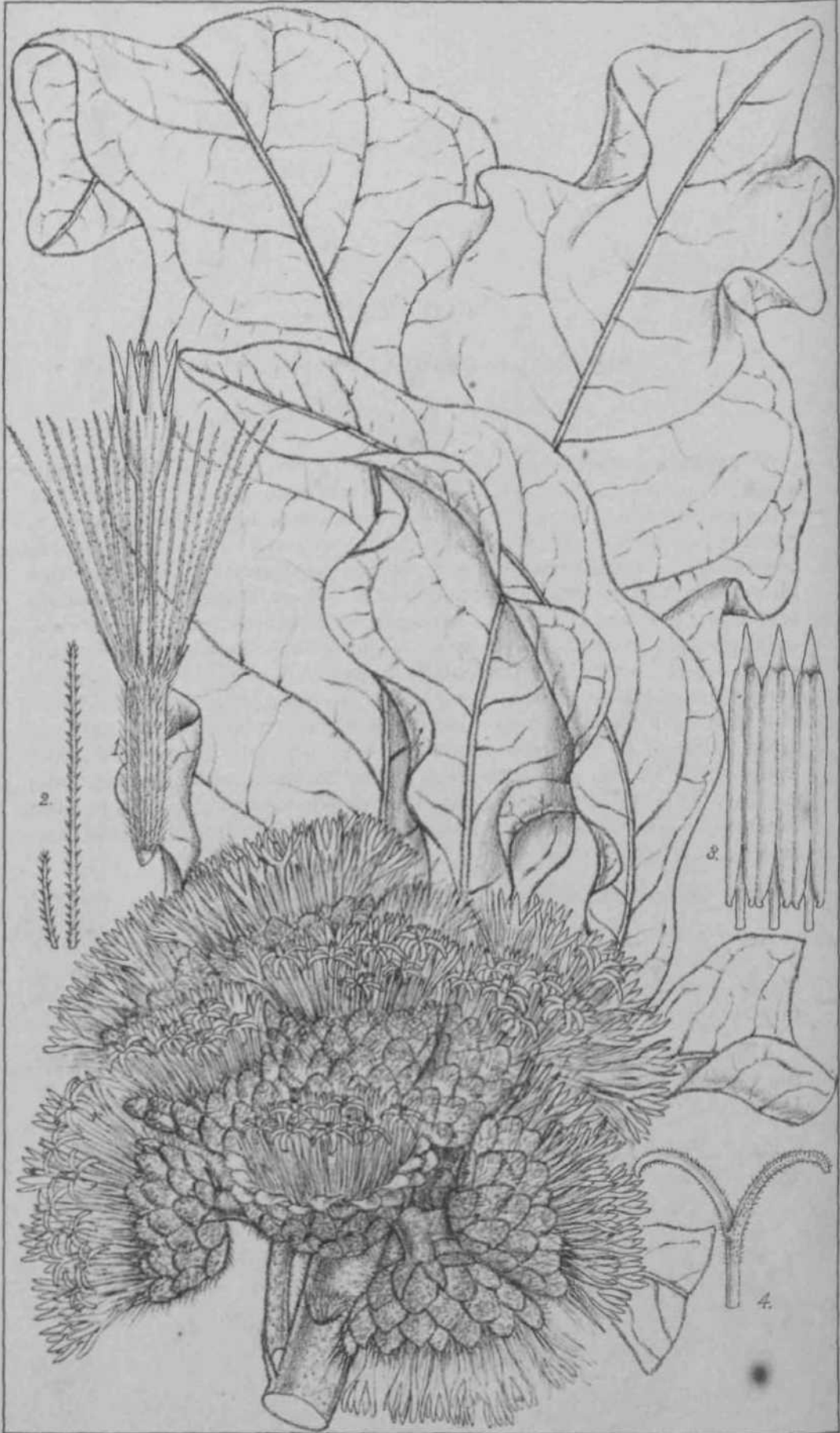
N. baroniana, *Oliv.* (**p. nov.*); ramulis hornotinis cano-toraentellis, foliis petiolatis lanceolatis v. ovato-lanceolatis acuminatis apice acutiusculis integris vel utrinque 1-3-repando-dentatis supra parce stellato-tomentellis deinde glabratis snbtus cum petiolo cano*tomentosis, paniculis v. racemis compositis raultifloris terminalibus, pedunculis pedicellisque floriferis dense tomentosis, bracteis anguste Jinearibus, calycis tomentosi campanulati 4-fidi Jobis ovato-lanceolatis acutis, corolliB tubo calyce 2-3-plo longiore parce tomentello, limbo 4-fido, lobis ovato-rotundatis, antheris paullo supra medium tubi insertis Rubsessilibus oblongis, ovario 4-loculari globoso stylo ceqnilongo, stigmatate leviter dilatato, fructibus globosis lsevibus basi calyce persistente stipatis, seminibus oo ellipsoideis lougitudinaliter sulcatis et transverse rugulosis.

HAB. Northern Madagascar, *Baron* (No. 6,277, 6,607).

JtamuM graciles crassitie pennae corvinae. *Folia* 2_i-4 poll, longa; f-1[^] poll, lata; petiolus [^]-§ poll, longus. *Flares* J poll, longi; podunculi pedicellique fructiferi divaricati sa3pe glabrescentes. *Fructus* i poll. diam.

The stigma falls considerably short of the stamens in the flower examined. It is not improbable that the flowers may prove dimorphic, sind that a long-styled form occurs. I leave the genus in *Nicodemia* J»r the present, notwithstanding, as first observed by Miss Smith, the ovary and fruit are quadrilocular, with very thin dissepiments.—
D. OLIVEK.

Fig. 1. Calyx and subtending bract. 2. Corolln, laid open, and pistil 3. Anther, hack and front view. 4. Transverse sciiou of ovary. 5. Scei. 6. Stellate hair of indumentum. *All enlarged.*



M.S. del. et lith.

Vernonia. cephalophora, Oliv.

PLATE 2239.

VEBNONIA CEPHALOPHOBA, Oliv.

COMPOSITE. Tribe VEKNOKIACE-E.

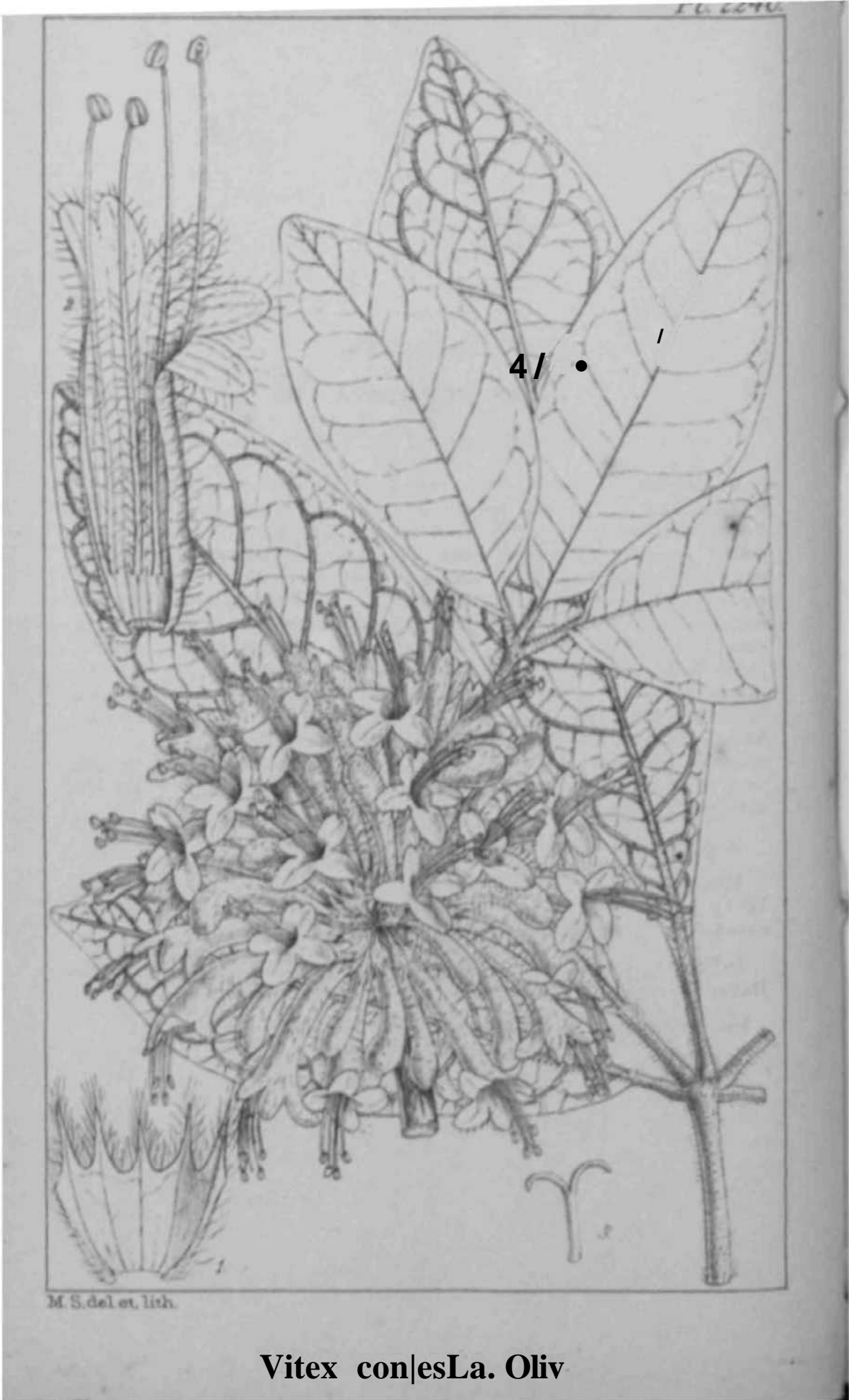
V. cephalophora, Oliv. (sp. nou.); ramis floriferis teretibus validis arete tornentosis, foliis petiolatis coriaceis oblongo- v. oblanceolato-ellipticis obtusis v. acutiusculis basi in petiolum angustatis integris v. obscure sinuatis supra scaberulis sub lente glandulosis subtus fulvo-tomentosis, capitulis multifloris turbinato-campanulatis dense molliter albido-tomentosis breviter pedunculatis v. sessilibus in inflorescentia terminali capitata congestis, involucri squamis interioribus lineari-oblongis acutiusculis dorso apice albido-lanatis floribus brevioribus, exterioribus brevioribus lanceolatis v. ovato-lanceolatis dorso apicem versus dense piloso-lanatis, receptaculo areolato, corollae tubo gracili elongato ore dilatato 5-fido dentibus subulato-lanceolatis, antheris apice connectivo subulato productis basi sagittatis inappendiculatis lobis obtusiuscule productis plus minus connatis, acheniis angulatis c. 10-Bulcatis pilis subappressis albidis setuloso-sericeis, prope setis exterioribus brevibus interioribus achenio longioribus argyris barbellatis subtarde deciduis.

HAB. Northern Madagascar, *Baron* (No. 6,264).

Arbor verosimiliter, ramulis floriferis crassitie digiti minoris. *Folia* 6-7 poll, longa, 1-3 poll, lata; petiolus 1-1¹ poll, longus. *Inflorescentia* hemisphaerica v. subglobosa terminalis, 3-4 poll. diam. *Capitula* 1-1¹ poll. diam.

Allied to *V. mecistophylla, Baker, in Journ. Linn. Soc. xxv. 322, but* Mu capitula are very different in their densely pilose involucre.—
U. OLIVER.

Fig. 1. Floret. 2. Seta? of pappus. 3. Anthers. 4. Style-branches. *All enlarged.*



Vitex conchocarpa La. Oliv

PL. 2240.

VITEX CONOESTA, 0*v.

YKMMUCK*. Tri> VITICER.

V. congeita, *Deliv. (sp. nov.)*; ratuuli* ultimia attoan-pilosis R rllji-
 nis, folius 3-5. *foliolis setosis, foliolis petiolulatis (in fol.*
 1. *latis, iiiU'nluui Itiam MI Sfoliiti*, folii*
 oribtu bnmtar r. brariaauM patiolati») oblanoolato-oblongia
 oblongiave obtusis v. tbtOM fputmtU, »u>r* spknunaimo et rabtti ta
 wat* <f>j, vi nis pruinii. utrinque 8-11 (-1 h aablNi prutatnontibus
 facie inferiore scaberrin. fl«iil>ui* iocarri* rerragiatMwtoaia in ojrni
 •MMihbiii atillitnbuii dtnaa oo^fMtia, pedicellis breviuitnta, ailjeis
 parvi 5 •tuli iatoao-bi«(uli lobia anbalatia t«U» aqaaAtibttts, oorolla
 1<»> ce 6-8-plo longioris t»b« itirurvn cyliriilnift'O tirv 1eviter dilatato,
 limbo bilutijitto, lttbio laperiure broviter bifldo tobii "ato-rotm. miutio,
 lut»i» n feriore 3-fido lobis DViitH ttutniHjutilibuit, fitiiMifiitix infcnin |Mtrco
 setulosus breviur iv set'is, innln-ru biupoorvpiormt'Oordilbrmtbiui
 sinu profmda upicn rotutiilutiM, #i>w ^l«bn>, ftli^nnit. > billtlu lobia
 subulatis divergentibus.

Hi v. North, on MudHgimcar, /Barou (No. 6,676).

1 1/2-1 3/4 JHD, lao, petiolulo | - 1 poll, loogo. Ovrvtta \ \ |K>H. I>ago
 extus setis forroginioia juit:ntibus bsut.

I" Honil Mmcturo p«*rhnjm moitt m<nrlr ullied to V. *trichantha%*
 Baker, a Uf[il], late species of MiMlupMCfr.- I'. (I tTKB.

Fig. 1. GUjri UiJ <.I-0. 2. CvrulU IniJ .-|H.H, 3. SliMnm. All enlarged.



M.S. del. et lith.

Clerodendron Baraniaumi Oliv.

PLATE 2241.

CLERODENDRON BARONIANUM, *Oliv.*

VERBENACEAE. Tribe VITICEE.

C. baronianum, *Oliv. (sp. nov.)*; ramulis glabris cortice albido obductis, foliis ellipticis breviter obtuse apicalatis coriaceis pallidis subnitentibus petiolatis, venis primariis utrinque 5-6 nervis prominulis, floribus in cymis brevibus 3-5-meris breviter pedunculatis v. sessilibus axillaribus v. umbellatim congestis quasi-terminalibus, bracteis minutis lineari-obovatis, pedicellis pollicaribus calyce campanulato-tubuloso brevioribus, calycis coriacei rigidi dentibus 5 deltoideo-lanceolatis acutis, corollae tubo elongato calyce 4-5-plo longiore gracili, limbo profunde 5-lobis subaequalibus ellipticis v. oblongo-ellipticis obtusis, filamentis gracilibus longe exsertis, antheris ellipticis, stylo elongato, stigma bifido lobis anguste subulatis.

HAH. Northern Madagascar, 2700 ft. (No. 6,616).

Folia 1-2 poll, longa; *petioli* c. 1/2 poll, longus. *Calyx* 1-1 1/2 poll, longus. *Corolla* c. 4 poll, longa.

A fine species allied to *C. macrocalycinum*, Baker, and somewhat resembling *C. punitoides*, Baker, in foliage and calyx, but with very different corolla. We were previously indebted to Mr. Baron for several peculiar endemic species of this genus.—D. OLIVER.

Fig. 1. Stamen, back and front view. 2. Base of calyx-tube and ovary. 3. Stigma.
4. Transverse section of ovary. *AU CH forged.*



M.S. del, et lith.

Clerodendron eucalycirum, Oliv,

PUTR 2242.

CLERODENDRON EUCALYCINUM, *Oliv.*

VERBENACE*. Tribe VIUCEJK.

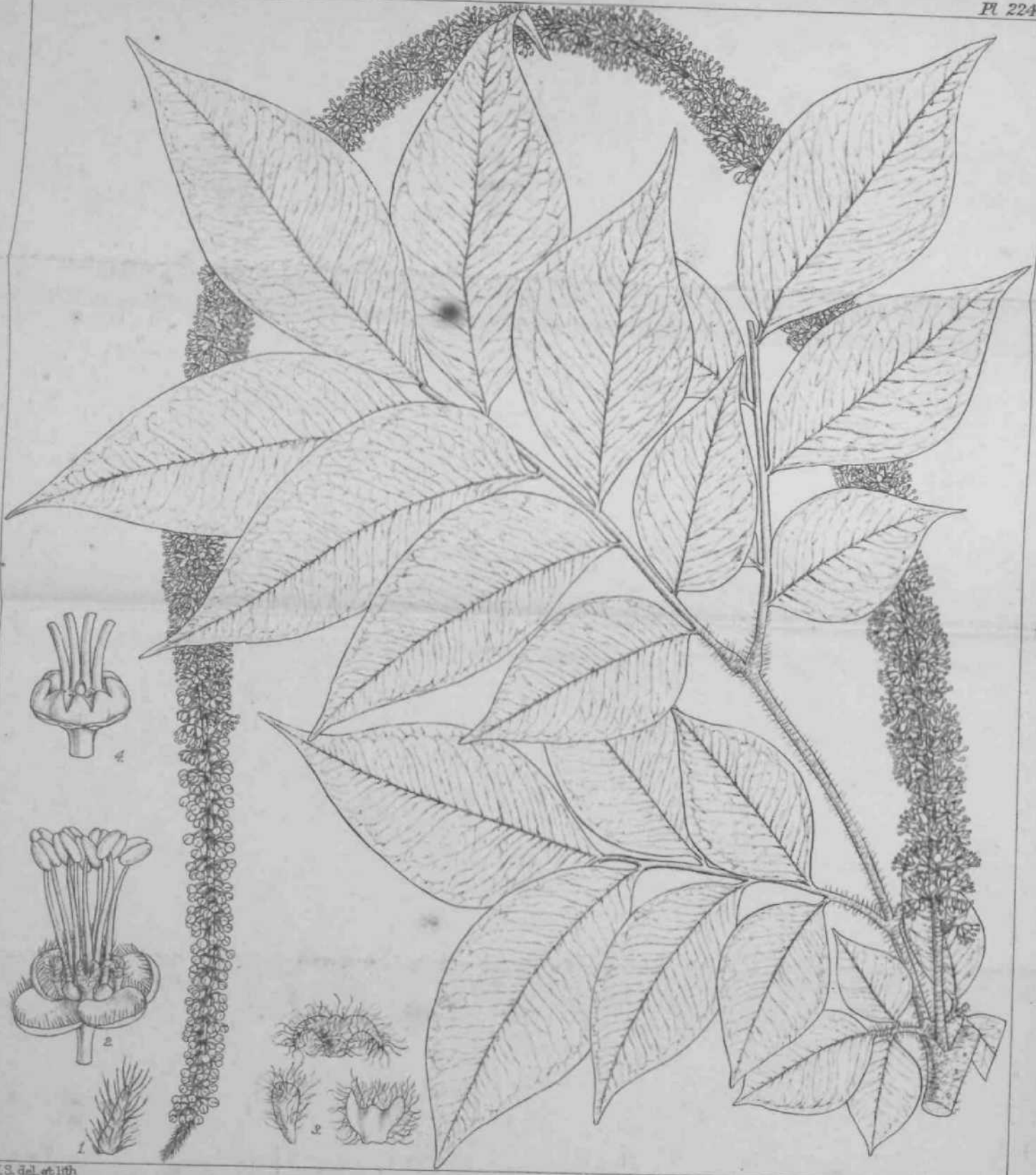
C. eucalycinum, *OUv.* (*p. nov.); glabrum, foliis obovato-oblongis obovatisve breviter obtuse apiculatis tenuiter coriacea petiolatis venis primariis utrinque (5-8 subtus prominulis, nervibus in nervis paucifloris breviter pedunculatis v. subsessilibus ad apices ramorum laxo fasciculatis, bracteis oblanceolato-linearibus, pedicellis validius calyce superius brevioribus, calycis tubuloso-campanulati dentibus ovato-rotundatis obtusis, corollae tubo calyce subaequali longiore ore in limbo dilatato oblique dorsaliter fissis lobis 5 ellipticis obtusis tubo brevioribus, filamentis exsertis, antheris oblongo-ellipticis, stylis lobis subulatis.

HAB. Northern Madagascar, *Baron* (No. 6,263).

Folia basi in petiolum angustata 2.5-3.5 poll. longa, 1-2 poll. lata; Petiolus 1-2 poll. longus. *Flares* 3-4 poll. longi. *Calyx* 1 poll. longus, 1/2 poll. latus.

Another remarkable *Clerodendron*, allied to *C. macrocalycinum* and *C. ruhellum* of Mr. Baker, but with a calyx twice, or more than twice, as large as in either. *C. nuignoliffulinum* Baker, an endemic species, with an ample calyx, has the corolla-tube included, and *C. pefuuioides*, Baker, also with a large calyx, differs in its leaves and corolla-tube scarcely protruded.—*D.* OLIVK.

Fig. 1. Stamen, back and front view. 2. Stigma. 3. Base of calyx-tube and ovary. All enlarged.



M.S. del., et lith.

Macphersonia macrophylla Oliv.

PLATE 2243.

MACPHERSONIA MACROPHYLLA, *Oliv.*

SAPINDACEJ. Saborder SAPIKDEJE.

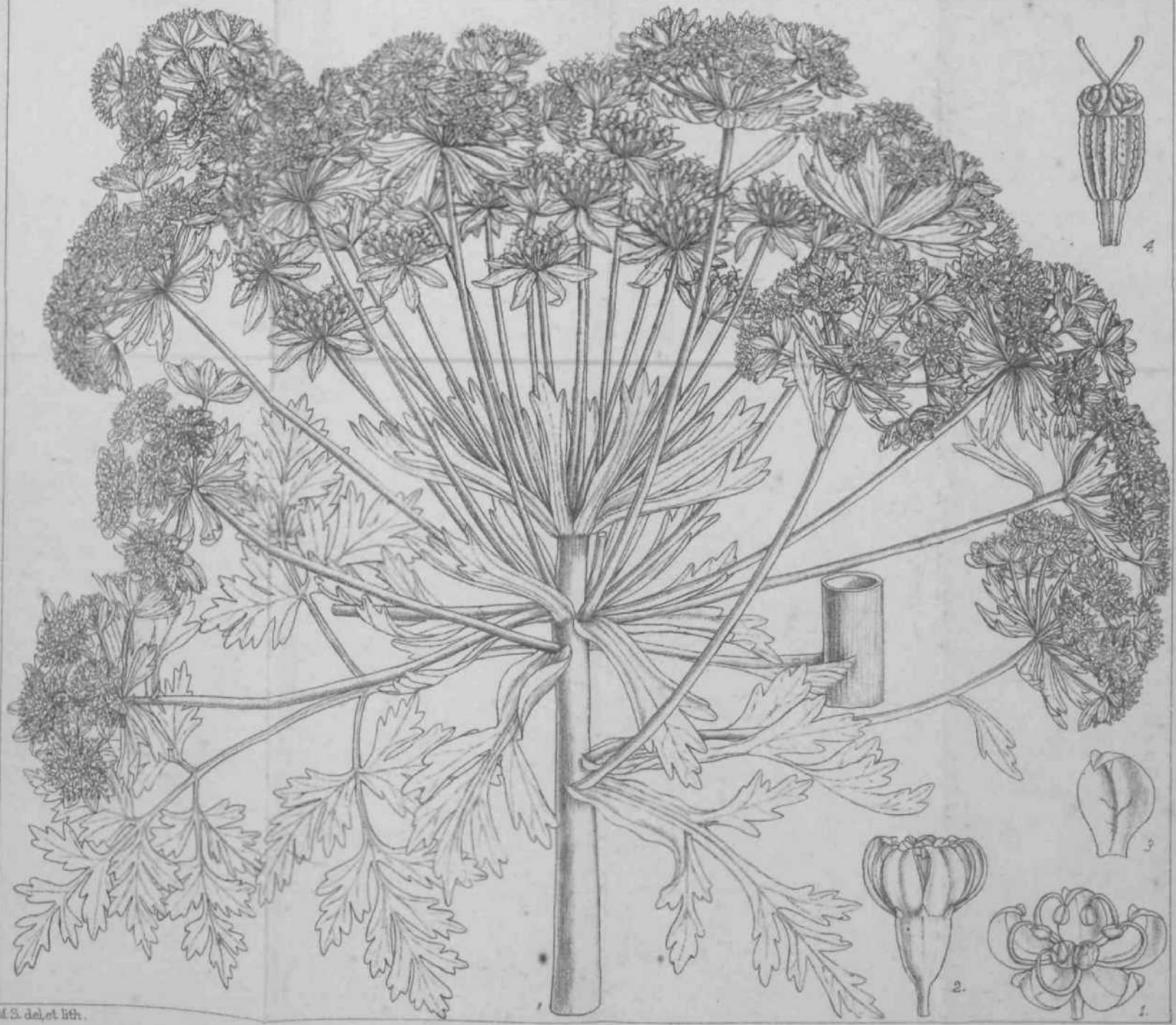
M. macrophylla, *OUv. (sp. nov.)*; folia bipinnata, pinnis 3-4-jugis
 J^uga inferiore basali ad foliolas 1-3 reducta subsessili, pinnis snperi-
 °nbus s as pins 7-9-foliolatis folio Us brevissime petiolulatis oblique
 ovato-ellipticis acute acuminatis integris glabris v. costa subtus
 Jiinute puberulis, inflorescentia (fl. ^)-axiliari racem^sa elon^ata
 folio saepius longiore rachi sparse setulosa, bracteis parvia linearibus
 setoso-fimbriatis, pedicellis fasciculatis glabris corolla purpurea longi-
 °ribus, sepalis rotundatis concavis eiliolatis exterioribus paulo miuo-
 ribas, petalis 5 calyci fere •SBquilongia cuneatis sabungaicnlatia
 saepins bifidis (V. ineequaliter 2-3-lobatis) lobis lateralibns linearibus
 janceolatisve integris v. dentatis louge pilosia, disco carnosio profunde
 lobato glabro, staminibus H disco interioribus liberis exsercis, fila-
 ^ mts filiformi-snbulatis glabris, antheris oblongo-ellipticis utriusque
 u^{fr}Usis emarginatis obsolete punctato-scaberulis, rudimento ovarii
 mⁱu^utsi mo.

HAB. Northern Madagascar, *Baron* (No. 6,483).

Folia (in ramis floriferis) rftchi 3-4 poll, longa, pinnis 4-7 poll,
 longis; foliolasnperioraiuajora2J-3i poll, longa. *Racemi* 10-20 poll.
 longi, c. i poll. lati. *Flores* liq-2 liu. diam.

The other species known to me of this genus from Madagascar and
 eastern Africa have nnumeroim small obtuse leaflets half an inch in
 ien^{tt}th or smaller. • Female flowers aud fruit are dcsideratii.—
 > OLIVER.

Fig. 1. Bract. 2. Staminate flower 3. Petals. 4. Di*k. *All enlarged.*



M.S. del. et lith.

Pleurospermum. Franchetiajium Hensl.

PLATE 2244.

PLEUROSPERMUM FRANCHETIANUM, Hemsl.

UMBELLIFERAE. Tribe SESELINEAE.

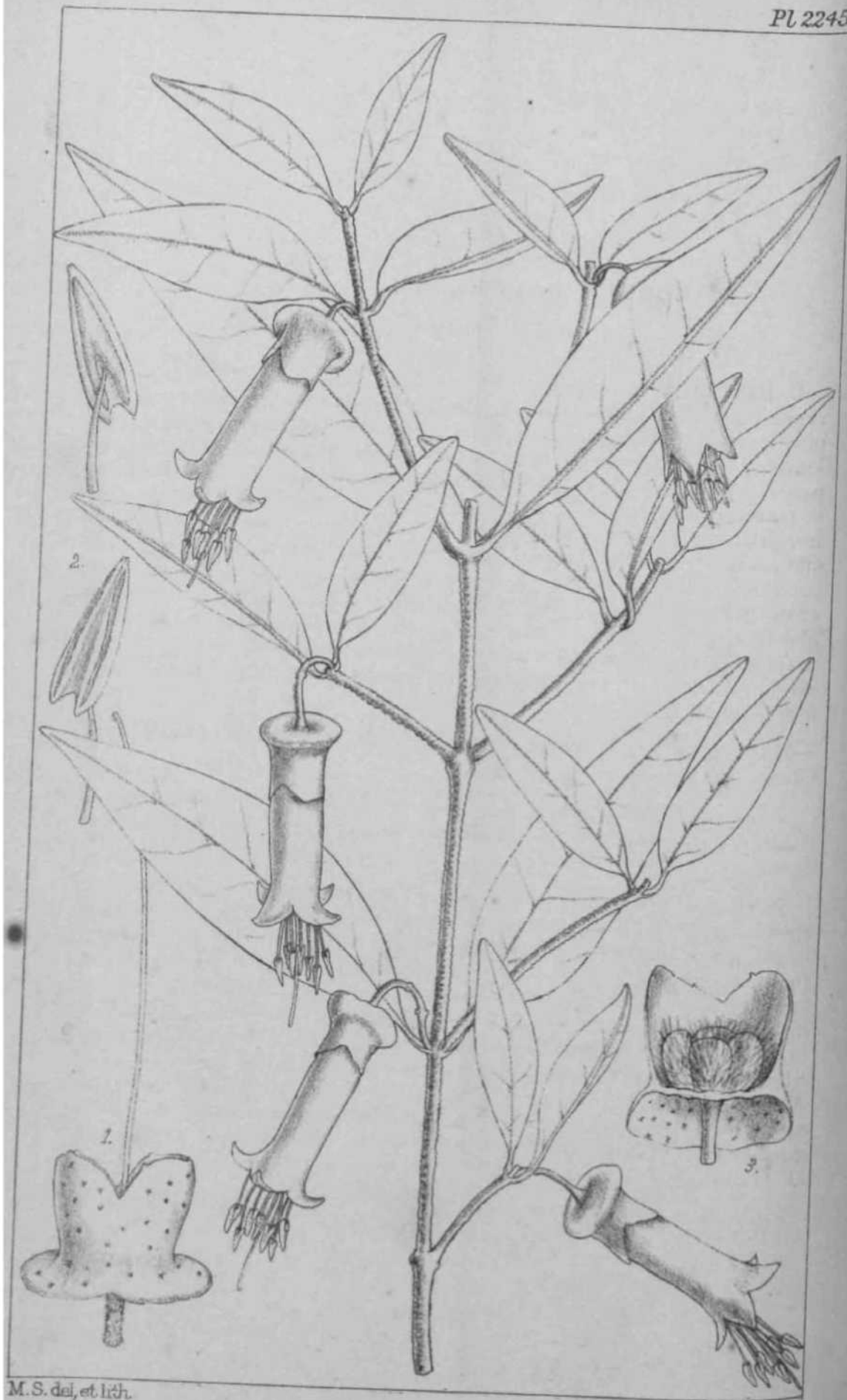
P. franchetianum, Hemsl, in. Tourn. Linn, Soc. xxix. ined.; P. Davidii affine sed differt foliorum segmentis angustioribus, bracteis bracteolisque minus dissectis insigniter albo-marginatis.

HAB. In a collection from West Szechuen and the Tibetan frontier, chiefly near Tachienlu, 9,000-15,500 feet, Pratt (No. 552).

Perenne v. bienne, erectum, robustum, H-2 ped. altum, undique glaberrimum, caulibus simplicibus, cavis, circiter h P^o- diametro. *Folia* radicalia non visa, caulina tenuia, fere membranacea, longe petiolata, subternatim pinnatisecta, segmentis ultimis linearibus Bubacutis, maxima, 6 poll, longa; petiolo angusto deorsum leviter dilatato; folia superiora sessilia, bracteiformia, paucilobata, nimbosae laterales subtendentia. *Umbella?* compositae, pluri- vel multi-radiatae, unica sessilis terminalis, "floribus omnibus femineis, cum pluribus (circiter 15) lateralibus confertis longe pedunculatis floribus omnibus (v. fere omnibus) masculinis; bracteis sepius breviter tritides, umbellae terminalis majores sed quam radii fere dimidio breviores, bracteolae umbellarum lateralium radios graciles asquantes v. superantes; bracteolae integrae, spathulatae, pedicellos brevissimos superantes, 3-5 lineas longae. *Fructus* (maturus ignotus) glaber, stylis longis divergentibus coronatus.

This is a very distinct and showy species, and the evident separation of the sexes is interesting. The terminal umbel is sessile and* female, and it is surrounded and overtopped by numerous smaller compound, lateral umbels bearing only male flowers (or with an occasional female). Whether this condition be constant is uncertain, but, from a cursory examination of other species of the genus, the flowers are commonly functionally unisexual.—W. B. HEMSLKY.

Fig. 1. Staminate flower. 2. Pistillate flower. 3. Petal. 4. Immature fruit.
All enlarged.



M.S. del, et lith.

Correa Bauerlenri. F.v. Muell

PLATE 2245.

CORREA BAUERLENII, *F. v. Muell.*

RUTACEJ;. Tribe BORONIE^.

C BaU9rlenii, *F. v. Mueller in Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales*, ix. 960;
 Qiuilis gracilibus teretibus, novellis porphyreo-brunneis pilis stellatis
 Plus minus obsitis, foliis oppositis petiolatis tenuiter coriaceis ob-
 ioij go- v. ovali-ianceolatis acntiusculis planis subtus pilis ferrugineis
 parce notatis, floribus flavido-virescentibus peduncalatis axillaribus
 y« terminalibus, calyce mox glabrato ore breviter 4-dentato sropius
 ^regntlariter fisso v. quasi-bilabiato prope basin tubi horizontaliter
 ala to-dilatato, corolla gamopetala extns pilis stellatis pal lid is tomentella
 it' ibuloaa cylindrica cnlyce 3-^t-plo longiore, breviter 4-lobata, lobis
 °yuto.deltoideis acutis vix patnlis, staminibns exsertis, filaraentis
 glabris anguste lineari-snbulatis, antheris lineari-oblougis versatilibus,
 °vario hirsuto 4-partito, coccis glabrescentibus 'valvis endocarpium
 ^rs um dilatatis, seminibns niteutibus brunneis, cotyledonibus radicate
 ^re æqui ong.s.'

HAB. New South Wales, * on stony banks of rivulets of the Upper
 Clyde,' *W. Bauerlen*.

Folia H-2^ poll, longa, i-J poll, lata; petiolus 1-3 lin. longus.
 Lores 1 p0H(longi. **Calyx** ala basali coriacea 1-2 lin. lata demum
 decurva.

S^ F. von Mueller, to whom we are indebted for excellent flowering
 specimens, wild ones from the restricted original locality, sent to Kevv
 i? J^84, and recently cultivated specimens from Port Phillip, suggests
 t coat this species is deserving of a figure in 'Icones Plantarum' as
 c .Ollie of the rarest plants of Australia * and 'of singular structural
 Merest.' The latter remark applies to the horizontal wing-like
 ^pansion of the base of the calyx, unlike anythiug in allied Rutaceae.
 -lr J^ v. Mueller remarks that 'several of the most local plants in
 Austraia are contained in the order *Rutacece*.' The finely narrowed
 apex of the filaments is continued into, and concealed by, an extin-
 guisher-like excavation of the connective, as in *Correa speciwu*.—
 D. OLIVER.

3. C³ I. Calyx, showing basal annular dilatation. 2. Author, back and front view.
 C³yx, vertical section, &lowiug carpels. *All vidarijwL*



M.S. del. et lith.

Didymocarpus pectinata. C B C

PLATE 2246.

DIDYMOCARPUS PECTINATA, *C. B. Clarke*.

GESNEKACEJC. Tribe CYRTANDREJE.

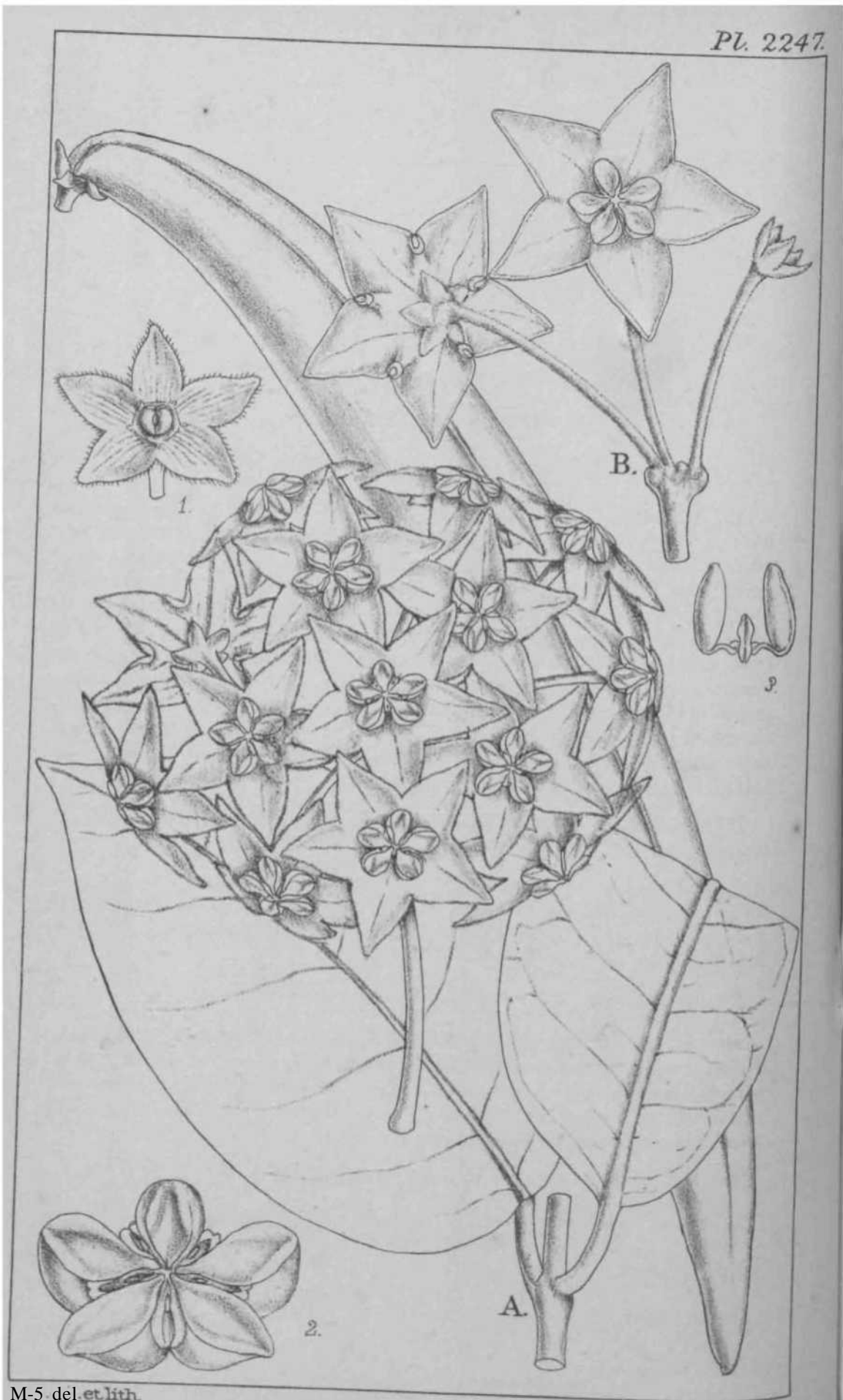
D. (§ **Heteroboea**) **pectinata**, *C. B. Clarke in Herh. Keio.*; frntex, canle lignescente parce cichotonio glabro, foliis pluribus apices ramulorum versus confertis alternis v. nonnunquam. oppositis sessilibus v. brevissime petiolatis anguste ovali-oblongis acamiuatis pectinatis glabris, segmentis lanceolatis e basi oblique deltoidea leviter acuminatis obtusiusculis, fioribus axillaribus pedunculatis solitariis, pedunculo folio breviora gracili adscendeute supra medium bibracteolato, bractcolis approximatés anguste subulatis, calycis obliqui 5-partiti segmentis lanceolatis obtusiusculis corolla 5-6-plo brevioribus, corollas tubum cylindrico leviter inflato, lobo exteriora antico obovato-rotundato, staminibus antheriferis 2, filamentis apice conniventibus, antheris oblongis agglutinatis, staminodiis ut videtur 0, disco tubuloso ovarii basin cingente, capsula anguste lineari horizontaliter deflexa compressiuscula valvis dorso leviter costatis.

HAB. Malayan Peninsula, Perak, dense jungle on limestone rocks, alt. 400-800 feet, *Dr. King's Collector* (No. 10,711).

Folia 3-4 poll, longa, i—J poll, lata; segmenta basi 1-1 i lin. lata. Pedunculi pubescentes. Bract. olce \ poll, longae. Fit/res ^ poll, longi; calyx indigoticus; corolla alba. Capsula £ poll, longa.

In *fades* perhaps the most singular species of the genus. Below the leafy extremities the branches are naked with a finely-fissured cortex. Each segment of the pectinate leaves is traversed by a longitudinal nerve a little within the upper margin; the ultimate venation is sparse and very obscure, only apparent by transmitted light. I have not had sufficient material for complete examination of the lobes of the corolla-limb.—D. OLIVER.

FIG. 1. Segments of pinnatipart leaf. 2. Calyx and pistil, with tubular disk. 3. Stamen. All enlarged.



M-5 del. et lith.

A. *Hoya Guppyi*, Oliv.
B. _____ *affinis*, Hemsl.

PLATE 2247.

A.—HOYA GUPPYI, *Oliv.*

B.—HOYA AFFINIS, *Etmul*

ASCLEPIADACISJE. Tribe MARSDENIEJ.

A.—**H. Guppyi**, *Oliv. in Guppy, 'Solomon Islands'*, p. 298; ramulis ultimis parce hirtellis deinde glabratis foliis petiolatis coriaceis late hirticis breviter acuminatis cuspidatisve basi late rotundatis subcordatisve supra glabris v. fere glabris subtus plus minus hirtellis 1-costatis nervis lateralibus primariis subtus utrinque 7-9, urabellis pedunculatis pedunculia pedicellisqne glabris, calycis parvi corollae tubo 2-4-plo brevioris carnosuli 5-partiti lobis ovatis obtusis ciliolatis, corolla rotata lobis patentibus ovatis v. late ovato-lanceolatis acutatis intus hirtellis extus glabris sinibus reflexis, coronae foliolis cartilagineo-ricrassatis disco ovato-lanceolatis (sicco) contraxis obtusis basi angustatis dorso profunde excavatis marginibus lateralibus utrinque carinatis, folliculis subteretibus longitudinaliter striatis parce hirtellis.

HAB. Solomon Islands, Fauro Island, Bougainville Straits, *H. B. Guppy* (1891).

Folia 3-4 poll, longa, 2-2½ poll, lata; petiolus hirtellus ½-1 poll, longus. Umbrella 10-14-flora; pedunculus 2 poll, longus; pedicelli ½-1 poll, longi. Corolla 1-1½ poll. diam. rubro-purpurea. Follicula 5-9 poll, longa.

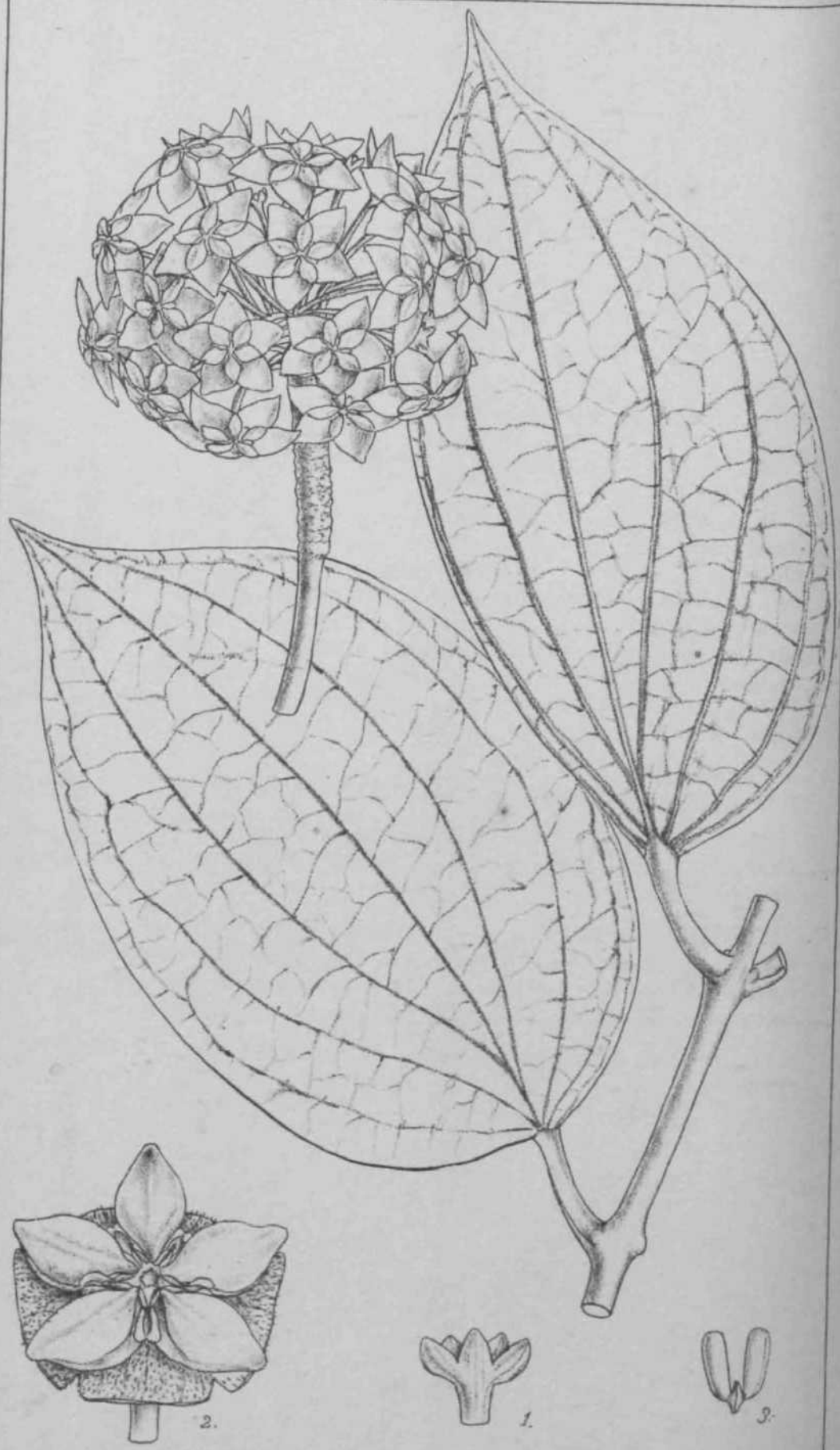
A. Kg. 1. Calyx. 2. Corona. 3. Pollinia. All enlarged.

^.—**H. affinis**, *Emsl in Keio Bull* 1892, 126, p. 126, p. 127, p. 128, p. 129, p. 130, p. 131, p. 132, p. 133, p. 134, p. 135, p. 136, p. 137, p. 138, p. 139, p. 140, p. 141, p. 142, p. 143, p. 144, p. 145, p. 146, p. 147, p. 148, p. 149, p. 150, p. 151, p. 152, p. 153, p. 154, p. 155, p. 156, p. 157, p. 158, p. 159, p. 160, p. 161, p. 162, p. 163, p. 164, p. 165, p. 166, p. 167, p. 168, p. 169, p. 170, p. 171, p. 172, p. 173, p. 174, p. 175, p. 176, p. 177, p. 178, p. 179, p. 180, p. 181, p. 182, p. 183, p. 184, p. 185, p. 186, p. 187, p. 188, p. 189, p. 190, p. 191, p. 192, p. 193, p. 194, p. 195, p. 196, p. 197, p. 198, p. 199, p. 200, p. 201, p. 202, p. 203, p. 204, p. 205, p. 206, p. 207, p. 208, p. 209, p. 210, p. 211, p. 212, p. 213, p. 214, p. 215, p. 216, p. 217, p. 218, p. 219, p. 220, p. 221, p. 222, p. 223, p. 224, p. 225, p. 226, p. 227, p. 228, p. 229, p. 230, p. 231, p. 232, p. 233, p. 234, p. 235, p. 236, p. 237, p. 238, p. 239, p. 240, p. 241, p. 242, p. 243, p. 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619, p. 620, p. 621, p. 622, p. 623, p. 624, p. 625, p. 626, p. 627, p. 628, p. 629, p. 630, p. 631, p. 632, p. 633, p. 634, p. 635, p. 636, p. 637, p. 638, p. 639, p. 640, p. 641, p. 642, p. 643, p. 644, p. 645, p. 646, p. 647, p. 648, p. 649, p. 650, p. 651, p. 652, p. 653, p. 654, p. 655, p. 656, p. 657, p. 658, p. 659, p. 660, p. 661, p. 662, p. 663, p. 664, p. 665, p. 666, p. 667, p. 668, p. 669, p. 670, p. 671, p. 672, p. 673, p. 674, p. 675, p. 676, p. 677, p. 678, p. 679, p. 680, p. 681, p. 682, p. 683, p. 684, p. 685, p. 686, p. 687, p. 688, p. 689, p. 690, p. 691, p. 692, p. 693, p. 694, p. 695, p. 696, p. 697, p. 698, p. 699, p. 700, p. 701, p. 702, p. 703, p. 704, p. 705, p. 706, p. 707, p. 708, p. 709, p. 710, p. 711, p. 712, p. 713, p. 714, p. 715, p. 716, p. 717, p. 718, p. 719, p. 720, p. 721, p. 722, p. 723, p. 724, p. 725, p. 726, p. 727, p. 728, p. 729, p. 730, p. 731, p. 732, p. 733, p. 734, p. 735, p. 736, p. 737, p. 738, p. 739, p. 740, p. 741, p. 742, p. 743, p. 744, p. 745, p. 746, p. 747, p. 748, p. 749, p. 750, p. 751, p. 752, p. 753, p. 754, p. 755, p. 756, p. 757, p. 758, p. 759, p. 760, p. 761, p. 762, p. 763, p. 764, p. 765, p. 766, p. 767, p. 768, p. 769, p. 770, p. 771, p. 772, p. 773, p. 774, p. 775, p. 776, p. 777, p. 778, p. 779, p. 780, p. 781, p. 782, p. 783, p. 784, p. 785, p. 786, p. 787, p. 788, p. 789, p. 790, p. 791, p. 792, p. 793, p. 794, p. 795, p. 796, p. 797, p. 798, p. 799, p. 800, p. 801, p. 802, p. 803, p. 804, p. 805, p. 806, p. 807, p. 808, p. 809, p. 810, p. 811, p. 812, p. 813, p. 814, p. 815, p. 816, p. 817, p. 818, p. 819, p. 820, p. 821, p. 822, p. 823, p. 824, p. 825, p. 826, p. 827, p. 828, p. 829, p. 830, p. 831, p. 832, p. 833, p. 834, p. 835, p. 836, p. 837, p. 838, p. 839, p. 840, p. 841, p. 842, p. 843, p. 844, p. 845, p. 846, p. 847, p. 848, p. 849, p. 850, p. 851, p. 852, p. 853, p. 854, p. 855, p. 856, p. 857, p. 858, p. 859, p. 860, p. 861, p. 862, p. 863, p. 864, p. 865, p. 866, p. 867, p. 868, p. 869, p. 870, p. 871, p. 872, p. 873, p. 874, p. 875, p. 876, p. 877, p. 878, p. 879, p. 880, p. 881, p. 882, p. 883, p. 884, p. 885, p. 886, p. 887, p. 888, p. 889, p. 890, p. 891, p. 892, p. 893, p. 894, p. 895, p. 896, p. 897, p. 898, p. 899, p. 900, p. 901, p. 902, p. 903, p. 904, p. 905, p. 906, p. 907, p. 908, p. 909, p. 910, p. 911, p. 912, p. 913, p. 914, p. 915, p. 916, p. 917, p. 918, p. 919, p. 920, p. 921, p. 922, p. 923, p. 924, p. 925, p. 926, p. 927, p. 928, p. 929, p. 930, p. 931, p. 932, p. 933, p. 934, p. 935, p. 936, p. 937, p. 938, p. 939, p. 940, p. 941, p. 942, p. 943, p. 944, p. 945, p. 946, p. 947, p. 948, p. 949, p. 950, p. 951, p. 952, p. 953, p. 954, p. 955, p. 956, p. 957, p. 958, p. 959, p. 960, p. 961, p. 962, p. 963, p. 964, p. 965, p. 966, p. 967, p. 968, p. 969, p. 970, p. 971, p. 972, p. 973, p. 974, p. 975, p. 976, p. 977, p. 978, p. 979, p. 980, p. 981, p. 982, p. 983, p. 984, p. 985, p. 986, p. 987, p. 988, p. 989, p. 990, p. 991, p. 992, p. 993, p. 994, p. 995, p. 996, p. 997, p. 998, p. 999, p. 1000.

HAB. Solomon Islands; Florida Island, *Comins* (No. 57).

Folia 3-4 poll, longa, 1-2 poll, lata; petiolus 1-1½ poll, longus. Pedunculus parce hirtellus 1 poll, longus; pedicelli birticiliati. Poll, longi. Flares 1-2 poll, diam.—1). OLIVKK.

B P'



M.S. del. et lith.

Hoya Cominsii, Hemsl.

PLATE 2248.

HOYA COMINSII, *Hemsl*

ASCLEPIADACEJ.: Tribe MARSDHNIEJ.:

H. Cominsii, *Hemsl. in Ann. Bot.* v. 505; glabra, foliis elliptico-ovatis basi late rotundatis subcordatis breviter abrupte apiculatis obtusiusculis 5-7-nerviis, petiolis crassiusculis lamina 6-plo brevioribus, pedunculis multifloris persistentibus cicatricibus crebris florum delapsorum notatis, pedicellis gracilibus, floribus cremeis rotatis, calycis parvi tubo corollae dimidio brevioris 5-partiti segmentis ovatis obtusiusculis, corollae lobis ovatis v. deltoideo-ovatis supra puberulis subtus glabris, coronae segmentis disco ellipticis corolli tubo longioribus lobis ejusdem brevioribus inarginibus arete reflexis pollinibus linearibus ^c **ava** s.

HAB. Solomon Islands, San Cbristoval, *Gomins* (No. 163).

Folia 4-4[^] poll, longa, 2_i poll, lata; petiolus [^]-f poll, longus.
Pedunculatus rachi fiorifera ad 1-1_J poll, longa; pedicelli [^] poll, longi.
*Flora*s 5-6 lin. lati.

The nearest ally of this species would appear to be *H. samoensis*, ^{Se}em., "which has less ovate leaves, not so broadly rounded or subcordate at base as in our plant. In this respect it is nearer a plant collected in New Caledonia by Deplanche (No. 4).—D. OLIVER.

[†] *ff*- 1. Calyx. 2. Corona, segments of corolla removed. 3. Pollinia. *All enlarged.*



M.S. del. et lith.

Sida quinquenervia., DC. & Chass.

PLATE 2249.

SIDA QUINQUENERVIA, Buchass.

MALVACEJ. Subtribe SIDEJJ.

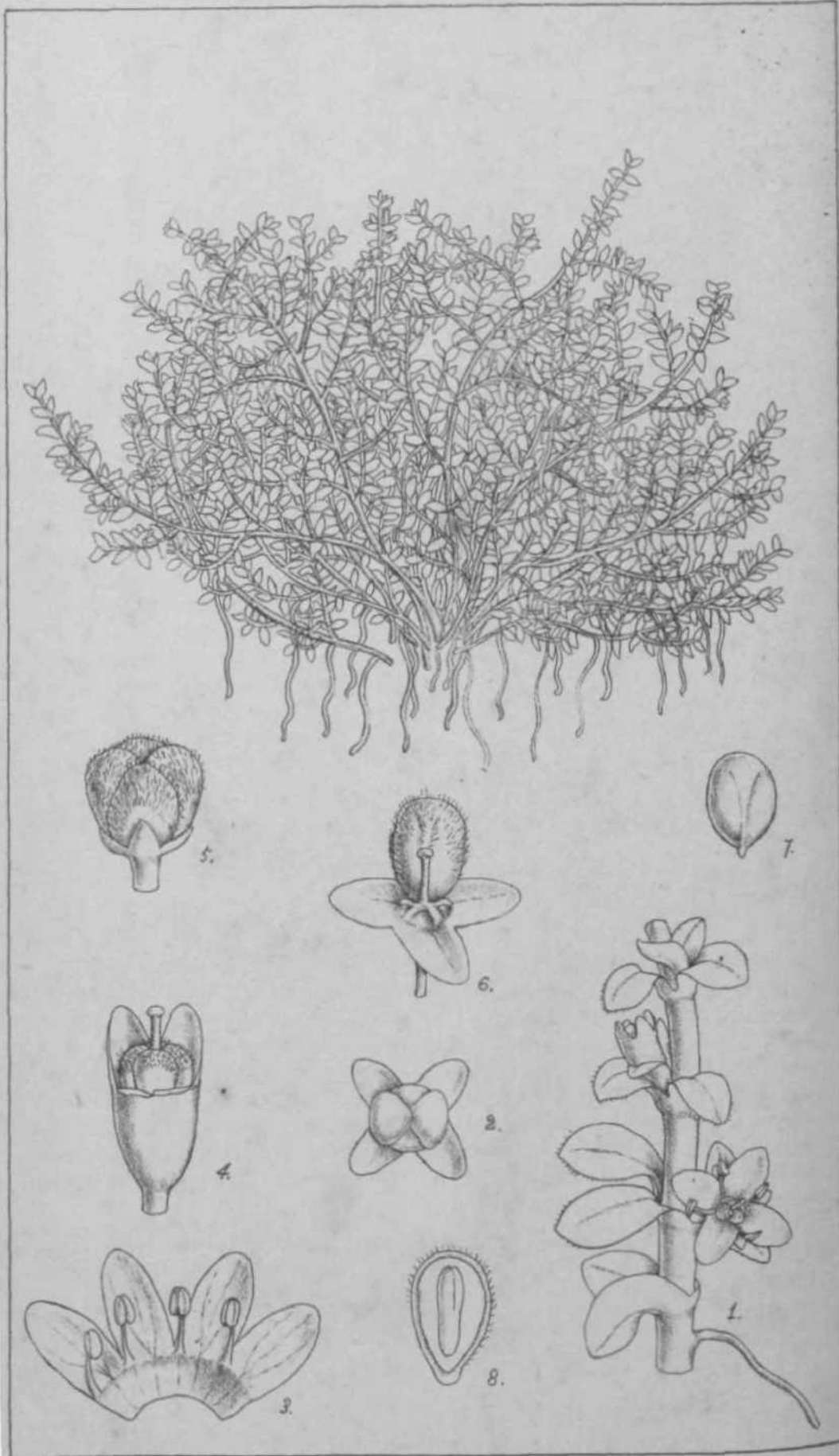
S. quinquenervia, *Duchassaing in Ann. Sc. Nat.*, set¹, iv., xvii. 17C (*Planch, et Triano, Prodr. Fl. Nwogranat.*); **frutescens 7-9 ped. alt a**, ramia teretibus ferrugineo-setoais, foliis lanceolato- v. ovato-oblongis acuminatis serratis basi rotundatis utrinque stellato-hispidis, petiolo Betoso lamia 6-10-plo brevior, stipulis subulatis ssepe 2-3-fidis, floribus subsessilibus in spicis axillaribus brevibus congestis v. in axillis superioribus longioribus saepe interruptis dispositis, supremis in spicam simplicem v. paucis ramosam confluentibus, bracteis bracteolisque 3-5-7 calyces superantibus anguste linearibus basi sessilibus breviter coalitis, calycis dense setoso-hirsuti 5-idi segmentis ovatis acutis, petals setoso-unguiculatis cuneatis oblique et obtuse bilobatis, staminum tubo basi ovarium arete cingente, ovario depresso globoso tomentello, stylis inferne coalitis c. 8 gracilibus. stigmatibus capitellatis, ovulo solitario pendulo, carpodiis inauris papyraceis dorso rotundatis tumidis inappendiculatis primum apice demum secus dorsum usque ad basin debiscentibus. *Sida guianensis*, *K. Schum. in Mart. Fl. Bras.* xii., par* iii. 805; *Sidastrum quinquenervium*, *E. G. Baker in Journ. Bot.* 1892, 137.

HAB. Panama, *Duchassaing*; British Guiana, *Schomburgk* (Nos. 545, 863 B); French Guiana, *Pviteau*; Brazil, Registro of S. João da Araguay, *Burchell* (No. 9,102), *Glaziou* (No. 10,279).

Folia 4r-7 poll, longa, 1£-2£ poll. lata; petiolus £-1 poll, longus. **Fl. res ^-^ poll,** lati, aurei. *C^rjidia* matura 1 lin. longa atque lata.

This plant I had sorted into *Malvastrum* in provisionally working up the Burchell Herbarium. Mr. Edmund Baker, in his revision of the Malveae for his 'Synopsis,' now in course of publication, recognised the probable identity of the Brazilian plant with that from Panama collected by Duchassaing, and established upon it a new genus intermediate between *Sida* and *Malvastrum*. On comparing our specimens, however, with the description of *Sida guianensis* of Dr. Schumann, I suspected the identity of *Sidastrum* with that plant, and find this confirmed by inspection of Glaziou's specimen cited by Dr. S., which apparently had not been accessible to Mr. Baker. I think it prudent to leave it in *Sida*. I need not here enter upon the morphological value of the subulate 'bracts and bracteoles' associated with the congested flowers. The coherent 'bracteoles' very probably are the equivalents of the often 2- or 3-fid stipules.—D. OLIVER.

Figs. 1. Bract and Bracteoles. 2. Expanded flower. 3. Pet.-il. *All ailaq/vd.*



del et lith.

Tetrachondra Hamiltomi. Petne.

PLATE 2250.

TETRACHONDRA HAMILTONII, *Petrie*.

BORAOINE/E.

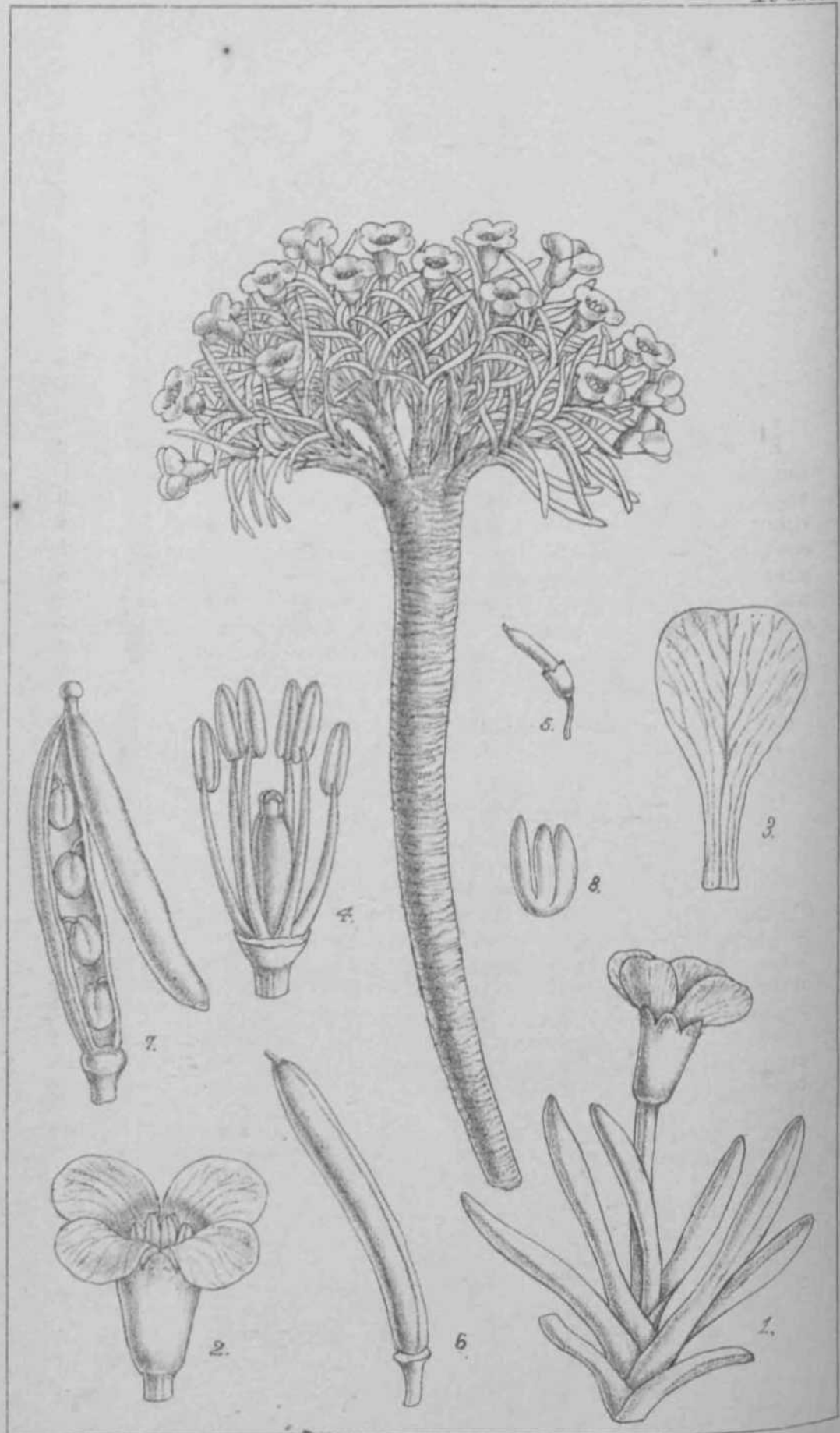
Tetrachondra, *Petrie* (*gen. nov.*). *Flores* parvi, tetrameri. *Calyx* persistens alte 4-fidius, segmentis ovatis obtusis; fructifer immixtus. *Corolla* subrotata calycem paulo superans, limbi segmentis ovatis, fauce esquamata, aestivatione imbricata. *Stamina* 4 sinibus corollas inserta; filamentis brevibus antheris subaequilongis; antheris parvis rotundatis dorsifixae, biloculares, inappendiculate. *Ovarium* 4-partitum; stylus inter lobos erectus ovario 2-plo longior; stigma parvum. *Axillae* saepius 4 erectae areola parva basilari affixae, dorso et apice rotundatae, setulosae, infere triangulares, calycem persistentem stylumque subduplo superantes. *Sernina* erecta, albuminosa; embryo vesiculari subaequilongas, cotyledonibus radiceaeaequilongis.—*Herba* depressa repens glabra v. subglabra. *Folia* omnia opposita parva ovata elliptica, obtusa v. obtusiuscula, integra, canaliculata, obscure punctata; petioli latiusculi, plani, interdum parce sessiloso-cornati, connati. *Flores* ramulos breves axillares foliiferos ternitantes, saepius solitarii.

T. Hamiltonii, *Petrie in Herb. KPW.* (*sp. unica*). *Tillaea* *Hamiltonii*, *T. Kirk ex Hamilton in Trans. N. Z. Inst.* xvii. (1884) 292.

HAB. New Zealand, South Island; Lowlands of Southern Otago, Waipahi, *Z. Petrie*; flats and river-bed of the Makarewa (or *Mangarewa*), *T. Kirk*.

A very remarkable little plant of doubtful immediate affinity, occurring, according to Mr. W. S. Hamilton (*Z. c.*), with *Tillaea*, for which it is, at first sight, most readily mistaken, and other aquatic or semi-aquatic growths, with which it carpets the river-bottom to a very considerable depth. The leaves are strictly opposite, the petioles being, indeed, connate, and the seeds contain a copious albumen, which is wanting in *Boraginaceae* proper. I have been unable to satisfy myself entirely as to the aestivation, farther than that it appears to be imbricate, though in what sequence in the segments I am unable to say.—D. OLIVER.

Fig. 1. Fragment of flowering branch enlarged. 2. Bud from above, showing imbrication of corolla-lobes. 3. Corolla laid open. 4. Flower, the corolla and front-lobes of calyx removed. 5. Fruit. 6. Same, three of the nuts removed. 7. 1/2" touched nut, inner face. 8. Longitudinal section of seed, showing embryo. All enlarged.



M.S. del., et. lith.

Braya uraflora, Hk. f. 8t Thorn.

PLATK 2251.

BEAYA UNIFLORA, *Hook. f. et Thorn.*

CRUCIFERJE. Tribe CAMEMNEJS.

B. uniflora, *Hook. fil. Sf. Thorn a. in Jnurn. Linn. Soc.* v. 168; **humilis**, dense cespitosa, glaberrima, collibus crassis petiolorum vaginis albidis arete vestitis, foliis lineari-spathulatia obtasis integerimis carnosis planiusculis, scapis unifloris Recpius folio brevioribus, **Pepalis** interdum fere ad apicem v. inooqualiter cohuerentibus basi ^{fi} uboequalibus oblongo-cllipticis obtusis marginibus hyalinis, petalis ungaiculatis, lamina obovato-rotunrlata alba, ovario leviter compresso ^Gtragono, ovulis in utroque loculo c. 5-6, siliquis (*in spp. Thomsoniinis*) linearibus compressiusculis, suturia loDgitudinaliter sulcatia, valvifl ^arnosulis, septo com pie to, seminibns c. 10 uniseriatis ellipsoideis leviter compressis.

HAB. Western Tibet, Nabra, 15,000-17,000 feet, *Thomson*; Yarkand Expedition, *Henderson*; Tibet, 17,000 feet, in 'sandy gravelly soil,' *Thorold*.

Folia pollicaria. Siliquae 4-6 lin. longoo.

This enrions little plant, of which a good flowering specimen has Recently been communicated to the Kew Herbarinm by Surgeon-captain W. G. Thorold, is the only member of the large and familiar JJrder Cruciferoe—so far, at least, as my experience goes—in which we n«-ve true cohesion of the sepals. The cohesion is not always equal all r_ound, it is true, but it is singular that in an Order of considerably ^{oVer} one thousand species, in a very large number of which the sepals are erect and closely applied in their imbricate restivation, a t_endency to a ganiosepalous calyx should not be more frequent.—
lj. OLIVER.

Fig. 1. Flowering branch. 2. Flower. 3. Petal. 4. Stamens and pistil. 5. Ovary ^{after fall} of petals and stamens. 6. Fruit. 7. &*me laid open. *Ml enlarged.*



M.S. del. et lith.

Canthium lanciflorum L'Hiern.

PLATE 2252.

CANTHITJM LANCIFLOBUM, *Him.*

RURIACEA. Tribo VANGUERIEJJ.

C. lanciflorum, *Jliern in Oliv. Fl. Trop. Afr.* iii. 146 ; arbuscula ramosa v. frutex, ramis validis annotinis epidermide delapso farinaceo-rubiginosis, ultimis foliiferis fulvo-tomentosis, foliis coriaceis ellipticis v. oblongo-ellipticis acntiusculis basi rotundatis v. interdum emarginatis, supra scabride hispidis subtus tomentosis, breviter petiolatis, Btipulis dense In'rsutis e basi interpetioiari lata lanceolatis snbulatisve, cymis plurifloris interdum contractis tomentosis pedunculatis axillari-btis, bracteis ovatis, pedicellis brevibus v. calyce 2-3-plo longioribus, caljcis dense tomentosi lobis oblongo-lanceolatis obtusiusculis tubo campanulato-turbinato ssquilonis v. longioribus intus tomentosis v. interdum fere glabris, corolla, a'abastro elongato extus fulvo-hirsuto, rotata profunde 5-fida segmentis linearibus v. lineari-lanceolatis l'eflexis intus glabris tnbo 2-3-plo longioribus, tubo intus annulo dense hirsuto pilis rigidis deflexis munito, staminibus exsertis, stylo exserto glabro stigmatate conico-cylindrico apice bilobato calyptrato.

HAB. South Trop. Africa; Highlands of Batoka country, near the Victoria Falls, *Kirk*; Shire Highlands, *Buchanan*.

Folia 4-5 poll, longa, 2-2[^] poll, lata; petiolus £-[^] poll, longus. *Corolla* lobis | poll, longis.

I have not seen the fruit, but Sir J. Kirk's label attached to his specimens states that it is 'said to be one of the best fruits of the country,¹ and now, that its native country is being opened up, it may be well that attention should bo called to it.—D. OLIVER.

Fig. 1. Longitudinal section of flower, the corolla removed. 2. Corolla laid open. 3. Stamen. *All enlarged.*



BAMBUSA WRAYI, Staj>f.

GRAMINEÆ: Subtribe EUBAMJUSEJS.

Bambusa Wrayi, Stapf in *Kew Bulletin*, 1893, 14; culmo peralto, valde nutante gracili, panícula maxime decomposita, spiculis fertilibus paucis, glum is gradatim increscentibus, iufimis 2 vacuip, sequentibus 2-3 plerumque gemmipatis, gl florifera rachilla tenui «longata gemmulam rudimentariain gerente oequilonga vel subcequi-[^]longa, ovario oblongo sen aim in stylum brevem attenuato, stigma*[^]tibus 3 tenuibus longis.

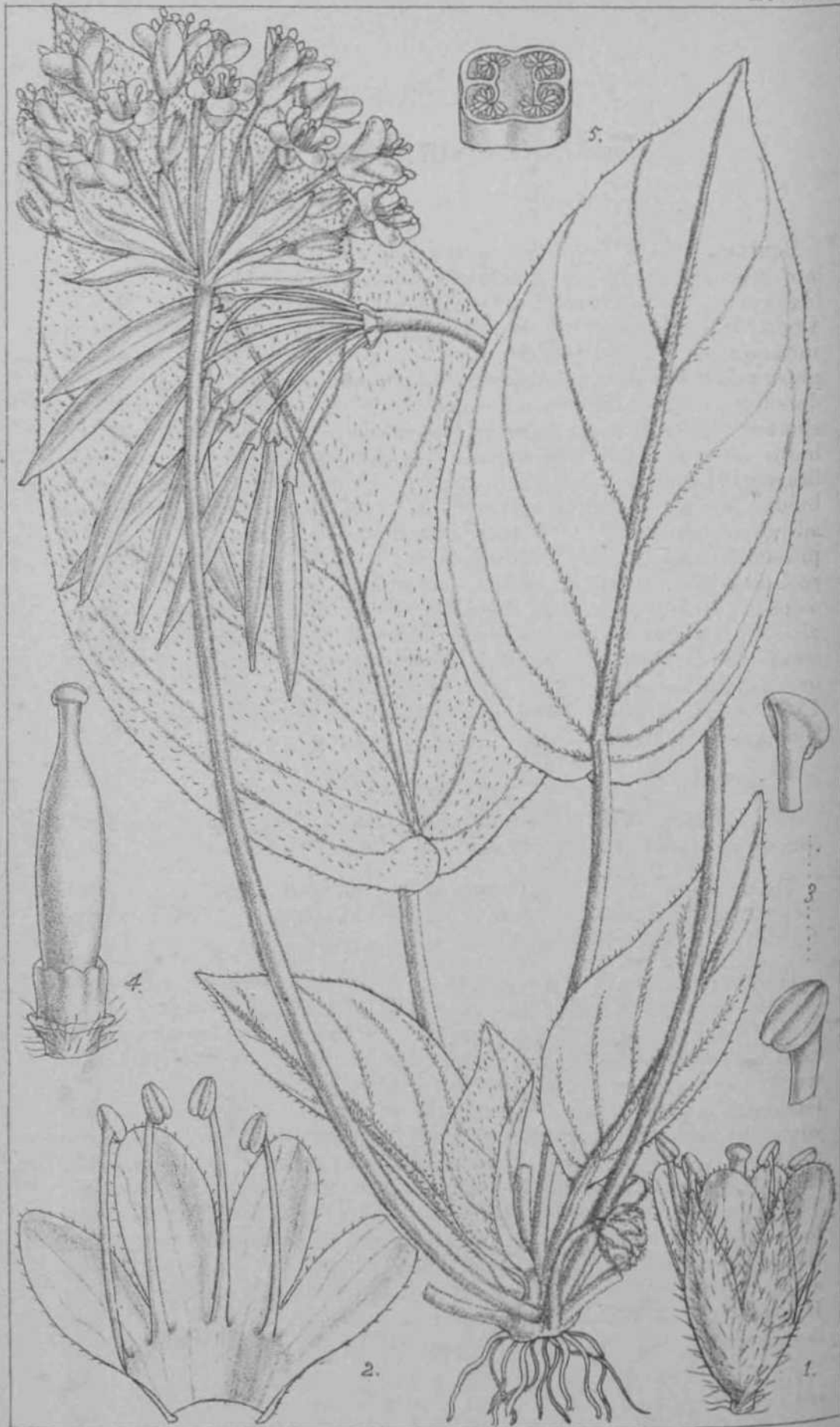
HAB. Perak in monte Ganong Inas ad fontes fluminum Selama et **Plup** River, 4,500-5,500 ped. alt., L. *Wray, fan.* (Herb. Mus. Peiak. **No 4,166**).

Oulmus 40-60 ped. altus, basi circa 1 poll, crassus superne tennis. ^{B^{nm}}s nutans apice ad solum usque flexus inermis, internodiis flavidis glabris nitidis teretibus fistulosis, tertio vel quarto supra basin longisimo interdum ad 7 ped. longo. *Folia* lineari-lanceolata longe et angustissime acuminata basi rotundata, 8-10 poll, longa 10-13 lin. ^{la^a}via, glabra, nervis secundariis utrinque 7-8, vaginis striatis pallidis glabris, ligula truncata brevi pilis 3-6 lin. longis deciduis ciliata. *Panicula* nuda vel apicem versus folioaa, a basi ramossissima, ramis vel abbreviatis verticillatim sen subverticillatim arete congestis, vel elongatis, plerumque 5-8 poll., interdum vero ultra 3 ped. longis, striatis. *Spiculce* laxius dissite vel ssepius fasciculatim congestae, 6-9 lin. longae. *Glumce* infimro ovatee, intermediss et ^{su}penores lanceolatae, acuminatae, tenuiter coriaceae, opacae, ad 4 lin. longae, marginibus ciliatas. *Palea* submembranacea glumia sua ^{pa}uio brevior, superne quidem bicarinata, in carinis asperata vel ciliata, ^{ft}sulco dorsali rachillam rudimentumque fovens. *Lodiculce* obovatae vel ellipticae, ciliatae, subaequales. *Anthere* 6 glabrce, mutice. *Ovarium* vix 1 lin. longum; stylus 1/2 lin. longus stigmatibus 3 plumosis ^{ro}stris vel longioribus. *Caryopsis* (immatura) e basi oblonga in ^{strum} brevem cylindricum attenuata.

Wrayi is closely allied to *B. Griffithiana*, Munro, and, like this, to ^{US} only the difference is in the presence of "gemmae" or sterile ^{fl} flowering glumes which immediately precede the ^{as a sec} as a secondary ^{similat} similar ^{J5} *Melocanna virgata*, Munro. but the structure of the ^{spikelet} spikelet is quite different.

The ⁱⁿ *Bambusa* bamboo *Buloh Veraumpitan* and use the long ^{pipes} pipes for their blowpipes. Some interesting particulars respecting ^{Dip} this bamboo are given in a letter from Mr. Wray to the ^{Director} Director of the Royal Gardens in the *Kew Bulletin*, 1893, p. 16. **O. STAFF.**

Fig. j ^Q Spikelet and upper perfect floret of spikelet. 3. Stamen. ^{All} All entire.



Bommea sinensis, Oliv

PLATE 2254.

BOURNEA SINENSIS, Oliv.

GESNERACEJE. Subtribe DIDYMOCARPICA.

Bournea, Oliv. (gen. nov.). Calyx profunde 4-fidus; tubo campanulato, segmentis aequalibus lanceolatis v. lineari-lanceolatis corolla paullo brevioribus v. interdum subaequilongis. Corolla fere regularis profunde 4-fida; lobis ascendentibus aequilongis tubo paullo longioribus v. eodem subaequilongis. Stamina 4 lobis corollae alterna, 2 v. 3 v. omnia demum plus minus exserta; anthera liberre distantes, oblongo-ellipticae, dorsifixae inappendiculatae; filamenta anguste linearia glabra sub sinibus corollae inserta. Discus campanulato-tubulosus integer ovarii basin cingens. Ovarium anguste lineari-oblongum apice in stylum breviter angustatum, stigmate obtuso bilobulato; placentae intrasaxillares bifidae, laminis ovuliferis recurvis. Capsula linearis apice acuminata ad basin gradatim angustata, loculicide debiscens, valvis medio placentiferis haud tortis. Semina —Herba acaulis, foliis longe petiolatis ovato-ellipticis, breviter acuminatis integris basi rotundatis ^{ay}*guste cordatis auriculis brevibus obtusis superpositis, supra late viridibus, sparse et adpressae setuloso-pilosis, subtus praecipue in costa nervisque parce adpresse setulosis. Scapi patentim ferrugineo-pilosi apice umbellatim multijori folia minora super antes; umbellae involucraeque florae bracteae herbaceae lineari-lanceolatae pedicellis pilosis saepe plus minus reviores.

B. flittensis, Oliv. (sp. unica).

HAB. China, Prov. Kwangtung, in the Lo-fau Mountains, 3,000 feet, Bourne arid Atkinson's Native Collector; com. C. Ford (No. 324).

Folia majora 4-5 poll, longa, 2-3 poll, lata; petiolus 1-5 poll. minus adpresse setuloso-hirtus. Scapus 4-7 poll, longus. *lores 5-6 lin. longi. Capsula 1-1½ poll, longa.

One habitually feels averse to the multiplication of monotypic generic forms of Cyrtandreas, of which several have reached us of recent years from China, but I believe no other course is open under existing taxonomies of the Tribe. The nearest affinity of Bournea would seem to be with Oreocharis, from which it differs in the tetramerous calyx, the 4-lobed corolla (of which one segment—I presume the posterior—is but very slightly broader than the rest), and the relatively very short tube of the corolla as compared with its limb; the entire corolla indeed is shorter, or scarcely longer, than the calyx, the foliage somewhat resembles that of Chirita eburnea, Hance. Unfortunately, no seeds are left in the capsules of a previous year which were attached to the specimen. The generic name commemorates, at Mr. Ford's request, the services rendered to botany by Mr. F. S. A. Bourne, H.B.M. Vice-Consul at Canton, to whom the Kew Herbarium is indebted for various valuable communications.—D. OLIVER.

Fig. 1. Flower. 2. Corolla, laid open. 3. Anther, back and front View. 4. Ovary and style. 5. Transverse section of ovary. All enlarged.



M. S. del. et lith.

Treio c a r y a s 1 k k i m e n s i s, 0 h v

PLATE 2255.

TRETOCARYA SIKKIBIENSIS, *Oliv.*

BOBAGINEÆ. Subtribe EBITRICHIEJÆ.

T. sikkimensis, *Oliver*; herba ramosa setosa 2-3-pedalis, folijs caulinis ovato-lanceolatis acutis basi in petiolum angustata, cymis fongestis bracteatis terminalibus et in axillis foliorum pedunculatis v. superioribus sessilibus, floribus brevissime pedicellatis v. sessilibus, calycia segmentis lanceolatis setosis fructiferis leviter accrescentibus, corolla rotata? tubo calyce subduplo longiore fauce squamis prexiis late rotundatis instructo, segmentis limbi rotundatis integris, antneris apicibus leviter exsertis ovali-oblongis inappendiculatis, nuculis gynobasi pyramidatae medio areola parva immarginata affixis rnom-boideo-ovoideis, dorso convexo medio fovea parva oblonga ^{aa?*} perforatis leviter tuberculatis apice productis acutiusculis basi, lib®'s rotundatis. *Anchusa sikkimensis*, *Clarke in Hook. Fl. BnL Ind.* iv. 168.

HAB. Sikkim Himalaya, Latong, 11,500 feet, *Hooker*; in a collection from West Szechuan and Tibetan frontier, chiefly near Tacnienlu, 9,000-13,500 feet, *Pratt* (No. 645).

Folia caulina inferiora longe petiolata, lamina 2-2j poll, longa, 1 poll, lata; folia superiora minora; petiolus 1-2 poll, longus; omnia plus minus setoso-scabra. *Flares* -|--% poll. diam. *Nucula* 1 lin. long^{80*} facie supra areolam carinatae.

Notwithstanding the remarkable difference in habit from the acaulescent monotypic *Tretocarya* of Maximowicz, I prefer to place this plant under that genus, with which, so far as I have ascertained, the structure of the flower and fruit is in satisfactory agreement, rather than under *Jvchusa*, to which genus it is referred by Mr. Uarke (Z.c), though with hesitation, and the remark confirmatory of the course here taken, that 'the nutlets are exceedingly like those of *Microula* and do not agree well with those of *Audium*.' Our figure is *rom Mr. Pratt's specimen, in which I find quite mature nuts, which *ore wanting in the Sikkim specimens at Mr. Clarke's disposal. *Microul** is tie genus most nearly allied to *Tretocarya*, so far as I can se«, the latter only differing in the dorsal *fnrea* of the nuts. Our plant a little resembles *Omphalodes trichocarpal Max.*, in habit.—D. OLIVER.

^'g. 1. Fl wor. 2. Calyx. 3. Corolla laid open. 4. Nut showing dorsal areole. 5. Otime»^{fn} nw face, showing hilum. All enlarged.



M.S. del, et lith.

Actinocarya tibetica, C.B. Clarke

PLATE 2256.

ACTINOOARYA TIBETICA, O. B. Clarke.

BOBAGINEJ. Sabtribe CYNOGLOSSE<E.

A. tibetioa, O. B. Clarke in *Eooh. Fl. Brit Ind.* iv. 1&5; herba Racilis diffusa sparse strigillosa v. glabrata, foliis oblanceolatis spathulatisve obtusis, floribus minimis graciliter pedicellatis, pedicellis insertione bractee foliaceas arete approximatis, calycis 5-partiti segmentis oblongo-lanceolatis acutinsculis setuloso-ciliolatis, corollae rotatee tubo calyce brevioris campanulato, ore leviter constricto squamis brevibus obtusis emarginatis instructo, limbi lobis rotundatis integris, antheris parvis inclusis ellipticis inappendiculatis medio tubo insertis, stylo ovarium superante stigmate capitellato, nectariis radiatim patentibus tubo minuto, hispidulo-scabridis et glochidiis sparsis stipitatis armatis, facie superiore cyatho cartilagineo glochidiis marginato ornatis.

HAB. Western Tibet; Nubra, near Karsar, 13,000 feet, Thomson.

Folia basi gradatim angustata, inferiora et radicalia longiuscule petiolata; lamina 1-1.5 poll, longa. *Pedicelli* 1/2-1 poll, longi. *Floras* 1/2-1 poll, diara.

A curious little plant, of which we only possess Dr. Thomson's original specimens, allied to *Omphalodes* and *Thyrocarpus*, but different in the abrupt insertion of the glochidiate-margined cyathus on the stem, but more especially in the narrow attachment and radial disposition of the latter. In the 'Genera Plantarum' I observe that glochidia are described as 'sparsis v. nonnullis basi connexis, vix in cyathum formantibus,' while in the 'Flora of Brit. India' Clarke makes no reference to a cyathiform appendage. In ripe nuts, however, it is conspicuous and as here figured.—D. OLIVER.

Fig. 1. Flower. 2. Calyx laid open, corolla removed. 3. Corolla laid open. 4. Flower. 5. Nut detached and laid open. *Magnified.*



M. S. del. et lith.

Microula Eenthajru, C.B. Clarke.

PLATE 2257.

MICROULA BENTHAMII, G. B. Clarke.

BORAGINEJE. Subtribe ERITRICHIEAE.

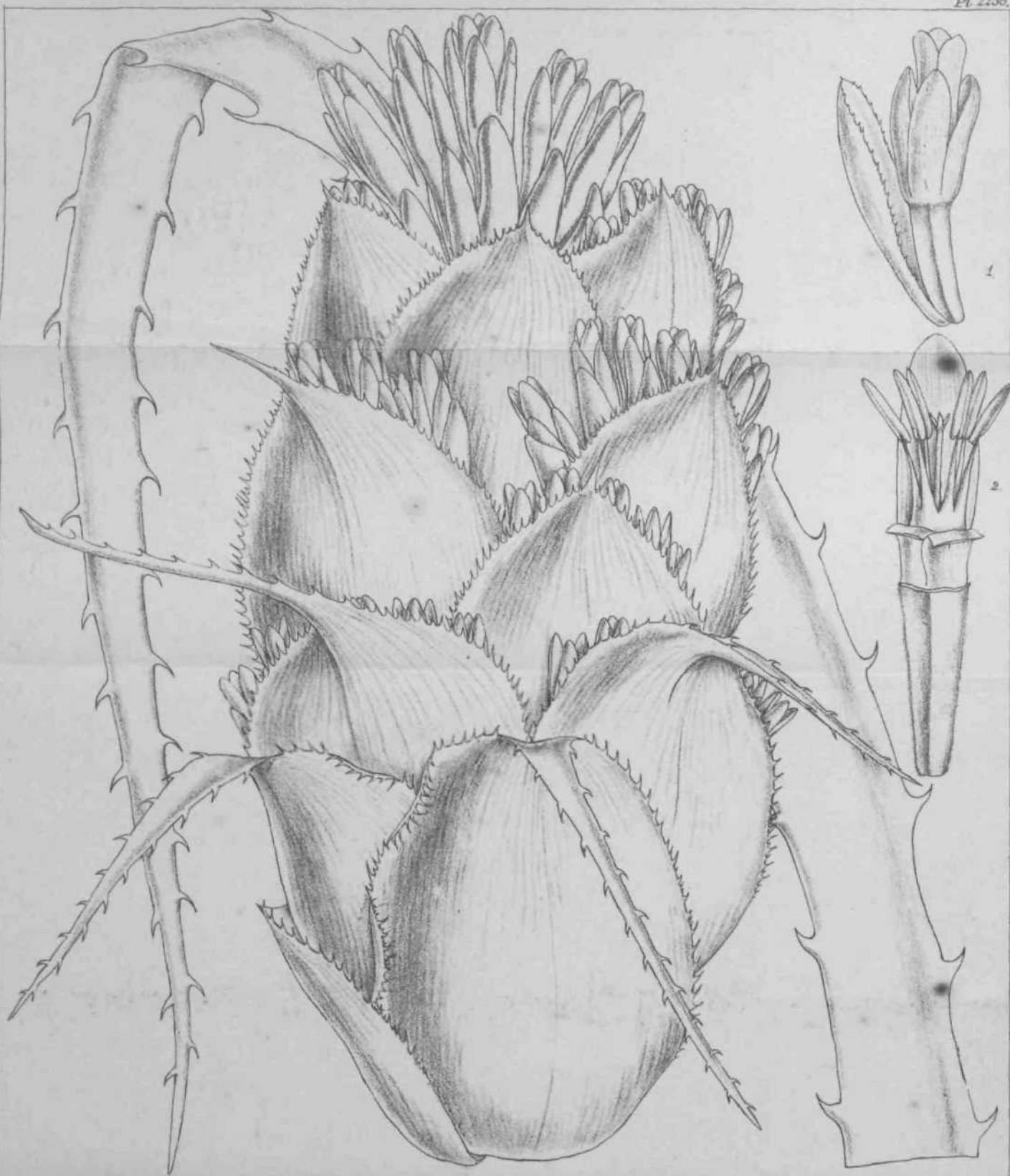
M. Benthamii, C. fl. *Clarice in Book. Fl. Brit Ind.* iv. 167; herba acaulis v. nonnunquam ramulos laterales breves emittens, foliis rosulatis patentibus ovali- v. spatulato-oblongis basi angustatis, v. distincte petiolatis obtusis setoso-dentatis v. repando-serratis scabundis, nervis et parce setosis setis tuberculo insidentibus, cymis contractis, pedunculis crassis brevibus folio multo brevioribus bracteatis iteratim divisis, bracteis foliaceis margine setosis inferioribus flores superantibus, floribus sessilibus v. brevissime pedicellatis, calycis temp. florif. 5-nervis campanulato-turbinato glabro v. parce setoso, lobis ovato-oblongis dorso setulosis, corollas rotatas tubo calycem aequante lobis rotundatis fauce squamis 5 obtusis retusisve instructo, ovarii lobis 4 distinctis lateraliter compressis areola gynobasi subplanis insertis, nuculis ovoideis v. rhomboideo-ovoides obtuse angulatis plus minus tuberculatis, tuberculis cum setis brevissimis recurvis glochidiatis coronatis.

HAB. Tibet, 15,000-18,000 feet, Thomson; Strachey and Winterbottom, Thoreld.

Radix simplex v. parce ramosa recta elongata. *Folia* majora 1-3 Poll, louga, 1-2 poll. lata. *Flores* 1-2 poll. diam. *Bracteae* ultimo oblongae v. lineari-oblongae setuloseae floribus breviores. *Anthera* tubo corollae inserta, elliptico-oblonga; filamentum breve. *Stylus* temp. florif. ovarium superans (2-3-plo longior); stigma parvum truncatum subcapitellatum.

The genus *Tretocarya* of Maximowicz (*Mél Biol xi.; Diag. Plant. Nov. Asiaticarum* iv. 270 (1881)), of which we possess specimens collected by M. Przewalski in Northern Tibet, singularly resembles the *Choe* plant in almost every particular. But I find no trace, on the back of the nucules of *Microula*, of the 'fovea parva immarginata' characteristic of those of *Tretocarya*. In the absence of fairly mature fruit it must be almost impossible to decide to which genus a specimen should be referred. Although I have no explanation to offer of the alleged difference in respect of this character of the nuts, one can hardly help suspecting that *Tretocarya* may prove to be a form of the plant here figured. D. OLIVER.

FIG. 1. Flower, 2. Calyx, 3. Corolla, laid open. 4. Pistil 6. Nut, back view. 6. Same, laid open. *Alt. enlarged.*



W.S. de la. et lith.

Bromelia argentea, Baker.

PLATE 2258.

BROMELIA ARGENTINA, Baker.

BROMELIACEJ. Tribe BROMELIEJ.

B. axgentina, *Baiter in Kew Bulletin*, 1892, p. 194; terrestris, acaulescens, foliis (5-pedalibus) super vaginam hand constrictis sed ad apicem gradatim angustatis, margine aculeis validis rigidis basi subito dilatatis a basi sursum versus uncinatis armato, inflorescentia dense paniculata oblonga pedunculata, pedunculo bracteis imbricatis ovato-lanceolatis scariosis obtecto, bracteis inflorescentiffil primariis ovatis dentatis in apicem anguste lanceolatam rubro-coloratam subito contraptis, bracteis floriferis oblongis acute carinatis denticulatis v. integris, ovario oblongo trigono tomentoso, sepalis oblongis obtusis, petalis rubris lingulatis sepala paullo superantibus, staminibus styloque Petalis brevioribus, bacca oblonga coriacea.

HAB. South America: Argentine Republic, *F. E. Harman*; Paraguay, *Dr. W. Stewart*.

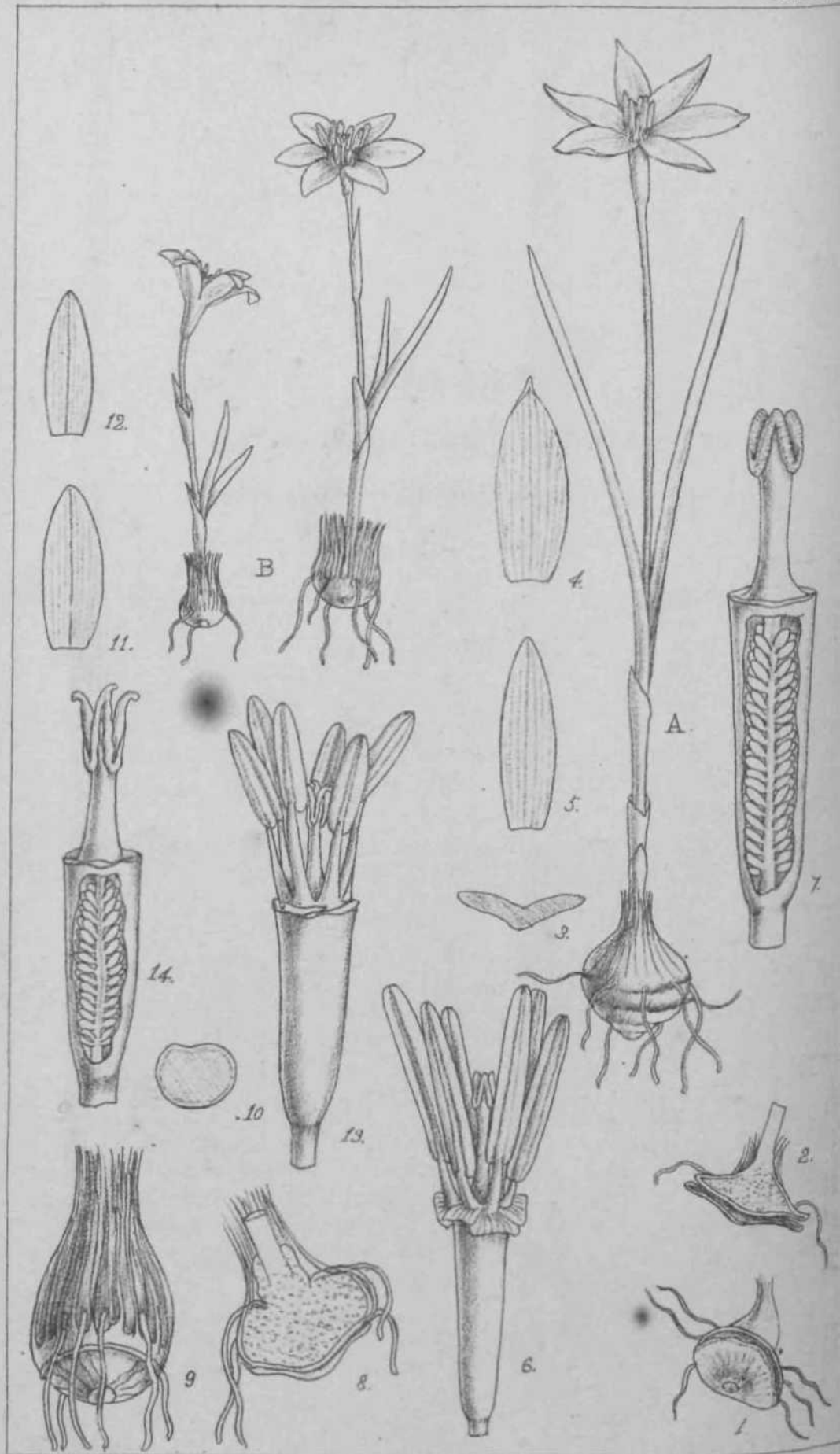
Folia super vaginara 1£ poll. lata. *Inflorescentia* ^-pedalis; pedunculus* subpedalis validus bracteatus; bracte© floriferaa 1^ poll. long©. *Ovarium* 1 poll, longum, ^ poll. diam. *Sepala* pollicaria. *Bacca* (exsicc.) 1^ poll, longa.

As explained in the * *Kew Bulletin* cited above, the original description of *Bromelia argentina* in my *Handbook of the Bromeliaceae* was vitiated by the leaves, sent with, the inflorescence of the true plant, proving to belong to a different species. We are indebted to *Dr. W. Stewart*, H.B.M. Consul at Ascension, for the excellent and complete specimens which enable us to give the accompanying figure and corrected description.

The aculei of the median portion of the leaf are about one inch long, laterally directed towards the apex, but occasionally a few are retrorse.

The importance of this species from an economic point of view, as affording the 'Caraguata fibre,' is pointed out in the number of the *Kew Bulletin* above referred to. Its nearest ally would appear to be *Bromelia* *mefflh* Mez in *Martius*, *Fl. Bras.* (Bromeliaceae, p. 194, no. 33).—J. G. BAKER.

Fig. 1. Detached flower and bract. 2. Flower, the perianth-segments in front removed. Slightly enlarged.



M.S. del. et lith.

A. *Hypoxis curculigoides*, Bolus.
 B. _____ Schlechten, Bolus.

PLATE 2259.

A.—HYPOXIS CURCULIGOIDES, *Bolus*.

B.—HYPOXIS SCHLECHTERI, *Bolus*.

AMARYLLIDÆ. Tribe HYPOXIDEÆ.

Curculigoides, *Bolus* (*nov. sp.*); tota glabra, gracilis, 3-4
1. alta; cormo depresso-conico vel sub-discoideo margine acuta
membrana levi vestito basi applanato fibris paucis coronato, vagina
sajl elongata, foliis saepius 2 rarius 3 linearibus, facie canaliculatis
cutis flore brevioribus, pedunculo gracili snepissime unilloro bractea
acuta praedito, perianthii segraentis oblongis vel lanceolatis
P^{ra}vis subtus viridibus, antheris linearibus flavis segmentis
P^{an}thii brevioribus, stigmatibus oblongis antheris duplo brevioribus,
ovano oblongo-clavato.

^{FAB} Sandy heathy flats, Kenilworth, near Cape Town, April-May
(after the hrst winter rains), *R Schlechter* (No. 627).

Folia 3-7 cm. longa. *Perianthii limbus* 1-2-1-8 cm. longus.

This species may possibly have been hitherto regarded as a var. of
H. stellata, L., and I know of no other with which it can be confused.
I am indebted to Mr. Schlechter for pointing out to me its differences
from the latter species. The corm of the latter is usually—and I suppose,
involved in a woody sheath. It is so described by Baker 'Journ. Linn. Soc.'
xvii. p. 107. I have seen specimens in my herbarium; and
though they are different, they are represented in some of the older figures
of *H. stellata*. I do not suppose that it can
vary to so great an extent. The leaves and flowers of
H. stellata are smaller and fewer (the latter strikingly resembling in
shape those of *Curculigo pucata*), the habit is somewhat
like that of *B. stipitata* while this plant flowers in April and May,
the latter does not appear until July and August.—H. BOLUS.

A.—*H. CURCULIGOIDES*. Fig. 1. Corm. 2. Same, longitudinal section. 3. Trans-
verse section of leaf. 4, 5. Perianth-segments. 6. Flower, the perianth-segments
removed. 7. Longitudinal section of ovary. *Except Figs. 1 and 2, enlarged.*

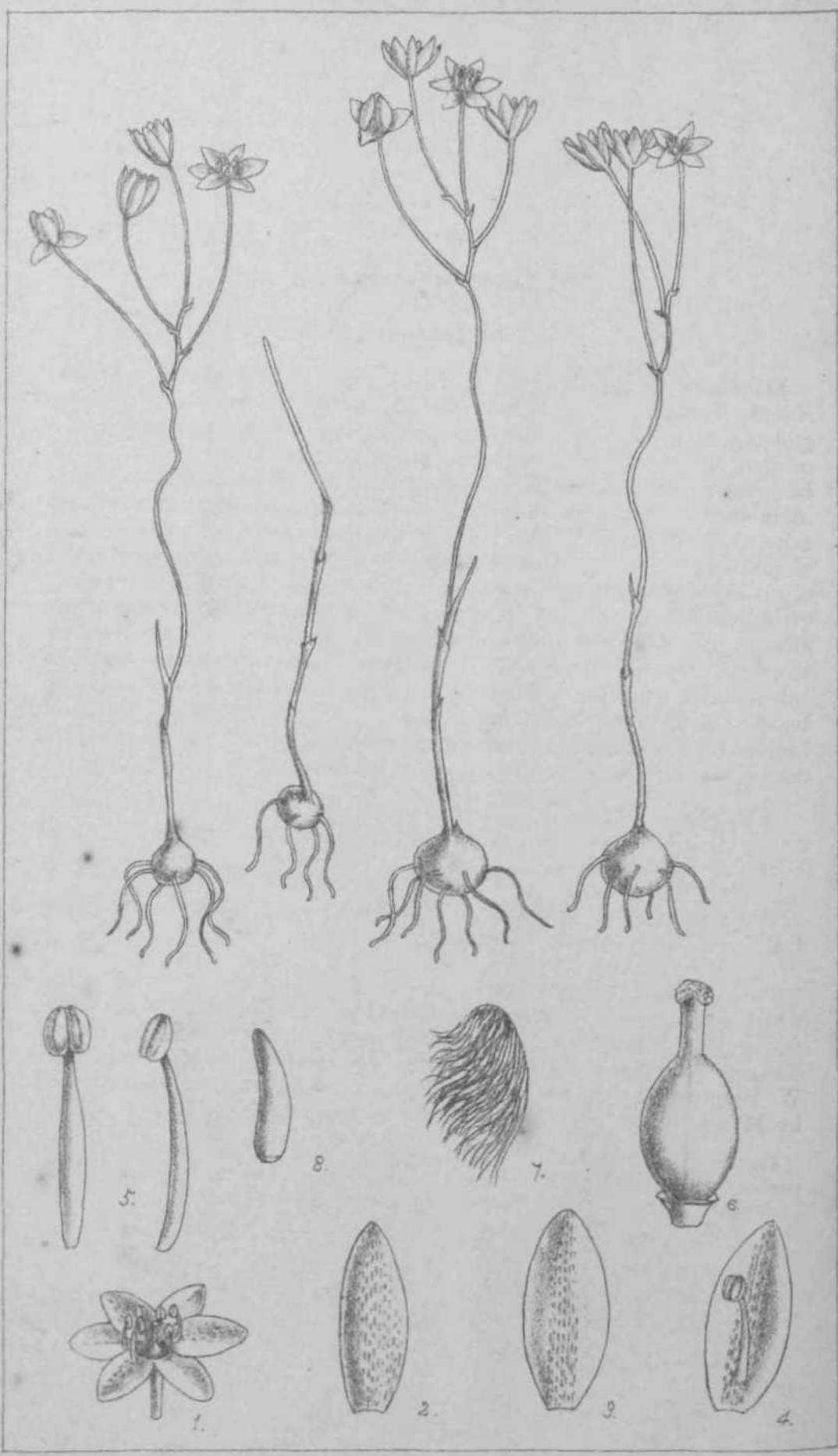
B.—Hypoxis Schlechteri, *Bolus* (*nov. pp.*) ; tota glabra, pumila, 3-5 centim. alta, cormo ovato fibris rigidis cancellatis atro-brunneis omnino vestito, foliis e vagina basali saepius 2, rarius 3, erectis subteretibus facie parum applanatis pedunculi longitudinis, pedunculo gracillimo saepissime unifloro rarius fureato 2-floro bractea vaginante acuta prsedito, perianthii segmentis late lanceolatis acutis supra aurantiacis subtus rubellis, antheris linearibus flavis segmentis perianthii duplo brevioribus vel subasqualibus, stigmatibus linearibus, ovario oblongo 3-4 mill, longo.

HAH. Sandy heathy flats, Kenilworth, near Cape Town, April-May (after the first winter rains), *Schlechter* (No. 628).

Perianthii limbus 6-10 mill, longus.

This seems well distinguished from *H. alba*, L. fil.—to which it is otherwise nearly allied, and for a variety of which I had long mistaken it—by its corm (which in that species is globose and destitute of the covering of rigid bristles), its smaller size, and very differently coloured flowers. I have named it after the collector, an enthusiastic young German botanist, who in the short time of his sojourn here has already detected several novelties and rediscovered some interesting and rare species. Mr. Schlechter first brought its distinctive characters to my notice.—H. BOLUS.

B.—H. SCHLECHTERI. Fig. 8. Vertical section of corm. 9. Entire corm. 10. Transverse section of leaf. 11 and 12. Perianth-segments. 13. Flower, the perianth segments removed. 14. Longitudinal section of ovary. *All enlarged.*



MSdal-rt lith.

Episperraxim spirale, Berg.

ERIOSPERMUM SPIRALE, *Berg.*

LILIACEJE. Tribe ASPHODELE^ : Sab tribe BOWIEJE.

Eriospermum spirale, *Berg, in Roem. and Schull. Syst.* vii., p. 1696; *Kunth, Enum.* iv. p. 654; *Baker in Journ. Linn. Soc.* xv. 266; corrao globoso, 6-10 millim. diametro, folio unico filiforme erecto, 2-2'5 centim. longo, e vagina hypogaea annotina anantha producto vel ad basin scapi serotino, scapo pollicari gracillirao, inferne setiformi rigido undulato-flexuoso, sursnm leviter incrassato, apice corymboso; pedicellis 2-5 filiformibus erectis flexuosis, basi bractea minima ovata membranacea colorata proditis, apice sub flore articulatis, perianthii segmentis exterioribus lanceolatis acutis supra albidis subtus rubro-viridibus, 4-5 mill, longis, interioribus ovatis acutis equilongis supra albis longitudinaliter purpureo-fasciatis, staminibus perianthio brevioribus incurvis, filamentis lineari-lanceolatis applanatis, antheria subrotundis, stylo brevi, stigmatate punctiforme, ovario oblongo trigono, loculis 2-ovulatis ovulis superpositis, capsula oblonga perianthii longitudine, seminibus pyriformi-clavatis incurvis lana fuscescente densissime vestitis.—*Anthericum spirale*, *Linn. Mant.* 224.

HAB. Cape of Good Hope, *Koenig, O. W. Bergius*; in shallow soil upon granite rocks, Kenilworth, near Cape Town, fl. April, *Schlechter* (No. 600).

Flos expansus campanulatus 7 millim. latus. *Pedicelli* inferiores 1-2'5 cm. longi, superiores gradatim breviores.

This little plant is peculiar in the genus by its wiry flexuous scape, which greatly resembles that of *Carpolyza spiralis*, or of the smaller *Disce* of the *Schizodium* group, and by its cymose inflorescence. It has escaped observation for many years—apparently since the time of C. W. Bergius, who collected about 1820—and has now just been refound by Mr. E. Schlechter.—H. BOLUS.

Fig. 1. Flower. 2 and 3. Perianth-segments from outside. 4. Inner face of perianth-segment with adnate stamen. 5. Stamen, Hack and front view. 6. Pistil. 7. Seed, with lanate testa. 8. Same, testa removed. *All enlarged.*



M.B. del. et lith.

Ranunculus Lowii, Stapf

PLATE 2261.

RA^NUNCULUS LOWII, *Stapf*.

R*NUNCULACEÆ. Tribu **R**ANUNCULÆÆ.

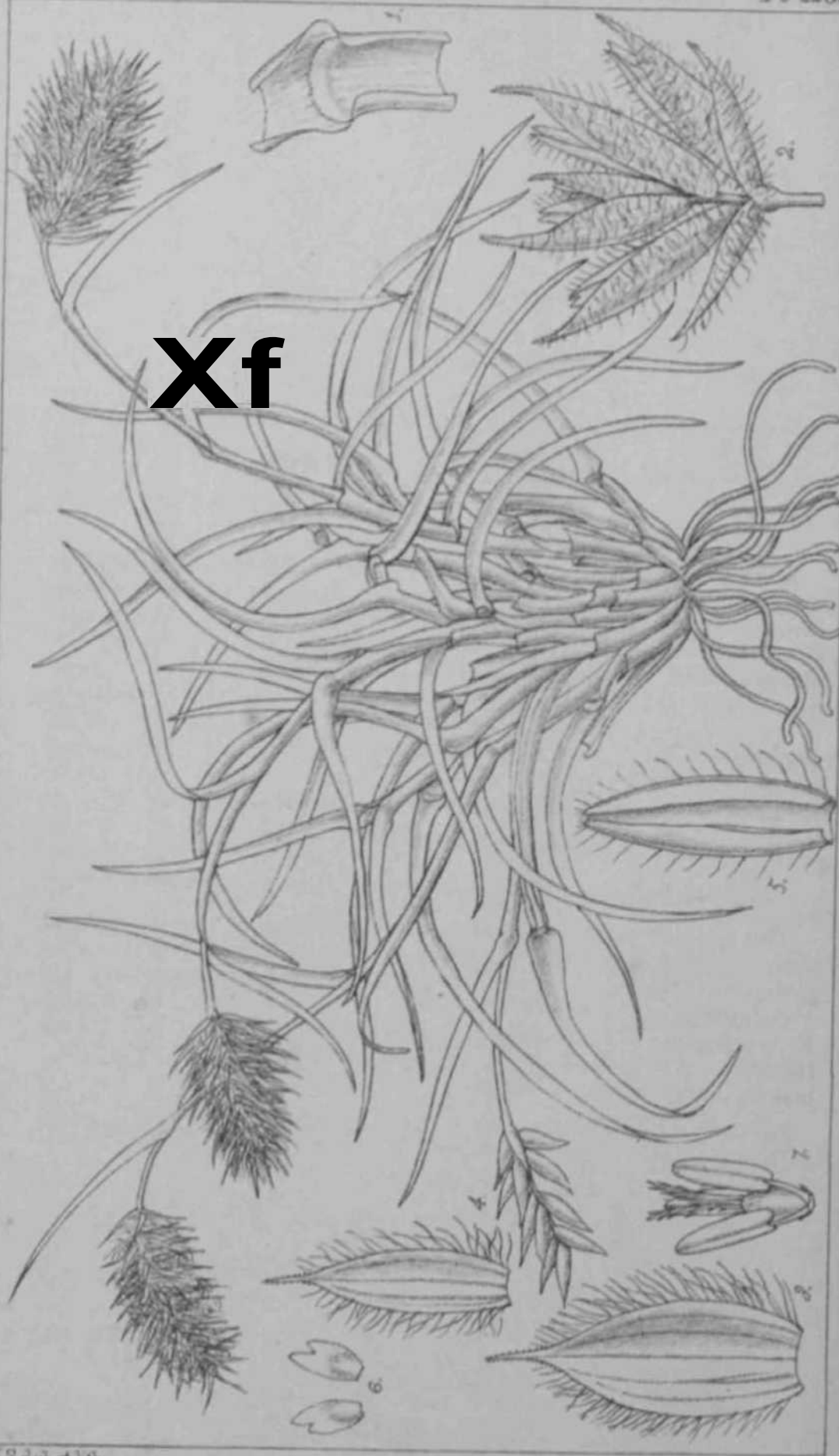
B. Lowii, *Stapf* (*sp. nov.*); tu-aiiliM, folim **ndiotliboi** ampia longe petiolatis lamitua mijim pliffi (titpr*»»)k rum (wtiplo) strigoso-hirsuta subtus flab™ roturutaU liui •otunda truncata v. subcordata breviter 3-5-7-lobata lobis ovatis v. ovato-deltaidei% anic^o alatis interdum utrinque 1-2-dentatis, scapo erecto foliis longiore adpresso strigoso unifloro, sepalis adpressis ovato-lanceolatis dorso plus minus strigoso-hirsutis, petalis 6-8 aureis subtus venosis oblanceolato-oblongis obtusis (fist. ipos: uiti j. & u) rifiera minuta **inatr** actis, carpellis fractiferis capitatis num. 10-12 recte congestis levibus v. oculo armato papilloso-tuberculatis, jll»tiri«, *Iyo recurvato rostrati i.

HAB. Borneo, Kilitijillt, 11,000-12,000 feet, in moist places, *Low*, Haviland.

Folia cum petiolo 2-9 l«ll lonjra, Umitm J-1^ jn.ll. lon gq at no lata. *Scapus* 4-10 poll. longus. *Flores* 3-4 poll. diam. *Etalio* 1-1 poll. lon jr).

Sir Hugel. 1. 1. 1 W. specimens, received many years ago, were unfortunately destitute of flowers, but are clearly identical with those complete ones recently communicated by Dr. Haviland. Further detail I give in my paper on the Flora of Kinabalu, to be nuuimutOAle^t to the Linnean Soc^ty.—O. 6 tpp.

Petal, showing ti^UHfaruiu »P«U 3. Aftttior. 4. Carpel. ft fWm«, trialunxl. All n'arged.



Xf

M S del. et lith.

Agropyron thoroldianum, Oliv.

1'i.Mi: 2262.

AGKOPYRUM THOROLDIANUM, *OUv.*

GIAMMUL Tribu HOIDSA

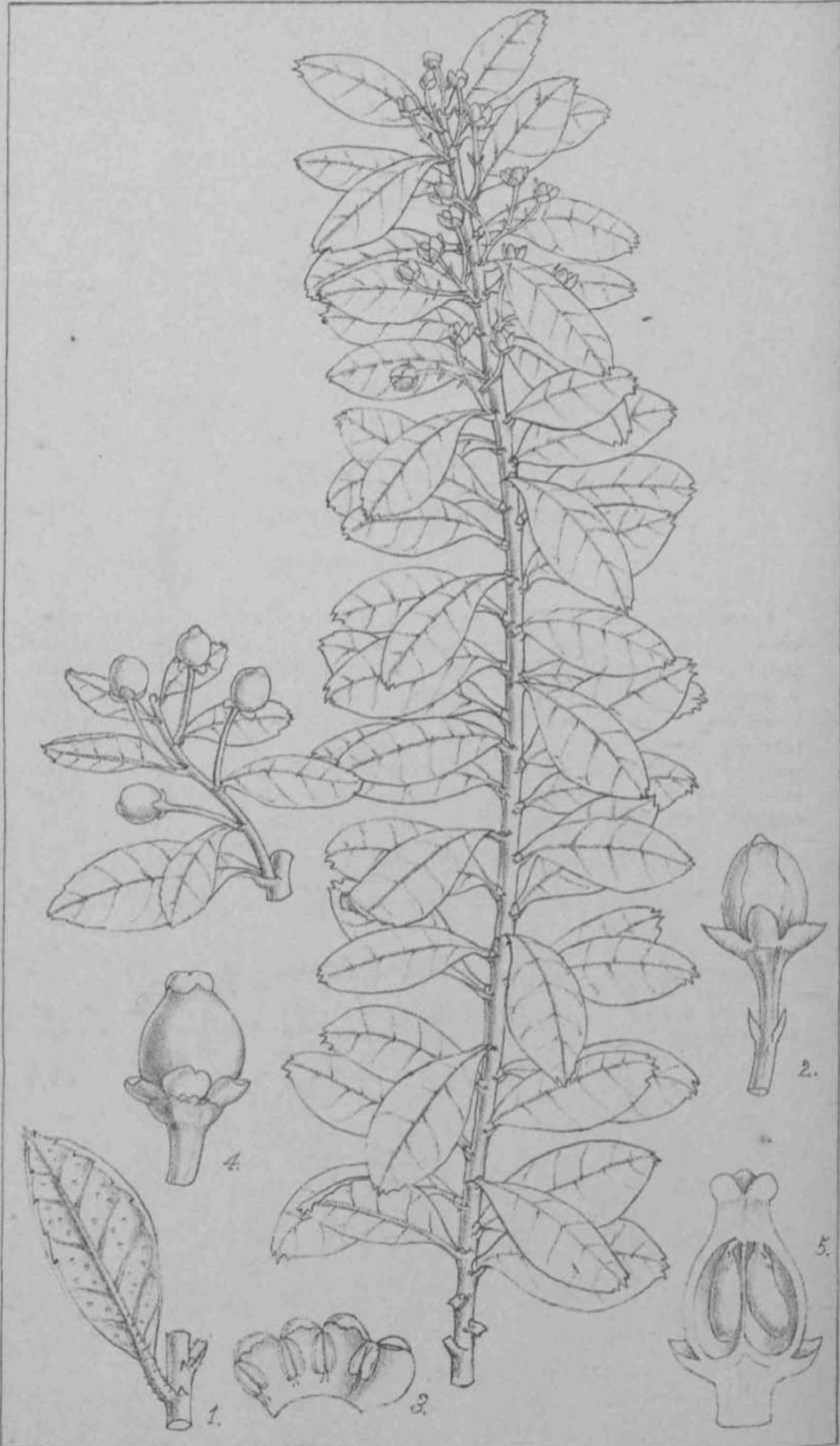
A. Thoroldianuni, *Olio*, (n. nov.); perenne, onlmu plaribns breviUus diffu fin, t'ulirt liuuarihift vitiilf; nervous marginiboi plni minus itivn- lotis supra ner VIH BUtfginibiuqae aobabria bi si interdm «|mrs' piloso- ciliatis vagi tia Hupivmi luviter itillulu, litfiila bn-vi^hitmt, iptos uvuta v. oblongo-ovata compressi dentinaonla villoaa, ipicnlia &-(i-flori» adwi- dentibu», plumis exterioribtiH oblongo-lancsolatia Brevisimo aristatis 8* (v. oblique 4) iaerviis, gluma flolifent Into lancoolata bn vissime ariRntJi 5-ner<i dorso roiondato daow pOoaf| juilcu ovtili-olt]onga iimr^iitibtiH inllrsis cariniH pitreo Bpinoloala, o w u obOTOideo piloso lodiculia latorialiter l*das.tfttii ir,!erne incrassat [i puallo lougioro.

HAD. Tibot, 16,500 feet; *Thorold* (No. 108).

Culm» 3-5 poll, longi folia supermtc«. 8}>iew J-1 poll. longæ.

This interestinp; gruw, whioh lion something <or i!i« upoit and dno<-nsions of tin; !intui;il *Agrapywa onmtalt*, would Mten to be refz Jil.- & Ii • section of the genIII, adopted by M. Foissier, of *Paco.ni.l >fit*, «I lie! i iu the' Gonora Planbirnin i' naorg*d in the section *emp ymi*. The Qowertnff glamrs are i not carinate but rounded on the back. The awa of the flowering glttJUM may 1e from i | to £ tlio lengtfa of the glume.—D. OLHER.

Fig.- 1. Part of lea f-olii'tiit, (ilniwiriff li(fuln. 2. Spikelet. 3. Flowering glume. 4. Out«T gluiitc. t. Palea. G. Iy-Min-uir. 7. Btanawnmd ptrtil. All enlarged.



M.Sdd,etliih.

Ilex revoluta, Stapf.

PLATE 2263.

ILEX REVOLUTA, Stapf.

ILICINEJ.

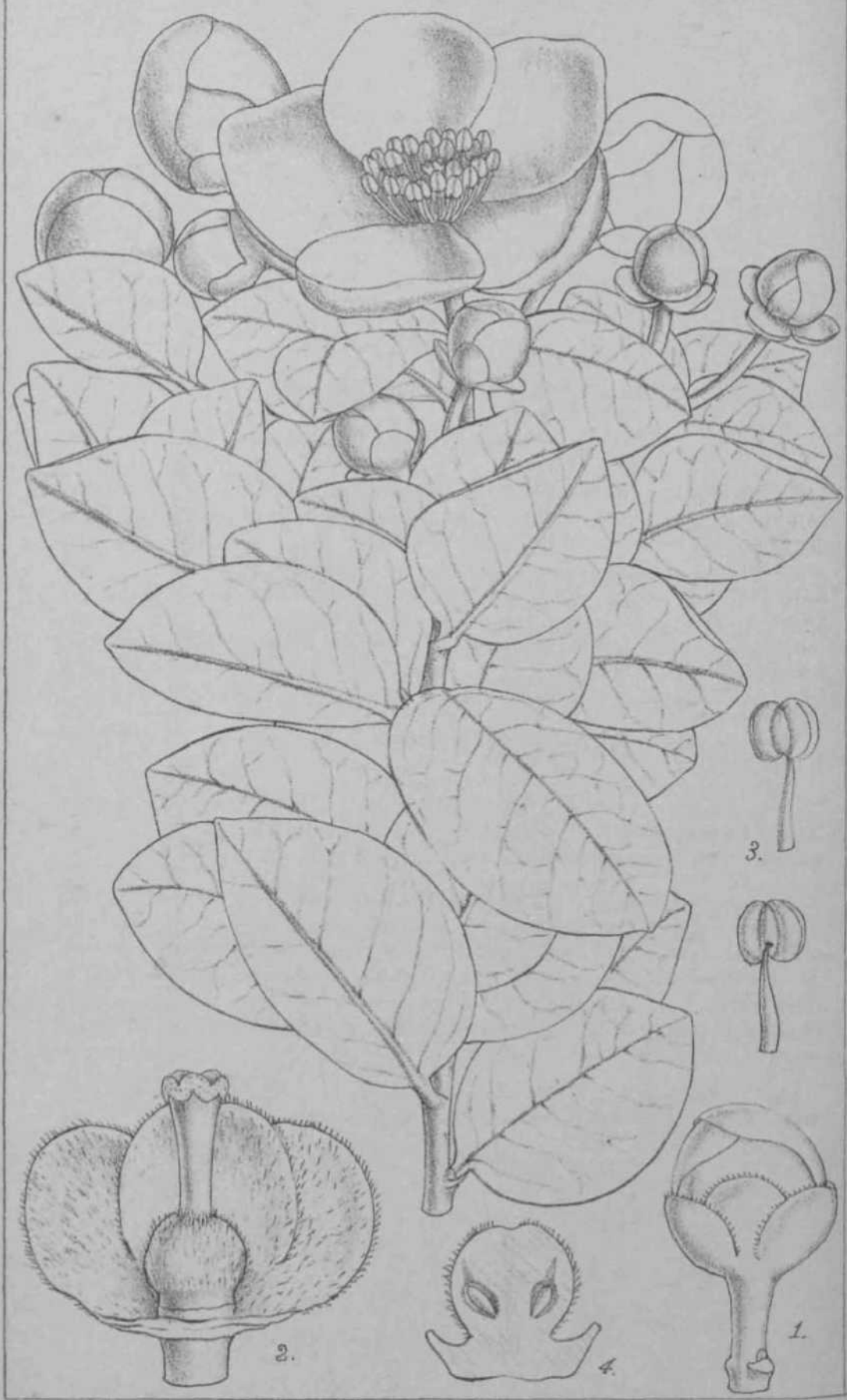
***I. revoluta*, Stapf (*sp. nov.*) ; frntez, ramnliB nigrescentibus minutissime hirtello-puberulis, foliis minute stipulatis coriaceis rugosis breviter petiolatis ellipticis v. oblanceolafco-ellipticis apice mucronatis integris v. scepius apice utrinque 1-3-dentatis margine revolutis, costa subtus valde prominente parce setulosa, floribus axillaribus pedicel I a tis solitariis v. fl. \$ in cymis paucifloris dispositis folio multo brevioribus, pedicellis bibracteolatis apicera versus breviter incrasBatis, sepal is rotundatis glabris eroso-denticulatia, petalis albis rotundatis inferne coalitis, baccis nigrescentibus globosis 3-pyrenis.**

HAB. Borneo, Kinabalu, 11,000 feet, *Haviland* (No. 1,087).

Folia | - 1 J poll, longa, £ - | poll, lata; ***petiolus*** ^ j " ! P U « lo D gus.
Bacca 3-4 lin. diam.

Allied to *I. crenata*, Thbg, and *I. rugosa*, Max.—0. STAPF.

Fig. 1. Leaf and its insertion, showing minute stipule 2. Pedicel and bud.
3. Corolla, laid open. 4. Young fruit. 6. Longitudinal section of ovary. *Enlarged.*



M.S. del, et lith.

Schima brevifolia, Stapf

PLATE 22G4.

SCHIMA BREVIPOLIA, *Stapf.*

TERNSTRACEMACEJ; Tribe GORONIEJE.

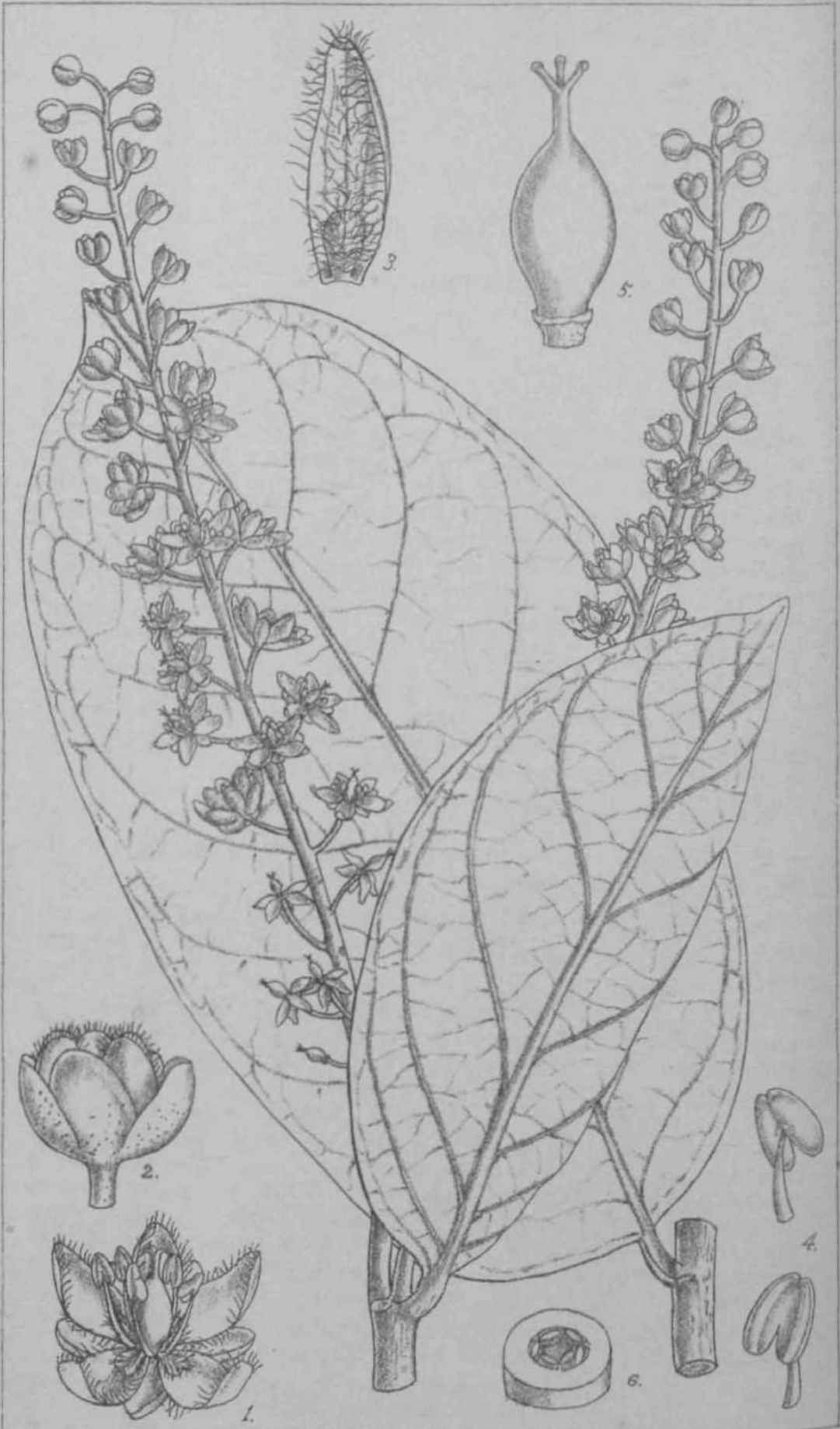
S. brevifolia, *Baill. Hist. des Plantes* iv. 254 (*ad not.*); frutex, ramulis crassiusculis ultimis foliis dense imbricatis obtectis, foliis coriaceis late ellipticis v. ovato-ellipticis scepius obtusis basi rotundatis nonnunquam subcordatis brevissime petiolatis, floribus albis majusculis pedunculatis in cymis paucifloris folia vix aut leviter superantibus, sepalis rotundatis coriaceis ciliolatis, petalis calyce 4-6-plo longioribus basi extus sericeo-pilosis, ovario globoso dense albido-hirsuto, ovulis in loculis 2 v. 3, capsula globosa lignosa columella brevi.—*Gordonia brevifolia*, *Hook.*, in *Traits. Linn. Soc.* xxiii. 162.

HAB. Borneo, Kinabalu, 8,000-10,000 feet, *Low, Haviland* (No. 1,126, 1,127).

Frutex v. *arbuscula* 4-14-pedalis. *Folia* 1-2 poll, longa, ~~1/2~~ Poll. lata. *Pedunculi* 1-2 poll, longi. *Flores* 1-2 poll, expansi. *Stamina* glabra; antherae ellipsoideae. *Capsula* 1/2-1 poll. diam.

Although I have not ascertained the direction of the radicle, our material being scarcely adequate, yet from the character of the fruit and the few ovules, which appear to be laterally attached, I follow M. Baillon (*l.c.*) in referring this plant to *Schima* rather than to *Gordonia*. Sir J. Hooker (*l.c.*) points out also that the 'capitate central receptacle' of the capsule accords with Blume's character of Reinwardt's genus *Schima*.—O. STAPF.

Fig. 1. Bud. 2: Calyx laid open, showing pistil. 3. Stamen, back and front view. 4. Vertical section of ovary.—*Except fig. 1, enlarged.*



M.S. del., et lith.

Scottelli'a leonensis, Oliv.

PLATE 2265.

SCOTTELLIA, *Oliv.*

BIXINEA!

Scottellia, *Oliv.* (*nov. gen.*). *Sepala* 5 libera, imbricata, glabra, fere raquilonga v. exteriora panllo breviora, 3 exteriora cymbiformia elliptica, interiora late elliptica. *Petala* 5 imbricata, oblongo-elliptica v. ovato-lanceolata obtusa piloso-ciliata, intus basi sqnama crassiuscula obovato-cuneata facie interiore pilosa petalis mnltto breviora instructa. *Stamina* 5, hypogyna, petalis alterna libera, glabra; filamenta lineari-subulata apice attenuate anthera fere duplo longiora; anther^o ovato-ellipticaa basi bifidre, connective) latiusculo, locellis polliniferis marginaliter dehiscentibus. *Ovarium* glabrum obovoideo-ellipsoideum, basi leviter angustiore, 1-loculare, piacentra 3 multiovulatsB; stylus brevis breviter 3-fidus. *Fruct.* non vidi.—Arbuscula 15-20-pedalis, glabra. *Folia* late elliptica, *Integra*, breviter obtuse apiculata basi late rotundata v. sub cor data glabra coriacea venis primariis utrinque 6-9 subtus cum costa prominentibus; petiolus brevis crassiusculus. Flores in racemis axillaribus v. quasi terminalibns multifloris obsolete puberulis folio longioribus dispositi; bracteae minutae caducce.

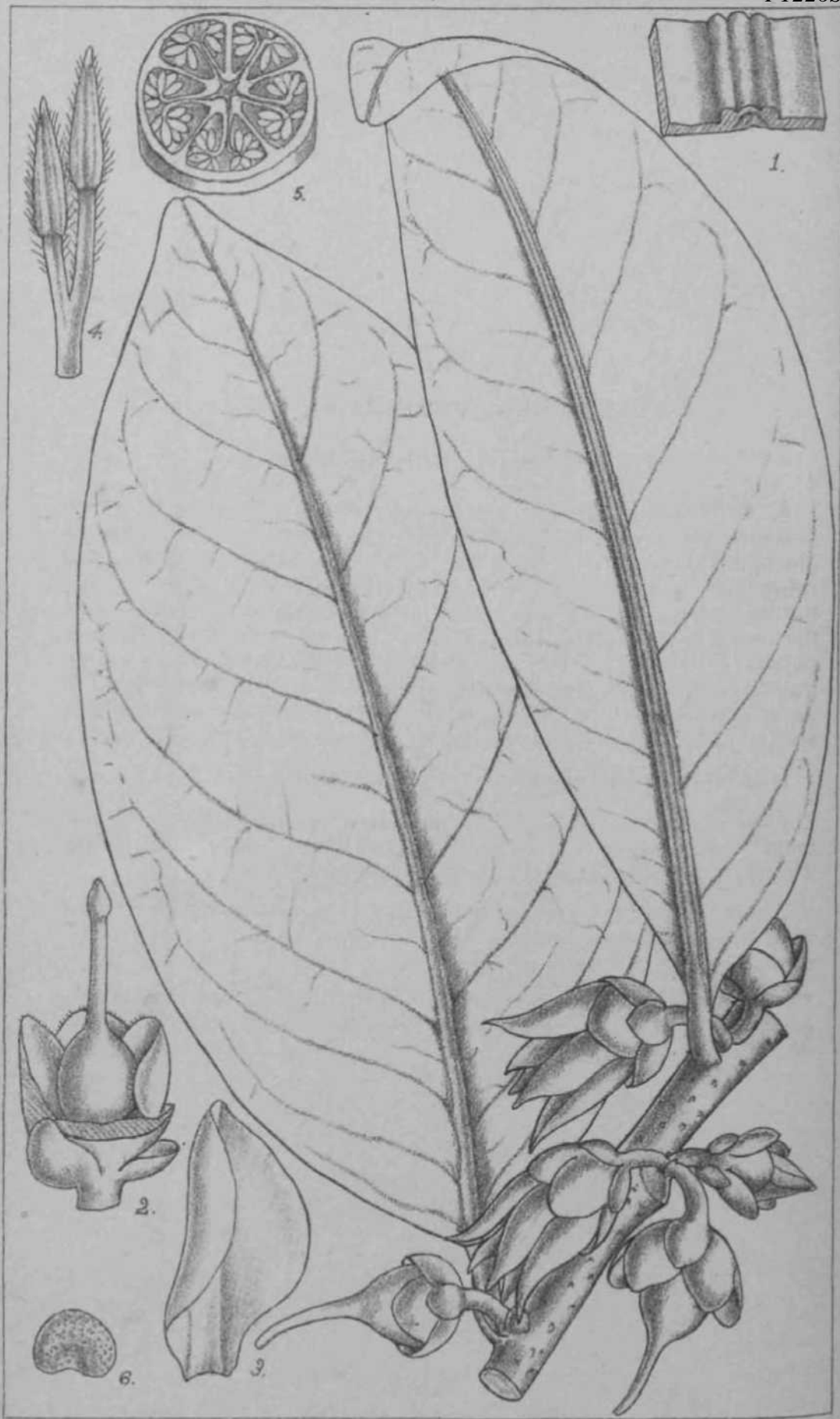
S. leonensis, *Oliv.* (*sp. unica*).

HAB. Collected on the Sierra Leone Boundary Commission, in the Sama Country, near Luseniya, *O. F. Scott-Elliot*.

Folia 4[^]-5[^] poll, longa, 2[^]-3 poll, lata; petiolus τV~i P^o^« longus. *Bacemi* 5-9 poll, longi. *Flores* £-£ poll. diam.; pedicelli ^j—^ poll, longi.

The generic name is contrived to commemorate as euphoniously as may be the important botanical services of my friend Mr. G. F. Scott-Elliot, who accompanied the Anglo-French Delimitation Commission of Sierra Leone in the capacity of Naturalist, and who had previously explored little-known parts of South Madagascar as well as the Transvaal. *Scottellia* is clearly a close ally of my genus *Dasylepis* ('Journ. Linn. Soc' ix. 170), in which the stamens are indefinite. I placed this latter genus in *Tangier* but it may prove expedient to constitute a distinct subdivision of *Bixineae* to include *Scottellia*, *Dasylepis*, and *Rawsonia*. Dr. Baillon, I observe, regards *Dasylepis* as not generically different from *Rawsonia* (*Diet. de Botanique*). I have not referred to stipules in the description; I think they have probably been present, but in our advanced specimen none remain, and the scars are obsolete.—D. OLIVER.

Fig. 1. Flower laid open. 2. Same, side view. 3. Detached petal, showing pilose adnate scale. 4. Anther, back and front view. 5. Pistil. 6. Trans verso section of the ovary. *All enlarged.*



M.S. del, et lith.

Adinandra verrucosa, Stapf.

PLATE 22C6.

ADINANDRA VERRUCOSA, *Stapf*.

TERNSTRCEMIACEJ. Tribe TERNSTRQBMEJ.

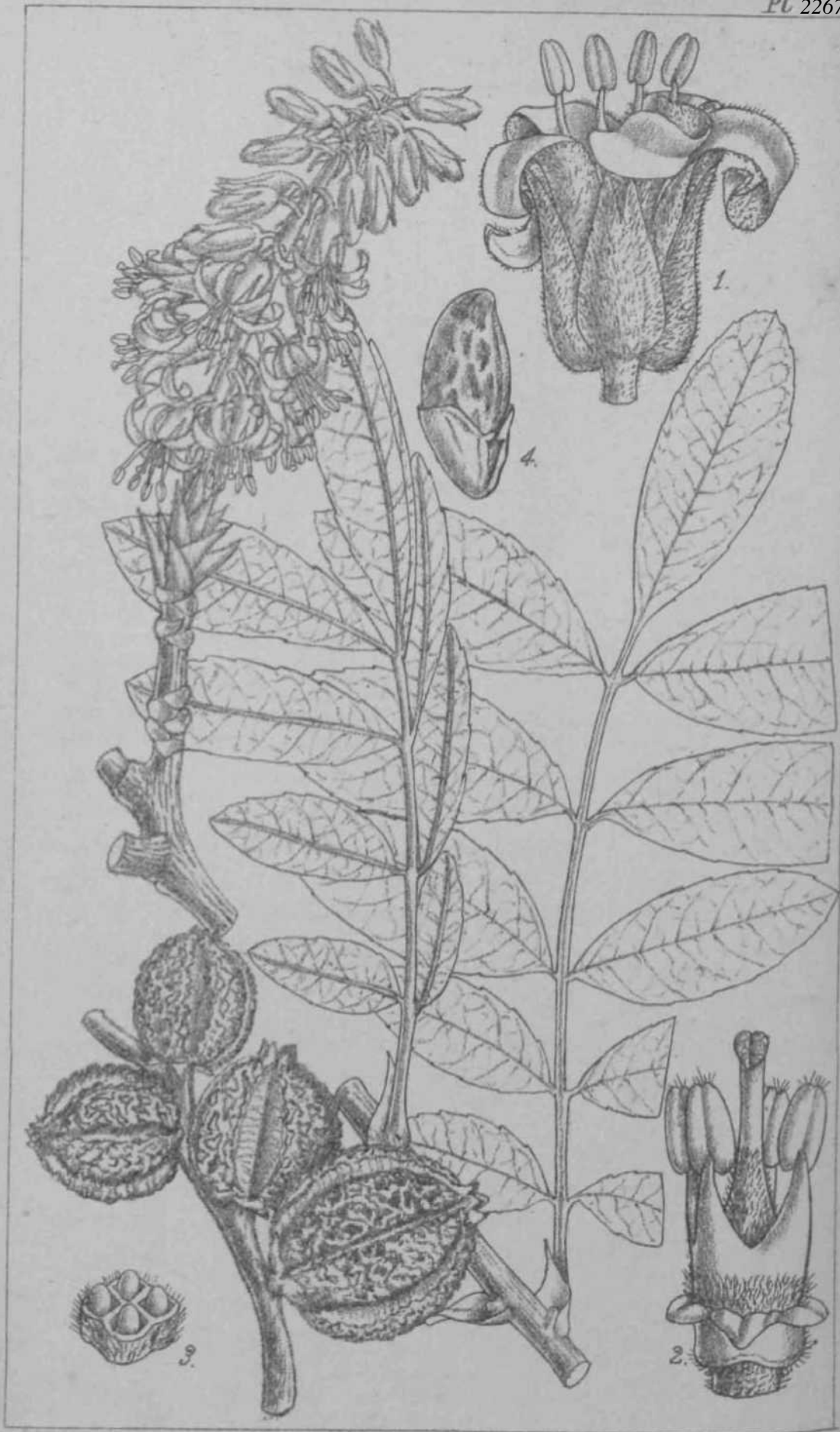
A. verrucosa, *Stapf* (*sp. nov.*) ; arbuscula glabra ramis floriferis crassitie pennae cygni verrucoso-lenticellatis, foliis crasse coriaceis oblongo-ellipticis apice breviter obtuse productis emarginatis basi rotundatis costa subtus prominente longitudinaliter (siccis) bisulcata, nervibus axillaribus solitariis geminis ternisve, pedunculo calyce breviori deorsum apice bibracteolato, sepalis coriaceis rotundatis ciliolatis, petalis pallide roseis late ovato-ellipticis basi breviter lateque unguiculatis, filamentis basi coalitis cum antheris apiculatis praecipue in dorso argenteo-sericeis, ovario glabro ovoideo in stylis sessilibus, seminibus subreniformibus nitidis minutissime areolato-scrubiculatis.

HAB. Borneo, Kinabalu, 8,000 feet. *Eaviland* (No. 1,101).

Folia 5-6 poll, longa, 2-2½ poll, lata; petioli crassi ½-½ poll, longi. *Sepala* 3-4 lin. lata. *Petala* 6-8 lin. longa, 4-5 lin. lata, *Fructus* ½ poll. diam.; semina ½-½ lin. longa.

A fine species, well marked in its large very coriaceous leaves, thick midrib conspicuous beneath and bisulcate when dry, and large flowers.—O. STAPF.

Fig. 1. Portion of leaf showing bisulcate costa. 2. Calyx laid open, and bracteolate pedicel. 3. Fetal. 4. Two stamens. 5. Transverse section of ovary. 6. Seed. *All more or less enlarged.*



M.S.del, et lith.

Bersama tysoniana Oliv.

PLATE 2267.

BESAMIA TYSONIANA. *Oliv.*

SAPINDACEAE Suborder MELANTHEJB.

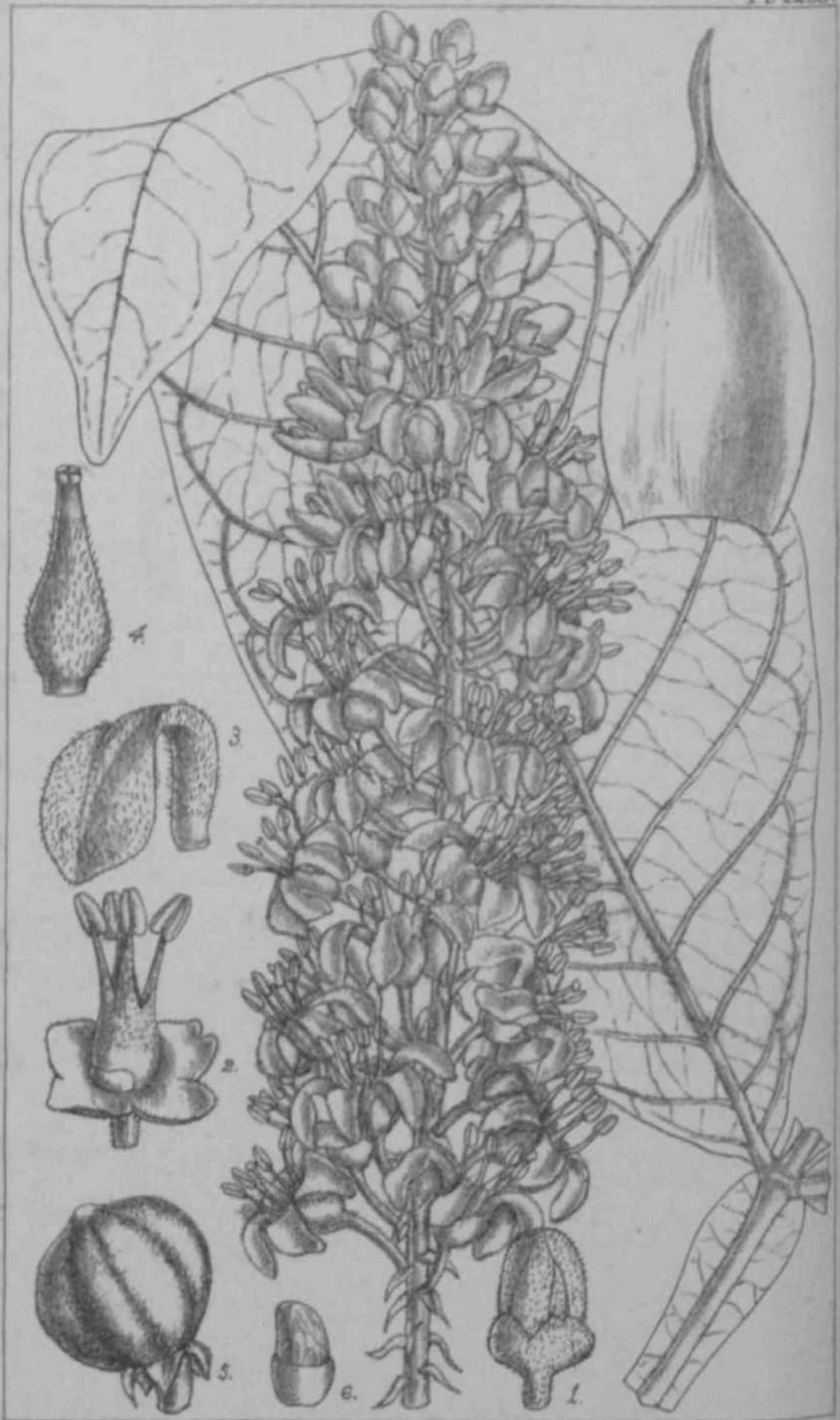
B. tysoniana, *Oliv.* (*sp. nov.*); foliis 1-2-pedalibus, 9-11-foliolatis, rachi gracili aptera pilosula v. glabra, foliolis ovali-oblongis obtusis v. breviter apiculatis integris v. apicem versus parce serrulatis glabris glabrisve subtus venis conspicue reticulatis subsessilibus, racemis terminalibus fusco- v. ferrugineo-tomentosis, bracteis lanceolatis v. ovato-lanceolatis, sepalis coriaceis oblongo-lanceolatis acutiusculis postico lateralibusque basi gibbosis arcuatis incurvis 2 anticis ad medium v. fere ad apicem coalitis, petalis oblongis calyce duplo longioribus sericeo-pilosis reflexis, staminibus 4 monadelphis filamentis dilatatis parce sericeis pistillo hirsuto, ovario 4-loculare in styium elongatum attenuato, capsula subglobosa, valvis medio septiferis dorso rugoso-corrugatis longitudinaliter profunde sulcatis arillo caroso, testa corrugata.

HAB. Kaffraria, *Tyson* (No. 6,216).

Foliola superiora majora 1-1½ poll, longa, ½ poll. lat. *Racemi* cum pedunculo 2-3 poll. longi. *Capsula* 1 poll, longa, 10-11 lin. diam.

We have a *Besamia*, superficially resembling this species, from Natal, collected by Gerrard (No. 1,428), but scarcely in a state to determine satisfactorily. It is perhaps more nearly allied to *B. abyssinica*, Fres. (which name it bore in Gerrard's distribution) than to *B. tysoniana*. For the excellent specimens in flower and fruit here figured we are indebted to Mr. Bolus.—D. OLIVER.

Fig. 1. Detached flower. 2. Same, calyx and petals removed, showing staminal sheath and lobed disk. 3. Transverse section of ovary. 4. Seed and arillus. *All enlarged.*



M.S.del, et lith.

Bersama maxima Baker

1771: 2268.

BERSAMA MAXIMA, *Baker.*

SAPINDACEÆ. Subtribo **Ifxu** ANTHEÆ.

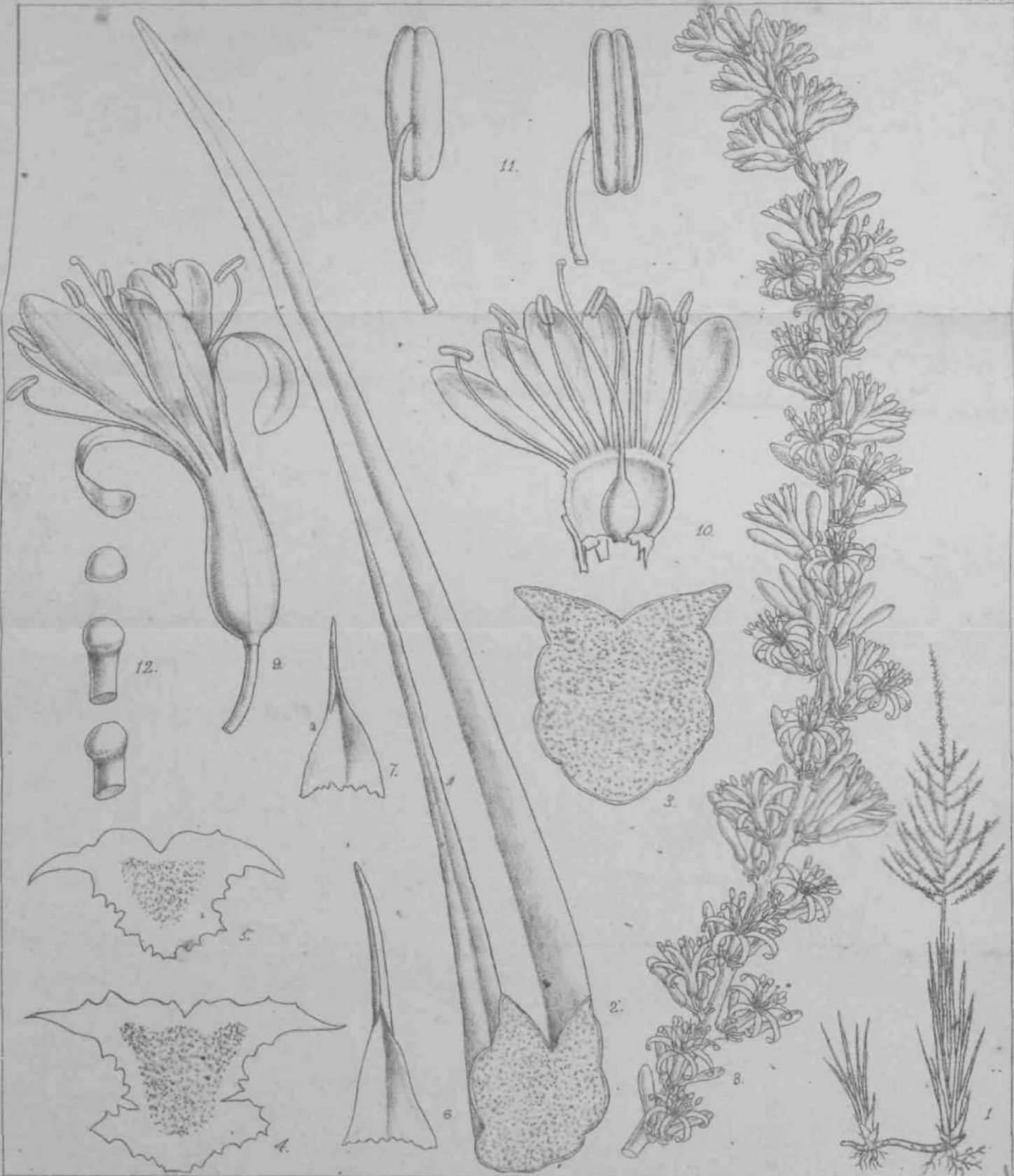
B. maxima, *Baktr* fa 0 *liv. Fl. Trop. Mr. i. 43i*; arbnicla 25-pe (litlin, nun in floriferis crassiusculis ferrugineo-hirsutis, foliis **inpartis** **Batia** **amplia** **folto** **Jia** 7-9-jugis v. inferioribus **ultr** **us** **ulti** **wn**?* **nlilnn** **^tM** **r. oUoogo**-**alliptioia** **acatioj** **eni** is **interciutn** **broritar** **aoamiaatii** **ba** **«i** plus minus rotundatiti **HuWi**'**twilibun** **^InltnitiM** v. **HubiiiH** **pnccipuo** **u** **costa** **venito** **Qi** **jiirti**w, **rwlii** **apiorai** **reraoa** **alata** **|lu**« **niaoa** **ffrmgi**'**ao-** **inrU**'**llii**. **Htipulii** **ititni** **R**'**ioiHri** **ovata** **aoaninata** **OKUIH** **liTru**'**im**'**^i** »**oricc**», **rac** **imo** **multifloro** **eiogato** **erecto** **«** **rtit**'**incu** **pedicollia** **lluru** **nnpuii** **bre**: **ioribuif** **fimcifulutiu** **sulmpprmiiiiHtis**, **bm**'**teis** **prdioollo** **brevior** **NUM** **lineiri**-**nubtiliiliH**, **calyco** **profande** **5-Ado** **M'gtonitii** **penisteatibai** **carioeui** **ovatis** (**xtunfnrnigiii**'**o**-**birtiK** **Jimtifm** **fora** **ml** **picem** **cmilitiH**, **petalis** **oaljoa** **IJ**-**plo** **loogioribua** **imbrioiatii** **inn** **p. florifero** **refiaiii** **fj** **>** **lftuceolato**-**oblongui** **obtuw*** **antioia** **panllo** **angoatioribu** **extus** **appre**«**m** **piloho**-**toui** **L'utomH** **hittiH** **mipra** **imulium** **brovi** **ter** **tomentellis**, **star**'**ainibna** **4** **eorolla** **subaeq**'**lilon**'**is** **filainrntiii** **muMiiiHcutiM** **itiforna** **in** (**uhnri** **oalida** **axtu** **ntpra** **baait** **tomaotoaia** **antberii** **clipticin** **utrinqoo** **eroargin** **HtiH**, **disi**'**u** **poatioo** **oamoao**, **ptstillo** **hirsut**«, **ovurio** **tetragono** **4**-**loolari** **in** **ttlyltitu** **loii**'**iiiHculiuii** **attonuato**, **nti**'**matn** **capitellato** **1**-**lobnlalo**, **caps** **<** **ila** **itubglobona** **ferruginoo**-**tomoutosaobnctiro** **tetragona**.

HAIL W. Trop. Afriru, **Coriaoo Island**, *M>tnn* (No. 1, H53).

Folia 2-3-pe*ci*'**uii**; **foliola** **t'voliita** **tnparton** 6-9 poll. **lonpi**, ***Z**-**3**½ poll. **luta**. **Raxemu*** **cum** **pedttBCttlo** **I'**-**8** **pad**, **lnngiiK**; **pedicollii** **fructiferi** ½-1 poll **loagt** **P<iala** **Jj-j** poll, **louga**. **Oapsula** [6-12 tin. **lonja** **atqiM** **luta**.

Ncnply **fillied** **to** **OH** **plant** **is** **a** *Bersama* **cciftaotod** **ly** **Mr.** **Itu** **chanan** **nn** **lbs** **top** **Mouat** **Zninba**, **in** **tba** **Sliiri** **Highlands**, **Oar** **peotmana** **liunlly** **admit** **of** **pnccise** **ccunpariion**. **li** **bus** **ibo** **HU** **sessile** **leaflets** **and** **raobis** **alato** **above**.—1>. **OLIVER**.

Fig. 1. **Bud.** **2.** **Ca!TX** **nd** **ulamtui***. **3.** **Pctitl.** **4.** **I'thtil** **5.** **Fruit.** **«.** **Seed** **and** **arillus.** *Ex>rfst* (*itfttr* **ft**, **all** **Warged**).



SANSEVIERIA* EHRENBURGII, Schwf.

HEMODORACEÆ. Tribe OPHIOPOGONF.Æ.

S. Ehrenbergii, Schweinfurth in *Herb. Nub. Exsicc.* (1865) No. 31; *Baker in Jour. Linn. Soc.* xiv. 549; foliis subcylindricis v. seminicylindricis facie supra medium profunde sulcata infra medium planiuscula longitudinaliter sulcata marginibus acutiusculis plus minus prominentibus divaricatis, dorso rotundato leviter 5-7-canaliculato, foliis exterioribus parvis ovatis v. ovato-deltoides apice longe cuspidatis, scapo foliis longior'e, paucula ampla multiflora, floribus in racemis subaxis adscendentibus dispositis, pedicellis fasciculatis (3-6) apicem versus articulatis, perianthio albido pedicello 4-5-plo longiore, segmentis lineari-oblongis obtusis tubo gracili supra ovarium leviter constricto longioribus, staminibus/perianthio sequilongis filamentis gracilibus antheris oblongis dorsifixis, stylo breviter exserto.—*S. Ehrenbergiana*, Schwf. *Pflanze utili del' Eritrea*, 30.

HAB. Nubia and Italian territory west of the southern portion of the Red Sea, *Schweinfurth*; Yemen, widely spread in the lower region to the east of Hodeidah, *Schweinfurth*; Somali-land, *tface*.

Folia longiora 4-5 ped. longa, medio 1[^]-1[^] poll, crassa. *Flores* f-| poll, longi.

This plant was first published by Mr. Baker (i.e.), under the name given to it in Dr. Schweinfurth's herbarium, in 1875, his description being based upon a small specimen collected by that distinguished explorer of the Red Sea region. In the course of the current year the living plant has been received at Kew from Somali-land, through the good offices of Lieut.-Col. E. V. Stace, H.M. Consul on the Somali Coast; correspondence relative to which, and report upon the commercial value of its fibre, will be found in the 'Kew Bulletin,' 1892, 129. The Somali plant has not yet flowered, but I follow *Dr. Schweinfurth, to whom sections of the leaf have been submitted, in referring it to *S. Ehrenbergii*. Our plate is chiefly based upon careful drawings supplied by Dr. Schweinfurth. We give representations also of transverse sections of the fresh leaf (from the Somali plant at Kew), which are those described above, as well as of the dried leaf, the latter copied from Dr. Schweinfurth.—D. OLIVER.

Fig. 1. Reduced view of entire plant. 2. Apex of leaf. 3. Transverse section of leaf, about 16 ins. from its base. 4 and 5. Transverse sections of dried leaf. 6 and 7. Reduced outer (cataphyllary) leaves. 8. Flowering branch of panicle. 9. Detached flower. 10. Same, laid open. 11. Stamen, back and front view. 12. Stigma. 9 to 12. *Enlarged* (floral details, and leaf sections 4 and 5, copied from Dr. Schweinfurth's drawings). *



M. S. del. et lith.

Passiflora Jenmani. MIM.

PASSIFLORA JBNMANI, *Mast.*

PASSIFLORACEJS. Tribe PASSIFLOREJ.

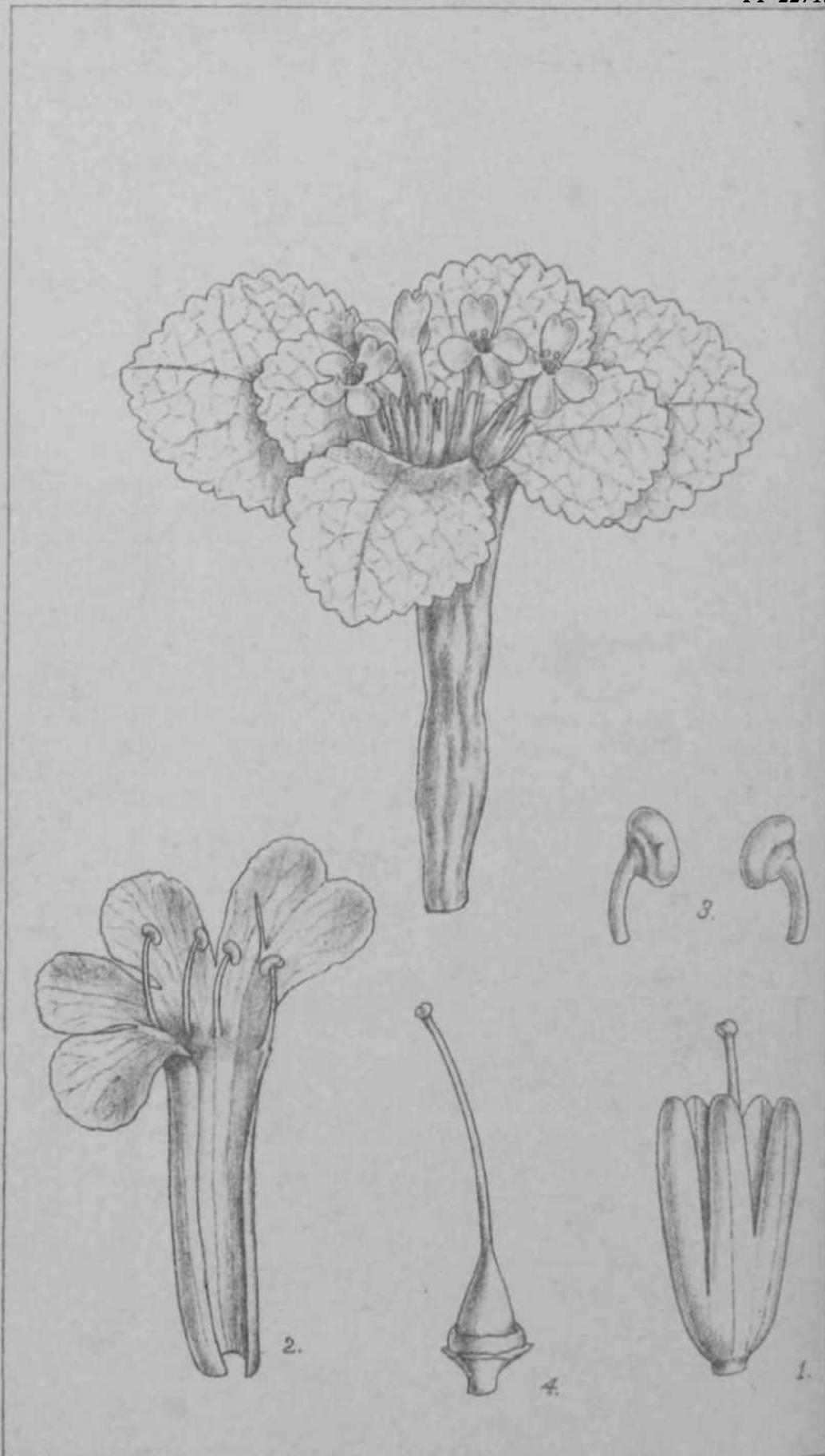
P. (§ Decaloba) Jenmani, *Mast.* (*sp. nov.*); ramulis teretibus puberulis, petiolis infra medium glandulis orbicularibus nigrescentibus sessilibus munitis, stipulis lineari-subulatis puberulis caducis, foliis pedatim 5-7-lobatis, foliolo medio longiore, omnibus subcoriaceis oblongis acutis mucronatis basi in petiolulos breves angustatis, superne glabris, subtus puberulis, pedunculis brevibus cymosim 3-ramosis, ramis lateralibus floriferis, ramo centrali cirriato, bracteis lineari-subulatis curvatis, floris tubo campanulato puberulo, intus glabro longitudinaliter sulcato, sepalis subcarnosis oblongis obtusis ecorniculatis, petalis sepalis aequilongis lineari- v. obovato-oblongis membranaceis 1-nerviis arcuatim venosis, corona filamentosa 3-seriali filis extimis petala 3-quantibus carnosulis apicem versus spatulatis petaloideo-dilatatis ad margines hyalino-denticulatis, filis inferioribus dimidio brevioribus apice capitatis rugosim lobulatis, corona membranacea ex ore tubi assurgente arete plicata superne in lacinias membranaceas fimbriatas divisa, corona inframediana et corona basilari deficientibus; gynophoro tereti basi incrassato ruguloso, superne glabro, androecio basi cupulato infra medium in filamenta dividente, ovario dense cano-tomentello ovoideo stipitulo puberulo insidente, stigmatibus majusculis subquadratis, fructu globoso extus coriaceo, seminibus obovoideis transversim rugulosis.

HAB. British Guiana, on the Mazaruni river; *Jenman* (No. 5,797).

Foliola majora 2-3 poll. longa, $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ poll. lata; exteriora saepius minor; petiolus 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ poll. longus; petioluli $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ poll. longi. Pedunculi $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 poll. longi; calicis lobis 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ poll. longis x 4-5. Corona circumscissa 2-3 poll.; tubus calycinus 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ poll., basi obtusus truncatusve. Petala pallide rubro-aurantiaca. Fructus magnitud. inaequalis pruni *Armeniacae*. Semina $\frac{3}{10}$ poll. longa.

A remarkable species, technically belonging to the *Decaloha* section, but having more the appearance of a *Granadilla*. In its foliage it is unlike any other species except *P. pedata*, L., otherwise very different. *P. cirriflora* of Jussieu, according to the description, approximates in the character of the foliage, but Jussieu's plant is imperfectly known and may well be a *Modecca*. De Candolle's *P. septenata* is also doubtfully known, and may be the same as Jussieu's. Guiana is given as the habitat for both. It is noteworthy that there are now known several distinct species which are endemic in Guiana generally, but which have not, as yet, been found in the neighbouring countries.—
MAXWELL T. MASTERS.

Fig. 1. Vertical section of flower. 2. Intermediate segments of corona, 3. Portion of inner plicate corona. 4. Seed. 5. Same, more highly magnified.



M.S. del, et lith.

Oreosolen Wattn, Ho ck.f.

PLATE 2271.

OREOSOLEN WATTII, Hook.f.

SCROPHULARINE JÆ.

O. Wattii, *Hook. /., Fl. Ind.* iv. 318; herba rasa v. subcaulis carnosula crispule pilosuia v. glabrata, radice prinlaria verticaliter dcscendente nonnunquain incrassata, foliis oppositis obovato-rotundatis -ellipticisve obtusis inaequaliter crenato-dentatis facie BU peri ore saepe (in sicco) ruguloso-corrugatis, floribus fasciculatis folio brevioribus brevissime pedicellatis, sepalis 5 inferno plus minus coal it is subeequalibus erectis lineari-oblongis obtusis corolla tiava diraidio brevioribus, corollte labio Buperiore breviter bilobato lobulis rotundatis in aestivatione exterioribus, labio inferiore trilobato lobis rotundatis intermedio minore, stamiuibus didjnamis 2 anticis paullo longioribus filamentis inappendicnlatis glabris antheris liberis v. plus minus cohcerentibus loculis confluentibus, staminodio postico subulato, ovario ovoideo in stylum elongatum gracilem attenuato, ovulis indcfinitis.

HAB. Sikkim Himalaya, Jongri, 14,000 feet, *Watt*; Phari and Lachoong, *Dunghoo*.

Folia 1-1[^] poll, longa, J-1J poll, lata, basi angnstata v. breviter petiolata. *Flores* §-1 poll, longi.

Fruit I have not seen. The additional specimens, collected by *Dunghoo*, received from Dr. King since the publication of the genus by Sir J. Hooker, do not enable mo to settle the affinity of the genns, which Sir Joseph suggested as probably with *Veronicece*. The general aspect of the plant suggests relationship with *Picrorhiza* and its allies. The posterior lip of the corolla—*i.e.* the lip bearing the staminode below its sinus—is clearly outside in aestivation.—D. OLIVER.

Fig. 1. Calyx. 2. Corolla, laid open. 3. Anther. 4. Pistil and disk. *All enlarged.*



M.S. del. et lith.

Nematostylis loranthoides, Hk.f.

PLATE 2272.

NEMATOSTYLIS LORANTHOIDES, *Hook.f.*

Umbellales. Tribe ALBERTALES.

N. loranthoides, *Hook, fil. in Gen. Plant*, ii. 110; ramulis crassiusculis
glabris v. parce reticulatis, foliis breviter petiolatis subcoriaceis ellip-
ticis v. ovato-ellipticis plus minus acutis, stipulis basi lato deltoidibus
abrupto breviter subulatis, cymis hirtellis heterostylis pluri-axillaribus
terminalibus, bracteis ovali-oblongis floribus breviter pedicellatis v.
Kewianis, calycis segmento foliaceo tubo 2-plo longiore ovali-oblongo
v. -obovato rigido fructifero reticulato, ciliis minoribus hubu-
lato-lanceolatis 1-seriatis juxta inajoribus, corolla tubo cylindrico
apice leviter dilatato lobis lobis tubo multoties brevioribus rotundatis
obtusis, tubo intus unguem ad insertionem antherarum piloso, antheris
antheris lineari-bus apice mucronatis basi sagittatis, loculis glabris,
lignis brevis, stylo elongato longo exserto, filamento bifido,
calycis tubo fructiferi longitudinaliter 8-10-costato costis transverse
irregulariter interruptis, epicarpio parce setuloso hercibus papilloso
v. facile holuto, endocarpio crustaceo v. osseo, hominibus nolituriis
apice truncatis funiculo dilatato pilosis, embryone horizontali, radícula
hypocotylis cotyledonibus fere unguilongis, albumine carnoso
v. u. *N. antioquiensis*, *Haiti. U. null. Sue. Linn. Paris.* 1788; *Pavetta*
anthophylla, *A. Rich. Mem. Herb.* 101.

HAR. Madagascar, var. *foliis glabris glaberrimis*, Central Madagas-
car, *Parker*, and in a collection chiefly from the island, *Baron*
(No. 148); var. *foliis hirtis*, Central Madagascar, *Baron* (No. 751).

Folia 1-2 (sempiterna 1-1.5) poll, longa; 2-1 poll, lata, vel, *in forma*
nongmtifolia, 4-5 lin. lata. *Calyx* fructifer lobis foliaceis 5 poll, longo;
Corolla 5-6 poll, longa.—D. OLIVER.

Fig. 1. Detached flower. 2. Corolla, inside open. 3. Anther. 4. Calyx-tube more
advanced. 5. Longitudinal section of ovary. 6. Seed. *All were or less enlarged.*



M. S. del. et lith.

Paundiantha carvthiifbha, HI-1

PLATE 2273.

PAUBKDIANTHA CANTHIIFOLIA, *Ukj.*

RUBIACEÆ. Tribe MUSSANDEJS.

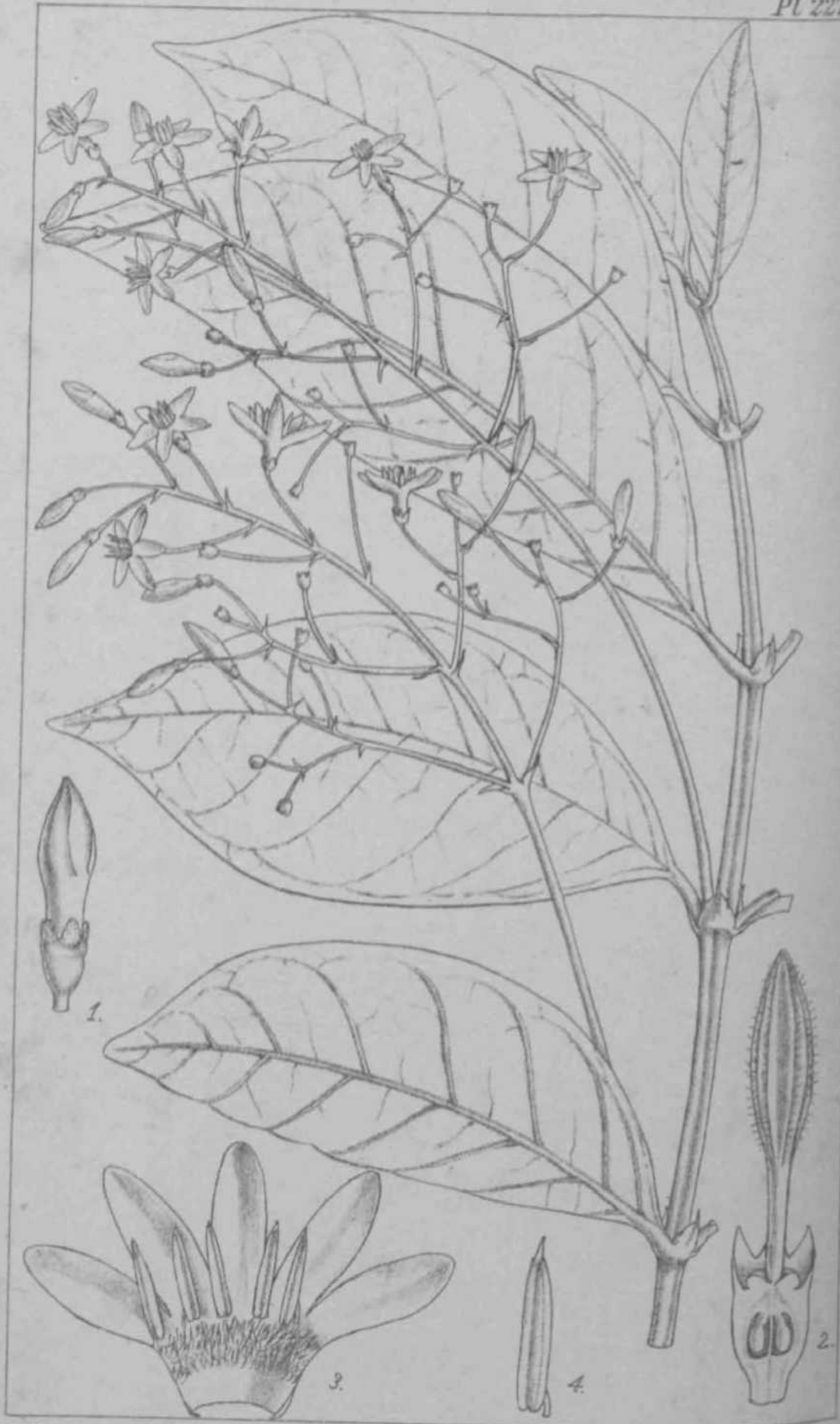
P. canthiifolia, *Jtyofe. l. in, Gen. Plant, ii. 70*; frutex ramulis
 Kriicilibus* Ntrigillosis, foliis ohlongo-ellipticis potiolfns acuminatis
 basi angustatis, venis primariis ntrinquo 4-5 venulis transversis
 Nubparallelis flabris ^rlabrtfuisvo coHta Hubtas et voni* primariih plus
 minus Rtri^illosiH hirtollisve, ntipiiliH Hnbulatia e root is rigidiuHRiiliH,
 <synti0 axiltarihaa noopias 1 (-S)-floriH biwiter podunculatin, podicello
 bi^teoluto cum oaljde parce stripilloso, calycin tnbo brovitor cam-
 panulato v. turbiiiato, limbo 4-5-tido tubo subroquilon^o lobis ovato-
 dt'ltouloifl, corolluo robescentiH calyce 2-plo longioriH lobiM ovato-
 lauceolatiH patentibus rccnrvinvo adstivationo valvatis tabn irquilon^iH,
 Htaminibus |ftnco hirsuto inHortis, tilanuMitis bnivibufl, nntlwriss parviH
 t^llipticis dorHitixis minuto apiculatis, ntylo orecto calyris limbum
 Buporanto apico brovitor ohfnso 2-lido disco carnosobasi oiroundato.
 —Hiern in Ol!v. *Fl. Trop:Afr.* iii. 71.

HAH. Fernando Po, *Mann* (No. 167).

Frufer 12-15-pedal IN. *Folia* H-2 poll, lon^a; potioluH ^g—l-p<ll.
 longus; ftipulft J-poll. longaa. *Ffores* iV-iVpoll. longi.

From iiear Lagos Dr. Rowland sent to Kew in 1890 specimens in
 fruit of a very cloy ally of the above, though probably a distinct
 HpccioH. It differs in bavin^ from seven to niuo primary lateral veins
 in tbo loaves, and tbo ultimate vuinlets are |VHH distinctly parallel.
 The costaaboTeals#iRstrigillose, while beneath it is glabrous, or nearly
 HO. The fruit (figured from the Lagos plant) is globose, sizeof a small
 pea, with a smooth thinly fleshy pericarp; the Boeds very numerous,
 ellipsoidal, with a scrobicnlate crustaceous red-brown testa.—D.
 OMVKU.

Fig. 1. Flower. 2. Vertical lection of orary. 3. Corulla, laid open. 4. Seed.
 All enlarged.



M.S.d.I, et lith.

Hhabdosuma Kirikii, Hk f.

PLATE 2275.

RHABDOSTIGMA KIRKII, *Hook. f.*

RUBIACEAE Tribe ALBKRETEJE.

It. Kirkii, *Hook. f. in, Gen. Plant, ii. 109*; arbuscula glaberrima ramis tetragonis, foliis ellipticis v. oblongo-ellipticis obtusis v. obtuse acutatis, basi in petiolum angustatis, ten uitor coriaceis nervis primariis lateralibus haud conspicuis utrinquo 6-7, stipulis late deltoideis acutis coriaceis persistentibus, paniculis axillaribus folio 2-plo longioribus pedunculatis ramis laxo divergentibus, pedicellis gracilibus modo floro longioribus, bracteis parvis coriaceis lanceolatis necatis, calycis limbo 5-fido dentibus parvis ovato-deltoideis obtusiusculis, corollae rotatae tubo quam calycis limbo multo longiore, ore dense barbato, lobis tubo idaequalibus v. longioribus oblongis v. lanceolato-oblongis obtusis. Oestivatione sinistrorsum tortis, staminibus exsertis paullo infra sinus insertis, filamentis brevissimis, antheris anguste linearilanceolatis connectivo apice apiculato. Hiern in *Oliv. Fl. Trop. Afr. iii. 131*.

HAB. East Tropical Africa, Qailoa, *Kirk* (No. 105).

Folia 3-4 poll, longa, 1i-1j poll, lata; petiolus ½-¾ poll, longas. *Stipulae* ½-¾ poll, longa) atqao lato. *Floret* 1 poll. diam.

The foliage and twigs dry a dark reddish- or purple-brown. No specimens of this plant have reached us since those originally received from Dr., now Sir John, Kirk, twenty-five years ago. The ripe fruit is not known. I observe that M. Baillon in his 'Histoire des Plantes,' vii. 431, reduces this genus as to *Galiniera*. The ovules are solitary in our plant; the general *fadex* is not that of *Galiniera*, and until the seeds are forthcoming, the albumen of which is ruminated in *Galiniera*, I think *Rhabdostigma* should be maintained.—D. OLIVER.

Fig. 1. Bud. showing aestivation of corolla. 2. Ovary in longitudinal section and style. 3. Corolla laid open. 4. Anther. All enlarged.



M.S. del. et. lit.

Breweria Heudelotii, Baker.

PLATE 2276.

BREWERIA HEUDELOTII, *Vutkrr.*

CONVOLVULACEA. Tribe CONVULVULKJB.

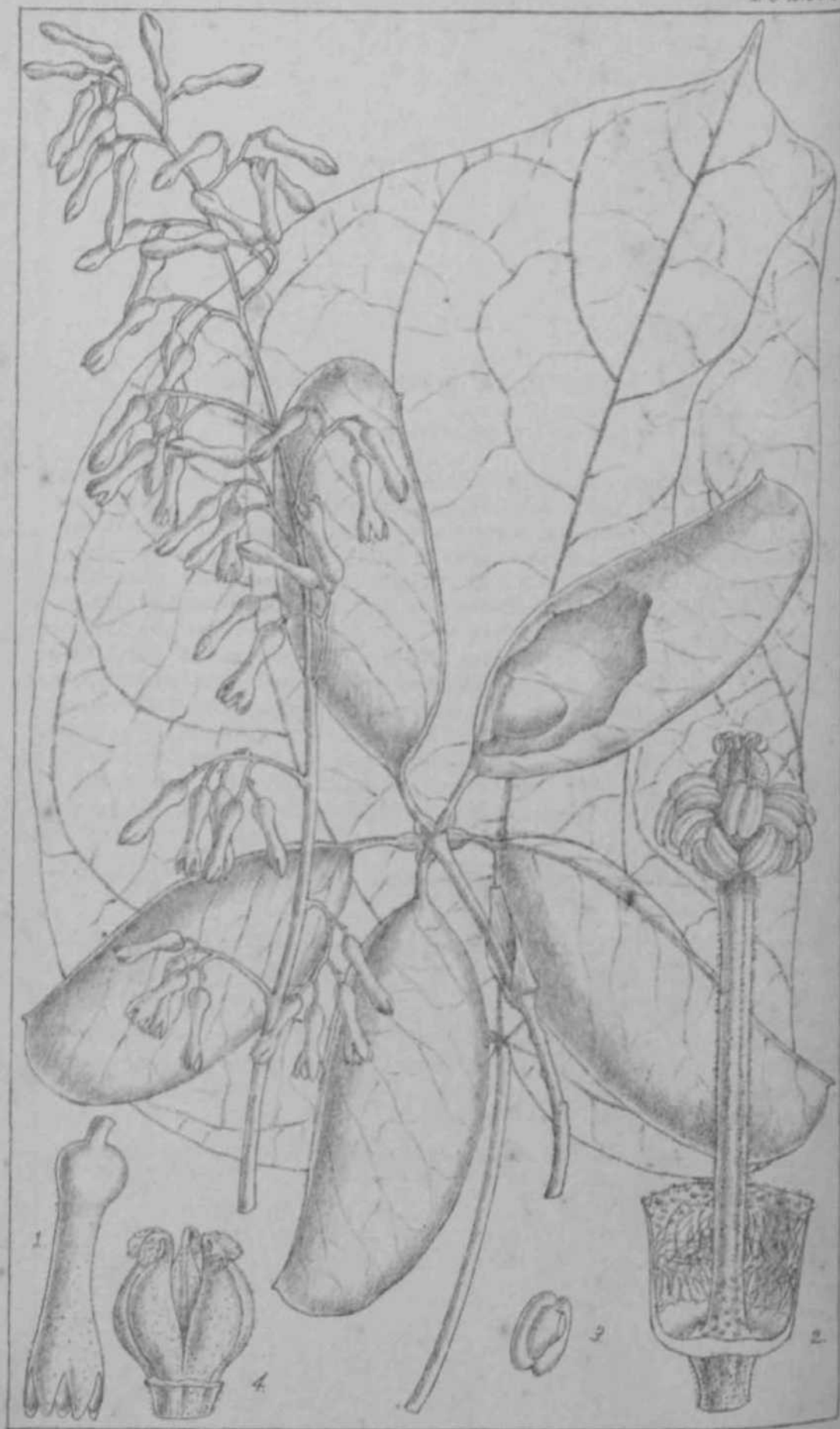
B. Heudelotii, *linker MSS. in Herb. Kew.*; a lie scandens, glabra, ratnis foliilctis clongatis tcratribus, foliis submcnibranacois pctiolatiu ovato-ellipticis broviter obtuse cuftpidatis nonnunquam cnmrginatis bagi Bospius lato rotundatis integris glabris, floribus pedicellatis in cymis axillaribuH plurifloris cano-tomentellis in tore! inn racomo.sira clongatis Bed folio v. nonnunquam pctiolo brevioribus dispositis, pcdicellis bibracteatis bracteis ovato-ellipticis concaviH, scpalis incanis, 3 interioribus tenuioribus ovato-ollipticis 2 exterioribus nccro-ficntibuH rotundato-cordatiH exterioro caitcris majore, corolliu inflato-infundibulifornuH calyco G-8-plo lon^ioris Bc^montis tubo 4-5-plo brevioribus lato ovato-rotndatin, ovario ovoideo basi disco carnosulo adnato incrassato apice parco pilosulo, BO pa lo ex tori ore fructifero amplo rotundato membranacco tenuiter VOIOHO basi auriculato-cordato auriciilis †otundatis imbricatis, sepalo proximo opposito minore ovato-cordato, interioribus tribus omnino occultis.

HAB. W. Trop. Africa; Songambia, *Jfeudeht* (No. 864); Siorra Leone Boundary Commission, licrria, near Falaba (No. 5,230) j and Duunia, Talla Hills (No. 5,018), *Scott-Elliut.*

Folia 3i-4 (-5^) poll, longa, 2-2} poll, lata; poiolus \-| poll, longus. *Flares* 8-13 lin. lon^i, pedicelli { } poll, longi; bracteole opposit) *Jo-fc* poll, longro. *Stamina* inclusa propo basin tubi insorta, n^Htivationc antheris erectis. *Seyalum* exterius fructigerum 2 poll, longum atque latum.

Mr. Scott-Elliott's excellent specimens in flower and fruit enable us to furnish a satisfactory fi^no of a very interesting plant, of which the inadequate material of *M. Houdelot* has long been in this Herbarium. Its nearest ally is a plant collected by M. Soyaux on the Gabun (No. HO), which differs in its obovato, narrowly-cordato-based leaves, pubescent beneath (ii. *mirabilis*. Baker MSS. in Herb. Kew.). *B. Cudonanthi* Baker (*Vrevostea africana*, Benth., *Codonanthus ? allernifolia*, Planch., in *thii* work, t. 796), is also nearly related, but unknown to us in fruit. I leave this plant and its allies in *Breweria*, following the *Genera Plantarum,' though ono cannot but feel the generic bond strained almost to breaking when wo compare it, for instance, with the Arabian species, formerly assigned to *Seddera*. It is curious to note how, in this case of a scandont species, the outor sopal simulates the accrescent bract in the similarly scan don t and allied genus *Neuropeltis*.—D. OLIVER.

Fig 1. flilyx and pistil. 2. Corolla, laid open. 3. Pistil. *Enlarytd.*



MS. del. et lith.

Sterculia Barteri, MTM

PLATE 2277.

STERCULIA BARTERI, *Mas ten.*

STERCULIACEAE. Tribe STERCULIGAE.

8. (§ Firmiana; Barteri, *M. T. Masters in Oliv. Fl. Trop. Afr.* i. 218; arbor illo-pedunculatis ramis floriferis corymbis oortico lrovi flavescendo ohductis, foliis petiolatis membranaceis rotundi-to-concliformibus breviter obtuso apiculatis subinterris v. anpilato-Kinuntis tflabrescentibus vernatione subtillis pins minus stollato-liertis, paniculis dimorphis rucoinformibus in axillis superioribus dispositis in illo loco in partem laxiusculani quasi terminalem fornicantibus, illoribus pedicellatis, ralyoo tubulo basi leviter dilatato alabastro apico subdavuto obtuso, lobis 5 tubo nullo brevioribus ovatis, tubo intus foro ad basin annulo instructo, columna tubi paulo brevioris, H. 1 : carpel 1 is tomentosis bruviter stipitatis antico anpuste apertis biovulatis et inatibus reflexis basi anticris sessilibus 15 circumdati, carpellis fructiforis stipitatis radiatim divergentibus sperminibus oblongis apice obtusis obliquo mucronatis, pericarpio tenui torpapyracoo.

HAH. W. Trop. Africa; Niirrimin. Xup*, *Barter* (No. 1,085); Abeokuta, Rowland.

Folia 6-10 poll. long. pauciflorata; potius 2-4 poll. long. *Vanilla* 3-8 poll. long. 7-8 lineis. *Curpella* fructifera 2-2 poll. longa, 9-10 HD. lata.

This is very different from the only Tropical African representative of the section *Firmiava* of *Styrruia*. For copious flowering specimens we are indebted to Dr. Rowland. Foliage and fruit were previously from Uurter.—D. OLIVKR.

Fig. 1. Detached flower. 2. Longitudinal section of flower, the upper part of the calyx removed. 3* Back view of an anther. 4. Curpels at time of flowering. All



M.S. del. et lith.

Sterculia Murex, Hemsl.

PLATE 2278.

STERCULIA MUREX, *Hemsl.*

STERCULIAORJE. Tribe STERCULIEJR.

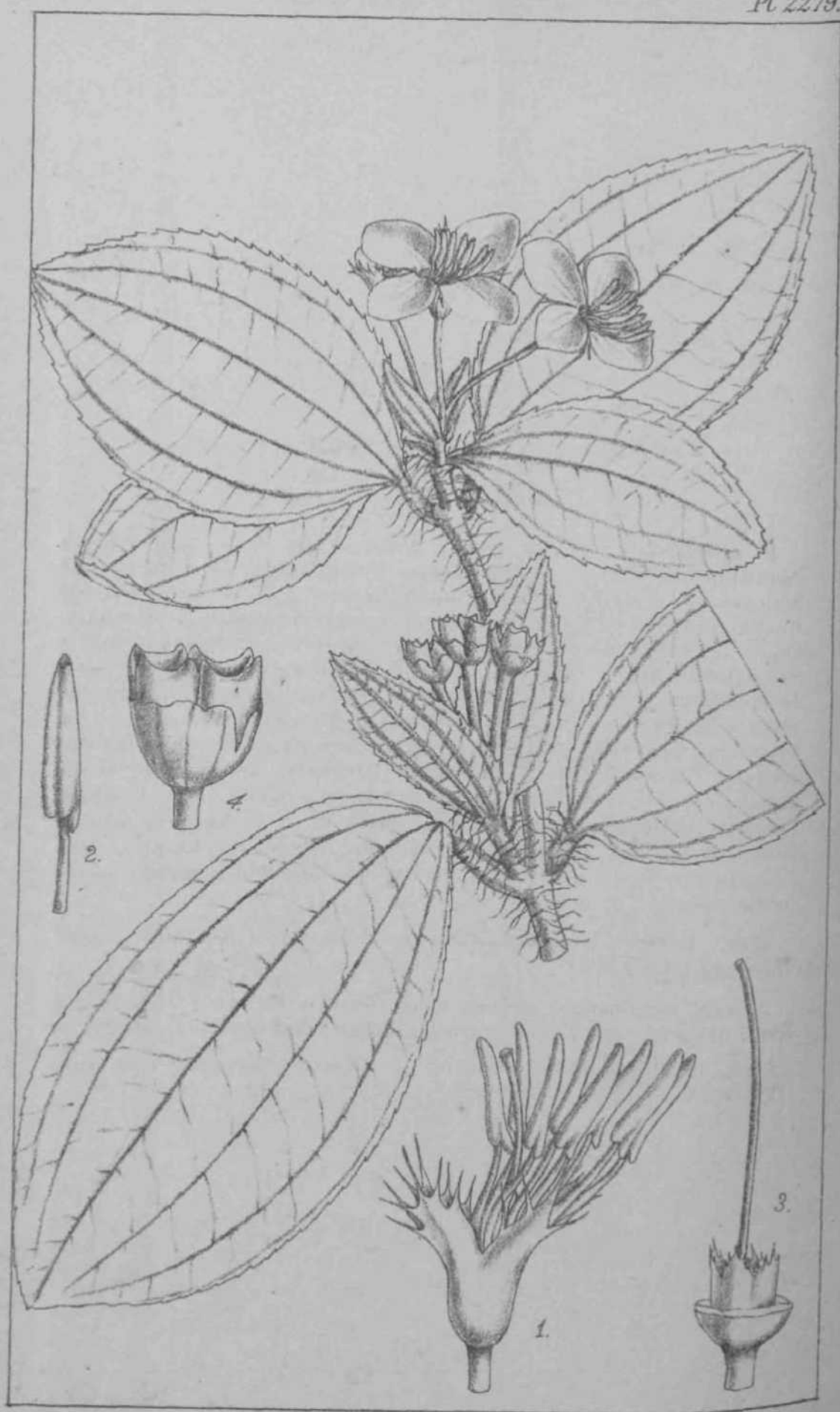
8. Murex, *Hemsl. in Kew Bull* 1893, 155; foliis digitatis 7-foliolatis longe petiolatis, petiolo teretiusculo hirtello, foliolis oblongo-ovalibus utrinque angustatis sessilibus apice acutiusculis mucronatis utrinque (in spp. exsiccatis) venulis parum elevatis minuto aruolitiin-ruticuJatis subtus molliter supra Hcabriuscule stollato-hirtellis, floribus <f in paniculis laxis racemiformibus tomontolliH apices versus ramulorum approximatis dispoaitis, ualycis r>-tidi minuto stellato-hirtolli segmentis lanceolatis auutis,,carpcellis fructiferis maximis crassiusculis lignescentibuH brevisime>stipitatis apieo rostratis, apertis subhmnis-8plinBriuis dorso spinis validis nunierosis inocquilonis patentibus recurvisve arnatis &c brovitor fastigiatim v. stollatim hirtollis, intus lrovibuR circ. 8-10-spermis, s^minibus compresso-obovoidois elliptioisvo nigreBcentibas sublvovibus,, hilo parvo, testa crustacoa, albumiu>ceroso.

HAB. South Africa, Transvaal, / *Medley.Wood* (No. 4,710) ; *K fl. Oulpin* (No. 1,072).

Petioltis 3-6 poll. loncrijR. *Fnlina mnjora* ?>|-C^ poll, longa. *Car-Yellum* apertum cireiter 0-9 poll, diainotro, spinis |-l| poll, longis lnstructum. *Semi Ha* circ. pollicaria.

^m_{IR} This species, so remarkable in its large, strongly-armed fruit-carpelH, with the exception of the rare and very lo<?al *8. Alexandria* Hanr., probably the most southern representative of the genus in the African continent. The fruit of *8. Alexandri* has not, so far as I know, been described, but that species is quite distinct from *8. Murex* in its glabrous blunt leaflets.—D. OLIVER.

Fig. 1. Fragment of leaf. 2, 3, and 4. Detached stellate hairs of indumentum. JJ find 0. Andnecium from above and below. 7. Detached anther, from back. »• Seed. 1-7 enlarged.



M. S. del. et lith.

Phyllagathis elliptica, Stapf

PLATE 2279.

PHYLLAGATHIS ELLIPTICA, *Stapf*.

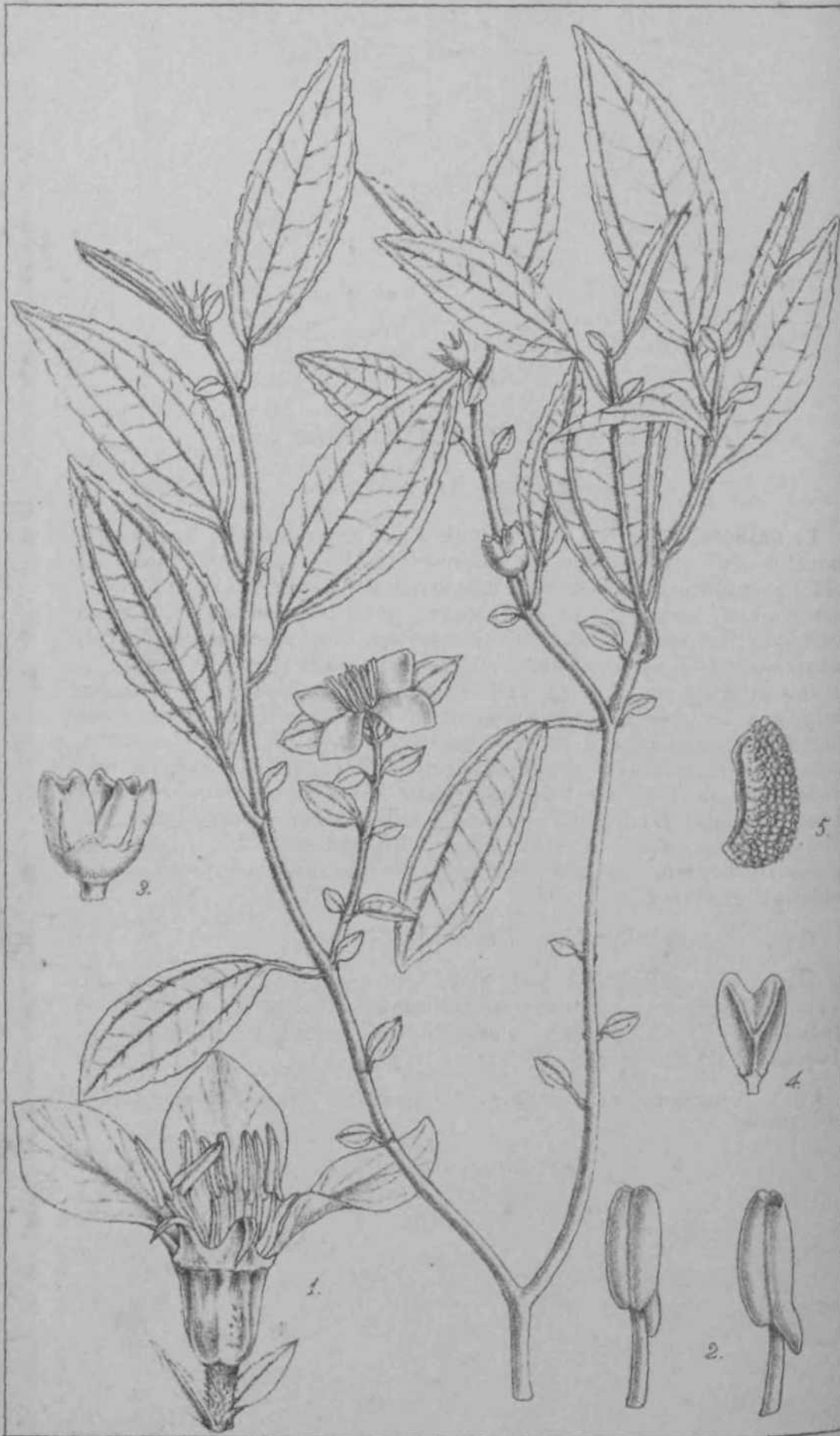
MELASTOMACEJE. Tribe SONERILEA.

P. elliptica, *Stapf* (*sp. nov.*); herba erecta v. e cauli repente radicante a seorsum dens, superne dense hirsutiuscula et imprimis ad nodos setis longis flexuosis vestita, foliis subsequalibus petiolatis obovatis v. obovato-ellipticis basi obtusis margine serrulato-denticulatis, supra primum villosulis demum glabratis subtus proecipue in nervis venisque hirsutis 5-7-nerviis, cymulis 2-3-floris axillaribus v. quasi terminalibus, pedunculo crassiusculo brevissimo bibracteato, pedicellis strictis glaberrimis gracilibus demum (fructiferis) incrassatis, calyce breviter campanulato glabro limbi segmentis 4 ovato-lanceolatis falcato-recurvis deciduis, petalis oblongis obovatisve, antheris fere aequalibus aureis lineari-lanceolatis obtusiusculis basi vix bilobis antice inappendiculatis postice breviter calcaratis, ovario ut in *P. uniflora*, capsula subhemisphaerica subtetragona valvulis 4 retuso-furcatis, basi reliquis calycinis tennatis irregulariter 8-lobatis lobulis saepius valide medio costatis circumdata.

HAB. Borneo; Kinabalu, damp localities, 4,000-5,000 feet. *Low, Haviland* (No. 1,286).

A very well-marked species more nearly allied to *P. tonkinensis*, *Stapf*, than to other Bornean species hitherto described.—O. STAPP.

Fig. 1. Flower, petals removed. 2. Anther. 3. Ovary and style, calyx-tube removed. 4. Fruit. *All enlarged.*



fade; <lrth.

Phyllagathis uniflora, Stapf

PLATE 2280.

PHYLLAGATHIS UNIPLORA, *Stapf*.

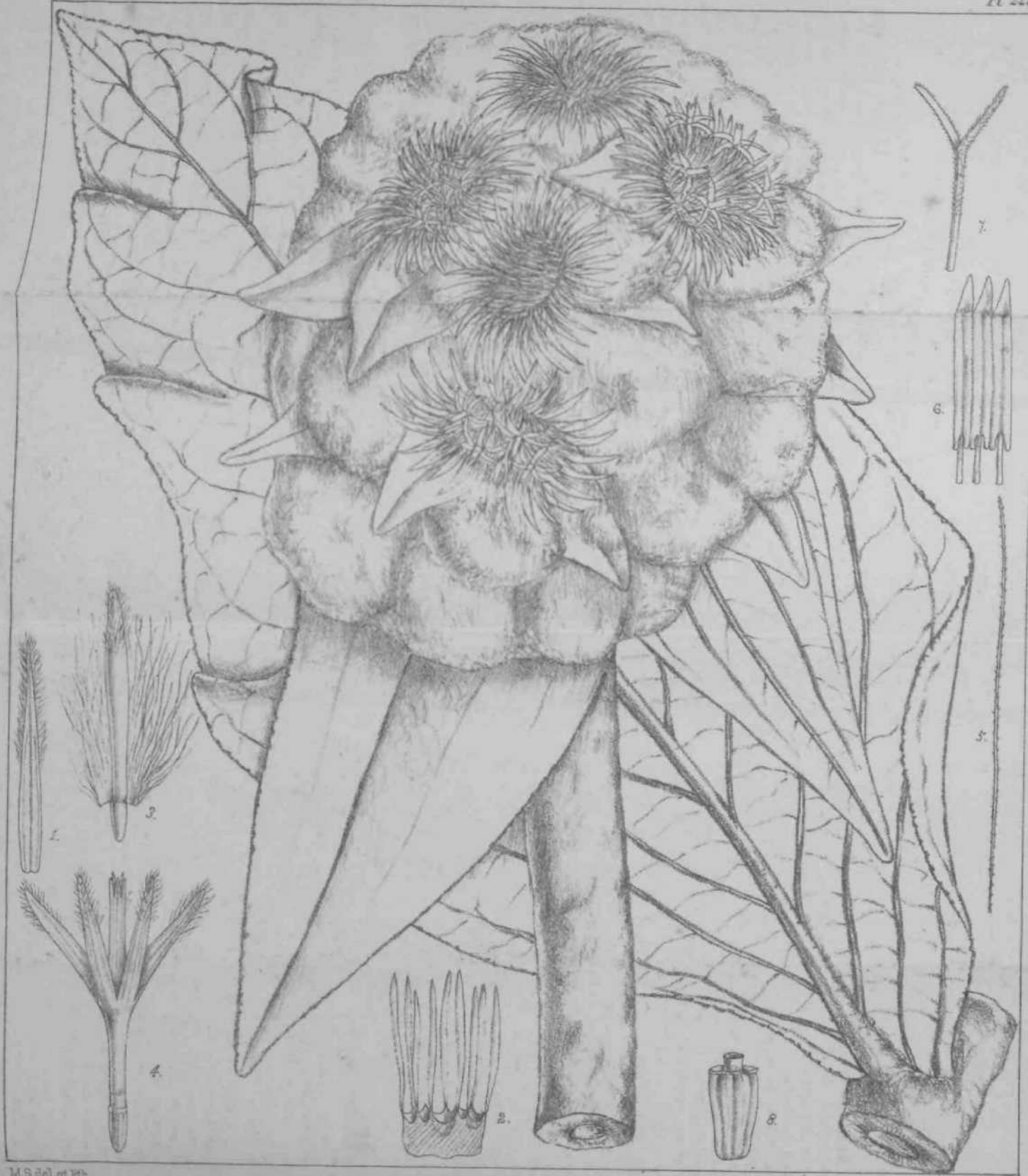
MELASTOMACE*.; Tribe **SONERILEÆ**.

P. uniflora, *Stapf* (sp. nov.) ; caule e basi parce ramoso lignescento novellis rufo-hirsutis deraum glabrescente, foliis maxime disparibus oblongo-lanceolatis acutinsculis basi acutis leviterve rotundatis a medio marginibus serrnlatis supra obscure viridibus secundum costam utrinque 3-5 setulis adpressis uniseriatis obsitis, subtus in nervis atfpresse rufo-hirsutis triplinerviis cum nervulis arete intramarginalibus inconspicuis, floribus axillaribus solitariis breviter pedicellatis, calycis tubo breviter subcampanulato subtetragono limbo 4-lobato deciduo lobis e basi deltoidea lineari-subulatis v. falcato-recurvis, petalis obovatis acutis roseia, staminibus 8 aequalibus, antheris basi antice minute bilobatis inappendiculatis connectivo postice in calcar breve abaunte, ovario subgloboso ad ^ calyci adnato vertice coronula obpyramidata tetragona ornato, capsula hemisphrerica obtuse tetragon a glaberrima albida valvulis breviter bilobis, seminibus oblique ovato-oblongiQ granulatis nitidulis.

HAB. Borneo; Kinabalu, 6,000 feet, *Haviland*.

. Herba adscendens §-1 ped. alta. *Folia* majora 1-1[^] poll, longa, i poll, lata, minora majoribus consimillima minima brevissime petiolata; petiolus £-£ poll. loDgus. *Pedicelli* crassiusculi 1-1[^] lin. longi. *Cupbu* a-2-[^] lin. longa.—0. STAPF.

Fig. i. Detached flower. 2. Anthers. 3. Capsule. 4. Valve of capsule. 5. Seed. *All enlarged.*



M.S. del., et lith.

Sipolisia lanuginosa, Glaziou.

SIPOLISIA LANUGINOSJ., *Glazhn.*

COMPOSITE. Subscribe EUYERNONIE^.

Sipolisia, *Glaziou MSS. in Hb. Keio. (gen. nov.)*. Capitula multiflora homogama tubuliflora in glomerulum terminalem aggregata. Involucrum bracteis exterioribus foliaceis ovatis v. intermediis ovato-lanceolatis dense argenteo-lanatis, interioribus anguste linearibus acuminatis recurvis apice purpureo-coloratis dorso superne lanatis. Ureceptaculum foveolatum, foveolae marginibus irregulariter dentatis et in squamis ovario 2-3-plo longioribus planis rigidis lineari-sinulatis productis. Corolla tubo graciliter cylindrico, limbi segmentis anguste linearibus gradatimacuminatis apice dorsaliter albido-pilosis. Stamina filamentis glabris; antheris exsertis linearibus, apice connectivo lanceolato acutiusculo membranaceo producto coronatis, basi auriculis breviter productis obtusis per paria connatis. Styli rami angustissimi setulosi. Achenea subcylindrica v. obscure angulata 10-costata, valliculis intermediis sinuatis v. parum elevatis. Pappus caducissimus, setosus, setis 30-60 biseriatis inaequijongis leviter complanatis barbellatis basi angustatis (quasi stipitatis) in tubum corollae basin vaginam coarctatis.—Frutex ut videtur, ramis cum lana argentea densa indutis. Folia alterna sessilia ovata v. ovato-lanceolata acutata subintegra v. obscure crenata utrinque dense stellato-tomentosa v. subtus lanata. Rami capituligeri axillares ut videtur, aphylli deusissimis lanati apice sub capitulis exterioribus glomeruli cum bracteis amplis foliaceis ovato-lanceolatis instructi.

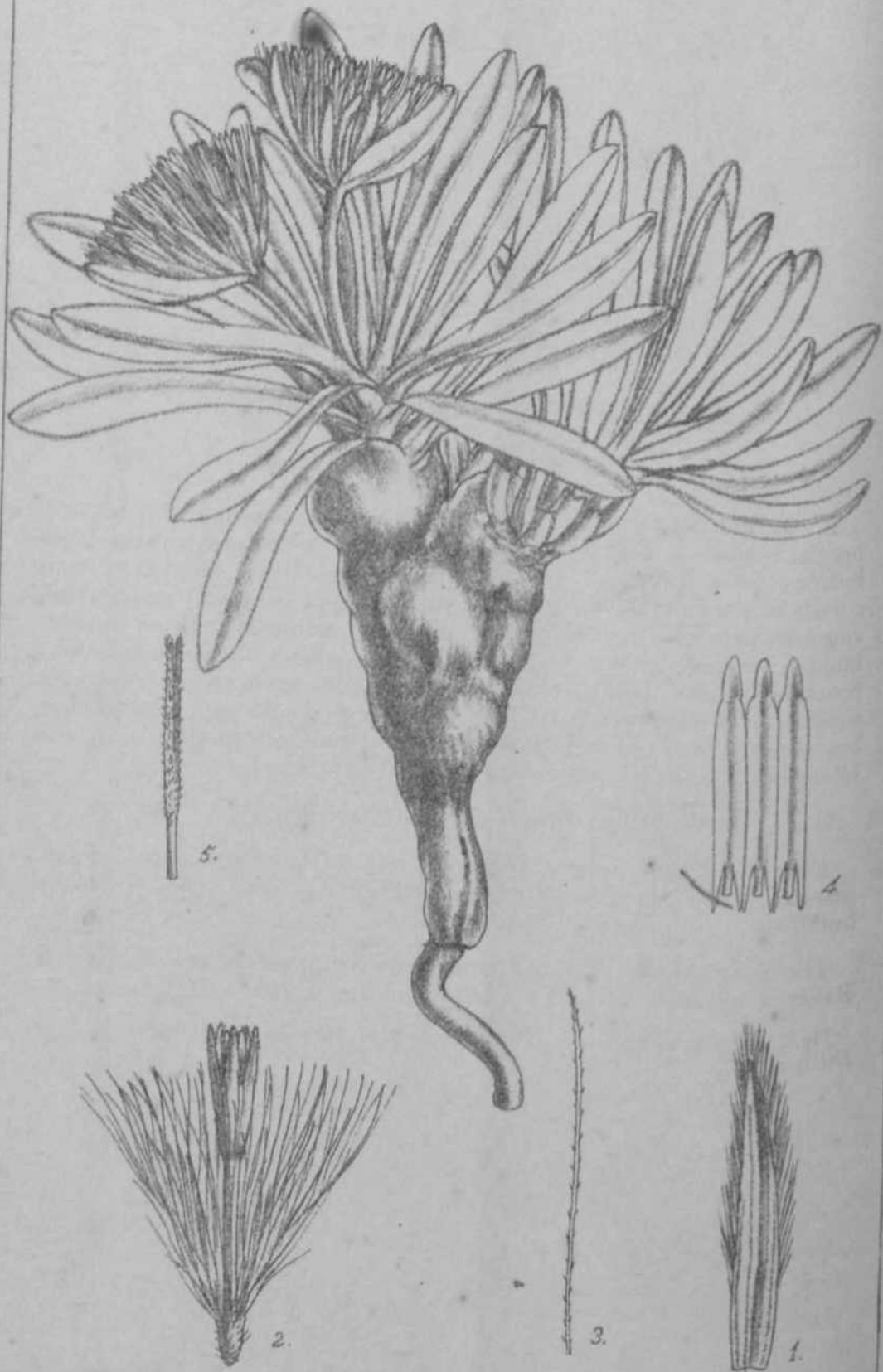
S. lanuginosa, *Glaziou (sp. unica)*.

HAB. Brazil, near Diamantina, Minas Geraes, *Glaziou* (No. 19,470).

Folia 8-12 poll. longa, 8-5 poll. lata. Eami axillares floriferi 1-2 ped. longi. Bractee exteriores 4-6-10 poll. longi. Glomeruli 2-4 poll. diam. Involucrum 1 poll. diam.

In the generic name of this noble Composite M. Glaziou commemorates the services to science of the Abbé M. M. Sipolis, Director of the Seminary of Diamantina, 'qui m'a toujours guidé avec une extrême bonté dans la plupart de mes excursions à l'intérieur de la province de Minas; l'entomologie lui doit une foule de découvertes précieuses, et la science en général beaucoup de services.' On the whole, perhaps, it is as nearly allied to *Proteopsis* as to any described germs of Vernoniaceae, unless it be some of the *Lychnophora*, the genera of which are, I fear, too artificially distinguished. In the same collection with our present plant, M. Glaziou sends another lanate plant with the aspect entirely of a *Lychnophora* (*L. villosissima*, Mart.), but the capitula are in terminal ovoid spiciform heads, and the individual capitula may contain from twelve to twenty florets. The corollas and anthers are, unfortunately, too much injured for description, with a figure, in this work.—D. OLIVER.

Fig. 1. Involucral scale. 2. Portion of receptacle with squamae. 3. Bud, pappus partially removed. 4. Expanded floret, pappus removed. 5. Seta of pappus. B. Anthers. 7. Style-branches. 8. Achene. Enlarged.



MS. del. et lith.

Eremianthus purpurascens, Oliv.

PLATE 2282.

EREMANTHUS PURPURASCENS, *Oliv.*

COMPOSITE. Tribe VERNONIACEJ.

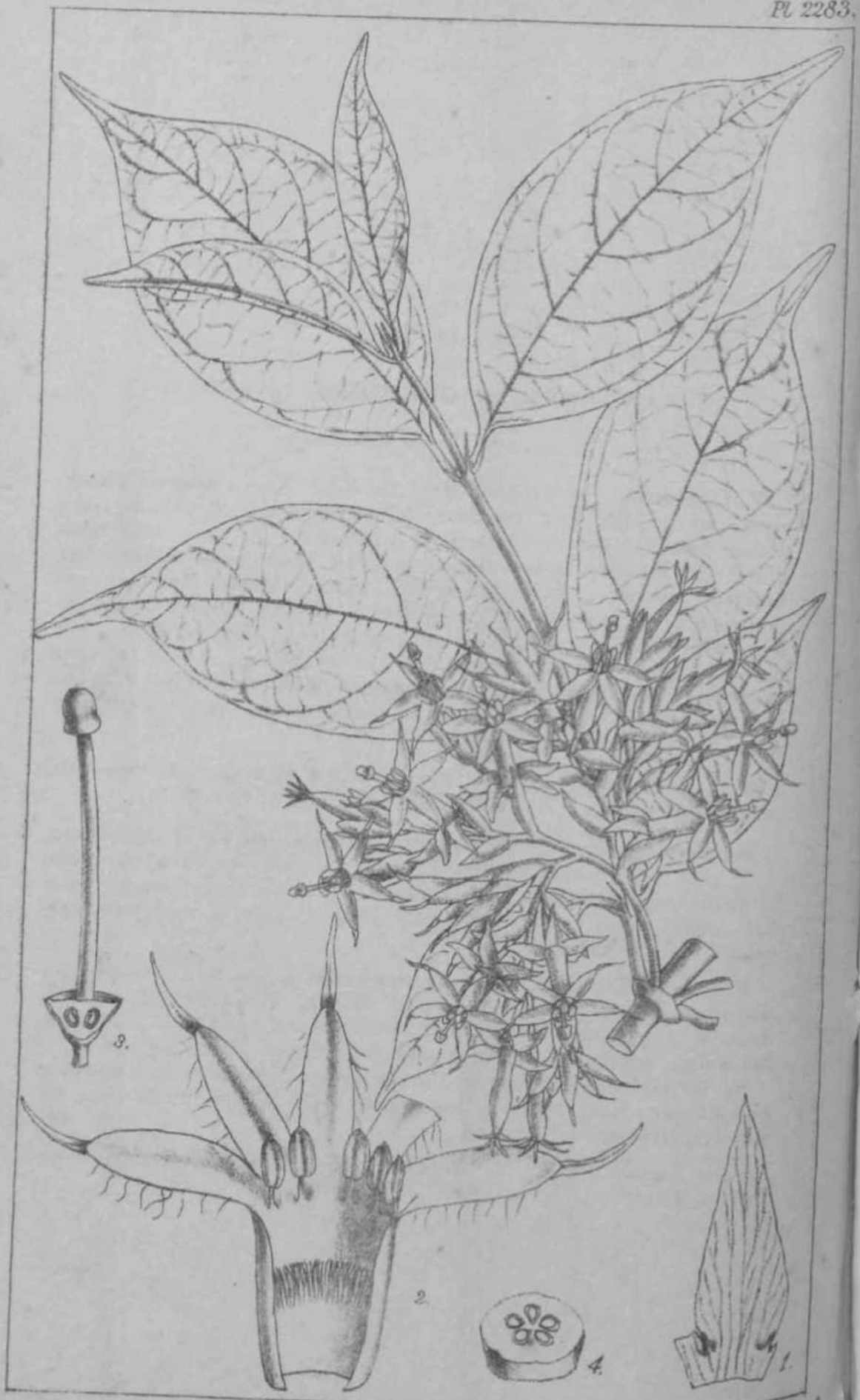
E. purpurascens, *Oliv. (sp. nov.)*; acaulis, caudice lignoso abbreviato basibus foliorum densè sericeo-tomentosis aretè mduto, foliis linearibus v. oblongo-spatulatis obtusis basi angustatis coriaceis marginibus pins minus revolutis supra (in sicco) corrugatis rugosis primum sericeo-lanatis denique glabratis subtus albidolanatis, see pis lanatis folio brevioribus, glomerulo hemisphericis, bracteis paucis foliaceis oblongis albidotomentosis involucratis, involucri 4-6 consistis 8-10-floria, involucro proprio pappo cylindrico, bracteis linearibus oblongis lanceolatisve dorso sericeo-villosis, ovario 4-5-costato, pappo purpurascente ovario 4-5 longiore.

HAB. Brazil, Minas Geraes, *Glaziou* (No. 19,404).

Folia linearibus longa, 1-2 poll. lata. Glomerulus 1 poll, diam., apus 1-2 poll, longus. Bractea3 exteriores 4 poll, longae, involucris bracteo3 5-6 lin. longae.

The nearest ally of this species would appear to be *E. eriopus*, Baker, a species known to me only from description.—D. OLIVER.

Fig. 1. Involucral scale. 2. Floret. 3. Seta of pappus. 4. Anthers. 5. Style.



M.S. det. et lith.

Vangueria nigrescens, Scott-Elliot.

PLATE 2283.

VANGUERIA NIGRESCENS, *Scott-Elliot*.

RUBUCEA. Tribe VANGUERIEA.

V. nigrescens, *Scott-Elliot, M88. in Herb. Kew.*; inermis, glaberrima, ramis gracilibus teretibus, foliis petiolatis oblongo-ellipticis obtuse acuminatis venis primaria utrinque 5-7, cymis axillaribus plurifloris breviter pedunculatis bracteatis folio multo brevioribus, bracteis ovatis v. ovato-lanceolatis sepe obtusis membranaceis internodiis inflorescentibus longioribus, calycis limbo 5-partito, segmentis ovato-lanceolatis tubo campanulato v. hemisphaerico 4-5-plo longioribus, corollae segmentis lineari-oblongis apice abrupte caudatis tubo subaequilongis parce setoso-ciliatis, staminibus simplicibus corollae insertis segmentis multo brevioribus, ovario 5-loculare, stigmatibus calyptriforme ellipsoideo.

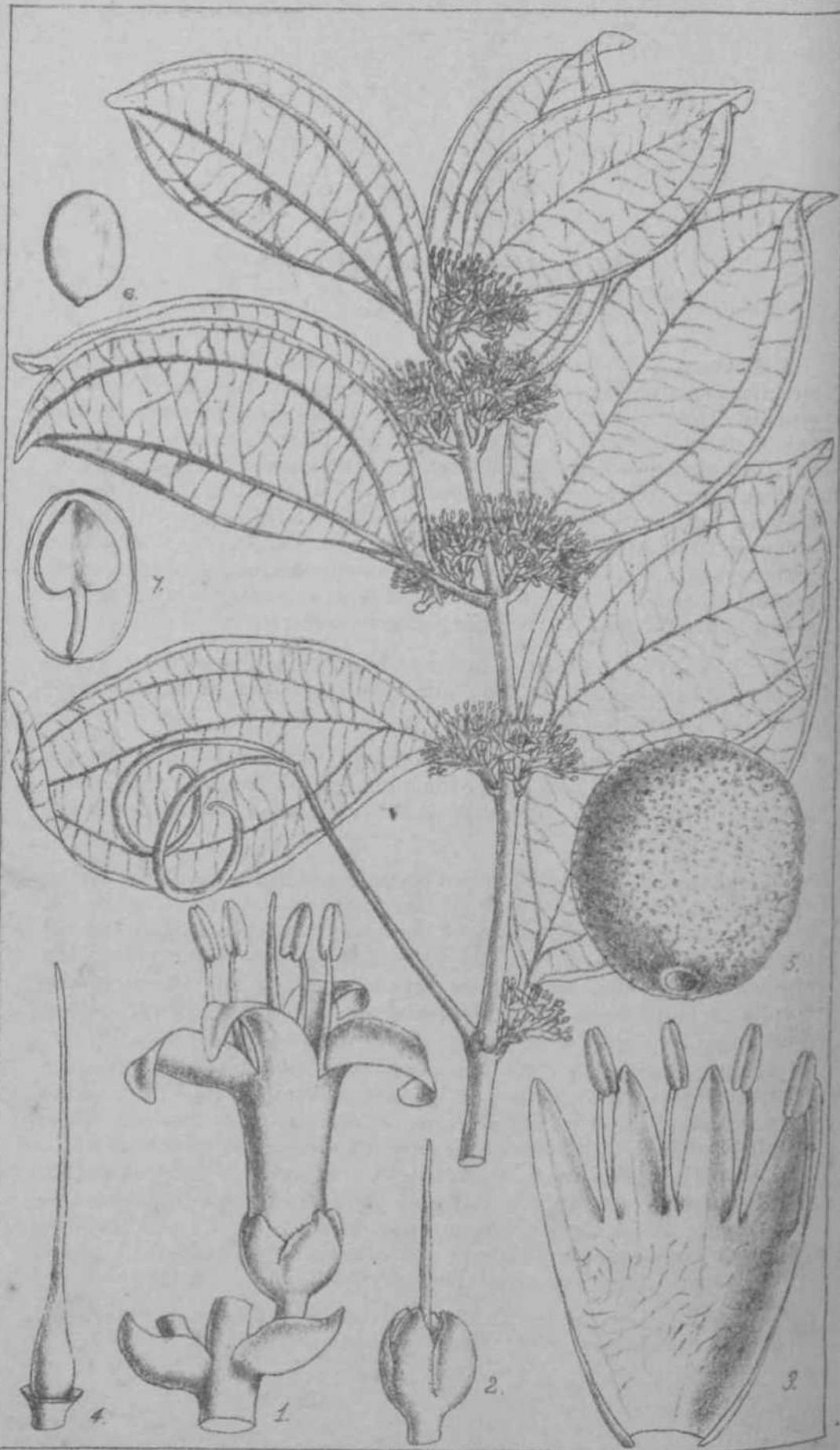
HAB. W. Trop. Africa. Sierra Leone Boundary Commission, near Falaba (No. 5,736) and Kafogo (No. 5,610), *Scott-Elliot*

Folia (in spp. exsicc.) nigrescentia, membranacea, 2-3 poll, longa, 1-1½ poll, lata; petiolus 1-1½ poll, longus; stipulae deltoideae?, apiculatae v. acuminatae, basi connatae. *Pedunculi* ½ poll, longi; bracteis 4-6 lin. longis. *Calyx* segmentis ½ poll, longis. *Corolla* segmentis cum caudis 6-7 lin. longis.

Very different from the only species with caudate corolla-lobes described in the 'Flora of Tropical Africa' *V. velutina*, Hiern, with densely tomentose leaves and inflorescence, and *V. pubiflora*, Kew, with solitary or geminate flowers and truncate calyx.

So far as I can judge from the specimens, the copious inflorescence and conspicuous flowers of this species make it a desirable plant for stove cultivation.—D. OLIVER.

Fig- 1. Segment of calyx. 2. Corolla laid open. 3. Pistil, ovary in vertical section. 4. Transverse section of ovary. All enlarged.



M.S. del. et lith.

Strychnos Barteri, Solered.

STBYCHNOS BAKTEBI, Solcr.

LOQANIACEJE. Tribe EULOGANIE^.

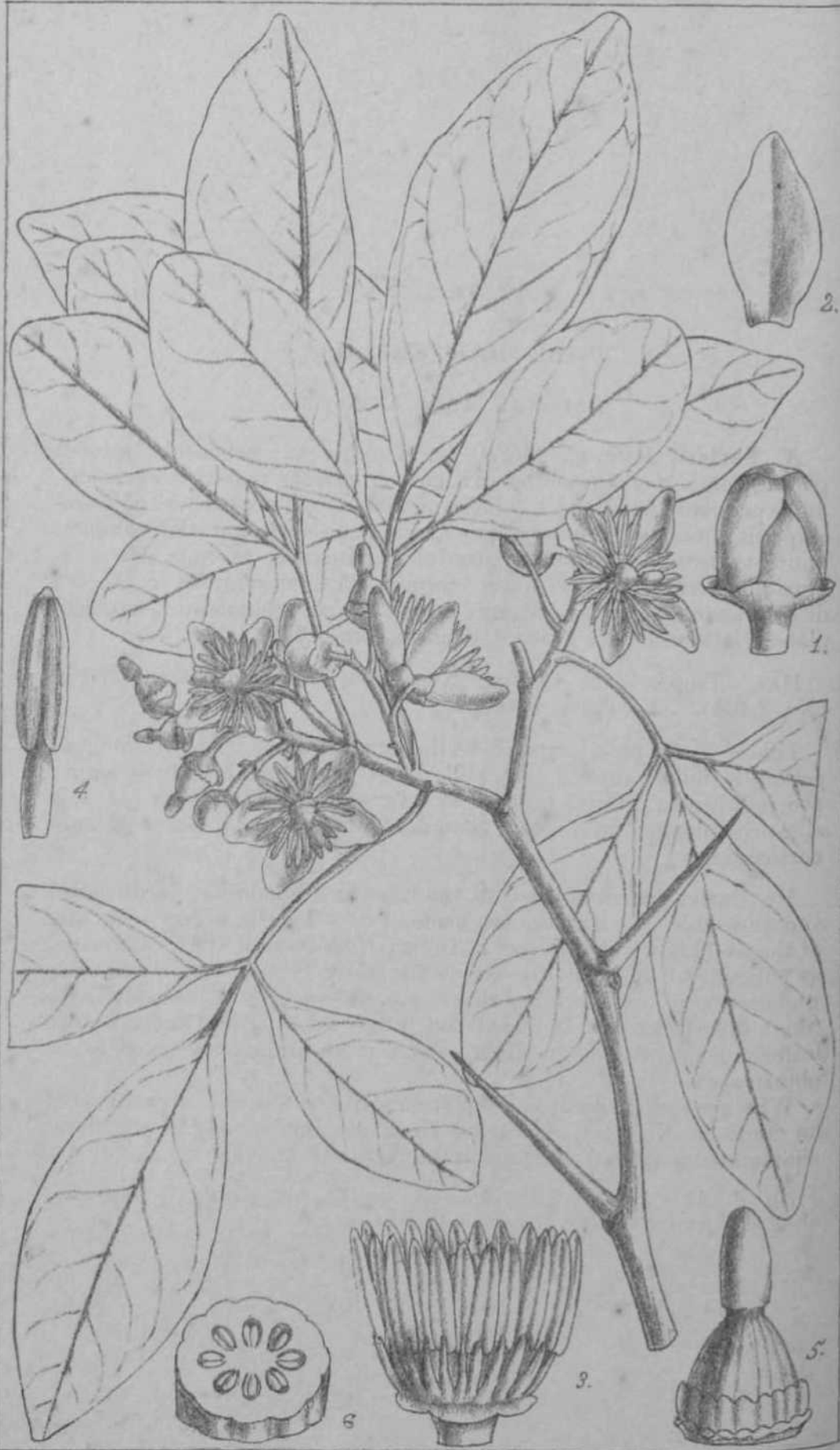
S. Baiteri, *Solereder* iiiEagler, *But Jahrb.* xvii. (1893), 556; frutcx <irrhiferus glaberrimus, cirrhis bifurcatis curvaturis incrassatis, ramulis obscure tetragonis, foliis coriaccis Jaete viridibus ellipticis brevitor ct latu apiculatis triplinerviis, cymis axillaribus sessilibus v. brevissime podun- uulafcis multifloris, bracteis late ovatis concavis pedicellis cequilongis v. cnsdem brevioribns srepissime ebracteolatis, sepalis 4 ovato-rotundatis breviter late apiculatis v. obtusis, corollas 4-fides segment is liaeari- oblongis tubo ecquilongis tubo intus ssspius plus minus piloso cxtus glabro, staminibus exsertis, bacca globosa oligosperma, seminibus com- pressis ellipticis, embryone albumine fere cequilongo cotyledonibus planis subcordiformibus radiculte recto sequilongis.

HAB. W. Trop. Africa, Ooitscha, Nigritania, *Barter* (Nos. 1,247, 1,759) ; Sierra Leone Boundary Commission, Madina, Limba Country, *Scott-Elliot* (Nos. 5,569 ; 5,659).

Folia 2-3 poll, longa, 1-1J (-2) poll.lata; petiolus J-£ poll, longus. *Cirrho* geminati, peduuculati, pedunculus 1^ poll, longus. *Cymai* con- *gestae* ^+1 poll. diam. *Flores* 2^3 lin. longi, albi. *Bacca* Crustacea, *w* i poll. diam.

There are some slight differences between the Niger and Sierra Lcono specimens. The inflorescence of the latter is not quite so compact, and the sepals are connivent over the ovary; but this is after the fall of the corolla, and is probably the case in the Niger plant, tho specimens of which are not so far advanced. The throat of tho coriolla is more densely pilose in the specimens from Sierra Leone, J. n. P^nt is clearly a very near ally of *Strychnos densiflora*, Baillon *Axiansonia*, xii. 369, which in its turn is nearly related (by "les plus étroit-es a n^ls") to 8. *Icaja* of the same author, of which, indeed, ho j^ s k* may be only a simple form or variety. The leaves of these Jants described by Professor Baillon are considerably larger than in ou? laq (in 8, Ica^ * 6 il18_ in leil_ g^th) > aad in *S. densiflora* a pair of th_ -eq.es occurs at the extremity of the pedicel closely appressed to in -wvyr " Bracfoeles in this position I fail to find in *S. Barteri*, find -c- moreover, the flowers are considerably smaller. I no nob a anV ;. of the size of the fpn-fc In ^ *densiflora*.—D. OLIVER.

6. s^r/ . ? lower anq bracteoles. 2. Calyx. 3. Corolla laid open. 4. Pistil. 5. Fruit. 7. Longitudinal section of same. *Analyses all enlarged.*



M.S. del et lith.

Aegle Barteri, Hk. fil.

PLATE 2285.

JEGLE BABTERT, *Hook.f.*

RUTACEI. Tribe AUBANTIE^.

2E. Barteri, *Hook. fil. MSS. in Herb. Kew.*; arbuscula spinosa glabra, spinis rectis gracilibus axillaribus petiolo scopius brevioribus, ibliis petiolatis trifoliolatis, foliis membranaccis obovato- v. oblongo-ellipticis obtusis ssepo emarginatis basi in petiolulumangustatis obscure nndulato-crenatis pellucide glanduloso-punctatis, racemia pauci- v. pluri-floris axillaribus v. quasi terminalibus, staminibus c. 15-20, disco crasso ovarii basin cingente sulcato ovario subgloboso v. ovoidco-globoso latiore, loculis ovarii 8, ovula in loculis 1*2-18.

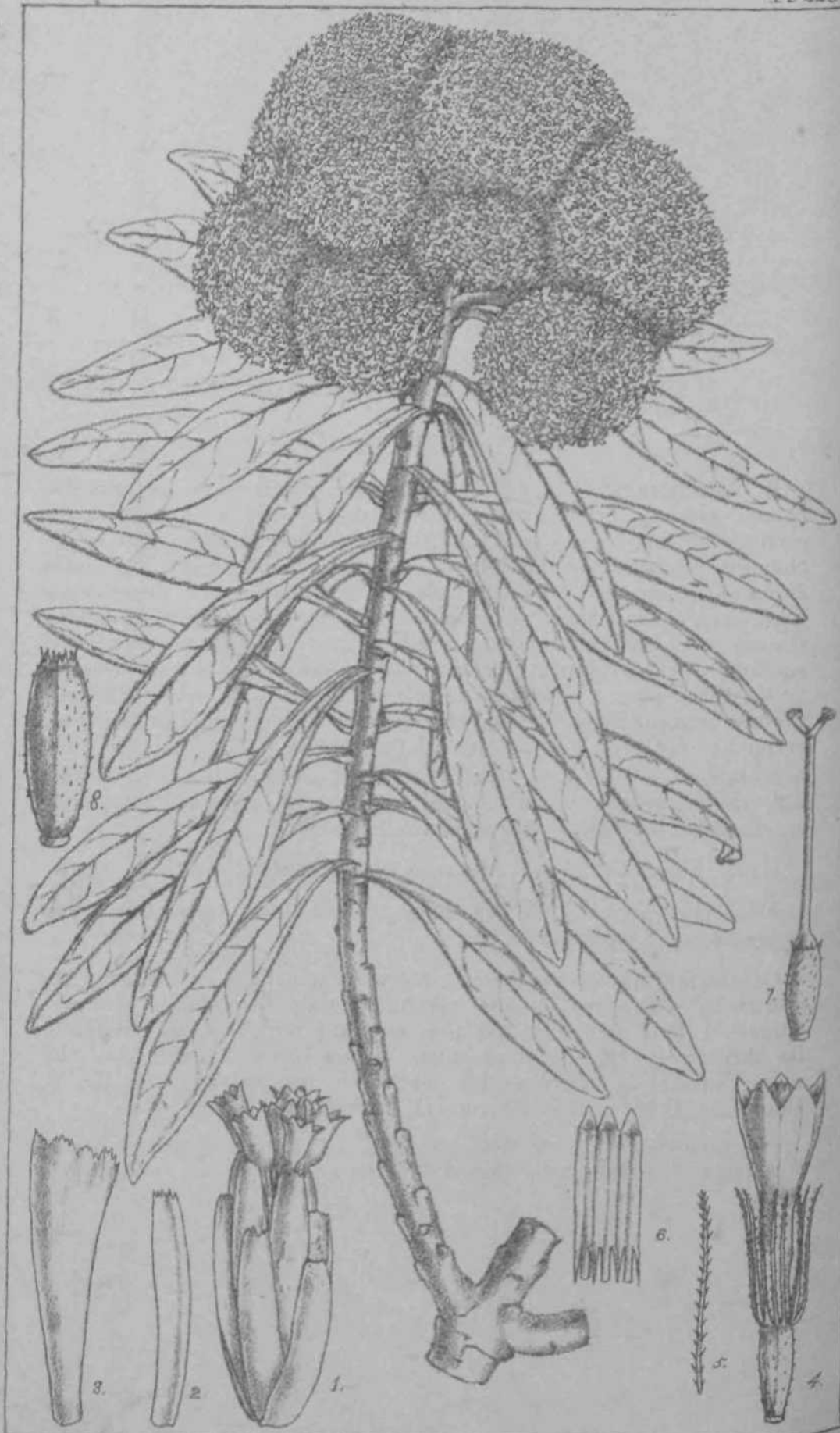
HAB. Trop. "West Africa, Nigritania, 'Ogbomorham,' *Barter* (No. 3,404). Abeokuta, *Rowland*.

Foliola 1^-2f poll, longa, 10-14 lin. lata; petiolus 1-1^ poll, longus; petioluli (foliol. centr.) ^-^ poll, longi. *Racemi* 1-2 poll, longi; pedicelli breves. *Calyx* obscure et late rotundaio-lobulatus. *Petala* elliptico-oblonga, imbricata. *Stamina* 13-20, libera. *Bacca* globosa cor'tice ligneo.

Mr. Barter describes the fruit^c as large as a shaddock, hard-shelled and uneatable. Calabashes are made of it.' This is a very near ally of the well-known 'Bael Tree' of India (*2E. Marmelos*, Corr.), differing, ^as pointed out by Sir J. Hooker in the Kew Herbarium, in its more globose ovary, larger lobed disks, and fewer cells of the ovary, to which differences may be added the fewer stamens and more obtuse leaflets, usually not, as in *2E. Marmelos*, more or less narrowed to an obtuse apex.

Whether rightly distinguished specifically or not, the occurrence of an ^Egle in Nigritania, differing from the Bad chiefly in the floral characters mentioned, is of much interest.—D. OLIVER.

Fig. 1. Hud. 2. Petal. 3. Androccium. 4. Detached stamen. 5. Pistil and disk. (j. Transverse section of ovary. *All enlarged.*



M.S. del. et lith.

Helichrysum densiflorum, Oliv.

PLATE 228G.

HELICHRYSUM DENSIFLORUM, *Oliv.*

COMPOSITE. Subtribe GNAPHALIEJ.

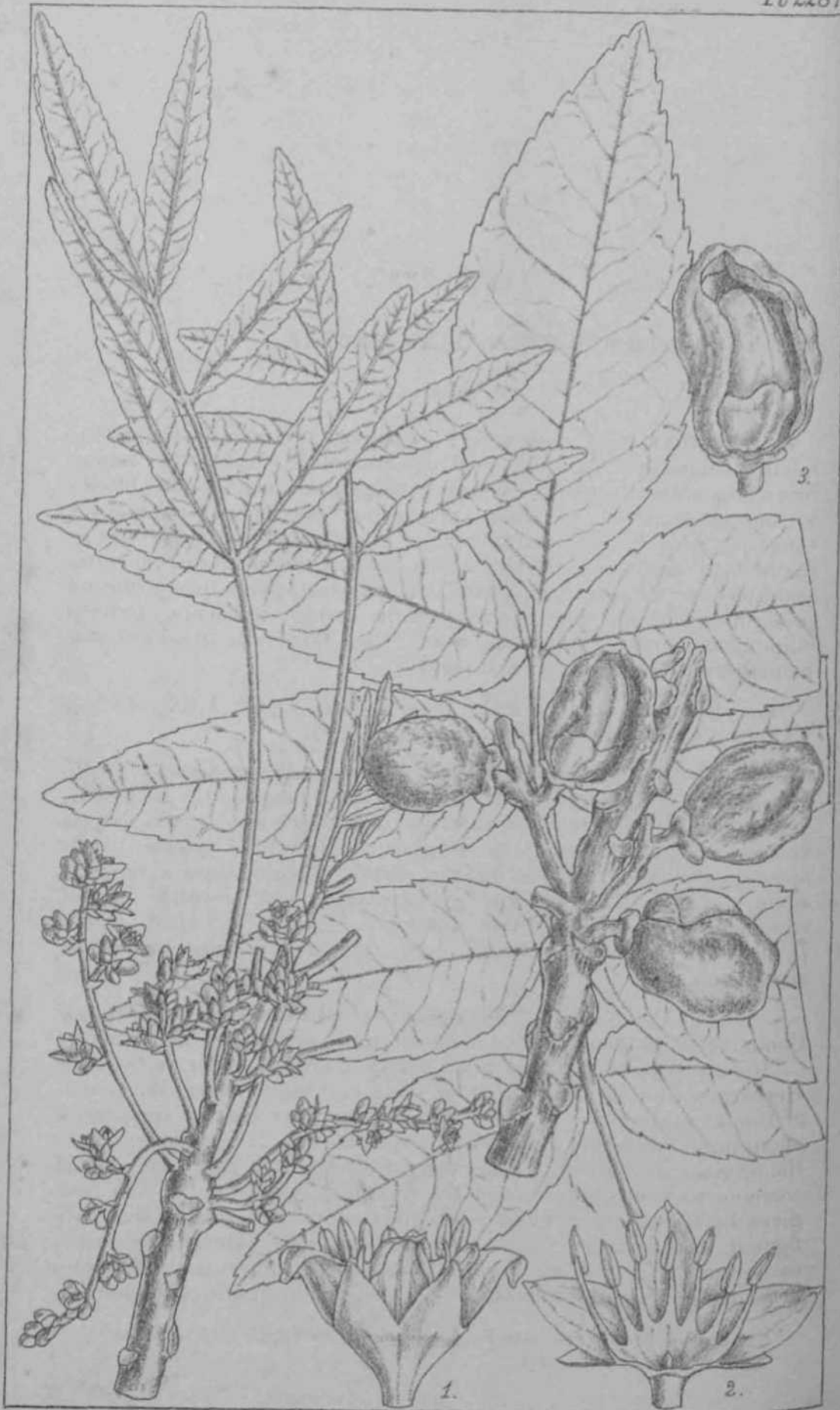
H. densiflorum, *Oliv.* (*sp. nov.*); frutex ramia teretibus crassitie pennaolorino cicatricibus foliorum delapsorum notatis, primurn cano-tomentosis, foliis apices versus ramorum congestis anguste ovali-oblongis obtusiusculis mucronatis basi in petiolam sensim angustatis supra parce appresse tomentosis glabrescentibusve subtus dense cano-tomentosis obscure trinerviis, capitulis 4-6-floris homogamis in cymas densas breviter pedunculatas umbellatim subglobosas confertis, squamis involucri floribus brevioribus sordide albis flavescentibusve 2-3-seriatis paucis oblongis v. interioribus apice leviter dilatatis minute denticatis fimbriatisve exterioribus linearibus paullo brevioribus, receptaculo nudo floribus ut videtur omnibus \leq , corolla breviter 5-dentata inferne anguste tubulosa, acheniis subtortibus locis pilis minutissimis albis disseminatis notatis, setis pappi caducissimis paucis rigidiusculis barbellatis ovario paullo longioribus.

HAB. South-East Trop. Africa, Nyassaland, *Buchanan* (No. 933).

Folia cum petiolo 2-2¹/₂ poll, longa, 1¹/₂ poll. lata. *Gymob* terminates congeste, 2¹/₂-3 poll. lat.

Of the few species of *Helichrysum* with this form of inflorescence—that is, with few-flowered capitula closely disposed in compact cymes—I find none like our present plant, which is also notable in its shrubby habit, with stout stems, leafless below. It is one of the many interesting novelties for which we are indebted to Mr. J. Buchanan, O.M.G., of Blantyre.—D. OLIVER.

Fig. 1. Capitulum. 2, 3. Involucral scales. 4. Floret. 5. Seta, of pappus.
6. Anthers. 7. Ovary, corolla removed, and style. 8. Achenio, *All enlarged.*



M.S. del. et lith.

Commiphora caryaefolia Oliv.

PLATE 2287.

COMMIPHORA CARY-FFIFOLIA, *Oliv.*

BURSERACEAE.

C. carysefolia, *Oliv. (sp. nov.)*; glaberrima, foliis imparipinnatis, foliolis lateralibus 3-5-jugis oblongo-lanceolatis basi pins minus rotundatis apicem versus angustatis acutiusculis v. acuminatis obtuse- v. crenato-serratis, paniculis proococibus ad apices ramulorum congestis foliis brevioribus interrupte spiciformibus, ramulis secundariis brevissimis obsoletisve floribus propterea fasciculatim congestis sessilibus v. subsessilibus, drupis ellipsoideis pericarpio exteriori primum carnosulo demum in valvis tribus secedente, pyrenis ellipsoideis leviter compressis ossibus, basi carnosulis quasi-arillatis, monospermis (loculo altero abortivo).

HAB. South Africa, Natal, *Wood* (Nos. 1,046, 1,409, 4,095). Kaffraria, near Komgha, *Flanagan* (No. 1,107).

Folia 10-14 poll, longa, petiolata; foliola membranacea 2½-4 poll, longa, J-1J poll. lata. *Paniculon* 1-4 poll longae. *Calyx* 4-fidus, segmentis ovatis, rostratione valvatis. *Discus* adnatus tubum calycis vestiens. *Petala* flavescens, perigyna, calycis tubo inserta, ovata, apice (in alabastro) mucrone incurvo, deinde obovato-clliptica, recurva, 8-cuta. *Stamina* biseriata, perigyna, margine disci inserta. *Ovarii* rudimentum (in fl. ^) minutissimum. *Drupa* §-J- poll, longi, pyrenis h poll, longis ossibus, basi carnosulo-incrassatis rubris v. aurantiacis.

I follow Dr. Engler's 'Monograph of Burseraceae*' in adopting *Commiphora* as the generic name of this species, which resembles *C. Harveyi*, Engl.* of Natal more nearly than any other in the Kew Herbarium, though differing from it at first sight in the contraction of the lateral branches of the inflorescence, which has the appearance of an interrupted spike with congested flowers. *C. erythraea*, Engl., the original *Hemprichia* of Ehrenberg, from the Red Sea, has much in common with our species, and the puzzling description of the fruit given by Ehrenberg is quite intelligible on examination of that here figured. He describes the pericarp as 'sesquiple, externum coriaceo-carnosum, . . . 2- ad 4-valve, deciduum; internum dimidiatum, tatisime rubrum, succulentum, . . . arillum mentiens, pyrenas basi

* Indeed, Wood's specimen No. 1,409 is cited by Engler as *C. Harveyi*.

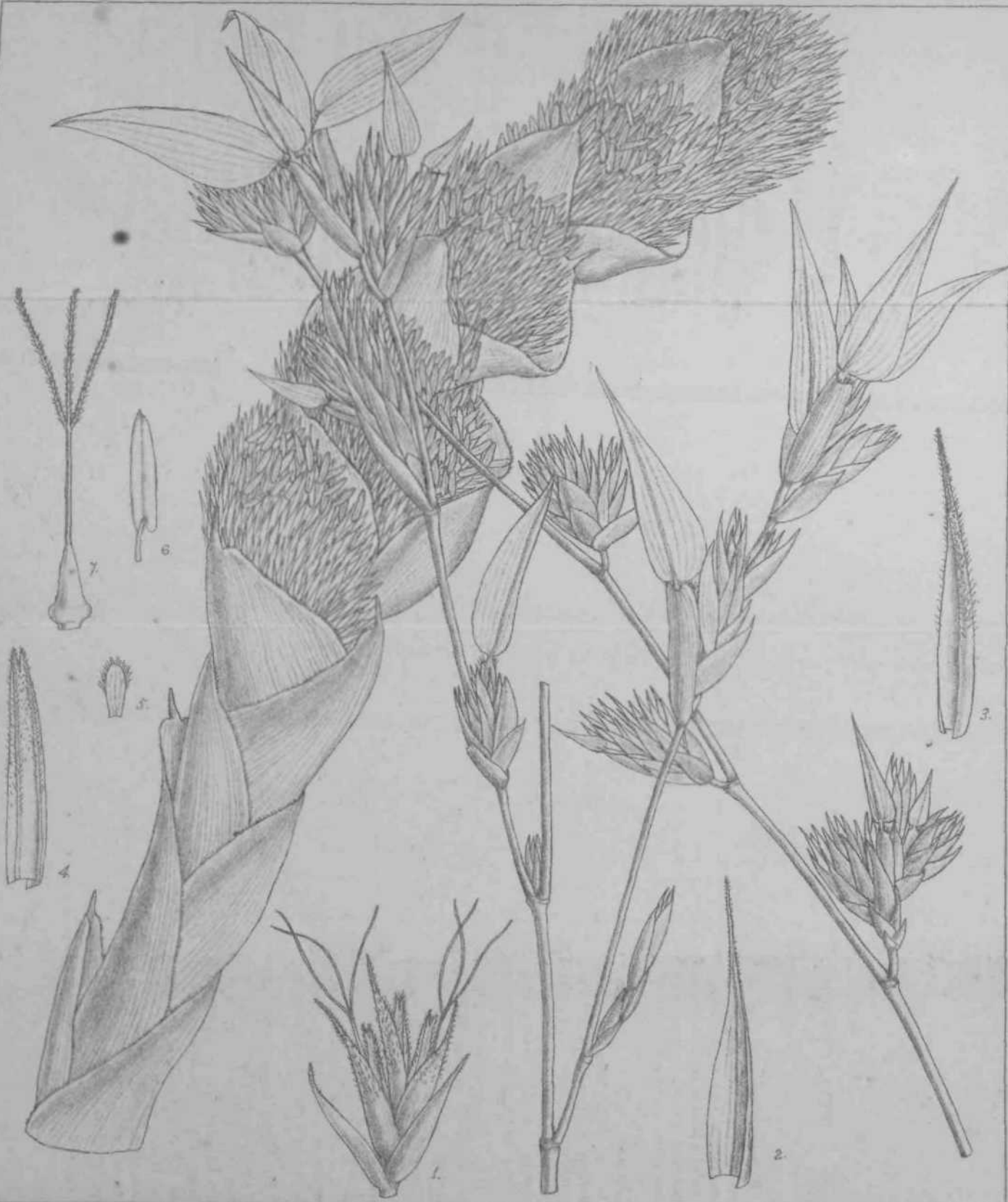


PLATE 2288.

PHYLLOSTACHÝS HETEROCLADA, OUV.

GRAMINEJE. * Tribe BAMBUSEJE.

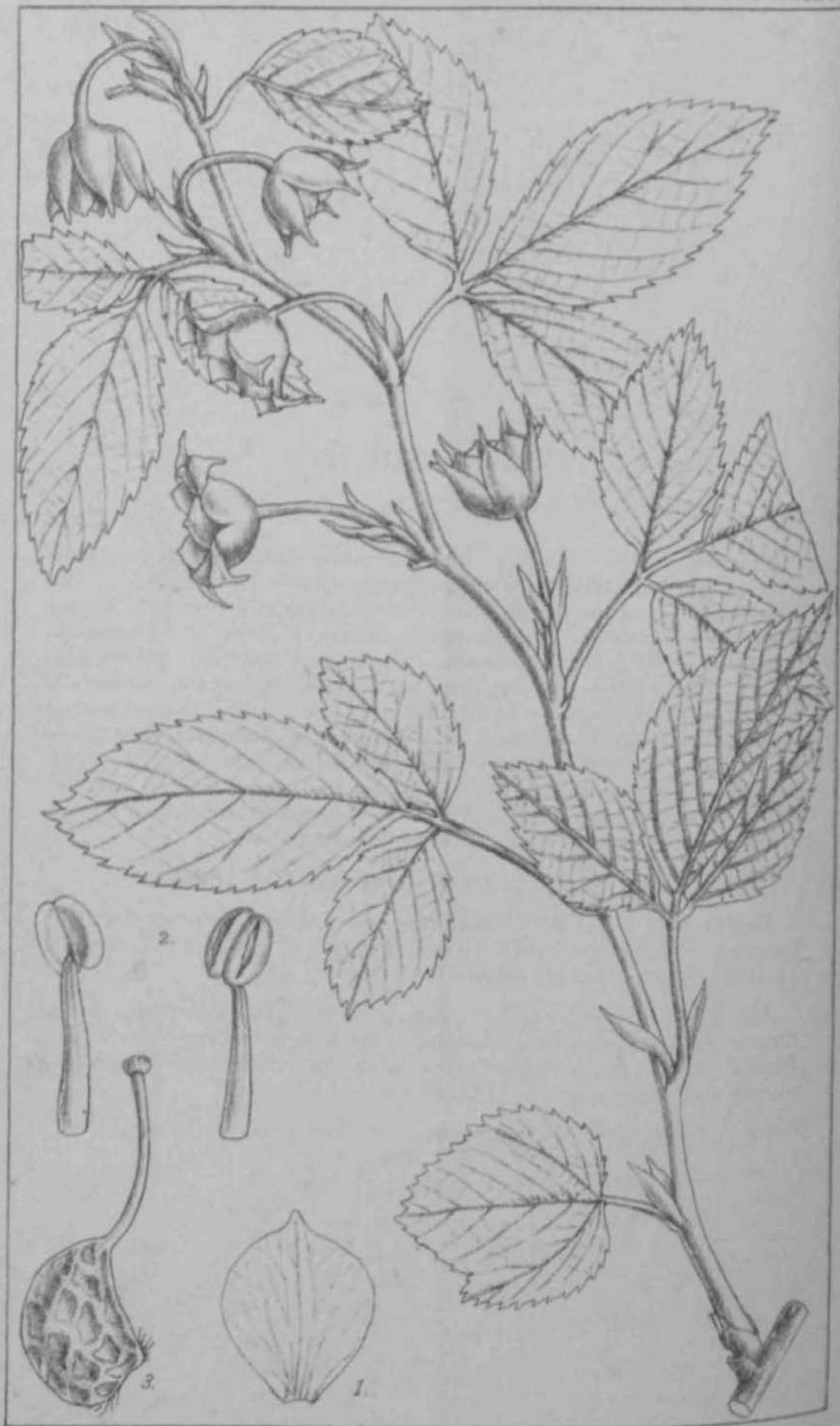
P. heteroclada, Oliv. (*sp. nov.*) ; 1-3-pedalis, culmis foliiferis strictis gracilibus ramosis glabris internodiis ssepius 1[^]-2[^] poll, longis subteretibus v. inferne semiteretibus, foliis lanceolatis acuminatis basi rotundatis lamina brevissime petiojata glaucescente glabra v. glabrescente margine scabra, vaginis multinerviis glabris hirtisve ore scotoso-fimbriatis, S)iculis normaliter 3-floris cum flosculo terminali imperfecto v. in ramulis foliiferis in fasciculos densos ssepius turbinato-hemisphaericos axilares congestis v. in ramis scapisve pedunculatis radicalibus simplicibus v. ramosis aphyllis sed late bracteatis dense fastigiatis, bracteis in inflorescentiis radicalibus late ovato-rotundatis graciliter multinerviis apiculatis fasciculos floriferos subaequantibus gluma florifera lanceolata acuminata ecarinata dorso apicem versus hirsuta inferiore creteris longioro spicula fere requilonga 7-9-nerve, palea plus minus bicarinata dorso hirsuta.

HAB. China, Szechuen, Dr. A. Henry (No. 8,833) ; and in a collection from West Szechuen and the Tibetan frontier, chiefly near Tachienlu, 9,000-13,500 feet alt., Pratt (No. 384).

Eami aphylli dense floriferi adscendentes 10-12 poll, longi; pedunculi bracteis 2-3 poll, longis vacuis arete amplifixicaulibus vaginati; bractea primariae floriferae 1 poll, longae, 1-1½ poll, latae. *Folia* 1[^]-2[^] poll, longa, 5-7 lin. lata, Vagina fasciculo spicularum fere sequilonga. *Antherae* exsertae, lineares, obscure mucronulatae, basi breviter sagittato auriculis obtusiusculis. *Stylus* 3-fidus, brachiis gracilibus. *Lodiculae* 3 obovatae v. rotundatae, ciliatae.

Dr. Henry's specimens reached us—owing, I believe, to his illness at the time—without his usual number and corresponding remark, so that it is difficult to speak with certainty as to the usual dimensions and habit of this interesting plant. The leafy sprays nearly resemble those of a bamboo received from him from Ichang (No. 450), called the * Water Bamboo/ common there, but not found in water so far as Dr. Henry was aware. Our plant is related to *Phyllostachys nidularia*, Munro, in 'Gardeners' Chronicle,' 1876, ii. 774 (*undescribed*), a bamboo then cultivated at Florence. The upper florets of each spikelet appear to be staminate.—D. OLIVER.

1% I. Spikolot. 2. Empty glume. 3. Flowering glume. 4. Palea. 5. Lodiculo.
6. Anther. 7. Pistil. All enlarged.



M. S. del. et lith.

Rubus Lowii, Stapf.

PLATE 2289.

RUBUS LOWII, *Stopf.*

ROSACEAE. Tribe HIJEE.

It, Lowii, *St-fiff* (.-f. not *; ioennu, nun in lei etibus mgratecctibnii pili« Hparsitt tomentefiia tandem glabratis, foliis 8- (interd ... 1-) folio. latis. futiulirt breriter petiolalatii orato»eUiptiaii v. t twmisftlj BMion l'liu tiiiiitm obovnto basi cuncato, uctitis v. bsreriter toctninmtu duplicato-sciTutid norvin primariifl plus misu im]pressis nibtai phm minus nine *artoeo*pUostt| petiolu tomenteLUa, ittpnlis laceofatia sapi on mtegrii, Soriboi Mdl»riboi solitariifl, podioellii natantibui paroe piloaii, oalrou fcobo bid late rotndato t. trnooato paroe ntow *; glabrato, tegmeniia ovatis loingo acuminati*, petalii n)Kei« oal/oe Bubbrfrioribna, stjiminilms labiiDMeriatM, reoeptaonlo detue binrato-pUoso, acheniit circ. 20 obliqne ovo idea fnvtulftto-roticulatia glabria *pioe stylo pereibteute longiusculo glubro coronutis.

BaB, Jturnoo, Kinabalu, 9,000-13,000 feet, Low, *Havita*, d.

Foliola J-1J (-2[^]) poll, longa, lateralia minoi a; petiolus 6-ID lin. Ugoa. *Pedice* U 4-1 poll, longi. *Flares* \$-\$ poll diniu. *Aokania* 1½-2 I in. K'ugii, stylo pensistente 2 lin- longo.

Allied to *ItnfauimUtuiiyWaW.tad* *R. alpestris*, Bl.; differincrfromtfao raroier in Ita mori erect fruticose babit and retioalate fruit-oarpels, fth! tin- latter La tiu abienoe of tu-ulrf. broader leaflet! with imprasded ""v<s and aolitary Bowers.—O. BTAPF.

Fig. 1. FILII. t, 9tuua, back and frontripe ewptL *Attmrfm*, ed.



PLATE 2290.

MYRTUS FLAVIDA, *Stapf*.

MYRTACEAE. Tribe MYRTACEAE.

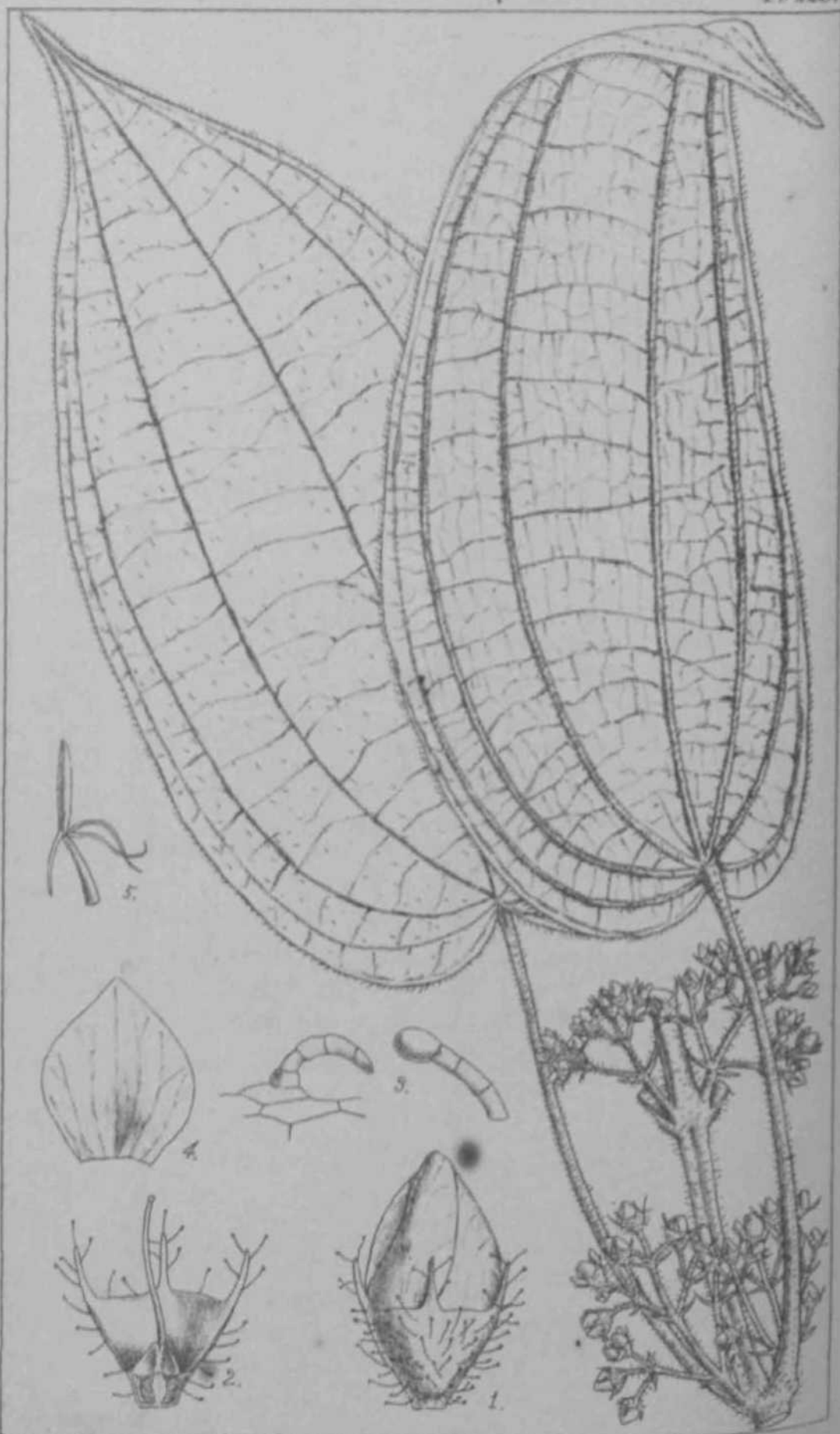
M. flavida, *Stapf* (*p. nov.) ; arbuscula v. frutex ramosissimus, novellis albido-villosis, foliis oppositis patentibus reflexisve brevissime petiolatis rigido coriaceis lanceolatis obtusis basi rotundatis marginibus plus minus revolutis supra glabris glabratissimis subtus praecipuo in costa sericeo-villosulis, floribus tetrameris axillaribus solitariis binis ternisve brevissime pedicellatis, calycis tubo villosulo turbinato lobis ovato-deltaeideis tubo subaequilongis, ovario biloculari, ovulis in utroque loculo 10-14.

HAB. Borneo, Kinabalu, 5,500-7,700 feet, *Haviland*.

Folia $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 poll, longa, basin versus $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 poll, lata; petiolus $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 lin. longus. *Petala* flava. *Stamina* biseriata. *Stylus* filiformis, stigmatibus punctiforme. *Baccae* calyce persistente coronatae, globosae, 1-2 lin. diam.

A remarkable species, and the first of the genus known to us from the Archipelago. Its habit is similar to that of *Myrtus myricoides*, H.B.K., or *M. microphylla*, H.B., of South America. Our specimen from the loftier station, with more coriaceous revolute-margined leaves, approaches the New Caledonian *M. rufopunctata*, Brongn. and Gris, and perhaps *Metrosideros*, BailL, of the Bellenden-Ker Mountains, Queensland. — O. STAPF.

Fig. 1. Flower. 2. Same, farther advanced. 3. Longitudinal section of same. 4. Fruit, with persistent connate lobes. 6. Seed. All enlarged.



M. S. del., et lith.

Driessenia glandulifera, Stapf.

PLATK 2291,

DBIESSENIA OLANDULIQERA, *Siaff.*

MELASTOMACEAE. Tribus Oxyporeae.

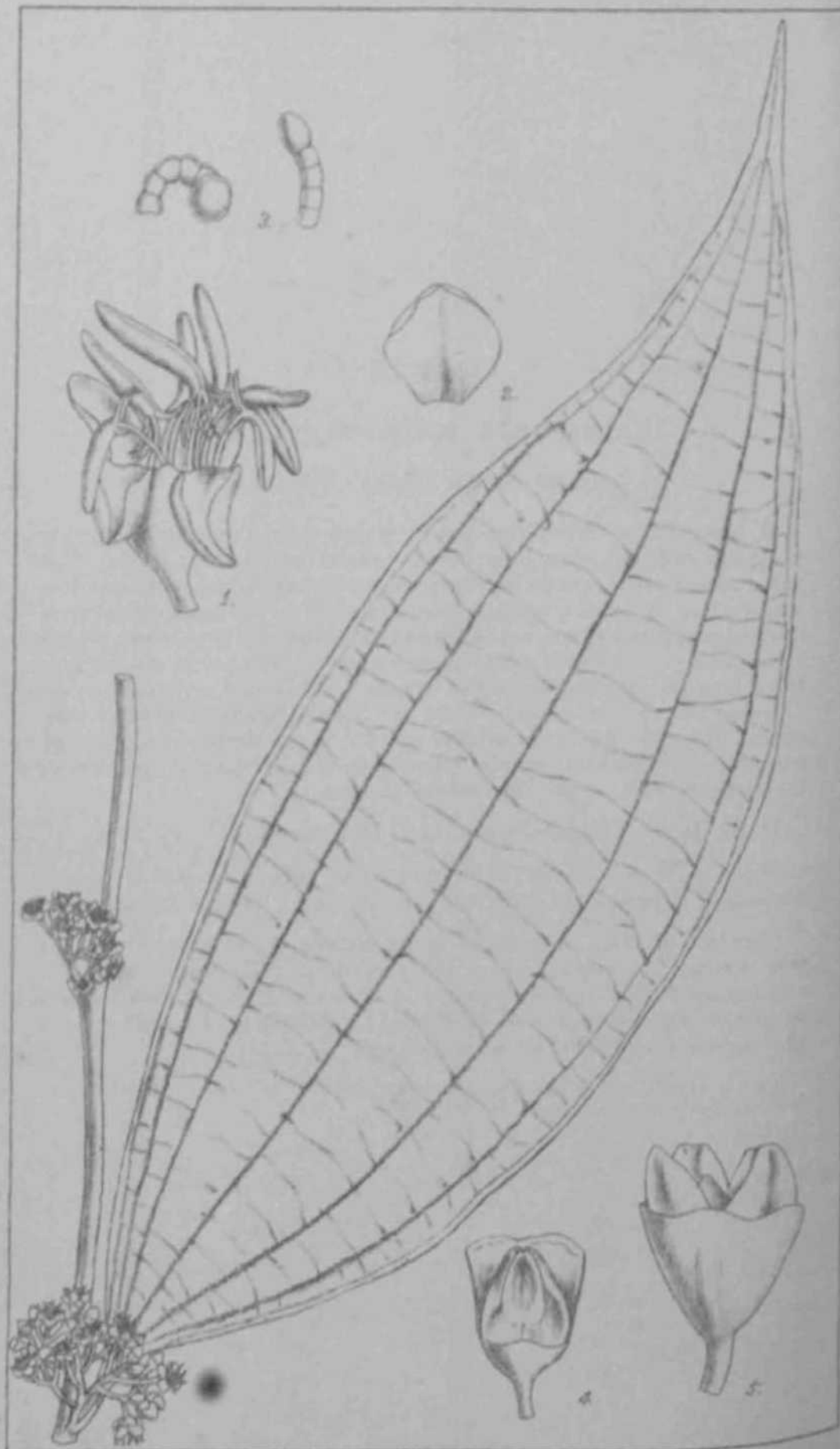
D. gland Uigera, *BUatpt* (*). mwa) ; *m* 4-pedalis, *fblltt* lonje
liutilliH uvatoelliph *cis breviter acuminatis basi cordatis* linn an gusto
membranceis r-ncrvii s m jpm *MtHl pAttol* *brevib* HI iiH-urvis Up arsis
mar ine Mut«8o ciliatin nbtu in urvii plat minun utigui is et
g pilif mioQtutimit gUadaligerU Endatii v< [,
pani: «li» pnrvitt Axillurihii.i petiolo glandoloi tnalto bi eviori-
^IK, Borimu *brevit* n pediotllat-i ternatim i ispositis, calycis tubo
oampumlato «utn p'tlii-t'liH ^lamhi! oso-setc mo dentiboi
1 1 i liirarilitH OMMB: saw antaoc anno: i
flexuosis I>ostio calcaro sirnili «<I bruviuro luctis, uvario vertice
<-ronula breviter 4-lobii pyrtautdaU oruuto.

¹AB. f; > rnoo, Kinabalu, fv 000 feet. nit. *ltavihind* (No. 1,1;4).

Poll 4-7 *poll*, longa, 2-; *M* Inf; *pttiolns* 1 V ' > ' *poll* *longus*.
Panicu b circ. 1 *poll*. longa; *bractew* olilungiu v. *lftni* colatae, parvæ.

See remarks under the Rallowing HJHrivj<. — ◊. Bt&nr.

Fig. I. Jlm. 2. Vertfaal •KUOB yf ovary ami cfljrx-lul>o, 3. Qluuilulur hail s.
4. Pet. J). Author. *Ml mtarynl*.



M.S. del., et lith.

Dricssenia microthrix, Stapf.

PLATE 2292.

DIUESSE, NIA MICROTHRIX. *Staff.*

MELASTOMACEAE - Tribe OXYSPORUL

D. microthrix. *Staff* (*sp. nova*). In minutissime puberula. In
caulis teretibus, foliis ovatis, petiolatis in eodem planis
obacris ovato-oblongis, lanceolatisve longe et oblique acu-
minatis, cuneato-rotundatis integerrimis 5-nerviis venis transversis,
Borilwanu in cymulis subsessilibus 10-15-floribus petiolo
*xillnri) hærico-cupularis glabri den-
tatis in nervis latissimis latis inconspicuis, petalis albis late rotundato-ovatis
obinciji, ituninibiiN salivqualibuM, antheris linearibus obtusis basi
antJM appendioli binii mbfiliibrmibai aacta >ostice breviter cal-
oanri is ovario vertice coronula pyramidata breviter lobata persistente
coronata, capsula calyce circumdata 4-valve.

Habitat. BOTMO, Kiniil. Itlu. ft. 3,500 feet, Haviland.

Folia ft-M poll. longa, 2½-3 poll. lata; petiolas ½-½ poll. longus.
Pedicelli ½-½ poll. longi, calyce duplo longiores; bractew minutissimæ.

The leaf (if each pair seems to be reduced to a mere rudiment in
the species, in which, n* in the preceding (*D. glumuligera*), the
nerves are nearly or quite equal, and linear and obtuse, not rostrate
as in the original species of Korthals (*D. axanthi*). In other species
they agree in all essentials with the type.—C. STAFF.

Fig. 1. Flower. 2. Male. 3. Dorsal view of anther. 4. Ovary with style.
5. Fruit and persistent style. 6. Fruit enlarged.



M.S. del. et lith.

Polycline psyllioides, Ohv.

PLATE 2293.

POLYCLINE PSYLLIOIDES, *Oliv.*

COMPOSITE. Tribe ANTHEMIDEJE.

Polycline, *OUv.* (*gen. tiov.*). *Capitula* homogaran, discoidea, ovoidoa v. oblongo-ovoidea, 10-20-flora (flonbus hermaphroditis), in glomerulos densos, globosos, terminates, squamis paucin ovato-rotundatia oblongisvo capitula subtendentibus quasi-in volucratos, aggregata. *Hecvptaculum* angustum, Kubulatmn, puleaccum; paleis scarioHis oblongis v. obovalo-dlipticis flore puullo brovioribuH, concavin v. lovitor 17111 biformibiiH, obtusis, ajucom versus oroHO-fimbriatiH. *Corolla* lubo uylindrico, parco glauduloHO-papilloBO, wuprrno infundibulifonne-dilat:ito, limbo f->fido, sogmentis lancculatis recurvin. *Anthertv* bani minute bidcntatco v. brevistumu sagittatir, auriculis per paria coalitis, apico fonnectivo mcmbnanacch) laucoolaio produoius. *Styli* rami broves, iccurvi, obtutri v. Riibtruncati. *Ach<rnia* Nubcylindrica v. pluH minus obovoidea, S03pins loviter comprossji, uigrescentia, calva v. JHCO minuto brevissimo timbriato coronata.—Herbu) *ereettv*, *glalrcr*, *caule aplcro*, *gractti*. *Folia altenia*, *linearia*, *indvnta*. *Capitulorum gloineruli ad apice* ramorum solitarii, receptaculo communi conico, capitulis VUHJUIIH c.terioribus bractea suffultis.*

P. psyllioides, *OUv.* (*sp. nov.*); caulibus erectis, rigidis, costatis, foliis linearibus v. suporne loviter dilalatis obtUHiusculis basi sensim^a nguBtatis_t acbooniis transvorsim rugosis.

HAB. East Tropical Africa, Kilimanjaro, *Lieut. O. 8* Smith.*

Herba i_i (-1^-)pedalis, glaberrima. *Folia* 1-21 poll, longa, latiora i_i a₁ poll. lata. *Qlomeruli* peduuculati, subglobosi, | poll. diam.

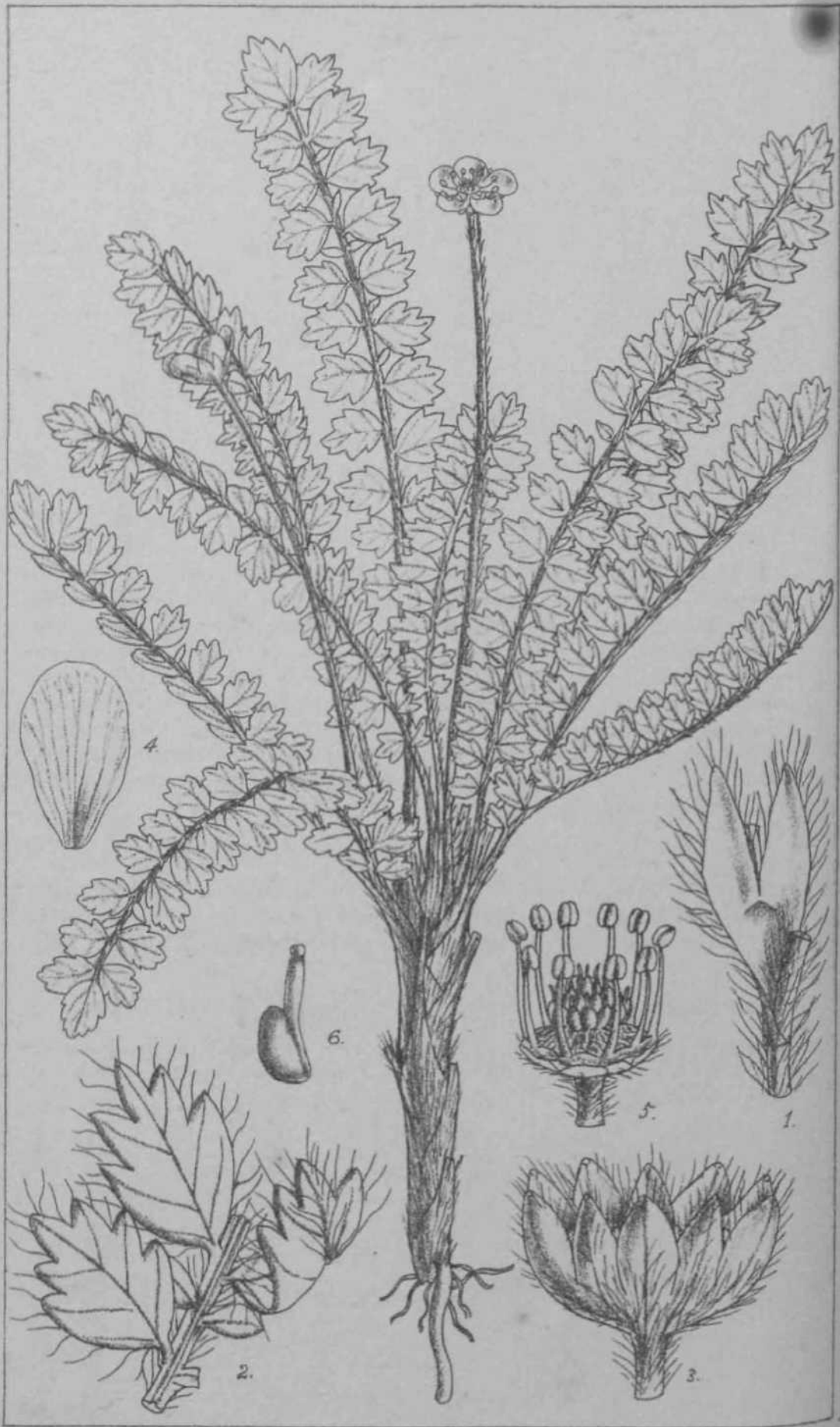
Congonoric with tho above is, no doubt, the plant which I described ifi tho 'Journal of the Linnean Society/ xxi. 400, as *Sphvranthu* gracihg*, collected in Masai land, on tho Kapté plateau, by Mr. J. Thomson. It may be diagnosed thus :

. *P. gracilis*, *OUv.*; glomerulia compactis hemisphtericis, achn?uii» laovibus parce et minute hirtellis.

Oauks 1^-ped. *Folia* anguste Hnearia utrinque angustata, 2-3 poll. *Qlomeruli* { poll. diam.

Examination of Lieut. Smith's specimen satisfied me that it could not be referred to *Sphceranthus*, to which I had, without sufficient regard to analysis, referred Mr. Thomson's nearly allied plant. The conspicuous paises which subtend the florets, the florets themselves which are hermaphrodite, the uppermost on the remarkable slender spiciform receptacles being often rudimentary, and the entirely different styles, remove it far from *Sphceranthus*, and I cannot suggest a better affinity for the proposed new genus than amongst the Anthemides, probably near *Athanasia* and its allies.—D. OLIVER.

Fig. 1. Elongate receptacles of a compound head. 2. Detached capitulum. 3. Involucral scale. 4. Floret. 5. Stamens. 6. Style-branches. 7. Achene. *All enlarged.*



M.S. del, et lith.

Potentilla parvula.Hkf.

PLATE 2294.

POTENTILLA PARVULA, Hook. f.

ROSACEAE. Tribe POTENTILLEAE.

P. (§ **Polyphyllifolia**) **parvula**, *Hook. f. MSS. in Herb. Kew.*; caule abbreviato foliorum vestigiorum stipularum reliquiis sericeo-lanatis dense obsito, foliis pinnatifidis multifoliolatis, foliolis inferioribus gradatim minoribus sessilibus v. brevissime petiolatis rotundato-ovatis apicem versus utrinque 1-3-dentatis, supra glaberrimis nitidis subtus in costa interdum parce pilosis, pedunculis unifloris folio brevioribus v. eodem aequilongis, bracteolis involuelli late ellipticis sepalis ovatis aequilongis, tubo calycis cum pedunculo sericeo-piloso, petalis obovatis aureis, staminibus binis sub utroque petalo, thalamo dense sericeo, carpellis glabris breviter oblique oblongis.

HAH. Borneo, Kinabalu, 11,000 feet, *Low, Haviland.*

Folia 3-5 poll, longa, v. in speciminibus nanis 1-2 poll, longis; foliola majora $\frac{1}{2}$ -J poll, longa. *Stipulae* petiolo adnatae oblongae, 4-6 lin. longae, acutae, extus sericeae, intus glabrae. *Flores* $\frac{1}{2}$ -J poll, diam.

The nearest ally of this species is *P. Mooniana*, Wt.—0. STAPP.

Fig. 1. Stipular base of leaf. **2.** Portion of leaf, showing intercalated smaller segments. **3:** Fruiting calyx. **4.** Petal. **5.** Stamens and carpels. **6.** Detached carpel. *All enlarged.*



M.S. del. et lith.

Stranvæsia integrifolia, Stapf.

PLATE 2295.

STRANV-ffisIA INTEGIBIFOLIA, *Stapf*.

ROSACEJS. Tribe POMEJJ.

S. integrifolia, *Stapf* (*sp. nov.*); frutex, ramnlis novellis hirtotomentosis demum glabratis, foliis petiolatia oblongo- v. oblanceolato-ellipticis acutis v. breviter acuminatis integris coriaceis subtus glabris supra nitidis in nervis primum tenuiter sericeo-pilosulis margine ciliolatis demum omnino glabriB, corymbis terminalibus hirsntomentellis multifloris foliis brevioribus, calycis turbinati hirsuti lobis ovato-deltoideis acutiuscnlis, petalis albis rotundatis, staminibus circ. 20, ovario semisupero, sty 1 is 5 apice liberis leviter incrassatis tmncatis, fructibus campanulato-globosis vertice hemisphsBrico e tubo calycino breviter ezserto.

HAB. Borneo, Kinabalu, 11,500-13,000 feet, *Hamland*.

Folia 2-3 poll, longa, 10-12 lin. lata; petiolus $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$ poll, longus. *Corymbi* 20-40-flori, 1-1[^] poll, lati; pedunculi $\frac{1}{2}$ poll, longi, hirti, pedicelli 1-3 lin. longi. *Fructus* J-J poll. diam.

Allied to *S. glaucescens*, Lindl., and to a Chinese plant which may bo 8. *Davidiana*, Decn.—O. STAPF.

1fig. 1. Flower, petals and stamens removed, calyx-tube laid open. 2. Fetal.
3. fruit. *All enlarged.*



M.S. del. et lith.

Polyosma Hookeri, Stapf

PLATE 2296.

POLYOSMA HOOKBHL, A *apf.*

SAXIFUMA Triba K* ALLONIE «.

P. Hookeri, *Stapp (sp. nov.)*; fruticosa, reticulata novellis obsolete
pulcherrima Uox glabris nigricantibus, foliis oppositis petiolatis ellipticis
v. obovatis obtusis emarginatis coriaceis glabris marginibus anguste
revolutis, cymulis terminalibus foliis oppositis, cymulis
calycis tubo turbinato v. cylindrico-turbinato, dentibus deltoideis
bracteolis elongatis linearibus extus principaliter
versus minute flavido-sericeis intus pilosis, filamentis pilosulis,
fructibus ovatis calyce persistente.

Hi B. Borneo, Kinabalu, R.000 10,500 feet, Low, Harland.

Folia 1-2 (poll. 1-2) pinnatifida, ita ut laminae mullo minor*,
petiolo 1-2 longi, apicem versus
2-3-bracteolati; bracteolae subulnas rimae 1-2 longi. Fructus
niger levissimus 4-5 lin. longus.

This interesting species is distinguished from *P. oongwani* in its
flowers and inflorescence.—O. STAPP.

JK¹. Flower. t. IMM, Ulp. Stamen,
and front. All enlarged.



M.S. de la Roche

Pleurostylie capensis, Oliv.

PLEUBOSTYLIA CAPENSIS, *Oliv.*

CELASTRINEA. Subtiibo EUONYMEA.

P. capensis, *Oliv.*; arbor ramosissima glaberrima, ramulis graoilibos, foliis oppositis v. snboppositis tenuiter coriaceis breviter petiolatio venulosis oblongo-ovalibus obtusis basi in petiolura angustatis integerimis v. obsolete repando-crenatis, cymis azillaribas breviter pedunculatis pauci- v. plurifloris umbelliformibus, ovario ovoideo in centro disci crenulnti imposito 1-localari 4-5-ovulato, fructu obovoideo (v. immature oblique clavato-oWongo), stigmatate sessili infra medium lateraliter notato monospermo, semine exarillato subgioboso, albumins eoiposo carnososo, embrjoue viridi longitudine fere serainia, radícula brevi. Cathastrum capense, *Turcz. in Bull Mosc.* 1858, i. 448.

HAB. South Africa; Kaffraria, near the Kei River; woods near Koragha, *Flanagan* (No. 623); Forests in Krakakamma, *Zeyher* (*Cdastr.* No. 2) ; Kwelegha, *Hutchins*; *Gerrard* (No. 1,596).

Folia 1[^]-2 (-2£) pell, longa, f § H) poll- Jata. *Stipulce* minutissimas decidnflB. *PeduneuK* petiolis subsequilongi. *Flores* 5-meri. *Calyx* lobis rotundatis eroso-denticlatis, 2 exterioribus minoribus. *Petala* obovato-rotnddata, calyce 2-plo longiora, margine minutissime croso-denticulata, imbricata. *Stamina* 5, sub margine disci inserta; filamenta carnosula, glabra, petalis sequilonga; antheroo ovoideD3. *Migma* peltato-capitatum, cum sinu laterali. *Frnctus* |—£ poll, longus, pericarpio coriaceo.

Mr. Flanagan's excellent specimens of this plant in fruit and flower—for which we are indebted to Mr. Bolus—I have little hesitation in referring to the genus *Pleurostyli*a, the original species of which belongs to India and Ceylon, while one or two allied species occur in Mauritius and Madagascar. Mr. N. E. Brown further identified them with specimens already in the Herbarium, from Gerrard and Macowan and Bolus (*Herb. Norm.* 915); referred to Turczaninow's genus *Cathastrum*, described in the absence of frniting specimens, which must give place to *Pleurostyli*a, which is of much earlier foundation (1834). The ovules in described species of *Pleurostyli*a are said to be geminate: in our plant there are four or five, of which bnt one matures. Of the arilliform endocarp, 'semen . . . endocarpio arilliformi tectura/ noted in *Gen. Pl.* i. 364, I find no evidence in *P. capensis*; nor does Tulasne, in his careful description of *P. pachyphloea*, refer to any endocarp; he simply describes the seed as destitute °f an arillus.—D. OLIVER.

Fig. 1. Flower and bracteoles. 2. Expanded flower. 3. Ovary and disk. 4. Longitudinl section of ovary. 5. Carpel with lateral stigma. 6. Same, laid open. 7. Seed. *All enlarged.*



M.S. del. et lith.

Peitanthera floribunda, Benth.

PLATE 2298.

PELTANTHERA FLORIBUNDA, Benth.

LOGANIACEJ. Subtribe ANTONIEA.

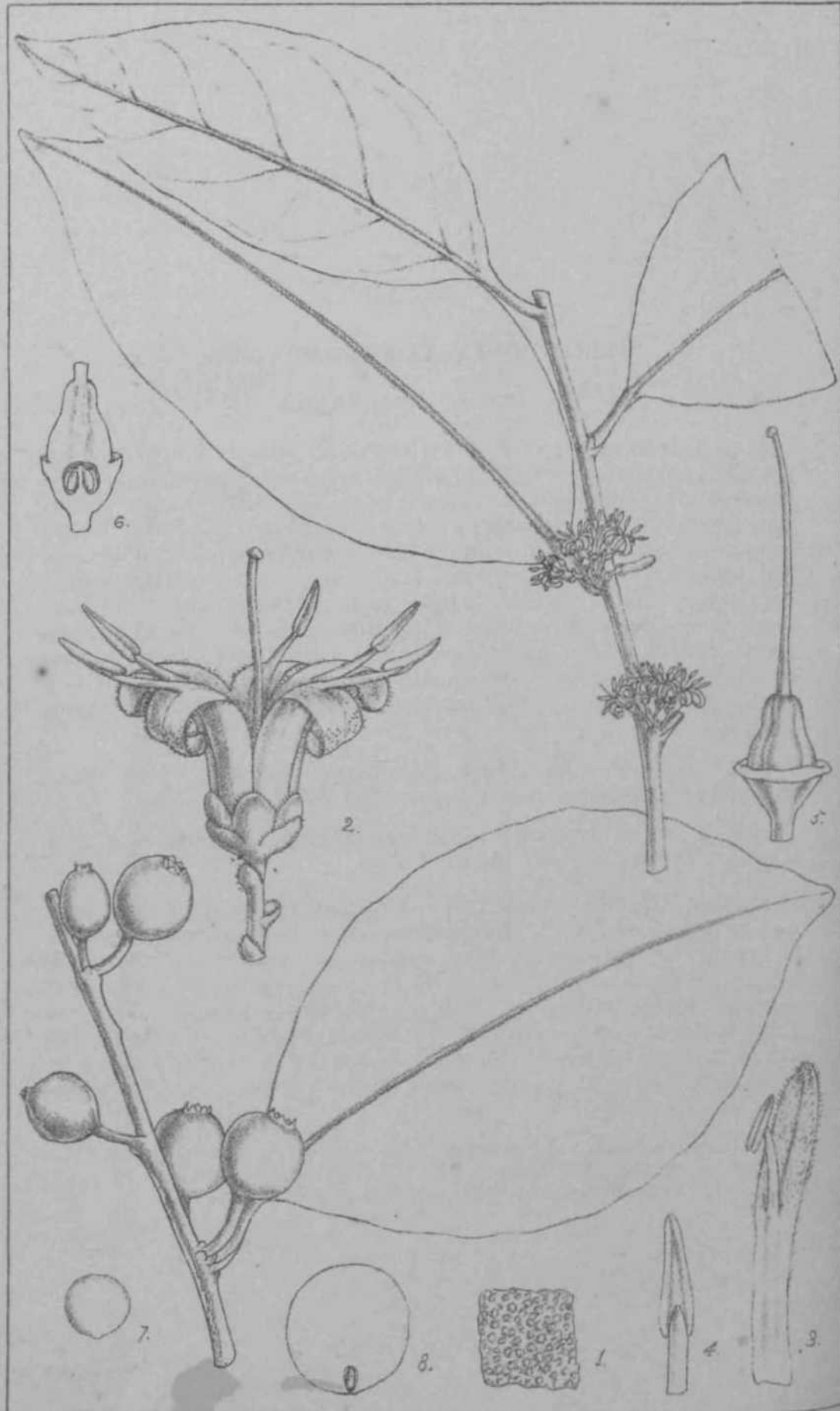
P. floribunda, Benth, in *Gen. Plant*, ii. 797; arbor, foliis oppositis petiolatis membranaceis oblanceolato-ellipticis acute apiculatis in petiolura cuneatim angustatis obscure glanduloso-denticulatis nervis lateralibus utrinque 12-13 costaque subtus prominulis glabris vernatione subtus tomentellis, paniculis multifloris divaricatis breviter pedunculatis folio brevioribus axillis superioribus ortis, floribus gracilibus pedicellatis, bracteis parvis linearibus deciduis, calycis parvi 5-partiti segmentis lanceolatis, corollae cylindricae calyce multoties longioris lobis brevibus aestivatione valvatis intus et marginibus breviter tomentellis, filamentis apice liberis corolla fere sequilongis, untheris parvis ovato-rotundatis post dehiscentiam peltatim affixis, ovario ovoideo in stylum gracilem attenuato cum stylo parce pilosulo, stigmate peltato-discoideo, ovulis indefinitis.

HAB. Peru, Tarapoto, by rocky streams, *Spruce* (So. 4,940).

Arbor 40-pedalis, ramosa, ramulis teretibus glabris novellis parce tomentellis. *Folia* 6-8 poll, longa, 2½-2¾ poll, lata; petiolus ¾-¾ poll, longus. *Flores* * albi, odorati/ 2-2½ lin. longi.

The only specimens of this interesting species in the Kew Herbarium are the original examples collected by Mr. Spruce in 1857, and first described by Mr. Bentham in the 'Genera Plantarum.' * From the same locality Mr. Spruce sent specimens of a form of the same with rather narrower leaves, 1-2 inches broad.—D. OLIVER.

Fig. 1. Flower. 2. Calyx and pistil. 3. Corolla, laid open. 4. Stamen, Lack and front. 5, Anther, after detumescence. 6. Transverse section of ovary. *Ail. enhirgid.*



M.S. del. et lith.

Strombosia pustulata, Oliv.

PLATE 2299.

STROMBOSIA PUSTULATA, Oliv.

OLACINEÆ. Tribe OLACEJ.

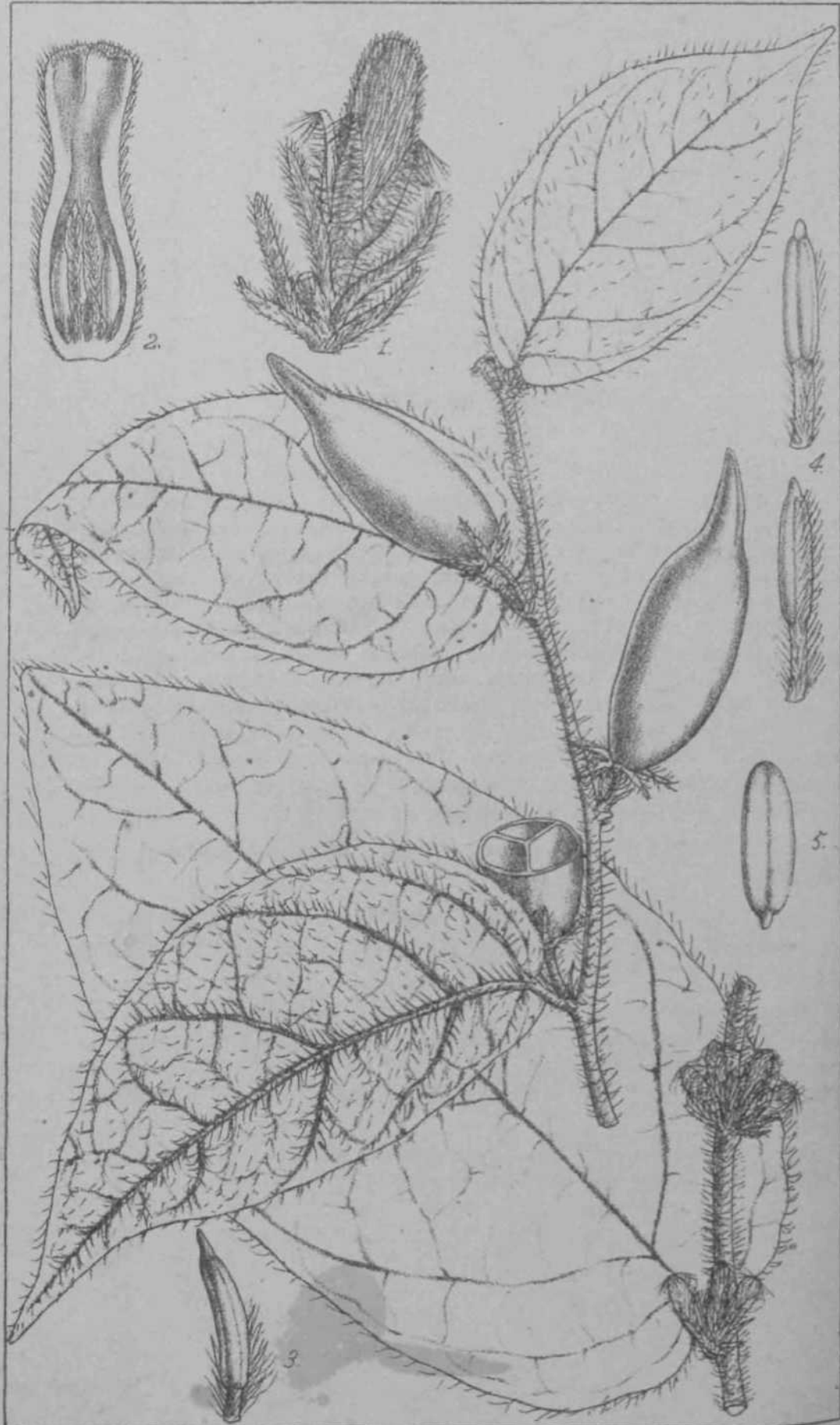
S. pustulata, Oliv. (*sp. nov.*); glaberrima, ramulis teretibus, foliis petiolatis oblongo* v. ovali*ellipticis breviter acuminatis scepè obtusiusculis costa in mucronem terminante supra (sub lente) minute pustulatis nervis inconspicuis, subtus nervis lateralibus utrinque 4-6 leviter prominentibus, cymis axillaribus sessilibus petiolis æquilongis, floribus pedicellatis, pedicel 1 is bracteolatis bracteolis parvis rotundatis, sepalis parvis late ovatis obtusis, petalis lineari-oblongis supra medium recurvis margine et facie interiori apicem versus pilosulis, staminibus petalis adnatis et fere sequilongis, ovario apice carnosio libero ovoideo in stylum staminibus sequilongum abrupte angustato, cavitate ovulifera infera, fructibus subglobosis lobis calycinis marcidis apice coronatis.

HAB. West Tropical Africa, near Lagos, *Rowland*; Sierra Leone Boundary Commission, near Kambia, *Scott-Elliot* (No. 4,733).

Folia 3[^]-4 poll, longa, 1[^]-2 poll lata, subcoriacea; petiolus <fo poll, longus. *Fructus* £-£ poll. diam.

The only other described Tropical African Olacinea ascribed (with a ?) to *Strombosia* in the Kew Herbarium is *S. grandifolia*, Hook, f., of which we have no fruiting specimens. The leaves are much longer (5-8 inches long) than in *S. pustulata*, the lateral nerves conspicuous above and below, with approximately parallel transverse veins, and there is no trace of the minute pustuliform spots on the upper surface, readily found under a lens in *S. pustulata* due probably to moulding of the dry tissues of the leaf over cystolithic concretions.—D. OLIVER.

Fig. 1. Portion of leaf, showing upper surface. 2. Flower. 3. Petal and antiposed stamen. 4. Anther, from back. 5. Pistil. 6. Longitudinal section of pistil. 7. Seed. 8. Vertical section of same. *Excepting fig. 7, enlarged.*



MSde^etlrh.

Diospyros Barteri, Hiern.

PLATE 2300.

DIOSPYROS BARTEBI, *Hiern*.

EBENACEJ.

D. Barteri, *Hiern, Monog. Ebenaceat*, 187; ramulis divaricatis teretibus patentim hispidis tandem glabratis, foliis breviter ovato-oblongis v. -ellipticis acute v. obtuse acuminatis basi cordatis supra glabratis v. parcissime setosis nervis depressis subtus praecipue in costa nervisque primariis setoso-hispidis, floribus <\$ axillaribus in fasciculis subsessilibus paucifloris ferrugineo-hispidis dispositis, pedicellis brevibus, bracteis parvis lineari-lanceolatis, calycis 4-partiti segmentis lanceolatis intus glabris corolla brevioribus, corollae tubo crassiusculo intus glabro extus inferne tomentello superne setoso-hispido, staminibus circ. 12 setosis antheris lineari-lanceolatis, floribus ? solitariis pedicellatis, fructibus ovali-oblongis apice in rostrum productis di-trispermis, seminibus oblongis piano-con vexis v. trigonis, albumine corneo aequabili.

HAB. West Tropical Africa, Lagos, *Barter*; Western Lagos, *Rowland*.

Frutex {*fide* Barter), ramulis gracilibus. *Folia* membranacea, 3-5 poll, longa, 1½-2[^] poll lata; petiolus 1-2 lin. longus. *Fructus* 1½ poll, longus. *Semen* f poll, longum.

Excellent specimens in fruit, with male flowers in bud, of this remarkable *Diospyros*, recently sent to Kew by Dr. Rowland, enable us to give a satisfactory figure. Mr. Hiern had but a fragment, with ' a single fruit, at his disposal for the description given in his Monograph. —D. OLIVER.

Fig. Detached flower and bracts. 2. Longitudinal section of <? flower. 3 and 4. Stamens; anther, back and front view. 5. Embryo. *All enlarged.*