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C.//J.

ICONES PLANTARUM;

OR

FIGURES,

WITH

BRIEF DESCRIPTIVE CHARACTERS AND REMARKS,

or

NEW OR RARE PLANTS

SELECTED FROM THE AUTHOR'S HERBARIUM.

BY SIR WILLIAM JACKSON HOOKER, K.H.,

LL.D., F.R.A. AND F.L.S.

VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE LINNÆAN SOCIETY,

MEMBER OF THE IMP. ACAD. NAT. CUR., STC., BTC, ETC.

HONORARY MEMBER OF THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY, OF THE ROYAL MEDICAL AND
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AND

DIRECTOR OF THE ROYAL BOTANICAL GARDENS, KEW.

VOL. IV. NEW SERIES,

OR VOL. VIII. OF THE ENTIRE WORK.

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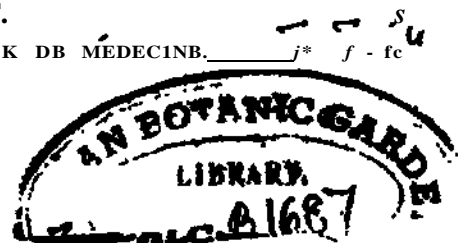
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(OR VOL. VIII. OF THE ENTIRE WORK;)

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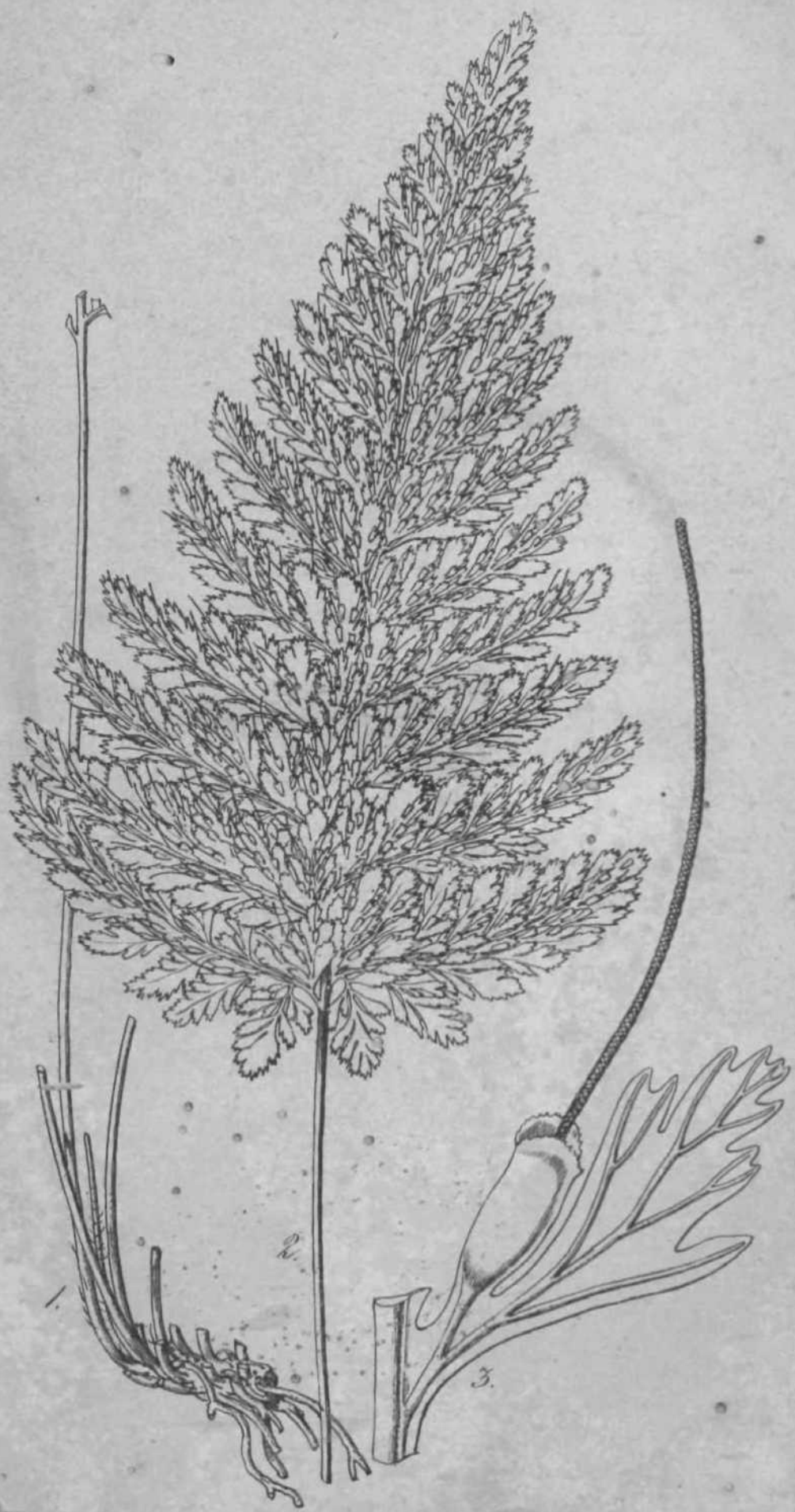
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TAB. DCCI.

TRIGHOMANES ELONGATUM. A. Cunn.

Cespitosum erectum rigidum atro-viride, frondibus ovatis bi-pinnatis, pinnulis arete approximatis imbricatis oblongo-cuneatis iriciso-pinnatifidis, segmentis brevibus acutis srepe bifidis, involucris copiosissimis supra-axiHaribus in pinnularum sinubus cylindtetceis liberis basi attenuatis, ore integro, vix patente subbilabiato, receptaculis exsertis longissimis curvatis, stipite rachique teretibus ubique glabris.

Trichomanes elongatum. A. Cunn. *Nov. Zel. in Hook. Comp. Bot. Mag.* 2, p. 868; *Hook. Sp. Fil.* 1, p. 134.

HAD. New Zealand, Northern Island. A. Ounninpham. Colenso, J. D. Hooker, and others.

Perhaps it is not correct to speak of this as an erectgrowing Pern. The frond seems to be decurved, probably pendent, from the face of rocks, thus* presenting to view the under-side, which is most copiously studded with fructifications, and the remarkably elongated (and also curved) receptacles, whence the name *Tr. elongatum* was given to it by its original discoverer. It evidently belongs to the same group as *SV rigidum*, Sw.; and though truly distinct, the two plaMts are more easily discriminated by the eye than by words.

Fig. 1. Stipites, ,lo show¹ their aggregate or tufted mode of growth. / . 2. Frond? / . 3. Portiorf of a fertile pinda :—*magnified.*

TAB. DCCII.

TRICHOMANES GIG ANTE UM. *Bory et Willd.*

Cespitosum ? erectum elongatum, frondibus late obovato-lanceolatis bipinnatis, pinnis primariis distantibus lanceolatis acuminatis elongatis, secundariis (pinnulisve) ovatis, infimis superioribus rachi appressis subtripinnatifidis, segmentis linearibus obtusis, involucris supra-axillaribus subcylindraceis liberis paululum alatis, ore integro subpatente, rachi terete supra canaliculata immarginata stipiteque terete pilosis, pilis nullis sparsis fuscis.

Trichomanes giganteum. *Bory in WUld. v. 5, p. 514; Hook. Sp. Pl. p. 137-*

T. Mauritianum. *Flugge mss. (Willd)*

HAB. Isle of Bourbon. *Bory, Carmichael.*

My specimen of this is from Captain Carmichael 5 and it wants the lower part of the stipes, so that I am ignorant of the nature of its root. The frond is fourteen inches long (much larger than Willdenow describes it), dark brown, flaccid, truly bipinnate; the ultimate segments and involucres as in *T. strictum*, Menz. (Hook, and Grev. Ic. Fil. 1.122), but the former are more compoundly divided and more flaccid.

Fig. 1. Upper portion of a frond. / 2. Apex of the same frond; *nat.size.* / 3. Segment with involucre:—*magnified.*



TAB. DCCIII.

TRIGHOMANES POLYANTHOS. *Hook.*

Cespitosum elatum rigidum, frondibus oblongis v. ovato-lanceolatis attenuatis inferne pinnatis, pinnis lanceolatis horizontaliter patentibus subfalcato-decurvis bi-tripinnatifidis, segmentis lineari-cbtusis, involucris supra-axillaribus copiosis magnis liberis campanulatis superne praeipue tenuissime membranaceis, ore patente, receptaculis brevissimis omnino inclusis, stipite rachique tenui-marginata subrobustis scabris subhispidisqu[^].

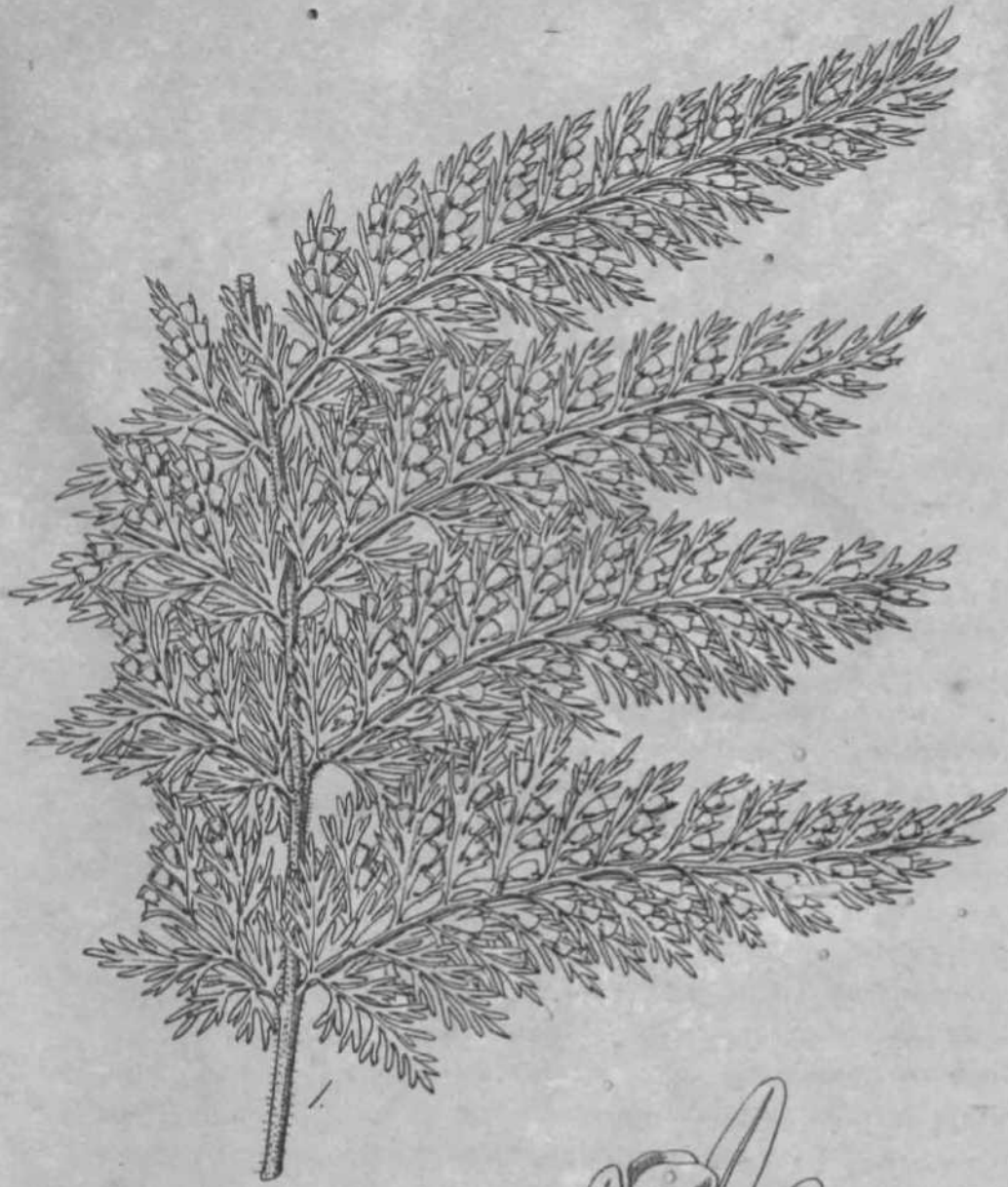
Trichomanes polyanthos. Hook Sp. Fil. 1, p. 138.

Hymenophyllum polyanthos. Hook, in Nightingale's Oceanic Sketches, App. p. 132 (not Sw.)

H A B. Pacific" Islands. *Sir Thomas Nightingale.*

Stipes 3-4 or 5 inches long, very stout, relatively to other species of the genus, as is also the rachis. Frond 1 foot high, 4-5 inches broad, very remarkable in the nature of its involucre, which are quite unlike any others, large, exactly campanulate, glossy, membranaceous, especially the upper pellucid half, in texture and form more resembling those of *Hymenophyllum* than *Trichomanes*, but they cannot be said to be 2-valved. The receptacles are also entirely, and in every instance, included within the involucre.

Fig. 1. Lower portion of a frond ; nat. size. f. 2. Fertile segments. 1. 3. Involucre -.—magnified.



TAR. DCCIV.

TRICHOMANES SMITHII.

Caespitosum erectum subflaccidum, frondibus gracillimis lanceolatis pinnatis, pinnis inferioribus remotis brevibus superioribus approximatis omnibus subpalmato-multifidis, segmentis elongatis remotis patentibus ultimis magis elongatis, cellulis magnis linari-elongatis transversis in lineas latas seu maculas elongatas longitudinales obliquas dispositis, ad margines solummodo cellulis subquadratis, involucris supra-axillaribus in laciniis brevibus terminalibus anguste urceolatis coriaceis brunneis inferne alatis, ore patente, stipite filiformi subhirsuto demum glabro.

Trichomanes Smithii. *Hook. Sp. Fil. I, p. 188.*

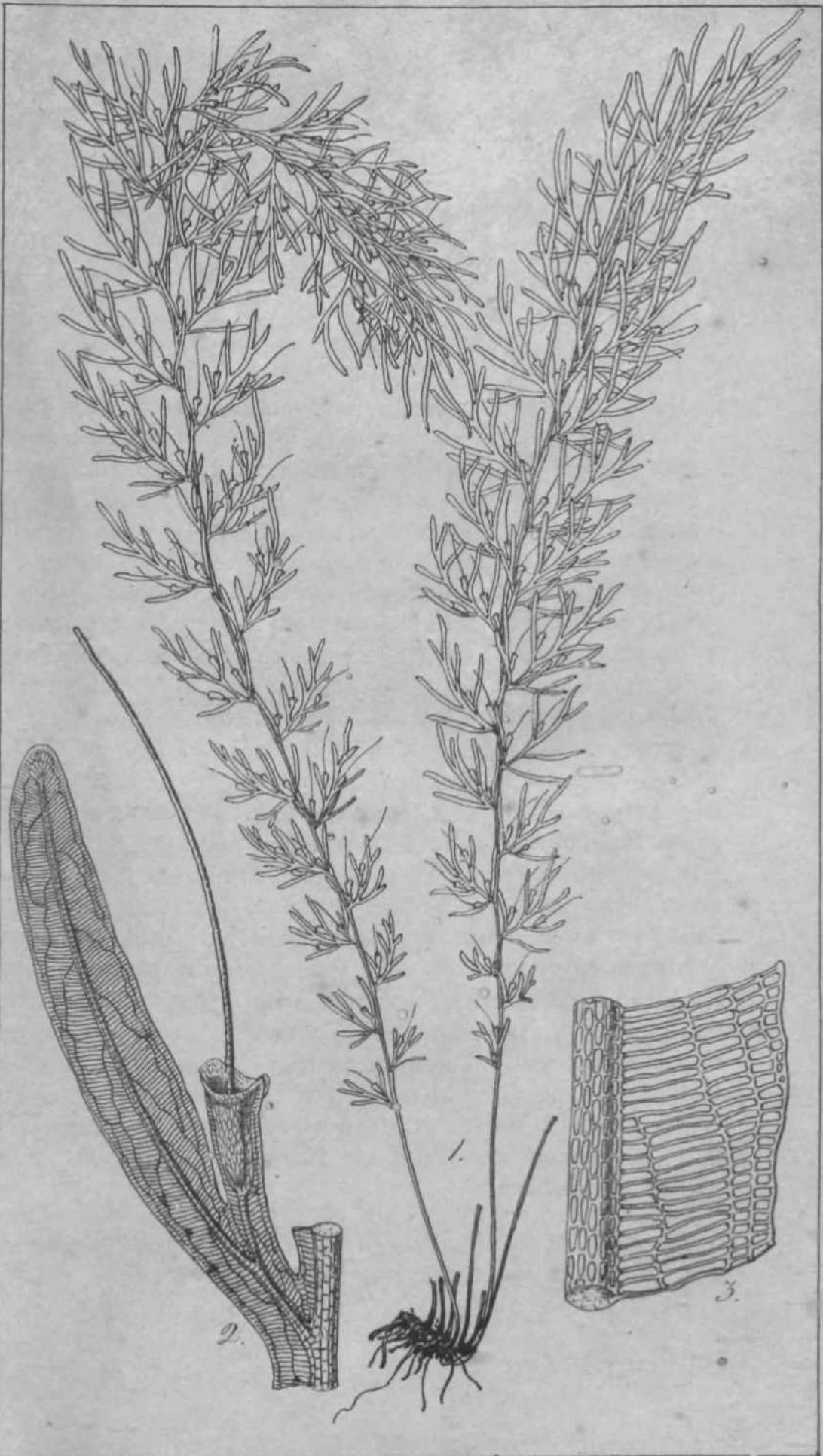
Trichomanes angustatum. *J. Sm. En. Fil. Philipp. in Hook. Journ. Linn. v. 3, p. 417 (not Carm).*

Abrodictyum Cumingii. *Presl, Hymenoph. p. 20, tab. 7.*

HAB. Philippine Islands. *Owning, n. 208 and 358.*

Stipes slender, dark-brown or black, 1-3 inches high, sometimes slightly crisped. Fronds scarcely a span long, extremely delicate; lower pinnae gradually becoming smaller, remote, bearing however sori, with a few short narrow segments, divided from the very base, and spreading; upper ones much larger, more crowded, the segments also rather broader and more elongated, especially the ultimate ones. The cellular texture of this is quite peculiar, so far as I know, among the *Hymenophyllaceae*, and is best understood by our magnified figures. It is so remarkable that Presl has therefrom constituted a new genus, *Abrodictyum*.

Fig. 1. Plant; nat. size. f. 2. Fertile segment; magnified, f. 3. Portion of the same, more highly magnified.



TAB. DCCV.

TRICHOMANES MELANORHIZON. *Hook.*

Caudice repente radicibusque ramosis numerosis densissime nigro-tomentosis, frondibus brevibus, ovatis subsessilibus pinnatis, pinnis bipinnatifidis, segmentis anguste linearibus acutis glabris, involucris in axillis segmentorum superiorum urceolato-cylindræis subimmersis, ore bilabiato, labiis semiorbicularibus, receptaculo longis exserto.

Trichomanes melanorhizon. *Hook. Sp. Fth l, p. 140.*

T. bilingue. *l. Sm. En. Hl. Philipp. in Hook. Bot. Journ. v. 3, p. 41*] (*not Hook.*)

HAB. Leyte, Philippine Islands. *Cuming, n. 316.*

Caudex and the short but copious*, branching, fibrous roots quite velvety with black woolly hairs. Stipes scarcely \ an inch long. Fronds 3 inches. Pinnæ rather distant, sometimes opposite, very slightly decurrent. Rachis terete. Segments narrow. Involucres confined to three or four of the ultimate segments; the mouth, with 2 rather distinct lips, very obtuse, but otherwise somewhat resembling those of *T. Filicula*, fiery (*T. bilabiatum, Nees*), from which however in other respects the plant is evidently different.

Fig. 1. Plant nat. size. f. 2. Portion of a fertile pinna:—magnified.



TAB. DCCVI.

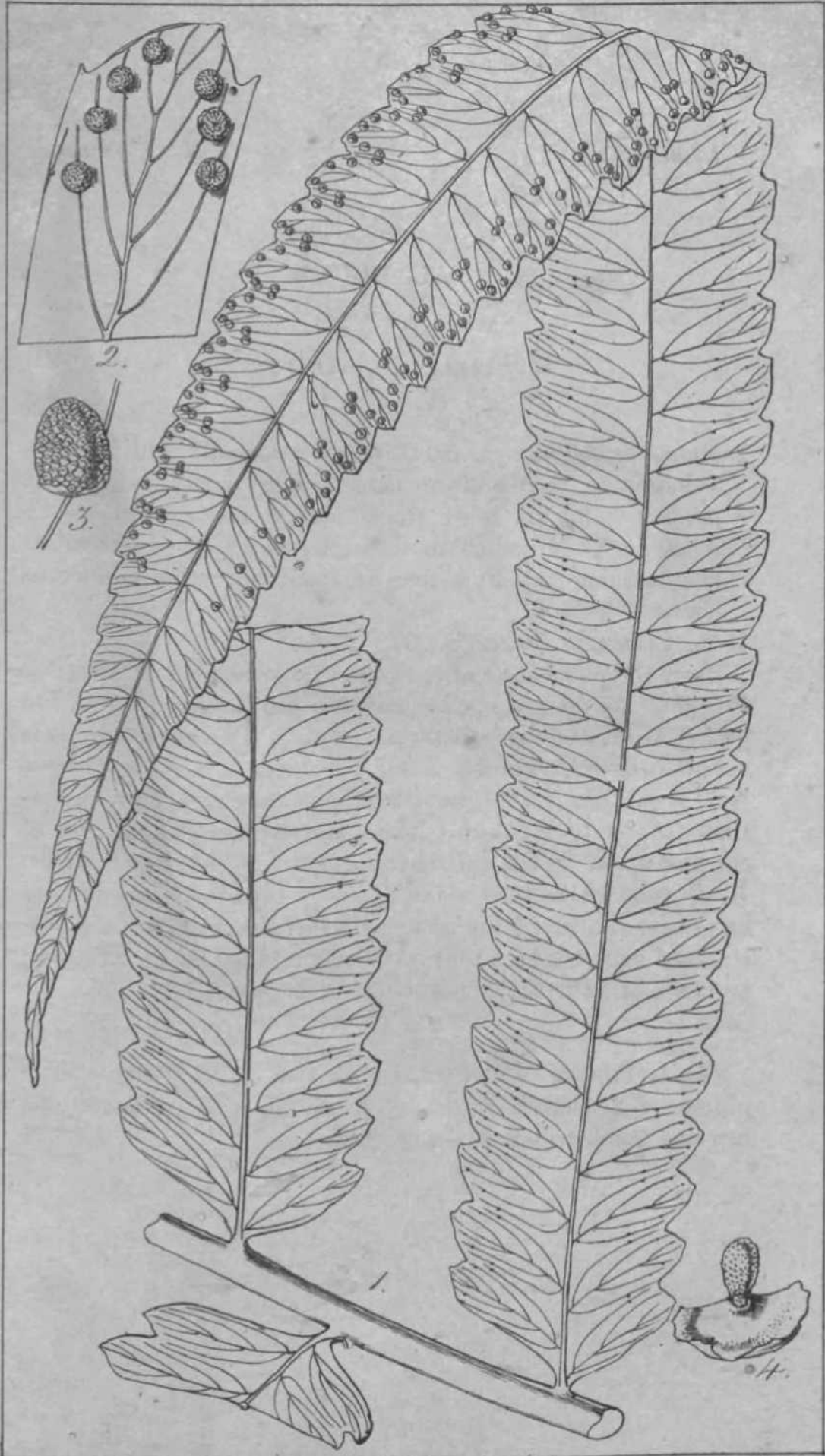
HEMITKLIA LINDENI. *Hook.*

Inermis, frondibus pinnatis, pinnis elongatis ensiformibus acuminatis basi oblique cuneatis sessilibus marginibus pinnatifido-lobatis lobis triangularibus acutis, soris pluri-serialibus sseu 'inordinatim dispositis marginem versus totam longitudinem pinnarum fere occupantibus, venulis omnibus liberis.

H A B. Caraccas. *linden*, n. 663.

Since the publication of the genus *Hemitelia*, in our "Species Filicum" the present one has come to our knowledge in a late packet of Mr. Linden's Caraccas plants. Its nearest affinity is assuredly v[^]th *H. speciosa*, Kaulf. (*Cyathea*, *H. B. K.*) and of our Sp.Fil. p. 28, t. 13, B.; but it will be at once recognized as distinct from it by the deeply-lobed, almost pinnatifid, margins of the pinner and by the different appearance of the fructifications. In *H. speciosa*, as seen in the figure just quoted, the sori form an almost continued line at a slight distance from the crenato-sinuated margin; here they constitute a broad band, occupying almost one half of the portion between the margin and the costa.

Fig. 1. Portion of a frond; *nat. size.* /• 2. Portion of a pinna. /• 3. Perfect sorus. /• 4. Sorus with involucre, the capsules being removed:—*magnified.*



Imrayatue.

N. O. Malvaceae.

TABS. DCCVII, DCCVIII.

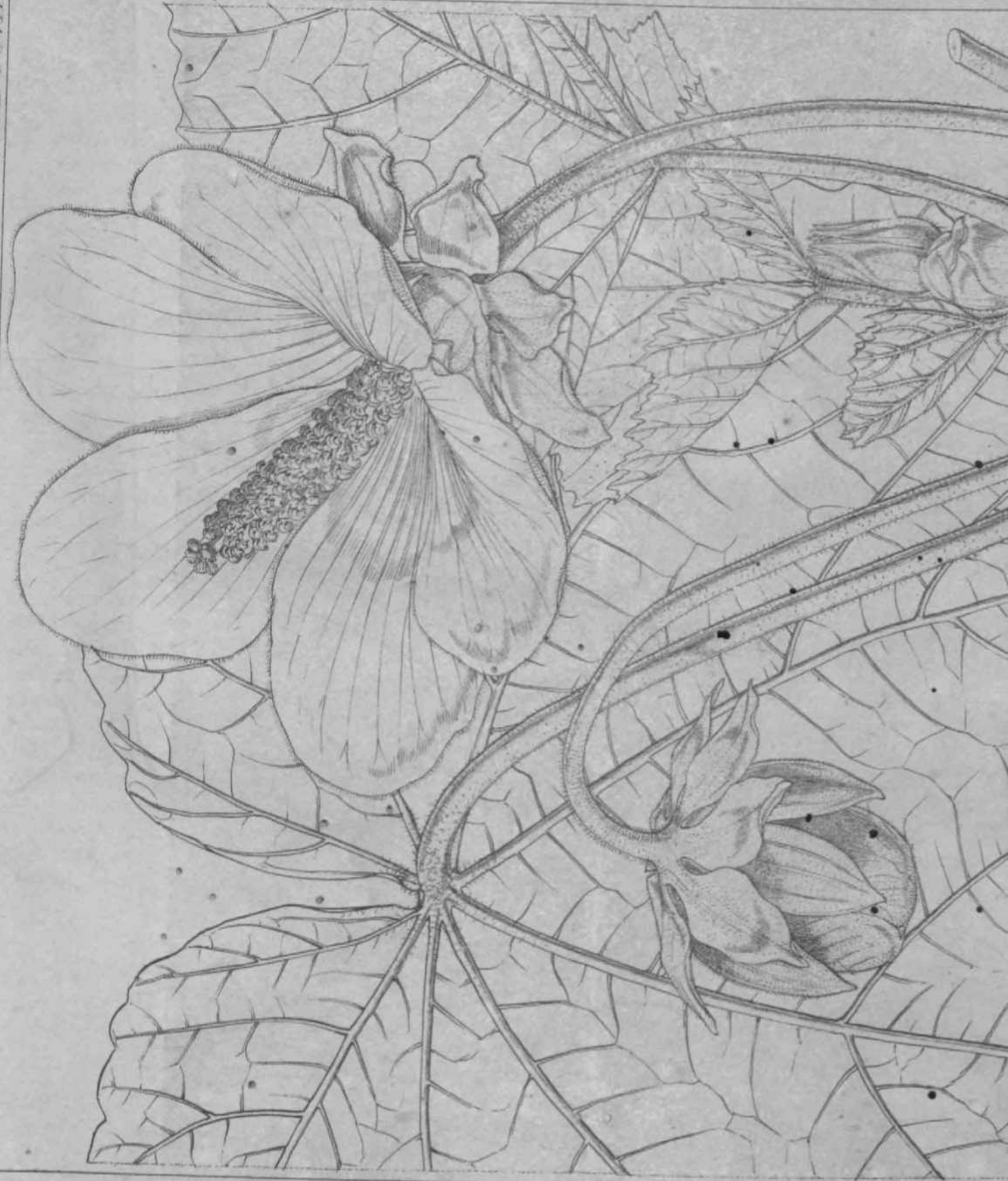
HIBISCUS (ABELMOSCUS) TULIP[^]FLORUS. *Hook.*

Arboreus, ramis pubescentibus, foliis amplis profunde cordatis angulato-5-lobis subseptemnerviis, stipulis amplis rotundatis deciduis, pedunculis solitariis axillaribus unifloris petioli longitudine, involucri 7-8-phyllifoliolis ovatis patentibus undulatis, calyce profunde 5-lobis lobis ovatis acutis 3-nerviis erectis, flore specioso, petalis obovato-rotundatis striatis sericeo-pubescentibus, staminibus in tubum valde elongatum congestis, stigmate 5-lobis lobis globosis velutinis.

HAB. Island of Dominica, West Indies. *Dr. Imray, n. 251.*

This is 'olie of the finest species of *Hibiscus* that has come under my observation; nor have I ever seen it except in the collections of my friend Dr. Imray from Dominica. It is remarkable in the large size of the leaves and stipules and flowers, which latter are solitary on long and thickened, very downy peduncles. The involucre consists of 7-8 nearly ovate, spreading, downy, waved leaflets. The calyx is almost campanulate, deeply 5-lobed, almost 5-partite; the lobes ovate, acute, 3-nerved. Petals large, spreading, rose-colour. Column of stamens exceedingly long, tubular. Style a little longer than the staminal tube, terminated by five obtuse, rounded, velvety lobes.

Tab. DCCVII. DCCVIII.



TAB. DCCIX.

HOSTMANNIA ELVASIOIDES. *Planck.*

CHAR. GEN. *Calyx* 3- ssepius 4-phyllus, foliolis coloratis, concavis, aestivatione imbricatis, post anthesin reflexis, persistentibus*. *Petala* 4-6 (in eodem specim.) anguste obovata, sepalis paulo longiora. *Stamina* 18-22, hypogyna; *filamentis* persistentibus, *antheris* apice biporosis, cftducis. *Ovarium* simplex (non gynobasicum!) biloculare! *Ovulum* in loculo quoque unicum, anatropum, resupinato-suspensum (ut in *Euonymis* quibusdam). *Stylos* terminalis, simplex, apice brevissime bidentatus. *Fructus*.... —Frutex? *glaberrimus*; foliis *attends*, *petiolatis*, *ellipticis*, *acuminatis*, *marginibus revolutis*, *integerrimis*, *chartaceis*, *nitidis*, *venulis transversis pulchre striatis*, • *stipulis in unicam intra axillarem bidentatam coalitis*; *paniculis ramos foliatis terminantibus*; *floribus pedicellatis*, *aureis*; *bracteolis scariosis acutissimis paniculae ramos et pedicellos stipantibus*.

Hostmannia elvasioides, *Planck.*

HAB. Prope Surinam leg. Dr. *Hostmann*, cui genus merito dicatum.

The genus I have now described is remarkable for combining in itself alone all the characters which appertain in detail to the other genera of the family. In habit, inflorescence, and the ovary not gynobasic, it resembles *Elvasia*, and like it has the mode of growth of *Gomphia*; while the variable number of floral parts, the indefinite stamina, the persistent nature of the filaments, and the precocious fall of the anthers, are points in common with the true *Ochnm*. Lastly, one character is peculiar to this genus among the *Ochnaceae*, the 2-celled ovary, in which the ovules appear to be suspended, though they are in fact normally ascending ovules, which, finding no space for development except towards the base of the cell, assume the resupinate position first noticed by Mr. Robert Brown among the ovules of certain *Enonymi* and which I have myself remarked in the *Lauras nobilis*. In these different instances the raphe of the ovule, instead of looking towards the placenta, as usual in mono-spermous cells, is on the contrary turned in an inverse direction. If we imagine these ovules set up again, they will be in their normal position, with the raphe facing the placenta. And what we see might have been the case with the ovary of *Hostmannia*, is what nature has realized in the gynobasic ovaries of *Ochna* and *Gomphia*, where the ovules are permitted to assume an ascending posture. / *E. Planchon.*

Fig. 1. Flower. / *2.* Stamen, / *3.* Pistil. / *4.* Vertical section of the ovary, / *5.* Transverse section of ditto :—*magnified.*



WaUichiarue.

N. O. Terebinthacea.

TAB. DCCX.

PHILAGONIA FRAXINIFOLIA. *Hook.*

Dioica, foliis impari-pinnatis glabris, foliolis elliptico-oblongis acuminatis subserratis basi obliquis lateralibus subsessilibus terminali sublonge petiolato, paniculis cymosis pubescentibus axillaribus terminalibusque folio brevioribus, floribus tetrameris (nunc pentameris), petalis intus sericeis.

Tetradium ? fraxinifolium. *Wall, in Herb. Hook. 1821.*

Rhus fraxinifolium ? Don, Prodr. Fl. Nep. p. 248.

HAB. Nepal *Dr. Wallich, 1821.*

My specimens of this plant are but imperfect; and I refrain from making any observations on the genus further than that the plant seems perfectly to accord with *Philagonia* of Blume, except in having the flowers sometimes pentamerous. It may be the *Rhus* above quoted of the late Mr. Don, though assuredly the style and stigma do not correspond with that genus.

Fig. 1. Female flower. / 2. Ovary, cut through transversely :—magnified.



TAB. DCCXI.

EUTHEMIS LEUCOCARPA. *Jack.*

CHAR. GEN. *Calyx* 5-phyllus, foliolis ciliatis, aestiv. quincunciali. *Petala* 5, hypogyna, foliolis calycinis alterna, cestivatione convoluta, sub anthesi patentia. *Stamina* 5, petalis alterna, rarius filamentis? sterilibus to tide m interjectis (teste Jack). *Antherm* sessiles, basifixce, subtetragonae, biloculares* apice attenuato poro unico apertse. *Ovarium* oblongum brevissime stipitatum, stylo filiformi persistente superatum^ quinqueloculare, marginibus carpellorum introflexis, versus axim fructus con-
tiguus, non coadunatis. *Ovula* in loculo quoque 1-2 anatropa, juxta angulum internum lateraliter septis inserta, suspensa. *Bacca* farinoso-pulposa, pentapyrena; pyrenis fibrosis, monospermis. *Semina* inversa, albuminosa, embryo fere longitudine seminis; radícula supera, cotyledonibus longiore.—
Frutices *Indici*; foliis alternis, pulcherrime stHato-venulosis, petiolo dilatato semi-amplexicauli ;*stipulis lateralibus ciliatis, caducis; racemis simplicities vel basi ramosis, terminalibus, demum rami evolutione oppositifoliis ; floribus numerosis, roseo-albUy pedicellis plerumque geminatis, bast bractea bracteolisque duabus svffultis.—*Species* 2, in.sylvis Singaporensibus; Insula Penang et penins. Malaccens. observatcB.

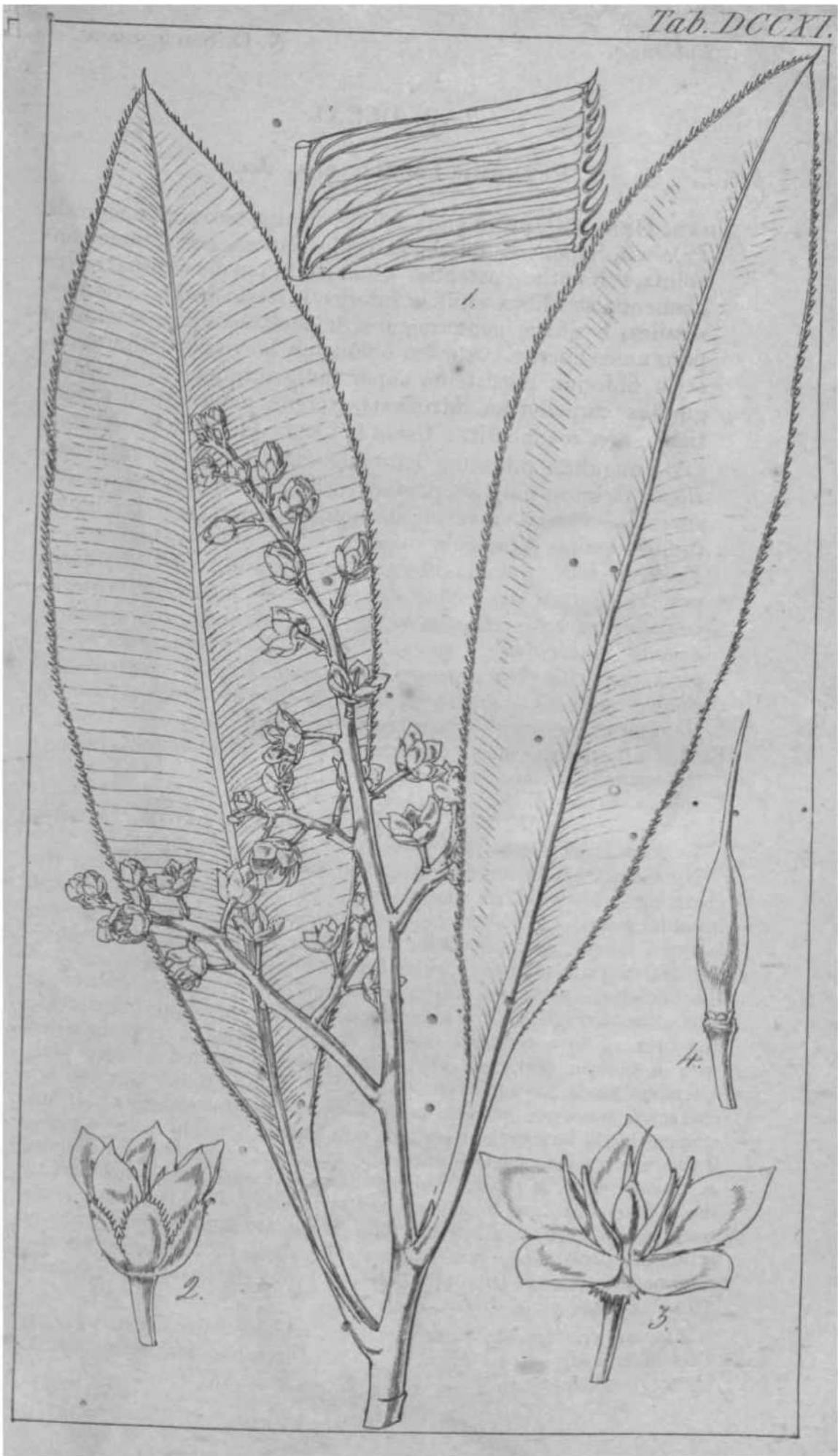
Euthemis leucocarpa; foliis lanceolatis pulchre spinuloso-serratis, racemia basi ramosis, baccis niveis globosis.

Euthemis leucocarpa. *Jack*, in *Hook. Bot. Misc. v. 2, p. 69.*

HAB. Singapore (*W. Jack.*) et Mont. Ophir penins. Malaccensis, *Lobb*. in *Herb. Hook.*

No analogy can be more striking than that which exists between the charming shrubs which compose the group of *Sauvagesiea* and the present beautiful genus. The alternate, firm, shining, ciliated or cartilaginous-serrated foliage, petioles dilated at the base and accompanied by hairy stipules, corymbs of flowers which become lateral by the development of the branches, sepals generally coloured and ciliated, petals twisted in aestivation, tetragonous and a'liost sessile anthers nearly or quite sessile and opening by a terminal pore, a shortly stipitate ovary surmounted with a filiform persistent style, anatropous suspended ovules, perispermous seeds having a straight embryo in the axis ; all these are characters possessed in common by *Euthemis* and *Luxemburgia*. If the stamens in the latter genus are indefinite and collected in a single mass, if the cells are incomplete towards the upper part and only to the number of three, finally, if the fruit is capsular and many-seeded, the first of these characters is a deviation from symmetry, of which there is no trace in *Sauvagesiete*. *Euthemis*, with its definite stamens symmetrically arranged, occasionally presenting a few sterile filaments, forms the intermediate passage from the true *Sauvagesicte* to the slightly abnormal, genus *Luxemburgia*.—*J. E. Planchon.*

TAB. DCCXI. Branch, from which (he stipules have fallen. *Fig. 1.* Part of a leaf. / . 2. Flower. / . 3. The same, laid open. / . 4. Ovary :—all *magnified.*



TAB. DCCXII.

GOMPHIA SUMATRANA. *Jack.*

Glaberrima, foliis obovato-lanceolatis chartaceo-membranaceis nitidissimis, ab apice infra medium denticulatis, venulis pro-rainulis utrinque in nervos 2 conspicuos margini folii parallelis confluentibus, stipulis intrapetiolaribus deciduis, paniculis terminalibus, alabastris ovatis.

Gomphia Sumatrana. *Jack, Malay. PL in Hook. Bot. Misc. v. 2, p. 77* (^{non} *Wall. cat. n. 2803 cujus spec, in Herb. Hook, ad Gomph. angustifolium Vahl, referendum videtur*).

HAB. In Insul. Suma'ra, *Jack*, et in Herb. Hook.

The elegant plant here figured approaches very closely the *Gomphia angustifolia*, Vahl, to which Messrs. Wight and Arnott refer, as mere synonyms, the 6. *Malabarica*, and *G. Zeylanica*, of De Candolle, and¹ even the *Walpera* of Gsertner. A careful comparison of the Malayan species with the *G. angustifolia* of Ceylon, removes however all doubt from my mind of their specific distinctness. The leaves of the former are sufficient to distinguish it; they are broad, and both firm and delicate, and the transverse veinlets which mark their glossy surface run together on each side in a line parallel to the margins, and very clearly defined. The foliage in *Gomphia angustifolia* is much smaller, closer set on the branches, more coriaceous, and the little transverse veins are delicate, numerous, and with hardly perceptible, marginal nerves. In the Sumatran species, the panicle is elongated and the buds ovoid; in the other, the panicle is much contracted and the buds nearly globular. These distinctions, though appearing almost too slight to be named in a specific character, are yet very evident in the specimen itself; and they seem to me adequate to mark the two species of this large and noble genus) and which banished, so to speak, from their native country, figure in the Flora of India, together with several individuals of the true genus *Ochna*.—*J. E. Planchon*.

Fig. 1. Flower. / 2. Petal. / 3. Stamen. / 4. Pistil:—*magnified*.



TAB. DCCXIII.

JAMESONIA CINNAMOMEA. *Kze.*

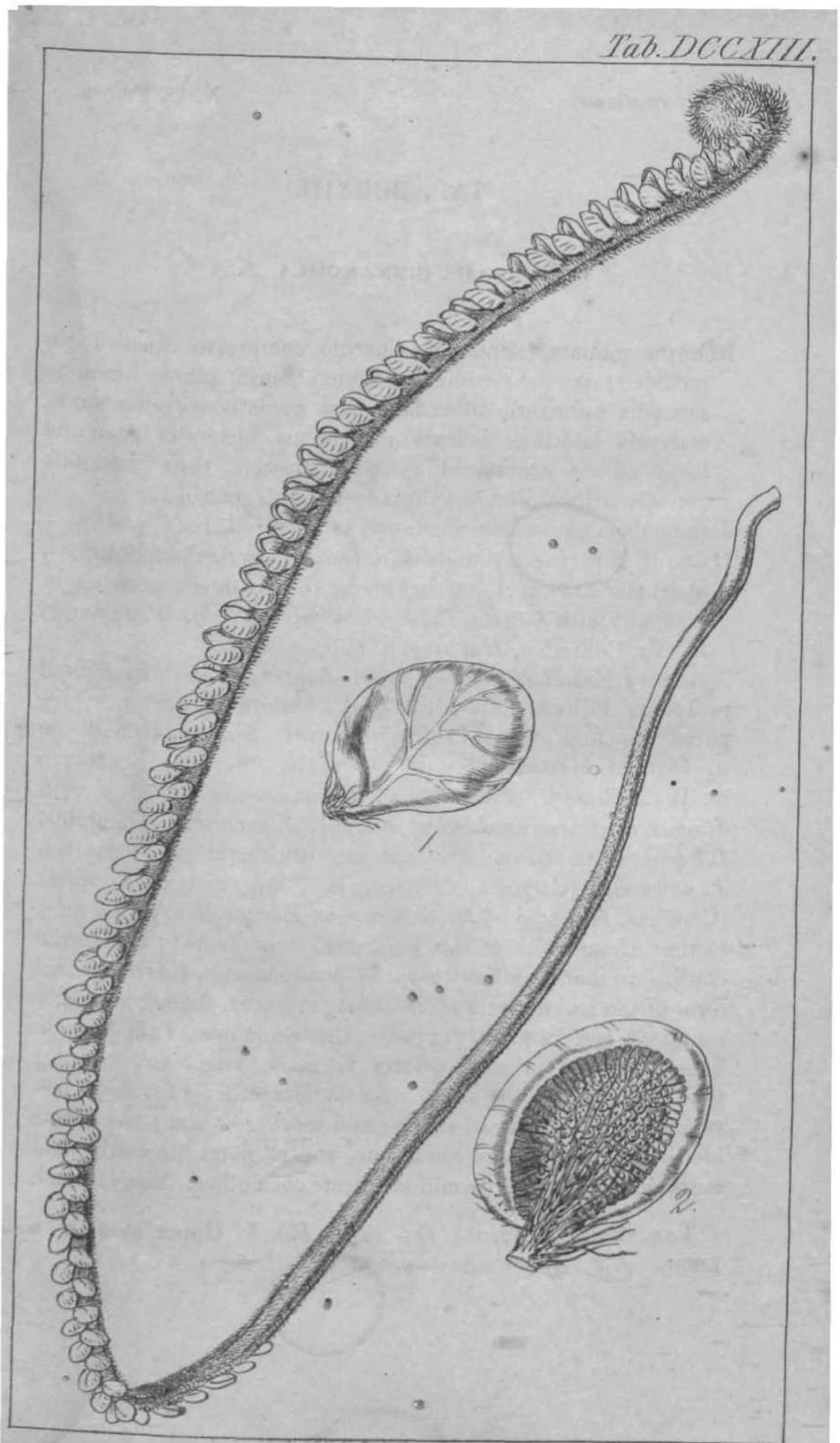
Robusta pinnata, stipite breviusculo compresso canaliculate, rachide crassa densissime ferrugineo-lanosa, pinnis omnibus secundis imbricatis rotundatis basi cordatis coriaceis supra convexis lateribus deflexis marginibus insigniter revolutis longe ciliatis costa subtus setoso-paleaceis, sors linearibus convolventibus discum subtus totum obtegentibus.

Jamesoniana cinnamomea. *Kunze, in Bot. Zeit.* 1844, p. 738.

H A S. El Equador. Abundant on the eastern flank of Cotopaxi, at an elevation of 1,400 feet above the sea-level, growing in company with *Culcita*, *Ribes frigidum*, &c. *Prof. W. Jameson*, ft. 12; *Columbia, Hartweg*, ft. 1516.

A very different species from *Jamesonia pulchra*, figured in *Icones Filicum*, tab. 178. And since our figure was prepared we find that Professor Kunze has published the n. 1516 of Hartweg's collection in the "Gazette Botanique de Berlin/" under the name of *J. cinnamomea*, together with *J. scalaris* (*Caraccas, Linden, n. 519*), *J. verticalis* (*Columbia, Hartweg*^ ft. 1504), and two species "fronde pinnata," namely, *J. paleacea* (*Caraccas, Linden, n. 505*), and *J. hispidula* (*Caraccas, Moritz, n. 72*), making six species in all. To me a further examination of this beautiful genus seems to lead to the conclusion that its affinity is with *Gymnogramma*; for the normal form of the sori appears to be oblong or linear, though generally confluent, and frequently covering the whole disc of the pinnule beneath. The present species is much larger and stouter than *J. pulchra*; the silky "wool is altogether of a deep ferruginous brown colour, shorter and more compact; the pinnee are singularly thick and coriaceous, and all point forwards, and more or less downwards, and imbricate each other. Veins forked.

TAB. Dccxiii. Plant; *nat. size.* Fig. 1. Upper side of a pinna. / 2. Under side:—*magnified.*



TAB. DCCXIV.

JUNCUS ANDICOLA. *Hook.*

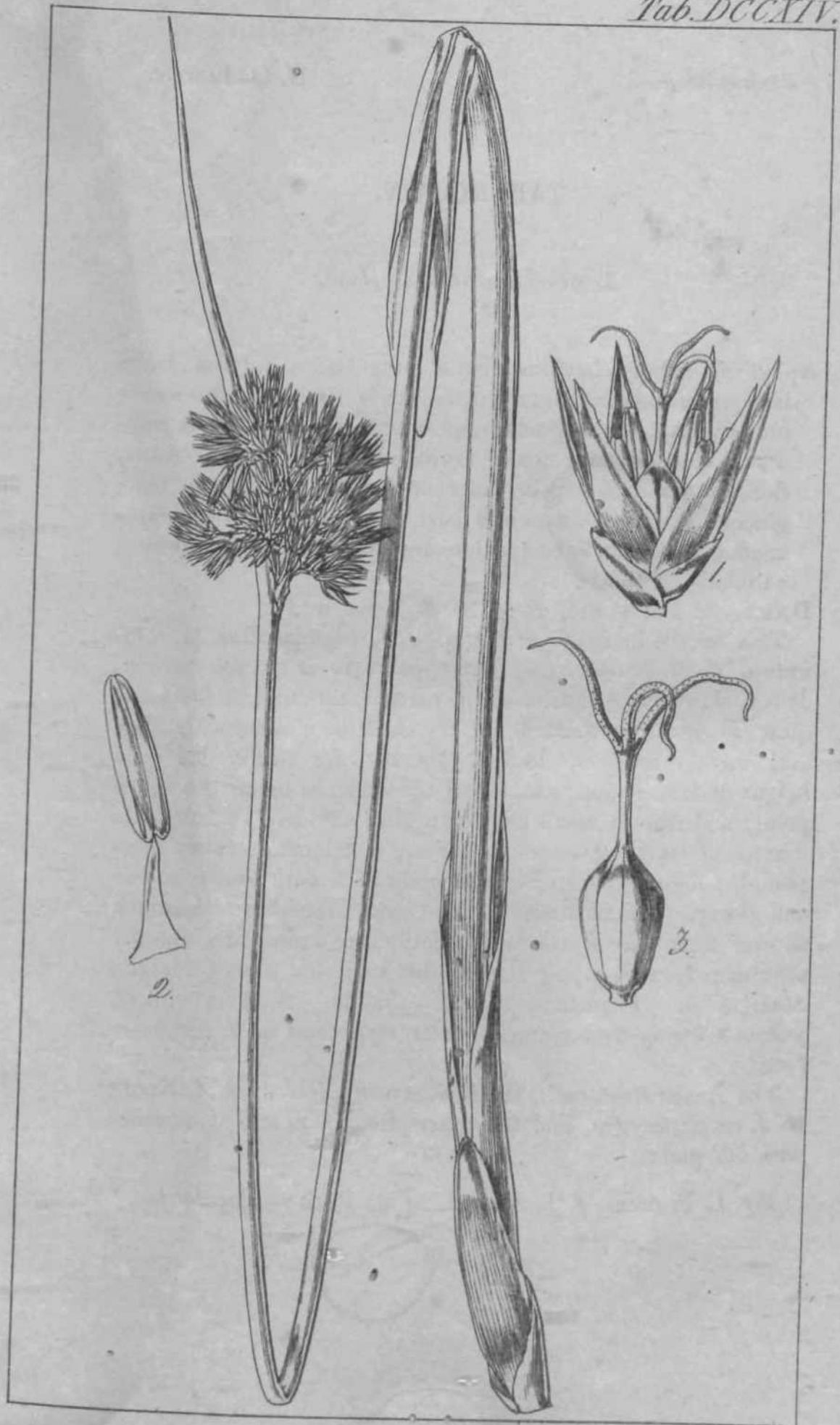
Aphyllus, culmis levis acutis pungentibus inferne longe laxaque vaginatis, vaginis cylindraceis fassis membranaceis obtusis, panícula supradecomposita subglobosa densa subsessili tota intense fusca nitida, bracteis ovatis obtusis, floribus 6-andris, sepalis lanceolatis acuminatis dorso margineque pallidis, filamentis basi dilatatis, ovario obovato-trigono in stylum subsequens longum attenuate, stigmatibus 3 subulatis papillois.

HAB. Andes of Quito. *Prof. W. Jameson, n. 51.*

This has the habit of our European *J. conglomeratus*, (*J. communis*, *E. Mey. and Kth.*), but appears to me truly distinct. It is a shorter and stouter plant, particularly stout at the base, quite smooth (not striated) on the surface, clothed with long, lax, membranaceous, leafless sheaths, for nearly half the height from the base. At about three inches below the sharp point, and from a small cleft with a small leaf-like cuspidate bractea at its base, arises the dense, conglomerate, very compound, subglobose panicle, altogether of a dark brown colour and glossy. Ramifications clothed with ovate bracteas, much shorter than the sepals; which latter are lanceolate, sharply acuminate, with a pale line at the back and a pale margin. Stamens 6. Filaments broad, subulate. Anthers oblong, yellow. Ovary with a much longer style than in *J. conglomeratus*.

The *Juncus Bogotensis*, H. B. K. is now referred by M. Kunth to *J. conglomeratus* and the description is much at variance with our plant.

Fig. 1. Flower. 2. Stamen. 3. Pistil:—magnified.



Jamesoniace.

N. O. Filices.

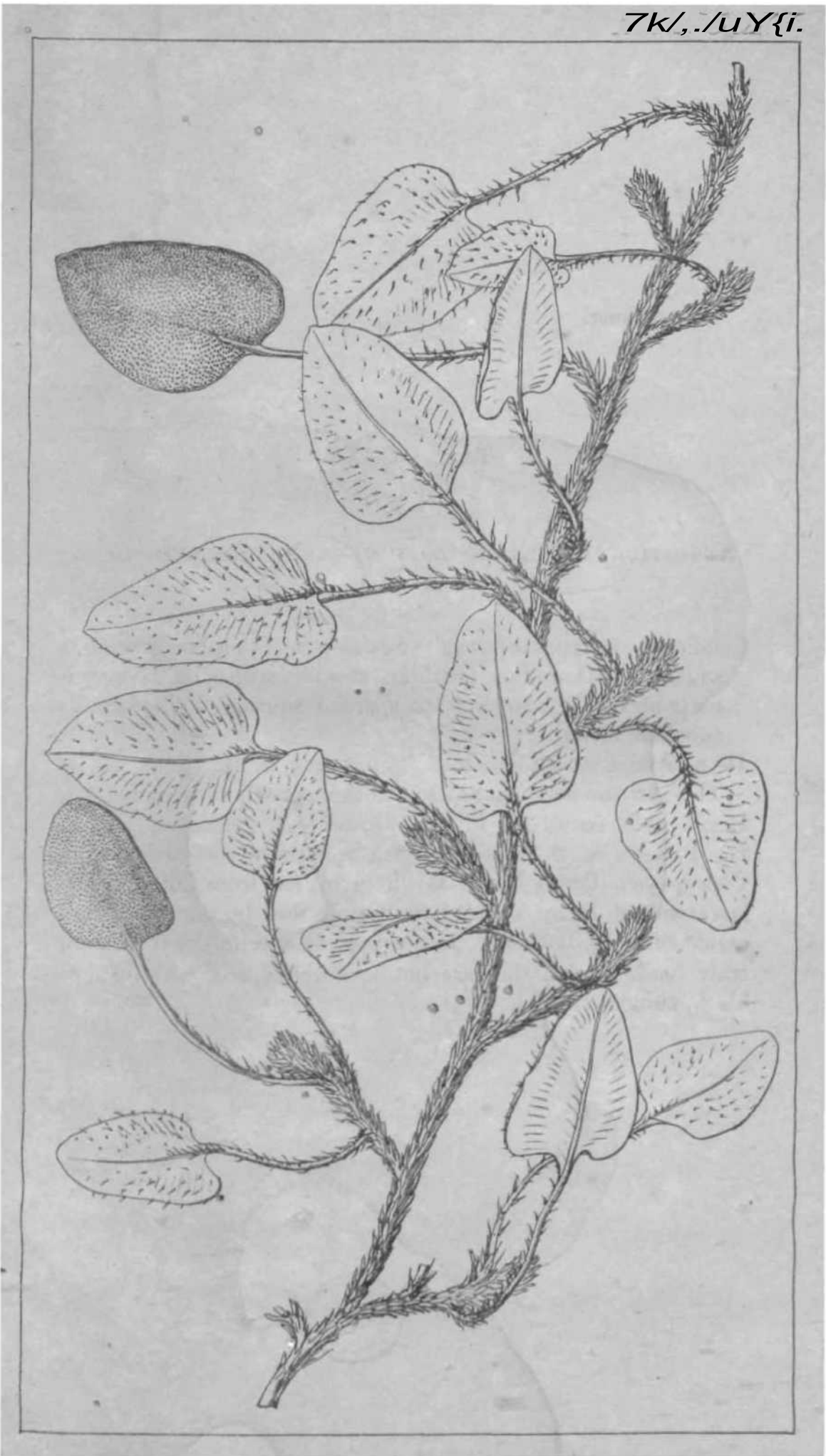
TAB. DCCXV.

ACROSTICHUM (ELAPHOGLOSSUM) CARDIOPHYLLUM. *Hook.*

Caudice longe repenteferrugineo-squamoso, stipitibus gracilibus squamosis, frondibus fertilibus sterilibusque cordatis znarginatis obtusis obscure venosis sparsim squamulatis, squamulis subulatis atris.

HAB. Andes of Quito. *Prqf. W. Jameson, n. 212.*

•This *Acrostichum* belongs to the same group with *A. ovatum*, Hook, and Grev. Ic. Fil. t. 146, and *A. squamipes*, HOOK. IG. PLANT, V. 2, TAB. CXCVII., especially the latter, from Chacapoyas, Peru; but it is distinguished from both by the larger size, different form of the fronds, and by the nature and extent of scaly clothing. In our present species the fronds are truly cordate, and they are but sparingly dotted with distant, black, subulate scales.



Jamesoniance.

N. O. Lobeliaceae.

TAB. DCCXVI.

SIPHOCAMPYLUS GIGANTBUS. *CoV*,

Pabescens, caufe ramoso, foliis elongato-lanceolatis dentatis rugosis longe acuminatis basi in petiololum brevem attenuatis subsessilibus, pedunculis axillaribus solitariis unifloris folio brevioribus, flore magno, calycis tubo turbinato laciniis lanceolato-subulatis tubo subtriplo longioribus, corolla sursum ampliata curvata superne fissa 5-loba, lobis ovato-acuminatis, columna staminea longe exserta, antheris superne praecipue villosissimis.

Siphocampylus giganteus. *Don, Diet. 3, p. 702; Be Cand. Prodr. 8 > p. 406.*

Lobelia gigantea. *Cav. Ic. vol. 6, tab. 513; H. B. K. Nov. Gen. Am. 3, p. 305.*

H A S. Andes of Quito. *Prof. W. Jameson, n. 248.*

Decandolle observes of the *Lobelia* (*Siphocampylus*) *fcetida*, H. B. K.—" *S. giganteo affinis i*" and indeed I scarcely see how they are to be distinguished. Our present plant, however, seems to be decidedly the species of Cavanilles, and is very striking, both from the length of its leaves and great size of its flowers.



TAB. DCCXVII.

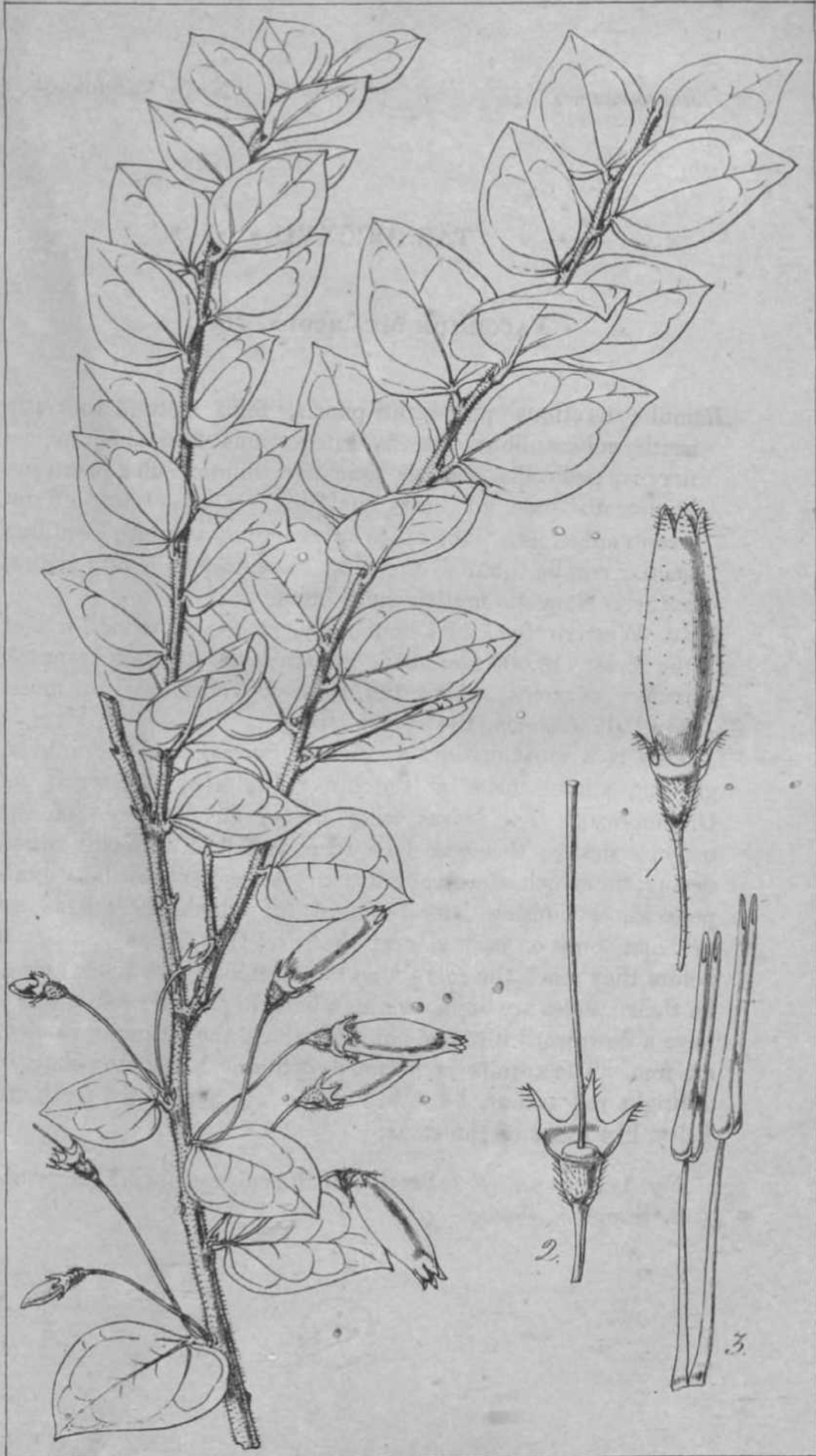
VACCINIUM MUSCICOLA. *Hook.*

Ramulis teretibus pubescenti-pilosis, foliis rotundato-ovatis acutis subsessilibus carnosissimis integerrimis basi subquinque-nerviis, pedicellis geminis gracilibus folium subaequantibus ebracteatis (nisi ad basin) unifloris, calycis tubo inferne ovario adhaerente pubescente superne libero glabro, dentibus acutis, corolla tubuloso-urceolata (coccinea) 5-dentata glabra, antheris elongatis muticis apice bifidis.

HAB. Western flank of Chimborazo, at the superior limit of the forest, 13,000 feet above the sea-level, growing from the trunks of trees, where the roots are enveloped in moss. *Prof. W. Jameson*, 1844 (very rare).

This is a most distinct species of *Puccinium*, an epiphyte, growing among moss at the upper limits of the forests of Chimborazo. The leaves when living, Dr. Jameson informs me, are fleshy; this occasions them to fall off so readily when drying, in which state they are not subcoriaceous but semi-pellucid, exhibiting lateral nerves (of which there are two principal ones on each side at the base) that become incurved before they reach the margin and anastomose with those above. In their areoles are copious, much branched, lesser veins, which have a downward direction, and of which the ultimate veinlets are free. The corolla is between cylindrical and urceolate, of a bright red colour, 5-toothed at the apex, and the teeth are **hairy, like those of the calyx.**

Fig. 1. Flower. / 2. Section of the calyx, showing the pistil. / 3. Stamens :—magnified.



TAB. DCCXVIII.

APHELANDRA? CARDUIFOLIA *Hook.*

Ramis teretibus spinosis, foliis alternis (!) oblongo-lanceolatis acutis brevis^m petiolatis reticulatis spinuloso-serratis supra nitidis pilosulis subtus pubescentibus venis elevatis, spica terminali foliosa, foliis floralibus reliquis similibus sed minoribus, calyce bibracteato bracteis pilosis lanceolato-subulatis pungentibus utrinque spina solitaria, sepalis bracteis conformibus paulo minoribus spinosis, corolla tubulosa pubescente, labio superiore longiore bifido, inferiore trilobo.

HAB. Andes of Quito. *Prof. W. Jameson, n. 166.*

As far as I can judge from a solitary specimen and no fruit, this is a species of *Apuelandra*, not very distantly allied to our *A. acanthifolia* (TAB. GXIII.) yet differing from that and indeed from all described *Acanthaceae* in having alternate leaves. Future and more perfect specimens may lead to its being referred to some other genus and order; in the meantime I am anxious it should have a place in this work. The spinous character of the stem appears owing to the decurrent teeth or spinous wings of the leaf, extending a little below the base, and remaining after the leaves have fallen away.

Fig. 1. Flower. / *2.* Calyx and bractees. / *3.* Pistil:—*magnified.*

rai>./ul:/v////.



Jamesoniæ.

N. 0. Filices.

TAB. DCCXIX.

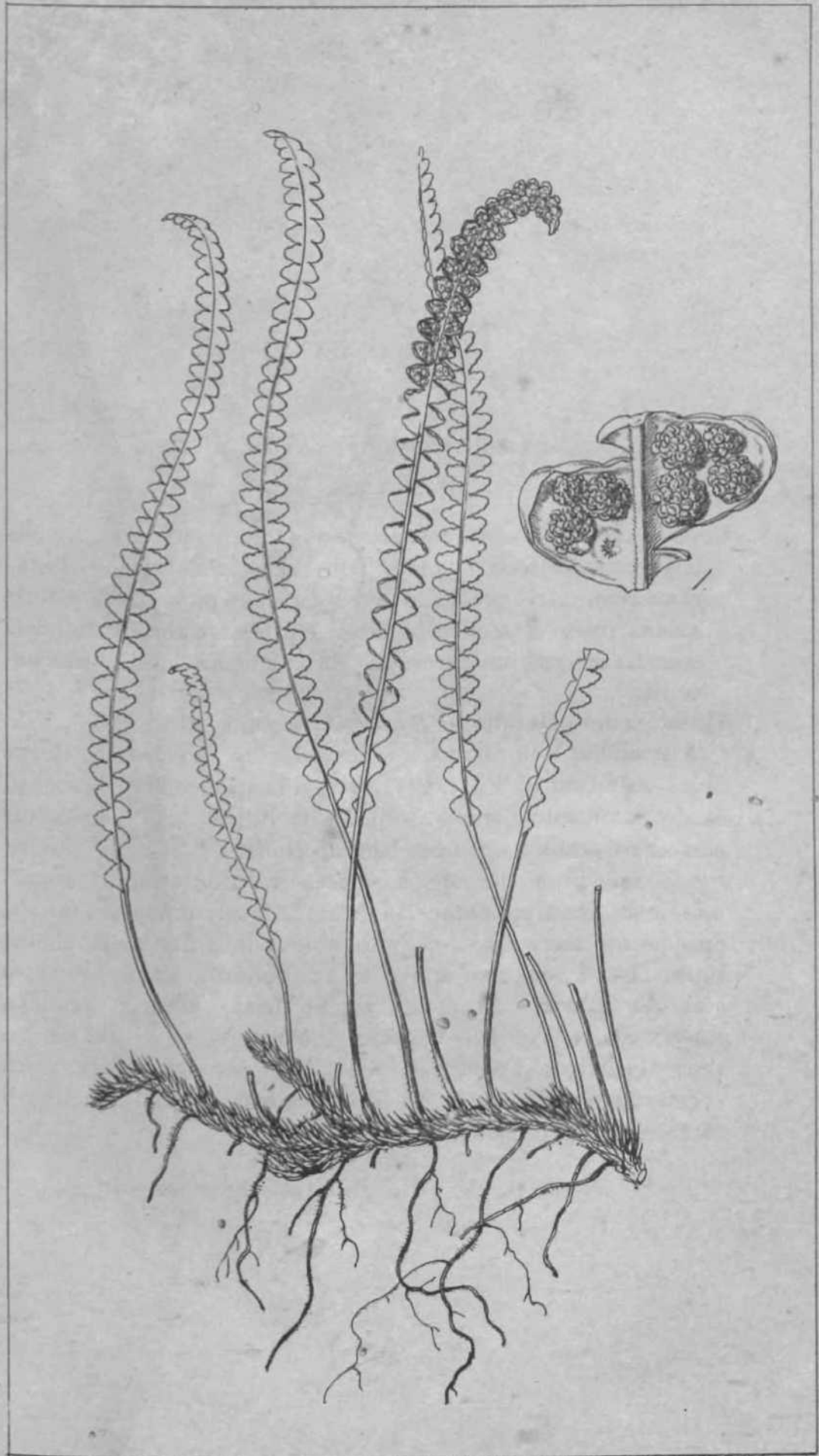
POLYPODIUM SUBCRENATUM. *Hook.*

Caudice repente crassiusculo dense squamoso radicante, frondibus erectis coriaceis pctiolatis (petiolo breviusculo glabro) linearibus acuminatis profunde fere ad rachin pinnatifidis glabris subtus fuscescenti-glaucis, laciniis ovatis patentibus obtusis crenatis marginibus revolutis, sons singula lacinia subquaternis.

H A S. Andes of .Quito. *Prof. W. Jameson, n. 215.*

A small but well-marked species (allied to *P. rigescens*, Bory; Hook, et Grev. Ic. Fil. t. 216), with a long, creeping, branched caudex,, moderately stout, clothed with brown, lanceolato-subulate scales, sending out from beneath copious branching fibrous roots, and from the upper surface several upright, linear, acuminate, erect, coriaceous, petiolated, deeply pinnatifid fronds, opaque on the surface on both sides; in a dry state, almost brown black on the upper side; beneath, of a brownish glaucous colour." Segments patent, ovate, obtuse, veinless, convex above, concave beneath, the margin more or less distinctly crenate and recurved, each bearing about four sori, which occupy nearly the whole disc. Stipes scarcely half the length of the frond, quite smooth and glabrous.

Ftg. 1. Fertile segment of a frond -.—*magnified**



TAB. DCCXX.

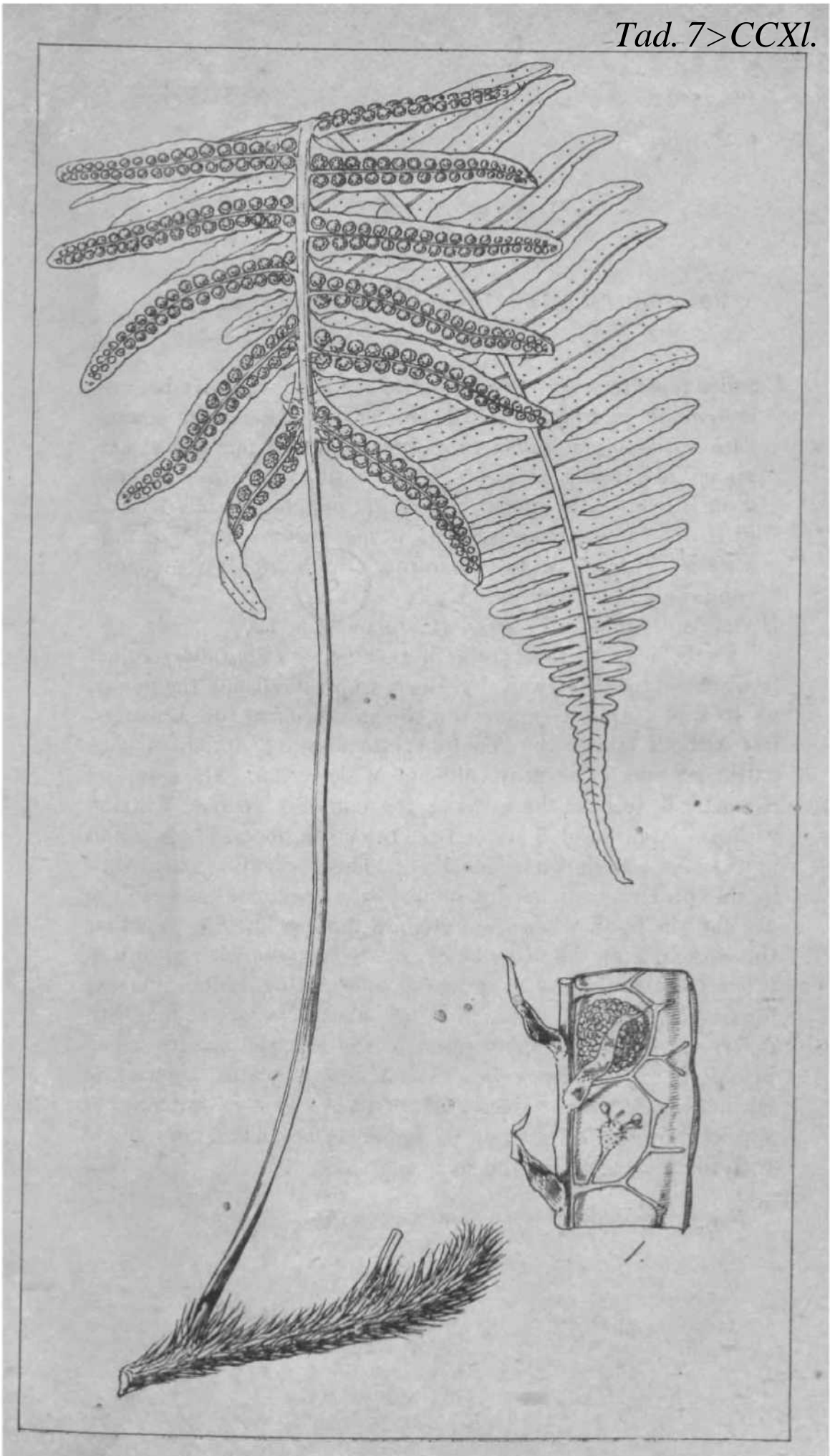
POLYPODIUM (MARGINARIA) PUNCTULATUM. *Hook.*

Caudice repente crasso dense fusco-squamoso squamis lanceolato-subulatis, fronde stipitata oblongo-ovata caudatim acuminata coriaceo-membranacea glabra profunde fere ad rachin pinnatifida, laciniis horizontaliter patentibus lineari-lanceolatis obtusis marginatis integerrimis supra punctatis nudis subtus in costis parce paleaceis, soris prope costam utrinque uniseriatis in singula areola solitariis, stipite frondem eequante compresso hinc piano nudo.

HAB. Andes of Quito. *Prof. W. Jameson, n. 127.*

This belongs to that group of the genus *Polypodium* called *Marginaria* by Presl, and by Bory, who established the genus, as it would appear, upon the *Polyp, incanum* of Linnaeus, but without taking *the* venation into account, which in that particular species is most difficult of detection. Its essential character is to have the sorus at the end of a veinlet, situated within a large 6-sided areola near the costa, formed by a union of the veins, as shown in our figure. This structure is best seen in the present instance by holding the specimen between the eye and the light, when the veins are quite pellucid. Whether this structure of the veins be considered of generic avail or not, it is a valuable aid in the grouping and distinguishing species; for this difference of venation is not always accompanied with difference in habit: many *resemble* the present species which belong to true *Polypodium*. Mr. J. Smith unites *Marginaria* with *Goniophlebium*. I have derived the name of the present species from the pale dots on the upper surface, which correspond with the receptacles of the sori beneath.

Fig L* Portion of a segment with sori:—*magnified.*



TAB. DCCXXI.

POLYPODIUM CHRYSOLEPIS. *Hook.*

Caudice longe repente squamoso, frondibus subcoriaceis simplicibus uniformibus lanceolatis petiolatis obtusis integerrimis subtus pallidis utrinque squamis peltatis longe acuminatis aureo-nitentibus vestitis, sonis intra marginem et costam uniserialibus, venis furcatis obscuris, stipite squamoso, venula superiore sorifero.

HAB. Andes of Quito) creeping among mosses. *Prof. W. Jameson, n. 78.*

Caudex longe repens, radicosus, ramosus, squamis subulatis longis aureo-fuscis imbricatis tectus; radicibus fibrosis tomentosis. *Stipites* 2-2½ uncias longi, erecti, sparsi, squamosi, squamis ovatis acuminatis peltatis. *Fronde*s subcoriacee, simplices, uniformes, 3-4 uncias longi, lanceolate, obtusae, integerrimae, obscure venosae (venis furcatis) virides subtus pallidae, utrinque squamis copiosis, aureo-nitentibus (junioribus praecipue), ovatis, tenui-acuminatis; peltatis vestite. *Sori* subrotundi, uniserialiter dispositi inter costam et marginem in dorso venulae superioris siti. *Capsules* dense squamis immixtae.

This is one of the handsomest among the simple-fronded *Polypodia*, and quite unlike any with which I am acquainted, not only in the caudex and stipes, but also in the upper and under-side of the fronds, which when in perfection are clothed with copious, imbricated golden-coloured, glossy, peltate scales, in age, however, becoming paler.

Fig. 1. Fertile portion of a frond.—*magnified*; most of the capsules from one sorus being removed to show its insertion.



TAB. DCCXXII.

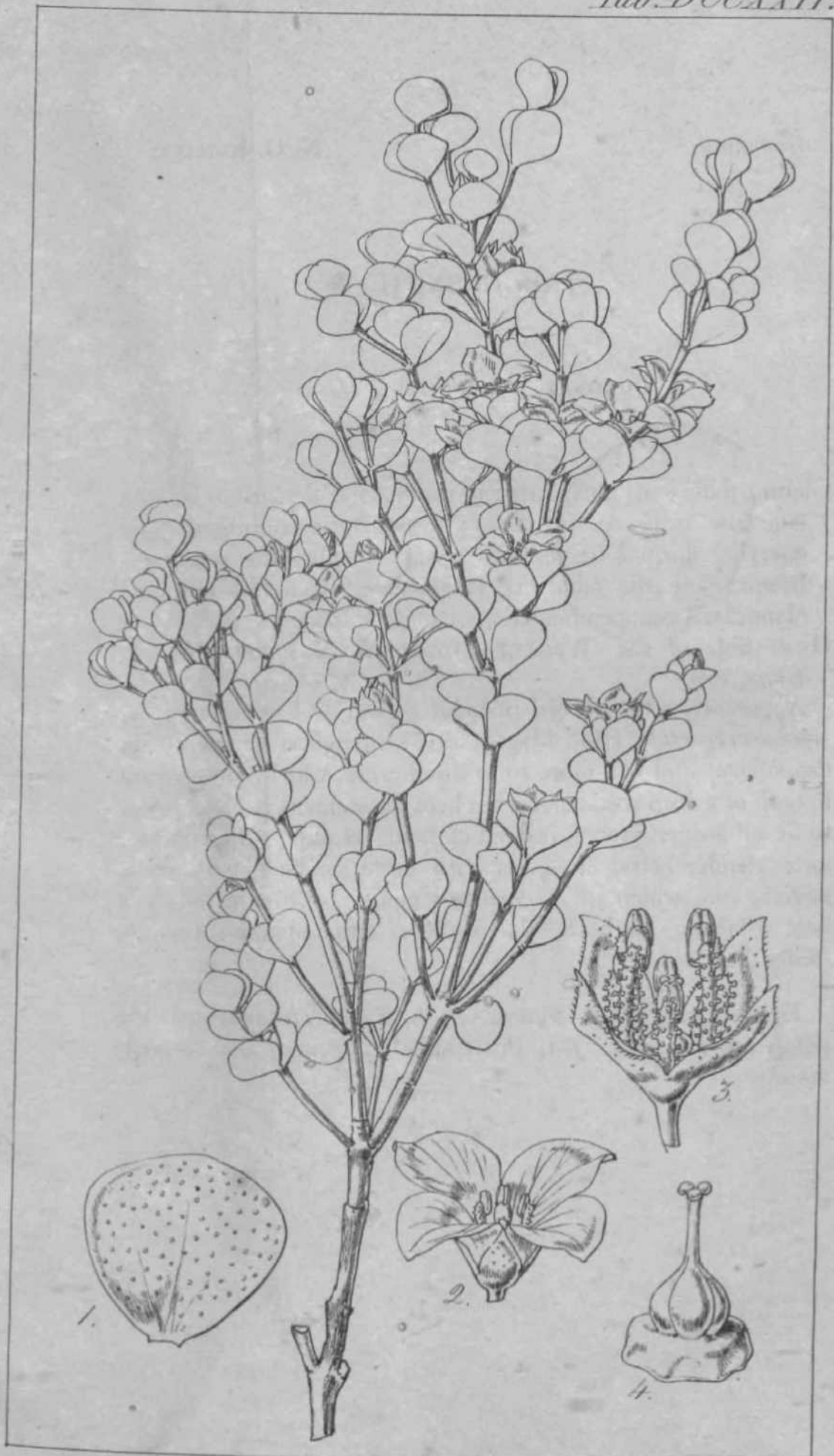
BOBONIA RHOMBOIDEA. *Hook.*

Glabra, foliis sessilibus coriaceis rhombeo-orbicularibus inferne cuneatis intp[^].rrimis coriaceis punctatis rufo-marginatis enerviis, floribus brevissime petiolatis axillaribus terminalibusque solitariis folio vix longioribus, filamentis omnibus glandulosis exappendiculatis, stigmate trilobo.

HAB. Side of the Western Mountains, Tasmania. *Ronald Gunn, Esq.*

Apparently a low shrub, in habit a good deal resembling the *Boronia crenulata* (Bot. Mag. t. 3915), though very different in the foliage, and still more so in the flowers, which however are in both of a deep rose-colour, but here the stamens (which appear to be all antheriferous), instead of being clothed with copious, long, slender hairs, are beset with large sessile glands." The stigma, too, which in *B. crenulata* comes to a mere point, is here 3-lobed, In both, the ovary is situated upon a large, fleshy disc.

Fig. 1. Leaf. / 2. Flower. / 3. Flower from which the petals are removed. / 4. Pistil and hypogynous disc:—magnified.



TAB. DCCXXIII.

LYCIUM QUITBNSK, *Hook.*

Fruticosum glabrum, foliis ellipticis obovatisve obtusis subcoriaceis integerrimis, pedunculis axillaribus aggregatis unifloris, floribus nutantibus, calyce bipartite, corolla campanulato-infundibuliformi limbo patente 5-lobo, dentibus (siccitate) fere obsoletis, staminibus inclusis.

HAB. Andes of Quito. *Prof. W. Jameson, n. 200.*

Of this I possess only a solitary specimen from my excellent friend Dr. Jameson; it is unquestionably a congener with the *Lycium fuchsoides*, H. B. K., lately figured in the *Botanical Mag.* t. 4149. For the present I retain the name of *Lycium*, but we may soon expect a valuable memoir on this and allied genera of *Solanea* by Mr. Miers, illustrated with excellent figures, when the present species and its allies will be found to constitute a new genus according to that gentleman, and assuredly a very natural one. The individual here represented has foliage much resembling the *L. fuchsoides*, but more rigid and somewhat coriaceous. The flowers are considerably different from that species. The calyx is small, cut almost to the base into two nearly equal, broadly oval, concave lips, obscurely two- or three-toothed at the apex. The corolla is short, infundibuliform, approaching to campanulate, the limb spreading, of five ovate lobes, with teeth between, but small, and in the dried state easily overlooked, or then with difficulty seen at all. The lower half of the tube within is hairy. The filaments of the stamens included. Anthers oblong. Ovary elliptic, obtuse. Style as long as the stamens. Stigma bifid.

Fig. 1. Calyx and pistil. / *2.* Ovary and base of the style. / *3.* Single stamen, and portion of the base of the corolla:—*magnified.*



Drummondiana.

N. O. Rutaceae.

TAB. DCCXXIV.

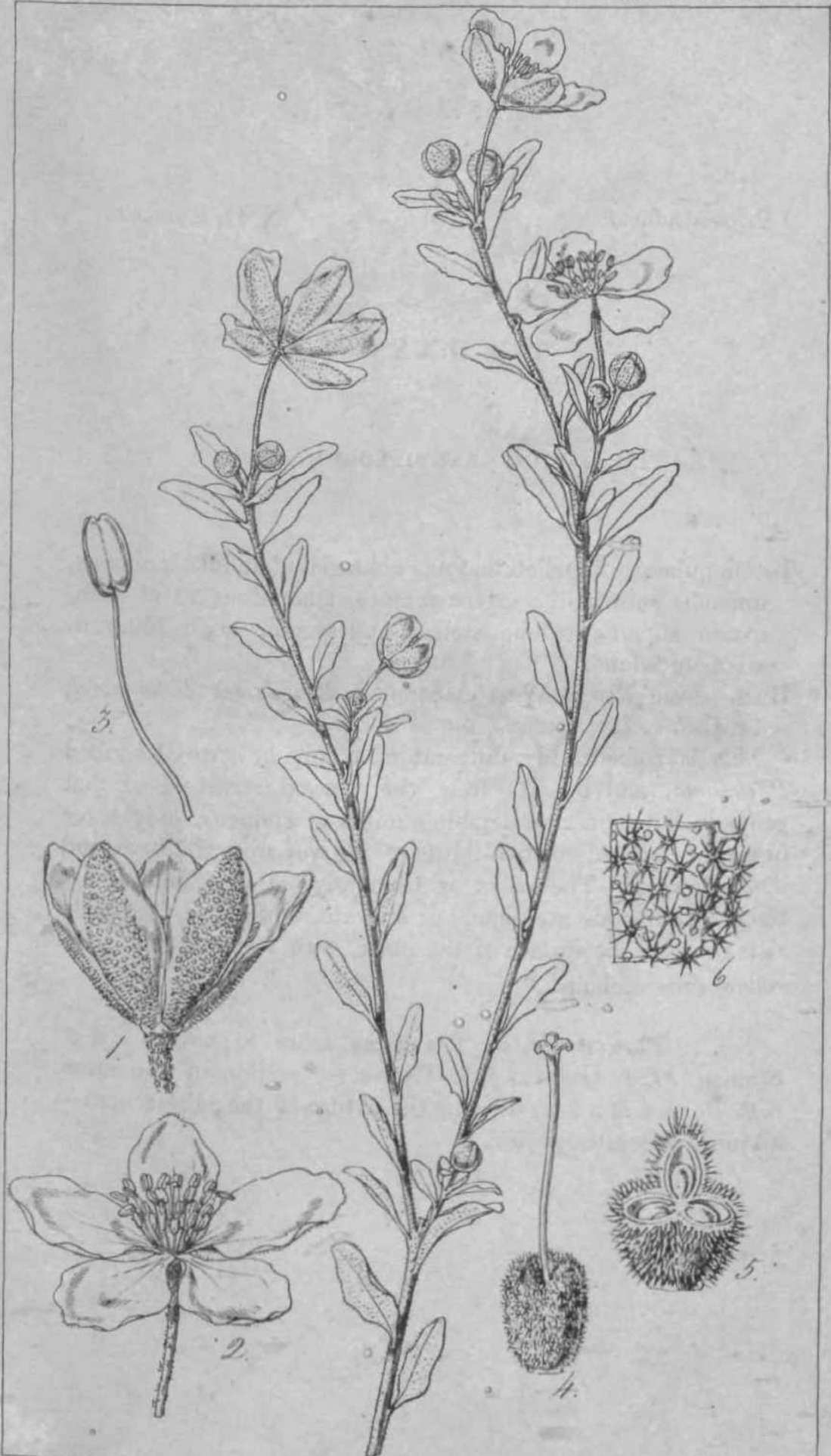
PHBBALIUM ORANDIFLORUM. *Hook.*

Totum pubescenti-stellatum, foliis oblongis subundulatis obtusis, umbellis subtrifloris, calyce minuto, staminibus 20 et ultra, ovario superne trilobo stellato-pubescente, stylo filiformi, stigmate 3-lobato.

HAB. Swan River, West Australia. *Mr. James Drummond, 1st Coll. n. 12.*

This is considerably different from any hitherto described *Phebolium*, and departs from the normal structure of that genus in having a considerable number of stamens, only three ovaries combined for two-thirds of the way from the base, and large flowers. The calyx is peculiarly minute and indistinct. The petals are oblong or obovate, clothed at the back, as is most of the surface of the plant, with stellated and pedicellate tufts of hairs.

Fig. 1. Flower. /• 2. The same more expanded. / 3. Stamen. / 4. Ovary. / 5. Transverse section of the same. *f. 6.* Portion of a leaf, showing the nature of the pubescence:— all more or less *magnified*.



TAB. DCCXXV.

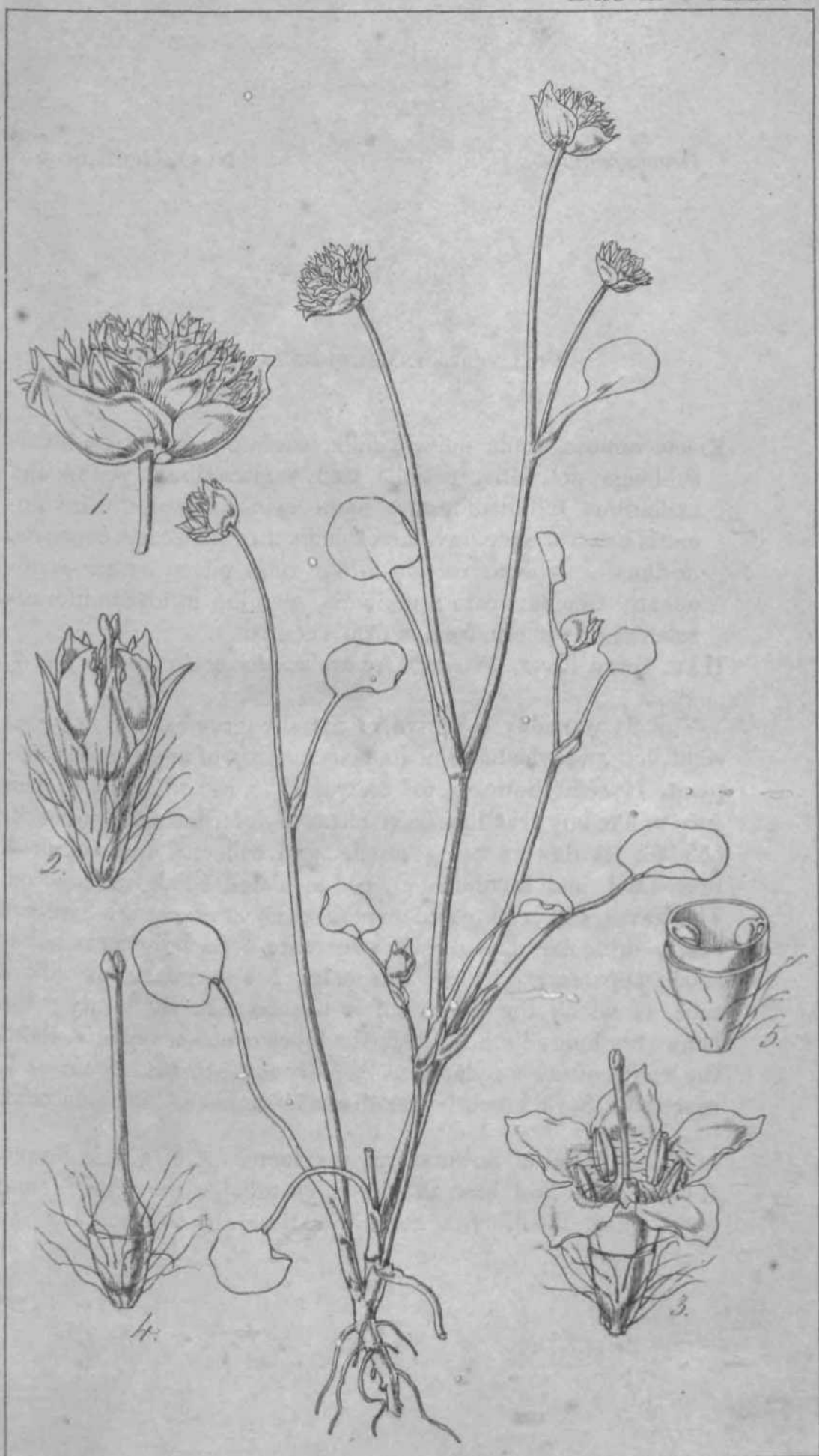
VILLARSIA INVOLUCRATA. *Hook.*

Erecta ramosa, caule folioso, foliis cordato-rotundatis obtusis sublonge petiolatis, petiolis basi vaginantibus, pedunculis axillaribus terminalibusque monocephalis, capitulis involu-cratis bracteatisque, involucri foliolis 2 ovatis acutis concavis, floribus sessilibus, calycis 5-lobi¹ tubo piloso ovario semi-adnato laciniis ovato-acuminatis, corolla infundibuliformi-rotatae intus pilosae laciniis ovatis acutis.

HAD. Swan River, Western Australia. *James Drummond, n. 7*> 1845.

This is probably a native of marshy ground, and, at first sight, has more the habit of *Ranunculus* than of any Gentianeous plant. It seems, however, to be a true *Villarsia*; though a species very unlike any that has been hitherto described, and remarkable for its flowers being sessile, and collected into rounded, bracteated, and involucreted, pedunculated heads or capitula. The leaves, rather long and on petioles sheathing at the base, are nearly orbicular, approaching to cordate. Each flower is rather small, apparently yellow; the calyx has a pilose or villose tube, of which the lower half is adnate with the ovary; the hairs very long; limb 5-lobed, the lobes ovato-acuminate, about the length of the corolla. Corolla hairy at the throat. Stamens 5, exserted. Style much longer than the stamens. Stigma bifid.

Fig. 1. Head of flowers and involucre. / *2.* Single flower. / *3.* Corolla (and base of the calyx-tube) with stamens and pistil. / *4.* Pistil. / *5.* Section of the ovary:—*magnified.*



TAB. DCCXXVI.

XANTHOSIA CILATA, *Hook.*

Subpubescens basi fruticosa, caulibus plurimis ex eadem radice erectis ramosis, foliis linearibus v. lineari-spathulatis acutis integris vel apicem versus 3-dentatis basi articulatis membranaceo-vaginantibus, vaginis longe ciliatis, pedunculis axillaribus simplicibus v. divisis bracteatis, umbellis nutantibus, involucri involucellique foliolis tripartitis, dentibus calycinis cordatis acuminatis petala superantibus deciduis, mericarpiis 5-jugis.

HAB. Swan River, Western Australia. *James Drummond, n. 237** (1843).

Radix subfusiformis, descendens, perennis, ramosa; ad collum multiceps. *Caules* digitales et ultra, vix spithamtei, erecti, ramosi, rigidi, inferne fruticosi nudi, superne foliosi. *Folia* vix unciam longa, linearia, erecto-patentia, subspathulata, integerrima, uninervia v. apicem versus tridentata, marginibus paululum rttfley^, cubincrassata, basi attenuata, sessilia, articulata et membrana longe ciliata vaginantia. *Pedunculi* axillares, simplices vel furcati, solitarii, folium cequante, bracteati, bracteis parvis linearibus integris. *Umbelhe* subglobose, 3-6-8-florce. *Involucra involucellaque* unilateralia, ut videtur semper solitaria, tripartita v. subtriphylla, basi pedicellisque ciliatis. *Fructus* subrotundo-ovatus, cordatus, compressus. *Mericarpia* jugis 5 elevatis, cequidistantibus, loevibus. *'Oa'ycis lobi* 5, cordato-acuminati, petaloidei, petalis longiores, vix peltati, demum decidui. *Petala* induplicata. *Stylopodia* majuscula. *Styli* erecti, subulati.

A very remarkable plant, and evidently I think referable to the same genus with our *X dissecta* (*Leucolana*, Br.) from Tasmania (TAB. CCCII.)* but extremely different in the foliage, and in the shape of the calycine teeth or segments.

fig. 1. Leaf. /. 2. Flower and involucral leaf. /. 3. Flower. /. 4. Calycine lobe. /. 5. Petal. /. 6. Section of fruit. /. 7. Upper portion of ditto:—*magnified**



Drummondiana.

N. O. Rutacete.

TAB, DCCXXVII.

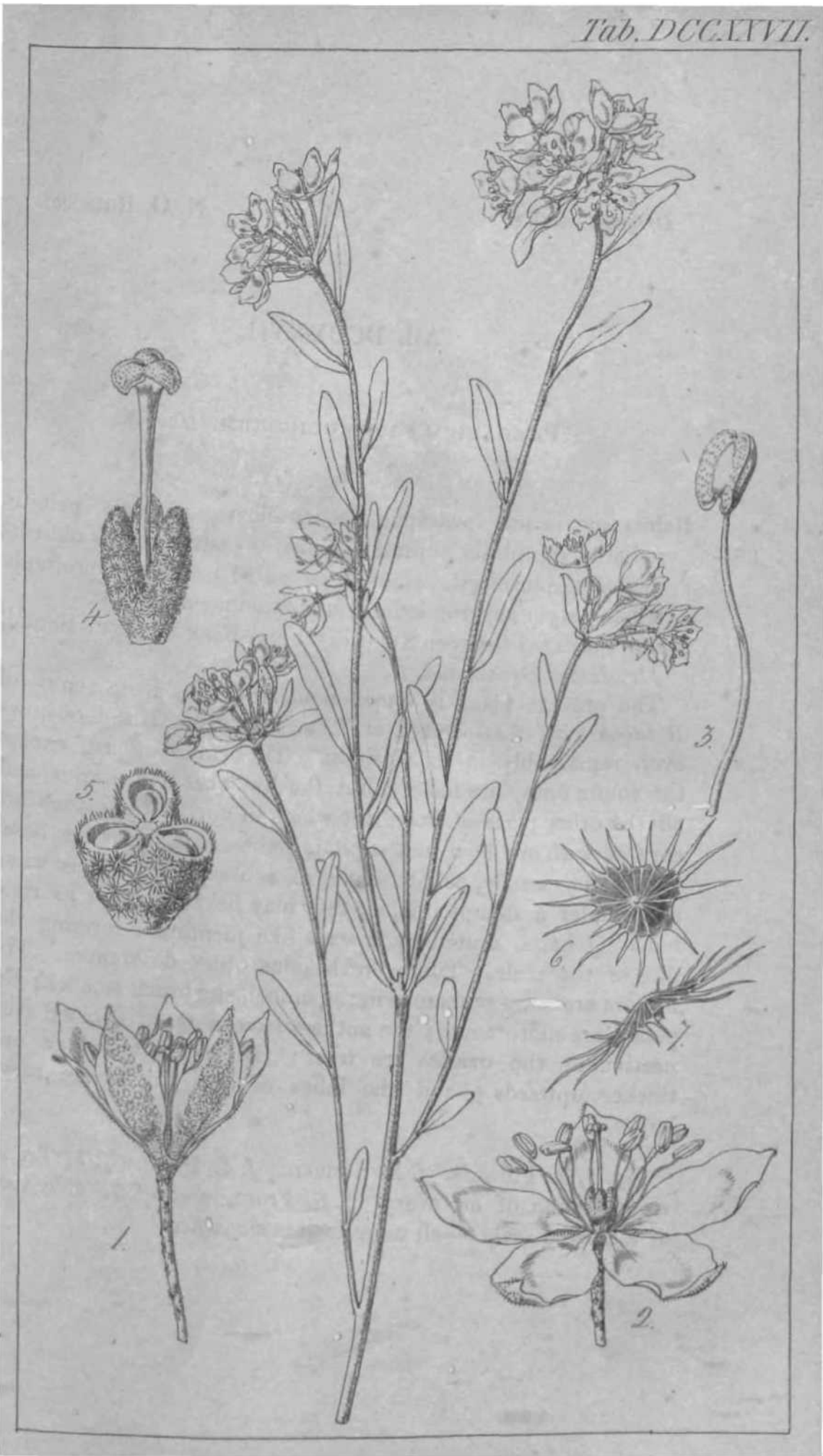
PHEBALIUM SQUAMULIGERUM. *Hook.*

Ramis ovariisque (prsecipue) squamulosis, squamis peltatis radiatim spinulosis appressis, foliis anguste oblongis obtusis, umbellis plurifloris, staminibus sub-10, ovario profunde trilobo, stylo superne latiore, stigmate magno trilobo.

HAB. Collected between Swan River and King George's Sound.
Mr. James Drummond.

The present plant is unquestionably of the same genus of *Rutacete* with that figured at TAB. DCCXXIV. It differs, however, remarkably in its clothing. The leaves indeed, except the young ones, are naked; but the branches and ovaries, and all the other parts of the plant which in our *P. stelligerum* are covered with stellated and stipitate pubescence, are here beset with little, sessile, peltate scales of a beautiful structure when seen under a microscope, or they may be considered as rigid radiating hairs, united by a scale-like membrane forming the disc of the scale. There are besides other differences. The flowers are ~v~rc numerous in the umbel, and much smaller; the petals are more acute; * the anthers have a more decided connectivum; the ovaries are freer; the style is shorter and thicker upwards; and the lobes of the stigma are much larger.

Fig. 1, 2. Flowers. /. 3. Stamen. /. 4. Pistil. /. 5. Transverse section of an ovary. /. 6. Front, and—/. J. side view of a ciliated scale:—all more or less magnified.



TAB. DCCXXVIII

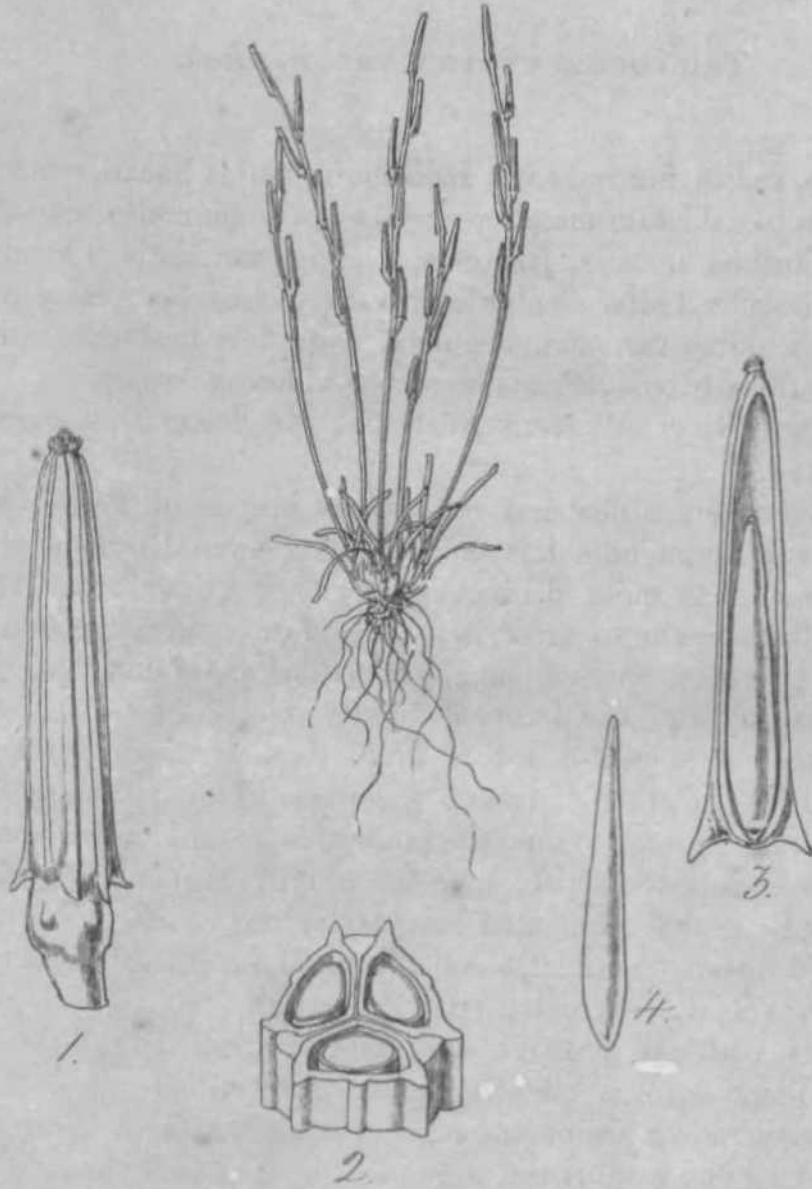
TRIGLOCHIN CENTROCARPUM. *Hook.*

Annuum, radice fibrosa, foliis radicalibus parvis lineari-setaceis obtusibasilatato-membranaceis, scapis folio multo longioribus, floribus spicatis, fructibus lineari-pyramidatis 3-locularibus (loculis 3 alternis abortientibus), loculis (seu carpellis) trigonis dorso carinatis, angulis 2 alatis alis basi calcaratis, stigmatibus tribus globosis sessilibus villosovelutinis.

HAB. Swan River, Western Australia. *Mr. James Drummond, n. 5, 1845.*

We have here a new and very pretty species of *Triglochin*, from Mr. Drummond's last collection of Swan River plants. It is small, but quite distinct from any yet described. The small plants seem to grow in a tufted or caespitose manner. Leaves $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch long, narrow-linear, approaching to setaceous, obtuse, the base singularly dilated, concave and sheathing. Scapes 2-3 inches high, slender, the upper half occupied by the spike of from 5-7 flowers. Our specimens are with immature fruits, so that the perianths are unknown to us; the scars whence the sepals have fallen, only, remaining upon a thickened, fleshy, elongated receptacle, on which rests the elongated linear-pyramidal, 3-celled capsule, crowned with three globular, velvety stigmata. Each perfect cell (or carpel) alternates with an abortive one, and is trigonal, the dorsal surface plane, with a slightly elevated, central line or carina, and on each side a prominent edge or wing, which at the base is prolonged into a short but prominent spur *i* hence the base of the fruit presents six of these spurs.

Fig. 1. Capsule. / 2. Transverse section of the fruit, showing the three perfect cells or carpels and the three alternating abortive ones. / 3. Vertical section of a cell or carpel. / 4. Immature seed:—magnified.



Lobbiance.

N. O. Rosacere.

TABS. DCCXXIX, DCCXXX.

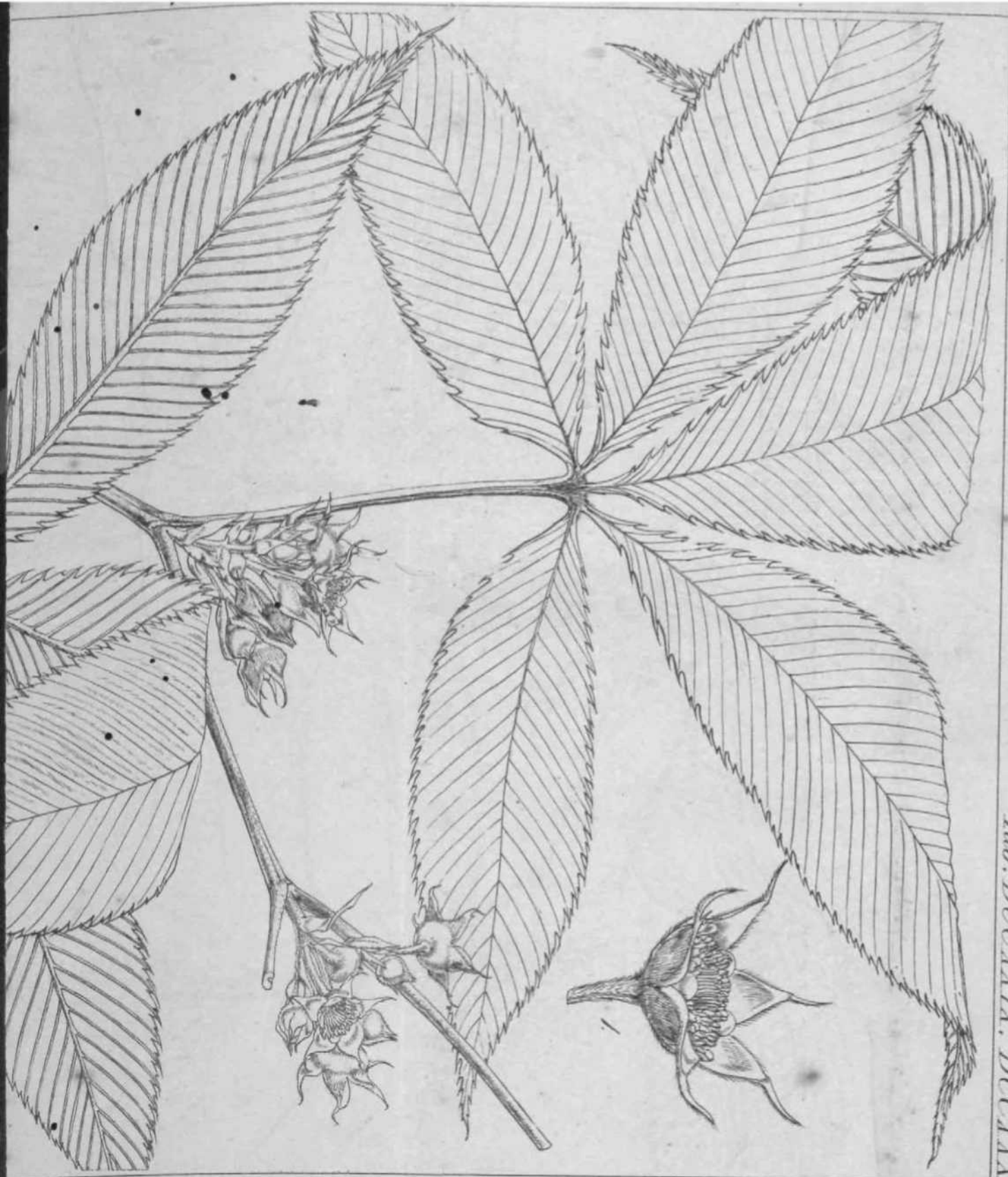
RUBUS PULCHERRIMUS. *Hook.*

Fruticosus, totus appresso-pubescenti-sericeus, caule terete, foliis longe petiolatis amplis quinato-palmatis, foliolis sessilibus lato-lanceolatis acuminatis ciliato-serratis parallelim nervosis, stipulis lato-subulatis acuminatis membranaceis, pedunculis axillaribus brevissimis pedicellisque bracteatis, floribus cotractis cymoso-paniculatis, calycis lobis acuminatissimis, petalis nanis obovato-subrotundis.

, HAB. Java. *Thomas Lobb.*

There would be some pleasure in studying the *Rubi* of our country, if any of the species were only half as beautiful as the present, and but a twentieth part as distinct. Besides the elegant form of the leaves, their copious serratures, and the close parallel venation, they are clothed on both sides, as is the whole plant, with a compact, appressed silky down. I find no species described 'w t at all agrees with this plant.

Fig. 1. Flower. / 2. Petal:—magnified.



Tab. DCCXXX. DCCXXX.

*Drummondian*w.

N. O. Juncagineae.

TAB. DCCXXXI.

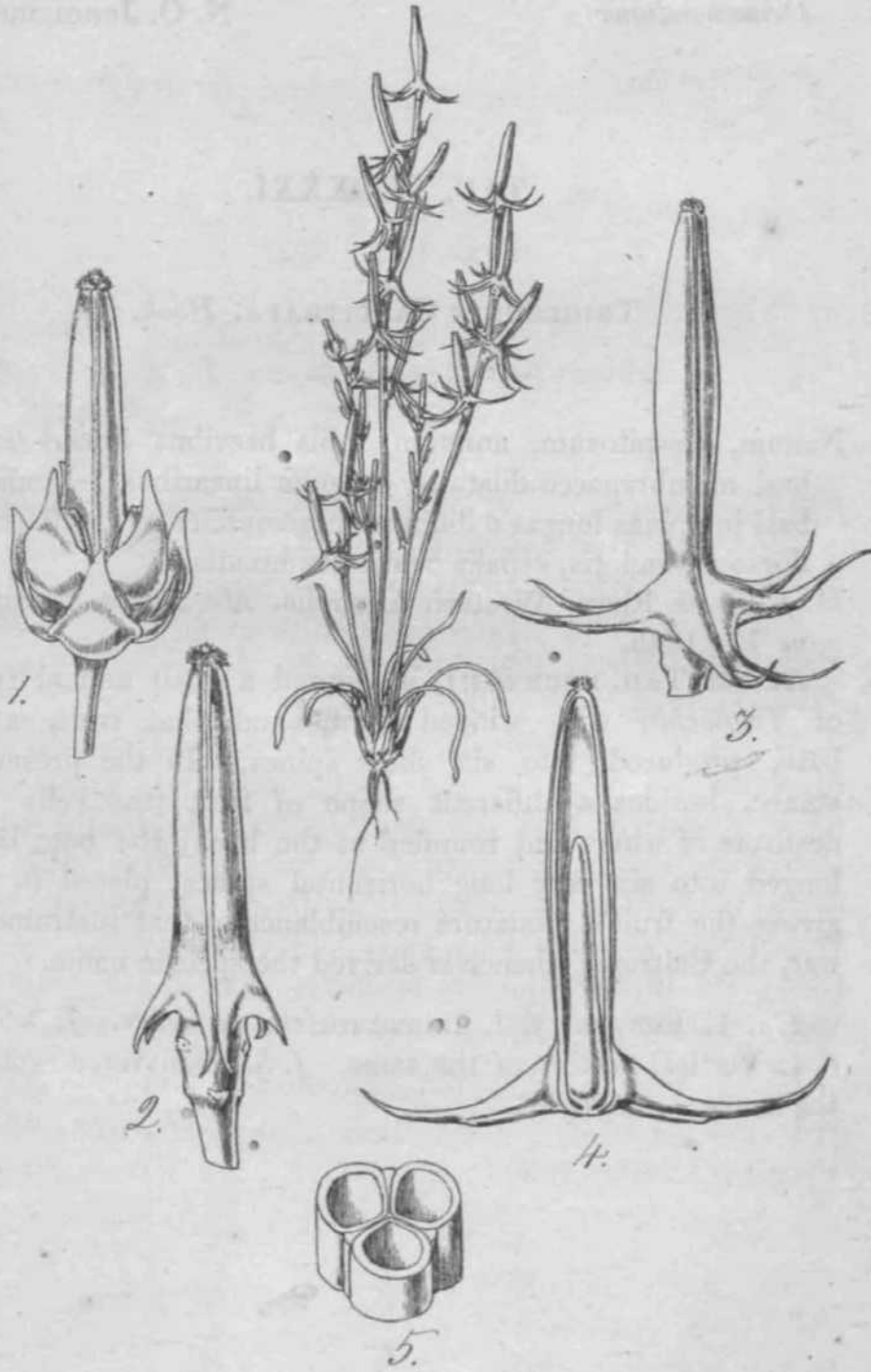
TRIGLOCHIN CALCITRAPA. *Hook.*

Nanum, caespitosum, annuum, foliis brevibus lineari-setaceis basi membranaceo-dilatatis, capsulis linearibus 3-ocularibus basi in spinas longas 6 didymas horizontals productis, loculis dorso rotundatis, sepalis ovatis acuminatis.

HAB. Swan River, Western Australia. *Mr. James Drummond.*
n. 17, 1845.

At our TAB. DCCXXVIII, is figured a small annual species of *Triglochin* with winged fruit, and that fruit, at the base, produced into six short spines. In the present instance, besides a different shape of fruit (the cells being destitute of wings and rounded at the back), the base is prolonged into six very long horizontal spines, placed in pairs, giving the fruit a miniature resemblance to that instrument of war, the Caltrops, whence is derived the specific name.

Fig. 1. Flower. /. 2. Inmature fruit or ovary. /. 3. Fruit. /. 4. Vertical section of the same. /• 5. Transverse section of the ovary 1—*magnified.*



TAB. DCCXXXII

MECONOPSIS HETEROPHYLLA. *Benth.*

Glabra, caule folioso, foliis pinnatifidis inferioribus longe petiolatis, radicalium segmentis ovatis integris rarius hic illic fissis, caulinarum oblongis pinnatifidis, supremorum sessilibus linearibus plerumque integris, pedunculis gracilibus elongatis unifloris, floribus parvis, stylo subelongato, stigmatibus capitato-quadrilobo, capsula obovato-turbinata 4-angulata, valvis 4 intra angulos reflexis.

Meconopsis glabra. *Benth. in Hort. Trans. 2nd Ser. v. 1p. 40. Torr. and Gray* Fl. N. Am. 1p. 61.*

HAB. California. *Douglas, Nuttall, Coulter.*

A small Californian Papaveraceous plant, with the lower leaves on long petioles; the radical ones are pinnatifid, or almost pinnate, with oval or obovate, entire, or rarely slightly cleft pinnae; the intermediate stem-leaves are bipinnatifid, their segments linear-oblong; the uppermost, which moreover are sessile, are simply pinnatifid with linear segments, rarely and only the lowest ones again pinnatifid. Peduncles generally terminal, long, slender, the apex drooping while in bud, and then bearing two oval sepals, afterwards the flower becomes erect, and the sepals are caducous. The flower is small; petals red. Stamens about 12. perianth between obovate and turbinate, with four prominent, longitudinal angles, a conspicuous style, and a four-lobed, capitate stigma. The fruit scarcely differs in shape from the germen, except in being longer. It **opens** by four valves beneath the persistent style, and between the four angles which internally tally with the placenta.

TAB. DCCXXXII. Upper right-hand figure, a capsule; *naU* size. Fig. 1. Flower. / 2. Pistil. / 3. Ripe capsule:—*magnified.*



TABS. DCCXXXIII, DCCXXXIV.

AOALMTLA STAMINBA. *Bl.*

GEN. CHAR. AGALMYLA, Br. *Agalmyhe* sp. *BL*—*Calyx* 5-partitus acutus. *Corolla* tubulosa bilabiata. *Stamina* antherifera 2, antheris exsertis, loculis parallelis. *Stigma* bilamellatum (lamellis eequalibus). *Capsula* elongata, valvis strictis. *Semina* pendula, apice nuclei affixa, utrinque monotricha.—Herba radicans, foliis alternis dentatis. *Br.*

Agalmyla staminea. *BL Bijdr. J6J; B., in Horsf. Jav. p. 116; De Cand. Prodr. 9, p. 263.*

Justicia parasitica. *Lam. 111. \p% 42 (not Vaht).*

Cyrtandra staminea. *Vahl, Enum. 1, p. 105.*

HAB. Java. *Blume, Thomas Lobb.*

A singular and very beautiful creeping epidendrous plant, with large, petiolated, alternate leaves, and rich clusters of large scarlet flowers, each with two singularly exserted stamens, the linear oblong anthers having a horizontal direction, and they are connected by their apices? The fruit I have not seen, but the ovary I find to arise from a 5-toothed, cup-shaped gland or disc; and within the corolla, a little above the base of the tube, is a circle of jointed subulate hairs, with a small globose gland at the tip.

The genus is well-named by Blume, from ayaXpa, an ornament, and vfi, a wood or grove, from its being so great an ornament to the woods in which it grows. The distinguished author just mentioned, intended it to include a second species, *A. asperifolia*, *BL*, with opposite leaves and didynmous flowers; but this Mr. Brown separates from *Agalmyla*, and consequently modifies Blume's character, as given above.

Fig. 1. Corolla laid open. */. 2.* Hairs from within the corolla. */. 3.* Pistil and hypogynous disc or cup:—more or less magnified.



Lobbiana.

N. O. Cyrtandraceae.

TABS. DCCXXXV, DCCXXXVI.

CYRTANDRA PENDULA. *Bl.*

Caule herbaceo inferne repente pronimbente, foliis oppositis longe petiolatis elliptico-oblongis acuminatis serratis supra hevis in venas infra villosiusculis, capitulis involucre 1-phyllo inclusis longissime pedunculatis pendulis, calyce 5-fido latere fisso. *DC.*

Cyrtandra pendula "*Bl Bijdr. 763/ Be Cand. Prodr. 9, p. 281.*

H A S. Moist mountains of Java. *Blume, Thomas Lobb.*

I feel a little doubtful whether this be the true *C. pendula* of Blume; for the cordate base of the leaves is not noticed, and the peduncles are described as "longissimi." In the circumstance first mentioned, and the shorter peduncles, our plant agrees better with the *C. tricolor*, Jack, a plant of Sumatra; and it is said of *C. pendula*, "Affinis *C. bicolori*:" so that probably the two are but varieties of one and the same species. The colour of the flowers of *C. pendula* is stated to be, "sordide albus in fundo corollas punctis purpurascens."



TAB. DCCXXXVIL

(A).

PHASCUM GRISTATUM. *Hook, et Wils.*

Subacaule, foliis spathulato-lanceolatis acuminatis inciso-dentatis laciniis dentato-ciliatis nervosis dorso cristatis, capsula immersa subsessili.

H A B. Swan River, West Australia. *James Drummond.*

Planta minima, vix A unc. 6-9-phylla, junior filis confervoideis vel pseudo-cotyledonibus stipata. *Folia* erecta, subsecunda, concaviuscula, supra medium dilatata, profunde inciso-dentata, laciniis iterum dentato-ciliata, costa basi pallida evanescente superne validiore dorsoque ciliato-cristata percussa, Isete viridia, areolatione laxa. *Vaginula* subrotunda, rufo-fusca. *Pedicellus* brevissimus. *Capsula* (in specimine nostro immaturo) ovato-globosa, acutiuscula. *Calyptra* campanulata, rufo-fusca. *Planta* mascula ad pedem foeminese, gemmiformis.

Allied to *P. inhcerens*, from which it differs in the remarkable structure of its leaves, which are beautifully jagged and ciliated.

(A). *Fig. 1.* Plant; *nat. size.* *f. 2.* Fertile plant. *f. 3, 4.* Leaves, *f. 5.* Ditto, the foliage being removed:—*magnified.*

(B).

PHASCUM EXIGUUM. *Hook et Wils.*

Subacaule, foliis subsecundis subulato-setaceis nervosis integerimis, capsula subexserta nutante.

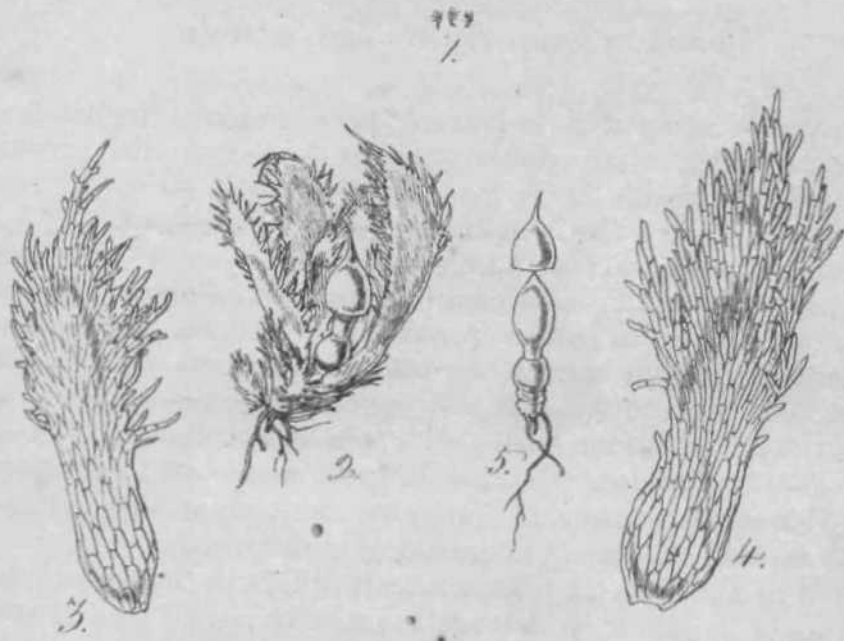
H A B. Swan River, West Australia. *James Drummond.*

Planta exigua, A ad TM unc. 8-12-phylla. *Folia* basi ovato-lanceolata, nervo in subulam angustam longissimam educto. *Seta* pro more crassa, arcuato-inflexa. *Capsula* subglobosa, apiculata. *Calyptra* conico-campanulata, integra vel latere fissa, rufo-brunnea. *Planta* mascula gemmiformis ad basin foemineae.

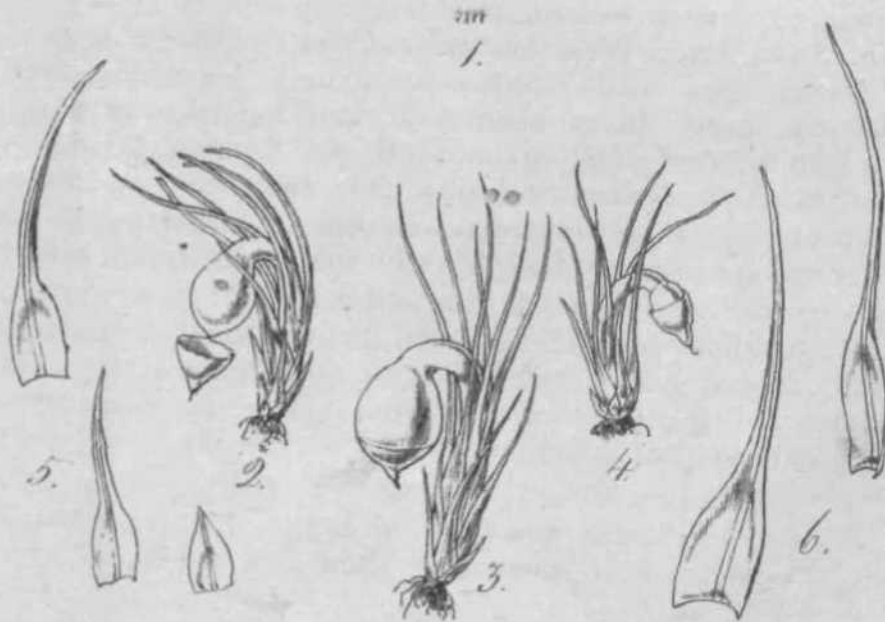
Our specimens are not sufficiently ripe to determine whether this Moss really belongs to the present genus. If rightly referred hither, it differs from *P. Jlexuosum*, Schwaegr., its nearest ally, in the narrower and longer leaves, stout arcuate seta, globose capsule* and small reddish calyptra. The capsule, in a very young state, is ovate-acuminate, with a remarkably broad, abrupt base, resembling an apophysis.

(B). *Fig. 1.* Plants; *nat. size.* *f. 2, 3, 4.* Plants; *magnified,* *f. 5, 6.* Leaves; more *magnified:* from different parts of the plant.

A.



B.



TAB. DCCXXXVIII.

(A).

SCHISTIDIUM ABCUATUM. *Hook, et Wils."*

Caule apice arcuato simplici, foliis trifariam imbricatis appressis rhomboideo-ovatis obtusiusculis denticulatis nervo subcontinuoj capsula exserta pendula subglobosa.

H A B. Swan River, West Australia. *James Drummond.*

Plantce fertiles pusillte, lineares et ultra; steriles duplo longiores. *Caulis* fertilis basi erectus, apice arcuato-inflexus. *Folia* arete trifariam imbricata, appressa, carinato-concava, margine xnutissime denticulata, nervo valido subcontinuo instructa; perichaetia lanceolato-acuminata, subfalcata. *Vaginula* subcylindrica. *Seta* brevis curvata, superne incrassata. *Capsula* (cum operculo) pyriformi-globosa, obtusiuscula, pendula, medio dehiscens, rufo-brunnea. *Calyptra* conico-mitrciformis, membranacea, luteola. *Spora* majusculae.

(A). *Fig. 1.* Plants; *nat. size.* f. 2,2. Ditto; *magnified:* with separate calyptra and sporules. j& 3—6. Leaves from different parts of the plant; *more magnified,* f. 7- Separate capsule, seta, and vaginula:—*magnified.*

(B).

SCHISTIDIUM PUI^CHBLLUM. *Hook, et Wils.*

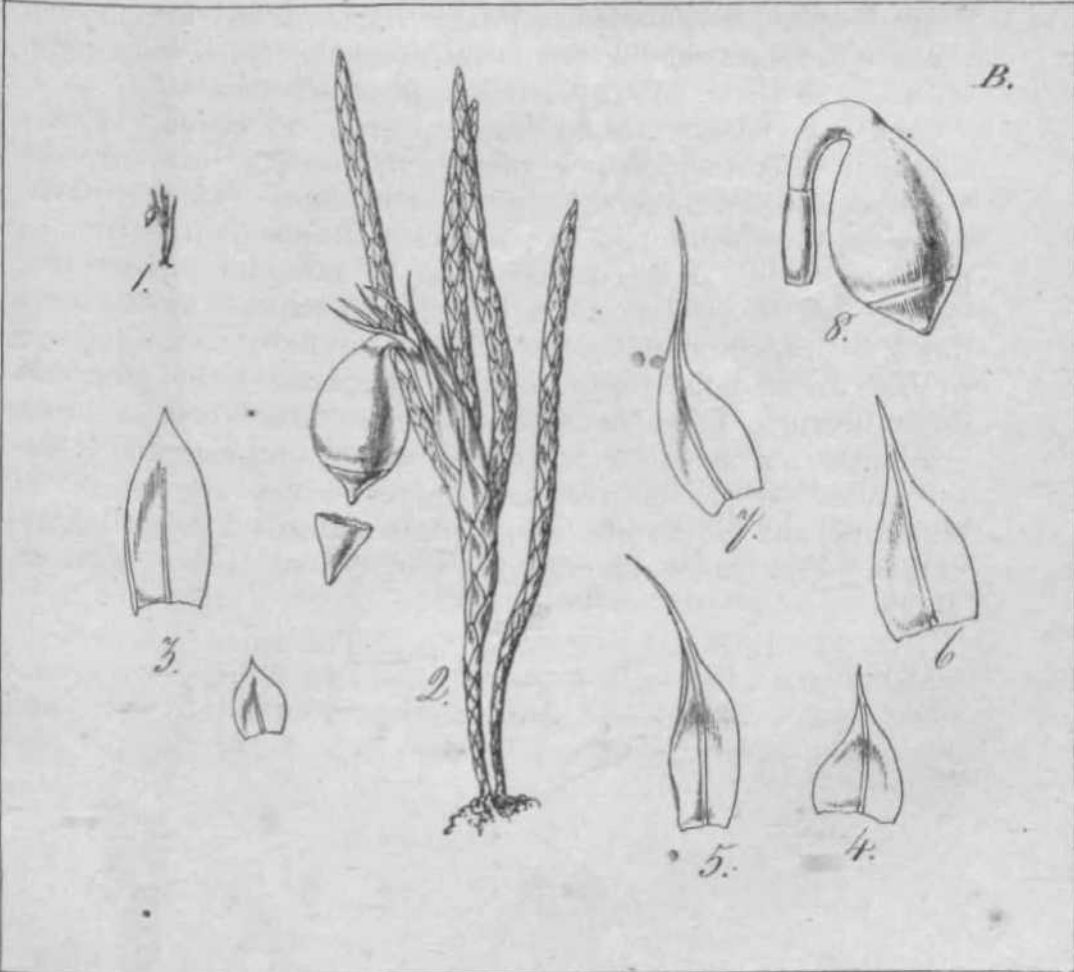
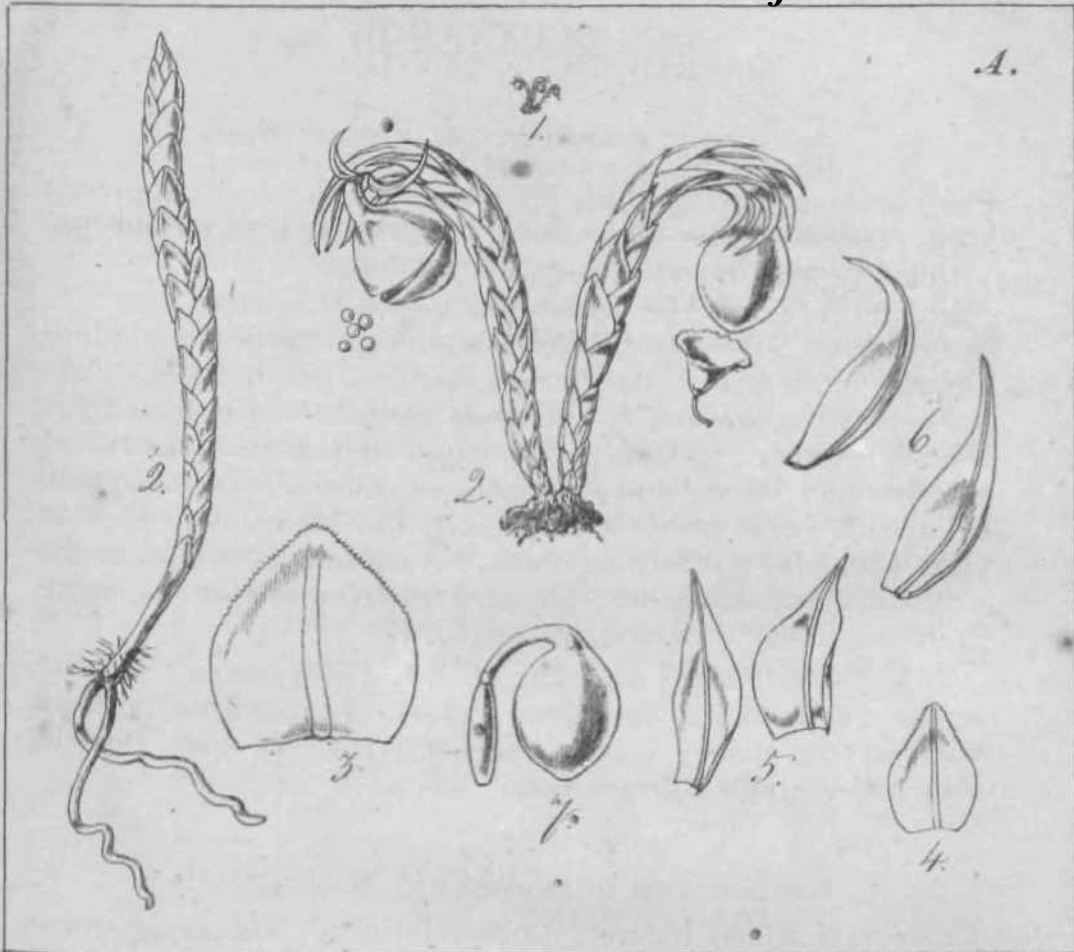
Caule ramoso' subincurvo, foliis imbricatis julaceis appressis ovatis apiculato-acuminatis integerrimis, nervo subcontinuo, capsula exserta pendula pyriformi, operculo conico-acuminato.

H A B. Swan River, West Australia. *James Drummond.*

Planta 8. *arcuato* duplo longior, gracilior, nitida. *Caulis* lenissime curvatus, hic illic ramos erectos filiformes, surculis sterilibus similes, proferens. *Folia* arete imbricata, nee trifaria, appressa, ovato-rotunda, brevissime acuminata, integerrima; nervo in foliis caulinis subcontinuo in ramulinis abbreviato; perichaetia ovato-lanceolata, longe acuminata. *Vaginula* cylindrica. *Seta* brevi^ima incurva, superne incrassata. *Capsula* pyriformis, pendula, rufo-brunnea. *Operculum* luteum, capsula duplo brevius. *Calyptra* conico-mitneformis, subcoriacea, lutea.

Similar to *S. arcuatum* in general aspect, but essentially distinguished by the entire, acute leaves, which are not at all trifarious, and by the pyriform capsule and small pointed operculum. The leaves resemble those of *Gymnostomumjulaceum*, Hook.

(B). *Fig. 1.* Plant; *nat. size.* f. 2. The same; *magnified:* with calyptra separate. /. 3—7. Leaves from different parts of the plant; more highly *magnified,* f. 8. Capsule, seta, and vaginula:—*ditto.*



TAB. DCCXXXIX.

(A).

WEISSIA PALLETS. *Hook, et Wils.*

Foliis suberectis lineari-lanceolatis integerrimis evanidinerviis, capsula suberecta pyriformi, operculo conico-rostellato.

HAB. Swan River, West Australia. *James Drummond.*

Caules cespitosi, subramosi, 2-3 lineas. *Folia* laxe reticulata, siccitate vix tortilia, luteola. *Seta* 2-linearis, pallide rubella. *Capsula* pyriformis, siccitate subcylindrica, sub orem paululum constricta, badia. *Peristomii* dentes 16» pyramidati, rubri. *Operculum* breve, basi conicum oblique rostellatum.

(A). *Fig. 1.* Plant; *nat.size.* *f. 2.* The same; *magnified.* *1.* 3, 4. Leaves; more *magnified,* *f. b.* Capsule, with operculum, and—*f. 6.* Capsule from which the operculum is removed; *ditto,* *f. T»* Portion of the peristome, and sporules:—highly *magnified.*

(B).

ORTHODONTIUM SULCATUM. *Hook, et Wils.*

Foliis patenti-recurvis lineari-lanceolatis subplauis integerrimis evanidinerviis, capsula inclinata elliptico-oblonga brevicolla siccitate sulcata, operculo conico-rostellato.

HAB. Swan River, West Australia. *James Drummond.*

Caules cespitosi, 2-lineares. *Folia* patentia, recurva, siccitate vix mutata, nervo subcontinuo, nitida, flavescenti-viridia. *Seta* semiancialis, e luteo rufescens, nitida. *Capsula* brevicolla, elliptico-oblonga, basi attenuata, siccitate evidenter sulcata, rufo-brunnea. *Peristomii* externi dentes 16, oblongi, trabeculati, ferruginei: interni membrana basilaris brevis, processus 16 lanceolati peristomio externo paulo longiores, concolores. *Operculum* conico-brevirostre, rostro obliquo, capsula sextupio brevius. *Sports* minima?, rutilantes.

Allied to *O. lineare*, Schwaegr.; but differing essentially from that and the other species, in the furrowed capsule. The leaves also are shorter and not gradually tapering.

(B). *Fig. 1.* Plant; *nat. size.* *f. 2.* the same; *magnified,* *f. 3, 4.* Leaves -, more *magnified,* *f. 5.* Vaginula; *ditto,* *f. 6.* Capsule, with operculum; *ditto,* *f. 7.* Portion of the peristome:—highly *magnified.*

(C).

FABRONIA TOMBNTOSA. *Hook et Wih.*

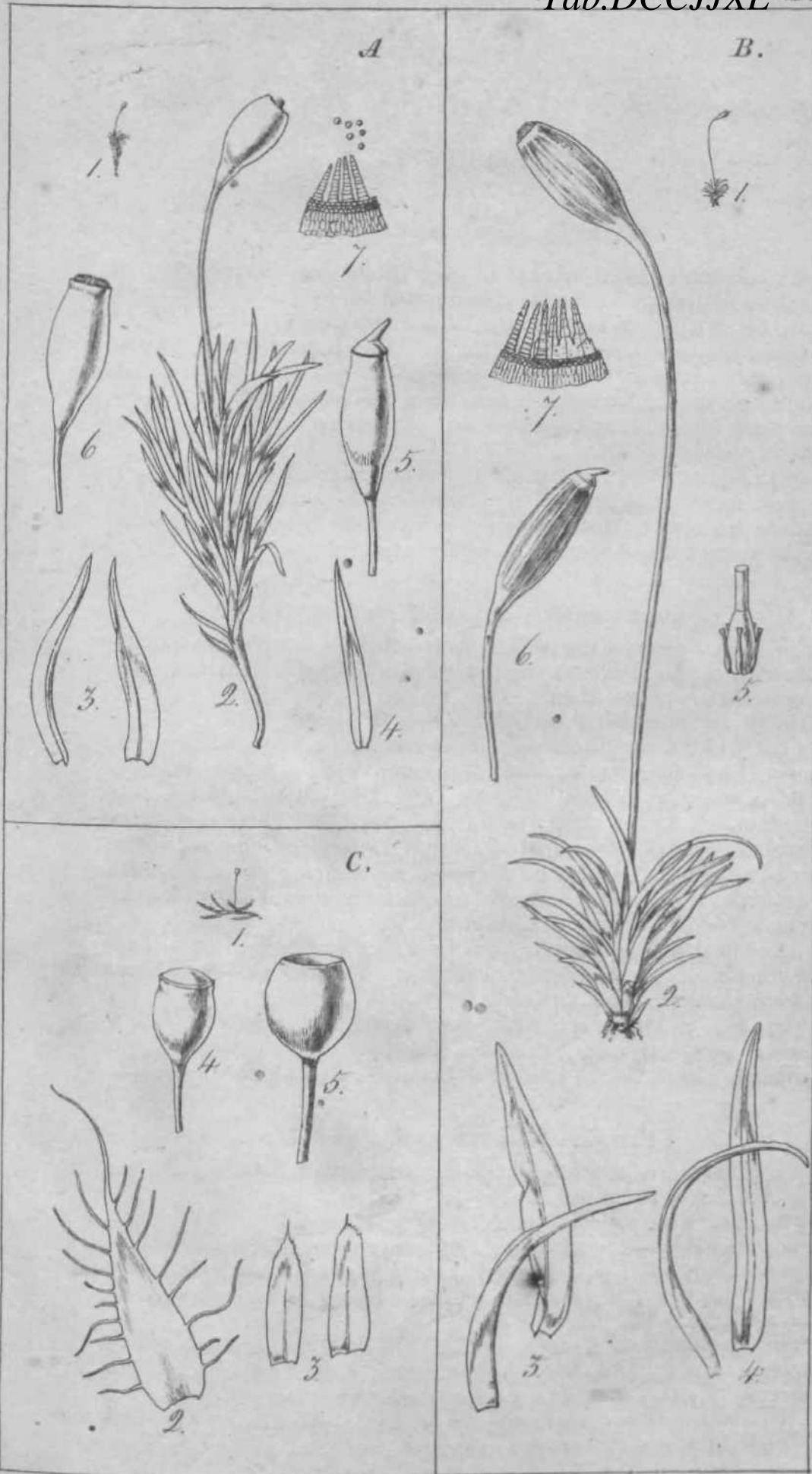
Foliis ovato-lanceolatis longe piliformi-acuminatis ciliatis, capsula subglobosa, operculo planiusculo.

HAB. Swan River, West Australia. *James Drummond.*

Caulis pusillus, vage ramosus. *Folia* erecto-potentia, confertim imbricata, subpilifera, pilis longis pulcherrime ciliata, basi nervo brevi obsoleto instructa; perichaetialia elliptico-oblonga, apice inciso-serrata. *Calyptra* albida, dimidiata.

This beautiful species differs from all others in the very long filiform processes at the margin of its leaf, in which it most resembles *F. Persoonii*, but that has the leaves much narrower than in our Moss.

(C). *Fig. 1.* Plant; *nat. size.* *1.* 2. Leaf; *magnified.* *1.* 3. Perichaetial leaves; *ditto,* *f. 4, 5.* Capsules with and without an operculum; *ditto.*



TAB. DCCXL.

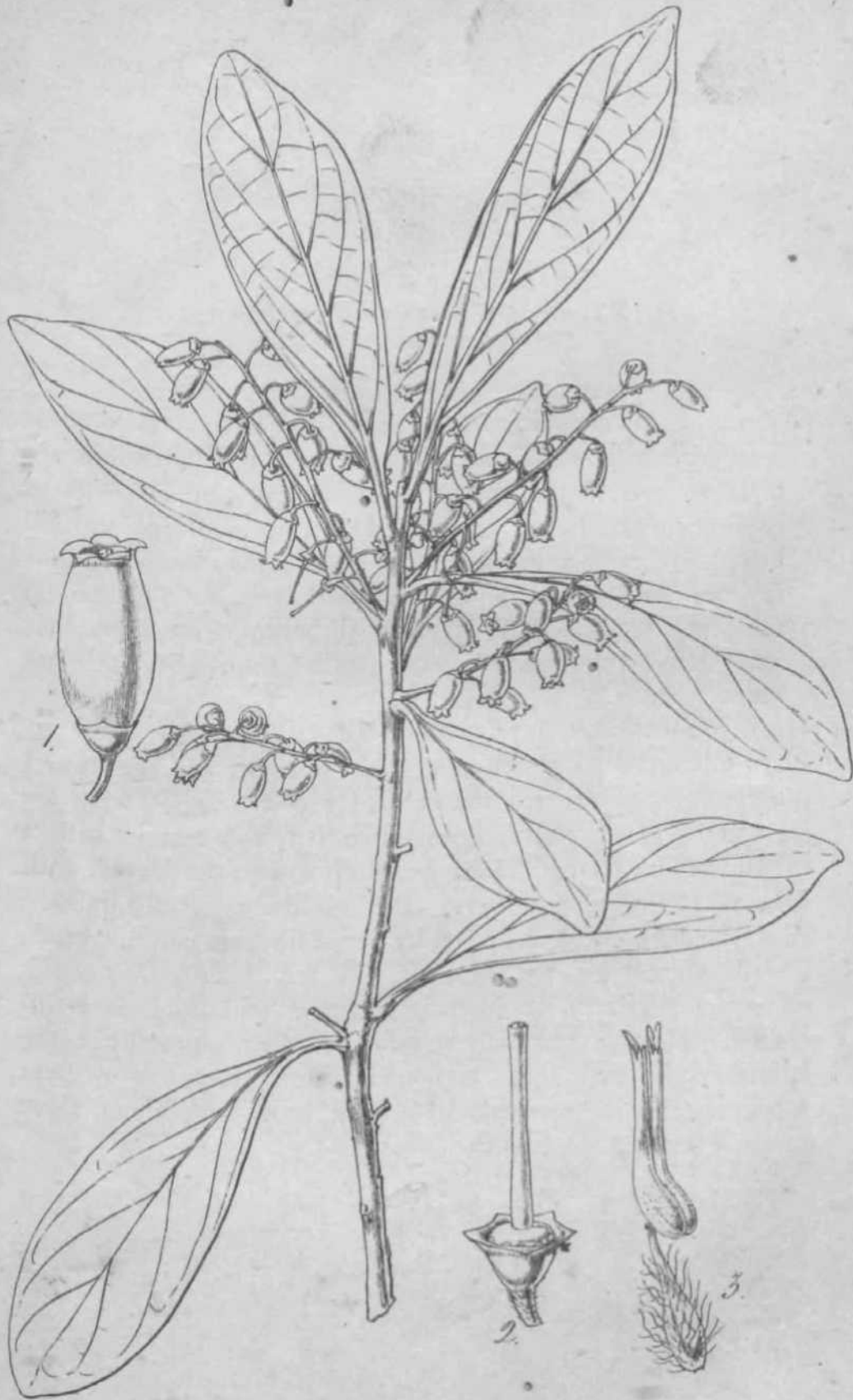
VACCINIUM JAVANICUM. *Hook.*

Glabrum, ramis angulatis fuscis nitidis, foliis remotis coriaceis sempervirentibus obovato-lanceolatis acutis integerrimis oblique venosis marginibus tenui-recurvatis basi in petiolum perbreve attenuatis, racemis ebracteatis solitariis axillaribus folio brevioribus, pedicellis flore brevioribus, dentibus calycinis brevissimis, corolla elliptica ore 5-fido, staminum filamentis lato-subulatis hirsutis, antherarum loculis muticis apice longe tubulosis apice inaequaliter subtrifidis, stylo incluso.

HAB. Mount Salak, Java. *Thomas Lobb.*

An inhabitant of mountain regions in Java; and, as far as I can discover, a hitherto undescribed species. The leaves are coriaceous, glossy above, opaque beneath; the margin with a slightly reflexed edge. Racemes shorter than the leaves, with from 10-12 drooping flowers. Pedicels short. Ovary inferior, small, hemispherical, crowned by very indistinct calycine teeth. Corolla almost exactly elliptical; the mouth with five, small, spreading segments or teeth. Stamens and thick style included. Filaments broadly subulate, clothed, especially on the anterior side, with long, copious hairs. Anther-cells without awns, terminating upwards in a long tube, with about three unequal teeth at the mouth.

Fig. 1. Flower. / *2.* Calyx and pistil. / *3.* Stamen:—*magnified.*



Lobbianm.

N. O. Rosaceae.

TABS. DCCXLI, DCCXLII.

RUBUS LOBBIANUS. *Hook*

Scandens fruticosus, ramis subteretibus petiolis pedunculisque pubescentibus aculeolatis aculeolis deflexis, foliis ovato-cordatis brevi-acuminatis subsinuatis dentatis basi profunde bilobis supra glabris canescenti-albis reticulatim venosis, paniculis axillaribus folio brevioribus seu terminalibus elongatis compositis bracteatis, bracteis oblongis fimbriatofissis, floribus (parvis), calycis lobis ovatis acutis pubescentibus, petalis calyce duplo longioribus obovatis concavis apice bilobis, filamentis dilatatis, stylis elongatis numerosissimis.

HAB. Java. *Thomas Lobb.*

There are several species of *Rubus* from the Malay Islands; but not one that agrees with the present, a native of Java, which I have consequently named in compliment to its discoverer, Mr. Thomas Lobb, one of the collectors sent out by Mr. Veitch of the Exeter Nursery. It belongs to the same group with *R. Moluccanus*, L., *R. elongatus*, Sm., &c, which are peculiar to the Indian archipelago.

Fig. 1. Flower. / . 2. Section of the calyx with pistils. / . 3. Petal. / . 4. Stamen:—*magnified**



Jamesoniance.

N. O. Loranthaceae.

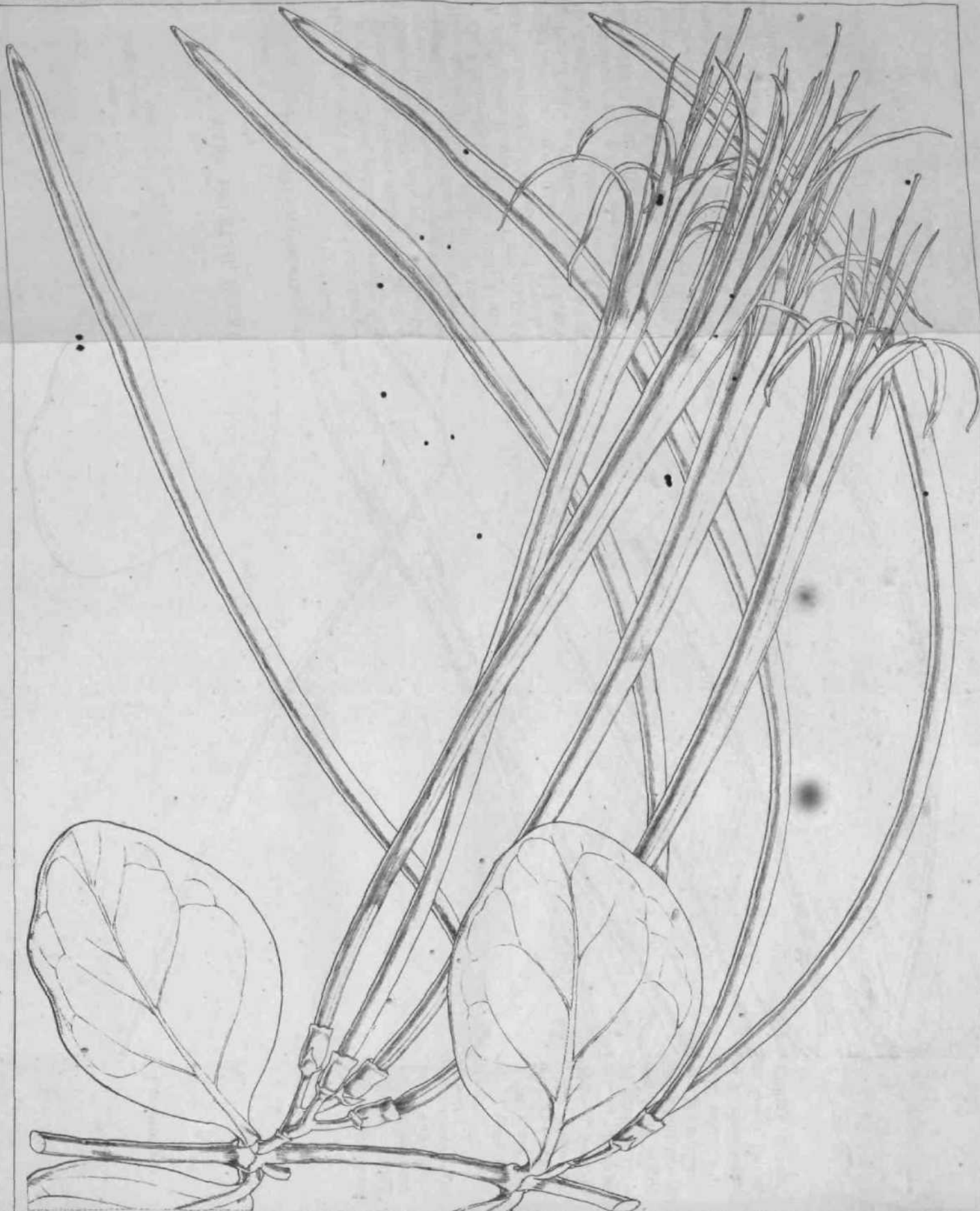
TABS. DCCXLIII, DCCXLIV. †

LORANTHUS MACRANTHUS. *Hook.*

Hexamerus, caule tereti, foliis brevissime petiolatis orbiculari-ovalibus coriaceis, pedunculis bisdichotomis axillaribus, calyce unibracteato, bractea ovata calyce brevior, corollis omnium longissimis (pedalibus !), petalis anguste linearibus apice attenuatis liberis reflexis, staminibus petala subsequantibus stylo brevioribus, antheris lineari-angustissimis basi fissis.

HAB. Andes of Quito. *Prof. W* Jameson, n. 244.*

On first inspection of this plant, I was led to refer it to *L. grandiflorus*, R. and P., Fl. Peruv. 3, p. 45, t. 263; but that has only five petals, which are dilated towards the apex; a bractea longer than the ovary, much shorter flowers; but, above all, anthers of quite a different character, short, oblong, fixed to the filament by the middle of the back : whereas, in our plant, the anthers are very long, slender, tapering, and fixed by their base to the filament. The corolla is of an extraordinary length (12 inches), and appears till more remarkable in bud before the petals have separated, which they do only at the extremity, the rest of the corolla forming almost a cylindrical tube. Still nearer to our plant, in some respects, is the *L. dichotomies*, R. and P. (l. c. p. 45, t. 274); but that has larger leaves, corollas not half so long, shorter and broader anthers, and not "basifixse."



Tab. DCXLIII. DCCXLIV

Jamesoniana.

N. O. Ranunculacev.

TAB. DCCXLV.

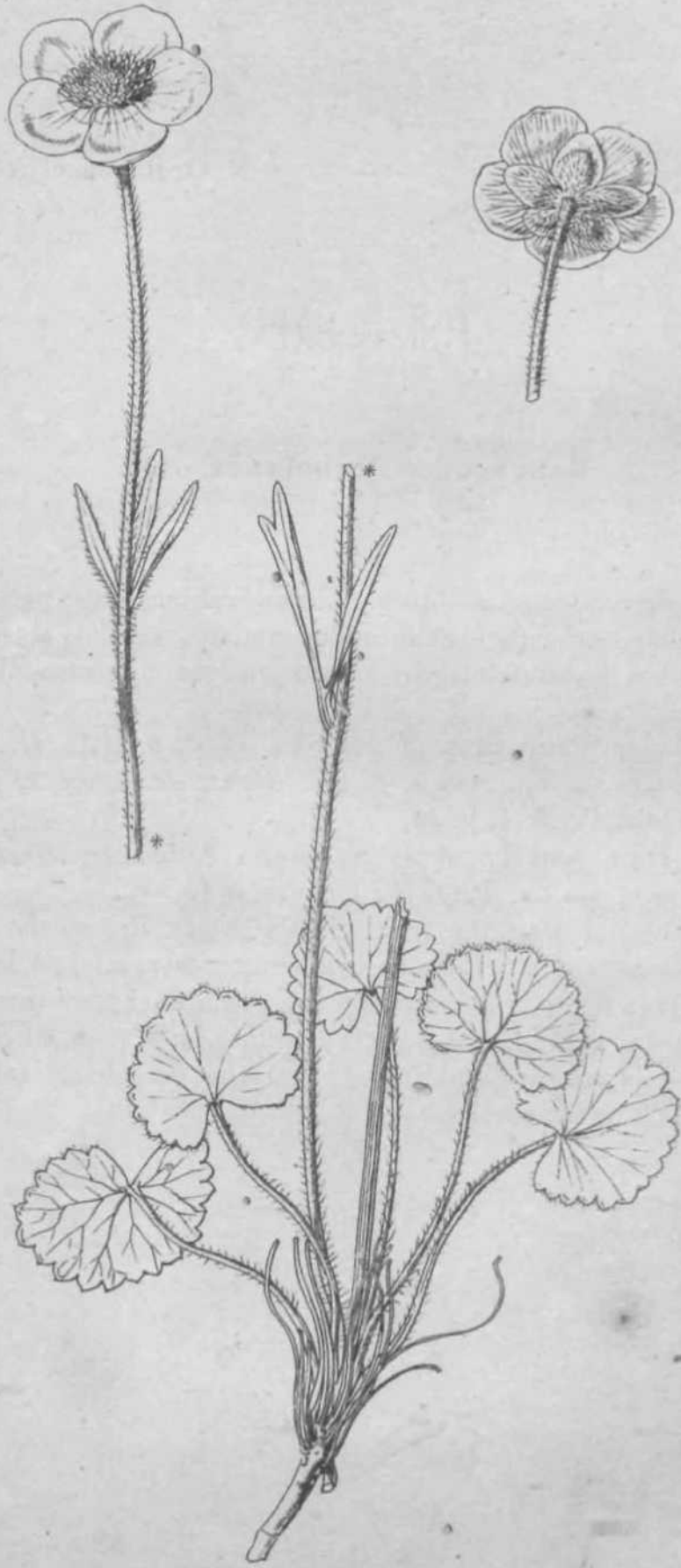
RANUNCULUS PERUVIANUS. *Pers.*

Radice descendente subfibrosa, foliis radicalibus longe petiatis subpilis orbiculari-reniformibus crenatis, caulinis sessilibus in lobos lineares integros partitis, calyce appresso-villosissimo.

Ranunculus Peruvianus. *Pers. Syn. PL 2, p. 103. H. B. K. Nov. Gen. et Sp. Am. 5, p. 44. Deless. Ic. Select. 1, p. 37* De Cand. Prodr. 1, p. 34.*

HAB. Peru, and in moist places on Antisana; *Humboldt. Andes of Quito; Prof. W. Jameson, n. 1.*

I have not seen the fruit of this pretty *Ranunculus*. De Candolle says of it, "Carpella ovato-compressa, minima, kevia." Delessert's figure, which represents a much finer plant than that here given, exhibits the carpels as rather large than otherwise. The petals are five, subrotund; and the very hairy calyx is appressed to the corolla.



TAB. DCCXLVI.

(A).

HOOKBRIA PI88TDBNTOIDB8. *Hook, et Wils.*

Caule pinnatim ramoso, ramia complanata rigidiuaculis, foliia subdistichia lanceolato-ligulata acutis binervibus apice aubserratis, seta laevi, capsula ovato-cenraa, operculo rostrato, calyptra glabra.

HAB. Woods, interior of Manchester, Jamaica, Dec. 1843. *W. Purdie.*

Caulis 1-2 uncialia, depressus, pinnatim ramosus, ramia complanatis; ramulis brevibus pinDgeformibus, aiccitate rigidia. *Folia* conferta rigidula, nitentia, laete viridia aiccitate stricta, lateralia erecto-patentia, caetera appressa, baai ovata concava superne ligulata plana acuta vel brevissime acuminata, fere ad apicem binervia, areolia oblongis, minimia; *perichetialia* e baai ovata ligulata acuta aerrata binervia. *Seta* semiuncialis, rufo-brunnea. *Operculum* capaulam subsequans, longirostrum. *Calyptra* albida, baai multifida.

Allied perhaps to *H. nit ens*, Hornsch. in Fl. Bras; but that haa the leavea recurved at the apex, and strongly aerrate. It exhibits a striking resemblance to some specia of *Fissidens*.

TAB. DCCXLVI. (A). *Planta; nat. size.* Fig. 1. Leavea. /. 2, 3. Perichaetium and leavea. f. 4. Capsule, with calyptra. f. 5. Capsule, with operculum:—*magnified.*

Cumingiance.

N. O. Musci.

(B).

MACROMITRION BRACHIATUM. *Hook, et Wih.*

Caule repente, ramia sterilibua brevibus fertilibua elongatis, ramorum aterilium foliia patule incurvis lanceolato-oblongia obtusis mucronata, fertiliu patentibua ovato-oblongia acutis, capsula immersa erecta oblonga gymnostoma, operculo conico-rostellato, calyptra conico-mitrseformi pilosiaaaima.

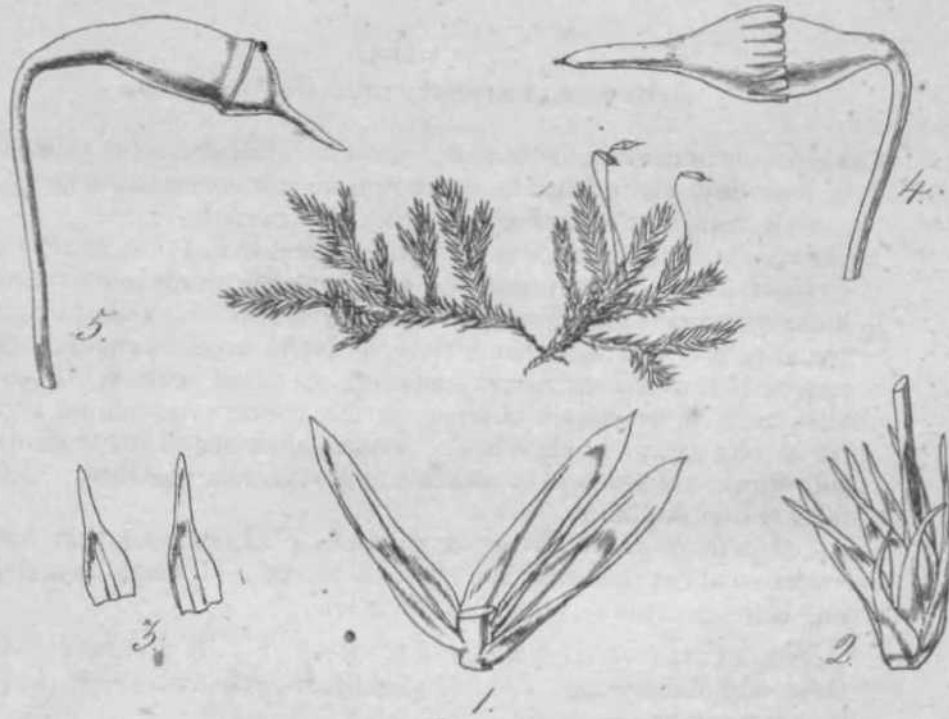
HAB. Philippine Islands, on the bark of trees. *Cuming, n. 2195.*

Caulis 3-4 uncialis. *Rami* aterilea 1½ lin. longi; fertiles unciales erecti, apice innovando ramulosi. *Folia* ramorum aterilium multifaria, confertis-aima, ligulata, carinata, ip4egerrima, obtuaa, nervo valido rubello in mucronem brevem exeunte, siccitate con torta, saturate viridia aubopaca, areolia rotundia minimia: fertiliu breviora dissita, quinquefaria, patentia, substricta, aiccitate incurvo-appreaaa, nervoaa ;<*perichetialia* elliptica, vaginantia, apice ciliato-denticulata. *Capsula* immersa, in vaginulam brevissimain subsessilis, badia. *Operculum* capsule tertiam partem metiens conicum, roatello recto. *Calyptra* operculo duplo longior, baai suboctofida, pilis numerosis flexuosis flavia obtecta.

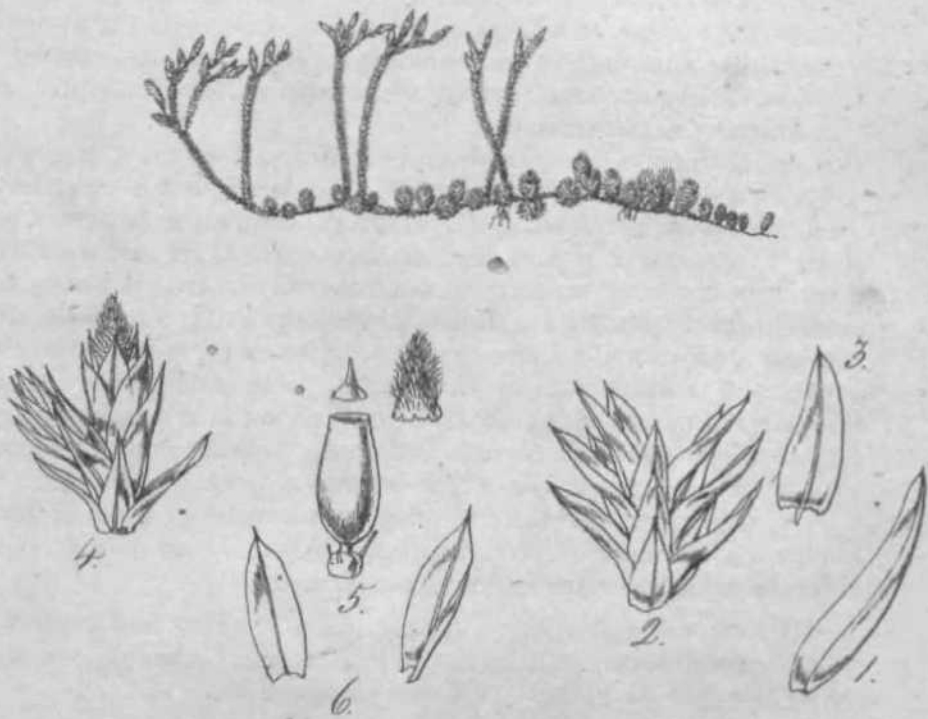
A very remarkable Moss, to which we have seen nothing analogous except *Schlotheimia tecta* (Hook, and Wila.) found in Brazil by Mr. Gardner, which haa also an immersed capsule.

(B). *Plant: nat. size.* Fig. 1. Leaf. /. 2. Small portion of the plant, with leavea. /. 3. Smaller leaf. /. 4. Capsule, operculum and calyptra. /. 5. Perichaetial leaves: —*magnified.*

A.



B.



TAB. DCCXLVH.

A RALIA POLARIS. *Hombr. et Jacquin.*

Polygama herbacea inermis, tota setis mollibus laxis obsita, foliis (maximis) longe petiolatis orbiculari-reniformibus basi profunde cordatis marginibus multilobatis, lobis 3-5-dentatis dentibus subacutis, umbellis copiosis compositis partialibus multiradiatis globosis, involucris foliaceis, floribus densis, fructibus depresso-sphsricis ezsuccis suberosis atris nitidis. *Hook.fil. Bot. Antarct. Voy. v. l.p. 19.*

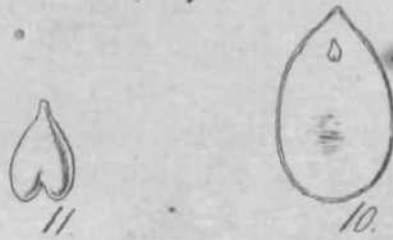
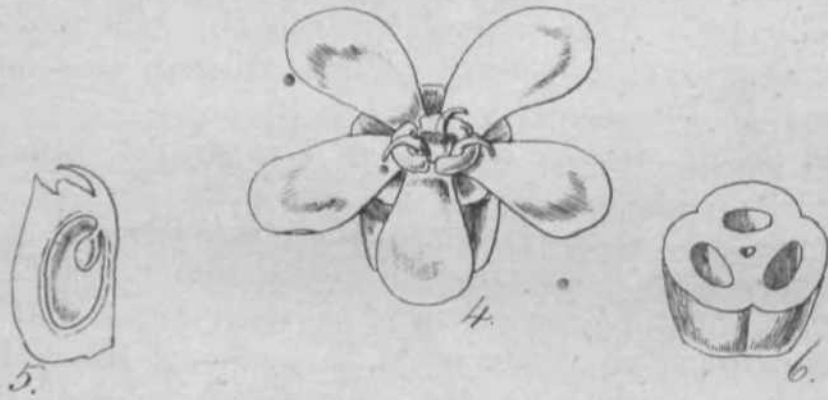
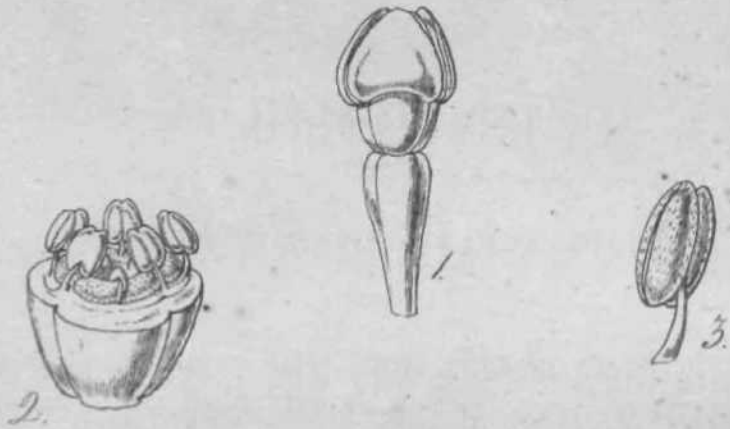
Aralia polaris. Hombr. et Jacq. in Voy. au Pole Sud, Bot., Phaner. t. 2 (plate only).

H A B. Lord Auckland's Group and Campbell's Island, Antarctic Ocean; covering lprge tracts of ground with its ample and shining green foliage. *Hombron and Jacquinot; J. D. Hooker.*

An excellent representation of an umbel of this remarkable plant, is given in the work above quoted of Hombron and Jacquinot; and the species is fully described in the "Botany of the Antarctic Voyage;" where I had promised, in the forthcoming Volume (Eighth) of the ICONES PLANTARUM, to give a Plate of the analysis of the flower and fruit.* It now only remains to refer to the accompanying figures which were drawn on the spot from the recent plant. / *D. H.*

Fig. 1. Young perfect flower and pedicel. / *2.* Ovary of the same, the petals removed. / *3.* Stamen. / *4.* Female flower. / *5.* portion of the ovary cut through vertically, to show the position of the ovule. / *6.* Transverse section of an ovary. / *7-* A ripe fruit. / *8.* The same, cut through transversely. / *9.* Dorsal view of a seed. / *10.* Seed, cut through vertically. / *11.* Embryo :—all more or less *magnified.*

* In the Botany of the Antarctic Voyage, p. 20, where the reference to this Plate is given, for "TAD. DCCL." read TAB. DCCXLVII.



TAB. DCCXLVIII.

LEPTOTHECA SPECIOSA. *Hook, et Wils.*

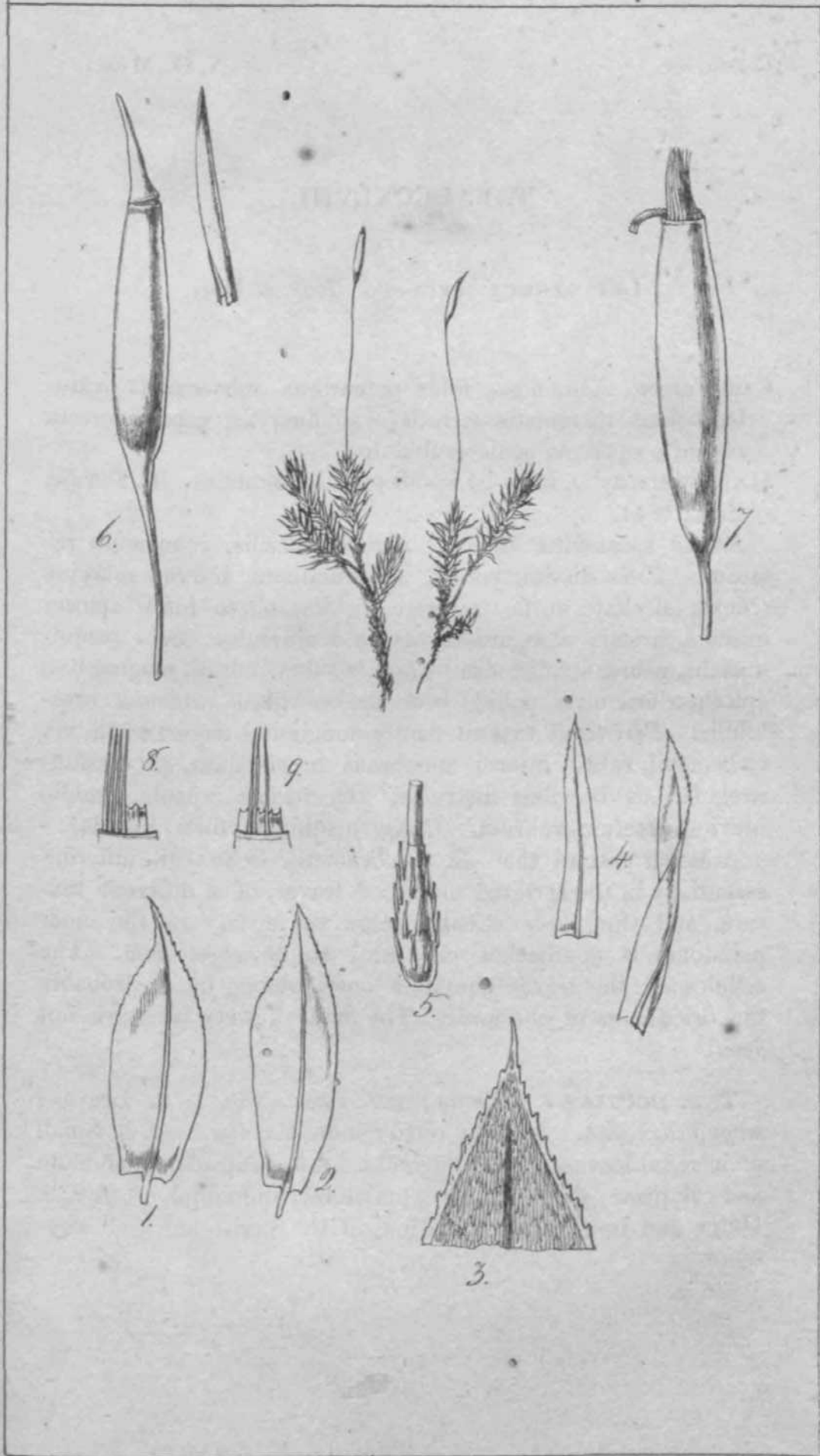
Caule erecto subramoso, foliis patentibus subsecundis ovato-lanceolatis marginatis serratis evanidinerviis, capsula erecta oblonga, operculo conico-subulato.

HAD. Maracaybo, in moist woods on the mountains. *W. Purdie*, Sept. 1844.

Planta spectabilis, dioica. *Cau'is* uncialis, innovando ramosus. *Folia* dissita, patula, subacuminata, inferne margine reflexa, siccitate torta, saturate viridia, nervo infra apicem evanido, areolis elongato-hexagonis majusculis. *Seta* sesquuncialis, rubra, subflexuosa. *Capsula* subcylindrica, magna, basi apiceque attenuata, pallide brunnea, ore rubro. *Annulus* revolvibilis. *Peristomii* externi dentes longissimi angustissimi, vix trabeculati, rubri: interni membrana brevis flava, processibus irregularibus brevibus instructa. *Operculum* capsula dimidio brevius, §rectum, rubrum. *Calyptra* subulata, torta, luteola.

A larger species than *L. Gaudichaudii*, Schwaegr., differing essentially in the serrated margined leaves, of a different texture, and the nerve ceasing below the apex. In the inner peristome it approaches very near to *Brachymenium*. The cellules of the leaves contain a loose, oblong body, probably the dried mass of chromule. The male flowers we have not seen.

TAB. DCCXLVIII. Plants; *naU* size. *Fig.* 1, 2. Leaves *j* magnified. / 3. Apex of ditto; more magnified. / 4. Small perichetial leaves. / 5. Vaginula. / 6. Capsule, operculum and calyptra. / 7- Capsule, peristome, and annulus. / 8, 9. Outer and inner view of portions of the peristome:—all magnified.



TAB. DCCXLIX.

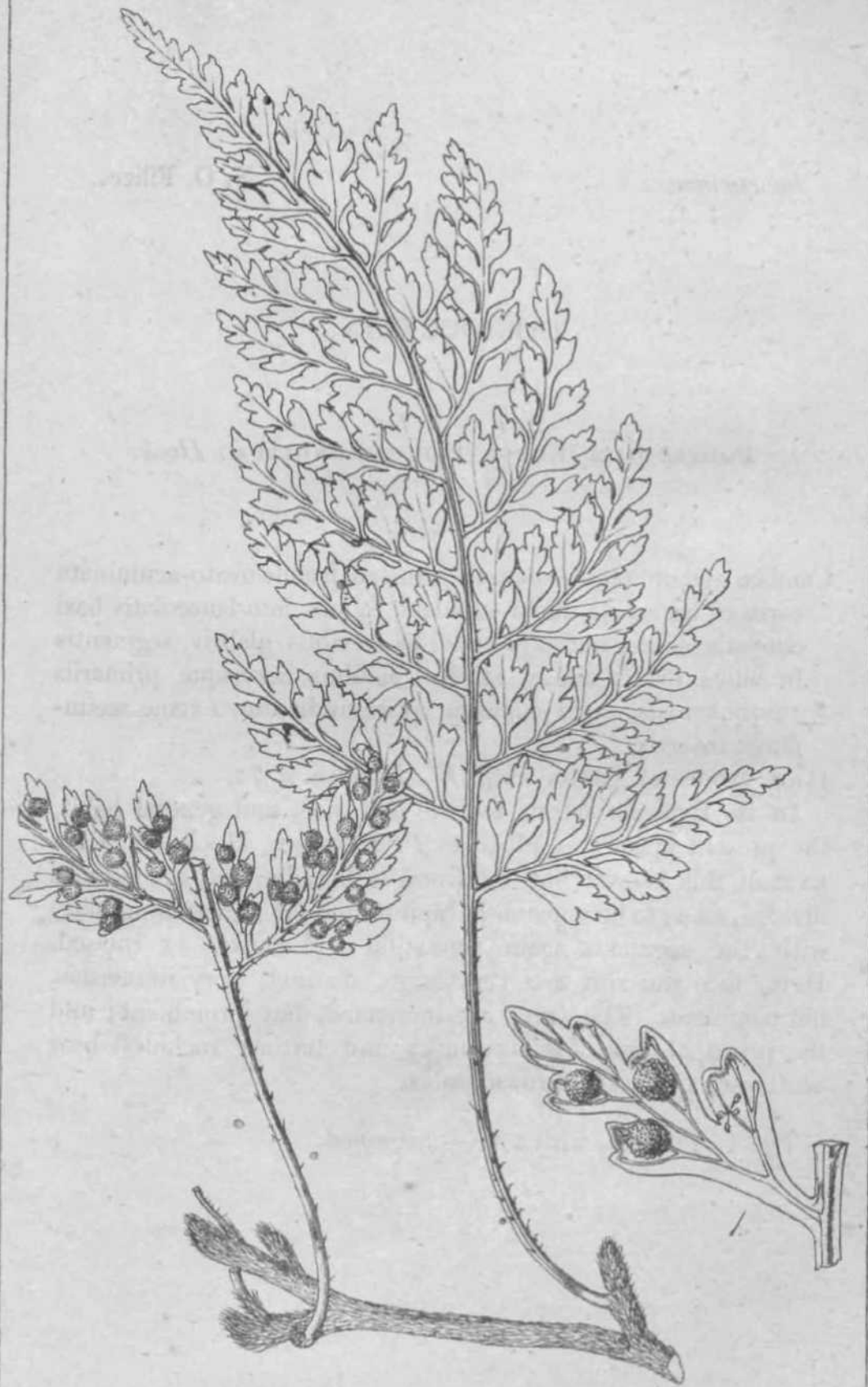
POLYPODIUM (EUPOLYPODIUM) ONUSTUM. *Hook.*

Caudice repente ramoso dense squamoso*fronde ovato-acuminata coriacea bipinnata, rachi subulata, foliolis lato-lanceolatis basi cuneatis acutis inciso-pinnatifidis lsevibus glabris, segmentis brevibus ovatis acutis, stipite rachibus nervisque primariis subsquamosis, soris copiosis subrotundis dorso venee secundarise insertis. o

HAB. Andes of Quito. *Prof. W. Jameson, n. J4.*

In its rigid coriaceous texture and size, and general habit, the present species is allied to *P. Murorum*, Hook, at TAB. LXX. of this Work \$ but the frond is broader, and much more divided, so as to be constantly bipinnatifid (or almost bipinnate) with the segments again pinnatifid and entire, or incised. Here, too, the sori are very large, distinct, very numerous, not confluent. The veins are immersed, but prominent; and the principal ones (or secondary and tertiary rachides) bear scattered, appressed, brown scales.

Fig. 1. Pinnule, with son:—?naffnified.



TAB. DCCL.

BACCHABIS (§ DISTICHA) FERRUGINEA. *Pers.*

Ramosissima, ramis pinnatis seu subdichotome distichis, foliis arete bifariam imbricatis ovatis complicato-carinatis subfalcatis acutiusculis subtumidis nitidis, intus basi que externe dense lanatis, capitulis solitariis terminalibus vix exsertis, involucri squamis lineari-oblongis subcoloratis radiantibus receptaculo squamoso.

Baccharis ferruginea. *Pers. Syn. PL 2, p. 425. De Cand. Prodr. 5, p. 426 {excl. syn. j3. Thyopsis}*.

B. cataphracta. *Spreng. Syst. Veget. 3, p. 462 ?*

Molina ferruginea. *Ruiz et Pav. Syzt. p. 2*.

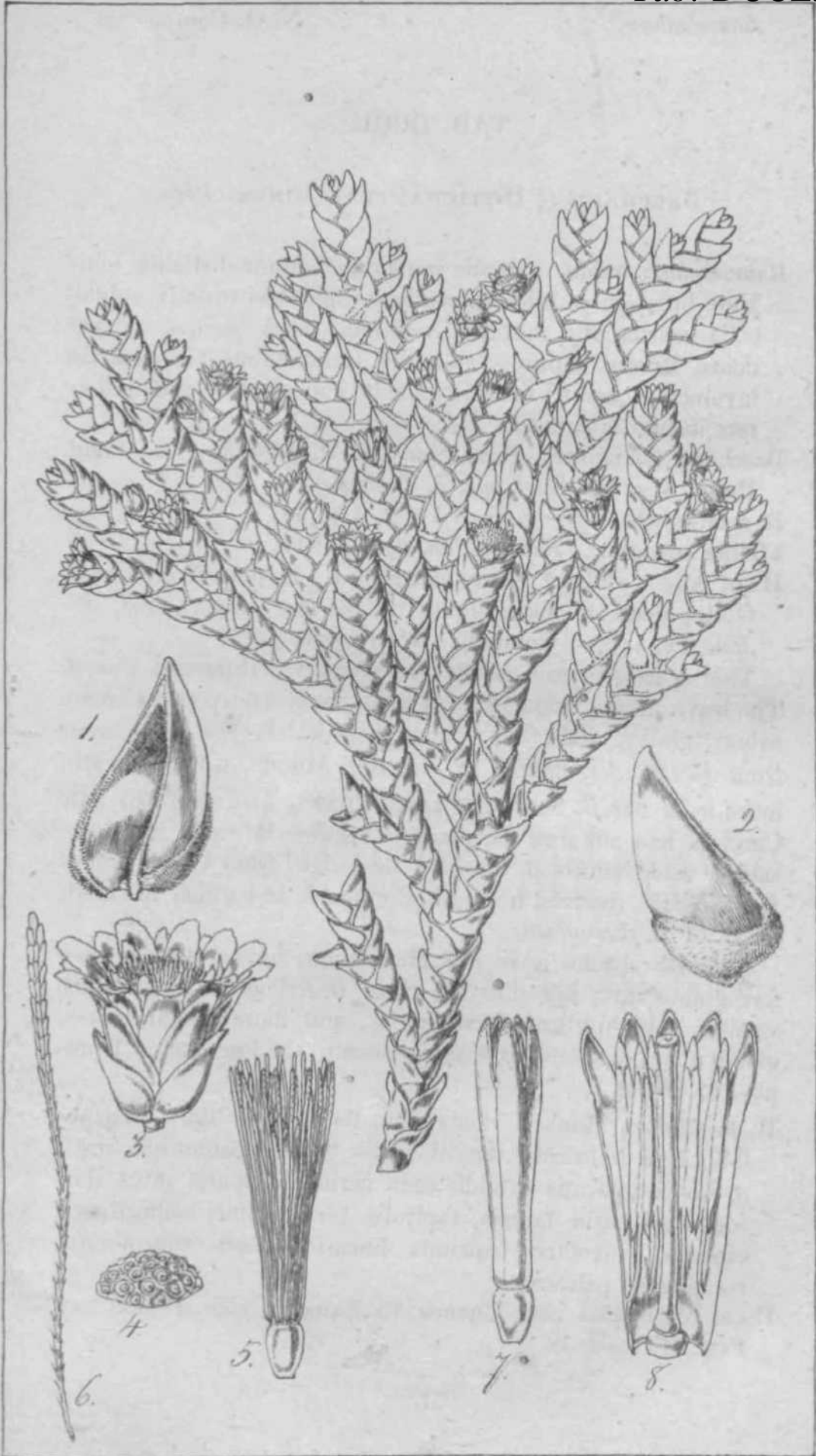
HAB. Andes of Peru; *Ruiz and Pavon*. Eastern Cordillera of Quito, near the snow limit, 15,000 feet elev.; *Prof. W. Jameson, n. 97. Columbia; Hartweg, n. 1114.*

This species is well named *ferruginea* by Ruiz and Pavon. The leaves in the dried state, at least, are of a deep rusty brown colour, glossy, and often as if varnished. It is very different from *B. thyoides*, figured in our Bot. Miscell. t. 94, and still more from our *B. Scolopendra* (Ic. PLANT. TAB. LXVIII.) De Candolle had not seen the plant, otherwise he could not have said, "valde affinis *B. thyoidi* ; he judged from a specimen of *B. thyoides*" received from M. Bonpland, and which he made a var. of *B. ferruginea*.

A fourth species is in my Herbarium, having an olivaceo-ferruginous tint; but differing from *B. ferruginea* in the much smaller, less imbricated, straighter, and more tumid leaves, giving a sort of moniliform appearance to the branches. I propose to call it:

B. monilifera, Hook.; ramis pinnatis subgracilibus distichis, foliis laxè imbricatis remotiusculis bifariis patentibus rectis ovatis complicatis tumidis (non carinatis) opacis intus dorsoque ad basin lanatis, capitulis terminalibus solitariis vix exsertis, involucri squamis lineari-oblongis subcoloratis, receptaculo paleaceo.

HAB. Mountains near Cuenca, El Ecuador, elev. 14,000 feet. *Prof. W. Jameson.*



TAB. DCCLI.

SINAPIDENDRON GRACILE, *Webb.*

(*Sect. Podocarpica, Webb.*)

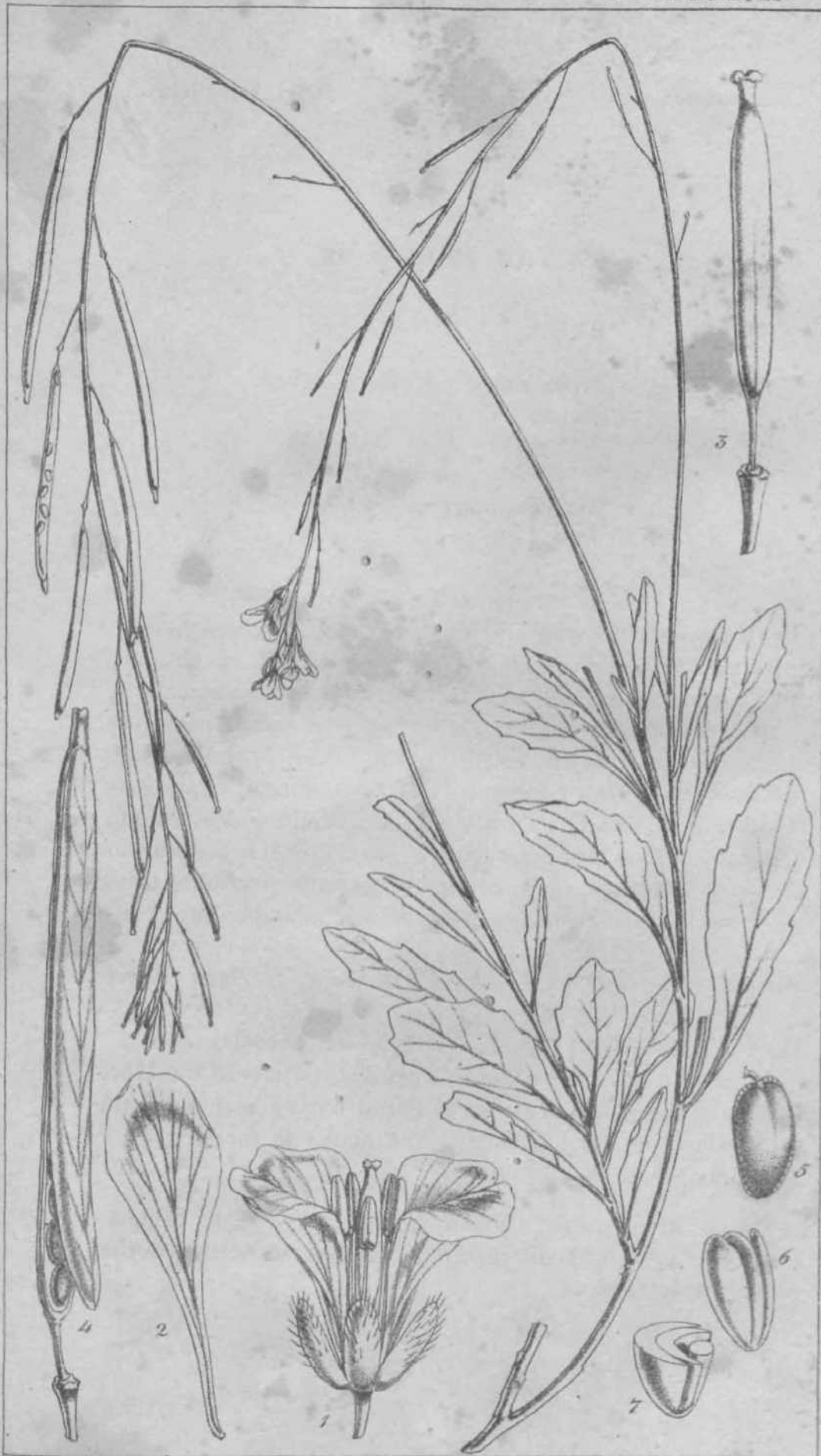
Ramis elongatis lignosis gracilibus, foliis ovato-v. spathulato-lanceolatis tenuibus glabris margine sparse v. obsolete grosse dentatis denticulis muticis v. spinuloso-apiculatis, spicis ad apicem ramorum elongatis gracillimis, pedicellis filiformibus, carlycis foliolis apice pilosis, petalis longe unguiculatisj ovario gynophoro setaceo-filiformi duplo longiore, stylo brevi, stigmatate capitato subdiscoideo, siliqua lineari, valvis tenuibus glabris subtrinerviis podocarpio gracili insidentibus, seminibus 1-seriatis pendulis, testa (immersa) mucilaginoso, cotyledonibus incumbentibus con-duplicatis. *Webb.*

Sinapidendron gracile. Webb, Spicil. Gorg. in Hook. Niger Voy. p. 100. Tab. I.

HAB. Cape de Verd Islands, Valley of St. Nicholas. *Forbes.*

Mr. Webb informs us that this plant also exists in the Herbarium of the Royal Museum of Paris, having been gathered in the Cape de Verd Islands. The genus is founded on a Madeira species.

Fig. 1. Flower. / 2. Petal. / 3. Ovary. / 4. Siliqua. / 5. Seed. / 6. Embryo. / 7 Transverse section of the same:—magnified.*



TAB. DCCLII.

SIXAPIDENDRON VOGELII, *Webb.*

(*Sect. Podocarpica, Webb.*)

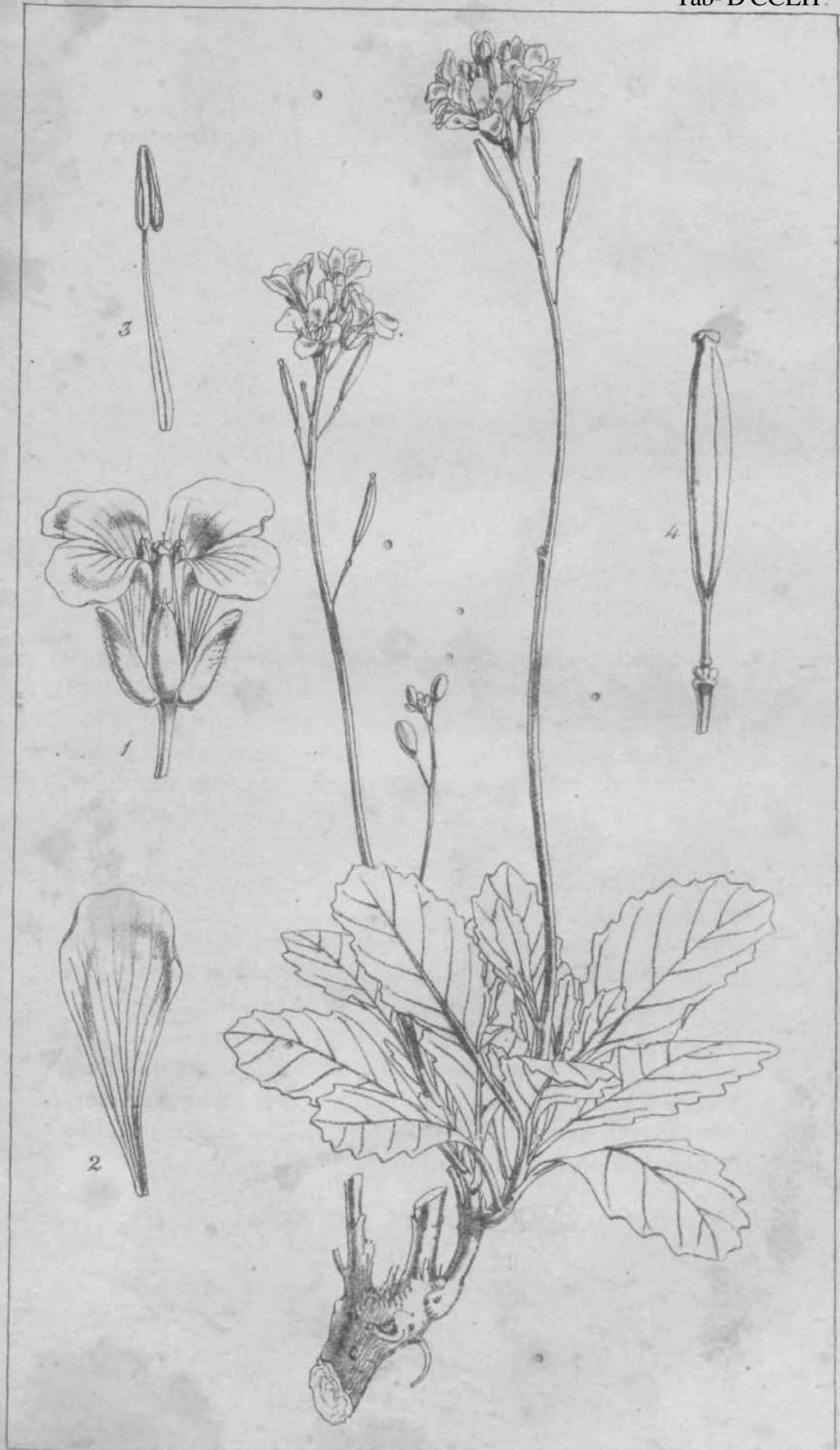
Ramis crassis nodosis, foliis rotundatis ovatisque crassis subtus nervosis pilis brevibus strigoso-hirtis margine dentatis v. demum crenato-dentatis basi integris cuneatis petiolatis, spicis basi hirsutis, calyce subsaccato-strigoso, petalis amplis flavis aurantiaco-maculatis? in unguem attenuates, ovario lato gynophoro tenui triplo longiore, stigmatibus capitato subsessili, siliqua—?

Sinapidendron Vogelii, Webb, SpiciL Gorgon, in Hook. Niger Voy. p. 100, Tab. II.

HAB. St. Vincent, one of the Cape de Verd Islands. *Vogel.*

The region, to which the genus *Sinapidendron* belongs, we have elsewhere called *Macaronesian*. The two species from the Cape de Verd Islands, differ from the Madeira and Canarian ones, in having a long slender support to the ovary and fruit, analogous to that of the *Capparidea*. No other characters, however, of value, present themselves, so as to authorize their separation as a genus. P. B. *Webb.*

Fig. 1. Flower. / 2. Petal. / 3. Stamen. / 4. Ovary:—magnified.



Hookeriana.

N. O. Tiliaceae.

TAB. DCCLIII.

MELHANIA LEPRIEURII, *Webb.*

Caule fruticoso erecto ramoso, foliis ovalibus rotundisve serratis utrinque velutinis junioribus approximates brevipetiolatis, floribus axillaribus terminalibusve brevissime pedunculatis solitariis rarius geminatis, involucelli triphylli unilateralis foliolis linearibus, staminibus 10-15, capsula globosa brevi villosissima. *Guill et Perr.*

Melhania Leprieurii. *Webb, Spicil. Gorgon, in Hook. Niger Voy. p. 110. Tab. IV, V.*

Brotera Leprieurii. *Guillem. et Perr. Fl. Sen. Tent. p. 85.*

HAB. St. Jago, one of the Cape de Verd Islands, *Darwin, J.D.H.* Specimens from the same country are also in the Paris Museum.

Mr. Webb, *l. c.* has shown that *Melhania* and *Brotera* are one and the same; and further that the present species is perhaps too closely allied to *M. velutina*, Försk., or the *M. incana*, Heyne, and that it very much resembles *M. ovata*.

Fig. 1. Unexpanded flower. *l. 2.* Ditto, with sepals expanded:—*magnified.*



Brunneriana.

N. O. Leguminosa J.

TAB. DCCLIV,

LOTUS BRUNNERI, *Webb.*

Caule fruticoso procumbente, foliis pube dnerea appressa sericeis, stipulis lanccolatis sessilibus petiolo brevioribus caducis, ^foliolis obovato-lanceolatis, pedunculis paucifloris, calycibus urceolato - campanulatis sericeo - pubescentibus, dentibus lanceolatis acutis, corolla lutea, vexillo elliptico subacuto carina sublongiore. *Webb.*

Lotus Brunneri. *Webb, Spicil. Gorgon, in Hook. Niger Voy. p. 119, Tab. III.*

Lotus anthylloides ? *Brunn. Ergebn. p. 86, (non Vent.)*

HAB. Island of Sal, Cape de Verd. *Brunner.*

A plant perfectly distinct from the *L. anthylloides*, Vent. It differs from *L. Jacobmus* by the form of its leaves, by its appressed, and not yillous and patent, pubescence, by its short sessile stipules, by the teeth of, the calyx being merely acute, and not more or less filiform at the extremity, and by the form and colour of the corolla. *Webb.*

Fig. 1. Flower. / 2. Vexillum. / 3. Ala. / 4. Carina. / 5. Stamina and ovarium. / 6. Ovarium. / 7. Pod. / 8. Seed:—magnified.



Hookeriana,

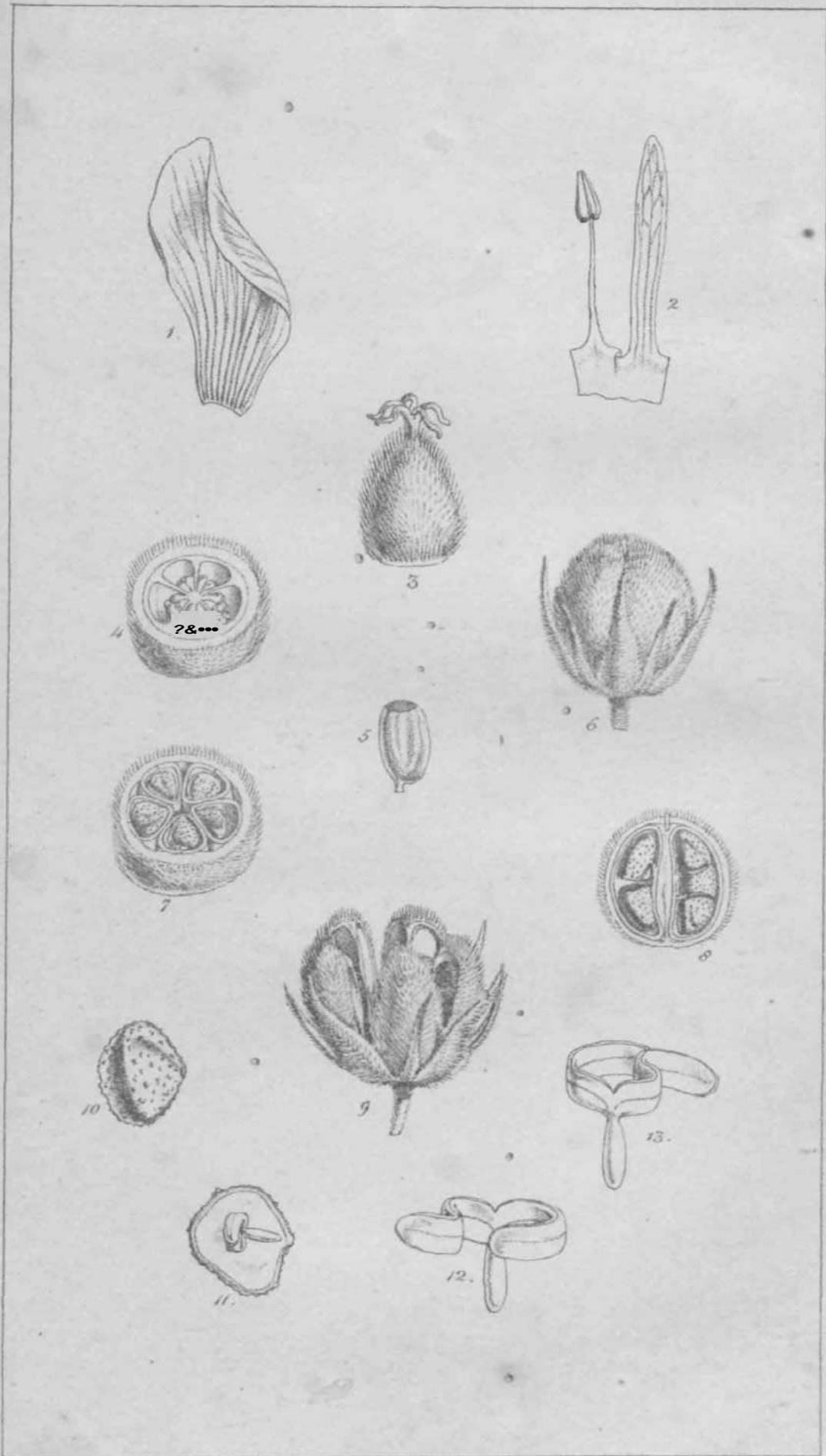
N. 0. Tiliaceae.

TAB. DCCLV.

MELHANIA LEPRIEURII, *Webb*.

(See TAB. DCCLIII, next to which this figure and the references should be placed).

Fig. 1. Petal. / 2. Portion of staminal column. / 3. Ovarium. / 4. Transverse section of ditto. / 5. Ovule. / 6. Ripe fruit. / 7- Transverse ditto. / 8. Longitudinal section of ditto. / 9. Fruit burst open. / 10. Seed. / 11. Vertical section of ditto. / 12 and 13. Embryo:—all more or less magnified,



TAB. DCCLVI.

PARONYGHTA ILLECBBROIDESJ *Webb.*

Caule prostrate ramosissimo, ramis filiformibus pubescentibus, stipulis foliis lineari-lanceolatis v. linearibus acutis puberulis dimidio brevioribus, bracteis flore brevioribus, calycibus brevissime mucronulatis, mucrone recto v. inflexo.

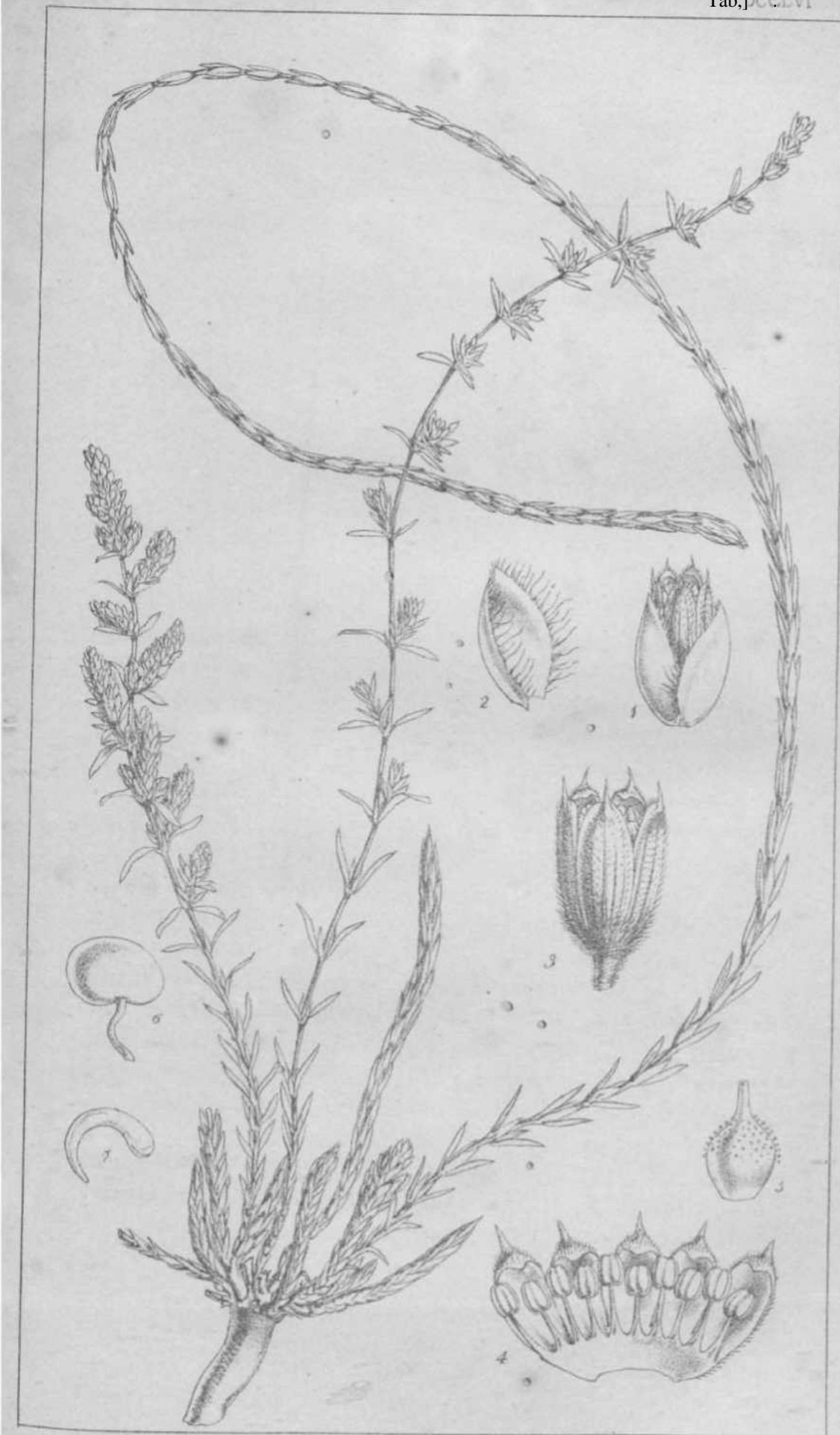
Paronychia illecebroides. *Webb, Spicil Gorgon, in Hook. Niger Voy. p. 106, Tab. VII.*

Herniaria illecebroides. *Ch. Smith, in Tuck. Voy. p. 250, {ex. Herb. Mus. Brit. J. D. H.}*

HAB. Common at the Cape de Verd Islands, from an elevation of 500 feet to the tops of the mountains. *Forbes, Vogel, J. D. H.*

Allied to *P. polygonifolia*, DC, but dissimilar in many respects, namely *iv* the relative length of the leaves and flowers to the stipules, and in the form of the calyx and mucro. From *P. argentea*, Lam., which has the flowers usually capitate, it differs considerably. *Webb.*

Fig. 1. Flower, included within the bractese. /. 2. Bractea. /. 3. Flower. /. 4. The same laid open. /. 5. Ovary. /. 6. Seed. /. 7* Embryo:—all *magnified.*



TAB. DCCLVII.

LOTUS PURPUREUS, *Webb.*

Caule frutescente, ramis diffusi?, foliis appresse pilosis virentibus, stipulis ovatis cum acumine, foliis late ovatis v. obovatis obcordatisque, calyce urceolato distincte bilabiato, dentibus lineari-lanceolatis apice setaceis labii superioris longioribus, inferioris dente intermedio lateralibus duplo longiore, carina vexillo obtusiusculo subbreviore alis oblongis brevioribus. *Webb.*

Lotus purpureus. *Webb, Spicil. Gorgon, in Hook. Niger Voy. p. 119, Tab. VI.*

HAB. In fields and among groves of *Euphorbia Tuckerana*, St. Nicholas, one of the Cape de Verd Islands. *Forbes.*

This species, though very distinct, is allied to *L. macranthus*, Lowe, (*L. PortosaMtanus*, nob. in Steud. Nomencl.) of which the flowers are pale purple. Those of our plant have the keel and standard rose-coloured, and the wings tipped with deep purple. Some of the leaflets are as much as 4 lines long, by 2g wide. *Webb.*

fig. 1. Flower. / 2. Vexillum. / 8. Ala. / 4. Carina. / 5. Ovarium:—magnified.



TAB. DCCLVIII.

MICRODESMIS PUBERULA, *Hook. fil. MSt.*

GEN. CHAR. MICRODESMIS, *Hook. Jil gen. noy.* Flores dioici. *Masc.*—*CaL* minutus, 5-pairtitus. *Petala* totidem, sestivatione contorto-imbricata, crassiuscula. *Stam.* 5-10, 1-2-seriata, seriei exterioris petalis opposita interioribus alternis paulo breviora, omnia sub rudimento pistilli hypogyni inserta. *Anthera* biloculares filamentis liberis breviores. *Foem.*—*Calyx* et *petala* maris, sed paulo majora. *Stamina* et *discus* 0. *Ovarium* inferne loculis 2-3 minutis excavatum, ceterum solidum. *Styli* 4, breves, recurvi, papillis stigmaticis elongatis undique plumulosi. *Ovulum* in loculo quoque unicum, ex apice loculi suspensum. *Bacca* exsucca, 2-3-locularis, putamine osseo extus processibus irregularibus cristato-muricato. *Semina* in loculis solitaria, anatropa, integumento . •.; *embryone* in axi albuminis carnosio recto* cotyledonibus subfoliaceis, facie plana sibi applicitis.—Frutices (?) facie *Casearice*, ramis *virgatis*, *gracilibus*. Folia *altima*, *brevi-petiolata*, *ianceolata*, *cuspidata*, *obsolete v. exserte serrulata*, *penuinervia*, *reticulato-venosa*, *rigide membranacea*, *pellucido-pundata* ! *Stipulse minutce*, *persistentes*. Flores *in fasciculos aggregate masculis in fasciculo 3-12, fcemineis 3-4, his brevius pedicellatis*. *Pedicelli e pulvinulo bracteolarum brevissimarum exserti, nudi*. Flores *minuti*.

Subgen.* I. MICRODESMIS—*Stamina* 5. *Antherce* mutide.

Microdesmis puberula, *Hook. fil.*—Tab. nost. DCCLVIII.

H A S . In Africa trop. occid. *Vogel*, in herb. *Hook.*

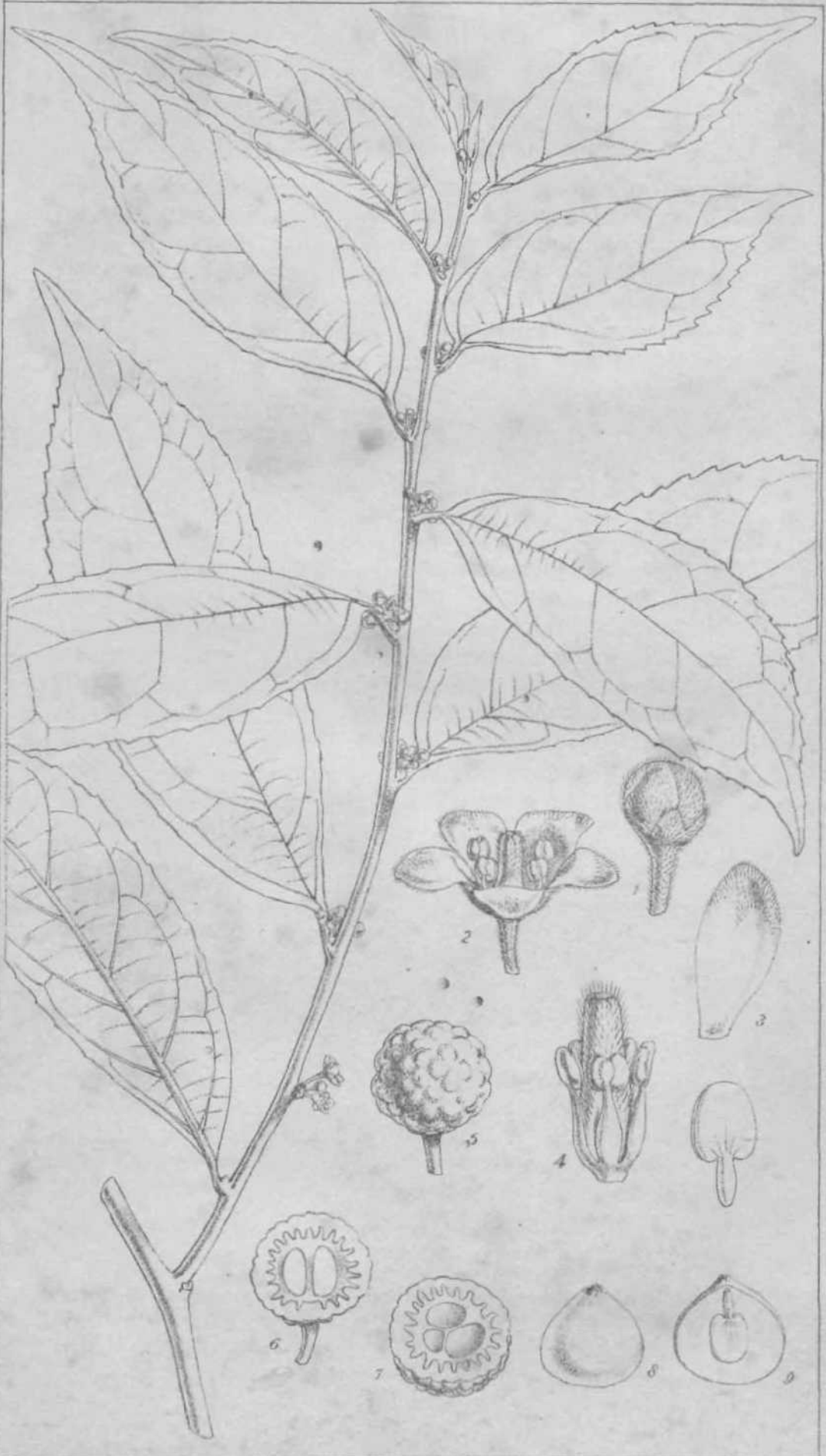
OBS. Affinitas generis cum *Melicyto* arcissima, cum *Kiggelaria* etiam obvia. Utroque generi nostrum accedit habitum, inflorescentia diclinia^ calyce et petalis; ab utroque recedit ovario complete 2-3-loculato et ovulis pendulis; demum summam characterum iiffinitatein *Biwinearum*, *Flacourtianearum*, *Samydearum* et *Euphorbiacearum*, *Phyllantheorum* signo novo illustrat.

Fig. 1. Alabastrum floris masc. /. *2.* Flos masc. expansus. /. *3.* Petalum.y. *4.* Stamina sub rudimento pistilli. /. *6.* Bacca verticaliter secta. /. *7** Eadem, transverse secta. /. *8.* Semen. /. *9.* Idem, verticaliter sectum. Figure analytics plus minus amplificatse sunt.—*Planchon.*

* Subgen. II. GANITROCARPUS—*Stamina* 10. *Anthera* brevi-apiculatté, extroreae.

Sp. 2. M. (Ganitrocarp.) *cateariatfolia*, *Planch.*

H A B . In insula *Penang*.—Herb. *Hook.*, nee non in ditione Malaccensi, *Griffith* in herb. *Lemann.*—Singapore ? *Lohh*, n. 337, in herb. *Hook.*



•TAB. DCCLIX.

COCCULUS ? MACRANTHUS, *Hook.fil.ms.*

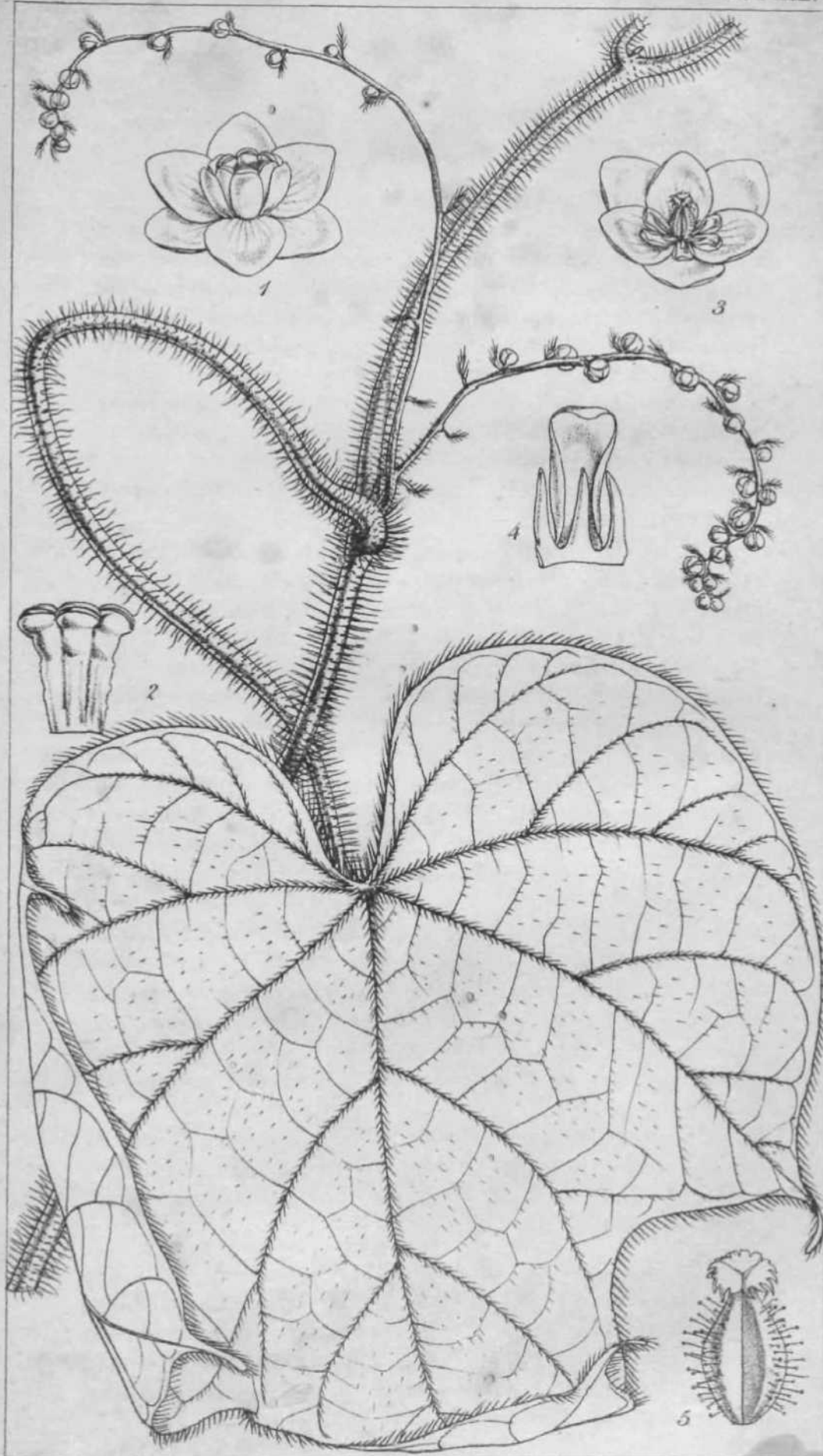
Scandens, volubilis, ramis petiolis foliisque secus marginem et nervos (supra) dense in disco parce setosis, setis rigidis rufois, foliis longe petiolatis, cordato-suborbiculari-3-5-lobis, lobis infimis rotundatis caeteris breviter et abrupte cuspidatis, nervis 7 e petioli insertione basi limbi subcontigua radiantibus, racemis extra-axillaribus spiciformibus pendulis sparsifloris, masculis interdum ramosissimis, bracteolis ad basim florum foemineorum subulatis setosis, pedicellis (sub anthesi) subsequalibus, ad basim florum masculorum caducissimis.

HAB. In Insula Fernando Pd, juxta Clarence Peak. *Vogel, in herb. Hook.* Oct. Nov. 1841.

Caules longissimi, vulnerati succum mox lyunescentem fidentes, extremi herbacei, glaucescentes, setis subulatis aridis in sicco innocuis, inaequalibus, patentibus hispidi. *Petioli* saepius basi torti, teretes, sulcati, 6-8-pollicares. *Lamina* folii 3-4 poll, longa, 4-6 poll, lata, levissime peltatim affixa, membranacea, inter nervos reticulato-venosa, setis secus nervos praesertim supra longis illis petiolorum brevioribus et adpressissimis. *Racemi* florum foemineorum e latere et infra insertionem folii dependentes, simplices v. basi furcati, glabri, 2-4-pollicares, tenues, bracteolis persistentibus subpenicillato-setosis ornati. *Flores* juniores (ut in icone) sessiles demum breviter pedicellati, floribus masculis fere duplo minores, sicut et, glaberrimi et lutescente-albi (*Vogel*). *Calyx* (in utroque sexu) 6-phyllus, foliolis biseriatis imbricatis. *Petala* 6 concava; staminodia ananthera subulata amplexantia. *Ovaria* 3/ approximata; stigmata sessilia, complanato-triangularia, latere externo rotundato laciniata. *Fructus* >->. . . *Racemi* masculi saepius ramosi, ramis crassis, inferne setosis. *Stamina* 6 filamentis inferne connatis (ex *Vogel*), ex analysi Miersiana et e meis observationibus liberis. *Anthera* ex icone transverse bivalves sed locus certe superficie 4-lobus.

OBS. Hue ob affinitatem cum *Cocculo palmato* (Bot. Mag. t. 2970-1) positus, dummodo genera *Menispermearum* in chaos obscuro remaneant. Mox tamen in genus proprium *Chasmanthera* proximum,—*Jatrohiza*, Miers ms.,—erigendus.

Fig. 1. Flos masculus amplicatus et vi expansus. / 2. Trium staminibus senis. / 3. Flos foemineus (in natura masculo minor). / 4. Petalum floris foeminei cum staminodio proprio et duobus e petalis adjacentibus. / 5. Pistilla approximata (nee concreta). *Obs.* Flores in icone non plane evoluti, idcoque brevius pedicellatè quam sub anthesi. *Planchon.*



TAB. DCCLX.

GLYPHJEA GREWIOIDBS, *Hook.fil.m8.*

CHAR. GBN. *Glyphsea*, *Hook. fit. Gen. nov.*—*Calyx* adbasim 5-partitus, laciniis oblongis, aestivatione valvatis, deciduis. *Petala* anguste lanceolata, sessilia, basi nuda. *Stamina* plurima, hypogyna; *filamentis* gracilibus, haud complanatis; *antheris* basifixis, immobilibus, erectis, linearibus, connectivi angusti productione brevissime apiculatis, loculis 2 laterali-introrsis, apice rimula brevi (poriformi) introrsum debiscentibus. *Ovarium* subsessile, (gynophoro saltem haud conspicuo), in *stylum* apice acuto stigmaticum attenuatum, abortu(?) 3-loculare, *loculis* ad angulum internum superposite pauciovulatis, et inter *ovula* contracto-interruptis, inde in locella superposita, uniovulata divisis. *Fructus* subcapsularis ?? (fragmenta ejus tantum video) tiiformi-oblongus, verticaliter pluricostatus; *mesocarpio* crasso, aride-suberoso, *locellis* monospermis paucis (pro carpello singulo 2-3 uniseriatis), *endocarpio* cartilagineo, subindehiscente limitatis; *columella* in fructu forsitan non sponte irregulariter fracto in fila soluta. *Semina* ad medium anguli interni locelli uujusvis peritrope inserta, transverse late oblonga, anatropa. *Embryo* in axi albuminis rectus; cotyledonibus semini conformibus, haud crassis, facie plana sibi invicem applicitis, radícula exserta lineari-oblonga versus hilum directa.

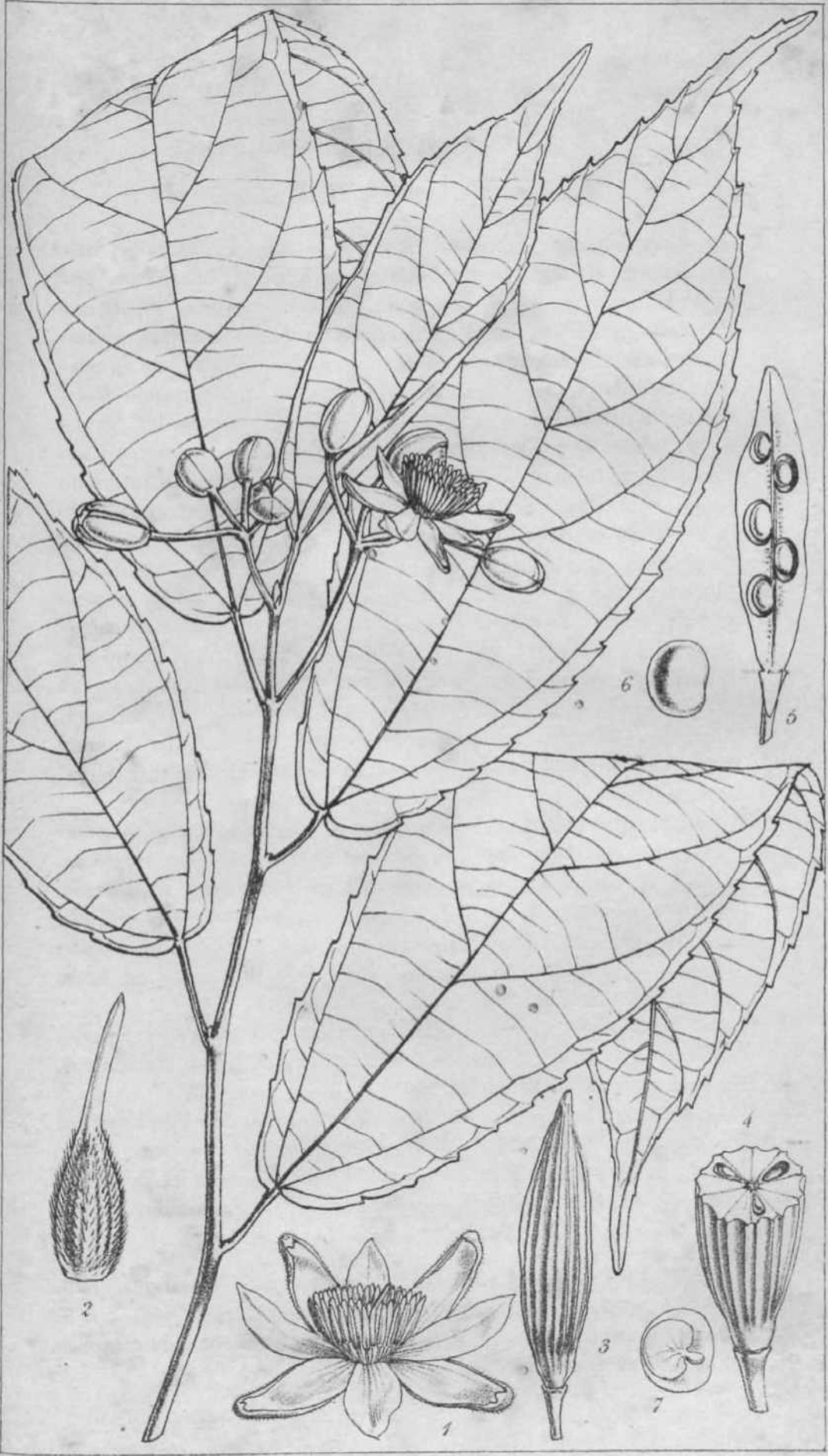
Frutex *Africa occidentalis tropica, fade et vegetatione Grewise*, ramis virgatis. Folia alterna, disticha, petiolata, lanceolata, cuspidate, remote et imequaliter repando-serrata v. denticulate triplinervia, ceterum penninervia, rigide membranacea, glabriuscula. Stipulae caducissimae, non visa. Umbellae 3-4-florae, pedunculatae, saepius oppositae, nunc axillares, basi ebracteatae, bracteolis ad basim pedicellorum caducis[^] ilores lutei.

Genus distinctissimum, a *Grewia* nequaquam removendum, invito defectu glandularum unguis petalorum et gynophori staminigeri. *Glyphaea grewioides*, *Hook. fil. ms.*

HAB. In Sierra Leone [*Vogel, Don*], Insula Fernando-P6 (*Vogel*) et Senegambia, (*Heudelot*, n. 862, in herb. *Hook.*)

Ramuli, petioli, pedicellique pube parca stellata sparsi. Folia variant lanceolata, vel late elliptica, basi subcordata v. acutiuscula. Pedunculi umbellae 1-2 pollicares. Pedicelli 5-12 lin. longi.

Fig. 1. Flos expansus paulo amplificatus. / 2. Ovarium. / 3. Fructus magnitudine naturali. / 4. Idem transverse sectus. / 5. Idem verticaliter sectus. / 6. Semen. / 7. Idem secundum raphen sectus. *Planchon.*



TAB. DCCLXI.

SAPOTA MARGINATA, *Dene.*

Ramulis glabratiss novellis tomentosis, foliis obovatis obtusis supra glabris subtus petiolisque tomentosis marginatis coriaceis dein glabratiss, floribus axillaribus paucis glabris, pedicellis petiolum superantibus, foliolis calycinis rotundatis glabris, corollae laciniis calycem parum superantibus rotundatis ciliolatis, squamis ligulatis obtusis, filamentis dilatatis, ovario superne piloso 6-loculari, loculis uniovulatis. *Decaisne.*

Sapota marginata, Dene. apud. Webb, Spicil. Gorgon, in Hook. Niger Voy.p. 169. Tab. XIII.

HAB. Rocky summit of a mountain 2000 feet high; valley of St. Domingo, in St. Jago, one of the Cape de Verd Islands. *J. D. H.*

Only two individuals of* this tree (about 20 feet high) were detected in the above-mentioned locality. They yielded one flower and several young fruits. The latter, as well as the branches, abounded in milky juice.

Fig. 1. Flower. / 2. Portion of corolla, stamens and scales. / 3. Ovary:—magnified.



Hookeriance.

N. O. Campanulacerc.

TAB. DCCLXII

CAMPANULA (MEDIUM) JACOBIEA, *Chr. Sm.*

Fruticulosa, caule noduloso lignescente cavo, ramis diffusis albidis junioribus fuscis strigoso-hirtis foliosis, foliis spatulato-ovalibus lanceolato-ovatis obtusiusculis strigoso-hirtis subtus pallidis nervosis basi attenuatis caulinis breviter petiolatis superioribus semi-amplexicaulibus, calycis tubo brevi cyathiformi laciniis anguste lanceolatis strigosociliatis, corolla campanulata equali laciniis 3-plo longiore, filamentis plano-filiformibus basi dilatatis glaberrimis, capsula depressa, seminibus ovatis. *Webb.*

Campanula Jacobiea. Chr. Sm. in Tuck. Voy.p. 251. Webb, Spicil. Gorgon, in Hook. Nig. Voy. p. 148. Tab. XII.

HAB. Clefts of rocks, on mountains, at an elevation of 1500 to 2000 feet, *Ferbes, Darwin, Vogel, J. D. H.*

This varies with the flowers blue or white. *Webb.*

Fig. 1. Stamen. / 2. Pistil;—magnified.



Vogeliana.

N. O. Leguminosae.

TAB. DCCLXIII.

PHACA VOGELII, *Webb.*

Cinereo-villosa, ramis gracilibus elongatis foliosis decumbentibus, foliis subsexjugis, foliolis parvis ovatis, spicis axillaribus densifloris folio demum subduplo longioribus, floribus exiguis sessilibus, calyce campanulato pilosissimo, dentibus linearibus subsequialibus, corolla calycem vix excedente, legumine minimo inflato elliptico-ovato acutiusculo pilosissimo. *Webb.*

Phaca Vogelii. *Webb, Spicil. Gorgon, in Hook. Niger Voy. p. 124. Tab. VIII.*

HAB. Maritime rocks, St. Antonio, one of the Cape de Verd Islands. *Forbes, Vogel.*

A full description of the present species of a genus, usually inhabiting cooler regions, will be found in the work above quoted, drawn up by Mr. Webb.

Fig. 1. Flower. / 2. Vexillum. / 3. Ala. / 4. Carina. / 5. Ovarium. / 6. Lateral, and / 7. Front view of legume. f. 8. Transverse section of ditto:—all magnified.



TAB. DCCLXIV.

PUAONALON MELANOLEUCUM, *Webb.*

Fruticulus, ramis tenuibus incurvis tomento pannoso albo vestitis, foliis alternis lanceolatis majoribus ssepe pollicaribus 4 fere lin. latis margine revolutis undulatis in petiolum brevem attenuatis, junioribus ssepe in axillis fasciculatis supra tomento albo araneoso deciduo tectis mox atrovirescentibus subtus albo-tomentosis, pedunculis ad apicem ramorum v. in axillis supremis v. oppositifoliis solitariis v. geminatis 2-3 dichotomis filiformibus tomentosiss apice nudis, involucri campanulati glaberrimi nigrescentis squamis 3-serialibus exterioribus ovatis mediis oblongis interioribus linearibus margine scariosis denticulatis apiculatis, capitulis paucifloris heterogamis, floribus omnibus tubulosis, foemineis pluriserialibus filiformibus 5-dentatis, stylo exserto ramis elongatis obtusis, hermaphroditis sub 8 campanulatis glabriusculis, antheris basi attenuatis ecaudatis, styli ramis exsertis superne claviformibus apice subtruncatis stigmatoso-papillosis, receptaculo angusto, acheniis oblongis subcompressis erostris, pappo albo pilosiusculo florum foemineoipim 3-4-setoso hermaphroditorum 5-setoso. *Webb.*

Phagnalon melanoleucum, *Webb, Spicil. Gorgon, in Hook. Niger Voy.p.* 136. Tab. IX.

HAB. Mont Verd, St. Vincent, one of the Cape de Verd Islands, from an elevation of **1000 feet** to the summit.
Vogel

Fig. 1. Hermaphrodite, and /. *2.* Female flower:—both *magnified.*



Hookeriana.

N. O. Composite.

TAB. DCCLXV.

SONCHUS DALTONI, *Webb.*

Caule brevi crasso lignoso apice foliosissimo, foliis anguste lanceolatis apice attermatis runcinato-lobatis lobis latis rotundatis denticulatis glabris utrinque viridibus, petiolo basi incrassato coriaceo amplexicauli, caulinis oblongis acutis basi in appendicem rotundato-cordiformem amplexicaulem dilatatis, inflorescentia umbelliformi, capitulis rotundatis, involucri ovato-rhomboidi squamis acutis glabris margine minutissime denticulatis. *Webb.*

Sonchus Daltoni. *Webb, m SpicU. Gorgon, in Hook. Niger Vcy. p. 144. Tab. X.*

HAB. Cape de Verd Islands; summit of an abrupt hill, 1500 feet of elevation, Valley of St. Domingo, in St. Jago. J. D. H. Summit of Mont Verd, Island of St. Vincent, abundant. *Vogel.*

Fig. 1. Flower. / 2. Achenium:—both magnified.



*Vogeltan**.

N. O. Composite.

TAB- DCCLXVI.

RHABDOTHECA PICRIDJOIDES, *Webb*.

Caule basi suffrutescenti foliorum cicatricibus superne annu* lato apice subrosulato-folioso, foliis oblongis in petiolum dilatatum amplexicaulem angustatis apice rotundato-obtusis margine spinulosis glaberrimis, scapo longissimo terminali tereti striato glabro fusco apice v. rarius per totam longitudinem ex axillis squamarum floriferis, inflorescenti subramosa, pedicellis squamis sessilibus ovatis acutis margine undulato-scariosis cum involucrio continuis dense obsitis, involucri squamis inferioribus brevissimis conformibus ovato-lanceolatisque interioribus elongatis sub-scariosis capitulum cylindraceum efformantibus, flosculis inferne pilosis, antheris basi caudatis, pappo pluriseriali exteriori simplici interiore denticulato, acheniis elongatis tetragonis angulis obtusis apice vix attenuates interioribus subleevibus exterioribus squamoso-scabridis. *Webb*.

Rhabdotheca picridioides, *Webb*, *Spicil. Gorgon*, in *Hook. Niger Voy.p.* 146. Tab. XI.

HAB. Cape de Verd Islands; fissures of rocks, San Nicholas. *Forbes*. Mont Verd of St. Vincent, elev. 1000 feet to the summit. *Vogel*

For some valuable remarks on the genus and its affinities, see Mr. Webb, 1. c.

Fig. 1. Flower. / 2. Achenium:— magnified.



TAB. DCCLXVII.

UVARIA ? VoGELII, *Hook, fih PISS.*

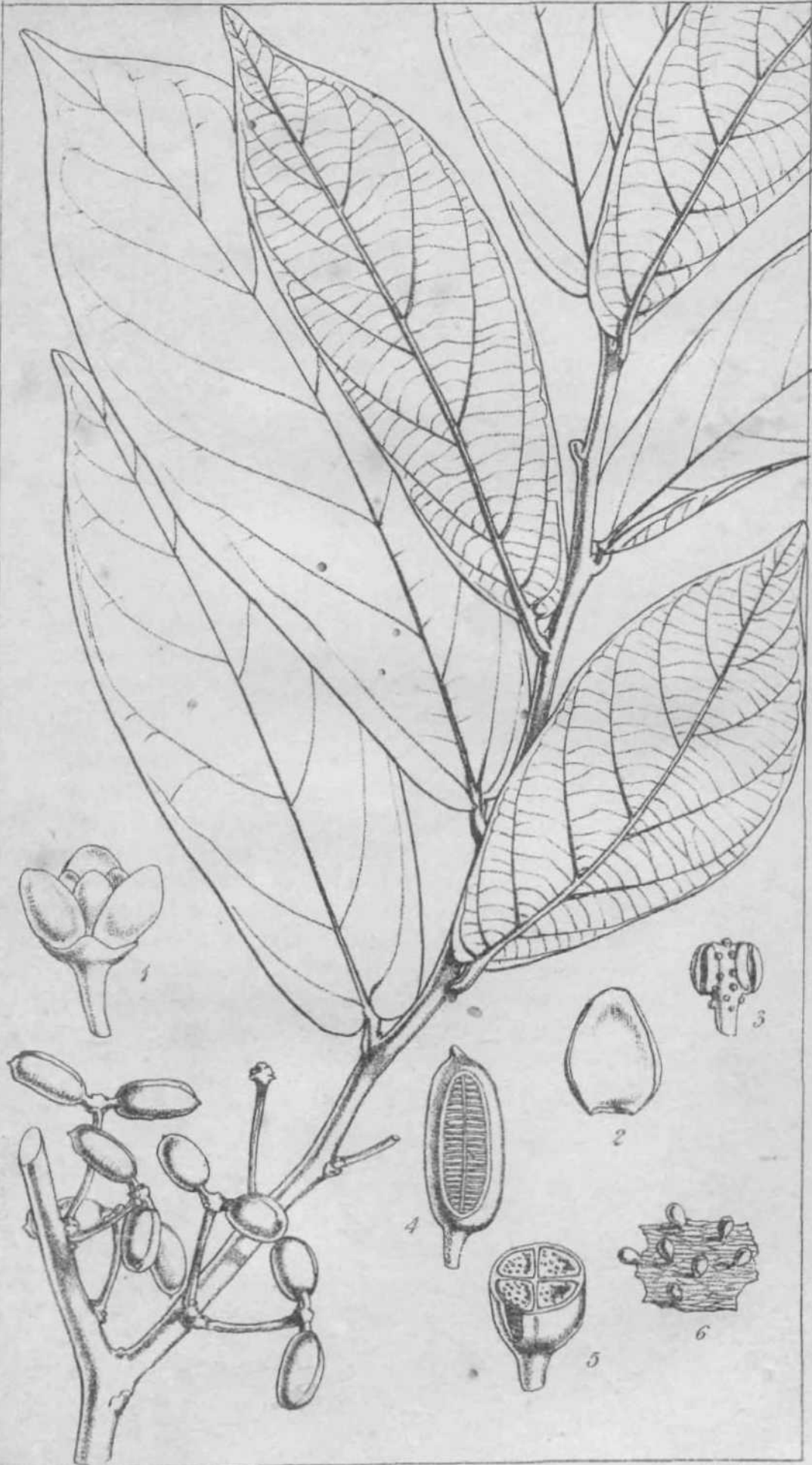
Scandens, glaberrima, foliis breve petiolatis anguste oblongis breviter acuminatis basi leviter complicata cordatis, margine (in sicco) crispulo obsolete repando-integris, supra nitidis subtus glaucorubrescentibus, pedicellis axillaribus (fructiferis in parte inferiore denudata ramulorum) 1-floris folio 7-8-plo brevioribus, floribus minutis, carpellis paucis (abortu?) cylindraceo-oblongis mucronulatis brevissime stipitatis monospermis.

HAB. In Africa occid. trop. secus amnem *Quorra*; *Vogel*, Novemb. 1841.

Rami flexuosi et hinc inde interdum semel in spiram torti, epidermide nigrescente lenticellis albis crebris sparsa. *Folia* 3-4 poll, longa, 1-H poll. lata. *Flores* (quorum fragmenta tantum video) diametro vix 2 lin. *Calyx* repando-trilobus, lobis obtusis, sinus latissimis. *Petala* 2-biseriata, sestivatione verosimiliter anguste imbricata, exteriora ovata, interiora ovato-lanceolata, obtusa, crassa, glabra. *Stamina* (ex icone analytica inedita cl. *Hook, fil.*) subuniseriata, definita, vix ultra 12. Connectivus antherarum filamento subsequens, et, sicut illius apex, glandulis conspersus, subquadratus; loculi oblongi, marginales. *Carpella* 3-4 lin. longa, nigra. *Semen* loculum arete implens; integumento cartilagineo-fibroso, in laminas 4 verticales ad axim seminis fere conjunctas, et in plicas plures transversales, parallelas, intra albumen corneum productum.

OBS. Pluribus notis a genere recedit; hue igitur, donec meliora specimina innotuerunt, dubitanter posita. *Serins*, in *Flora Afric. occid.*, in novum genus (*Clethrosperum*) *Oxandra*, Ach. Rich, affine, fere absque dubio instauranda.

Fig. 1. Flos, magnitudine auctus. /. *2.* Unum petalis exterioribus. /. *3.* Stamen (filamento inferne abscisso). /. *4.* Sectio verticalis carpelli et seminis. /. *5.* Eorundem sectio transversalis. (Septa cruciata quae in icone perperam deliueata sunt pro sectione lamellarum verticalium integumenti seminalis, nee pericarpium, intelligenda). /. *6.* Frustulum pelliculae connectivi valde amplificatum, glandulas quibus conspersum est exhibens. *Planchon.*



Smithiana.

N. O. Asclepiadete.

TAB. DCCLXVIII.

SARCOSTEMMA DALTONI, *Dene*,

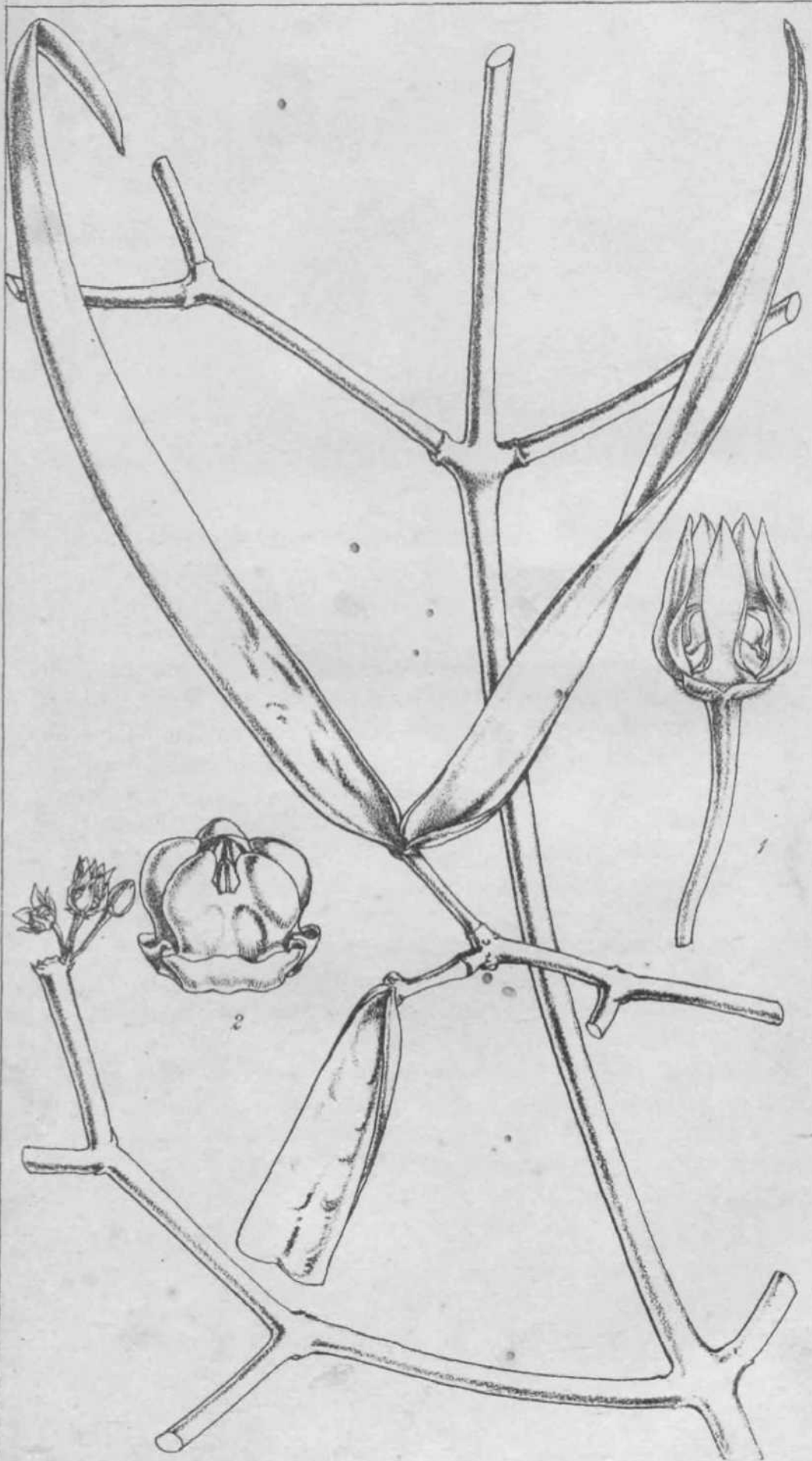
Ramis teretibus aphyllis, umbellis terminalibus, pedicellis glabris, corollis laciniis ovatis ex oblique acuminatis glaberrimis, coron. staminea ext. plicata sinibus subaequalibus obtusis folior. coronee int. basinaequantibus, fol. coronas int. rotundato-ovatis gynostegio incumbentibus, stigmate pentagono medio mammoso, folliculis lineari-lanceolatis glabris. *Dene*.

Sarcostemma Daltoni. *Dene*, in *Webb, Spirit. Gorgon*, in *Hook. Niger Voy.* p. 149. Tab. XIV.

Sarcostemma nudum. *Ch. Smith*, in *Hb. Mus. Brit.*

HAB. Hills and maritime rocks, St. Jago one of the Cape de Verd Islands. *Forbes*, *J. D. H.* San Antonio. *Vogel*.

Fig. 1. Flowers. / 2. Corona:—magnified.



TAB. DCCLXIX—DCCLXX.

RITCHIEA ERECT A, *Hook, fil*

Erecta, glaberrima, foliis trifoliolatisj foliolis lanceolato-oblongis petiolum subaequantibus, basi in petiolulum breviter attenuatis apice breviter et acute acuminatis, racemis terminalibus brevibus pedicellorum (jam delapsorum) cicatricibus dense obsitis apice demum paucifloris, pedicellis tialyci subaequalibus, >petalis anguste linearibus laciniacalycinas lanceolatas cuspidatas fere duplo superantibus.

H A B. In Insula Fernando Po, Africæ occid. *Vogel in herb. Hook.*

Frutex 6-pedalis, ramosus. *Kami* lenticellis crebris valde prominentibus asperati. *Petiole* teretes, 4-5 poll, longi. *Foliola* rigide chartacea, supra siccitate atro-fusca, subtus rufescentia. *Nervi* supra obsoleti, subtus prominentes. *Racemus* in specimine 2-pollicaris, cicatricibus pedicellorum spira pluriseriali confertis, et ssepius hinc spinula (stipula ?) stipatis. *Flores* illis *Ritchiea fragrantis* duplo minores. *Calyx* viridis. *Petala* et staminum filamenta alba. *AnthercB* nigrescentes. *Vogel*

A *Ritchiea fragrans* differt, caule non scandente, racemo confertifloro* pedicellis gracilibus viz pollicaribus, nee 3-4 pollicaribus, floribus duplo minoribus, et petalis versus apicem non dilatatis, nee in acumen setaceum subcirrhiforme productis. *Planchon.*



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W. Fitch del.

TAB. DCCLXXI.

PSOROSPERMUM TENUIFOLIUM, *Hook.fil. f/IS.*

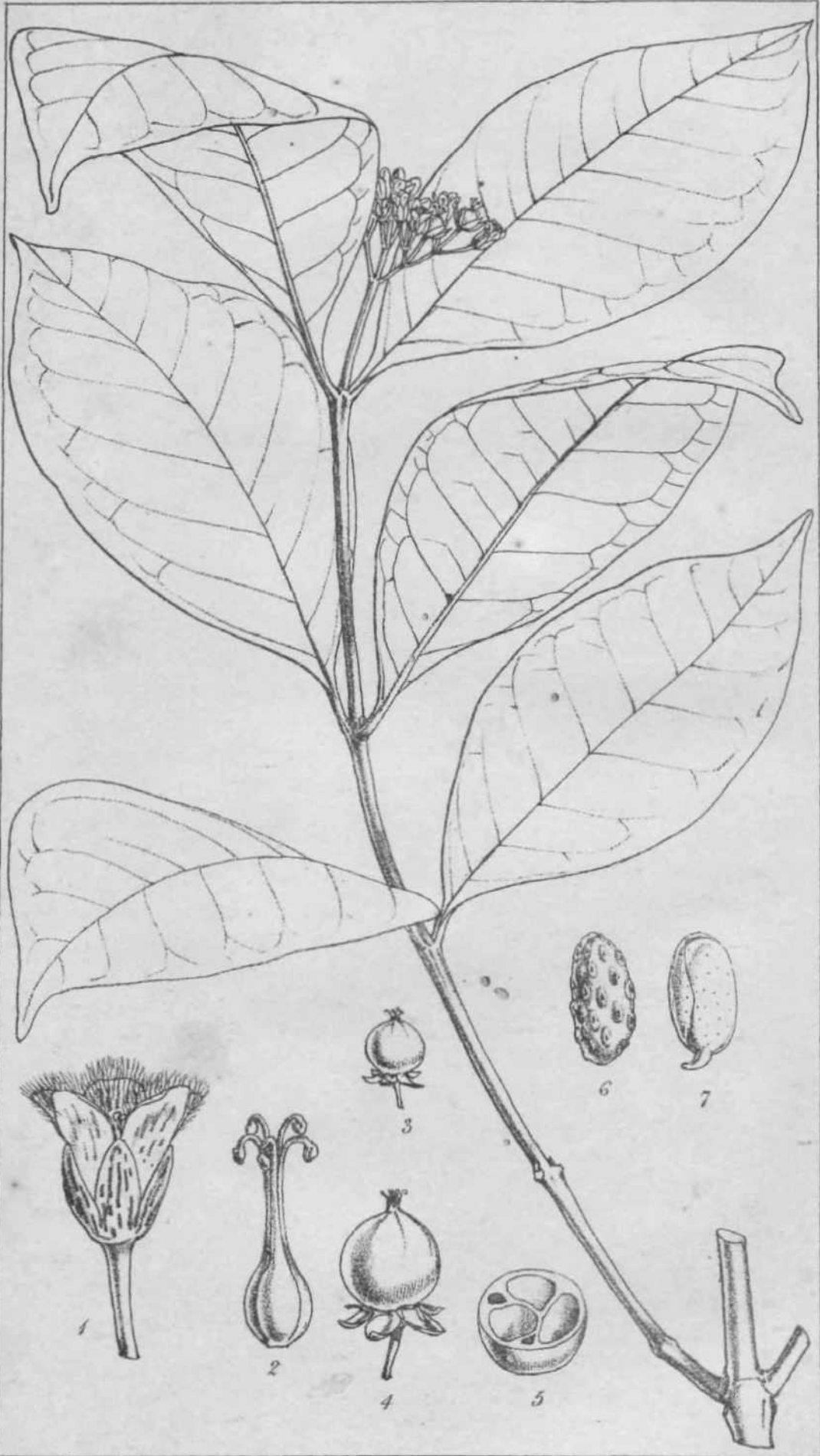
Glabrum, foliis lanceolatis utrinque acuminatis acutiusculis integerrimis rigide membranaceis nitidis, cymis terminalibus pedunculatis foliis 3-4-plo brevioribus, petalis calyce vix duplo longioribus, bacca globosa (grano Piperis majore) sepalis lanceolato-linearibus reflexis duplo longiore.

HAB. In Africa trop. occid. secus flumen Nun. *Vogelin herb. Hook.*

Frutex 10-pedalis, ramosus (*Vogel*). Novella, nodis et axillis petiolorum exceptis, glaberrima. *Rami* vetusti cortice cinereo, in longum lineatim fissis vestiti, teretes v. ad nodos compressi. *Ramuli* plus minus manifeste tetragoni, epidermide lœvi, sicut planta tota, fusco-rubescens. *Folia* crebra, 2—2½ poll, longa, 12-15 lin. lata, xmarginè tenui subrevoluta, nervis tenuibus, veniformibus, utrinque prominulis v. supra obsolete. *Petioli* 1½ lin. longi, supra unisulci, in axillis pulvinulum lanee brevis fulvae foventes. *Cymæ* ramus primarius bifurcus v. sæpius sub-umbellato-4-5-divisus, secundariis mox subumbellato-2-4-floris. *Pedicelli* 2½-3 lin. longi striatuli, a basi ad apicem gradatim crassiores. *Flores* magnitudine illorum *Stettartie media*. *Petala* intus villosa albido-lutescentia (*Vogel*). *Stamina* *Styli* fere a basi liberi. *Stigmata* capitata. *Fructus* (in vivo) nigrescenti-purpurascens (*Vogel*).

Species a *Psorospermo Senegalensi*, Spach, glabritie statim dignoscenda.

Fig. 1. Flos. / 2. Pistillum. / 3. Fructus magnitudine naturali. / 4. Idem amplificatus. f. 5. Idem transverse sectus. / 6. Semen. / 7* Embryo. *Planchon.*



Vogeliana.

N. O. Boraginee.

TAB. DCCLXXII.

ECHIUM STENOSIPHON, *Webb.*

Caule fruticoso strigoso, ramis fuscis pilis aculeatis strigosis, foliis strigosissimis ovato-vel rjioimboideo-rotundatis margine sinuatis acutis vel obtusis inferioribus sinuato-lobatis breviter petiolatis superioribus sessilibus, spicis ramosis foliosis basi nudis apice floridis, floribus densis secundis, bractea oblonga calycis laciniis oblongis vel linearibus subeequalibus longiore, corolla hirsuta coerulescente calyce 4-plo vel 5-tuplo longiore, tubo cylindraco ima basi squarom annulo instructor fauce vix ampliato lobis brevibus, staminibus exsertis infra medium tubi insertis, stylo staminum longitudine apice glabro sub apice usque ad basin pilosissirao, ovarii lobis angustis acutis glabris. *Webb.*

Echium stenosphon. *Webb, Spicil. Gorgon, in Hook. Niger Voy.p. 155. Tab. XV.*

HAB. Cape de Verd Islands, San Nicholas, *Forbes.* Mont Verd of St. Vincent at an elevation above 1000 ft. *Vogel.*
A shrub two feet high, branched.

Fig. 1. Flower:—magnified.



Va, U-jtj (tx*. SWtOjXjtiK.S*Strmn*

W. F. R. C. 2. 2001

TAB. DCCLXXIII.

OCHTOCOSMUS AFRICANUS, *Hook.fil. ms.*

Rachidibus et pedicellis exceptis glaberrimus, foliis alternis brevissime petiolatis oblongis sparsis cuspidatis, cuspide callis paucis subglandulosis secus marginem instructo, utrinque acutis margine leviter incrassato et revoluto integris v. subrepandis, rigide chartaceis nitidis subtus pallidioribus pulchre et tenuissime venosis, racemis axillaribus 1-3 folio brevioribus, pedicellis fasciculatis petala (subfructu) eequantibus rachidibusque puberulis, petalis (subfructu) induratis calyce plus duplo longioribus, staminibus styloque exsertis.

HAB. In Africa trop. occid. *Vogel.*

Although at first sight this interesting plant might appear to differ generically from the original *Ochtocosmus Roraima*, Benth., described on specimens collected by M. Schomburgk in Guyana, a more close inspection shows those differences to be merely specific. The leaves, which have in both the same firm texture and glossy surface, are here scattered on the branchlets instead of being collected rather densely towards their apex: the inflorescence consists of racemose fascicles, not of a subcorymbose panicle: the petals become thicker, and might be called almost woody, a character which, connected with all others, marks out the affinity of both plants with the genus *Ixionanthes*, Jack. The definition of the Order to which both these genera belong will be shortly the object of a separate paper. It suffices now to point out their close connection with *Erythroxylece* on one side, and *Bonnetiece* (a section of *Ternstroemiacece* of authors) on the other.

Fig. 1. Flower, long after fecundation. / *2.* A petal with two stamens. / *3.* Pistil with the disc and lower parts of the filaments. / *4.* The same vertically cut. / *5.* Fruit in the persistent flower. / *6.* Transverse section of the same. / *7.* A seed with the arilliform production of the exostome. *Planchon.*



TAB. DCCLXXIV.

ACRIDOCARPUS CORYMBOSUS, *Hook.fil.m8t.*

Ramis foliisque glaberrimis, his lenticellis punctiformibus prominentibus ssepius crebre conspersis, illis alternis breviter petiolatis oblongis breviter et obtusiuscule acuminatis subtus reticulato-venosis subcoriaceis, racemis axillaribus et terminalibus brevibus confertifloris, rachide crassa, bracteis parvis acutis eglandulosis pedicellisque (flore pluries longioribus) alutaceo-pubentibus, calycis laciniis obtusissimis glabriusculis, stylis staminibus longioribus.

HAB. In Africa trop. ocoïd. ad Cape Coast. *Vogelinherb. Hook. Ramuli* teretes, epidermide griseo-fuscescente leviter striatula. *Folia* sparsa, internodiis longiora, oblonga v. elliptica, 1½-2} poll, longa, 6-15 lin. lata, acumine seepius brevissimo, basi acutiuscula v. subobtusa, leviter coimplicata, subtus glandulis paucis maculiformibus, cinereis, orbicularibus, baud magnis hinc inde sparsa. *Nervi* laterales utrinque 7-10, patentes, longe a margine limbi connexi, supra vix conspicui, subtus prominentes et reticulo venarum laxè connexi. *Petioli* 1-2 lin. longi, ssepius torti, supra acute unisulci, eglandulosi. *Racemi* fere omnes axillares, demum vix pollicares inferne spatio brevi haud floribus sed bracteis 2-3 lanceolatis instructi ceeterum conferte 15-25-flori, rachide a basi versus apicem incrassata, bracteis minutis, post pedicellorum occasum quasi ramentaceo-asperata. *Pedicelli* florum inferiorum 6-8 lin. longi, graciles. *Flores* inaperti, parvi. *Calyx* profunde fidus, lacinia altera glandulis 2 (in unam confluentibus) impressis instructa, laciniis semioblongis v. subrotundis, ciliolatis, tube brevi pilis sparso. *Petala* non visa. *Anthera* oblongo-lineares, apice poris 2 aperte, glaberrimsB. *Filamenta* persistentia, crassa, brevia, glabra. *Ovarium* accretum subobcordato-bilobum, sinu obtusissimo, pilis rufescentibus sericeum. *Styli* a basi liberi, divaricato-arcuati, subulati, glaberrimi, acuti. *Fructus*

Ab *Acridoc. Smeathmanni*, Fl. Seneg. spicis solitariis brevibus, ab *Acrid. Cavanillesii*, Ad. Juss., laciniis calycinis obtusissimis differt.

Fig. 1. Flos petalis ablatis. / 2. Stamen. / 3. Ovarium:—*Omnia plus minus amplificata. Planchon.*



TAB. DCCLXXV.

SCHMIDELIA MONOPHYLLA, *Hook. fil. MS.*

Ramis petiolis foliisque subtus pubescentibus, his unifoliolatis obovato-oblongis breviter et acute cuspidatis remote et exserte denticulatis basi cuneatis supra (prieter nervum medium) glaberrimis nitidis rigide membranaceis, racemulis confertifloris axillaribus solitariis 1-14 pollicaribus petiolo parura v. duplo longioribus, floribus seepe 2-3 pedunculo communi brevissimi sustentis, pedicellis tenuissimis calyci subaequalibus, petalis cuneatis intus villosis calyce staminibusque brevioribus.

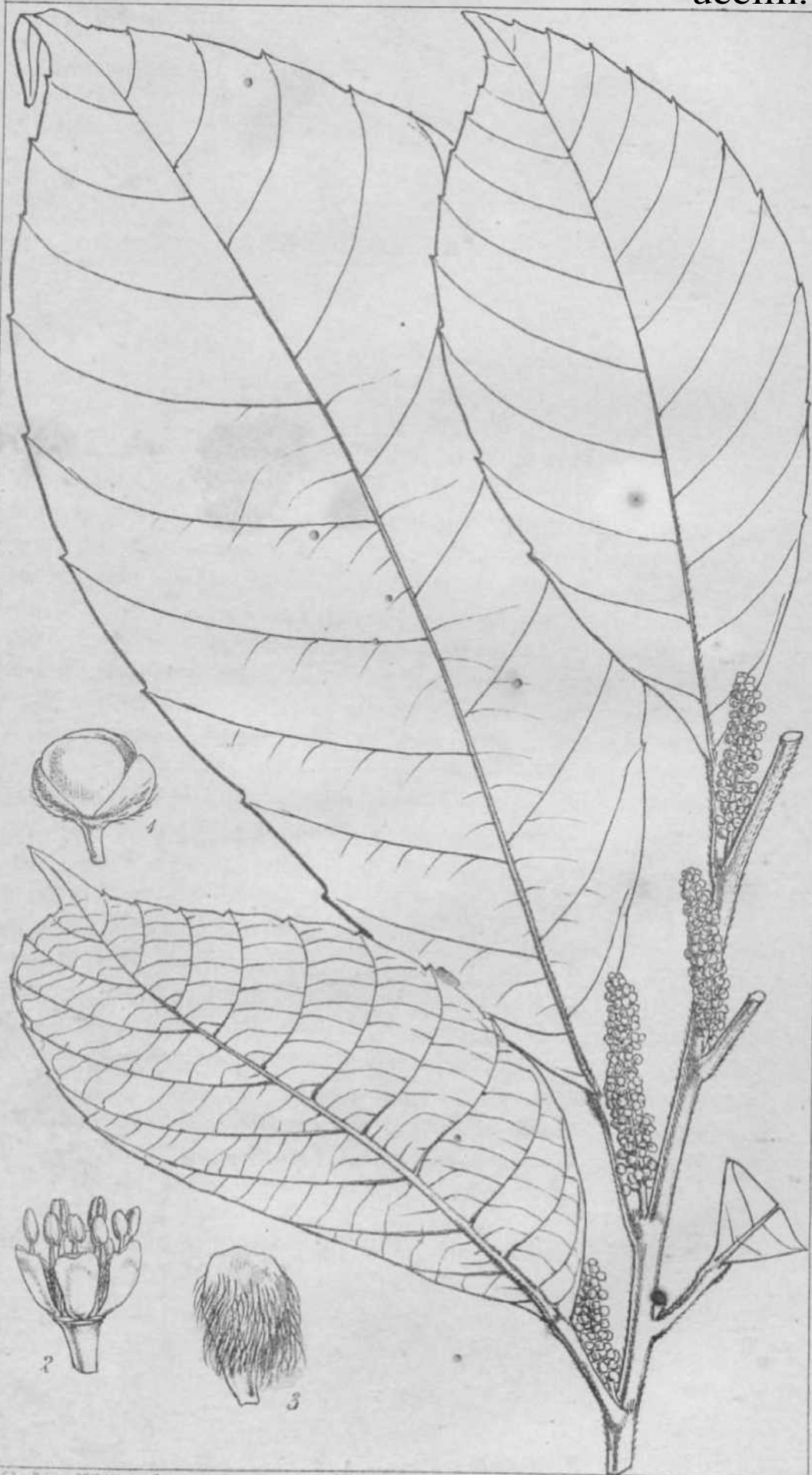
HAB. In insula Fernando P6, ad Clarence. *Vogel in herb. Hook.*

Rami teretes, epidermide cinerea. Folia sparsa, internodi longiora, 2-6 poll, longa, 1½-3 poll, lata, petiolis teretibus supra versus apicem unisulcis, apice leviter refractis, articulatis, pagina supera siccitate fusco-nigrescente, infera conspicue pallidiore, nervis lateralibus utrinque prominulis, subtus ad axillas pilis albis barbatis. Rachis racemi gracilis, hispidula. Bractee minute, breviter ovate, acute, bracteoleque lineares sicut basis sepalorum externorum pilosulae. Alabastra minuta, oculo nudo glabriuscula, sub lente pilis paucis conspersa.

Species *Schmidelia Meyeri*, Planch, ms. (*Rhus monophylla*, *E. Mey. mss. in pi. JDrig. coll.*) affinis, que tamen glabritie absoluta et racemis, laxifloris elongatis facile differt.

Fig. 1. Alabastrum. / 2. Flos calyce ablato. / 3. Petalyn facie visum.—*Omnia ainplificata. Planchon,*

uccim.



TAB. DCCLXXVI.

CAMPYLANTHUS BENTHAMII, *Webb.*

Campylanthua Benthamii. *Webb, Spicil. Gorgon, in Hook. Niger Voy. p. 163.*

Campylanthus salsoloidea. *Webb, Phyt. Can. 3, p. 126, (quoad plantam Gorgon., non Roth).*

Var. a. *glaber*; foliis filiformibus glabris, calycis laciniis glabellis ciliatis. *Webb, Spicil. Gorgon, in Hook. Niger Voy. p. 163. Tab. XVI.*

Campylanthus glaber. *Benth. in DC. Prodr. 10. p. 508 and 596.*

Eranthemum salsoides. *Ch. Smith in Herb. Mus. Brit. (J. D. H.)*

Var. /3. *hirsutus*; foliis planis oblongis, superioribus filiformibus cum ramulis hirsutissimis, calycis laciniis puberulis demum glabrescentibus.

HAB. Cape de Verd Islands. Throughout Mount Gardo, in the island of St. Nicholas. *Forbes.* Summit of a steep mountain, valley of St. Domingo, 1200—2000 feet elev., St. Jago. *J. D. H.* St. Antonio and St. Vincent elev. 800 feet. *Vogel.*

This species differs from *C. salsoides*, in having the younger leaves often plane, and very hairy, in var. a. more slender, in the spikes being erect, the segments of the calyx lanceolate, ciliated, glabrous or glabrescent, in the thicker tube of the corolla, the lanceolate segments, the longer, more acute anthers, in the more obtuse capsule longer than the calyx, and the black seeds. *P. B. Webb,*

Fig. 1. Flower. / 2. Anthers. / 3. Ovary. / 4. Capsule:—all magnified.



TAB. DCCLXXVII.

HUGONIA PLANCHONI, *Hook.fil.ms.*

Ramis petiolisque ferrugineo-pubescentibus, foliis lanceolato-oblongis cuspidatis utrinque acutis remotiuscule serrulatis glabris nitidis rigide chartaceis pulchre reticulato-venosis, stipulis bracteisque pinnatipartitis laciniis subulatis, cymis axillaribus brevibus 3-5-floris, stylis staminibus longioribus.

HAB. In Africa trop. occid. Sierra Leone. *Afzelius in herb. Mus. Brit. Vogel in herb. Hook. Accra. Vogel, ibid.* Species distinctissima et pulcherrima, facie *Smeathmannias* referens. *Frutex* scandens. *Cirrho* in parte inferiore ramulorum alterni, nunc nulli. *Ramuli* angulati, ramique subteretes cicatricibus stipularum albis notati. *Folia* sat conferta, alterna, 3-5[^] poll, longa, 10-20 lin. lata, petiolo vix 2 lin. longo. *Stipule* ob lacinias subulatas conspicue[^] bracteis conformes. *Sepalum* pars in alabastro externa subsericeo-rufescens, parte tecta glabra, nitida. *Petala* flava (ex *Vogel*) anguste v. latiuscule cuneata, staminibus stylisque longiora. *Bacca* sicca globosa, *Piso* subqualis, mucronata, calyci subsequalis.

Fig. 1. Flos parum amplificatus. / 2. Petalum ejusdem. / 3. Stamina circa pistillum. / 5. Fructus amplificatus. / 5. Ejusdem, sectio transversa. *Planchon.*



Vogeliarus.

N. O. Olacineae.

TAB. DCCLXXVIII.

APODYTKS BENINENSIS, *Hook.films.*

Glaberrima exsiccatione nigrescens, foliis distichis brevissime petiolatis breviter acuminatis acumine obtusiusculo v. emarginato basi acutiusculis margine integro v. subrepando revolutis, fasciculis axillaribus paucifloris, pedicellis gracilibus petala oblongo-linearibus haud equantibus, stylo e basi incrassata filiformi staminibus longiore.

HAB. In Africa trop. occid. ad Cape Palmas. *Vogel*, n. 46.

This species is very distinct by its inflorescence from the original *Apodytes dimidiata*, as well as from *A. acutifolia*, Hochst., and two other undescribed species in Sir William Hooker's Herbarium. The section of *Olacinea* to which Mr. Bentham has justly referred this genus, will be increased by several genera, new or already known; and I may mention, among the latter the *Pznnantia*, Forster, referred, upon no good ground, by M. Reisseck to the Order *Terebinthaceae**

Fig. 1. Flower before expansion. / 2. Stamen. / 3. Ovarium in the calyx. / 4. Ovarium with part of the style vertically cut. / 5. The same cut transversely. / 6. One of the two ovules, which ought to be represented in the inverse position, as in / 4. *Planchon.*



TAB. DCCLXXIX.

CLBISTANTHUS POLYSTAGHYUS, *Hook. fit. ms.*

CHAR. GEN.—*Flores dioici. Masc. Calyx 5-partitus, laciniis late-linearibus, cōstivatione valvatis, demum patentibus, crassiusculis. Squamulm 5, lineari-oblongae, laciniis calycinis alternee, hypogynse. Stamina 5, squamulis alterna; filamentis inferne in columnam crassam connatis, superne liberis, subulatis; antheris oblongis, supra basim dorso affixis, vacillantibus, loculis 2, rima introrsa dehiscentibus. Rudimentum pistilli, intra stamina insidens, ovato-oblongum, apice trifidum, villosum. Fem. desiderantur.*

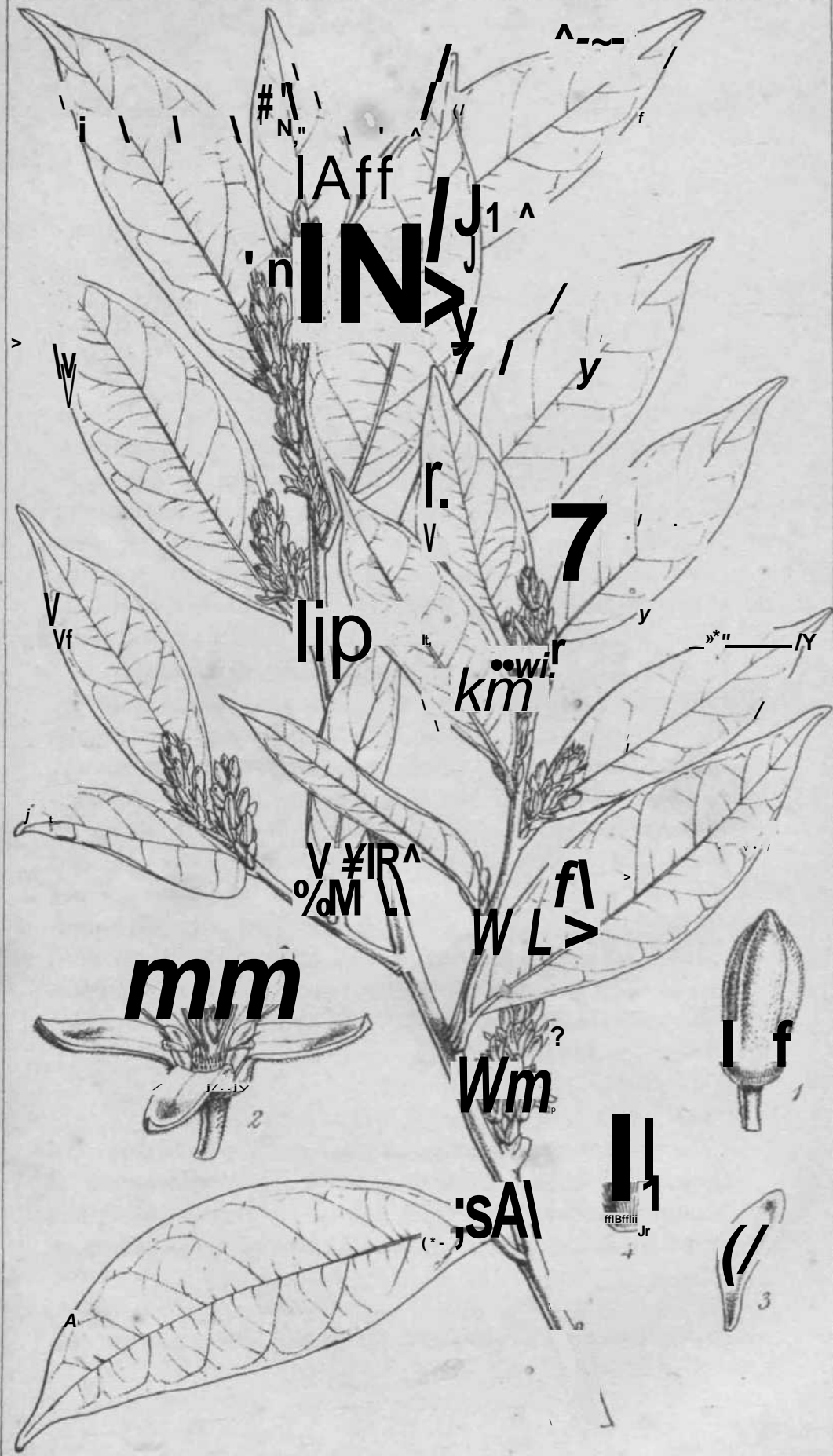
Frutex? *Africa tropica Occident.; ramulis crebris₃ alternis. Folia approximata, disticha, breviter petiolata, oblongo-lanceolata, apice acuminata, basi acuta, integerrima, glaberrima, rigida, penninervia, reticulato-venosa. Stipulae foliorum caducissimae, non vix, florales caduca, lineari-subfalcatae, obglabritiem secus rachides subtomentosas conspicuae. Racemi (masculi) axillares, crebri, nunc, foliorum casu, secus ramulos vix interrupte conferti et inde in racemum compositum confluentes. Flores brevissime pedicellate 2-3-natis fasciculati, fasciculis quoque binatis 2 (stipulaceis) stipato; pedicellis basi articulatis, sicut rachides et perianthia extus, pubes densa, ferruginea indutis.*

Cleistanthus polystachyus, Hook. fil. ins.

HAB. In Sierra Leone. *Whitfieldia herb. Hook.*

Ob flores foemineos ignotos affinitas generis subdubia. Ad *Briedeliam* inter *Euphorbiaceas* accedit, cōstivatione et characteribus essentialibus, sed differt forma perianthii; attamen ab hoc genere verosimiliter haud removendum.

Fig. 1. Alabastrum. / 2. Flos expansus. / 3. Squamule. / 4. Rudimentum pistilli.—Partes omnes plus minus amplificate. Planchon.



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H. Nees

TAB. DCCLXXX.

NATALIA PAULLINIOIDES, *Planch.*

Foliis cum impari 7-10-jugis, foliolis oppositis v. passim alternis petiolulatis lanceolatis breviter cuspidatis utrinque acutis glabriusculis (nervis subtus tantum pilosulis) remote serrulatis serraturis incurvis supra siccitate nigrescentibus subtus pallidis, racemo oppositifolio pedunculate plurifloro, bracteis parvis subulatis, pedicellis calyce brevioribus vel eum subaequantibus, petalorum lamina lineari-oblonga cristulis parvis basi ornata v. nuda, ungue (pro parte) sericeo-albido, stylo inferne piloso staminibusque exsertis.

HAB. In Sierra Leone. *Vogel, n. 99, in herb. Hook.*

Frutex (verosimiliter scandens) facie *Paullinice*. *Ramuli* petiolique communes rachidesque racemi sulcati et pube detersibili primum hinc inde sparsi, deorsum glabrati. *Stipules* in unam intra-axillarem brevem, ovatam, dorso sericeam concretae. *Racemtis* 7-pollicaris, inferne nudus, medio cicatricibus pedicellorum notatus, apice confertiflorus. *Flores* illis *Msculi Hippocastani* minores, leviter irregulares. *Calyx* profunde 4-fidus; lacinia infera (antica) apice bidentata (e 2 concretis constans.) *Petala* 5 sestivatione imbricata, infimo emarginaturae laciniae infimae calycis respondent*, inde sepalis 2 connatis alterno, caeteris angustiore. *Stamina* 4. *Filamenta* basi dilatata, duorum petalorum infimorum connata, 2 lateralium libera. *Glandula* carnosa, brevis, sepalo postico opposita, propter stamina externa. *Ovarium* 4-lesulare, pilis rufis vestitum. *Stigma* pyramidato-truncatum.

Space is wanting to enlarge upon the description, the symmetry of floral parts, and the affinity of this remarkable plant. This will be done shortly in a paper on the Order of *Melianthea*, to which this and *Bersama* are to be referred. It is worthy of note that the original species of *Natalia* is a native of Port Natal, and consequently of the subtropical region of the South African flora.

Fig. 1. A bud, side view. / *2.* Flower. / *3.* The same, with only the stamens, pistil, gland, lower petal and one of the posterior petals, *f.* *4.* Stamens, glands and pistil, back view. / *5.* Gland. / *6.* Ovarium, vertically cut. / *7** Stigma:—*all more or less magnified.* *Planchon.*



TAB. DCCLXXX.

NATALIA PAULLINIOIDES, *Planch.*

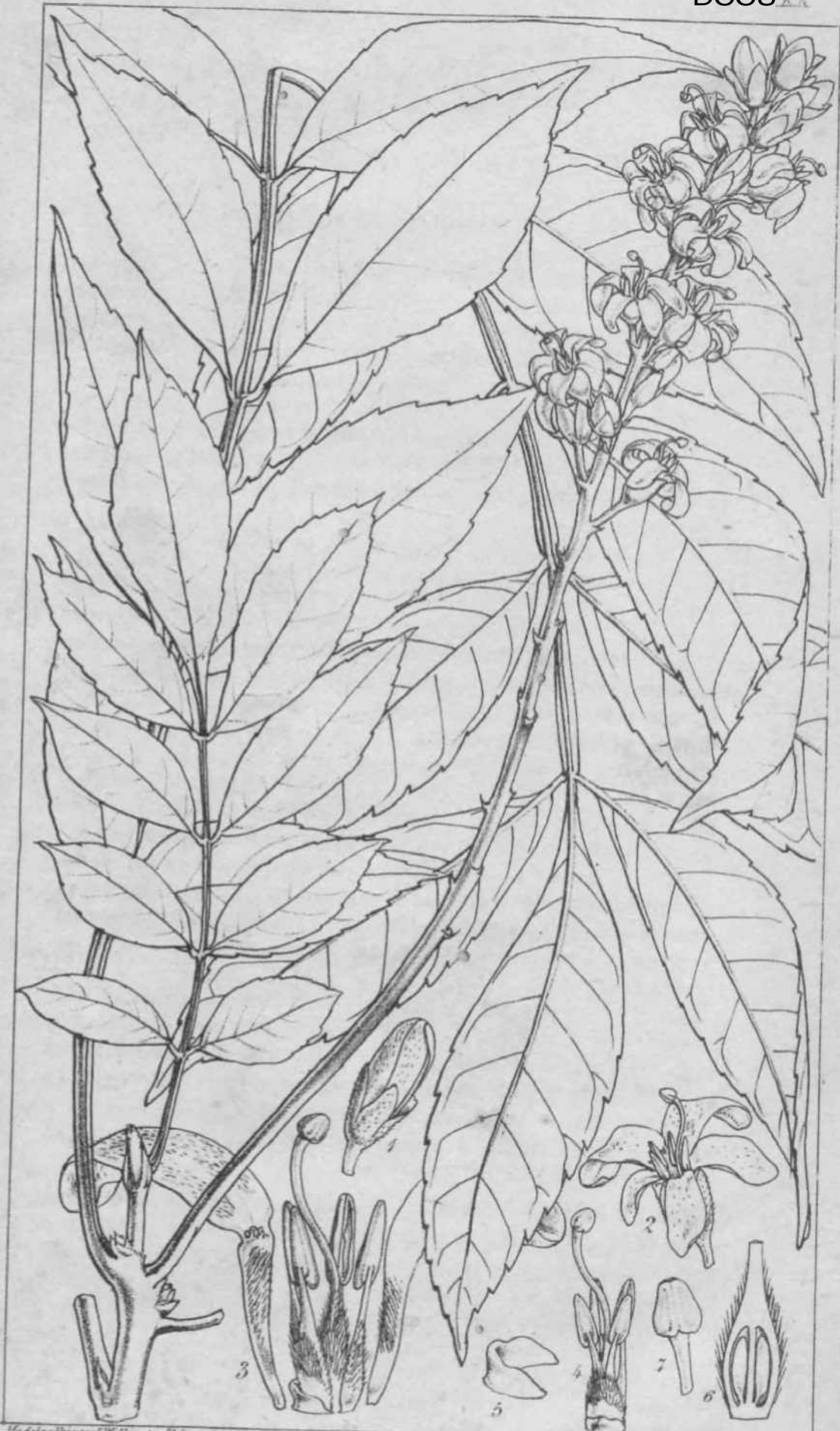
Foliis cum impari 7-10-jugis, foliis oppositis v. passim alternis petiolulatis lanceolatis breviter cuspidatis utrinque acutis glabriusculis (nervis subtus tantum pilosulis) remote serrulatis serraturis incurvis supra siccitate nigrescentibus subtus pallidis, racemo oppositifolio pedunculato plurifloro, bracteis parvis subulatis, pedicellis calyce brevioribus vel eum subaequantibus, petalorum lamina lineari-oblonga cristulis parvis basi ornata v. nuda, ungue (pro parte) sericeo-albido, stylo inferne piloso staminibusque exsertis.

HAB. In Sierra Leone. *Vogel, n. 99, in herb. Hook**

Frutex (verosimiliter scandens) facie *Paullinûe*. *Ramuli* petiolique communes rachidesque racemi sulcati et pube detersibili primum hinc inde sparsi, demum glabrati. *Stipules* in unam intra-axillarem brevem, ovatam, dorso sericeam concretae. *Racemus* 7-pollicaris, inferne nudus, medio cicatricibus pedicellorum notatus, apice confertiflorus. *Flores* illis *jEsculi Hippocastani* minores, leviter irregulares. *Calyx* profunde 4-fidus; lacinia infera (antica) apice bidentata (e 2 concretis constans.) *Petala* 5 aestivatione imbricata, infimo emarginaturae laciniae infimae calycis respondente, inde sepalis 2 connatis alterno, caeteris angustiore. *Stamina* 4. *Filamenta* basi dilatata, duorum petalorum infimorum connata, 2 lateralium libera. *Glandula* carnosa, brevis, sepalo postico opposita, propter stamina externa. *Ovarium* 4-loculare, pilis rufis vestitum. *Stigma* pyramidato-truncatum.

Space is wanting to enlarge upon the description, the symmetry of floral parts, and the affinity of this remarkable plant. This will be done shortly in a paper on the Order of *Melianthea*, to which this and *Bersama* are to be referred. It is worthy of note that the original species of *Natalia* is a native of Port Natal, and consequently of the subtropical region of the South African flora.

Fig. 1. A bud, side view. / 2. Flower. / 3. The same, with only the stamens, pistil, gland, lower petal and one of the posterior petals. / 4. Stamens, glands and pistil, back view. / 5. Gland. / 6. Ovarium, vertically cut. / 7. Stigma *i*—all more or less magnified. *Planchon.*



Macleay & Pentecost Wellington, N.Z. 1891

W. Fitch del.

TAB. DCCLXXXL

UNCARIA APBICANA, *Don.*

Ramis tetragonis foliisque glabris, his breviter petiolatis oblongis v. subovatis acuminatis basi obtusis integerrimis v. hinc inde denticulatis rigide chartaceis siccitate fuscis v. fusco-atris subtus fuscis (pallidioribus), capsulis in capitulum terminalem amplum collectis, pedicellis unguicularibus parum longioribus et cum eis pilis deterrentibus adpressis sericantibus v. subglabratis, seminum cauda altera indivisu, altera bicruri.

Uncaria Africana, *Don*, *Syst. vol. 5*p. 471.

HAD. In Afric. trop. occid. Sierra Leone. *Don in herb. Soc. Hort. Lond. Vogel*, n. 117? in *herb. Hook.*

Rami juniores acute tetragoni, epidermide nigro-purpurascete nitida. *Unci* juniores in ramulis sterilibus breves, spiniformes, vix curvati, pungentes, adulti crassi^ petiolis duplo longiores. *Folia* 3-4 poll, longa, 1|-S lata; nervi laterales utrinque 5-7, facie utraque prominuli. *Capitula* longe pedunculata^ multiflora. *Capsulae* plurimae ventricoso-fusiformes, basi sensim attenuate, apice calyce cyathiformi 5-dentato, circiter 2 lin. longo coronate, valvis dorso pluricostato sulcatis, endocarpio, more generis, in laminas cartilagineas glaberrimas soluto. *Semina* numerosissima, oculo nudo scobiformia, nucleo subgloboso, caudis paleaceis argenteo-nitentibus, utraque ultra lineam longa.

Fig. 1. Capsula semi-aperta magnitudine naturali, (calycis limbo nimis magno.) / 2. Eadem, valva altera ablata, endocarpii lamina, collumellaque bipartita exhibitis. / 3. Capsula immature. / 4. Semina amplificata. *Planchon.*



TAB. DCCLXXXII—III.

GARDENIA VOGELII, *Hook.fil. ms.*

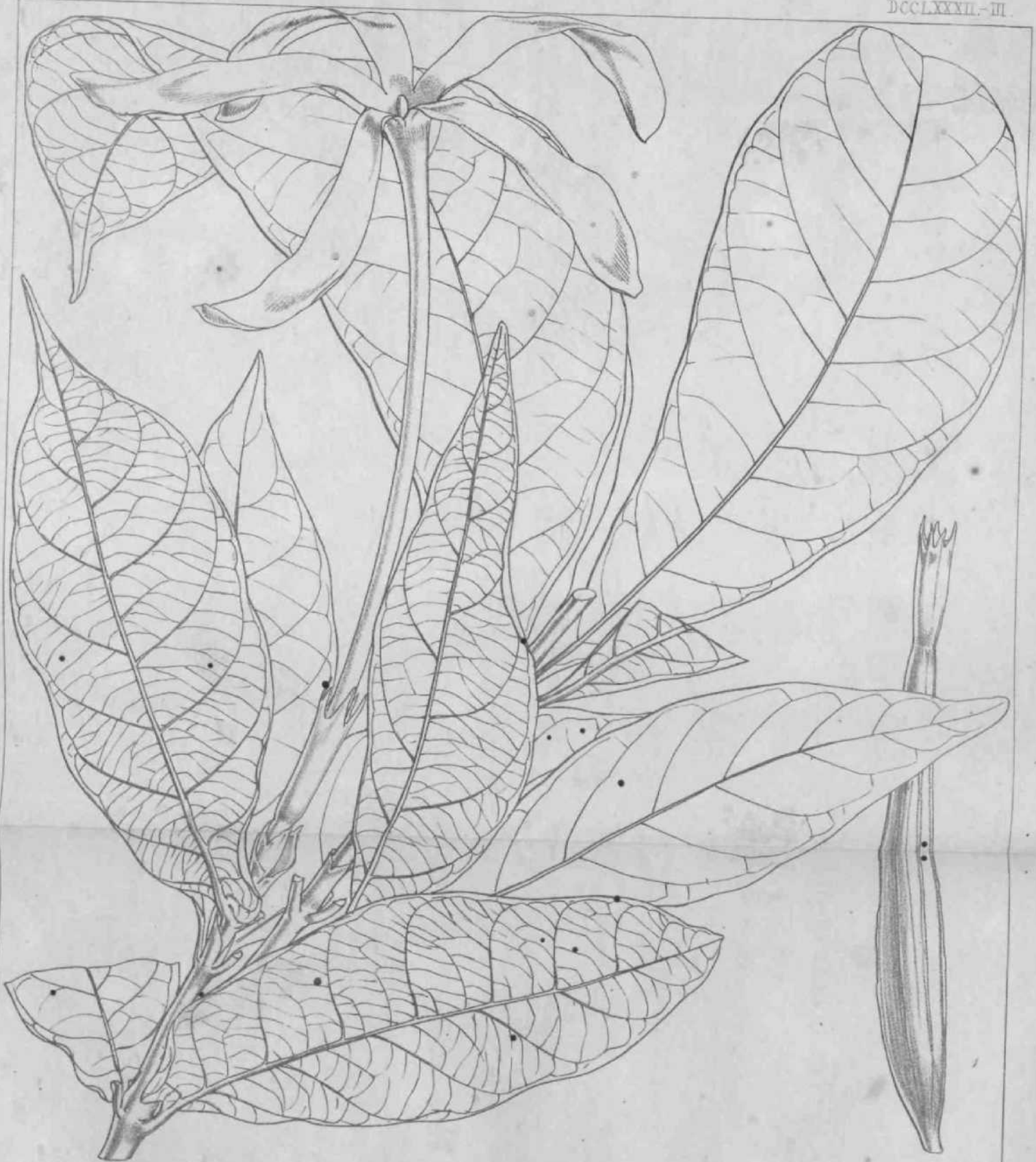
Inermis glaberrima, foliis oblongis breviter cuspidatis cus-
pide acuto v. obtuso basi acutis v. breviter cordatis (in
eodem ramo) margine integro repandis rigide membra-
naceis subtus pallidioribus, stipulis in vaginam brevem
seepius hinc hiantem concretise floribus terminalibus soli-
tariis sessilibus, corollae tubo gracili superne leviter am-
pliato, limbi 5-partiti laciniis late linearibus, stylo et stami-
nibus haud exsertis, bacca (sicca, immatura) cylindraceo-
fusiformi limbo calycis tubuloso apice 5-dentato pluries
longiore.

HAB. In Afric. trop. occid., loco dicto Ibu, *Vogel*, n. 58, in
herb. Hook.

Folia 6-10 poll, longa, 2-34 poll, lata, si basi cordata, bre-
vissime petiolata, si ibidem acuta petiolo 5-8 lin. longo
sustenta, reticulato-venosa, venis nervisque lateralibus
utrinque prominulis. *Flores* 6-7 poll, longi, albi (ex *Vogel*);
tubo corollae limbum calycis tubulosum pluries superante,
laciniis tubo 3- v. sub 4-plo brevioribus. *Genitalium* struc-
tura in icone desideratur, in flore unico suppetente semi-
collapse haud rite inquirenda. *Bacca* (sicca) crassitie di-
gitis sed matura verosimiliter crassior, structura interna
mihi ignota.

So long as the limits of the genera *Gardenia* and *Randia*
remain loosely defined, this may rank in the former, where
Dr. Hooker has placed it. As a species, it appears to be very
distinct.

*Fig. 1, Fruit, not ripe. Planchon**



TAB. DCCLXXXIV.

LEUCOMPHALOS CAPPARIDEUS, *Benth. ms.*

CHAR. GEN. LEUCOMPHALOS, *nov. gen.*—*Calyx* basi bracteolis 2 stipatus, clausus, in valvas 2 (?) demum rumpens. *Petala* 5, inaequalia, in alabastro subsessilia, superius (vexillare) late ellipticum, sestivatione lateralia leviter amplexens; lateralia (alaria) subdimidiato-oblonga superiore angustiora, margine antico induplicata, propter inferiora exteriora, inferiora (carinalia) lateralibus subconformia, margine antico altero alterum tegente, marginibus posticis induplicatis. *Stamina* 10, hypogyna, subsequata, libera, filamentis brevibus, antheris longis, linearibus, basifixis, loculis 2 rima introrsa dehiscentibus. *Ovarium* stipitatum, in stylum eo subaequalem attenuatum, uniloculare, ad suturam ventralem biserialiter 6-ovulatum. *Stigma* oblique terminate, semilunatum. *Legumen* stipitatum, oblique semi-orbiculatum, subfalciforme, abortu monospermum, in valvas 2 dehiscens. *Semen* medio suturse leguminis affixum, transverse oblongum, funiculo brevi, crassissimo, fungoso, papilloso, arillum valde incompletum sistente, testa crustacea, micropyle hilo admota. *Cotyledones* (ex icone rudi Vogeliana) semi-ellipsoideae, facie plana sibi invicem applicatae, commissura diametro seminis breviori respondente. *Radicula*.

Frutex Africa trop. occid., inflorescentia excepta, glaberrimus, ramis gracilibus. Folia alterna, unifoliolata, petiolo gracili apice leviter subgeniculato sustensa, oblongo-elliptica, acuminate, margine integro siccitate subundulata, reticulato-venosa, rigide chartacea, nitida. Stipulae minuta, triangulares, sphaelate, plerumque caducae. Paniculae terminalis interdum depauperata rami breves, racemiferi, fructiferi plus minus incurvi, pilis Malpighiaceis cinerascens. Bractae minute, ovate, ad basin pedicellorum persistentes, bracteolis calycinis subconformes. Flores breviter pedice uti, mediocres, albi.

Leucomphalos capparideus, *Benth. ms.*

HAB. In insula Fernando P6. Vogel, n. 264, in herb. Hook. Calyx et fructus Swartzice, stamina, folia et inflorescentia Zollerniae, ideoque genus inter *Swartzieas* collocandum. *Planchon.*

Fig. 1. Calyx, leviter amplificatus. f. 2. Flos (incuria pictoris male delineatus). / 3. Stamen. / 4. Ovarium. / 5. Legumen, magnitudine naturalu



Andaloe. Bomer 3 Wellington 89. Schrad.

TAB. DCCLXXXV—VI.

OXYANTHUS FORMOSUS, *Hook. fil. MS.*

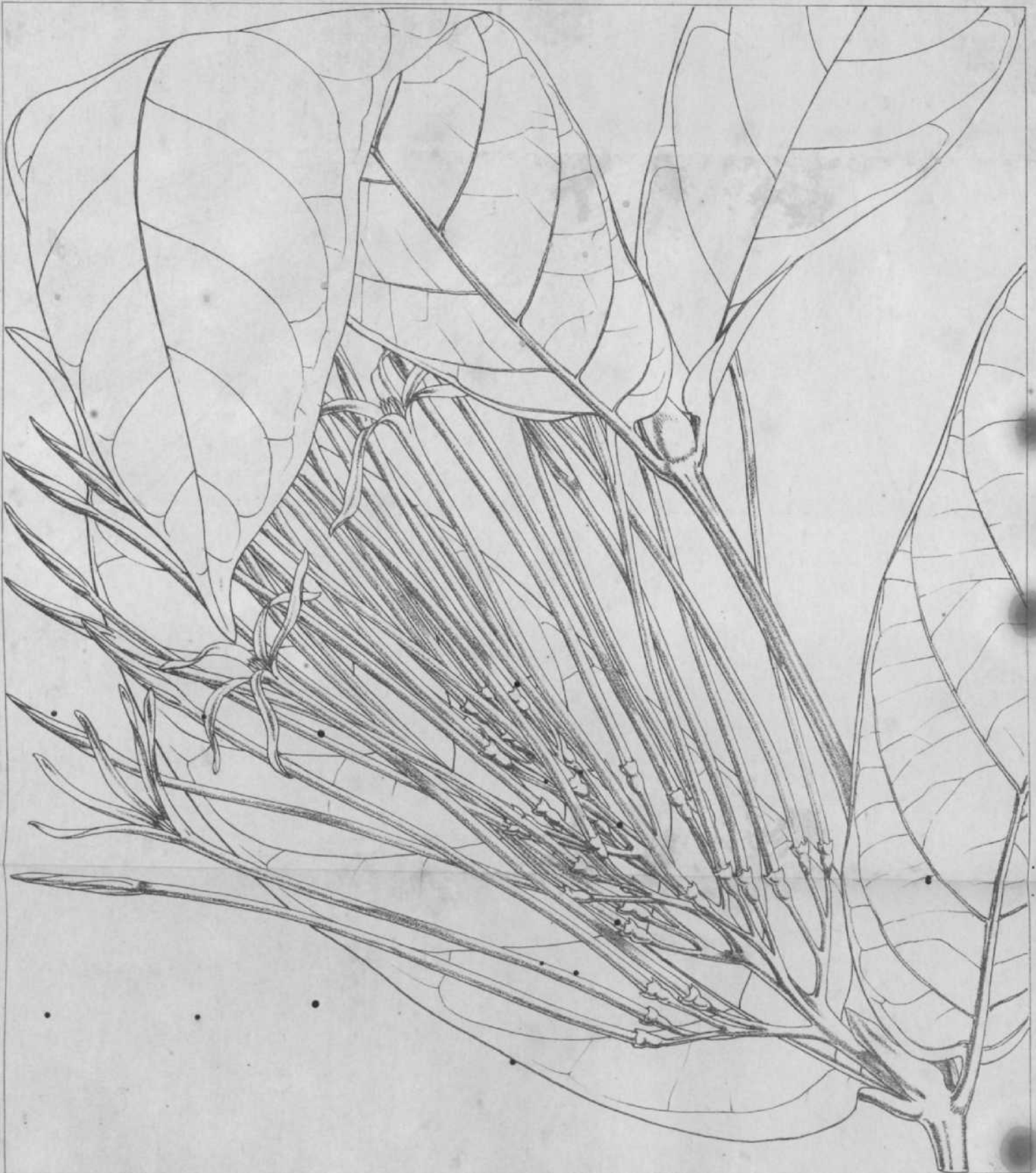
Glaberrimus, exsiccatione rufescens, **fo'liis** magnis breviter petiolatis oblongis breviter acuminatis acutiusculis basi obtusis v. leviter cordatis, stipulis lanceolatis petiolo subtriplo longioribus, corymbis axillaribus multifloris ebracteatis, pedicellis calyce 3-4'plo longioribus, limbo calycis urceolato breviter et acute 5-dentato, corollae tubo longissimo laciniis limbi lineares 4-7-plo superante, antheris semiexsertis breviter apiculatis,

HAB. In Africa trop. occid. Cape Palmas. *Vogel*, n. 24 in *herb. Hook.*

Caulis subherbaceus, erectus, subsimplex. (*Vogel.*) *Rami* tetragoni. *Folia* majora 8-10 poll, longa, 2[^]-3 poll, lata, petiolis crassis, vix 2-4 lin. longis, supra late canaliculatis. *Nervi* laterales utrinque circiter 6-9, arcuati, subtus venis laxis connexi. *Corymbus* lateralis, spatio brevi inferne nudus, mox ramulos laterales, alternos, breves, unilateraliter bi-trifloros agens. *Pedicelli* circiter semipollicares, calyce 3-4-plo longiores. *Calycis tubus* subpyriformis, limbo parum longior. *Corolla tubus* gracilis, 4-5 poll, longus. *Antherae* infra faucem corollae subsessiles, lineares, apiculo brevi terminatae. *Ovarium* biloculare; placentis superficiei tota multiovulatis. *Stylus* basi annulo epigyno cinctus, et in fovea apicis ovarii immersus, longe filiformis, tubum corollae subaequans, haud exsertus. *Stigma* fusiforme, acute bifidum.

Fructus

Ex characteribus datis a speciebus descriptis facile distinguendus. *Planchon.*



TAB. DCCLXXXVII.

NAUCLBA PLATANOCARPA, *Hook.fil* (sub *Platanocarpo*
AJHeano.)

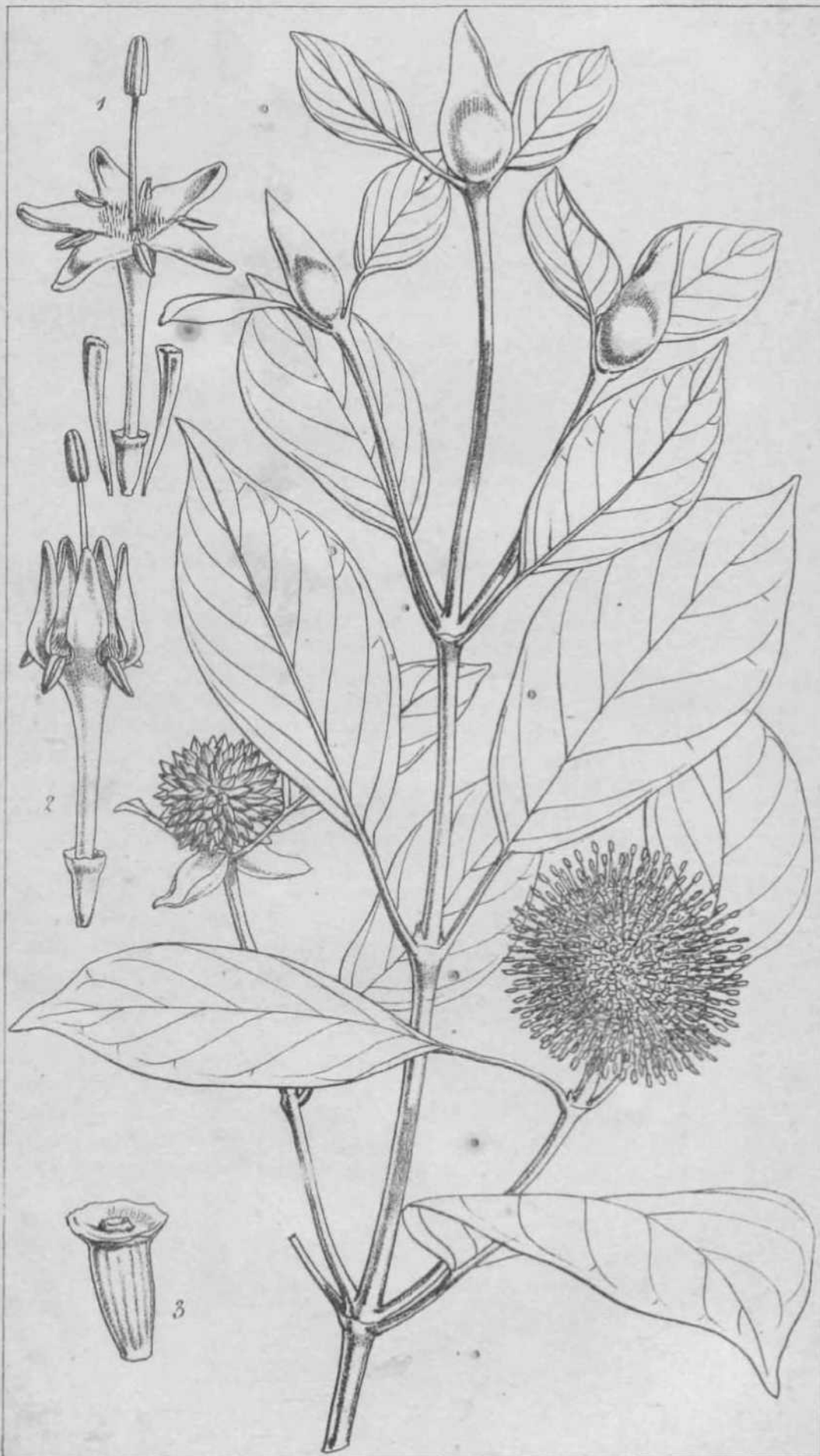
Glaberrima, ramis tetragonis, foliis anguste obovatis acuminatis basi seepius acutiusculis integris rigide membranaceis exsiccatione fusee seen tib us subtus pallidioribus, petiolis longiusculis gracilibus, stipulis (paris superni foliorum) ovato-oblongis acuminatis, capitulis breve pedicellatis terminalibus solitariis, antheris e sinibus corollae breviter exserto-reflexis, stigmatate extinctoriiformi-cylindraceo, fructibus in syncarpium globosum superficie areolatum confertissime condensatis et subconcretis.

HAB. In Africa trop. occid. Allah, secus amnem Quorra s. Niger; Acra. *Vogel in herb. Hook.* Pandiaki (preediolum). *Ansell, ibid.*

Arbor 30-40-pedalis (*Vogel*). *Folia* 1½-3 poll, longa, circiter dimidio lata, petiolis 6-8 lin. longis. *Stipules* supremee (effiteras caducas non vidi) 6-8 lin. longis, 3-4 late. *Capitula* florida, si corollarum partem exsertam excipias, mole Cerasi, calycibus confertissimis, bracteolis paleiformibus, clavato-tetragonis, eis longioribus interspersis. Calyces a sese invicem plane liberi. *Corolla* libers, primùm albs, demum lutescentes (*Vogel*), hypocrateriformes, limbo 5-partito tubo multo brevior, laciniis lineari-oblongis, marginibus involutis. *Faux* leviter barbata. *Anthera* oblongo-lineares, albidæ. *Styli* longe exserti. *Stigmata* semilineam longa. *Fructus* in syncarpium ilium *Platani* referens durissimum conferti; attamen immersione in aqua calida facile solubiles, apice incressati, lignosi, caeterum membranacei, biloculares. *Semina* piuritna, ininuta, rubra, funiculis pulposis sustensa[^] ascendencia.

An sit *Nauclea Africana*, Willd., an non, ex descriptione non patet; attamen obstant capitula breviter pedunculata, nee sessilia, et receptaculum nullo modo pilosum. A *Nauclea Africana*, DC. (quoad synonymon *Cephalanthi Africani*, Ueichenb.) differt: foliis longius petiolatis, basi acutioribus, bracteisque latioribus.

Fig. 1. Flos cum bracteolis 2. / 2. Idem paulo post anthesim. / 3. Calyx: —partes omnes plus minus ampli-
Jicata. *Planchon.*



TAB. DCCLXXXVIII—IX.

MILLETIA MACROPHYLLA, *Benth.*

Foliolis 11-15 oblongis subtus ferrugineo-pubescentibus, stipellis subnullis, racemo elongato thyrsoido ferrugineo-tomentoso, calycis ore truncato vix dentato, vexillo alisque extus glabris, carina apice villosa, filamentis vexillari hinc ad medium tubo stamineo cohaerente, legumine tomento brevissimo rufo-sericeo.

HAB. In Fernando Pd. *Vogelin herb. Hook.*

Leaves one to two feet long; leaflets opposite, 3 to 5 inches long, \parallel to $2\backslash$ broad, shortly acuminate, the primary veins diverging from the midrib, regular, parallel and prominent, as in most, if not all species of the genus. Stipella reduced to minute tubercles, or entirely wanting. Flowers larger than in the other species; the petals thick, and all but the keel smooth. Pod linear or linear-lanceolate, narrowed at the base, flat, woody, both margins, especially the sutural one, thickened, usually three or four-seeded.

Notwithstanding the coherence of the tenth stamen, we have no hesitation in* referring this plant to *Milletia*> an Asiatic and African genus, numerous in species, including the two which Hochstetter has endeavoured to distinguish under the name of *Berrebera*. The pod, of all the species where it is known, is intermediate between that of the shrubby *Tephrosia*, of the section *Mundulia*> and that of *Sphinctolobium*; the valves adhere closely round the seeds till perfect maturity, when the pod in drying up appears to open in two valves. *G. Benth.*

Fig. 1. Wing of corolla. / 2. Keel. / 3. Stamens and pistil. / 4. Pistil:—*magnified*.

DCCLXXXVIII. DCCLXXXIX.



VogeUame.

N. O. Leguminosae.

TAB. DCCXC—XCI.

AFZBLIA BRACTEATA, *Vogel*

Foliolis 3-4-jugis oblique oblongis vix acuminatis obtusis retusisve, petali ungue calyce triplo longiore.

HAB. Gathered by *Heudelot* in rocky situations on the banks of streams in the Foata Dhiallon, and by *Vogel* in Sierra Leone.

A tree, according to *Heudelot*, of 12 to 15 feet in height, with pendulous branches and brilliant scarlet flowers. In character, it very much resembles *A. Africana*, having the same smooth foliage, canescent inflorescence, and form and arrangement of flowers; but the leaves are very much smaller and more compact, the common stalk rarely 5 inches long, and the leaflets barely 3 inches; the ovate bractees and bracteole (3 to 4 lines long) often persist long after the flowers are opened, and the flowers themselves are very much larger, the claw of the petal when fully developed being above an inch long. The pod is unknown. *G. Benth.*

Fig. 1. Flower. / 2. Pistil:—*magnified.*



TAB. DCCXCII.

CHAILLETIA FLORIBUNDA, *Planch.*

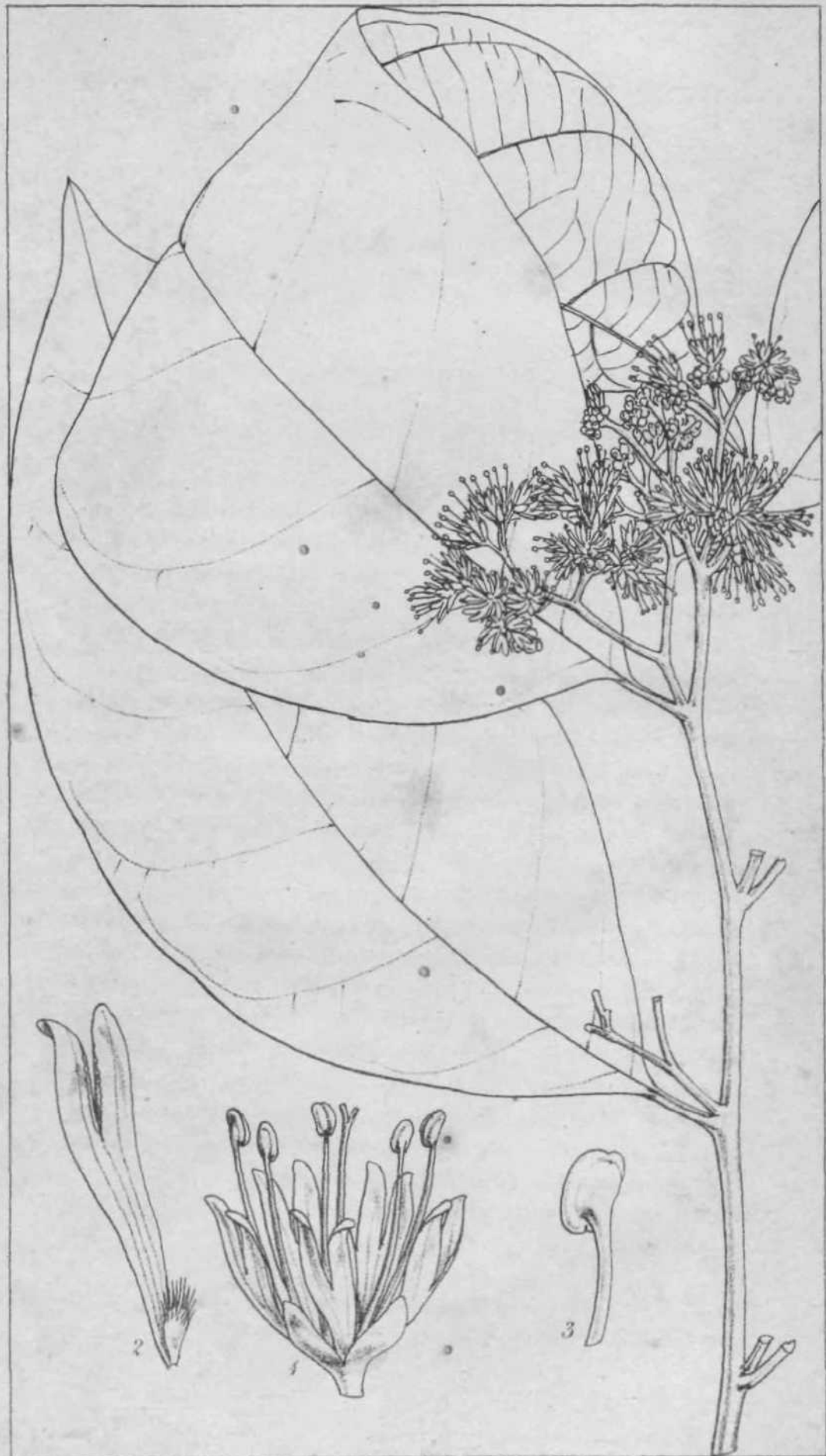
Ramis pube brevissima cinereis, foliis magnis oblongis breviter acuminatis utrinque acutis obsolete subrepando-denticulatis v. integerrimis glaberrimis reticulato-venosis rigide membranaceis, cymis axillaribus multifloris breviter pedunculatis petiolo pluries longioribus calycibusque subsericeo-cinereis, staminibus longe exsertis petalisque glaberrimis, stylo inferne piloso staminibus subsequali.

HAB. In insula Fernando P6> *Vogel*, n. 175, in herb. *Hook.*

Ramuli graciles, obtuse angulati. *Folia* 6-9 poll, longa, 2i-3i poll, lata, petiolo semipollicari costaque media subtus prominente nigro-rubrescentibus, pilis parvis interdum sparsis. *Cymae* crebrae, supra basim bifidae, ramis iterum conferte divaricato-divisis. *Pedicelli* vix 1 lin. longi, medio articulati. *Bracteolae* subulatae, minute, deciduae. *Flores* illis *Corni rubrae* subaequales. *Calyx* 5-partitus, laciniis linearibus obtusiusculis, aestivatione leviter imbricatis. *Petala* unguiculata, calyce subduplo longiora, limbo ungue longiore bipartito, laciniis linearibus. *Stamina* petala conspicue superantia. *Filamenta* filiformia, recta. *Antherae* hippocrepidiformes connectivum securidiforme marginantes, minute. *Ovarium* tomentosum. *Stylus* filiformis, basi sensim crassior, apice brevissime bifidus, laciniis leviter inaequilongis apice subincrassato stigmaticis.

Ex characteribus datis ab omnibus speciebus notis est distinctissima.

Fig. 1. Flos. 1. 2. Petalum cum squamula basilari. *f. A.* anthra.— *Omnia amplificata. Planchon.*



TAB. DCCXCIII—IV.

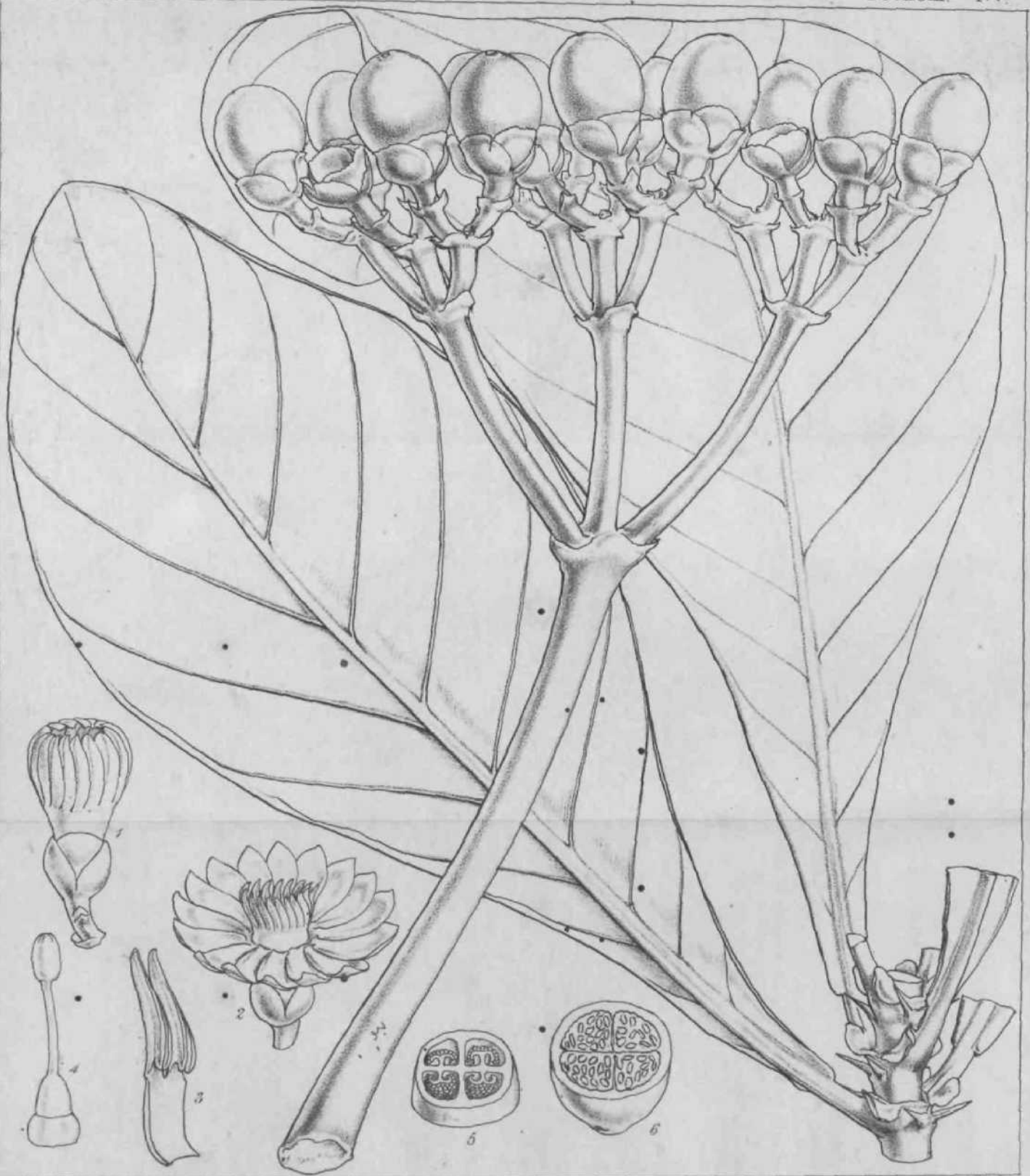
ANTHOCLEISTA VOGELII, *Planch.*

Glaberrima, foliis aniplis obovato-oblongis obtusiusculis v. subacutiusculis v. subacutis basi longe cuneatis margine leviter revoluta subrepandis utrinque impresso-punctatis, petiolis brevibus basi auriculatis, aculeis supra-axillaribus geminatis, corolla calyce 3-plo longiore, limbo 15-partito tubo subsequali, bacca (immatura) ovoideo-obtusa.

HAB. In Africa trop. occid. Ibu. *Vogel*, n. 51, in *herb. Hook.* Quorra[^] Allah. *Vogel*, n. 43, *ibid.*

Frutex v. arbor 20-30-pedalis, in aquis crescens (*Vogel*). *Folia* in ramulis sterilibus approximata, fere pedalia, supra medium 4-5 poll. lata, costa media valida subtus acute prominente, nervis lateralibus utrinque circit. 10, ad marginem productis, nee inter se connexis, venis 0. *Petiolus* 6-8 lin. longus, trigonus, inferne cum opposito margine semicirculari connexus, utrinque auricula semiövata appendiculatus. *Arulei* 2, paulo supra insertionem folii cujusque, a petiolo plane discreti, (non stipulares), basi subconfluentes, validi, nitidi[^] 3 lin. longi. *Panicula* terminalis brachiata, nuda, ramis compresso-subancipitibus, extremis pedicellisque crassis subtetragonis. *Bractea* breves, geminatim connatse, parte libera subtriangulari, breviter acuminata, acuta. *Pedicelli* etiam sub fructu vix ultra 2 lin. longi. *Flores* illis *Punicce Granatum* subiequales, brunneo-lutei (*Vogel*.) *Lacinia* calycinee 4, subrotundse, obtusissimae, margine anguste membranaceo erosulee. *Corolla* lobi in gyrum obliquum imbricati, singuli subdolabriformi-oblongi. *Stamina* 15, corollaelobis alterna ! et paulo infra faucem inserta, filamentis supra medium connatis, *antheris* lineariblongis. *Ovarium* disco annulari adnato cinctum, 4-loculare! placentis medio duorum septorum geminatim opposite affixis, e lamina constantibus peltata, marginibus involuta, facie convexa ovulis creberrimis tecta. *Bacca* immatura ovo gallinaceo multo minor, pulpa in qua semina nidulantur in segmenta 4 solubili. *Semina*

Fig. 1. Flos paulo ante expansionem. / 2. Idem expansus; *magnitud. natur.* f. 3. Duo e staminibus amplificatis. / 4. Pistillum, disco insidens. / 5. Ejusdem sectio transversa. / 6. Fructus immaturi sectio transversa. *Planchon.*



Doniame.

N. O. Loganiaceae.

TAB. DCCXCV.

* USTERIA GUINEENSIS, Willd.

Usteria Guineensis, Willd. Alph DC. in DC. Prod. 8, p. 22.

Rondeletia loniceroides ! Don, Syst. vol. 3, p. 516.

HAB. In Guinea; *Isert et Smeathmann*, ex Alph. DC. In Senegambia. *PerYot. et Leprieur*, ex DC. *Heudel.* n. 597, † herb. *Hook.* Sierra Leone, Don in herb. *Soc. Hort. Lond.*

It would be superfluous to add any thing to the description of the plant as given in De Candolle's *Prodromus*. A figure, however, will not be out of place, since the original one given by Willdenow is contained in a work which is not common in libraries, and besides, must be unsatisfactory. The synonym of *Rondeletia loniceroides*, Don, is given on the author's own authority, that is, after an authentic specimen; else it were impossible to guess that a plant described with five segments to the corolla, and as many stamens, could be the same as one with a four-cleft corolla and one stamen, which is the case in *Usteria**

Fig. 1. Flos paulo ante expansionem. / 2. Idem expansus (sub anthesi). / 3. Ovarium. / 4. Idem verticaliter sectum.—*Partes omnes ampUficata. Planehon.*



TAB. DCCXCVI.

CODONANTHUS ? .ALTERNIFOLIA. *Planch.*

Foliis alternis petiolatis oblongis acute caudatis basi subcuneata obtusiusculis margine integro siccitate subundulatis rigide membranaceis penninerviis glaberrimis, fasciculis axillaribus sessilibus 3-5-floris, pedicellis unguicularibus bracteolis subulatis sepalsque exterioribus pube adpressissima plus minus sericantibus, corollae lobis extus in parte aestivatione inflexa canescentibus, stylis longe supra medium connatis.

Wilberforcia, gen. nov. *Hook.fil. ms.*

HAB. In Sierra Leone. *Don in herb, Soc. Hort. Lond.* (absque nomine.)

Although obliged to adopt a new specific name for this very interesting plant, I strongly suspect it to be the same as *Codonanthus Africana*, Don, in the idea that this latter has been described from memory, and that its supposed opposite leaves are attributed to it by, mistake, and the subsagittate bracteae are nothing more than the external sepals of the plant here figured. At all events, I have hardly any doubt that this is a real *Codonanthus*; and it will not be unnecessary to complete or correct, according to its structure, what the original generic character leaves doubtful or erroneous. The essential characters of *Codonanthus* may stand as follows :

Calyx 5-phyllus, foliolis externis cordato-ovatis, multo majoribus, internas occultantibus. *Corolla* tubuloso-urceolata, tubo brevissimo, limbo apice quinquelobo, lobis brevibus obtusissimis, aestivatione plicatis, vix contortis. *Stamina* 5, apice tubi corollae (brevissimi) inserta, inclusa, antheris oblongis, bilocularibus, rimis longitudinalibus 2 dehiscentibus, aestivatione inversis. *Ovarium* ovatum, basi disco annulari adnato cinctum, incomplete biloculare, ovulis e basi loculi cujusque 2, erectis, anatropis, semiseptis oppositis.

Styli 2, inaequales, interne longe concreti. *Stigmata* capitata.

Frutices (v. arbores) *Africa tropice occid^e foliis alternis (vel oppositis?) oblongis, exstipulatis; fasciculis axillaribus, paucifloris; pedicellis basi conferte bracteolatis; calyce Aniseiee, corolla fere Atropce.*

fig. 1. Alabastrum calyce ablato. / 2. Flos. / 3. Idem sepalo altero deflexo. / 4. Corolla sectione laterali aperta. / 5. Pistillum. / 6. Ovarium transverse sectum.—*Omnia plus minus amplificata. Planchon.*



TAB. DCCXCVII.

AMANOA BRACTEOSA, *Planch.*

Monoica glaberrima, foliis anguste oblongis acuminatis basi acutiusculis integerrimis coriaceis nitidis, fasciculis florum bracteis 3 arete cinctis in spicas abbreviatas quasi aroentaceas distiche confertis, pedicello floris foeminei e bracteis longe exserto, florum masculorum inclusis, staminibus 5, capsula subglobosa mice juglandis paulo minore, seminibus castaneis nitidis.

HAB. In Afric. trop. occid. Sierra Leone. *Don in herb. Soc. Hort. Lond.*

Rami ramulique crassi, conferte foliosi. Folia alterna, patentia v. deflexa, 3-4 poll, longa, 1-1 [^] f oil. lata. Petioli 4-5 lin. longi. Stipula in unam brevem intra-axillarem obtusam concrete. Inflorescentia terminatae v. axillares, sessiles. Bractea fasciculi singuli inferior late ovato-biloba, dorso sub apice mucronulata (revera stipularis), laterales 2 semi-ovate, nempe margine interno externo multo angustiore. Flores 3 in fasciculo externi bracteis exterioribus respondentes et ab eis tantum stipati, caeteri in fasciculos circiter 3 subdistiche congesti, omnes bractea membranacea fulva suffulti, Flos foemineus pro fasciculo unicus, masculi 6-8. Perianthium (in flore masculo) 5-partitum, laciniis angustis, aestivatione leviter imbricatis. Squamula 5 laciniis perianth, opposite. Stamina 5 squamulis alterna, disco elevato inserta, Rudimentum pistilli minutum, trilobum. Ovarium (floris foem.) 3-loculare, loculis 2-ovulatis. Stigma sessile pileiforme, obsolete trilobum. Semina in loculo quoque 2, hinc latere piano sibi invicem applicita, illinc convexa, medio ventre affixa, ecarunculata.

Ad genus *Amanoam*, quamvis Americanum certissime spectat.

Fig. 1. Fasciculus florum a latere visus. / 2. Idem facie rachidi adpressa visus. / 3. Una e bracteis lateralibus. / 4. Fasciculus, bracteis externis ablatis. / 5. Fasciculus florum partialis. / 6. Flos masculus vi expansus. / 7* Discus cum rudimento ovarii. / 8. Pistillum verticaliter sectum (*hac omnia plus minus amplificata*). f. 9. Una e valvis fructus, semine ablato. / 10. Semer, magnitudine natur. *Planchon.*



TAB. DCCXCVIII.

DICRANOLEPIA DISTICHA, PUmch.

GEN. CHAR. *Dicranolepis*, *Planch.*—*Flores* hermaphrod. *Perianth*, hypocrateriforme, tubo gracili longo, limbo 5-partito, laciniis oblongis aestivatione imbricatis. *Squama* 10, petaliformes, fauci insertis, laciniis perianthii opposite, bipartite, divisuris apice erosis. *Stamina* 10, fauci inserta, longiora 5 squamis opposita, breviora 5 alterna. *Filamenta* brevia, filiformia. *Anthene* lineari-oblongae, basifixae, loculis connectivo dorsali intus adnatis, rima introrsa dehiscen* tibus. *Discus* cupuliformi-tubulosus ovarii stipitem includens, apice leviter 5-lobus. *Ovarium* brevi-stipitatum, hinc gibbosum, uniloculare, ovulo unico ex apice loculi pendulo. *Stylus* filiformis, haud exsertus, in *stigma* lineari-clavatum papillosum desinens. *Drupa*? exsucca brevi-stipitata, mesocarpio e filamentis nitentibus contexto. Semen suspensum, globosum, anatropum, *integumento* membranaceo; *embryonis* recti *cotyledones* hemisphaericiffi, carnosae, facie plana sibi invicem applicitae, *radicula* semi-exserta minutissima.

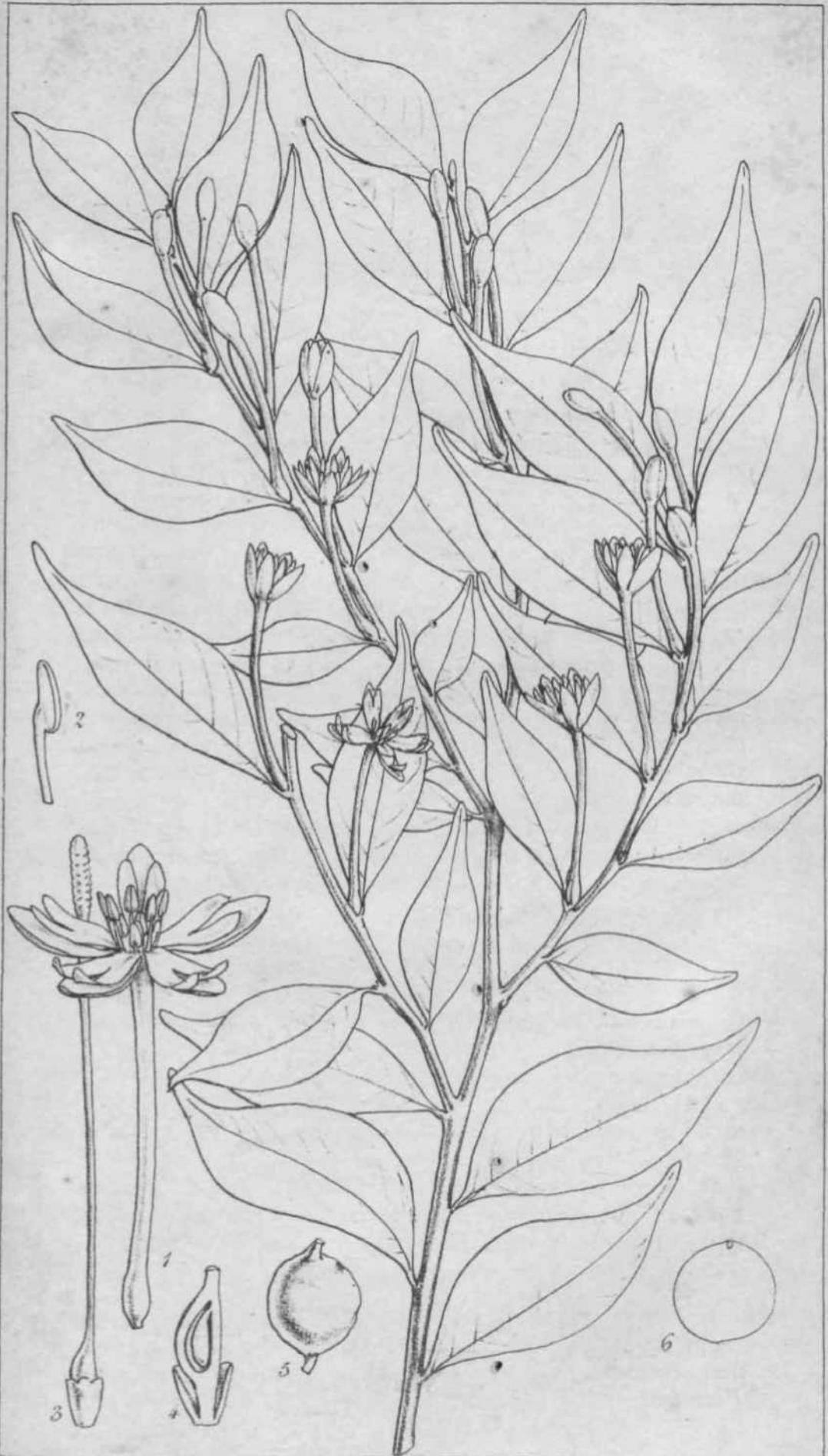
Frutex? *Africa occid. trop.*, ramulis tenuibus virgatis foliisque distichis, gemmatis, ramulis novellis, petiolis, perianthiisque extus pilis adpressis v. patentibus subsericeis v* hispidulis. Folia crebra, alterna, oblique subtrapezoideo-lanceolata, cuspidata, integerrima, brevissime petiolata, rigide membranacea, nervis lateralibus tenuibus, sal crebris, glabra, nitida, supra (in sicco) Icete viridia, subtus viridi-flavescentia. Stipules 0. Flores axillares, solitarie subsessiles, folio pollicari (v. sesquipollicari) nonmulto breviores.

Dicranolepis disticha. *Planch.*

IIAB. In Sierra Leone. *Dm in herb. Soc. Hort. Lond.*

Genus ex characteribus datis distinctissimum. Fructus subglobosus, inferne acutiusculus, mole seminis *Coryli AveU lana*, apice in mammillam brevem styli decidui cicatrice notatam pilosulam abrupte attenuatus, caeterum glaberrimus, epidermide castanea laevi, mesocarpio 6 fibris tenuissimis, more cocci bombycini, contexto.

Ftg. 1. Flos. / 2. Stamen, / 3. Pistillum tubo perianthii vaginatum. / 4. Idem, sicut discus tubulosus, verticaliter sec. turn. / 5. Fructus, magnèU natur. f. 6. Semen. *Planchon.*



TAB. DCCXCIX. DCCC.

NAPOLEON A VOGBL.II, *Hook, et Planch.*

Glaberrima, foliis lanceolato-ellipticis breviter et obtusiuscule cuspidatis basi acutis leviter repandis, glandulis 2 impressis supra basim folii margini laminae admotis v. contiguis punctiformibus, floribus axillaribus subsessilibus, corolla flava intus medio rubra, coronee extemee laciniis (70-75) linearibus liberis, interns 40-fidie laciniis aequaliter late linearibus integris, bacca depresso-globosa, seminibus intra loculos solitariis longe reniformibus vel geminis superpositis brevioribus.

HAB. In Africa trop. occid. Cape Palmas. *Vogel in herb. Hook.*

Species a *N. imperiali* et *N. Heudeiotii* foliis minoribus, brevi-ellipticis, nee oblongis, et colore florum distinctissima.

Folia 1½-3 poll, longa, 15-20 lin. lata, petiolis haud crassis 1-2 lin. longis. *Corolla* generis, obsolete 5-loba, lobulis flabel-latis, crispis, circiter 30. *Corona* exterioris lacinise corolla plus quam duplo breviores, flavescentes, internee flavescenti-albidee lacinice sat profunde, uninerves, obtusiusculae. *Antherte* 10, lineari-oblongae, 1-loculares. *Discus* urceolaris, crassus, margine leviter lobatus. *Ovarii* structuram internam in flore unico imperfecto rite observare non licuit. *Bacca* corticosa magnitudine et facie fructus *Punica Granatum*, cortice extus rubescente punctulis albis crebre consperso; septis pulposis in speciminibus nostris exsiccatis et semi-collapsis et cum integumento seminum conglutinatis. *Semina* majora a basi ad apicem loculi extensa.

The want of space prevents any discussion upon the affinities of this truly singular genus. I will state only its relation to *Gustavia* among *Lecythideae*, and to *Luffa* or *Telfairia* among *Cucurbitaceae*, as a striking proof of the affinity already admitted between these two natural Orders.

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Fig. 1. Flower; *nat. size.* / *2.* Internal part of the flower cut and *magnified,* *f. 3.* Stigma, *magnified,* *f. 4.* Fruit, *nat. size.* *f. 5.* The same, vertically cut. / *6.* The same, transversely cut. / *7-* Embryo. *Planchon.*

