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# LABIATARUM

## GENERA ET SPECIES:

OR,

## A DESCRIPTION

OF

## THE GENERA AND SPECIES OF PLANTS

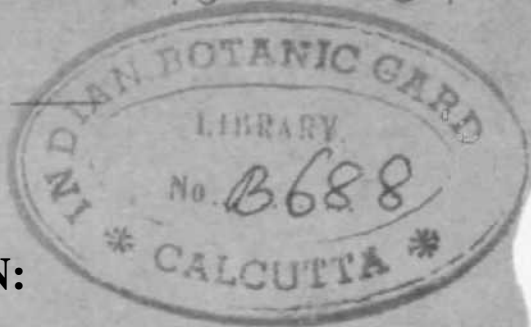
OF THE

## ORDER LABIATÆ;

WITH THEIR

GENERAL HISTORY, CHARACTERS, AFFINITIES,  
AND GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.

By GEORGE BENTHAM, ESQ., F.L.S.



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## PREFACE.

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HAVING at length completed the task I first undertook, above *MX* years since, of rearranging and describing the intricate and extensive order of *LahiaUe*, I have now the pleatsing duty of offering my acknowledgements to those numerous friends and correspondents, without whose kind and liberal assistance I could never have been able to see through the confusion which has ever prevailed in the distribution and synonymy of whole series.

In the first place, to my friends Dr. LINDLEY and Dr. >KER I am indebted for the first encouragement by which - *f* induced me to undertake the Work, for the most unreferred use they have at all times allowed me to make of their extensive and valuable herbaria, as well as for the numerous suggestions and observations which they have on every occasion st liberally offered.

From Dr. WALLICH, Dr. WIGHT, and Mr. ROYLE, I have not received for my own herbarium sets, as complete as was 'e, of their rich collections of Indian Labiatae, but they have of them trusted me with, the whole of their specimens ou.j to distribution, as well as with the drawings and MS. iptions made from the living plants, giving an opportunity, e case of the greater number of East Indian species, of aring very numerous specimens in a variety of states, and a variety of stations, thereby affording an unusual mass of >r ascertaining the real value of the distinctive cha-

he COUNCIL of the HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY of London, nfidng to me the distribution of the duplicate specimens d from their different horticultural collectors, expressly sed me to select a set for myself, amongst which are r valuable Labiatae, especially from North California, Chili, ropical Africa,

ora Mr. LAMBERT, I have not only met with the \*

urbanity, and every facility in consulting his extensive Siberian, Oriental, North American, and other collections, but he lent me, for examination, the whole of the Labiate from Ruiz and Pavon's collections, including those gathered in *New Spain* and Mexico by Mocino and Sesse, and in Guayaquil by Tafalla,

Mr. BROWN has at all times shewn me the greatest attention in facilitating the inspection of the rich stores of the Banksian herbarium, he looking out for me such portions as had not yet been laid in; and to the same eminent Botanist I am also indebted for various important hints respecting obscure points of synonymy and structure. From Mr. BENNETT, the Assistant Conservator of the same herbarium, I likewise met with the same readiness on each of the repeated visits I have paid to the British Museum.

From Mr. DON, I have received much assistance, as in consulting the library and collections of the Linnæan Society and of Mr. Lambert, as in a number of hints and observations respecting the synonymy of Labiatae.

Mr. BURCHARD, in sending to me for examination his South African Labiatae, kindly presented to me as complete a set as he was able for my own herbarium.

To Mr. J. G. GRAHAM, I am indebted for a fine set of Mexican plants, including many valuable *Saffordii* which were dried by an Indian servant, who accompanied him in his visit to the Tlalpuxuhua mines.

Mr. F. H. TALHOT has enriched my collection with several scarce Mediterranean, and chiefly Corfu, species.

Mr. ALLAN CUNNINGHAM of Kew, obligingly transmitted to me, for examination, a complete set of his Australian Labiate, together with important MS. notes made on the living specimens.

From Mr. BOOTT, I have received several scarce American species, as well as notes and observations on several of them.

Mr. PARKER of Liverpool, transmitted to me the whole of his West Indian and other Labiate.

The late Dr. GILLIES of Edinburgh, shortly before his lamented death, had presented me with a complete set of

# GENERALIA.

## LABIATE.

Verticillatæ. Linn. Ord. Nat. n. 42.  
Labiatæ. Juss. Gen. p. 110. Brown Prod. 499. Mirb. Ann. Mus. 15. 213.  
Lindl. Introd. Nat. Syst. 239. Bartl. Ord. Nat. 180.

DICOTYLEDONES. Calyx inferus, gamosepalus, Hubpentamerus.  
Corolla hypogynæ, **B**as? **Z**ar. An-  
droecium simplex, **Z**abortiente.  
4-lobum,

Gynocciuni abortione dimerum. Ovanura  
lobis 1-ovulatis. Stylus basi simplex.

Calyx inferus persistens, gamosepalus; nunc regularis, 5-dentatus,

cs  
ner

riorum duorum in uno coalitis, interdum in^P

-ntibus (calyce turn IO-dentuto^ -n in the pnnci[>al public aud  
private jiUrAui\_oHia«W deposit.ed.

But I must also beg to express the special obligations I *tan*  
*under* to **the** following **gentlemen**:

To<sub>p</sub>M. AUGUHTÉ ST. HILAIHE, for the handsome **manner m**  
which he eent over to rae the whole of his Brazilian Labiiræ,  
with his MS. notes and observations; thus affording me **the**  
same advantages in respect of variety of station, **number**, and  
beauty of specimens, &c. which I had enjoyed in respect to  
East Indian species.

To BARON BENJAMIN DELESPERT, the liberal **proprietor** of  
O»e of **the** ipoat extensive private herbaria, including either  
**the** entire collections, or large portions of those of Tournefort,  
**Ventenat, Patrin**, Palisot de Beauvois, Perrottet, Bertero, &c.;  
to M. **GriiLEMiir**, Cunservator of the same herbarium; to the  
late venerable DESFONTAINBS; and Messrs. ADRIU.V DB .h SSIEU  
and JULES DE CAMBESSEDES, Administrators, or connected with  
**the** administration of the vast herbarium of the Museum of the  
Jardta do Roi, and proprietors of rich collections of their own ;  
DECAISNE, Assistant Botanist in the same estftblishment,—

for assistance in the examination of their several herbaria, and for the communication of specimens; and to the Administration of the Museum, and Messrs. Adrien de Jussieu and Camhessedes in particular, for a fine series of the Labiatee collected by the late unfortunate Jacquemont in North India, and the loan of those species of which there existed but single specimens.

To M. REQUIEN of Avignon, for a large number of specimens selected from his herbarium — one of the richest in European plants.

To M. DELILE of Montpellier, for several Egyptian species, as well as for specimens from the rich botanical garden of that town.

To Professor DE CANDOLLE of Geneva, for the liberality with which he opened his herbarium — one of the finest now in existence, confiding to me, without reserve, the whole of his Labiatee during a week that I spent in studying it in 1831 and near three weeks in 1834, and allowing me to select, for my own herbarium, such duplicates as could be spared.

To Professor MORIS of Turin, for a valuable set of Sardinian plants, including several scarce Labiatee.

To Professor MORETTI of Pavia, for many rare species, chiefly from the herbarium of the late M. Bosc of Paris.

To M. GUSSONE of Naples, for numerous Sicilian and South Italian specimens.

To Professor LEHMANN of Hamburg, for the pains he took in procuring me the means of consulting a portion of his herbarium in 1830, and for several valuable communications of South African as well as other species, and for the inspection of Colsmann's and other herbaria in his own keying or possession. To Messrs. BOOTH, for specimens of German garden species in their collections. From M. ECKLON, I have also received a complete set of his South African Labiatee since the publication of my Supplement; I have, however, included them in my geographical table, and described them in a separate paper, which I have transmitted to that gentleman for publication.

To Messrs. SCHLECHTENDAL and VON CHAMISSO of Berlin, for assistance in consulting the Royal Berlin herbarium, from the Administration of which I purchased a complete set of

Sello's South Brazilian Labiatee; and to M. VON CIAMISSO, especially, for a series of Labiatae, collected by him in his voyage round the world. To Professor KUNTH, for the inspection of his own herbarium. To M. EHITENBERG, for the examination of some of his Egyptian Labiatae. To M. OTTO, for the communication of several species of Sello's, and also of a number of garden specimens.

To Professor KUNZE of Leipzig, for several German species, as well as several of Pöppig's South American Labiatae.

To Count STERNBERG of Prague, the liberal patron not only of Bohemian Naturalists, but of the science in general, himself a distinguished Botanist; and Dr. PRESL, Conservator of his extensive **herbarium**, for valuable communications, chiefly of Haenke's American Labiatee.

To M. ENDLICHER of Vienna, Keeper of the Imperial Library, for the unreserved use of any portion of his herbarium, and the communication of many specimens. To the late Dr. LÖNNBERG for assistance in the examination and description of his Brazilian collections, deposited in the Imperial **Brazilian** Museum. To Baron VON JACQUIN, for specimens of cultivated Labiatee. To the late Dr. HOST, for a set of specimens of **his** *Menthes*, taken from the original plants in his garden.

To Dr. VON MARTIUS of Munich, for the unreserved use of his own herbarium; and to him and the Administration of the Royal Museum of Munich, for the loan and transmission to this country of the whole of his Brazilian Labiatee. To Professor ZUCCARINI and Dr. SCHULTES, for the\*like **unlimited** use of their herbaria; and to the former gentleman for a rich set of Grecian Labiatee.

To Dr. RÜPPELL\*and Dr. FRESCHETUS of Frankfort, for the inspection of the Labiatae collected by Dr. Rüppell in Egypt and Abyssinia.

To Professor HORNEMANN of Copenhagen, for assistance in studying the Labiatae contained in Vahl's and Schumacher's herbaria, in the possession of the Royal University of Copenhagen.

<sup>Ct</sup> To Professor AGARDII of Lund, for several valuable hints & structure, communicated to me during the scientific meeting at Hamburg, in 1830.

To M. PRESCOTT of Petersburg, for an extensive set of South Russian and Caucasian plants, with particular attention to the Labiatae; and to M. AD. BUNGE and C. A. MEYER, who, without previous acquaintance, sent me over splendid specimens of their East Russian and Caspico-Caspian species.

To Dr. TORREY of New York, for sets of North American Labiatae, both for examination, and for my own herbarium.

To the above list I would beg also to add, as liberal contributors to my herbarium—from whom, amongst other plants, I have received more or less Labiatae :—Dr. GRAHAM and Dr. GREVILLE of Edinburgh ; Professor HENSLOW of Cambridge; Messrs. P. B. WEBB and BERTHELOT, the authors of the forthcoming description of the Canary Islands; Messrs. PROST of Mendé, SERINGE of Lyons, AUDIBERT of Tarascon, BOUSCHET-DOUMENQ of Montpellier, XATARD of Prats-de-Mollo, CODER of Prades, and MARCHANT of St. B at; Messrs. ALPHONSE DE CANDOLLE, PH. DUNANT, and the late M. MERCIER, of Geneva; Dr. FENZL of Vienna; Professor BESSER of Brody; I^VISIANI of Dalmatia; the late M. DE KLUSTINE of Moscow; and the late Rev. L. DE SCHWEIKITZ of Bethlehem, in North America.

I have myself, also, long paid particular attention to the Labiatae during my herborisations in France, Germany, the Alps, the north of Italy, the Pyrenees, and Catalonia, as well as in selecting specimens for drying in the Botanical Gardens of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Chelsea, Paris, Lyons, Avignon, Toulon, Montpellier, Toulouse, Barcelona, Hamburgh, Berlin, Vienna, Munich, Geneva, Turin, &c. My herbarium contains also the purchased collections of SALZMANN, from Tangiers and from Bahia; of BOVFC, from Egypt and Syria ; of the German UNIO ITINERARY for the first four or five years; #f CUMING, BRIDGES, and MATHEWS, from South America; and of DRUMMOND, from North America.

Although I have thus had the opportunity of examining by far the greater number of known Labiatae, yet in some cases I have been able to do so more completely than others, and to establish the synonyms much more satisfactorily where I had the specimens before me at the same time (as, for example<sup>1</sup>, the several East Indian collections, St. Hiloire's, Martius's, ah<sup>m</sup>, Sello's Brazilian collections, &c.)> than where it has been on?/



to suit my phraseology, but merely shortening them when too long, and omitting unimportant points; such, for example, as *folia opposita*, *corolla monopetala*, &c, which must be in all Labiatae. Whatever description is not in inverted commas has been made from the specimens before me, and I am alone answerable for.

The diagnoses of the species, or specific characters, will perhaps be found, in many instances, too long. This is owing partly to the difficulty of distinguishing the species in numerous and intricate genera, which induced me to insert as many points of comparison as afforded any tangible differences, partly to my having, in the case of every species in which I have verified the sectional character, repeated it in the specific diagnosis as it there appeared. This certainly is not necessary in a general work; but is, perhaps, not sufficiently attended to in isolated descriptions of new species, which are but too often referred to a section from their general appearance without verifying its character.

Having framed all the diagnoses myself, without reference to those of other authors, I have endeavoured to preserve uniformity of phraseology; so that when, in two species of the same genus, different words are used, although nearly synonymous, it has been because some difference has been observed in the plants described. In the punctuation I have followed that of De Candolle in preference to that recommended by the first botanists of this country; for it has appeared to me that the Use of the colon, so very different from that which it receives in ordinary competition, rather tends to confusion than to elucidation.

With regard to the order in which the several characters of a species are given, I have, for convenience of reference, followed the same course in the diagnoses as in the description, beginning with the root and ending with the seed. Some authors in the diagnosis follow rather the order of importance and generality of the characters, which has, perhaps, several advantages in facilitating the determination of species, but in complicated genera is very difficult to adopt without falling into confusion, and frequently occasioning ambiguity; and the same object may, perhaps, be better answered by an Analysis, or

from descriptions made at different times, and from recollection, that I have been able to establish the comparison (as, for example, PohVs Brazilian, Humboldt's American plants, &c.) In order, therefore, that the reader may, in some measure, be able to judge of the comparative weight to be attached to my different approximations, I have always distinguished by the letters *h. s.* the species of which I possess specimens in my own herbarium, and *v. s.* those which I have only seen in other collections, adding the source whence I received the plant, or the herbarium in which I had seen it in all cases where it appeared to me useful so to do; and adding the letters *sp.* or *c.* according to whether the specimen seen was spontaneous or cultivated, and substituting *v.* for *s.* where I had examined the plant alive.

I have also made use of the note of exclamation in the manner recommended by De Candolle. If put after the name of a place, it signifies that I have seen a specimen from that place; if after the name of a person following that of a place, it is meant that I have seen a specimen labelled by the person in question as coming from the station in question; if after the name of an author following that of a species, that I have seen what I consider to be an authentic specimen. This is, however, more frequently liable to error than is generally supposed, not only from accidental misplacing of labels, but also *from the carelessness of authors, who, after they have described one specimen, subsequently name others in their own, as well as other herbaria, without sufficient examination of their identity with the one they had originally in view.* Thus it is that many specimens, even in Lin<sup>^</sup>&us's herbarium, cannot be considered as absi/luie authórity for his species — (see, for example, *Salvia clandestina*) — and in other cases, as, for example, in that of specimens named by Tenore, there are very different plants under the same name in different herbaria; and this may have frequently been the cause of my mistaking several of them, as I have ascertained to have been the case with *Mentha* \* *pyratnidalis*.

Wherever I have not seen a specimen which answers satisfactorily to an author's description, I have invariably quoted his words in inverted commas, never altering them

*Conspectus Specierum*, prefixed to each genus. This I have endeavoured to do, both as a key to the species and as a test of the validity of species ; but there is no portion of the Work in which I have met with greater difficulties, than in arranging these Analyses of the more numerous genera.

The synonymy has occasioned considerable labour, and might have been much extended, had still more time been bestowed upon it; but in order not to delay or to lengthen the Work too much, I have omitted nearly all the old synonyms previous to the Linnaean nomenclature, and since that time, those authors only are quoted who first established a name, together with such figures as are tolerably characteristic, amongst which are included those of Rheedé, Rumphius, Burmann, Sloane, and some other authors before Linnaeus, as their representations in general give a good idea of the plants. I had intended adding those of Plukenet, Morison, and Barrelier, but in so many instances I found that their figures, those of Plukenet in particular, rather led one astray than assisted in the determination of a plant, that I did not think it worth the labour of investigating them, and have only quoted them in a few instances where they have been the original authority for Linnaean species.

The use I have made of the labours of Mirbel, De Gingins, Roeper, and of many other published works, both general and special, will readily be seen; but in nearly every instance in the generalia, as in detailed descriptions, it has been my rule first to examine for myself and describe what I saw, and then to refer to the observations of others, and where they differed from mine, to re-examine; and this from a persuasion that one is tempted to search with less care when a previous idea, often erroneous, of what is to be found, has been formed.

As to the stations or habitats, I have first stated them as generally and briefly as possible, and then, in the case of plants not common over the whole of the region so designated, enumerated such special localities as I have been able to collect.

Having thus generally stated the plan I have followed, I have only to add, that, convinced of the errors which must necessarily occur in a work of this kind, whatever care be

bestowed upon it, I shall thankfully receive any corrections or suggestions that may occur, and consider them in the revision of the Order which I have undertaken for Professor De Candolle's *Prodromus*.

*December 1835.*

The order of LABIATE is one of the most natural and distinctly marked of all. The opposite leaves, monopetalous\* corolla, 2 or 4 stamina, and the free 4-lobed ovarium are characters so easily observed, and so constantly accompanying the general habit of the whole series, that, from the time of Linnaeus to the present day, but two or three genera have been improperly associated with, or separated from, it. Its immediate affinities are, indeed, but few. The same 4-lobed ovarium is only found in *Borragineae*; but here we have the fifth stamen constantly present and fertile, and the gyrate inflorescence, alternate leaves, and corolla, usually regular, produce so great a difference in the facies, that it is impossible in any case to confound the two orders. *Scrophularinea*, and other tribes allied to it, are at once separated by their capsular fruit. The *Verbenaceae*, alone, having frequently the same inflorescence, and many of the characters of Labiatee, approach near enough to occasion any hesitation in drawing the line of separation. The ovarium is slightly lobed in *Verbena*, and other neighbouring genera, and in *Cymaria*, and some *Teitcria*, it is less lobed than in other Labiatee, but yet the distance is considerable in this respect between the former and the two latter genera. Amongst the genera in other respects intermediate, *Cloanthes* has been instanced by Mr. Brown as having the habit of Labiatee, with the characters of Verbenaceae; and *Hoslundia*, on the contrary, as being Verbenaceous in habit, with Labiate characters: to these instances may be added the close resemblance in all but the fruit between *Teucrium Betonica*, &c. and *Vitex ovata*, *trifolia*, &c.; but these examples present no real difficulty, and are very few when compared to the vast extent of both orders.

It is scarcely necessary to mention the slight general resemblance between some species of *Labiates* and some *Lythrarieae*, *Rubiaceae*, *Compositae*, or other opposite-leaved herbaceous plants, as it could never occasion the slightest doubt in the mind of a Botanist, and it is useless attempting, by any general principles, to correct the blunders of a Sprengel, a Poiret, or other such compilers, who appear so frequently to have marshalled their genera and species under the guidance of mere chance.

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The ROOTS of Labiates, so far as I am acquainted with them, present nothing remarkable; they are usually fibrous, and branched, assuming somewhat the form of a taproot in some Alpine *Nepetea\**, and swelled into tubers in some species of *Plectrantkus*, *Orthosiphon*, *ColeuSy Phlomis*, *Nepeta*, *Scutellaria*, &c.

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With regard to the STEM, the Labiate, whether annual or perennial, are usually herbaceous; sometimes growing into shrubs, but never appear to form trees: the young shoots are almost &gt;n'tly quadrangular, and the branches opposite; or, if alternate, they

become so by the abortion of one branch of each pair, not by the separation of the\* two branches. They usually vary from procumbent to erect. Some *Scutellarice* and *Stenogynes* are, to a certain degree, climbing. Among the unusual forms, one of the most remarkable is the articulate stem of *Dracocephalum fragile*.

The LEAVES are continuous with the stem (not articulated), opposite; and, although the pairs are unconnected by a membrane, yet the opposition is so constant, even in the floral leaves, that it is difficult to apply to them Schlechtendal's term of *pseudo-opposita*. The only exceptions in the whole family are:—1st, in regard to cauline leaves, the *Hyptis anomala*, in which the leaves of each pair are separated, so as to be alternate, with a flexuose stem; but in this case it is possible that all the specimens I saw were gathered from one abnormal or monstrous individual;—2d, in regard to floral leaves, the *Lavandula Burmanni* and the *Scutellaria* of the section *Heteranthesia*, in which the upper ones are irregularly dispersed round the axis. But in these cases these leaves are very small and bracteiform.

The leaves are usually herbaceous, with the principal veins pinnate. They acquire a coriaceous consistence in several *Hyptides*, and are somewhat fleshy in *Aiiisockilus carnosus*, and some other *Ocimoidea*, but without ever thickening so as to dilate the nerves. They are sometimes quite entire; at others toothed; and in *Lavandula*, some *Salvia*, *Teucria*, &c, they are deeply divided, with the segments sometimes petiolulate, but never articulate so as to constitute a really pinnate leaf. In the *Pogostemon paniculatum* there is a remarkable disparity in the size of the two leaves of each pair; in all other Labiate they are of nearly the same size.

The ordinary INFLORESCENCE consists of two opposite cymes, each arising from the axilla of a floral leaf, and divided into two simple or dichotomous branches; the flowers arise singly from the dichotomies, each borne on a pedicel of its own, and a bractea is placed under each branch at every dichotomy. Each pair of cymes forms a *verticillaster*, and the verticillasters are placed one above the other at the extremity of the branches in racemes, called by some Botanists *ant hurts*.

It is essential here to mark the difference between the raceme and the cyme, either of which may be developed at the axilla of a leaf. In the cyme, the central axis is at once terminated by a single flower, with only one pair of lateral buds; each of these (or, by abortion, one only), in their turn, is terminated by one flower, with a pair of buds, and so on. In the raceme, on the contrary, whilst a pair of lateral buds are forming cymes, the central axis is elongated and forms fresh pairs of buds, generally producing cymes to the top of the raceme. So that in all Labiate the flowers terminal

branches of the cymes, but the cymes never really terminate the branches of the stem. Thus, in the spicate *Mentha*, where the development of the stem is stopped, and it is apparently terminated by a verticil I aster, it is in fact an undeveloped central bud between two lateral cymes, that terminates the stem.

As a consequence of this disposition the development of the raceme is centripetal (the lower verticillasters flowering first), and that of the cymes centrifugal,—the flower first developed being that which arises in the dichotomy of the two primary branches, then the first flower on each branch, and so on.

If the above be considered the normal inflorescence of the order, the following are the several modifications which may be observed:—

In the most developed form the common peduncle of each cyme is much lengthened, the branches and the pedicels are very numerous and long, so as to give each cyme the appearance of a panicle (several *Plectranthi*, *Colei*, *Hyptides*, *Amethystea* > some *Teucria*, &c), and in some of these species the cymes are numerous and the racemes branched so as to form a compound panicle, in which occasionally the flower from some of the dichotomies of a cyme is replaced by a peduncle bearing several flowers, so as to blend the cyme with the raceme, as in the *Plectranthus amethystrides*; but this occurrence is rare.

It much more frequently happens that one or more of the component parts of the inflorescence are more or less contracted or reduced.

The contraction of the pedicel alone, rendering the flower sessile, does not of itself alter much the general inflorescence, and occurs frequently. But the branches of the cyme, together with the pedicels, are often so shortened as to transform the cyme into a globose or hemispherical capitulum, with the bractes arranged outside into a species of involucre (*Hyptis*, Sections V. to XL) If the common peduncle is at the same time so much shortened as that the cymes appear sessile, each pair of cymes assumes the appearance of a dense verticil, which gave rise to the name *verticillaster* coined to distinguish it from the true verticil. Most species of *Stachys*, *Phlomis*, &c, are examples of this kind of inflorescence.

The contraction occasionally takes place in the common peduncle and in the pedicels, whilst the two principal branches of each cyme remain diverging at right angles from each other, and simple, but many-flowered and elongated; so that the flowers of each verticillaster appear to be arranged upon 4 verticillate branches, disposed round the stem in the form of a cross.—(*Coleus atropurpureus*, and some others of the same section.)

On the other hand, in the *Hyptides* of the section *Umbellaria*, the common peduncles and pedicels remain long, and the branches of the cyme are alone contracted, so as to give each cyme the appearance of a pedunculated umbell.

The raceme is occasionally contracted into a densely imbricate spike.—(Several *Dysophylla*, *Elsholtzia*, &c.)

In the *NepettB oxynepetce*, the raceme assumes nearly the form of a corymb.

In all the above cases, the raceme is supposed to consist of several verticillasters; each verticillaster of two cymes, each cyme of two multiflorous branches; but frequent reductions in these numbers alter essentially the character of the inflorescence.

It is very seldom that, after the first ramification, the branches of the cyme continue dichotomous; but one branch of each dichotomy, together with its bract, is abortive, the central flowers remaining arranged unilaterally, each opposite to a single bract.

Another of the most common reductions is that of each branch of the cyme to a single flower, which, with the flower arising from the dichotomy, gives three flowers to each cyme; and (as is usually the case) when these cymes are sessile they form together a 6-flowered verticillaster, as in a large number of *Salvice*, *Ocima*, &c.; the flowers themselves being sometimes sessile, but often pedicellate, and not unfrequently pendent or reflexed, especially at their maturity.

Sometimes the whole cyme is reduced to a single flower. The raceme then consists of solitary opposite flowers, and is occasionally contracted into a decussate spike. These single flowers may be either sessile, or peduncled, pedicellate, or both peduncled and pedicellate, according to whether the peduncle or the pedicel, or both, be elongated,—a point to be determined by the situation of the bracteae, which are either immediately under the calyx, close to the stem, or at some distance from either.

It is amongst these solitary flowers, or 1-flowered cymes, that are to be found those rare instances of departure from opposition in the cymes, which have been already adverted to, in speaking of leaves, as being observed in *Lavandula Burmanni*, and the *Scutellaria* of the section *Heteranthesis*. The arrangement of the flowers is in these plants very irregular, excepting sometimes in the lower part of the raceme, where the flowers are nearly or even quite opposite. In no other species have I ever observed any departure from the opposite state, nor any considerable inequality in the two cymes of a verticillaster.

The inflorescence is often very much altered in appearance, although but little in reality, by the size and general appearance of the floral leaves and bractes. \*

When nearly all the floral leaves differ little in size and shape from the cauline ones, it is usual to designate the inflorescence as *axillary*, in opposition to *racemose* or *spicate*, when the majority of floral leaves have the appearance of bractes. But this is perhaps an inaccurate nomenclature, and not so convenient practically as would appear at first sight. The cases, indeed, are very numerous where a more than ordinary richness in the soil, shade, or many other acci-

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\* It should be borne in mind that the floral leaves are always those situated at the base of a verticillaster; the bractes, at the base of the branches of a cyme, or of the pedicel. Some people call the former simply *leaves* when they resemble the other stem leaves; *bractes*, when they differ from them, and call the bractes *bracteoUs*. But as the stem leaves nearly always run gradually into floral leaves, and the distinction between the floral leaves and bractes as above given is positive, I thought it better always to designate them by the same name, whatever be their size and shape.



circumstances, will enlarge the floral leaves, and make them > >ath nearer to the cauline ones in shape.

^he floral leaves are opposite and decussate, like the cauline s; and where the raceme is condensed into a spike, and the floral .ves are longer **than** the calyx, this decussation is very apparent.

They are often closely imbricate in spicate racemes. In some *i£lshoUzice*, particularly *E. strobilifera*, they are connected together into a sort of **Cup**.

In some instances they are very small; but they seldom, if ever, disappear so totally as the bractese.

Where the raceme is secund, the floral leaves are sometimes unilateral also, being both turned to the side opposite that of the flowers.

TLe bractes vary much in size and form; they are often entirely abortive, generally smaller and narrower than even the upper floral leaves; sometimes exactly resembling them, but always different from the cauline leaves.

Where the bractes are not all abortive, those most constantly present are the lower pair, whether their axillary buds be developed or not (in the case of uniflorous peduncles); but, in the succeeding ramifications, whenever one of the branches of each pair is abortive, it usually **happens** that its bract is so also; and the remaining bract appears opposed to the pedicel.

It follows, that when the cyme is contracted into a head, the bractes form an involucre outside.

This disposition of the bractes opposite the pedicels is very evident in *Elsholtzia crisлата*.

The normal CALYX of Labiate consists of sepals, connected at the base, and usually beyond the middle, into a tube, but free at the top, so as to assume the form of a monosepaious 5-toothed calyx; the odd sepal placed next the axis of the stem is called the upper one, the two next to it the lateral ones, and the two **remaining** the lower ones. Each sepal has three principal nerves, the central one usually terminating in a point, towards which the lateral ones converge.

1 When these nerves are all prominent and free, the calyx is 15-nerved ; but it often happens **that** the lateral onus of two adjoining sepals are combined into one, so as to reduce the total number to ten, and sometimes the lateral ones ate scarcely perceptible at all, and the calyx becomes 5-nerved.

The lateral nerves of adjoining sepals when combined into one are sometimes produced beyond the margin into accessory teeth, making the total number of teeth to be ten, as in *Leucas*.

In most *Menthoidets*, in several *Stachydece*, *Ajugoidem*, &c. the calyx ts regular, t. e. the 5 teeth are nearly equal in size, equally cleft, and equally **divergent**; but there is in tlic whole order a very great tendency to irregularity, more or less observable sometimes in whole geneva, at others in sections, in single species, or even in arietia only.

This irregularity takes place in various ways, of which the following are the most remarkable:

One of those, which, when it occurs, is one of the most constant, and therefore the most important, is where the lower sepals are more developed, and less intimately combined, than the upper ones; that is to say, when the adjoining lateral nerves of the three upper sepals are combined into one, whilst in the lower ones they remain distinct—thus forming a 13-nerved calyx; one nerve in the centre of each sepal, one between the central nerve of the upper sepal and that of each of the lateral ones, and two between the central one of each lateral sepal and that of its adjoining lower one, as well as between the central nerves of the two lower sepals. This is observable in nearly the whole of the *Melissinece*, and this tendency towards a greater development in the lower sepals may be traced in the greater part of the order.\*

In the *Nepetece*, however, the reverse is the case. The nerves are prominent, and parallel, as in the *Melissinece*; but the whole 15 are equally distinct, and the upper ones are frequently more distant from each other than the lower ones, and shew a general tendency to a greater development in the upper sepals.

In several of the *Stachydece*, the central nerves alone are distinctly marked, and the lateral ones run irregularly into one another; but these irregularities are of very little importance.

It is seldom that the tube of the calyx is perfectly straight, especially where it is long. At the base, the under side is usually more prominent than the upper side; from thence it curves slightly upwards, and the mouth is often incurved again downwards.

The teeth or limb of the calyx vary considerably, and much reliance has been placed upon these variations in forming generic characters, and even in grouping the genera themselves. To me they have appeared generally of less importance, as not forming natural groups. I have only in special cases considered them as any thing beyond sectional characters, and often as mere specific distinctions.

The most common variation from the regular form is what has been called the bilabiate calyx; that is to say, when the three upper teeth are more distinctly separated from the lower ones than from one another.

This bilabiation is most apparent in *Prostanthera*, and other genera, where the teeth composing each lip are usually connected to the top so as that each lip is entire.

In *Chilodia*, &c. the upper lip remains entire, but the teeth of the lower one are slightly separated at the apex. In some *Prostantherce*, the lower lip, on the contrary, remains entire, and the upper lip is slightly 3-toothed.

In *Prunella*, the two lower teeth are separated to the base, the

^ \* I speak here of organic development in contradistinction to abortion, quite distinct from the foliaceous development of the limb.

j- The tube of the calyx is the lower part of it as far as all the sepals are combined; all that is above the line where any of the sepals separate forms the limb. If two or more sepals remain combined after separating from the others, they form a lip, and any single sepal from the point of separation, becomes a tooth.

upper ones remaining connected to the apex in a truncate lip, or being only slightly prominent in the form of minute points.

In the *Melissineae*, the lower teeth are distinct, as in *Prunella*, from the base of the lip; the upper ones are sometimes connected nearly to the top, sometimes free to the base, in which case it is only their being nearer together than to the lower teeth that constitutes the bilabiation, and this is so vague a character, that it is often difficult to say whether a calyx is or is not bilabiate.

In the *Nepeteae*, the upper tooth is always broader than the lateral ones, and these are broader than the lower ones; and this is so much marked in several *Dracocephala*, that the upper tooth is as broad as all the rest put together. This has been called a bilabiate calyx, with the upper lip entire and the lower one quadrified; but this appears to me to be an inconvenient as well as inaccurate phraseology. Some *Dracocephala*, however, are truly bilabiate.

The *Ocimoideae* have also been said to have the calyx bilabiate in the same manner, but with even less reason, for here there is a tendency to abortion of the upper sepal. It is reduced at the base to a single nerve, but developed into a broad tooth at the top, where the two lateral sepals almost close in so as to exclude, as it were, the upper one, which forms two decurrent wings on the outside of the lateral sepals. In *O. micranthum*, these decurrent wings go down to the bottom of the calyx. In some *Colei*, however, and in *Acrocephalus*, four lower teeth are really combined into a lower lip, and the upper tooth alone forms an upper lip.

In *Scutellaria*, a structure somewhat similar to that of *Ocimum* takes place, but here the lateral sepals completely close into an entire lip beyond the top of the upper lip, which assumes the form of a hollow obtuse squama on the back of the calyx.

In *Synandra* and *Preslia*, the upper sepal is completely abortive, and leaves a nearly quadrifid or quadridentate calyx.

The orifice of the tube (supposing the teeth cut off), which in the regular calyx is at right angles to the axis, is often more or less oblique, sometimes (as in *Nepeteae*) the tube is longest on the upper side, sometimes (in *Trichostema*) on the lowest; but although, in some instances, it would appear that this character is of some importance, in others (as in *Leucas*) it evidently cannot be considered as any thing more than a sectional distinction. Perhaps, in the one case, it is produced by the general difference in the comparative development of the upper and lower sepals, in others, by a mere variation of the limb, connected with inflorescence. The oblique-limbed calyces are sometimes called bilabiate,—it is difficult to say why.

Sometimes the teeth are much dilated and spreading, so as to form an infundibuliform calyx, either regular (in *Ballota*), or irregular (in *Moluccella*).

The accessory teeth of the calyx are usually shorter than those terminating the sepals, though sometimes equal to them where they occur. In an irregular calyx they are sometimes very unequal and irregular in number in the different calyces of the same plant (as in *Lasiocorys*), or they are observable always between the four lower teeth (in *Moluccella spinosa*).

In all the *Nepetece* where the upper sepals are the most developed, the lateral nerves of adjoining sepals are never combined; consequently, there are no accessory teeth. If these teeth were produced they would probably occur more between the upper than the lower sepals.

The calyx frequently increases considerably in size, and alters its form after the fall of the corolla (as in *Eriope*, *Plectranthus*, &c), becoming sometimes much inflated (*Teucrium inflation*, *Physostegia*, &c.); and in *Hoslundia* it becomes fleshy, forming a sort of berry enclosing the fruit.

For other peculiarities in the forms of the teeth of the calyx, I would refer to the genera *Acrocephalus*, *JEollanthus*, *Peltodon*, *Lavandula*, *Colebrookia*, *Otostegia*, *Notochcete*, &c.

It frequently happens, that at the mouth of the tube in the inside there are more or less long, white hairs, which, after the corolla falls off, close over the orifice, from which circumstance it has been attempted to create generic distinctions; but in the only instances where it appears at first sight to be a good character (*Melissinece*, *Satureinece*, &c), it proves on examination to be but one of degree, which is so vague and so unconnected with other characters, that I have been obliged to abandon it altogether, excepting as aiding in sectional distinctions.



The COROLLA of Labiate consists of five petals, combined into a tube at the base, and more or less free at the top; or, in other words, it is a gamopetalous corolla, tubular at the base, with a 2- to 5-lobed limb. It is inserted on the receptacle immediately above the insertion of the calyx, and, as the petals alternate with the sepals, there are two upper ones, two lateral, and one lower one. It bears the stamina inside the tube (that is to say, the base of the androecium is combined with the corolla), and is entirely free from the ovarium. It is almost constantly more or less irregular.

In the organic developement of the petals this irregularity is constant. The lower petals are less contracted than the upper ones, as shewn by the nervation of the tube; and this is the case not only in the generality of Labiatae when it corresponds with a proportionate contraction of the sepals, but also in the *Nepetea*, where that proportionate contraction is reversed in the case of the sepals, but remains the same in that of the petals.

The tube is often quite straight, and apparently regular, but there is generally a tendency to a curve corresponding with that of the calyx, that is to say, it is more or less gibbous at the base on the lower side; it then curves upwards, and towards the orifice is again curved downwards, being often much dilated on the lower side into what is called the throat, or faux.

In many *Plectranthi*, *Colei*, and other *Ocimoidece*, the gibbosity of the base is considerable; the ascending part of the tube is very short, and it is then very abruptly bent down so as to form a right angle on the upper side, which in the section *Germane a* is even lengthened into a spur.

In many *Ajuga*, the contraction of the tube immediately above the ovarium is very remarkable.

In *Salvia* the usual curve is somewhat modified (apparently by the peculiar form of the stamina, which I shall presently refer to); the tube is inflated on the lower side below the orifice, where it is again contracted, and in some species (*S. coccinea*, &c.) so much so as to form nearly a right angle.

The limb of the corolla, formed of the free part of the five petals, or, as it is termed, of five divisions or lobes, is much diversified, and these difference\* an\* of considerable importance in the distinction of genera.

The most usual form, and that which has given the name to the order, is to be more or less *bilabiate*; that is to say, the lobes are joined or brought near together so as to form two lips, the two upper lobes forming the upper lip, and the three lower ones the under one. But of this form there are several modifications.

The nearest approach to a regular corolla is in the *Menthoidece*. In *Dysophylla* and several *Menthce*, the limb is nearly equally 4-lobed; and the stamina being also in these plants equal, the only irregularity consists in the upper division (which comprises the two upper petals) being in a slight degree broader than the others, and sometimes a little emarginate at the top.

In *Thymus* and some other *SatureinecB*, the five divisions are equal in size and depth, but in their *direction* they are slightly arranged in two lips.

In most *Satureinece* and in *MelissinecE*, several *Prostantherea*, &c, the ordinary bilabiate arrangement is more apparent. The upper lip formed of the two upper divisions is erect and plane, entire or bifid, the lower lip spreading, with three plane divisions.

In *Stachydea*, *Prasiea*, most *Monardece*, *Nepetece*, &c. the two upper divisions are intimately connected into a concave and frequently arched lip, termed a *galea*; the lower lip being usually spreading and trifid, the lateral divisions oval or rounded, plane and spreading, and the central one larger, broader, and frequently emarginate. The lateral divisions are however sometimes, as in *Lamium*, reduced to a small tooth; in the *Salvice* of the sections (*Ethiopsis* and *Plethiosphace*, they are erect, oblong, and twisted. The central division is remarkably convex in several *Stachydea*, concave in most *Nepetece*. In *Monarda* It is reduced to a minute tooth.

In the *Ocimoidece* the direction of the divisions of the limb is different. The four upper lobes are nearly equal in size, plane, and either all free, or the two upper ones slightly connected together, whilst the lower one is of a different form, and declinate. In *Ocimum* it is merely narrower, and in a slight degree longer. In *Plectranthus*, *jColeus*, &c, it is much longer, and very concave. In *Hyptis*, and the allied genera, it is, as it were, stipitate, abruptly bent down near the base, and then assumes the form of a little bag.

In most *Ocimoidece* the four upper divisions are ascending. In *Eriope*, and some *Hyptides*, &c, they are all declinate.

These declinate flowers have, by the older authors, been supposed to be *resupinate*; but, in fact, the corolla retains the same position, as

is easily proved by the relative position of the five divisions of the corolla with the axis of the plant, as well as by the estivation (as pointed out by Brown). In the very few cases where there is a real resupination, it is occasioned either by the twisting of the peduncle, as in *Lop han thus chin en sis* and *Teucrium resupinatum*; or by that of the tube of the corolla, as in *Ajuga orientalis*, a circumstance evidently of no organic importance.

In *Ajugoidece* the two lateral divisions are, as in the bilabiate genera, connected with the lower one; but the two upper ones are either very small, or deeply separated, and declinate, as in *Eriope*, so as to form what has been called a one-lipped corolla\*

In the interior of the tube of the corolla of many Labiatee, below the insertion of the stamina, are three to five fascicles of hairs or squamee, sometimes connected into a horizontal or (in *Leonurus*) oblique ring or *annulus*, sometimes distinct; and in the latter case they are alternate with the stamina, or opposite the petals. They do not in any manner affect the nervation of the corolla; but the substance of the tube is often thicker below than above their insertion; and if carefully torn off, they will carry with them a thin membrane detachable from the corolla to its base.

I have never observed an accidental deformity, or other circumstance beyond those above mentioned which may tend to shew the organic nature of the annulus, whether it be formed by mere appendages to the petals, or whether it be the abortive inner series of the androecium. The analogy between these fascicles of hairs and the tuba! squamae of Hydrophyllacee, and of some Boragineae, may rather support the latter theory; but it is evident that we have not yet data to determine the question.\*

The annulus has been made much use of by Dr. Koch, in his Programme of the arrangement of German Labiates; but although perfectly constant in presence or absence, and in form, in *species*, and sometimes in genera and tribes; yet, in other instances, it is very variable in the most natural genera, such as *Lqmium*, *Ajuga*, *Stachys*, *Sideritis*, *Leucas*, &c, and must be used with great caution as a generic character.

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The ANDRCECIUM in Labiates consists of a single row of stamina, attached by their filaments, which are always present and filiform, to the tube of the corolla, alternating with its divisions (the petals), and of which either two or four only are perfect and fertile, the three or one remaining ones being either sterile, or wanting altogether. When one only is deficient, it is always the upper one; when three, they are generally the three upper ones. Sometimes, however (in *Westringia*), the two lateral ones (which, on account of the constant abortion, more or less complete, of the upper stamen, are called in Labiatee the *upper pair*) are alone fertile.

Some *Mentha* and *Thymi* are occasionally, and, as it were, acci-

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\* See my observations on Hydrophyllftp in Trans. Soc. Linn. Lond. v. 17. p. 269.

dentally, to a certain degree, dioecious; that is to say, in some individuals the stamina are constantly sterile. This affords no useful character; but being generally accompanied by a smaller corolla, shorter calyx, &c, tends to increase the confusion «which has overspread those genera.

In almost all Labiate the two lateral stamina are similar to each other, and so also the two lower ones; thus forming, in all tetrandrous species, two pair,—the stamina of one of which are usually longer than, or at any rate are *supereminent* above, the others. In this case the stamina are said to be *didynamous*. #Some *Gardoquia* appear alone to offer an example of a dissimilarity between two stamina, which usually form a pair.

In *Nepetece* it is always the upper stamina that are supereminent. In all other Labiate, where any difference in length is perceptible, the lower pair are longest or supereminent; a distinction which appears constant, and therefore of practical importance. But there does not appear to be any collateral evidence of its being owing to the stamina belonging to different series or rows, as suggested to me by Professor Agardh.

The abortion of the upper pair of stamina has been hitherto much relied on in the division of Labiate into two great sections; but this tallies so little with other characters, and is often so uncertain, that in many cases it appears to be scarcely available even for generic distinctions: for example, in the *Melissinece*, where such genera as are formed on that ground only are far from being satisfactory.

- The direction of the filaments appears to be of much more importance. In the *Ocimoidece* they are declinate, usually lying on the lower division of the corolla; in *Menthoidece*, *Satureinece*, and some *Prostatheria*, they are either divergent or erect (parallel to the axis of the flowers), or slightly ascending. In the other tribes they are usually ascending under the upper divisions of the corolla, or sometimes nearly erect, but never declinate.

The section *Chiastandra* of *Lophanthus*, in the *Nepetea*, presents a curious anomaly; the stamina diverge in appearance, as in *Satureinece*, but it is the upper pair that tends downwards, and the lower pair upwards,—the filaments thus crossing each other nearly at right angles.

The length of the stamina, as compared to the tube of the corolla, may form a good generic character in *Sideritis*, *Marrubium*, &c, but cannot even afford specific distinctions in *Mentha* and *Thymus*.

The point of attachment of the filaments is sometimes near the fourth of the tube, at others below the middle, and they are frequently prominently decurrent to a greater or less distance below the point where they first adhere; but I have not observed any thing in these differences sufficiently constant to make much use of them, perhaps I want of paying sufficient attention, to them. In the cases where the annulus is present in the tube of the corolla all trace of the stamina (as distinct from the nerves of the corolla) is lost below the annulus.

The filaments, however close together they may sometimes be, are always free from each other, except in the single genus *Coleus*, where they all adhere together in a tube sheathing the style.

The filaments usually bear the anthers at **their** extremity, but occasionally (*Prunella*, and several *Stackydeee*) they are **furnished** with a short appendage, which, when it is placed close to the insertion of the anther, makes the latter appear lateral; when placed a little below that point, it forms what is called a filament bifid at the top, with one branch **antheriferous**, the other sterile (*Prunella*). In *Salvia* there are usually two short appendages at the extremity, in the fork of which is placed the connectivum of the anther.

There is also sometimes (*Phytolacca*, sect. *Ocimum* of *Ocimum*, Sec.) a dentiform appendage **at** the base of the filament, either where it first adheres to the corolla, or a little below. But this appears to be of no organic importance, and scarcely serves even as a sectional character.

The most common fertile anther in Labiales consists of two cells, each opening by means of a longitudinal line into two valves, and placed on a more or less **fleshy** connectivum, which is articulated at the extremity of the filament.

In the upper or fifth stamen, where any trace of it is perceptible, the anther is reduced to a little head, of so imperfect an organisation that it appears useless ever to take it into consideration. Whenever, therefore, the anthers are mentioned, whether sterile or fertile, it is only the four lower ones, or upper and lower pair, that are referred to.

**Where** the stamens are ascending and didynamous, the anthers are usually approximate in pairs, and sometimes (especially in *Monarda*) those of each pair cohere together by their margins.

In form the anthers vary much, and afford several good generic characters.

In most cases the connectivum is much smaller than the cells, and these are in the bud distinct, but contiguous and parallel; after the pollen is emitted the two cells become more or less confluent at the apex, and divergent at the base, but in very different degrees in different genera.

In *Mentha*, *Thymus*, and many others, the two cells remain to the last nearly as parallel as in the bud. In most *Scrophulariaceae*, and *aeve]a* *Stackydetz*, they are already divergent **in** the bud; and when fully open **they** become perfectly *divaricate*, **forming**, by their confluence one straight linear cell, marked in the centre by a slight contraction **indicating** the separation of **the** two cells. In the *Ocimoideae*, after the emission of the pollen, the two cells (which are still *divaricate* and confluent) open out into an orbicular *patella*. The anthers of *Polemonium*, *Teucrium*, &c, are intermediate between the two last **described**,

In the above cases, where the cells are parallel, they are usual, vertical; where, *divaricate* into one **straight line**, that line is nearly vertical; the dehiscent line always facing the style. **When** they are divergent, the apex of the cells points inward. In *Dysophylla* and *Pogostemon* the anther (consisting of two very short *divaricate* and confluent cells) is placed transversely **on** the thickened apex of the filament. In *Gomphostemma* the cells are parallel, but *horizontal* the apex turned inwards.

In several *Melissineae* the connectivum is very much thickened and the two cells are more or less separated from each other.



*Salvia*, and the neighbouring genera, it is long and filiform. Bearing in *Meriajdra* two equal fertile cells, one at each extremity, in most *Sulviee*, at the upper end a perfect linear cell, and at the lower end either a rudimentary heteromorphous barren cell, or a fertile linear one, differing nevertheless from the upper one in size. In the sections *Heterosphace* and *Hemisphace* of the same genus, the lower end terminates in a point without any trace of the lower cell. In *Audiberiia* it is not at all produced beyond its point of insertion on the filament, giving the appearance of an anilocular anther at the extremity of a filament articulate in the middle.

*Rosmarinusi* the next genus, presents a conformation not so easily made out. The fertile anther is unilocular and linear; resembling, on the one hand, the isolated upper cell of several *Salvias*, and, on the other, the apparently unilocular anther of *Monarda* (which is certainly formed of two confluent cells), and the filament has near the base a deflexed dentiform appendage, which, if the anther be compared to that of *Monarda*, must be considered as analogous to the appendages of *Ocimum* and *Phthomis*; or, if the anther be supposed to be really unilocular, as in *Salvia*, this tooth must be the prolongation of a filiform connectivum. I have frequently examined the buds of *Rosmarinusi* in a living state, without being able to come to a satisfactory conclusion on this point; but, contrary to the opinion of most botanists, I confess that the analogy with *Monarda* strikes me as the closest.

Anthers, of which one cell is abortive or sterile, as above mentioned, are said to be *dimidiate* in the above cases it is the lower one that is abortive; in *Scutellaria* and *Penlomia*, several *Sideritides*, &c, on the contrary, the upper one is abortive, and the lower one alone is fertile.

In cases where one pair of anthers are abortive they sometimes assume peculiar forms, as in *Westringia*.

Hairs, appendages called *spurs*, &c, characterise the anthers of several *Lamia*, *Scutellaria*, *Prostanthera*, *Dicerandra*, &c.

Other peculiarities in the form of the anthers are described under *Synantrite*, *Galeopsis*.

From the above-mentioned variations in the Androecium, it will be observed, that, although all Labiates are usually referred to the Linnæan glasses *Dialytaria* and *Didynamia*, several genera would be equally

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The GYNCECCUM is still further reduced than the Androecium. Pot although occasionally immiscuous flowers in *Sideritis canariensis*, *Coleus aromaticus*, *Salvia cretica*, &c. have shewn that the normal number of carpellary leaves forming it is five; yet, in the habitual state of the Labiate, this number is constantly reduced to two, which are placed fore and aft, — one upper one, or next the axis, and one lower one; and which are constantly concrete into one pistillum inserted on the apex of the torus, enlarged into a fleshy gynophorum, and consisting of,

I. An ovarium, divided nearly to the base into four equal and

equally divided lobes, each containing one erect ovulum ; or, if it be established that the pistil is formed of two carpellary leaves/ the ovarium may be described as divided in two bipartite lobes, and consisting of the concretion of two bilocular ovaria with uni-ovulated cells.

2. A filiform *style* inserted in the centre of the ovarium, between the lobes, and usually more or less deeply divided at the top (rarely, as in *Perilla*, below the middle) into two lobes; or (with reference to the theory of two carpellary leaves), consisting of two styles concrete in the lower part, and usually free at the apex.

3. Two *stigmata* placed at the extremity of the divisions of the style", and usually very minute.

From the above usual and typical forms, the Gyncecium, as is the case in most very *natural* orders, affords but few variations, and but little use can be made of it in the distinction of genera. The following are perhaps the only modifications worth notice.

The gynophorum is sometimes straight, obtuse, and entire at the top; more frequently it forms four more or less prominent lobes, which have been called glands, although they appear to be in no manner distinct from the general mass of the gynophorum, and which alternate with the lobes of the ovarium. In a great number of Labiate these lobes of the gynophorum are equal in size, and smaller than the lobes of the ovarium. In most *Ocinoidee*, and other genera where the corolla is gibbous at the base, the lower tube of the gynophorum is remarkably large, often larger than the ovarium, whilst the upper one remain very small. In *Tetradenia* the four lobes are equal, and longer than the ovarium, so as completely to conceal it. In *Scutellaria* the gynophorum is remarkably elongated and incurved.

In *Cymaria*, several *Teucria* and *Prostantherea*, the ovarium is less deeply divided than in the generality of Labiate, and in some genera the ovarium is hairy. *Holmskioldia*, a somewhat anomalous genus affords an example of two bifid and not bipartite lobes to the ovarium/

The style divided below the middle in *Perilla*, is quite entire in *Orthosiphon*; the divisions are equal in length in most genera, but in many *Me Us sine ce* and some *Stachydece* the upper one, and in most *Sal vice* the lower one, is very short. Where this inequality exists, the short one either remains filiform (*Safvia*, *Melissineae*), or is thickened towards the top (*Sideritis*); the longer one is also filiform in *Salvia*, but in *Melissineae* and *Sideritis* it is often dilated, and embraces the upper one at the base. In the genus *Phyllostegia* where both lobes are equal, they are both frequently thickened at the apex.

Wherever the divisions of the style are filiform, the stigmata are very minute, and placed on the inside of the apex of the divisions; where these divisions are flattened, the stigmatic surface usually extends down their margins; where they are incrassate, the stigmata are more prominent and terminal. Where the style is entire, the stigmata are usually concrete and Capitate.

The style of *Clconia* is remarkable in being quadrifid at the apex, with four stigmata without any multiplication of the lobes of the

ovarium; a structure not perfectly reconcilable with the supposition that three out of five carpellary leaves are abortive in Labiatse, although, generally **speaking**, the latter theory appears the most **plausible**.

The **FRUIT** of Labiatre consists of four (or, by accidental abortion, fewer) achenia or nuts, enclosed in the persistent calyx, each formed of one of the lobes of the ovarium, which retain their characters as to situation and as to their relation Weach other, but which occasionally affbrd\*a greater diversity iif exterior f\*m, and surface.

They **are** usually **obovoid**, l>lnnt at the apex, more or less bluntly **triangular in** their transverse section, one angle being directed inwards, and the base is attenuate and **pointing inwards**. Very frequently, however, the\*y are almost glo\* ilar. In *Lanium*, *Leonurus*, and some other *Stachydea*, they are long, prism-shaped, truncate at the apex, and all the angles are remarkably sharp. In *Colquou/ria* they are produced at the apex into a long membranaceous wing. In several *Phlomidis*, also, there is a short one. In *Achyrospennum* they are described to be " arillo paleaceo coronata\*" evidently an inadvertent use of .the word arillus, ami probably referring to the paleaceous squamae, analogous to **hairs**, wiih which they are covered in two species which I have referred to that genus. In *Hyptis membranacca* and some others, yiey are lered by a vertical membrane, which \*in *Marsyplantkes* is very a <sup>TM</sup> **ad and curved** inwards, so as to. give them a cymbiform appeal- n <sup>11</sup>Ye. In many instances the achenia, when immersed in water, are i'iter eloped in a mucilaginous substance.

i *The*. substance of the pericarp usually varies from mem bran areous t<sup>er</sup> coriaceous. In *Lycopus* it is thickened and cartilaginous; in *Pros- il* "w/ierea? it is almost, and in *Prasiea* completely, fleshy. ^ropirpjie siff<sup>ace</sup> j£ either smooth and shining, or opaque, or covered with <sup>11</sup> **tubercles**, or, in *Ajuyoidete*^ reticulately rugose; usually glabrous, rvsf sometimes hairy, or, as above mentioned, squamose in *Achyros-* but **Vita**.

per i The seeds of Labiatre being, even at their maturity, constantly **closed in the pericarpimm**, afford still less variety. In nearly all **K** ne / I have examined, taken from a great variety of genera, the at germ is thin, there is scarcely any trace of albumen, the embryo <sup>Tri8</sup> l re <sup>1 an(\* stnt, fnt)</sup> &f **slightly** incurved, following the direction of the **Per**•c^im, deeply divided into two cotyledons, opposed to each other ajhenii action usually at right angles to tbe Moral radius. Whether these **adirkons** are semi-terete, or more or\*less compressed in a directbri "kyledi to or at right anglgB to the floral radius, depends on the carallel **tun** which the achenia are most **developed**, the seed usually •ccction the whole or nearly the whole cavity of the pericarp. <sup>11</sup>ling *Wattellaria* alone has been observed a remarkable dissimilarity <sup>11</sup>i In fform of the embryo, which is curved backwards in a peculiar " .n the . t manne\_\_\_\_\_.

the ANATOMICAL STRUCTURE and PHYSIOLOGY of Labiatse In ->ade but few observations myself, and have nothing to add to I have fcben said either in the general workg on vegetable physiology, what has

1. The *Scotch region*, containing Scotland and the surrounding islands. The botany of this country may be considered as well investigated with respect to Labiatae, but contains nothing peculiar to itself. The number of genera is 16, that of species 31; all of them found generally in northern and temperate Europe.

2. The *Scandinavian region*, comprehending the whole of Norway and Sweden, south of the arctic circle, and including both sides of the Gulf of Bothnia. This region, being more continental, as well as more extensive than the Scotch, is also richer; for, although perhaps less known, the number of genera is 17, and that of species 37. The character as to species is much the same, with the addition of the two more Oriental genera *Elsholtzia* and *Dracocephalum*; and without *Teucrium*, which does not appear to cross the Baltic. There is no endemic species known.

3. The *North Russian region* comprehends the whole of Russia within the latitudes ascribed to the zone, and from the Baltic to the limits of Asia. There is probably little difference between the Labiatae of this region and those of the Scandinavian; but having scarcely any data but those furnished by Sobolewski's old Flora of St. Petersburg, and a few plants received from correspondents, I have only been able to set down 28 species as belonging with certainty to the region—none of them endemic. \*

4. The *Siberian region*, extending from the river Yenisei to Yakutsk; and 5, the *Kamtschatkan region*, containing the peninsula of Kamtschatka, and the shores of the sea of Ochotsk, as far as the town of that name, are still less known, and the numbers set down in the table can give no idea of the real number of Labiatae they may contain. It is probable that many of the Asiatic species belonging to the temperate zone extend beyond the limits of the cold zone.

The cold zone in the New World comprehends the greater part of the British territory,—for the Flora of which materials so ample have of late been collected by Dr. Hooker. It is divided into two regions by the northern part of the Rocky Mountains. In the western, or *Columbian*, I have enumerated 11 genera and 17 species. Of these, one genus (*Audibofia*) and 10 species, are not found at all to the east of the Rocky Mountains, and 8 species are absolutely endemic.

The eastern, or *Canadian region*, contains 15 genera and 19 species, of which 7 genera (*Monarda*, *Pycnanthemum*, *Collinsonia*, *Cunila*, *Hedeoma*, *Dracocephalum*, and *Teucrium*;) and 14 species have not been found to the east of the Rocky Mountains; but all of them extend into the United States.

The 3d, or NORTHERN TEMPERATE ZONE, extends in Europe from the limits of the 2d zone to the Mediterranean, of which it includes all the peninsula projecting from the north coast and the intermediate islands. It then takes in Asia Minor, the shores of the Black Sea, the chain of the Caucasus, the shores of the Caspian, except, perhaps, the south coast, the chain of the Altai, the Chinese empire north of the 40th degree of latitude, the Kurile and Aleutian Archipelago,

North California down to Monterey, the Missouri territories, and the United States of North America, with the exception of those that border the south coast. ^

This zone comprehends the greater portion of Schouw's 2d, or North Europe, and North Asian, 3d, or Mediterranean, and 4th, or North North American regions. It does not appear in which of his regions the rich and peculiar Floras of South East Asiatic Russia, North China, and North California, would be contained.

The north temperate zone is one of the richest in Labiatae, especially in the Old World, both as to absolute number of species, and probably as to their proportion to other orders. The total number is 57 genera and 508 species,—of which 40 genera and 416 species in the Old World, and 35 genera, with 106 species, in the New. Of these, 17 genera, but only 14 species, are common to both continents; and of these 14, the *Prunella vulgaris* and *Lamium amplexicaule*, are perhaps the only real cosmopolitan species. *Scutellaria galericulata* and *Stachys palustris* spread into the northern parts of the American division of the zone; and the remainder are European plants, probably carried out to America by Europeans. •

Seven genera (*Preslea*, *Rosmarinus*, *Horminum*, *Amaracus*, *Melittis*, *Lagochilus*, and *Amethystea*;) and 291 species in the Old World, and 6 genera (*Isanthus*, *Blephilia*, *Dicerandra*, *Macbridea*, *Synandra*, and *Pogogyne*;) and 61 species in the New World, are peculiar to this zone; besides which, 16 genera in the Old World (*Mentha*, *Ziziphora*, *Thymus*, *Satureia*, *Hyssopus*, *Melissa*, *Thymbra*, *Dracocephalum*, *Lamium*, *Leonurus*, *Galeopsis*, *Sideritis*, *Marrubium*, *Moiucella*, and *Prasium*;) and 0 in the New World (*Monarda*, *Pycnanthemum*, *Monardella*, *Collinsonia*, *Cunila*, *Hedeoma*, *Lophanthus*, *Physostegia*, and *Trichostema*;) are chiefly found in it; a few species only extending into the adjoining zones. It contains the northern limit of the *Ocimoideae*, of which there is one genus (*Lavandula*) in the Old World\* and one species of *Hyptis* in the New; and of the *Prasiaceae*, of which the genus *Prasium* belongs to the European portion. All the other tribes, with the exception of the *Prostantheraceae*, are abundant; and amongst the principal genera may be mentioned *Mentha*, *Salvia*, *Thymus*, *Melissa*, *Micromeria*, *Scutellaria*, *Nepeta*, *Dracocephalum*, *Lamium*, *Stachys*, *Sideritis*, *Marrubium*, *Phlomis*, *Teucrium*, and *Ajugai* and in the New World, *Monarda* and *Pycnanthemum*.

Of the 11 regions into which I have divided this zone 5 belong to Europe, in which the stations are so much better known, that I have been enabled to give the comparative number with greater accuracy, and to divide the zone according to latitude as well as to longitude. In the remainder I have been obliged to leave the regions very large, occupying the whole breadth of the zone. The regions are as follows; —

1. The *temperate European region*, containing the whole of Europe south of the cold zone and north of the chain of mountains which extends from Biscay to Austria, comprehends Ireland, England, France down to the Pyrenees and Cevennes (excluding the southern

declivity of these mountains), Germany north of the Alps, Poland, Galicia, and Volhynia.. Extensive as is this region, it contains comparatively few Labiate, viz. 21 genera, 80 species; and amongst these but 3 are endemic. Indeed from the extent to which it is cultivated, and the comparatively little diversity of climate and aspect, it would possess little interest to Botanists in general, were it not the native country of so great a proportion of them.

2. The *Alpine region* comprehends the whole of the mountainous country that extends from France to the Dniester, exclusive of the southern declivity: the higher and northern Pyrenees, the Upper Cevennes and Auvergne, Savoy and Switzerland, with the Exception of the Italian cantons, the Tyrol and Salzburg Alps, the Styrian Alps and Crapack mountains. There is less difference between this and the preceding region in respect of Labiate than in respect of many other Orders\*; for the Labiate seldom ascend high in the mountains, and but few are peculiar to mountainous regions in the temperate zone. Amongst these the principal ones are *Horminum pyrenaicum* (the only One of the genus) and *Scutellaria alpina*. The *Dracocephalum austriacum* and *Ruyschiana*, and the *Ajuga alpina*, are also chiefly mountainous. The genera *Micromeria* and *Phlomis* extend into this region from the more southern regions without passing into the temperate European. The total number of genera is 24, and of species 81—of which 2 are endemic.

3. The *Spanish region* contains Portugal, Spain, and that part of the south of France in which the olives grow as far as the Rhone. This is peculiarly rich in Labiate, as, although much of it is comparatively little explored, it is known to contain 31 genera and 190 species; amongst which the curious *Cleonia Lusitana*, the *Preslea cervina*, the greater portion of the genus *Sideritis*, especially of the section *Eusideritis*, and many species of *Salvia*, *Thymus*, *Teucrium*, &c, are either peculiar to it, or extend a little way into the opposite coast of Africa. The number of absolutely endemic species is 52.

4. The *Apennine region* contains Italy, Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, Provence, the maritime Abas, the southern cantons of Switzerland, South Tyrol, and Illyria. It is less rich than the Spanish in Labiate; for, although better known, it contains but 28 genera and 161 species. No genera are peculiar to it, and but 14 species are endemic. It contains no Spanish genera, or, perhaps, species, that do not extend to the Grecian region; and but few Greek species and one genus (*Moluccella*) that do not extend to Spain; and the genus *Ziziphora*, and several species of *Salvia*, *Micromeria*, *Thymus*, &c, grow in those two regions without having been found in this intermediate one.

5. The *Grecian region*, comprehending Turkey south of the Balkan, from Dalmatia to the Black Sea, the Grecian continent and Archipelago, Crete, and Asia Minor,\* from the Bosphorus to Cape Chelidonia, is again a very rich one in Labiate; 32 genera and 188 species

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\* Perhaps if the Flora of Cyprus, and the coast of Asia Minor, as far as the Gulf of Alexandria, were better known, it should be included in the Greek region.

are already known to be indigenous, and almost every botanical excursion to this country adds Labiatae to its Flora.\* The genera not found in Spain are *Amaracus*, *Majorana*, *Tkymbra*, and *Moluccella*, of which the first is peculiar to this region, and the three others are common to this region and the north hot zone. The principal genera are *Salvia*, *Thymus*, *Melissa*, and *Stachys*; and 52 species are endemic.

The three last mentioned regions, with the 2d and 3d of the north hot zone, form what is usually called the *Mediterranean region*, to which Schouw also gives the name of the *region of Labiates* and *Caryophyllece*. It appears to me, however, that the three former, comprehending all the islands and peninsulae, with the north coast, would be a limitation more conformable to the peculiarities of the Flora; and that the plants of the south coast (except the maritime plants) partake more of the character of the North African mountains and deserts.

\* 6. The *Tauro-Caucasico-Caspian region*, comprehending the territories surrounding the Black and Caspian Seas, and the chain of the Caucasus, ought perhaps to be subdivided; but as they have been blended together in the Floras of Lieberstein, C. A. Meyer, &c, I have been unable to mark out any decided districts. The Labiatae, though still numerous, decrease in number, there being but 25 genera and 140 species known in a country at least as well explored as Spain. » The Mediterranean or West European genera, *Lavandula*, *Rosmarinus*, *Amaracus*, *Majorana*, *Satureia*, *Micromeria*, *Thymbra*, *Melittis*, *Moluccella*, *Prasium*, are either no longer found, or in comparatively small numbers; and the eastern genera, *Elsholtzia*, *Ziziphora*, *Nepeta*, *Dracocephalum*, *Eremostachys*, and *Amethystea*, are either first found here, or first assume a prominent feature in the mass of Labiate. There is no genus peculiar to the region: the number of endemic species is 36.

7. The *Altaic region*, the limits of which are but vaguely known to me, comprehends generally the chain of the Altai mountains, the Soongoro-kirghise deserts, and other territories comprised in Ledebour's Flora Altaica. The region contains 25 genera and 73 species. It has no genera exclusive of other regions, but forms, as it were, the central station of *Elsholtzia*, *Eremostachys*, *Lagochilus*, and *Amethystea*. The other principal genera are *Dracocephalum*, *Nepeta*, *Scutellaria*, and *Phlofkis*; and the endemic species are 29.

8. The *North Chinese region* is at present still more vaguely defined, and little known. It is probably richer in Labiatae than the Altaic. In it I have included all those mentioned by authors as growing in Dahuria, and the collections of Sir G. Staunton, Turczaninow, and Bunge, in North China. They consist of 13 genera and 31 species. Of these, 12 genera are also found in the Altai, and the

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\* I have included in the Geographical table the species collected by Berger, and which I have received from my friend Professor Zuccarini since the publication of my Supplement. I do not find among them any plant answering the description of *Ifepeta argolica*, mentioned by Link in the Linnæa as being figured by Bory in his Expédition de Morle, a work that I have not yet met with.

other, *Lophanthus*, is a North American one. The number of endemic species is 15.

9. The *Aleutian, or Kurile region*, comprising the islands between North China and America, and perhaps the southern extremity of Kamtschatka, is merely indicated here as probably connecting the Flora of the two continents. Nothing is known of the Labiate growing here except that the *Prunella vulgaris* has been gathered in some of the islands.

10. The *New or North Californian region* comprehends America west of the Mexican Andes, within the limits of this zone. As yet we have not data to determine the ifetural boundaries north and south; and the Botany of the country is chiefly known by the rich collections made principally about Monterey by the late David Douglas. Amongst the Labiate there are 12 genera and 24 species. Of these, *Pogogyne*, *Audibertia* (with the exception of *A. carnos*a from the Columbia River), the sections Echinosphece and Pycnosphace of *Salvia*, are peculiar to the region,—as also, one *Sphacele*, two *Monardellece*; one *Scutellaria*, and two *Trichostemmata*, making altogether 18 endemic species.

11. The *United States\* region* must, in the present state of our knowledge, extend over the whole of the United States territory east of the mountains, with the exception of the States which border the south coast. It is probable that it should be distinguished into two or three; the Floras, for instance, of the Missouri, of Pennsylvania, and of the mountains of Carolina, being very different in their general character. It is to be hoped that the Flora about to be published by Dr. Torrey will throw sufficient light upon the geographical distribution of the United States' plants to enable their territory to be botanically divided. In the meantime I have collected the Labiate of the whole region under one head. They consist of 32 genera and 85 species,—a small number when compared to that of Labiates in a similar extent of country in south Europe; and many of these 85 are not truly indigenous. Of these, 9 genera, *Isanthus*, *Monarda*, *Blephilia*, *Pycnanthemum*, *Colliri&onia*, *Dicerandra*, *Physostegia*, *Mac\*bridea*, and *Synandra*, are either peculiar to the region, or extend only into the adjoining regions north and south; the genera *Monardella*, *Trichostemma*, and *Cedronella*, cross the mountains to the west, but are exclusively North American; *Lophanthus* crosses the ocean to East Asia, and *Cunila*, *Hedeoma*, *Gardoquia*, and *Hyptis*, are South American genera, which have each one or two representatives within the limits of the present region. The total number of endemic species is 43.

IV. The NORTH HOT ZONE extends from the southern limit of the 3d zone to near the tropic of Cancer, either a little above or below it, according to the nature of the country. It comprehends the southern portion of Schouw's 3d, or Mediterranean region, the northern portion of his 13th, or desert region, and his 8th, or Himalayan, 6th, or Chinese-fcipanese, 16th, or mountainous Mexican, and 5th, or South North American regions.

This zone is again rich in Labiate, but not quite in the same pro-



portion as to those of the Old and New World, there being 55 genera and 406 species in the former; and 24 genera, with 125 species, in America, notwithstanding the immense difference in extent of the land occupied by the zone in the two hemispheres. In the Old World, too, the western portion ceases to preponderate, the greater number being in the Himalayan region. Possibly, however, these proportions may be altered when the Atlas, and other mountains of North Africa, come to be better known. The number of species common to the Old and New World is but 6, and of these all but *Prunella vulgaris* and *Lamium amplexicaule*, appear to have been carried out to America by Europeans.

Seven genera (*Colebrookia*, *Bystropogonis* sect. 1., *Marmoritis*, *Craniotome*, *Roy lea*, *Nefochcete*, and *Eriophyton*.) in the Old World, and the genus *Lepechinia*, in the New, are peculiar to this zone, besides which the genera *Elsholtzia*, *Nepeta*, *Phlomis* and the section *Acanthoprasium* of *Ballota*, have their greatest number of species within its limits. The total number of endemic species is 343, of which 252 in the Old World, and 91 in the New.

The north hot zone comprises the following 12 regions:—

1. The *Canarian region*, or Madeira and Canary Islands, is rich in Labiate, as, notwithstanding their small extent, 17 genera and 42 species, are known to be indigenous; and the number will probably be increased by the publication of the (tailed Flora of Messrs. Webb and Berthelot. The character of the vegetation resembles, in some respects, that of the west coast of Europe; in others that of the north coast of Africa, and has many features peculiar to itself, as it contains 17 endemic species; and, amongst genera, the 1st section of *Bystropogon*, the section *Marrubiastrum* of *Sideritis*, and the section *Teucropsis* of *Teucrium*, are not found elsewhere. Amongst the other genera may be cited *Micromeria*, as one of the most numerous in the region.

2. The *Mauritanian region* should comprehend the regencies or States of Morocco, Fez, Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, as far east, perhaps, as Cape Razata, and as far south as the Great Desert, including the whole chain of the Atlas. The number of Labiate now known in the region is 80, contained in 21 genera; but as the mountainous tract, which, in hot countries, is always rich in Labiate, has been but very little explored, it is probable that these numbers fall very far short of the reality. No genus is exclusively found here, and but 19 species. The most numerous genera are *Teucrium*, *S tacky s*, *Nepeta*, *Micromeria*, and *Salvia*.

Perhaps when the Flora of this territory is better known, it might be more botanically divided into two regions; the one confined to the chain of the Atlas, the other extending from the foot of the Atlas to the frontiers of Egypt: in this case the north-western extremity might perhaps be included in the Spanish region.

3. The *Egyptian*, or better the *Egyptio-Syriac region*, is formed of Lower Egypt, Palestine, and Syria. The mountains of Lebanon/ at present included in the region, are not much known, but are probably rich in Labiate; and with the whole of North Syria, and

the southern mountains of Asia Minor, might possibly form a distinct botanical region more connected with the temperate than the hot zone. As at present constituted, the region possesses 25 genera and 106 species. None of the genera are exclusive to it; the richest in species are *Salvia*, *Sideritis*, *Stachys*, *Phlomis*, and *Teucrium*. It contains the southern limit of many European genera and species; the western limit of several Persian species, and the northern limit of the section *Ambleia* of *Stachys* and of many African species. The section *Pterostechas* of *Lavandula*, which has 2 or 3 Egyptian species, is almost exclusively African. The number of endemic species is 56.

4. The *Persian region*, the natural limits of which cannot be precisely stated, extends generally from the Caucasus to the Persian Gulf, and from Syria to Cashmere. The Flora is little known, and is peculiarly interesting,<sup>12</sup> forming the connecting link between the Mediterranean and Himalayan regions, and between the Caucasian and the Arabian; and as these surrounding territories are known to be rich in Labiate, that order must be expected to occupy a considerable portion of the Persian Flora. The species now known, chiefly collected by Olivier and Bruguère, amount to 17 genera and 51 species.\* The most numerous genera are *Salvia* and *Nepeta*. The number of endemic species is 23.

5. The *Cashmerian region*, or valley of Cashmere, appears from the collections of Rolle and Jacquemont to differ from the general Himalayan range by the greater number of European and Caucasian plants, which are there found; and I have therefore distinguished it from the Himalayan region perhaps without sufficient grounds. Of the 21 genera there found, none are exclusively so. The total number of species is 53, of which 14 are endemic.

6. The *Himalayan region*, comprehending the whole range of mountains that bound India to the north, from Cashmere to the Iravaddi. Although it is only here and there that they have been visited by botanists, the number of plants they have produced is very large; and amongst them, 149 Labiate contained in 43 genera. Of these, 5 (*Colebrookea*, *Marmoritis*, *Craniotome*, *Roy lea*, *Notochate*, and *Jeriopkyton*), are exclusively found in the region; and 92 species are endemic. The most numerous genera are, amongst the northern and western ones, *Nepeta*, *Salvia*, *Elsholtzia*, *Scutellaria*, *Melissa*, *Stachys*, *Phlomis*, *Teucrium*, and *Ajuga*; and amongst the southern, or Indian ones, *Plectranthus*, *Orthosiphon*, *Leucas*, and *Gomphostemma*. It is in this region that the most alpine Labiates have been found,—the *Nepeta nivahs* and *N. tibetica* having been gathered by Jacquemont near the limits of eternal snow.\*

7. The *Chinese region*, or the Chinese empire, with the exception of the northern part included in the temperate zone, is scarcely known, except from a few plants collected near Macao and Canton; amongst which are 16 Labiate belonging to nine Himalayan genera. Of these,

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\* M. Berlandier's collection, which he shewed me on my last hasty visit to Paris, evidently contains several new species of *Salvia* and *Nepeta*, some of them, unfortunately, in a very imperfect state.

5 species are endemic. The (*Eollanthus suavis*, cultivated by the Chinese in Brazil, is also probably a Chinese plant and, if so, it is a genus peculiar to the country.

8. The *Japanese region*, comprehending the Japanese islands, has been hitherto known only by the Flora of Thunberg, who cites 24 Labiate. Of these, I have seen 7 belonging to 6 genera, all of them Himalayan; but all, with the exception of *Prunella vulgaris*, endemic species,—6 are referred by Thunberg to *Ocimum*. The rich collections of Dr. Siebold, who, with Professor Zuccarini, has kindly promised to entrust to me the Labiatee for description, have not yet reached me.

9. The *Californian region* should probably consist of the peninsula of that name, with the opposite Mexican coast to the foot, of the mountains. Nothing is known of the Labiate it contains excepting that one species of *Stachys* and the *Marrubiumijulgare* have been gathered there. The plants which are quoted in books or found in collections as gathered in "California," are chiefly from the New Californian or from the Columbian regions.

10. The *Mountainous Mexican region* includes the whole chain of Mexican Andes as far south as the frontiers of Guatemala, that is, the whole tract known under the name of Tierra Fria and Tierra Templada, and consequently extends below the ordinary southern limits of the zone. The vegetation here assumes in many respects the character of the tropical mountains of America, and is much richer in Labiate than the lower regions, the number of species already known being 85, and every excursion into these mountains produces several new species. The number of genera is but 12, as 51 belong to *Salvia* (sect. *Caiosphace*). The other most numerous genera are *Stacky s*, *Scutellaria*, and *Cunila*, besides which *Lepechinia* is exclusively found here. The number of endemic species is 81.

11. The *Mississippian region* consists of the greater part of the Mexican provinces of New Leon, of that of Texas, and the states of New Orleans, Alabama, and West Florida. The general character of the vegetation is a mixture of United States and West Indian plants. The number of Labiate known is 39, comprised in 17 genera. This and the Floridan region contain the southern limits of *Lycopus*, *Monarda*, *Pycnanthe?num*, *dollinsonia*, and *Phiftostegia*, and the northern limits of *Keithia*, and nearly fo of *Hyptis*. No genus is peculiar to it, but 8 species are endemic.

12. The *Floridan region* contains the Floridan peninsula and the Bahamas, all the southernmost islands. The character of the vegetation is evidently more West Indian than that of the preceding region, but is too little known to afford any precise data. The genera of Labiate?, are, as far as known, the same as in the Mississippian region; the total number of species ascertained to grow there is but 11, of which 2 are endemic. Amongst them are the only North American species of *Gardoquia* and *Satureia*.

We now come to tropical countries, which one might be disposed to unite into one zone were it not for the great difference in the species a few degrees north or south of the equator; and indeed the very

local distribution of plants generally under a very high temperature. I have therefore traced three separate zones within the tropics, and continued the same arrangement I have hitherto followed, in order to shew the comparative vegetation in different parts of the globe under the same latitudes. At the same time I admit that it disperses in different zones Professor Schouw's Polynesian and West Indian regions, which are both very natural. But, in every case, each of my regions must be considered as nearly as much allied to a\* region in each of the two adjoining zones as to the adjoining regions in the same zone. Of the tropical zones, the first is

V. The NORTH TROPICAL ZONE, from the limits of the *North Hot Zone* to 5° or 6° north latitude in America, a rather higher latitude perhaps in Africa, and in Asia to the Indian Ocean, including the island of Ceylon, but excluding the Malayan Peninsula and the Indian Archipelago. The number of Labiate in this zone is not only absolutely much less, but less also in proportion to the extent of land than in the preceding one; for in the New World there is little land included in it, and that is chiefly low, and in\*the African and Arabian portions the mountain regions, where alone in tropical countries the Labiate are abundant, are almost entirely unknown. Owing, however, to the Floras of the East Indian Peninsula, and of the hotter parts of Mexico, having been of late pretty well explored, I have been enabled to enumerate 43 genera and 244 species; of which 38 genera and 174 species in the Old, and 15 genera and 76 species in the New, and 5 species common to the two. Of these three, *Leucas Martinicensis*, *Leonotis nepetifolia*, *Leonurus sibiricus*, are common species in the Old World within the tropics north of the equator, and being found in the New World near the coast only, and belonging to genera otherwise found in the Old World, only appear to have been carried out to America; another, *Hyptis suaveolens*, has, for the same reasons, probably spread into the Old World from America; and the fifth is the cosmopolitan *Prunella vulgaris*. The number of endemic species is 167 in the zone,—123 in the Old World, and 44 in the New. The Arabian and Abyssinian genus *Otostegia*^ the Burmese *Cymaria*, and the two Sandwich ^island genera *Phyllostegia* and *Stenogyne*, are the only ones not found in other zones also. The European, North Asiatic, and United States genera have almost entirely disappeared, and are replaced by *Dysophylla*, *Pogostemon*, *Ocimoidece*, *Leucas*, &c. in Asia, and by *Hyptis*, *Salvia*, &c. in America.

The North Tropical zone comprehends Schouw's 12th, or Arabian, part of his 13th, or Desert, his 7th, or Indian, and 19th, or West Indian regions. It contains nine of my regions—six in the Old World, three in the New.

1. The *Senegal region*, or western Africa, within the limits of the zone. How far this region should extend into the interior, cannot, in the present state of our acquaintance with it, be determined; and, indeed, the botany of the whole region is almost unknown. Amongst the plants collected by those who have visited the coast or the Cape Verd isles, which I have included in the region, are 11 Labiate?

belonging to 7 genera; and amongst these the *Leucas Martinicensis* and *Leonurus sibiricus* may possibly have become naturalised from Asia. The number of endemic species is 3.

2. The *Abyssinian region*, on the east side of Africa, is at a considerable distance from the west coast, but the botany of the intermediate space being totally unknown, no botanical region can be traced. The limits of the Abyssinian one are vague, and the botany of it is chiefly known by the plants brought by Salt, with a few collected by Bruce, and existing in Mr. Lambert's herbarium. M. Fresenius also shewed me the Labiate collected by Dr. Riippell, many, of course, the same as Salt's, with some additional ones not yet published. From their number I have included in my enumeration a fine *Pycnostachys*, but had not time to take any note of the others. The total number of Labiate in the region stands, therefore at present at 13, belonging to 10 genera, of which *Plectranthus*, *Meriandra*, and *Leucas*, are eastern; *Micromeria*, *Salvia* (*Plethiosphace*), and *Nepeta*, from the more northern zones; and *Lasiocorys*, from the Cape; the *Ocimum* is also allied to a Cape species. *Otostegia* is almost exclusively Abyssinian, and *Pycnostachys* is represented by another species in Madagascar. Of the 13 species, 10 are endemic.

3. The *Arabian region* consists of the Arabian peninsula, the greater part of which is a hot desert, producing very few Labiatee. There are however mountains where Forsköhl found *Ocimoidece*, &c, and which would probably furnish several new Labiatee belonging to that tribe and other East Indian forms. We possess at present records of 26 species, comprised in 16 genera, mostly East Indian, and none of them peculiar to the region. The number of endemic species is 8.

4. The *Hindoo region* extends from the Gulf of Ormus to the Burmese frontier, and from the Indian Ocean to the foot of the Himalayas. It contains, as at present ascertained, 25 genera and 113 species of Labiatee, and probably many more in the Nielgherry hills. The most numerous genera are *Leucas*, *Ocimum*, *Plectranthus*, *Coleus*, *Ortkosipkon*, *Pogostemon*, *Dysophylla*, and *Anisomeles*. The endemic species are 77.

5. The *Burmese region*,\* including the Burmese empire within the limits of the zone, with Pegu and Siam, partakes of the general character of the East Indian Flora, but, being more elevated than the Hindoo region, has more of the Himalayan Labials, and one genus (*Cymaria*) not found elsewhere. It is, however, so little explored, that but 41 species, belonging to 18 genera, have been gathered there. Of these, 16 species are endemic.

6. The *Cochinchinese region*, between the Burmese region and the Chinese Sea, is only known by Loureiro's Flora; but he appears to have had so little acquaintance with the well-known genera to which he refers so many of his species, that his plants are almost all so many puzzles. He enumerates 38 Labiatee, but some of these are evidently Scrophularinese or Verbenacese, and of the remainder only 4 can with any tolerable certainty be referred to the genera *Ocimum*, *Orthosiphon*, *Dysophylla*, and *Leonurus*.

The Philippine and Marian islands should form another region, but their botany is almost unknown.

7. The *Sandwich region*, consisting of the islands of that name, although included in my table in the New World, as being nearest to the American continent, are yet at a considerable distance from it, and have a very peculiar Flora. They possess 20 Labiatee, of which the *Plectranthus parvifloris* alone is found in the Oceanic and North Australian regions; the other 19 are endemic, belonging to two genera, *Phyllostegia* and *Stenogyne*, both of them peculiar to these islands.

8. The *Hot Mexican region* consists of the *tierra caliente* of that state. I have referred to it 38 species of Labiatee, belonging to 8 genera, but with some hesitation, as most of them are from Moqino and Sessé's specimens in Mr. Lambert's herbarium, the localities of which are very vaguely designated. The greatest number belong to *Hyptis* and *Salvia* (*Calosphace* and *Microsphace*), and many of them common to the Havannah region. 14 species are endemic.

9. The *Havannah region* comprehends all the West Indian islands, except the northern Bahamas and the isle of Trinidad, and others lying along the South American coast. The botany of the hills of Cuba and Jamaica is but little known, and therefore the number of Labiatee cited is probably much less than it will hereafter be found to be. I have enumerated 35 species, belonging to 11 genera, most of them however to *Hyptis* and *Salvia* (*Calosphace* and *Microsphace*). There are also three *Scutellarice*, of which one belongs to the tropical section *Heterathesia*. The region contains 9 endemic species.

VI. The /EQUINOCTIAL ZONE lies in Africa, from the limits of the north tropical zone to 5° or 6° south latitude, it then includes the Indian Archipelago; and in America extends from the Carribean Sea to the Amazon river. In this zone the American portion is the best known, and, moreover, being in a great measure very elevated, is rich in Labiatee. The mountains of this part of Africa are unknown, and those of the Indian islands nearly so; consequently, the proportion of species in the Old and New World is reversed, for out of 157 species known in the zone, 90 grow in America and only 74 in the Old World. Of these four are common to both hemispheres, being the same as those mentioned under the last zone. The principal genera are *Hyptis*, *Salvia*, and *Gardoquia*, in the New World, *Ocimoidece* and *Leucas*, in the Old. The little-known genera, *Mesona*, *Achyrospermum*, and *Hoslundia*, are exclusively, or almost exclusively, found in the zone, which has 105 endemic species,—45 in the Old, 60 in the New World.

This zone comprehends Schouw's 14th, or tropical African; 9th, or Polynesian; 10th, or higher Javanese; the greater part of his 15th, or Cactus and Piperaceous; and his 17th, or Cinchona regions. I have divided it into six regions, which nearly correspond with his.

1. The *Guinea region*, or West Africa, including Guinea and Congo. How far it should extend into the interior is not known. The number of Labiatee known is 17, all gathered near the coast. They belong to 10 genera, of which *Ocimum* is the most numerous.

Three belong to the American genus *Hyptis*, and of these, two (*H. suaveolens* and *pectinata*) are evidently naturalised from thence; one, *Plectranthus*, belongs to a section (*Platostoma*) peculiar to the Indian region, and *Hoslundia* is exclusively African. The number of endemic species is 13.

2. The *Zanguebar region*, or East Africa, within the same limits, is still less known. Two species of *Ocimum* are the only Labiatee from the region that I am acquainted with.

3. The *Polynesian region* comprehends the whole of the Indian Archipelago, with the Malayan peninsula. It will probably be usefully subdivided when any thing is learnt of the vegetation of the three principal islands, Sumatra, Borneo, and New Guinea. At present the only data we have are the Java plants of Blume and others, the Penang and Singapore plants, those introduced into the Calcutta garden as from the Moluccas, and the Timor plants described by De Caisne. Amongst these are 62 Labiates, belonging to 22 genera, the most numerous of which are *Coleus*, *Ocimum*, and other *Ocimoidece*, *Leucas*, *Anisomeles*, and *Gomphostemma*. *Mesona* (with which I am unacquainted) has not been found elsewhere, and *Achyrospermum* is nearly exclusive. The endemic species amount to 31.

4. The *Panama region* comprehends the isthmus of that name and the low land of Columbia and Caraccas, with the island of Trinidad. I am uncertain of the propriety of considering this as a separate region. Perhaps the Isthmus should be reckoned as a part of the Hot Mexican region, and the coast of the Carribean Sea be joined with the Havannah or West Indian region. As it is, I have enumerated 17 species, belonging to 6 genera, chiefly *Hyptis*, *Ocimum*, and *Salvia*.

5. The *Quito region*, containing the mountainous tract forming the old kingdom of New Granada, now the republics of Bolivia and Colombia, possesses, as far as hitherto known, 67 Labiatee, belonging to 12 genera, but chiefly to *Salvia*, *Gardoquia*, and *Scutellaria*. Amongst the others the most remarkable is an *Orthosiphon* of which the other species are all East Indian. There are 56 endemic species in the region.

6. The *Guiana region*, lying chiefly between the Orinoco and the Amazon rivers, contains much mountainous country of which the vegetation is almost unknown. An expedition, however, under the superintendence of M. Schomburgk, is now engaged in exploring a part of it, and will, it is hoped, furnish data for sketching the general character of the vegetation. In the mean time, those travellers who have penetrated but a little distance from the coast have found 23 Labiatee, belonging to 7 genera, but the greater number of species to *Hyptis*, *Salvia*, and *Scutellaria*. Of these, 2 are endemic.

VII. The SOUTH TROPICAL ZONE crosses South America at its greatest breadth from the Amazon river to the tropic of Capricorn, includes Africa, from Congo and Zanguebar to the same tropic and the tropical part of Australia, with the islands of St. Helena, Madagascar, and those forming the oceanic group. Although, from the comparative proximity, I have included Australia in the old hemisphere, yet the

excess of Labiatee in the New World in this zone over those of the Old, is much greater even than in the last, for out of 327 species known in the zone, there are 291 in America and but 43 in the Old World. Of these seven are common to both hemispheres; they are either a few straggling *Hyptidcs* carried from the New to the Old World, or the four above-mentioned common tropical species carried from the Old to the New. The characteristic genera of the zone are still *Hyptis* and *Salvia*, in America, *Ocimoidea* and *Anisomeles*, in the Old World. The number of endemic species is 245, of which 25 in the Old World, and 220 in the New.

This zone contains Schouw's 11th, or Oceanic, 18th, or Escalonian and Calceolarian, and 20th, or Brazilian regions, with a portion of his tropical, African, and Polynesian regions. I have divided it into seven regions.

1. The *Helenian region* consists of the single island of St. Helena, placed between Africa and America, but with a peculiar Flora of its own. The only Labiatee known, however, is the *Stachys arvensis*, common to Europe, to North Africa, and to tropical America.

2. The *Mozambique region*, by which name I have designated that part of Africa which is contained within the zone. It should probably be divided into two, a western and an eastern one, but it is almost wholly unknown. The eastern portion comprehends the coast of Mozambique, from the southern part of which we have 5 Labiatee,—3 *Ocima*, a *Lencas*, and a *Leonotis*,

3. The *Madagascar region*, or the islands of Madagascar, Mauritius, and Bourbon. The mountains of Madagascar have of late been partially visited by Messrs. Bojer, Lyall, and others; and amongst the rich collections there made we have 30 Labiatee, included in 15 genera, chiefly *Ocimoidece*. The genus *Tetradenia* has not been found elsewhere. *Achyrospermum* has other species in Polynesia; *Pycnostachys* has one in Abyssinia. The other genera are East Indian. There are 18 endemic species in the region.

4. The *Carpentarian region*, or tropical Australia, has as yet been very partially visited. The Labiatee found there are of East Indian rather than Australian genera. They consist of 8 genera, 14 species, of which 6 are endemic.

5. The *Oceanic region* consists chiefly of the Society and Friendly islands, and the Marquesas. These islands are small and contain but few Labiatee; for although frequently visited, but two species have been gathered there,—the *Plectranthus parviflorus*, found also in the Sandwichian and the Carpentarian regions; and the *Leucas decentdentata*, also growing probably in the Polynesian region.

6. The *Lima region*, comprising the chain of the Andes from Chili to Bolivia, is not so rich in Labiatee as might be expected from the character of the country. Sixty species have been found there, belonging to 10 genera, the greater portion to *Hyptis*, *Salvia*, and *Gardoquia*, The three *Bystropogons* belong to a section *Mint hostachys*, peculiar to the region. The total number of endemic species is 47.

7. The *Brazilian region* contains the whole of that empire except



the province of Saint Paul, and others to the south of it. It is of considerable extent and rich in Labiatæ, containing, even in the present state of our knowledge, 17 genera and 235 species, of which 172 are *Hypnoides*, and 16 others belong to three genera, *Eriope*, *Marsipplanthus*, and *Peltodon*, scarcely differing from it, and nearly exclusively Brazilian. The other principal genera are *Salvia*, *Ocimum*, *Keithia*, and *Glechom*, of which the two last are chiefly Brazilian. There are 171 endemic species.

VIII. The SOUTH HOT ZONE consists of extratropical Africa and Australia, New Zealand, and South America from the tropic of Capricorn to Chiloe and Port St. Antonia. The extent of land it occupies is much smaller than in the case of any of the preceding zones, but the South American and African portions are tolerably rich in Labiatæ. The total number in the zone is 231, of which 131 in the Old, and 104 in the New World. The number of genera is 32, of which 7, belonging to *Prostantherece*, are either exclusive to the Australian portion of this zone, or extend only into the adjoining Diemenical region. The number of species common to the two hemispheres in the zone is 3; the number of endemic species 179, of which 115 in the Old World, and 64 in the New.

The South Hot zone comprehends Schouw's 23d, or *Stapelia*, 24th, or *Eucalyptus* and *Epacrideous*, 25th, or New Zealand, and 21st, or frutescent *Synanthereous* regions; which, with the addition of Chili, correspond respectively to the six following ones:

1. The *Cape region*, or extratropical South Africa, should perhaps not extend quite so far north as the tropic of Capricorn, for the plants of Delagoa Bay, which is without the tropic, are, from the collections made there by the late Mr. Forbes (collector to the Horticultural Society), evidently nearer to the tropical than to the Cape Flora; I have therefore included them in the preceding zone. The true Cape region has a peculiar Flora, tolerably rich in Labiatæ, as we have from thence (including Ecklon and Zeyher's collections) 71 species, belonging to 12 genera, of which by far the richest are *Salvia* (*Hymenosphace*, *Heterosphace*, and *Plethiosphace*) and *Stachys* (chiefly *Ambleia*). There are besides 5 each of *Plectranthus* and *Mentha*, and 4 *Leonotis* and *Lasiocorys*, belonging chiefly to this region. The number of endemic species is 65.

2. The *Australian region*, or extratropical Australia (exclusive of Van Diemen's Land), has, as is well known, a very remarkable Flora. The greater number of Labiatæ form the tribe of *Prostantherea*, which is found exclusively in this and the Diemenical regions. The few remaining species belong to widely spread genera. The total number of genera is 14, and of species 57, of which 49 are endemic.

3. The *New Zealand region* consists of the two islands of New Zealand. In the considerable collections made there lately by Messrs. Allan and Richard Cunningham, there is but one Labiata, the *Micromeria Cunninghamii*, very remarkable as belonging to the American section *Hesperothyinus*, although the species be endemic.

4. The *Chili region* comprehends the western declivity of the

Andes within the zone. It has been much visited of late, but though mountainous and hot it possesses few Labiate. The total number of species found there is 21, of which the greater number belong to the cosmopolitan genus *Stachys* and to the West American *Sphacele*. The number of endemic species is 12.

5. The *JSGffapotamical region* extends over that part of the zone which lies east of the Andes, comprehending the southern provinces of Brazil and the Argentine republic. The collections of Sello, A. de St. Hilaire, and others, have considerably added to the Labiatae of this region, but there remain, no doubt, very many yet to be discovered. We now possess 86 species, belonging to 12 genera, of which the most numerous are *Hyptis*, *Salvia* (*Calosphace*), *Cunila*, *Glechon*, and *Keithia*. The three latter, as also *Peltodon*, have their greatest number of species in this region. The total number of endemic species is 52.

IX. The SOUTH TEMPERATE ZONE takes in but two small regions, —the *Patagonian*, in America, in which no Labiate have as yet been found; and the *Diemenical region*, or Van Diemen's Land, which possesses 12 species, belonging to 8 genera. Of these two are Australian, *Prostanthera*, and the others widely spread genera, which are also found in Australia. The endemic species in the region amount to 6.

X. The SOUTH COLD ZONE is confined to the *Magellanic region*, or Terra del Fuego and Falkland isles, where there are no Labiatae; and in the ANTARTIC ZONE, no land has as yet been found with any certainty : I have therefore omitted both these zones in my table.

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With regard to the *Stations* of Labiatae, too little is known of the greater number to enter into much detail. Taking the 16 stations enumerated by De Candolle, it may be generally said that there are no *marine*, *subterranean*, *parasitical*, or *epiphyteous* species, but few *aquatic* (ex. the verticillate *Dysophyllce*), *maritime* (ex. *Stachys maritima*, *Hyptis graveolens*, &c), or truly *alpine* species (*Nepeta nivalis*, *thibetica*, *Horminum pyrenacium*, &c.); but that Labiate are more or less abundant in all other stations.

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In the DISTRIBUTION of Labiatee INTO GENERA, I fear I shall by many be accused of inconsistency in the importance I have attributed to the characters I have selected on different occasions, but this appeared to me unavoidable; for, although, as a general rule, certain characters are of an order superior to others, yet, in detail, there are too many exceptions in nature to allow a graduated scale of characters to be drawn up with any exactitude. Take an instance from one of those of the greatest importance, the entire or 4-lobed ovary, a distinction

which, with scarcely any exception, draws a line between two very extensive and natural families the Verbenaceae and Labiateae. Apply the same rule to Boragineae, and you must separate *Heliotropium* from *Cynoglossum*, *Cynoglossum* and *Echinosperrum* from *Anchusa* and *Myosotis*, when a series of species might be selected from all these genera so near to one another in habit and other characters as to tempt one at first sight to consider them as forming but one genus.

If I have, therefore, for example, on some occasions taken differences in the calyx, in the anthers, &c, as generic distinctions (the anthers of *Sphacele* and *Stachys*, the calyx of *Thymbra* and *Melissa*); at others considered them merely as sectional, or even specific distinctions (the anthers in *Melissa*, the bilabiate calyx in *Stachys mentkafolia*); it has been because, in the one case they appeared to me constantly accompanying differences in facies and other characters, and at other times at variance with them. Besides which, I have always considered, that, although certainly we do observe certain groups of plants more nearly allied to each other than to any others, and distinguished from their several affinities by a sort of hiatus, yet even now, many as are the species which remain to be discovered, it is often very difficult to say between which two species the hiatus is most marked, and the more plants we discover the more are these hiatuses filled up. A genus, therefore, has seldom any real existence in nature as a positively determined group, and must rather be considered as a mere contrivance for assisting us in comparing and studying the enormous multitude of species, which, without arrangement, our minds could not embrace.

But although our genera be not in nature, yet the nearer we follow what is in nature in grouping our plants the more useful is our labour. Whenever two or more species resemble each other by all those characters which experience has shewn us to be important, they should form a group of the lowest order. Where several groups resemble each other closely, but differ in some character of an order rather higher than those with which we separate species, they form a group of a superior order; and these again form groups of a third order, and so on, till we arrive at the general group *Plants*; but to which of these orders of groups we give the name of *genera*, and to which those of *order*, *tribe*, *section*, &c, is a matter of mere convenience.

If all existing plants were known, and it were always possible to say which of the 1st, 2d, 3d, &c, order a group belongs, then it would be absolutely necessary to take care that the name *genera*, for instance, should always be given to groups of the same order; but in the present state of the science, at least, this is impossible. Take, for example, the group of *Nepeteae*, which is very natural because a very marked one, offering (as at present known) not intermediates with others in regard to its essential characters, it comprises two groups distinguished from each other by slighter and more variable characters. One of these comprehends 4 of a still lower order; of these, *Nepeta* comprises 8 groups of a fourth order; and another (*Dracocephalum*) contains 5, which are about of the same value as the 8 of *Nepeta*, but which might be distributed into two or three intermediate groups. It would be just

as *natural* to consider the whole of these as one *genus*, consisting of 2 *subgenera*, 7 *sections*, and 18 *subsections*; or as 2 *genera*, one comprehending 2 *sections*, and the other 4 *subgenera* and 16 *sections*; or, as 1 have done, as a *tribe*, containing 2 groups, one with a single *genus*, divided into 2 *sections*, the other with 4 *genera*, 2 of which are subdivided into *sections*; or if each of these *sections* were considered as a *genus*,—provided that in all cases no groups be collected into one of a superior order, that are not more like each other than to any other group.

Wherever, therefore, natural affinities appertained to leave it indifferent which of two courses I should pursue, I have, with few exceptions, considered as sections such groups as are distinguished by characters of no greater importance than stem, foliage, or inflorescence; and all characters taken from the organic structure of the parts of fructification have been considered as generic.

I have, however, made some exceptions; *Salvia*, for instance, according to the above rules, ought to have formed 5 or 6 genera, but I have considered that in this case the advantage in point of mere uniformity (for the natural grouping remains the same), would be more than counterbalanced by the necessity of changing more than 200 names. On the other hand, were it not for the cumbersome extent it would give to the genus so formed, it would, perhaps, have been better to have considered nearly the whole of the *Melissinece* as one genus. For it is but a very vague character that separates *Micromeria* and *Gardoquia* from *Melissa*, and *Hedeoma* from *Keithia*, although the distinctions are to a great extent very natural.

I have been blamed for joining *Glechoma* with *Nepeta*, and *Betonica* with *Stachys*, and to those who are acquainted with the European species only, the distinctions in each case appear marked enough to warrant their adoption as separate genera; but in taking into account all the species now known, it will be found that, excepting inflorescence, no tangible character nor difference in habit can be found, and that the inflorescence is far too variable in both the cases to enable the drawing one marked line. The sections that I have established run into one another in a manner which would be very inconvenient in the case of genera.

But if, in regard to genera, I have laid down as a principle that the question is not whether such a group is a\* genus or section? but whether it would be *most convenient to rank* such a group as a genus or as a section? on the other hand there seems still every reason, in the case of species, to consider that it has a really distinct existence in nature as a group of individuals, varying from each other only within the limits of individuals descending from one common stock; and the question is therefore here, *are* two plants of the same species or not? Of this it is seldom we can obtain positive evidence; we must reason by analogy—we must take into account all the variations likely to be caused by soil, climate, and other external agents—by cultivation, by hybridity, by disease, &c, as well as by the age and period of development of the specimen before us—we must consider whatever circumstantial evidence we can deduce from station, from

abundance of individuals resembling each of the two specimens before us, or from any other source we can get at; and from these data we must then form our judgment. This judgment may indeed be erroneous, even when pronounced by the most experienced botanist possessed of the greatest number of data; how much more so must it be when a young botanist, scarcely acquainted with the commonest plants of his own neighbourhood, sits down with a scanty library in a botanical garden, and publishes as new every specimen that does not exactly coincide with the descriptions of the plant whose name he finds appended to his specimens; or if, studying the wild plants of his own country, having no general herbarium, and therefore ignorant of the various forms one species may assume in other countries, he considers as specific distinctions\* any accidental variations to which a continuation of the circumstances which originally occasioned them may give, in his neighbourhood, a certain degree of permanency.

I have been led into these observations as a sort of answer to those who may consider me presumptuous in setting-up my opinions, formed, in 3 great measure, from dried specimens, against the observations of local botanists and directors of botanical gardens, often of great merit, who have studied the plants living. If, for instance, the principles upon which M. Host added 37 *Mentha* to the Flora of Vienna were to be followed throughout, the number of Labiatee now to be described would rather be 17,000 than 1700; these 17,000 descriptions would most of them, a hundred years hence, have to be replaced by as many others, and the whole would soon become a complete chaos. Already many of the original plants upon which M. Host established his species, and most of their descendants, no longer possess his distinctive characters; and if this be the case with M. Host, how much more must it be with those who, with all his national pride in the number of species comprised in his Flora, have none of his talent, and carry to so high a degree the sometimes mercenary and always foolish vanity of tacking so many *nobis* to botanical names.

Some genera of Labiatee are peculiarly liable to this multiplication of species. Very hardy and abundant in those parts of Europe where the real number of species has long been well known, the same species?, growing in a great variety of situations,—in the dry roadside dust or in marshes^ or even water—in shady woodland in open commons—long^cultivated in gardens, and carried out to all parts of the world,—not only casual varieties, but more or less permanent races, have been formed in ^he *Mentha*, *Thymi*, *Stachydes*, &c, which it is impossible with any certainty to distinguish from real species\*; and any disposition to make species may readily be indulged in to almost any extent. Hybridity, also, that great obstacle to the discrimination of species, is not unfrequent in *Mentha* and *Thymus*, and probably in some other genera; <fclthough in the g^pter number of Labiatee, fecundation taking place at the moment of the expansion of the corolla, and the parts of fructification being more or less concealed, hybridity only ensues under very peculiar <4Kumstances.

Another great difficulty that occurs in long\* known variable genera in distinguishing the species, is the impossibility of judging, from the

numbers seen in herbaria, of the real proportion in the number of intermediate forms to that of each of two common forms which they connect. If a whole tract of country be covered with individuals of two distinct forms, with here and there some accidental intermediate, it is these intermediates that the collector will seize upon with avidity, almost neglecting the normal states, and, at any rate, neglecting to record the fact of this great disproportion.

Before quitting this subject, I have only to add, that in numerous instances I have formed my own judgments with very great doubt, and may have fallen into error much more frequently than I am aware of; but in every instance I was obliged to come to *some* decision, sometimes with very imperfect, sometimes with superabundant and contradictory-data.

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The "CONSPECTUS GENERUM, which follows, and the *Conspectus Specierum*, at the head of the numerous genera, are intended as artificial keys, to assist the determination of Labiatae, and therefore the most striking characters are given necessarily rather more absolutely than they exist in nature, and\* I fear they may sometimes lead astray. I have given them merely in the hope that in the generality of cases they will be found as useful as they continually prove to myself, in naming collections for my friends.

# CONSPECTUS TRIBUUM.

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TRIE. I. OCTMOIDE<sup>^</sup>. Stamina declinata.

TRIE. II. MENTHOIDEJE. Stamina recta vel divergent<sup>^</sup> Corollae tubus calyce vix longior, limbo subaequaliter 4-5-fido.

TRIE. III. M<sup>Q</sup>VARDEJ:. Stamina adscendentia, superiora abortiva vel antheris connatis, inferiora antheris ~~rfunc~~ linearibus connatis, nunc connectivo filiformi dimidiatis vel loculis disjunctis. Corolla **bilabiata**.

TRIB. IV. SATUREINEX. Stamina recta, divergentia vel vix adscendentia, inferiora longiora. Antherae non dimidiatae. Corollae tubus intus exannulatus, calyce vel bracteis imbricatis vix longior, limbo subbilabiato laciniis omnibus planis.

TRIB. V. MELISSINEAL. Stamina adscendentia, inferiora longiora. Corolla bilabiata, laciniis planis (labio superiore rarissime galeato). Calyx saepissime 13-nervius, bilabiatus.

TRIB. VI. SCUTELLARINE<sup>^</sup>. Stamina adscendentia, inferiora longiora. Corolla bilabiata, labio superiore galeato. Calycis labium superius integrum vel truncatum.

TRIB. VII. PROSTANTHERES. Stamina divergentia vel adscendentia, inferiora longiora vel abortiva. Antherae saepe dimidiatae. Corolla tubo brevi fauce campanulata, laciniis planis subbilabiatis dispositis. Achenia coriacea, reticulata, stylo subpersistente.—Omnes Australasicee.

TRIB. VIII. NEPETEX. Stamina superiora eminentiora.

TRIB. IX. STACHYDEA. Stamina adscendentia, inferiora longiora. Corolla bilabiata. Calyx non 13-nervius. Achenia sicca sublaevia.

TRIB. X. PRASIE.E. Stamina adscendentia, inferiora longiora. Corolla bilabiata. Achenia carnosa.

TRIB. XI. AJUGOIDE<sup>^</sup>. Stamina adscendentia e labio superiore corollae brevissimo vel bifido declinato saepius longe exserta, vel achenia valde reticulato-rugosa.

# CONSPECTUS GENERUM.

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## TKIBUS I. OCIMOIDEiE.

\*

STAMINA declinata. Corolla subbilabiata, lobis 4 superioribus planis subaequalibus, vel unis supremis coalitis, infundo declinato plerumque difformi, piano vel saepius concavo cymbaeformi vel saccato. Antliae defloratae saepissime patellaeformes.

*Corolla lacinicè subaequilonga, inferiore angustiore declinata sitbplana.—Tropica utriusque orbis,*

I. OCIMUM. Calyx fructifer deflexus, dente supremo ovato naxiino saepius decurrente. Verticillastri 6-flori, rarius sub-10-flori.—Gerontogea et Americana.

1. OCIMODON. Filamenta superiora basi denticulo-appendiculata.
2. HIEROCIMUM. Filamenta superiora basi fasciculo pilorum appendiculata.
3. GYMNOCIMUM. Filamenta omnia nuda.

II. CENIOSPORUM. Calyx fructifer suberectus vel dedinatus, basi saepe transverse rugosus, dentibus irregularibus supremo non decurrente. Filamenta nuda. Styli lobi subulati. Verticillastri multiflori.—Asiatica.

III. MESONA. Calycis labium superius divisum inferius minimum inflexum. Stamina breviora basi appendiculata.—Javanicse.

IV. ACUCULUS. Calyx suberectus, dentibus 4 inferioribus in labium integrum vel 4-dentatum coalitis. Verticillastri capitati.—Gerontogei.

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V. MOSCHOSMA. Calyx fructifer declinatus, dente supremo ovato non decurrente. Corollae tubus inclusus. Styli lobi brevissimi. Verticillastri pauciflori, secundi, in racemulis axillaribus saepius dispositi.—Gerontogea.

VI. OJITHOSIPHON. Calyx fructifer deflexus, dente supremo ovato. Corollae tubus rectus exsertus. Stylus apice cum stigmate cagitatus.—Mabitus Ocimi.—Gerontogei cum uno Americano.

In POGOSTEMONE et DYSOPHYLLO Menthoidearum, stamina subdeclinata.



\*\* *Corolla lacinia infirma elongata, concava.*—Tropicm Gerontogece.

03- Vide MESONA et ORTHOSIPHON supra.

VI\*. HOSLU\*M>IA (p. 706). Stamina superiora abortiential Calyx fructifer baccatus.—Africanse.

VII. PLECTRANTHUS. Calyx fructifer 5-dentatus, non spinosus, ore aperto. Filamenta libera.—Gerontogei.

1. GERMANEA. Calyx fructifer declinatus, dente supremo ovato, 4 inferioribus angustioribus. Corolla calcarata.

2. COLEOIDES. Calyx fructifer declinatus, dente supremo ovato, 4 inferioribus angustioribus. Corolla ecalcarata.

3. HETEROCYLIX. Calyx fructifer declinatus, bilabiatus, labiis subintegerrimis. Corolla ecalcarata.

4. MELISSOIDES. Calyx fructifer declinatus, bilabiatus, \. Corolla calcarata.

5. ISODON. Calyx fructifer declinatus, dentibus æqualibus, vel \ Corolla ecalcarata.

- G. PYRAMIDIUM. Calyx fructifer erectus, tubulosa.

7. AMETHYSTOIDES. Calyx fructifer erectus, caApanulatus.

VIII. COLEUS. Calyx fructifer^lentatus non spinosus ore aperto. Filamenta inonodelpba.—Gerontogei.

1. CALCEOLUS. Verticillastri 6-10-flori. Calyx fructifer reflexus, fauce intus viljosa.

2. AROMARTA. Verticillastri densi subglobosi, multiflori. Calyx fructifer vix declinatus, fauce intus nuda.

3. SOLENOSTEBION. Verticillastri laxi, multiflori. Calyx fructifer declinatus, fauce\* intus nuda.

IX. ANISOCHILUS. Calyx fructifer clausus. Verticillastri spicati.—g^siaticae.

X. (EOLLANTHWS. Calyx truncatus, fructifer basi circumscissus.—Gerontogetis^ in America cultus.

XI. PYCNOSTACHYS. Calycis fructiferi dentes subulato-spinBsi. Verticillastri spicati.—Africanse.

0^- COLLINSONI^ diandrse distinguuntur ab Ocimoideis staminibus longe dtvaricatis.

\*•• *Corolla lacinia infirma substipitata, basi transverse subcallosa, dein saccata, per anthesin abrupte dejecta.*—Fere omnes Americana.

XII. PELTODON. Calycis dentes subulati apice peltati.—Habitus *Hyptidum capitatarum*.—Brasilienses.

XIII. MARSYPIANTHUS. Acbeniaconcavo-cymbiformia, margine membranaceo involuto fimbriato. — Habitus *Hyptidum capitatarum*.—Americana tropica.

XIV.. HYPTIS. Calyces non peltati, fructifer non bilabiatus. Achenia non cymbiformia. — American® proecipue Brasilienses vel squinoctiales cum paucissimis Gerontogcis tropicis.

*Bracteae numerosae adpressa.*

1. GYMNEIA. Verticillastri multiflori, spicati vel globosi, recti. Calyces fructiferi apice recurvi.

2. SPICILATA. Verticillastri multiflori, spicati vel inferiores subymoti. Calyces fructiferi recti.

3. APODOTES. Capitula subdistincta, sessilia. Verticillastri omnes remoti.

4. LAGOTIS. Capitula pedunculata. Calyx ore incurvus, dentibus brevibus ovatis.

5. CURVATA. Capitula pedunculata. Calyx recurvus, dentibus brevibusque subulatis.

6. CYANOCEPHALUS. Capitula pedunculata, globosa. Receptaculum subnudum. Calyx basi glaber, dentibus molliter villosissimis. Bractea subulata.

7. EMOSPHERIA. Capitula semiglobosa. Receptaculum vicosum. Calyx lanatosissimus, dentibus brevissimis rectis. Bractea lanceolata vel lineares.

8. OCEPHALUS. Capitula ovoidea. Calyx campanulatus, (dentibus subulatis mollissime villosis. Bractea ovata.

9. TRICHOSPHERIA. Capitula globosa. Calycis dentes filiformi, plumosi, tubo multoties longiores.

10. XANTHIOPHYLLA. Capitula globosa. Calyx fructifer inflatus, ore contracto, dentibus rigidis subulatis.

11. CEPHALOXYPTIS. Capitula semiglobosa vel demum globosa. Calyx campanulatus, rectus, glaber vel villosus; nee lanatus, nee inflatus, nee dentibus mollissime villosis. § 1. *Gnidicefolia*, 2. *Lavandulacea*, 3. *Pedunculosa*, 4. *Latibrotacea*, 5. *Marrubiastra*, 6. *Genuina*, 7\* *Brachyodontes*, 8. *Xylo»dotes*.

12. POLYDESMIA. Capitula racemoso-paniculata. Bractea ovatae vel lanceolatae. Calyx fructifer, dentibus setaceis strictis vel lanceolatis.

•• *Bractea laxa setacea, vel nuda.*

13. MESOSPHERIA. Capitula pauciflora, paniculata. Calyx oblique campanulatus, fauce intus subvillosa.

14. PECTINARIA. Cymae fructiferae elongatae, paniculatae\*. Calyx tubulosus, fauce intus villosa.

•15.- MIVTIDIUM. Verticillastri axillares.

16. BUDDLEIODES. Cymae subcapitatae, paniculatae. Calyx intus nudus.

17. UMBELLARIA. Cymae umbelliformes, axillares. Calyx intus nudus.

18. SIAGONARRHEN. Cymae dichotomae racemosae, vel difformes paniculatae. Calyx intus nudus.

19. HYPHENIA. Flores solitarii, in paniculam glaberrimam glaucam dispositi.

XV. ERIOPE. Calyx florifer soqualis, fructifer auctus bilabiatus f. —Brasiliense.

\*\*\*\* *Corolla bilabiata 2-3. Stamina tubo inclusa.*

XVI. LAVITULA. Gerontogis temperatae et subtropice.

## TRIBUS II. MENTHOIDEAE.

Corolla subcampylata vel infundibuliformis, tubo calyce brevior<sup>e</sup> \* <sup>1</sup> vix longior, limbo 4-5-fido, lobis subaequalibus; rarius subbilabiata. Stamina distantia, recta vel divergentia, nee rar<sup>e</sup> paria approximata, subaequalia vel inferiora longiora, superiora interdum abortiva. Antherae confluentim uniloculares vel subparalleliter biloculares.

\* *Anthem terminates, etiam juniores confluentim uniloculares. Stamina subdeclinata. — Gerontogea subtropicce.*

• XVII. POGOSTEMON. Corollae lacinae 3 superiores approximate, inferiore declinato.

XVIII. DYSOPHYLLA. Corolla fere regularis.

\*\* *Antherae Versailles, loculis divaricatis demum confluentibus. Stamina interdum subadscendentia. — Gerontogea subtropicce.*

XIX. ELSHOLTZIA. Corolla tubulosa, limbo brevi subbilabiato. Gynophori lobi ovario breviores.

1. APHANOCULUS. Spicae aequales vel folia floralia lanceolata.—Asiatics.

2. CYCLOSTEGIA. Spicae imbricatae; foliis floralibus connatis.—Indica.

3. ELSHOLTZIA. Spicae secunda?. Folia floralia, ovata.—Gerontogea temperata.

XX. TETRADENIA. Corolla regularis. Gynophori lobi ovario longiores.—Madagascariensis.

\*\*\* *Antherae biloculares, loculis parallelis\* Corolla in tribu normalis.*

XXI. COLEBNOKIA. Calyx fructifer papposus, acheniis adhaerens.—Indica.

XXII. PEUILLA. Calycis fructiferi dens supremus minimus. Stylus profunde bitidus.—Indica.

XXIII. ISANTHIUS. Achenia majuscula, reticulato-rugosa.—Americana.

XXIV. PUESLEA. Calyx 4 dentatus.—Mediterranea.

XXV. MENTHA. Calyx 5-dentatus, non papposus. Achenia multica. Stamina fertilia 4. — Cosmopolitana.

XXVI. LYCOPUS. Stamina superiora abortiva. — Boreales Amphigei cum uno-Australasico.

t<sup>h</sup>- Satureiense plusquam hac Menthoidearum Sectione parum diversa?

\*\*\*\*\* *Antherarum lodkii disjuncti, connectivifiliformi.*

XXVII. MERIANDRA. — Gerontogea subtropica

## TRIBUS III. .MONARDEiE.

Corolla bilabiata. Stamina superioris abortiva vel si fertilia antheris linearibus connatis, inferiora fertilia adscendentia. Antheris linearibus, nunc confluentim uniloculares connate, nunc dimidiatae, liberae vel postice connatae, connectivo lineari in filamentum articulado apice loculum fertilem ferente, postice truncato vel saepius producto filiformi elevato vel loculum alterum, nunc difformem cassum, nunc fertilem ferente.

\* *Connectivum filiforme in filamentum articulatum.*

XXVIII. SALVIA. Connectivum sub insertione productum, nudum vel loculiferum.

*Connective postice porrecta, loculum difformem cassum vel minorcm ferentia, extremitate connexa vel approximate Corolla tubus saepeannulatus, limbi lobi laterales plani patentis. — GerontogecB.*

1. EUSPHACE. Calycis labium superius 3-dentatum, fructifer vix auctum. Corollae falcatae erectae. — Mediterraneo-Ponticae.

2. HYMENOSPHERE. Calycis fructiferi, denis membranaceo dilatati. — Mediterraneae et Capenses.

3. DYMOSPHERE. Calycis labium superius truncatum fructifer non dilatatum. Corollae falcatae — Gerontogecae temperatae.

•• *Connective\* postice deflexa, abrupte dilatata, extremitate cn'losa connexa. Corolla tubus exannulatus, limbi lobi laterales erecti sub tor ti. — Gerontogecs.*

4. HORMINUM. Calycis labium superius truncatum tridentatum — Mediterraneo-Ponticae.

5. ^TIJIOPIS. Calycis labium superius tridentatum, dentibus erectis, supremo saepius minore. — Mediterraneo-Ponticae et Centro-Asiaticae.

6. PLETHIOSPHACE. Calycis labium superius concavum t>isulcatum, dentibus 3 minimis coimiventibus. — Gerontogecae temperatae et subtropicalis.

\*•• *Connectiva postice deflexa lincarica, longitudinaliter connexa vel rarius approximata. — Americana.*

7. AICROSPHERE. Styli lobi complanato-dilatati.

8. CALOSPHERE. Styli lobi subulati, superiores appae minimo § ]. *Micrantha*. 2. *Brachyantha*. 3. *Axillaflora*, 4. *Membranaceae*. 5. *BracteaUe*. 6. *ErianthB*. 7. *Lonyiflorcs*.

•••• *Connectiva postice remota, porrecta, loculum subcoibforpiym ferentia.*

9. ECHINOSPHERE. Folia floralia et Bractete imbricata, spinosa. — Americana boreali-occidentalis.

10. PYCNOSPHERE. Folia floralia et bractee imbricata, mutica. — Americana boreali-occidentales.

II. HETEROSPHERE. Folia floralia decidua. Bractese subnulla. Calycis labium superius truncatum tridentatum — Cosmopolitans.

• 12. NBTIOSPHACE. Folia floralia et bractete minuta. Calycis labium superius integrum vel brevissime 3-dentatum, dentibus coimiventibus. — Gerontof ilidae et tropicjp.

••••• *Connective postice ret/iota, dejiava\* acuum.*

13. GYMNOSPUACE. Calycis labium superius integrum. — Asiatica calida.

14. TIEMIPHACE. Calycis labium superius truncatum tridentatum. — Submediterraneo-Pontice.

XXIX. AUDIBERTIA. Connectiva sub insertidne noiuproducta. — Americanee boreali-occidentales.

☉ ☿ In MriAM)HA Menthoide&rum auherarum loculi disjuncti connectivu filiform!, sed stamina erecta, loculis binis aequalibus.

\*\* *Connectiva parva. Stamina fertilia 2.*

XXX. ROSMARINUS. Calyx bilabiatus 1-2. Filamenta basi dentata, — Mediterraneo-Ponticis.

XXXI. MUNAROA. Calyx 5-dentatus. Corollae labium inferius lineare, apice breviter 3-fidum. — Boreali-Americane. «

XXXII. BLEPHILIA. Calyx 5-dentatus subbilabiatus, intus fauce nuda. Corollae labium inferius **latum trifidum**. — Boreali-Americane.

XXXIII. ZIZIPUORA. Calyx intus fauce villosa. Corolla *Blephil'tt.* — Gerontogee temperate prscertim Asiaticae.

\*\*\* *Connectiva parva. Stamina fertilia 4.*

XXXIII\*. HORMINUM (p. 727). — Europaei temperatum alpestre.

t: ?r In SVNAKDHA Staclydeaiim antbern! ct>hi«ruut, ted forma liiver-sissimte sunt-

## TRIBUS IV. SATUREINEE.

Calyx 5-dentatus, aequalis vel bilabiatus f. Corollae **tubus** exannilatus, calyce vel bracteis imbricatis brevior vel vis longior, limbus subbilabiatus, labio superiore piano integro vel emarginato-bifido, inferiore lobis planis. Stamina recta, divergentia vel vix adscendentia, aequalia vel superiora leviora vel abortiva. Antlieræ non dimidiata?

\* *Stamina fertilia A. Calyx 10-13-nervius.*

XXXIV. BYSTROPOGON. Calyx **aequalis**, intus fauce villosa. Frutices, infloresc\*. ULKI I ymosa \el spicista.

1. BYSTHOPOGOK. Calyx campanulatus. Inflorescentia **cymosa**. — Canariensis.

% MINTHIOSTACIIVS. Calyx tubulosus. Inflorescentia \* pis cata — Peruvians.

XXXV. **HYCNANTHEMUM.** Calyx sequalij vel subbilabiatus, intus nudus. Corollae labium superius oblongum integrum vel emarginatum. Herbae, verticillastris multifloris bracteatis.—Boreali-Americana.

1. **TULLIA.** Dentes calycini aristati. Verticillastris laxiusculi. Folia plerumque petiolata.

2. **BRACHYSTEMUM.** Dentes calycini mutici. Verticillastris capitulaeformes. Folia plerumque sessilia.

XXXVI. **MONAKDELLA.** Calycis fauce nuda. Corollae lacinae 5, oblongae vel lineares, subbilabiatis dispositae. Herbae, verticillastris magnis globosis bracteatis.—Boreali-Americanae.

XXXVII. **AMARACUS.** Calycis labium superius erectum integrum, inferius truncatum subnullum vel brevissime bidentatum. Spiculae membranaceo-bracteatae.—Mediterranei.

XXXVIII. **ORIGANUM.** Calyx subaequaliter 5-dentatus, fauce villosa. Spiculae late bracteatae laxiusculae.—Gerontogea temperata.

XXXIX. **MAJORANA.** Calycis limbus fissus, superne integerrimus orbiculatus, margine basi subtus implicatus. Spiculae imbricatim et late bracteatae.—Mediterranese.

XL. **THYMUS.** Calyx bilabiatus, fauce villosa.—Gerontogei imperatorum calidis borealibusque nonnullis.

1. **MASTICHINA.** Dentes calycini omnes subulati.

2. **SERPILLUM.** Dentes calycini superiores lanceolati. Folia floralia subconcoloria.

3. **PSEUDOTHYMBA.** Folia floralia magna, membranacea, colorata.

XLI. **SATUREIA.** Calyx subaequalis, fauce intus subnuda. Corollae labium superius ovatum. Suffrutices, verticillastris axillaribus vel in capitulum oblongum aggregatis.

1. **SATUREIA.** Verticillastris pauciflori. Bractes parvae vel nulla.—Mediterraneo-ponticae et praecipue cosmopolitanae.

2. **TRAGORIGANUM.** Verticillastris multiflori, axillares, bracteati.—Mediterranea.

3. **PHYCNOXYMUS.** Verticillastris oblonge capitati bracteati. — Boreali-Americana.

In MICROMERIS nonnullis stamina vix adscendentia.

**SPHACELE** Stachydearum distinguitur calyce ample campanulato, &c.

**HEMIGENIA** et **MICROCORYS** Prostanthearum differunt antheris dimidiatis.

\*\* *Stamina fertilia 4. Calyx 5-nervius.*

XLII. **HYSSOPUS.**—Gerontogea temperatus.

\*\* *Stamina fertilia 2 (inferiora).*

XLIU. **COLLINSONIA.** Corollae lobi 4, superiores subaequales, inferiore majore dentato vel fimbriato. — Boreali-Americanae.

XLIV. CUNILA. Corolla tribus normal' is.—Americans utriusque orbis.

**ESTRINGIA** Prostauthearum differt staminibus inferioribus abortivflu

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T\*IBUSV. MELISSINE^E.

Calyx 13- rarius 70-nervius, -5-dentatus, bilabiatus f vel rarius sequalis. Corollae tubus exannulatus, saepius exsertus, limbus bilabiatus, labiis planis vel supremo (in Glechone) galeato. Stamina adscendentia, superioribus brevioribus vel abortivis.

XLV. HEDEOMA. Corollse tubus vix exsertus. Calyx fauce intus villosa. Stamina superiora abortiva. —American® cum unica Indica.

1. MOSLA. Calyx ovatus. Folia dentata.

2. HEDEOMA. Calyx tubulosus. Folia^rilegerrima.

XLVI. MICROMERIA. Corollse tubus raro exsortus. Calyx subsequalis. Stamina superiora antherifera\*.

1. HESPEROTHYMUS. Pedicelli axiHares, uniflori, calyce longiores.—American a? cum unica Novo-Zeelandica.

2. PIPE RE LL A. Flores subsessiles vel in pedunculis glomerati. — Amphigese temperata; calidte et subtropicae.

3. PSEUDOMELISSA. Cymae pedunculatse laxae. ^- Mediterranes. .

O *Melissa talaminthw* nonnullae a Micromeriis vix diverse.

XLVII. MELISSA. Calyx bilabiatus f. Corollse tubus ssepius exsertus. Stamina superiora antheffilra.

*Calycis faux inius villosa.*

1. CALAMINTHA. Cymae fhferiores laxae. Calyx basi vix gibbus. — Gerontogae temperatae.

2. CALOMELISSA. Verticillastri seuales, multiflori, condensati.—Bo-reaii - A mericanaj.

3. ACINOS. Verticillastri 6-flori. Calyx basi gibbus. — Gerontogae temperate.

\*\* *Calydsfaux intus nuda, vel parce pilosa.*

4. CLINOPODIUM. Verticillastri squales, multiflori vel laxi.

5. MELIPHYLLUM. Verticillastri pauciflori seciHidi. Calyx patens. Corolla flava vel albida. — Gerontogae temperatocalidae et subtropic&s.

6. MACROMELISSA. Cymaj umbelhcformed subdichotomai. Calyx patens. — Europadl cum altera Mexicanu.

7. HETEROMELISSA. Verticillastri irregulares secundi. — Iudica.

•o *Micromeria Pseudo-Melissa* a Melissis vix diverse.

XLVIII. GARDOQUIA. Calyx tubulosus subincurvus, ore otquali vel subbilabiato. Corollse tubuslonge exsertus. Stamina 1-3, subinde sterilia.—Austro-Americanse cum unica Floridana.

\*y *Melissa longicaulis* (Indica) a Oardoquia viz diversa.

XLIX. GLECHON. Stamina superiora abortiva. Corollse labium superius galeatum.—A ustro-American®.

L. KEITHIA. Stamina superiora omnino abortiva. Corollse labia plana, tubo exserto.—American® calidee.

1. ERIOTHMUS. Calycis faux villosa. ^Jymag axillares.

2. KEITHIA. Calycis faux nuda, dentibus acutis.

3. RHABDOCAULON. Calycis faux villosa. Verticillastri spicati.

4. GTMNOCYLIX. Calycis faux nuda, dentibus obtusis.

» HEDEOHA nprnullae tubo corollas exserto vix a Keifniis differrunt.

LJ. TRMBRA. Calyx valde compressus supra planus. Stamina superiora antherifera.—Mediterranea.

LII. DICERANDRA. Stamina 4 antherifera. Anthers bicalcarate.—Boreali-American%

LIII. POGOYNE. Stamina 4 antherifera. Stylus villosus.—Americans boreali-occidentales.

LIV. LEPECHIKIA, ob calycem inflato-campanulatum reticulato-venosum, ad Stachydeas juxta Sphacele referenda est.

C3 Stachydeifl plurimis corollae labia plana, sed calyx non 13-nervius.

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## TRIBUS VI. SQJITELLARINEiE.

Calyx bilabiatus, labio superiore truncato, integro vel subtridentato. Corolla tubo exserto adscendente, limbi labio superiore fornicato, vel rarius piano. Stamina adscendentia, superioribus brevioribus.

*Gynophorum cequale rectum. Calycis labia dentata.*

LV. PRUNELLA. Stylus apice bifidus.—Cosmopolitan®.

LVI. CLEONTA. Stylus apice quadrifidus.—Europaea.

\*\* *Gynophorum elongatum, incurvum, apice obliquum. Calycif labia Integra.*

LVII. SCUTELLARIA. Achenia nuda. Corollae labium superius fornirtitum.—Cosmopolitanse Africa subexccpta.



1. LUPULINARIA. Flores tetragono-spicati. Foliafloralia saepius membranacea.—Gerontogae temperato-calidae saepius alpestres.
2. FETERAKTHESIA. Flores racemosi, superiores spars!.—Amphigen subtropicie.
3. STACHYMACRIS. Flores racemosi, secundi, oppositi.—Amphigea temperato-calide.
4. GALEHICULARIA. Flores plerumque axillares.—Cosmopolitans.
5. JIASCHALOSTACHTS. Racemuli plerique axillares.—Indies cum Boreali-Americana.

LVIII. PERITOMIA. Achenia membranaceo-alata. \* Corollae lacinise subplanse.—Americanae calidae.

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### TRIBUS VJL PROSTANTHERE<sup>f</sup>

**Calyx campanulatus nunc bilabiatus, labiis planis integris vel inferiore bifido, nunc aequalis 5-dentatus, fauce ipsa nuda. Corolla tubo brevi amplo, fauce campanulata<sup>^</sup> limbo bilabiate, labiis subplanis. Stamina 4, didynama, corolla<sup>a</sup> breviora, inferioribus nunc longioribus, nunc sterilibus. Achenia coriacea, reticulato-rugosa, stylo subpersistente. — Australasice.**

<sup>L</sup> *Calyx bilabiatus* | vel |.

LIX. CHILODIA. Calyx |. Antherae muticae.

LX. CRYPHIA. \* Calyx |. Antherae muticae.

LXI. PROSTANTHIERA. Calyx | vel vix |. Antherae scabrae.

LXII. HEMIANDRA. . Calyx |. Antherae dimidiatae.

<sup>\*</sup> *Calyx aequalis 5-dentatus.*

LXIII. HEMIGENIA. Antherae omnes loculo altero fertili altero sterili.

LXIV. WESTRINGIA. Antherae<sup>^</sup> tam superiorum dimidiatae, glabrae, inferiorum steriles.

LXV. MICROCOHYS. Antherae<sup>®</sup> staminum superiorum dimidiatae, barbatae, inferiorum steriles.

## TRIBUSVIII. NEPETEJE.

Calyx aequalis vel obliquus subbilabiatusve saepius 15-nervius, dentibus superioribus majoribus. Corolla bilabiata. Stamina didynama, superioribus longioribus, adscendentia vel divergentia.

*Stamina divergentia.*

## LXVI. LOPHANTHUS.

1. CHIASTANDRA. Stamina superiora declinata, inferiora adscendentia. —Boreali-Americani.
2. RESUPINARIA. Stamina inferiora subrecta, superiora adscendentia. —Asiaticus orientalis.

\*\* *Stamina adscendentia.*

LXVII. NEPETA. Calyx non bilabiatus, dente supremo parum latiore. Bractee integre. Antherarum loculi divergentes vel divaricati. —Gerontogea temperato-calidee et subtropicse.

1. SCHIZONEPETA. Verticillastri subspicati. Folia lobata.
2. PTCNONEPETA. Verticillastri subspicati, cymis sessilibus. Bractee calycem aequantes.
3. STEGIONEPETA. Cymae inferiores pedunculatae. Bractee calycem subaequantes.
4. CATARIA. Cymae inferiores pedunculatae. Bractee calyce multo breviores. Calyx incurvus ore obliquo.
5. MACRONEPETA. Cymae pedunculatae pauciflorae. Corollae tubus longe exsertus tenuis.
6. GLECHOMA. Verticillastri axillares pauciflori.
7. ORTHONEPETA. Habitus *Calaria*. Calyx ovato-tubulosus, rectus, dentibus rigidus aequalibus.
8. OXYNEPETA. Flores distantes vel corymbosi. Calyx rectus dentibus subpungentibus corollae subaequantibus.

LXVIII. MARMORITIS. Calyx tubulosus-campanulatus, corolla longior. Antherarum loculi paralleli. —Himalayana.

LXIX. DRACOCEPHALUM. Calyx bilabiatus vel dente supremo maximo vel bractee ciliato-dentatae. —Gerontogea temperato-calida cum unico Boreali-Americano.

1. KEIMODRACON. Proctopneustus. Folia incisa. Flores capitato-spicati. Antherae glabrae. —Gerontogea.
2. CALODRACON. Erecta, subsimplicia, paucifoliata. Verticillastri capitato-spicati. Antherae glabrae. —Gerontogea.
3. CRYPTODRACON. Erectum, ramosum, foliosum. Verticillastri capitato-spicati. Antherae glabrae. —Boreali-Americanum.
4. MOLDAVICA. Subrectae foliosa. Verticillastri distantes. Antherae glabrae. —Gerontogea.
5. RUYSCHIANA. Erecta, foliosa. Verticillastri interrupte spicati. Antherae villosae. —Gerontogea.

LXX. CCDRONELLA. Corollae tubus exsertus. Antherarum loculi paralleli.—Americana cum Canariensi.

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TRIBUSIX. STACHYDEIÆ.

**Calyx irregulariter venosus, 5-10-nerviis, aequalis, obliquus vel rariis subbilabiatus 3-10-dentatus. Corollae tubus intus saepe annulatus, limbus bilabiatus. Stamina 4, adscendentia, didynama, superioribus brevioribus. Achenia sicca, non reticulato-rugosa.**

\* *Calyx post anthesin inflatus vel 2-4-lobus. Corolla longe exserta.*

LXXI. MELITTIS. Calyx membranaceus, **campanulatus** lobis 3-4 rotundatis. Corolla ampla, longe exserta.—Europ<sup>a</sup>se.

LXXII. PHYSOSTEGIA. Calyx obscure venosus < anthesin inflatus. Corolla longe exserta, fauce amplissima.—Boreali-<sup>a</sup>fricanae.

• LXXIIT. MACBRIDEA. Calyx membranaceus campanulatus, lobis 3, supremo oblongo, inferioribus rotundatis. Corolla longe exserta, fauce amplissima.—Boreali-Americanae.

☞ Genera haec 3 vix inter se distincta.

LXXIV. SYNANDRA. Calyx 4-merus. Antherarum superiorum loculi supremi cassi, connati.—Boreali-Americana.

\*\* *Calyx 5-dentatus, limbo non dilatato. Stamina e tubo exserta. Corolla subplana vel fornicata.*

LXXV. LAMIUM. Calyx 5-nerviis, 5-dentatus, dentibus non spinosis. Corollae labium superius subfornitatum vel galeatum, lacinae laterales nunc nullae, nunc dentiformes vel rarius oblongae. Achenia acute triquetra truncata. Folia integra.—Gerontogese temperatae.

1. ORVAL# Corollae tubus rectus, transverse annulatus. Antherae glabrae.

2. LAMIOPSIS. Corollae tubus rectus nudus vel transverse annulatus. Antherae hirsutae.

3. LAMIOTYPUS. Corollae tubus annulatus recurvo-porrectus, fauce parum dilatata. Antherae hirsutae.

4. GALEOBDELON. Corollae tubus oblique annulatus subrecurvo-porrectus. Antherae glabrae.

LXXV\*. LAGOCHEILUS (p. 640). Calyx 5-nerviis, dentibus 5 rigidis subspinosis. Corollae labium superius oblongum, apice bifidum. Achenia acute triquetra, apice truncata\*—Asiatici temperati.

• LXXVI. LEONURUS. Calyx 5-nerviis, dentibus 5 rigidis subspinosis. Corollae labium superius oblongum subplanum vel fornicata.

turn, laciniae laterales oblongse. Achenia acute triquetra, truncata. Folia laevia.—Cosmopolitani.

1. CARDIAC A. Corollae tubus oblique annulatus, galea subplana, labium patentissimum.

2. CHAITURUS. Corollae tubus nudus, galea subforaicata, labium subpatens. Stamina vix exserta.

3. PANZERIA. Corollae tubus nudus, galea fornicata, labium erectiusculum\*. Stamina e tubo exserta.

\*to\* *Lamia Galeobdolones* a *Cardiaca*; *Stachydes* plures a *Chaiiuro* vix nisi habitu distinguenda.

LXXVI\*. ANISOMELES (p. 701). Stamina e corollae labio superiore brevi exserta.—Gerontogee subtropicse et Australasicee.

LXXVI I. GALEOPSIS. Calyx sub-5-nervius 5-dentatus subspinescens. Antherarum loculi transversim bivalvatim dehiscentes, valvula interiore minore ciliata. — Gerontogese temperate.

LXXVIII. STACHYS. Calyx 5-10-nervius, 5-dentatus. Corollae faux vix dilatata, galea subfornicata, rarius oblonga plana emarginata. Stamina e tubo exserta. Achenia obtusa rarissime truncata.—Cosmopolitan ee.

\* *Bracteae exteriores calycem subaquantes.*

1. ALOPECUROS. Verticillastri spicati. Corolla flavescentes tubo incluso.—Europaea.

2. BETONICA. Verticillastri interrupte spicati. Corollae purpurascens, tubo exserto.—Gerontogee temperate.

3. ERIOSTACHYS. Verticillastri inferiores distantes. Corollae purpurascens vel flavescentes, tubo incluso vel vix exserto.—Gerontogee temperato-calidae.

\*\* *Bractea subnulla minute velpauca laxa.*

4. CALOSTACHYS. Corolla rubra boccinae, tubo longe exserto. Verticillastri 6-flori.—Boreale-Americanae Cypensi.

5. STACHYOTYPUS\* Herb. raro Janata. Verticillastri 2-6-flori, rarissime multiflori. Corollae non ochroleucae, tubo incluso vel vix exserto.—Cosmopolitans.— §. 1. *Genuine*. 2. *Ruderales*. 3. *Oligantha*. 4. *Agresles*.

6. OLISIA. Herbs non lanatae. Verticillastri sub-6-flori. Corollae ochroleucae. Folia ovata vel oblonga.—Mediterranean

7\* CHAMÆSIDIRITIS. Herbs non lanatae. Folia oblonga vel linearia. Calyces subspinescentes. Corollae ochroleucae vel purpurascens.—Mediterranean

8. AMBLEIA. Suffrutices. Calyces tomentosi vel lanati, dentibus mollibus muticis.—Mediterranean cum Capensibus.

9. ZIETENIA. Suffrutices. Calycis dentes subulati, saepe spinosi.—Mediterraneo-Ponticae.

LXXIX. SPHACELE. Calyx reticulato-vefosus, dentibus subaequalibus. Corollae tubus amplius. Antherae loculis linearibus divergentibus.—Americanae.

LXXIX\*. LEPECHINIA (p. 415). Calyx bilabiatus. Corolla parva. — Mexican.

\* \* \* *Stamina intra tubum inclusa.*

LXXIX\*\*. CRANIOTOME (p. 704). Corollae labium superius brevissimum truncatum. — Himalayana.

LXXX. SIDERITIS. Styli lobus inferior dilatatus superiorem truncatum basi amplexens. — Gerontogese.

1. MARRUBIASTRUM. Frutices saepe candidissimi. Folia floralia herbacea, infima caulinis subconformia, superiora minuta. — Canarienses. *m*

2. EMPEDOCLEA. Suffrutices vel herbae perennes. Folia floralia integerrima, flores amplectentia. — Mediterraneo-Ponticae.

3. EUSIDERITIS. Suffrutices vel frutices. Folia floralia bracteaeformia, flores amplectentia, margine spinoso-dentata. — Mediterraneae.

4. HESIODIA. Herbae annuae. Folia floralia caulinea subconformia minorum. — Gerontogea temperato-calidae.

LXXXI. MARRUBIUM. Styli lobi subsequales. Calyx tubulosus. — Gerontogea temperato-calida et spurie Cosmopolitana.

1. LAGOPSIS. Calycis dentes 5. Corolla; tubus exannulatus, labium superius integrum. Folia rotundata, inciso-palmatifida. — Asiatica.

2. MARRUBIUM. Calycis dentes 5-10. Corollae tubus subannulatus, labium superius emarginatum vel bifidum. Folia crenata vel rarius incisa. — Europaeo-Asiatica cum unico spurie Cosmopolitano.

¶ In LEONURO *Marrubiastrum* et LEPECHINIA, stamina viz e tubo exserta.

\*\*\* *Calycis limbus, vel dilatatus, vel 6-10-dentatus, vel ore truncato intra dentes submembranaceo, vel latissime membranaceo-campanulatus. Corolla labium superius saepe compresso-galeatum. Stamina e tubo exserta.*

LXXXII. BALLOTA. Calyx regularis subinfundibuliformis 5-10-dentatus. Antherae biloculares. — Gerontogese temperato-calidae cum unica Capensi.

1. BERINGERIA. Bractae molles. Calyx 6-10-dentatus vel crenatus.

2. BALLOTA. Bractae molles. Calycis limbus 5-dentatus.

3. ACANTHOPRASUM. Bractae spinaeformes. Calycis limbus 5-10-dentatus. \*

LXXXIII. LASIOCORYS. Calyx subaequalis dentibus 5 ovatis, sinus rarius dentibus minoribus acutis. Corollae galea hirsutissima. Antherae biloculares. — Austro-Africanae. *w*

LXXXIV. ROYLEA. Calycis laciniae 5, aequales, oblongae, membranaceae. — Himalayana.

LXXXV. OTOSTEGIA. Calycis limbus subbilabiatis membranaceo-productus, labio inferiore maximo. Antherae biloculares. — Aegypto-Arabicae.

LXXXVI. LEUCAS. Calycis limbus 8-10 dentatus. Antherarum loculi confluentes. Corollae galea hirsutissima brevis. Styli lobus inferior brevissimus. — Gerontogese calido-tropicae.

\* *Calyx ore obliquo latere inferiore production,*

1. HEMISTOMA. Verticillastri dense multiflori. Bractee numerosae.
2. LOXOSTOMA. Verticillastri pauciflori. Bractee minutae.

•• *Calyx ore subaquali.*

3. ORTHOLEUCAS. Verticillastri paucirarius multiflori. Bractee saepius minutae. Calycis faux intus nuda, dentibus rectis.

4. ASTRODON. Verticillastri densi. Bractee calyces aquantes. Calycis faux villosa, dentibus demum subpatentibus.

••• *Calyx ore obliquo vel reflexo> superne production.*

5. PLAGIOSTOMA. Bractee calyce subaequantes.

O Genera 4 precedentia inter se maxime affinia.

LXXXVII. LEONOTIS. Calyx *Leucadis Plagiostomatis*. Corolla riava vel coccinea, galea labio multo longiore.—Subtropicse praecipue Gerontogf.

LXXXVIII. PLOMIF. Calyx tubulosus 5-vel-10-striatus, saepius plicatus 5-dentatus, t margine inter dentes submembranaceo. Filamenta superiora saepius appendiculata. Antherarum loculi confluentes.—Gerontogesc temperato-calidse et subtropicse.

1. EUPHLOMIS. Corollae galea maxima incumbens. §. 1. *Lychnitis*.  
2. *Gymnophlomis*. 3. *Dendrophlomis*. 4. *Oxyphlomis*.

2. PHLOMIDOPSIS. Corollae galea suberecta, intus et margine longe barbata.

LXXXIX. NOTOCHLOMIF. Calyx ore membranaceo, nervis 5 in aristas subuktas apice hamatas productis.—Himalayana.

XC. EREMOSTACHYS. Omnia *Phlomidis* sed calyx amplior, limbo saepe maximo membranaceo.—Asiatics mediae.

XCI. ERIOPHYTON. Calyx membranaceus ample campanulatus. Corollae galea maxima incumbens, labio parvo trifido.—Himalayanum.

XCII. MOLITICELLA. Calycis limbus amplus obliquus 5-10-mucronatus vel spinosus. Filamenta basi nuda.—Mediterraneae Orientales.

XCIII. LAGOSCHILUS. Vide supra LXXV\*.

XCIV. HOLMSKIÖLDIA. Calyx maximus coloratus\* subrotato-campanulatus. Ovarium bipartitum, lobis bifidis.—Indica.

XCV. ACHYROSPERMUM. Achenia apice squamis obtecta.—Gerontogea tropica.

XCVI. COLQUIHOUNIA. Achenia apice longe membranaceo-producta.—Indies.

## TRIBUSX. PRASIEJE.

Corolla bilabiata. Stamina 4, adscendentia, inferioribus longioribus. Achenia carnosa subbaccata. .

XCVII. GOMPHOSTEMMA. Corollae faux dilatata. Antherarum loculi transversim paralleli.—Asiatica tropica.

XCVIII. PHYLI.OSTEGIA. Corollae faux subaequalis. Antherarum loculi divergentes. Styli lobi non subulati.—Sandwicensis.

XCIX. STENOGYNE. Corollae faux dilatata. Antherarum loculi demum divaricati. Styli lobi subulati.—Sandwicensis.

C. PRASIMUM. Calyx bilabiatus. Corollae tubus inclusus.—Mediterraneum.

o In Prostanthereis nonnullis achenia subcarnosa sunt.

## • TRIBUS XL AJUGOIDEIE.

Corollae labium superius nunc brevissimum, nunc fissum, laciniis demissis, rarissime erectum fornicatum; inferius elongatum. • Stamina adscendentia, seepissime exserta, superiora breviora vel abortiva. Achenia plus minusve reticulato-rugosa.

CI. AMETHYSTEAE. Stamina superiora abortiva.—Asiatica temperata.

CII. TRICHOSTEMMA. Corollae limbus subaequaliter 5-fidus, laciniis declinatis.—Boreali-Americanae.

1. STREPTOPODIUM. Calyx valde obliquus, torsione pedicelli retransversus.

2. ORTHOPODIUM. Calyx rectus aequalis.

CIII. TEUCRIUM. Corollae lacinae 4 subaequales vel 2 supremis majoribus, omnes declinatae vel brevissime truncatae, infima maxima rotundata vel oblonga seepius concava.—Stamina exserta.

\* *Corolla lacina superioris brevissima truncate.*

J. LEUCOSCEPTRUM. Verticillastri multiflori spicati.—Himalayanum.

2. TEUCROPSIS. Verticillastri biflori.—Canariensis.

\*" *Corolla lacinae superiores vel saltern laterales oblongae declinatae.*

3. TEUCRIS. Flores axillares vel racemosi. Calyx rectus aequalis.—C<sup>o</sup>axnopolitana.

4. PYCNOBOTRYS. Flores spicati. Corollae lacinae supremae late truncate, laterales minute oblonge declinatae.—Asiatica cum unico Canariensi.

5. STACHYOBOTRYS. Flores spicati. Corollae lacinas 4 superiores oblonge declinatae.—Americana et Mediterranea.

6. SCORODONIA. Flores oppositi racemosi secundi. Calycis dens supremus ovatus.—Gerontogea temperato-calida.

7. SCORDIUM. Verticillastri 2-6-flori axillares—Gerontogea temperata.

8. CHAM/EDRY9. Verticillastri 2-G-flori, racemosi. Calycis dentes subsquales.—Gerontogea temperato-calida.

9. FOLIUM. Verticillastri in capitula terminalia condensati—Mediterraneo-Pontica.

**CIV. AJUGA. Corollae labium superius breve, saepius brevissimum. Stamina saepissime exserta.**

1. BUGULA. Verticillastri 6-multiflori.—Gerontogea et Australasicum.

2. \*CÛAMËPÏTHYS. Verticillastri 2-flori. Corollae labium superius brevissimum truncatum.—Gerontogea?.

3. PSEUDANISOMELES. Verticillastri 2-G-flori. Corollae labium superius inferiore viz triplo brevius. — Australasicum.

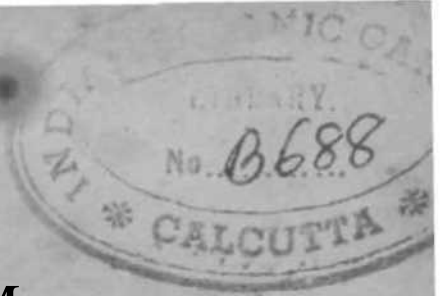
CV. ANISOMELES, et CVI. CRANTOTOME, inter *Stachydeas quereiula*?

**CVII. CYMARIA. Corollae labium superius elongatum galeatum. —Indicum.**

\*? I^ANTHUS Menthoidearum viz corolla subregulari ab Ajugoidei^ differt.



A-15



# LABIATARUM GENERA ET SPECIES.

## TRIIUS I. OCYMOIDEA.

STAMINA, declinata. Corolla subbilabiata, lobis quatuor superioribus planis subsequalibus, infinio declinato plerumquediffbrmi, piano v<sup>l</sup> sanpius concavo, cymbirbnni, vel saccato.

### T. OCYMUM.

Ocynii Sp. *Linn, et Anet.*

Calyx ovatus vel campanulatus 5-dentatus, dentis superioris ovato-membranacei- marginibus decurrentibus alatus, post **anthesia** dt'flexus, fauce intus imda vel pilosa. Corolla tubo calyce subbreuiore intus exammlato, fauce **seephia** campanulata, limbo "bilabiato, labio **sape**-**riore qaadnfido, inferiore vix longiore** declinu.to tntegeiTimo stibplano. Stamina 4, **decunata**, didynama, inferioribus longioribus. Filamenta libera, superiora basi ssepe \$ente vel pilorutn fasciculo appendiculata. Antherse ovato-reuiformes, loculis confiuentibus. Stylus apioe breviter bifidus, lobia subsequalibus subulatis vel complanatis, stigmatibua minutis vel marginalibus. Achenia lcevia. — Herbec vel suffrutices. Vertcillastris 6-flori, rarissime sub-10-flori, interrupte spicati vel racetnosi, racemis simplicibus vel basi subramosis rarius thyrsoideo-paniculatis.

This is chiefly an East Indian genus; but some species are also found in the tropical and southern extra-tropical parts of Africa and South America.

Under the name of *Ocymum* were originally comprehended the greater part of the Indian and African **Ocymoideifip** then known; and the tooth at the base of the upper stamina was considered by Linneus as the universal and essential character of the genus. Lamarck afterwards ujider the name of *Germanea*, ami L'luMitier under that of *Plectranthus*, separated some new species, which were observed to have a spur or an angle on the upper side of the tube of the corolla, and no tooth to the stamina, presuming that all those species which they considered as true *Ocyma* had that tooth; and Loureiro established the genus *Coleus* for the monadelphous species. Brown, in adopting L'heritier's *Plectranthus*, considered the form of the corolla as the

principal character, and attaching little importance to the monadelphous stamina of *Coleus*, joined the two; hinting, at the same time, at the necessity of revising the genus *Ocimum*, and observing on the minor importance of the character derived from the tooth of the stamina. He also pointed out the affinity of *Plectranthus* with the *Lavandula carnosa*, stating this to be a distinct genus, since established by Wallich under the name of *Anisochilus*. Roth, in describing several new species, dropped entirely the character derived from the stamina, and considered the spur alone as the distinction between *Plectranthus* and *Ocimum*. Since then, Palisot de Beauvois has established the genus *Plmiostoma*, Jacquin his *Lumnitzera* (changed by Reichenbach to *Moschnosma*), and Hooker his *Pycnostachys*. The confusion created by all these partial changes was doubled by Sprengel, who, apparently under the guidance of mere fancy, distributed the species without any examination into three genera, *Lumnitzera*, *Ocimum*, and *Plectranthus*, suppressing all the others. Blume, more recently, in his exact but far too concise *Bijdragen*, considers, with Brown, all the monadelphous species as *Plectranthi*: he places in *Els holt zia* a plant which to me appears to belong to some genus of this tribe, and establishes a new one, *Mesona*, with which I am as yet unacquainted. The vast addition now made to this set of plants by Wallich and others, has induced me to adopt most of the above-mentioned genera, taking the characters from the calyx and corolla, and sometimes from the style or the inflorescence, and making use of the appendages at the base of the stamina as a mere sectional distinction, the connexion of this character with the habit, or with the form of any other parts of the flower, proving, on examination, far too slight to give it any other importance.

### CONSPECTUS SPECIERUM.

SECT. ]. OCYMODON. *Filamenta superiora basi denticulo dependiculata.*

Genitalia corolla vix duplo longiora.

Calycis labium superius orbiculatum.

Calyces fructiferi reflexi cauli arete adpressi. Verticillastri 6-flori.

Folia basi angustata.

Calyx fructifer vix 2 lin. longus, racemi numerosi stricti . . .

1. O. CANUM.

Calyx fructifer ultra 2 lin. longus . . .

2. O. BASILICUM.

Folia basi rotundata . . .

3. O. FORSKOHLII.

Calyces fructiferi nutantes laxi. Verticillastri pauciflori . . .

4. O. MINIMUM.

Calycis labium superius ovatum. ^

Frutex humilis ramosissimus incanus . . .

11. O. BURCHELLIANUM.

Caules elati herbacei vel fruticosi.

Herba glaberrima (Americana) . . .

5. O. SELLOI.

Herbs vel frutices pubescentes (Africans et Asiatics).

Calycis dentes inferiores subulati, infimis elongatis connatis . . .

6. O. VIRIDE.

Calycis dentes inferiores brevissimi, superius margine revolutus . . .

7. O. GRATISSIMUM.

Frutices villosi, foliis rugosis villosis.

Folia basi angustata . . .

8. O. SUAVE.

Folia basi rotundata vel cordata . . .

9. O. BOJERI.

Genitalia corolla plus duplo longiora.

Frutex erectus, foliis ovato-oblongis

10. O. FILAMENTOSTTM.

Frutex humilis divaricatus, foliis parvis ob-  
longo-cuneatis

12. O. SERPYLLIFOLIUM.

Herbaramosissimaprostrata vel adscendens

13. O. ADSCENDENS.

14-17- Species non satis notae, quarum 2 Africanae, 2 Javanicae.

SECT. 2. HIEROCYMUM. *Filamenta superiora basi fasciculo pilorum appendiculata.*

Caulis et folia glabra vel viz pubescentia.

Herba pusilla repens

• 22. O. TENELLUH.

Herba erecta

• 18. O. CABNOSUM.

Caulis pilosus, folia pubescentia vel villosa.

Calyx intus ad faucem nudus.

Flores subsessiles

• 29. O. TENUIFLORUM.

Flores pedicellati

• 19. O. SANCTUM.

Calyx intus ad faucem villosus

• 21. O. GRACILE.

SECT. 3. GYMNOCYMUM. *Filamenta omnia nuda.*

Verticillastri 2-6-flori.

Caulis subnudus, folia radicalia

• 27- O. NUDICAULE.

Caulis pilosus.

Calycis dentis supremi alae fere ad basin  
calycis decurrentes.

Alae pedicellum attingentes, folia pe-  
tiolata.

Glabrum

• 23. O. MICRANTHUM.

Canescens

• 25. O. INCANESCENS.

Sub-hirsutum, foliis supra vfridibus  
subtus canescentibus

• 24. O. CAMPECHIANUM.

Alae pedicellum non attingentes, folia  
ovata, spica densa

• 26. O. OVATUM.

Calycis dentis supremi alas breviter de-  
currentes.

Corolla viz calycem excedens.

Calyces fructiferi cylindrici

29. O. TEBSTICAULE.

Calyces fructiferi ovati.

Verticillastri biflori, folia floralia  
pedicello breviora

• 28. O. BIGIDUM.

Verticillastri sexflori foliis flo-  
ralibus breviores

• 30. O. BBACTEOSUM.

Corolla calyce duplo longior, suffrutex  
ramosissimus humilis

• 31. O. DIFFUSUM.

Verticillastri sub-10-flori

• 32. O. MEMBBANACEUM.

Species non satis nota, 1 Africana

• 33. O. THONNINGII.

34-44. Species quoad sectionem vel genus dubiaa, scil. 1 Africana, 2 Arabic®,  
3 Indies, 4 Japonicae.

SECTIO I. OCYMODON.

*Filamenta superiora basi denticulo appendiculata. —Verticillastri sapissime sexflori, pedicellis reflexis, calyce fructifero sapius brevioribus.*

1. O. CANUM (Sims Bot. Mag. 51. t. 2452), caule herbaceo erecto pubescente, foliis petiolatis ovatis utrinque angustatis subintegerrimis subtus canescentibus, petiolis ciliatis, racemis simplicibus, calycibus pedicello longioribus, fructiferis reflexis cauli adpressis basi supra

gibbis vix ciliatis, dente supremo orbiculato concavo brevissime acuminato, alis basin calycis non attingentibus, dentibus lateralibus ovatis acutis, infimis setaceis, filamentis superioribus basi appendiculatis.

*O. americanum.* Linn.! *Amcen. Acad.* 4. 276. *Id. Sp.* 833, non Jacq.

*O. album.* Roxb. *I et aliorum*, non Linn.

*O. stamineum.* Sims *Bot. Mag.* 51. t. 2452, in textu.

Hab. in Asia calidiore: in Madagascaria *Lyll!* vulgare in Indie orientalis peninsula! in ins. Ceylon! in provincia Silhet Bengalibus *Wallich!* in regno Burmanico ad Paghamew *Wallich!* in China *Sims*, in ins. Marianis *Gaudichaud!* (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.*)

Affinis *O. basilico*, sed floribus duplo minoribus et habitu distincta. Caulis pedalis vel ultra, ramosus, pilis brevibus reflexis saepius fasciculatis canp-pubescentibus, ad azillas pilis nonnullis longioribus albidis ciliatis. Folia ovata v. ovato-oblonga, 1-2 pollices longa, integerrima v. subdentata, margine petiolisque pilis raris longis albis saepius ciliata, supra ad nervos tenuissime pubescentia, subtus glabra punctata. Racemi numerosi, stricti, 6-pollicares v. ultra, verticillatis numerosis, fructiferis vix semipollicem distantibus. Folia floralia oblonga, petiolata, calyces vix superantia, ciliata. Calyces uti pedunculi parce ciliati, orbiculato-depressi vix sesquilineam lati. Genitalia corolla fere duplo longiora.

2. *O. BASILICUM* (Linn.! *Sp.* 833), caule herbaceo erecto vel adscendente, foliis petiolatis ovatis vel oblongis basi angustatis subdentatis glabris, petiolis ciliatis, racemis simplicibus, calycibus pedicello longioribus, fructiferis reflexis inflato-campanulatis ciliatis basi supra gibbis, dente supremo ovato concavo brevissime acuminato, alis basin calycis non attingentibus lateralibus ovatis acutis, intimis setaceo-acuminatis, filamentis superioribus appendiculatis.

*et pilosum*, caule ramosissimo adscendente, foliis partibus oblongis integerrimis, petiolis verticillatisque pilosissimis, racemis elongatis, corollis saepius glabris.

*Basilicum indicum.* *Rumph. Herb. Amb.* 5. 263. t. 92. / 1.

*O. minimum.* *Burnt. ! Fl. Ind.* 129, non Linn.

*O. basilicum.* *Burm. ! Fl. Ind.* 129.

*O. hispidum.* *Lam. ! Diet.* 1. 384.

*O. pilosum.* *Willd. I Enum. G.* 29. *Roxb. ! Hort. Beng.* 45.

*O. ciliatum.* *Hornem. ! Hort. Hafn.*

*O. hispidulum.* *Schum. Pl. Guin. in Act. Soc. Hafn.* 4. 40.

(*Z anisatum*, habitu fere varietatis «, sed erectius minus pilosum, foliis majoribus crassioribus subdentatis, corollis saepius villosis.

*Soiadi Tirtava.* *Rheede Hort. Mai.* 10. 173. t. 87.

*Basilicum citratum.* *Rumph. Herb. Amb.* 5. 266. / 93. / 1.

*O. basilicum.* Linn. ! *Sp.* 833.

*O. lanceolatum.* *Schum. Pl. Guin. in Act. Soc. Hafn.* 4. 42 ? (*vide post n. 14.*)

*O. anisatum.* *Hortul.*

*y glabratum*, caule erecto, petiolis calycibusque parce ciliatis, foliis vix dentatis, racemis elongatis simplicibus.

*O. integerrimum.* *Willd. ! Sp.* 3. 162.

*O. caryophyllum.* *Roxb. ! Hort. Beng.* 45.

*\$ majus*, foliis ovatis calycibusque magnis, racemis elongatis simplicibus.

*O. majus.* *Hortul.*

*s album*, foliis lato-ovatis crassiusculis dentatis, racemis abbreviatis densis vix ciliatis canescentibus, corollis glabris vel villosis.

*O. album.* Linn. ! *Mant.* 85.

*O. laxum*. *Herb\* Vahl! an Schousb.*

*O. americanum*. *Jacq. ! Hort. Vind. 3. t. 8G.*

£ *diffforme*, foliis bullatis crispis v. varie laciniato-dentatis, corollis saepius villosis, racemo vario.

*O. bullatum*. *Lam. Diet. 1. 384.*

*O. urticaefolium*. *Hortul. non Roth.*

*O. fimbriatum*. *Hortul.*

*O. peltatum*. *Hortul.*

*O. cochleatum*. *Hort. Par.*

• *O. scutellarioides crispum*. *Burnt.!*

» *densiflorum*, erectum glabratum, petiolis calycibusque vix ciliatis, racemo abbreviato subramoso.

*O. Barrelieri*. *Roth. Nov. Pl. Sp. 278.*

*Plectranthus Barrelieri*. *Spreng. Syst. 2. 691.*

3- *purpurascens*, erectum glabratum atro-purpurascens, petiolis calycibusque vix ciliatis, racemo elongato subramoso.

*O. medium*. *Mill. ! Diet.*

*O. nigrum*. *Thouin.*

*t thyrsiflorum*, erectum glabratum, petiolis calycibusque vix ciliatis, racemo thyrsiideo-ramoso.

*O. thyrsiflorum*. *Linn. Mant. 84. Murr. Comtn. Gott. 8. 47. t. 5. Jacq. Hort. Vind. 3. t. 72.*

Hab. in India orientali calidiore indigemim, in hortis per omnem terrarum orbem seepissime cultum; nunc etiam sponte in America centrali; var. \*, in Indie orientalis peninsula! in Bengala *Wallich!* in Java *Commerson!* et in Senegambia Africee occidentalis (an indigena?) *Le Prieur et Perrottet! fi*, in hortis culta et etiam spontanea in America centrali! et ad oras Africee orientalis tropicse! y, in Indie orientalis peninsula! in insulis Ceylon *Macrae!* Mauritio *Eät tier!* Penang *Wallich!* Java *Commerson!* et Marianis *Commerson!* ad oras Africee orientalis tropicse *Forbes!* in Bengala circa tempia sed vix indigenum *Roxburgh.* S, £, u, «, sunt varietates hortenses, \$ etiam hortensis videtur, sed specimen spontaneum (an indigenum?) e Mauritio in herb. Hookeriano vidi (*h. s. sp. varr. \* et y e Mus. Angl. bid. et v. v. vel s. c. varr. fi, J, £, », S, et i.*)

Species diu culta sub diversis celi temperiebus, undo quam maxime variabilis. Caulis herbaceus, annuus, saepius ramosissimus, erectus vel in varr. *a et p* basi difusus et ascendens, pedalis vel ultra, basi glaber vel pilis brevibus reflexis pubescens. Folia ovata, obtusiuscula vel frequentius acuminata, basi saepius (in speciminibus sylvestribus) valde angustata, subtua punctata, irregulariter dentata vel raro integerrima; floralia parva bracteaefornia, petiolata, ovata, acuminata, ciliata; calyces paullo superantia, saepe colorata. Racemi saepius 8-10-pollicares, nunc in var. n vix 2 poll. longa, in var. ^ pedalea, simplices vel in varr. *9, S-*, i, varie ramosi. Verticillastri infimi saepius pollicem fere distantes; supremi (in var. n et > omnes) approximati. Corolla calyce subduplo longior, tubo incluso, fauce subinflata, in var. *I* major; labium superius late quadrifidum, inferius integrum dilatatum, lobis saepe crenatis undulato-crispis vel in varietatibus cultis fimbriatis. Stamina saepius exserta. Filamenta superiora breviter appendiculata. Stylus basi incrassatus. Achenia Isevia.

In the present state of confusion into which the different forms of this plant have been thrown by long cultivation, it appears to me to be the only safe plan to consider them as varieties of one and the same species; although it be not improbable that they may have arisen from the mixture of two species, the one pro-cumbent and very pilose (*O. basilicum a pilosum*, supra), the other erect and glabrous (*O. basilicum y glabralum*, supra), which are the only varieties that I

have seen in a wild state. All those which are so common in gardens, under the names of *O. citratum*, *anisatum*, *album*, *ma jus*, *cochleatum*, *fimbriatum*, *urticifolium*, *medium*, *thyrsi/lorum*, &c, are evidently of mere garden origin.

3. *O. FORSKÖLEI*, caule herbaceo pubescente, foliis breviter petiolatis ovatis basi rotund at is subintegerrimis glabriusculis, petiolis nervisque ciliatis, racemis simplicibus, calycibus fructiferis pedicello longioribus inflato-campanulatis reflexis basi supra gibbis ciliatis, dente supremo orbiculato concavo, alis ad medium calycis attingentibus, lateralibus ovatis vix acuminatis, infimis lanceolato-setaceis.

*O. gratissimum.* *Forsk. Fl. Mg. Arab*, 110, non *Linn.*

Hab. in Arabia Felici *Forsköl!* (y. s. sp. in herb. *Banks.*)

*O. cano* et *basilico* affine, sed ab utroque foliis breviter petiolatis basi rotundatis crassiusculis differt. Folia canescentia, supra glabra, subtus ad nervos hispidula, margine vix crenata. Petioli dense citiati. Verticillastri remoti. Flores *O. basilici*, sed stamina tongius exserta.

4. *O. MINIMUM* (*Linn.!* Sp. 833), caule herbaceo erecto tenuissime pubescente, foliis longe petiolatis ovatis subintegerrimis glabris, petiolis nudis, floralibus subconformibus, racemis simplicibus abbreviatis, verticillastris laxis, calycibus pedicello subbrevioribus, fructiferis reflexis, dente supremo orbiculato, inferioribus brevibus acutis, filamentis superioribus basi appendiculatis.

*O. salinum.* *Molina Nat. Hist. Chil.* 291.«

Hab. in Chili prope Valparaiso: an indigenum? *Macrae!* in *Geylona Linn*, sed dubia incola (*Ji. s. c. et v. s. sp.?* in *Mus. Soc. Hort. Lond. a Macrceo lectum.*)

Caulis erectus, ramosissimus, semipedalis aut vix pedalis. Folia numerosa, vix majora quam in *Thymo serpyllo*, floralia longe petiolata, inferiora caulinis vix minors, suprema parva et acutiora, fere omnia verticillastos superantia. Verticillastri pauci, laxi, vix sexflori. Calycis dens supremus obtusissimus, alis ad medium tubi decurrentibus, dentes inferiores late ovati. Corolla fere *O. basilici pilosi*.

This certainly appears to be very distinct from any of the varieties of *O. basilicum*, but it is difficult to come to any satisfactory conclusion without having ascertained its existence in a really wild state. Though cited by Linnaeus as coming from Ceylon, I have never seen it in any collections from that island, or from any part of the East Indies. *Macrae's* Valparaiso specimens, however, if they are truly indigenous, would prove it to be a very distinct species; but I much suspect that they were taken from some plants escaped from the gardens.

5. *O. SELLOI*, glaberrimum, caule herbaceo erecto subsimplici, foliis petiolatis lato-ovatis acutis grosse serratis basi subcuneatis, floralibus sessilibus calyce brevioribus deciduis, racemo simplici, calycibus fructiferis pedicello longioribus ovatis reflexis subincurvis glaberrimis, dente supremo ovato obtuso concavo, alis medium calycis attingentibus, inferioribus ovatis, lateralibus brevissime, infimis longe setaceo-mucronatis.

Hab. in America meridionali: in Brasilia *Sello!* in Nova Hispania *Mopño* et *Sessé!* (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Reg. Berol.*)

Caulis e basi perenni ramosus, ramis subsimplicibus 1-2-pedalibus glaberrimis. Folia grosse serrato-crenata, basi cuneata v. rotundata in petiolum longe angustata, herbacea, utrinque glabra, subtus parce glandulosa, floralia bracteaeformia, decidua, sessilia, lato-ovata, integerrima, calyce breviora. Racemus elongatus^ 6-8-pollicaris. Verticillastri remoti, sexflori. Calyces membranacei, nervosi, fauce intus nuda. Corolla *Abida?* calycem vix excedens, lobi 4 superiores brevissimi, obtusis-

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\* " *O. foliis ovatis glabris, caule geniculato.*" — *Mol. I. o.*

simi, infimus longior, ovato-rotundatus, planus. Stamina exserta. Filamenta 2 superiores basi dente obtuso brevi appendiculata. Styli lobi breves, dilatato-compressi. Achenia ovato-rotundata, subcompressa. Habitus fere *Orthosiphonis staminei*.

6. *O. VIRIDE* (Willd. in Enum. 629), caule fruticoso ramoso pubescente, foliis petiolatis ovato-oblongis acuminatis crenatis basi angustatis glabris vel ad costas pubescentibus, floralibus bracteeformibus ovatis acuminatis deciduis, racemis ramosis, calycibus pedicello subaequalibus, fructiferis nutantibus, dente superiore ovato-acuminato concavo breviter decurrente, lateralibus subulatis, infimis elongatis subconnatis, corollis calycem vix superantibus, staminibus subexsertis, filamentis superioribus basi appendiculatis.

*O. viridiflorum.* Roth. *fat. Bot.* 54 (ex ejusd. *Nov. Pl. Sp.* 279).

*O. heptodon.* Beauv. *! Fl. Ow. et Ben.* 2. 59. t. 94 (fmsime).\*

*O. febrifugum.* Lindl. *! Bot. Reg.* 9. 753.

Hab. in Africa occidental tropica: in regno Benin *Palisot de Beauvois!* et in Sierra Leone *G. Don!* (v. s. *sp. in herb. Pal. de Beauv. et Soc. Hort. Lond.*)

Suffrutex tripedalis, erectus, basi nudus, ramis tetragonis pilosis, angulis rotundatis glaberrimis. Folia obtusa, crenata, glabriuscula, nervis pilosis subtus reticulata, glanduloso-punctata. Racemi terminales, ramosi, pubescentes, 3-4-pollicares. Verticillastri 6-flori. Calyces pilosiusculi, glanduloso-punctati. Corolla parva, calycem vix excedens. Stamina breviter exserta. Achenia rugosa. Valde affinis *O. gratissimo*, a quo differt precipue statura minore erectiore et calycis forma.

7. *O. GRATISSIMUM* (Linn. *! Sp.* 832), caule fruticoso glabriusculo, foliis petiolatis ovatis acutis crenatis vel grosse dentatis basi angustatis glabris vel secus costas pubescentibus, floralibus bracteseformibus lanceolatis acuminatis basi hastatis, racemis simplicibus vel basi subramosis pubescentibus, calycibus pedicellatis, fructiferis nutantibus, dente supremo ovato-oblongo breviter decurrente, inferioribus brevissimis, corollis calycem vix superantibus, staminibus exsertis, filamentis superioribus basi appendiculatis.

*Cattu Tirtava.* Rheede *Hort. Mai.* 10. 171. t. 86.

*O. zeylanicum.* Burnt. *! Thes. Zey.* 174. et t. 80. / 1. *quoad folia, f*

*O. frutescens.* Mill. *! Diet. n.* 6.

*O. petiolare.* Lam. *! Diet.* 1. 385.

*O. gratissimum.* Jacq. *Ic. Rar.* 3. 495.

Hab. in India orientali: in peninsula! in Bengala *Leschenault!* ad Monghyr et Nathpur *Hamilton!* in ins. Penang *Wallich!* (A. s. *sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.*)

Rami elongati, obtuse tetragoni, angulis glabris, sulcis saepe tenuiter pubescentibus. Folia longe petiolata, ampliora quam in *O. basilico* et affinis; floralia pedicello breviora, reflexa vel decidua. Racemi graciles, multiflori, foliis saepe breviores, axi pubescente. Pedicelli breves calycesque pubescentes. In hortis saepe colitur.

8. *O. SUAVE* (Willd. *! Enum.* 629), caule fruticoso villosa, foliis petiolatis ovato-oblongis acuminatis crenatis basi angustatis rugosis villosis, floralibus bracteeformibus ovatis acuminatis, racemis subpaniculatis, verticillastris 6-floris, calycibus pedicellatis, fructiferis nutanti-

\* The flowers in all Palisot de Beauvois' figures of *Labia* are taken from the artist's imagination.

f This figure is drawn from the leaves of *O. gratissimum* and the flowers of *O. sanctum*.

bus, dente supremo ovato breviter decurrente, lateralibus truncatis infimisque breviter setaceo-mucronatis, corollis calycè majoribus, filamentis superioribus basi appendiculatis.

*O. urticaefolium.* Roth. Cat. BoL 52 (ex ejusd. Nov. Sp. Pi. 279.)

*O. gratissimum.* Lam. ! Diet. 1. 386. non Linn.

*O. zeylanicum.* Desf. ! Fort. Par. ed. 2. 75-

*O. villosum.* Weinm. in Syllog. Pl. Ratisb. 1. 121. non Roxb.

Hab. in Madagascaria Forbes ! (v. s. sp. in Mus. Soc. Hort. Lond.)

Frutex erectus, ramosus, ramis obtuse tetragonis villosis vel angulis demum glabratis. Folia crassiuscula, molliter rubiginoso-villosa, junioribus subtus lanatis, 2-4-pollicaria, grosse crenata, basi longe angustata, superiora minora. Racemi terminales, ramosi, foliis multo longiores. Folia floralia reflexa vel decidua. Verticillastri sexflori, laxi, approximati. Calyx floriger, pubescens, fructifer subglaber, membranaceus. Corolla major quam in *O. gratissimo*. Stamina exserta.

9. *O. BojEKi^BbauLe* fruticoso • tomentoso, foliis petiolatis ovatis crenatis basi rotundatis vel cordatis rugosis tomentosis, floralibus ovatis acuminatis, racemis simplicibus, verticilkstris sub-10-floris, calycibus nutantibus, dente supremo ovato breviter decurrente, inferioribus brevissimis, corollis calyce duplo longioribus, staminibus exsertis, filamentis superioribus basi appendiculatis.

*O. cordifolium.* Bojer in Loud. Hort. Brit. 240?

Hab. in Madagascaria Bojer ! (v. s. sp. in herb. Hooker.)

10. *O. FILAMENTOSUM* (Forsk. Fl. -^Egypt-Arab. 108), caule fruticoso ramoso cano-tomentoso, foliis breviter petiolatis ovato-oblongis utrinque angustatis acute serratis tenuissime pubescentibus, racemis simplicibus, calycibus pedicello longioribus, fructiferis reflexis, dente supremo breviter decurrente, lateralibus truncatis, infimis breviter mucronatis, corollis calyce sub-4-plo longioribus, genitalibus longe exsertis, filamentis superioribus basi appendiculatis.

*O. abyssinicum.* Hort. Par.

*O. grandiflorum.* L'her. ! Stir p. 89. t. 43.

Hab. in Africa orientali tropica: in Abyssinia Bruce: in Arabia Felici prope montem Melhan frequens Forsk'Ol (A. s. c. comm. a eel. De Candolle.)

Rami obtuse tetragoni, tomento brevissimo canescentes. Folia crassiuscula subcarnosa basi integerrima, in petiolum brevem villosum basi subdilatatum angustata; floralia bracteeformia colorata acuminata, ante anthesin comosa, per anthesin decidua. Racemi simplices, laxiusculi, breves. Verticillastri 6-flori. Calyces pubescentes nee ciliati, dentes laterales lati truncati, infimi in calyce florigero minuti; calycem fructiferum non vidi. Corolla alba, subinfundibuliformis, limbi lobi 4 superiores subreflexo-patuli, infimus planus patens. Stamina corolla duplo longiora. Ab *Ocymis* aliis paullo recedit tubo corollae exserto, at *meo* sensu certe in genere includendum ob corollae formam et stamina basi appendiculata.

11. *O. BURCHELLIANUM*, caule fruticoso, foliis parvis subsessilibus oblongis integerrimis, junioribus ramisque canescentibus, floralibus bracteeformibus deciduis, verticillastris 6-floris laxe racemosis, calycis pubescentis dente supremo ovato obtuso mucronato ala angusta decurrente, lateralibus obtusis, infimis acutis, staminibus corollam sequantibus.

Hab. ad C. B. S. Burchell! Krebs! (v. s. sp. in herb. DC.)

Suffrutex humilis, ramis tenuiter canescentibus. Folia basi angustata, crassiuscula, 1-nerviä, juniora cano-tomentosa demum glabrata. Verticillastri in racemis



simplicibus terminalibus 3 vel 4. Calyx purpurascens, ovatus, striatus, deflexus. Corolla magnitudine *O. cani*. Species *O. serpyllifolio* affinis, at minus canescens, corolla minor, et stamina vix exserta.

12. *O. SERPYLLIFOLIUM* (Forsk.! Fl. ßgypt. Arab. 110), caule fruticoso, ramis canescentibus, foliis oblongo-cuneatis integerrimis cano-tomentosis basi angustatis, racemis simplicibus panicifloris, verticillastris laxe sexfloris, calycibus declinatis canescentibus, dente supremo ovato obtuso breviter decurrente, lateralibus ovatis acutis, infimis lanceolatis acuminatis, corollis calyce subduplo longioribus, staminibus longe exsertis.

Hab. in Arabia Felici: in monte Chadra *Forsköl!* (v. s. sp. in herb. Banks et Vahl.)

Frutex humilis, ramosus, cortice griseo laxo. Folia fere *Thymi vulgaris*, parva, incana, sæpe margine convoluta, fasciculata. Racemus brevis, verticillastris paucis 6-floris. Flores *O. adscendentis*. Corolla labium superius patens, inferius deducatum, ovatum, concavum. Stamina corolla duplo longiora.

" Filamentorum processus magnus, villosus, et corolla violacea."—*Forsk.*

13. *O. ADSCENDENS* (Willd.! Sp. 3. 166), caule herbaceo prostrato, ramis pubescentibus, foliis petiolatis ovato-oblongis obtusis subdentatis basi angustatis pubescentibus, floralibus bracteeformibus deciduis, racemis simplicibus, calycibus fructiferis nutantibus, tubo striato, dente supremo ovato decurrente, alis medium calycis attingentibus, lateralibus truncatis margine membranaceo-ciliatis, infimis brevissime setaceo-acuminatis, corollis calyce duplo longioribus, staminibus longe exsertis, filamentibus superioribus basi appendiculatis.

*O. indicum.* *Roth. Nov. Pl. Sp.* 273.

*Plectranthus indicus.* *Spr. Syst.* 2. 601.

*O. cristatum.* *Roxb.! Hort. Beng.* 45.

Hab. in India orientali: in totius peninsulae aridis sabulosis frequens *Wight! Klein! &c.* (h. s. sp. e *Mus. Angl. Ind.*)

Caules e basi crasso perenni herbacei, prostrati, divaricati, tortuoso-ramosi, 6-9-pollicares, ramis apice sæpius canescentibus. Folia vix majora quam in *O. minimo*, forma fere *O. sancti*, subtus sæpius cano-tomentosa. Calyx fructifer *O. gratissimi* basi profunde sulcatus et transverse rugosus, superne membranaceo-dilatatus nitidus, dente supremo marginibus revolutis, 2 infimis breviter setaceis, lateralibus minutissimis, fauce intus nuda. Corolla calycem vix excedens; genitalia triplo longiora. Filamenta superiora basi appendiculo cuneiformi-dilatato aucta. Stylus apice subulato-bifidus. Achenia subrotundo-compressa, laevia.

### Species Sectionis I non satis nota.

14. *O. LANCEOLATUM* (Schum. Pl. Guin. in Act. Acad. Hafn. 4. 42).

Hab. in Africa occidentali tropica *Thonning.*

" *O. foliis ovato-lanceolatis serrulatis, articulis petiolisque subciliatis, calycibus hirtis, bracteis pilis albidis ciliatis.* . . . . . \* - . \* \* i

" Radix simplex vel subramosa. Caulis bi-tripedalis, frutescens, teretiusculus, ramosus, ramulis tetragonis, articulatis, glabris, articulis extimè pilosis. Folia opposita, ovato-lanceolata, leviter in petiolum desinentia, subdenticulata, vix manifeste punctata, subnervosa, glabra; (juniora hirsutiuscula). Petiolus brevis, canaliculatus, sessilis, subciliatus. Inflorescentia terminalis, verticillato-spicata: verticillis sexfloris, distantibus; ante anthesin tetragona, bracteis ciliatis, decussatis. Pedunculus communis obtuse tetragonus, quadrisulcatus, pubescens. PedicelK

utrinque terni, breves, pubescentes, recurvati. Bractese opposite lanceolate, ciliate, subseasiles, extimae gradatim minores.

\*' Perianthium breve, pilosiusculum, intus villosum, bilabiatum : labium superius latius, orbiculatum, extus concavum, ciliatum, horizontale: labium inferius semiquadrifidum, acutum, connivens. Corolla ringens, resupinata, calyce duplo longior. Tubus patens, gibbus; labium alterum sursum spectans, angustius, longius, margine undulato. Filamenta quatuor, corolla longiora, filiformia, declinata, lateralia intermediis parum breviora, distantia, prope ad basin processum exserentia. Anthers reniformes, compressae. Gerraen quadripartitum, parvum. Stylus staminibus parum longior, filiformis, declinatus. Stigma bifidum, acutum. Semina quatuor in fundo calycis." *O. basilico* affine, sed in hoc bractee minores ciliatae, petioli glabri, articuli pubescentes nee margine hispidi, folia ovata.—*Schum. I. c.*

15. *O. GUINEENSE* (*Schum. Pl. Guin. in Act. Acad. Hafn. 4. 38*).

*Hab. in Africa occidental: in sylvis Accrae Thonning! (v. s. sp. in herb. Reg. Hafn.)*

" *O. foliis ovatis* utrinque attenuatis serratis subtus pilosis punctatis rugosis, racemis terminalibus ramosis, calycibus glabris, bracteis deltoideis acuminatis deciduis, ramis hirsutis.

" *Radix simplex vel subramosa. Caulis suffruticosus, bi-quadripedalis, ramosus\** ramis herbaceis, quadrangularibus, quadrisulcatis, pilosis. Folia opposite, ovata, acuminata, basi acuta, obtuse serrata, subhirsuta, venis primariis supra villosis, subtus pilosis (punctis excavatis). Petiolus mediocris, pilosus, supra sulco villosiore exaratus. Spica verticillata: verticillis sexfloris, pedicellis utrinque pedunculo ternis. Bractese deltoideae angulis acuminatis, caduceae v. deciduas, ante anthesin decussatae.

" *Perianthium fere longitudine corollae, basi gibbum, sensim ampliatum, bilabiatum: labium superius latius orbiculatum cum acumine, extus concavum, ascendens: labium inferius trifidum, dente intermedio emarginato deflexo. Corollae tubus patens, longitudine calycis. Limbi labium alterum sursum spectans, latius, semiquadrifidum, obtusum, aequale; labium alterum deorsum spectans, angustius, longius, inregerrimum, violaceo-maculatum. Filamenta filiformia, declinata, lateri intimo tubi adnata, calyce duplo longiora; lateralia intermediis parum breviora, prope basin exserentia processum subulatum, recurvum, villosum. Anthers reniformes, compressae. Germen quadripartitum, minimum. Stylus filiformis, staminibus parum longior, declinatus, versus apicem parum refractus. Stigma bifidum: laciniis subaequalibus, acutis. Calyx labiis conniventibus clausus. Semina quatuor, subrotunda, parva.*"—*Schum. I. c.*

*O. viridi* affine videtur.

16. *O. ARISTATUM* (*Blume Bijdr. 833*).

*Hab. in Java: circa Bataviam in graminosis Blume.*

" *O. foliis ovatis obtusis repando-crenulatis basi attenuatis integerrimis, margine et in venis infra puberulis, ramulis tetragonis et racemo subsimplici obverse pubescentibus, verticillis remotis sexfloris, bracteis ovatis acuminatis ciliatis sessilibus, calycis labio inferiore quadridentato, dentibus intermediis longiter aristatis.*"—*Blume I. c.*

17. *O. BUACIATUM* (*Blume Bijdr. 833*).

*Hab. in Java: in locis siccis circa Bataviam Blume.*

" *O. foliis lanceolato-ovatis utrinque acutiusculis supra basin remote serrulatis margine et in costis infra puberulis, ramis fastigiatis tetragonis obverse hispidulis, racemis simplicibus, verticillis distinctis sexfloris, bracteis ovatis petiolatis cum calyce pubescente ciliatis, calycis labio inferiore quadridentato, dentibus intermediis parum longioribus.*"—*Blume I. c.*

## SECTIO II. HIEROCYMUM.

*Filamenta superiora basi fasciculo pilorum appendiculata. Racemi laxi graciles. Verticillastris sexflori. Pedicelli patentes, calycibus nutantibus.*

18. O. CARNOSUM (Link et Otto), caule herbaceo subglabro, foliis petiolatis ovatis acutiusculis grosse serratis glabriusculis subcarnosis, floralibus bracteaeformibus deciduis, racemis simplicibus multifloris, verticillastris 6-floris, calycibus campanulatis nutantibus glabris, fauce intus nuda, dentis supremi marginibus reflexis breviter decurrentibus, lateralibus truncatis, infimis setaceo-mucronatis, corollis calycem vix excedentibus, filamentis superioribus basi fasciculo pilorum appendiculatis.

Lumnitzera carnosus. *Spr. Syst. Mt<sup>A</sup>Post. 223 ?*

Hab. in Brasilia meridional] <sup>A</sup>TO/o / (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Reg. BeroL et v. v. c.*)

Inflorescentia O. sancti, at foliis et characteribus datis longe diversum. Caulis erectus, ramosus, glaber vel apicem versus tenuissime pubescens. Folia basi integerrima, cuneata v. rotundata, crassiuscula, subcarnosa, subtus nervosa, glandulosa; floralia sessilia, ovata, acuminata. Racemi 6-8-pollicares, verticillastris numerosis. Calyces ovato-campanulati, fructiferi pedicello longiores membranacei nervosi colorati, dente supremo ovato obtuso, lateralibus breviter mucronatis, infimis supremum subaequantibus. Corolla parva purpurascens, lobi 4 superiores erecti, obtusi, infimus planus obtusus superioribus paullo longior. Stamina 2 inferiora corolla sublongiora, filamentis integerrimis, 2 superiora multo breviora, filamentis basi pilorum fasciculo appendiculatis. Corolla inter stamina superiora pilosa. Anthers loculis parallelis subconfluentibus. Achenia oblonga, subtriquetra, nigra, laevia. Gynobaseos glandula inferior ovario brevior. Styli lobi subsequales, subulati.

19. O. SANCTUM (Linn. ! Mant. 85), caulibus pilosis, foliis petiolatis ovalibus obtusis dentatis pubescentibus nervis petiolisque pilosis, floralibus bractesiformibus sessilibus pedicello brevioribus, racemis gracilibus simplicibus vel basi ramosis, calycibus pedicello brevioribus nutantibus glabriusculis, intus fauce nuda, dente supremo obovato concavo breviter decurrente, corollis calycem vix superantibus, filamentis superioribus basi pilorum fasciculo appendiculatis.

Basilicum agreste. *Rumph. Herb. Amb. 5. 205. t. 92. / 2.*

O. zeylanicum, perenne, &c. *Burm. ! Thes. Zeyl. 174. t. 80. / 1, quoad/lores.*

O. zeylanicum, annuum, &c. *Burm. ! Thes. Zeyl. 174. t. 80. / 2.*

O. frutescens. *Burm. ! FL Ind. 129.*

O. inodorum. *Burm. ! FL Ind. 130.*

O. monachorum. *Linn. Mant. 58.*

Flectranthus monachorum. *Spr. Syst. 2. 690.*

O. tenuiflorum. *Lam. ! Willd. ! et Auct., non Linn. ?*

Lumnitzera tenuiflora. *Spr. Syst. 2. 687.*

O. tomentosum. *Lam. ! Diet. 1. 387-*

O. villosum. *Roxb. Hort. Beng. Ait non Weinm.*

O. hirsutum. *Benth. ! in Wall. Pl. As. Rar. 2. 14.*

Hab. in Indiae orientalis siccis aridis : in omni India circa templa *Roxburgh*, in peninsula frequentissimum *Wight! Klein! &c*, in Bengala *Leschenault!* in Ceylona! in Java *Elume*, in ins. Timor *Riedl!* (*h. s. sp.*)

Stirps in India vulgaris, et dudum culta, ideo villositate staturaque valde variabilis. Tota planta seep ins purpurascit, in hortis Europaeis herbacea, in loco natali herbacea annua, vel sispus, teste *Roxburghio*, suffruticosa, inodora. Folia parva,

longe petiolata. Racemi lazi, 3-0-pollicares. Verticillastris 6-flori. Flores parvi. Corolla pallide purpurascens. Stamina breviter exserta.

20. *O. TENUIFLOUUM* (Linn.! Sp. 833. excl. syn.), caulibus herbaceis (?) adscendentibus ramosis pilosis, foliis longe petiolatis oblongis obtusiusculis crenatis basi subangustatis pubescentibus, racemis fiformibus basi subramosis, verticillastris paucifloris remotis, foliis floralibus lato-ovatis sessilibus, calycibus breviter pedicellatis subnutantibus glabriusculis, intus fauce nuda, dente supremo ovato obtuso basi breviter decurrente, inferioribus abbreviatis, corolla calyce subbreuiore.

Hab. in India orientali: in Malabar *Linnaeus*. (v. s. c. in herb. Linn.)

Ab *O. sancto* non differt nisi racemis brevioribus tenuissimis, foliis floralibus latioribus, floribus minimis subsessilibus. An *O. sancti* specimen hortense floribus semiabortivis? Omnia quae vidi Lamarckii et aliorum recentiorum sub nomine *O. tenuiflori* ad *O. sanctum* referenda, ut si synonyma omnia a Linnaeo citata. In herbario Burmanniano occurrit quoque hoc nomine specimen *Moschosmatis polystachyi*.

21. *O. GRACILE*, caulibus adscendentibus pilosis superne paniculatis, foliis breviter petiolatis oblongo-ovatis obtusis crenatis basi angustatis pubescentibus, superioribus lanceolatis subsessilibus, floralibus bracteeformibus sessilibus pedicello multoties brevioribus, racemis numerosis simplicibus, calycibus fructiferis pedicello longioribus declinatis, fauce intus villosa, dente supremo ovato obtuso breviter decurrente, corolla calyce subbreuiore, filamentis superioribus basi pilorum fasciculo appendiculatis.

Hab. in Africa tropica orientali: in ins. Zanguebar! (v. s. sp. in herb. Hooker.)

Affine *O. sancto*, sed foliis angustioribus, floribus minoribus, et calycis fauce intus villosa distinctissimum. Racemi filiformes, subpaniculati. Folia floralia minuta. Calyces glabriusculi, nervis hispidulis, dentibus inferioribus lanceolato-setaceis, 2 infimis superioribus aequantibus, 2 lateralibus brevioribus. Corollae lobis 4 superiores lati, breves, inferior oblongus, concavus, subdentatus. Styli lobus inferior complanatus. Achenia oblonga, pallida, laevia.

22. *O. TENELLUM*, glabrum, caule pusillo repente, foliis petiolatis ovato-rotundatis crenatis, racemis laxis simplicibus, verticillastris sexfloris, calycibus longe pedicellatis declinatis glabris, dente supremo ovato obtusissimo vix decurrente, fauce intus nuda, corollis vix calycem excedentibus, genitalibus exsertis, filamentis superioribus basi piloso-appendiculatis.

Hab. in Madagascar *Lyll!* (v. s. sp. in herb. Hook.)

Herba pusilla repens, habitu *Salvice tenellae* similis. Rami steriles repentes, saepe pubescentes, florigeri adscendentes, 4-5-pollicares, glaberrimi. Folia fere *Linaria cymbalaricey* tenera, glabra vel pilis raris hispidula, floralia minutissima. Flores minuti, longe pedicellatis 2-3 lin. longi. Corolla *O. sancti*. Achenia oblonga, laevia.

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### SECTIO III. GYMNOCYMUM.

*Filamenta omnia nuda. Verticillastris 6-flori, vel rarius 10-flori. Pedicelli calyce breviores.*

23. *O. MICRINTHUM* (Willd. Enum. 630), caule herbaceo erecto

ramoso subglabro, foliis petiolatis ovatis acutis serratis basi rotundatis cuneatisve subglabris, floralibus bracteseformibus deciduis, calyce fructifero deflexo oblongo, dente supremo obtuso concavo decurrente, alis pedicellum attingentibus, 4 inferioribus ovato-lanceolatis, 2 lateralibus brevissime infimis longius acuminatis, corolla inclusa, filamentis edentulis.

*O. frutescens.* Sieb. *PL Exs.*

*O. americanum,* guorund. non Linn,

*O. pubescens.* Mill. *Diet.*

Hab. in America sequinoctiali: in Jamaica *Fludyer!* in ins. Caribeeis! in Nova Hispania *Moqino et Sessé!* in provincia Caracas! in Guiana *Parker!* et Cayenna *herb. Mus. Par.!* in Brasilia ad Maranhao *G. Don!* Rio Janeiro! et in ins. St. Catherine *Gaudi-chaud!* (*h. s. sp.*)

Caulis fere pedalis, obtuse tetragdfo, tenuiter pubescens, demum glabratus. Folia glabra vel tenuissime pubescentia, subtus glandulosa, floralia sessilia lato-ovata, acuta, verticillastrum aequantia. Flores parvi. Calyx fructifer valde acutus, pedicello longior, ovato-oblongus, membranaceus, nervosus, glaber vel ad nervos tenuiter pubescens. Corolla calyce brevior. Stamina inclusa, filamentis omnibus integerrimis. Achenia ovato-subtriquetra, nigra.

24. *O. CAMPECHIANUM* (Mill.! *Diet.* n. 5), caule erecto villosa vel demum glabrato, foliis petiolatis ovatis vel ovato-lanceolatis acutis subserratis tasi cuneatis angustatisve subtus canescentibus, petiolis nervisque hirsutis, floralibus bracteseformibus latis deciduis, calyce fructifero deflexo oblongo hispido, dente supremo obtuso concavo decurrente, alis pedicellum attingentibus, 4 inferioribus ovatis, lateralibus brevissime infimis longius aristatis, corolla breviter exserta, filamentis edentulis.

Hab. in America centrali: ad Campeachy *Miller!* in Nova Hispania *Moqino et Sessi!* (*v. s. sp. in herb. Banks et Lambert.*)

Affine *O. micrantho*, sed diversum caule, praesertim ad nodos, foliorumque nervis petiolisque hirsutis, et foliis minoribus subtus canescentibus vel canotomentosis.

25. *O. INCANESCENS* (Mart, in Spix und Mart. *Reise in Bras.* 2. 787.)

Hab. in Brasilia tropica: prope Baliham *Martius.*

" *O.* caule frutescente, ramis tetragonis strictis subfastigiatis retrorsum hispidulis foliisque ovato-lanceolatis basi attenuates acutis incanescens, verticillis sexfloris in spicis elongatis remotiusculis, bracteis lanceolatis basi attenuatis, calycis labio superiore medio hirta barbato lacinias inferiores acutas sequante."

Species ex descriptione *O. campechiano* valde affinis.

26. *O. OVATUM*, caulibus erectis subramosis, foliis subsessilibus lato-ovatis subdentatis basi rotundatis glabriusculis vel hispidulis, floralibus bracteseformibus deciduis, racemis abbreviatis, calyce fructifero ovato inflato deflexo, dente supremo ovato-oblongo obtuso concavo fere ad basin calycis decurrente, inferioribus lato-ovatis breviter setaceo-acuminatis, corolla calycem vix excedente, filamentis edentulis.

Hab. in Brasilia meridionali *Sello!* (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Reg. Berol.*)

**Caulis e basi perenni? plures, erecti, subramosi, semipedales pedalesve, villosi. Folia obtusiuscula, integerrima v. utrinque 1-2-dentata, basi rotundata, rigida, suprapillis raris hispidula, margine et subtus ad nervos ciliata, floralia bracteseformia, sessilia, lato-ovata, acuta, integerrima, calyce florifero sublongiora, fructifero breviora. Racemi 1-2-polycari, verticillastris approximatis 6-floris. Calyx fructifer pedicello**

longior, glaber v. pilis brevibus ciliatus, dentibus infimis subconnatis supremum aequantibus, lateralibus brevioribus. Corollae lobi ovati obtusi. Stamina breviter exserta. Antherae ovato-reniformes. Stylus apice breviter subulato-bifidus. Achenia pallida, subglobosa.

**27. O. NUDICAULE**, caule simplice nudo, foliis ad basin caulis approximatis vix petiolatis ovato-rotundatis pilosiusculis, racemis elongatis, calyce ovato deflexo, dente supremo ultra medium calycis decurrente, inferioribus setaceo-acuminatis, corolla calyce duplo longiore, filamentis edentulis.

**Hab. in Brasilia meridionali Sello ! (Ji. s. sp. comm. a cl. Otto.)**

Caules e basi crassa lignosa plures, adscendentes, simplicissimi, nudi, erecti, acuti, tetragoni, glabri vel superne pubescentes, semipedales pedalesve. Folia omnia subradicalia, obtusa, crenata, basi rotundata v. panimangustata, crassa, subcarnosa, supra sparse subtus ad nervos pilosiuscula, subtus pallida, glandulosa, floralia bractaeiformia, calyce breviora, decidua. Racemus 4-6-pollicaris, verticillastris remotis 6-floris. Calyces pedicello sublongiores; 4fe\*ctiferos non vidi. Corolla campanulata, lobis 4 superioribus lato-ovatis subpatentibus, inferiori ovato oblongo declinato piano crenulato. Stamina exserta, superiora basi subdilatata, at integerrima. Antherae ovato-reniformes. Stylus longe exsertus, apice breviter subulato-bifidus. Achenia non vidi.

**28. O. RIGIDUM**, ramis erectis strictis pubescentibus, foliis sessilibus amplexicaulibus lanceolatis acutis integerrimis basi rotundatis rigidis ciliatis, floralibus bracteseformibus ciliatis, racemis laxis, verticillastris bifloris, calycis fauce intus nuda, dente supremo breviter decurrente, corolla vix calycem excedente, staminibus edentulis.

**Hab. in Africa tropica in Angola! (v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Par.)**

Suffmex videtur humilis, rigidus, strictus. Kami compresso-tetragoni, axillis pilosis, sulcis pubescentibus, angulia glaberrimis. Folia subcoriacea, nervosa, ad nervos plus longis nervis crassa, caeterum glabra, utrinque glandulosa, nervis sessilia, pedunculo quadruplo breviora. Racemi 3-4-pollicares, pauciflori, rachi pedicellis calycibusque glanduloso-pubescentibus. Calyces ovati, deflexi, pedicellum aequantes, purpurascens, nervosi, dens supremus lato-ovatus, acutiusculus, planus, laterales angustiores, ovati, acuti, superiorem aequantes, infimi paullo longiores, lanceolati, subulato-acuminati. Corollae labium superius trilobum, lobo medio lato-ovato emarginato, inferius duplo longius, dilatatum, concavum. Achenia rotundato-compressa, subinflata.

**29. O. TERETICAULE (Poir.! Diet. Suppl. 1. 595)**, caule suffruticoso villosus, foliis breviter petiolatis oblongis irregulariter serratis basi longe angustatis utrinque pubescentibus, floralibus coniformibus flore longioribus, supremis persistentibus, calycibus declinatis tubulosis hispidis, dente supremo breviter decurrente, corollis vix calyce longioribus, staminibus inclusis, filamentis edentulis.

**O. Thonningii, No. 2. Schum. ! PL Guin. in Act. Soc. Hafn. 4. 39.**

**Hab. in Africa tropica: in Guinea Thonning! Senegambia Le Prieur et Perrottet ! (Ji. s. sp.)**

Suffmex diffusus v. divaricatus, ramis teretibus tomento cano villosis. Folia obtusiuscula, irregulariter serrata v. crenata, utrinque pubescentia, floralia coniformia, intermedia decidua, suprema persistentia flores longe superantia. Verticillastris remotis, 6-flori. Pedicelli 2-3 lin. longi. Calyces declinati, demum reflexi, basi hispidi, 10-nervi, dentibus membranaceis, supremo ovato marginibus revolutis, inferioribus inflexis acutissimis, lateralibus lanceolatis, infimis subulatis, fauce intus nuda. Corollae lobi superiores 4 ovati, infimis paullo longior, angustior. Genit alia tubo inclusa. Filamenta superiora basi nuda. Stylus obtusus, breviter bifidus.

**30. O. BRACTEOSUM**, caule herbaceo erecto piloso-hispido, foliis breviter petiolatis oblongo-lanceolatis acutiusculis remote serratis basi

angustatis supra glabriusculis subtus hispidulis, floralibus bracteeformibus calyce duplo triplove longioribus cuneatis coloratis, calycibus fructiferis reflexis ovatis subinflatis, dente supremo ovato breviter decurrente, marginibus revolutis, lateralibus ovatis breviter mucronatis, infimis longe subulatis, staminibus breviter exsertis, filamentis edentulis.

Hab. in Africa occidentali tropic a: in arvis Lambsar Senegambiae *Le Prieur et Perrottet!* (v. s. sp. in herb, *Delessert.*)

Herba 1-1 ½-pedalis, parum ramosa, ramis obtuse tetragonis. Folia 1-2-pollicaria, subtus pallida. Inflorescentia *O. basilici*, at folia floralia multo longiora, petiolata, late ovato-cuneata, integerrima, saepius colorata, glabra vel pubescentia, demum decidua. Calyces fructiferi ut in *O. basilico* ad axin arete adpressi, sed breviter hispidi nee ciliati, dentis superioris forma fere *O. gratissimi*. Corollae labium superius truncatum, breviter quadridentatum, inferius paullo longius, dilatatum, concavum. Achenia orbiculata, subcompressa, levia.

31. *O.?* DIFFUSUM (Benth.! in Wall. Pl. As. Rar. 2. 14), caule suffruticoso diffuso villosa, foliis petiolatis ovatis crenatis basi rotundato-cuneatis tomentoso-villosis, racemis gracilibus paucifloris, corollis calyce vix duplo longioribus, tubo recto, fauce subsequali, staminibus corolla brevioribus, filamentis edentulis.

Hab. in India orientali: in aridissimis rupestribus peninsule circa Tanjore Tondiman et Tenivelly *Wight!* ad Palamcottah *Klein!* (h. s. sp. e *Mus. Angl. Ind.*)

Suffrutex humilis, ramosissimus, omnibus partibus pubescentia subviscosavestitis. Folia vix 8-10 lineas longa, 6-8 lata, forma fere *O. sancti* sed ad basin magis cuneata, floralia minutissima. Racemi 2-3 poll, longi. Verticillastri pauci, saepius 2-4-flori, rarius 6-flori, subsecundi. Calyx pubescens, intus fauce pilis clausa, floriger campanulatus, dente supremo orbiculato, piano, inferioribus minutis; fructifer nutans, oblongus, striatus, dente supremo ascendente marginibus revolutis, inferioribus lanceolato-subulatis porrectis. Corolla 2 vel 2½ lineas longa, glabra, lobo supremo latiore integro, 2 lateralibus infimoque vix concavo ovatis. Stamina brevissima, inclusa, filamentis integris. Stylus inclusus, apice obtusus, demum bifidus. Achenia oblonga, oculo annato minutissime punctata.—An *Orthosiphonis* species?

32. *O.?* MEMBRANACEUM, caule erecto villosa, foliis breviter petiolatis ovatis obtusis crenatis basi rotundatis rugosis villosis, floralibus infimis conformibus superioribus bracteseformibus lanceolatis membranaceis villosis, racemis simplicibus, verticillastris sub-10-floris, calycibus oblongis pubescentibus, dente supremo orbiculato vix decurrente, inferioribus lanceolato-subulatis, staminibus corolla brevioribus, filamentis edentulis.

Hab. in Africa tropica: ad Guipungo Angolae! (v. s. sp. in herb. *Mus. Par.*)

Caulis herbaceus videtur. Folia pallida, minute glandulosa, floralia sessilia. Racemi 4-6-pollicares. Calycis dens supremus membranaceus, flavescens, acutus, rarius truncatus vel brevissime denticulatus, infimi lateralibus paullo longiores. Corolla calycem vix superans, labium superius trifidum, lobo medio lato orbiculato emarginato, inferius breve, orbiculatum, concavum, integerrimum. Stylus breviter bifidus, lobis subcoxnplanatis.

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*Species Sectionis III non satis nota.*

33. *O.* SUFFRUTICOSUM (Schum. Pl. Guin. in Act. Acad. Hafn. 4. Suppl.)

*O.* Thoningii (No. 6). *Schum. l. c.* 4. 43.

**Hab. in Africa occidentali tropica Thonning!** (*v. s. sp. sine fl. in herb. Reg. Hafn.*)

" O. foliis ovatis obtusiusculis grosse serratis, racemis teretibus, bracteis ciliatis minutis, denticulo utrinque fornice corollae.

" Radix perennis. Caulis suffruticosus, ramosus, prismatico-tetragonus, pubescens, linea tomentosa inter petiolos, pedalis. Folia opposita, -oleracea, ovata, obtusiuscula, leviter in petiolum desinentia, grosse et obtuse serrata, venosa, glabra, vasis utrinque pilosiusculis, pollicaria, inodora. Spica terminalis, etiam ante anthesin teres: verticillis sexfloris, pedicellis term's subtomentosis; floribus cernuis parvis albis. Bractee ovatae, acutae, ciliatae, parvae, deflexas.

" Perianthium subtus basi gibbum, supra planum, bilabiatum; labium superius latius, orbiculatum, planum; labium inferius quadridentatum (dentibus intermediis longioribus subulatis). Corollae tubus brevis, ampliatus in faucem. Limbus bilabiatus; labium alterum sursum spectans, latius, trifidum, obtusum: lobo medio parum major!; vix calyce longius. Labium alterum deorsum spectans, angustius, longius, integerrimum, ova turn, fornicatum, basi utrinque denticulo oculo armato conspicuo. Filamenta duo parum longiora, edenticulata, declinata, corolla breviora. Anthers subtundae. Germen minimum. Stylus filiformis, longitudine starainu, declinatus. Stigma bifidum. Calyx adultus deflexus, labio inferiori conniventim clausus. Semina quatuor in fiindo calycis, ovata."

Habitus *Orlhosiphonis*, sed flores non vidi.

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*Species quoad genus vel sectionem dubice.*

**34. O. AFRICANUM (Lour. Fl. Coch. 370),**

**Hab. in Africe orientalis arenariis Loureiro.**

" O. foliis lanceolatis integerrimis pilosis, spicis terminalibus verticillatis interruptis.

" Caulis animus, pedalis, erectus, tetragonus, pilosus, ramis paucis adscendentibus. Folia ovato-lanceolata, integerrima, pilosa, opposita, petiolata. Flos albus, minutus, resupinatus, spicis verticillatis erectis longis terminalibus, verticillis interruptis hirsutis. Tota planta suave olet."—*Lour. I. c.*

**35. O. ZATARHENDI.**

*O. fi zatarhendi. Forth. Fl. Mg. Arab. 110.*

**Hab. in Arabia Felici: in montibus mediis inter Dorebat Tares Forsköl.**

" O. foliis camosis cuneato-oblongis utrinque subquadridentatis villosis sessilibus.

" Caulis fruticosus, diffusus, pedalis, brachiatus. Kami teretes, villosi, conferti, brachiati, articulati, articulis unguem longis. Folia opposita, sessilia, semipollicem remota, subpollicaria, crassa, basi attenuata, integra, superius utrinque 4-dentata, apicis denteobtusos, villosiuscula, supra cana, subtus punctis ferrugineis aspersa, intus pulposa. Pedunculi axillares, terni, uniflori, breves, filiformes. Flores non vidi. Valde fragrans. Dicunt edule esse. Simiis quoque gratum."—*Forsk. I. c.*

**36. O. VAAL<sup>^</sup>; (Forsk. Fl. JEgypt. Arab. 111).**

**Hab. in Arabia Felici: e regionibus montosis orientem versus affertur venale Beit el fakih Forsköl.**

" O. caule tetragono brachiato, radicibus filamentosis, fructu piloso.

" Tants fragrantise sunt radices, ut incolae "Boleant affricando communicare odorem ipsis odoriferis Moscho, Zibeto, &c. et suaveolentia haec gestant secum in capsula, ut semper gratum spireat odorem."<sup>1\*</sup>—*For<sup>^</sup>A.: I. c.*

**37. O. MACROSTACHYUM (Poir. Diet. Suppl. 1. 392).**

**Hab. in India orientali: ad Pondichery Commerson.**

" O. caule suffruticoso, foliis ovato-sublanceolatis obtusis subdentatis subglabris, spica densa terminali.



" Caules duri, glabri, ramosissimi, rami pilosi. Folia vix petiolata, parva, brevia, ovalia vel ovali-oblonga, subcarnosa, viridia, utrinque fere glabra, obtusa, vix dentata. Spicæ terminales, 1 poll. et ultra longæ, cylindricæ, obtusæ, floribus densis, calycibus pilis brevibus hirsutis."—*Poir. I. c.*

38. O. VISCOSUM (Roth. Nov. Sp. Pl. 274).

O. menthoides. *Heyne MSS.*

*Plectranthus viscosus. Spr. Syst. 2. 690.*

Hab. in India orientali *Heyne.*

" O. viscosum, pilosissimum, foliis obovato-subrotundis grosse et obtuse serratis subtus reticulato-rugosis, racemo simplici, bracteis ovatis petiolatis, calycis labio inferiori quadridentato, dentibus intermediis longioribus.

" Tota planta primo intuitu e fusco vel griseo tomentosa videtur, at pilis capitatis densissime obsessa est. Caulis erectus, palmaris et longior, basi sublignosus, crassitie fili emporetici tenuioris. Folia petiolata, obovato-subrotunda, grosse et obtuse serrata, basi in petiolum plerumque paullo breviora attenuata, subtus praesertim pilis densissimis capitatis quasi tomentosa, et reticulo venarum eminentiore rugulosa magnitudine *Origani Majoranw.* Racemus in caule ramisque terminalis, simplex, lusus, elongatus. Verticilli remoti, inferiores plerumque 4- superiores 6-flori. Bracten ad quemvis verticillum duae, oppositae, ovatae, integerrimae, pedunculis triplo brevioribus. Pedunculi setacei, longitudine calycis, simplices, uniflori. Calyx nervosus, venoso-reticulatus, bilabiatus. Labium superius ovatum, apice subangulosum, post florescentiam demum colore sanguineo suffusum, inferius 4-dentatum, dentibus linear!-subulatis, 2 intermediis dimidio longioribus labium superius supereminentibus. Corolla sanguinea, bilabiata. Labium superius rotundatum, integerrimum, inferius trilobum, lobis subaequalibus, intermedio paullo latiore. Stamina didynamia, inclusa. Filamenta purpurea, fauci corollae intixa et in tubum decurrentia, edentula. Anthers reniformes, flavidae."—*Roth. I. c.*

An *Orthosiphonis* species?

39. O. ACUTUM (Thunb. Fl. Japon. 248).

Hab. in Japonia *Thunberg.*

" O. racemis filiformibus, foliis ovatis acuminatis serratis, bracteis hirtis.

" Caulis tetragonus, erectus, glaber, laevis. Folia petiolata, ovata, acuminata, serrata, inferne integra glabra, subtus pallida venosa, 2-poll. lata, tripollicaria. Petiolus folio paullo brevior carina subtus hirtus. Racemi filiformes, digitales et ultra. Bracteae ovatae, acute, hispidae."—*Thunb. I. c.*

40. O. CRISPUM (Thunb. Fl. Jap. 248).

Siso s. e. Purpura, vulgo Murassakki s. e. nobilis. *Kempf. Am. Exot. Fasc. 5. p. 784. ex Thunb.*

Hab. in Japonia: circa Nagasaki culta *Thunberg,*

" O. racemis terminalibus, foliis ovatis serratis crispia, calycibus hispida.

" Caulis tetragonus, erectus, villosus, ramosus. Rami decussati, cauli similes. Folia petiolata, ovata, acuminata, serrata, inferne integra, glabra, purpurae-accidentia, crispata, pollicaria. Petiolus longitudine folii, lusus, villosus. Racemi terminates, laxi, digitales et spithamei. Bracteae oblongae, acuminatae, laeves, glabrae. Calyces hispidi. Decocto hujus tingunt Japonenses radices Raphani, Rapae, et fructus varios colore saturate rubro."—*Thunb. I. c.*

41. O. RUGOSUM (Thunb. Fl. Jap. 249).

Hab. in Japonia *Thunberg.*

" O. racemis terminalibus, foliis ovatis acutis serratis subtus rugosis.

" Caulis tetragonus, sulcatus, tenuissime tomentosus, bipedalis et ultra. Rami oppositi, cauli similes, patuli. Folia ovata, acuminata, serrata, subtus rugosa et pallida, superioribus sensim minoribus. Florum racemi terminates, contracti."—*Thunb. I. c.*

42. O. SCABRUM (Thunb. in Trans. Soc. Linn. Lond. 2. 338).

*Ocymum punctatum. Thunb. Fl. Jap. 249.*

**Hab. in Japonia Thunberg.**

" *O. racemis simplicibus erectis, foliis ovatis subtus punctatis.*

" *Caulis erectus, paniculatus, tetragonus, uti tota planta piloso-scabridus, pedalis et ultra. Folia oblonga, acuta, serrata, subtus minutis poris punctata. Racemi terminales, simplices, floribus oppositis, digitales. Bractese flores distinguentes setaceae.*"—*Thuhb. I. c.*

**43. O. INFLEXUM (Thunb. Fl. Jap. 249).****Hab. in Japonia Thunberg.**

" *O. panicula terminali racemosa, caule ramisque flexuosis.*

" *Caulis herbaceus et rami flexuoso-erecti, apice inflexi, teimissime tomentosi, tetragoni, pedales. Folia ovata, acuta, serrata, tenuissime scabra, unguicularia. Panicula racemosa, coarctata. Usus pulveris hujus pro suffimigiis idolorum.*"—*Thunb. I. c.*

**44. O. VIRGATUM (Thunb. Fl. Jap. 250).****Hab. in Japonia: prope Nagasaki Thunberg.**

" *O. racemis verticillatis virgatis, foliis oblongis serratis.*

" *Caulis tetragonus, profunde sulcatus, tenuissime tomentosus, flexuoso-erectus, ramosus. Rami cauli similes, inferiores remotiores, superiores virgati. Folia obovato-oblonga, serrata, tenuissime tomentosa, pollicariaet ultra. Racemi florura in ramis terminales, ex verticillis sexfloris frequentibus digitales erecti.*"—*Thwib. I. c.*

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*Species non descripta.*

*O. CINEBEUM. Br. in App. to Salt Abyss.*

*O. HOLOSEBICEUM. Breit, ex Steud. Norn. Bot. 559.*

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*Species e genere excludendce.*

*O. ACROCEPHALUM. Blume.—Acrocephalus Blumei.*

*O. ASFERUM. Both. = Coleus barbatus.*

*O. CAPITATUM. Roth.=Acrocephalus capitata.*

*O. CAPITELLATUM. Linn. = Acrocephalus capitatus.*

*O. COETSA. Spr. = Plectranthus Coetsa.*

*O. DENSIFLORUM. Roth. — Plectranthus densiflorus.*

*O. DIMIDIATUBI. Schum.=Moschosma dixnidiatum.*

*O. FASTIGIATUM. Roth. —Sal via plebeia.*

*O. ORANDIFLORUM. Blume. = Orthosiphon stamineus.*

*O. HADIENSE. Forsk. = Coleus hadiensis.*

*O. MADAGASCARIENSE. Pers. = Plectranthus madagascariensis.*

*O. MAYPURENSE. Roth. = Plectranthus cordifolius.*

*O. MENTHOIDES. Linn. — Geniosporum prostratum.*

*O. MOLLE. Ait.=Plectranthus mollis.*

*O. NOVADELPHUM. Roth\*=Coleus Heynei.*

*O. MONOSTACHYUM. ^owu. = Plectranthus Palisoti.*

*O. PANICULATUM. Pers. = Coleus Persoonii.*

*O. POLYCLADON. XfAr. = Moschosma ocymoides.*

*O. POLYSTACHYON. Linn. => Moschosma polystachyum.*

*O. PROSTRATUM. Linn.=Geniosporum prostratum.*

*O. PUNCTATUM. Linn. = Plectranthus punctatus.*

*O. RACEMOSUM. Thunb. = Plectranthus Thunbergii.*

*O. SALVIOIDES. w/?o/i.=Plectranthus salvioides.*

*O. SCUTELLARIOIDES. Linn. = Coleus scutellarioides.*

*O. SYLVATICUM. Schum. = Gento^ov\im. Palisoti.*

*O. TENUIFLORUM. Burm. = Moschosma polystachyum.*

*O. TERNIFOLIUM. Spreng. = Plectranthus ternifolius.*

- O. THYMIFLORUM. Roth.=Orthosiphon glabratus.  
 O. TRISTE. Roth. ⇒ Orthosiphon rubicundus.  
 O. VERTICILLATUM. Linn. = Plectranthus Thunbergii,  
 O. ZATARHENDI («). Forsk.= Coleus zatarhendi.

## II. GENIOSPORUM.

Ocymi sp. Linn\* et Auct.

Geniosporum. Wall. MSS. Benth. in Bot. Reg. ad calc. n, 1300.

Calyx ovato-tubulosus, margine membranaceus, irregulariter sub-5-dentatus, fructifer suberectus vel declinatus, basi scepis transverse rugosus, fauce intus nuda, dente supremo non decurrente, lateralibus cum supremo et infimis invicem ssepe coalitis. Corolla tubo recto calyce subbreviore, fauce campanulata, subbilabiata, labio superiore quadrifido inferiore vix longiore declinato integerrimo subplano. Stamina 4 declinata, didynama, inferioribus longioribus. Filamenta libera, edentula. Antherse ovato-reniforme?, oculis confluentibus. Stylus apice breviter bifidus, lobis ssepius complanato-dilatatis, stigmatibus submarginalibus. Achenia lsevia, vel sub lente rugosula.—Herbae perennes vel annuse, basi ssepius procumbentes. Verticillastri multiflori laxe spicato-racemosi, racemis subsimplicibus. Folia floralia basi see pi us cartilaginea, alba vel flavescentia. Flores parvi.

All the species of the first section are East Indian; the *Platostoma* is from tropical Africa.

The corolla of this genus is that of *Ocimum* and *Jlfoschosma*, but in habit it is very different from either; and with this difference in habit, the form of the calyx and the many-flowered vertici 11 asters appear to me sufficient characters to distinguish it generically from *Ocimum*. The calyx, inflorescence, and style, easily separate it from *Moschosma*. I have some doubt as to the propriety of its junction with *Platostoma*, which, with a similar habit and other characters, has a different calyx; but this character alone can scarcely be considered as constituting more than a sectional distinction.

### CONSPECTUS SPECIERUM.

#### Sect. 1. GENIOSPORUM. *Calycis denies 2 infimi liberi.*

Folia basi rotundata vel cordata.

- Folia petiolata . . . . . 1. G. MADAGASCARIENSE.  
 Folia sessilia .. . . . 7- &• THYMIFOLIUM.

Folia basi angustata.

- Folia superiora ovata vel ovato-oblonga . . . . . 2. G. STROBILIFERUM.

- Folia superiora lanceolato-oblonga vel linearia.  
 Calycis fructiferi labium inferius inflexum 3. G. PARVIFLORUM.

Calycis fructiferi dentes omnes erecto-patentes.

- Kami floriferi erecti strict!. Racemi  
 breves densi . . . . . 4. G. ELONGATUM.

Rami floriferi adscendentes. Racemi  
 elongati laxi.

- Glaberrimum . . . . . 5. G. cuAGILE.  
 Piloso-hispidum . . . . . (i. G. VROSTRATUM.

Sect. 2. PLATOSTOMA. *Dentes calycini in labia 2 subintegra co aliti.*

Species unica . . . . . 8. G. PALISOTI.

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SECT. I. GENIOSPORUM.

*Calycis dentes 2 infimi liberi.*

1. G. MADAGASCARIENSE, caule suffruticoso procumbente ramoso, foliis petiolatis ovatis obtusiusculis crenatis basi rotundatis v. cordatis rugosis utrinque villosulis, floralibus bracteeformibus ovatis acutis basi albidis.

Hab. in Madagascaria: in monte Tanonarivan provincie Emirnensis *Bojer!* (v. s. sp. in herb. Hook, et Mus. Par.)

Caulis fruticosus, procumbens, obtuse tetragonus, glaber, ramis junioribus brevissime rufo-pubescentibus. Folia petiolata, subpollicaria, ovata, obtusiuscula, crenata, basi rotundata, inferiora subcordata, juniora acuneata, utrinque villosula rugosula, suprema ut floralia basi albida; floralia parva, bracteeformia, ovata, acuta, sessilia. Verticillastri distincti, 10-flori, racemosi, racemis 2-4 poll, longis. Calyces subsessiles, floriferi campanulati, corolla dimidio breviores, fructiferi suberecti, tubulosi, glabri, striati, transversim rugosi, dentibus brevibus, superiore lato-ovato patente non decurrente, 4 inferioribus lato-lanceolatis erectis. Corollae tubus basi tenuis, fapce campanulata, lobis patentibus, 4 superioribus ovatis, inferiore declinato linearicuneato, concaviusculo. Genitalia exserta. Achenia lineari-oblonga, sub lente rugosula nigra.

2. G. STROBILIFERUM (Wall.! Pl. As. Rar. 2. 18), caule erecto ramoso, foliis subsessilibus ovato-oblongis utrinque angustatis dentatis asperis supra hispidulis subtus glabriusculis, verticillastris multifloris in apice ramorum spicatis, infimis subremotis, foliis floralibus ovatis acuminatis flores superantibus, calycibus subsessilibus, fructiferis erectis striatis tubulosis basi transverse rugosis, ore membranaceo irregulariter 5-dentato.

*Plectranthes colorata.* Don. Prod. Fl. Nep. 116.

Hab. in India orientali: in montosis Napalise et Silhet *Wallich!* (h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.)

Caulis basi fruticosus, ramis elongatis erectis. Folia caulina 2-3-pollicaria, basi in petiolum brevissimum attenuata, superiora minora et floralia basi saepius alba. Racemi spiciformes, 3-4-pollicares; verticillastri approximati v. infimi parum distantes. Calyx saepius subbilabiatus, fructifer lineas 3 longus, labii superioris dente medio ovata obtusa, lateralibus minutis, labio inferiore brevior bidentato. Corolla vix calyce longior; labium superius late 4-fidum, inferius subbreve anguste lanceolatum. Genitalia corolla subbrevia.

3. G. PAKVIFLORUM (Benth.! in Wall. Pl. As. Rar. 2. 18), caule erecto ramoso, foliis oblongo-lanceolatis acutis utrinque angustatis serratis strigoso-hispidulis, racemo elongato laxo multifloro, calycibus pedicellatis, fructiferis declinatis basi transverse rugosis, ore bilabiato, labio superiore tridentato, dente medio majore ovato, inferiore integerimo inflexo calycem claudente.

Hab. in India orientali: in montibus Silhet *Wallich!* (Ji. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.)

Caulis pedalis sesquipedalisve inferne glaber, superne pilis raris adpressis hispidulus, et ad axillos foliorum caulinarum et floralium fasciculo pilorum minutus. Folia in petiolum brevem attenuata, acuminata, irregulariter et acute dentata,

basi cuneata integerrima, supra et ad nervos strigoso-hispidula, floralia ovata, acuminata, floribus subbreviora, supra glaberrima, subtus hispidula. Racemi 3-6-pollicares, verticillastris laxis subremotis 15-20-floris. Pedicelli calyce longiores, erecti, graciles, glabri. Calyces per anthesin minuti, hiapidi, fructiferi viz lineas 2 longi, basi hispiduli, labiis membranaceis glabris. Corolla parva, staminibus exsertis.

4. *G. ELONGATUM*, caule basi prostrato, ramisque elongatis suberectis pubescentibus, foliis breviter petiolatis oblongo-lanceolatis acutis serratis basi attenuatis hispidulis, verticillastris multifloris approximatis spicatis, calycibus breviter pedicellatis, fructiferis subdeclinatis ovatis basi striatis transverse rugosis, ore contracto, dente superiore ovato membranaceo obtuso, 4 inferioribus minoribus acutis.

*Rhinanthus indica.* *Burm. I Fl. Ind. 131. t. 39. /.* 1.

**Hab. in Ceylonse montibus *Macrae!* (v. s. sp. in *kerb*, *Lindl.*)**

Habitu *G. prostrato* affine, differt caulibus elongatis minus foliosis angulis viz callosis pubescentibus, racemis densioribus. Pedicelli brevissimi. Folia floralia lato-ovata, basi albida, acuta. Calyx magnitudine calycis *G. prostratis* sed ore viz dilatato, dente supremo ovato obtuso, 2 lateralibus distinctis anguste lanceolatis acutis, 2 infimis subconformibus.

5. *G. GRACILE*, glaberrimum, caulibus prostratis ramosissimis, foliis oblongo-linearibus subserratis basi longe angustatis, verticillastris multifloris laxe racemosis inferioribus remotis, pedicellis capillaceis calyce subduplo longioribus, calycibus tubulosis basi striatis transverse subrugosis, ore membranaceo acute quinque-dentato subbilabiato.

**Hab. in India orientali: ad littora maris prope Colombo Ceylonse *Macrae!* et in Coromandelia *Klein!* (A. s. sp. e *Mus. Soc. Hort. Lond.*)**

Affine *G. prostrato*, sed primo intuitu glabri tie et foliis angustioribus distinguendum. Inflorescentia *G. prostrati*, sed laxior. Calyx paullo et pedicelli duplo longiores. Corollas minute, geni tali bus breviter exsertis. A *G. clongato* caulibus prostratis et racemis elongatis differt.

6. *G. PiosTRATUM* (*Benth.!* in *Wall. PL As. Rar. 2. 18*), caule prostrato ramisque hispidis, foliis petiolatis oblongo-lanceolatis inferioribus subovatis supremis lanceolato-linearibus serratis basi angustatis, verticillastris multifloris spicatis inferioribus subremotis, calycibus pedicellatis, fructiferis declinatis basi striatis transverse subrugosis, ore membranaceo irregulariter bilabiato, labio superiore tridentato dente medio majore, inferiori erecto bidentato.

*Katu-tumba.* *Rheede Hort. Mai. 10. 183. t. 92 ?*

*Mentha zeylanica, &c.* *Burm. Thes. Zeyl. 158. t. 70. /.* 2.

*Thymus indicus.* *Burm. ! Fl. Ind. 129.*

*Ocimum menthoides.* *Burm. ! Fl. Ind. 129. Linn. Mant. 84.*

*Ocimum prostratum.* *Linn. ! Mant. 56\*6.*

*Lumnitzera prostrata.* *Spr. Syst. 2. 687\**

**Hab. in India orientali: in maritimis Coromandeliae ! et Ceylonae ! frequens (\*. s. sp. e *Mus. Angl. Ind. Sfc.*)**

Caulis prostratus, ramosissimus, hispidus, angulis subcallosis glaberrimis. Folia parva, eemipollicem ad pollicem longa, lineas 3-4 lata, acute et remote serrata. Racemi 2-4 pollices longi, spiciformes. Verticillastris 10-20-floris, inferiores remotiusculi, supremi approximati. Folia floralia ovata, acuminata, sessilia, basi albida, submembranacea. Pedicelli calyce longiores, graciles, erecti v. subincurvi. Calyces parvi, fructiferi vix 1| lineas longi, basi striati hispiduli, superne contracti, ore dilatato membranaceo. Corolla minuta, calyce vix duplo longior, tubo brevissimo incluso. Stamina breviter exserta.

7. *G. T u Y M i F O L i u M*, caule herbaceo basi procumbente pubescente,

foliis sessilibus ovatis obtusis crenatis, floralibus subconformibus minoribus, supremis bracteisque albido-cartilagineis, verticillastris distantibus, calycibus subsessilibus irregulariter bilabiatis, labio superiore ovato integro vel basi utrinque dentato, inferiore integro vel bidentato.

Hab. in Madagascaria: in provincise Emirnensis montibus *Bojer ! Lyall!* (v. s. *sp. in kerb. Hook.*)

Caulis basi procumbentes, elongati, superne adscendentes, ramosi, tenues. Folia vix ultra semipollicem longa, basi rotundato-cuneata, supra hispidula, subtus ad nervos elevatos villosula, caeterum glabriuscula; floralia suprema bracteaeformia, minuta. Jtacei graciles, interrupti. Verticillastri globosi, remotiores quam in *G. prostrato*, at flores pauciores sessiliores. Calyx magnitudine calycis *G. prostrati*, fructifer magis auctus, dentibus obtusioribus. Corolla calycem breviter excedens. Stamiua breviter exserta.

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## SECTIOII. PLATOSTOMA.

### *Dentes calycini in lubia 2 subintegra coaliti.*

8. *G. PALISOTI*, caule erecto pubescente, foliis petiolatis ovatis basi rotundato-cuneatis, floralibus verticillastro vix longioribus, race mo gracili, calycis labiis membranaceis subintegris.

Platostoma africanum. *Pal. de Beauv. ! Fl. Ow. et Ben. 2. Cl. t. 95. / . 2.*

Ocymuni sylvaticum. *Schum. PL Guin. in Act. Acad. I/afn. 4. 44.*

Hab. in Africa tropica : in regno Benin *Palisot de Beauvois*, ad Sherwood's Creek in Congo *Chr. Smith !* in sylvis ad Aqtiapim frequens *Schumacher*, (v. s. *sp. in herb. Vahl et in herb. Pal. de Beauv. nunc Delessert.*)

Annua. Caulis herbaceus, subsimplex, parce pubescens, ramis junioribus villosis. Folia (*Moschosmatis polystachyi*) obtusa, crenata, glabriuscula, pilis raris hispidula vel pubescentia; floralia bracteaeformia, acuminata. Racemus simplex, 3-4-pollicaris. Verticillastri laxi, sub-10-flori. Pedicelli tenues, 2 lin. longi. Flores parvi. Calyx ovatus, fructifer declinatus, bilabiatus, labiis membranaceis obtusis integris (dente superiore ovato elongato basi non decurrente, lateralibus truncatis, infimis coalitis), superiore patente, inferiore calycem claudente v. demum patente, fauce intus nuda. Corollae tubus calycem vix superans, faux subaequalis, labium superius 4-fidum, inferius declinatum, concavum, basi angustatum, superiori vix longius. Genitalia glabra, corollam sequantia. Filamenta libera, edentula. Stylus breviter bifidus (?).—Specimina Palisotiana villosiora sunt quam Vahlia.

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## III. MESONA.

Mesona. *Blume Bijdr. 838.*

" Calyx bilabiatus, labio superiore diviso inferiore minimo demum inflexo. Corollae labium superius fornicatum, inferius longius indivisum. Stamina didynama declinata, quorum breviora basi appendiculata. Antherae-uniloculares, imberbes.

" Genus medium inter *Ocymum* et *Scutellariam*."—*Blume I. c.*

Generi *Geniosporo* Wallichii valde affine videtur, at staminibus brevioribus basi appendiculatis distinctum. Ab *Ocymo* calycis labio superiore diviso et inflorescentia differt.

1. *M. TALUSTRIS* (*Blume Bijdr. 839*).

Hab. in Javee paludosis: circa Buitenzorg *Blume*.

" Herba inodora, foliis ovato-oblongis dentatis rugosis pilosiusculis, floribus dense verticillato-spicatis, verticillis bracteatis, pedicellis fasciculatis."—*Blume I, c*

#### IV. ACROCEPHALUS .

Ocymi sp. *Linn, et Auct,*

Acrocephalus. *Benth. in Bot. Reg, vol, 15. ad calc. n. 1300.*

Calyx per anthesin ovatus, fructifer elongatus, tubulosus, basi gibbus, bilabiatus, labio superiore integro subplano, inferiore integro vel quadridentato, fauce intus nuda. Corolla calycem subaequans, sabbilabiata, labio superiore quadridentato, inferiore integro, lobis omnibus fere sequalibus. Stamina 4, declinata. Filamenta libera, edentula. Anthers ovato-reniformes, loculis confluentibus. Stylus apice breviter bifidus, lobo inferiore subdilatato complanato, stigmatibus submarginalibus. Achenia glabra, lasevia.—Herbse. Flores parvi, in capitula subglobosa terminalia dense imbricati.

An East Indian genus, differing from *Ocimum*, *Geniosporum*, and *Moschosma*, by the form of the calyx, and more especially in inflorescence. The form of the corolla distinguishes it from all other *Ocymoidese*.

1. A. CAPITATUS (*Benth. in Wall. Pl. As. Rar. 2. 18*), caule procumbente foliisque ovatis subglabris, calycis labio inferiore 4-dentato.

*Prunella indica. Burm, ! Fl, Ind, 130.*

*O. capicellatum. Linn. Mant. 270.*

*O. capitatum. Roth. Nov, Pl, Sp, 276.*

*Lumnitzera capitata. Spr, Syst, 2. 687.*

Hab. in Indiaorientali: in peninsula circa Travancore et Courtallum *Klein ! ad Monghyr et Goalpara Hamilton ! in Napalia Wallich ! in regno Burmanico ad montem Taong Dong Wallich ! in Java Leschenault ! in China Willdenow. (h, s, sp, e Mus. Angl, Ind,)*

Caulis tenuis, basi ramosissimus, ramis ascendens glabris vel utrinque lineis pilosis notatis. Folia petiolata, oblongo-ovata, remote serrata, basi angustata, integerrima, glabra, floralia sub capitulo 2-4 ovata subsessilia capitulo longiora, in capitulo minutissima. Capitula ovata, terminalia v. axillaria, pedunculata vel sessilia, e verticillastris 6-floris densissime imbricatis composita. Calyx per anthesin vix linearis, fructifer tubulosus, fere semipollicaris, scariosus, glaber, labio superiore convexo inferioris dentibus subulatis ciliatis. Corolla calycem sequans. Stamina inclusa.

2. A. BLUMEI.

*Ocimum acrocephalum. Blume Bijdr, 834.*

Hab. in Javee graminosis humidis circa Rompieu *Blume*.

" *O. caule diffuso tetragono, foliis lineari-lanceolatis grosse serratis, floribus dense capitatis terminalibus, bracteis ovatis nervosis cinctis.*"—*Blume l. c.*

An ab *O. capitato* distinctum ?

3. A. VILLOSUS, caule erecto foliisque piloso-hirsutis, calycis labio inferiore integerrimo.

Hab. in Madagascaria *Forbes ! Bojer ! (h, s, sp, e Mus. Soc. Hort, Lond.)*

Caul is erectus, pedalis, ramosus, tetragonus, striatus, pili articulis saepe glandulosis villosus. Folia petiolata, elliptico-oblonga, serrata, basi angustata, pilis caulinis conformibus hirsuta, subtus glandulosa, floralia 2 vel 4 sub capitulo caulinis conforraia involucentia, in capitulo membranacea lato-ovata sinuata floras subaequantia. Bractee minutissimae. Capitula globosa, terminalia vel in dichotomia ramorum superiorum subsessilia, verticillastris 6-floris dense imbricatis. Calyx subscariosus; labium supremum subnervum, integerrimum, convexum, subglabrum; inferius integerrimum, inflexum, 4-nerviis, apice penicillatum. Corolla vix exserta. Stamina labium inferius aequantia. Styli lobus inferior superiorex basi involvens.

## V. MOSCHOSMA.

Ocymi Sp. *Linn, et Auct.*  
 Lumnitzera. *Jacq. Fil. Eel. vol. 2.\* non Willd.*  
 Moschosma. *Reichb. Consp. Reg. Veg. 171\**

Calyx ovatus, quinquedentatus, dente supremo majore marginibus non decurrentibus, inferioribus subsequialibus, post anthesin subdeclinatus, fauce intus nuda. Corolla tubo incluso, limbo subbilabiato, labio superiore breviter quadrifido, inferiore integerrimo subplano, lobis omnibus fere aequalibus. Stamina 4, declinata. Filamenta libera, edentula. Antherse ovato-reniformes, loculis confluentibus. Stylus apice clavato-capitatus, brevissime bifidus. Stigmata minuta.\* Achenia ovato-compressa, lasevia. — Herbse. Verticillastris pauciflori, secundi, laxe racemosi, racemis axillaribus subpaniculatis.

A genus common to the tropical parts of Asia and Africa. The corolla is the same as in the preceding genera, from which it differs in habit, in the calyx, and in the clavate style. The flowers are very minute in the three known species.

1. *M. POLYSTACHYUM* (Benth. in Wall. PI. As. Rar. 2. 13), caule acute tetragono angulis leevibus vel vix asperis, verticillastris 6-10-floris laxis approximatis.

*Ocymum tenuiflorum.* *Burm. ! Fl. Ind. 129. non Linn.*

*Ocymum polystachyon.* *Linn. ! Mant. 567- Murr. Comm. Gott. Nov. 3. 71\**

\* 3.

*Lumnitzera polystachya.* *Jacq. I. c*

Hab. in Indite orientalis humidis : in peninsula! ad Arcot *Klein !* in provincia Circariense *Roxburgh*, in ins. Mauritio *Commerson!* in regno Burmanico ad Rangoon et Prome, et in provincia Tavoy *Wallich!* in Java juxta Bataviam *Blume*, in ins. Timor *Herb. Mus. Par.!* (*h. s. sp. et v. v. c.*)

Herba annua, gracilis, 1-2-pedalis, ramosa, ramis glabris vel pilis brevibus raris hispidula. Folia longe petiolata, ovata, acutiuscula, crenata, basi rotundata vel cuneata, glabra vel supra tenuissime pubescentia, subtus pallidiora. Racemi numerosi, graciles, 2-4-pollicares. Verticillastris saepius sexflori. Calyces hispiduli, vix bilabiati, dente supremo ovato obtusiusculo, lateralibus ovatis acuminatis, infrais setaceis. Corolla minuta, pallide purpurascens.

2. *M. DIMIDIATUM*, caule acute tetragono angulis leevibus, racemis elongatis, verticillastris sub-10-floris glomeratis remotiusculis.

\* Not having succeeded in seeing the second volume of Jacquin's Ecloges, I have been unable myself to verify the exactness of this reference.



Ocymum dimidiatum. Schum. ! PL Guin. in Act. Acad. Hafn. 1829. 4. 41.

Hab. in Africa tropica: in Congo et in Guinea Tkonning ! (y. s. sp. in herb. Vahl et Hornemann.)

M. polyslachyo valde affine, differt foliis majoribus, racemia longioribus 8-10-pollucaribus, floribus minoribus, verticillastris snpius 10-floris distantibus.

3. M. OCYMOIDES (Benth. in Wall. PI. As. Rar. 2.13), caule tetragono angulis asperis, verticillastris 6-floris laxis.

Lumnitzera ocymoides. Jacq. I. c.

Ocymum polycladon. Link Enum. 2. 119.\*

Hab. in India orientali: in provincia Silhet Wallich! (y. s. sp. in Mus. Angl. Ind.)

Habitus M. polystachyi, sed folia acutius reyata supra bispidula, subtus canescentia; calyces paullo majores glabriusculi, aucti patentes distinctius bilabiati, labio superiore tridentato dentibus medio latiore, inferiore bidentato dentibus lanceolatis acutis.

### Species quoad genus dubia.

LUMNITZERA CASSIA (Spr. Syst. Cur. Post. 223).

Hab. v ..

"L. rftmis glabriusculis teretibus, foliis ovatis dentato-crenatis, xedunculis subverticillatis basi bracteatis."— Spreng. I. c.

Species pessime descripta, verosimiliter non nova, et ideo vix retinenda.

### Species e genere excludendae.

IV. CAPITATA. Spr. = Acrocephalus capitatus.

L. CARNOSA. Spr. = Ocymum carnosum?

L. DENSIFLORA. Spr. = Plectranthus rugosus?

L. FASTIOIATA. Spr. = Salvia plebeia.

L. MOSCHATA. Spr. = Plectranthus moschatus.

L. PROSTRATA. Spr. = Geniosporum prostratum.

L. RUBICUNDA. Spr. = Orthosiphon rubicundus.

L. SALVIOIDES. Spr. = Plectranthus Heynei.

L. TENUIFLORA. Spr. = Ocymum sanctum.

L. VIRGATA. Spr. = Orthosiphon virgatus.

## VI. ORTHOSIPHON.

Orthosiphon. Benth. in Bot. Reg. vol. 15. ad cole. no. 1300.

Calyx ovato-tubulosus, 5-dentatus, dentis superioris ovato-membranacei marginibus decurrentibus alatus, post anthesin deflexus. Corolla tubo exserto recto vel incurvo nee gibboso nee defracto, fauce aequali vel rarius inflata, bilabiata, labio superiore 3-4-fido, inferiore integerrimo concavo. Stamina 4, declinata. Filamenta libera, edentula. Anthere ovato-reniformes, loculis confluentibus. Stylus apice clavato-capitatus, subinteger vel breviter emarginatus, stigmatibus in emarginatura subconfluentibus, nunc minutis nunc incrassato-capitatis. Achenia nfinutissime punctulato-rugosa.—Herbce perennes, suffruti-

cesve. Racemi simplices, ssepius elongati, rarissime ovato-spiciformes. Verticillastris sexflori, distantes, laxi. Folia floralia bracteaeformia, ovata, acuminata, reflexa, pedicellis saepius breviora. Pedicelli fructiferi recurvi.

With the exception of one from South America, the species are aH East Indian. The chief character of the genus consists in the lengthened tube of the corolla and the capitate apex of the style.

### CONSPECTUS SPECIERUM,

#### Genitalia corolla breviora.

Corolla glabra, tubo su<sup>^</sup>gecto.

Folia basi angustata.

Folia oblongo-ovata . . . 1. O. HUBJCUNDUS.

Folia oblongo-lanceolata . . . 2. O. VIRGATUS.

Folia basi rotundata vel cordata.

Petioli pilosissimi . . . 3. O. vis cos us.

Petioli glabriusculi.

Glaber: corolla calyce duplo loDgior . 5. O. GLABEATUS.

Tomentosus: corolla calyce subtriplo longior . . . 4. O. TOMENTOSUS.

Corolla pubescens, tubo incurvo . . . C O . INCURVUS.

#### Genitalia exserta.

Corollae faux inflata. Genitalia breviter exserta . 7. O. SCAPIGER.

Corollae faux aequalis. Genitalia longissime exserta.

Flores laxae racemosi . . . 8. O. STAMINEUS.

Flores dense spicati . . . 9. O. CAPITATUS.

1. O. RUBICUNDUS (Benth. in Wall. PL As. Rar. 2. 14), caulibus caespitosis basi foliosis ramosis, foliis oblongo-ovatis grosse dentatis basi angustatis, infimis petiolatis, superioribus sessilibus, corollae tubo recto, fauce subsequali calyce duplo longiore. staminibus corollam osquantibus.

*Plectranthes rubicunda.* Don! *Prod. Fl. Nep.* 116.

*Lumnitzera rubicunda.* Spr. *Syst. Cur. Post.* 223.

*cc mollissimus*, foliis utrinque mollissime villosis.

*Plectranthus mollissimus.* Wall. MSS.

*fi canescens*, foliis breviter tomentoso-pubescentibus.

*Plectranthus tuberosus.* Roxb. MSS.

*Ocymum tuberosum.* Id. in *Herb. Banks.*

*y rigidus*, foliis glabriusculis vel brevissime tomentosis.

*Ocymum rigidum.* Hamilt. MSS.

Hab. in India orientali: \*, in Napalia et Kamoun Wallich! *fl*, in montibus Orixse Roxburgh, ad Segain regno Burmanico Wallich ! *y*, ad Nathpur et Monghyr Hamilton ! {*h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.*}

.Radix crassa, perennis, fibris lateralibus saepe tuberosis. Caules cum racemo pedales vel ultra, adscendentes, tetragoni, pilis articulatis viscosis plus minusve villosi, vel in var. 7 fere glabri, basi foliosi raraosi, apice subnudi. Folia 2-3>pollicaria, crassiuscula, subtus pallida venosa minutissime glanduloso-punctata, floralia bracteaeformia, minuta, ovata, acuminata. Racemus 6-0-pollicaris, verticillastris demum fere pollicem distantibus sexfloris. Calyces fructiferi pedicello longiores, oblongi, nutantes, parum incurvi, 3 lin. longi, dente supremo ovato supra concavo colorato. Corolla alba vel dilute purpurascens, lineas 6 vel in speciminibus Nepalensibus fere 8 longa.

2. O. VIRGATUS (Benth. in Wall. PI. As. Rar. 2. 14), caulibus basi caespitosis, ramis erectis strictis, foliis oblongo-lanceolatis subdentatis

basi angustatis sessilibus vel infimis breviter petiolatis, corollis calyce duplo longioribus, tubo rectiusculo, fauce subcequali, staminibus corollam subsequantibus.

*Plectranthes virgata.* Don ! *Prod. Fl. Nep.* 110.

*Lumnitzera virgata.* Spr. *Syst. Cur. Post\** 223.

Hab. in India orientali: ad Gorakpur et in montibus Morang Hamilton ! (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.*)

Ab *O. rubicundo* differt caulibus elatioribus, foliis angustioribus, racemo breviori paucifloro, verticillastris remotioribus, corollis minoribus tubo vix recto. Caules stricti, parum foliosi, uti tota planta glabrusculi. Calyces colorati.

3. *O. viscosus* (Benth. in Wall. *PL As. Rar.* 2. 14), caule basi fruticoso erecto ramoso, foliis petiolatis ovatis crenatis basi rotundatis vel cordatis viscoso-pubescentibus glanduloso-punctatis, petiolis axillisque pilosis, corollae tubo recto calyce duplo longiore, fauce subsequali, staminibus corollam subsequantibus.

Hab. in India orientali: in montibus Dindygul Wight! (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.*)

Inflorescentia *O. amceni*, sed habitu et foliorum forma diversa. Rami, petioli, et nervi foliorum pilis longis albidis viscosis saepius hispidi.

4. *O. TOMENTOSUS* (Benth. in Wall. *PL As. Rar.* 2. 14), caule suffruticoso, ramis adscendentibus tomentoso-pubescentibus, foliis petiolatis ovatis basi cuneatis rotundatis vel subcordatis crassiusculis utrinque brevissime tomentoso-pubescentibus, petiolis axillisque nudis, racemis elongatis, corollis calyce triplo longioribus, tubo subincurvo, fauce subampliata, staminibus corolla brevioribus.

*Ocymum triste.* Roth. *Kov. Pl. Sp.* 270 ?\*

*Plectranthus tristis.* Spr. *Syst.* 2. 690.

Hab. in India orientali: ad Palaveram prope Maderaspattam Wight! (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.*)

Medius inter *O. viscosum* et *glabratum*, affinis etiam nonnunquam *Ocymo diffuso*, a quo corolla triplo quadriplo majore et stylo distinctissimus. Folia fere *O. glabrati*, sed majora, crassiora, et saepius tomentosa, quamvis etiam in speciminibus nonnullis fere glabra, at semper densissime utrinque glanduloso-punctata. Racemi G poll, et ultra, laxiusculi. Verticillastris secundi, subsexflori. Calyces oblongi, fructiferi 2J lin. longi. Corolla 9 lin. longa, fere *O. rubicundi*.f.

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\* " Caulis erectus, quadrangulus, sulcatus, lineatus, pilis brevissimis scabriusculus, pallide ferrugineus. Folia ovata, obtusa, serrata, basi in petiolum attenuata et integerrima, supra strigis brevissimis scabra, subtus pallidiora tenui s<sup>^</sup>ferrugineo tomento vestita. Petioli subtomentosi, folio quintuplo saltern breviores\* Racemus in caule ramisque terminalis, simplex, elongatus, palmaris et semipedalis, nudus. Verticilli 6-flori, floriferi approximati tamen distincti, fructiferi ad unciam fere a se invicem remoti. Pedunculi simplices uniflori, calyce duplo breviores, decurvi, ferruginei, scabri. Bractee sub quovis verticillo 2 opposite, deflexae, parvae, ovatae, acuminatae, ciliatae, subpetiolatae. Flores nutantes, majusculi. Calyx nervosus, venoso-reticulatus, floriger praesertim ferrugineo-subtomentosus, ad nervos elevatos pilis brevissimis erectis scaber. Labium superius ovatum, acutum, integerrimum, ciliatum, inferius quadriaristatum, aristis ciliatis, 2 intermediis dimidio longioribus. Corolla sordide purpurea, extus subtomentosa, calyce duplo longior; labium superius subrotundum, trifidum, crenulatum, inferius ovatum, concavum, integrum; faux parum dilatata longitudine tubi; tubus cylindraceus, calyce dimidio brevior. Stamina vix exserta. Filamenta compressa, edentula, fauci corollas inserta. Stylus filiformis. Stigma ovato-capitatum."— Roth. *I. c.*

‡ The description of the *O. tomentosus* which I gave in Dr. Wallich's *PL As.*

5. *O. GLABRATUS* (Benth. in Wall. *Pl. As. Rar.* 2.14), caulibus adscendentibus ramosis glabris, foliis longe petiolatis ovatis acutis dentatis basi rotundatis vel subcordatis glabriusculis, corollis subincurvis, tubo calyce duplo longiore, fauce subaequali, staminibus corolla brevioribus.

*Ocymuzn thymiflorum.* *Roth. Nov. Pl. Sp.* 269 ?\*

*Plectranthus thymiflorus.* *Spr. Syst.* 2. 690.

Hab. in India orientali: in peninsula! in ins. Ceylon *König!* in Arabia? *Forskbl!* Madagascaria *Forbes!* (\*. s. sp. e *Mus. Angl. Ind. et Soc. Hort. Lond.*)

Herba perennis (?) basi ramosa, ramis adscendentibus vel erectis, glabris vel pilis minutissimis scabriusculis, saepius purpurascens. Folia in speciminibus subpollicaria, vel interdum 14-2-pollicaria, grosse et acute serrata, basi in petiolum parum decurrentia, supra saepe purpurascens, subtus pallida, juniora albida. Petioli inferiores folio longiores. Racemus 2-5-pollicaris, gracilis. Verticillastri semipollicem distantes. Flores duplo minores quam in *O. rubicundo*. Calyces atropurpurei, glabri, dente supremo ovato rotundato marginibus subrevolutis. Corolla parva, gracilis, glabra, atropurpurea.

6. *O. INCURVUS* (Benth. in Wall. *Pl. As. Rar.* 2. 15), caule basi procumbente adscendente, foliis petiolatis oblongis crenatis utrinque angustatis tenuissime pubescentibus, verticillastri subsecundis, corollis villosis incurvis calyce triplo longioribus, fauce subaequali, staminibus corollam subsequantibus.

Hab. in India orientali: in montibus provinciali Silhet contiguis *Wallich!* (h. s. sp. e *Mus. Angl. Ind.*)

Folia 2-3-pollicaria, inferiora longe petiolata, utrinque ad nervos petioli caulesque pubescentia. Racemi elongati, laxi. Calyces *O. rubicundi* vel *O. virgati*. Corolla 9 lin. longae tubo longe exserto saepius valde incurva, labiis patentibus ut in *Stachyde* vel *Betonica*.

7. *O. SCAPIGER* (Benth. in Wall. *Pl. As. Rar.* 2. 15), caulibus e basi crasso repente radicante erectis simplicibus scapiformibus, foliis ad basin caulis approximatis petiolatis ovato-oblongis grosse dentatis basi angustatis glabriusculis, racemis elongatis, corollis calyce subtriplo

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Rar. was taken from stunted specimens, apparently gathered in a very dry soil, which were the only ones I had then seen. I am now enabled to ascertain its affinities more accurately, owing to the fine specimens communicated to me by Dr. Wight.

\* " Caulis erectus, ultra pedalis, crassitie pennae columbinae, quadrangulus, sulcatus, lineatus, atropurpureus, laxè ramosus, inferne glaber, ad angulos vix scabriusculus, superne praesertim in racemo evidentius scaber. Kami erecti. Folia petiolata, ovata, grosse serrata, apice acuta, dente triangulari terminali, basi in petiolum parum attenuata et integerrima, glabra, ad costam venasque utrinque fusca pube praedita, 2 fere uncias longa, 1<sup>^</sup> lata, supra saturate viridia, subtus pallida fere albida. Petioli setis porcine crassitie, longitudine fere folii, angulosi, pubescentes, atropurpurei. Racemus terminalis, in caule Tamisique erectus, simplex, laxis, digitatis et demum palmaris. Verticilli 4-5 lin. a se invicem distantes, inferiores 4-, superiores 6-flori. Pedunculi capillares, longitudine calycis, recurvi, uniflori. Bractesae sub quovis verticillo 2 minutae, subrotundo-ovatae, minutae, deflexae, subpetiolatae, ciliatae. Flores atropurpurei, magnitudine fere *Thymi acinos*. Calyx nutans, scabriusculus, venoso-reticulatus, dorso praesertim purpureo-violaceus, bilabiatus. Labium superius subrotundum, brevi mucrone terminatum, caeterum integerrimum, inferius 4-aristatum, aristis 2 intermediis dimidio longioribus. Corolla calyce duplo longior, resupinata, bilabiata; tubus cylindraceus, tenuis, longitudine calycis; faux oblonga, parum dilatata; labium superius subrotundo-ovatum, crenatum, adscendens, lateribus replicatis; inferius ovatum crenulatum. Stamina didynama, subexserta. Filamenta faucibus corollae inserta, edentula.\*\* *Roth. L. c.*

longioribus, tubo recto, fauce amplissima, staminibus vix corolla longioribus.

Hab. in India orientali: in *Napalia Wallich!* (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Itid.*)

*Radix* crassus, perennis, sublignosus. Caules cum racemo ]-2-pedales, glabriusculi. Folia fere omnia radicalia, limbo 3-5 pollices longo, 1½-2 poll. lato. Corolla caerulea, 7-8 lineas longa, fauce valde inflata campanulata; labium superius brevissimum, 4-dentatum, inferius elongatum, concavum. Genitalia breviter exserta\*

8. O. STAMINEUS (Benth. in Wall. Pl. As. Rar. 2. 15), caule herbaceo erecto subramoso, foliis petiolatis ovatis acuminatis grosse dentatis basi cuneatis rotund at is vel supremis subcordatis, racemis lax is, corollis calyce triplo longioribus, tubo subrecto, labio superiore dilatato, genitalibus longissime exsertis.

*Ocymum grandiflorum.* *Blume Bijdr.* 835. non *VH&r.*

Hab. in India orientali: in monte Taong Dong dicto Avse et in Martabania *Wallich!* in montibus Korojivari *Hamilton!* in Java ad rivulos locis umbrosis *Blume!* in ins. Nicobar *Soc. Un. Fratr. in herb. Banks!* ad Offak in ins. Waigiou Moluccarum *Durville!* (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.*)

Herba 2-3-pedalis, glabriuscula vel tenuissime tomentoso-pubescentis. Inflorescentia et calyx omnino generis. Flores candidi, pulcherrimi, fere *Clerodendri*. Corolla 8-9-linearis, tubo gracili; labium superius dilatatum quadridentatum, inferius lineare canaliculatum. Genitalia capillacea, corolla fere triplo longiora. Habitu planta florifera *Clerodendrum*, fructifera *Ocymum* refert.—" Variat floribus albidis et lilacinis."—*Blume.*

9. O. CAPITATUS, caule herbaceo erecto subramoso, foliis petiolatis ovatis acuminatis grosse dentatis basi angustatis, racemis spiciformibus abbreviatis densis paucifloris, corollis calyce plus duplo longioribus, genitalibus longissime exsertis.

Hab. in America tropica! (*v. s. sp. in herb. Lambertiano a Pavonio missum et vel in Nova Hispania a Mogino et Sessé vel in regno Quitensi a Tafalla lectum.*)

Caules adscendentes, pedales et ultra, pilis brevibus rufis bifariam pubescentes. Folia 2-4-pollicaria, acuta, irregulariter crenata, crenulis mucronatis, basi longe angustata, supra pilis raris brevibus hispidula, caeterum glabra. Verticillastri sexflori, pauci, in spicam oblongam sesquipollicarem longissime pedunculatam approximati. Folia floralia inferiora, basi dilatata, subamplexicaulia, longissime acuminata, calyces aequantia, suprema comosa, dilatata, colorata, glabra, subciliata. Calyces subsessiles, semipollicares, glabri, tubulosi, dente supremo maximo dilatato venoso marginibus reflexis vix decurrentibus, 4 inferioribus basi connatis apice setaceis. Corolla fere *O. staminei*, sed labii superioris laciniis angustiores, labium inferius lineari-cuneatum, canaliculatum. Genitalia corolla plus duplo longiora. -

## VII. PLECTRANTHUS.

*Ocymi sp.* *Linn, et Auct.* •  
*Plectranthus.* *L\*H6r. Stirp.* 1. 85.  
*Gennanea.* *Lam. Diet.* 2. (i82).  
*Dentidia.* *Lour. Fl. Cochinch.* 3G9.  
*Isodon.* *Schrad.*

Calyx per anthesin campanulatus, 5-dentatus, dentibus aequalibus vel supremo majore, fructifer auctus, nunc declinatus, rectus, incurvus vel inflatus, dentibus sequalibus vel varie bilabiatis, nunc erectus,

tubulosus vel campanulatus, aequaliter 5-dentatus. Corolla tubo exserto basi supra gibbo vel calcarato dein declinato defracto vel subrecto, fauce eequali vel rarius inflata, bilabiata, labio superiore 3-4-fido, inferiore integro seepius longiore concavo. Stamina 4, declinata, didynamia, inferiora longiora. Filamenta libera, edentula. Anther® ovato-reniformes, loculis confluentibus vel rarius subdistinctis divaricatis. Stylus apice breviter bifidus, lobis subeequalibus subulatis, stigmatibus minutis terminalibus. — Herbcce, suffrutices fruticesve. Verticillastri laxi, seepius cymosi, multiflori, laxe racemosi vel paniculati.

This genus is almost entirely confined to the tropical or hotter parts of Asia, Africa, and Australia. A single species has been found in the Sandwich and South Sea Islands, and none in America.

### CONSPECTUS SPECIERUM.

SECT. 1. GERMANEA. *Calyx fructifer declinatus, dente supremo ovato, 4 inferioribus angustioribus. Corolla calcarata.*

Species unica . . . . . 1 . P. FHUTICOSUS.

SECT 2. COLEOIDES. *Calyx fructifer declinatus, dente supremo ovato, 4 inferioribus angustioribus. Corolla ecalcarata.*

Corolla labiura inferius ovatum, superiori subaequale. (Specie\* Madagascarienses.)

Folia dense tomentosa vel villosa.

Folia oblongo-elliptica basi cuneata . . . . . 2. P. VESTITUS.

Folia ample cordato-ovata . . . . . 4. P. LONGIFLORUS.

Folia breviter cano-pubescentia . . . . . 3. P. CANESCENS.

Corollae labium inferius elongatum porrectum, superius breviter tri-quadrifidum.

Calyx fructifer subinflatus membranaceus, dentibus inferioribus superiori longioribus vel infimis inter se connatis.

Folia floralia membranacea floribus longiora 5. P. PUKCTATUS.

Folia floralia herbacea vel decidua calyce fructifero breviora.

Folia basi rotundato-cuneata vel angustata. Flo<sup>3</sup> mosi.

Calycis d<sup>10</sup>s supremum aequante . . . . . C. P. LESCHENAULTII.

Calycis dentes laterales brevissimi truncati.

Folia opposita . . . . . 7. P. HOTUNDIFOLIUS.

Folia ternatim verticillata . . . . . 8. P. TEHNATUS.

Folia basi truncata vel cordata. Flores paniculati.

Folia crassa villosissima . . . . . 9. P. FCETIDUS.

Folia glabriuscula vel cano-tomentosa.

Folia inciso-crenata. Dentes calycini inferiores ovati . . . . . 12. P. SUBINCISUS.

Folia crenata. Dentes calycini inferiores lanceolati.

Molliter cano-tomentosus, foliorum sinus clausis . . . . . 10. P. MOLLIS.

Tenuiter cano-pubescent, folia basi cordata . . . . . 11. P. CORDTFOLIUS.

Calyx fructifer incurvus striatus, dentibus inferioribus superiorem cequantibus liberis.

Verticillastri squales.

A-15

- Caulis erectus.  
Folia rugosa, pubescentia vel villosa.  
Racemi densi, numerosi, paniculati . . . . . 13. P. CONGESTUS.  
Racemi laxi, simplices vel subramosi.  
Herbs foliis pubescentibus.  
Folia floralia ante antbesin imbricata. Corolla calyce 4-plo longior . . . . . 14. P. ZEYLANICUS.  
Folia floralia calyce breviora. Corolla calyce sub-3-plo longior . . . . . 15. P. AUSTRALIS.  
Suffrutes foliis villosis . . . . . 16. P. PABVIFLORUS.  
Folia glabra tenera . . . . .  
Caulis procumbens. . . . . 20. P. FOUSTEEI.  
Glaber . . . . .  
Villosus. . . . . 17\* P. THUNBERGII.  
Folia subrotunda . . . . . 18. P. MADAGASCARIENSIS.  
Folia ovata . . . . . 19. P. HIRTUS.  
Verticillastri secundi.  
Glaber . . . . . 21. P. IIIICRANTHU6.  
Pubescens . . . . . 22. P. MOSCHATUS.

SECT. 3. HETEROCYLIX. *Calyx fructifer declinatus bilabiatus, labiis subintegerrimis eequalibus. Corolla ecalcarata.*

Species unica . . . . . 23. P. PALISOTZ.

SECT. 4. MELISSOIDES. *Calyx fructifer declinatus bilabiatus, labio superiore tridentato, inferiore bidentato. Corolla calcarata.*

Species unica . . . . . 24. P. MELISSOIDES.

SECT. 5. ISODON. *Calyx fructifer declinatus, dentibus omnibus eequalibus vel in labia 2, superius 3-dentatum, inferius 2-dentatum dejectis. Corolla ecalcarata.*

Flores racemosi . . . . . 25. P. LANCEOLATUS,

Flores paniculati.

Calyces fructiferi inflati, membranacei.

Corollas viz inflates. Stamina corolla

breviora . . . . . 26. P. OBLONGIFOLIUS.

Corolla inflata. Stamina ezserta . . . . . 27. P. SCROPHULARIOIDES.

Calyces fructiferi incurvi, striati.

Caules repentes, radicanes. . . . . 36. P. REFEVS.

Caules erecti.

Corolla tubus basi declinatus, ad medium rectus.

Corollas inflatae. Stamina ezserta . . . . . 28. P. WIGHTII.

Corolla vix inflatae. Stamina corollam aequantia v. vixlongiora.

Calyces fructiferi glabriusculi.

Panicularamosissima. Folia rigida. . . . . 29. P. STHIATUS.

Paniculasubsimplez. Folia herbacea . . . . . 31. P. GERARDIANUS.

Calyces fructiferi dense hispidi . . . . . 30. P. HISPIDUS.

Corolla tubus ad medium defractus.

Folia crassa rugosa villosissima . . . . . 37. P. MONTANUS.

Foliabullato-rugosa subtus Candida . . . . . 35. P. RUGOSUS. "

Folia viz rugosa, pubescentia.

Folia supra hispidula, subtus pubescentia. Ramis cano-pubescentes.

Pauiculalaxapauciflora. Anthera subbiloculares . 33. P. MENTHOIDES.

Panicula ramosissima multiflora . 32. P. GOETSA.

Folia utrinque uti caules molliter villosa . . . 34 . P. MACILSI.

SECT. 6. PYRAMIDIUM. *Calyx fructifer erectus tubulosus cequaliter 5-dentatus. Corolla ecalcarata.*

Species unica . . . . . 38. P. TERNIFOLIUS.

SECT. 7. AMETHYSTOIDES. *Calyx fructifer campanulatus erectus late 5-dentatus. Corolla ecalcarata.*

Species unica . . . . . 39. P. AMETHYSTOIDES.

40-44 Species quoad genus vel sectionem dubitæ, quarum 2 Indies, 1 Javanensis, 2 Sinenses.

#### SECTIO I. GERMANEA.

*Calyx fructifer declinatus, dente supremo ovato, 4 inferioribus lanceolatis. Corolla basi supra calcarata. Frutex. Flores paniculati.*

1. P. FRUTICOSUS (L'Hér. Stirp. 1. 85. t. 41), caule fruticoso, ramis pubescentibus, foliis petiolatis lato-ovatis subcordatis duplicato-dentatis glabriusculis, floralibus bractesiformibus, racemis laxis paniculatis, verticillastris laxe sexfloris, calycibus campanulatis, dente supremo ovato acuto non decurrente, inferioribus lanceolato-subulatis, infimis longioribus basi connatis, corollae tubo basi supra calcarato.

Germanea urticifolia. Lam. Diet. 2. 682.

Hab. in Africa australi: ad Caput Bonse Spei! in sylvis Hautniquas copiose prope Kabeljaus rivier et alibi Thunberg. (y. s. sp.)

Frutex elegans, 3-4-pedalis, caule petiolis nervisque foliorum pilis adpressis rufis pubescentibus vel villosis. Folia juniora supra pilis sparsis hispidula, demum glabrata, 4-pollicaria et ultra, latitudine longitudinem aequantia, grosse et obtuse duplicato-serrata, basi late cordata truncata vel ad petiolum breviter cuneata, floralia subintegerrima, pedicellis inulto breviora. Panicula parce ramosa. Pedicelli semipollicem longi. Corolla caerulea, elegans, calcare ad basin tubi extra calycem exserto, tubo defracto calyce duplo longiore, labio superiore reflexo patente maximo lato-rotundato breviter quadrifido, inferiore breviora concavo deflexo.

#### SECTIO II. COLEOIDES.

*Calyx fructifer declinatus, dente supremo ovato, inferioribus an-yustioribus subcequalibus vel infimis longioribus basi subconnatis. Corolla basi supra gibba nee calcarata, declinata vel defracta. Herbe fruticesve. Flores racemosi vel subpaniculati.*

2. P. VESTITUS, caule fruticoso, ramis dense rufo-villosis, foliis petiolatis oblongo-ellipticis obtusiusculis crenulatis, basi cuneatis inte-



gerrimis rugosis supra fusco-pubescentibus subtus rufo-villosis, race mis simplicibus, verticillastris laxis sexfloris, calycis dente supremo ovato acuto non decurrente inferioribus subulatis, corollas tubo acquali recto supra subgibbo.

Hab. in Madagascaria *Bojer!* (i>. s. sp. in herb. *Hooker.*)

Rarai vix tetragon!. Folia floralia parva, decidua. Verticillastri pauci laxi cy mi formes, pedunculo communi utrinque 3 lin. longo, ramis brevissimis, pedicellis 3 lin. longis declinatis. Calyx  $\frac{1}{2}$  fruticosi, pubescens. Corolla 5 lin. longa, labiis patentibus, superiore 4-fido, inferiore integro, lobis omnibus subaequalibus.

3. **P. CANESCENS**, ramis breviter cano-tomentosis, foliis petiolatis cordato-ovatis acutis crenatis supra rufo-tomentosis rugosulis subtus canescentibus tenuissime pubescentibus, supremis lanceolatis, floralibus bracteeformibus, racemis simplicibus terminalibus folia superantibus, verticillastris laxis sexfloris, calycibus campanulatis, dente supremo ovato acuto non decurrente, inferioribus subulatis, infimis longioribus basi connatis, corollae tubo inflato supra vix gibbo.

Hab. in Madagascaria *Bojer!* *Lyall* (?; s. c. in herb. *Hook, et Mus. Par.*)

Caulis videtur herbaceus, saepe inflato-nodosus. Folia subcoriacea, 2-3-pollicaria, basi saepius cordata vel superiora rotundata, supra rugoso-aspera, subtus valde nervosa; floralia pedicellis vix breviora, reflexa, sessilia, spathulata, acuminata, subdentata, nee ciliata. Racemus 2-4-pollicaris, laxis. Pedicelli quatuor fere lineas longi. Corolla paullo brevior quam in *P. longifloro*^ tubo inflato longe exserto extra calycem supra subgibbo et decurvo; labium superius reflexo-patens, lato-rotundatum, breviter quadritidum; inferius paullo longius, concavum, cymbiforme. Stamina libera. Stylus apice subulato-bifidus.

4. **P. LONGIFLORUS**, caule subsimplici dense tomentoso, foliis longe petiolatis ample cordato-ovatis acutis grosse crenatis rugosiusculis utrinque pubescentibus, floralibus bracteeformibus, racemo simplici foliis breviora, verticillastris laxis sexfloris approximatis, calycibus campanulatis, dente supremo lato-rotundato non decurrente, inferioribus subulatis, infimis longioribus, corollae tubo recto supra gibbo.

Hab. in Madagascaria *Bojer!* (y. s. sp. in herb. *Hook, et Mus. Par.*)

Caulis herbaceus, ascendens. Folia basi late et profunde cordata, crenaturis saepius serratis, superiora multo minora, floralia subsessilia, lato-ovata, integerrima, acuta, ciliata. Racemus 2-4-pollicaris. Verticillastri laxi, pedunculo communi subnullo, pedicellis folia floralia superantibus, 4 lin. longis, deflexis, glanduloso-pubescentibus. Calyx declinatus, pubescens. Corolla fere pollicaris, labiis patentibus, superiore lobis quatuor rotundatis, inferiore porrecto integro ovato. Stamina labio inferiore breviora. Styli lobi subulati.

5. **P. PUNCTATUS** (*L'Hér.!* *Stirp.* 87. t. 42), caule herbaceo erecto crasso piloso-hispido, foliis breviter petiolatis ovatis obtusis crenatis basi rotundatis supra et subtus ad nervos hispidis, racemis simplicibus vel basi ramosis, verticillastris 6-10-floris supremis approximatis, calycibus hispidis declinatis, fructiferis membranaceo-inflatis, dente supremo ovato acuto non decurrente, inferioribus ei subaequalibus lanceolatis, corolla calyce duplo longiore, tubo basi infra gibbo ad medium defracto fauce e&quali, labio superiore brevissimo, inferiore incurvo porrecto concavo.

*Ocymum punctatum.* *Linn. Mant.* 275.

*Galeopsis maculosa.* *Lam. Diet.* 2. 601.

*Germanea maculosa.* *Lam. Diet\** 2. 691.

*Germanea punctata.* *Poir. Did.* 2. 763.

Hab. in Abyssinia *Bruce,* (h. s. c.)

Caulis crassus, 2«pedalis, saepe punctatus. Pili caulis et foliorum articulati, saepe glanduliferi. Folia sub-2-pollicaria, basi lato-rotundata vel subcordata, crassiuscula, rugosula, subtus glandulosa, superiora sessilia, floralia infima, caulinis subconformia at multo minora, verticillastos vix excedentia, superiora bracteaeformia membranacea lato-ovata acuminata ciliata, suprema subcomosa. Racemi densi, hispidi, basi interrupti!. Pedicelli calyce breviores. Corolla magnitudine *P. parviflorii* "dilatissime caerulea, disco labii superioris lineis purpureis notato, labio inferiore apicem versus intensius punctate"—(*L'H6r.*) Stamina labium inferius subaequantia ad faucem corolla inserta. Achenia inflato-rotundata, subcompressa, pallida, lreviouscula.

6. *P. LESCHENAULTII*, caule erecto subcarnoso glabriusculo, foliis longe petiolatis oblongis acuminatis obtuse serratis basi rotundato-cuneatis integerrimis glabris, floralibus deciduis, racemo simplici, verticillastris laxis multifloris, pedunculis utrinque subcarnosis irregulariter ramosis, calycis fructiferi dente supremo ovato breviter decurrente, inferioribus declinatis ovato-acuminatis, lateralibus supremum sequantibus, infimis longioribus basi cum lateralibus ultra medium invicem connatis, corollis calyce quadruplo longioribus, tubo elongato basi infra subgibbo ad medium defracto, fauce dilatata.

Hab. in Java *Leschenault!* (y. s. sp. in *kerb. Mus. Par.*)

Species *P. cordifolio* et *inciso* affinis. Specimina deflorata habitu *Coleum macrostachyum* approximantur. Caulis herbaceus (?), glaber vel sub lente tenuissime pubescens, hinc inde subtuberculosus. Folia 4-6-pollicaria, flaccida, subtus minutissime glandulosa. Verticillastris aequales. Calyx florifer parvus campanulatus, fructifer valde acutus glaberrimus membranaceus, calycis *P. cordifolii* magnitudine. Corollae labium 6u peri us integerrimum vel brevissime tridentatura, inferius ei subsquale declinatum oblongum concavum vel subplanum. Stamina libera, ad basin labii inferioris inserta. Stylus breviter bifidus.

7. *P. ROTUNDIFOLIUS* (Spr. Syst. 2. 690), caule basi procumbente radicante, ramis erectis crassis glabriusculis, foliis petiolatis ovato-rotundatis obtusiusculis crenatis basi rotundatis vel cuneatis in petiolum subdecurrentibus glaberrimis crassis nervosis, floralibus bracteaeformibus, racemis simplicibus, verticillastris laxiusculis multifloris approximatis, calycis campanulati dente supremo lato-oblongo acuto vix decurrente, lateralibus truncatis, infimis lato-ovatis connatis brevissime acuminatis, corollis calyce subtriplo longioribus declinatis, tubo supra subgibbo, fauce vix inflata.

Kurka. *Rheede Hort. Mai* 11. 49. t. 25 ?

Germanea rotundifolia. *Poir. I Diet.* 2. 763.

*Coleus?* rugosus. *Benth.!* in *Wall. Pl. As. Bar.* 2. 15.

Hab. in ins. Mauritio *Commerson!* et in Coromandelia? *Herb. Angl. Ind.* (h. s. sp. e *Mus. Angl. hid.*)

Kami striati, saepius glabri, vel rarius tenuiter pubescentes. Tota planta siccitate nigrescit, et glandulis minutis nigris obsessa est. Folia floralia minuta. Pedicelli breves. Calyx pubescens. Corollae labium superius brevissime quadridentatum, inferius elongatum porrectum. Genitalia corolla breviora.

8. *P. TERNATIS* (Sims Bot. Mag. \$1. t. 2460), caule erecto, ramis tenuiter cano-tomentosis, foliis longe petiolatis ovatis rotundatis acutis grosse crenatis basi longe angustatis subcarnosis supra tenuissime pubescentibus subtus canescentibus, floralibus bracteaeformibus, racemis simplicibus, verticillastris laxiusculis multifloris approximatis, calyce campanulato, dente supremo latissimo non decurrente, inferioribus lato-ovatis acutis brevissimis, corollis calyce subtriplo longioribus declinatis, tubo supra subgibbo, fauce vix inflata.

Hab. in Madagascaria Sims. (v. s. c. in herb. Hook.)

Radix fibrosa, tubercula oblonga ferens. Caulis herbaceus. Habitus *P. rotundifolii*, a quo differt pubescentia tenui et foliis acutioribus et basi magis angustatis, saepius an constanter (?) ternatim verticillatis, et calycis forma. Folia floralia glabra, integerrima, lanceolata, longe acuminata. Pedicelli breves. Calyx pubescens. Corolla glandulis nigris punctata, labio superiore brevissime quadridentato, inferiore elongato porrecto. Genitalia corolla breviora.

This plant (as well as the *P. rotundifolius*, of which it may possibly be a mere variety) is, according to Dr. Sims, cultivated in Madagascar and the Mauritius for its tubers. The *Ocymum iuberousum* of Roxburgh, mentioned by Dr. Sims as having a near affinity to this species, does not appear to me to have any further resemblance than the tuberous roots. It is my *Orthosiphon rubicundus* 0.

9. *P. FCETIDUS*, caule crasso villosa, foliis breviter petiolatis lato-ovatis crenatis basi truncatis cordatisve crassis rugosissimis villosissimis, floralibus deciduis, racemis densis subramosis, verticillastris multifloris approximatis, calycibus molliter villosis, dente supremo ovato-lanceolato acuto, inferioribus molliter setaceis, corollis calyce triplo longioribus, tubo exserto ad medium defracto, fauce vix inflata.

*Ocymum fnetidum*. *Herb. Banks. MSS.*

Hab. in Nova Hollandia tropica: ad Endeavour's River Banks! (y. s. sp. in herb. Banks.)

Tota planta rufescit. Caulis obtuse tetragonus, breviter pilosus. Folia fere rhomboidea vel deltoidea, utrinque densissime villosa. Racemi spiciformes, parum ramosi, 2-3-pollicares. Folia floralia lato-ovata, cordata, acuminata, supra glabra, subtus dense villosa, flores superantia, per anthesin decidua. Corollae *P. cordifolius*.

10. *P. MOLLIS* (Spr. Syst. 2. 690), caule herbaceo erecto molliter cano-tomentoso basi inflato-carnoso, foliis longe petiolatis lato-ovatis grosse crenatis, basi profunde cordatis sinibus clausis, molliter cano-tomentosis, floralibus bracteseformibus ovato-cuneatis, racemis laxis paniculatis, verticillastris paucifloris, calycibus nutantibus ovatis, dente supremo ovato acuminato non decurrente, inferioribus lanceolatis acuminatis, corollis calyce vix duplo longioribus, tubo basi infra subgibbo ad medium defracto, fauce dilatata.

*Ocymum molle*. *Ait! Hort. Kew. ed. 1. v. 2. 322.*

Hab. in India orientali *Comes de Bute!* (y. s. c.)

A *P. cordifolio* differt pubescentia molli canescente, foliis profundius cordatis sinibus clausis, racemis minus laxis, corollis minoribus. Corollas violaceo-albidae, labiis subaequalibus extus pubescentibus. An revera a *P. cordifolio* distinctus?

11. *P. CORDIFOLIUS* (Don Prod. Fl. Nap. 116), tenuiter pubescens, caule herbaceo erecto basi inflato-carnoso, foliis petiolatis lato-ovatis crenatis basi late cordatis, floralibus tractaeformibus ovato-cuneatis, racemis laxis paniculatis, verticillastris secundis paucifloris, calycibus fructiferis nutantibus ovatis, dente supremo ovato acuminato non decurrente, inferioribus lanceolatis acuminatis, corollis calyce vix duplo longioribus, tubo basi infra subgibbo ad medium defracto, fauce dilatata.

Perim Tolassi. *Rheede Hort. Malab. 10. 107. / 84.*

*Ocymum mayporensis*. *Roth. Nov. PL Sp. 271.*

*P. maypurensis*. *Spr. Syst. 2. 601.*

*P. secundus*. *Roxb. Hort. Beng. 45.*

*P. iucanus*. *Link! Enum. 2. 120.*

*P. divaricatus.* Weinm. in Syll. PL Soc. Ratisb. 1. 6\*8, sec. euncL in Flora, 1826, 1. 174.

**Hab. in Indiae orientalis montosis: in peninsula Wight! Klein! in Napalia Wallich ! (h. s. sp. e Mas. Angl. Ind.)**

Radix tuberosa. Caulis basi crassus, carnosus, bine inde inflatus, 2-3-pedalis, ramosus. Folia 2-3-pollicaria, subcarnosa, eglandulosa, glabriuscula vel pube brevi canescentia, floralia pedicello breviora. Racemi 4-6-pollicares, basi ramosi, in apice caulis laxè paniculati. Verticillastri 2-6-flori, pedunculo communi utrinque subnullo, pedicellis 4-8 lineas longis. Calyces per anthesin minuti, fructiferi 4 lineas longi, submembranacei, dentes 2 infimi lateralius parum longiores, basi subconati. Corollae labium superius adscendens brevissime quadridentatum, inferius longius latum concavum. Genitalia corolla breviora. Acheiia inflato-globosa, pallida, laevia.

**12. P. subINCISUS**(Benth. in Wall. Pl. As. Rar. 2. 16), glabriusculus, caule herbaceo erecto vix carnosus, foliis petiolatis lato-ovatis inciso-dentatis basi cordatis, floralibus bracteiformibus ovatis, racemis laxis subpaniculatis, verticillastri secundis, calycibus fructiferis subnutantibus ovatis, dente supremo ovato subdecurrente, inferioribus ovato-lanceolatis acuminatis, corollis calyce quadruplo longioribus, tubo basi infra subgibbo ad medium defracto, fauce subdilata.

**Hab. in India orientali: in peninsulae umbrosis prope Courtallum Klein ! et Dindigul Wight! in Ceylona Macrae ! (h. s. sp. e Mus, Angl. Ind.)**

*P. cordifolio* valde affinis. Differt statura minore, caule vix carnosus, foliis profunde crenatis subincisis, corollis longioribus angustioribus, calycis dente supremo latiore obtuso subdecurrente, inferioribus vix superiore longioribus.

**13. P. CONGESTUS** (Br. Prod. 506), caule cano-pubescente, foliis petiolatis ovatis obtusis crenatis basi cuneatis crassis rugosis tomentosovillosis, floralibus minutis deciduis, racemis densis multifloris elongatis paniculatis, verticillastri multifloris approximatis, calycibus declinatis, fructiferis incurvis striatis pubescentibus, dente supremo ovato obtuso non decurrente, inferioribus lanceolatis acutis, corollis calyce subduplo longioribus.

**Hab. in NovaHollandiatropicai2. Brown, (y. s. sp. in herb. Banks.)**

Racemi spiciformes, elongati, densi, stricti. Verticillastri ultra 20-flori. Flores minuti, breviter pedicellati.

**14. P. ZEYLANICUS**, caule basi procumbente adscendente crasso pubescente, foliis petiolatis ovato-rotundatis crenatis pubescentibus, floralibus ovato-rotundatis obtusis ante anthesin bifariam imbricatis, racemis elongatis basi subramosis, verticillastri laxiusculis sub-10-floris, calycibus declinatis, labio supremo ovato acuto breviter decurrente, inferioribus lanceolatis acutis, corollis calyce quadruplo longioribus, tubo basi infra gibbo ad medium defracto, labio superiore patente, inferiore adscendente porrecto concavo.

**Hab. in Ceylona Macrae ! (v. s. sp. in herb. Lindl.)**

Affinis *P. australi*) differt statura foliisque majoribus, foliis floralibus majoribus imbricatis, et corolla forma et magnitudine. Calycem fructiferum non vidi.

**15. P. AUSTRALIS** (Br. ! Prod. 506), caule herbaceo erecto pubescente, foliis petiolatis lato-ovatis obtusis inciso-crenatis basi rotundatis rugosiusculis pubescentibus, floralibus ovato-rotundatis deciduis, racemis elongatis simplicibus, verticillastri laxiusculis sub-10-

floris, caiyebus declinatis fructiferis incurvisstriatis glabriusculis, denté supremo ovato acuminato vix decurrente, inferioribus lanceolatis setaceo-acuminatis, corollis calyce subtriplo longioribus, tubo basi subgibbo declinato, labio superiore patente, inferiore porrecto concavo.

*P. australis.* Lindl. ! *Bot. Reg.* 13. t. 1098.

Hab. in Nova Hollandia circa Portum Jackson *R. Brown I* (v. s. *sp. in herb. Delessert et h. s. c.*)

Caulis 2-3-pedalis, erectus, subramosus, crassus, pilis subreflexis pubescens. Folia crassa, rugosula, pollicem v. sesquipollicem longa, basi truncata v. subcordata, in petiolum subdecurrentia. Racemi semipedales. Verticillastri semi pollicem distantes. Pedicelli inaequales, 1-2-lineares, calyce fructifero subbreiores. Corolla pallide purpurea.

16. *P. PARVIFLORUS* (Willd.! Hort. Berol. 1. t. 65. non Br.), caule suffruticoso erecto ramoso tomentoso-villoso obtuse tetragono, foliis petiolatis 1 a to-o vat is obtusis crenatis basi rotundatis vel cordatis rugosis uCrique villosis subtus albidis, floralibus ovato-rotundatjs deciduis, racemis elongatis simplicibus, verticillastris laxiusculis sub-10-floris, calycibus declinatis, fructiferis incurvis striatis, dente supremo ovato acuminato vix decurrente, inferioribus lanceolatis setaceo-acuminatis, corollis calyce subtriplo longioribus, tubo basi subgibbo declinato.

*P. parviflorus.* Herikel *Adumbr. Plant.* 9

Germanea parviflora. *Poir. Diet.* 2. 764 ?

*P. graveolens.* Br. ! *Prod.* 506.

Hab. in Nova Hollandia tropica et in montibus circa Portum Jackson *R. Brown!* in insulis Sandwich *Macrae!* (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Soc. Hort. Lond. et v. s. sp. in herb. Delessert comm. a cl. Brown*)

Valde affinis *P. australi.* Differt statura humilior, caule gufruticoso, foliisque villosioribus, foliis floribusque minoribus.

The Sandwich Island plant, though grown in another hemisphere, does not appear to me at all different from the New Holland one. It occurs to me that I have also seen specimens from the Society Islands; but having no note to that effect, I cannot give the locality as certain.

17. *P. THUNBERGII*, caule procumbente glabro, foliis petiolatis rotundatis obtusissime crenatis carnosis glaberrimis, racemis elongatis simplicibus, verticillastris laxe 4-6-floris, foliis floralibus acutis pedicello brevioribus, calycibus fructiferis declinatis striatis vix incurvis, dente supremo ovato acuto vix decurrente lateralibus lanceolatis setaceo-acuminatis, corollis calyce quintuplo longioribus, tubo decurvo, labio inferiore elongato incurvo.

*Ocymum verticillatum.* Linn. *Suppl.* 276.

*Ocymum racemosum.* Thunb. *Prod. Fl. Cap.* 96.

Hab. ad Caput Bonee Spei *Thunberg ! Masson !* (v. s. *sp. in herb. Kunth, Banks, #c.*)

*P. madagascariensi* affinis, differt caule folisque glaberrimis carnosis. Corolla ea *P. australis* longior et tenuior. Racemus gracilis. Pedicelli filiformes.

18. *P. MADAGASCARIENSIS*, caule herbaceo procumbente villoso, ramis adscendentibus, foliis petiolatis rotundatis obtusis inciso-crenatis villosissimis, racemis elongatis simplicibus, verticillastris laxiusculis sub-

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\* Poiret's description answers very well to this plant; but the habitat "A u Pérou" which he gives after Henkel (or *Hencke*, as the name is spelt by Poiret), is probably erroneous.

10-floris, foliis floralibus sessilibus membranaceis rotundato-cuneatis deciduis subtus villosis supra glabris, calycibus declinatis, fructiferis incurvis striatis, dente supremo ovato vix acuminato breviter decurrente, inferioribus lanceolatis setaceo-acuminatis, corollis calyce subtriplo longioribus declinatis, tubo basi subgibbo ad medium defracto.

Ocymum auricula. *Forsk. ! MS. in herb. Banks.*

Ocyraum madagascariense. *Pers. ! Sgn. 2. 135. .*

P. villosus. *Sieb. ! Fl. Maurit. exs. no. 152. -*

Hab. in Madagascaria *Bojer!* in ins. Mauritio *Sieber!* in " Oriente" (Arabia Felici?) *Forskoll (v. s. sp.)*

Folia *P. Thunbergii*, sed planta ex omni parte pilis longis albidis villosissima. Corolla *P. parviflorae*.

19. P: HIRTUS, caule procumbente hispido, foliis petiolatis ovatis obtusis crenatis basi cuneatis rugosissimis hispidis, floralibus minutis, racemis elongatis subsimplicibus, verticillastris laxe 6-10-floris, calycibus declinatis, fructiferis incurvis striatis, dente supremo ovato acuto, inferioribus lanceolatis setaceo-acuminatis, corollis calyce quadruplo longioribus, tubo basi subgibbo ad medium defracto.

Ocymum hirtum. *Herb. Banks MSS.*

Hab. ad Caput Bonse Spei *Masson ! (v. s. sp. in herb. Banks.)*

Affinis *P. madagascariensi*, sed differt praecipue foliis minoribus ovatis nec rotundis, rugosioribus et hispidioribus. Corollae fere duplo majores abrupte defractae, fauce inflata. Labium superius minute punctatum 4-dentatum, inferius dilatatum concavum. Genitalia exserta. Caules saepe tumescentes, elongati, prostrati, ramis adscendentibus.

An a *P. madagascariensi* revera distincta species ?

20. P. FORSTERI, caule herbaceo erecto(?) glabriusculo, foliis petiolatis ovatis obtusiusculis basi cuneatis remote crenatis glabriusculis, floralibus minutissimis subnullis, racemis laxis simplicibus, verticillastris laxe 6-10-floris, calycibus glabris, fructiferis declinatis pedicello brevioribus, dente supremo ovato acuto vix decurrente, lateralibus lanceolatis acutis, infimis setaceis, corollis minutis calyce florifero vix duplo longioribus.

Hab. in Novis Hebridibus: in insula Tanna *Forster!* (v. s. c. in herb. Banks.)

Planta tenera, gracilis, pedalis et ultra, fere glaber. Folia 6-18 lin. longa, petiolo glabro folii longitudinem aequante, glabra vel tenuissime pubescentia, tenera nec carnosa. Racemus gracilis, fere *P. Thunbergii*, sed longior. Corolla vix 2 lin. longa. Calyx fructifer fere *P. parviflori*, sed brevior.

21. P. MICRANTHUS (Spr. Syst. 2. 691).

*P. parviflorus. Br. Prod. 506. non Willd.*

Hab. in Nova Hollandia tropica *R. Brown.*

" *P. spicis secundis*, foliis rhombeo-lanceolatis crenatis calycibusque glabris glandulosis, corollae labii superioris lacinia media integra, labio inferiore concavusculo."—*Br. I. c.*

Affinis videtur *P. Forsteri*, sed " spicis secundis" discrepat.

22. P. MOSCHATUS (Br. Prod. 506).

*Lumnitzera moschata. Spr. Syst. 2. 687-*

Hab. in Nova Hollandia tropica *R. Brown.*

" *P. spicis secundis*, foliis rhombeo-lanceolatis crenatis calycibusque pubescentibus, corollae labii superioris lacinia media emarginata, labio inferiore piano/\*—*Br. I. c.*

## SECTIO III. HETEROCYLIX.

*Calyx fructifer declinatus bilabiatus, labiis subintegerrimis subæqualibus. Corolla basi supra gibba nee calcarata defracta. Herba. Flores racemosi.*

23. P. ? PALISOTI, caule herbaceo erecto pubescente, foliis ovatis obtusis crenatis basi rotundatis vel cordatis nervis utrinque pubescentibus, floralibus bractesiformibus, racemo simplici, verticillastris sexfloris remotis, calycibus fructiferis bilabiatis, labiis subintegris membranaceis subæqualibus, corollis calyce subduplo longioribus. s

Ocymum monostachyum. Pal. de Beauv. ! FL. Ow. et Ben. 2. GO. t. 95. l. 1.

Hab. in Africa tropica Palisot de Beauvois! (y. s. sp. in herb. Delessert.)

Gaulis cum racemo circiter pedalis. Folia floralia sessilia, ovato-lanceolata, acuta, reflexa, ciliata, colorata, pedicellis subbrevia. Racemus 3-4-pollicaris. Pedicelli pubescentes, calyce sublongiores. Calyx pubescens, dente supremo lato-ovato breviter decurrente labium superius formante, lateralibus minutissimis intra basin supremi, infimis in labium inferius obtusum brevissime biaristatum connatis. Corollæ fere P. parviflori, sed in speciminibus Palisotianis valde imperfectæ et nondum apertæ sunt. Aclenia Isvia.

The specimens of this plant from Palisot de Beauvois are so very bad that it is difficult to say whether this be really a *Plectranthus* or a *Coleus* nearly allied to *G. africanus*. It has the habit and inflorescence of the former genus; but in some respects the calyx of the latter.

## SECTIO IV. MELISSOIDES.

*Calyx fructifer declinatus bilabiatus, labio superiore tridentato, inferiore bidentato. Corolla basi supra calcarata. Herba. Cymæ axillares paucifloræ.*

24. P. MELISSOIDES, caule herbaceo angulis asperis, foliis petiolatis lato-ovatis basi cuneatis glabriusculis asperis, floralibus conformibus, verticillastris axillaribus Taxis remotis, pedunculis utrinque trifidis, calycibus campanulatis glabris, labio superiore tridentato, inferiore bidentato, dentibus omnibus ovatis acutis, corollis defractis supra obtuse calcaratis.

Hab. in India orientali: in provincia Silhet Wallich! (h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.)

Gaulis videtur procumbens vel ascendens, ramis elongatis acute tetragonis; anguli pilis minutis reflexis scabri; facies glabrae. Folia parva, ovato-rhomboidea, acuta, crenata, supra et subtus ad nervos pilis minutis scabra. Flores vix folia superantes. Pedunculi fructiferi 1-3 lin. longi, pedicelli duplo longiores. Calyx membranaceus, labium superius recurvo-patens supra concavum. Corollas tubus calyce duplo longior, supra in calcar breve inflatus, ad faucem contractus; labia fere ut in *P. fruticoso* subæqualia, superius patens breviter 4-dentatum, inferius ovatum acutum integerrimum deflexum. Stamina libera, labio inferiore paulo breviora. Stylus breviter subulato-bifidus. Achenia subglobosa, lviscula.

## SECT'IOV. ISODON.

## Isodon. Schrad.

*Calyx fructiftr declinatus, dentibus omnibus cequalibus vel in labia 2, superius tridentatum, inferius bidentatum dejectis. Corolla basi supra gibba nee calcarata, declinata vel defracta. Herbae suffruticesve. Flores paniculati vel rarius racemosi.*

25. *P. LANCEOLATUS* (Boj. MSS.), caule erecto tenuiterpubescente, foliis oblongo-lanceolatis rigidis pubescentibus basi in petiolum brevem angustatis, racemo simplici, verticillastris laxis multifloris, calycibus campanulatis cequalibus, fructiferis inflatis incurvis, ore contracto, dentibus cequalibus brevibus obtusis conniventibus, corollis calyce quintuplo longioribus, tubo basi infra subgibbo medio refracto.

Hab. in Madagascaria: in monte Antoungoun provincise Emir-nensis *Bojer!* (w. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Par.)

Caulis herbaceus? tetragonus. Folia obtusiuscula, irregulariter serrata, nervosa, utrinque dense glandulosa. Floralia parva, bracteaeformia, basi dilatata, subulato-acuminata. Verticillastris laxi, pedunculo communi brevi, ramis elongatis, pedicellis brevissimis. Calyces floriferi parvi, declinati, glandulis rubris dense obsiti, fructiferi valde aucti. Corollae tubus tenuis, fauce submquali, labio superiore breviter 4-dentato, inferiore elongato porrecto concavo oblongo integerrimo. Filamenta usque ad faucera adnata, dein libera, labio-inferiore breviora. Stylus subinteger. Achenia orbiculata, compressa, pallida, laevia.

26. *P. OELONGIFOLIUS* (Wall. PL As. Rar. 2. 16), caule herbaceo adscendente ramoso glabro, foliis petiolatis oblongis dentatis utrinque angustatis supra hispidulis subtus glabris, floralibus bracteisque minutissimis subnullis, paniculis laxis ramosis multifloris, calycibus declinatis vix bilabiatis obtuse 5-dentatis per anthesin ovatis striatis, fructiferis 1 agenseformibus basi inflatis, ore contracto, corollis calyce triplo longioribus, staminibus corolla brevioribus.

Hab. in India orientali: in Napalia *Wallich!* (h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.)

Caulis 3-4-pedalis, non carnosus, fere omnino glaber. Folia extra petiolum 4-6-poll. longa, 2-poll. lata, valde acuminata et basi longe attenuata, subtus glandulosa. Racemi secundi, paniculato-ramosi, cymae laxae pedunculo communi semipollicari, ramis gracilibus utrinque 3-4-floris. Calyx glaber, striatus, glandulis rubris obtectus, per anthesin minutus, fructifer basi valde inflatus submembranaceus nervosus 3 lineas longus. Corolla lineas 3 longa, tubo subinflato supra vix gibbo.

27. *P. scitophularioides* (Wall. PL As. Rar. 2. 16), caule herbaceo erecto ramoso subglabro, foliis longe petiolatis lato-ovatis crenatis basi rotundatis inaequaliter cordatis v. subcuneatis, floralibus bracteisque minutis, paniculis laxis, calycibus fructiferis declinatis profunde bilabiatis inflatis, labio superiore adscendente tridentato, inferiore concavo porrecto breviter bidentato, dentibus omnibus obtusis, corollis inflatis supra gibbis calyce subtriplo longioribus, staminibus exsertis.

Hab. in India orientali: ad ripas torrentium in Napalia et Kamaon *Wallich!* (fi. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.)

Caulis 3-4-pedalis, ramosissimus, subcarnosus, angulis pubescentibus. Folia paimaria, subcarnosa, basi saepius inaequaliter cordata, xiunc rotundata v. attenuata, supra hispidula subtus glabra glandulosa, nervis elevatis carnosis pubescentibus. Petioli inferiorum semipedalos v. ultra, superiorum liviores, mine brevissimi.



Cynue laxae, pedunculo communi semipollicari, ramis 1-2-pollicaribus, pedicellis 4-5-linearibus racemos paniculiformes basi ramosos formantes. Calyces tenuissime pulrescentes, submembranacei, nervosi. Corolla fere *Scrophularice* "ex albo-rosea, inodora, uti tota planta." (Wall.) Labium super ins adscendens quadrifidum, lobis crenulatis, inferius angustius longius integrum. Filamenta libera, basi villosa.

28. P. WIGHT11, caule herbaceo erecto ramoso, foliis petiolatis lato-ovatis vel rotund at is acuminatis basi cordatis utrinque glabris vel pubescentibus, floralibus inferioribus conformibus, supremis bracteisque membranaceis rotundato-spathulatis pedunculo pedicellisque brevioribus, paniculis ramosissimis multifloris, calycibus fructiferis declinatis oblongis incurvis striatis glabris, ore oblique bilabiato, dentibus subsequialibus ovatis, corollis inflatis declinatis supra gibbis, tubo calyce dimidio longiore, staminibus exsertis.

ct glaberrimus.

/3 totus pilis articulatis subviscosis pubescens.

Hab. in India orientali: in peninsulee montosis circa Madura et Tenively *Wight!* in monte Kadrongon *Leschenault!* (h. s. sp. comm. a cl. *Wight.*)

Habitus *P. striati*. Corolla *P. scrophularioidis*, at multo minor. Folia sesquipollicaria vel vix bipollicaria, saepius longe acuminata, margine obtuse serrata, rigida, nervosa. Panicula et calyces *P. striati* at folia floralia et bractee majora latiora. Corollas tubus latitudine longitudinem fere aequans, labio superiore adscendente quadrifido, inferiore angustiore longiore concavo. Filamenta libera, glabra. Stylus brevissime bifidus. Achenia oblonga, laevia.

29. P. STIIATUS (Benth. in Wall. PI. As. Rar. 2. 17), caule herbaceo erecto ramoso subglabro, foliis subsessilibus ovatis acuminatis crenatis basi cuneatis rigidis supra hispidis subtus glabris, paniculis laxis ramosissimis multifloris, calycibus declinatis oblongis subbilabiatis, dentibus obtusis vix inaequalibus, fructiferis incurvis striatis glabris glandulosis, corollis tubo declinato basi supra subgibbo ad medium recto, staminibus breviter exsertis.

Hab. in India orientali: in montibus Silhet et Napalise *Wallich!* (h. s. sp. e *Mus. Angl. fad.*)

Caulis 2-3-pedalis, glaber v. tenuissime cano-pubescens. Folia 2 poll, longa, sesquipollicem lata, superiores et floralia gradatim minora, suprema uti bractee minuta. Racemi vix secundi, paniculato-ramosissimi, cymae laxae, pedunculo communi saepe pollicari v. ultra, ramis gracilibus elongatis. Calyx fructifer non inflatus, sed valde incurvus, basi declinatus, ore adscendente profunde striatus. Corolla 3-linearis, calyce quadruplolongior; tubus elongatus tenuis, labium superius breve adscendens pxtus glandulosum, inferius ovatum concavum. Stamina breviter, stylus longe exsertus. Achenia ruguloso-punctata.

30. P. NISIIDI8 (Benth. in Wall. PI. As. Rar. 2. 17), caule herbaceo erecto ramoso pubescente, foliis subsessilibus ovatis acuminatis dentatis basi cuneatis rigidis supra hispidis subtus pubescentibus dense glandulosis, paniculis laxis ramosissimis multifloris, calycibus declinatis oblongis obtuse 5-dentatis, fructiferis bilabiatis vix incurvis hispidissimis, corolla) tubo declinato basi supra subgibbo ad medium recto.

Hab. in India orientali: in montibus Silhet *Wallich!* (h. s. sp. e *Mus. Angl. Ind.*)

Statura et habitus omnino *P. striati* a quo differt pubescentia et praesertim calycibus basi subinflatis minus incurvis bilabiatis pilis articulatis densissime obtuctis. Stamina vix exserta.

Aug. 1832.

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31. *P. GERAIIDIANUS* (Benth. in Wall. Pl. As. Rar. 2. 17), caule herbaceo erecto subramoso subglabro, foliis ovatis acuminatis crenatis supra hispidulis subtus glabris parce glandulosis inferioribus petiokttis basi angustatis superioribus subsessilibus basi cordatis, floralibus pedunculo brevioribus supremis bracteisque minutis, racemis paniculaeformibus vix ramosis, cymis laxis gracilibus multifloris, calycibus declinatis oblongis bilabiatis, dentibus obtusis, fructiferis incurvis striatis glabris vix glandulosis, corollae tubo declinato basi supra subgibbo, ad medium recto.

*Hyssopus lophanthoides.* Don ! *Prod. Fl. Nep.* 110.

Hab. in India orientali: in montibus Napalise et Kamaon *Wallich!* (*\*. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.*)

Affinis *P. striato*, differt statura minore, foliis herbaceis majoribus, racemo simpliciter, rachi pubescente.

32. *P. COETSA* (Don! *Prod. Fl. Nep.* 117), caule herbaceo erecto ramoso cano-pubescente, foliis petiolatis ovatis utrinque angustatis medio crenatis supra hispidulis subtus pubescentibus, paniculis ramosissimis multifloris, calycibus declinatis oblongis bilabiatis, dentibus ovatis acutiusculis subaequalibus, fructiferis incurvis striatis cano-pubescentibus vix glandulosis, corollae tubo basi supra gibbo ad medium defracto.

*Scutellaria japonica.* *Burm. ! Fl. Ind.* 130. *ex parte.\**

*Ocymum Coetsa.* *Spr. Syst. Cur. Post.* 223.

Hab. in India orientali: in montibus Napaliese, Kamaon, et ad Taong Dong regni Burmanici *Wallich !* in Japonia et Java? *Burmah!* (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.*)

Caulis 2-3-pedalia. Folia saepius bipollicaria, longe acuminata, rugosula, supra viridia, subtus saepe canescentia minute glandulosa; floralia inferiora conformia, suprema minuta. Panicula ampla, multiflora, canescens. Racemi paniculaeformis, secundi, ramosissimi, cymae graciles, laxae, multiflorae, pedunculo communi 3-4-lineari, ramisque filiformibus. Bractee minutissimae, setaceae. Corolla calyce triplo longior, caerulea, labiis profundis patentibus, superiore 4-dentato, inferiore integro concavo porrecto. Stamina corolla breviora. Stylus exsertus. Filamenta omnino libera, nee basi connata ut *Don I. c.*

33. *P. MENTHOIDES* (Benth. in Wall. Pl. As. Rar. 2. 17), caule herbaceo erecto ramoso cano-pubescente, foliis petiolatis ovatis utrinque angustatis grosse dentatis utrinque pubescentibus, paniculis laxis paucifloris, calycibus fructiferis declinatis oblongis incurvis (?) cano-pubescentibus, dentibus acutiusculis, supremo latiore, corollis basi supra subgibbis, tubo vix defracto, fauce inflata, antheris gubbilocularibus.

Hab. in Indiae orientalis peninsula australiore *Wight!* (*Ji. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.*)

Habitu *P. Coetsa* affinis, sed racemis parvis paucifloris, corollis vix defractis antherisque subbilocularibus distincta. Stamina corolla breviora.—Flores in specimenibus suppetentibus vix aperti.

34. *P. MACU<sup>^</sup>I*, caule herbaceo ramoso rufo-villoso, foliis petiolatis subsessilibus ovatis acutis subdentatis basi rotundatis utrinque molliter pubescentibus, floralibus conformibus, paniculis ramosis multifloris,

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\* In Burmann's Herbarium the plants which are named *Soulellaria japonica* appear to be this *Plectranthus* and the *Melissa parmiflora*.

calycibus declinatis oblongis subbilabiatis, dentibus subocqualibus ovatis, fructiferis incurvis striatis villosis, corollis calyce triplo longioribus, tubo basi supra gibbo ad medium defracto, antheris bilocularibus.

*P. rugosus* (*h. tomentosus*. *Benth. in Wall. Pl. As. Rar. 2. 17.*)

**Hab. in India orientali: in peninsulae montibus Madurensibus Wight ! in Ceylona Macrae ! (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Soc. Hort. Lond.*)**

Tota planta pubescentia rufa molliter villosa. Habitus *P. Coetsce*, aed humilior, caule basi procumbente. Folia mollia, nunc integerrima, nunc utrinque irregulariter 2-3-dentata. Panicula minus ramosa et flores densiores quam in *P. Coetsa*, cymae laxae, axillares, opposite, pedunculo communi villosa 3-4 lineas longo, pedicellis gracilibus. Filamenta libera. Labium inferius corollae elongatum, staminibus longius. Calyx fructifer major quam in *P. Coetsa*.

35. *P. RUGOSUS* (Wall. Pl. As. Rar. 2. 17), caule fruticoso erecto ramis incanis, foliis petiolatis ovatis obtusis crenulatis basi rotundatis supra pubescentibus rugosis subtus cano-tomentosis reticulato-nervosis, paniculis ramosis multifloris, calycibus declinatis oblongis vix bilabiatis, dentibus lanceolatis acutis subaequalibus, fructiferis subincurvis striatis pubescentibus, corollae tubo basi supra gibbo ad medium defracto.

*O. densiflorum*. *Roth. Nov. Pl. Sp. 275 ?\**

*Lumnitzera densiflora*. *Spr. Syst. 2. 687\**

*Isodon plectranthoides*. *Schrader !*

**Hab. in India orientali: ad Choor Royle! in Sirmore Gerard! (*k. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.*)**

Frutex 4-6-pedalis, ramosissimus, cortice laxo griseo, ramis tetragonis dense pubescentibus. Folia vix uncialia, saepius semiuncialia, exacte ovata, more *Salvia officinalis* rugosula, subtus in speciminibus cultis pallida, in spontaneis candidissima, floralia inferiora conformia, superiora pedunculo breviora. Cymae utrinque sub-5-florae, inferiores folio breviora, pedunculo communi 3-4-linear!, ramis brevibus, pedicellis 3-4-linearibus. Bractae minutae. Flores fere *P. Coetsce*, at corolla minor, alba v. pallidissime caerulea. Calyx fructifer paulo major. Stamina corolla breviora.

36. *P. REPENS* (Wall. Pl. As. Rar. 2. 17), caule basi repente radicante adscendente subsimplici hirsuto, foliis petiolatis ovato-rotundatis obtusis grosse crenatis basi rotundatis v. cordatis utrinque hirsutis/racemo laxo subsimplici, cymis pedunculatis, calycibus declinatis oblongis subincurvis striatis glabris, dentibus vix inaequalibus

\* " *O. foliis subrotundo-ovatis grosse et obtuse serratis basi in petiolum parum attenuatis supra scabriusculis subtus cinereo-tomentosis, panicula terminali ramosissima dense foliosa, bracteis linearibus minutis, calycibus subaequalibus quinquefidis.*

<sup>44</sup> *Caulis erectus, strictus, quadrangulus, cinereo-tomentosus, crassitie culmi secalini vel crassior, lateribus oppositis profundius canaliculatis. Kami erecto\* patuli. Folia opposita, subrotundo-ovata, valde rugosa, grosse et ^ obtuse serrata, basi in petiolum brevem tomentosum attenuata, supra saturate viridia, pilis brevibus scabriuscula, subtus cinereo-tomentosa. Panicula in caule ramisque terminalis, supra decomposita dense foliosa, foliis ad ramificationes primarias caulinis similibus at minoribus et superne magnitudine decrescentibus. Kami ramulaeque filiformes, tenues. Pedunculi setacei, 4-6-flori, 1^2 lin. longi. Pedicelli capillares, subcorymbosi, uniflori. Bractae ad pedunculos et pedicellos lipeares, perexiguae, pilosae, deflexae. Flores perexigui. Calyx pilosus, nervosus, quinquefidus, subaequalis, subbilabiatus, laciniis linearilanceolatis, acutis, 2 (3?) superioribus et 3 (2?) inferioribus, dente intermedio minore. Corolla exigua, calyce duplo longior, extus pilosa, purpurea, bilabiata. Stamina didynama. Filamenta purpurea, glabra, edentula. Antherae reniformes, albse cum puncto centrali atro."—*Roth. I. c.**

lançeolatis acutis, corolla} tubo declinato basi supra gibbo ad medium recto.

Hab. in India orientali: in montibus Napaliae *Wallich ! (h. s. sp. e Mus. AngL Ind>)*

Planta humilis, semipedalis pedalisve, ex omni parte pilis longis articulata veatita. Folia ad basin caulis approximata, infima longe petiolata, superiora subsessilia, floralia inferiora subconformia, superiora bracteaque minuta. Racemus subnudus, simplex, vel basi ramosus. Gyms inferiores distantes, laxae, pedunculo communi semipollicari, ramis pedicellisque gracilibus elongatis glabris, superiores approximate, breviores, densiores, subsecundae. Flores magnitudine *P. striati*,\* at corolla supra gibbosior. Stamina corolla breviora.

37. *P.?* MONTANUS (Benth. in Wall. Pi. As. Rar. 2. 17), caule herbaceo erecto superne ramoso tomentoso-villoso, foliis breviter petiolatis ovatis obtusis crassis rugosis dense tomentosis, racemis ramosis pyramidato-paniculatis tomentosis, verticillastris subdistinctis densis multifloris, calycibus fructiferis declinatis incurvis tomentosis subaequaliter obtuse 5-dentatis.

Hab. in India orientali: in peninsula *Wight!* circa Nundydroog *Klein/ (h. s. sp. e Mus. AngL IndJ)*

Herba videtur pedalis. Caulis basi glaber, crassus. Folia inferiora in apicibus desunt, superiora parva, opposita, dense rufo-tomentosa. Panicula fere *P. ternifolia*, sed minor. Calyx declinatus, incurvus, nee teres, erectus — Corollam lion vidi.

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#### SECTIO VI. PYRAMIDIUM.

*Calyx fructifer erectus, tubulosus, aequaliter 5-dentatus. Corolla basi supra gibba nee calcarata, defracta, Herba. Flores pyramidato-paniculati.*

38. *P. TERNIFOLIUS* (Don ! Prod. Fl. Nep. 117), tomentoso-villosus, caule erecto subramoso, foliis ternatim verticiliatis subsessilibus lanceolato-oblongis acuminatis serratis basi cuneatis rugosis, paniculis ramosis densis pyramidatis multifloris, calycibus fructiferis cylindricis erectis striatis aequaliter 5-dentatis.

*Ocymum ternifolium. Spr. Syst. Cur. Post. 224.*

Hab. in India orientali: ad viarum margines in sylvis et in humidis montosis Napalise *Hamilton! Wallich! Kamaon, Silhet, Oude, et regni Burmanici Wallich ! (h. s. sp. e Mus. AngL Ind.)*

Caules stricti, 2-3-pedales, hexangulares, undique dense rufo-villosi v. tomentosi. Folia 3-5 pollices longa, pollicem lata, supra elevato-rugosa, villosula, subtus venosa, pilis stellatis rufo- v. incano-tomentosa, floralia conformia minora, suprema minuta. Racemus rarius subsimplex, saepius ramis numerosis strictis paniculam densam elongatam pyramidatam formantibus. Verticillastri densi, secundi, multiflori, cymis ternatim verticiliatis v. saepius una abortiente oppositis, pedunculo communi 2-lineari, ramis lin. 4-5 longis, pedicellis brevissimis. Bractae lineares, minutae. Calyces per anthesin campanulati, fructiferi elongati, tubulosi, stricti, densissime villosi, dentibus ovatis obtusis. Corolla extus villosissima, tubo supra gibbo ad medium defracto, labio superiore patente 4-dentato, inferiore ovato concavo. Stamina corollam aequantia.

## SECTIO VII. AMETHYSTOIDES.

*Calyx fructifer erectus, campanulatus, cequaliter 5-dentatus. Corolla basi supra gibba nee calcarata, defracta. Flores laxè paniculati.*

39. P. AMETHYSTOIDES, caule erecto ramoso pubescente, foliis ovato-rotundatis crenatis basi longè angustatis integerrimis, floribus laxè paniculatis, calycibus fructiferis erectis campanulatis glaberrimis sequaliter 5-dentatis.

Hab. in China *Reeves!* (v. s. sp. in herb. Lindley.)

Caulis herbaceus (?) erectus, tetragonus, pilis brevibus obversis pubescens. Folia parva, distantia, petiolo cuneato-dilatato, tenuissime pubescentia, eglandulosa. Racemi elongati, paniculato-ramosi. Folia floralia inferiora caulinis conformia, suprema minuta sessilia. Verticillastris laxissimis, cymis utrinque elongatis, nunc omnibus regulariter dichotomis, inferioribus mine ramis caulinis conformibus. Bractee ovatae, infimae foliaceae, supremae minutae. Calyx *AmethystetB ccerulece* campanulato-subglobosus, dentibus brevibus lato-ovatis acutis. Corolla calyce quadruplo longior 2½-linearis; tubus basi supra gibbus, declinatus, elongatus, rectus; labium superius breve quadridentatum, inferius lato-rotundatum integerrimum. Stamina corollam sequantia.

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*Species quoad genus dubia..*

## 40. P. SALVIOIDES.

*Ocymum salvioides. Heyne in Roth. Nov, PL Sp. 272.*

*Lumnitzera salvioides. Spr. Syst. 2. 687\**

Hab. in India orientali *Heyne.*

" O. foliis ovato-oblongis crenulatis basi in petiolum decurrentibus integerrimis utrinque pilosis ciliatis, caule inferne pilis reversis incano, superne cum calycibus pilis capitatis subviscoso, racemo terminali simplici, bracteis subrotundo-ovatis subpetiolatis, calycis labii inferioris (superioris ?) tridentati dente intermedio minimo.

<sup>44</sup> Caulis quadrangulus, sulcatus, incanus, inferne pilis reversis brevibus tectus, superne intra racemum pilis capitatis subviscosus. Folia ovati-oblonga, obtusa, in ramulis lineari-lanceolata, acuta, ciliata, obtuse serrulata, basi attenuate, et in petiolum decurrentia, integerrima, supra viridia, subtus pallidiora, utrinque pilosa, 2-3 uncias longa, semiunciam latitudine vix superantia. Racemus terminalis, simplex, nudus, ante florescentiam imbricatus nutans, florescentiae tempore elongatus verticillis dissitis sexfloris. Bractee subrotundo-ovatae, breviter petiolatae, deflexae, pilosae, brevi mucrone terminatae, pedunculis dujilo longiores. Pedunculi uniflori, calyce triplo breviores. Calyx nervosus, pilis capitatis obsessus, subbilabiatus, subaequalis, labium superius (inferius ?) bifidum, inferius (superius ?) tridentatum, dente intermedio minimo. Corolla parva, fusco-purpurea, calyce vix dimidio longior, resupinata, extus villosa, bilabiata. Tubus brevis, faux ventricosa, labium superius (inferius ?) crenulatum, inferius (superius ?) trilobum. Stamina didynama, vix extra faucem prominula."—*Roth. I. c.*

Ex inflorescentia et corollae forma videtur *Ocymis* affinis, sed calyce longè diversus. An *Moschomatis* vel *Perillm* species ?

## 41. P. (?) JAVANICUS.

*Elsholtzia javanica. Blume Bijdr. 825.*

Hab. in Java : in paludibus montanis *Blume.*

" E. paniculis virgatis foliosis, pedicellis subumbellatis, foliis ovato-oblongis grosse dentatis utrinque pubescentibus.

" Calyx tubulosus, quinquentatus, dentibus subaequalibus. Corollae labium inferius longius concavum subintegerrimum, superius fornicatum semiquadrifidum. Stamina didynama, declinata, labio inferiore inclusa. Antherae globosae, uniloculares, nuda. Stigma semibifidum."—*Blume I. c.*

» An potius *Geniospori* species ? Certe ab *Elsholtzia* valde diversus.

42. *P. NUDIFLORUS* (Willd. Spec. 3. 168).

*Gerzanea nudiflora.* Poir. Diet. 2. 763.

Hab. in China? Willdenow.

"*P. nectario gibboso panicula racemosa nuda, foliis cordatis rugosis superioribus amplexicaulibus.*

"Sub nomine *Ocimi chinensis* in hortis vidi. Caulis brevis vix semipedalis, quadrangularis, erectus, pubescens. Folia inferiora petiolata, 2-3-uncialia, cordata, acuminata, grosse dentata, rugosa, glabra, subtus ad venas pubescentia. Petioli unciales a basi folii decrescentes, superne alati. Folia superiora minora, cordata, dentata, rugosa, amplexicaulia. Panicula terminalis, pedalis et ultra, ex verticillis confertis composita qui e quatuor racemis secundis brevibus uncialibus formantur. Bracteae ad quemlibet verticillum binae, parvae, cordatae, integerrimae, sessiles. Calyx bilabiatus, labium superius trilobum obtusum, labium inferius bipartitum, 1 acini linearis-subulatis. Corolla parva, clausa, pubescens, tubo refracto superne gibboso."—Willd. l.e.

An *Colei* species?

43. *P. NANKINENSIS* (Spr. Syst. 2. 691).

*Dentidia nankinensis.* Lour. Ft. Cochinch. 369.

Hab. in China: Nankini, inde Cantonem delata ob pulchritudinem studiose colitur *Loureiro*.

"Caulis herbaceus, annuus, 1-pedalis, erectus, duriusculus, tetragonus, rectus, purpureus, glaber, ramis brachiatis. Folia reniformia, concava, limbo reflexo fimbriato glabra, fusco-purpurea, opposita, petioli longis. Flos albo-ruber, spicis prismatica, quadrangulis axillaribus. Panicula terminalis, pedalis et ultra, ex verticillis confertis composita qui e quatuor racemis secundis brevibus uncialibus formantur. Bracteae ad quemlibet verticillum binae, parvae, cordatae, integerrimae, sessiles. Calyx bilabiatus, labium superius trilobum obtusum, labium inferius bipartitum, 1 acini linearis-subulatis. Corolla parva, clausa, pubescens, tubo refracto superne gibboso."—Lour. l. c.

Verosimiliter ad *Anisochilum* vel ad *JEollanthum* referendum.

Species e genere excludendae.

- P. AMBOINENSIS.* Spr. = *Coleus aromaticus* ?
- P. AROMATICUS.* Roxb. = *Coleus aromaticus*.
- P. ASTER.* Spr. = *Coleus barbatus*.
- P. BARBATUS.* Andr. = *Coleus barbatus*.
- P. BARRELIERI.* Spr. = *Ocimum basilicum*.
- P. BICOLOR.* Blume. = *Coleus bicolor*.
- P. CANINUS.* Roth. = *Coleus spicatus*.
- P. CARNOSUS.* Sm. = *Anisochilus carnosus*.
- P. COLORATUS.* Don. = *Geniosporum strobiliferum*.
- P. COMOSUS.* Sims. = *Coleus barbatus*.
- P. CRASSIFOLIUS.* Vahl. = *Coleus zatarhendi*.
- P. CRASSIFOLIUS.* Hortul. = *Coleus aromaticus*, et *Anisochilus carnosus*.
- P. DUBIUS.* Spr. = *Anisochilus carnosus*.
- P. FORSKOLEI.* Wittd. = *Coleus barbatus*.
- P. GALEATUS.* Vahl. = *Coleus galeatus*.
- P. INDICUS.* Spr. = *Ocimum indicum*.
- P. INGRATUS.* Blume. = *Coleus ingratus*.
- P. LACINIATUS.* Blume. = *Coleus laciniatus*.
- P. MACROPHYLUS.* Blume. = *Coleus macrophyllus*.
- P. SIONACHORUM.* Spr. = *Ocimum sanctum*.
- P. MONADELPHIUS.* Roxb. = *Coleus barbatus*.

- P. HUDICUNDUS. *Don.* = *Orthosiphon rubicundus*.  
 P. SCUTELLARIOIDES. *Blume.* = *Coleus Blumei*.  
 P. SCUTELLARIOIDES. *Tr.* = *Coleus scutellarioides*.  
 P. STROBILIFERUS. *Tr.* = *Anisochilus carnosum*.  
 P. THYMIFLORUS. *Tr.* = *Orthosiphon glabratua*.  
 P. THYMIFLORUS. *Spr.* = *Orthosiphon tomentosus*.  
 P. TUBEROSUS. *Blume.* = *Coleus tuberosus*.  
 P. VIRGATUS. *Don.* = *Orthosiphon virgatus*.  
 P. viscosus. *Spr.* = *Ocymum viscosum*.

### VIII. COLEUS.

Ocymi sp. *Linn, et Auct.*  
 Plectranthi sp. *Br. et Auct.*  
 Coleus. *Lour. Fl. Cochinch.*  
 Solenostemon. *Schum. Pl. Guin.*

Calyx ovato-campanulatus, fructifer erectus vel saepius declinatus vel reflexus, fauce intus mida vel hispida, quinquentatus, dente supremo ovato-membranaceo marginibus rarius decurrentibus, inferioribus angustioribus, omnibus acutis vel lateralibus ovato-truncatis, 2 infimis saepe inter se connatis. Corolla tubo exserto defracto, fauce inflata vel sequali, limbo bilabiato, labio superiore abbreviato obtuse 3-4-fido, inferiore integro elongato concavo, saepius cymbiformi genitalia involvente. Stamina 4, declinata, inferiora longiora. Filamenta edentula basi in tubum stylum vaginantem connexa. Antheras ova tereni formes, loculis confluentibus. Stylus apice subulatus, sequaliter bifidus, stigmatibus subterminalibus. Achenia subrotundo-compressa, leevia.—Herbse annuce vel basi perennantes, rarius suffrutices. Verticillastri sexflori vel saepius multiflora, nunc densissimi, nunc laxi cymiformes pedunculo communi utriusque cymae ramisque utrinque binis plus minusve elongatis. Folia floralia bractesiformia, ante anthesin ad apicem racemorum plus minusve comosa, per anthesin decidua vel rarius subsistentia, reflexa.

With the exception of one African species, all those of this genus which are known are from tropical Asia and the Indian Archipelago.

The monadelphous stamina, which distinguish these plants from all others of this tribe, and even of the order of *Labiatae*, have been frequently observed; and although made use of by Loureiro to characterise the genus, have not, as already mentioned, been considered by Brown and others of sufficient importance to separate *Coleus* from *Plectranthus*; but as, among the number of species now known, they all, with the exception of *C. scutellarioides*, and two or three others only, are so distinct in habit as to be recognised without examination of the stamina; and as these two or three also differ from *Plectranthus* by the truncate lateral lobes of the calyx, and have always a tendency to the cymiform inflorescence, I have thought it advisable to adopt Loureiro's genus. At the same time it must be admitted that the under-mentioned sections are as different from one another in habit as that of *Solenostemon* is from *Coleoides*, a section of *Plectranthus*, and might almost be considered as so many distinct genera, were not the form of the corolla (always much influenced by the stamina) so nearly the same in all.

## CONSPECTUS SPECIERUM.

SECT. 1. CALCEOLUS. *Verticillastri 6-10-flori. Calyx fructifer reflexus, fauce intus villosa.*

- Spica densa, verticillastris arete approximatis . 1. C. SFICATUS.  
 Racemus interruptus, verticillastris omnibus  
 distantibus . . . . . 2. C. BARBATUS.  
 3-4 Species non satis notse, scil. 1 Arabica, ] Indica.

SECT. 2. AROMARIA. *Verticillastri densi, subglobosi, multiflori. Calyx fructifer vix declinatus, fauce intus nuda.*

- Folia dense hispida, floralia calyce subbreiora . 5. G. AROMATIC us.  
 Folia parce hispida, floralia lato-ovata, calyces  
 superantia . . . . . 6. C. CRASSIFOLIUS.

SECT. 3. SOLENOSTEMON. *Verticillastri laxi, multiflori. Calyx fructifer declinatus, fauce intus nuda.*

§ 1. *Calycis dentes laterales abbreviate truncati, ab infimis elongatis connatis liberi.*

- Fedicelli simplices uniflori, pedunculo communi  
 ramisque subnullis.  
 Folia obtusa . . . . . 7\* C. BOJERI.  
 Folia acuminata.  
 Folia glabriuscula breviter acuminata . 8. C. SCUTELLARIOIDES.  
 Folia glabriuscula longe acuminata  
 subincisa . . . . . 9. G. ACUMINATUS.  
 Folia villosa. Pedunculorum rami de-  
 mum irregulariter elongati . 10. G. INGRATUS.  
 Folia ampla subcarnosa . . . . . 11. C. GRANDIFOLIUS.  
 Pedunculus communis subnullus, rami utrin-  
 que 2 elongati.  
 Folia rugosa villosa.  
 Folia carnosula. Racemi secundi. Ca-  
 lycis dentes laterales acuti. . 18. G. SECUNDIFLORUS.  
 Racemi sequales. Calycis dentes la-  
 terales obtusissimi . . . . . 14. G. PERSOONII.  
 Folia pubescentia vel subglabra non rugosa.  
 Folia obtusa.  
 Calycis dentes infimi fere ad apicem  
 connati. Folia ovata in pe-  
 tiolum angustata . . . . . 12. C. AFRICAN us.  
 Calycis dentes infimi superae liberi.  
 Folia lato-ovata . . . . . 13. C. ATROPURPUREUS.  
 Folia acuta . . . . . 15. C. MULTIFLORUS.  
 16,17, 19-21 Species non satis not® Javanice.

§ 2. *Calycis dentes laterales acuti supremum subaquantes, infimi longiores bast cum lateralibus ultra medium se invicem connati.*

- Pedunculi ramique calyce fructifero breviores.  
 Folia ovata acuminata. Racemus elongatus  
 simplex . . . . . 22. C. AIACROSTACHYS.  
 Folia ovata vix acuminata. Racemus sub-  
 simplex. Calyx fructifer valde inflatus 23. C. OVATUS.  
 Folia ampla latissime ovata. Racemus ra-  
 mosus . . . . . 24. C. JVJALABAIUCUS.  
 Pedunculorum rami utrinque 1-2 elongati.



- Folia basi longe angustata. Corollas faux subaequalis . . . . . 25. C. INFLATUS.  
 Folia basi rotundata v. cuneata. Corolla faux amplissima . . . . . 26. C. MACRAEL.  
 § 3. Calycis denies 4 inferiores snbsquales, basi liberi vel vice connati.  
 Folia rigida glabra . . . . . 27- C. GLABRATUS.  
 Folia crassa hispida.  
 Folia rugosa basi subcordata . . . . . 28. C. WIGHTn.  
 Folia carnosa basi cuneata . . . . . 29. C. PANIC UL AT US.  
 30 Species Javanica quoad sectionem et etiam genus dubia.

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 SECTIO I. CALCEOLUS.

*Verticillastris 6-10-flori. Calyx fructifer reflexus, intus fauce villosa.*

1. C. SPICATUS (Benth. in Wall. Pl. As. Rar. 2. 15), caule tiasi procumbente, ramis adscendentibus patentim pilosis, foliis petiolatis obovatis basi angustatis carnosus, floralibus membranaccis concavis flores superantibus demum deciduis, spicis simplicibus clongatis densis, verticillastris 6-10-floris approximatis, calycibus fructiferis den<sup>1</sup> ex is hispidis, fauce intus villosa, dente supremo rotundato subdecurrente, inferioribus lanceolatis acutis subaequalibus, corollae tubo defracto, labio inferiore stipitato cymbiformi.

*Plectranthus caninus. Both. Nov. Pl. Spec. 270.*

**Hab. in India orientali: in peninsulae montibus Dindygul Wight!**  
*(h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.)*

Caules basi ramosi, crassiusculi, obtuse tetragoni, ramis 1-14-pedalibus. Folia ]-2-pollicaria, integerrima vel versus apicem parce crenata, utrinque pubescentia rara tenuissima subcanescentia. Spica 4-8-pollicaris et ultra, verticillastris omnibus densis et arete approximatis. Folia floralia latissima, acuta, ciliata, caeterum glabra, juniora ad apicem spicae comosa, dein per anthesin decidua. Corolla C. *barbati*, sed minor. Genitalia C. *barbati*. Achenia rotundata, compressa, nigra, laevissima.

2. C. BARBATUS (Benth. in Wall. Pl. As. Rar. 2. 15), caule basi fruticoso adscendente tomentoso-hispido, foliis petiolatis ovatis crenatis basi angustatis mollitertomentosis junioribus strigoso-hispidis, floralibus membranaceis lato-ovatis acuminatis in apice racemorum comosis per anthesin deciduis, racemis simplicibus, verticillastris sexfloris distantibus, calycibus fructiferis deflexis hispidis, fauce intus villosa, dente supremo ovato subdecurrente, inferioribus lanceolatis acutis subaequalibus, corollas tubo defracto, labio inferiore stipitato maximo cymbiformi.

*Ocymum hadiense. Forsk. 9 Fl. JEgypt. Arab. 109. ^*

*Plectranthus Forskölaji. Willd. ! Sp. 3. 169. Vahl 9 Symb. 1.44. Dot. Mag. 46. t. 2036.*

*Germanea Forskölaji. Poir Diet. 2. 764.*

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\* " O. foliis ovatis obtusis crenatis villosis flexilibus, floribus refractis.

" Caules filiginea, villosi. Folia flexilia, ad basin pedunculi conferta, opposita, petiolo terete villosa, lamina ovata, obtuse crenata, utrinque villosa, subtus rugosa, punctis impressis. Pedunculi racemus verticillatus, hispidus, terminalis, spithamalis. Verticilli utrinque 4-flori, pedicellis patentibus villosis brevissimis. Calyx bilabiatus, multi-carinatus, carinis hispidis. Labium superius multo latius, plaiium, ovatum, ciliatum, inferius bifidum, laciniis lanceolatis. Corolla pallide cnrulea, resupinata, tubus compressus, ad calycis apicem refractus. Labium quod deberet esse su peri us ac nunc inferius ovatum, cavum, magnum. SuperiuH, naturae ordine inferius, 4-lobum, Aug. 183<sup>k</sup>2. H

*Plectranthus barbatus.* *Andr. Bot. Rep. t. 594.*

*Plectranthus comosus.* *Bot. Mag. 49. 1. 2318.*

*Ocymum asperum.* *Roth. Nov. PL Sp. 268.*

*Plectranthus asper.* *Spr. Syst. 2. 690.*

*Plectranthus monadelphus.* *Roxb. Hort. Beng. 45 {ex descr. MSS.}*

Ilab. in India orientalis: in montosis australibus peninsula;, in Dindygul *Wight!* ad Nundydroog in Mysore *Heyne!* in Bangalore *Roxburgh;* in montosis Napalire et Kamaon *Wallich!* in Madagascaria *Vahl?* in Arabiae Felicis montibus altioribus Hadiensibus aibique *Forsk'dl. {h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.}*

Caules ramosi, 2-3-pedales, pilis articulatis rigidis asperi vel tomentoso-hispidi. Folia utrinque canescentia, crassiuscula, flaccida, saepius tomentosa, nunc pilis rigidis adpressis obtecta, floralia in racemo juniore calyces superantia adpressa apice comosa, in vetustiore omnia decidua. *Kac^mus* strictus, semipedalis vel demum pedalis et longior. Calyces deflorati ut in *Ocymis* deflexi et ad axin arete adpressi. Pedicelli breves, simplices, uniflori. Calyx pilis albidis dense obtectus, labium superius membranaceum, ovatura, acutum. Corolla albo-casrulea. Tubus basi subgibbus, extra calycem ad angulum rectum defractus, faux inflata. Labium superius breve, patens, brevissime et obtuse quadridentatum, inferius magnum, porrectum, compressum, cymbiforme, genitalia includens. Stylus apice breviter subulato-bifidus. Achenia hevisima.

### 3. C. HEYNEI.

*Plectranthus monadelphus.* *Heyne MSS.*

*Ocymum monadelphum.* *Roth. Nov. PL Sp. 267, aw Br. App. to Salt. Abyss. ?*

Hab. in India orientali *Heyne.*

" O. caule herbaceo adscendente simplici, foliis ovatis ^rosse serratis pubescentibus, racemo terminali simplici, bracteis ovato-lanceolatis reflexis, filamentis edentulis basi connatis.

" Caulis basi oblique adscendens, erectus, simplex, herbaceus, tetragonus, pubescens, palmaris et pedalis. Folia petiolata, remota, ovata, obtusa, grosse serrata, basi in petiolum parum attenuata, pubescentia, subtus pallidiora, venosa, media ultra sesquiunciam longa unciamque lata, in fieri ora et superiora minora. Racemus terminalis, simplex, laxis. Flores verticillati, verticillis distinctis semiunciam a se invicem remotis sexfloris. Bracteas ad quem vis verticillum 2 ovato-lanceolatae, acuminatae, reiiexae, planae, longitudine circiter pedicellorum, pubescentes. Pedicelli filiformes, pubescentes, vix ultra sesquilineam longi, simplices, uniflori. Calyx tubulosus, striatus, pedicello suo duplo longior, bilabiatus, pubescens. Labium superius subrotundo-ovatum, mucronatum, tenuissime crenulatum, integrum, ciliatum, venis elevatis elegantissime striatis reticulatum. Labium inferius quadrifidum, lacinae setaceae, scabrae, 2 intermedia paullo longiores lateralibus. Corolla ringens. Tubus cyliudraceus, calyce dimidio fere longior. Labium superius trifidum, inferius longius, ovatum, concavum, crenulatum, integrum. Stamina declinata, labio inferiore incumbentia. Filamenta e receptaculo prodeuntia, in tubum coherentia, supra medium distincta, edentula. Stylus apice semibiMns."\* *—Roth. I. c.*

### 4. C. ZATARHKJTDI.

*Ocymum » zatarhe^di.* *Forsk. FL Mgypt. Arab. 109.*

*Plectranthus crassifolius.* *Vahl. Symb. 1. 44.*

*Germanea crassifolia.* *Poir Diet. 2. 764.*

Hab. in Arabia Felici *For&hbl.*

" O. foliis carnosis rigidis late ovatis acutis crenatis villosis basi truncatis.

<sup>4c</sup> Caules surgentes, sempervirentes, quadrangolo-teretes, setis mollibus fared. Folia brachiata. Petiolus 4 poll\* patens, villosus, subtus teres, planus, supra cum canaliculo. Lamina carnosa, late ovata, fere subrotunda, || poll, patens, villis

lobis 2 minoribus, lateralibus 2 multo majoribus divergentibus subrotundis, basi vitta alba. Stamina exteriora basi recurva, curvatura tubondnata juxtageniculum, processu libero nullo. Nectarium glandula versus labium caiycis quadrifidum.

<sup>4c</sup> riorum sti^ueturaprorsuseadern cum O. a, *zatarhendi*, tantum foliis flexilibus distat quum alterius sunt rigida et fragilia magisque carnosa.\*—*Forsk. I. c.*

mollibus reticulata, venis Ruperne canis angustis, infra latis elatia dentato-crenata, obtuse basi truncata. Pedunculi terminales, spithamales, verticillati. Bractese ad verticillos utrinque solitariae, membranaceas, ovato-lanceolatte, deflexe. Pedicelli seni utrinque in singulo verticillo, uniflori, semipollicares, superiores prius florent ideo longius excrescunt. Flores resupinati. Calyx labio inferiore (superiore ?) lato cavo subrotundo, superiore (inferiore ?) brevior quadripartite, laciniis lineari-lanceolatis. Corolla ringens. Tubus albicans, compiessus, basi subtus gibbus, medio refractus ad angulum rectum, apice latior, supra planus, infra geniculum carinatus supra. Labium superius (inferius ?) violaceum, cymbiforme, compressum, obtusum, integrum, inferius (superius ?) erectum, album, obtusum, vix quadridentatum. Filamenta 4, didynama, inferiora labio longiora, superiora adhuc longiora, omnia a basi ad medium commixta in tubum, fissum circa pistillum. Stamina breviora, tubo annexa. Nectarium, glandula infra germina versus basin tubi crassa, ovalis, erecta, viridis. Germina 4, parva, globosa. Stylus filiformis ruber, longitudine staminum. Stigma duplex, acutum."—*Forsk. I c.*

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## SECTIO II. AROMARIA.

*Verticillastri densi, subglobosi, multiflori. Calyx fructifer vix declinatus, fame intus nuda.*

5. *C. AROMATICUS* (Benth. in Wall. PL As. Rar. 2. 15), caule basifruticoso, ramis tomentoso-pubescentibus vel hispidis, foliis petiolatis lato-ovatis crenatis basi rotundatis cuneatisve crassissimis utrinque hispidis vel cano-villosis, floralibus calycem vix equantibus, racemis simplicibus, verticillastri remolis globosis multiflori, calycibus suberectis tomentosis, fauce intus nuda, dente supremo ovato-oblongo membranaceo non decurrente, inferioribus brevioribus setaceis subaequalibus.

*Plectranthus aromaticus. Roxb. Hort. Beng. 45.*

*C. amboinicus. Lour. Fl. Cochinch. 72.\**

*Marrubium album amboinicum. Humph. Herb. Amb. 5. 295. t. 102. f. 3.?*

*Plectranthus amboinensis. Spr. Syst. 2. (Ji) 9*

*Plectranthus crassifolius. Hortul.*

*C. aromaticus. Bot. Reg. 18. t. 1520.*

**Hab. in India orientali: ad Patna Hamilton! (an indigenus?) in hortis Indicis frequentissimus sed raro floret Roxburgh MSS. (h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.)**

Caules crassi, carnosio-vasculosi, basi sublignosi. Rami 1-1<sup>1</sup>-pedales, apices breviter hispidi. Folia fragrantissima, 1-2-pollicaria, in vivo crassissima, vixidia, vasculosa, rugosa, siccitate albicantia, pilis brevibus dense obsessa, floralia parva, acuminata, per anthesin reflexa. Verticillastri 20-30-flori\* et ultra. Calyces breviter

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\* <sup>u</sup> *C. foliis subcordatis crenatis carnosissimis spicis terminalibus longissimis.*

<sup>u</sup> Radix perennis, repens. Caulis herbaceus, tripedalis, suberectus, crassus, teres, ad apicem subtetragonus, pilosus, pallidus. Folia subcordata, subrotunda, obtusa, crenata, carnosio-pilosa, albicantia, mollia, odorata, opposita, petiolis longis < Flos purpurascens, tenninalis, spicis lungis, verticillatis interruptis. Calyx bilabiatus, labio superiore (inferiore ?) 4-fido, laciniis linearibus, inferiore (superiore?) lanceolato integerrimo incurvo longiore—HBJC planta ejusque flores sat bene describuntur a Rumphio loco citato, spica vero non flores singuli melius representatur a Burmanno."—*Lour. I. c.*

From the above description it is scarcely to be doubted that this plant is referable either to the *C. aromaticus*, or to the *C. crassifolius*; and perhaps the whole are but one species, of which the *C. aromaticus* is the cultivated variety: but for the decision of this point I have not at present data sufficient. The figure of Burmann, referred to by Loureiro (*Marrubium odoratissimum*, &c. Thes. Zeyl. l. f. 71- f. I.), was drawn from the *Anisomclis ovata*.

pedicellati, parvi, albo-tomentosi, fructiferi vix aucti. Corollae tubae calyce subduplo longior, ad medium defractus; faux inflata; labium superius breve quadridentatum, inferius tubo aequale, extus pubescens, parum dilatatum, cymbiforme. Genitalia breviter exserta. Achenia subrotunda, compressa, brunnea, laevissima, lucida.

In the cultivated specimens of this plant a multiplication of the parts of the flower may frequently be observed, shewing an approach to the normal number of 6 stamina, 5 styles, and 10 ovaria. In that case the filaments are scarcely connate, and the flower sterile.

6. *C. CRASSIFOLU*<sup>T</sup>S (Benth. in Wall. PL As. Rar. 2. 15), caule basi fruticoso, ramis erectis glabriusculis, foliis petiolatis lato-ovatis hregulariter dentatis basi rotundato-cuneatis crassissimis utrinque piloso hispidis, floralibus calycibus superantibus, race in is simplicibus, verticillastris distinctis subremotis globosis multifloris, calycibus suberectis tomentosis, fauce intus nuda, dente supremo ovato elongato membranaceo non decurrente, inferioribus brevioribus setaceis subaequalibus.

Hab. in India orientali: in montibus Dindygul peninsulae Wight! {h. s. sp. e Mas. Angl. hid.)

*C. aromatico* affinis, et forsan mera varietas. Folia multo majora minus hirsuta, floralia a majora saepius rufo-villosa. Calyces majores. Corolla; mihi non res. Genitalia et achenia *C. aromatici*.

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### SECTIO III. SOLENOSTEMON.

*Verticillastris laxi, multiflori. Calyx fructifer declinatus, fauce intus nuda.*

The species of this section appear to be numerous, and are difficult to distinguish by positive characters, although very different in appearance when brought together. They are chiefly natives of the islands of the Indian Archipelago; and unfortunately I have only been able to describe the greater number of them from isolated specimens observed at different times in different herbaria; which I regret the more, as they are plants which vary considerably in aspect in different stages of development. On this account I have found it necessary to omit some that appeared to be new; and among the remainder I cannot feel satisfied that I have not left many repetitions or blunders, which can only be cleared up by those who are better acquainted with the botany of Java, and other parts of the "Archipelago.

§ 1. *Calycis dentes laterales abbreviate truncati, ab infimis elongatis connatis liberi.*

7. *C. BOJERI*, caule humili pubescente, foliis petiolatis ovatis obtusis crenatis basi rotundatis vel subcordatis supra et subtus ad nervos hispidulis, floralibus minutis, racemis elongatis simplicibus, verticillastris laxis sub-10-floris, pedunculo communi ramisque brevissimis, calycibus pubescentibus declinatis, dente supremo ovato obtuso vix decurrente, lateralibus abbreviatis rotundatis, infimis elongatis acutis ultra medium connatis, corollae fauce vix inflata.

*Plectranthus maculatus. Bojer MSS.*

*Mitsa maculata. Chap, ex Bojer MSS.*

**Hab. in Madagascaria Bojer! Lyull! ad Betoni-mena provincial Emirnensis Bojer! (v. s. sp. in herb. Hooker et Mus. Par.)**

Caulis herbaceus, subsimplex, rufo-pubescentis vel villosus. Folia minora quam folia *C. scutellarioidis*, obtusa nee acuminata, builato-subrugosa, purpureo-maculata, subtus glandulosa. Racemus elongatus. Verticillastri et flores *C. scutellarioidis*, sed pedicelli longiores, erectiores. Corolla minor, glabra, tubo calyce duplo longiore, labio inferiore lineari, tubo aequali. Stamina breviter exserta, ultra medium connata.

**8. C. SCUTELLARIOIDES (Benth. in Wall. Pl. As. Rar. 2. 16), glabriuscula, caule basi fruticoso, foliis petiolatis ovatis breviter acuminatis dentatis basi rotundatis glabris vel vix tomentosis, floralibus demum deciduis verticillastro brevioribus, racemis elongatis gracilibus basi subramosis, verticillastro astris laxe multifloris, pedunculo communi subnullo, pedicellis ramos breves subsequantibus, calycibus fructiferis declinatis basi striatis, fauce intus nuda, dente supremo ovato acutiusculo vix decurrente, lateralibus ovatis obtusissimis, infimis longioribus acutis ultra medium connatis, corollae fauce vix ampliata.**

Majana aurea. *Humph. Herb. Amb. 5. 296. l. 102. l. 3. sec. Burm., sed inflorescentia in icone deest et ideo dubia.*

Ocymium scutellarioides. *Linn. Sp. 834. Burm. Fl. Ind. 130. Bot. Mag. 35. t. 1446.*

Plectranthus scutellarioides. *Br. Prod. 506.*

**Hab. in Archipelago Indico: in ins. Amboyna et Bourou Durville! in Nova Hollandia tropica Brown, in ins. Mauritio Commerson! an indigenus? (h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.)**

Rami glabri vel tenuissime pubescentes, obtuse tetragoni, sulcati. Folia 1J-2-pollicaria, anguste ovata, subtus valde nervosa, saepe subpurpurascens, floralia lato-ovata, membranacea, acuminata. Racemi pedales et ultra. Verticillastri infimi pollicem, supremi semipollicem distantes, 10-15-flori. Calyces minuti, fructiferi aucti, glabriusculi. Corolla calyce flavo longior, gracilis, basi infra gibbus, labio superiore pallido ovato breviter quadridentato, inferiore caeruleo duplo longiore concavo incurvo basi angustato. Achenia minuta, orbicularia, compressa, laevia.

**9. C. ACUMINATUS (Benth. in Linnsea, 6. 81), caule superne piloso, foliis petiolatis ovatis longe acuminatis inciso-serratis basi rotundatis v. cuneatis utrinque puberulis, petiolis rufo-ciliatis, floralibus subcomosis deciduis, racemo simplici, verticillastris laxe multifloris, pedicello communi ramisque subnullis, calycibus fructiferis declinatis basi striatis, fauce intus nuda, dente supremo ovato obtuso vix decurrente, lateralibus truncatis, infimis elongatis acutis ultra medium connatis, corollae fauce tenui.**

**Hab. in ins. Manilla Chamisso! (h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Chamisso.)**

Caulis videtur herbaceus, erectus. Folia majora quam folia *C. scutellarioidis* et longitudo acuminata, floralia ovata, acuminata, membranacea, juniora suboomosa, per anthesin decidua. Calycis dentes infimi longiores quam in *C. scutellarioides*, corolla longior, tenuior, labio inferiore elongato dedinato vix incurvo concavo basi valde attenuato. Ceterum *C. scutellarioides* valde affinis.

**10. C. INGRATUS, pubescens, foliis petiolatis ovatis acuminatis serrato-crenatis basi cuneatis vel rotundatis utrinque pubescenti-villosis, floralibus deciduis, racemis simplicibus, verticillastris laxe multifloris, pedunculo communi subnullo, ramis abbreviatis, pedicellis elongatis, calycibus hispidis, dente supremo ovato non decurrente, lateralibus ovato-truncatis, infimis elongatis acutis ultra medium connatis, corolla fauce subampliata.**

*Plectranthus ingratus.* Blume *Bijdr.* 836. ?•

Hab. in Java *Blume!* in montosis provinciarum occidentalium  
*Blume.* (y. s. sp. in herb. *Kunth.*)

Planta tota purpurascit. Folia fere *C. scutellaroidis.* Petioli et axillae pilosi. Verticillastris ultra pollicem distantes, irregulariter laxiflori., Calyx basi villosissimus, fructiferum non vidi. Corolla *C. scutellarioidis.*

11. *C. GRANDIFOLIUS*, caule pubescente, foliis petiolatis amplis lato-ovatis acuminatis grosse crenatis basi rotundatis vel subcordatis subcamosis, floralibus coloratis ante anthesin comosis, racemis simplicibus elongatis, verticillastris laxe multifloris, pedunculo communi ramisque subnullis, pedicellis elongatis, calycibus hispidis, dente supremo ovato acuto non decurrente, lateralibus brevissimis truncatis, infimis elongatis acutis ultra medium connatis, corollae fauce ampliata.

Hab. in ins. Timor *Guichenot!* (y. s. sp. in herb. *Kunth. et Mus. Par.*)

Folia tenuissime pubescentia, forma *C. malalarici*, sed subcarnosa ut in *C. paniculato*; floralia bractearum forma, subpersistentia, suprema comosa. Racemus *C. scutellarioidis\** at paulo major et faux magis dilatata. Affinis quoque *C. secundifloro*, a quo differt tamen inflorescentia.

12. *C. AFRICANUS*, caule herbaceo erecto ramoso pubescente, foliis ovatis obtusis crenatis basi rotundatis, in petiolum decurrentibus glabriusculis, racemo elongato, verticillastris laxis, cymis utrinque multifloris, pedunculo communi subnullo, ramis elongatis, calycis fructiferi dente supremo ovato membranaceo acuto breviter decurrente, lateralibus minutis, inferioribus in labium membranaceum bidentatum coalitis.

*Solenostemon ocymoides.* Schum. *PL Guin. in Act. Acad. Hafn.* 4. 45.

Hab. in Africa cequinotiali: in Guinea *Thonning!* ad Sierra Leone et in ins. St. Thomas *G. Don!* (h. s. sp. e *Mus. Soc. Hort. Lond.*)

Caulis crassiusculus, tenuiter pubescens. Folia 2-3 pollices longa, 2 poll. lata, obtuse et grosse serrata, vasculosa, rugosa, subtus punctata, petiolo pollicari alato. Racemi ssepiti solitaires, rarius basi subramosi, elongati, fructiferi mine sesquipedales, verticillastris semipollicem distantes, folia floralia bractearum forma, parva, ovata, acuminata, ante anthesin verticillastra superantes, cymarum rami demum fere semipollicares, pedicelli fructiferi 2 lineas longi, rigidiusculi, regulariter distichi. Calyx declivatus, subglaber, nervosus, intus fance nuda, labiis membranaceis tubo longioribus. Corolla albida? tubo infra gibbo medio defracto, labium superius breve 4-5-dum, inferius elongatum, leviter concavum. Filamentum a basi breviter connata.-j-

13. *C. ATROPURPUREUS* (Benth. in Wall. *PL As. Rar.* 2. 16), caule erecto tenuissime pubescente, foliis petiolatis lato-ovatis crenatis basi rotundatis tenuissime pubescentibus, floralibus ovatis minutis deciduis, racemis subsimplicibus, verticillastris quadrifariam cymseformibus, pedunculo communi utrinque subnullo, ramis elongatis, pedicellis brevissimis, calycibus pubescentibus, dente supremo ovato acutiusculo subdecurrente, lateralibus obtusissimis supremum aequantibus, infimis duplo longioribus acutis ultra medium connatis, corollae fauce dilatata.

1/3 *densiflorus*, foliis vix purpurascens, racemis subramosis, verticillastris magis approximatis.

\* " P. calycis hirsuti labio inferiore trifido lacinia intermedia elongata semibifida, filamentis basi monadelphicis, verticillis distinctis, pedicellis subramosis, foliis ovatis grosse crenatis basi cuneatis integerrimis utrinque puberulis.

\*\* Folia utrinque atropurpurea."— *Ulme I. c.*

f Confer *Plectranthus Palisoti* suprn, p. 31).

Melissa lotoria. *Humph. Herb, Amb. 5. 292. \*. 101. ?*

Hab. in Archipelago Indico: in ins. Penang *Wallich ! /3*, in ins. Manilla *Chnmisso!* et Tanna *Forster!* in Uliassarensibus insulis *Rumphius?* (A. s. sp. e Mus. Anyl. Ind. p com?n. a cL Chamisso.)

14. C. PERSOONII, caule erecto tenuiter pubescente, foliis petiolatis ovatis obtusis crenatis basi truncatis vel subcordatis rugosis molliter villosis, floralibus deciduis, racemo simplici, verticillastris quadrifariam cymaeformibus, pedunculo communi utrinque subnullo, ramis elongatis, pedicellis calyce brevioribus, calycibus canescentibus, dente supremo orbiculato concavo, lateralibus brevioribus obtusissimis, infinis elongatis lanceolato-setaceis incurvis ultra medium connatis, corollae fauce subdilatata.

*Ocymum paniculatum. Pers. ! Syn. 2. 135.*

Hab. in Madagascaria *Commerson!* (i. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Par.)

A *Coleis* hujus sectionis differt praecipue foliis rugosis villosis. Racemus canescit. Calyx fructifer nervosus, incivus, dente supremo glabro. Corolla omnino ut in caeteris speciebus hujus sectionis. Stamina exserta, filamentis ultra medium connatis.

15. C. MULTIFLORUS, caule ascendente villosa pubescente, foliis longe petiolatis ovato-oblongis acutis crenato-serratis basi cuneatis vel angustatis molliter pubescentibus, floralibus deciduis, ramis elongatis simplicibus, verticillastris quadrifariam cymaeformibus, pedunculo communi utrinque subnullo, ramis elongatis, pedicellis calyce brevioribus, calycibus glanduloso-pubescentibus, dente supremo orbiculato breviter decurrente, lateralibus obtusissimis duplo brevioribus, infinis lanceolatis elongatis ultra medium connatis, corollae tubo tenui, fauce subinflata, labio inferiore maximo latissimo concavo.

Hab. in ins. Manilla *Perrottet.* (v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Par.)

Habitu *C. acuminato* affinis, sed diversa foliis vix acuminatis, inflorescentia, calyce, et corolla. Caulis herbaceus videtur. Folia subtus minute glandulosa, petiolis rufo-villosis. Calyx fructifer incurvus, striatus, dente supremo subplano. Corolla; labium inferius in *Coleis* hujus sectionis maximum. Filamenta ad medium connata. Achenia parva, orbiculata, compressa, nigra, lasevia, lucida.

16. C. MACROPHYLLUS.

*Plectranthus macrophyllus. Blume Bijdr. 835.*

Hab. in Java : in humidis sylvestribus montosis *Blume.*

" *P. calycis* hirsuti labio inferiore trifido lacinia intermedia longiore semibifida, filamentis basi monadelphis, verticillis distinctis, pedicellis ramosis, foliis subrotundo-ovatis acutis inaequaliter obtuse seriatis basi vix attenuatis integerrimis utrinque puberulis.

" Accedit ad *P. ingratum*; folia infra purpurascentia.<sup>1</sup>—*Blume I. c.*

17. C. EICOLOR.

*Plectranthus bicolor. Blume Bijdr. 837\**

Hab. in Java: ad pedem montis Saleck *Blume.*

<\* *P. calycis* hirsuti labio inferiore trifido lacinia intermedia longiore semibifida, filamentis basi monadelphis, verticillis distinctis, pedicellis ramoso-bifidis, foliis (disparibus) ovatis acuminatis crenatis basi rotundatis vel inaequaliter attenuatis et integerrimis utrinque puberulis.

" Folia infra purpurascentia. Affinis *P. macrophyll.*

<sup>tc</sup> Variet. foliis minoribus utrinque acuminatis rarius ad basin rotundatis, costis infra purpurascentibus."—*Blume I. c.*

18. C. SECUNDIFLOKUS, tenuiter pubescens, foliis petiolatis ovatis

acuminatis grosse crenatis basi rotundatis vel cordatis rugosis subcar-nosis, floralibus deciduis, race mis elongatis simplicibus, verticillastris cymaDformibus secundis, pedunculo communi utrinque subnullo, ram is elongatis, calycibus pendulis hispidis, dente supremo oblongo acuto non decurrente, lateralibus abbreviatis ovatis acutiusculis liberis, infimis elongutis acutis fere ad apicem connatis, corollse fauce subdilatata.

Hab. in ins. Timor *Guichenot!* (v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Par.)

Affinis *C. grandifolio*, a quo differt inflWescentia. Caulis erectus, ramosus, obtuse tetragonus, pubes>ens. Folia glabriuscula, ad nervos tenuiter pubescentia, floralia rainutissima. Racemi multiflori, paniculieformes, secundi. Cyime nmcrosie, approximate, laxae, ramis peduncolorum in quoque verticillastro 2-4 valde elongatis, pedicellis calyce brevioribus, floribusin quoque ramo 10-15. Calycis fructiferi dens supremus maximus, membranaceus, glaber, glandulosus, laterales duplo breviores, Li^ir>i supremum sequantes. Corollse tubuscalyce florigero duplolongior, basi subtus gibhu8. L- ""in superiu's breve, obtusum, quadrifidura, patens, inferius elongatum, concavum. Filamenta ultra medium monadelpha.

#### 19. C. BLUMEL.

*Plectranthus scutellarioides.* *Blume Bijdr.* 837- non Br

Hab. . . . in hortis Javanis colitur *Blume.*

" *P. calycis hirsuti labio inferiore trifido 1 acini a intermedia longiore semi-bifida, filamentis basi monadelphis, verticillis distinctis, pedicellis racemosis secundis, foliis ovatis acuminatis grosse obtuse serratis basi acutis et integerrimis utrinque puberulis.*

" *Folia supra maculis atropurpureis picta.*"—*Blume I. c.*

The expression " *pedicellis racemosis secundis,*" although not very clear, cannot refer to the *Ocymum scutellarioides* of Linnaeus. It is probably a new species allied to *C. secundiflorus* ; but certainly differing in the form of the leaves.

#### 20. C. LACINIATUS.

*Plectranthus laciniatus.* *Blume Bijdr.* 838.

Hab. . . . in hortis Javanicis colitur *Blume.*

" *P. calycis hirsuti labio inferiore trifido lacinia intermedia semibifida longiore, filamentis basi monadelphis, verticillis distinctis, pedicellis subramosis secundis, foliis ovatis acuminatis laciniatis aut inciso-serratis basi acutis et integerrimis utrinque puberulis.*

" *An varietas P. scutellarioidis § Folia supra maculis ptirpurascensibus picta.*"—*Blume I. c.*

This species is also probably nearly allied to the *C. secundiflorus.*

#### 21. C. GALEATUS.

*Plectranthus galeatus.* *Vahl Symb.* 1. 43. *Blume Bijdr.* 83G. ?

*Germanea galeata.* *Poir Diet.* 2. 763.

Hab. in Java *Vahl:* in humidis umbratis montanis *Blume.*

" *P. nectario gibboso, pedicellis ramosis, foliis cordato-ovatis acuminatis serratis.*

" *Gaulis villosus, sulcatus. Folia petiolata, late ovata, villosa, prsesertim in venis subtus. Pedunculus terminalis, pedicellis oppositis ramosis. Bracteas null\*. Corolla pubescens, labio inferiore galeato. Accedit ad *Ocimum scutellarioidem*, cui folia ovato-lanceolata, flores minores, bracteas cordatae, et pedunculi utrinque gemiui.*"—*Vahl I. c.*

" *P. calycis hirsuti labio inferiore trifido lacinia intermedia longiore semi-bifida, filamentis basi monadelphis, verticillis distinctis, pedicellis ramobis, foliis ovatis acuminatis basi rotundatis subcordatisve exserte acute serratis utrinque puberulis.*

" *Affinis P. macrophylo et P. ingrato!*"—*Blume Bijdr.* 856.

If the above descriptions both refer to the same plant, it must be a diotiuct species from any I am acquainted with; for Blume's account of the calyx places



it in one of the first two divisions of the section *Solenostemon*; in neither of which have I seen the inflorescence described by Vahl, which is that of the third section.

22. *C. MACROSTACHYS*, caule pubescente, foliis petiolatis ovatis acuminalis crenato-serratis basi rotundatis supra et subtus ad nervos hispidulis, floralibus deciduis, racemis elongatis subsimplicibus, verticillastris remotis laxis, pedunculo communi utrinque ramis pedicellis que calyce fructifero brevioribus, caiycibus glabris, fructiferis membranaceis, intus fauce nuda, dente supremo ovato acuto marginibus revolutis, inferioribus lanceolatis acutis, 2 lateralibus supremum sequantibus, 2 infimis longioribus basi cum lateralibus ultra medium invicem connatis, corollae tubo tenui, fauce dilatata, labio inferiore elongato lato concavo.

Hab. in Java *Commerson!* (v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Par.)

Caulis herbaceus, erectus, ramosus, purpurascens. Folia subtus minute glandulosa, floralia bracteseformia, lato-ovata, concava, membranacea, ciliata. Verticillastris 10-15-flori. Folia et inflorescentia fere *C. ingrati*. Calyx et corolla *C. malabarici*.

23. *C. OVATUS*, caule glabriusculo superne viscoso-pubescente, foliis petiolatis ovatis vix acumiatis grosse crenatis basi rotundatis vel cordatis supra hispidulis subtus glabris, floralibus deciduis, racemis subramosis, verticillastris laxis, pedunculo communi ramisque subnullis, caiycibus glabris membranaceis, fructiferis inflatis, dente supremo ovato marginibus subrevolutis, inferioribus acutis, 2 infimis basi cum lateralibus ultra medium se invicem connatis, corollae tubo tenui, fauce dilatata, labio inferiore elongato lato concavo.

Hab. in Indiae orientalis peninsula: in Coromandelia *Wight!* (y. s. sp. in herb. Wight.)

*C. macrostachydi* affinis, sed omnibus partibus multo minor. Folia minor, minus acuminata, basi saepe cordata, floralia vix ciliata, ante anthesin decidua. Caulis tenuissime canescens, rachis racemi pilis brevibus purpurascens viscosis pubescens. Racemus basi utrinque ramo auctus. Verticillastris semipollicem remoti, 6-10-flori. Corolla *C. malabarici*, a quo differt foliis minoribus ovatis nec lato-ovatis, caiycibus magis inflatis, racemo minus ramose—An *C. maluharici* varietas?

24. *C. MALABARICUS* (Benth. in Wall. Pl. As. Rar. 2. 16), tenuiter pubescens, foliis petiolatis amplis latissime ovatis breviter acuminatis crenatis basi rotundato-truncatis, floralibus deciduis, racemis laxe ramosis, verticillastris sub-10-floris laxis, pedunculo communi utrinque subnullo, ramis abbreviatis, caiycibus fructiferis deflexis glabris basi subinflatis, intus fauce nuda, dente supremo ovato acutiusculo marginibus revolutis, inferioribus lanceolatis acutis, 2 lateralibus supremum equantibus, 2 infimis duplo longioribus ad basin cum lateralibus ultra medium invicem connatis, corollae tubo tenui exserto, fauce ampliata, labio inferiore elongato porrecto.

*Plectranthus malabaricus.* Klein MSS.

Hab. in Indiae orientalis peninsula: ad Travancore *Klein!* (h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.)

Caulis herbaceus, erectus, ramis divaricatis fere glabris. Folia inferiora longissime petiolata, 3-4 poll., et ultra longa et totidem lata, supra glabriuscula, subtus ad nervos pubescentia, floralia minuta, ante anthesin decidua. Racemi 4-6-pollicares, basi in ramis 2-4 divisi. Calyx floriger minutus, fructifer valde auctus. Corolla circiter 7 lineas longa (tubus 3 lin. fauce 2 lin. labium inferius 2 lin.) Genitalia breviter exserta. Achenia subrotunda, compressa, lasevia.

Aug. 1832.

25. *C. INFLATUS*, glaber, foliis petiolatis amplis ovatis acutinatim dentatis basi longe angustatis integerrimis, floralibus deciduis, racemis subramosis, verticillastris irregulariter cymaeformibus, pedunculo communi utrinque subnullo, ramis alternis vel omnibus elongatis, pedicellis abbreviatis, calycibus fructiferis nutantibus glabris inflatis, intus fauce nuda, dente supremo ovato-lanceolato acuminato piano, inferioribus lanceolatis acutis, 2 lateralibus supremum aequantibus, 2 infimis vix longioribus basi cum lateralibus ultra medium invicem connatis, corollae tubo elongato, fauce subsequali, labio inferiore superiore vix longiore.

Hab. in Ceylona *Macrae* ! (h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Lindley.)

Affinis *C. malabarico*, sed characteribus datis distinctissimus. Caulis crassus, subcarnosus. Folia inferiora semipedalia vel cum petiolo fere pedalia, floralia lato-ovata, membranacea, acuminata, ante anthesin comosa, per anthesin decidua. Kami pedunculonim saepe pollicares, basi incrassati, pedicelli calyce fructifero multo breviores. Corollae 10 lin. vel ultra longae, tubo subincurvo vix defracto. Achenia magna, rotundata, compressa, leviuscula.

26. *C. MACRJCT*, pubescens, foliis longe petiolatis ovatis acuminatis basi rotundatis vel cuneatis, floralibus deciduis, racemis paniculato-ramosis, verticillastris quadrifariam cymosis, pedunculo communi utrinque subnullo, ramis valde elongatis, pedicellis brevissimis, calycibus fructiferis nutantibus glabris basi subinflatis, intus fauce nuda, dente supremo ovato acutiusculo marginibus revolutis, inferioribus lanceolatis acutis, 2 lateralibus supremum sequantibus, 2 infimis duplo longioribus basi cum lateralibus ultra medium invicem connatis, corollae tubo exserto, fauce amplissima, labio inferiore elongato porrecto.

Hab. in Ceylona *Macrae* ! (h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Lindley.)

Caulis et praesertim axis et rami paniculae pilis brevibus rufescentibus subviscosis pubescentes. Folia 2-3-pollicaria, supra et subtus ad nervos tenuiter pubescentia. Paniculae et pedunculorum rami brachiati. Calyces secus ramos subsessiles, secundi, forma omnino *C. malabarici*, a quo differt haec species foliis multo minoribus angustioribus et inflorescentia. Genitalia vix exserta. Achenia subrotunda, compressa, nigra, laevia.

27. *C. GLABRATUS*, caule subcarnoso glabro, foliis petiolatis ovato-rotundatis serrato-crenatis crassis rigidis glabris, floralibus minutis deciduis, racemo terminali pubescente simplici paniculeiformi, verticillastris laxe cymiformibus, pedunculo communi utrinque ramisque pedicellisque elongatis, calycibus fructiferis glabratis elongatis, dente supremo ovato supra concavo, inferioribus lanceolatis acutis subsequilibus basi vix connatis, corollae fauce ampliata.

Hab. in Indite orientalis peninsula: circa Madura *Wight* ! (v. s. sp. in herb. *Wight*.)

Specimina *Wightiana* vix 9-pollicaria, caule basi adscendente crasso tumido. Folia pollicaria, subtus rigide nervosa. Racemus vel panicula tenuis, multiflorus. Rachis, pedunculi, calyces florigeri, et corolla pubescentes. Calyx fructifer glabratus, basi subinflatus, fauce subcontracta elongata intus nuda, dente supremo obtuso supra concavo brevissimo sublucido, inferioribus ei subsqualibus. Achenia pallida, levia.

28. *C. WIGHTII*, caule pubescente, foliis petiolatis ovatis crenatis basi rotundatis vel subcordatis crassis rugosis utrinque hispida, floralibus deciduis, racemo terminali simplici paniculeiformi, verticillastris laxe cymiformibus, pedunculo communi utrinque ramisque elongatis, calycibus pedicello sublongioribus, fructiferis declinatis pubescentibus, dente supremo ovato subplano, inferioribus lanceolatis acutis subsequilibus basi vix connatis, corollae fauce ampliata, labio inferiore superiore subquadraplo longiore.

Hab. in India; oriental is peninsula: in montibus Nielgherry dictis *Wight!* (*h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Wight.*)

29. C. PANICULATUS (Benth. in Wall. PI. As. Rar. 2. 16), caule basi procumbente pubescente, foliis petiolatis lato-ovatis inciso-dentatis basi rotundatis vel cuneatis crassis carnosis hispidis, floralibus deciduis, racemo terminali simplici paniculeiformi, verticillastris laxe cymseformibus, pedunculo com muni utrinque ramis pedicellisue elongatis, calycibus fructiferis declinatis pubescentibus, fauce intus nuda, dente supremo ovato piano, inferioribus lanceolato-subulatis subequalibus basi vix connatis, corollae fauce ampliata, labio inferiore su peri ore vix duplo longiore.

Hab. in India orientali: in montibus Dindygul peninsulae *Wight!* (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.*)

<sup>^</sup> A G. *Wiffhtii* differt foliis latioribus crassioribus carnosis magis incisus et basi saepe cuneatis vel angustatis nec cordatis, racemo laxiore, calycis lobis inferioribus angustioribus, et corolla labio inferiore brevior.

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*Species quoad sectionem dubia.*

30. C. TUBEROSUS.

*Plectranthus tuberosus.* *Blume Bijdr.* 838.

Glans terrestris costensis. *Humph. Herb. Amb.* 5. 372. t. 132. l. 1. ?

Hab. . . . in hortis Javanicis colitur *Blume.*

<sup>44</sup> *P. calycis hirsuti labio inferiore trifido lacinia intermedia longiore semibifida, filamentis basi m6nadelpis, verticillis distinctis, pedicellis unifloris, foliis ovatis crenatis basi cuneatis integerrimis utrinque scabriusculis.*"—/Hume / . c.

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*Species e genere excludenda.*

C. EUGOSUS. *Benth.*=*Plectranthus rotundifolius.*

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## IX. ANISOCHILUS.

*Lavandulae* sp. *Linn.*

*Plectranthi* sp. *Roxb. Sm. et Auct.*

Genus novum. *Br. Prod.*

*Anisochilus.* *Wall.*

Calyx ovatus, suberectus, bilabiatus, labio superiore integro post anthesin in inferiorem truncatum integrum vel brevissime 4-dentatum incumbente, calycem claudente. Corolla tubo exserto defracto, fauce subinflata, limbo bilabiato, labio superiore abbreviato obtuse 3-4-fido, inferiore integro elongato concavo. Stamina 4, declinata, inferiora longiora. Filamenta libera, edentula. Antherae ovato-reniformes, loculis confluentibus. Stylus apice subulatus, sequaliter bifidus, stigmatibus subterminalibus.—Herbse annuae vel perennes. Verticillastris in spicas oblongas cylindricas dense imbricati. Folia floralia bracteiformia imbricata.

This genus, as far as it is hitherto known, is confined to the Indian continent.

1. A. CARNOSUM (Wall. PI. As. Rar. 2. 18), caule erecto, foliis petiolatis ovato-rotundatis obtusis crenatis basi cordatis crassis carnosis

utrinque tomentoso-villosis, spicis longe pedunculatis, foliis floralibus ovatis obtusis, calycis labio inferiore truncato integerrimo, superiore ovato acuto membranaceo margine ciliato.

- Katu Kurka. *Rheede Hort. Mai.* 10. 170. t. 90.  
 Lavandula carnosus. *Linn. ! Amam. Acad.* 10. 50. t. 3.  
 Plectranthus carnosus. *Sm. in Rees Cycl.* v. 27-  
 Plectranthus strobiliferus. *Roxb. ! Hort. Beng.* 45.  
 Plectranthus dubius. *Spr. Syst.* 2. 691.  
 Plectranthus crassifolius. *Hortul.*

3 *purpurascens*, spicis glabriusculis purpurascens.

Hab. in India orientali: in ruderatis et muris antiquis peninsulae a provincia Circarensi *Roxburgh*, ad extremitatem australem *Wight!* 3, in montibus Avae ad Taong Dong *Wallich!* {*It. s. sp. e Mus. Atgl. Ind.*}

Caulis herbaceus, bipedalis, ramosus, tetragonus, villosus, superne subnudus. Spicae longe pedunculatae, vix paniculate, fructiferae 1-2 pollices longae, semipollicem crassae, regulariter cylindricae. Calyces fructiferi basi subinflati, ore contracto tenuiter rufo-tomentosi, labio superiore maximo glabro deflexo. Corollae calyce, duplo longiores, labio inferiore elongato concavo stamina excedente.

2. *A. PALLIDUM* (Wall. PL As. Rar. 2. 18), caule erecto, foliis\* petiolatis oblongo-ellipticis crenatis utrinque angustatis membranaceis vel vix carnosis glabriusculis, spicis paniculatis, floralibus lanceolato-acuminatis, calycis labio inferiore oblique truncato brevissime 4-dentato, superiore lanceolato acuto post anthesin demisso.

Hab. in India orientali: ad montem Taong Dong dictum in regno Burmanico *Wallich!* (\* *s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.*)

Statura *A. carnosus*. Folia 3-6 pollices longa, 1-3 poll. lata, acuminata, grosse crenata, supra vix hispidula, subtus fere glabra. Spicae pedunculatae, laxae paniculate, tenuiores quam in *A. carnosus*. Calyces fructiferi basi subinflati, superne incurvi, ore obliquo, labio superiore parvo acuto, ex omni parte ferrugineo-tomentosi. Corolla fere *A. carnosus*, at tenuior.

3. *A. ? POLYSTACHYUM* (Beith. in Wall. PL As. Rar. 2. 19), caule recto ramoso, foliis subsessilibus ovato-oblongis acuminatis serratis basi cuneatis tenuissime pubescentibus subtus nervosis, spicis paniculatis, calycibus superne incurvis, ore obliquo 5-dentato, dente supremo vix longiore.

Hab. in India orientali: in uliginosis Nepaliis prope Hetoundah *Wallich!* {*h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.*}

Statura *A. polystachyi*. Caulis obtuse tetragonus, brevissime tomentosus. Folia 2-4-pollicaria, supra tenuissime pubescentia, subtus nervosa, minute glandulosa, rufescentia, rigidiuscula. Spicae 2-3-pollicares, semipollicem crassae. Calyces rufo-tomentosi, basi inflati, superne contracti elongati incurvi, ore oblique fissi, dentibus 5 brevibus acutis subaequalibus, supremis subincumbentibus. Corollam non vidi; sed ob habitum et calyces *A. pallidi* affines, ad *Anisochilum* hanc speciem retuli.

4. *A. DYSOPHYLLOIDES* (Benth. in Wall. PL As. Rar. 2. 19), caule basi procumbente, ramis ascendens sericeo-villosis, foliis subsessilibus oblongo-lanceolatis obtusis integerrimis basi angustatis, spicis axillaribus terminalibusque subpedunculatis, calycis labio inferiore minuto truncato, superiore parvo acuto deflexo.

Hab. in India orientali: in montibus peninsulae Nielgherry dictis *Wight!* (*A. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.*)

Habitus fere *Dysophylloc rugosus*. Ex omni parte pilis mollis rufescentibus sericeis dense vestitum. Folia pollicem vel sesquipollicem longa, 4-6 lyceas lata, floralia ovata, acuta. Spicae florentes regulariter cylindricae, crassitie calami scriptorii, fructiferis irregulariter tumidae, 1-2 pollices longae. Calyces fructiferi basi tumidi, superne incurvi, ore contracto, labio superiore brevi acuto concavo incumbente. Corolla brevior quam in praecedentibus, lobis latioribus. Stamina exserta.

## X. ^SOLANTHUS.

.ASolanthus. Mart, Anuen, Bot. Monac. 4.

Calyx ovato-campanulatus, truncatus, dentibus obsoletis, fauce intus nuda; fructifer clausus, basi circumscissus. Corolla tubo exserto extra calycem decurvo superne subdilatato, limbo bilabiate, labio superiore lato obtuse quadridentato, inferiore integro longiore concavo. Stamina 4, declinata, didynama, inferioribus longioribus. Filamenta libera, edentula. Antherae ovato-reniformes, loculis confluentibus. Stylus apice breviter bifidus, lobis subulatis, stigmatibus minutis subterminalibus.

The single species known of this genus has not been seen in a wild state, but is probably of Asiatic origin. It is nearly allied to *Plectranthus*, and especially to *Anisochilus*, from which it differs only by the calyx.

1. JE. SUAVIS (Mart.! Amoen. Bot. Monac. 4. t. 2).

Hab. in India orientali? in hortis Chinensium ad Santa Cruz in Brasilia cultus *Martius* ! (?; 5. c. in herb. *Martins*.)

Radix annua. Caulis erectus, spithamaeus et pedalia, obsolete tetragonus, brachiato-ramosus. Kami uti caulis pilis tenuissimis pubescentes. Folia subsessilia, obovata, integerrima, vel hinc inde obsolete denticulata, basi angustata, erassiuscula, dilute viridia, glabra, utraque facie punctis impressis notata, floralia infima parva subconformia, superiora bracteaeformia. Cymae vel rami floriferi axillares et terminales, erecti, plerumque trifidi, ad divisiones bracteis vel foliis floralibus parvis caulinis conformibus instructi. Cymamm rami vel racemi panes florigerae tandem crassescens et delapsu bractearum vel foliorum floralium cicatrissatae. Flores pulchri, secus ramos cymae disticha aerie dispositi, secundi, brevissime pedicellati. Bractess (vel folia floralia) pro quavis flore 2 parum concavae, ciliatae, ovatae, inferior emarginato-bidentata, pubescent. Calyx bractea inferiore brevior, pubescens. Corolla liladna, tenuissime pubescens, labio superiore striis violaceis picto. Achenia calyce paullo ampliata oreque connivente clauso, sed tandem ima basi siccescente et circumscisso involuta, dorso concava, intus bifacialia. Odor totius plants suavis.

Co  
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## XL PYCNOSTACHYS.

Pycnostachys. Hook. Exot. FL 2. U 202.

Calyx ovatus, subaequalis, dentibus 5 subulato-spinosis. Corolla tubo exserto defracto bilabiata, labio superiore quadridentato, inferiore integro concavo. Stamina 4, declinata, inferioribus longioribus. Filamenta libera, edentula. Antherae ovato-reniformes, loculis confluentibus. Stylus apice subulatus, brevissime et cequaliter bifidus.—Herba, verticillastris in spicis simplicibus dense approximatis.

A single Madagascar species constitutes this genus, which only differs from the section *Pyramidium* of *Plectranthus* in the form of the calyx, and in habit.

1. P. CCEKULEA (Hook. ! 1. C.)

Hab. in Madagascaria *Bojer!* (v. 5. c. in herb. *Hooker et s. sp. in herb. Mus. Par.*)

May 1833.

K

Caulis herbaceus, erectus, ramosus, glaber, tetragonus. Folia sessilia, oblongo-linearata vel lanceolata, acuta, remote serrata, basi angustata, glabra, subtus glandulosa; floralia bracteseformia calyce breviora. Spica densa, terminalis, 1-2-pollicaris. Calyces fructiferi sessiles, globoso-campanulati, glabri, striati, ore truncato, dentibus teretibus subulatis rigidis subspinoso tubo longioribus, appendicibus intermediis ad faucem calycis parvis obtusis membranaceis. Corolla coccinea, calycem florum dimidio superans, glabra, tubo exserto, basi infra gibbo, medio defracto, fauce parum dilatata, labio superiore patente brevi truncato breviter 4-dentato, inferiore dilatato orbiculato concavo acuminato. Stamina declinata, labium inferius sequantia. Filamenta basi dilatata, subconnata, usque ad faucem corollae adnata. Stylus subinteger. Achenia subrotunda, pallida, lasvia.

## XII. PELTODON.

*Peltodon*. Pohl. *PL Bras. Ic.* 1. 06.

Calyx campanulatus, squallus, 5-dentatus, dentibus sequalibus erectis subulatis apice in appendicem peltatum subconcauum ciliatum dilatatis, fauce barbata; fructifer auctus, membranaceus, subinflatus. Corolla tubus rectus, subinflatus, dentes calycinis subaequans; limbus subbilabiatus, labio superiore bifido patente, inferiore longiore declinato, lobis lateralibus oblongis patentibus, medio substipitato, basi angustato transversim subcalloso, dein oblongo saccato acuto integerrimo, per anthesin abrupte dejecto.\* Stamina 4, didynama, inferioribus longioribus, declinata. Filamenta libera, edentula, glabra. Antherae ovato-reniformes, loculis subconfluentibus. Stylus apice breviter bifidus, stigmatibus terminalibus submarginalibusve. Achenia subrotundo-compressa, nuda, Isevia.—Herbse habitu *Hyptidum capitatae* um, a quibus non nisi calyce differunt.

The *Peltodons* hitherto known are all from the mountains of the interior of Brazil.

1. *P. PUSILLUS* (Pohl! *PL Bras. Ic.* 1. 67. t. 54), caule humili subsimplici, foliis sessilibus ellipticis crenatis glabris ad nervos pilosis, bracteis basi rotundatis cuneatisve pilosis flores subsuperantibus.

Hab. in Brasilia: in pascuis siccis circa Trahiras et Natividade provinciae Goyaz Pohl! in pascuis exaratis prope Villa Boa ejusdem provinciae A. de St. Hilaire! in Brasilia meridionali Sello! (*h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Otto, et v. s. sp. in herb. St. Hil. et Mus. Cess. Reg. Bras. Vind.*)

Radix perennis, lignosa. Caulis herbaceus, subteres, in exemplaribus majoribus procumbens, in nanis suberectus, nunc vix 2 poll, longus, nunc elongatus procumbens, apicibus ascendentibus. Folia in exemplaribus nanis vix semipollicem longa, in majoribus 2-3-pollicaria, obtusa, margine undulato-crenata, basi rotundata vel cuneata, subcoriacea, supra bullata glabra, subtus nervis reticulatis valde prominentibus glabra, lucida, praeter nervos pilosiusculos. Capitulum hemisphaericum, pollicem circiter diametro, pedunculo fere semipedali pilosiusculo. Bractes exteriores 6-8, capitulum aequantes, lato-ovatae, obtusissime, integerrimae vel vix crenatae, basi rotundatae, cuneatae vel rarius longe angustatae, trinerves, juniores lutescentes,

\* Judging from the otherwise excellent figures and descriptions of three species of this genus given in M. Pohl's work, it would appear that the peculiar form of the lower segment of the corolla, which they have in common with *Hyptis* *Marsypianthes*, and *Eriope*, has escaped that author's attention.

utrinque pilosae, interferes minutae setaceae. Calyx fructifer valde auctus, dentibus latitudine tubi brevioribus, pelta parva ciliata. Corolla alba. Tubus extus glaber, dentes calycinis parum excedens. Labium inferius superiore duplo longior, lobo medio lateralibus subaequali, extus barbato. Achenia inflata, aqua immersa non pulposa.

2. *P. LONGIPES* (St. Hil. MSS.), caule brevi procumbente subsimplici glabro vel pubescente, foliis sessilibus ellipticis crenatis glabris vel ad nervos pilosis, bracteis basi rotundatis cuneatisve glabris pilosisve floribus subbrevioribus.

Hab. in Brasilia: ad rivulos prope Santa Borja in Missionibus Uruguayensibus et in campis prope Curitiba provinciae Sancti Pauli A. de St. Hilaire! (v. s. sp. in herb. St. Hil.)

,Ab exemplaribus majoribus *P. pusilli* non differt nisi pedunculo duplo longiore (fere sesquipedali), bracteis brevioribus, et calycibus corollisque atropurpureis nee albo-flavescentibus.

3. *P. RADICANS* (Pohl! Pl. Bras. Ic. 1. 68. t. 55), caule repente rajnoso radicante villosa, foliis petiolatis ovatis obtusiusculis crenatis basi rotundatis subcordatisve supra et subtus ad nervos hispidulis, bracteis crenatis basi cordatis.

Hab. in Brasilia: in montosis gramineis ad Villa Rica (nunc Cidade de Ouro Preto) provinciae Minas Geraes Pohl! in sylvis ad presidium S. João Baptista ejusdem provinciae Martins! in sylvis primaevis provinciarum Rio Janeiro et Minas Geraes frequens A. de St. Hilaire! in Brasilia meridionali Sello! (h. s. sp. e Mus. Reg. Berol. et v. s. sp. in herb. St. Hil., Mus. Cces. Reg. Bras. Vind. et Mus. Reg. Monac.)

Caules elongati, tetragoni, praeartim in parte superiore uti pedunculi pilis rufescentibus villosi. Folia 1-2-pollicaria, plana vel vix rugosa, supra pilis sparsis plus minusve hispida, subtus ad nervos hispidula, caeterum glabra, margine ciliata, petiolo 4-1-pollicari subulato. Inflorescentia et flores *P. pusilli*, sed bractee exteriores parum longiores, margine frequentius crenatae, et basi cordate nee cuneatae. Corolla alba.

4. *P. TOMENTOSUS* (Pohl! Pl. Bras. Ic. 1. 69. t. 56), caule ramoso villosa, foliis ovalibus crenatis basi rotundato-cuneatis et in petiolum decurrentibus pilosis subtus tomentosis, bracteis exterioribus cordato-auriculatis crenatis villosis.

Hab. in Brasilia: in pascuis siccis circa Fazenda de Almas in via de Paracatu do Principe ad Rio San Antonio provinciae Minas Geraes Pohl! in campis altis ejusdem provinciae frequens Martins! in campis herbicis prope San João del Rey ejusdem provinciae et prope Pirangara, Taubate, et Pindamonhongaba, provinciae Sancti Pauli A. de St. Hilaire! (v. s. sp. in herb. St. Hil., Mus. Cces. Reg. Bras. Vind. et Mus. Reg. Monac.)

Radix perennis, lignosa. Caulis herbaceus, secundum Pohl erectus, sed mihi potius procumbens vel ascendens videtur, subtetragonus, 2-pedalis et ultra, pilis brevibus rufis villosus. Folia acutiuscula, rugosa, supra hispida, infra rufo-vel pallido-tomentosa, basi rotundata, et in petiolum brevem subulatum angustata. Pedunculi firmi, 3-5-pollicares, villosi. Capitula demum plus pollice diametro. Bractee exteriores 6-8, calyces excedentes, ovatae, obtusae, crenatae, rugosae, utrinque villosae, basi profunde cordato, auriculis obtusis. Calyx praecedentium, sed dentes crassiores, appendice maximo. Corolla "sordide flavo-purpurea" (St. Hil), tubo superne inflato; labii inferioris lobo medio lateralibus diimidio brevioribus oblongo extus longe barbato.

## XIII. MARSYPIANTHES.

Marsypianthes. Mart. MSS.

Calyx campanulatus, basi angustatus, cequalis, 5-dentatus, dentibus eequalibus lanceolatis erecto-patentibus, intus fauce nuda. Corollae tubus rectus, dentes calycinis subaequans, limbus subbilabiatus, labio superiore bifido, inferiore trifido, lobis lateralibus uti lobi labii superioris ovatis erecto-patentibus subcequalibus, infimo saccato basi substipitato apice acuminato per anthesin abrupte dejecto. Stamina 4, didynama, inferioribus longioribus, declinata. Filamenta libera, edentula, glabra. Antherse ovato-reniformes, loculis subconfluentibus. Stylus apice breviter bifidus, lobis subcomplanatis, stigmatibus submarginatis. Achenia ovoidea, compressa, intus concavo-cymbiformia, margine membranaceo involuto fimbriato.

I have before me but one species from tropical America. Some of the specimens I saw in the Brazilian Museum at Vienna appeared to belong to distinct species; but I had not time during my stay there to examine them. This genus, as well as *Peltodon*, is closely allied in habit and characters to the capitate *Hyptides*, but differs in the calyx, and especially in the fruit.

## 1. M. HYPTOIDES. (Mart. MSS.)

*Clinopodium chamaedrys.* Vahl! *Symb.* 3. 77-

*Hyptis chamadrys.* Willd. *Sp. Pl.* 3. 85. *Poit.!* *Ann. MILS. Par.* 7. 468. t. 27. f. 4. male.

*Hyptis pseudochamaedrys.* *Poit.!* *Ann. Mus. Par.* \*J. 469. U 31. f. 1.

*Hyptis inflata.* *Spr. Syst. Veg.* 2. 731.

*Hyptis lurida.* *Spr. Syst. Veg.* 2. 731.

Hab. in Americae sequinoctialis cultis, ruderatis, campis, arenosis maritimis, &c.: frequens in Mexico *Haenke!* in ins. Porto Rico *Bertero!* et Trinitatis *Lockhart!* in Cayenna *Perrottet!* in Brasiliae provinciis Para *Martins!* Bahia *Salzmann!* *Martius!* Rio Janeiro et Minas Geraes *Martius!* A. de St. *Hilaire!* ad Guayaquil *Tafalla!* (A. s. sp.)

Herba annua, procumbens, ramorum et pedunculorum longitudine, foliorum forma, et villositate omnium partium magnopere varians. Caules nunc vix 2-pollices, saepius ultra pedales, uti tota planta glabri, pubescentes, tomentosi vel longe pilosi. Folia inferiora plus minusve petiolata, superiora subsessilia, rotundata, ovata, ovato-lanceolata, lanceolata vel oblonga, acuta vel obtusiuscula, serrata vel crenata, basi angustata, cuneata vel rotundata, rarius subcordata, nunc tenuia, subglabra, saepius rugosula, pubescentia vel tomentosa, interdum rugosissima, hispida vel rufo-tomentosa, floralia conformia. Verticillastri subsecundi. Florum capitula densa, G-30-flora, sessilia vel plus minusve pedunculata. Bractea lanceolato-lineares vel subulatae, calycem aequantes. Calyces villosi dentibus lanceolatis acutis, fructiferi erectis, patentiibus vel retixis. Corolla coerulea vel purpurascens, calycem vix excedens.

## XIV. HYPTIS.

Ballots et *Nepetae* sp. *Linn, et Auct. vet.*

*Bystropogonis* sp. *L'hr.*

*Hyptis.* *Jacq. et Auct. recent.*

Calyx ovatus v. tubulosus, ore recto v. obliquo, deniibus 5 sub-



sequalibus acuti<sup>3</sup> v. subulato-aristatis. Corolla tubo calycem subsequante, 3-4-fida, subbilabiata, lobis 4 superioribus integerrimis planis omnibus distinctis v. supremis coalitis, infimo per anthesin abrupte deflexo saccato, ad basin contracto subarticulato. Stamina 4, declinata. Filamenta libera, edentula. Antberee ovato-reniformes, loculis confluentibus. Stylus apice subsequenter bifidus, lobis subulatis. Stigmata plerumque terminalia, minuta, facie internaloborum styli rarius omnino stigmatifera. Discus sequalis, latere infimo ssepius dente obtuso brevi acuto. Achenia ovoidea, oblonga vel compressa, leevia vel rarius rugosa, in speciebus nonnullis ala plana membranacea marginata, nee navicularia. Herbse suffruticesve, inflorescentia et habitu magnopere variabiles.

This extensive genus is almost entirely American, and indeed exclusively so, if the few species found here and there in the tropical parts of the Old Continent have in fact, as is most probable, been carried thither from the New World. Nearly the whole of the species are found in the mountains of Brazil, New Spain, or Guiana, or on the borders of the Orenoco. A few extend northward into Mexico and the West Indian islands, and one, the *H. radiata*, as far as the southern states of the North American Union. To the westward, *Hyptides* are to be met with along the western declivity of the Peruvian Andes from Guayaquil to Lima, but to the southward none have been gathered beyond the limits of the Brazilian empire. In Haenke's Herbarium are, however, a few of the common South Brazilian species, said to have been collected at Cochabamba in Southern Peru; but his stations are so very uncertain, that not much reliance is to be placed on his authority in this case.

Looking to the large number of species, and to the great variety in their habit, it would seem at first more convenient to divide this group into a number of genera; but on examination, the essential characters have proved to be so nearly the same in all, the differences consisting chiefly in the uncertain character of inflorescence, that I have preferred considering the different groups into which they may be distributed as mere sections, adopting only the *Peltodon* of Pohl, *Marsypianthes* of Martius, and *Eriope* of Bonpland (in Herb. Kunth), each of which is separated from the mass by positive characters. The remaining species affect almost every variety of inflorescence observable in the tribe of *Labiatae*. The ordinary dense verticillasters of *Minthidium* are condensed into spikes in *Gymneia* and *Spicaria*. In *Cyrta*, *Plagiotis*, *JERiospharia*, *Cyanocephalus*, *Xantkiophaa*, *Trichospharia*, and *Cephalohyptis*, each cyme, by the lengthening of the peduncle, and reduction of the pedicels, becomes a dense globose or hemispherical head, surrounded by an involucre of closely appressed imbricate bracts. In *Polydesmia* the heads are reduced in size, but being very numerous usually form ample panicles. The panicles of *Mesosphceria* are composed of smaller heads, of which the flowers are more lax, and not enveloped by bracts. These heads become imperfect cymes in *Buddleioides* and *Pectinaria*, assume the normal cymose appearance in *Siagonarrhe?*, and are reduced to single solitary flowers along the branches of the ample panicles of *Hyptenia*. Of the allied genera, *Peltodon* and *Marsypianthes* have the capitate inflorescence of *Cephalohyptis*,

&c.; and *Eriope*, which comes next to *Hypenia*, has the same solitary opposite flowers as in *Scutellaria*.

### CONSPECTUS SECTIONUM.

Bracteae numerosas adpressae calycem squantes vel panim breviores.	
Verticillastri compacti, cymis utrinque indistinctis.	
Calyx apice recurvus . . . . .	I. GYMNEIA.
Calyx rectus.	
Verticillastri in spicam terminalem approximati . . . . .	II. SPICARIA.
Verticillastri remoti.	
Verticillastri in racemum simplicem denudatum dispositi . . . . .	III. AppDOTES.
Verticillastri in racemos breves paniculatos dispositi . . . . .	XII. POLYDESAIA.
Verticillastri in axillis foliorum caulinis conformium.	
Achenia laevia . . . . .	XI. CEPHALOHYPTIS.
Achenia rugosa . . . . .	III. APODOTES.
Verticillastri e capitulis duobus distinctis pedunculatis vel subsessilibus compositi.	
Calyx apice recurvus vel obliquus.	
Calyx fructifer apice recurvus . . . . .	V. CYRTA.
Calyx ore incurvus, dentibus insqualibus	IV. PLAGIOTIS.
Calyx rectus.	
Capitula ovoidea pauciflora.	
Capitula longe pedunculata, dentibus calycinis subulatis molliter villosis elongatis . . . . .	VIII. OOCEPHALUS.
Capitula breviter pedunculata, dentibus calycinis lanceolatis vel breviter setaceis subglabris . . . . .	XII. POLYDESMIA.
Capitula dense multiflora.	
Capitula etiam juniora globosa.	
Dentes calycini tubo plus triplo longiores . . . . .	IX. TRICHIOSPHERIA.
Dentes calycini tubo breviores vel vix duplo longiores.	
Bracteae subulatae.	
Calyx turbinatus medio parum inflatus . . . . .	VI. CYANOCEPHALUS.
Calyx medio valde inflatus, ore contracto . . . . .	X. XANTHIOPHIEA.
Bracteae lanceolatae vel lineares	XI. CEPHALOHYPTIS.
Capitula saltern juniora semiglobosa (bracteis et floribus inferioribus non reflexis).	
Flores lana densa vel tomento sericeo imraersi . . . . .	VII. ERIOSPHITRIA.
Calyces glabri vel villosi nee lana densa iramersi.	
Capitula subsessilia numerosa in racemos densos paniculatos disposita . . . . .	XII. POLYDESMIA.
Capitula longe pedunculata vel in axillas foliorum caulinis conformium disposita . . . . .	XI. CEPHALOHYPTIS.
Bracteae minuta* vel paucas laxas subulatae.	
Cymse in verticillaetro condensates . . . . .	XV. MINTJUIDIUM.

## Gyms capitatae.

- Calyx oblique campanulatus, fauce intus plus minusve villosa . . . XIII. MESOSPHERIA.  
 Calyx rectus sequalis, fauce intus nuda . . . XVI. BUDDLEIODES.  
 Cymae umbellaeformes . . . XVII. UMBELLARIA.  
 Cymae elongates dichotoms.  
 Calyx fauce intus villosa . . . XIV. PECTINARIA.  
 Calyx fauce intus nuda.  
 Caulis superne tomentosus . . . XVIII. SIAGOVARRHEX.  
 Caulis superne glaberrimus glaucus . . . XIX. HYPENIA.  
 Flores solitarii paniculati vel racemosi . . . XIX. HYPENIA.

## CONSPECTUS SPECIERUM.

SECT. I. GYMNEIA. *Bracteae numerosae adpressae subulate. Verticillastri multiflori spicati vel globosi remoti. Calyces fructiferi apice recurvi.*

- Spica brevis densa . . . 1. H. vi JIG AT A.  
 Verticillastri inferiores remoti.  
 Folia oblongo-elliptica utrinque viridia . . . 2. H. INTERRUPTA.  
 Folia lato-ovata angulato-lobata subtus alba . . . 3. H. FLATAXIFOLIA.

SECT. II. SPICARIA. *Bracteae numerosae adpressae. Verticillastri multiflori spicati vel inferiores subremoti. Calyces fructiferi recti.*

- Spicae in paniculam ramosam approximatae . . . 6. H. STRICTA.  
 Spicae simplices terminales.  
 Spica densa . . . 4. H. SPICIGERA.  
 Spica interrupta . . . 5. H. LOPHANTHUS.

SECT. III. APODOTES. *Bracteae numerosae adpressae. Capitula subdistincta sessilia. Verticillastri omnes remoti.*

- Capitula omnia axillaria foliis floralibus caulinis conformia.  
 Achenia rugosa.  
 Dentes calycini recti . . . 10. H. HIRSUTA.  
 Dentes calycini uncinati . . . 9. U. UNCINATA.  
 Achenia laevia. (Vide Sect. XI. *Cephalohyptis*.)  
 Caulis superne denudatus, foliis floralibus bractesiformibus.  
 Calyces pubescentes nigrescentes . . . 7. H. NUOICHAULIS.  
 Calyces sericeo-lanati . . . 8. H. SERICEA.

SECT. IV. PLAGIOTIS. *Bracteae numerosae adpressae ovatae. Capitula pedunculata globosa dense multiflora. Calyx ore incurvus, dentibus ovatis inaequalibus.*

- Fruticulus . . . 11. H. ODORATA.  
 Herba humilis . . . 12. H. ULIGINOSA.

SECT. V. CYRTA. *Bracteae numerosae adpressa subulate. Capitula pedunculata globosa dense multiflora. Calyx fructifer apice recurvus, dentibus subulatis.*

- Calyces breviter tomentoso-pubescentes.  
 Folia ovata.  
 Folia basi cordata rotundata vel rotundato-cuneata.  
 Folia dense sericeo-villosa . . . 14. H. PALUDOSA.  
 Folia tenuia villosa-pubescentia . . . 13. H. RECURVATA.  
 Folia basi angustata cano-tomentosa . . . 15. H. MICROPHYLLA.

- Folia lanceolata vel linearia.  
 Folia incana basi longe angustata apice serrata.  
 Kami virgati. Folia linearia . . . 17. H. LAVANDULACEA.  
 Rami adscendentes. Folia lineari-lanceolata . . . 16. H. DIVARICATA.  
 Folia viridia lanceolato-cuneata profunde dentata . . . 18. H. CAPRARLSFOLIA.
- Calyces villosi.  
 Folia petiolata.  
 Folia supra scabra subtus rufo-tomentosa • 20. H. BRUNNESCENS.  
 Folia utrinque molliter rubiginoso-villo&a • 19. H. DESERTORUM.  
 Folia sessilia vel subsessilia.  
 Folia ovata basi rotundata patentia • 21. H. REFLEXA.  
 Folia cordata erecta • • • 22. H. CARDIOPHYLLA.

SECT. VI. CYANOCEPHALUS. *Bractecz numerosa adpressce subulate. Capitula pedunculata glubosa dense multiflora. Receptaculum subnudum. Calyx fructifer turbinato-tubulosus basi ylaber, dentibus subulatis rectis molliter villosissimis.*

- Folia sessilia basi cordato-amplexicaulia.  
 Rami dense lanati vel villosissimi.  
 Folia distantia utrinque molliter villosa . 29. H. MOLLISSIMA.  
 Folia crebra utrinque dense lanato-hirsuta 23. H. LANATA.  
 Folia supra pubescentia subtus cano-tomentosa . . . 27. H. NEAVOSA.  
 Rami et folia albo-tomentosa . . . 28. H. CANDIDA.
- Rami pubescentes.  
 Folia lato-ovata rigida glabriuscula supra demum lucida • • • 26. H. FRAGILIFOLIA.  
 Folia ovata inferiora glabriuscula superiora canescentia.  
 Folia patentia . . . 25. H. RIGIDA.  
 Folia erecta cauli adpressa . . . 24. H. ADPRESSA.
- Folia petiolata vel subsessilia basi rotundata cuneata vel angustata.  
 Folia ovato-rotundata.  
 Folia crassa utrinque densissime villosa . 30. H. ARGUTA.  
 Folia rigida utrinque breviter rufo-villosa. 31. H. RUGO3A.  
 Folia obovato-cuneata • • • 32. H. CUNEATA.
- Folia ovata oblonga lanceolata vel linearia.  
 Rami et folia glabriuscula vel rufo-pubescentia.  
 Folia ovata . . . 33. H. LIPPIOIDES.  
 Folia linearia lanceolata vel oblongo-ovata.  
 Folia argute serrata subincisa.  
 Folia linearia • • • 34. H. SELAGINIFOLIA.  
 Folia lanceolata vel oblongo-ovata.  
 Caules procumbentes • 37. H. INCISA.  
 Caules erecti •  
 Folia obtuse serrata vel crenata. 36. H. BIDENTATA.  
 Folia linearia subsessilia •  
 Folia lanceolato-oblonga petiolata margine undulata • 35. H. PEDUNCULARIS.
- Rami et folia mollissime villosa. 38. H. LONOIPES.  
 Folia petiolata • • •  
 Folia subsessilia • • • 40. H. ELOKOATA.  
 39. H. ALBIPES.

SECT. VII. ERIOSFHARIA. *Bractea numerosce adpressa lanceolate vel lineares. Capitula plerumque breviter pedunculata semiglobosa dense multiflora. Receptaculum villosum vel lanatum. Calyx campanulatus rectus apice lanato-villosissimus, dentibus brevibus rectis.*

- Pedunculi capitulo plus duplo longiores . . . 41. H. LEUCOCEPHALA.  
 Pedunculi capitulo breviores vel vix longiores.  
 Saffrutices vel frutices tomento brevi sericeo incani.  
 Folia integerrima.  
 Folia oblongo-lineararia plana . . . 43. H. SELLOI.  
 Folia obovata margiine undulata . . . 42. H. PASSERINE.  
 Folia apice serrata.  
 Folia lineararia . . . . . 44. H. ANGUSTIFOLIA.  
 Folia oblongo-lanceolata . . . . . 45. H. SAXATILIS.  
 Herba lana longa laxa subsericea vestita . . . 46. H. HILARH.  
 Herbs suffruticesve villosae plus minusve rufescentes.  
 Folia basi in petiolum brevem angustata.  
 Herba suberecta. Folia oblongo-lanceolata 47- H. VELUTINA.  
 Suffrutex procumbens. Folia oblongo-ovata . . . . . 48. H. ORIGAXOIDES.  
 Folia sessilia basi rotundata vel cordata.  
 Folia ovata vel ovato-oblonga.  
 Bractee et dentes calycini acuti vel breviter subulati.  
 Folia basi rotundata.  
 \* Folia supra scabra subtus pubescentia . . . 49. H. DICTYODEA.  
 Folia utrinque molliter lanata rufa velutina . . . 50. H. ADAMANTIUM.  
 Folia basi cordata.  
 Rami pilis longis patentibus dense villosi. Folia ovali-elliptica . . . 54. H. GOYAVENSIS.  
 Rami breviter rufo-villosi. Folia ovata basi latiora.  
 Folia erecta vel patentia viz 3-4 lin. longa.  
 Herba procumbens. Bractee capitulum sequantes. . . . . 51. H. CECERULEA.  
 Rami erecti virgati. Folia erecta. Bractee capitulo longiores 53. H. GHATIAEFOLIA.  
 Folia reflexa semipollicaria et ultra . . . 52. H. ALPESTRIS.  
 Bractee et dentes calycini longe subulati.  
 Bractee et calyces breviter tomentosi.  
 Folia parva erecta . . . . . 53. H. GRATIAEFOLIA.  
 Folia plusquam semipollicaria patentia . . . . . 55. H. OVATA.  
 Bractee villosae. Calyces villosissimi . . . . . 56. H. CRENATA.  
 Folia oblongo-lineararia vel lanceolata.  
 Dentes calycini subulati tubo multo longiores . . . . . 58. H. ASTEROIDES.  
 Dentes calycini abbreviati . . . . . 57. H. TURNERAEFOLIA.

SECT. VIII. OOCEPHALUS. *Bractea numerosce adpressce ovate. Capitula pedunculata ovoidea densa pauciflora. Calyx campanulatus rectus, dentibus subidatis mollissime villosis tubo longioribus.*

Planta incana brevissime tomentosa . . .	59. H. HALIMIFOLIA.
Planta rufo-villosa veipubescens.	
Folia subsessilia plana pubescentia . . . %	61. H. LACTINOSA.
Folia cordato-amplexicaulia margine revoluta villosissima . . .	60. H. CHASSIFOLIA.

SECT. IX. TRICHOSPH;EIUA. *Bractece numerdsce adpressce subulate. Capitula pedunculata globosa dense multiflora. Calyx campanulatus rectus, dentibus filiformibus molliter plumosis tubo ?nultoties longioribus.*

Folia lato-ovata vel rotundata.	
Folia subtus tenuiter albo-tomentosa . . .	67. H. MULTIFLORA.
Folia crassa subtus rufescentia . . .	66. H. BRACHYPHTLLA.
Folia ovato-oblonga.	
Folia subtus tenuiter albo-tomentosa . . .	64. H. MART n.
Folia crassa dense tomentosa subrufescentia . . .	65. H. ERIOPHYLLA.
Folia obovato-cuneata . . .	63. H. SPIRIEIEFOLIA.
Folia oblongo-lanceolata . . .	62. H. CRINITA.

SECT. X. XANTHIOPH^EA. *Bractece numerosce adpressce subulate vel lineares. Capitula longe pedunculata globosa dense multiflora. Calyx turbinato-campanulatus, fructifer medio vel basi injlatus, ore contracto, dentibus rigidis subulatis.*

Folia subsessilia basi rotundato-truncata . . .	68. H. SIDERITIDIS.
Folia petiolata basi cuneato-rotundata . . .	'JO. H. LAGENARIA.
Folia petiolata basi profunde cordata . . . '69.	H. LOB AT A.

SECT. XI. CEPHALOHYPTIS. *Bractece numerosce adpressce. Capitula pedunculata vel rarius subsessilia semiglobosa vel demum globosa dense multiflora. Receptaculum nudum vel rarius lanatum. Calyx campanulatus vel tubulosus rectus, glaber vel villosus, nee lanatus.*

1. GNIDIABFOLLAB. *Folia parva integerrima basi cordata margine revoluta. Capitula fructifera globosa villosa. Bractea ovate vel lanceolate.*

Folia lato-ovata obtusa . . .	72. H. DITASSOIDES.
Folia ovato-lanceolata acuta . . .	71. H. IMBRICATA.

2. LAVANDULACEJE. *Folia basi angustata integerrima apice subdentata. Capitula fructifera subglobosa villosa.*

Folia linearia.	
Bractee exteriores lanceolate. Dentes calycini tubum subaequant . . .	73. H. LINARIOIDES.
Bractea? exteriores lineares. Dentes calycini tubo dimidio breviores . . .	74. H. STRICTISSIMA.
Folia oblonga vel oblongo-lanceolata . . .	75. H. DENSIFOLIA.
Foli* ovata . . .	76. II. VEBONICAFOLIA.

3. PEDUKCULOS^ . *Capitula longe pedunculata semiglobosa. Bractea subulate. Calyces glabri vel pubescentes, dentibus subulatis.*

Folia rugosa utrinque villosa basi rotundato-cuneata . . .	78. H. MULTIBRACTEATA.
Folia supra scabrida subtus rubiginosa basi angustata . . .	- 77 - II. TETRAGONA.

4. LATIBRACTEATJE. *Capitula semiglobosa. Bracteae lato-ovatae. Calyces glabri vel pubescentes, dentibus subulatis.*
- Caulis erectus. Folia longe petiolata . . . 79. H. PETIOLARIS.
- Caulis ascendens. Folia subsessilia. Bractee foliaceae . . . 80. H. LANTANIFOLIA.
- Caulis procumbens. Folia petiolata. Bractee membranaceae . . . 181. H. ATRORUBENS.
5. MARRUBIASTRJE. *Capitula demum globosa. Bractee lineares. Calyces campanulati basi membranacei glabri superne saepe villosi, dentibus lanceolate-subulatis. Folia plus minusve sinuata.*
- Folia vix sinuata dense villosa. Receptaculum villosum.
- Caulis et folia pilis mollibus dense villosissima 82. H. MOLLIS.
- Caulis pubescens. Folia utrinque rigide villosa 83. H. MARRUBIASTRUM.
- Folia sinuato-lobata subhastata. Receptaculum subnudum.
- Bractee capitulum aequantes. Calyces glaberrimi, dentibus stellato-patentibus . . . 84. H. ANGULOSA.
- Bractee capitulo longiores. Calyces apice subvillosi, dentibus erectiusculis . . . 85. H. SINUATA.
6. GENUINJE. *Capitula demum globosa. Bractee lanceolatae. Calyces tubulosi vel campanulati, post anthesin saepe elongati subglabri, dentibus subulatis glabris.*
- Dentes calycini aequales.
- Calyces campanulati, dentibus tubum aequantibus.
- Folia sessilia basi cordata . . . 87. H. INVOLUCRATA.
- Folia petiolata basi angustata.
- Capitula ad apices ramorum dense corymbosa . . . 86. H. LAPPACEA.
- Capitula axillaria, verticillata inter se distantibus.
- Pedunculi viz diametro capituli longiores . . . 92. H. BREVIPES.
- Pedunculi diametro capituli duplo vel plus longiores.
- Folia ovata . . . H. LAPPULACEA.
- Folia oblongo-lanceolata . . . 95. H. LOKGIFOLIA.
- Calyces demum elongati tubulosi, dentibus tubo longioribus.
- Pedunculi diametro capituli breviores vel parum longiores.
- Folia ovata . . . 93. H. GAUDICHAUDI.
- Folia lanceolata.
- Herba dense rufo-villosa . . . 98. H. HOMALOPHYLLA.
- Herba fere glabra.
- Calyx apice truncatus, dentibus subulatis . . . 94. H. LANCEOLATA.
- Calycis dentes basi lanceolati . . . 96. H. LANCEIFOLIA.
- Pedunculi diametro capituli duplo longiores vel ultra.
- Folia lato-ovata crenata . . . 90. H. INAM(EKA).
- Folia oblongo-ovata inciso-serrata.
- Bractee capitulo fructifero breviores 91. H. CAPITATA.
- Bractee capitulo fructifero longiores 89. H. RAMOSA.
- Calycis dentes superiores latiores . . . 97. H. LACUSTRIS.
7. JBRACHYDOKTES. *Capitula semiglobosa demum vix globosa. Bractee ovatae vel lanceolatae. Calyces campanulati dentibus abbreviatis ovatis obtusis.*
- Calyx fructifer lageniformis elongatus . . . 98. H. LIOPHYLLOPHYLLA.
- Calyx fructifer brevis campanulatus.
- Folia sessilia. Capitula longe pedunculata . . . 100. H. PARKERI.
- Folia petiolata. Capitula breviter pedunculata 99. H. OBTUSIFLORA.

8. XYLODONTES. *Capitula semiglobosa. Bracteae lanceolate vel lineares. Calyces campanulati, dentibus basi lanceolatis subulatis rigidis glabris plerumque tubspinosis.*

- Folia sessilia vel vix petiolata lato-ovata vel rotundata basi subcordata. „
- Capitula omnia vel superiora subsessilia.
- Folia breviter petiolata. Capitula inferiora pedunculata . . . 105. H. FERRUGINOSA.
- Folia sessilia.
- Rami longe sericeo-pilosi . . . 113. H. COMPLICATA.
- Kami pubescentes vel rufo-villosi.
- Pubescens. Folia ovata . . . 112. H. NIGRESCENS.
- Rufo-villosa. Folia rotundata . . . 111. H. ORBICULATA.
- Capitula pedunculata.
- Folia subtus ruib-villosa.
- Bracteae exteriores dentatae . . . 110. H. VILLOSA.
- Bracteae integerrimae.
- Folia sessilia rotundata . . . 108. H. CORDATA.
- Folia breviter petiolata lato-ovata . . . 109. H. REMOTA.
- Folia subtus glabra vel ad nervos pubescentia.
- Folia crassa crenata . . . 107. H. PROTIOIDES.
- Folia tenuia inaequaliter serrata . . . 122. H. CJESPITOSA.
- Folia petiolata ovata vel oblonga basi cuneata vel angustata.
- Capitula superiora sessilia.
- Folia dense rufo-villosa . . . 104. H. AFFINIS.
- Folia rubiginoso-pubescentia.
- Rami dense rufo-villosi . . . 103. H. LUTESCENS.
- Rami rubiginoso-tomentosi . . . 102. H. RUBIGINOSA.
- Capitula pedunculata.
- Folia oblongo-elliptica vel lanceolata.
- Folia oblongo-lanceolata viridia . . . 101. H. RADIATA.
- Folia oblongo-elliptica rufo-tomentosa.
- Pedunculi folio florali longiores . . . 119. H. FERRUGINEA.
- Pedunculi folio florali breviores . . . 117. H. CONFERTA.
- Folia ovata.
- Herba humilis adscendens subsimplex Suffruticea vel frutices erecti ramosi. 118. H. ALUTACEA.
- Folia utrinque glabra supra lucida.
- Folia floralia capitulum sequantia 106. H. LUCIDA.
- Capitula folium florale superantia . . . 120. H. XANTHIOCEPHALA.
- Folia subtus vel utrinque rufo-pubescentia vel villosa.
- Folia vix semipollicem longa.
- Folia lato-ovata. Dentes calycini latitudine tubi longiores . . . 114. H. ROTUNDIFOLIA.
- Folia ovata. Dentes calycini latitudine tubi breviores . . . 115. H. MONTICOLA.
- Folia ultra pollicem longa.
- Folia lato-ovata subrotunda brevissime petiolata . . . 109. H. REMOTA.
- Folia ovato-oblonga.
- Capitula secus ramos axillaria . . . 116. H. TRICEPHALA.
- Capitula ad apices ramorum subpaniculata 121. H. AKOMALA.

SECT. XFI. POLYDESMIA. *BractecB numeroscB adpressce ovate vel lanceolata. Capitula subsessilia vel pedunculata, racenioso-pani-*



*culata. Calyx fructifer nunc ore elongato truncato dentibus setaceis strictis vel obsoletis, nunc tubuloso-campanulatus dentibus lanceolatis.*

- Dentes calycini obsoleti vel inaequales tubi latitudine breviores.
- Folia petiolata rugosa tomentosa.
- Folia basi truncato-cordata.
- Folia rugosissima utrinque villosa . 123. H. VESTITA.
- Folia rugosa utrinque tomentosa . 125. H. ALTHIEIFOLIA.
- Folia basi cuneata supra scabra subtus tomentosa . 124. H. DUPLICATOUEENTATA.
- Folia sessilia vel subsessilia parva rigida.
- Folia basi rotundata.
- Folia subrotunda viridia . 136. H. SUBROTUNDA.
- Folia ovalia rufescentia . 137\* H. LYTHROIDES.
- Folia basi in petiolum brevem angustata . 138. H. PAB.VIFOLIA.
- Dentes calycini lanceolati vel subulati latitudinem tubi aequantes vel superantes.
- Capitula sessilia in verticillastro agglomerata indistincta.
- Folia rugosa utrinque tomentosa vel villosa.
- Folia acuminata . 126. H. BARBATA.
- Folia acuta vel obtusa nee acuminata . 127- H. OBVALLATA.
- Folia subcoriacea supra glabriuscula.
- Folia ovato-oblonga obtusiuscula subtus tomentosa.
- Folia subsessilia . 128. H. CARPINIFOLIA.
- Folia petiolata . 129. H. AQUATICA.
- Folia ovato-lanceolata glabra supra vel utrinque scabra.
- Verticillastri secundi . 131. H. VIOLACEA.
- Verticillastri icuales . 130. H. A III DA.
- Capitula distincta subsessilia vel pedunculata.
- Folia sessilia vel subsessilia.
- Folia utrinque glabra vel scabra.
- Folia parva ovalia . 137. H. LYTHROIDES.
- Folia ovato-lanceolata.
- Verticillastri secundi . 131. H. VIOLACEA.
- Verticillastri a»quales . 130. H. ARIDA.
- Folia mollia pubescentia vel villosa . 132. H. GLOMERATA.
- Folia petiolata.
- Dentes calycini lanceolati.
- Racemi breves densi. Folia utrinque tomentosa . 135. H. PETEIEA.
- Racemi elongati laxi. Folia supra villosa subtus subcanescentia . 133. H. PAUCIFLORA.
- Racemi laxi foliosi. Folia utrinque viridia viscoso-pubescentia . 134. H., FOLIOSA.
- Calyx truncatus, dentibus setaceis strictis.
- Calycis fructiferi tubus bracteis brevior.
- Bractete lato-ovate.
- Capitula depressa subglobosa.
- Caulis anguli scabri. Folia supra scabro-pubescentia . 140. H. M URIC AT A.
- Caulis anguli laeves. Folia tenuia glabra . 141. H. INODORA.
- Capitula ovoidea . 143. H. POLYSTACHVA.
- Bractee ovato-lanceolatae vel lanceolatae.
- Racemus purpurascens . 139. II. RUBICUNDA.
- Racemus viridis rufescens vel canescens.

- Folia utrinque canescentia . 144. H. CANESCENS.  
 Folia supra viridia.  
   Dentes calycini tubo longiores 150. H. DUBIA.  
   Dentes calycini tubo breviores.  
     Capi tula 3 lin. et ultra diametro 142. H. SYLVULAHUH.  
     Capitula vix 1 lin. diametro 145. H. MICRANTHA.  
 Calycis fructiferi tubus bracteas superans.  
   Calyx fructifer demum 6 lin. longus 147. H. ROSTRATA.  
   Calyx fructifer vix 3 lin. longus.  
     Calyx bracteis duplo longior, dentibus tubo multo brevioribus.  
     Caulis anguli scabri . 146. H. SPICATA.  
     Caulis lasvis bifariam pubescens 148. H. TENUIFLORA.  
   Calycis tubus bracteis vix longior, dentibus tubo dimidio brevioribus . 149. H. EXPANSA.

SECT. XIII. MESOSFH<sup>A</sup>RIA. *Bracteae minutae vel subulate laxae. Capitula laxae paudflora pedunculata paniculata. Calyx oblique campanulatus, ore truncato, dentibus setaceis strictis, fauce intus plus minusve pilosa.*

- Bracteae laxae tubum calycis subaequantes.  
   Caulis erectus 2-pedalis et ultra, ramis herbaceis.  
     Bracteae lanceolatae . . . 151. H. PLECTRANTHOIDES.  
     Bracteae subulatae . . . 163. H. RACEMULOSA.  
   Caulis humilis basi procumbens J-1-pedalis.  
     Folia basi subcordata. Herba valde pilosa 152. H. PUMILA.  
     Folia basi cuneata rotundata vel truncata 153. H. COMMUNIS.  
   Caulis fruticosus divaricato-ramosus . 154. H. FRUTICOSA.  
 Bracteae minutae setaceae.  
   Pedunculus capitulo fructifero brevior vel vix longior.  
     Suffrutex ramosissimus, ramis rufo-villosis 155. H. MELISSOIDES.  
     Herba elata caule patentim piloso . 157\* H. SUAVEOLENS.  
   Pedunculus capitulo duplo vel pluries longior.  
     Folia leviter serrulata. Calyx pilosissimus 156. H. PILOSA.  
     Folia irregulariter serrata vel sinuata.  
       Planta tota viscida . . . 158. H. GRAVEOLENS.  
       Planta non viscosa.  
         Folia basi rotundata vel cordata.  
           Folia subtus albo-tomentosa.  
           Panicula laxissima subnuda 160. H. POLYANTHA.  
           Folia subtus pallida. Panicula foliosa . . . 159. H. UMBROSA.  
         Folia basi angustata vel cuneata.  
           Folia subtus pubescentia . 162. H. URTICOIDES.  
           Folia subtus cano-tomentosa . 161. H. LILACIXA.  
   Species non satis nota . . . 164. H. LAMIIFOLIA.

SECT. XIV. PECTINARIA. *Bracteae laxae setaceae. Cymae fructiferae elongate pectinate paniculate. Calyx fructifer tubulosus truncatus, dentibus setaceis strictis, fauce intus villosa.*

- Caulis et folia dense rufo-tomentosa . . . 163. H. RACEMULOSA.  
 Caulis glaber vel pubescens. Folia glabra vel subtus cano-tomentosa . . . 165. H. PECTINATA.

SECT. XV. MINTHIDIUM. *Bracteae minutae vel laxae setaceae. Flores in verticillastros axillares sessiles vel breviter pedicellati. Calyx fauce intus nuda.*

Verticillastri dense globosi internodio breviores.

Dentes calycini subspinosi demum stellato-patentes.

Folia basi cordata.

- Dentes calycini tubo breviores • 171- H. SPIKULOSA.  
Dentes calycini tubo duplo longiores • 170. H. MOCINIANA.

Folia basi rotundata.

- Folia sessilia • • • 169. H. PUBESCENS.  
Folia petiolata • § • • 172. H. STELLULATA.

Dentes calycini erecti non spinosi.

Calyces fructiferi parum aucti, dentibus subulatis.

- Fruticulus dense lanatus • 168. H. ALBIDA.  
Herba pubescens • • • 167- H. PULEGIOIDES.

Calyces fructiferi valde aucti, dentibus abbreviatis acutis *Vide* <sup>(1)</sup>.

Verticillastri laxi pauciflori vel ad apices ramorum dense approximati.

(\*) Folia lanceolata vel linearia.

- Folia linearia. Anguli caulis asperi • 173. H. SCOPARIA.  
Folia lanceolata. Anguli caulis breves • 174. H. VERTICILLATA.

Folia ovata.

- Calyx vesiculosus-inflatus • • 179. H. VESICULOSA.  
Calyx fructifer ovato-tubulosus.

Folia acuta.

Folia virgata. Fanicula fastigiata.

- Calyx glaber • • 176. H. FASTIGIATA.  
Calyx tomentosus • • 177\* H. ERIOCALYX.

Folia glabra vel pubescentia. Panicula divaricato-ramosa.

- Folia obtusissima • • • 175. H. FASCICULATA.  
Dentes calycini ovati subpatentes • 178. H. VEPRETORUM.  
Dentes calycini subulati erecti rigidi.

- Cymae multiflorae densae • 180. H. CALIDA.  
Cymae pauciflorae laxae • 183. H. RHABDOCALYX.

SECT. XVI. BUDDLEIOIDES. *Bracteae minutae. Cymae pedunculatae subcapitatae multiflorae paniculate. Calyx tubulosus, dentibus abbreviatis, fauce intus nuda.*

- Folia supra lucida subtus cano-tomentosa • 182. H. TAFALLJE.  
Folia supra aspera subtus rufescentia • • 181. H. MEMBRANACEA.

SECT. XVII. UMBELLARIA. *Bracteae minutae. Cymae pedunculatae umbelliformes pluriflorae axillares. Calyx tubulosus, dentibus lanceolatis subulatisve, fauce intus nuda.*

Pedicelli calyce vix breviores.

- Folia et calyces viridia • • • 183. H. RHABDOCALYX.  
Folia utrinque et calyces albo-lanata • • 184. H. TOMENTOSA.

SECT. XVIII. SIAGONARRHEN. *Bractea setacea minutae vel laxae. Cymae regulariter dichotome racemosa vel rarius difformes in paniculam elongatam coarctatam dispositae. Calyx tubuloso-campulatus incurvus ore obliquo, dentibus lanceolatis, fauce intus nuda.*

Cymae regulares dichotomae laxae multiflorae.

folia supra nitida glabra.

- Folia obtusa subtus cano-tomentosa • 185. H. LEUCOPHYLLA.  
Folia acuta utrinque viridia • • 186. H. LAURIFOLIA.

- Folia supra albo-tomentosa vel sordide scabra.  
 Folia ovali-elliptica acuta vel obtusiuscula.  
 Calyoes albo-tomentosi . . . . . 187- H. SCABRA.  
 Calyces nigrescentes glanduloso-pubescentes . . . . . 190. H. ALTISSIMA.  
 Folia ovato-rotundata obtusissima submarginata mucronulata.  
 Cymaj densae multifloras . . . . . 189. H. SORDID A!  
 Cymae laxae pauciflorae . . . . . 188. H. CAN A.  
 Cymae difformes in paniculam elongatam coarctatam dispositae.  
 Folia crassissima lato-ovata . . . . . 191. H. LATIFOLIA.  
 Folia oblongo-elliptica . . . . . 192. H. SALVIEFOLIA.

SECT. XIX. HYPENIAI *Bracteae minutae vel laxae setaceae.*  
*Flores subsolitani in paniculam laxae ramosissimam vel rarius coarctatam, glaberrimam glaucam dispositi. Calyx tubuloso-campulatus subaequalis, dentibus lanceolatis acutis vel rarius obtusis, fauce intus nuda.*

- Corolla? tubus dentibus calycinis brevior vel viz longior.  
 Panicula coarctata.  
 Folia ovato-oblonga vel lanceolata subtus albo-tomentosa.  
 Panicula densa oblonga . . . . . 193. H. DENSIFLORA.  
 Panicula elongata racemiformis . . . . . 195. H. MELOCHIOIDES.  
 Folia ovato-rotundata utrinque viridia . . . . . 194. H. BRACHYSTACHYS.  
 Panicula laxissima divaricata.  
 Folia sessilia vel subsessilia.  
 Folia rotundata basi cordata. Dentes calycini lanceolati . . . . . 196. H. PRUINOSA.  
 Folia ovata basi rotundata. Dentes calycini brevissimi . . . . . 197- H. SIMPLEX.  
 Folia petiolata.  
 Folia ampla sinuato-lobata basi profunde cordata . . . . . 199. H. CALOPHYLLA.  
 Folia parva basi rotundato-cuneata . . . . . 198. H. SALZMANNI.  
 Corollae tubus calyce duplo vel plus longior.  
 Panicula coarctata . . . . . 201. H. CRISPATA.  
 Panicula laxae divaricata.  
 Bracteae ovatae; vel ovato-lanceolatae.  
 Folia utrinque viridia subglabra . . . . . 200 H. MACRANTHA.  
 Folia utrinque villosa subtus albescentia.  
 Calyx 7-8 lin. longus . . . . . 205. H. CALYCIKA.  
 Calyx circiter 4 lin. longus . . . . . 204. H. LAXIFLORA.  
 Bracteae setaceae.  
 Folia sinuato-lobata basi profunde cordata . . . . . 200. H. VITIFOLIA.  
 Folia basi rotundata subcordata vel angustata.  
 Dentes calycini lati obtusi . . . . . 209. H. GLAUCA.  
 Dentes calycini lanceolati acuti.  
 Folia utrinque molliter villosa.  
 Folia ovato-lanceolata vel oblonga . . . . . 202. H. COCCINEA.  
 Folia lato-ovata . . . . . 203. H. PANICULATA.  
 Folia utrinque viridia glabra vel tomentosa.  
 Corolla: tubus calyce duplo longior . . . . . 208. H. RETICULATA.  
 Corollae tubus calyce plus triplo longior . . . . . 207- H. LOKGIFLORA.

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floriferum sequantibus, calycis pubescentis fructiferi recurvi membranacei ore obliquo, dentibus subulatis.

Hab. in Brasilia: *Swainson!* in campis ad Joazeiro provinciae Bahiensis *Martius!* {y. s. sp. in kerb. *Hooker et Mus. Beg. Monac.*)

Cauies basi perennes, duri, sublignosi, extremitate ramisque adscendentibus vel erectis 2-pedalibus tetragonis. Folia fere *Populi albi*, 2-pollicaria, rugosiuscula, subtus prsesertim in venis uti petioli breves et ramorum pars inferior lana alba molli floccosa vestita, superiora remota parva subsessilia, floralia minuta. Verticillastri pauci, longe remoti, fructiferi fere pollicem diametro. Bractee per anthesin adpressai, post anthesin reflexae lanatae. Calyx florifer albo-tomentosus, fructifer zmembranaceus pubescens basi subinflatus adscendens, apice parum recurvus, intus glaber, dentibus tubum fere aequantibus purpurascens pubescentibus, superioribus longioribus. Corolla dentibus calycinis subbrevior, " alba, laciniis superioribus fusco-maculatis, infima subrosea" (*Mart.*). Filamenta glabra. Achenia ovoideo-compressiuscula, nitida, olivacea. Species calyce *H. virgatce* affinis, inflorescentia *H. nudicauli* vel *H. pulegioidi*.

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## SECTIO II. SPICARIA.

*Flores sessiles. Verticillastri multiflori in spicam densam vel vix basi interruptam dispositi. Bracteae numerosce adpressce linearisubulatce. Calyx fructifer rectus, dentibus subulatis. Herbcefoliosa.*

4. *H. SPICIGERA* (Lam. Diet. 3. 185.), herbacea, caule elato erecto ramoso glabriusculo, angulis asperis, foliis petiolatis ovatis acuminatis serratis basi cuneatis pubescentibus v. glabriusculis subtus pallidis, floralibus bracteeaeformibus, verticillastri multifloris in spicas densas terminales approximatis, bracteis linearibus calyces oequantibus, calycis pubescentis recti ore squall', dentibus lanceolato-subulatis strictis rigidis.

*Nepeta maxima, &c. Sloane Hist. Jam. 1. 173. t. 108./.* 1.

*Nepeta foliis serratis. Plum. Ic. 162.*

*Hyptis Madagascariensis. Bojer MSS. an Sweet HorU Bot. ed. 2. 594 ?*

Hab. in America et Africa tropica: in ins. AntiUis *herb. DC.!* in Brasilia *Sello !* et in Peru via *Pavon!* in Senegambia Africae tropicec *Le Prieur et Perrottet!* in Madagascaria *Bojer !* et in ins. Manilla *Chamisso! Perrottet!* (*A. s. sp.*)

Annua videtur. Caulis 2-3-pedalis, crassus, obtuse tetragonus, glaber vel tenuiter pubescens, angulis aculeis minutis asperatis. Folia longiuscule petiolata, lamina 1½-2-pollicaris, apice acuminata et acuta, margine duplicato-serrata, supra saepius tenuiter pubescens, subtus venosa, venis pilis brevibus pubescentibus. Spies in apicibus caulis et ramulorum cylindrical, circiter pollicem longs, 3 lin. crassae. Verticillastri inferiores s«pe subdistincti. Folia floralia uti bractee lineares acutas integerrimae, pilis brevibus ciliato-pubescentes, calyce paullo longiores. Calyces sessiles, fauce intus nuda, dentibus villosis tubo subaequalibus. Corolla parva, alba, vix dentibus calycinis longior.

5. *H. LOPHANTHA* (Mart. MSS.), herbacea, caule humili erecto ramoso glabriusculo, angulis vix asperis, foliis petiolatis oblongis obtusis crenato-serratis basi angustatis utrinque glabriusculis subtus pallidis, floralibus bracteeformibus, verticillastri 6-10-floris in spicas terminales interruptas subapproximatis, bracteis linearibus calyce subbrevioribus, calycis pubescentis recti ore sequali truncate, dentibus subulatis strictis rigidis.

**Hab. in Brasilia: in herbis pascuis in Serro Frio provincie Minas Geraes Martins ! (v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Reg. Monac.)**

Ab affini *H. spicigera* differt caule semipedali vel vix pedali basi ramosissimo, foliis parvis obtusis, et spicis interruptis calycibusque majoribus.

**6.? H. STRICTA (Benth. in Herb. Mus. Berol. MSS.), herbacea, caule erecto scabro-pubescente, foliis breviter petiolatis oblongo-lanceolatis obtusis grosse serratis basi angustatis supra villosiusculis subtus cano-tomentosis, racemo subramoso, verticillastris multifloris supremis interrupte spicatis inferioribus in spiculas breves dispositis, bracteis subulatis calyce brevioribus, calycis glabriusculi tubulosi recti ore sequali truncato, dentibus subulatis.**

**Hab. in Brasilia meridionali Sello ! (A. s. sp. e Mus. Reg. Berol.)**

Radix (vel caulis pars inferior ?) nodosa. Caulis 2-3-pedalis, subsimplex, parce foliosus, tetragonus; anguli pilis brevissimis rigidis scabridi, fides glabrae vel pilis raris pubescentes. Folia inferiora 1½-24-pollicaria, supra rugosa, pilis brevibus rigidis villosa et scabra, subtus tomento albido dense lanata, margine saepe subincisa; superiora parva, floralia minuta. Racemus elongatus, in parte superiore ex verticillastris globosis approximatis compositus, in parte inferiore ex spiculis cylindricis remotis basi interruptis 1-1½-pollicaribus. Calycis faux intus nuda, dentes tubo breviores. Achenia oblonga, obtusa, laevia. Species inter *Spicarias*, *Apodotes* et *Folydesmias*, quasi media.

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### SECTIO III. APODOTES.

*Flores sessiles. Verticillastris e capitulis birds sessilibus\* sed saepe distinctis compositi, axillares, remoti vel rarius in racemum terminalem interruptione dispositi. Bractea subulate vel lanceolate. Calyx fructiferrectus, dentibus subulatis vel lanceolato-subulatis rigidiusculis. Herbae nudicaules velfoliosae.*

**7. H. NUDICAULIS (Benth. in Herb. Mus. Berol. MSS.), herbacea, caulibus simplicibus erectis subnudis sericeo-lanatis, foliis subradicalibus ovalibus obtusis crenatis rugosis hispidis, racemo simplici, verticillastris globosis multifloris supremis approximatis, bracteis subulatis floresaequantibus, calycis pubescentis tubulosi dentibus abbreviatis acutis.**

**Hab. in Brasilia: in campis et ad vias prope Villa de Campanha provincie Minas Geraes Martius! in campis herbis meridionalibus ejusdem provinciae A. de St. Hilaire! ad Macacou in Serra Urruhù provincie Goyaz Pohl! in Brasilia meridionali Sello! (h. s. sp. e Mus. Reg. Berol. et v. s. sp. in herb. St. Hil. Mus. Reg. Monac. et Mus. Cees. Reg. Bras. Vind.)**

Caules e basi crasso lignoso rufo-lanato pauci, 2-3-pedales et ultra, simplicissimi. Folia omnia ad basin approximata, 2-3-pollicaria, basi angustata, supra pilis longis rigidis dense hispida, subtus nervosa, nervis hispidis. Nodi superiores aphylli. Verticillastris semipollicem diametro, floribus numerosissimis, inferiores pollicem et ultra distantes, superiores in spica terminali approximati. Folia floralia bracteis conformia. Calyces fusciscentes, demum glabrati, fauce intus nuda. Corolla parva, extus vix pubescens, tubo calycem subsequante, sordide purpurea. Stamina glabra vel superiorum filamenta intus pubescentia" (*St. Hil.*). Achenia ovato-oblonga, pallida, laevia.

**8. H. SERICEA, caulibus subsimplicibus sericeo-lanatis superne subapbyllis, foliis sessilibus ovatis obtusis subintegerrimis crassis**

nervosis utrinque sericeo-lanatis, capitulis globosis dense multifloris breviter pedunculatis racemosis, bracteis subulatis capitulum sequantibus, calycis tubulosi sericeo-lanati dentibus subulatis demum subpatentibus.

Hab. in Brasilia meridionali *Sello ! (h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Otto.)*

Caules e basi perenni plures, herbacei, erecti, 2-pedales, uti tota planta lana laxa alba subsericea dense vestiti. Folia versus medium caulis approximata, 2-pollicaria, vix crenata, basi rotundato-cuneata, in caulis parte superiore pauca parva remota, floralia pedunculo breviora. Verticillastri 5-G, remoti, racemum terminalem formantes. Capitula suprema subsessilia, inferiora breviter pedunculata, omnia semiglobosa, demum globosa, semipollicem diametro. Bractee et calyces apice nigrescentes. Corolla vix calycem excedens. Genitalia exserta. Achenia mat lira non vidi, juniora reticulato-rugosa videntur.—Species inter *H. hirsutam* et *H. nudicaulem* vel *H. platanifoliam* quasi media.

9. *H. UNCINATA*, ramis rufo-tomentosis, foliis subsessilibus ovato-oblongis serrato-crenatis basi rotundato-cuneatis supra scabriusculis hispidulis subtus ad nervos rufo-tomentosis, capitulis globosis dense multifloris axillaribus sessilibus, bracteis lanceolatis capitulum sequantibus apice subulatis hamatis, calycis campanulati dentibus rigidis subulato-aristatis hamatis.

Hab. in Peruvia *Ruiz et Pavon ! (v. s. sp. in herb. Lambert.)*

Folia fere *H. hirsute*, floralia omnia conformia. Capitula els *H. hirsute* majora, bracteis dentibusque calycinis revoluto-hamosis lappacea. Calycis faux intus rufo-lanata. Corolla dentibus calycinis subbrevior.

10. *H. HIRSUTA* (Humb. et Kunth! Nov. Gen. et Sp. Amer. 2. 318, t. 141), ramis rufo-hirsutis, foliis sessilibus vel breviter petiolatis oblongo-ovatis basi cuneatis angustatis eroso-crenatis rugosis villosis, capitulis sessilibus globosis densetoiultifloris, bracteis lanceolatis calycem oequantibus, calycis hispidi dentibus lanceolato-subulatis rigidis demum subpatulis, acheniis rugosis.

Hab. in America meridionali: in Novae Andalusise locis aridis apricis montis Tumiriquiri *Humboldt et Bonpland !* in campis herbidis prope San João del Rey et ad Villa Rica provincial Minas Geraes *A. de St. Hilaire !\** in Brasilia meridionali *Sello ! (h. s. sp. e Mus. Reg. Berol.)*

Rami tetragoni, uti folia pilis rufis articulatis dense hirsuti. Folia floralia superiora caulinis multo minora. Capitula sessilia vel brevissime pedunculata, verticillastri racemum interruptum formantibus. Dentes calycini tiibo dimidio breviores. Corolla breviter exserta, extus hispida. Genitalia breviter exserta. Achenia reticulato-rugosa, nigra.

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#### LECTIO IV. PLAGIOTIS.

*Florum capitula axillaria pedunculata globosa dense multiflora. Brae tea numerosce adpressce • ovatce. Calyx fructifer basi inflatus elongatuSy ore incurvo, dentibus brevibus ovatis inaequalibus.*

The form of the calyx in this section is very peculiar ; but the only two species of which it is as yet composed are so dissimilar in habit,

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\* The Brazilian specimens are less hairy, but scarcely appear to be specifically distinct.



that it is impossible to consider them as forming a genus distinct from *Hyptis*, with some species of which they both agree in general appearance and in the more essential characters.

11. *H. ODORATA*, caulibus ferrugineo-tomentosis, foliis breviter petiolatis oblongo-ellipticis crenatis basi rotundatis supra scabris subtus tomentosis, capitulis globosis dense multifloris ramosissimo-paniculatis, calycis villosi fructiferi elongati incurvi ore obliquo breviter quinque-dentato.

Hab. in Peruvia *Ruiz et Pavon!* (v. s. sp. in *kerb. Lambert.*)

Frutex habitu *Buddleiae*. Folia 2-4 pollices longa, supra tuberculis parvis crebris exasperata, floralia minuta. Panicula ampla, ramosissima, ramis gracilibus tomentosis. Capitula florifera vix 2 lin. diametro, floribus dense imbricatis, in quoque capitulo ultra triginta. Calyces tomentoso-hispidi, fructiferi elongati graciles, dentibus brevibus ovatis acutis. Corollae breviter exsertae. Achenia oblongo-linearum, laevia.

12. *H. ULIGINOSA* (St. Hil. MSS.), herbacea pusilla glabra, foliis sessilibus lanceolatis acutis serratis basi cordato-amplexicaulibus, pedunculis axillaribus simplicibus, capitulis parvis globosis densis, bracteis ovatis capitulum subaequantibus, calycis fructiferi basi inflati ore obliquo contracto, dentibus brevissimis inaequalibus.

Hab. in Brasilia: in uliginosis sylvaticis prope Itagui provinciae Sancti Pauli *A. de St. Hilaire!* (h. s. sp. comm. a cl. *St. Hil.*)

Ex omni parte glaberrima, habitu *Gratiolam* referens. Caulis subsimplex, ascendens, 3-G-pollicaris. Folia semipollicaria vel vix pollicaria, basi subdilata, membranacea, utrinque viridia. Pedunculi inferiores folio breviores, filiforae. Capitula fructifera vix 2 lin. diametro, 8-15-flora. Corollae minute. Achenia parva, oblonga, glabra, lutea, pallida. "Floras pallide purpurascens, lobo infimo intensiore. Odor gravis" (*St. Hil.*). •

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#### SECTIO V. CYRTA.

*Florum capitula axillaria pedunculata globosa dense multiflora. BractecB numerosa adpressae subulatae. Calyx fructifer elongatus apice recurvus, dentibus subulatis.*

The first six species of this section come very near the second and third divisions of *Cephalohyptis*; the four latter only differ from *Cyanocephalus* by the ripe calyxes being recurved at their extremity.

13. *H. RECURVATA* (Poit. Ann. Mus. Par. 7. 467, t. 28, f. 2), caule herbaceo suberecto villosa, foliis breviter petiolatis ovatis crenatis basi rotundatis cordatisve rugosis villosis supremis parvis subsessilibus, capitulis globosis dense multifloris longe pedunculatis, receptaculo nudo, bracteis subulatis calyces aequantibus, calycis tubulosi villosi fructiferi recurvi ore truncato, dentibus subulatis.

*H. microcephala. Bert.!*

*p kirsutior.*

*y grandifolia.*

Hab. in America sequinoctiali: in Nova Hispania *Mopha et Sessé!* in ins. *St. Marthae Bertero!* in Cayenna *Richard*, ad Demerara *Parker!* in Brasilia ad Bahiam *Salzmann!* in herbidiis ad lacum *Teffe* provinciae *Rio Negro Martius!* ad Santa Rita prope *Rio Bagagem* et

Capão provincise Goyaz *Pohl!* ad Cochabamba Peruvise *Hcenke!*  
*p* in Brasilia ad San João del Rey provincise Minas Geraes *Pohl!*  
*y* prope Rio de Janeiro *A. de St. Hilaire!* (*h. s. sp.*)

Caules e basi perenni, erectiusculi, ramosi, 4-G-pedales, anguillis acutis tetragonis subasperis, basi pilis longis patentibus, superne pilis brevioribus subadpressis villosi. Folia vix pollicaria, floralia parva remota. Pedunculi pollicares et ultra, pubescentes. Capitula fructifera vix 5 lin. diametro. Dentes calycini parum inaequales, purpurascens. Corolla parva, glabra, pallide flavescens. Achenia parva, oblonga, laevia; in var. /3 caules et folia densius hirsuta; in var. *y* folia duplo majora, tenuiora, uti tota planta viridiora.

14. *H. PALUDOSA* (St. Hil. MSS.), herbacea molliter subsericeo villosa, foliis breviter petiolatis ovatis acutis serratis basi rotund atocuneatis rugosis molliter villosis subtus canescentibus, capitulis globosis dense multifloris, pedunculis capitulo 2-3-plo longioribus, bracteis subulatis adpressis calyces subsequantibus, receptaculo nudo, calycis tubulosi pubescentis fructiferi recurvi ore subdilatato, dentibus lanceolato-subulatis.

Hab. in Brasilia: in paludibus maritimis ad Ponta da Fruta provincise Spiritus Sancti *A. de St. Hilaire!* (*v. s. sp. in herb. St. Hil.*)

A *H. recurvata* differt praecipue foliis rugosis molliter villosis basi potius cuneatis quam cordatis: an revera species distincta? "Flores albi" (*St. Hil.*)

15. *H. MICROPHYLLA* (*Pohl Ic. ined.*), herbacea cano-pubescentibus, foliis breviter petiolatis ovatis crenatis basi angustatis rugosis subcano-pubescentibus, capitulis globosis dense multifloris, pedunculis capitulo 2-3-plove longioribus, receptaculo nudo, bracteis subulatis adpressis calyces subsequantibus, calycis tubulosi tomentosi fructiferi recurvi ore subdilatato, dentibus lanceolato-subulatis.

Hab. in Brasilia: ad Villa Paracatfi do Principe et ad San João del Rey provincise Minas Geraes *Pohl!* in pascuis humidis et locis inundatis prope Taubate provincise Sancti Pauli *A. de St. Hilaire!* (*v. s. sp. in herb. St. Hil. et Mus. Cess. Reg. Bras. Vind.*)

Ab affini *H. recurvata* differt canescentia, foliis multo minoribus brevius petiolatis et saepius subcuneiformibus, pedunculis brevioribus, capitulis minoribus numerosioribus. "Corolla carnea. Filamenta glabra.\*" — (*St. Hil.*) Achenia xinata, oblonga, pallida, laevia.

16. *H. DIVARICATA* (*Pohl Ic. ined.*), herbacea divaricata, ramis adscendentibus virgatis cano-pubescentibus, foliis lineari-lanceolatis remotis apice serratis basi longe angustatis supra viridibus subtus canescentibus, capitulis globosis dense multifloris pedunculatis, bracteis subulatis adpressis calyces subsequantibus, receptaculo subnudo, calycis tubulosi pubescentis ore demum subobliquo, dentibus subulatis.

Hab. in Brasilia: ad Brijaõ provincise Goyaz *Pohl!* ad rivulos in campis prope Tacaramby inter Minas Novas *A. de St. Hilaire!* (*v. s. sp. in herb. St. Hil. et Mus. CCBS. Reg. Bras. Vind.*)

Caules basi ramosissimi foliosi, rami 2-3-pedales, parum ramosi, obtuse tetragoni, sulcati, tenuiter cano-pubescentes. Folia inferiora 1-2-pollicaria, venosa, nunc utrinque viridia, saepius subtus canescentia, superiora parva, sessilia, remota. Capitula et flores fere *H. microphyllae*, sed calyces minus recurvi. "Corolla pallide purpurascens" (*St. Hil.*)

17. *H. LAVANDULACEA* (*Pohl Ic. ined.*), herbacea albo-tomentosa erecta, ramis virgatis, foliis linearibus apice denticulatis basi angustatis

utrinque cano-tomentosis, capitulis globosis dense multifloris longe pedunculatis, bracteis subulatis adpressis calyces subaequantibus, receptaculo nudo, calycis tubulosi pubescentis ore demum obliquo, dentibus subulatis.

Hab. in Brasilia: prope Fazenda de Gamelleira provincie Goyaz Pohl! (y. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Cces. Reg. Bras. Vind.)

Affinis *H. divaricate*, sed habitu erecto, superficie cana, et foliis longioribus angustioribus distiucta videtur.

18. *H. CAPRARIÆFOLIA* (Pohl Ic. ined.), suffruticosa basi ramosa, ramis elatis apice subnudis breviter pubescentibus, foliis parvis fasciculatis subsessilibus lanceolato-cuneatis acutis dentatis basi angustatis viridibus brevissime pubescentibus, capitulis longe pedunculatis parvis globosis dense multifloris, bracteis subulatis cap it ul um sequantibus, receptaculo nudo, calycibus fructiferis elongatis recurvis, dentibus subulatis molliter pubescentibus tubo brevioribus.

Hab. in Brasilia: ad Serra do Chrysais et in monte Clarvo provincie Goyaz Pohl! (y. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Cces. Reg. Bras. Vind.)

19. *H. DESERTORUM* (Pohl Ic. ined.), ramis rufo-tomentosis erectis, foliis petiolatis ovalibus obtusis crenatis basi angustatis crassis rugosis utrinque molliter rubiginoso-villosis, capitulis longe pedunculatis globosis dense multifloris, receptaculo nudo, bracteis capitulum sequantibus linearibus rufo-villosis, calycibus fructiferis elongatis recurvis, dentibus linearibus molliter rufo-villosis.

Hab. in Brasilia: in pascuis desertorum ad Rio Parahybuna provincie Minas Geraes Pohl! (v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Cces. Reg. Bras. Vind.)

20. *H. BRUNNESCENS* (Pohl Ic. ined.) fruticosa? ramis breviter rufo-tomentosis, foliis petiolatis ovato-oblongis obtusis crenatis basi angustato-rotundatis rugosis supra scabridis subtus rufo-tomentosis, capitulis longe pedunculatis globosis dense multifloris, receptaculo nudo, bracteis subulatis capitulum subaequantibus, calycibus fructiferis elongatis recurvis, dentibus subulatis molliter villosis tubo brevioribus.

Hab. in Brasilia: ad Engenho dos Bois provincie Goyaz Pohl! (v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Cces. Reg. Bras. Vind.)

21. *H. UEFLEXA* (St. Hil. MSS.), herbacea erecta dense rufo-villosissima, foliis subsessilibus ovatis acutis argute inaequaliter dentatis basi angustato-cuneatis utrinque molliter villosissimis, capitulis longe pedunculatis globosis dense multifloris, bracteis subulatis calyces sequantibus, receptaculo subnudo, calycibus fructiferis elongatis recurvis, dentibus subulatis molliter villosissimis tubo brevioribus.

Hab. in Brasilia: in campis herbicis prope Araxa provincial Minas Geraes A. de St. Hilaire ! (y. s. sp. in herb. St. Hil.)

Canles complures, duri, 1-2-pedales, parum ramosi, uti folia et pedunculi pilis mollibus rufis subsericeis dense vestiti, simplices vel superne corymboso-ramosi. Folia numerosa, 2-2.<sup>^</sup>-pollicaria, ssepe ternatim verticillata, floralia coiiformia minora. Pedunculi in axillis foliorum superiorum 2-3-pollicares. Capitula fructifera fl-10 lin. diametro. Bractese reflex\*. Calyces membranacei, turbinato-tubulosi, ore recurvo truncato, dentibus reflexis. " Corolla purpureo-violacea, pubescens. Stamina pubescentia. Odor fretidus" {St. Hil.).

22. *H. CARDIOPHYLLA* (Pohl Ic. ined.), caulibus erectis strictis lanato-hirsutissimis, foliis sessilibus amplexicaulibus late cordiformibus acutis subserratis molliter sericeo-lanatis, capitulis pedunculatis globosis dense multifloris, bracteis subulatis molliter villosis capitulum sequantibus, receptaculo nudo, calycibus fructiferis elongatis recurvo-deflexis, dentibus subulatis molliter villosis.

Hab. in Brasilia: ad Rio Uruhii, Ourofine et Santa Lucia provinciae Goyaz, et ad Paracatu provinciae Minas Geraes *Pohl!* in campis planitie elevatae Chapada dictae in parte occidentali ejusdem provinciae *A. de St. Hilaire!* (y. s. sp. in herb. *St. Hil. et Mus. Cas. Reg. Bras. Vind.*)

Caules complures, 1-2-pedales, simplices vel parce ramosi. Folia vix semipollicaria, erecta, replicata, nervo medio cauli adpresso, sinibus reflexis, et ideo caules quasi 4-alati, rugosa, subtus venosa. Pedunculi secus caulem raro 1-2-pollicares, saepius 3-6 ad apicem glomerati viz pollicares. Capitula fructifera semipollicem diametro. Bractere et flores *H. reflexes*. "Corolla caerulea" (*St. Hil.*). Achenia oblonga, subcompressa, laevia.

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## SECTIO VI. CYANOCEPHALUS.

Cyanocephalus. *Pohl MSS.*

*Florum capitula etiam juniora globosa dense multiflora. Bractea numerosa adpressae capitulum sequantes subulatae molles villosae in pedunculum reflexae. Receptaculum nudum vel breviter pubescens. Calyx fructifer membranaceus turbinato-tubulosus rectus vel subincurvus basi glaber, dentibus subulatis tubo subaequalibus rectis molliter villosissimis. Corolla vix dentes calycinis superans. Herbae vel suffrutices plerumque duri. Capitula versus apices ramorum pauca, caerulea, plerumque longe pedunculata.*

When young, several of the first species of this section cannot be distinguished from some species of *Cyrta*. Others by the slight inflation of the tube of the calyx at its maturity come very near *Xanthiophoea*.

23. *H. LANATA* (Pohl Ic. ined.), suffruticosa, ramis lanato-hirsutissimis, foliis crebris sessilibus ovatis acutiusculis crenatis basi cordato-amplexicaulibus utrinque lanato-hirsutis subtus nervoso-rugosissimis, capitulis pedunculatis globosis dense multifloris, receptaculo subnudo, bracteis subulatis capitulum sequantibus, calycibus subrectis, dentibus subulatis mollissime lanato-villosis tubo subaequalibus.

Hab. in Brasilia: ad Agua Gente et Trahiras provinciae Goyaz *Pohl!* (v. s. sp. in herb. *Mus. Cats. Reg. Bras. Vind.*)

24. *H. ADPRESSA* (*St. Hil. MSS.*), caulibus erectis strictis subsimplicibus pubescentibus, foliis sessilibus erectis ovato-lanceolatis acutis crenato-serratis basi rotundatis subcordato-amplexicaulibus rigidis nervosis glabris vel tomentosissimis, capitulis globosis dense multifloris longe pedunculatis, receptaculo nudo, bracteis subulatis capitulum sequantibus, calycibus rectis, dentibus subulatis molliter villosis tubo subaequalibus.

Hab. in Brasilia: in campis prope Torquilla in parte meridionali provinciae Goyaz *A. de St. Hilaire!* (v. s. sp. in herb. *St. Hil.*)

Habitus fere *H. cardiophylke*, sed tenuior. Caules 1-2-pedales, basi denudati.

Folia 3-5 lin. longa, cauli adpressa, plana, basi vix cordata, subtus valde venosa, serraturis acutis vel obtusis, inferiora glabriuscula, suprema cano-tomentosa vel rarius rufescentia. Capitula fructifera vix semipollicem diametro. Flores *H. cardiophylle*, sed calyces recti videntur.

25. *H. RIGIDA* (Pohl Ic. ined.), suffruticosa, ramis pubescentibus erectis, foliis sessilibus ovatis acutiusculis serrato-crenatis basi cordato-amplexicaulibus rugosis supra brevissime subtus rufo-pubescentibus, capitulis longe pedunculatis globosis dense multifloris, receptaculo subnudo, bracteis subulatis capitulum subaequantibus, calycibus subrectis, dentibus subulatis mollissime villosis tubo subaequalibus.

Hab. in Brasilia: inter Calumbis et Barreros provinciae Minas Geraes Pohl! (v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Cces. Reg. Bras. Vind.)

A *H. nervosa* differt foliis angustioribus minus canescentibus, capitulis minoribus, et statura tenuiore rigidior.

This species appears very nearly allied to *H. adpressa*; but not having the opportunity of comparing the specimens, I am unwilling to unite them.

26. *H. FRAGILIFOLIA* (St. Hil. MSS.), suffruticosa, ramis erectis pubescentibus, foliis sessilibus ovato-rotundatis obtusis crenatis basi cordato-amplexicaulibus rigidis supra subglabris demum lucidis subtus reticulato-venosissimis subglabris, capitulis pedunculatis globosis dense multifloris, receptaculo nudo, bracteis subulatis capitulum sequantibus, calycibus rectis, dentibus subulatis molliter villosis tubo subaequalibus.

Hab. in Brasilia: in arenosis quartzosis prope Penha provinciae Minas Geraes A. de St. Hilaire! (y. s. sp. in herb. St. Hil.)

Suffrutex, ramis duris basi fere glabris cortice rimoso superne pubescentibus. Folia semipollicaria, "dura, sicca, fragilia, odore gravi" (St. Hil.), subtus glabra, subresinosa. Capitula semipollicem diametro. <sup>ic</sup> Corolla pallide purpureas\*! (St. Hil.). A *H. nervosa* differt praecipue glabritie.

27. *H. NERVOSA* (Pohl Ic. ined.), suffruticosa, ramis villosis-hispidis, foliis sessilibus ovato-rotundatis\* obtusis crenatis basi cordato-amplexicaulibus rugosis supra pubescentibus subtus cano-tomentosis, capitulis longe pedunculatis globosis dense multifloris, receptaculo subnudo, bracteis subulatis capitulum aequantibus, calycibus subrectis, dentibus subulatis mollissime villosis tubo subaequalibus.

Hab. in Brasilia: inter Estiva et Rio de Prata provinciae Minas Geraes Pohl! (y. s. sp. in herb. Mus. COBS. Reg. Bras. Vind.)

28. *H. CANDIDA* (Pohl Ic. ined.), suffruticosa, ramis albo-tomentosis, foliis sessilibus ovatis obtusiusculis crenatis basi cordato-amplexicaulibus rugosis supra canescentibus subtus albo-tomentosis, capitulis pedunculatis globosis dense multifloris, receptaculo subnudo, bracteis subulatis capitulum sequantibus, calycibus subrectis, dentibus subulatis mollissime villosis tubo subaequalibus.

Hab. in Brasilia: inter Rio Jequitinhonha et Barreros provinciae Minas Geraes Pohl! (y. s. sp. in herb. Mus. CCBS. Reg. Bras. Vind.)

29. *H. MOLLISSIMA* (Benth. in Herb. Berol. MSS.), suffruticosa, ramis elongatis villosis, foliis sessilibus ovato-rotundatis acutiusculis crenatis basi cordato-amplexicaulibus nervoso-rugosis utrinque mollissime villosis, pedunculis folio longioribus, capitulis globosis dense multifloris, bracteis subulatis capitulum sequantibus, receptaculo nudo,

calycibus subrectis, dentibus subulatis molliter villosis tubo sublongioribus.

Hab. in Brasilia: in sepibus et cultis ad Congonhas de Sabará provincie Minas Geraes *Martins!* in collibus aridis argillosis prope pagum la Concepção ejusdem provincie A, de *St. Hilaire!* in Brasilia meridionali *Sello!* (*Jt. s. sp. e Mus. Reg. Berol. et v. s. sp. in herb. St. Hil. et Mus. Reg. Monac.*)

Caules e basi lignosa erecti, 4-5-pedales. Rami pauci, subsimplices, obtuse tetragoni, pilis inaequalibus mollibus rufis glandulosis subroseis villosi. Folia 8-10 lin. longa, valde rugosa, juniora subsericea, omnia molliter villosa, regulariter crenulata. Pedunculi folio nunc parum nunc triplo longiores. Capitula violacea, fructifera 9 lin. diametro. Bractea? uti denies calycini subulata et molliter rufo-villosae. Corolla dentibus calycinis subbreiores, " obscure caeruleo-violaceae" (*Mart.*)

30. H. ARGUTA (Pohl Ic. ined.), suffruticosa? elata, ramis dense rufo-villosis, foliis petiolatis lato-ovatis" rotundatisve argute dentatis crassis rugosis utrinque dense villosis, capitulis longe pedunculatis globosis dense multifloris, receptaculo nudo, bracteis subulatis capitulum aequantibus, calycibus subrectis, dentibus subulatis mollissime villosis tubo subaequalibus.

Hab. in Brasilia: in pascuis desertorum ad Rio Parahybuna provincie Minas Geraes *Pohl!* (*v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Cces. Reg. Bras. Vind.*)

Species foliis densissime villosis majoribusque quam in affinis distinctissima.

31. H. RUGOSA (Benth. in Herb. Berol. MSS.), caule fruticoso, ramis pubescenti-villosis, foliis breviter petiolatis ovato-rotundatis acutis argute serrato-crenatis basi rotundatis vel cordatis rugosis utrinque breviter rufo-villosis, capitulis longe pedunculatis dense globosis multifloris, bracteis subulatis capitulum subsequantibus, calycibus subrectis, dentibus subulatis molliter villosis tubo sublongioribus.

Hab. in Brasilia: in Serra das Carancas provincie Minas Geraes A. de *St. Hilaire!* in Brasilia meridionali *Sello!* (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Reg. Berol. et v. s. sp. in herb. St. Hil.*)

Gaulis erectus, 2-pedalis. Folia 6-9 lin. longa, saepe ternatim verticillata, crassa, dura. Pedunculi 1½-4-pollicares.

32. H. CUNEATA (Pohl Ic. ined.), suffruticosa? ramis erectis tomentoso-pubescentibus, foliis breviter petiolatis obovatis late crenatis basi angustatis rigidis supra scabriusculis subtus reticulatis rufo-pubescentibus, capitulis globosis longe pedunculatis, receptaculo nudo, bracteis subulatis capitulum aequantibus, calycibus rectis, dentibus subulatis molliter villosis tubum subsequantibus.

Hab. in Brasilia: in campis desertorum ad Rio Parahybuna provincie Minas Geraes *Pohl!* (*v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Cces. Reg. Bras. Vind.*)

33. H. LIPPIOIDES (Pohl Ic. ined.), fruticosa? ramis rufo-tomentosis, foliis breviter petiolatis ovatis crenatis basi rotundatis supra pubescentibus subtus reticulatis rufo-tomentosis rigidis, capitulis longe pedunculatis globosis dense multifloris, receptaculo nudo, bracteis subulatis capitulum aequantibus, calycibus subrectis, dentibus subulatis mollissime villosis tubum subsequantibus.

Hab. in Brasilia ad Chapado do Serra San Marcos ad Cabesseira Ribeirão Batalha provinciae Goyaz *Pohl!* (y. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Cas. Reg. Bras. Vind.)

Affinis *H. rigida*, habitus *H. nervosa*, sed folia constanter petiolata, baai ovata, nee cordato-amplexicaulia.

34. *H. SELAGINIFOLIA* (Mart. MSS.), fruticosa, ramis subfasciculatis rigidis glabriusculis nodosis, foliis parvis subsessilibus linearibus acutis argute serratis basi angustatis rigidis glabris leevibus, capitulis longe pedunculatis globosis dense multifloris, receptaculo nudo, bracteis subulatis capitulum aequantibus, calycibus subrectis, dentibus subulatis mollibus villosis tubo subaequalibus.

Hab. in Brasilia: in campis ad Serra de San Antonio provinciee Minas Geraes *Martins!* (v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Reg. Monac.)

Habitus et capituli *H. rugosce*, sed foliorum forma distinctissima.

35. *H. FEDUNCULARIS* (Benth. in Herb. Berol. MSS.), pubescens, foliis remotis sessilibus lanceolatis obtusis serratis basi rotundatis subcoriaceis supra glabris nitidis subtus nervosis tenuiter pubescentibus, capitulis longe pedunculatis globosis dense multifloris, receptaculo subnudo, bracteis subulatis capitulum aequantibus, calycibus subrectis, dentibus subulatis molliter villosis tubo subaequalibus.

Hab. in Brasilia: in campis graminosis editioribus ad Serro Frio et Villa de Tepico provinciae Minas Geraes *Martins!* in Brasilia meridionali *Sello!* (h. s. sp. e Mas. Reg. Berol. et v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Reg. Monac.)

Caulis herbaceus? erectus, subsimplex, strictus, striatus. Folia bipollicaria, at internodiis breviora. Pedunculi folio duplo longiores. Calyx tubulosus.

36.? *H. BISIDENTATA* (*Pohl* Ic. ined.), herbacea? ramis erectis strictis breviter tomentoso-pubescentibus, foliis breviter petiolatis lanceolato-ovatis acutis argute duplicato-serratis basi cuneatis nervoso-rugosis utrinque pubescentibus vel subtus rufo-tomentosis, capitulis longissime pedunculatis globosis dense multifloris, receptaculo nudo, bracteis subulatis capitulum subsequentibus, calycibus fructiferis elongatis subrecurvis, dentibus subulatis molliter villosis tubo brevioribus.

Hab. in Brasilia: in pascuis desertorum ad Rio Parahybuna ad Fazenda Tallaia et inter Piedade et Fanada provinciae Minas Geraes *Pohl!* (v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Cces, Reg. Bras. Vind.)

Affinis *H. incisa*, sed calyces fructiferi subrecurvi videntur. An hujus vel preBcedentis sectionis?

37. *H. INCISA* (St. Hil. et Mart. MSS.), glabriuscula vel viscoso-pubescentis, caulibus basi procumbentibus adscendentibus, foliis breviter petiolatis ovatis lanceolatisve acutis irregulariter inciso-serratis undulatis basi rotundato-cuneatis rigidis utrinque subglabris, capitulis longe pedunculatis globosis dense multifloris, receptaculo nudo, bracteis subulatis capitulum eequantibus, calycibus subrectis, dentibus subulatis mollibus villosis tubo subaequalibus.

Hab. in Brasilia: in campis deserti Serro Frio provinciee Minas Geraes *Martins!* prope pagum Salgado in deserto occidentali ejusdem

provinciae *A. de St. Hilaire!* (v. s. *sp. in herb. St. Hil. et Mus. Reg. Monac. sub eodem nom.*)

Affinis *H. pedunculari*, a qua foliis differt. Caules elongati basi vel omnino decumbentes. Folia circiter pollicaria uti pedunculi saepe ternatim verticillata.

38. *H. LONGIPES* (St. Hil. MSS.), suffruticosa glabriuscula vel tomentoso-pubescentis, foliis petiolatis oblongo-lanceolatis obtusiusculis irregulariter duplicato-dentatis margine undulatis basi angustato-cuneatis rigidis complicatis utrinque rufo-pubescentibus, capitulis longe pedunculatis globosis dense multifloris, bracteis subulatis capitulum aequantibus, receptaculo nudo, calycis pubescentis recti dentibus subulatis mollibus villosis tubo subsequibus.

Hab. in Brasilia: in sylvis siccis Carrascos dictis prope pagum Sucuriu inter Minas Novas *A. de St. Hilaire!* (v. s. *sp. in herb. St. Hil.*)

A *H. incisa* differt foliis longius petiolatis complicatis et minus incisus, dentibus plerumque obtusis, et superficie rufo-pubescente. "Caules 3-34-pedales. Corolla purpurascens. Herba tota viscosa, fastens." (*St. Hil.*)

39. *H. ALBIPES* (St. Hil. MSS.), pilis adpressis lanata, caulibus procumbentibus, foliis subsessilibus ovato-lanceolatis acutis serrato-crenatis basi cuneatis utrinque molliter villosis, capitulis longe pedunculatis globosis dense multifloris, bracteis subulatis capitulum aequantibus, receptaculo nudo, calycis villosi dentibus subulatis mollibus villosis tubo subbrevioribus.

Hab. in Brasilia: in cam pis prope pagum Salgado in deserto occidental! provinciae Minas Geraes *A. de St. Hilaire!* (v. s. *sp. in herb. St. Hil.*)

Folia 1-1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-pollicaria, superiora sessilia, inferiora breviter petiolata, utrinque et praesertim subtus pilis mollibus subcanescentibus villosa. Pili caulis longi adpressi, pedunculorum densi patentes. Capitula praecedentium.

40. *H. ELONGATA*, molliter pilosa, foliis breviter petiolatis oblongis acutis remote inciso-crenatis serratisve basi angustatis utrinque molliter cano-villosis, capitulis longe pedunculatis globosis dense multifloris, receptaculo subnudo, bracteis lineari-subulatis calyces superantibus, calycis dense villosi dentibus subulatis mollissime villosis tubo longioribus.

Hab. in Peruvia: *Dombey!* ad Tonga Ruiz et Pavon! ad Cuesta de Purrochuca prope Limam *Mat hews!* (h. s. *sp. comm. a cl. Lindley et v. s. sp. in herb. Lambert et Mus. Par.*)

Caulis basi lignosus, procumbens. Kami erecti pedales et ultra, subteretes, pilis patentibus dense vestiti. Folia vix rugosa, basi integerrima, subtus glandulosa. Pedunculi 6-9 poll, longi. Bractee obtusae, villosissimae. Calycis dentes longiores quam in speciebus praecedentibus, sed multo breviores quam in *Trichosphariis*. Corolla calycem vix excedens.

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## SECTIO VII. ERIOSPHERIA.

*Florum capitula scmiglobosa dense multiflora. Bractea numerosce adpressce lanceolate vel lineares, capituli fructiferi patentes nee in pedunculum reflexa, sericeo-tomentosce vel lanata. Receptaculum vil-*



*losissimum vel lanatum. Calyx campanulatus rectus basi subglaber apice lanato-villosissimus, dentibus plerumque brevibus rectis. Corolla vix calycem superans. Herbce vel suffrutices plerumque dura, Capitula plerumque breviter pedunculata versus apices ramorum pauca molliter sericeo-tomentosa vel lanato-villosissima.*

With the exception of the *H. leucocephala*<sup>^</sup> which has many of the characters of *Cyanocephalus* and *Cephalohyptis*, this is a very natural section.

41.? *H. LEUCOCEPHALA* (Mart. MSS.), suffruticosa basi procumbens, ramis adscendentibus superne incano-pubescentibus basi glabratis, foliis subsessilibus lanceolatis obtuse serratis basi angustatis rugosis subtus incano-tomentosis, capitulis longe pedunculatis parvis subglobosis dense multifloris albo-lanatis, receptaculo lanato, bracteis capitulum sequantibus dentibusque calycinis subulatis mollissime villosis.

Hab. in Brasilia: in campis arenosis prope Joazeiro secus flumen San Francisco et in pascuis siccis sepibusque ad montem Sanctum provincie Bahiensis *Martius !* (v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Reg. Monac.)

Caulis basi crassus, ramis numerosis prostratis dein adscendentibus, ad axillas uti foliorum superiorum pagina inferior et capitula lana alba vestitis, inter nodos plerumque glabratis vel apice pubescentibus. Folia semipollicaria ad pollicaria. Pedunculi 2-3 poll, longi. Calycis dentes tubo campanulato seuales. Corolla parum exserta rosea. Odor plants suavissimus aromaticus.

42. *H. FASSERINA* (Mart. MSS.), fruticosa divaricata, ramis sericeo-tomentosis, foliis subsessilibus parvis obovato-oblongis obtusis integerrimis undulatis basi angustatis venis utrinque sericeo-tomentosis, capitulis parvis semiglobosis dense multifloris breviter pedunculatis, receptaculo villosis, bracteis lanceolatis obtusis sericeo-tomentosis capitulum subaequantibus, calycis campanulati sericeo-villosissimi dentibus abbreviatis lanceolatis.

Hab. in Brasilia: in Serra de Piedade provincie Minas Geraes *Martius !* in rupibus cataractae Curmatahy intra regionem adamantium ejusdem provincie *A. de St. Hilaire !* (v. s. sp. in herb. St. Hil. et Mus. Reg. Monac.)

Affinis *H. Selloi* sed foliis ovatis undulatis distinctissima.

43. *H. SELLOI* (Benth. in Herb. Berol. MSS.), caule fruticoso procumbente, ramis sericeo-tomentosis, foliis sessilibus linearibus obtusis integerrimis planis basi angustatis venis cano-tomentosis, capitulis parvis semiglobosis dense multifloris breviter pedunculatis, receptaculo villosis, bracteis lanceolatis sericeo-tomentosis capitulum subaequantibus, calycis campanulati sericeo-villosi dentibus abbreviatis lanceolatis.

Hab. in Brasilia meridionali *Sello!* (h. s. sp. e Mus. Reg. Berol.)

Fruticulus divaricatus. Rami numerosi, breves, erectiusculi, subteretes. Folia crebra, vix semipollicaria, tomento subsericeo brevissimo utrinque canescentia. Capitula pauca, versus apices ramorum disposita, 4-5 lineas diametro. Pedunculi 2-3-lineares. Corollae glabres, tubo calycem breviter superante.

44. *H. ANGUSTIFOLIA* (Pohl Ic. ined.), caule fruticoso suberecto, ramis sericeo-tomentosis, foliis subsessilibus linearibus acutis apice dentatis basi integerrimis longe angustatis venis utrinque sericeo-tomentosis, pedunculis capitulo semigloboso dense multifloro longioribus, receptaculo villosis, bracteis lanceolatis sericeo-tomentosis capitu-

lum eequantibus, calycis campanulati sericeo-villosi dentibus abbreviatis mollissimis lanceolatis.

Hab. in Brasilia: ad Serra d'Ourada provincise Goyaz *Pohl!* (v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Cms. Reg. Bras. Vind.)

Affinis H. *Selloii* et quasi media inter hanc et H. *velutinam*. Fruticulus videtur erectus. Folia 14-24-pollicaria, floralia capitulum superantia.

45. H. SAXATILIS (St. Hil. MSS.), suffruticosa, ramis sericeo-tomentosis, foliis subsessilibus oblongo-lanceolatis acutis apice dentatis basi integerrimis angustatis venosis utrinque subsericeo-tomentosis, pedunculis capitulo semigloboso dense multifloro longioribus, receptaculo villosissimo, bracteis lanceolatis sericeo-tomentosis capitulum subsequantibus, calycis campanulati sericeo-lanati dentibus abbreviatis lanceolatis.

Hab. in Brasilia: in monte arido petreeoque Alecrim inter Rio San Bartholomeo et Garapa provincise Goyaz A. de St. Hilaire (v. s. sp. in herb. St. Hil.)

Suffrutex, ramis divaricatis 1-2-pedibus, uti folia tomento brevi subsericeo-candidis. Folia bipollicaria, rigida, venis subtus valde prominentibus. Pediculi folio florali saepius breviores. Capituli semipollicem diametro. Receptaculum et calyces dense tomentoso-lanati. Dentes calycini breves, subrecurvo-patentes. Corolla vix calycem excedens, "alba, apice pubescens. Filamenta glabra" (St. Hil.). Affinis H. *angustifolia* B., sed foliorum forma abunde diversa.

46. H. HILARII, herbacea? dura, tota lana longa laxa sericea, foliis subsessilibus ovato-rotundatis obtusis crenulatis basi rotundatis crassis rigidis, capitulis semiglobosis dense multifloris breviter pedunculatis, receptaculo villosissimo, bracteis ovato-lanceolatis capitulum subeequantibus, calycis lanato-villosissimi dentibus abbreviatis acutis.

Hab. in Brasilia: in monte petroso Morro de Tisão dicto in parte meridionali provincise Goyaz A. de St. Hilaire ! (v. s. sp. in herb. St. Hil.)

Caules complures, erecti, fere simplices, 1-1½-pedales, duri, uti tota planta pilis longis albis sericeis adpressis laxè vestiti. Folia 1-1½-pollicaria, subtus valde reticulato-venosa, floralia capitulum vix superantia, suprema breviora. Capitula pauca versus apicem caulis, demum fere pollicem diametro. Pedunculi plerumque capitulo longiores. Bractee foliaceae, acutae vel exteriores obtusae. Lana receptaculi et calycis partis superioris densissima. Calycis tubus basi glaber, striatus. "Corolla alba. Stamina glabra" (St. Hil.). Achenia ovata, compressa, brunnea, 1½-via.

47. H. VELUTINA (Pohl. Ic. ined.), herbacea, tota pilis subsericeis velutina, foliis oblongo-lanceolatis obtusis crenatis basi in petiolum longe angustatis, capitulis semiglobosis dense multifloris breviter pedunculatis, receptaculo villosissimo, bracteis ovatis lanceolatisve capitulum subsequantibus, calycis villosissimi dentibus subulatis tubo brevioribus.

Hab. in Brasilia: non procul Villa Boa et inter Antes et Caretão provincise Goyaz *Pohl!* in sabulosis in Serra dos Pyreneos ejusdem provincise et in terris auriferis prope urbem Paracatù provincise Minas Geraes A. de St. Hilaire! (v. s. sp. in herb. St. Hil. et Mus. Cms. Reg. Bras. Vind.)

Habitus et villositas *Bupthalmi aquatici*. Caules 1-2-pedales, erecti, parum ramosi. Folia 1-2-pollicaria, subtus valde venosa, saepe complicata. Pedunculi capitulo plerumque breviores. Capitula fructifera 7-8 lin. diametro. Bractee nunc rousic, nunc apice subulato-acuminatae, subrecurva?. "Corolla pallide purpureo-violacea. Stamina glabra" (St. Hil.).

The specimens gathered by M. de St. Hilaire at Paracatu are smaller, and have the appearance of being woody at the base; but as they do not in any other respect differ from the herbaceous specimens from the province of Goyaz, I consider this variation to be owing merely to the soil, or other local circumstances.

48. *H. ORIGANOIDES* (Pohl Ic. ined.), suffruticosa procumbens adpresso-pubescentis, foliis oblongo-ovatis obtusis crenatis basi in petiolum brevem angustatis, capitulis semiglobosis dense multifloris breviter pedunculatis, receptaculo villosa, bracteis lanceolato-linearibus capitalum sequantibus, calycibus villosissimis, dentibus subulatis tubo brevioribus.

Hab. in Brasilia: in summitate montium Chapado do Serra San Marcos dicta et ad Cabesseiras do Ribeirão Batalha provincial Goyaz Pohl! (v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Cces. Reg. Bras. Vind.)

Affinis *H. velutince*, differt caule procumbente, superficie minus lanata, foliis brevioribus, bracteis dentibusque calycinis apice magis subulatis.

49. *H. DICTYODEA* (Pohl. Ic. ined.), ramis rigidis superne paniculatis cano-villosis, foliis breviter petiolatis ovalibus obtusis crenato-dentatis basi rotundato-cuneatis supra scabris subtus reticulatis lacunoso-rugosissimis ad nervos pubescentibus supremis acutis subtus canescentibus, capitulis pedunculatis subglobosis, receptaculo lanato, bracteis ovato-lanceolatis villosis capitulum sequantibus, calycis villosi dentibus subulatis rigidiusculis villosis tubo subbrevioribus.

Hab. in Brasilia: ad Fazenda Dios et Caldas et in Serra San Feliz prope Musquitos provinciae Goyaz Pohl! (y. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Cces. Reg. Bras. Vind.)

50. *H. ADAMANTIUM* (St. Hil. MSS.), suffruticosa, tota pilis subsericeis velutina, foliis sessilibus ovalibus acutis subdentatis basi rotundatis, capitulis semiglobosis dense multifloris breviter pedunculatis, receptaculo villosa, bracteis lanceolatis acutis capitulum subequantibus, calycibus lanato-villosissimis, dentibus abbreviatis lanceolato-subulatis.

Hab. ad ripas rivuli Corrego Novo in regione adamantium provinciae Minas Geraes A. de St. Hilaire I (y. s. sp. in herb. St. Hil.)

Suffrutex, 2-2½-pedalis. Folia vix semipollicaria. "Corolla rosea" (St. Hil.). Inflorescentia, flores, et villositas totius plantae omnino *H. velutince*.

51. *H. CECERULEA* (St. Hil. MSS.), herbacea, caulibus procumbentibus ramosis villosis, foliis parvis numerosis sessilibus ovatis obtusis crenatis basi cordatis rugosis pubescentibus, capitulis semiglobosis dense multifloris, pedunculis capitulo sublongioribus, bracteis lanceolato-linearibus recurvis capitulum sequantibus, receptaculo lanato, calycibus villosissimis, dentibus subulatis abbreviatis.

Hab. in Brasilia: in pascuis montis Serra da Canastra dicti provinciae Minas Geraes A. de St. Hilaire ! (v. s. sp. in herb. St. Hil.)

Herba humilis, procumbens, nunc vix semi-pedalis, ramosissima, ramis nunc fere pedibus subsimplicibus. Folia plerumque 3-4, linearia, rarius semipollicaria, valde rugosa et saepe rufescentia, floralia pedunculo breviora. Capitula fructifera vix semipollicaria, rufescentia. Bracteae numerosae, apice recurvae. "Corolla caerulea. Stamina basi pubescentia" (St. Hil.). A *H. crenata* differt statura humili, foliis, et capitulis minoribus, dentibus calycinis bracteisque brevioribus, et habitu.

52. *H. ALPESTRIS* (St. Hil. MSS.), herbacea, caulibus adscendentibus vel erectis parce ramosis rufo-villosis, foliis numerosis sessilibus ovato-oblongis obtusis crenatis basi cordato-amplexicaulibus reflexis rugosis velutino-pubescentibus, oapitulis semiglobosis dense multifloris, pedunculis capitulum subsequantibus, bracteis lanceolato-linearibus capitulum sequantibus, receptaculo lanato, calycis villosissimi dentibus subulatis abbreviatis.

Hab. in Brasilia: in humidis herbosis camporum elatiorum prope Serra da Canastra provincie Minas Geraes A. de St. Hilaire I (v. s. *sp. in herb. St. Hil.*)

Omnibus partibus major eat quam *H. carvJea* et *gratiolcefolia*. Gaulea elongati, virgati. Capitula majora et longius pedunculata. Folia in speciminibus suppetentibus hujus speciei constanter reflexa sunt, in *H. gratiolcefolia* erecta, in *H. cmrulea* patentia. An omnes ejusdem speciei polymorphs varietates ?

53. *H. GRATIOL;EFOLIA* (St. Hil. MSS.), herbacea, caulibus erectis basi ramosis, ramis virgatis rufo-villosis, foliis parvis numerosis sessilibus ovatis obtusis crenatis basi cordatis rugosis rufo-pubescentibus, capitulis semiglobosis dense multifloris, pedunculis capitulum sequantibus, receptaculo lanato, bracteis lanceolato-linearibus capitulo sublongioribus apice recurvis, receptaculo lanato, calycibus villosissimis, dentibus subulatis tubum subsequantibus.

Hab. in campis in planitie elevata occidentali provincie Minas Geraes A. de St. Hilaire! (y. s. *sp. in herb. St. Hil.*)

A *H. ccerulea*, cui statura, foliis, et capitulis similis est, differt habitu et bracteis dentibusque calycinis longioribus. Capitula pauca, in corymbis terminalibus approximata.

54. *H. GOYAVENSIS* (St. Hil. MSS.), herbacea vel suffruticosa (?) adscendens vel erecta, ramis pilis longis dense villosis, foliis sessilibus ovali-ellipticis obtusis crenatis basi cordatis rugosis villosis, capitulis semiglobosis dense multifloris, pedunculis capitulo brevioribus, bracteis linearibus rectis capitulum sequantibus, receptaculo lanato, calycibus villosissimis, dentibus subulatis abbreviatis.

Hab. in Brasilia: in campis prope Laage in regione meridionali provincial Goyaz A. de St. Hilaire! [y. s. *sp. in herb. St. Hil.*)

Herba basi dura vel suffrutex circiter pedalis parce ramosus. Folia £-1-pollinaria, dura, crassa, valde rugosa, eleganter crenulata, crenaturis undulatis. Capitula fere duplo majora quam in *H. ccerulea*, floribus lana rufescente dense immersis. <sup>c</sup> Corolla azurea, pubescens. Stamina glabra" (*Si. Hil.*). Differt a *H. casrulea* et affinis foliorum forma et habitu, a *H. crenata* bracteis muticis et dentibus calycinis abbreviatis.

55. *H. OVATA* (Pohl Ic. ined.), caule herbaceo erecto rigido villoso, foliis sessilibus ovatis obtusis crenatis basi cordatis reticulato-rugosissimis utrinque tomentoso-pubescentibus, capitulis semiglobosis dense multifloris breviter pedunculatis, receptaculo villoso, bracteis basi lanceolatis calycisque villosiusculi dentibus longe subulatis glabriusculis.

.. Hab. in Brasilia: inter Allegres et Trinidada provincie Minas Geraes Pohl! (y. s. *sp. in herb. Mus. Cess. Reg. Bras. Vind.*)

, , ^ ?\*<sup>er fia</sup> ^ differt foliis latioribus glabrioribus, dentibus calycinis bracteisque glabnonbus longius subulatis.

56. *H. CHEJTATA* (Pohl Ic. ined.), herbacea, caule erecto rigido villosa, foliis sessilibus oblongo-ovatis obtusis crenatis basi rotundatis utrinque villosis reticulato-rugosis, capitulis semiglobosis dense multifloris, receptaculo lanato, bracteis basi lanceolatis apice longe subulatis calyces superantibus, calycis dense villosi dentibus subulatis villosis tubo vix longioribus.

Hab. in Brasilia: ad Rio Crixas prope Congo do Padre et San Felix, ad Rio Reazon et in via a Pillar ad Agoa Guente provincise Goyaz et inter Allegres et Trinidado provincise Minas Geraes *Pohl!* in campis siccis editis ad montes Serra de Santo Antonio et Serra de Gran Mogol dictos ejusdem provincise et in campis et sylvis Catingas provincise Bahie interioris *Martius!* in provincia Matto grosso! (Herb. Mus. Par.) inter rupes in Serra Dourada provinciae Goyaz *A. de St. Hilaire!\** (v. s. sp. in *kerb. Mus. Cces. Reg. Bras. Vind., Mus. Reg. Monac, Mus. Par. et St. Hil.*)

Species valde variabilis, altitudine saepius circiter pedalis, tota pilis longis patentibus et tomento rubiginoso plus minusve obsessa. Capitula juniora dense et mollissime tomentosa, adultiora glabriora. Folia crebra, saepius valde reticulato-rugosa, crenaturis sequalibus, margine revolutis. A *H. ccerulea* et affinis bracteis longe subulatis constanter distinguitur.

57. *H. TURNERJEFOLIA* (Mart. MSS.), suffruticosa, ramis pubescentibus, foliis subsessilibus oblongo-lanceolatis obtusis subcrenatis basi rotundatis cordatisve utrinque pilis ad pressis molliter villosis subtus pallidis, capitulis semiglobosis dense multifloris breviter pedunculatis, receptaculo lanato, bracteis lanceolato-linearibus capitulum sequantibus, calycis apice villosissimi dentibus subulatis tubo brevioribus.

Hab. in Brasilia: in campis sterilibus calidis in Serro Frio provincite Mipas Geraes *Martius!* in campis prope Barbados ejusdem provincise *A. de St. Hilaire!* (v. s. sp. in *herb. St. Hil. et Mus. Reg. Monac.*)

Habitus fere *Inuhe dysent erica*. Folia mollia, rugosa, pube subtus subtomentosa, semipollicaria vel vix pollicaria. Capitula in apices ramorum subcorymbosa, fructifera semipollicem diametro. Bractee apice recurvae, demum reflexae. Calyx lana alba villosissimus. Corolla vix calyce longior, <sup>a</sup> alba, labio superiore purpureo-notato. Stamina glabra" (*St. Hil.*). Species inter *H. crenatam* et *velutinam* media.

58. *H. ASTEROIDES* (St. Hil. MSS.), caulibus erectis simplicibus villosis, foliis sessilibus erectis lanceolatis obtusis crenatis basi cordatis margine revolutis rugosis villosis, capitulis pedunculatis globosis dense multifloris, bracteis lanceolato-subulatis capitulum sequantibus, receptaculo lanato, calycis apice villosissimi dentibus subulatis tubo longioribus.

Hab. in Brasilia *A. de St. Hilaire!* (u. s. sp. in *kerb. St. Hil.*)

Caules complures subpedales. Habitus *Asterum*, sectionis *Galatelle*. Folia fere *Myosotidis apulce*. Capitula *H. crenatce*, sed bractee et dentes calyciui minus recurvi.

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\* I believe that it is of this species that there is a specimen brought by Bonpland from the province of Atures, which I saw in Professor Kunth's herbarium in 1830, but which I have not since had an opportunity of comparing with any of the above.

## SECTIO VIII. OOCEPHALUS.

*Florum capitula ovoidea densa pauciflora. Bracteae numeroste adpressae ovatae. Calyx tubuloso-campanulatus rectus, dentibus subulatis mollissime villosis tubo longioribus. Suffrutices fruticesve, capitulis pedunculatis ad apices ramorum paniculatis.*

59. *H. HALIMIFOLIA* (Mart. MSS.), suffruticosa ? ramis adscendentibus canis, foliis subsessilibus ovalibus obtusis integerrimis basi rotundatis utrinque canis, capitulis pedunculatis ovatis canis dense plurifloris, receptaculo nudo, bracteis ovatis obtusiusculis capitulum subaequantibus, calycis tubulosi dentibus subulatis mollissime villosis.

Hab. in Brasilia: in campis altis petrosis ad Villa do Rio de Contas provincial Bahiensis *Martius !* (v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Reg. Monac.)

Foliorum forma et color totius plantae omnino *Alriplis Halimi*. Kami subsimplices, dense foliosi, versus apices floriferi. Pedunculi folia breviter superantes. Capitula circiter 4 lin. longa, 2½ lin. lata. Bracteae extus lanatae, raargine subciliatae, intus nitidae. Calyx apice mollissimus; basi glabriusculus, membranaceus. Corolla breviter ezserta. Achenea ovoidea, ltevia, nitida.

60. *H. CRASSIFOLIA* (Mart. MSS.), suffruticosa, ramis dense tomentoso-hispidis, foliis crebris sessilibus rotundatis obtusissimis basi cordato-amplexicaulibus margine revolutis utrinque hirsutissimis, capitulis breviter pedunculatis ovato-globosis densis 6-10-floris, receptaculo nudo, bracteis lanceolatis capitulum requantibus hispidissimis, dentibus calycinis subulatis villosissimis tubo subsequibus.

Hab. in Brasilia: in petrosis ad Villa do Rio de Contas interioris provinciae Bahiensis *Martius !* (y. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Reg. Monac.)

Suffrutex humilis, basi divaricatus, ramosus. Rami adscendentes, parce ramosi. Folia vix semipollicaria, crassa, pilis strigoso-hispidis densissime obsita, floralia parva. Capitula diametro 2-3 lin. secus ramos breves disposita. Corollae exsertae, extus pubescentes.

61. *H. LACUNOSA* (Pohl Ic. ined.), fruticosa, ramis molliter villosis, foliis subsessilibus ovatis obtusissimis vix crenatis basi cordatis rugosis subtus rufescentibus vel canescentibus tomentoso-pubescentibus, capitulis pedunculatis ovatis dense paucifloris, receptaculo nudo, bracteis ovatis adpressis dentibus calycinis dimidio brevioribus, calycis villosi dentibus subulatis molliter villosis tubo longioribus.

Hab. in Brasilia: ad Santa Ingrazia provinciae Minas Geraes *Pohl!* in campis altis ad aurifodinas prope Villa Rica et alibi ejusdem provinciae *Martius!* (u. s. sp. in herb. St. Hil., Mus. Cces. Reg. Bras. Vind., et Mus. Reg. Monac.)

Rami erecti, superhe subpaniculati. Folia circiter pollicaria, in speciminibus Pohljanis sessilibus amplexicaulibus, in Martianis et Hilarianis brevissime petiolatis, sed verosimiliter species non diversae sunt. Folia floralia gradatim minora aessilliora. Kacemi secundi. Capitula numerosa, 4-10-flora, fructifera 2-3 lin. longa, pedunculo 3-4-lineari. Corolla vix dentes calycinis excedens.

## SECTIO IX. TRICHOSPHJERIA.

*Florum capitula globosa dense multiflora. Bracteae numerosae adpressae subulate, capituli fructiferi in pedunculum reflexae. Receptaculum nudum. Calyx campanulatus rectus, dentibus filiformibus molliter plumosis tubo multoties longioribus. Corolla dentibus calycinis brevior. Syffrutices fruticesve plerumque tomentosi, capitulis numerosis longe pedunculatis ample paniculatis plerumque coerulescentibus.*

62. *H. CRINITA* (Benth. in Herb. Berol. MSS.), caule fruticoso, ramis cano-tomentosis, foliis subsessilibus oblongo-lanceolatis acutiusculis inregerrimis subserratisve basi angustatis cano-tomentosis subrugosis floralibus pedunculo brevioribus, capitulis globosis dense multifloris, bracteis linearibus subulatisve capitulo brevioribus, receptaculo nudo, calycis villosi dentibus filiformibus molliter plumosis tubo multoties longioribus.

*/3 polycephala*, foliis minoribus magis tomentosis, capitulis numerosis.

Hab. in Brasilia: ad Pontefeita provinciae Goyaz et ad Registo Velho et Rio Jequitinhonha provinciae Minas Geraes *PoJd!* in sylvis ceaduis arenosis prope pagum Penba inter Minas Novas A. de *St. Hilaire!* in Brasilia meridionali *Sello!* (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Reg. Berol. et v. 5. sp. in herb. St. Hil. et Mus. Cces. Reg. Bras. Vind.*)

Caulis 2-2 £-pedalis, basi lignosus. Kami divaricati, superne adscendentes. Folia opposita vel ternatim verticillata, media pollicaria, superiora minora, floralia conformia, omnia tomento brevissimo cano vel pallide rufescente molliter canescentia, subtus valde venosa, margine integerrima vel versus apicem dentibus paucis utrinque notata. Capitula in apicem ramorum, praesertim in var. */3*, subpaniculata, dentibus calycinis longissimis crinita. Bractes cano-pubescentes, exteriores sublanceolatae. Calyces campanulati, tubo brevissimo, dentibus 3 lin. et ultra longis. Corollae dentibus calycinis breviores, " pallide roseo-albae" (*St.Hil.*)

63. *H. SPIRJEJEFOLIA* (Mart. MSS.), fruticosa, ramis cano-tomentosis, foliis breviter petiolatis cuneato-oblongis obovatisve obtusis mucronulatis crenatis basi cuneatis subtus cano-tomentosis rigidiusculis, panícula ampla, capitulis breviter pedunculatis globosis dense multifloris, bracteis subulatis capitulum subaequantibus, receptaculo nudo, calycis villosi dentibus filiformibus molliter plumosis tubo multoties longioribus.

Hab. in Brasilia: in campis deserti Serro Frio ad flu men Jequitinhonha provinciae Minas Geraes *Martius!* (*y. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Reg. Monac.*)

Frutex ramis tetragonis saepe uti folia ternatim verticillatis. Folia semipollicaria ad pollicaria, caulina inferiora late obovata, superiora et ramealia angustiora, omnia supra rugosiuscula subcanescentia, subtus venosa cano-pubeacentia vel tomentosa, floralia pedunculo 3-C-lineari vel rarius subpollicari breviora. Capitula versus apices ramulorum racemosa, racemis ample thyrsoido-paniculatis, fructifera circiter 9 lin. diametro. Calyx campanulatus, laciniis demum fere 4 lin. longis, molliter flexuosis, plumosis, corollam subsuperantibus. Species inter *H. crinitam* et *H. multifloram* media.

64. *H. MARTIUSI*, fruticosa, ramis tenuiter tomentosis, foliis petiolatis ovato-oblongis obtusis crenatis basi rotundato-cuneatis supra

rugosulis pubescentibus subtus incano-tomentosis, capitulis globosis dense multifloris pedunculatis paniculatis, bracteis subulatis capitulo subbrevioribus, receptaculo nudo, calycibus fructiferis elongatis, tubo inflato, dentibus filiformibus molliter plumosis tubo longioribus.

Hab. in Brasilia: in sylvis Catingas inter Santa Anna et Santo Antonio das Quemadas provincie Bahiensis *Martins* ! (v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Reg. Monac.)

Frutex humanaB altitudinis et ultra. Folia mollia, caulina bipollicaria, petiolo 3-6-lineari, ramealia minora, floralia pedunculo subpollicari breviora. Panicula *H. spiracefolia*, et ut in hac specie latinise calycis fructiferi 3-4 lin. longse, molliter flexuosaB et plumosae, sed tubus valde elongatus, membranaceus, medio inflatus, superne jugulatus. Corolla alba dentibus calycinis subbrevior, limbo gracillimo sursum campanulato dilatato. Achenia ovoideo-compressa. A *H. eriophylla* differt ramis brevissime tomentosiss nee dense lanatis, foliis tenuibus acutionibus supra pubescentibus nee villosis-lanatis subtus magis incanis, et aliis notis.

65. *H. ERIOPHYLLA* (Pohl Ic. ined.), fruticosa? ramis albo-vel subrufo-lanatis, foliis subsessilibus ovalibus obtusis crenatis basi rotundatis supra villosis tomentosissve subtus cano-tomentosis vel floccoso-lanatis, capitulis dense globosis multifloris pedunculatis paniculatis, bracteis lineari-subularis capitulo subbrevioribus, receptaculo subnudo, dentibus calycinis filiformibus molliter plumosis tubo longioribus.

*3 coriifolia*, minus tomentosa.

Hab. in Brasilia: ad Megaponte et Santa Lucia provincial Goyaz *Pohl!* in campis siccis meridionalibus provincial Minas Geraes A. dc *St. Hilaire!* fi ad Currallino provincial Goyaz et ad Congo Boa Vista in Serra Bom Jardim provinciae Minas Geraes *Pohl!* (v. s. sp. in herb. St. Hil. et Mus. C<es. Reg. Bras. Vind.)

Caules lignosi, complures, erecti, ramosi, ramis basi foliosis, panicula demum fere pedali. Folia ramealia bipollicaria, floralia minora, omnia crassa rigida, crenaturis regularibus undulatis, utrinque tomento denso supra rufo subtus pallido vel albido veatita. Paniculae rami lanato-villosissimi. Capitula C-10 lin. diametro, in vivo uti corollae amethystinea [*St. Hil.*] siccitate coerulescentia.

66. *H. BRACHYPHYLLA* (Mart. MSS.), fruticosa, foliis petiolatis lato-ovatis obtusis crenatis basi rotundatis rugosis utrinque breviter subrufo-tomentosis, capitulis globosis dense multifloris pedunculatis paniculatis, bracteis subulatis capitulo subbrevioribus, receptaculo nudo, calycibus fructiferis elongatis, tubo inflato, dentibus filiformibus molliter plumosis tubo longioribus.

Hab. in Brasilia: in campis ad Serro Frio provinciae Minas Geraes *Martius* ! (v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Reg. Monac.)

Affinis *H. eriophylla*, sed foliis brevioribus latioribus distincta.

67. *H. MULTIFLORA* (Pohl Ic. ined.), fruticosa, ramis cano-tomentosis, foliis brevissime petiolatis ovato-rotundatis argute crenatis subtus albo-tomentosis coriaceis rigidis, panicula amplissima, capitulis breviter pedunculatis globosis dense multifloris, bracteis subulatis capitulum subacquantibus, receptaculo nudo, calycis villosi dentibus filiformibus molliter plumosis tubo multoties longioribus.

Hab. in Brasilia: inter Rio Jequitinhonia et Calumbis provincial Minas Geraes *Pohl!* in sylvis Catingas provincie Bahiensis interioris



*Martius!* (v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Cees. Reg. Bras. Vind. et Mus. C<ss. Reg. Monac.)

Ab *H. Martiusi* differt uti *H. brachyphylla* ab *H. eriophylla*, foliis latioribus basi rotundatis.

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SECTIOX. XANTHIOPHCEA.

Xanthiopfcoea. Mart. MSS.

*Florum capitula globosa dense multiflora. Bracteae numerosae adpressae subulatae. Calyx turbinato-campanulatus, fructifer membranaceus medio inflatus, ore contracto dentibus subulatis rigidis erectis vel patentibus. Corolla tubus calycem aequans vel sublongior. Herbae procumbentes vel divaricate, capitulis longe pedunculatis.*

This section differs from *Cyanocephalus* by the form of the calyx. In the *H. sideritis* it has almost constantly ten teeth; and the inflation of the tube is so peculiar, that I should have adopted the genus as established by Professor Martius in his MSS., had not the two other species formed so gradual a passage to several species of *Cyanocephalus*, that I found it impossible to give any tolerably accurate distinctive character.

68. *H. SIDERITIS* (Mart. MSS.), herbacea procumbens, ramis ascendens pilosissimis, foliis infimis petiolatis ramealibus subsessilibus ovatis acutis argute serratis basi rotundatis cordatisve rigidis utrinque viridibus piloso-hispidis, capitulis paucis pedunculatis globosis dense multifloris, bracteis lineari-subulatis capitulum aequantibus, receptaculo nudo, calycis hispidi fructiferi tubo medio inflato subcalloso-annulato, ore contracto, dentibus 5-10 inaequalibus subulatis rigidis divaricatis.

Hab. in Brasilia: in locis hieme inundatis inter Japera et Capão et circa praedia prope Salgado in deserto provinciae Minas Geraes Martius. prope eundem pagum Salgado A. de St. Hilaire! (v. s. sp. in herb. St. Hil. et Mus. Reg. Monac.)

Herba pallide virens, tota pilis rigidiusculis patentibus plus minusve obsessa. Caules 1-2-pedales, tetragoni. Folia pollicaria. Pedunculi sesquipollicares, raro oppositi. Corolla violacea, calyce duplo longior. Calyces fructiferi primo intuitu fructibus *Scabiosae columbaria* similes sunt, et ob dentes calycinis saepe 10 haec species a Martio ut genus proprium habetur, sed mediantibus *H. lobata* et *lugenaria* meo sensu a *Hyptidibus cyanocephalis* et *Trichosperma* non separanda.

69. *H. LOBATA* (St. Hil. MSS.), herbacea procumbens, piloso-pubescentibus, foliis petiolatis lato-ovatis acutis sinuato-lobatis crenatis basi cordatis utrinque viridibus, capitulis longe pedunculatis globosis dense multifloris, bracteis subulatis capitulum subsequantibus, receptaculo nudo, calycibus breviter hispidis fructiferis inflato-lageniformibus, ore contracto recto truncato, dentibus 5-6 subaequalibus subulatis rigidis pubescentibus tubo brevioribus.

Hab. in Brasilia: in pascuis prope San Joze provinciae Sancti Pauli A. de St. Hilaire! (v. s. sp. in herb. St. Hil.)

Caules elongati, ad nodos inferiores saepe radicanes, pilis brevibus subviscosis pubescentes, angulis obtusis. Folia fere *Althaeae hirsute*, floralia sessiliora pedunculo multo breviora. Bractes 2 exteriores a capitulo saepius parum distantes, omnia

uti dentes calycini pilis brevibus subglandulosis hispido-pube9centes, et apice interdum hamulosae. Capitula florifera 4-5 lin. diametro, fructifera duplo majora. Calyces fructiferi membranacei, prope basin valde inflati, superne elongati, fauce intus subvillosa, dentibus saepe sex erecto-patentibus. Achenia oblonga, nigra, sub lente tenuiter rugulosa. " Corolla coerulea. Odor fctidus" (*St. Hil.*).

70. *H. LAGENARIA* (*St. Hil. MSS.*), herbacea, ramis adscendentibus glabriusculis, foliis pctiolatis ovatis acuminatis acutis duplicatodentatis basi rotundatis viridibus pubescentibus, capitulis pedunculatis paniculatis subglobosis dense multifloris, receptaculo nudo, bracteis subulatis capitulum subeequantibus, calycis fructiferi glabri tubo inflato lageniformi, ore truncato subobliquo, dentibus subulatis glabris tubo brevioribus.

**Hab. in Brasilia A. de St. Hilaire!** (*y. s. sp. in herb. St. Hil.*)

Folia *H. spicatae* vel *H. umbrosae*. Capitula *H. lobatae*, sed minora. Calyces plerumque 5-dentati, exteriores ore obliquo; fructiferi valde inflati, sed minores quam in *H. lobata*. Bractee uti dentes calycini apice saepe hamulosi.

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## SECTIO XI. CEPHALOHYPTIS.

*Florum capitula semiglobosa vel demum globosa dense multiflora. Bractea numerosae adpressae ovatae lanceolatae lineares vel rarius subulatae. Receptaculum glabrum vel rarius villosum. Calyx campanulatus vel tubulosus rectus glaber pubescens vel villosus-hispidus nee lanatus. Sydentibus subulatis vel basi lanceolatis rarius brevissimis obtusis. Corolla calycem breviter superans. Herbes suffruticesve, capitulis axillaribus pedunculatis vel subsessilibus.*

I have united into one section a large number of species which have much resemblance in habit; and although, as a whole, no positive character can be given to separate them from all others, yet there is not, I believe, to be found in any one of these species the combination of characters which distinguish every other section. The *Gnidicefuli* (*B* and *Marrubiacrae* are allied to *Cyanocephalus*, but have lanceolate or ovate bracts; the *Lavandulaceae* and *Pedunculoseae*, with the habit of some species of *Cyrtia*, have straight calyces; the other divisions differ from *Cyanocephalus*, *Trichospharia*, &c. by their heads of flowers, which are but semiglobose, or only form the complete sphere in a few species (in which the teeth of the calyx are glabrous) at their maturity; and from *Eriospharia*, by the want of the thick wool in which the flowers of that section are immersed.

§ 1. GNIDIJEFOLIJE. *Folia parva integerrima basi cordata margine revoluta. Capitula fructifera globosa villosa. Bractee ovatae vel lanceolatae.*

71. *H. IMBRICATA* (*Pohl Ic. ined.*), ramis erectis vel adscendentibus virgatis pilosis, foliis sessilibus erectis caule adpressis imbricatis lanceolatis acutis integerrimis margine revolutis ciliatis basi dilatato-cordatis utrinque glabris, capitulis dense globosis multifloris, pedunculis folio subbrevioribus, bracteis ovatis acutis rigidis capitulo sublongioribus, calycis campanulati hispidi basi glabri dentibus subulatis villosis demum subpatentibus.

Hab. in Brasilia: inter Aldega Carefão do Pedro terceiro et Crixas provinciae Goyaz *Pohl!* in campis ad Riachao deserti Serro Frio provinciae Minas Geraes *Martius!* prope Pe do Morro in eodem deserto *A. de St. Hilaire!* (v. s. sp. in herb. *St. Hil., Mus. COBS. Reg. Bras. Vind., et Mus. Reg. Monac.*)

Herba perennis basi sublignosa, procumbens. Rami circiter pedales, sub-simplices ut 'in *Gnidiis* foliis erectis adpressis omnino obtecti. Capitula 1-3, versus apices ramorum rarissime opposita, fructifera bracteis reflexis globosa semi-pollicem diametro. Receptaculum glabrum. Pedunculus crassus, 2-4 lin. longus, pilosissimus. Bractee margine pilosae. Calyx basi valde attenuatus, glaber, membranaceus, dentibus tubum fere aequantibus purpurascens. Corolla vix dentata calycinis superans, extus pubescens, tubo citrino compressiusculo, limbi laciniis 2 superioribus roseis, lateralibus flavescens, infima rosea. Achenia oblonga, pallida, laevia.

72. H. DITASSOIDES (Mart. MSS.), suffruticosa, ramis villosis, foliis sessilibus parvis crebris patentibus ovatis obtusissimis integerrimis margine revolutis basi cordato-amplexicaulibus supra bullatis glaberrimis subtus uninerviis villosis, capitulis dense globosis multifloris brevissime pedunculatis, bracteis lanceolatis villosis, calycis basi glabriusculi elongati dentibus subulatis villosissimis.

Hab. in Brasilia: in adscensu Serra de Itacubé in Serro Frio provinciae Minas Geraes *Martius!* (v. s. sp. in herb. *Mus. Reg. Monac.*)

Habitus omnino *Pencece* vel, teste Martio, *Ditassa*. Folia 3 lin. longa. Capitula demum pollicem diametro, plerumque solitaria, subterminalia. Receptaculum pilosissimum. Corolla H. *imbricates*.

| 2. LAVANDULACEJE. *Folia basi angustata integerrima apice subdentata. Capitula fructifera globosa villosa. Bractee lanceolate vel lineares.*

73. H. LINARIOIDES (Pohl Ic. ined.), suffruticosa, ramis erectis strictis elatis subcanescentibus, foliis sessilibus linearibus subintegerrimis basi angustatis tenuissime cano-pubescentibus, capitulis subglobosis dense multifloris longe pedunculatis, bracteis lanceolatis albo-tomentosis exterioribus capitulum subsuperantibus, receptaculo subnudo, calycis villosi dentibus subulatis erectis molliter villosissimis tubum subsequantibus.

Hab. in Brasilia: ad Corumba provinciae Goyaz *Pohl!* in campis Serro Frio provinciae Minas Geraes *Martius!* in campis occidentalibus ejusdem provinciae et prope Aldea d'Alto dos Boys inter Minas Novas *A. de St. Hilaire I* (v. s. sp. in herb. *St. Hil., Mus. Cas. Reg. Bras. Vind. et Mus. Reg. Monac.*)

Affinis H. *strictissime*, a qua non differt nisi capitulis majoribus villosioribus, bracteis latioribus, et dentibus calycinis longioribus; a H. *densifolia* foliis brevioribus et dentibus calycinis subulatis distincta est. Caules simplices vel parum ramosi, 14-34-pedales, uti folia tomento brevissimo subcanescentia. Folia 1-3-pollicaria, ut in speciebus affinis saepe ternatim verticillata, rarissime dentata, superiora minima, floralia parva. Capitula versus apices ramorum pauca, floralia 6-7 lin. diametro semiglobosa, fructifera 8-10 lin. diametro, bracteis reflexis fere globosis. Receptaculum nudum vel pubescens. Corollae albae, purpureo-maculatae.

74. H. STRICTISSIMA (Pohl Ic. ined.), suffruticosa, ramis erectis strictis elatis breviter adpresso-pubescentibus, foliis sessilibus linearibus subintegerrimis basi angustatis tenuissime cano-pubescentibus, capitulis subglobosis dense multifloris longe pedunculatis, bracteis linearibus

exterioribus capitulum subsequantibus, receptaculo nudo, calycis tubuloso-campanulati villosi dentibus subulatis erectis tubo dimidio brevioribus.

Hab. in Brasilia: in summitatem montium Chapada do Serra San Marcos dicta ad Cabesseira do Ribeirão Batalha provincial Goyaz Pohl! (v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Cces. Reg. Bras. Viud.)

15. *H. DENSIFOLIA* (Pohl Ic. ined.), suffruticosa, ramis erectis breviter adpresso-pubescentibus, foliis sessilibus oblongis integerrimis vel apice denticulatis basi angustatis venosis glabriusculis vel tenuissime tomentoso-pubescentibus, capitulis globosis dense multifloris longe pedunculatis, bracteis lanceolatis exterioribus capitulis longioribus obtusis, receptaculo nudo, calycis tubuloso-campanulati villosi dentibus subulatis erectis tubo multo brevioribus.

Hab. in Brasilia: ad San Marcos provincie Goyaz Pohl! in cam pis prope Sabar provincie Minas Geraes Martius! in Brasilia meridionali Sello! (h. s. sp. e Mus. Reg. Berol. et v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Cces. Reg. Bras. Vind. et Mus. Reg. Monac.)

Habitus *H. linarioides*, a qua foliis latioribus differt.

76. *H. VERONICEFOLIA* (Pohl Ic. ined.), caule procumbente pubescente, foliis sessilibus ovalibus apice dentatis basi rotundato-cuneatis utrinque glabriusculis, capitulis longe pedunculatis subglobosis dense multifloris, bracteis lanceolatis obtusis capitulum aequantibus, receptaculo nudo, calycis tubulosi villosi dentibus subulatis erectis tubo dimidio brevioribus.

Hab. in Brasilia: ad Engenho prope San Sebastião provincie Goyaz Pohl! (v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. CCBS. Reg. Bras. Vind.)

§ 3. PEDUNCULOSJE. *Capitula longe pedunculata semiglobosa. Bractea subulate. Calyces glabri vel pubescentes, dentibus subulatis.*

77. *H. TETRAGONA* (Pohl Ic. ined.), caule erecto glabriusculo, angulis acutis pubescentibus, foliis breviter petiolatis ovalibus obtusis crenatis basi angustatis rugosis supra scabridis subtus rubiginoso-pubescentibus, pedunculis elongatis inferioribus ramosis, capitulis subglobosis dense multifloris, bracteis subulatis calyces aequantibus, calycis tubuloso-campanulati subvillosi dentibus lanceolato-subulatis rigidis glabriusculis.

Hab. in Brasilia: ad Engenho dos Boys provincie Goyaz Pohl! (v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Cces. Reg. Bras. Vind.)

Caulis elatus, rigidus, crassus, antheris valde prominentibus. Folia caulina remota, forma et magnitudine *H. confertifolia*, floralia parva lanceolata. Pedunculi inferiores 4-6-pollicares (vel rami caulis), apice capitula 2-6 geminatae, superiores vix pollicares. Dentes calycini breves.

78. *H. MULTIBRACTEATA* (Benth. in Herb. Kunth. MSS.), herbaea, glabra vel superne pubescens, nodis pilosis, foliis breviter petiolatis ovatis acuminatis serratis basi rotundatis vel in petiolum attenuato-decurrentibus villosissimis rugosis, pedunculis tomentosis capitulis semiglobosis dense multifloris longioribus, bracteis numerosissimis linearibus subradiantibus capitulis sublongioribus, calycis glabri utriusque dentibus abbreviatis lanceolato-linearibus rigidis.

Hab. in Brasilia: in provincia Bahiensi interiore Martius! ad Rio

Janeiro *Langsdorff!* *Macrae!* ad vias prope Pedras provincie Rio Janeiro et in aquaticis orientalibus et in sylvis caeduis ad Itajurù provincie Minas Geraes *A. de St. Hilaire!* (v. s. sp. in herb. Kunth., *Hooker, St. Hilaire, Mus. Soc. Hort. Loud, et Mus. Reg. Monac.*)

Affinis *H. lantanafolice*, a qua differt foliis petiolatis et bracteis omnibus lineari-subulatis. Folia 1-1½-pollicaria.

§ 4. LATIBRACTEATJE. *Capitula semiglobosa. Bracteae lato-ovate. Calyces glabri vel pubescentes, dentibus subulatis.*

79. *H. PETIOLARIS* (Pohl Ic. ined.), herbacea erecta, caule glabrusculo angulis scabro-hispidis, foliis longe petiolatis late ovatis acutis duplicato-serratis glabris vel supra scabro-hispidis, capitulis longe pedunculatis subglobosis dense multifloris, bracteis ovatis acutis venosis ciliatis subglabris capitulum equantibus, calycis glabriusculi dentibus lanceolato-subulatis rigidis tubum sequantibus.

Hab. in Brasilia: ad Aldega Maria provincie Goyaz *Pohl!* (v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Cæs. Reg. Bras. Vind.)

80. *H. LANTANJEFOLIA* (Poit. Ann. Mus. Par. 7. 468. t. 29. f. 1), herbacea villosa, foliis subsessilibus ovatis oblongisve serrato-crenatis basi angustatis rugosis subtus tomentosus, capitulis globosis dense multifloris longe pedunculatis, bracteis ovatis acuminatis exterioribus latissimis calyce sublongioribus, receptaculo villosa, calycis basi pubescentis dentibus lanceolato-subulatis acutis rigidis subspinosis.

Hab. in America sequinoctiali: in aridis Montis Cocollar Novse Andalusie *Humboldt et Bonpland!* in Panama *Cuming!* Nova Hispania *Mocino et Sessé!* insulis Trinitatis *Lockhart!* et Porto Rico *Parker!* in Brasilia in herbis ad Rio Teffe provincie Rio Negro et secus fluvium Amazonum *Martins!* in paludibus prope Taubate provincie Sancti Pauli, ad apicem montis Morro da Mondo Velho dicti inter Minas Novas, in collibus siccis prope Formiga in campis meridionalibus prope Fazenda de San Miguel e Almas et alibi provincial Minas Geraes *A. de St. Hilaire!* (A. s. sp.)

Caulis basi repens, radicans. Rami adscendentes, plus minusve pubescentes, apice saepe dense tomento canescente villosi. Folia 1-1½-pollicaria, acutiuscula, supra pubescentia vel hispida, subtus tomento canescente vel rufescente dense villosa. Pedunculi 2-3-pollicares. Bractes exteriores latae, adpresse, concavae, ezto tomentosae, intus pubescentes. Calycis dentes parum inaequales, demum saepe subpatentes, tubus fructifer parum acutus. Faux intus annulo pilorum brevium munita. Corolla calyce vix longior, " alba, labio superiore maculis purpureis leviter punctato " (*St. Hil.*). Germinalia breviter exserta.

81. *H. ATRORUBENS* (Poit. Ann. Mus. Par. 7. 466. t. 27. f. 3), caule reptante basi radicante, ramis adscendentibus piloso-pubescentibus, foliis petiolatis ovatis crenatis basi rotundato-cuneatis supra hispidulis subtus pallidis glabris pilosisve, capitulis pedunculatis globosis dense multifloris, bracteis lato-ovatis membranaceis venosis capitulo vix brevioribus, calycis membranacei tubulosi truncati dentibus subulatis strictis.

*H. procumbens Schiede et Deppe!* in *Linnaea*, 5. 101.

Hab. in Americse sequinoctialis umbrasis et locis olim cultis in Mexico *Mocino et Sessé!* ad Hacienda de la Llaguna *Schiede et Deppe!* May 1833.

in ins. Martinica *Sieber* ! Sancti Dominici *Bertero*! Trinitatis *Lockhart* ! Sancti Vincentii *Guilding* ! in Cayenna *Richard*; in sylvis ad Para *Martius*! Maranhao *Martins*! G. Don ! Bahia *Saltzmann*! (A. s. sp.)

Undique pilis longis albidis patentibus vel versus apicem caulis adpressis plus minusve hirsuta. Radix perennis. Caules basi purpurascens, ramis elongatis. Folia pollicaria, subtus pallida. Capitula fructifera semi pollicem diametro, pedunculis pollicaribus et ultra. Bractese exteriores obtusae, interiores subulato-acuminate, uti pedunculi et interdum calyces rubescentes. Calycis faux inter dentes margine ciliata. " Corolla alba, tubo compresso superne dilatato, laciniis 2 supremis punctis minutis roseis irroratis, lateralibus reflexis, infima oblonga pallide fusca extus pubescente. Filamenta inferne pubescentia. Antherae flavo-fuscae " (*Mart.*)

§ 5. MARRUBIASTRX. *Capitula demum globosa. Bractece lineares. Calyces campanulati basi membranacei glabri superne saepe villosi, dentibus lanceolato-subulatis. Folia plus minusve sinuata.*

82. H. MOLLIS (Pohl Tc. ined.), herbacea rufo-villosa, foliis breviter petiolatis ovatis obtusis irregulariter serrato-crenatis basi rotundatis cuneatis subcordatisve utrinque pilis rufis adpressis molliter villosis, pedunculis villosis capitulo subgloboso dense multifloro aequalibus, bracteis lanceolato-linearibus obtusis capitulum sequantibus, receptaculo piloso, calycis campanulati ore villosissimo dentibus lanceolato-subulatis tubo brevioribus.

Hab. in Brasilia: ad Santa Cruz ad Joay Dias et inter Capao et Alferes Milichar provinciae Minas Geraes *Pohl*! (v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Cces. Reg. Bras. Vind. et St. Hil.)

Caules circiter bipedales, parum ramosi, uti folia et capitula pilis articulatis mollibus rufescentibus dense vestiti. Folia 1-1-J-pollicaria, mollia, rugosa, subtus venosa, margine nunc simpliciter crenata, saepius subsinuata, crenaturis acutiusculis, floralia minora. Capitula pauca, ad apices caulium thyrsoido-paniculata, sub anthesi hemisphaerica, fructifera globosa. Pili receptaculi caulinis similes. Calyx membranaceus, basi attenuatus glaber, superne villosissimus, dentibus brevibus acutis erectis.

83. H. MARRUBIASTRA (Pohl Ic. ined.), herbacea, caule erecto rufo-pubescente, foliis breviter petiolatis lato-ovatis irregulariter dentatis subsinuatis basi rotundato-cordatis utrinque villosis, pedunculis villosis capitulo subgloboso dense multifloro longioribus, bracteis oblongo-linearibus acutis capitulo longioribus, calycis membranacei glabriusculi dentibus subulatis villosis tubo longioribus.

Hab. in Brasilia: ad Ouroh'no provinciae Goyaz *Pohl*! versus Cochabamba Peruvianorum *Hcenke*! (v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Cces. Reg. Bras. Vind.)

Affinis H. *angulosae* et *sinuatae*; sed petiolis brevibus, foliis villosis minoribus vix sinuatis, et praesertim dentibus calycinis distincta.

84. H. ANGULOSA (Schott MSS. Pohl Ic. ined.), herbacea, caule erecto superne rufo-villoso, foliis petiolatis ovatis acutis subhastatis inciso-serratis vel irregulariter sinuato-lobatis basi rotundato-truncatis supra sparse subtus ad nervos villosis vel demum glabris, pedunculis villosis capitulo subgloboso dense multifloro brevioribus, bracteis lanceolato- vel oblongo-linearibus exterioribus capitulum vix superantibus, receptaculo nudo, calycis campanulati glabriusculi dentibus brevibus lanceolatis demum stellato-patentibus.

Hab. in Brasilia: ad Rio de Janeiro *Schott! Langsdorff!* ad ripas prope Itajuru provincise Minas Geraes *A. de St. Hilaire!* (y. s. sp. in *kerb. Kunth., St. Hil. et Mus. Cces. Reg. Bras. Vind.*)

Caulis pluripedalis, obtuse tetragonus, sulcatus, pilis sparsis rufis plus minusve obsessus. Folia 2-4-pollicaria, superiora gradatim angustiora et minora, omnia vero capitulum longe superantia. Pedunculi vix semipollicares. Capitulum fructiferum diametro 6-7 lin. exacte globosum. Bractes demum reflexae, calyces fructiferos viz sequantes, juniores radicanes capitulum breviter superantes. Achenia levia.

85. *H. SINUATA* (Pohl Ic. ined.), herbacea, caule erecto glabro, foliis petiolatis amplis lato-ovatis acutis sinuato-lobatis crenatis basi truncatis subcordatisve supra sparse subtus ad nervos hispidulis, pedunculis glabriusculis capitulum subglobosum dense multiflorum ssquantibus, bracteis lanceolato- vel oblongo-linearibus capitulo subduplo longioribus, receptaculo subnudo, calycis campanulati dentibus lanceolato-subulatis demum substellato-patentibus.

Hab. in Brasilia: ad Santa Cruz provincise Goyaz *Pohl!* in herbis udiusculis deserti versus Contendas provincial Minas Geraes *Martins!* ad rivulum inter Capivorhy et Chapada P<sup>TM</sup>vinciae Minas Novas *A. de St. Hilaire!* (i>. s. sp. in *kerb. St. Hil., Mus. Cas. Reg. Bras. Vind. et Mus. Reg. Monac.*)

Affinis *H. angulosce*, sed elatior, caulis glabrius, folia ampliora latiora, pedunculi lonriores, bracte® etiam in capitulo fructifero radiantem calycem longe superantes, calyces extus superne pilosiusculi, dentibus parum longioribus acutionibus erectioribus.

& 6. GENUIN-E. *Capitula demum globosa. Bracteae lanceolate. Calyces tubulosi vel campanulati post anthesin saepius elongati subglabri, dentibus subulatis glabris.*

86. *H. LAPPACEA* (Benth. in *Herb. Berol. MSS.*), herbacea erecta, ramis glabris vel adpresso - pubescentibus, foliis petiolatis oblongo-lanceolatis acuminatis irregulariter serratis basi angustatis rugosiusculis utrinque pubescentibus, capitulis demum' globosis dense multifloris breviter pedunculatis in apice ramorum subcorymbosis, bracteis lanceolatis acuminatis calyces subsequales, calycis campanulati dentibus basi lanceolatis rigide subulato-aristatis.

Hab. in Brasilia: in provincia Entre Rios *Parker!* in pascuis humidis a San Jose provincie Rio Grande ad Santa Borja Missionis Uruguayensis *A. de St. Hilaire!* in Brasilia meridionali *Sello!* (k. s. sp. e *Mus. Reg. Berol. et v. s. sp. in herb. Parker et St. Hilaire.*)

Caulis erectus, ramosus, acute tetragonus, angulis saepius pubescentibus, faciebus demum glabratis. Folia 1-3-pollicaria, utrinque angustata, serraturis acutis valde inaequalibus, juniora cano-villosa, omnium ven» sntbus valde prominentes. Capitula pauca, in apices ramorum glomerata, vel paria 2-3 secus caulem remota. Bractes hispidulae. Calyces breviter pubescentes, dentibus glaberrimis. Corolla calycem vix excedens, alba, labio superiore purpurascens. Genitalia subexserta. Affinis *H. radiata*, sed differt foliis acutis serratis et bracteis dentibusque calycinis longioribus, et aliis notis.

87. *H. INVOLUCRATA*, herbacea erecta glabra vel tenuiter pubescens, foliis sessilibus ellipticis lanceolatisve acutis serratis basi cordatis, pedunculis capitulo semigloboso dense multifloro longioribus, bracteis lato-lanceolatis acutis capitulum longe superantibus, recep-

**taculo** nudo, calycibus campanulatis pubescentibus, dentibus subulatis tubum aequantibus.

Hab. in Mexico : ad Saltepec *Karwinski!* (y. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Reg. Monac.)

Species affinis *H. capitata*, *radiata*, etc. sed foliis et bracteis distinctissima. Folia flaccida, 3-5-pollicaria, ssepe ternatim verticillata, utrinque glabra vel juniora pubescentia. Capitula ad apicem caulis longiuscule pedunculata, fructifera circiter pollicem diametro. Bractee foliaceae, basi dilatate, 8-10 lia. longs. Calyces fere *H. lappaceae*.

88. *H. LAPPULACEA* (Mart. MSS.), herbacea adscendens glabra vel pubescens, foliis petiolatis oblongo-ovatis acutis serratis basi cuneatis vel angustatis, pedunculis capitulo semigloboso dense multifloro longioribus, bracteis lanceolatis linearibusve capitulum sequantibus, calycis fructiferi campanulati dentibus subulatis rigidis glabris tubo longioribus.

Hab. in Brasilia: in sylvaticis udis umbrosis prope Guaratinguitù provinciae Sancti Pauli et ad viam publicam Paulinam provinciee Rio Janeiro *Martius!* (v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Reg. Monac.)

Folia fere *H. capitata*, sed minus incisa. Capitula *H. lappacea*. A *H. brevipedo* differt pedunculis triplo longioribus.

89. *H. RAMOSA* (Pohl Ic. ined.), erecta glabra, foliis petiolatis oblongo-ovatis inciso-serratis vel irregulariter sinuato-dentatis basi integerrimis cuneatis vel angustatis, pedunculis capitulo dense multifloro longioribus, bracteis lanceolato-linearibus obtusis capitulum superantibus, calycis tubuloso-campanulati dentibus lanceolato-subulatis rigidis tubo brevioribus.

Hab. in Brasilia: ad Fazenda Allegres provinciae Minas Geraes *Pohl!* (v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Cas. Reg. Bras. Vind.)

90. *H. INAMCENA*, herbacea erecta glabra, foliis sessilibus lato-ovatis obtusiusculis crenatis basi cuneato-angustatis, capitulis paucis longe pedunculatis globosis dense multifloris, bracteis lanceolatis obtusis capitulum sequantibus, receptaculo nudo, calycibus glabris tubulosis, dentibus lanceolato-subulatis tubo brevioribus.

Hab. in Brasilia: in campis ad Rio Doce *Pr. Maximilian von Neuwied!* (v. s. sp. in herb. *Martius.*)

A *H. capitata* differt glabritie, foliis sessilioribus latioribus, et dentibus calycinis basi lanceolatis. Planta inegana, habitu Compositarum *Verbesinis* affinium.

91. *H. CAPITATA* (Jacq. Ic. Rar. 1. t. 114), herbacea erecta glabriuscula, foliis petiolatis oblongo-ovatis inciso-serratis basi integerrimis cuneatis vel angustatis utrinque glabris vel pilis raris hispidulis, pedunculis capitulo globoso dense multifloro longioribus, bracteis ovato-lanceolatis linearibusve capitulo fructifero brevioribus, receptaculo nudo, calycis fructiferi elongati tubulosi truncati dentibus subulatis strictis tubo demum brevioribus.

Sideritis, &c. *Sloan. Nat. Hist. Jam.* 1. 174. t. 109./ 2.

*Clinopodium lugosum.* *Linn. Sp.* 822 (ex *Jamaica*).

*Clinopodium capitatum.* *Sw. Prod. Fl. Ind. Occid.* 88.

*Hyptis capitata.* *Pott. Ann. Mus. Par.* 7\* 464. t. 27./ 1.

Hab. in America æquinoctiali: in Mexico in dumetis apricis ad *Hacienda de la Llaguna Schiede et Deppe!* ad Panama *Cuming!* in ins. *Jamaica Mac Fadyen!* et alibi in India occidentali! in Demerara



*Parker!* occurrit etiam in ins. Manilla *Chamisso!* verosimiliter ex America allata. (*h. s. sp.*)

Herba 2-3-pedalis, sspissime glabra. Caules obtuse tetragon!. Folia inferiora saepe plus 3 poll, longa. Pedunculi 2-3-pollicares. Capitula fructifera valde aucta, Dollicem diametro. Bracteas calycem aequantes vel paullo superantes, sed in capifulo fructifero in pedunculum reflexes, a calycibus valde auctis fere occultatse aunt. Calyces fere constanter glabri, membranacei, dentibus tubo demum triplo brevioribus. Achenia uti in speciebus affinis oblonga, obtusa, subcompressa, nigra, laevia.

92. H. BREVIPES (Poit.! Ann. Mus. Par. 7. 465), caule basi clabriusculo superne pubescente, foliis petiolatis ovato-oblongis lanceolatisve acutis irregulariter serratis basi angustatis supra hispidis subtus vel rarius utrinque glabriusculis, pedunculis capitulo globoso dense multifloro brevioribus vel vix longioribus, bracteis lanceolato-linearibus acutis capitulum subsuperantibus, calycis pubescentis truncati dentibus erectis subulatis strictis tubo sublongioribus.

H. globifera. Meyer *FU Esseq.* 207 ? \*

H. acuta. *Benth.* 1 in *Linntea*, 6. 82.

*p* glabrior dentibus calycinis rigidioribus obtusioribus.

H. radiata. *Humb. et Kunth!* *Nov. Gen. et Sp. Am.* 2. 318, et *Auct. alior.* quoad exempt. *Austro-Americana.*

**Hab. in America sequinoctiali: in Mexico in pratis prope Mesachica regionis calidioris Schiede et Deppe; in ins. Jamaica Fludyer! et St. Vincentii Guilding > in sylvis humidis plantationis Hamburg Essequebensis Meyer; in vasta planitie Caracasana inter urbem Calabozo et flum. Orinoco Humboldt et Bonpland! in Brasilia ad Rio Maranhao provincie Goyaz Pohl! in campis siccis in sylvis Catingas provincie Bahiensis et in herbis ad flumen Tapara provincie Rio Negro Martius! ad rivulos circa Rio Janeiro A. de St. Hilaire! Sello! et in ins. Philippinis Commerson! Manilla Chamisso! et Coelebes Archipelagi Indici Lesson! (verosimiliter ex America allata): /3 in Demerara Parker! in ripa obumbrata Orinoci juxta Carichana et confluentem Apures Humboldt et Bonpland! ad Bahiam Salzmann! (h. s. sp.)**

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\* " H. floribus capitatis, pedunculo internodio multoties brevior, bracteis lanceolatis calycem fructifera superantibus, foliis ovalibus utrinque acuminatis.

" Suffrutex. Gaulis tripedalis, ramosus, tetragonus, scaber, inferne laevis. Folia opposita, ovalia, acuminata, basi longe attenuata, pollices 5-6 longa, 1^-1j lata, inaequaliter serrata, utrinque imprimis subtus scabra. Pedunculi axillares, internodiis 3-4-plo breviores, pollicares, ut involucria et calyces pubescentes. Florum capitula subrotunda, *Pruni spinosi* fructibus minora. Involucrum foliola lanceolata, calyce fructifero paullo longiora, integerrima. Calyx tubulosus, rectus, 10-striatus, venis raris transversalibus elevato-reticulatus, dentibus' » ^ - ^ | ^ ^ ^ alba, labio superiore obtuso emarginato, inferiore infido, lacinis deflexis, intermedialibus duplo majore calceiformi emarginato. femina oblonga, obtusa, 3m, Mftrt ab *H. capitata* pedunculis internodiis multoties brevioribus, bracteis calyce fructifero longioribus, capitulis minoribus, calycis lacinis non obtusis sed subulatis."—Meyer *he.*

In stating the above differences, Meyer had probably my *H. brevipes* 0, and not the true *H. capitata*, in view, as in the latter also the teeth of the calyx are **subulate**

+ I\* had collected various other habitats from different Herbaria for this and the *H. capitata*; but as I have now some difficulty in ascertaining to which they should be referred, and as they are none of them far distant from some of those given above, I have omitted them.

Caulis erectus, tetragonus, sulcatus, angule pilis adpressis pubescentes demum glabrate. Folia bi-tripollicaria, nervi paginis inferioris saepe hispidi. Pedunculi semipollicares. Capitula raagnitudine *Cerasi*. Bractee numerosissimae, interiores subulate calycesque pilis brevibus patulis ciliato-pubescentes. Corollae vix calyce longiores.

When young this species is difficult to distinguish from the *H. capitata*. It 2s usually more hairy, the leaves narrower, and the peduncles shorter. When in fruit it is easily known by its heads scarcely half an inch in diameter, the tube of the calyx remaining shorter than the teeth, instead of being so much elongated as in *H. capitata*. From the *H. radiata*, which this species also resembles, it differs by the teeth of the calyx, which are subulate, instead of being short, rigid, and lanceolate at the base. The var. /3 appears to be almost an intermediate state between the three species. Most of the specimens before me are in flower only; but from a single one, which is more advanced, as well as on account of the general habit and geographical station of the other specimens I have seen, I have referred this variety rather to the *H. brevipes* than to either of the other species.

93. *H. GAUDICHAUDI* (Benth. in *Linnea*, 6. 77), herbacea sub-erecta glabra vel tenuissime pubescens, foliis petiolatis ovatis acutis irregulariter serrato-crenatis subincisive basi rotundatis cuneatis vei supremis angustatis supra hispidulis subtus glabriusculis, pedunculis capitulo globoso dense mukifloro subbrevioribus, bracteis lanceolatis capitulum subacquantibus, calycis submembranacei tubulosi dentibus linearibus erectis tubo multoties brevioribus.

Hab. in Brasilia: in herbidis ad Rio Janeiro *Gaudichaud!* *Chamisso!* *Forbes!* *Cay ley!* *Pohl!* *Martius!* *Sfc.* (*h. s. sp.*)

Habitus et folia *H. capitatae*, sed minor. Capitula etiam fructifera vix ultra 5 lin. diametro. Dentes calycini breviores, basi inter sese approximati et latiores.

94. *H. LANCEOLATA* (Poir.! *Diet. Suppl.* 3. 114), glabriuscula, foliis petiolatis oblongo-lanceolatis linearibusve utrinque angustatis remote serratis basi integerrimis, pedunculis capitulo globoso dense multifloro brevioribus, bracteis exterioribus oblongo-lanceolatis obtusiusculis capitulo longioribus, calycis glabriusculi fructiferi elongati truncati dentibus subulatis strictis tubo brevioribus.

Hab. in Brasilia: ad Maranhao *G. Don!* (*v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Soc. Hort. Lond. et Lindley.*)

Habitus *H. lanceafolice*, sed ab hac et a *H. radiata* differt praecipue calyce fnictifero membranaceo, ore truncato, dentibus subulatis minime spinosis; a *H. brevipede* glabritie et foliis longioribus frequenter 4-5-pollicaribus; a *H. capitata* foliis angustioribus et capitulis dimidiominoribus; a *H. Gaudichaudi* foliis elongatis et dentibus calycinis subulatis. Caules erecti, pedales, tetragoni, angulis acutis glabris vel breviter pubescentibus. Pedunculi 3-4 lin. longi. Capitula fructifera semipollicem diametro. Calyces saepius glabri, rami pilis paucis brevissimis pubescentes.

95. *H. LONGIFOLIA* (Pohl *Ic. ined.*), caule erecto pubescente, foliis petiolatis oblongo-lanceolatis acuminatis irregulariter dentatis basi angustatis supra glabris subtus villosiusculis, pedunculis capitulo dense multifloro longioribus, bracteis linearibus capitulum superantibus, calycis tubuloso-campanulati dentibus subulatis tubo longioribus.

Hab. in Brasilia: ad Rio Trahiras et in Serra San Feliz provincioe Goyaz *Pohl!* (*y. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Cces. Reg. Bras. Vind.*)

Species vix a *H. lacustri* distincta videtur.

96. *H. LANCEJEFOLIA* (Schum.! *Pl. Guin. in Act. Acad. Hafn.* 1829. 4. p. 35), caule herbaceo pubescente, foliis breviter petiolatis oblongo-lanceolatis acutiusculis grosse serratis basi angustatis integer-

rimis hispidulis, pedunculis capitulo globoso dense multifloro brevioribus, bracteis lanceolatis obtusis capitulum subaequantibus, calycis ovati subinflati dentibus lanceolato-subulatis rigidis erectis.

Hab. in Africa oequinoctiali verosimiliter ex America allata: in paludibus Gambite prope Albuda *Le Prieur!* (y. s. sp. in herb. Acad. Reg. Hafn. et Delessert.)

^ Caulis basi procumbens, ascendens, obtuse tetragonus, undique pubescens. Folia 4-3 poll, longa, supra tenuiter hispidula, subtus punctulata, nervis hispidis, floralia con form ia. Pedunculi remoti, hispido-villosi. Bractee pubescentes, calyce florifero longiores, fructiferura subnquantas. Calyces pallide pubescentes, ore equali fauce intus mida, dentibus basi lanceolatis erectis rigidis subulato-mucronatis tubo fructifero brevioribus. Corolla calycem vix excedens.

I suspect this is the *H. lacustris*, and that it has travelled over to Africa from Brazil; but as I have seen the specimens of the two plants at a considerable interval of time, and my notes of the one do not exactly coincide with the characters of the other, I have been obliged to leave them as two distinct species.

97. *H. LACUSTRIS* (St. Hil. MSS.), glabra, foliis petiolatis oblongo-lanceolatis vel infimis ovatis acuminatis irregulariter serrato-crenatis basi angustatis utrinque glabris, pedunculis capitulo globoso dense multifloro longioribus, bracteis lanceolatis obtusis capitulum subaequantibus, calycis fructiferi membranacei tubulosi dentibus linearibus tubo brevioribus supremo latiori.

Hab. in Brasilia: in aquaticis prope Lorena, Pendamonhongaba, &c. provincie Sancti Pauli *Martius!* in humidis prope lacum das Conchas provincie Rio Grande do Sul. *A. de St. Hilaire!* (y. s. sp. in herb. St. Hil. et Mus. Reg. Monac.)

Habitus *H. lanceolate*, sed pedunculi longiores (circiter pollicares), et ab omnibus affinis differt dentibus calycinis, quorum superiores longiores sunt et ideo haec species ad sectionem *Plagiotis* approximatur.

98. *H. HOMALOPHYLLA* (Pohl Ic. ined.), ramis rufo-hirsutis, foliis breviter petiolatis oblongis vel oblongo-lanceolatis obtusis basi cuneatis angustatisve crenatis rugosis villosis, capitulis brevissime pedunculatis semiglobosis dense multifloris, bracteis lanceolatis calycem sequantibus calycis tomentosi fructiferi elongati basi inflati dentibus brevissimis lanceolatis acutis.

A j <sup>1</sup> <sup>^</sup> <sup>i</sup> <sup>r</sup> ? silia: J<sup>n</sup> T<sup>m</sup> P<sup>is</sup> elevatis Provinciae Minas Geraes vulgaris *A. deht. Hilaire!* ad Villa Rica ejusdem provincie *Pohl!* in Brasilia mendionah *Sello!* (h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Otto et v. s. sp. in herb. St. Hil. et Mus. Cces. Reg. Bras. Vind.)

~ Affinis *H. hirsuti*, sed calycibus et inflorescentia ad hanc sectionem referenda. Uiles numerosi, 1-1<sup>^</sup>-pedales. Capitula per anthesin hasmisphaerica, depressa fructifera calycibus valde elongatis fere globosa. " Corollas albs, purpureo-pund tatae " (*St. Hil.*). Achenia sub lente punctato-rugosa.

§ 7. BKACHYDONTES. *Capitula semiglobosa demum vix globosa. Bractete ovate vel lanceolate. Calyces campanulati, dentibus abbreviatis ovatis obtusis.*

99. *H. OBTUSIFLORA* (Presl MSS.), suffruticosa? ramis adpresso pubescentibus, foliis petiolatis ovatis vel oblongo-lanceolatis obtusis cuhs crenatis basi angustatis utrinque hispidulis vel demum trilabratibus peduncuhs capitulo subgloboso dense multifloro brevioribus, bracteis

ovatis striatis capitulum eequantibus, calycis campanulati dentibus abbreviatis ovatis obtusis.

**Hab. in Peruvia:** in Monte Huanuco *Hcenke* (*h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Presly et a cl. Kunze ex collect. Pöppigiana.*)

Pili ramorum juniorum et foliorum paginae inferioris rufescunt. Folia inferiora ovata et basi in petiolum longe angustata, suprema anguste lanceolata. Florum capitula 4-5 lin. diametro, juniora depressa, demum fere globosa. Calyces pubescentes. Corollae vix calycem excedentes.

**100. H. PARKERI**, caule superne pubescente, foliis sessilibus oblongo-ellipticis vel oblongo-linearibus acutis grosse serratis basi angustatis nervosis glabriusculis, pedunculis folio longioribus, capitulis globosis dense multifloris, bracteis lanceolato-linearibus obtusis capitulo sublongioribus, calycis glabri campanulati dentibus ovatis abbreviatis obtusis subpatentibus.

**Hab. in America meridionali:** ad Demerara *Parker* ! (*y. s. sp. in herb. Parker et Hooker.*)

Caulis herbaceus, basi glaber, superne uti pedunculi adpresso-pubescent. Folia pollicem longa, 3-4 lineas lata. Pedunculi 1-2 poll, longi. Acbenia triquetra, truncata, lsvia.

§ 8. XYLODONTES. *Capitula semiglobosa. Braciee lanceolata vel lineares apice subulatce vel acutissimce. Calyces campanulati, dentibus basi lanceolatis subulatis rigidis glabris plerumque subspinosis.*

**101. H. RADIATA** (Willd. Sp. Pl. 3. 84), glabra herbacea, foliis petiolatis ovato-lanceolatis acuminatis crenatis basi cuneatis vel angustatis, capitulis globosis dense multifloris pedunculatis, bracteis oblongo-lanceolatis obtusis capitulo longioribus, calycis campanulati dentibus lanceolato-subulatis acutis rigidis subspinosis.

*Clinopodium rugosum.* Linn. Sp. 822 (*ex Carolina*). Dill. HorU Elth. 1. 88. \*.75./86.

*H. radiata.* Pott. Ann. Mus. Par. 7- 466. t. 27./1. 2.

**Hab. in Americse borealis regione meridionali:** in Carolina! in Alabama, Novo Aureliano et Louisiana *Drummond!* et ad Hacienda de la Llaguna *Schiede et Deppe*<sup>7</sup>.\* (*h. s. sp.*)

Caules 1-2-pedales, erecti, ramosi, acute tetragoni. Folia 1-3-pollicaria, utrinque sspius angustata seã obtusa et obtuse irregulariter crenata, omnia utrinque glabra, petiolo subdilatato. Capitula remote subracemosa. Bractea glabrae, numerosae, exteriores saepe apice denticulatae. Calyx fructifer parum elongatus, dentibus tubo brevioribus. Affinis *H. angustifolub* et *H. capitata*; a priore glabritie, foliis, &c. differt, a posteriore calyce non truncato et dentibus basi lanceolatis nee subulatis.

**102. H. RUBIGINOSA** (Benth. in Herb. Berol. MSS.), suffruticosa, ramis divaricatis rubiginoso-tomentosa, foliis breviter petiolatis ovato-oblongis obtusissimis serrato-crenatis basi cuneatis, capitulis semiglobosis dense multifloris brevissime pedunculatis, bracteis exterioribus lato-ovatis capitulum subsuperantibus, calycis villosi dentibus suberectis lanceolato-subulatis rigidis.

**Hab. in Brasilia:** ad Caretao provinciae Goyaz *Pohl!* in campis

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\* I have not seen these specimens, but they are probably referable to the

inter flum. San Francisco et Rio das Velhas et in Serro Frio provincial Minas Geraes *Martius* ! in subalpestribus meridionalibus ejusdem provincioe vulgaris et in summitate montis Morro do Mondo Velho inter Minas Novas *A. de St. Hilaire!* in Brasilia meridional! *Sello* ! (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Reg. Berol. et v. s. sp. in herb. St. HiL, Mus. Cms. Reg. Bras. Vind. et Mus. Reg. Monac.*)

Suffrutex 2-2½-pedalis. Kami elongati, brachiati, ramosi, subteretes, tomento brevi rubiginosi. Folia 1½ poll, longa, 6-9 lin. lata, supra tenuiter pubescentia, Burtus tomentosa, utrinque rugosa, uti tota planta rubiginosa. Pedunculi vix petiolo longiores. Calyx campanulatus, dentibus subspinescentibus tubo brevioribus. " Corolla alba, punctis purpureis notata. Ovarii lobi apice pilosi" (*St. HiL*). Receptaculum villosum.

103. H. LUTESCENS (Pohl Ic. ined.), herbacea procumbens? rubiginoso-villosa, foliis breviter petiolatis ovatis obtusis serrato-crenatis basi cuneatis supra scabridis subtus rufo-pubescentibus, capitulis semiglobosis dense multifloris brevissime pedunculatis, bracteis ovato-lanceolatis capitulum subsuperantibus, calycis glabriusculi dentibus suberectis lanceolato-subulatis rigidis tubum subeequantibus.

Hab. in Brasilia: ad Megaponte provinciae Goyaz *Pohl!* in campis ad Villa de Campanha et alibi provincise Minas Geraes et in campis sicciusculis ad Santo Antonio das Quemadas provincise Bahiensis *Martius* ! (*y. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Cas. Reg. Bras. Vind. et Mus. Reg. Monac.*)

Affinis *H. rubiginosce*, sed vix cum ea conjungenda. Major est; caulis dense rufo-villosus; folia majora, latiora, supra scabra, raro villosa; capitula majora, sessiliora, plerumque glabriora; bractee numerosiores, laxiores; dentes calycini longiores.

104. H. AFFINIS, erecta? rufo-tomentosa, foliis breviter petiolatis ovatis obtusiusculis basi angustatis rugosis, capitulis semiglobosis dense multifloris superioribus subpaniculatis, pedunculis capitulo subbrevioribus, bracteis ovatis acutis capitulum subeequantibus, calycis campanulato-villosi dentibus lanceolato-subulatis rigidis apice glabratis.

Hab. in Peruvia *Ruiz et Pavon!* verosimiliter ex regione Quitensi a *Tafalla* lecta, ad Cochabamba? Peruviae *Hcenke* ! (*v. s. sp. in herb. Lambert et Mus. Reg. Monac.*)

Affinis *H. rubiginosce*, sed differt caule erectiore; foliis acutioribus, magis villosis, tomento densiore rufo-villosis. Pedunculi petiolo demum duplo triplove longiores.

105. H. FERRUGINOSA (Pohl Ic. ined.), adscendens dense rubiginoso-tomentosa, foliis breviter petiolatis rotundatis obtusissimis crenatis basi truncatis subcordatisve crassissimis rugosis supra hispidis subtus tomentosis, capitulis semiglobosis dense multifloris inferioribus pedunculatis supremis subsessilibus, bracteis exterioribus ovatis acutis calyce brevioribus, calycis villosi dentibus suberectis lanceolato-subulatis rigidis.

Hab. in Brasilia : ad Rio Pillocas provincise Goyaz *Pohl!* (*y. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Cces. Reg. Vind. Bras.*)

*H. rubiginosce* affinis, sed caulis crassior, validior, magis tomentosa, et praesertim folia lato-ovata vel rotundata, crassissima et dense rubiginosa. Capitula pauca, suprema saepe subspicata, fructifera semipollicem diametro. Pedunculi infimi semipollicem longi. Bractee numerosae, adpressae, uti calyces ferrugineo-villosae. Calycis dentes tubo breviores. Achenia nigra, oblonga, apice leviter hispida.

106. H. LUCIDA (Pohl Ic. ined.), fruticosa glabra, foliis subses-

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silibus ovalibus acutiusculis vix dentatis basi cuneato-rotundatis coriaceis rigidis supra lucidis subtus venosis floralibus capitulum cequantibus, capitulis ovoideis demum semiglobosis dense multifloris, bracteis lanceolatis rigidis capitulum sequantibus, calycis villosi dentibus lanceolato-subulatis rigidis glabriusculis.

Hab. in Brasilia: ad Serra Chrystais provincial Goyaz Pohl! (y. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Cces. Reg. Bras. Vind.)

107. H. PROTEOIDES (St. Hil. MSS.), fruticosa? erecta rigida, ramis breviter rufo-tomentosis, foliis brevissime petiolatis lato-ovatis obtusis crenatis basi rotundato-subcordatis coriaceis rigidis supra lucidis subtus ad venas pubescentibus, capitulis paucis subcorymbosis pedunculatis semigiobosis dense multifloris, bracteis lanceolatis apice dentibusque calycinis subulatis rigidis glabris lucidis.

Hab. in Brasilia A. de St. Hilaire! (y. s. sp. in herb. St. Hil.)

Folia 1-1½-pollicaria. Pedunculi vix pollicares. Capitula pollicem diametro purpurascens. Corollae vix dentes calycinis excedentes, extus villosissimae.

108. H. CORDATA (Pohl Ic. ined.), herbacea rufo-villosa, foliis subsessilibus ovato-rotundatis obtusissimis crenatis basi rotundato-subcordatis rugosis supra scabro-hispidis subtus ad nervos rufo-villosis, capitulis pedunculatis semiglobosis dense multifloris, bracteis lanceolatis integerrimis capitulum cequantibus, calycis glabriusculi dentibus lanceolato-subulatis suberectis rigidis tubum subsequantibus.

Hab. in Brasilia: ad Arrayul Trahiras provinciae Goyaz Pohl! (y. s. sp. in herb. Mus. C<BS. Reg. Bras. Vind.)

109. H. REMOTA (Pohl Ic. ined.), herbacea elata breviter rufo-villosa, foliis breviter petiolatis lato-ovatis obtusissimis crenatis basi rotundato-cuneatis rugosis supra scabridis subtus ad nervos rufo-villosis, capitulis pedunculatis semiglobosis dense multifloris subproliferis, bracteis ovatis integerrimis acutis capitulum sequantibus, calycis basi villosi dentibus lanceolato-subulatis suberectis rigidis glabris tubum subcequantibus.

Hab. in Brasilia: ad Paracatu in Serra Santa Isabel provincial Minas Geraes Pohl! (y. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Cces. Reg. Bras. Vind.)

H. cordate valde affinit et forsan mera varietas, sed in specimenibus suppetentibus folia omnia petiolata et angustiora, et planta tota glabrior elatior.

110. H. VILLOSA (Pohl Ic. ined.), herbacea? dense rufo-villosa, foliis sessilibus rotundatis obtusissimis crenatis basi rotundato-cordatis crassissimis rugosis supra scabro-hispidis subtus rufo-villosis, capitulis semiglobosis dense multifloris pedunculatis, bracteis exterioribus lato-ovatis foliaceis dentatis calycem superantibus, calycis villosi dentibus erectis rigidis glabriusculis calyce sublongioribus.

*fi reticulata* (Pohl Ic. ined.)

Hab. in Brasilia: ad Olho d'Agua provinciae Goyaz et /3 ad Padrocinópolis provinciae Minas Geraes Pohl! (y. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Cces. Reg. Bras. Vind.)

Caulis bipedalis, uti pedunculi crassus rigidus et villis patentibus rufis dense obsessus. Bractes dense imbricats, exteriores villosissimae, constanter denticulate. Var. & non differt nisi caule humiliore, foliis magis reticulato-rugosis, et capitulis majoribus.

111. *H. ORBICULATA* (Pohl Ic. ined.), herbacea? rufo-villosa, foliis sessilibus rotundatis obtusissimis basi rotundato-cordatis rugosis supra scabro-hispid is subtus pubescentibus, capitulis sessilibus subglobosis dense multifloris, bracteis ovato-lanceolatis integerrimis capitulum aequantibus, calycis glabriusculi dentibus lanceolato-subulatis erectis rigidis tubo longioribus.

Hab. in Brasilia: in summitatem montium Chapado do Serra San Marcos dictorum provincie Goyaz Pohl! (y. s. sp. in herb. Mus. C<sup><</sup>BS. Reg. Bras. Vind.)

112. *H. NIGRESCENS* (Pohl Ic. ined.), herbacea, procumbens? nigrescens pubescens, foliis sessilibus ovatis obtusis crenatis basi cordatis utrinque scabris subtus lacunoso-rugosis ad nervos pubescentibus, capitulis paucis brevissime pedunculatis semiglobosis dense multifloris, bracteis exterioribus ovatis obtusis rugosis capitulo brevioribus interioribus lanceolatis obtusis capitulo longioribus, calycis villosi dentibus suberectis lanceolato-subulatis rigidis.

Hab. in Brasilia: inter Rio Corumba et Rio San Marcos provincie Goyaz Pohl!, (y. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Cess. Reg. Bras. Vind.)

113. *H. COMPLICATA* (St. Hil. MSS.), fruticosa, ramis longe sericeo-pilosis, foliis crebris sessilibus lato-rotundatis obtusis subcrenatis basi cordato-amplexicaulibus complicatis rigidis supra scabriusculis subtus lacunoso-venosis, capitulis paucis subsessilibus semiglobosis dense multifloris, bracteis lanceolatis acutis capitulum sequantibus, calycis basi pilosi dentibus lanceolato-subulatis rigidis demum subrecurvo-patentibus.

Hab. in Brasilia: in campis prope Sabarà provinci@ Minas Geraes A. de St. Hilaire! (y. s. sp. in herb. St. Hil.)

Habitus *H. rotundifolia*, sed foliis distinctissima. Rami et basis foliorum lana longa sericea vel subscariosa obteci. Folia csterum rufa, glabra vel subtus brevissime pubescentia, 4-5 lin. longa, subimbricata. Capitula pauca, secus ramos axillaria.

114. *H. ROTUNDIFOLIA* (Benth. in Herb. Berol. MSS.), caule fruticoso tomentoso-villoso, foliis petiolatis ovato-rotundatis crenatis basi rotundatis rugosissimis rigidis scabris utrinque subvillosis, capitulis semiglobosis dense multifloris pedunculatis supremis fastigiatis, bracteis linearibus calyce longioribus, calycis basi villosissimi dentibus lanceolato-subulatis rigidis demum subrecurvo-patentibus.

Hab. in Brasilia: in rupibus ad San João del Rey provincie Goyaz Pohl! in regione meridionali provincie Minas Geraes et prope montem Morro d'Andaio dictum inter Minas Novas A. de St. Hilaire! in Brasilia meridionali Sello! Langsdorff! (h. s. sp. e Mus. Reg. Berol. et v. s. sp. in herb. St. Hil. Mus. Cces. Reg. Bras. Vind., 8fc.)

Fruticulus 1-2£-pedalis, ramosissimus, dense foliosus, ramis striatis tomentosis. Folia sspe ternatim quaternatimve verticillata, semipollicaria vel viz pollicaria, subtus nervis valde prominentibus basi rotundatis, petiolo 2-3 lin. longo. Capituli ad apices ramorum dispositi, vix piso majores. Corolla vix calyce longior.

115. *H. MONTICOLA* (Mart. MSS.), fruticosa, ramis rubiginoso-villosis, foliis parvis petiolatis ovatis obtusis crenatis basi cuneatis coriaceis supra scabriusculis subtus reticulatis rufo-pubescentibus,

pedunculis folium subaequantibus rigidis, capitulis semiglobosis dense multifloris, bracteis lanceolatis rigidis capitulum aequantibus, calycis tubulosi basi villosi dentibus abbreviatis lanceolatis rigidis.

**Hab. in Brasilia:** in arenosis montosis inter Villa Rica et Santo Antonio de Casa Bianca provinciae Minas Geraes *Murtius!* in montibus Villa Rica ejusdem provinciae et Serra Negra ad limites provinciarum Minas Geraes et Rio de Janeiro *A. de St. Hilaire!* (y. s. sp. in herb. *St. Hil. et Mus. Reg. Monac.*)

Fruticulus 5-6-pedalis, ramosissimus, ramis superioribus frequentius corymbois affligatis, habitu *H. rotundifolia*. Folia plerumque semipollicaria, petiolo 2-lineari. Capitula fructifera semipollicem diametro, inferiora remota, superiora versus apices ramorum numerosa, subpanniculata. Dentes calycini Jujus sectionis brevissimi, lati, demum subrecurvi. "Corolla carnea, pubescens. Ovarii lobi glabri" (*St. Hil.*).

**116. H. TRICEPHALA (St. Hil. MSS.), suffruticosa, ramis virgatis villosis, foliis petiolatis ovato-ellipticis obtusis crenatis basi cuneato-rotundatis coriaceis supra scabris subtus rufo-pubescentibus, pedunculis folium sequantibus, capitulis semiglobosis dense multifloris, bracteis lanceolatis rigidis capitulum sequantibus, calycis tubulosi villosi dentibus lanceolatis rigidis glabris tubo parum brevioribus.**

**Hab. in Brasilia:** ad Serra da Caraca provinciae Minas Geraes *A. de St. Hilaire!* (y. s. sp. in herb. *St. Hil.*)

Characteribus *H. monticola* affinis, sed caulibus elongatis 2i-34-pedalibus parum ramosis, foliis majoribus longioribus, et dentibus calycinis longioribus distincta.

**117. H. CONFERTA (Pohl Ic. ined.), erecta elata rubiginoso-tomentosa, foliis petiolatis ovato-ellipticis obtusis crenatis basi cuneatis rugosis supra scabris subtus rubiginoso-tomentosis, capitulis pedunculatis magnis semiglobosis dense multifloris, bracteis ovatis integerrimis foliaceis villosis capitulum subsuperantibus, calycis villosi dentibus lanceolato-subulatis rigidis subpatentibus glabris tubo sublongioribus.**

**Hab. in Brasilia:** ad Pontelêite pro vinea Goyaz *Pohl!* in campis ad aquas prope Formigao et Contendas provinciae Minas Geraes *Martius!* (y. s. sp. in herb. *Mus. Cces. Reg. Bras. Vind. et Mus. Reg. Monac.*)

Ex speciminibus et descriptione Martiana, quae verosimiliter ad speciem Pohlianam pertinent, suffrutex est 4-pedalis et altior. Folia numerosa, 3-4-pollicaria, basi longe angustata et potius oblongo- quam ovato-elliptica. Capitula demum fere pollicem diametro, pauca, versus apices ramorum subcorymbosa. Bractes crassiuscula?, extus rufae. Corollas villosissimae, albae, apice roseae.

**118. H. ALUTACEA (Pohl Ic. ined.), herbacea erecta vel adscendens humilis villosa, foliis subsessilibus ovalibus obtusis crenatis basi cuneatis rugosis supra scabro-hispidis subtus villosis, capitulis longe pedunculatis magnis haemisphaericis dense multifloris, bracteis capitulum superantibus lanceolatis exterioribus latioribus villosis, calycis villosi dentibus lanceolato-subulatis rigidis erectis tubo subaequantibus.**

**Hab. in Brasilia:** ad Arrayul Trahiras provinciali Goyaz *Pohl!* in campis deserti Serro Frio provinciali Minas Geraes *Martius!* in pascuis aridis prope Ubeiara in regione occidentali ejusdem provinciae *A. de St. Hilaire!* (y. s. sp. in herb. *St. Hil., Mus. Ctes. Reg. Bras. Vind. et Mus. Reg. Monac.*)

**Herba** vix semipedalis, habitu *Peltodontia humilis*. Folia bipollicaria, suprema



saepe valde approximata et quasi verticillata, subtus venis prominentibus hispidis. Pedunculi rigidi, folia subsuperantes. Capitula pollicem diametro. " Corolla carnea" (*St. Hil.*).

119. *H. FERRUGINEA*, erecta rufo-tomentosa, foliis sessilibus oblongis serrato-crenatis basi cuneatis rugosis, capitulis globosis dense multifloris subpaniculatis, pedunculis capitulo longioribus, bracteis ovatis acutis capitulum subaequantibus, calycis campanulati dentibus lanceolato-subulatis rigidis.

Hab. in Nova Hispania *Moşino et Sessé I* (v. s. sp. in herb. *Lambert.*)

Caulis erectus, crassus, rigidus, obtuse tetragonus. Folia 2-3-pollicaria, supra breviter rufo-pubescentia, subtus tomento dense ferrugineo villosa. Pedunculi pollicares vel paullo longiore, versus apices ramorum numerosi. Capitula fere *H. lappacea*, sed bractew latiores, dense villosae.

120. *H. XANTHIOCEPHALA* (Mart. MSS.), herbacea? erecta vel adscendens glaberrima, foliis breviter petiolatis ovatis crenatis basi rotundato-cuneatis coriaceis utrinque glaberrimis supra nitidis, pedunculis rigidis compressis folio longioribus, capitulis semiglobosis dense multifloris, bracteis ovato-lanceolatis rigidis extimis cuneatis subseratis, calycis basi lanati dentibus lanceolato-subulatis rigidis glabris.

Hab. in Brasilia: in campis regionis adamantium provinciae Minas Geraes *Martius I* (y. s. sp. in herb. *Mus. Reg. Monac.*)

Species ex specimine unico in herbario suppetente distinctissima videtur, foliis (sesquipollicaribus) nitidis, et pedunculis versus apicem compressis subulatis. Capitula magnitudine *H. conferta* et *ferruginea*. Calyx basi pilis longis adpressis mollibus lanatus.

121. *H. ANOMALA*, ramis tomentoso-pubescentibus, foliis petiolatis ovatis obtusis crenatis basi rotundatis cuneatisve rugosis subtus tomentosis, capitulis semiglobosis dense multifloris breviter pedunculatis in apices ramorum subpaniculatis, bracteis ovatis acutis calyces subsequantibus, calycis campanulati dentibus basi ovatis rigide subulato-aristatis.

Hab. in Brasilia meridionali *Sello!* (h. s. sp. comm. a cl. *Otto.*)

In speciminibus suppetentibus folia ramealia saepe alterna, raro flexuosa. Caulis erectus videtur, pluripedalis, obtuse tetragonus. Folia sesquipollicaria supra tenuissime pubescentia, subtus tomentosa, floralia parva, suprema minima. Capitula magnitudine *Elephantopodis scabri*. Bractew tomentosae, nervis rigidis notatae. Calyces villosi, corolla vix breviores. Genitalia subexserta.

122. *H. CJESPITOSA* (St. Hil. MSS.), caulibus numerosis erectis rufo-pilosis, foliis sessilibus ovatis obtusiusculis grosse et inaequaliter serratis basi rotundatis vel angustatis tenuibus subcoriaceis nervosis glabriusculis, capitulis semiglobosis dense multifloris longe pedunculatis, bracteis lanceolatis capitulum superantibus, calycis campanulati villosi dentibus basi ovatis rigide subulato-aristatis.

Hab. in Brasilia: in dumetis et campis et pascuis exaratis provinciae Sancti Pauli A. de *St. Hilaire!* in Brasilia meridionali *Sello!* (h. s. sp. comm. a cl. *Otto*, et v. s. sp. in herb. *St. Hil.*)

Caules complures, subsimplices, subpedales, tetragoni, sulcati, pilis longis patentibus rufis vel purpureis dense vestiti. Folia pollicaria, vix nigrescentia subcoriacea, glabra vel pilis raris villosa, dentibus remotis paucis inaequalibus! Capitula pauca, ad apices ramorum subcorymbosa, pedunculis erectis rigidis. Bractew pubescentes, nervosae, rigidae. Corollae dentibus calycinis breviores! " carneas" (*St. Hil.*).

## SECTIO XII. POLYDESMIA.

*Florum capitula sessilia subsessilia vel rarius longiuscule pedunculata, numerosa, in racemos paniculato-ramosos vel rarius simplices disposita, densa, nunc multiflora depressa vel irregulariter subglobosa, nunc ovoidea pauciflora. Bracteae numerosa adpressae ovate lanceolatae vel rarius lineares. Calyx fructifer nunc in tubum cylindricum apice truncatione auctus dentibus setaceis strictis vel rarius obsolete, nunc (in speciebus nonnullis capitulis ovoideis) tubuloso-campanulatus dentibus lanceolatis acutis. Corolla tubus saepe exsertus. Herbae suffruticesve plerumque multiflorae.*

123. *H. VESTITA* (Benth. in Herb. Berol. MSS.), caule fruticoso, ramis floccoso-tomentosis, foliis petiolatis rotundatis obtusis vel vix acuminatis eroso-crenatis basi truncato-cordatis rugosissimis utrinque villosis, capitulis sessilibus, verticillastris approximatis racemosis, racemis paniculatis, bracteis adpressis ovatis lanceolatisve obtusis calycem aequantibus, calycis fructiferi inflato-tubulosi glabrati ore truncato, dentibus obsolete, fauce intus nuda.

Hab. in Brasilia: ad Allgros provinciae Minas Geraes *Pohl!* in campis editioribus in Serro Frio ejusdem provinciae *Martins!* vulgaris in sylvis caeduis ejusdem provinciae, ad margines sylvarum in campis Geraes provinciae Sancti Pauli, in Missionibus inter Rio Ibicuhy et Santa Borja et prope San João del Rey et alibi in Brasilia interiore *A. de St. Hilaire!* in Brasilia meridionali *Sello!* (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Reg\* Berol. et v. s. sp. in herb. St. Hil, Mus. C<BS. Reg. Bras. Vind. et Mus. Reg. Monac.*)

Frutex pluripedalif. Kami obtuse tetragoni, tomento floccoso rufo-albido vestiti. Folia 2-3-pollicaria, saepius latiora quam longa, late duplicato-crenata, crassa, Rubra nervosa, utrinque tomento rufescente sulvelutine vestita. Pauicula semipedalis et ultra. Folia floralia parva, superiora bracteaeformia, uti bracteae flores saepe superantia. Calyces per anthesin breves, campanulati, extus tomentosi, florigeri elongati, bracteas superantes, subplabri, transversim rugosi, basi subinflati, ad os contracti, dentibus brevissimis obtusis vel subnullis. Corolla coerulea, glabra, tubo vix exserto, lobis tubo aequalibus. Geni in tali a exserta. Achenia elongata, subcompressa, glabra, laevia.—Ab incolis Brasilia; dicitur *Erva de Santa Anna*, *Erva do Pape*, et *Berbena*, et vulneraria habetur.

124. *H. DUPLICATO-DENTATA* (*Pohl Ic. ined.*), fruticosa, ramis subtomentosis, foliis petiolatis ovatis obtusiusculis eroso-crenatis basi rotundatis cuneatisve supra scabris subtus cano-tomentosis, capitulis sessilibus, verticillastris approximatis fasciculato-racemosis, racemis paniculatis, bracteis adpressis lanceolatis obtusis crassis tomentosis calyces subsuperantibus, calycis fructiferi inflato-tubulosi villosi ore truncato, dentibus brevibus inaequalibus obsolete.

*fi virescens* (*Pohl Ic. ined.*)

Hab. in Brasilia: ad Trainras provinciae Goyaz et ad Rio Jequitinbonha provinciae Minas Geraes *Pohl!* in sylvis apertis prope Taioba in deserto occidentali ejusdem provinciae *A. de St. Hilaire!* /& ad Manuel Pereira ejusdem provinciae *Pohl!* (*v. s. sp. in herb. St. Hil et Mus. Cas. Reg. Bras. Vind.*)

Folia acutiora quam in *H. vestita*, basi minime cordata et minus tomentosa, panicula minor simplicior. Fasciculi in racemis magis approximate

125. *H. ALTHIEJEFOLIA* (Pohl Ic. ined.), fruticosa, ramis floccoso-tomentosis, foliis petiolatis lato-ovatis obtusiusculis eroso-crenatis basi truncato-cordatis rugosis utrinque tomentosis, capitulis sessilibus, verticillastris approximatis fasciculato-racemosis, racemis paniculatis, bracteis adpressis lanceolatis crassis tomentosis calycem superantibus, calycis fructiferi inflato-tubulosi glabrati ore obsolete vel irregulariter dentato, fauce intus nuda.

Hab. in Brasilia: ad Fazenda Vieyra provinciae Minas Geraes *Pohl!* in pascuis humidis prope Rio das Mortes ejusdem provincial *A. de St. Hilaire!* (y. s. sp. in *kerb. St. Hil. et Mus. C<sup><</sup>BS. Reg. Bras. Vind.*)

<sup>a</sup> Affinis *H. vestita* et *duplicato-dentata*. Bractes conatante lanceolate. Folia utrinque breviter cano-tomentosa, nee villosa ut in *H. vestita*, nee basi rotundato-cuneata et supra virentia ut in *H. duplicato-dentata*. An omnes ejusdem speciei varietates vel, teste Pohlio, veras species?

126. *H. BARBATA* (Sckranck in Denkschr. Bot. Gesellsch. Regensb. 2. 52), caule fruticoso, ramis tomentosis, foliis petiolatis lato-ovatis acuminatis inciso-dentatis basi truncatis crassis rugosis utrinque mollissime villosis, capitulis sessilibus, verticillastris laxis approximatis subracemosis, racemis paniculatis, bracteis ovatis acutis calyces cequantibus, calycis tomentosi campanulati ore truncato, dentibus subulatis strictis tubo sequalibus.

Hab. in Brasilia: (*h. s. c. ex hort. Monsp. comm. a cl. Delile, et v. s. c. ex hort. Monac. in herb. Schultes.*)

Habitus *H. vestita* sed tomentum mollius, in paginam inferiorem foliorum albidum subsericeum. Folia majora, longe acuminata. Rami laxiores. Panicula amplior. Calyces floriferi omnino diversi, sed fructiferos non vidi.

127. *H. OBVALLATA* (Spreng. in Herb. Mus. Berol. MSS.) caule fruticoso, ramis tomentosis, foliis breviter petiolatis ovatis acutiusculis eroso-crenatis basi truncato-cordatis crassis rugosissimis utrinque tomentosis, capitulis sessilibus, verticillastris distinctis fasciculato-racemosis, racemis paniculatis, bracteis numerosis ovato-lanceolatis acutis adpressis calyce duplo triplo longioribus, calycis villosi ore truncato, dentibus subulatis strictis tubo subaequalibus.

Hab. in Brasilia: prope Alkgres et ad Rio Jequitinhonha provinciae Goyaz *Pohl!* in Brasilia meridionali *Sello!* (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Reg. Berol. et v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Cces. Reg. Bras. Vind.*)

<sup>a</sup> Affinis *H. vestita* et *barbata*. A priore differt calyce et foliorum forma, a *H. barbata* foliis acuminatis et inflorescentia. Florum fasciculi 15-20-ploves et ultra, bracteis numerosissimis rugosis tomentosis saepe semipollicaribus obducti. Racemi crassi, 1-2-pollicares. Panicula ampla, valde ramosa. Calyces superne dilatati. Corolla pubescens, tubo breviter exserto. Achenia non vidi.

128. *H. CARFINIFOLIA* (Benth. in Herb. Mus. Berol. MSS.), caule fruticoso, ramis rufo-villosis, foliis sessilibus ovato-rotundatis obtusis acuminatisve dentatis basi cordatis coriaceis supra glabriusculis subtus venoso-rugosis tomentosis demum glabris, capitulis sessilibus, verticillastris approximatis distinctis fasciculato-racemosis, racemis paniculatis, bracteis adpressis ovato-lanceolatis acuminatis calyces

superantibus, calycis fructiferi tubulosi glabri ore truncato ciliato, dentibus subulatis strictis tubo subaequalibus.

*/3 pilosa, foliis glabris, caule ramisque patentim pilosis.*

Hub. in Brasilia: in campis et collibus siccis provinciae Minas Geraes vulgaris *Pohl ! Martins ! A. de St. Hilaire ! Langsdorff ! Sfc.* inter Minas Novas *Martius ! A. de St. Hilaire !* in provincia Goyaz *Pohl !* in Brasilia meridionali *Sellol* ad Cochabamba Peruvianorum ? *Hcenke ! (h. s. sp. et v. s. sp. in herb. Brasiliana fere omnia.)*

Frutex 3-5-pedalis, habitu praecedentium. Rami duri, crassi, obtuse tetragoni, tomento brevi et pilis longioribus laxis vestiti. Folia pollicaria vel vix sesqui-pollicaria, supra rugosiuscula saepe lucida, subtus venosissima, juniora tomento laxo albido vestita, adultiora glabrata. Panicula parce ramosa. Racemi 2-3-pollicares, crassi. Bractee subviolascens, exteriores longe acuminatae. Corolla ccerulea, extus pubescens, calyce subtriplo longior. Achenia oblonga, apice abrupte acuminata, glabra, laevia. Odor fortis aromaticus.

129. H. AQUATICA (*Pohl Ic. ined.*), fruticosa, ramis patentim pilosis, foliis subsessilibus ovato-oblongis obtusiusculis dentatis basi cordatis coriaceis supra glabriusculis subtus venoso-rugosis leviter tomentosis demum glabratis, capitulis sessilibus, verticillastris approximatis distinctis fasciculato-racemosis, racemis subpaniculatis, bracteis adpressis ovato-lanceolatis subulato-acuminatis calyces superantibus, calycis fructiferi tubulosi ore truncato ciliato, dentibus subulatis inaequalibus strictis.

Hab. in Brasilia: ad Rio da Prata provinciae Minas Geraes *Pohl ! (y. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Cms. Reg. Bras. Vind.)*

A *H. carpinifolia* differt foliis angustioribus subpetiolatis, caule patentim piloso, bracteis longioribus.

130. H. A RID A (*St. Hil. MSS.*), ramis erectis virgatis patentim pilosis, foliis sessilibus ovato-lanceolatis acutis serratis basi rotundato-cordatis glabris supra scabris, floralibus late cordifonnibus, capitulis sessilibus, verticillastris aequalibus interrupte racemosis, racemis simplicibus vel subpaniculatis, bracteis ovatis obtusiusculis coloratis calycem subsequantibus, calycis tubulosi dentibus linearibus inaequalibus tubo brevioribus.

Hab. in Brasilia: in paludibus exsiccatis in desertis meridionalibus provinciae Goyaz *A. de St. Hilaire ! (v. s. sp, in herb. St. Hil.)*

Caules 2-3-pedales, pamm ramosi. Racemus plenimque simplex, capitulis vix distinctis. Verticillastrum semipollicem distans. Folia floralia verticillastrum vix superantia. Bractee glabriusculae, glandulosae, uti calyces sordide rubrae, exteriores rarius virescentes, foliaceae. Receptaculum glabrum. Calyx fructifer elongatus, membranaceo-rigidus, venosus, glaber vel ore brevissime ciliatus, dentes superiores dimidio tubi longiores, inferiores saepius parum breviores. " Corolla pallide pur. purea" (*St. Hil.*), calyce parum longior. Genitalia exserta. Stamina inferiora hinc pilosa. Achenia ovoideo-compressa, laevia. Affinis *H. violaceae*, sed foliis minus scabris magis cordatis, verticillastris minime secundis differre videtur.

131. H. VIOLACEA (*Pohl Ic. ined.*), ramis erectis virgatis apice villosis demum glabratis, foliis subsessilibus ovato-tomentosis ovatisve acutis duplicato-serratis basi rotundatis vel infimis cordatis utrinque scaberrimis viridibus coriaceis, capitulis subsessilibus, verticillastris secundis interrupte racemosis, racemis abbreviatis simplicibus vel subpaniculatis, bracteis adpressis ovatis acutiusculis membranaceis coloratis calyces superantibus, calycis tubulosi glabriusculi dentibus subulatis.

Hab. in Brasilia: ad Trahiras provincise Goyaz *Pohlf* (v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Cces. Reg. Bras. Vind.)

132. H. GLOMERATA (Mart, ex Schranck in Syll. Pl. Soc. Ratisb. 2. 55), ramis tenuiter pubescentibus, foliis breviter petiolatis sessilibusve ovato-oblongis lanceolatisve acutiusculis serratis basi rotundatis utrinque pubescentibus, capitulis subsessilibus ovoideo-globosis paucifloris, verticillastris interrupte racemosis, race mis elongatis subpaniculatis, bracteis ovatis aculis calyces duplo superantibus, calycis tubulosi glabriusculi dentibus lanceolatis acutis tubo subtriplo brevioribus.

H. oppositiflora. *Schranck in Denkschr. Soc. Ratisb. 2. 52.*

Hab. in Brasilia: ad Para *Herb. Mus. Par.!* ad Congo Santa Rita provincise Goyaz et ad Alletrres provincie Minas Geraes *Pohlf* in campis humidis ad Buritisaes in deserto ejusdem provinciae *Martius!* ad rivulos prope Chapada inter Minas Novas A, *de St. Hilaire!* in Brasilia meridionali *Sello!* (h. s. sp. e *Mus. Reg. Berol. et v. s. sp. in herb. St. Hil., Mus. Par., Mus. Cces. Reg. Bras. Vind. et Mus. Reg. Monac.*)

• Caulis herbaceus? adscendens, obtuse tetragonus, sspius purpurascens. Folia vix pollicaria, subrugosa. floralia inferiora conformia. superiora gradatim minora, suprema bracteaeformia. Verticillastri inferiores fere pollicem remoti. Race mi elongati, term in ales, saepe ultra pedales, lateralibus dimidio brevioribus. Capitula saepe 3-4 in eodem verticillastro, C-20-flora. Bractee plerumque colorata, margine ciliatae, dense imbricatae. Calycis faux intus nuda. Corolla vix calycem excedens, extus pubescens. Achenia oblonga, laevia, nitida.

133. H. PAUCIFLORA (*Pohl Ic. ined.*), herbacea pubescens, foliis petiolatis ovatis obtusiusculis serratis basi rotundatis cordatisve supra molliter hirsutis subtus glabriusculis subcanescentibus, capitulis ovoideo-globosis paucifloris pedunculatis racemosis, racemis elongatis laxis, bracteis lato-ovatis mem branaceis subcoloratis calyce longioribus, calycis tubulosi membranacei glabriusculi dentibus lanceolatis acutis tubo duplo brevioribus.

Hab. in Brasilia: ad Megaponte, Santa Cruz et Corallino provincie Goyaz *Pohl!* (v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Cces. Reg. Bras. Vind.)

Folia fere H. *pectinate*. Capitula H. *glomerate*, sed minora, pauciflora, pedunculate.

134. H. FOLIOSA (*St. Hil. MSS.*), fruticosa? ramis adscendentibus rufo-villosis, foliis breviter petiolatis lato-ovatis obtusis crenatis basi rotundatis cordatisve utrinque viridibus viscido-pubescentibus villosisve, capitulis ovoideis paucifloris breviter pedunculatis laxe racemosis, racemis subsecundis foliosis subpaniculatis, bracteis ovato-lanceolatis viridibus calyces superantibus, calycis tubulosi dentibus lanceolatis erectis acutis.

Hab. in Brasilia: A. *de St. Hilaire!* (v. s. sp. in herb. *St. Hil.*)

Caules 1-2-pedales, uti racemi dense foliosi. Folia inferiora 1-2-pollicaria, floralia capitulum aequantia\* Racemi pauciflori. Capitula H. *petrcece*, sed viridia. Bractee submembranaceae, venosae, extus viscido-pubescentes, calyces omnino obtegentes. Achenia oblonga, laevia, pallida.

135. H. PETR-EA (*St. Hil. MSS.*), fruticosa, ramis erectis tomentosis, foliis petiolatis ovatis obtusis crenatis basi cuneatis rugosis utrinque molliter subrufo-tomentosis, capitulis ovoideis paucifloris breviter pedunculatis in racemum brevem densum approximatis,

bracteis ovato-lanceolatis acutis coloratis calycem superantibus, calycis tubulosi glabriusculi dentibus lanceolatis acutis erectis.

Hab. in Brasilia: in petrosis prope Taioba in deserto occidentali provincie Minas Geraes *A. de St. Hilaire!* (v. s. sp. in herb. *St. Hil.*)

**Fruticulus gracilis, basi denudatus. Racemus 1-2-pollicaria, subsecundus. Bracte\* et calyces rubicundse, glandulosae. Achenia oblonga, laevia, pallida.**

136. *H. SUBKOTUNDA* (Pohl Ic. ined.), fruticosa, ramis erectis virgatis tenuiter pubescentibus, foliis parvis sessilibus ovali-rotundis obtusis crenatis basi late rotundatis rigidis coriaceis venosis utrinque viridibus scabriusculis, floralibus conformibus, capitulis ovoideis paucifloris racemosis, racemis subsimplicibus, bracteis coloratis lanceolatis acutiusculis ciliatis calyces superantibus, calycis fructiferi tubulosi ore truncato ciliato vix dentato.

Hab. in Brasilia: ad Pontefeita provincie Goyaz *Pohl!* (y. s. sp. in herb. *Mus. Cces. Reg. Bras. Vind.*)

137. *H. LYTHROIDES* (Pohl Ic. ined.), fruticosa, ramis erectis virgatis pubescentibus, foliis parvis sessilibus ovalibus obtusis basi rotundatis utrinque scabriusculis subrufo-pubescentibus, capitulis ovoideis paucifloris racemosis, racemis elongatis simplicibus, bracteis lanceolatis acutis coloratis pubescentibus calyce longioribus, calycis tubulosocampanulati ore truncato, dentibus subulatis? tubum subeequantibus.

Hab. in Brasilia: ad Fazenda Agua Fria provincie Goyaz *Pohl!* (v. s. sp. in herb. *Mus. Cces. Reg. Bras. Vind.*)

Specimina florida vix suppetunt, sed videntur a *H. subrotunda* calyce distinctissima.

138. *H. PARVIFOLIA* (Pohl Ic. ined.), fruticosa, ramis erectis virgatis tenuiter pubescentibus, foliis parvis petiolatis ovalibus apice dentatis basi angustatis integerrimis rigidis coriaceis venosis utrinque viridibus scabriusculis, floralibus conformibus, capitulis ovoideis paucifloris racemosis, racemis subsimplicibus, bracteis lanceolato-linearibus coloratis adpresso-villosis calyce longioribus, calycis fructiferi tubulosi ore truncato ciliato vix dentato.

Hab. in Brasilia: ad Megaponte provincie **Goyaz Pohl!** (\*, s. sp. in herb. *Mus. Cces. Reg. Bras. Vind.*)

**A *H. subrotunda* differt foliis angustioribus in petiolum brevem angustatis, bracteis longioribus, capitulis paucifloris.**

139. *H. RUBICUNDA* (Pohl Ic. ined.), ramis glabriusculis angulis scabris, foliis petiolatis lato-ovatis breviter acuminatis duplicato-serratis basi cuneato-rotundatis supra scabris subtus leviter ad nervos tomentosus, capitulis ovoideis paucifloris brevissime pedunculatis racemosis, racemis paniculato-racemosis, bracteis lanceolatis coloratis calyce duplo longioribus, calycis tubulosi ore truncato, dentibus setaceis strictis tubum subsequantibus.

Hab. in Brasilia: ad Barra do Rio das Velhas provincie Minas Geraes *Pohl!* in campis prope Villa Rica ejusdem provincie *Martius!* vulgaris\* in pnsuis prope San João del Rey ejusdem provincie *A. de St. Hilaire!* (y. s. sp. in herb. *St. Hil., Mus. Cces. Reg. Bras. Vind. et Mus. Reg. Monac.*)

Tota planta sæpius purpurascit. Caules 1½-2½-pedales, erecti. Folia 1½-2-pollicaria, forma fere *H. spicata*, cui hæc species habitu affinis. sed caniculis subsessilibus et bracteis lanceolatis distinctissimis. Racemi pifirum r&inosi, fir&eilGSVerticillastri subsecundi. Folia floralia superiora bracteis conformia. Bractee extis glabrie vel pubescentes, margine subciliatae. Calycis fructiferi tubus demum bracteas subaequat, dentibus triplo brevioribus.

140. *H. MURICATA* (Schott MSS. in herb. Mus. Caes. Reg. Bras. Vind.), herbacea? caule glabriusculo angulis scabris, foliis petiolatis lato-ovatis acuminatis duplicato-serratis basi cuneato-rotundatis supra scabriusculis subtus subglabris, capitulis depressis subglobosis paucifloris subsessilibus, verticil last ris secundis supremis approximatis infimis remotis, bracteis lato-ovatis acutis adpressis calyces superantibus villosis, calycis fructiferi tubulosi pubescentis ore truncato, dentibus setaceis strictis tubo brevioribus.

Hab. in Brasilia: ad Rio Janeiro *Schott!* et ad Rio Abaite provincie Minas Geraes *Pohl!* (v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. COBS. Reg. Bras. Vind. et St. Hil.)

Caules pluripedales, erecti vel adscendentes. Folia *H. rubicunda*, sed magis\* acuminata, floralia minuta. Bractee membranaceae, saepe coloratae. Dentes calycini latitudinem tubi vix aequantes.

141. *H. INODORA* (Schranck in Syll. PL Soc. Ratisb. 2. 56), herbacea, caule erecto glabro vel bifariam pubescente angulis leevibus, foliis petiolatis lato-ovatis acutiusculis inaequaliter serratis basi late cuneatis rotundatisve tenuibus utrinque glabris subtus pallidis, capitulis depressis subglobosis paucifloris subsessilibus, verticillastris subsecundis supremis approximatis infimis remotis, bracteis ovato-lanceolatis adpressis calycem sequantibus pubescentibus, calycis fructiferi tubulosi pubescentis ore truncato, dentibus setaceis strictis tubo multoties brevioribus.

Hab. in Brasiliæ humidis *Martins ex Schranck* 1. c. {k. s. c. ex hort. Vind. comm. a cl. Endlicher.)

Herba pluripedalis, pallide virens. Habitus fere *Pogostemonis plectrantKoidis*. Caulis anguli acutiusculi, sed in speciminibus suppetentibus nunquam exasperati. Folia saepe duplicato-serrata vel subangulata, basi integerrima. Petiolus limbo 2-3-pollicari fere aequalis. Racemi subsimplices, terminales, et in axillis foliorum caulinum. Capi tula 6-10-flora et ultra, supra subplana. Corolla alba, tubo breviter exserto. Affinis *H. muricata*, sed diversa caule laevi et foliis tenuioribus glabris et bracteis angustioribus. An mera varietas ex cultura orta?

142. *H. SYLVULARUM* (St. Hil. MSS.), ramis tomentoso-pubescentibus, foliis petiolatis lato-ovatis acutis duplicato-serratis subincisive basi rotundatis utrinque viridibus rugosis villosis vel tomentoso-pubescentibus, capitulis ovoideis paucifloris subsessilibus racemosis, racemis paniculatis, bracteis ovatis lanceolatisve villosis calycem subsuperantibus, calycis tubulosi pubescentis ore truncato, dentibus setaceis strictis tubo brevioribus.

Hab. in sylvis eseduis provincie Minas Geraes *A. de St. Hilaire!* (y. s. sp. in herb. St. Hil.)

Affinis *H. canescenti*, sed viridior, capi tula majora sessiliora, et praesertim bractee numerosiores majores calyces omnino obtegentes. Caules 2-3-pedales, basi sublignosi, in parte superiore uti folia juniora vix canescentes. Bractee foliaceae, virides vel apice subcoloratae.

143. *H. POLYSTACHYA*. (Humb. et Kunth! Nov. Gen. et Spec. Amer. 2. 321), ramis piloso-pubescentibus angulis asperis, foliis petio-

latis ovatis acutis duplicato-serratis incisive basi rotundatis supra subpubescentibus subtus cano-tomentosis, capitulis ovoideis paucifloris subsessilibus secundis, verticillastris racemosis, racemis laxe paniculatis, bracteis ovatis acutis calycem fioriferum subsuperantibus fructifero brevioribus, calycis pubescentis dentibus setaceis strictis tubo brevioribus.

*13 longiflora*, calycibus demum bracteis subduplo longioribus.

Hab. in Mexico: in temperatis inter Pazeuaro et Ario *Humboldt et Bonpland!* in dumetis prope Jalapam *Schiede et Deppe!* *fi* in locis Savannah dictis insulae Trinitatis vulgaris *Lockhart!* (*h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Presl e herb. Hcenke, et v. s. sp. in herb. Kunth., Mus. Par., Mus. Reg. BeroL, Mus. Reg. 3Ionac, Sfc, p in herb. Hooker.*)

Gaules herbacei, erecti, ramis tetragonis. Folia floralia bracteaeformia. Axis paniculae et pedunculi villosolantati. Bractese paucae, adpressae, coloratae, margine ciliatae. Calyx fructifer membranaceus, elongatus. Corolla calyce duplo longior. Var. 0 quasi media est inter *H. polystachyam*, *H. canescentem*, et *H. spicatum*.

144. *H. CANESCENS* (Humb. et Kunth! Nov. Gen. et Spec. Amer. \*!2. 321), ramis tomentoso-pubescentibus, foliis petiolatis rhombeo-ovatis acutis duplicato-serratis subincisive basi rotundatis in petiolum angustatis subtus vel utrinque cano-tomentosis, capitulis ovoideis paucifloris subsessilibus subsecundis racemosis, racemis paniculatis, bracteis ovatis acutis calycem fioriferum sequantibus fructifero brevioribus, calycis villosi post anthesin elongati ore truncato, dentibus setaceis strictis tubo multo brevioribus.

*Teucrium rhombifolium.* Willd. ex Loild. Hort. Brit. 235.

Hab. in America tropica: juxta urbem Caraccas *Humboldt et Bonpland!* in Nova Hispania *Mo\$ino et Sessé f* (*h. s. c. et v. s. sp. in kerb. Kunth. et Lambert.*)

*H. poly st achy* (*B* affinis, sed magis canescens, inflorescentia den si or, bractee minores, dentes calycini multo breviores. Cuules herbacei, erecti, ramosi, angulis viz asperis. Folia saepius crassa, nervosa, supra molliter pubescentia, rarius glabriuscula, subtus dense cano-tomentosa, ttoralia parva, suprema bracteaeformia. Racemi numerosi, pedunculati, 2-4 pollices longi. Verticillastri infimi semipollicem remoti, superiores approximati. Fasciculi 5-7-flori, pedunculo communi brevissimo. Bractese adpressae, paucae, acutae, virides vel in capitulo fructifeio apice coloratae, margine ciliatae. Calyx fructifer valde elongatus, erectus, strictus, dentibus suberectis latitudinem tubi vix aequantibus. Corolla glabra, tubo calycem parum excedente. Genitalia breviter exserta. Achenia oblonga, laevia.

145. *H. MICRANTHA* (Pohl Ic. ined.), ramis breviter pubescentibus angulis lsevibus, foliis petiolatis ovatis acutis irregulariter serrato-crenatis basi rotundatis subinsequalibus supra pubescentibus subtus pallidis vel cano-tomentosis, capitulis parvis paucifloris racemosis, pedunculis capitulum sequantibus, raremis strictis elongatis paniculatis, bracteis ovato-lanceolatis acuminatis calyces subsuperantibus, calycis pubescentis ore truncato, dentibus setaceis strictis tubo subbrevioribus.

Hab. in Brasilia: ad Villa Boa provincise Goyaz *Pohl!* (*v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. CCES. fieg. Bras. Vind.*)

Affinis *H. polystachyay* sed viridior, minus tomentosa, capitula multo minora, racemi graciliores.

146. *H. SPICATA* (Poit! Ann. Mus. 7. 474. t. 28. f. 2), ramis glabriusculis angulis aculeato-scabris, foliis petiolatis ovatis acutis inaequaliter serrato-crenatis basi rotundato-cuneatis utrinque glabriusculis vel supra pubescentibus, capitulis semiovoideis laxe racemosis,



pedunculis capitulo fructifero aequalibus, racemis paniculatis, bracteis ovatis submembranaceis calyce fructifero dimidio brevioribus, calycibus glabris fructiferis elongatis basi inflatis, ore truncato, dentibus setaceis strictis tubo multo brevioribus.

*Nepeta mutabilis.* Rich ! in Act. Soc. Hist, Nat. Par.

Hab. in America sequinoctiali: in ins. Sancti Dominici *Richard*, Martinica *Sieber!* in Nova Hispania *Mošino et Sesse!* in locis calidis in ripafluminis Magdalena prope Honda Novo-Granatensium *Humboldt et Bonpland!* in Cayenna *Poiteau!* in nemorosis Essequibo *Meyer*, in Guiana *Perrottet!* in Brasilia in sylvis cœpduis ad Parã *Martius!* in Brasilia tropica *Sello!* in campis inter Cabo d'Agosto et Rio da Onca in Serro Frio provincise Minas Geraes *Martius!* etiam in ins. Marianis *Gaudichaud!* et Manilla *Chamisso!* verosimiliter ex America allata. (*h. s. sp.*)

Species valde variabilis. Caulis herbaceus, annuus, erectus, humans altitudinis, ramosus, angulis obtusis et aculeis brevibus scabris faciebus glabris vel brevissime pubescentibus. Folia 1-2-pollicaria, herbacea, saepius glabra, subtus pallida venosa, rarius breviter pubescentia, superiora parva, floralia pedunculo breviora. Pedunculi capitulo fructifero plerumque subaequales, glabri, in var. 0 brevissimi. Fasciculi sub-5-7-flori, rarius 2-3-flori. Bracteae saepius lato-ovatae, acutae, membranaceae, nunc cuneiformes vel lanceolatae, glabra vel margine ciliatae. Calyces florigeri bracteis breviores, campanulati, fructiferi bracteas duplo excedentes, 2-24 lineas longi, glabri, striati, fauce intus nuda, dentibus latitudine tubi brevioribus. Corollae parvae, violaceae. Tubus intus albus, calyce subtriplo longior, bracteas duplo superans. Limbi lacinae superiores maculis obscurioribus notatae. Genitalia corollam aequantia. Achenia parva, nigra, sublucida.

147. H. ROSTRATA (Salzm.! Pl. Bras, exs.), ramis glabris angulis aculea to-scabris, foliis petiolatis ovatis acutis inaequaliter serrato-crenatis basi rotundato-cuneatis glabris, capitulis basi globosis laxe racemosis, pedunculis capitulo fructifero subbrevioribus, bracteis ovato-membranaceis glabris calyce fructifero 3-4-plo brevioribus, calycibus glabris fructiferis basi inflatis longe rostratis ore truncato, dentibus brevissimis setaceis strictis.

Hab. in Brasilia : in umbrosis prope Bahiam *Salzmann!* in Brasilia tropica *Sello!* (*h. s. sp. a Salzmannio lectam et e Mus. Reg. Berol.*)

A *H. spicata* differt glabritie, capitulis paucioribus multo majoribus, calycibus longe rostratis, et bracteis majoribus latioribus. Caulis annuus, erectus, 4-5-pedalis, subramosissimus. Folia glabra, tenuia, parce dentata, basi integerrima, floralia infima capitulum excedentia, superiora pedunculo breviora, suprema minuta. Racemi subsimplices, fere pedales. Verticillastri in nmi pollicem, superiores vix aemipollicem distantes, secundi. Pedunculi 3-4 lineas longi. Capitula 6-10-flora. Calyces fructiferi 5 lineas longi, membranacei, striati, basi inflati, apic^ longe attenuato-cylindrici. Achenia parva, oblonga, nigra, lasevia, sublucida.

148. H. TENUIFLORA, ramis bifariam pubescentibus angulis leevibus, foliis petiolatis ovatis acutis inaequaliter serratis basi rotundato-cuneatis glabris, capitulis ovoideis paucifloris laxe racemosis, pedunculis capitulo fructifero duplo longioribus, racemis paniculatis, bracteis ovatis membranaceis calyce fructifero dimidio brevioribus, calycibus glabris fructiferis elongatis basi inflatis ore truncato, dentibus setaceis strictis tubo multo brevioribus.

Hab. in Brasilia *Leandro di Sacramento!* (*y. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Par.*)

Affinis *H. spicatte*, sed caulibus laevibus bifariam et alternatim pubescentibus, glabritie foliorum et bractearum, et pedunculis elongatis gracilibus distincta.

149. *H. EX PANS A* (Pohl Ic. ined.). glabriuscula, ramorum angulis subasperis, foliis petiolatis ovatis acuminatis inaequaliter serratis basi cuneatis supra sparse subtus ad nervos hispidulis, capitulis ovoideis paucifloris laxe racemosis, pedunculis capitulo fructifero brevioribus, racemis divaricato-paniculatis, bracteis ovatis acuiis membranaceis ciliatis, calycibus glabriusculis fructiferis vix bractea longioribus, ore truncato, dentibus setaceis strictis tubo dimidio brevioribus.

Hab. in Brasilia *Pohl!* (y. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Cces. Reg. Bras. Vind.)

A *H. spicata* differt psscipue calycibus brevioribus, dentibus longioribus, bracteis acutioribus, capitulis majoribus, &c.

150. *H. DUBIA* (Pohl Ic. ined.), pubescens, ramorum angulis lsevibus, foliis breviter petiolatis ovatis acutis duplicato-crenatis basi cuneatis supra scabro-hispidulis subtus ad nervos pubescentibus rugosis, capitulis ovoideis paucifloris racemosis, pedunculis brevissimis, racemis subramosis, bracteis lanceolatis acuminatis calyce fructifero longioribus pubescentibus ciliatis, dentibus calycinis setaceis strictis tubo dimidio longioribus.

Hab. in Brasilia: ad Rio Abaite provincie Minas Geraes *Pohl!* (v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Cces. Reg. Bras. Vind.)

Affinis *H. expanses*, sed minus ramo&a, villosior, bractee longiores angustiores.

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### SECTIO XIII. MESOSPH<sup>^</sup>ERIA.

*Florum capitula laxiuscula pauciflora. Bractees nunc minutce vix ullce nunc subulatce laxce calycem subcequantcs. Calyx in capitulo subsessilis, fructifer oblique campanulatus, ore truncato, dentibus subulatis strictis etjauce intus villis clausa vel pilorum fasciculis 5 inter dentes dispositis plus minusve ciliata. Corolla tubus inclusus vel breviter exsertus. Her bee vel rarius suffrutices plerumque pilosce, capitulis pedunculatis, inferioribus vel rarius omnibus in axil Us foliorum caulinis conformium soli tar Us vel fasciculatis, superioribus scepius in paniculam laxam dispositis.*

151. *H. PLECTRANTHOIDES*, caule herbaceo erecto pilis longis patentibus hirsuto angulis lsevibus, foliis brevissime petiolatis lato-ovatis vel rotundatis obtusis crenato-serratis basi rotundatis vel subcordatis pilosis, capitulis paucifloris laxe Tacemosis pedunculatis, racemis laxis paniculatis, bracteis lanceolatis acutis calyce brevioribus, calycibus floriferis campanulatis villosis, dentibus subulatis tubum equantibus.

Hab. in Brasilia meridionali *Sello!* (h. s. sp. e Mus. Reg. Berol.)

Caules saepius purpurascetes. Rarai petioli (brevissimi) et nervi foliorum pilis longis albidis patentibus saepius vestiti. Folia vix pollicaria, superiora minora, floralia infima conformia, suprema minuta. Panicula laxa. Pedunculi capitulo florigero duplo longiores. Bractes laxiusculae, calyce florigero subbreiores. Flores parvi. Corolla calyce duplo longior. Stamina exserta. Specimina fructifera baud suppetunt.

<sup>^</sup> Species *H. spicata* affinis, inter *Polydesmiam* et *MesosphcBriam* quasi media, habitu *Plectrantho Co'tste* non dissimilis.

152. *H. PUMILA* (Pohl Ic. ined.), herbacea humilis erecta, caule patentim piloso, foliis brevissime petiolatis lato-ovatis rotundatis ser-

rato-crenatis basi rotundatis vel subcordatis viridibus pilosis, capitulis laxe paucifloris pedunculatis racemosis, bracteis laxis subulatis calyce brevioribus, calycis sessilis fructiferi oblique campanulati ore truncatè, dentibus subulatis, fauce intus villosa.

Hab. in Brasilia: ad Sena de Chrystais provinciee Goyaz *Pohl!* (v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Cas. Reg. Bras. Vind.)

H. communè valde affinis, sed minor, pilosior, et folia latiora.

153. H. COMMUNIS (St. Hil. MSS.), herbacea humilis glabra vel plus minusve villosa, foliis breviter petiolatis rotundatis ovatis oblongisve crenatis basi cuneatis angustatisve, capitulis laxe paucifloris pedunculatis racemosis, bracteis laxis subulatis, calycis sessilis villosi fructiferi oblique campanulati ore truncato, dentibus subulatis, fauce intus lanata.

H. flabellata, *Pohl Io. ined.*

Hab. in Brasilia : in cam pis elevatis praeruptis et ruderatis montium provincie Minas Geraes communis *Martius/ A. de St. Hilaire! Pohl!* (y. s. sp. in herb. St. Hil., Mus. Cats. Reg. Bras. Vind. et Mus. Reg. Monac.)

Herba semipedalis vel vix pedalis, basi ssepe subrepens, superne procumbens ad seen dens vel erecta paniculato-ramosa, nunc omnino glabra, saepius plus minusve villosa. Folia 4-1-pollicaria, utrinque viridia, crenaturis obtusis vel acutis nunc omnino glabra, nunc rugosa, utrinque molliter villosa. Racemi 3-5-pollicares. Pedunculi 3-6-lineares, 3-5-flori. Calyces floriferi parvi, campanulati, fructiferi parum aucti, lineam longi, hinc gibbosi et ideo pedicellus lateral is evadit. Corolla coenilea, extus glabriuscula, tubus breviter exsertus, limbus profunde lobatus, lobo infimo apice subulato-acuminato. Filamenta pilosa. Achenia ovoideo-subglobosa, nigra, laevia. Valde variabilis est quoad latitudinem foliorum et villositatem.

154. H. FiiuTicosA (Salzm.! Pl. Bras, exs.), ramis divaricatis junioribus tomentosis, foliis breviter petiolatis ovatis obtusis crenatis basi cuneatis rugosissimis subtus pallidis, pedunculis solitariis axillaribus us folio longioribus, capitulis laxe plurifloris subglobosis, bracteis laxis subulatis, calycibus fructiferis basi supra subgibbis elongatis incurvis, ore obliquo truncato villosa, dentibus subulatis patentibus\*.

Hab. in Brasilia tropica: in collibus aridis circa Bahiam *Salzmann!* in sylvis Catingas ad Maracas provinciee Bahiensis et in campis in Serro Frio provinciae Minas Geraes *Martius!* (h. s. sp. a *Salzmannio lectam*, et v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Reg. Monac.)

Frutex 4-6-pedalis, ramis obtuse tetragonis lignosis sulcatis, ramulis numerosis brevibus nodosis tomentoso-pubescentibus. Folia vix 4-6 lin. longa, supra bullatopungentia, tenuissime pubescentia, subtus venosa subtomentosa, floralia conformia. Capitula vel fasciculi florum pauca, versus apices ramulorum sessilia, 10-15-flora. Bractes calyce parum liviores, molles. Calyces sessiles, forma fere H. *suaveolentis*, sed tenuiores, incurvi et ore magis obliquo. Tubus extus pubescens. Faux marginata villosa. Dentes longitudine latitudinem tubi aequantes, inter se subaequales vel tribus longioribus, demum stellato-patentes. Corolla coerulea (ex Salzm.), vix pubescens, tubo dentes calycinis subaequante. Genitalia corolla breviora. Achenia oblonga, obtusa, subcompressa, leviuscula. (These loco usurpatur, praesertim in refrigeratione " *Martius*).

155. H. MELISSOIDES (Humb. et Kunth! Nov. Gen. et Sp. Am. 2, 320), suffruticosa, ramis rufo-villosis, foliis breviter petiolatis ovatis acutis serrato-crenatis basi rotundatis supra villosi\* subtus dense canotomentosis, pedunculis brevissimis axillaribus subbinatis, capitulis

multifloris laxiusculis secundis, braeteis minutis setaceis, calycibus pubescentibus, fructiferis ovatis strictis, fauce intus villosa, dentibus brevissimis setaceis villosis.

Hab. in America aequinoctiali: in locis alsis amoenis prope pagum El Tablon et ripam fluminis Juanambu regno Novo-Granalensi *Humboldt et Bonpland!* (v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Par.)

Suffmex ramosissimus, 4-6-pedalis, aromaticus. Folia floralia caulinis conformia. Pedunculi in axillis saepissime binati, rarius solitarii. "Corolla alba, externe pubescens" (*Kunth*). Achenia oblongo-triquetra, laevissima.

156. H. PILOSA, suffruticosa, ramis pilosiusculis, foliis petiolatis ovatis acutis leviter serrulatis basi cordatis subeanescentibus, pedunculis folio sublongioribus, capitulis 6-10-floris subglobosis, bracteis minutis setaceis, calycibus fructiferis valde auctis ovato-tubulosis sequilibus truncatis pilosissimis, dentibus setaceis tubi latitudine brevioribus.

Hab. in Peruvia *Pavon!* (v. s. Sp. in herb. Lambert.)

Kami glabri vel pilis longis patentibus ad angulos obsessi. Folia pollicaria, flaccida, leviter et regulariter crenulata vel serrulata. Pedunculi in axillis inferioribus siepe 2-3-nati vel fasciculati. Cymae globoso-capitatae, floriferae magnitudine *Pisii* fructiferae *Cerasi*. Bracterae minutissimas. Calycis fauces intus villosissima. A *H. polyantha* differt foliorum forma, caule suffruticoso minus paniculato, pedunculis brevioribus, calycibus fructiferis majoribus (minoribus vero quam calyces *H. suaveolentis*), pilis longis patentibus densissime obsessis.

157. H. SUAVEOLENS (Poit.! Ann. Mus. Par. 7. 472. t. 29. f. 2), caule herbaceo erecto piloso, foliis petiolatis lato-ovatis sinuato-serratis inferioribus basi cordatis superioribus rotundatis cuneatisve pubescentibus villosis tomentosisque, pedunculis capitulo paucifloro subbrevioribus in axillis solitariis 2-3-natisve racemosis, racemis paniculatis, bracteis minutis setaceis, calycibus fructiferis oblique campanulatis striatis, ore subsequali truncato villosis, dentibus subulatis rigidis erectis.

*Menthastrum* maximum. *Shane Nat. Hist. Jam.* 1. 171-102./2.

*Mesosphaerium* hirsutum. *Browne Hist. Jam.* 257\* t. 18./3.

Ballota, foliis cordatis. *Plum. Ic t.* 163./1.

Ballota suaveolens. *Linn. Sp.* 815. *Jacq. Hort. Vind.* 3. 24. t. 42.

*Bystropogon* suaveolens. *L'hr. Ser. Angl.* 10.

*Hyptis* Plumieri. *Poit.! Ann. Mus. Par.* 7. 473.

*H. ebracteata*. *Br. in Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 2. v. 3.* 301.

*Bystropogon* graveolens. *Blume Bijdr.* 824?\*

Hab. in America aequinoctiali vulgaris: in Mexico ad Hacienda de la Llaguna *Schiede et Deppe*; in ins. Jamaica! Porto Rico! San Domingo! Cuba! Martinica! in ins. Sancti Thomas *Schlechtendal*; in Caraccas *Humboldt et Bonpland!* in Brasiliae provincia Goyaz *Pohll* et Minas Geraes *Martius!* A. de St. Hilaire! in Brasilia tropica *Sello!* in Peruvia *Pavon!* etiam in Asia tropica verosimiliter ex America allata in ins. Philippinis *Commerson!* xManilla *Chamisso!* *Perrottet!* Moluccis *Durville!* in India Orientali circa Maderaspatafa *Shuter!* et in Java *Blume.* (h. s. c.)

Herba annua, erecta, firma, ramosa, 2-6-pedalis. Caulis obtuse tetragonus, pilis longis patentibus albidis plus minusve hirsutus, caeterum glaber vel ad axillas et superne tomentosus. Folia 1-2-pollicaria, latitudine longitudinem fere aequantia margine serrata vel crenata et saepius sinuata vel incisa, inferiora fere semper cor-

\* "B. caule erecto ramoso pilosiusculo, foliis ovatis inferioribus subcordatis duplicato-serrulatis subpubescentibus, capitulis pedunculatis axillaribus solitariis, calycibus pilosis aristato-dentatis."—*Blume I. c.*

data, superiora frequentius rotundata, cuneata vel interdum longe angustata; oinnia nunc tenuia (pnucipue in Rpeciminibus cultis), vix pubescentia vel tomentosa, siepius crassiuscula, rtigosula, supra pubescentia vel villosa, subtus dense tomentosa. Verticillastri secundi, inferiores remoti axil lares, superiores nunc in racemum laxum elongatum, nuuc in paniculam densissimam multifloram dispositi. Pedunculi scepe (ramulis subabortientibus) in axillo quoque quasi fasciculati, nunc brevissimi, saepius calycem aequantes, rarius eo longiores. Calyces in quoque pedunculo 2-4, sessiles, hirsuti, fructiferi valde aucti, 4-5 lin. longi, subdeclinati, supra subplani, profunde 10-striati, plicati, ore breviterciliato, dentibus subrequalibus tubodimidio brevioribus. Corolla ccerulea, tubo dentes calycinis aequante. Achenia oblonga, laevia.

After the examination of a great number of specimens, from all parts of the West Indies, I cannot but feel convinced that the two plants describ-ed by Poiteau under the name of *H. suaveolens* and *Plumieri*, are not even distinct varieties, but different states or parts of the same plant.

158. *H. GRAVEOLEVS* (Saizm.! Pl. Bras, exs.), caule herbaceo erecto pilosiusculo angulis Isevibus, foliis petiolatis ovatis acutis sinuato-serratis basi cordatis rugosis utrinqueviscoso-pubescentibus, pedunculis axillaribus fasciculo paucifloro pluries lon^ioribus superioribus irregulariter subpaniculatis, bracteis minutis, calycibus fructiferis parvis oblique campanulatis vix striatis, ore subsequaii truncato, dentibus brevissimig subulatis rigidis erectis.

Hab. in Brasilia: in maritimis prope Bahia *Salzmann!* ad Rio Janeiro *Schott!* (*h. s. c. a Salzmann. lectam.*)

Herba annua, 4-G-pedalis, *H. suaveolenti* affinis, sed pedunculis elongatis filiformilms et calycibus fere triplo minoribus distincta. Tota planta viscidula et pilis hrevihus patentibus villosa nee tomentosa. Pedunculi ramulonim abortione in axillis 2-3 glomerati, filiformes, pollicares, apice fasciculum 4-6-flomm ferentes. Calyces sessiles, fructiferi vix 2 lin. longi, pallidi, neryis vix prominentibus. Corolla ccenilea. Achenia *H. suaveolentis*, sed multo minors. " Odor gravis aromatica\*! {*Salzmann*).

159. *H. UMBROSA* (Salzm. Pl. Bras, exs.), caule herbaceo erecto villosulo angulis scabris axillis subnudis, foliis petiolatis lato-ovatis acutis irregulariter serratis et inciso-lobatis basi rotundatis cord at is ve supra pilosiusculis subtus pallidis pubescentibus vel demum glabratis, pedunculis axillaribus rHiformibus subfasciculatis capitulo laxe 3-10-flo'ro multoties longioribus, bracteis minutis setaceis, calycibus fructiferis parvis/pubescentibus oblique campanulatis, ore eequali truncato villosulo, dentibus brevissimis subulatis strictis.

*Hyptis graveolens.* *Schranck in Syll PL Soc. Ratisb. 2. 56 ?\**

Hab. in Brasilia: in umbrosis prope Bahia *Salzmann!* in siccis inter Retiro et Fazenda dos Negros sylvarum cceduarum provinciae Rio de Janeiro et in campis ad Sabara et alibi provincise Minas Geraes *Martins!* in nemoribus provinciarum Sancti Pauli, Rio Janeiro et Minas Geraes vulgatissima *A. de St. Hilaire!* (*Ji. s. sp. comm. a cl. Salzmann. et v. s. sp. in herb. St. Hil. et Mus. Reg. Monuc.*)

Ab affini *H. viscida* differt pilis minime viscosit, caule ad angulos scabromnricato, foliis subtus subcanescentibus, dentibus acutioribus. Corolla lilacino-coerujea.

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\* " *H. floribus axillaribus terminalibusque ramulorum subsolitariis, ramulis superioribus folia decussantibus, caule aculeis innocuis scabro.*

" Perennis. Rami inferiores legem vulgarem sequuntur, et ex axillis foliorum oriuntur, sed superiores plerumque cum foliis cruceam rectam faciunt, oppositi nempe sunt, basique cum foliorum basibus angulos rectos formant. Subinde tamen etiam pedunculi laterales Holitarii. Corolla ccerulea, curva. Folia petiolata, prster venas valde pubescentes, glabra, punctata. Calycis dentes *subvUali,^^.Schranck I. c.*

May 1833.

160. *H. POLYANTHIA* (Poit.! in Ann. Mus. Par. 7. 470), caule herbaceo erecto pubescenti-villoso axillis pilosissimis, foliis petiolatis ovatis acutiusculis irregulariter crenato-serratis basi rotundatis cordatisve supra piloso-scabris subtus albo-tomentosis, panicula ampla, pedunculis filiformibus capitulo laxe 5-20-floro multoties longioribus, bracteis minutis setaceis, calycibus fructiferis oblique campanulatis pubescentibus, ore aequali truncato villosa, dentibus brevissimis subulatis strictis.

*Bystropogon sidaefolium.* *L'hër. Sert. Angl. 19?\**

Hab. in Peruvia: in temperatis montium Quitensium et Peruvianorum juxta Quito, Loxa et Gonzanama *Humboldt et Bonpland!* (y. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Par.)

Herba odoratissima, 4-6-pedalis, superne paniculato-ramosissima. Petioli piloso-hispidi. Folia 1½-2-pollicaria, simpliciter serrata vel etiam margins sinuata, floralia minima, supra minima. Panicula laxissima, ramis elongatis tenuibus. Pedunculi elongati, 5-10-flori vel (in specimine Kunthiano in Herb. Mus. Par. servato) 20-30-flori. Capitulum fructiferum globosum magnitudine *Cerasi*. Calyx circiter 2 lineas longus, fauce villis albis clausa. Corolla minima, pubescens, violacea (*Bonpl.*). Achenia ovata, laevia.

161. *H. LILACINA* (Schied. et Depp, in Linnsea 5. 101), molliter pubescens, foliis petiolatis ovatis ellipticisve acutis du plica to-serratis basi cuneatis angustatisve supra pubescentibus subtus canescenti-tomentosis, capitulis laxe paucifloris axillaribus oppositis pedunculatis parvis, bracteis laxis setaceis calyce vix brevioribus, calycis villosi ovati striati dentibus acuminato-subulatis demum patentibus.

Hab. in America centrali: in dumetis prope Jalapa Mexicanorum *Schiede et Deppe*; in Nova Hispania *Mopno et Sessél* (v. s. sp. in herb. Lambert.)

Affinis *H. polyanthae*, sed foliis et calycibus distincta. Caules erecti, 23-pedalea. Cyma? 5-7-florae, pedunculis filiformibus pubescentibus vix pollicem longis. Calyx urceolatus, hirsutus, magnitudine calycis *H. polyanthae*, sed minus truncatus, dentibus basi dilatatis ciliatis, fauce intus subvillosa. Corolla (lilacina ex *Cham*, et *Schlecht.*) puberula, calycem breviter superans.

162. *H. URTICOIDES* (Humb. et Kunth! Nov. Gen. et Sp. Amer. 2. 320), caule herbaceo erecto tenuiter pubescente angulis subasperis, foliis petiolatis ovatis acutis serratis basi cuneatis supra hispidulis subtus pubescentibus, capitulis laxe paucifloris longe pedunculatis in racemos secundos paniculatos dispositis, bracteis minutis setaceis, calycibus pubescentibus fructiferis oblique campanulatis, ore aequali truncato villosa, dentibus subulatis strictis tubo subbrevioribus.

Hab. in America aequinoctiali: in temperatis in radicibus montis Macul-tepec prope Jalapa Mexicanorum *Humboldt et Bonpland!* (v. 5. sp. in herb. Mus. Par.)

Herba annua, ramis tetragonis. Folia supra et subtus ad nervos scabriuscula, 2-3 pollices longa. Corolla minima. Achenia oblonga, oculo armato rugosula. Media inter *H. polyantham* et *H. pectinatam*.

163. *H. RACEMULOSA* (Mart. MSS.), caule herbaceo erecto tenuiter rufo-pubescente angulis Isevibus, foliis petiolatis ovatis acutis duplicato-serratis basi rotundatis et in petiolum decurrentibus supra villosulis subtus rufo-tomentosis, cymis cupitntis paucifloris brevissime

\* " *B. paniculis laxissimis, pedunculis verticillatis filiformibus.*" — *L'hër. i. c.*

pedunculatis in racemos subsecundos ax ill ares dispositis, bracteis minutis setaceis, calycibus rufo-tomentosis fructiferis oblique campanulatis, ore aequali truncato villosa, dentibus subulatis strictis tubo brevioribus.

Hab. in Brasilia: in campis ad Villa Rica provinciae Minas Geraes *Martius!* in eodem loco, in pascuis elevatis in Serra do Papagaio ejusdem provinciae et in sylvis cseduis inter Minas et Rio de Janeiro *A. de St. Hilaire!* (y. s. sp. in *kerb. Mus. Reg. Monac. et St. Hil.*)

Habitus *H. polystachya*, Red bracteis calycibusque distinctissima. A *H. urticoide* differt fasciculis fere sessilibus. A reliquis hujus sectionis racemis axillaribus pedunculatis densis rufescentibus ad apicem caulis subpaniculatis. Affinis quoque *H. pectinate*, sed cymis etiam fructiferis capitatis nee elongatis et racemis caule foliorumque pagina inferiore rubiginoso-tomentosis abunde differt. Herba est 2-2½-pedalis. Corolla albo-violacea ex *St. Hil.*, roseo-alba purpureo-maculata sec. *Martius*.—Specimina fructifera non vidi.

### *Species Sectionis XIII. non satis nota.*

164. *H. LAMIIFOLIA* (Weinm. in Syll. Plant. Soc. Ratisb. 1. 226).

Hab. in Brasilia *Weinmann*.

"Caule ramoso 4-gono piloso radicante, foliis subcordato-ovatis acuminatis crenato-dentatis piloso-scabris petiolatis subtus allricantibus, capitulis axillaribus pedunculatis internodio brevioribus, involucris setaceis capitulum aquantibus.

"Caulis 4-C-pedalis, decumbens, radicans, acute tetragonus, ad angulos praecipue pilosus, in planitiebus sub lente 2-3-striatus. Folia subcordato-ovata, acuminata, supra viridia, subtus albicantia, prwdpue ad nervos piloso-scabra, 1-2 unc. longa, 5-1 lata, in petiolum desinentia. Petiolus 4-5 lin. longus. Internodia 2-5 unc. longi, aequalia. Pedunculi axillares, oppositi, 1-24-unciales, teretes. Capitula magnitudine *Pisi majoris*. Involucrum lineari-setaceum, pilis crebns ad marginem obsessum. Calyx brevis, tubulosus, 5-dentatus, dentibus acuminatis tequalilmi. Corolla parva, albida, maculis minutissimis violaceis v. ferruginascentibus picta. Faux inflata. Labium superius 2-lobum, inferius 3-lobum, lobo intermedio saccato extus piloso, marginibus omnibus reflexis. Affinis *H. polyantha*."—*Weinm. I. c.*

An *H. umbrosa* 9

### SECTIOXIV. PECTINARIA.

*Cymce per an the sin subcapitate, post ant he sin elongate unilaterales pectinate. Bracteae laxae setaceae. Calyx subsessilis fructifer tubulosus truncatus, dentibus setaceis strictis, fauce intus villis clausa.*

165. *H. PECTINATA* (Poit. Ann. Mus. Par. 7. 474), glabra vel tenuiter pubescens, foliis petiolatis ovatis crenato-serratis basi rotundatis subtus pallidis, cymis multifloris laxiusculis paniculato-racemosidemum elongatis incurvis pectinatis, bracteis laxis setaceis calyce subbrevioribus, calycis tubulosi canescentis ore truncato, fauce intus villosa, dentibus setaceis strictis tubo brevioribus.

*Mentha perilloides. Linn. Syst. ed. 13. 445 ?\* nan Auct.*

*Nepeta pectinata. Linn. Sp. 799.*

*Bystropogon pectinatus. L'hér. Sert. Angl. 19.*

*Nepeta aristata. Rich. Act. Soc. Hist. Nat. Par. 110.*

*Brotera Persica. Spr. in Trans. Soc. Linn. Lond. 6. 151. l. 4.*

*Hyptis Persica. Poit. Ann. Mus. Par. 7 < 471.*

\* A specimen marked *Mentha frutescens* in Linneus's Herbarium, and which I think it probable he had in view in describing the *M. perilloides*, is certainly a young plant of *Hyptis pectinata*.

*Ballota disticha.* Rodsch. Obs. 35. ex Meyer Fl. Esseq. 208. non Linn.  
*Ballota suaveolens.* Rodsch. Bald. Diar.fas. 28. p. 7<sup>^</sup>, ex Meyer l. c. non Linn.  
*Hyptis nepetoides.* Fisch.! Schranck in Denkschr. Bot. Gesellsch. Regentb. 2.52.

*Hyptis racemosa.* Zuccagni! in Act. A cad. Taurin ?\*

*Bystropogon coarctatum.* Thonn. ! et Schum. I in Act. Acad. Hafn. 4. 34.

Hab. in Americse equinoctialis aridis cretaceis et arenosis vulgaris; etiam in Africa nee non Asise regione tropicaspontanea, sed non indigena: in ins. Cuba! Jamaica! Porto Rico! Caribseis! in Mexico calidiore! Panama *Cuminy* ! Peru via *Pavon* ! ins. Trinitatis *Sieber* ! ad Essequibo *Meyer*; Demerara *Parker*! in Brasilia ad Bahia *Salzmann*! in provincia Goyaz *Pohl*! ad Rio Janeiro! et in ins. Sanctoe Catherines *Gaudichaud* / in Africa occidentali tropica *Thonning*! Madagascaria *Bojer* ! ad Maderaspatam ! in ins. Marian is *Gaudichaud*! (h. s. sp.)

Caulis *hsiBi* dnrus, sublignosus. Rami erecti, 2-5-pedales, angulis laevibus saepius pubescentibus. Folia forma et magnitudine variabilia, imnc vix pollicaria, lato-ovata, obtusa, nunc 2-3-pollicaria, acuminata, acuta, crenaturis obtusis vel rarius acutis, utrinque glabra vel pagina su peri ore pilis brevissimis raris hispidula et subtus tenuiter cano-tomentosa. Racemi secundi, apice dense coarctati, basi interrupti, simplices vel frequentius pauculato-ramosi. Cymae utrinque 5-30-florae, juniores capitate, bracteis dentibusque calycinis subulatis crinitae, fructiferaB ut in *Borragineis* incurvo-pectinatae. Corolla parva, pallide purpurascens vel ilavida, labiis purpureo-maculatis. Achenia parva, oblonga, nigra, laevia.

#### SECTIO XV. MINTHIDIUM.

*Flores in verticillastris axillaribus plerumque multifloris sessiles vel breviter pedicellati. Bracteae minutes, vix ullae vel laxae setaceae. Calyx campamdatum aequalis, fauce intus nuda. Corolla vix calycem excedens. Herba apice saepe subpaniculatae.*

166. H. PULEGIOIDES (Pohl Ic. ined.), herbacea basi procumbens, ramis adscendentibus adpresse pubescentibus, foliis breviter petiolatis lanceolatis acutis serratis basi angustatis rugosis villosiusculis floralibus conformibus minoribus, verticillastris omnibus distinctis globosis dense multifloris, bracteis subulatis calyce brevioribus, calycis tubulosi membranacei basi villosi dentibus lanceolato-subulatis erectis brevibus.

Hab. in Brasilia: ad Fazenda do Pari provinciae Minas Geraes *Pohl*! (v. s. sp. in herb. Mas. CCBS. Reg. Bras. Vind.)

Species inter *Minthidium* et *Apodotem* media, an ad hanc sectionem referenda? Achenia laevia.

167. H. ALBIDA (Kunth! Nov. Gen. et Sp. Am. 2. 319), fruticosa floccoso-lanata, foliis subsessilibus ovatis obtusis vel supremis subulato-acuminatis crenatis basi rotundato-cuneatis rugosis, verticillastris laxis globosis distinctis, racemis subpaniculatis, bracteis brevibus setaceis, calyce tuctifero subgloboso dense lanato, dentibus mollissimis setaceis tubo subaequalibus.

Hab. in Mexico: in regione temperata montium juxta lacus Cusco in convalle Sancti Jacobi et propter urbem Valladolid *Humboldt et Bonpland* ! (v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Par. et Lambert.)

\* I have been unable to ascertain precisely the work in which this species was published by Zuccagni, but have seen specimen\* sent by him from some Italian garden.



Kami et folia lana alba subfloccosa dense vestiti. Folia superiora minora, floralia linearia subulato-acuminata, verticillastro vix longiora. Corolla vix calyce longior. Achenia subinflata, ovato-rotundata, compressa. In speci mini bus in Mexico a Moçino et Sessé lectis calyces lana alba densissima omnino immersi.

168. H. PUBESCENS, suffruticosa tomentoso-pubescentis, foliis subsessilibus oblongis acutiusculis serratis basi rotundatis subrugosis subtus pallidis, verticillastris parvis globosis multifloris remotis, race mis paniculatis, bracteis brevibus setaceis, calycis campanulati villosi dentibus rigidis subulatis tubum aequantibus demum stellato-patentibus.

Hab. in Nova Hispania Moçino et Sessé! (v. s. sp. in herb. Lambert.)

Rami obtuse tetragon i, pilis brevibus dense pubescentes. Folia sesquipollicaria, supra adpresso-pubescentia, subtus densius tomentosa, superiora subcanescentia. Panicula semipedalis, tomentosa. Verticillastri magnitudine Pisi. Calyces subsessiles, albo-villosi, dentes glabriusculi, subspinosi. Corolla) dentibus calycinis paullo longiores.

169. H. MOCINIANA, suffruticosa? pubescens, foliis breviter petiolatis cordato-ovatis duplicato-serratis rugosis, verticillastris globosis multifloris distinctis racemosis, racemis paniculatis, bracteis brevibus setaceis, calycis campanulati villosi dentibus rigidis subulatis glabris stellato-patentibus tubo duplo longioribus.

Hab. in Nova Hispania Moçino et Sessé! (v. s. sp. in herb. Lambert.)

Pubescentia subrubiginosa. Folia 1-1½-pollicaria, ezacte cordiformia, subtus pallida, utrinque leviter pubescentia, floralia caulinis con formia sed minora, superiora verticillastro breviora. Panicula prsedentis. Verticillastri 10-15-flori, dentibus calycinis subspinosi echinati. Corolla dentibus calycinis dimidio brevior.

170. H. SPINULOSA, suffruticosa? tenuiter pubescens, foliis petiolatis ovatis acuminatis serrulato-crenatis basi cordatis, verticillastris globosis multifloris distinctis racemosis, racemis paniculatis, bracteis brevibus setaceis, calycis ovati pubescentis dentibus rigidis subulatis glabris stellato-patentibus tubo brevioribus.

Hab. in Nova Hispania Moçino et Sessé! (v. s. sp. in herb. Lambert.)

Caules et folia tenuissime rufo-pubescentia vel demum glabrata. Folia 1&2-pollicaria, tenuiter crenulata vel serrulata, basi late cordata vix rugosa et subcoriacea, floralia verticillastro breviora. Verticillastri majores quam in H. cordifolia, dentibus calycinis etiam per antbesin stellato-patentibus spinosis echinati, sed dentes duplo breviores, et tubus calycis major quam in H. cordifolia.

171. H. STELLULATA, berbacea, ramis rubiginoso-villosis, foliis breviter petiolatis ovatis acutis serrato-crenatis basi rotundatis rugosis villosis, racemis paniculatis, verticillastris dense globosis, bracteis parvis setaceis, calycis ovati villosi dentibus subulatis stellato-patentibus.

Hab. in Mexico: ad Cuernavaca et Toluco Berlandier! (h. s. sp. comm. a cl. De Candolle et a cl. Presl e collect. Haenkeana.)

Caules erecti, ramosi, 4-5-pedales. Folia utrinque villosa, floralia inferiora conformia, superiora minuta bracteaeformia. Panicula ampla, fere pedalis, terminal is, rubiginosa. Verticillastri distincti, Mibremoti, numerosi. Calyces parvi fauce intus parum villosa, dentibus subiequalibus subrecurvis. Corolla pubescens' calyce vix longior, lobis subequalibus, infimo parum saccato.

172. H. SCOPARIA (Poit.! Ann. Mus. Par. 7. 475. t. 31. f. 2), fruticosa, ramis glabris angulis aculeatis, foliis brevissime petiolatis

linearibus obtusis integerrimis subdenticulatisve glabris, verticillastris laxis remotis 2-10-floris, calycis glabriusculi dentibus ovatis erectis obtusis.

*Satureia americana*, Poir.! *Diet.* 6. 571.

*Satureia condaea*. Juss. ex Poir. I. c.

**Hab. in Americse cequinoctialis insulis Porto Rico et Sancti Dominici Bertero ! Sfc. (v. s. sp. in herb, plur.)**

Fruticulus ramoaus, ramorum anguli hinc inde aculeis brevibus reflexis aucti. Petioli brevissimi, articulati. Folia basi parum angustata, integerrima vel hinc inde denticulata, uninervia, minutissime glandulosa, margine saepe revoluta, et ad axillas fasciculata, floralia conformia. Flores minuti, mine solitarii, saepius 0-10 in verticillastro laxo dispositi. Calyx floriger ovato-rampanulatus, glaber vel tenuissime pubescens, dentibus tubi latitudine dimidio brevioribus, fructifer declinatus, subglobosus, faux intus nuda. Corolla glabra, vix calycem excedens, lobis 4 superioribus subaequalibus oblongis obtusis, infimo saccato. Genitalia inclusa, declinata. Achenia lato-ovata, compresso-triquetra.

173. H. VERTICILLATA (Jacq. Ic. Rar. 1. t. 113), sutfruticosa, ramis erectis pubescentibus vel pilosis, foliis breviter petiolatis lanceolatis acutis serratis basi rotundato-angustatis tenuissime pubescentibus, verticillastris laxiusculis plurifloris distinctis racemosis, calycis ovati glabri dentibus erectis ovato-lanceolatis.

*Mentha hyptiformis*, Lam. *Diet.* 4. 110.

**Hab. in America sequinoctiali: in Mexico ad vias prope Papantla Schiede et Deppe ! in ins. Sancti Dominici Bertero ! Poiteau ! (v. s. sp. in herb, plur.)**

Caulis erectus, pedalis et ultra, angulis laevibus. Petioli basi extus glandula semiannulari notati et subarticulati. Limbus 1-2-pollicaris, penninervius. Folia floralia catulinis conformia, sed minora. Flores minuti, breviter pedicellati, saepe penduli. Calyces striati. Corollae albae, vix calycem excedentes. Genitalia breviter exserta. Achenia oblonga, glabra, laevia.

174. H. FASCICULATA (Benth. in Herb. Mus. Reg. Berol. MSS.), herbacea glabra vel tenuiter pubescens, foliis petiolatis ovatis acutis serratis rugosiusculis utrinque viridibus, racemis elongatis paniculatis, verticillastris laxis plurifloris, bracteis minutis setaceis, calycis fructiferi aucti glabri dentibus ovatis acutis tubo multoties brevioribus.

*Hyptis undulata*. Schranck in *Denkschr. Bot. Gesellsch. Regensb.* 2. 51 ?

*Hippothronia undata*. Schranck in *Syll. Pl. Soe. Ratisb.* 1. 85?

**Hab. in Brasilia: ad vias circa habitationes et in locis humidis provinciae Rio Janeiro vulgaris Pohl! Martius! A. de St. Hilaire / Sello! Sfc. circa Joao Gomes provincial Minas Geraes (specimina magis tomentosa) Pohl! et in rupibus in Serra San Jose ejusdem provincia (specimina glabriora) A. de St. Hilaire! (h. s. sp. e Mus. Reg. Berol. et v. s. sp. in herb. Bras, plur.)**

Caulis erectus, 1 J-3-pedalis, apice paniculato-ramosus, tenuiter pubescens, obtuse tetragonus, angulis laevibus. Folia nunc glabra, nunc utrinque puberula, subtus glanduloso-punctata, floralia infima conformia, superiora minora sessilia, Buprema minuta bracteaeformia integerrima lanceolata vix petiolata. Verticillastri mine regulariter globosi, 10-40-flori, nunc depauperati, 2-3-flori, foliosi, proliferi. Calyces floriferi ovato-campanulati, fructiferi valde aucti, squales, virides, 10-nervi, venosi, superne ampliati subplicati, fauce intus nuda, dentibus erectis vel patentibus. Corolla minuta, purpurascens. Achenia oblonga, minuta. Affinis H. *verticillata* B., differt foliis latioribus rugosis, calycibus fructiferis ampliatis, &c.

175. H. FASTIGIATA (Benth. in Herb. Mus. Reg. Berol. MSS.),

herbacea adscendens, foliis petiolatis ovatis acutis duplicato-serratis basi rotundatis supra viridibus villosis subtus cano-pubescentibus, racemis fustigiato-paniculatis, verticillastris laxis paucifloris, bracteis minutis setaceis, calycis fructiferi aucti glabri dentibus ovatis acutis tubo multoties brevioribus.

Hab. in Brasilia *Sello!* (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Reg. BeroL*)

A *H. fasciculata* differt villositate et panicula coarctata densiore, verticillastris numerosis laxioribus plerumque 2-6-floris.

176. *H. ERIOCALYX* (St. Hil. MSS.), herbacea, caule adscendente rufo-tomentoso, foliis petiolatis ovatis acutis serrato-crenatis basi rugosis supra villosis subtus rufo-tomentosis, racemis elongatis paniculatis, verticillastris laxis plurifloris, bracteis minutis setaceis, calycis lanati fructiferi aucti dentibus ovatis acutis tubo multoties brevioribus.

Hab. in Brasilia: ad rivulum Simeon Pereira provincial Minas Geraes *A. de St. Hilaire!* (*v. s. sp. in herb. St. Hil.*)

A *H. fasciculata*, cui habitu affinis, characteribus datus abunde differt.

177. *H. VEPRETORUM* (Mart. MSS.), fruticosa, foliis petiolatis parvis ovatis obtusis subcrenatis basi rotundatis subcoriaceis glabriusculis supra lucidis subtus pallidis reticulatis, verticillastris 2-6-floris secundis axillaribus, calycis fructiferi tubulosi glabri dentibus brevibus ovato-lanceolatis.

Hab. in Brasilia: in campis deserti inter Minas Novas et Rio de San Francisco provinciae Minas Geraes *Martius!* (*v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Reg. Mottac.*)

Frutex ramis divaricatis tomentoso-pubescentibus. Folia caulina 6-9 lineas longa, floralia subrotunda 2-3-linearia, suprema paullo majora axillis plerumque sterilibus. Bractee subnullae. Calyx fructifer 3 lineas longus, 10-nerviis, et transversim reticulatus. Corolla calycem breviter superans.

178. *H. VESICULOSA*, caule elato ramoso tenuissime ferrugineo-tomentoso, foliis breviter petiolatis oblongo-ellipticis acutis basi cuneatis crenulatis rugosis subtus cano-tomentosis, verticillastris paucifloris subsecundis distinctis racemosis, racemis panicularis, bracteis minutis, calycibus campanulatis fructiferis vesiculoso-inflatis membranaceis venosis, ore contracto, dentibus brevibus setaceis.

Hab. in Americae meridionalis provincia Guayaquil *Tafalla!* (*v. s. sp. in herb. Lambert.*)

Species distinctissima. Folia *Buddleice salviaefolia*, 4-6 poll. longa, 1-1½ lata, floralia parva, suprema verticillastro subbreviora. Calyces florigeri parvi, mgosi, tomentosi, fructiferi *Pisi* magnitudine, globosi, reticulato-venosi.

179. *H. CALIDA* (Mart. MSS.), fruticosa, ramis pubescentibus, foliis breviter petiolatis rotundatis obtusissimis subcrenatis rugosis subtus ennescentibus floralibus minutis cymis sessilibus laxis in racemo denso subramoso approximatis, calycibus pedicellatis tubulosis, ore sequali truncato, dentibus subulatis strictis tubo brevioribus.

Hab. in Brasilia: in Serra de San Antonio in deserto Serro Frio provinciae Minas Geraes *Martius!* (*v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Reg. Monac.*)

Frutex ramis divaricatis. Folia viz *seraipollicaria*, subtus venis valde prominentibus margine saepe revolutis, in parte caulis superiore remota. Racemus

3-5-pollicaris, basi ramosus, floribus numerosis par vis. Verticillastri 10-15-flori, pedunculo coramuni ramisque cymarum brevissimis, pedicellis calyce longioribus. Bractese brevissimae. Calyces fructiferi vix aucti sesquilineam longi. Corolla viz calyce longior. Species inter *Mmthidium* et *Pectinariam* media.

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SECTIO XVI. BUDDLEIOIDES.

*Cymce pedunculate subcapitate multiflora numerosce paniculate. Bractece minute. Calyces sessiles tubulosi campanulati, dentibus abbreviatis. Sy Jauce intus nuda. Corolla tubus exsertus extus tomentosus. Frutices elate, facie Buddleiarum.*

When first I examined the *H. membranacea*, I had considered it as a distinct genus, characterised by the compressed achenia surrounded by a broad membranaceous wing; but this character does not exist in the *H. Tafalla*; and in several species of *Hyptenia* and *Sia-gonarrhen* the achenia have a tendency to a similar expansion, and bear also some resemblance to *Buddleioides* in habit.

180. *H. MEMBRANACEA* (Benth. in Herb. Berol. MSS.), fruticosa rufo-tomentosa, foliis petiolatis oblongo-ellipticis basi rotundato-cuneatis supra asperrimis subtus rufo-tomentosis, fasciculis florum pedunculatis laxis numerosis multifloris late paniculatis, bracteis minutis, calycibus breviter pedicellatis urceolatis rufo-tomentosis, dentibus sequalibus brevissimis obtusis.

Hab. in Brasilia: ad Chapeo d'Uvas et Barbacena provinciae Minas Geraes *Pohl!* in sylvis caeduis prope San Bartholomeo inter Minas Novas A. de St. Hilaire!\* in Brasilia meridionali *Sello!* (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Reg. Berol. et v. s. sp. in herb. St. Hil. et Mus. Cces. Reg. Bras. Vind.*)

Frutex 7-8-pedalis. Kami obtuse tetragon<sup>^</sup>, sulcati, tomento rufo furfuraceo vestiti. Folia 4-5-pollicaria, breviter acuminata, margine tenuiter crenato-serrata; floralia infima conformia, superiora parva cuneiformia, suprema minuta uti bractea lineari-setacea. Panicula laxe ramosa. Pedunculi 3-6-lineares, 10-15-flori. Pedicelli calyce breviores. Calyx floriger ovato-tubulosus, 2 lin. longus, dentibus brevissimis obtusis, fructifer conformis, vix elongatus. Corolla 4 lin. longa. Tubus exsertus, equalis, subincurvus, extus pubescens. Limbi lobi 2 supremi ovati patentis, 2 laterales breves erecti, infimus dejectus acuminatus saccatus. Achenia compressa, ala membranacea latissima cincta.

181. *H. TAFALLA*<sup>^</sup>, fruticosa tomentosa, foliis petiolatis oblongo-lanceolatis basi cordatis supra rugosis lucidis glabris subtus cano-tomentosis, fasciculis florum pedunculatis laxis multifloris paniculatis, bracteis minutis setaceis, calycibus breviter pedicellatis elongatis tubuloso-campanulatis sequaliter 5-dentatis tomentosis, corollis calyce subduplo longioribus.

Hab. in Peruvia *Tafalla!* (*v. s. sp. in herb. Lambert.*)

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\* ?<sup>n</sup> ^| ^e ^ta t^laire's collection there is a small specimen from the campos at Itabira, in the province of Minas Geraes, which has a rather more woolly and softer appearance, but which is not sufficient to determine whether it really belongs to the same species. M. de St. Hilaire observes that it is called *Carvalho de agoa* because its wood is very aqueous, and that it contains a considerable quantity of potassium.

Frutex facie *Buddleiw.* Folia 4 poll, et ultra longa. Fedunculi 3-4-pollicares, 4-fidi, ramis 2-3-chotomis. Flores ad apices ramorum paniculato-glomerati, numerosi, breviter pedicellati. Calyces basi longe attenuati, 2-5 lin. longi, albotomentosi, apice purpurascens, dentibus brevibus lanceolatis. Corolla extus tomentosa, tubo tenui exserto; lobis superioribus ovatis obtusis, infimo oblongo acuto cymbiformi. Stamina corollam aequantia. Stylus exsertus, breviter bilobus, stignatibus planis obtusis aequalibus. Achenia oblonga, obtusa, plana, aptera.

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SECTIO XVII. UMBELLARIA.

*Cymce pedunculate umbellaeformes pluriflora. Bractea minutes setaceae. Calyces pedicellati tubulosi, dentibus lanceolatis setaceisve, fauce intus nuda. Corolla tubus inclusus vel exsertus.*

"two species dissimilar in habit, but both of them allied to *Siagonarrhen*, and to some species of *Minthidium*.

182. H. RHABDOCALYX (Mart. MSS.), fruticosa, ramis tomentosopubescentibus, foliis breviter petiolatis subrotundis argute serratis basi cordatis rugosis utrinque molliter pubescentibus floralibus, cymis axillaribus umbellaeformibus rigidis paucifloris, calycibus pedicellatis tubulosis rigidis aequalibus pubescentibus, dentibus subulatis strictis tubum sequantibus, corolla dentes calycinos aequante.

Hab. in Brasilia: in graminosis ad Rio Janeiro et in montibus ad Tijuca provinciae ejusdem nominis *Martius!* (v. s. *sp. in herb. Mus. Reg. Monac.*)

Species foliorum forma, inflorescentia, et calyce distinctissima. Folia 6-9-linearia, crassiuscula, subtus venosa, utrinque pube brevi molli vestita. Cymae vix folio longiores, pedunculo communi 3-4-lineari. Bracteae minutae. Pedicelli 2-3-lineares. Calyx 10-nervis, rigidus, extus molliter pubescens, intus glaberrimus. Staminum filamenta glabra. Achenia ovoidea, lsvia.

183. H. TOMENTOSA (Poit. Ann. Mus. Par. 7.469), suffruticosa, ramis floccoso-tomentosis, foliis breviter petiolatis ovato-oblongis obtusis crenatis basi rotundatis rugosis utrinque tomentosis, cymis axillaribus umbelloeformibus pedunculatis multifloris, bracteis minutis setaceis, calycibus pedicellatis tubuloso-campanulatis elongatis albo-lanatis, dentibus aequalibus acuminatis.

Hab. in Mexico: prope Actopan regionis calidissimee *Schiede et Deppe! juxta Acapulco Humboldt et Bonpland!* (v. s. *sp. in herb. Mus. Par., Mus. Reg. Berol. et Lambert.*)

Kami 1}-2-pedales, ramosi, tomento albido vel flavescens floccoso demum deciduo vestiti. Folia 1-1½ poll, longa, subtus venosa tomento densiore. Pedunculi semipollicares, fi-10-flori, pedicelli 2-3 lin. longi, dense albo-lanati. Calyces 4 lin. longi, lana alba praesertim basi vestiti, dentes lanceolato-acuminati. Corolla exserta, extus pubescens.

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SECTIO XVIII. SIAGONARRHEN.

*Siagonarrhen. Mart. MSS.*

*CymcB regulariter dichotomae multiflorae racemosae vel rarius difformes, inpaniculam elongatam coarctatam dispositae. Bractea setacea.*

June 1833.

*Calyx subsessilis tubuloso-campanulatus incurvus, ore obliquo, dentibus lanceolatis acutis vel rarius oGtusis, fauce intus nuda. Corolla ccerulea, tubo plerumque breviter exserto. Filamenta villosissima. Frutices vel rarius her bee elates y plerumque plus minusve albo-tomentosi, habitu Anisomelis.*

184. *H. LEUCOPHYLLA* (Pohl Ic. ined.), ramis basi glabris superne subfloccoso-tomentosis, foliis breviter petiolatis ovato-oblongis obtusis crenulatis basi-rotundatis supra nitidis scabriusculis subtus albo-tomentosis, cymis pedunculatis dichotomis densis multifloris, bracteis setaceis calyce triplo brevioribus, calycibus subsessilibus tubuloso-campanulatis elongatis incurvis albo-lanatis, dentibus lanceolatis acutis.

Hab. in Brasilia: a Rio Jequitihonha usque ad Barreros provincie Minas Geraes *Pohl!* in summo monte Itambe et in campis ad Tepico in Serro Frio ejusdem provincie *Martius!* (v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. COBS, Reg. Bras. Vind. et Mus. Reg. Monac.)

Frutex ramis obtuse tetragonis, tomento brevissimo subfarinoso canescentibus, demum denudatis. Folia 1-2-pollicaria, subcoriacea, subtus reticulata tomento brevissimo candido, floralia inferiora conformia sed parva, suprema minuta. Verticillastri mine omnes remoti, racemosi, ex cymis regulariter dichotomis formati, rarius ad apices ramonim paniculam densam formantes, cymarum ramis irregulariter elongatis. Calyx *H. scabrce*, sed minor, fructifer panim auctus, transverse reticulatus, intus glaber, ore obliquo. Corolla rubra, extua villosa, tubus breviter exsertus. Filamenta breviter pilosa. Achenia compressa, margine subalata.

185. *H. LAURIFOLIA* (St. Hil. MSS.), fruticosa, ramis erectis tomentosiusculis, foliis petiolatis oblongo-lanceolatis acutis crenulatis basi cuneatis utrinque viridibus glabris vel supremis subtus tomentosiusculis, cymis pedunculatis dichotomis densis multifloris, bracteis setaceis parvis, calycibus subsessilibus tubuloso-campanulatis incurvis albo-lanatis, dentibus lanceolatis acutis.

Hab. in Brasilia: in arenosis prope Penha inter Minas Novas A. *de St. Hilaire!* (y. s. sp. in herb. St. Hil.)

Habitus *H. leucophyllce*, sed racemus laxior, verticillastri remoti, et flores minores pauciores. Folia longe diversa, plerumque 3-pollicaria. "Caulis 3-6-pedalis, lignosa, debilis, parum ramosa. Corolla pallide ccerulea"\* (*St. Hil.*)

186. *H. SCABRA* (Benth. in Herb. Mus. Reg. Berol. MSS.), fruticosa, ramis tomentosis, foliis breviter petiolatis ovatis ellipticisve basi rotundato-cordatis rugosis supra scaberrimis subtus vel floralibus utrinque albo-tomentosis, cymis pedunculatis numerosis multifloris racemoso-paniculatis, bracteis minutis setaceis, calycibus breviter pedicellatis tubuloso-campanulatis elongatis albo-tomentosis, dentibus oequalibus lanceolatis acutis.

Hab. in Brasilia: »in descensu Serra de Santo Antonio inter Tabuhiro Cobertos in Serro Frio provincie Minas Geraes *Martius!* ad margines sylvarum ad Alto dos Bois inter Minas Novas A. *de St. Hilaire!* in provincia Rio Janeiro? *Schott!* in Brasilia meridionali *Sello!* (h. s. sp. e Mus. Reg. Berol. et v. s. sp. in herb. St. Hil., *Endlicher,* et Mus. Reg. Monac.)

Frutex humilae altitudinis, basi crassitie 1-2 poll, cortice pallido rimoso, ramis erecto-patentibus obtuse tetragonis subteretibus breviter floccoso-tomentosis demum glabratibus. Folia caulina iniima subrotunda, superiora elliptica 3-4-pollicaria basi vix cordata sinubus clauris, suprema minora basi rotundata, floralia inferiora parva

subrotunda, caeterum caulinis subconformia, suprema minuta bractereformia. Panicula parum ramosa, elongata, densiflora, albo-tomentosa. Pedunculi calyce breviora, 6-12-flori. Bractee minute. Calyces 4 lin. longi, forma *Anisomelis ovati*, basi attenuati, parum incurvi, fauce intus nuda, ore obliquo, dentibus longitudine latitudinem tubi aequantibus. Corollae extus pubescentes, pallide lilacino-coeruleae, laciniis superioribus basi albis lilacino-striatis. Tubus calyce vix longior, incurvus. Limbi lobi superiores subpatentes, laterales erecti, infimus acuminatus, basi utrinque dente notatus, callo transverso albido. Filamenta basi pilosa. Stylus brevissime bifidus. Achenia compressa, ala membranacea, vix latitudinem dimidio achenii aequante cincta. Habitus *Gomphostemmatidis*.

187. H. CANA (Pohl Ic. ined.), ramis subfloccoso-tomentosis, foliis breviter petiolatis ovali-rotundatis obtusissimis emarginatisve mucronulatis vix crenulatis basi rotundatis supra tomentoso-scabris subtus et superioribus utrinque cano-tomentosis, cymis pedunculatis dichotomis laxis paucifloris, bracteis setaceis minutis, calycibus pedicellatis tubuloso-campanulatis incurvis albo-lanatis, dentibus lanceolatis acutis.

Hab. in Brasilia: ad Rio Abaite pro vinea Minas Geraes Pohl! (v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Cces. Reg. Bras. Vind.)

Frutex ramis divaricatis. Folia inferiora 4-pollicaria et ultra. Corolla profunde lobata, calyce duplo longior, extus pubescens, tubo calycem aequante. A H. *scabra* differt foliis caulinis rotundioribus apice emarginatis, panicula laxiore, corollis majoribus, &c.

188. H. SORDIDA (Pohl Ic. ined.), ramis subfloccoso-tomentosis, foliis breviter petiolatis ovali-rotundatis obtusissimis mucronatis vix crenatis basi rotundatis cordatisve utrinque tomentosis subtus albescentibus, cymis pedunculatis dichotomis densis multifloris, bracteis setaceis, calycibus subsessilibus tubuloso-campanulatis elongatis incurvis albo-lanatis, ore obliquo, dentibus lanceolatis acutis.

Hab. in Brasilia: ad Barbacena, Oliveira et Villa Rica provinciae Minas Geraes Pohl! (v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Cces. Reg. Bras. Vind.)

Affinis H. *canes*, sed flores densiores, calyces longiores.

M. Pohl considers this and the preceding species as perfectly distinct from my H. *scabra*, to which they bear a very great resemblance. Not having the means of comparing the fine set of specimens in the Brazilian Museum at Vienna with those of Sello, Martius, Schott, and St. Hilaire, which I have now before me, I am obliged to leave the above specific characters as I framed them at Vienna, on the supposition that the species were good.

189. H. ALTISSIMA (St. Hil. MSS.), fruticosa elata, ramis subfloccoso-tomentosis, foliis petiolatis oblongis obtusiusculis tenuissime crenulatis basi rotundatis rugosis utrinque cano-tomentosis, racemo amplo, cymis pedunculatis dichotomis laxiusculis multifloris, bracteis setaceis, calycibus subsessilibus tubuloso-campanulatis incurvis viscoso-pubescentibus, ore obliquo, dentibus lanceolatis acutis.

Hab. in Brasilia: in campo prope pagum Meiaponte et alibi in parte meridionali provinciae Goyaz A. de St. Hilaire! (v. s. sp. in herb. St. Hil.)

Arbuscula circiter 15-pedalis, tortuoso-ramosissima. Folia 1-1½-pollicaria crassiuscula. Racemus fere pedalis, simplex vel basi ramis 2 oppositis auctus! Calyces nigrescentes, 2-5 lineas longi, dentibus 3 superioribus majoribus subpateolatis. Corolla purpureo-coerulea, incurva, tubo breviter exserto. Filamenta villosa. Achenia valde compressa.

190. H. LATIFOLIA (Mart. MSS.), fruticosa, ramis molliter velutino-pubescentibus, foliis petiolatis lato-ovatis obtusis crenatis basi

rotundatis subcomplicatis crassissimis rigidis supra velutino- subtus albo-tomentosis, panicula coarctata densiflora subsecunda, floribus irregulariter cymosis secus ramos solitary's sessilibus, bracteis lanceolatis deciduis, calycis campanulati albo-villosi vix incurvi dentibus brevibus obtusiusculis.

Hab. in Brasilia: in deserto ad Serra de Santo Antonio in Serro Frio provincie Minas Geraes *Martius!* (v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Reg. Monac.)

Rami crassi, duri, obtuse tetragonis, pilis brevibus adpressis vel subpatentibus, in parte superiore caulis albescens dense vestiti. Petioli semipollicares. Folia 3-4 poll, longa, 2-3 lata, superiora angustiora. Panicula 6-10-pollicaris, nunc thyrsoides, nunc ramis inferioribus divaricatis elongatis. Verticillastri interdum fere normaliter cymiformes, pedunculo communi utrinque brevi, ramis elongatis subbifidis vel irregulariter ramosis. Flores secus ramos alterni. Bracteis uti folia floralia submembranaceae, calycem fere aequantes. Calyx floriger dense albo-tomentosus, subincurvus, vix 2 lin. longus, fructifer parum auctus, campanulatus, aequalis, pubescens, intus glaber. Corollae extus pubescentes, calyce plus duplo longiores, tubo calycem aequante, limbo profunde lobato. Stamina filamenta villosa. Achenia compressa, margine subalata.

Huic affinis occurrat in herb. Martiano ex interiore provincie Alinas Geraes species nova, panicula elongata, corollis parvis, et calycibus acutissime dentatis distinctissima, sed folia in speciminibus suppetentibus desunt; et ideo describere nequivi.

191. H.? SALVIJEFOLIA (Pohl Ic. ined.), fruticosa, ramis molliter adpresse pubescentibus, foliis petiolatis oblongo-ellipticis obtusis emarginatis basi rotundatis rugosis molliter utrinque villosis subtus albescens, panicula coarctata ramosa in forma secunda axi pubescente, floribus solitariis approximatis subsessilibus, calycibus tubulosis incurvis albo-villosis, ore obliquo, dentibus abbreviatis obtusissimis truncatis.

Hab. in Brasilia: ad Calumbis in provincia Minas Geraes *Pohl!* (y. s. sp. in herb. St. Hil. et Mus. Cces. Reg. Bras. Vind.)

Caulis elati. Folia 3-pollicaria. Panicula sesquipedalis, angusta; rami inferiores irregulariter elongati complures fasciculati, superiora per se irregulariter cymiformes, superiora in verticillastrum contracta. Calyx dente supremo ceteris majore, sed non bilabiatus ut in *Eriope*. Corolla fere *Eriopes*, extus pubescens, calyce fere duplo longior, tubo breviter exserto. Filamenta basi dense lanata. Achenia ovoidea, laevia, nec compressa. Species inter *Hypeniam*, *Siagonarrhen*, et *Eriopen* quasi intermedia.

## SECTIO XIX. HYPENIA.

*Hypenia.* Mart. MSS.

*Flores subsolitarii subsessiles vel saepius pedicellati, dispositi secus ramos panicula nunc laxissima divaricate, nunc coarctatae racemiformis ramis cyniceformibus vel spicaeformibus. Bractea sub calycem bince minutae, rarius setaceae laxae calycem subaequantes. Calyx tubulosus campanulatus aequalis vel rarius incurvus, fructifer auctus dentibus lanceolatis acutis vel rarius obtusis. Corolla tubus inclusus vel longe exsertus plerumque coccineus. Filamenta villosissima. Herba suffruticescae basi plerumque tomentose pilosae foliis subcoriaceis, superne paniculate subnudae glaberrimae glaucae.*

Most of the species have a very remarkable habit; but I have been



unable to separate them from *Siagonarrhen* by any character but that of the inflorescence, and even that is the same in the *H. densiflora*, *brachystachys*, and *melochioides*, as in the preceding section.

192. *H. DEKSIFLORA* (Pohl Ic. ined.), caule elato basi vix piloso, foliis petiolatis ovato-lanceolatis acutiusculis crenatis basi rotundatis crassis supra scabriusculis subtus reticulato-rugosis tomentoso-pubescentibus, panícula race mi formi coarctata glaberrima glauca, ramis spiceiformibus, floribus subsessilibus dense approximatis, calycis tubulosi incurvi dentibus lanceolatis acutis, corollae tubo incluso.

Hab. in Brasilia: ad Carefão, Engenho Santo Antonio et Trahiras provincise Goyaz Pohl! (v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Cces. Reg. Bras. Vind.)

Folia 1-2-pollicaria. Calyces membranacei, subglabri. Corolla glabrae.

193. *H. BRACHYSTACHYS* (Pohl Ic. ined.), caule basi piloso-hispido, foliis parvis subsessilibus ovatis obtusis crenatis basi cordatis rugosis tomentosiusculis villosisve, floralibus bracteisque minutis ovatis setaceisve acutis, panícula coarctata glaberrima glauca, ramis spicaeformibus, floribus subsessilibus approximatis, calycis pubescentis tubulosi incurvi reticulati dentibus brevibus obtusis, corollae tubo vix exserto.

Hab. in Brasilia: in via a Rio Crixas ad Rio Maranhão provincie Goyaz Pohl! ad Tejora prope urbem Paracatù provincie Minas Geraes A. de St. Hilaire! (v. 5. sp. in herb. St. Hit. et Mus. CCES. Reg. Bras. Vind.)

Caulis erectus, 3-pedalis, parum ramosus, teres, superne in parte glauca hinc inde in vesiculis ovoideis cavis inflatus. Folia semipollicaria, similia foliis *H. crenatib.*, sed breviora. Paniculae rami primarii valde elongati, apice spicas breves laxiusculas irregulares ferentes, floras fere in verticillastos 6-10-floros approximati. Fedicelli calyce breviores, glaberrimi. Calyx florifer molliter pubescens, 2-2J-linearis, fructifer fere duplo longior, glabriusculus, rigidus, membranaceus, intus fere glaber, dentibus latitudine tubi brevioribus. Corolla pallida, violacea, extus pubescens, lobis brevibus. Filamentum villosa. Styli lobi breves, obtusi. Achenia ovoideo-triquetra, apice truncata, angulis acutis lasevia.

194. *H. MELOCHIOIDES* (St. Hil. MSS.), caule basi piloso, foliis petiolatis ovato-oblongis lanceolatisve acutiusculis serrato-crenatis basi rotundato-crenatis crassis rugosis supra pubescentibus subtus canotomentosis, floralibus bracteisque parvis lanceolato-subulatis, panícula coarctata racemiformi glaberrima glauca, floribus subsessilibus approximatis, calycis pubescentis tubuloso-campanulati dentibus lanceolato-subulatis acutis, corollae tubo vix exserto.

Hab. in Brasilia A. de St. Hilaire! (v. s. sp. in herb. St. Hil.)

Caulis erecti, pluripedales. Habitus *H. brachystachydis*, at panícula simplicior et vesiculae minores. Folia fere *H. Salzmanni*, sed crassiora. Rami panícula\*, brevissimi, superiores in verticillastis condensati. Calyces, dentes, et bracteae longe acuminati.

195. *H. PRUINOSA* (Pohl Ic. ined.), caule elato, ramis basi piloso-hispidissimis et rubiginoso-tomentosis, foliis sessilibus rotundatis obtusis crenatis basi cordatis crassis supra scabris subtus lacunoso-rugosissimis, panícula ramosissima glaberrima glauca, floribus pedicellatis versus apices ramorum approximatis, bracteis minutis subulatis, calycibus tubulosis incurvis, ore obliquo, dentibus lanceolatis acuminatis, fructiferis acutis venosis transverse rugosis, corollae tubo vix exserto.

**Hab.** in Brasilia: in Serra San Feliz provinciee Goyaz *Pohl!* (*y. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Cces. Reg. Bras. Vind.*)

Achenia ovoideo-compressa, laevia, aptera. Corolla extus pubescens.

196. *H. SIMPLEX* (St. Hil. MSS.), caule elato basi tomentoso-villoso, foliis subsessilibus ovatis obtusis crenatis basi rotundatis subcordatisve crassis rugosis utrinque tomentosis vel supra villosis, panicula laxa ramosissima glabra subglauca, pedunculis filiformibus unifloris, bracteis minutis setaceis, calycibus campanulatis subreeds, dentibus abbreviatis acutis, corollae tubo subincluso.

**Hab.** in Brasilia: inter saxa in Serra Dourada in parte meridional i provinciee Goyaz *A. de St. Hilaire!* (*y. s. sp. in herb. St. Hil.*)

Folia pollicaria *H. melochioidis*, sed fere sessilia. Affinis *H. Salzmanni*, sed caulis erectior, simplicior, tomentosa nee pilosa, panicula ramosior, ramis brevioribus, et minus glauca.

197. *H. SALZMANNI*, fruticosa, ramis (foliatis) patentim pilosis, foliis petiolatis ovatis obtusis eroso-crenatis rugosis pubescentibus subtus pallidis, panicula laxissima subnuda glaberrima glauca, ramis elongatis, pedunculis filiformibus 1-3-floris, calycibus campanulatis venosis, dentibus sequalibus acutis, corollae tubo vix exserto.

*3 tomentosa.*

**Hab.** in Brasilia tropica: in sabulosis prope Bahia *Salzmann f* in saxosis montosis et cam pis altis ad villa do Rio das Contas et Caitete et ad flumen San Francisco provincis Bahiensis *Martins!* in pascuis prope Bom Jardim provinciee Minas Geraes *A. de St. Hilaire!* (*h. s. sp. a Salzmann. lectam et v. s. sp. in herb. St. Hil. et Mus. Reg. Monac.*)

"Frutex ramosissimus, tripedalis (exclusis paniculis, qua 1-2-pedales)," basi prostratus vel erectus, ramis divaricatis. Rami sub panicula foliosi, pilis longis patentibus villosi. Panicula in ramis elongatis tenuibus subramosis divisa, basi hinc inde saepe ventricosum-tumida. Folia floralia ad basin pedunculorum linearia, glaberrima, 1-3 lin. longa. Pedunculi remoti, subsecundi, inferiores subtriflori. Bracteas sub pedicellis breves, minutae, setaceae. Calyx floriger lineam longus, fructifer 2-linearis, inflatus, membranaceus, 10-nerviis, glaberrimus. Corolla pallide caerulea, calyce duplo longior, glabra. Tubus breviter exsertus. Limbi lobi 4 superiores subpatentes oblongi tubo aequales, 2 supremi striis purpureis notati, infimus saccatus. Achenia ovato-compressa, obtusissima, laevia. Var. *p* non differt nisi foliis utrinque tomentosis, subtus albis.

198. *H. CALOPHYLLA* (St. Hil. MSS.) elata, ramis superne paniculatis glaberrimis vix glaucis, foliis petiolatis amplis ovatis acuminatis sinuato-lobatis crenatis basi profunde cordatis supra scabris subtus dense albo-lanatis, panicula laxissima, ramis filiformibus, pedunculis brevissimis unifloris, bracteis minutis setaceis, calycibus fructiferis valde auctis glabris membranaceis subglaucis oblique campanulatis, ore brevissime 5-dentato, corollae tubo vix exserto.

**Hab.** in Brasilia: in monte Morro d'Andaia dicto inter Minas Novas *A. de St. Hilaire!* (*y. s. sp. in herb. St. Hil.*)

Caulis 5-pedalis, vesiculis amplis hinc inde inflatus, in speciminibus suppetentibus omnino glaberrimus, sed pars inferior deest. Folia 4-6-pollicaria, supra viridia, tuberculis elevatis scabra. Corollae pro specie hujus sectionis minimae, at calyces fructiferi 5-6 lin. longi.

199. *H. VITIPOLIA* (*Pohl Ic. ined.*), ramis basi piloso-hispidis superne paniculatis glaberrimis glaucis, foliis petiolatis lato-ovatis

acuminatis irregulariter crenatis et sinuato-lobatis basi profunde cordatis supra scabris subtus albo-canescens, panicula laxe divaricata, pedunculis filiformibus unifloris, calycibus glabris membranaceis, fructiferis valde auctis oblique campanulatis, ore brevissime 5-dentato, corollae tubo longe exserto.

Hab. in Brasilia: ad Santa Cruz provinciae Goyaz *Pohl!* (y. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Cms. Reg. Bras. Vind.)

Caulis elatus, basi fruticosus. Folia floralia uti bractee minuta, subulata. Corolla coccinea. Achenia ovoidea.

200. H. CRISPATA (*Pohl* Ic. ined.), caule elato basi vix piloso, foliis petiolatis oblongis margine undulato-crenatis basi rotundatis crassissimis rigidis supra hirsutis subtus molliter villosissimis superioribus lanceolato-linearibus, floralibus bracteisque parvis lanceolatis, panicula coarctata glaberrima glauca, floribus secus ramos breves pedunculatis solitariis oppositis, calycibus tubuloso-campanulatis molliter villosis, dentibus lato-lanceolatis.

Hab. in Brasilia: in Serra Dourada provinciae Goyaz *Pohl!* (v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Cces. Reg. Bras. Vind.)

H. *calydnifolia* affinis, sed characteribus data distinctissima. Corollae villosae, calyce duplo longiores.

201. H. COCCINEA (*Mart.* MSS.), caule elato basi pubescente et pilis raris ciliato, foliis petiolatis ovato-lanceolatis oblongisve irregulariter dentatis basi rotundatis subcordatisve crassis supra villosis subtus tomentoso-pubescentibus, panicula laxissimasubnuda glaberrima glauca, ramis pedunculisque subunifloris elongatis, bracteis subulatis, calycibus fructiferis elongatis subinflatis, dentibus lanceolatis acutis.

Hab. in Brasilia: in campis subalpinis petrosis in adscensu Montis Sincora provinciae Bahiensis *Martius!* in campis petrseis prope Retira de Tras os Montes, in parte occidentali provinciae Minas Geraes, et in sylvis ceaduis arenosis prope pagum Penha inter Minas Novas A. de St. *Hilaire!* (v. s. sp. in herb. St. Nil. et Mus. Reg. Monac.)

Caulis e basi perenni erectus, humane altitudinis. Folia 2-3-pollicaria, subtus canescenti-tomentosa, infima breviora. Pedunculi inferiores saepe ramosi, triflori. Calyx florifer H. *calycinse*, at post anthesin valde elongatur, sed maturum non vidi. Corolla coccinea, fere H. *laxiflora*, sed paullo brevior.

202. H. PANICULATA (*Benth.* in herb. Mus. Reg. Berol. MSS.), ramis basi villosis, foliis breviter petiolatis ovatis obtusis crenatis basi rotundatis crassis rugosis utrinque dense tomentoso-villosis, panicula laxissima subnuda glaberrima glauca, ramis elongatis, pedunculis filiformibus unifloris calyce pubescente subbrevioribus.

Hab. in Brasilia meridionali *Sello!* (A. s. sp. e Mus. Reg. Berol.)

Frutex basi ramosus, foliosus, ferrugineo-tomentosus et patentim villosus, superne ample paniculatus, glaberrimus, glaucus, sed rarius inflato-tumidus. Calyx fructifer 5 lineas longus, campanulatus, membranaceus, venosus, extus glaber intus albo-villosus, dentibus lanceolatis aequalibus acutissimis. Corolla coccinea, extus pubescens. Tubus calyce duplo longior. Limbi lobi multo breviores. Stylus longe exsertus. Achenia compressa, ovato-rotundata, aptera. Specimen unicum e Museo Regio Berolinensi communicatum mancum est, sed a H. *laxiflora* certe distinctum videtur.

203. H. LAXIFLORA (*Mart.* MSS.), ramis basi villosis, foliis

petiolatis rotundatis obtusis crenatis basi rotundatis crassis rugosis utrinque tomentoso-pubescentibus subtus reticulatis albescentibus, panicula laxissima subnuda glaberrima glauca, bracteis parvis ovatis ramis elongatis, pedunculis filiformibus unifloris calyce pubescente plus duplo longioribus, corollae tubo calyce duplo longiore.

Hab. in Brasilia: in campis montosis ad Villa Rica et alibi provincial Minas Geraes *Martins I* (v. s. sp. in herb, Mus. Reg. Monac.)

Habitus *H. paniculate*, sed folia multo minora (6-9 lin. longa), longius petiolata, et minus villosa. Panicula ramosior, pedunculis duplo longioribus. Folia floralia minuta, sed latiora quam in *H. paniculata*. Bractea\* ovatae, minutae. Calyx viscoso-pubescentis, parum incurvus, fructifer fere glaber, intus laxe lanatus, dentibus ovatis acutiusculis. Corolla speciosa, coccinea, extus pubescens, ultra pollicem longa, tubo longe exserto, supra subventricosus, fauce subcontracta; limbi lobis superioribus lato-oblongis obtusis.

204. *H. CALYCINA* (Pohl Ic. ined.), caule elato basi vix piloso, foliis petiolatis oblongo-ellipticis obtusis crenatis basi rotundatis crassissimis utrinque tomentoso-villosis superioribus angustioribus, panicula laxissima subnuda glaberrima glauca, ramis pedunculisque unifloris elongatis, bracteis cordato-amplexicaulibus, calycibus fructiferis elongato-campanulatis glabris, dentibus lanceolatis acutis.

Hab. in Brasilia: ad Serra do Chrystais et Trahiras provinciae Goyaz *Pohl!* (v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Cces. Reg. Bras. Vind.)

Calyx fructifer 7-8 lin. longus. Corolla ultra pollicaris, glabra, coccinea. Achenia late corapressa. Species pulcherrima, bracteis et foliis floralibus distinctissima.

205. *H. MACRANTHA* (St. Hil. MSS.), caule elato basi patentim piloso, foliis petiolatis inferioribus ovalibus superioribus oblongo-ellipticis lanceolatisve serrato-crenatis basi cuneatis coriaceis utrinque viridibus subscabris glabris vel patentim pilosis, panicula laxa subnuda glaberrima subglauca, ramis elongatis, pedunculis calyce paullo longioribus, bracteis parvis ovato-lanceolatis, calycibus fructiferis elongatis, dentibus lanceolatis acutis, corollis calyce subquadruplo longioribus.

Hab. in Brasilia: in terris auriferis prope pagum Paracatu provinciae Minas Geraes vulgatissima *A. de St. Hilaire!* (y. s. sp. in herb. St. Hil.)

Inter *H. calycinam* et *H. longifloram* media. A priore differt foliis glabris vel saltern pilosis, pedunculis brevioribus, et bracteis minoribus angustioribus; a *H. longiflora* foliis longioribus, bracteis ovato-lanceolatis, &c. Caulis 2-4-pedalis, simplex vel parum ramosus, hinc inde initiatus. Calyces et corollas nunc glabri, mine villosi. Corolla fere sesquipollicaris.

206. *H. LONGIFLORA* (Pohl Ic. ined.), ramis basi pilosis, foliis petiolatis ovato-oblongis vel rotundatis obtusis crenatis basi rotundatis crassis supra scabris subtus reticulato-rugosis rufo-pubescentibus, panicula laxissima subnuda glaberrima glauca, ramis elongatis, pedunculis filiformibus elongatis unifloris, bracteis parvis subulatis, calycibus campanulatis fructiferis auctis membranaceis reticulatis, dentibus lanceolatis acutis.

Hab. in Brasilia: in campis a Barbacena usque ad Paracatu provinciae Goyaz *Pohl!* (v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. C<sup><</sup>BS. Reg. Bras. Vind.)

Calyx intus villosissimus, extus pubescens, demum glabratus. Corolla extus villosa, tubo calyce triplo longiore. Achenia ovoideo-compressa.

207. *H. RETICULATA* (Mart. MSS.), caulibus basi pubescentibus subpilosus, foliis petiolatis ovatis oblongis lanceolatisve duplicato-serratis basi cuneatis rotundatisve coriaceis supra glabris subscabris subtus reticulato-venosissimis ad venas tomentoso-pubescentibus, panicula laxissima subnuda glaberrima glauca, ramis pedunculisque unifloris etongatis, bracteis subulatis, calycibus fructiferis campanulatis, dentibus lanceolatis acutiusculis.

Hab. in Brasilia: in campis inter Rio do Rite et Rio Verde in via ad San João del Rey provincial Minas Geraes *Martius!* in campis herbidis circa eandem urbem et prope Carandai ejusdem provinciae *A. de St. Hiluire!* {v. s. sp. in herb. *St. Hil. et Mus. Reg. Monac.*}

Radix lignosa, perennis, digiti minoris crassitie. Caulis 1-2(-pedalis, erectus, annuus, inferne subtetragonus, superne teres, raro in flat us. Folia forma valde variant, nunc lato-ovata, vix sesquipollicaria et basi rotundata, nunc oblongo-lanceolata, basi cuneata, 2-4-pollicaria. Pedunculi omnes uniflori, filiformes, calyce 2-4-plo longiores. Calyx fructifer 4-5 lin. longus, intus dense villosus. Corolla *H. coccineae*, vel parum brevior. Stylus exsertus, apice brevissime bifidus, stigmatibus crassiusculis. Achenia ovoideo-compressa.

208. *H. GLAUCA* (St. Hil. MSS.), caule elato basi vix piloso, foliis petiolatis ovatis margine undulato-crenatis basi cuneatis crassis coriaceis utrinque viridibus supra scabris subglabris subtus reticulatis laxissime tomentosiusculis, panicula maxima, floribus secus ramos elongatos strictos breviter pedicellatis, bracteis parvis lanceolatis, calycibus campanulatis subglabris, dentibus lato-lanceolatis obtusis, corollae tubo longe exserto.

Hab. in Brasilia: in pascuis prope habitationem Caxambu in campis Geraes provinciae Sancti Pauli *A. de St. Hilaire!* (v. s. sp. in herb. *St. Hil.*)

Media inter *H. crispatam* et *H. reticulatam*. A priore differt glabritie folionim et calycum et ramis paniculae elongatis. A *H. reticulata* foliis majoribus crassioribus, calycibus brevius pedicellatis intus fere glabris, dentibus obtusis.

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### *Species excludenda.*

*H. CHAMJEDRYS* Willd. = *Marsypianthes hyptoides*.

*H. GLANDULOSA* Sieb. = *Sida occidentalis*.

*H. INFLATA* Spr. = *Marsypianthes hyptoides*.

*H. LURIDA* Spr. = *Marsypianthes hyptoides*.

*H. PSEUDO-CHAMJEDRYS* Poit. = *Marsypianthes hyptoides*.

*H. STACHYODES* Zitzler = *Sholzia incisa*.

*H. CHAMISSONIS*, cited *Linnaea* 6. 570. was a MS. name I had at first given to a plant which I afterwards ascertained to lie referable to some other species; but the correction was inadvertently omitted to be made in Chamisso's Herbarium.

*H. MENTHODORA* Schreb. in *Syll. PL Soc. Berlin* 2. 56. is probably some already described species; at any rate it is not possible to determine it from his description, and as no specimen, alive or dry, has been preserved, it ought to be omitted altogether.

*H. NEPALENSIS* Lehm. *Sem. Hort. Hamb.* 1830. is precisely in the same predicament.

*H. OBTUSIFOLIA* Br. in *App. to Salfs Abyss.* has never been described.

*H. POHLIANA* Jacq. and *H. MARATHROSMA* Spreng. mentioned in some garden catalogs, have not, to my knowledge, been described.

## XV. ERIOPE.

Eriope. *Humb. et Bonpl, MSS.*

Calyx turbinatus, florifer patens aequaliter quinquedentatus, fructifer nutans auctus, dentibus 3 superioribus in labium superius membranaceo-dilatatis, 2 inferioribus vix auctis in labium inferius dejectis, fauce intus lana alba densa clausa. Corolla declinata, tubo subexserto, ad faucem valde dilatata, limbi lobis 4 superioribus oblongis subaequalibus, 2 superioribus erectis, 2 lateralibus patentibus, infimo abrupte dejecto saccato apice acuminato subbidentato. Stamina 4, didynama, declinata, inferioribus longioribus. Filamenta basi dense villosa. Anthers ovato-reniformes, loculis confluentibus. Stylus apice subaequaliter bifidus, stigmatibus subconfluentibus. Achenia oblonga, subcompressa, leevia. Suffrutices frutescens vel rarius herbse perennes. Flores solitarii oppositi, secus axin rami laxi simplicis vel paniculato-ramosi. Folia floralia minuta bractesiformia per anthesin decidua. Bractesae in pedunculo sub calyce 2 minutissimae.

A Brazilian genus allied to *Hyptis*, and especially to the section *Hypenia*, but remarkably constant both in habit and characters in all the species I have examined.

## CONSPECTUS SPECIERUM.

- Caulis superne glaberrimus subglaucus.  
 Folia 2-3-pollicaria ovato-oblonga vel lanceolata . . . . . 1. E. HYPENIOIDES.  
 Folia vix semipollicaria lato-ovata . . . . . 2. E. MONTICOLA.  
 Caulis superne pubescens vel tomentosus.  
 Folia crebra vix semipollicaria, internodiis folio brevioribus.  
 Folia utrinque glabra crassa rigida coriacea . . . . . 5. E. CRASSIFOLIA.  
 Folia utrinque molliter pubescentia complicata . . . . . 6. E. FARVIFOLIA.  
 Folia supra glabra sublucida subtus canescentia margine ciliata.  
 Folia ovato-lanceolata\*acuta . . . . . 4. E. POLYPHYLLA.  
 Folia ovalia obtusa . . . . . 3. E. OBTUSATA.  
 Folia ultra pollicaria vel laxa remota.  
 Racemi simplices vel vix ramis 1-2 instructi.  
 Folia rugosa villosa canescentia. . . . . 10. E. COMPLICATA.  
 Folia, glabra vel vix pubescentia plerumque coriacea.  
 Caules herbacei complures erecti subsimplices . . . . . 8. E. CRASSIPES.  
 Caules herbacei procumbentes elongati ramosi . . . . . 9. E. TEUCHIOIDES.  
 Frutex ramosus . . . . . 7. E. NUDIFLOEA.  
 Racemi paniculato-ramosi.  
 Folia subglabra coriacea . . . . . 11. E. FCETIDA. .  
 Folia mollia pubescentia vel villosa plerumque rugosa.  
 Folia ovato-lanceolata . . . . . 13. E. MACROSTACB7A.  
 Folia ovalia obtusa . . . . . 12. E. ALPESTRIS.

1. E. HYPENIOIDES (Mart. MSS.)<sub>f</sub> fruticosa, caule basi piloso superne glaberrimo glauco, foliis breviter petiolatis ovatis oblongisve

acutis basi rotundatis cuneatisve coriaceis subtus albis, panicula aropla ramosa.

Hab. in Brasilia: in altis campis\* ad Rio da Contas provincise Bahiensis *Martius* / (y. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Reg. Monac.)

Species habitu inter *Hypcnias* et *Eriopes* media, sed characteribus omnino *Eriope*. Frutex est sexpedalis. Kami teretes, basi praesertim ad nodos ut in *Hypenifis* pilis longis patentibus sordide albis hirsuti, superne uti panicula glaberrimi rore glauco induti. Folia 2-3-pollicaria, crassa, saepe acute serrulata, mine viz crenulata, juniora supra tomento brevi pallido velutina, demum glabrata, sub-lucida, infra valde reticulata, albo-tomentosa. Panicula pedalis et ultra, ramis in ferioribus, ramosis. Pedunculi tomentosi, vix calyce breviores. Bractese minutae, setaces. Calyx florifer turbinatus, extus villosus, den- ti bus omnibus lanceolatis acutissimis, fructifer glabratus, dentibus ut in toto genere bilabiatis auctis. Corolla pallide coeruleo-rosea, striis coeruleis in parte superiore, calyce duplo longior, tubo dilatato exserto, extus pubescens.

2. E. MONTICOLA (Mart. MSS.), suffruticosa, caule basi cano-tomentoso superne glabro ccerulescente, foliis breviter petiolatis ovato-subrotundis coriaceis supra glabris lucidis scabriusculis subtus canescentibus margine ciliatis, panicula ramosa.

Hab. in Brasilia: in campis subalpestribus ad Sincorà provincie Bahiensis *Martius*. («. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Reg. Monac.)

Suffrutex tripedalis. Rami duri, teretes vel vix basi tetragoni, superne tomento denudati et nigro coerulescentes, at vix glauci. Folia vix ultra semi pollicem longa, patentia, margine leviter dentata, subtus reticulata et cano-tomentosa. Panicula semipedalis, ramis plerumque simplicibus, juniores uti pedunculi et calyces florigeri tomentosi. Corolla pallide coerulea, extus pubescens, tubo dilatato breviter exserto, limbo amplo.

3. £. OBTUSATA, suffruticosa, caule tomentoso-pubescente, foliis subsessilibus ovalibus obtusis subcrenatis coriaceis supra subrugosis subtus tomentosis margine ciliatis, racemis ramosis.

Hab. in Brasilia: in campis alpestribus provincie Bahiensis cum *E. polyphylla Martius* ! (v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Reg. Monac.)

In herbario Brasiliano Martiusi mixta fuit cum *E. polyphylla*^ a qua meo sensu distincta est foliis obtusis latioribus sessilioribus et magis tomentosis, racemis brevioribus ramosis et villosioribus.

4. £. POLYPHYLLA (Mart. MSS.)^ suffruticosa, caule tomentoso-pubescente, foliis breviter petiolatis ovatis lanceolatisve acutis serratis coriaceis supra lucidis subtus subtomentosis margine ciliatis, racemis elongatis subsimplicibus.

Hab. in Brasilia: in campis subalpestribus ad Rio da Contas et Cayes provincial Bahiensis *Martius*! (y. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Reg. Monac.)

Suffrutex humilis, basi valde ramosus et dense foliosus. Rami etiam superne tomentosi, nee glauci. Folia vix semi pollicaria, saepe complicata, basi rotundata, margine uti petioli pilis longis patentibus ciliata, supra glabra, lasevia, subtus tenuiter tomentosa. Racemi semipedales, in specimine suppetente simplices. Flores praecedentium.

5. £. CRASSIFOLIA (Mart. MSS.), fruticosa, ramis pubescentibus, foliis sessilibus subimbricatis lato-ovatis acutis serratis crassis coriaceis utrinque glabris margine nudis, racemis simplicibus.

Hab. in Brasilia: in Serradas Lages et Sincorà provinciae Bahiensis *Martius* ! (y. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Reg. Monac.)

Fruticulus 1-2-pedali«, erectus, habitu *E. polyphylla* similii, sed folia lata,

sessilia, densissima, suberecta, decussantia et fere imbricata, infra venosissima et minime tomentosa. Corollae ut in praecedentibus dilute violaceae, extus pubescentes, tubo vix exserto dilatato.

6. *E. PARVIFOLIA* (Mart. MSS.), suffruticosa, ramis tomentoso-pubescentibus, foliis subsessilibus ovatis acutis complicatis utrinque viridibus molliter tomentosis margine nudis, racemis numerosis subramosis.

Hab. in Brasilia: in sylvis Catingas ad Sincorà provinciae Bahiensis *Martius!* (v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Reg. Monac.)

Suffrutex ramosissimus. Folia vix 3 lin. longa, in speciminibus stecis omnia complicata vel convoluta, uti rami, pedunculi, et calyces tomento brevi subvelutino pubescentia. Corolla *E. crassifolia*.

7. *E. NUDIFLORA* (Humb. et Bonpl. in Herb. Kunth. MSS.), suffruticosa, ramis hirsutissimis, foliis breviter petiolatis oblongis acutiusculis calloso-serratis basi cuneatis glabris coriaceis rugosis margine subciliatis, racemis simplicibus.

Hab. in America sequinoctiali: ad Maypure in Guiana *Humboldt et Bonpland!* (v. s. sp. in herb. Kunth.)

Suffrutex erectus. Folia sesquipollicaria. Corolla violacea, fauce ampliata, striis purpureis notata. Racemi laxi, terminates. Verticillastri interdum quadri-flori. Pedicelli filiformes, 2 lin. longi, glabri. Corolla calyce quadruplo longior, violacea, tubo vix exserto, fauce ampliata, striis purpureis notata, lobo infimo apice breviter bidentato.

8. *E. CRASSIPES* (Benth. in Herb. Mus. Reg. Berol. MSS.), suffruticosa, ramis erectis subsimplicibus pubescentibus, foliis subsessilibus ovatis obtusis crenatis vel lanceolatis acutis serratis glabriusculis, racemis elongatis simplicibus.

*3 acutifolia.*

Hab. in Brasilia: in pascuis exaratis prope paguin San Jose in parte meridionali provincia B Goyaz *A. de St. Hilaire!* in provincia Rio de Janeiro *Sello! Schott!* (A. s. sp. e Mus. Reg. Berol. et v. s. sp. in herb. Endlicher et St. Hil.)

Caules e basi crasso lignoso plures, erecti, semipedales pedalesve. Folia nunc (in var. *a*) semipollicaria, plerumque ovata vel superiora, tan turn lanceolata, nunc (in var. *3*) omnia lanceolata, pollicaria et ultra, in utroque varietate pauca, remota, subaspera, plerumque glabra vel pilis raris utrinque muuita, rigidiuscula, rarius tomentoso-pubescentia. Racemus 4-6-pollicaris, strictus. Corollae lobus inferior basi utrinque dentatus, apice bicornutus.

9. *E. TEUCRioidES* (St. Hil. MSS.), herbacea (?) procumbens, ramis basi patentim pilosis superne pubescentibus, foliis breviter petiolatis ovatis obtusiusculis subcrenatis glabris subciliatis, racemis elongatis subsimplicibus.

Hab. in Brasilia: in sylvis caeduis exaratis prope Fazenda de Jose Caetano de Meilo et in planitie inter Alto dos Bois et Villa do Fanado inter Miuas Novas *A. de St. Hilaire!* (?; s. sp. in herb. St. Hil.)

Caules herhacei, elongati (an complures e basi lignoso?), tomento brevissimo pubescentes, et in parte inferiore uti margines foliorum plerumque pilis longis patentibus ciliati. Folia fere *E. nudicaulis*<sup>^</sup> sed plerumque minora, vix ultra semipollicaria. Internodia folio longiora. Pedolus 1-2 lin. longus. Racemus *E. nudicaulis*. "Corolla coerulea" {St. Hil.}

10. *E. COMPLICATA* (Mart. MSS.), fruticosa, ramis elongatis



tomentosis patentimque subpilis, foliis petiolatis lato-ovatis obtusis crenatis basi rotundatis rugosis utrinque villosis subtus subincanis, racemis simplicibus albo-tomentosis.

Hab. in Brasilia: in alta planitie Chapada do Paranan provincial Minas Geraes et in sylvis Catingas et campis ad Sincorà provincial Bahiensis *Martius f.* (v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Reg. Monac.)

Frutex ergyialis, saepius incanus. Rami elongati, subflexuosi, racemis 1-3 paucifloris, terminales. Folia distantia, semipollicaria, molliter villosa, juniora subtus molliter albo-villosa, saepe complicata. Corolla parva, caeruleo-violacea.

11. E. FCETIDA (St. Hil. MSS.), fruticosa, ramis divaricatis basi patentim pilosis superne tomentoso-pubescentibus, foliis petiolatis ovatis acutiusculis serrato-crenatis glabriusculis coriaceis, racemis paniculato-ramosis.

Hab. in Brasilia: in deserto occidentali provincie Minas Geraes et in pascuis exaratis prope pagum Corumba in regione meridionali provincie Goyaz A. de St. Hilaire! (y. s. sp. in herb. St. Hil.)

Frutex erectus, 2-3-pedalis. Folia 1 J-3-pollicaria, saepe complicata, juniora ad venas pubescentia, vetustiora glabrata, supra lucida, saepe glutinosa. Panicula elongata, laxa, ramis valde divaricatis. Corolla purpurascens. Odor foetidus<sup>M</sup> (St. Hil.).

12. E. ALPESTRIS (Mart. MSS.), fruticosa, ramis petiolisque patentim pilosissimis, foliis petiolatis ovalibus obtusis crenatis basi rotundato-cuneatis rugosis utrinque villosis subtus vix canescentibus, racemis paniculato-ramosis.

*fit glabrior.*

Hab. in Brasilia: in summo monte Itambé, /Z in campis editis ad Lages provincie Bahiensis *Martius!* (v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Reg. Monac.)

Affinis  $\xi$ . *complicates*, sed superficie hirsutiore, foliis angustioribus, et praesertim floribus in paniculam pedalem et ultra nee in racemum simplicem dispositis distincta. Ab  $\xi$ . *macrostachya* differt foliis brevibus obtusis.

13. E. MACROSTACHYA (Mart. MSS.), fruticosa, ramis pubescentibus villosisve, foliis petiolatis ovato-lanceolatis acutis denticulatis basi rotundatis subcordatisve rugosis utrinque villosis, panicula ampla ramosa.

<sup>^</sup>3 *villosa.*

Hab. in Brasilia: in campis editionibus ad San João del Rey Mariana et alibi provincie Minas Geraes *Martius!* in sylvis prope Ponte das Paulistas ejusdem provincie, in arenosis in Serra Negra ad limites provincie Rio Janeiro et ad ripas fluminis Itacurambi Pequeño inter Minas Novas A. de St. Hilaire! in Brasilia meridionali *Sello!* *fi* in campis elevatis prope Carandai provincie Minas Geraes, in Brasilia meridionali *Sello!* (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Reg. Berol. et v. s. sp. in herb. St. Hil. et Mus. Reg. Monac.*)

Frutez elatus, villositate valde variabilis. Folia 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3-pollicaria et longiora subtus saepe pallidiora vel subcanescentia. Panicula saepe sesquipedalis et ultra! Flores secundi. Corolla caeruleo-purpurea, extus pubescens, lobo infimo brevissime bicornuto. In var. /S caules rufo-tomentosi et pilis patentibus dense hirsuti. Folia subtus rufo-villosa, et rugosiora quam in var. *a.*

## XVI. LAVANDULA.

Lavandula. *Linn.*Stechas. *Tourm.*Fabricia. *Adans.*Chstostachys. *Benth. in Wall. Pl, As. Rar. 2. 19.*

Calyx ovato-tubulosus, subsequialis, 1-3- vel rarius 15-nerviis, breviter 5-dentatus, dentibus 4 inferioribus subaequalibus vel 2 infimis angustioribus, supremo nunc lateralibus parum latiore nunc apice in appendicem dilatatam producto. Corolla tubo exserto, fauce subdilata, limbo obliquo bilabiato, labio superiore bilobo, inferiore trilobo, lobis omnibus subaequalibus patentibus. Stamina 4, didynama (inferioribus longioribus), tubo corollae inclusa, declinata. Filamenta glabra, libera, edentula. Anthere ovato-reniformes, confluentes, uniloculares. Stylus apice breviter bifidus, lobis complanatis subconnatis margine stigmatiferis. Discus concavus, ad marginem squamis carnosissimis 4 acheniis antepositis donatus. Achenia glabra, laevia, disci squamis postice adnata.—Herbæ perennes, suffrutices vel fruticuli, caule basi folioso sub spica saepe nudo. Folia floralia bractesiformia, utrinque 1-5-flora, opposita vel rarius alterna. Flores in spicis terminalibus simplicibus vel basi ramosis approximati. Bractee parvae, setaceae, vel nullae.

A Mediterranean genus, extending along the northern side from Portugal to Dalmatia and Greece, and on the southern from the Canary islands over Barbary to Egypt, and from thence through Persia (in the instance of one species) as far as the Indian peninsula.

The Lavanders form a very natural group, very distinct from all other genera of *Labiatae*. The declinate stamens and form of the anthers bring them near the *Ocymoides*, which they also resemble in the tendency of the upper tooth of the calyx to form a membranous appendage at the extremity; but in other respects the resemblance is slight. The leaves, and in some respects the flowers, also shew an affinity to *Nepeta*; and the short stamens would place them in a mere *artificial* classification near *Sideritis*. I cannot, however, trace the connexion with *Thymus*, mentioned by M. de Gingins de Lassaraz in his excellent Monography,\* of which it will be seen I have made much use.

## CONSPECTUS SPECIERUM.

SECT. I. STECHAS. *Vertidlastri multiflora. Spicæ apice comosæ.*

Folia integerrima.

Planta in cana. Coma colorata.

Spicæ breviter pedunculatæ.	Calyx tubo corollæ brevior	.	.	.	1. L. STCSCHAS.
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Spicæ longè pedunculatæ.	Calyx tubum corollæ æquans	.	.	.	2. L. PEDUNCULATA.
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Planta viridis hirsuta.	Coma viridis	.	.	.	3. L. VIRIDIS.
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Folia dentata	.	.	.	.	4. L. DENTATA.
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SECT. II. SPICA. *Vertidlastri multiflora. Folia floralia supra calycem breviora.*

Folia floralia rhombo-ovata	.	.	.	.	5. L. VERA.
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Folia floralia lanceolato-linearia vel subulata	.	.	.	.	6. L. SPICA.
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\* *Hiatoire Naturelle des Lavandes*, par M. le Baron de Gingins de Lassaraz. Genève, 1826.

SECT. III. PTEROSTECHAS. *Flores solitarii oppositi.*

- Folia Integra dentata . . . . . 7« L« HOTITNDIFOLIA.  
 Folia dissecta.  
 Folia floralia ovato-lanceolata, calycem aequantia.  
 Planta incana . . . . . 8. L. PIKNATA.  
 Planta viridis . . . . . 9. L. ABROTAXOIDES.  
 Folia floralia cordato-dilatata, calycem squantia 10. L. MULTIFIDA.  
 Folia floralia ovato-lanceolata brevissima . 11. j. CORONOPIFOLIA.

SECT. IV. CHÆTOSTACHYS. *Flores solitarii alterni.*

- Species unica . . . . . 12. L. BUHMANVI.

## SECTIO I. STCECHAS.

*Folia floralia 3-5-flora in spicam densnm imbricata, superiora sterilia comosa. Calycis dens supremus dilatato-appendiculatus. Arbusculæ foliis integerrimis vcl pinna to-deri tat is.*

1. L. STCECHAS (Linn.! Spec. 800), foliis oblongo-linearibus integerrimis margine revolutis utrinque cano-tomentosis, spicis densis comosis, verticillastris 6-10-floris, calycibus ovatis incanis, tubo corollæ brevioris.

Stoecha purpurea. *Tourn. Inst.* 201. t. 95.

Stoechas officinaram. *Mill. Diet.* n. 1.

L. Stoechas. *Sibth. et Sm. Fl. Gr.* 6. t. 549.

/3 *macrostachya*, (Ging. Hist. Lav. 130.) spicis crassioribus 8-gonis, coma speciosa, foliis latioribus.

L. pseudo-stoechas. *Reichb. ex Holl. in Bot. Zeit.* 1829. 2.691.

Hab. in Europæ, Mediterraneæ et Africae borealis collibus siccis petrosis arenosisque: in Lusitania frequens *Brotero*, in Hispania! ins. Balearicis *Cambessedes*, Gallia Narbonensi! Italia *Savi! Tenore*, Sicilia *Gussone!* in Græcia boreali tum in Archipelagi insulis vulgaris *Sibthorp!* prope Constantinopolem *Olivier et Bruguiere!* *Beaupré!* *Castagne!* in agro Tunetano et Algeriensi *Desfontaines*, in ins. Canariensibus! /3 " in Corsica *Thomas*, in sabuletis Alcamanna Siciliæ, in campo Pal in ares-Nea polis *Gussone*, in du metis Teneriffæ *Z. de Buck!* (*De Ging.*) (*v. v. et h. s. sp.*)

Fruticulus 2-3-pedalis, ramosissimus, erectus, ramis subteretibus, junioribus cano-tomentosis sæpius abbreviatis dense foliosis. Folia sessilia subsemipollicaria, juniora breviora in axillis subfasciculata, omnia subtus venosa. Spica breviter pedunculata, terminalis, 1-1<sup>^</sup>-pollicaris. Folia floralia dense imbricata, rhombo-cordata, acuminata, opposita vel in var. jS quaternatim verticillata, 3-5-flora, tomentoso-pubescentia, superiora sterilia, comosa, dilatata, oblongo-cuneiformia, colorata. Calyx ovato-tubulosus, tomentosus, dentibus brevibus obtusiusculis, 4 inferioribus subsquialibitis, supremo in appendice obcordato dilatato. Corolla atro-purpurea, tubo breviter exserto. Achenia ovato-triangularia.

2. L. PEDUNCULATA (Cav. Preelect. 70.), foliis lanceolatis integerrimis margine revolutis utrinque cano-tomentosis, spicis densis comosis, verticillastris 6-10-floris, calycibus elongatis pubescentibus tubum corollæ æquantibus.

L. Stoechas /3. *Linn. Spec.* 800.

Stoechas pedunculata. *Mill. Diet.* n. 2.

Hab. in Hispania *Lagasca*: in Lusitania ad ripas *Tagi* in ericetis

sed rarior, frequentior inter Lamego et Viseu *Link*, in ins. Madera *Masson I* (v. s. sp. in *kerb. Banks et DC.*)

Differt a *L. Stechade* imprimis spica crassiore brevior et laxiore atque longe pedunculata, calyce cylindraco nee ovato tubum corollae vix aequante nee brevior, et habitu. Odor debilior quam *L. Stechadis* (*De Ging.*). An revera species distincta?

3. *L. VIRIDIS* (*Ait. Hort. Kew. 2. 288*), foliis oblongo-linearibus integerrimis margine revolutis utrinque viridibus villosis, spicis laxiusculis subcomosis, verticillastris 6-10-floris, calycibus tubulosis subvillosis tubum corollae equantibus.

*Stechas viridis. Raë. Hist. 1. 514.*

*Lavandula viridis. L'her. Sert. Angl. 19. t. 21. Hoffm. et Link Fl. Port. I. 91. t. 4.*

*Lavandula Massoni. Cels. ex Ging. Hist. Lav. 137.*

Hab. in Lusitania : ad Serra de Monchique et inter Castromaria et Merlota *Link*, et in ins. Madera *Masson I* (v. s. sp. in *herb. Banks et Vahl.*)

A *L. Stechade* differt pncipue foliis villosis uti spica et coma viridibus, spica laxiore, et calyce longius appendiculato.

4. *L. DENTATA* (*Linn.! Spec. 800*), foliis oblongo-linearibus lanceolatisve obtuse pinnato-dentatis pubescentibus subtus canis margine revolutis, spicis laxis subcomosis, calycibus oblongis pubescentibus tubum corollae subsequantibus.

*Stechas dentata. Mill. Diet. n. 3.*

*L. dentata. Bot. Mag. 12. U 400.*

Hab. in Europae et Africee regionis Mediterraneae occidentalis arid is: in Hispania a regno Valentino ad Andalusiam et in ins. Balearicis *Cambessedes!* in regno Napolitano ad Gargano *Baselice* apud *Tenore*, in Sicilia! in ins. Zacyntho Archipelagi Graeci, at vix spontanea *Sib thorp*, in regno Algeriensi *Desfontaines*, in ins. Madera *Herb. Banks!* (*h. s. sp.*)

Suffrutex sesquipedalis, basi ramosus, ramis adscendentibus tetragonis tomentoso-pubescentibus basi foliosis extremitate pedunculo elongato nudo terminatis. Folia 1-14-pollicaria, margine regulariter crenata vel obtuse pinnatifida, basi angustata, supra viridia glabriuscula, subtus cano-pubescentia. Spica 1-2-pollicaris, basi interrupta. Verticillastris 6-10-floris. Folia floralia rhomboidea, acuminata, basi cuneata, membranacea, villosa-tomentosa; suprema sterilia, colorata, subcomosa. Calyces breviter pedicellati, oblongo-cylindraco, fructiferi parum elongati, basi subinflati, dentibus 4 inferioribus aequalibus abbreviatis acutis, supremo in appendicem latissimum membranaceum obcordatum dilatato. Corolla *L. Stechadis*. Achem'a ovoideo-triquetra, pallida, brevis.

*L. HETEROPHYLLA* (*Poir. Diet. Suppl. 11. 308*) varietates duas hortenses verosimiliter hybridas includit, quarum altera forte ex *L. dentata* et *L. vera*, altera ex *L. dentata* et *L. spica* orta est. (*cfr. Ging. Hist. Lav. 142.*)

## SECTIO II. SPICA.

*Folia floralia 3-5-flora in spicam laxam approximata, superiora calyce breviora fertilia. Calycis dens supremus dilatato-appendiculatus. Arbuscula, ramis superne nudis, foliis integerrimis.*

5. *L. VERA* (*DC.! Fl. Fr. Suppl. 5. 398*), foliis oblongo-linearibus lanceolatisve integerrimis junioribus canis margine revolutis, spicis interruptis, verticillastris 6-10-floris, foliis floralibus rhombo-ovatis

acuminatis membranaceis omnibus fertilibus supremis calyce brevioribus, bracteis subnullis.

*L. angustifolia.* *Mcench. Meth.* 389. *et Auct. vet.*

*L. Spica 0.* *Linn. Spec.* 800.

*L. Spica.* *Lois. Fl. Gall.* 2. 346.

*L. vulgaris a.* *Lam. Fl. Fr.* 2. 403.

*h. officinalis.* *Chaix in Vill. Fl. Dauph.* 2. 355. 363.

*/3 Pyrenaica, foliis floralibus inferioribus longioribus. calycis appendice evidentiore.*

*L. Pyrenaica.* *DC! Fl. Fr.* 5. 398.

Hab. in Europse et Africee regionis Mediterraneae cflibus sterilibus et declivibus: in Gallia meridionali ab Occitania inferiore! et Galloprovincia! usque ad Lugdunum! " in Etruria, plagis mari proximis *Savi*, Liguria occidentali *Badero*, Corsica *Bourdet*, Helvetia *Haller*" (*Ging.*), in Calabria *Tenore*, in Atlante *Desfontaines*, fi in Pyreneis orientalibus! et in vallibus Cataloniae! et Aragonise ! (*v. v. et k. s. sp.*)

Fruticulus 1-2-pedalis, basi ramosissimus ramis erectis tetragonis subtomentosis basi foliosis superne subnudis. Folia juniora saepe in axillis fasciculata, brevia, margine revoluta, et utrinque albo-tomentosa, vetustiora planiora, viridiora, 1-1<sup>^</sup>-pollicaria vel etiam longiora. Verticillastris infimi remoti, supremi in spicam interruptam nunquam comosam approximati. Folia floralia constanter dilatato-membranacea, venosa, acuminata, glabriuscula et fusciscentia, sed forma variabilia, infima praesertim in var. */3* longius acuminata et calycem subsuperantia, superiora constanter calyce breviora. Calyx brevissime pedicellatus, tomentosus, ccerulescens, dentibus brevissimis, supremo in appendice brevi producto. Corolla calyce duplo longior, extus pubescens. Achenia parva, oblonga, brunnea, laavia.—Species in hortis saspissime culta.

6. *L. SPICA* (*DC. Fl. Fr.* 5. 397), foliis oblongo-lanceolatis subspathulatis integerrimis basi longe angustatis margine subrevolutis utrinque canis, spicis subinterruptis, verticillastris 6-10-floris, foliis floralibus lanceolatis linearibusve omnibus fertilibus supremis calyce brevioribus, bracteis lineari-subulatis calyce brevioribus.

*L. Spica (h. Linn. Spec.* 800.

*L. vulgaris /3. Lam. Fl. Fr.* 2. 403.

*L. latifolia. Vill. Fl. Dauph.* 2. 363.\*

Hab. in Europse et Africae regionis Mediterraneae aridis: in Hispania! ins. Balearicis *Cambessedes*, Gallia meridionali! Italise regno Neapolitano *Tenore*, Sicilia *Gussone*, Graecise agro Laconico *Sibthorp*, in agro Tunetano et Algeriensi *Desfontaines*. (*v. v. et h. s. sp.*)

Affinis *L. vercs.* Differt habitu humiliore, colore albidiore, foliis ad basin ramulorum magis congestis, spica densiore et breviora, foliorum floralium forma, et bractearum praesentia.

### SECTIO III. PTEROSTECHAS.

*Pterostoechas. Ging. Hist. Lav.* 158.

*Folia floralia uniflora opposita, in spica laxa disposita, superiora non comosa. Calyx |3-nervis subbilabiatus, labio superiore 3-dentato,*

\* *Desfontaines* (*Cat. Hort. Par. ed. 3. 98.*) has a *L. latifolia*, which he mentions as different from the above, and in the notes (p. 395) he characterises it as "foliis ovatis integerrimis;" but from so vague and imperfect a description it is impossible to determine whether it be a really distinct species, or, what is more probable, a mere garden variety of some of the above.

*dente medio latiore non appendiculato, inferiore bidentato. Herbae perennes vel basi sublignosae. Folia dentata vel inciso-multifida.*

7. *L. ROTUNDIFOLIA*, foliis petiolatis late ovatis inciso-dentatis basi rotundatis utrinque glabris, spicis elongatis gracilibus, floribus solitariis oppositis.

Hab. in ins. Sancti Nicolai Capitis Viridis Africae occidentalis *Forbes!* (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Soc. Hort. Lond.*)

Species foliis latis margine tantum inciso-dentatis nee divisis distinctissima. Habitus et spica *L. abrotanoidis*. Kami tenuiter pubescentes vel glabri, virides. Folia 1-1½ poll., longa, plerumque plus pollice lata, dentibus obtusis crassis. Dentes caeterum lanceolati, acuti.

8. *L. PINNATA* (Linn. fil. Diss. Lav. 55), brevissime incanotomentosa, foliis simpliciter vel bis pinnatipartitis pinnatifidisve lobis integerrimis obtusissimis floralibus ovatis acutiusculis, spicis elongatis gracilibus subternis incanis, floribus solitariis oppositis.

*L. pinnata.* *Jacq. Ic. Rar.* 1. 11. t. 106. *Bot. Mag.* 12. t. 401.

½ *pubescens.*

*Li. formosa.* *Dietr. Lexic. Nachtr.* 4. et *Link. Enum. Hort. Berol.* 1.103. ex *Ging. Hist. Lav.* 159.\*

Hab. in ins. Canariensibus: in rupibus maritimis ins. Madera *Chr. Smith*, et in Teneriffa *Broussonet* (*Ging.*). (*h. s. c. et v. s. sp. in herb. Banks.*)

Herba perennis vel basi suffruticosa, tota tomento brevissimo subsericeo incana. Caules basi ramosi, foliosi, apice in pedunculum 1-1½ pedalem tetragonum nudum abeuntes. Folia simpliciter pinnatipartita, saepius vero segmentis profunde 2-3-lobata vel pinnatifida, lobis omnibus integerrimis margine subrevolutis utrinque canis, caeterum glabris. Spicae plerumque tres, tetragones, 2-3-pollicares, laxae. Folia floralia calyce sublongiora. Calyces subsessiles, ovato-oblongi, dentibus brevissimis superioribus lato-ovatis, 2 inferioribus angustis lanceolatis. Corolla purpurea, tubo calyce subduplo longiore.

9. *L. ABROTANOIDES* (Lam. Diet. 3. 429), viridis, pilosiuscula, foliis bipinnatisectis lobis integris obtusiusculis floralibus ovato-lanceolatis acutissimis, spicis elongatis gracilibus ramosis, floribus solitariis oppositis.

*Li. canariensis.* *Mill. Diet. n.* 4.

*L. elegans.* *Desf. Hort. Par.* 71. *Mirb. Ann. Mus.* 15. t. 5. / 5.

Hab. in ins. Canariensibus! (*k. s. sp. e Mus. Soc. Hort. Lond. et comm. a cl. Chamisso.*)

Ab affini *L. pinnata* differt superficie viridi nee cana, caule basi pubescente, foliis magis dissectis, segmentis angustioribus, spicis plerumque 5 longioribus laevioribusque, et foliis floralibus acutioribus.

Exemplaria ex hortibus Monspeliensi et Mexicano possideo, cui foliorum pinnulae plerumque simplices et acutiusculae, et (in exemplari Monspeliensi) caulibus villosioribus; sed potius varietates hortenses quam speciem propriam constituere videntur.

10. *L. MULTIFIDA* (Linn. Spec. 800), viridis, pilosa, caulibus foliosis, foliis bipinnatifidis lobis subcuneatis acutis floralibus cordato-dilatatis acuminatis villosis calycem subaequantibus, spica densiuscula, calycibus tomentosis.

Hab. in Europae et Africae Mediterraneae regionibus austro-occidentalibus: in peninsulae Hispanicae regione Boetica colle Malaccae et circa Murciam *Clusius*, in Lusitania Transtagana *Brotero*, in Calabria

\* | *L. formosa* Diet, quam in hortis Germanicis observavi est varietas hortensis minus incana, spica laxiore." *Ging. I. c.*

*Tenore, in collibus incultis regni Tunetani et Algeriensis Desfontaines. (h. s. c.)*

Species variabilis, et affinis *L. abrotanoidi*, a qua constanter differt spicis brevioribus plerumque simplicibus, foliis floralibus latis extus villosis, et calycibus valde tomentosus. Caulis basi plerumque villosus, elongatus, foliosus. Pedunculi dimidio breviores quam in *L. pinnata* et *abrotanoide*.

11. *L. CORONOPIFOLIA* (Poir.! Diet. 11. 308), hispidula, caulibus subnudis strictis, foliis pinnatisectis segmentis linearibus integris floralibus brevissimis ovatis acutissimis, spicis gracillimis, floribus solitariis oppositis remotis.

*L. multifida.* *Burm. ! FL Ind. t. 38./.* 1. non ejusd. *ibid.* 126. neo Linn.

*L. stricta.* *Del. ! FL Mgypt. 1. 94. t. 32./.* 1.\*

*Hab. in Africa orientali et Asia occidentali: in TEGypto prope Val de TEGarement in desertis Suez Be Hie! in Persia Burmann I (k. s. sp. comm. a cl. Delile.)*

Caulis floriferi plurimi, ramosi, graciles, foliis plerumque destituti. Folia in ramis sterilibus 1-2-pollicaria, subcarnosa, hispidula, segmentis anguste linearibus. Spica 1-2-pollicaris, simplex vel subramosa, florum paribus demum valde remotis. Calyx tubulosus, subcinereus aut rubeolus, dentibus acutis brevibus subaequalibus. Corolla coerulescens, tubo calyce duplo longiore, limbi lobis fere aequalibus patentibus. Achenia ovata, fusca, laevia.

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#### SECTIO IV. CHJETOSTACHYS.

*Chaetostachys.* *Benth. in Wall. Pl. As. Rar. 2. 19.*

*Folia floralia uniflora alterna<sup>^</sup> in spica laxiuscula ramosa disposita, superiora non comosa. Calyx 15-nervis, subcequaliter 5-dentat us. Herba perennis. Folia inciso-multifida.*

12. *L. BURMANNI*, tenuiter pubescens, caulibus foliosis, foliis bipinnatisectis segmentis linearibus integerrimis floralibus membranaeformibus basi dilatatis longe setaceo-acuminatis, spicis densiusculis, floribus solitariis alternis approximatis.

*L. multifida.* *Burm. ! FL Ind. 126. non ejusd. t. ibid. t. 38./.* 1. nee Linn.

*Bysteropogon bipinnatus.* *Roth. ! Nov. PL Spec. 225.*

*Chaetostachys multifida.* *Benth. in Wall. PL As. Rar. 2. 19.*

*Hab. in India orientali (verosimiliter in peninsula) Burmann ! Klein I (h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.)*

Caulis videtur herbaceus, erectus, tetragonus, ad nodos contractus, tenuiter tomentoso-pubescentibus. Folia sessilia, laciniis obtusis margine revolutis subtus tomentoso-pubescentibus. Spica terminalis, saepius ramosa. Folia floralia calycem superantia. Calyx sessilis, striatus, canescens, dentibus acutis, fructifer turgidus. Corolla tenuis, calycem excedens. Limbus videtur subaequaliter 5-fidus, sed in speciminibus suppetentibus vix rite examinare potui. Discus ovarii infra glandulifer. Achenia aqua immersa, extus ut in *Hyptidibus* et *Salviis* gelatinosa.

I had considered this plant, so remarkable by its alternate inflorescence, as a distinct genus; but on farther examination, it has appeared so closely allied to the section *Pterosteschas*, that I have thought it better to unite it to *Lavandula* as a separate section only.

#### *Species e genere excludenda.*

*L. CARKOSA* Linn. Fil.=*Anisochilus carnosus*.

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\* This and the preceding species, with the exception of the *L. rotundifolia* are all figured in De Gingis's Monography.

TRIBUS II. MENTHOIDEÆ.

COROLLA subcampanulata vel infundibuliformis, tubo calyce brevior vel vix longior, limbo 4-5-fido, lobis subaequalibus. Stamina distantia, recta vel divergentia, nee per paria approximate.

XVII. POGOSTEMON.

*Mentha* sp. *Roxb.*

*Pogostemon.* *Desf. Mem. Mus. Par. 2. 154.*

Calyx ovato-tubulosus, spqualis, 5-dentatus, intus fauce nuda. Corolla tubo incluso, limbo quadrifido subbilabiato, labio superiore trifido, inferiore integro, lobis omnibus integerrimis subaequalibus patentibus. Stamina 4, exserta, recta vel subdeclinata. Filamenta medio barbata vel nuda. Antherae terminales, uniloculares, riina transversali dehiscentes. Stylus apice subaequaliter bifidus, lobis subulatis, stigmatibus minutis terminalibus.—Herbse. Folia opposita, petiolata, Intēgra, den tat a vel subincisa. Verticillastri multiflori, sequales vel secundi, nunc bracteis suffulti glomerato-spicati, spiculis racemoso-paniculatis, nunc in racemis s piece form ibus simplicibus laxe appro ximati.

All the species are East Indian.

This genus differs from *Dysophylla* in the greater irregularity of the corolla, and in some measure in habit, especially the paniculate species. The two genera form a little group, differing from *Ocymoidea* in the nearly regular quadrifid corolla, and stamina scarcely declinate; and from *Menthoidece*, to which they are more nearly allied, by the terminal unilocular anthers, and the slight declination of the stamina.

CONSPECTUS SPECIERUM.

§ 1. PANICULATE. *Racemi paniculato-ramosi.*

Folia valde disparia . . . . . 1 . P. PANICULATUII.

Folia in quoque pari magnitudine subssqualia.

Bractee membranaceae, exteriores calycibus longiores.

Erectum cano-pubescens . . . . . 2. P. PLECTRANTHOIDES.

Erectum dense villosum . . . . . 3. P. VILLOSUJC.

Ascendens tenuiter pubescens. (Verticillastri aequales) . . . . . 4. P. PARVIFLORUM.

Bractee ovatae, calyce breviores.

Erectum glaberrimum . . . . . 5. P. GLABHUM.

Erectum tuberculatum . . . . . 6. P. TUBERCULOSUM.

Ascendens pubescens. (Verticillastri juniores secundi) . . . . . 7. P. HETVEAKUH.

§ 2. RACEMOSE. *Racemi simplices subspicati.*

Filamenta barbata.

Verticillastri secundi . . . . . 8. P. VESTITUII.

Verticillastri aequales.

Villosum. Foliarotundata basicordata 9. P. ROTUNDATUN.



Molliter villosum. Folia ovata basi				
rotundata . . . . .			10.	P. MOLLE.
Adpresse hirsutum. Folia ovata acu-				
minata : : : :	11.	P. HIRSUTUM.		
Glabra : : : :	12.	P. RUPESTAE.		
Filamenta nuda.				
Folia basi cordata . . . . .	13.	P. SPECTOSUM.		
Folia basi rotundata : : : :	14.	P. WIGHTII.		
Folia basi angustata : . . . . .	15.	P. JVIENTHOIDES.		

§ 1. PANICULATE. *Racemipaniculato-ramosi.*

1. P. PANICULATUM (Benth. in Wall. PL As. Rar. 1. 30), caule erecto pilis erectis pubescente, foliis inaequalibus ovatis inciso-serratis basi angustatis, verticillastris globosis secundis remotis racemosis, racemis terminalibus, bracteis lato-ovatis membranaceis calyces superantibus, calycis membranacei pubescentis dentibus lanceolatis, filamentis barbatis.

Manam podam. *Rheed. Hort. Malab.* 10. 129. t. 65.

Elsholtzia paniculata. *Willd. Sp.* 3. 59.

Hyssopus cristatus. *Lam.! Diet.* 3. 187-

Hab. in India Orientali: in humidis Malabaricae *Rheede*, in Tavoy *Wallich I (h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.)*

Gaulis herbaceus, 2-3-pedalis, ramis paniculatis pilis adpressis erectis strigosis villosus. Folia tenuia, flaccida, supra et subtus pilis adpressis caulinis similibus obsessa, margine profunde inciso-dentata, lobis ovatis duplicato-serratis, in quoque pari unum petiolatum 3 poll., et ultra longum, alterum subsessile duplo quadruplo brevius; floralia conformia et pariter inaequalia, sed niulto minora, suprema bracteaformia. Racemi laxi, axillares, alterni (in axilla folii majoris orti), infimi folio vix longiores. Verticillastri omnes distincti, infimi semipollicem remoti, supremi magis approximati. Bracteaecalycesque membranaceae, tenuiter pubescentes, ciliatae. Corolla tenuissima, at omnino hujus generis mihi videtur. Filamenta exserta, medio barbata.

2. P. PLECTRANTHOIDES (Desf.! *Ann. Mus. Par.* 2. 154. t. 6), cano-pubescentis, caule erecto, foliis ovatis basi cuneatis vel rotundatis duplicato-serratis, floribus subsecundis glomerato-spicatis, spicis ovato-cylindricis pedunculatis paniculatis, bracteis lato-ovatis striatis glanduloso-punctatis calyces superantibus, calycis membranacei hirsuti glanduloso-punctati dentibus lato-lanceolatis acutis, filamentis barbatis.

*Origanum benghalense. Burm. ! Fl. Ind.* 128. t. 38. / 3. *pessima.*

*Mentha secunda. Roxb. ! Hort. Beng.* 44.

*Pogostemon plectranthoides. Bot. Mag.* 59. t. 3238.

Hab. in Indiae Orientalis humidis: in Hindustania *Napalia et Kamaon, Wallich!* versus *Deyra Dhoon Roxb.!* ad portum *Kheeree Royle!* in Java ad pedem montis *Gede Blume. (k. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.)*

Caules herbacei, 2-3-pedales. Rari obtuse tetragoni, juniores molliter cano-villoi. Folia caulina 2-3-pollicaria, superiora minora, floralia inferiora conformia, suprema bracteaformia. Panicula densa, multiflora. Verticillastri ex floribus 30-50 et ultra secundis dense glomeratis compositi, et spiculas densas 1-li-pollicares formantes. Bractesae apice coloratae, molliter villosae, imbricatae. Calyces obconico-tubulosi, apice colorati. Genitalia corolla duplo longiora. Achenia ovato-triquetra, nigra, laevissima, lucida.

3. P. VILLOSUM, villosum, caule suberecto, foliis ovatis basi rotundatis ad petiolum angustatis crenatis, floribus subsecundis glomerato-spicatis spiculis cylindricis subsessilibus paniculatis, bracteis ovatis

striatis pubescentibus calyces sequantibus, calycis villosi dentibus lanceolatis acutis, filamentis barbatis.

(*Z macrophyllus.*)

Hab. in India Orientali: ad Silhet Wallich! (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.*)

Gaulis erectus vel adscendens, pilis erecto-patentibus villosus. Folia crassa, dense et raolliter villosa, foliis *P. plectranthoidis* dimidio vel in var. 0 duplo majora, minus profunde et obtuse dentata. Panicula densior, angustior, racemiformis. Bracteae paullo breviores, uti calyces villosiores. Corolla minor.

4. *P. PARVIFLORUM* (Benth. in Wall. PL As. Rar. 1. 31), caule adscendente tenuiter pubescente, foliis glabriusculis ovato-oblongis basi angustatis duplicato-crenatis, floribus subsecundis glomerato-spicatis, spiculis subsessilibus racemosis, racemis axillaribus terminalibusque, bracteis ovatis striatis pubescentibus flores superantibus, calycis villosi membranacei dentibus anguste lanceolatis, filamentis barbatis.

Hab. in Indise Orientalis provincia Silhet Wallich! (*Ji. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.*)

Caulis basi procumbens, adscendens, demum glabratus. Folia flaccida, 3-4-pollicaria, brevier petiolata. Panicula racemiformis, gracilior quam in *P. plectranthoide*. Verticillastri, calyces, et flores duplo minores. Folia floralia bracteaefornia, flores superantia.

5. *P. GLABRUM* (Benth. in Wall. PL As. Rar. 1. 31), glaberrimum, caule erecto, foliis ovatis basi angustatis crenatis, verticillastri subaequalibus globosis spicatis, spicis paniculatis, bracteis ovatis calyce triplo brevioribus, calycis glabri dentibus ovato-lanceolatis, filamentis barbatis.

*Perilla polystachya.* Don Prod. Fl. Nep. 115. see. specim. Hamiltoniana in herb. Linn, servata.

Hab. in India Orientali: in Napalia Wallich! (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.*)

Habitus fere *P. plectranthoidis*, sed ex omni parte glabrum, folia majora, longe petiolata, minus dentata, basi longe angustata. Verticillastri subdistincti, in spiculis 2-6-pollicaribus approximatis. Calycis forma et corolla *P. parvijlorce*, sed flores multo numerosiores et bracteae triplo breviores.

6. *P. TUBERCULOSUM* (Benth. in Wall. PL As. Rar. 1. 31), pilis brevibus stellatis ex tuberculo ortis pubescens, caule erecto, foliis ovatis basi angustatis duplicato-serratis utrinque tuberculoso-rugosis, verticillastri asqualibus globosis remotis racemosis, racemis paniculatis, bracteis minutis, calycis tuberculosi dentibus subulatis, filamentis barbatis.

Hab. in India Orientali: in Napalia Wallich! (*y. s. sp, in herb. Hook.*)

Affine *P. glabro*, a quo differt praeertim tuberculis. Folia caulina petiolata, floralia sessilia, linearia, acuta, verticillastro subbreviora. Flores subsessiles, fere *P. ffiabri*.

7. *P. HEYNEANUM* (Benth. in Wall. PL As. Rar. 1. 31), caule adscendente pubescente, foliis glabriusculis ovatis basi angustatis irregulariter crenatis, verticillastri subsecundis interrupte spicatis, spicis paniculatis, bracteis ovatis subbeneviis calyces subsequantibus, calycis pubescentis dentibus ovatis, filamentis barbatis.

Cottam. *Rlieede Hort. Malab.* 10. 153. /. 77.

*Origanum indicum.* Roth, ? Nov. Sp. PI. 265.

/3 foliis subincisis, dentibus calycinis angustioribus.

Hab. in India Orientali: in peninsula *Heyne* ! in Java *Leschenault* ! in uliginosis Ceylonae ad *Caltura Macrae* ! *p* in Ceylona interiore *Leschenault* ! (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.*)

A pracedentibus differt verticillastris fere omnibus distinctis. Folia forma *P. glabri*, sed utrinque sepius tenuissime pubescentia. Panicula laxa, patens. Verticillastri juniores secundi, demum subaquales, saepe 30-50-flori. Corolla *P. parviflori*.

§ 2. RACEMOSJE. *Racemi simplices subspicati.*

8. *P. VESTITUM* (Benth. in Wall. PL As. Rar. 1. 31), tomentosolanat'um, caule adscendente, foliis ovatis crenatis basi subcordatis rugosis molliter 'tomentosis, floralibus superioribus calyce brevioribus, racemis simplicibus, verticillastris secundis approximatis, bracteis lineari-subulatis, calycis villosi dentibus lanceolatis, filamentis barbatis.

Hab. in India Orientalis peninsula *Heyne* ! (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.*)

Caulis e basi liffnoso adscendentes, uti folia tomento denso rufo-albido lanati. Racemus densus, 2-3-pollicaris. Folia floralia, bractea, et calyx *P. rotundati*, sed villosiora.

9. *P. ROTUNDATUM* (Benth. in Wall. PL As. Rar. 1. 31), villosum, caule adscendente, foliis rotundatis duplicato-crenatis basi truncatis vel cordatis floralibus superioribus calyce brevioribus, racemis simplicibus, verticillastris aequalibus subremotis, bracteis lineari-subulatis, calycis villosi dentibus lanceolatis, filamentis barbatis.

Hab. in Indise Orientalis peninsula *Heyne* ! (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.*)

Caulis basi procumbens, ramis adscendentibus vix pedalibus pubescenti-villosus. Folia pauca, 2-pollicaria, molliter villosa, rugosa. Racemus 2-4-pollicaris, ex verticillastris 5-10 distinctis laxe multifloris compositus. Foliorum floralium par infimum caulinis conforme, superiora lanceolata bracteasformia. Bractee exteriores calyce paulo breviores, interiores minutae. Calyx 3-4-linearis. Corolla parva.

10. *P. MOLLE*, molliter tomentoso-villosum, caule adscendente, foliis lato-ovatis crenatis basi rotundato-cuneatis floralibus calyce sublongioribus, racemis simplicibus, verticillastris sequalibus inferioribus remotis supremis approximatis, bracteis lineari-subulatis, calycis villosi dentibus lanceolato-subulatis, filamentis barbatis.

Hab. in India Orientali: in peninsulae montibus Madurensibus *Wight* ! (*h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Wight.*)

A *P. rotundato* differt caule ramosiore, foliis namerosis duplo minoribus basi cuneatisiiec cordatis, racemis longioribus, verticillastris duplo minoribus densioribus. Folia floralia suprema lanceolato-lineararia, ante anthesin verUcillastro subduplo longiora.

11. *P. HIRSUTUM*, pilis adpressis hirsutum, caule adscendente, foliis petiolatis ovatis acuminatis serratis basi rotundatis floralibus superioribus calyce brevioribus, racemis simplicibus, verticillastris sequalibus distinctis, bracteis lineari-subulatis, calycis hispidi dentibus lanceolatis acutis, filamentis breviter exsertis barbatis.

Hab. in Ceylona: *Macrae I* (*y. s. sp. in herb. Soc. Hort. Lond.*)

Habitus varietatum graciliorum *Menthw aquatxcm.* Caules, folia, rhachis, bractete, et calyces pilis adpressis vel ad axillas subpatentibus hirsuti. Folia vetustiora et caulis basis subglabrati. Racemus 2-3-pollicaris. Verticillaatri 10-15-flori, laxiusculi. Corollas parvae. Stamina vix dentibus corollae longiora. Filaments versus apicem pilis purpurascensibus dense barbata.

12. P. RUPESTRE, glabrum, caule repente, ram is adscendentibus, foliis petiolatis ovato-lanceolatis grosse dentatis basi angustatis floralibus bracteisque minutis, racemis simplicibus, verticillastris remotis paucigoris, calycis glabri dentibus ovatis abbreviatis, filamentis barbatis.

Hab. in Ceylonae rupestribus editioribus circa Nuera Ellia *Macrae I* (A. s. sp. e Mus. Soc. Hort. Lond.)

Caules elongati, tenues, ad nodos saepe radicanes, uti tota planta glaberrimi. Folia basi longe in petiolum angustata, limbo 1-1<sup>1</sup>-pollicari. Racemi 2-3-pollicares. Verticillastris laxe pauciflori. Calyces parvi. Corollae minutae. Filamenta extra corollam fere calycis longitudine, medio dense barbata.

13. P. SPECIOSUM (Benth. in Wall, Pl. As. Rar. 1. 31), piloso-hispidum, caule erecto, foliis lato-ovatis basi cordatis duplicato-crenatis, racemis simplicibus, verticillastris teretibus laxis approximatis, bracteis minutis, calycis glabriusculi tubulosi dentibus subulatis, filamentis nudis.

Hab. in India Orientali: in peninsulee montibus Madurensibus *Wight!* (h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Wight.)

A P. *Wightii* differt foliis majoribus latioribus basi cordatis et praesertim spica densa crassa et corollis genitalibusque longius exsertis siccitate nigris lucidis. Anthers flavescens.

14. P. WIGHTII, piloso-hispidum, caule erecto? foliis petiolatis ovatis acutis duplicato-dentatis incisive basi rotundato-cuneatis, racemis simplicibus, verticillastris sequalibus approximatis vel infimis remotis, bracteis lineari-subulatis, calycis glabri dentibus lanceolato-setaceis hispidis, filamentis nudis.

Hab. in India Orientali: in peninsulee montibus Madurensibus *Wight!* (A. s. sp. comm. a cl. Wight.)

Caulis, folia, bractea, rhachis, et dentes calycini pilis longis albis patentibus hispidi, caeterum glabri. Folia fere *Lamii* vel *Galeopsidis* 1-1<sup>1</sup>-pollicaria. Racemi 3-4-pollicares, densi vel basi interrupti. Flores numerosi. Calyx fructifer 2\$ lin. longus, glaber, membranaceus, apice breviter dentatus et hispidus. Corolla minuta. Filamenta glabra vel tenuiter pubescentia, calycis tubo subaequalia.

15. P. MENTHOIDES (Blume Bijdr. 825).

Hab. in Java : in sylvis umbrosis humidis montis Gede *Blume.*

" P. caule herbaceo, foliis ovatis utrinque acutiusculis supra basin duplicato-dentatis pubescentibus, spica terminali elongata simplici, verticillis approximatis, staminibus nudis.\* *Blume l. c.*

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## XVIII. DYSOPHYLLA.

*Menths* sp. *Linn.*

*Dysophylla.* *Blume Bijdr.* 826.

*Cbotekia.* *Opiz et Cor da in BoU Zeit.* 1830.1. 33.

Calyx ovatus, eequalis, 5-dentatus, intus fauce nuda. Corolla tubo incluso, limbo quadrifido subsequali, lobo supremo integro vel emarginato, infinio subpatente. Stamina 4, exserta, recta vel vix declinata.

Filamenta medio barbata. Antherce terminales, uniloculares, rima transversali dehiscentes. Stylus apice subaequaliter bittdus, lobis subulatis stio-matibus minutis terminalibus.—Herbae. Folia opposita vel verticillatar Verticillastri multiflori, in spicis terminalibus dense approxi- mati vel imbricati.

This is also an East Indian genus, differing from the last chiefly by the more regular corolla.

CONSPECTUS SPECIERUM.

- s 1. OPPOSITIFOLI\*. Folia opposita. Tota cano-tomentosa. Caulis adpressepubescens. Folia hispida. Caulis pilis longis patentibus hirsutissima. § 2. VERTICILLATI\*. Folia verticillata. Caulis et folia villosa. Kami floriferi simplices procumbentes. Folia subintegerrima. Ramifloriferi erecti ramosi. Folia elongate serrata. Caulis et folia saltern inferora glabra. Folia basi dilatata vel rotundata. Folia basi angustata. Humilis. Calycis fructiferi dentes erecti subconniventes. Elata ramosissima. Calycis fructiferi dentes stellato-patentes. 1 D. MYOSUROIDES. 1 D. <<<^\*J- 3. D. AURICULARIA. 4. D. CRUCIATA. QUADRIFOLIA> 9. D. STELLATA. 7. D. CRASSICAULIS. 8. D. HUMILIS. 6. U. VERTICILLATA.

§ 1. OPPOSITIFOLI\*. jPoZia opposita.

1 D. STRIGOSA (Benth. in Wall. Pl. As. Rar. 1. 30), pilis adpressis strigosis pubescens, caule erecto, foliis oppositis sessilibus lanceolato-ovatis grosse serratis floralibus lanceolatis flonbus brevionibus, spicis crassis laxiusculis, calycis ovati hirsuti dentibus subulatis erectis.

Hab. in India Orientali: ad Silhet Wallich! (h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.)

Caulis aequipedalis et ultra, obtuse tetragonus. Folia sesquipollicaria, acutius-

ssr^s. s s? ^r^afexa?0\* S

inter Dysophyllam et Pogostemon media, an ad hoc genus referenda t

2. D. MYOSUROIDES (Benth. in Wall. Pl. As. Rar. 1. 30), sericeo-tomentosa, caule erecto, foliis oppositis breviter petiolatis floralibus ovatis minutis, spicis densis, calycis tomentosi dentibus brevissimis rectis.

Mentha myosuroides. Roth. Nov. Spec. Pl 257-

Hab. in Indiae Orientalis peninsula Heyne ! (h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.)

Planta humilis, ex omni parte tomento molli subseniceo canescens. Caulis gemipedalis vel vix pedalis, erectus, ramosus, obtuse tetragonus. Folia plerumque gemipeda, rarius pedalis, molliora, venoso-rufescentia, obtusiuscula, margine irregulariter subcrenata, basi in petiolum brevem angustata. Spicæ crassitie pennæ anserinae, nunc vix pollicares, saepe vero tenuiores, 4-5-pollicares. Corolla minuta.

June 1833.

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3. *D. AURICULARIA* (Blume Bijdr. 826), pilis mollibus patulis hirsuta, caulibus procumbentibus, foliis oppositis subsessilibus ovato-oblongis grosse serratis floralibus ovato-lanceolatis fores subsequantibus, spicis densissimis, calycis villosi dentibus ovatis post anthesin conniventibus.

*Majana foetida.* *Humph. Herb. Amb.* 6. 41. \*. 16./ 2.

*Mentha foetida.* *Burnt.! Fl. Ind.* 126.

*Mentha auricularia.* *Linn.! Mant.* 8\.

Hab. in Indiae Orientalis calidioris et in insulis Archipeiagi Indici fossis et udis: in peninsula *Wight!* in Ceylon a *Macrae!* in Bengala oriental], ins. Penang et ad Taong Dong prope Avam *Wallich!* in Java et in Moluccis *Blume*, in Amboyna et ins. Bourou Moluccarum *Burville!* (*h. s. sp.*)

Habitu spies et praesertim pilis crebris patentibus *D. cruciate* affinis, sed caulibus ramosioribus et foliis distinctissima. Folia plemmque hirsutissima, rarius pilis secus nervos paginae inferioris et hinc inde in paginam superiorem sparsis.

## § 2. VERTICILLATÆ. *Folia verticillata.*

4. *D. CRUCIATA* (Benth. in Wall. Pl. As. Rar. 1. 30), pilis mollibus patulis hirsuta, caulibus elongatis procumbentibus simpliciusculis, foliis quaternis rarius quinis vel senis lanceolatis obtusis integerrimis margine revolutis floralibus lanceolatis floies subeequantibus, spicis densis, verticillastro infimo distincto, calycis villosi dentibus obtusiusculis suberectis.

*Mentha quadrifolia.* *Don! Prod. Fl. Nep.* 113. non *Roxb.*

*Chotchia sericea.* *Opiz et Cor da in Bot. Zeit.* 1830. 1. 35.\*

Hab. in India Orientali: in *Napalia Wallich!* (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.*)

Kami procumbentes videntur, nee ut in sequentibus basi fluitantes. Sunt plerumque simplicis, 1-2-pedales et longiores, flagelliformea, ad nodos fragiles, et ut in *D. auricularia* ex omni parte pilis patentibus molliter villosi. Folia ad basin, caulis crebra, in parte superiore intemediis breviora, circiter pollicem longa. Spica *D. auriculariæ.*

5. *D. QUADRIFOLIA* (Benth. in Wall. Pl. As. Rar. 1.30), tomentoso-villosa, caule erecto, foliis quaternis elliptico-linearibus integerrimis vel remote serratis utrinque angustatis floralibus linearibus verticil! astro brevioribus, spicis elongatis basi subinterruptis, calycis ovati dentibus anguste lanceolatis acutis erectis.

*Mentha quadrifolia.* *Roxb.! Hort. Beng.* 44. non *Don.*

*fī velutina*, foliis nervosis basi in petiolum angustatis.

*ypubescens*, foliis anguste linearibus.

Hab. in India Orientali: in aquis stagnantibus prope *Calcutta Royle!* in Monte *Circar Roxburgh!* ad *Vizagapatan P. Russell!* /3 ad *Tavoy one Tenasserim Wallich!* y in montibus *Pundua Wallich!* (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.*)

Herba aquatica, caulibus basi fluitantibus glabriusculis, ramis emersis 1-2-pedibus, uti folia et spicae pilis erecto-appressis simplicibus rigidiusculis plus minusve constanter velutino-tomentosis, tomento in var. *a* et /& densissimo, in var. *y* tenuiore.

\* I have no doubt that this is the true *D. quadrifolia*, although *Opiz* describes the leaves as opposite. This circumstance may be owing to accident, and the description agrees in every other respect.

Folia crassiuscula, 1½-3-pollicaria, mollia, acuta, subserrata; in var. y breviora, angustiora, rigidiora. Spies 1-6-pollicares.

6. D. VERTICILLATA (Benth. in Wall. PI. As. Rar. 1. 30), glabra, caule erecto vel adscendente, ramis foliisque 6-10-verticillatis, foliis elongato-linearibus utrinque angustatis, spicis densissimis, calycis fructiferi dentibus ovatis stellato-patulis.

*Mentha stellata.* Lour.! *Fl. Cochinch.* 361.

*Mentha verticillata.* Roxb.! *Hort. Beng.* 44.

Hab. in India Orientali: in Bengala *Roxburgh!* *Royle!* ad Silhet *Wallich!* in Cochinchina *Loureiro!* [*h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.*]

Herba aquatica, basi fluitans, radicans. Rami floriferi erecti, pedales sesquipedalesve, crassi, sulcati, ramulis numerosis verticillatis. Folia 2-3 pollices longa, acuta, plerumque argute et remote serrata, omnia glaberrima. Spies vix pollicares, densissime imbricatae. Calyces fructiferi vix aucti, sed dentibus subrecurvo-patentibus stellati. Corolla minuta, purpurea. Achenia laevia.

7. D. CRASSICAULIS (Benth. in Wall. PI. As. Rar. 1. 30), glabra, caule adscendente ramoso, foliis quaternis nunc quinis vel senis lanceolato-linearibus basi dilatatis subintegerrimis floralibus lanceolatis flores superantibus, spicis elongatis, calycis pubescentis dentibus obtusiusculis subrectis.

Hab. in India Orientali: ad Silhet et in Bengala *Wallich!* (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.*)

Species inter *D. pumilam* et *D. verticillatam* media. A priori differt statura elatiori (pedali et ultra), bracteis lanceolatis; a posteriori calycis fructiferi dentibus erectis; ab utraque foliis basi dilatatis, spicis duplo triplove longioribus crassioribus, et iloribus majoribus. Folia bipollicaria et ultra. Spica fructifera sepe 4 poll longa.

8. D. PUMILA (Benth. in Wall. PI. As. Rar. 1. 30), glabra, caule adscendente ramoso, foliis quaternis inferioribus subsenis elliptico-linearibus utrinque angustatis remote serratis floralibus ovatis, calycis villosi campanulati fructiferi inflati dentibus obtusiusculis subrectis.

*Mentha pumila.* Graham! in *Edin. New Phil. Journ.* 1828, 393.

*Mentha verticillata.* Bon! *Prod. Fl. Nep.* 114. Hook, in *Bot. Mag.* 56. t. 2907. non Roxb.

Hab. in India Orientali: in Napalia *Wallich!* (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.*)

Herba aquatica, ex omni parte, calycibus exceptis, glaberrima. Caulis basi repens vel fluitans, radicans. Kami floriferi subrecti, semipedales vel parum longiores. Folia infima subsena, angusta, pollicaria, et vix dentata; superiora quaternaria, latiora, et hinc inde argute serrata. Rami uti folia verticillati. Spicae in apices caulis et ramorum vix pollicares, densissimae. Calyx fructifer vix elongatus, sed latissime campanulatus, dentibus latiusculis erectis vel subconniventibus. Corolla purpurea, calyce florifero vix duplo longior, dente supremo emarginato. Achenia minuta, subrotundo-compressa, laevia.

9. D. STELLATA (Benth. in Wall. PI. As. Rar. 1.30), glabra vel superne pubescens, caule repente, ramis erectis simpliciusculis, foliis 6-8-verticillatis anguste linearibus internodia subaequantibus integerri-  
mis floralibus subulatis, calycis villosi ovati dentibus erectis acutiusculis.

*Mentha stellata.* Hamilt. *MSS.* non *Loureiro.*

*Mentha quaternifolia.* Both. *Nov. Spec.* 256 ?

Hab. in India Orientali: in Malabar *Heyne!* et in Mysore *Hamilton!* (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.*)

Herba humilis, pusilla, facie *Galii vert.* Cauleg basi repentes, radicanes. Rami adscendentes vel erecti, 3-6-pollicares, basi glabri, sub spica pubescentes. Folia crebra, inferiora glabra, suprema sub spica pubescentia, 2-3 vel vix 4 lin. longa, linearia, acuta, margine integerrima, subrevoluta, basi subdilatata, floralia calycem subaequantia. Spica densa, 1-3-pollicaris, villosa. Calyx fructifer parum elongatus. Corolla parva, purpurea, dente supremo emarginato.

### XIX. ELSHOLTZIA.

Elsholtzia. Willd.

Menthae sp. Roxb. et Auct.

Perills sp. Don Prod. Fl. Nep.

Aphanochilus. Benth. in Bot. Reg. 15. ad calc. n. 1282.

Cyclostegia. Benth. in L c.

Calyx ovatus vel campanulatus, subsequalis, 5-dentatus, intus fauce nuda, fructifer saepe elongatus. Corolla tubo calycem sequante vel rarius exserto, limbo breviter 4-fido, lobo supremo suberecto subconcavo emarginato, inferioribus patentibus. Stamina 4, sscpius exserta, distantia, inferiora sublongiora. Filamenta nuda. Antherarum loculi divergentes vel divaricati, demum confluentes. Stylus apice subsequenter bifidus, lobis subulatis, stigmatibus subterminalibus. Achenia ovoidea, parva, lseviuscula. — Herbae suffruticesve. Flores minuti. Verticil I astri multiflori, in spicis mine laxis gracilibus teretibus vel secundis nunc dense imbricatis dispositi. Spicse saepius numerosse, paniculatse.

With the exception of two Javanese species and the *£. cristata*, which is common over all Asia, this genus, as far as is hitherto known, is confined to the mountains of the East Indian continent.

Tijd three sections of *Elsholtzia* differ, in many respects, from each other in habit; but on a closer examination of their characters, these distinctions do not appear to be of sufficient importance to preserve the genera *Aphanochilus* and *Cyclostegia*, which I had originally established, but which I have now considered as mere sections of *Elsholtzia*.

### CONSPECTUS SPECIERUM.

SECT. I. APHANOCHILUS. *Spicse cequales foliis floralibus lanceolatis velovatis, vel secunda foliis floralibus lanceolatis.*

- ^ Suffrutices elati. Folia plus 3 poll, longa.
- |   |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| Folia lato-ovata basi rotundata . . .   | 1. £. FLAVA.       |
| Folia oblonga basi longe angustata.     |                    |
| Rami glaberrimi. Spies secundae . . .   | 3. £. STAUNTONI.   |
| Rami pubescentes. Spicse aequales . . . | 2. £. POLYSTACHYA. |
- Herbse aninia. Folia parva vel vix 2 poll, longa.
- |  |               |
|--|---------------|
| Herbs glabriusculae. Spies graves.       |               |
| Folia oblonga. Spies secundae . . .      | 4. E. BLANDA. |
| Folia rhombeo-ovata. Spies squales . . . | 5. E. INCISA. |
- Herbs villosae. Spies denss.
- |   |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| Folia floralia lanceolato-aubulata.                               |                    |
| Caulis erectus.   |                    |
| Folia rugosiuscula supra glabra subtus breviter tomentosa . . .   | 6. E. PUBESCEKS.   |
| Folia rugosa supra pubescentia subtus nulliter tomentosa . . . 7* | E. MOLL is.        |
| Caulis procumbens. Folia piloso-hispida . . .                     | 8. E. PILOSA.      |
| Folia floralia lato-ovata obtusa . . .                            | 9. E. ERIOSTACHYA. |



SECT. II. CYCLOSTEGIA. *Spica densa. Folia floralia connata imbricata cyathiformia membranacea venosa margine dilata.*

Species unica . . . . . 10. E. STROBILIFERA.

SECT. III. ELSHOLTZIA. *Spicæ et folia floralia lato-ovata secunda.*

Species unica . . . . . 11. E. CBISTATA.

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SECTIO I. APHANOCHILUS.

Aphanochilus. *Benth, in Wall. I. c.*

*Spices scepius laxa paniculate cequales vel subsecundæ foliis floralibus lanceolatis vel subulatis, nunc vero dense imbricata cequales foliis floralibus ovatis vel lanceolatis. Antherarum loculi divergentes vel divaricati, demum confluentes.*

1. E. FLAVA, suffruticosa erecta, foliis petiolatis amplis late ovatis acuminatis nervosis floralibus bracteseformibus ovato-lanceolatis acuminatis calyces subaequantibus, spicis laxis teretibus axillaribus terminalibusque, corollis calyce subduplo longioribus.

Aphanochilus flavus. *Benth An Wall. Pl. As. Bar. 1. 28. t. 34.*

Hab. in Napalia : in montibus altissimis ad Sheopore et versus Gossain Than *Wallich!* ad Kidarkonta *Royle!* (*It. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.*)

Suffrutex 2-pedalis, omnibus partibus pubescentia molli canescente obsitis. Folia palmaria, basi rotundata vel cuneata, supra glabriuscula, suffraganea pubescentia rugosiuscula mollia. Spicæ plurimæ, axillares, cylindricæ, 2-3-pollicares, demum fere digitum minimum crassæ, densifloræ, in paniculam terminalem elongatam subapproximatæ. Folia floralia (in spica) lato-ovata acuminata. Verticillastri multiflori, laxiusculi. Bracteæ subulatæ. Calyx oblongus, dentibus lanceolatis acutis. Corolla flava, tubo subincurvo, limbi lobo supremo obtuso retuso. Achenia ovata, laevia.

2. E. POLYSTACHYA, suffruticosa erecta, ramis pubescentibus, foliis petiolatis oblongis utrinque angustatis nervosis floralibus bracteeformibus minutis, spicis laxis teretibus paniculatis, corollis calyce subtriplo longioribus.

Perilla fruticosa. *Don! Prod. Fl. Nep. 115.*

Aphanochilus polystachyus. *Benth. in Wall. Pl. As. Bar. 1. 28. t. 33.*

Hab. in Napalia: in montibus altissimis ad Sheopore et Chandagiri *Wallich!* in Mussooree *Royle!* (*It. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.*)

Ab *Y\**. *flava* differt pubescentia brevissima subnulla nee canescente, foliis dimidio angustioribus basi longe angustatis et integerrimis in parte superiore regulariter crenulatis, spicis terminalibus fastigiatis tenuioribus laxioribus, calycibus multo minoribus. Folia crassiuscula, 3-4-pollicaria, 1-1 | poll. lata.

3. E. STAUNTONI, suffruticosa erecta, ramis glabris, foliis petiolatis oblongo-lanceolatis acuminatis serrato-crenatis basi longe angustatis utrinque glaberrimis, floralibus bracteeformibus minutis, spicis elongatis canescentibus subpaniculatis, verticillastri I astris laxiusculis secundis, corollis calyce incano subduplo longioribus.

**Hab. in China:** inter Pekin et Jehol *Sir G. Staunton!* (v. s. sp. in herb. Banks.)

A *E. polystachya* differt ramis glaberrimis, follis angustioribus utrinque longius angustatis, spicis longioribus (semipedalibus) canescentibus. Calyces elongati, dentibus acutiusculis. Stamina longe exserta.

4. **£. BLANDA**, herbacea canescens, foliis oblongis utrinque angustatis floralibus lanceolato-subulatis, verticillastris laxis secundis, spicis paniculatis, corollis calycem vix excedentibus.

*Mentha blanda.* Wall. MSS.

*Perilla elata.* Don! *Prod. Fl. Nep.* 115.

*Aphanochilus blandus.* Benth. in Wall. *Pl. As. Rar.* 1. 29.

**Hab. in India Orientali:** in montibus Napaliae, Silhet et Avae *Wallich / et in Monte Horeb Arabise Forsköhl!* (h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.)

Caulis erectus, 1-2-pedalis, ramosus, obtuse tetragonus. Foliorum forma eadem ac in *E. polystachya*, sed multo minora (vix bipollicaria) et tenuiora, margine remote serrata nee crenata, subtus canescentia. Spicis numerosae, paniculatae, 3-6-pollicares, secundae. Folia floralia inferiora lanceolata, caetera subulata, uti bracteae calyce breviora. Verticillastris circiter 20-flori, dimidiati. Flores minuti, breviter pedicellati. Calyx post anthesin auctus, membranaceus, ovatus, dentibus subulatis erectis. Corolla albida. Odor totius plantae aromaticus debilis.

5. **£. INCISA**, herbacea glabriuscula, foliis petiolatis rhomboideo-ovatis inciso-serratis, verticillastris sequalibus laxis, spicis paniculatis, corollis vix calycem excedentibus.

*Mentha incisa et M. foetens.* Wall. MSS.

*Mentha blanda.* DC.! *Pl. Rar. Hort. Gen.* 23. t. 8.\*

*Perilla leptostachya.* Don! *Prod. Fl. Nep.* 115.

*Hyptis stachyodes.* Link! *Enum.* 2. 100.

*Aphanochilus foetens.* Benth. in Wall. *Pl. As. Rar.* 1. 29.

*Aphanochilus paniculatus.* Benth. in Wall. *Pl. As. Rar.* 1. 30.

**Hab. in India Orientali:** in Deyra Dhoon *Royle!* in Napalia et ad Taong Dong Avee *Wallich!* (h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind. et comm. a cl. Royle.)

Affinis *E. blanda*, sed humilior. Folia 1-1½ poll. longa, et saepe plus pollice lata, profunde inciso-crenata. Petiolus limbo saepius longior. Spicae numerosae, graciles, aequales, interruptae, vix 1½ lin. crassae, fructiferae densae, 4 lin. crassae. Folia floralia calyces superantia et interdum duplo longiora. Flores *E. blanda*, sed calyx fructifer magis auctus, ovato-elongatus, breviter 5-dentatus, membranaceus, tenuissime pubescens. Corolla minuta, albida.

6. **E. PUBESCENS**, herbacea, caule tomentoso-pubescente, foliis breviter petiolatis ovato-oblongis acuiis crenato-serratis basi integerimis supra glabriusculis subtus tenuiter tomentosis, verticillastris sequalibus densis, corollis vix calycem excedentibus.

**Hab. in Java:** *Commerson!* (v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Par. et Vahl)

Caulis erectus, ramosus, obtuse tetragonus. Folia supra glabra vel oculo armato tenuissime pubescentia, subtus tenuiter tomentosa, glanduloso-punctata; floralia verticillastris superantia, bracteaeformia, lanceolata, acuta, integerrima. Verticil-

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• Dr. Wallich had, through a mistake, sent both this and the preceding species as *Mentha blanda*; and from De Candolle's imperfect specimens of the true *Mentha blanda*, he believed the one he figured to be the same. The *E. incisa* has not always the strong smell mentioned by Dr. Wallich, and therefore I have now preferred this specific name to that of *fastens*, which I had previously adopted.

lastris spicati, inferiores distinct!, dense multiflori. Spicae graciles, 4-5-pollicares, villosae, axi liispido, florigerae 3-4 lin., fructiferae 8-9 lin. diametro. Bractee lanceolatae, calycem aequantes. Calyces sessiles, post anthesin aucti, villosi, breviter et aequaliter quinquepartiti. Stamina 2 exserta, 2 corolla breviora.

7. £. MOLLISSIMA, herbacea tomentoso-villosa, foliis breviter petiolatis ovato-oblongis acutis crenatis basi rotundatis vel angustatis, verticillastris sequalibus densis, corolla vix calycem excedentibus.

Hab. in Java *Leschenault* ! (v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Par.)

Caulis erectus, ramosus, foliosus. Folia supra ad nervos pubescentia, subtus uti petioli tenuiter vestita; floralia bracteeformia, calyce breviora. Spica densa, 2-3-pollicaris, 8-9 lin. diametro, molliter villosa. Bractee lineares, calyce breviores. Calyces ovati, pallidi, villosi, ore obliquo, dentibus abbreviatis acutis subpungentibus, supremo longiore. Corolla et stamina *E. pubescentis*.

8. £. PILOSA, herbacea piloso-hispida, foliis petiolatis ovatis vel ovato-lanceolatis floralibus bracteeformibus subulatis imbricatis flores superantibus, verticillastris dense imbricatis, spicis hispidis paniculatis?

*Aphanochilus pilosus*. *Benth. in Wall. Pl. As. Bar.* 1. 30.

Hab. in India Orientali: in Nepalia *Wallich I* (h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.)

Herba videtur annua, procumbens. Caules circiter pedales, tetragoni!. Folia pollicaria, obtusa, crenata, basi cuneata et in petiolum decurrentia, rugosiuscula, utrinque hispidula; floralia infima conformia, superiora subulata. Spicae sesqui-pollicares, in apices caulis et ramorum solitariae, villosae. Bractee calyce sublongiores, uti dentes calycini subulatas. Corolla minuta.

9. £. ERIOSTAGHYA, herbacea pubescens, foliis breviter petiolatis ovato-lanceolatis floralibus bracteeformibus ovatis floribus brevioribus, verticillastris dense imbricatis, spicis tomentosis paniculatis.

*Aphanochilus eriostachyus*. *Benth. in Wall. Pl. As. Bar.* 1. 29.

Hab. in India Orientali: in Buddrinath et Nepaliae montibus et Emodum versus *Wallich* ! (h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.)

Habitus fere *E. strobiliferae*. Caules erecti, pedales et ultra, ramosi, obtuse tetragoni, faciem pubescentibus. Folia 1-1½-pollicaria, obtusiuscula, serrato-crenata, basi rotundata, mollia, supra villosula, subtus pallida, subtomentosa; floralia infima saepe subconformia, superiora lato-ovata, obtusa, imbricata, calyces subaequantia, spicae plerumque pollicares. Calyces molliter lanato-tomentosi. Corolla calycem paullo superans.

## SECTIO II. CYCLOSTEGIA.

*Cyclostegia*. *Benth. in BoU Beg.* 15. ad calc. n. 1282.

*Spica dense imbricata. Folia floralia connata membranacea venosa imbricata cyathiformia margine ciliata. Antherae ovatae, loculis confluentibus.*

10. *E. STROBILIFERA*, herbacea, foliis petiolatis ovatis floralibus connatis cyathiformibus-membranaceis venosis margine ciliatis, spicis imbricatis terminalibus subpaniculatis.

*Cyclostegia strobilifera*. *Benth. in Wall. Pl. As. Bar.* 1.30. excl. syn. *Rumph. Ft.\** et *Burm.*

Hab. in India Orientali: in montibus Nepaliae et ad Gossain Than Emodi *Wallich!* ad Kidarkonta *Royle!* (h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.)

Herba erecta, semipedalis pedalisve, glabra vel basi et ad axillas pilis mollibus pubescens. Folia pollicaria, basi pa rum angustata. Spies cylindricae, 1-2-pollicares. Verticillastri 6-10-flori. Flores foliis floralibus subinclusi. Bractee minutae. \*' Odor perquam gratus aromaticus'' (Wail.).

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SECTIO III. ELSHOLTZIA.

Elsholtzia. Willd. *Spec.* 3. 29.

*Spicce utifolia floralia lato-ovata secundae. Antkerce lineares, loculis divaricatis.*

11. E. CRISTATA (Willd. Sp. 3. 29. et in Uster Mag. 2. 5. t. 1.), herbacea glabriuscula, foliis petiolatis ovatis oblongisve utrinque angustatis floralibus lato-ovatis acutis ciliatis secundis, verticillastriis approximatis secundis, spicis paniculatis.

‡Mentha ovata. Cav. *Ic. Bar.* 4. 36. t. 360. / 1.

‡Mentha Patrini. Lepech. in *Nov. Act. Petrop.* 1. 336. t. 8.

Hyssopus ocymifolius. Lam. *Diet.* 3. 187\*

Hyssopus bracteatus. Gmel. *C. P. ex Steud. Norn\* Bot.* 296.

‡. cristata. *Bot. Mag.* 52. t. 2560.

Hab. in Asia fere omni et etiam in Europee cultis verosimiliter ex Asia allata: in vallibus Emodi *Wallich!* versus Cashmere *Royle!* in Sibiria circa lacum Baical et in tractibus Daburisc et circa Nertchinsk *Lepechin*, in jugo Altaico! in Suecia *Fries*, (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind. et comm. a cl. Prescott et v. v.*)

Herba 1-1 ½-pedalis, annua, erecta, ramosa, fere glabra. Folia 1-2-pollicaria. Spies terminales, 2-3-pollicares. Verticillastri multiflori, approximati. Folia floralia viridi-membranacea, flores superantia. Calyces ciliato-hirsuti. Bractee minutae, lineares. Corolls minutae, pallide purpurascens.

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*Species e genere excludendae.*

E. JAVAKICA */?/ume=Plectranthus javanicus.*

E. OPPOSITIFOLIA *Poir.* = *Colebrookia oppositifolia.*

E. OCYMOIDES *Pers.* = *Geniosporum prostratum.\**

E. PANICULATA *Willd.* = *Pogostemon paniculatum.*

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XX. TETRADENIA.

Tetradenia. *Benth. in Bot. Reg.* 15. ad calc. n. 1300. (1830, Feb.) non *Nees v. Esenbeck in Wall. Pl. As. Bar.* 2. 57. (1831.)

Calyx campanulatus, 5-dentatus, dente superiore latiore, fauce intus nuda. Corolla tubo incluso, limbo campanulato 5-fido, lobis ovatis subsequialibus. Stamina 4, sequalia, erecta, distantia. Antherarum locuh confluentes, valvulis reflexis. Stylus apice breviter bifidus. Ovarii lobi intra glandulas disci 4 aequales reconditi.

-. A single Madagascar plant constitutes this genus. It is intermediate between *Elsholtzia* and *Colebrookia*: it differs from the first by the calyx and by the more regular corolla; from *Colebrookia* by the

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\* Synonymon sub *Geniosporo*, supra p. 21. omissum.

calyx not plumose at the maturity of the fruit, by the style less deeply cleft; and from both by the remarkable glands of the ovarium.

1. T. FRUTICOSA. (Benth. in I. e.)

*Mentha fruticosa.* *Hels. et Bojer MSS.*

Hab. in Madagascaria *Helsing et Bojer! Lyall! (v. s. sp. in herb. Hooker et Mus. Par.)*

Frutex ramis viz tetragonis cano-vel subrufo-tomentosis. Folia petiolata, ovata vel oblonga, crenata, basi rotundata, mollia, rugosa, supra viridia, tomentoso-pubescentia, subtus cano-tomentosa. Verticillastri G-10-flori, spicati. Spiculæ numerosae, subpollicares, pedunculatae, racemoso-paniculatae, panicula ramosissima densa. Flores minuti, sessiles. Folia floralia sub ramis panicula caulinis siibconformia, at minora, sub spiculis multo minora, suprema sub verticillastri bracteaeformia, lato-ovata, ante anthesin imbricata, calyces aequantia, per anthesin decidua. Bractea minutae, subnullae. Calyces minuti, extus cano-tomentosi. Corolla calycem duplo superans. Stamina exserta. Glandules ovarii rubrae, ovaria triplo superantes. Achenia matura non vidi.

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## XXL COLEBROOKIA.

*Colebrookia.* *Smith. Exot. Bot. 2. 111.*

Calyx campanulatus, sequalis, 5-partitus, plumosus, maturatione papposus, acheniis adherens. Corolla tubo calycem sequante, limbo brevissimo subsequali 4-fido, lobo superiore emarginato. Stamina 4, eequalia, distantia, filamentis brevissimis. Antherae subsessiles, biloculares, loculis parallel's. Ovarii discus sequalis, eglandulosus. Stylus profunde bifidus, lobis subulatis, in parte superiore<stigmatiferis.

Two species, both East Indian, and perhaps merely varieties of the same.

1. C. OPPOSITIFOLIA (Smith! Exot. Bot. 2. 111), ramis, foliis, spicisque oppositis.

*Elsholtzia oppositifolia.* *Poir. Did. Suppl. 5. 6G3.*

Hab. in India Orientali: in montibus Napalise et Kamaon *Wallich!* in Deyra Dhoon *Royle!* (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.*)

Frutex ramis dense tomentoso-lanatis subrufis. Folia petiolata, 4-6-pollicaria et longiora, oblongo-elliptica, utrinque angustata, margine crenulata, rugosa, supra molliter pubescentia, subtus tomentosa vel lanata, pallida, incana vel rufescentia. Floralia infima subconformia, at minora, angustiora, suprema bracteaeformia, ante anthesin imbricata. Spiculae 1-3-pollicares, tomentosae, pedunculatae, paniculatae. Verticillastrorum cyma distincta, capituliformes, densae, sessiles, bracteis basi connatis involucretae. Flores parvi. Calycis tubus brevissimus; dentes subulati, maturatione elongati, eleganter plumosi, saepe purpurascens. Corolla tubulosa, medio contracta; limbi lobi ovati, brevissimi. Stylus exsertus. Achenia oblonga, subtriquetra, apice villosa.

2. C. TERNIFOLIA (Roxb.! Pl. Corom. 3. 40. t. 245), ramis, foliis, spicisque ternatim verticillatis.

Hab. in India Orientali: in montibus Carnaticis *Roxburgh!* (*A. s. c. e Mus. Angl. Ind.*)

A precedente vix differt. Folia plerumque magis tomentosa et brevius petiolata, et spiculae densiores videntur.

June 1833.

## XXII. PERILLA.

*Perilla.* Linn. Gen. 678.

Calyx campanulatus, per anthesin subaequalis, 5-fidus, post anthesin nutans, bilabiatus, labio superiore dilatato 3-fido, dente medio minore, inferiore 2-fido, intus fauce nuda. Corolla calycem fere sequans, subaequalis, limbo breviter 5-fido. Stamina 4, subaequalia, distantia, erecta, corollam equantia. Antherse biloculares, loculis parallelis demum divergentibus vel subdivaricatis. Stylus profunde bifidus, stigmatibus terminalibus. Achenia sicca, lœvia.—Herba inflorescentia fere *Moschomatis*, floribus in spicis secundis axillaribus terminalibusque dispositis.

The only species known of this genus is Indian. There are, however, two Chinese plants in the Banksian herbarium which have the habit of *Perilla*, but of which I have been unable to examine the flowers so as to determine the genus. It is also probable that some of Thunberg's Japanese *Ocymums* may be *Perillas*.

## 1. P. OCTMOIDE9 (Linn. Gen. 578).

*Ocymum frutescens.* Linn. Spec. 2. 832.

*Melissa maxima.* Arduin. Spec. 2. 28. t. 13.

*Mentha perilloides.* Lam. Diet. 4. 112. non Linn.

Hab. in India Orientali: in montibus Kamaon, Napalise, Silhet et A TO Wallich! {h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.)

Caulis herbaceus, erectus, 1-3-pedalis, crassus, firmus, obtuse tetragonus, suicatus, pilosus. Folia longiuscule petiolata, 2-4-pollicaria, ovata, acuminata, grosse serrata, basi cuneata vel in petiolum angustata, utrinque viridia, tenuia, subrugosa, ad venas pilosa. Racemi folio breviores. Flores numerosi. Calyces per anthesin minuti, fructiferi valde aucti, breviter pedicellati, pilosi. Dentes labii superioris breves, lati, inferioris longiores, anguste lanceolati, omnes acuti. Corolla minuta, albida. Achenia pallida.

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*Species e genere excludendæ.*

P. ELATA Don=Elsholtzia blanda.

P. FEUTICOSA Z<m=Elsholtzia polystachya.

P. LEPTOSTACHYA Dm=Elsholtzia incisa.

P. POLYSTACHYA Z>ott=Pogostemon glabrum.

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XXIII. ISANTHUS.

*Isanthus.* Mich. Fl. Bor, Arner. 2. 3.

Calyx campanulatus, sequalis, 10-nervis, profunde 5-dentatus, intus fauce nuda. Corolla vix calycem excedens, tubo recto brevi, limbo campanulato, lobis 5 sequalibus rotundatis patentibus. Stamina 4, subaequalia, distantia, erecta, corollam subaequantia. Antherse biloculares, loculis parallelis vel demum divergentibus. Stylus apice breviter difidus, lobis subulatis, stigmatibus terminalibus. Achenia sicca, obovata,

reticulata, lacunoso-rugosa.—Herba habitu et inflorescentia *Satureia hortensis*.

A single North American species constitutes this genus, which by its fruit is allied to the *Ajugoidece*, but the corolla and sexual organs are entirely those of *Menthoidece*.

1. I. CJERULEUS (Mich. Fl. Bor. Amer. 2. 4, t. 30).

*Trichostema brachiata*. Linn. Spec\* 834.

**Hab. in Americae borealis cretaceis: in Pennsylvania, Marylandia et Virginia Nuttall, Carolina et Kentucky Michaux, at copiosior trans montis Nuttall, ad Saint Louis Drummond! (h. s. sp>)**

Herba annua, semipedalis pedalisve, erecta, ramosa, subviscida, ramis pubescentibus pilosisve. Folia breviter petiolata, oblongo-elliptica, utrinque angustata, margine integerrima vel subsinuata, trinervia, utrinque viridia, glabra vel saepius pubescentia vel pilosa, floralia conformia, gradatione minora. Pedunculi solitarii, axillares, foliis breviores, uniflori, sub calyce saepius bibracteati. Calyx et achenia *Amethystew ccerulea*. Corolla *Mentha*, pallide coerulea.

## XXIV. PRESLIA.

Preslia. *Opiz in BoU Zeit* 1824. 1. 322.

Calyx ovatus, sequalis, 4-dentatus, dentibus aristatis, fauce intus subvillosa. Corolla eequalis tubo incluso, limbo 4-partito, lobis eequalibus integris. Stamina- 4, sequalia, distantia, erecta. Filamenta glabra. Antherse biloculares, oculis parallelis. Stylus apice bifidus, lobis subequalibus apice stigmatiferis. Achenia oblonga, sicca, leevia.—Herba uliginosa habitu *Satureice* affinis. Inflorescentia *Mentharum verticillatarum*.

A single species, common in the temperate and southern parts of Europe.

1. P. CERVINA (Fresen. in Syll. PL Soc. Ratisb. 2. 238).

*Mentha cervina*. Linn. Spec. 807\*

*Mentha punctata*. Mcench. Meth.

*Pulegium cervinum*. Mill. ! Diet. n. 3.

*Pulegium angustifolium*. Riv. Mon. Irr. t. 23. / . 2.

*Preslia glabriflora*. *Opiz in BoU Zeit*. 1824. 1. 323.

*Preslia villiflora*. *Opiz in I. o.*

**Hab. in Europae medice et australioris uliginosis et in fossis udibus: in Lusitania Brotero, Hispania! Gallia australi! (h. s. et v. v. sp.)**

Herba prostrata, dura, glabra. Folia sessilia, linearia vel lineari-lanceolata, obtusa, integerrima, utrinque viridia, punctata, ad axillas subfasciculata, floralia conformia, suprema sterilia. Verticillastri multiHori, densi, distantes, folio florali subbreiores, 6-8 lin. diametro. Bractes ovatae vel ovato-lanceolatae, flores subaequant, foliaceae, basi in involucro palmatifido connatae. Calyces glabri vel rarius apice hirsititi, dentibus ovatis foliaceis margine interiore ciliato sub apice dorso aristatis. Corolla calyce duplo longior, pallide purpurascens, laciniis extus pilosiusculis. Stamina breviter exserta. Stylus staminibus brevior vel subsequalis. Achenia pallida.

## XXV. MENTHA.

Mentha. *Linn. Gen.* 291.

Calyx campanulatus vel tubulosus, 5-dentatus, sequalis vel subbilabiatus, fauce intus nuda vel villosa. Corolla tubo incluso, limbo campanulato subsequali 4-fido, lacinia superiore latiore subintegra vel emarginata. Stamina 4, sequalia, erecta, distantia. Filamenta glabra, nuda. Antherae biloculares, loculis parallelis. Stylus breviter bifidus, laciniis apice stigmatiferis. Achenia sicca, leevia.—Herbse. Verticillastri ssepius multiflori, nunc omnes remoti ad axillas foliorum caulinis con form i urn, nunc in spicis terminalibus approximati foliis floralibus superioribus bracteseformibus.

This genus contains but few species, chiefly natives of the northern and temperate regions of both the new world and the old, where they are very abundant, and have been scattered over all parts of the world visited by Europeans. There is also one which appears to be truly indigenous in South America, one in Southern Africa, and one in the Indian Archipelago.

The European *Mints*, as is generally the case with plants which are very common in highly civilised and long-cultivated countries, especially aquatic plants, vary very much in appearance; and the repeated attempts by different authors in different countries to reduce these inconstant and ephemeral variations to so many species, have thrown so much confusion into this difficult genus, that it is now almost impossible to clear up the chaos thus produced. The synonyms given below have been taken from the best sources I have had within my reach. I have carefully examined Smith's and Sole's collections. I am indebted to M. Host for a nearly complete set of his species; and I have collected myself, or examined in the herbaria of my friends in this country, in Germany, and in France, a great number of authentic specimens of other authors. But I have so repeatedly found an author's own specimens differing from the characters he attributes to them, and there are still so many which I have not been able to see, that many of my synonyms are scarcely to be relied on; and indeed a large portion of the names given by mere *local* botanists may perhaps be considered scarcely worth tracing with much labour. With regard to the distinctive characters, it will be seen that I have attached more importance to the inflorescence, and less to the hairiness or to the length of the calyx, than modern writers in general; but it has appeared to me that, leaving aside hybrids and accidental varieties, the former is more constant than it is usually supposed to be. Fries's distinction between the petiolate- and sessile-leaved *Mentha* is also very constant. The difference in the length of the stamina has long been shewn to be in many cases owing to *dioicality*; yet I do not feel assured but that in some it might afford a good specific character.

## CONSPECTUS SPECIERUM.

Calycis faux intus nuda.

Bractea calycem sub»quantas vel pedicello longiores. Verticillastri multiflori.



- Folia sessilia.**  
**Verticillastri in spica terminali approximati.**  
**Folia supra pubescentia villosa vel tomentosa subtus plerumque alba vel canescentia.**  
**Folia viridia rugosa villosa** • 7. M. ROTTJNDIFOLIA.  
**Folia saltern ad paginam inferiorem cano-vel albo-tomentosa.**  
**Folia lanceolato-linearia** • 1. M. LAVANDULACEA.  
**Folia ovato-lanceolata ovata vel oblonga.**  
**Caulis humilis procumbens** 2. M. INCANA.  
**Caulis erectus.**  
**Folia plicata reflexaundulato-crispa. Spies longissimae** • 3. M. TOMENTOSA.  
**Folia subplana. Spies oblongo-cylindricis** 6. M. STLVESTRIS.  
**Folia utrinque viridia glabra** • 8. M. VIRIDIS.  
**Verticillastri oznes remoti** • • 9. M. PBATENSIS.
- Folia petiolata.**  
**Verticillastri vel saltern supremi in spica vel capitulo approximati. Folia floralia verticillastri supremi floribus breviora.**  
**Flanta tota incana tomentosa. Spies graciles.**  
**Folia lanceolato-linearia** • 4. M. 8ALICINA.  
**Folia ovata** • • 5. M. ROYLEANA.  
**Flanta viridiuscula. Spies basi plerumque interrupts.**  
**Verticillastri supremi cylindricospicati.**  
**Folia utrinque molliter villosa** 10. M. PYRAMIDALIS.  
**Folia glabra** • • 11. M. riPERITA.  
**Verticillastri supremi in spica brevi oblonga vel capitulo globoso approximati.**  
**Herba tota glabra** • • 12. M. CITRATA.  
**Caulis et calyces plus minusve pilosi vel herba tota villosa** 13. M. AQUATICA.  
**Verticillastri omnes distincti. Folia floralia caulini s subconformia, suprema spius sterilia.**  
**Verticillastri vix 6-flori** • • 16. M. LAPPONICA.  
**Verticillastri multiflori.**  
**Folia omnia oblongo-lanceolata.**  
**Herba procumbens glabra vel patentim pilosa** • • 15. M. CANADENSIS.  
**Herba erecta pilis adpressis** 17. M. LANCEOLATA.  
**Folia saltern inferiora ovata** • 14. M. ARVENSIS.
- Bractes minutissims.**  
**Verticillastri multiflori**  
**Verticillastri subsexflori.** (Vide MICRO-MERIA.) 18. M. DAHUBICA.
- Calycis faux intus villosa.**  
**Herba pusilla. Verticillastri pauciflori** • 21. M. REQUIENI.  
**Verticillastri globosi multiflori.**  
**Folia subtus albo-lanata** • • • 19. M. MOLLIS.  
**Folia concoloria glabra vel villosa** • 20. M. PULEGIUM-
- 22-25. Species dubis.

1. *M. LAVANDULACEA* (Willd. Enum. 609), canescens, foliis sessilibus lanceolato-linearibus subintegerrimis utrinque cano-tomentosis, spica densa, calycibus albo-tomentosis.

*M. lavandulaefolia.* Pers. Syn. 2. p. 119.?

Hab. in Hispania Willdenow. (*h. s. c.*)

Caulis erectus, subramosus, tomento brevi candidus. Folia 1½-2-pollicaria, plerumque integerrima, rarius hinc inde dentata, basi subcordata, saepius decurva, nervo medio valido, utrinque cano-tomentosa, floralia subulata verticillastros subquantia. Spies subsolitariae, cylindratae, ante anthesin conies, demum basi interruptae. Verticillastri multiflori, infimi distincti. Bracteae subulatae. Calyces pedicellique cano-tomentosi. Species foliorum forma distinctissima, sed nondum spontaneam vidi.

2. *M. INCANA* (Willd. Enum. 609), caule humili paniculato, foliis subsessilibus ovato-cordatis subdentatis utrinque cano-tomentosis, spicis numerosis abbreviatis, calycibus villosito-tomentosis.

*M. spicata.* Forsk. ! in herb: Vahi,

*M. cretica.* Hortul.

*M. persica.* Hortul.

Hab. in Græcia Sibthorp ! Persia? Arabia? Forskohl! (*h. s. c. et v. s. sp. in herb. Sibth. et Vahl.*)

Caules adscendentes vix semipedales, pubescentia brevi cano-tomentosi. Folia parva, lato-ovata, obtusa, margine integerrima vel hinc inde dentata, basi cordata, subamplexicaulia, utrinque praesertim ad paginam inferiorem cano-tomentosa, floralia infima subconformia, verticillastros paulo superantia, superiora lanceolata, acuta, floribus breviora. Spies vix pollicares, numerosae, paniculate, basi foliosae, juniores densae, demum laxiores. Verticillastri 8-flori, approximati vel demum subremoti. Pedicelli bractea subulata subbreviores calycesque tomentoso-villosi. Calycis dentes tubo breviores. Corolla calyce duplo longior, extus pubescens.

3. *M. TOMENTOSA* (Durv. Mem. Soc. Linn. Par. 1. 323. non Borkh.), canescens, caule erecto vel adscendente elato, foliis sessilibus lanceolatis vel ovato-lanceolatis irregulariter serratis subreflexis plicatis undulato-crispatis utrinque albo-tomentosis, spicis elongatis cylindratis basi interruptis subpaniculatis, calycibus tomentoso-pubescentibus.

*M. canescens.* Sieb. I Pl. Exs. non Roth.

*M. cretica.* Hortul.

Hab. in regione Mediterranea orientali: in Creta Sieber ! in Syria, in Graecia ad fontes insulee Scyree Durville. (*h. s. c. et v. s. sp. in herb. Hooker.*)

Caules 2-3-pedales, plerumque erecti, rarius basi procumbentes et adscendentes, tetragoni, tomentoso-pubescentes, apice paniculato-ramosi. Folia obtusiuscula, basi rotundata vel cordata, mollia et utrinque praesertim in paginam inferiorem molliter cano-tomentosa, floralia bracteaeformia, inferiora lanceolato-linearum, superiora subulata, verticillastro vix longiora. Spicæ plurimae, 3-4-pollicares et longiores, graciles, per anthesin interruptae, fructiferae vix condensatae. Verticillastri distincti, floribus numerosis parvis. Bracteae subulatae, exteriores calyce sublongiores. Calyces breviter pedicellati, campanulato-globosi. Corolla extus tenuissime pubescens. Stamina fertilia exserta, sterilia inclusa. Stylus exsertus. Species *M. sylvestris crispæ* (*M. undulata* Willd.) affinis, sed habitu, foliis angustioribus obtusiusculis, et spicis duplo triplo longioribus in speciminibus tam spontaneis quam cultis constanter distincta videtur.

4. *M. SALICINA* (Burch. Cat. Geogr. Pl. Afr. Austr. 1372), canescens, caule erecto, foliis petiolatis lanceolato-linearibus subintegerrimis supra glabriusculis subtus incanis, spicis cylindricis.

*M. capensis.* Thunb. Prod. Fl. Cap. 95 ?

**Hab.** ad Caput Bonee Spei *Burchell!* (*v. s. sp. in herb. Burchell.*)

Ezemplaria in herbario Burcheliano jam deflorata, sed foliis angustis a *M. Royleana* distinctissima, ab omnibus aliis *Menthis spicatis* foliis petiolatis differt. Folia magnitudine et forma foliis *M. lavandulacets* similia, sed supra fere glabra, subtus tenuiter albo-tomentosa.

5. *M. ROYLEANA* (Benth. in Wall. PI. As. Rar. 1. 29), tota albo-tomentosa, foliis petiolatis ovato-oblongis inaequaliter serratis, spicis elongatis gracilibus basi interruptis.

**Hab.** in India Orientali: in Deyra Dhoon *Royle!* (*h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Royle et e Mus. Angl. Ind.*)

Habitu *M. sylvestri mollissimae* affinis, sed candidior et foliis petiolatis spicisque elongatis interruptis distinctissima. Caulis erectus, ramosus, 1-2-pedalis, lana candida dense tomentosus. Folia obtuse serrata, basi rotundato-cuneata, supra pallida tenuiter tomentoso-pubescentia, subtus mollissime albo-tomentosa; floralia linearia, candidissima, floribus breviora. Verticillastri distincti, numerosi, parvi, globosi, inferiores remoti, superiores in spica gracili elongata approximati. Flores minuti, subsessiles. Bractae subulatae. Calyx campanulatus, dense albo-tomentosus, dentibus latis obtusis. Corolla parva, alba? Stamina fertilia corollam subsequantia.

6. *M. SYLVESTRIS* (Linn.! Spec. 804), caule erecto, foliis subsessilibus ovato-lanceolatis oblongisve supra pubescentibus vel tomentosis subtus albo-tomentosis, spicis densis vel basi interruptis conico-cylindraceis, calycibus villosis-tomentosis.

*u mollissima*, foliis utrinque molliter albo-tomentosis.

*M. mollissima.* *Borkh.*

*M. incana.* *Sole! Herb. Sm. in Rees Cycl. 23.*

*M. canescens.* *Roth. Catal. Bot. 2. 46.*

*M. chalepensis.* *Mill.! Diet. n. 10.*

*/3 candicans*, foliis utrinque brevissime cano-tomentosis.

*M. candicans.* *Crania Stirp. Austr. 330.*

*M. pallida.* *Nees!*

*y glabrata*, foliis supra glabriusculis subtus pubescentibus subincanis.

*M. Rosani.* *Ten. Fl. Nap. App. 5.18. ex ejusd. Syll Fl. Nap. 281.*

*M. Eisenstadtiana.* *Opiz ex Ten. Syll Fl. Nap. 281.*

*i vulgaris*, foliis supra pubescentibus subrugosis subtus molliter albo-tomentosis.

*M. candicans.* *Mill.! Diet.*

*M. villosa.* *Sole! Menth. Brit. 1.1. et 2.*

*M. sylvestris a.* *Sm.! Trans. Soc. Linn. Lond. 5.179. Engl. Bot. 10.686. male.*

*M. gratissima.* *Willd. Sp. 3. 75.*

*M. niliaca.* *Willd. Sp. 3. 76. et Hortul. non Vahl.*

*M. longifolia.* *Huds. Fl. Angl. 221.*

*M. tomentosa.* *Borkh.*

*M. hybrida.* *Schleich. PL Exs. cent. 1. n. 55?*

*M. reflexifolia.* *Opiz! in Bot. Zeit. 1824, 2. 525.*

*M. suavis.* *Hoffm. ex Sm. in Rees Cycl. 23. non Guss.*

*M. Wierzbeckiana.* *Opiz in BoU Zeit. 1824, 2. 525?*

*M. Ratisbonensis.* *Opiz in I. o. 9*

*M. oblonga.* *Opiz in I. c. 9*

*t nemorosa*, foliis ovato-oblongis supra viridibus pubescentibus subtus laxè albo-tomentosis.

*M. nemorosa.* *Willd. ! Spec. 3. 75.*

*M. sylvestris.* *Sole! Menth. Brit. t. 3. (Ed. Fl. Dan. 3. t. 484.*

*M. sylvestris 2.* *Sm. ! Engl. Fl. 3. 73.*

*M. rotundifolia.* *Sole Menth. Brit. t. 4.9 non Linn.*

*M. niliaca.* *Jacq. Hort. Vind. 3.46. t. 87.\* non Vahl.*

*M. serotina.* *Ten.! Fl. Nap. t.156. ex ejusd. Syll. Fl. Nap. 281.*

*M. hirta Beck. Fl. Franc. 220. ex Fresen. Syll. PI Soc. Rattsb. 229. et verosim. Willd.*

*M. dumetorum. Schult 9 ex Reichb. Fl. Germ. Ecec. 310.*

*M. gratissima. Wigg. Prim. Fl. Holsat. 43. ex Roth. Tent. Fl. Germ. 2. pars 2. 6.*

*M. sapida. Tausch 9 ex Reichb. Fl. Germ. Exc. 310.*

*M. Halleri. Gmel. Fl. Bad. 2. 594. 9 ex Reichb. Fl. Germ. Exc. 310.*

£ caule divaricato-ramoso, spicis gracilibus interruptis, verticillastris paucifloris distinctis.

*M. urticaefolia. Ten. Fl. Nap. t. 157. ex ejusd. Syll. Fl. Nap. 283. 9*

*M. organoides. Ten. Fl. Nap. Prod. App. 5. 19. ex ejusd. Syll. Fl. Nap. 284.*

D *crispa*, foliis undulato-crispis profunde dentatis subrugosis subtus molliter albo-tomentosis.

*M. undulata. Willd. Enum. 608. Nees ah Eseh. PI. Med. io.*

*M. velutina. Lejeune 9*

*M. dulcissima. Dumort. Florul. Belg. 48.9*

*M. crispa. Ten. F7. Nap. 2.29. Riv.t.50.*

*M. serotina? Taw. Syll. Fl. Nap. 281.*

*M. foliosa. Opiz ex Fresen. Syll. Fl. Soc. Ratisb. 2. 226.*

*M. tomentosa. Hoppe et Hornsch. ex Reichb. Fl. Germ. Exc. 310.*

*M. hybrida. Schleich. ex Reichb. Fl. Germ. Exc. 310.*

*M. Lamarckii. Ten. Fl. Nap. Prod. App. 5. 19. et Syll. Fl. Nap. 282. exch syn. Schrad. et seq.*

Hab. in Europa fere tota et in Asia boreali necnon ins. Canariensibus ad fossas et in udis vulgaris: a et fi in Grsecia *Sibthorp!* Dalmatia *Visiani!* in Hispania *Pavon!* in ins. Canariensibus! etiam in Anglia! et Germania! ubi rarse videntur; § in ins. Britannicis! in Suecia meridionali *Fries*, Dania *CEder*, Germania omni! Lusitania *Brotero!* Gallia! Hispania *Pavon!* in Italia! etiam meridionali *Tenore*, in Sicilia *Gussone*, Grsecia *Sibthorp!* Bulgaria *Durville!* in Rossia Europaea! in Tauria *Bieberstein*, in promontorio Caucasico et montibus *Beshtau C. A. Meyer*, in jugo Altaico *Ledebour f* in Sibiria ad regionem superiorem fluminis *Irtish Gmelin!* in ins. Teneriffa *Masson!* ad Caput Bonse Spei *Burchell I 6* in Catalonia *Endress!* in Italia! et forsitan in Germania. In hortis cu mvarietatibus y, ^, et m frequenter occurrit et magnopere variat, hujusque varietatis formas vidi in herb. Lindleyano a *Macraeo* in Ceylona et in herb. Mus. Reg. Berolinensi in Brasilia a *Sello* et in herb. St. Hilariano ibidem lectas, sed verosimiliter non indigenas. (*h. s. et v. v. sp.*)

Species in Europa vulgaris et magnopere variabilis. A *M. rotundifolia* foliis longioribus acutioribus et canescentia; a *M. tomentosa* foliis latioribus plerumque planis et spicis brevioribus; all. *incanacaule* (exceptis ramis inferioribus autumnalibusve nonnullis) erecto distinguitur. Caulis subsimplex vel ramosus, 1-2-pedalis, nunc brevissime cano-tomentosus, saepius pilis lanatis subreflexis tomentosus-villosus. Folia sessilia vel in ramis inferioribus autumnalibusve breviter petiolata, "FI<sup>1</sup>\* \* 7<sup>el</sup> raro obtusiuscula" margine plus minusve serrata, basi rotundata, "v<sup>o</sup> i<sup>u</sup> corant<sup>u</sup> p<sup>lexicaulia</sup>" pubescentia vel tomentosa vel interdum <sup>8U<sup>pra</sup></sup> <sup>g<sup>Prata</sup></sup> subtus constanter plus minusve albo-tomentosa vel lanata;

\* Ja<sup>specimen</sup> ^ s figure certainly appears to represent this plant, although there is a *niliaca* of Vahl, or common M! ££?& in the Bank<sup>81</sup>lan ^ rbanum of the true M.

floralia bracteeformia, uti bractea subulata, verticillastris floriferis breviora, ante anthesin subexserta. Spicae plerumque sesquipollicares, dense, obtuse, in varietatibus nonnullis basi interrupte. Calyces et pedicelli dense tomentoso-villosi. Corolla purpurascens, extus saepissime pubescens. Stamina fertilia exserta, sterilia inclusa. Habitus uti forma foliorum in varietatibus a, /3, y, et 2 eadem est, sed differunt villositate. In var. i, quae forsan proles hortensis e specie sylvestri diversa orta, folia latiora, obtuaria, media inter *M. sylvestrem* et *M. rotundifoliam* et rugosiora sunt; lana etiam paginae inferioris laxior est, spicisque minus confertae. Var.  $\xi$  est ejusdem forma, spicis magis interruptis gaudens; sed dubito an synonyma Tenorii recte huc citantur, plurimas enim species diversas sub hoc nomine a Tenorio ipso missas in herbaria vidi. Var. *n* est forma quasi monstruosa in hortis orta, et varietatibus *crispis* dictis caeterum specierum similia.

In horto Gottingensi sub nomine *M. pyramidalis* planta colitur quas videtur *M. sylvestris* varietas, sed differt foliis latioribus glabrioribus et spicis elongatis gracilibus interruptis, verticillastris parvis paucifloris. A *M. pyramidalis* Ten. foliis sessilibus distinctissima. In herbario Hookeriano specimen asservatur ex Sardinia foliis breviter petiolatis basi lato-cordatis rugosis, et verticillastris omnibus remotis, verosimiliter hybridum. Specimina hispanica a Pavonio lecta mecum communicavit cl. Lambert, quibus caulis procumbens et folia oblonga petiolata; sed mihi videntur rami autumnales in loco si ceo orti, et ideo potius ad statum monstrosi-usum quam ad varietatem vel speciem propriam referendi. Caeterum in herbariis nonnullis specimen hybrida vidi inter *M. sylvestrem* et *M. arvensis*, *M. aquaticam*, etc.

7. *M. ROTUNDIFOLIA* (Linn.! Sp.825), caule erecto, foliis sessilibus ovato-rotundatis crenatis rugosis supra pubescenti-liratis subtus laxe albo-lanatis, spicis densis conico-cylindricis, calycibus hirtis.

*M. rotundifolia.* Sm.! *Engl. Bot.* 7- t. 446.

*M. macrostachya.* Ten.! *Fl. Nap.* 2. 30. t. 56. *Syll. FL Nap.* 282.

*M. neglecta.* Ten.! *Fl. Nap.* 2. 370- t. 157./ 1. ex *Syll. FL Nap.* 282. *jam auct. ipso huc relata.*

*M. fragrans.* Presl. *Del. Prag.* 78. ex Guss. *Prod. Fl. Sic.* 2. 88.

*M. rugosa.* Lam. *Fl. Fr.* 2. 420. *Both. Catal. Bot.* 2. 65. ex Fresen. *Syll. PL Soc. Batisb.* 2, 230.

Jl. *suaveolens.* Ehrh. *Beitr.* 7. 149. ex Fresen. *Syll. PL Soc. Batisb.* 2. 230.

Hab. in Europae fere totius, Africis Mediterraneis et Sibiris ruderalibus ad vias et fossas: in ins. Britannicis! Germania omni! Gallia! Hispania Pavon! Lusitania Martius! ins. Madera F. Masson! Tanager Broussonet! Italia! etiam roeridionali Tenore! Sicilia Gussone! Græcia Sibthorp! ad flum. Irtysh Sibiris Gmelin, etiam in America boreali interdum ex hortis aufuga occurrit. (*h. s. et v. v. sp.*)

Caulis erectus, subramosus, 1-2-pedalis, apice rami3 paucis paniculatus, pilis mollibus lanatis vestitus. Folia plerumque ovato-rotundata, rarius elliptica, obtusa, cretaturis obtusis vel rarius acuminatis, basi rotundato-cordata, constanter rugosa, lana paginae inferioris multo laxiore quam in *M. sylvestri*. Spicae\* *M. sylvestris*, sed virides nee canescentes, et saepius basi interruptae. Pedicelli glabriusculi vel hirti. Calyces hirti. Corolla albida. Stamina fertilia exserta, sterilia inclusa.

8. *M. vmiDis* (Lin.! Sp. 804), caule erecto, foliis subsessilibus ovato-lanceolatis inaequaliter serratis cauleque glabris floralibus omnibus bracteaeformibus verticillastro sublongioribus calycibusque hirtis glabrisve, spicis cylindræis laxis, verticillastris approximatis vel infimis omnibusve distantibus.

*M. viridis.* Sole! *Menth. Brit.* t. 5. Nees v. Esenb. *PL Med. ic.* Sm.,<sup>r</sup> *Enal*,<sup>y</sup> *Bot.* 34. t. 2424. *FL Dan.* t. 1876.

*M. verticillata.* Feuill. *PL Chil.* 42. t. 28.

*M. spicata.* Crantz *Stirp. Austr.* 328.

*M. ocimiodora.* Opiz!

*M. brevispicata.* Lehm. ! *Sem. Hort. Hamb.* 1828.

*M. balsamea.* Reichb. *FL Germ. ex.* 309. ? non Willd.

June 1833.

A A

- M. levlgata.* Willd. Enum. 009.  
*M. niliaca.* Vahl! Symb. 3. 75.  
*M. Pudina.* Hamilt Benth. in Wall. Pl. As. Bar. 1. 29.  
*M. tenuis.* Mich. Fl. Bor. Amer. 2. 2.

*fi angustifolia* Lej.

- M. tenuifolia.* Opiz ex Reichb. Fl. Germ. Exc. 309.  
*M. Lejeunii.* Opiz ex Reichb. I. c.

*y crispa.*

*M. crispata.* Schrad.! Cat. Hort. Gott. Willd. Enum. 608. Nees v. Esenb. Plant. Off ic.

*M. hircynica.* Röhl. Deutschl. Fl.

*M. crispa.* Both. Tent. Fl. Germ. 1. 248. et 2. pars 2. 7? ex specim. hort ens. non Linn.

*M. cordifolia.* Opiz ex Fresen. in Syll. Pl. Soc. Batisb. 2. 232.

*M. hortensis.* Opiz ex Fresen. in Syll. Pl. Soc. Batisb. 2. 227\*

Hab. in Europae temperatee ruderatis : in Anglia *Smith!* in Scotia *Drummond!* in Gallia rarior; scil. in Alsatia *Requien!* Francofurti *Becker!* ad Treviso *herb. Martins!* in Bulgaria *Durville!* etiam in ins. Madera *F. Masson!* ad Caput Bonae Spei *Burchell!* et hinc inde in America boreali! et meridionali! sed vix ibi spontanea videtur. (*h. §. et v. v. sp.*)

Statura, habitus, et forma foliorum ut in *M. sylvestri*, sed caule foliisque glaberrimis constanter distinguitur. Spies plerumque hirtae, nee cano-pubescentes, interdum omnino glabrae. Esemplaria Boreali-Americana ab Europaeanis non distincta videntur.

9. *M. PRATENSIS* (Sole! Menth. Brit. t. 17), foliis subsessilibus ovato-lanceolatis oblongisve serratis cauleque erecto glabris vel tenuissime pubescentibus floralibus subconformibus minoribus superioribus lato-lanceolatis verticillastro subduplo longioribus, verticillastris omnibus remotis globosis, pedicellis glabris, calycis campanulati dentibus hirsutis.

*M. rubra.* Huds. Angl. ex Fries. Nov. Fl. Suec. ed. 2. 179\* non Sm.

*M. gentilis.* Sole! Menth. Brit. t. 15. Sm. Engl. Bot. 7. 449. non ejusd. in oper. post, nee Auct. aliorum.

*M. gracilis y.* Sm. I Trans. Soc. Linn. Lond. 5. 210."

*3 crispa.*

*M. dentata.* Willd.! Spec. 3.80.

*M. ciliata.* Opiz 9 ex. Fresen. in Syll. Pl. Soc. Batisb. 2. 240.

Hab. in Europa septentrionali? in Anglia ad fossas et in aquis in vix spontanea *Sole!* in cultis Suecise quasi sponte *Fries*, (*h. s, c. et v. s. (sp.?) in herb. Sm. et Sole.*)

Species inter *Menthas sessilifolias* verticillastris remotis foliosis, inter verticillatas foliis sessilibus distinguitur; caeterum quasi media est inter *M. viridem* et *M. arvensis rubram*. Gaulis erectus, firmus, substrictus, parum ramosus, ramis erectis brevibus virgatus, purpureo-ruber, glaber vel pilis brevissimis patentibus

Q. T\* ? e ! i i e s t h e specimens of *M. gracilis* 7, there are three others of this plant in airj. ssmith's herbarium; one sent by Mr. Crowe from Suffolk, on the same page as a *M. arvensis* from Mr. Pitchford (>I. saliva Sm.); another marked *M. sativa* is « r «. V ultivated specimen of *M. rubra*; and the third from Mr. Sole, under 115 " 11 o. r p m e n t M > a l s o with a specimen of *M. rubra*; the whole marked *M. g - a - r - β*; ut with \* m e m o r a n d u m thrt there must have been some mistake in the ticket.

pubescens. Folia caulina fere M, *viridis*\* firm a, saturate viridula vel rubentia, supra glabra, subtus pallidiora, venis breviter pilosis, floralia gradatim minora, angustiora, sed basi proportione latiora. Verticillastri densi, globosi. Bractee lanceolato-subulatae. Calyx florifer tubuloso-campanulatus, fructifer subgloboso-campanulatus, nunc fere glaber dentibus obsolete hirsutis, nunc dense pi Us erect is strigoso-hirtus. Corolla purpurascens, extus glabra vel pubescens. Stamina etiam fertilia inclusa. Stylus exsertiis.

The names *oirubra*, *gracilis*, and *gentilis*, having been given by different authors to so many different plants, I have preferred adopting a name which has never been misapplied by German and other continental botanists, who do not possess this plant.

10. M. PYRAMIDALIS (Ten. Fl. Nap. 2. 33. t. 35. male), molliter pubescens vel villosa, foliis petiolatis ovatis acutis serratis basi rotundatis subtus pallidis vel incanis floralibus parvis lanceolatis vel infimis caulinis subconformibus, verticillastri distinctis infimis remotis supremis cylindrico-spicatis.

M. suavis. Guss.! *PL Rar.* 387. t. 66. optime.

M. pubescens. Willd. *Enum.* 608 ?

M. divaricata. Lag. ?

M. balsamea. Willd. *Enum.* 608 ? {ex descr. I. c.)

M. hirta. Willd. I. c. ex descr. in Link. *Enum.* 2. 105.

M. emarginata. Reichb. *Fl. Germ. exc.* 309. ?

M. Langii. Geiger. *Pharm. Bot.* 1232. et in Nees v. Esenb. *Pl. Med. ic.*

Hab. in Europa meridionali, in Gallia meridionali prope Avenionem *Requien!* in Italia *Reichenbach*, *Tenore!* in Sicilia *Gussone!* (h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Gussone.)

Affinis M. *piperita*, a qua differt superficie molliter villosa et foliis aubtus plus minusve canescentibus. Caulis basi saepius procumbens, ramosus, ramis ascendentibus vel rarius erectiusculis, pilis mollibus lanatis subreflexis prtesertim in parte superiore villosus. Folia forma et magnitudine foliorum M. *piperilce*, sed mollia, supra adpresse villosa, subtus tomentoso-villosa, floralium par intimum caulinis subconforme, superiora parva, lanceolato-subulata, verticillastros superantia. Spica interrupta, elongata. Verticillastri infimi cymae utrinque pedunculatas, superiores subglobosae, minores quam in M. *piperita*, supremi in spica approximate Bractee subulatae, uti pedicelli et calyces tomentoso-villosae. Corolla rubra, vix calycem excedens. Stamina in speciminibus suppetentibus etiam fertilia constanter inclusa. Stylus exsertus.

A specimen sent from Italy by Tenore, under the name of M. *urticaefolia*, which I saw in Schultes' herbarium at Munich, is scarcely distinguishable from M. *pyramidalis*.

Tenore's figure in the Flora Napolitana gives a very incorrect idea of the real aspect of the plant he has sent to various persons as M. *pyramidalis*; but Gussone's figure is excellent.

11. M. PIPERITA (Linn.! *Spec.* 805\*), foliis petiolatis ovato-oblongis acutis serratis basi rotundato-crenatis cauleque glabris, spicis laxis obtusis brevibus basi interruptis, pedicellis calycibusque basi glabris, dentibus hispidis.

M. piperita. Nees v. Esenb. *PL Med. ic.* Sm.! *Engl Bot.* 10. 687.

M. piperita officinalis. Sole! *Menth. Brit.* t. 7.

M. piperita vulgaris. Sole I *herb.* sed vix ejusd. *Menth. Brit.* t. 8.

Al. glabrata. Vahl! *Symb.* 3. 75.

M. Kahirina. Forsk.! *FL JEg. Ar.*

M. balsamea. Willd. *Enum.* 608 ? ex descr. in Link. *Enum. Hort., Berol.* 2.105.

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In herbario Linneano specimina M. *aquaticat* et *piperita* inter ae confusa sunt.

/3 ? *subkirsuta*, foliis subtus ad nervo3 petiolisque hirsutis.

*M. hirsuta* I. *Sm. ! herb.*

SI. *piperita sylvestris. Sole ! Menth. Brit. t. 24.*

*M. hirta. Willd. Enum. 608 ?*

*M. Pimentum. Nees v. Esenb. ex descr. in Reichb. FU Germ. Exc. 309.*

**Hab. in Europa septentrionali spontanea? et in Euvopa fere tota! JEgypto! Asia media 1 India! America boreali! et meridionali! culta et ex hortis aufrā quasi spontanea; 0 in Anglia ad lacum Saham comitatu Norfolk Smith! prope Bath Sole. (It. s. c. an sp. ?)**

Caulis basi procumbens, adscendens, ramosus, subrubens, glaberrimus vel pilis rarissimis patentibus ciliatus. Petioli saepius ciliati. Folia ovato-oblonga vel sublanceolata, basi rotundata, saturate viridia, in var. *a.* utrinque glaberrima vel raro ad nervos subtus ciliata, in var. 0 ad nervos petiolosque hirsuta. Floralium par infimum caulinis subconforme, superiora parva, lanceolato-subulata, floribus breviora. Verticillastri pauci, lazi, superiores in spicam brevem oblongam obtusam rubeacentem approximati, infimi remoti, cymis utrinque breviter pedunculatis. Bractee subulatae, exteriores calycem aequantes. Pedicelli glaberrimi. Calyces tubulosi, purpurascens, dentibus subulatis erectis. Corollas glabrae. Stamina etiam fertilia mi hi coustanter inclusa occurrere.

**12. M. CITRATA (Ehrh. ! Beitr. 7. 150), foliis petiolatis ovatis basi late rotundatis subcordatisve cauleque glabris vel petiolis ciliatis, verticillastris paucis in capitulum oblongum approximatis vel infimo laxo remoto, pedicellis calycibusque glabris.**

*M. nigricans. Mill. ! Diet. n. 12.*

*M. odorata. Sole ! Menth. Brit. t. 9. Sm. ! Trans. Soc. Linn. Lond. 3.192. Engl. Bot. Id. 1025.*

*M. adspersa. Mcench. Meth. 379. ex Willd. Sp. 3. 79.*

**Hab. in Anglia: in aquosis comitatus Cheshire, in Cambria septentrional i et prope Bedford Smith ! An vere spontanea? (h. s. c.)**

Media inter *M. piperitam* et *M. aquaticam*, et \*quo jure ut prioris varietas foliis latis et floribus subcapitatis, vel posterioris varietas glabra habenda; forsan utriusque hybrida hortensid. Specimiu vere spontanea nondum vidi. In hortis botanicis saepe colitur.

**13. M. AQUATICA (Lin. ! Spec. 805), caule pilis reflexis hirsuto, foliis petiolatis ovatis serratis basi rotundatis subcordatisve utrinque hispidulis vel villosis floralibus infimis subconformibus supremis bracteseformibus, verticillastris paucis omnibus vel 2-3 superioribus globoso-vel oblon^o-capitatis supremo terminali infimis seRpe remotis, calycibus tubulosi pedicellisque villosis.**

*M. palustris. Mill. Diet. n. 11.*

SI. *aquatica. Sole ! Menth. Brit. 1.10. 11.*

SI. *hirsuta. Sm. ! Tr. Soc. Linn. Lond. 5. 193. Engl Bot. 7. 447.*

SI. *pedunculata. Pers. Syn. 2. 119. Poir. Diet. Suppl. 3. 663.*

*M. acutiserrata. Opiz ex Fresen. in St//. Pl. Soc. Ratisb. 2. 226.*

SI. *nigrescens. Weihe ex eod. I. c.*

*M. bugulaefolia. Weihe ex eod. L. c.*

SI. *brachiata. Weihe ex eod. I. c.*

*M. aurita. Weihe ex eod. I. c.*

SI. *origanoides. Lej. Fl. Spa.*

*M. pubescens. Willd. Enum. 600 ? (an ad Sf. pyramidalem referenda 9)*

rum, i. c. M. T. A' A N O V, FK SUEC, A A 2. A 3), CaullS' peduiculculo-  
 patentibus, f. reflexis, foliorum sparsis raris, calycum brevibus  
 remoto. verticillastri » Paucis omnibus globobo-capitatis vel infimo



*M. capitata.* Op%\*!

*M. intermedia.* Host.! *Fl. Austr.* 2.141. (*specimina parum villosiorc.*)

*M. purpurea.* Host.! *Fl. Austr.* 2.141. (*M. intermedia simillima.*)

*p hirsuta* (Willd. Enum. 610), villosior, verticillastris ut in var. «, sed plerumque majoribus.

*M. hirsuta.* Linn. Mant. 81. Hook. *FL Lond.* 5. t. 166.

*M. dubia.* Vill ! *Fl. Delph.* 2. 358.

*M. riparia.* Schreb.! •

31. *Weiheana.* Opiz!

*M. nepetoides.* Lej. *Fl. Spa.* ?

31. *dumetorum.* Schult.9

*Origanum vulgare.* *Fl. Dan.* t. 638.

*y crispa*, foliis crispato-plicatis lacero-dentatis brevius petiolatis, inflorescentia praeecedentium.

*M. crispa.* Lin. I *Spec.* 805. *Nees ah Esenb. PI. Med. ic.*

3 *subspicata*, villosa, verticillastris plurimis, supremis subspicatis inferioribus remotis, foliis floralibus fere omnibus caulinis conformibus.

*M. hirsuta c.* Sm.! *Engl. Fl.* 3. 79.

*M. piperita y.* Sm.! *Engl. Fl.* 3. 77.

*M. paludosa.* Sole ! *Menth. Brit.* t. 22.

*M. palustris.* Sole ! *Menth. Brit.* t. 6. male.

*M. rivalis.* Sole I {*exemplaria nonnulla in herbario.*}

*M. ballotaefolia.* Opi\* !

*M. subspicata.* Weihe.

Hab. in Europa et Asia Sibirica vuigatissima in aquosis ad fossas &c. et in omni fere terrarum orbe hinc inde occurrit verosimiliter ex Europa allata: \* et /3 in ins. Britannicis! in Suecia *Fries*, in Gallia! in Lusitania *Brotero*, in Hispania! German ia! Italia! Sicilia! Grsecia! Rossia! in Caucaso *Bieberstein*, *C.A.Meyer*, in Sibiria ab Ircutia usque ad Oceanum orientalem *Gmelin*, etiam in ins. Azoricis et Madera *F. Masson* ! ad Caput Bonee Spei! in Brasilia! America septentrionali! &c. (*h. s. et v. v. sp.*)

Species vuigatissima et valde variabilis, sed mihi inflorescentia et foliis constant er distincta videtur. Caulis saepius erectus, ramosus, plus minusve villosus, ad angulos saltern nunquam glaber. Folia semper petiolata, supra pilis sparsis plus minusve hispidula, rarius subglabra, subtus villosiora, pallidiora, nunc cano-tomentosa. Verticillastri majusculi, globosi, laxi, plerumque 2-3 in capitulum globosum vel spicam brevem oblongam nee elongato-cylindricam approximati, extremus terminalis caule determinato, infimi vel plurimi inferiores remoti, cymis utrinque breviter pedunculatin. Folia floralia inferiora caulinis subconformia, suprema bracteaeformia, verticillastro breviora. Pedicelli calycesque hispidi. Bractee lineari-subulatae. Dentes calycini subulati. Corolla? in exemplaribus masculis v. hermaphroditis majiisculas, staminibus exsertis; in foemineis seu castratis plerumque minores, staminibus inclusis, antherarum loculis cassis.

Var. «, qua? praesertim in umbrosis occurrit, nonnisi superficie glabriore, foliis plerumque majoribus, et floribus paucioribus saepe minoribus, a vuigatissima var. 0 distinguitur; a *M. citrata* differt caulis angulis semper reflexo-hispidis et staminibus (dura fertilia sunt) exsertis. Var. y est forma hortensis. Var. S quasi media est inter var. /3 et *M. arvensem sativam*.

It is on account of the above-mentioned intermediate specimens of the var. 3, that the *M. arvensis sativa* has been by many authors referred to *M. aquatica*, but erroneously, as appears to me; for these intermediate specimens are very scarce compared to those of the common states of *Al. aquatica* and *M. arvensis*. They are generally found growing with the *M. aquatica*, or with both *M. aquatica* and *M. arvensis*; but have never, to my knowledge, been gathered in places where the *M. arvensis* grows alone; and in the specimens themselves, however numerous may be the verticillasters, the upper one at least of the central branch is terminal, whereas in the *M. arvensis* the stem is constantly indeterminate. The habit of

these Intermediate specimens is also generally that of the *M. aquatica*, and not of the *M. arvensis*. Besides, if really a regular and complete chain of intermediate states has ever been observed, it occurs so very seldom that I should be inclined to refer it to hybridity, which must easily take place between two species nearly allied, and both more or less dioecious.

**14. M. ARVENSIS (Linn.), caule retrorsum piloso villosulo vel glabriusculo, foliis petiolatis ovatis oblongisve basi rotundatis cuneatis vel angustatis floralibus omnibus conformibus flores superantibus supremis substerilibus, verticillastris omnibus globosis multifloris remotis, bracteis lanceolato-subulatis calycem tubulosum campanulatumve subsequantibus.**

- M. sativa.* Lin.! *Sp.* 805.  
*M. gentilis.* Lin.! *Sp.* 805.  
*M. arvensis.* Lin.! *Sp.* 806.

*ec sativa, calycibus subcylindricis pedicellisque hirsutis, foliis plus minusve villosis.*

- M. rivalis.* Sole! *Menth. Brit. t.* 20.  
*M. sativa.* Sm.! *Trans. Soc. Linn. Lond.* 5. 199. *Engl. Bot.* 7. \*• 448.  
*M. hirsuta* § *verticillata.* Sm.! *Engl. Fl.* 3. 79.  
*M. aquatica iii. sativa.* Fresen. in *Syll. Pl. Soc. Ratisb.* 2. 235.  
*M. aquatica B. verticillata.* Fries. *Nov. Fl. Suec. ed.* 2. 183.  
*M. verticillata.* Mill.! *Diet. n.* 17. *et Auct. plur.*  
*M. acutifolia.* Sm.! *Trans. Soc. Linn. Lond.* 5. 203. *Engl. Bot.* 34. t. 2415.

(*folia angustiora.*)

- M. palustris.* Moench. *Meth.* 380. *ex Fries. I. c.*  
*M. pilosa.* Spr. *Fl. Min. Cogn. Pug.* 2. 69. *ex Fries. I. o.*  
*M. dubia.* Schreb. *non Vill.*  
*M. crenata.* Becker! *Fl. Franc.* 225.  
*M. villosa.* Becker *Fl. Franc.* 223?  
*M. organifolia.* Host.! *Fl. Austr.* 2. 142.  
*M. tortuosa.* Host.! *Fl. Austr.* 2. 142.  
*M. maculata.* Host.! *Fl. Austr.* 2. 143.  
*M. serotina.* Host.! *Fl. Austr.* 2. 143.  
*M. nemorosa.* Host. *Fl. Austr.* 2. 144.  
*M. longifolia.* Host.! *Fl. Austr.* 2. 144.  
*M. latifolia.* Host. ! *Fl. Austr.* 2. 145.  
*M. elata.* Host.! *Fl. Austr.* 2. 145.  
*M. carniolica.* Host.! *Pl. Austr.* 2. 146. (*folia villosiora subtus albida sub'ianata.*)

*M. viridula.* Host. ! *Fl. Austr.* 2. 147.

*M. ovalifolia.* Opiz!

*M. Speckmoseriana.* Opiz!

*M. ccerulea.* Opiz!

*M. plicata.* Opiz *ex Reichb. Fl. Germ. Exc.* 307-

*M. argute.* Opiz *ex Reichb. I. c.*

*M. Rothii.* Nees *v. Esenb. ex Reichb. I. c.*

*M. obtusata.* Opiz *ex Reichb. I. c.*

*M. melissaefolia.* Lej. *ex Reichb. I. c.*

*fi calycibus subcylindricis villosis, pedicellis glabris, foliis villosissimis.*

*M. sativa.* Sm.! *herb. (exemplaria Williamsiana.)*

*y calycibus subcylindricis villosis, pedicellis glabris, caule foliisque glabriusculis.*

*M. gentilis* «, 3. Sm. ! *Trans. Soc. Linn. Lond.* 5. 208. (*exempt, nonnulla.*)

*M. I? t? t? Ca 8: avifolia - Fries. Nov. Fl. Suec. ed.* 2. 184.

*M. wtiva.* Beck.! *Fl. Franc.* 223.

*M. nummularia.* Schreb.! *Fl. Erl.*

*M. badensis.* Gmel.

*M. mtida.* Host.! *Fl. Austr.* 2. 143.

*M. montana*. Host.! FL Austr. 2.145. (*pedicelli in specim. Hostiano glabri.*)

*M. sylvatica*. Host.! FL Austr. 2. 149. {*ex specim. Hostianis hue referenda, ex descr. vero ad var. «.*}

*M. rotundata*. Opt\* in Sot. Zeit. 1824. 2. 525?

**2 rubra, calycibus cylindricis pedicellis caule foliisque glabris rubentibus.**

- *M. rubra*. Sm.! Trans. Soc. Linn. Lond. 5. 205. Engl. Bot. 20. 1413.  
s calycibus campanulatis, pedicellis villosulis, caule foliisque villosis.  
*M. gentilis y et arvensis* (h. Herb. Sm.! {*exemplaria nonnulla.*})

*M. arvensis, agrestis, et rivalis*. Herb. Sole! (*exemplaria plurima.*)

*M. lamiifolia*. Host.! FL Austr. 2. 144 ?

*M. ocymoides*. Host. FL Austr. 2. 148?

*M. pumila*. Host. FL Austr. 2. 150.

**£ vulgaris, calycibus campanulatis villosis, pedicellis glabris, caule foliisque villosis.**

*M. arvensis*. Sole! Menth. Brit. t. 12. Sm.! Trans. Soc, Lin. Lond. 5. 213. Engl. Bot. 30. t. 2119. et Auct. plur.

*M. agrestis*. Sole! Menth. Brit. t. 14. Sm.! Engl. FL 3. 87\* Engl. Bot. 30. t. 2120.

*M. gentilis*. Mill. ! Diet. n. 15. et Auct. plur. Germ.

*M. austriaca*. Jacq.! FL Austr. 5.14. t. 430. All.FL Pedem. 1. 18. t. 75. / . 2.

*M. pilosa*. Wallr. Ann. Bot. 75.

*M. palustris*. Masnch. Menth. 380. ex Poir. Diet. Suppl. 3. 662.

*M. melissaefolia*. Host.! FL Austr. 2. 144.

*M. suaveolens*. Host.! FL Austr. 2. 146. {*ex exempt. Hostianis hue referenda, ex descr. ad var. a.*}

*M. stachyoides*. Host.! FL Austr. 2. 146. {*exempt, hujus et pracedentis viU losiora.*}

*M. multiflora*. Host.! FL Austr. 2.147-

*M. tenuifolia*. Host.! FL Austr. 2. 147.

*M. carinthiaca*. Host.! FL Austr. 2. 149.

*M. divaricata*. Host. FL Austr. 2. 150.

*M. varians*. Host.! FL Austr. 2. 150. {*ex descr. Hostiana ad var. t referenda.*}

*M. prostrata*. Host.! FL Austr. 2. 151.

*M. laxa*. Host. FL Austr. 2. 151.

*M. parviflora*. Host. FL Austr. 2. 152.

*M. polymorpha*. Host. FL Austr. 2. 152.

*M. diffusa*. Lej. FL Spa. ex Fresen. in Syll. PL Ratisb. 2.

*M. parvifolia*. Opiz ex Fresen. L o.

*M. villosa*. Beck. FL Franc.

*M. procumbens*. Thuill. Ft. Par. 288.

*M. intermedia*. Nees v. Esenb ex Reichb. FL Germ. Exc. 308.

*M. dalmatica*. Tausch. in Syll. PL Soc. Ratisb. 2. 349.

**D calycibus campanulatis villosis, pedicellis glabris, caule foliisque glabriusculis.**

*M. gentilis*. Sm.! Tr. Soc. Linn. Lond. 5. 208. Engl. Bot. 30. t. 2118.

*M. gracilis*. Sole! Menth. Brit. t. 16.

*M. gracilis a.* Sm.! Trans. Soc. Linn. Lond. 5. 210.

*M. sativa*. Sole! Menth. Brit. t.21.

*M. variegata*. Sole! Menth. Brit. t. 19.

*M. pulchella*. Host.! FL Austr. 2. 148.

*M. austriaca*. Host.! FL Austr. 2. 150. non Jacq.

*M. grata*. Host.! FL Austr. 2. 152.

*M. atrovirens*. Host.! FL Austr. 2. 152.

*M. resinosa*. Opiz!

*M. parviflora*. Schulz ex Reichb. FL Germ. Exc. 307.

**\$ glabra, calycibus campanulatis pedicellis caule foliisque da-berrimis.** \*

*M. giabra*. Sole! Herb.



15. *M. CANADENSIS* (Linn.! Spec. 806), prostrata vel adscendens, glabriuscula vel dense patentim pilosa, foliis petiolatis oblongo-ellipticis utrinque longe angustatis floralibus conformibus supremis lanceolato-linearibus substerilibus, verticillastris omnibus globosis multifloris remotis, bracteis lanceolato-subulatis calycem tubuloso-campanulatum subaequantibus.

*ot villosa.*

*M. canadensis.* Auct.

*/3 glabrata.*

*M. borealis.* Mich. Fl. Bor. Am. 2. 2.

Hab. in America borealis montibus et ad rivulos et amnes vulgaris: ab ora occidentalis Douglas! Scouler! fyc. ad Can. ad am! et ad sinum Hudsonis Michaux, prope Novum Eboracum Torrey! et in Pennsylvania Schweinitz! etiam in Chinae provincia Kianang Sir G. Staunton! (*h. s. sp.*)

> Affinis varietatibus angustifoliis *M. arvensis*, sed foliis constanter angustioribus basi longe angustatis, habitu laxiore, et pilis dum exstant omnibus patentibus mollibus differt. Species parum variat nisi pilis in var. *a.* praesertim ad caules et calyces nuerosis densis, in var. */3* raris subnullis.

16. *M. LAPPONICA* (Wahlenb. Fl. Lapp. 161. t. 10), caule retrorsum scabro, foliis petiolatis oblongis serratis basi angustatis glabris floralibus conformibus, verticillastris omnibus remotis paucifloris, pedicellis glabris, calycibus asperis, dentibus obtusis.

Hab. in ripis subhumidis arenosis fluvii Kemensis Lapponiae Wahlenberg! (*u. s. sp. in herb. Kunze.*)

Valde affinis est 31. *canadensi glabratae*, et vix nisi verticillastris paucifloris calycibusque paucis dentibus obtusioribus distincta. Tota planta glabra et palidula, odore satis stiavi fere *Melissa*. Radix repens et perennis. Caulis obtusangulus, inanis, ut facile comprimatur, pallide viridis nulloque modo coloratus, glaber, retrorsum asper ob mucrones subtilis nudis oculis vix discernibiles; simplex nequam ramosus. Folia petiolata, oblongo-lanceolata, serrata, valde tenuia et mollia, glabra, et non nisi inferne parum aspera, in pagina inferiore subglauca; eorumque paria longius a se invicem remota, tamen tamen longa sunt ipsa folia ut internodia duplo superant. Verticillastri vix ultra decemflori, pedicelli ipsis floribus longiores, glaberrimi, luvissimi. Calyx asper, sine punctis lesinosis evidentioribus. Corolla rosea, staminibus exsertis.

17. *M. LANCEOLATA*, caule pilis adpressis reflexis pubescente, foliis lanceolatis acutis serratis basi in petiolum angustatis supra asperatis subtus glabris floralibus omnibus conformibus supremis verticillastro duplo longioribus, verticillastris omnibus remotis multifloris, calycibus tubulosis adpresso-villosis, dentibus acutis.

Hab. in Ceylona Macrae! (*v. s. sp. in herb. Lindl.*)

Caulis erectus, subramosus, tetragonus. Folia crassiuscula, supra pilis minutis asperata, subtus glaberrima, glandulosa v. ad nervos pilis raris ciliata, inferiora 2-3-pollicaria, superiora gradatim minora, suprema vix pollicaria. Verticillastri in parte caulis superiore globosi, laxiusculi. Bracteae subulatae, exteriores flores subsquantas. Pedicelli pilis reflexis. Calyces adpresso-villosi. Dentes calycini lanceolato-subulati. Corollae lobus superior longior, breviter emarginatus, dentibus acutiusculis. Affinis *M. canadensi*, sed habitu, caule erecto, et pilis adpressis distincta.

18. *M. DAURICA* (Fisch.! MSS.), caulo erecto subsimplici, foliis breviter petiolatis ovato-lanceolatis glaberrimis floralibus conformibus, verticillastris paucis remotis laxe globosis, calycibus tubulosis glabriusculis, dentibus obtusis.

June 1833.

n B

*Lepechinia clinopodifolia.* Willd. ! Hort. Berol. sub no. 21.

*Horminum clinopodifolia.* Pers. Syn. 2. 132.

Hab. in Dahuria. (y. s. sp. in herb. Lindl et Mus. Reg. Berol.)

*Caillis erectus*, subsimplex, tetragonus, pilis reflexis brevissime pubescens. Folia breviter petiolata, ovato-lanceolata, obtusa, integerrima vel brevissime et remote serrata, utrinque glabra, floralia conformia. Verticillastri 1-2, globosi, laxi. Bractæas subulatae, minutissimæ. Pedicelli breviter retrorsum pubescentes. Calycæ glabrusculi, pubescentes, striati, 10-nerves, intus nudi, dentibus obtusis 2 inferioribus paullo latioribus. Corollæ tubus intus villosus, limbus quadrifidus lobo supenore emarginato. Species calycibus tubulosis, dentibus obtusis ab omnibus Europæanis distincta.

19. *M. MOLLIS*, caule ramosissimo volubili (?) piloso-lanato, foliis petiolatis ovato-subrotundis acutis subserratis supra pubescentibus subtus albo-tomentosis floralibus conformibus, verticillastris omnibus remotis globosis multifloris, calycibus albo-pilosis, fauce intus villosa.

*Bysteropogon molle.* Humb. et Kunth. ! Nov. Gen. et Sp. Amer. 2. 317-

Hab. in America sequinoctiali : " frequentissime in alta planitie montium prope Quito, Riobamba, Nuevo et Cuença " Peruviae *Humboldt et Boupland!* in Columbia prope Santa Fe de Bogota *Gudot!* (y. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Par. et Mus. Sue. Hort. Lond.)

Rami superne albidi. Folia subpollicaria. Verticillastri 20-30-flori. Dentès calycini subulati. Corolla calyce vix longior, pubescens, " alba, limbo rubro-maculato " (*Kunth*). Stamina inclu&a. Stylus exsertus. Acbenia ovoidea, laevia, fusca, jM'tida.

20. *M. PULEGIUM* (Linn. ! Spec. 807), caule ramosissimo prostrato, foliis petiolatis ovatis, verticillastris omnibus remotis globosis multifloris, calycibus hispidis bilabiatis intus fauce villosis.

*Pulegium vulgare.* Mill. ! Diet. n. 1.

*Pulegium erectum.* Mill. ! Diet. n. 2.

*Pulegium latifolium.* Bauh. Pin. 222.

*M. exigua.* Linn. ! Spec. 806. Sm. Ic ined. t. 38.

*M. pulegium.* Sole ! Menth. t. 23. Nees ab Esenb. PL Med. ic. Sm. ! Engl. Bot. 15. t. 1026.

*M. simplex.* Host ! Fl. Austr. 2. 148.

/3 caulibus foliisque dense villosis.

*M. tomentosa.* Sm. in Recs Cycl.

*M. tomentella.* Hoffm. et Link. Fl. Port. \. 73.

*M. gibraltarica.* Willd. Enum. Gil.

*M. pulegioides.* Reichb. !

*Pulegium tomentella.* Presl. Fl. Sic. xxxvi.

Hab. in Europæ fere totius fossis humidis uliginosisque: in Anglia! Suecia, Dania! Gallia! Germanial Hispania! Lusitania *Brotero*^ Sicilia *Gvssone*, Italia! Græcia vul^atissima *Sibthorp*, Bulgaria *Durville*, prope Lenkoran in Caucaso C A. *Meyer*, etiam circa Valparaiso in America meidionali *Chamisso!* *Cumingf SfC. fr* in Lusitania *Brotero*, Hispania! Gallia mediterranea prope Monspelium! in Sicilia rarius *Gussone*, regno Napolitano *Tenore*, Algeria *Smith!* Tauria meridionali *Bieberstein*, Teneriffce *Chamisso!* &fc. (h. s. et v. v. sp.)

mnin? aUleS f? folia in var\* lrommmi... ffla}u\* i vel tenuiter pubescentes, in var. /S pilis  
v^v^v^mastro breviora vel paullo lon eior a» omnia parva, in var. « nervosa, in (I  
rugosa.

21. *M. REQ? IEN*, pusilla rePens g^berrima, ramis filiformibus  
adscendentibus, fol... petiolatis orbiculatis, verticiilastris laxè pauci-

floris, calycibus globoso-campanulatis glaberrimis subbilabiatis intus fauce villosis.

Thymus parviflorus. *Req. ! in Ann. Sc. Nat.*

Audibertia. *Benth. in Hot. Reg, ad calc. no. 1228. non no, 14G9.*

Hab. in Corsica *Requien f {h. s. sp, comm, a cl, Requien.}*

Caules basi diffusi, ramosissimi, repentes. Rami vix 2-pollicares. Folia longe petiolata, limbo orbiculato vis 2 lin. diametro, subintegerrimo. Floras in quoque verticillastro 2-6, pedicellis calyce longioribus. Corolla et odor *Mentha Pulegi<sup>^</sup>* a qua habitu, sed nullo modo florum characteribus, differt.

*Species dubice vel non satis notce.*

22. M. GRAVEOLENS (Presl. Fl. Sicul. xxxvi.).

Hab. in Sicilia *Presl,*

" M. spicis paniculatis cylindricis floribus sessilibus, calycibus pubescentibus, bracteis lineari-setaceis calyce duplo longioribus, caule erecto raxnoso tomentoso, foliis cordato-oblongis mucronatis remote serratis pubescentibus subtus cinereo-toraentosis."—*Presl, I, c.*

An ad *M. pyramidalem* referenda ?

23. M. ANGUSTIFOLIA (Host. Fl. Austr. 2. 148).

Hab. in Austria: in agro Vindobonensi propo Weidlingau Purkersdorfllocis hum id is sylvaticis *Host.*

" M. florum verticillis approximatis, foliis linear!-lanceolatis planis hirsutis, pedicellis bispidis, staminibus corolla brevioribus.

\*\* Caulis erectus, humilis, purpurascens, setulis exasperatus, simplex vel ramosus. Folia angusta, supra medium denticulata, praesertim subtus birsuta. Bractea; lanceolatae, acut», ciliatae. Pedicelli liispidi. Calyx campanulatus, hirtus; calycis dentes acutiusculi. Corolla purpurascens, externe pilosa; corollas lacinia superior emarginata; faux pilis obsita. Stamina corolla breviora."—*7/Vw/. I. c.*

24. M. NUMIDICA (Poir. Diet. Suppl. 3. 662).

Hab. in Africa boreali: ad oras Barbarise prope ruinas urbis antiquae Tabrarce *Poiret.*

<sup>44</sup> M. foliis lanceolatis subserratis glabris nervosis subtus punctatis, caule erecto ramosissimo, verticillis pedunculatis subcorymbosis.

" Characteribus sequentibus a *M. Puleyio* distincta. Caules erecti, glabri, sulcati, fere a basi ramosi, rimis patulis. Folia petiolata, lanceolata, acuta, plus minusve denticulata, utrinque glabra, pollicem longa, 3-4 lin. lata, subtus nervis prominentibus et ten niter punctata, superiora et floralia breviora, angustiora. Flores rubescentes. Verticilli axillares, opposite peduncuiati. Pedunculus utrinque glaber, brevissimus, corymbulum globosum ferens, pedicellis unifloris. Calyx fere glaber, profunde striatus, dentibus 5 acutis. Corolla pilosiuscula, calyce parum longior. Stamina exserta."—*Poir. I. c.*

An *MicromericB* species ?

25. M. JAVANICA (Blume Bÿdr. 826).

Hab. in Javee locis humidis circa Buitenzorg et in uliginosis prope Tugu *Blume.*

" M. floribus ca pi tat is, foliis<sup>^</sup> lanceolatis medio ad apicem distanter serratis utrinque puberulis, caule obverse hirsuto, staminibus exsertia.

" Maxime accedit ad *AI. acutifoliam.*"—*Blume I, c.* An *M. lanceolata* vel *M. arvensis* var. ?

*Species e genere excludenda.*

M. MJRICULAMA *Linn.* = *Dysophylla auricularia.*

M. AUSTRALIS *lir.* = *Micromeria australis.*

M. BLANDA *Wall.* = *Klsholtzia blanda.*

- M. DLANDA* DC.—*Elsholtzia incisa*.  
*M. CANARIENSIS* Lam.=*Bystropogon origanifolium*.  
*M. CANARIENSIS* Linn. = *Bystropogon canariense*.  
*M. CERVINA* Linn. = *Preslia cervina*.  
*M. CORYMBOSA* Lam. = *Bystropogon canariense*.  
*M. DiEMENICAIS* j9r^p<7.›jlicromcra *gracilis*.  
*M. FCETIDA* Burnt. = *Dysophylla auricularia*.  
*M. FRUTICOSA* i2o#6. = *Elsholtzia vel Pogostemon*.  
*M. GRACILIS* Br. = *Micromeria gracilis*.  
*M. HYPITIFORMIS* Lam. = *Hyptis verticillata*.  
*M. MYOSUROIBES* Jloth. = *Dysophylla myosuroides*.  
*M. OCYMOIDES* Lam. = *Geniosporum p rostra turn.\**  
*M. OVATA* Cav. = *Elsholtzia cristata*.  
*M. PATRINI* Pall. = *Elsholtzia cristata*.  
*M. PERILLOIDES* Lam.s= *Perilla ocymoides*.  
*M. PERILLOIDES* Linn. =*Hyptis pectinata* ?  
*M. PLUMOSA* Linn. = *Bystropogon plumosum*.  
*M. PUMILA* Grah. = *Dysophylla pumila*.  
*M. PUNCTATA* Mccnch. = *Preslia cervina*.  
*M. QUADRIFOLIA* Roxb. = *Dysophylla qundrifolia*.  
*M. QUADRIFOLIA* Don. = *Dysophylla cruciata*.  
*M. QUATERNIFOLIA* Roth. = *Dysophylla stellata*.  
*M. SATUREIOIDES* 2?r.< Micromeria *satureioides*.  
*M. SECUKDA* Roxb. = *Popostemon plectranthoides*.  
*M. STELLATA* Lour.=*Dysophylla verticillata*.  
*M. VERTICILLATA* .Do/i=*Dysophylla pumila*.  
*M. VERTICILLATA* Roxb. = *Dysophylla verticillata*.  
*M. ZEYLANICA* Burm. = *Geniosporum prostratum*.

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## XXVI. LYCOPUS.

*Lycopus.* Linn. Gen. 15.

Calyx campanulatus, cequalis, 4-5-dentatus, fuce intus nuda.  
 Corolla vix calycem excedens, campanulata, eequalis, 4-fida. Stamina  
 superiora nulla vel 2 sterilia filiformia capitellata corolla breviora,  
 inferiora 2 subexserta fertilia distantia. Antherse biloculares, loculis  
 parallelis subdistinctis. Stylus apice subsequenter bifidus, stigmalibus  
 minutis teiminalibus. Achenia sicca, lce via, margine calloso incrassato,  
 trigona, apice tiuncata, basi attenuata.—Herbse paludosae vel uliginosae,  
 foliis acute dentatis pinnatidisve floralibus conformibus flores multo  
 superantibus. Verticillastri densi, scepius multiflori, axillares. Bractee  
 interiores minutee, exteriores interdum in verticillastri inferioribus  
 calyces excedentes. Flores parvi, sessiles. Genus, ab affini *Mentha*  
 differt staminibus superioribus sterilibus vel nullis et acheniis incre-  
 sato-callosis.

This genus, though small in the number of species, is spread over  
 the whole of Europe, Northern Asia, and North America, and one  
 species has been found in New Holland.

### CONSPECTUS SPECIERUM.

Calyx obtuse sub-4-dentatus.

Caulis elatus crassus. Folia longe acuminata

grossedentata . . . . . 2. L. MACHOPHYLLUS.

• Synonymon supra, p. 21, omissum.



- Caulia vix pedalis. Folia oblongo-elliptica breviter dentata . . . . . 1. L. *vinoinicus*.  
 Calyx acute 5-dentatus.  
 Stamina superiorum rudimenta nulla.  
 Folia sessilia . . . . . 3. L. *OBTUSIFOLIUS*.  
 Folia petiolata.  
 Caulis elatus stolonibus nullis . . . . . 4. L. *EUIHOPVEUS*.  
 Caulis humilis atolonifer . . . . . 5. L. *HUBELLUS*.  
 • Stamina superiorum rudimenta filiformia.  
 Achenia maturadentes calycinosaequantia 7- I\* *EXALTATUS*.  
 Achenia matura tubo calycis breviora . U. L. *SINUATUS*.

1. L. *VIRGINICUS* (Linn. Spec. 30), glabriuscula, caule basi stolonifero, foliis oblongo-ellipticis utrinque angustatis remote dentatis, calycibus 4-dentatis, dentibus ovatis obtusis, staminum sterilius rudimentis nullis.

*Opauciflorus*.

L. *uniflorus*. Mich. Ft. Bor. Am. 1. 14.

L. *pumilus*. Vahl. Enum. 1. 211.

Hab. in America boreali: in humidis a Nova Anglia! ad Carolinam in America Mickaux, prope Saint Louis et ad flumen Saskatchewan prope Cumberland House Fort Drummond! /3 ad lacum S. Joannis et Mistassins Michaux. (h. s. sp.)

Radix saepe tuberosa, reptans. Caules basi saepe stiones reptantes filiformes emittentes, erectiusculi, simplices vel ramosi, pedales vel ultra. Folia breviter petiolata, 1-2-pollicaria, dentibus brevibus, basi integerrima, utrinque glabra, subtus saepe purpurascens. Verticillastri parvi. Bractae brevissimae. Calyx campanulatus, dentibus 4, vel rarius quinto minore adjecto, latis obtusiusculis tubo brevioribus. Corolla calyce paulo longior, tubo intus ad insertionem staminum villosa. Stamina 2 fertilia breviter exserta, sterilius vestigium nullum. Achenia dentes calycinosaequantia, apice glandulosa. Species distinctissima, et etiam foliorum forma minus variabilis quam ceterae hujus generis.

2. L. *MACROPHYLLUS*, caule erecto firmo obtuse tetragono, foliis petiolatis amplis ovatis longe acuminatis grosse sinuato-dentatis basi angustatis glabris, verticillastri multifloris, calycibus irregulariter 4-5-dentatis, dentibus ovatis obtusis, staminum rudimentis nullis? acheniis calycem sequantibus.

L. *virginicus* j3 *quercifolius*. Pursh. Fl. Amer. Sept. 1. 16. ?

Hab. in America boreali occidentali: ad fretum Juan De Fuca Scouler / (t. s. sp. in herb. Hooker.)

Affinis L. *virginico*, et quasi intermedius inter hunc et L. *obtusifolium*. Caulis in specimine urico suppetente ultra pedalis crassus, obtuse tetragonus, sulcatus, et tenuiter pubescens. Folia 3-4-pollicaria, fere sesquipollicem lata, dentibus utrinque 3-4 profundis latis notata, utrinque glabra. Verticillastri densissimi, at breves. Bractae brevissimae. Calyx L. *virginici*, sed dento quinto frequentius adjecto. Corollas male siccatas vix examinare potui, sed staminum sterilius nullum vestigium vidi. Achenia majora quam in L. *virginico*, apice glandulosa, calycem sequantia.

3. L. *OBTUSIFOLIUS* (Michx., ex Vahl. Enum. 1. 212?\*), caule erecto firmo subsimplici, foliis sessilibus oblongo-ellipticis profunde serratis basi rotundato-angustatis, verticillastri multifloris, calycibus

\* " L. foliis lanceolatis remote obtuse serratis.

" Caulis erectus, simplex, palmaris. Folia petiolata, vix semipollicaria, obtusa, glaberrima. Verticilli pauciflori.

irregulariter 5-dentatis, acheniis calyce vix brevioribus, staminum rudimentis subnullis.

Hab. in America boreali occidentali: in planitiibus secus-Red River Douglas ! ad flumen Saskatchewan prope Carlton House Fort Drummond ! ad fretum Hudsonis Michaux? (v. s. sp. in herb. Hooker.)

Habitu *L. virginico* affinis, sed caulis firmior, ad axillas subnodosus, 1-2-pedalis. Folia sessiliora, minus angustata, dentibus brevibus acutis vel obtusiusculis utroque latere notata, utrinque glabra. Verticillastri densi. Flores majores quatuor in *L. virginico*. Bracteae lanceolato-acutae, exteriores vix calycem aequantes. Calycis dentes saepissime 5, uno minore, lanceolato-acuti, tubo per anthesin longiores, post anthesin breviores. Corolla dentibus calycinis sublongior. Stamina fertilia subinclusa, sterilium rudimenta nulla vel brevissima? Achenia magna, apice valde glandulosa.

4. *L. EUROPEUS* (Linn. Spec. 30), stolonibus nullis, caule erecto ramoso, foliis petiolatis ovato-oblongis sinuato-dentatis vel pinnatifidis, verticillastri multifloris, calycibus acute quinque-dentatis, staminum sterilium rudimentis nullis, acheniis tubo calycis subbrevioribus.

*L. aquaticus.* Maench. Meth.

*L. palustris.* Lam. FL Fr. 2. 430. ejusd. Illustr. Gen. t. 18.

*L. vulgaris.* Pers. Syn. 1. 24.

*L. europaeus.* Sm. Engl. Bot. t. 1105. FL Dan. 1. 1081. Svensh. Bot. t. 262. Curt. Fl. Lond. v. 3. ic.

3 *pubescens.*

y *arguta.*

*L. australis.* Br. Prod. Fl. Nov. Holl. 1. 500.\*

Hab. in Europe totius et Asiae borealis humidis aquis: in Anglia! Scotia Hooker, Suecise provinciis meridionalibus Wahleberg, Gallia! Germania! Lusitania Brotero, circa Tanger Salzmann! et Mogador Broussonet! in Sicilia Gussoni Italia a Piedmonte Allioni, ad regnum Napolitanum Tenore, Graecia circa Thyatiram et in agro Eliensi et Byzantino Sibthorp, Hungaria Lang ! imperio Rossico a Petropoli Sobolewski, ad Tauriam! in promontorio Caucasio Bieberstein, et in Monte Beschtau C. A. Meyer, in omni Sibiria Gmelin, ad Astrachan Prescott! in jugo Altaico circa pagum Sagra Ledebour, /\* in Anglia! y in China Sir G. Staunton ! et in Nova Hollandia ad portum Jackson, ad oram meridionalem et in terra Diemenica Brown! (Ji. s. et v. v. sp.)

Caulis 1-3-pedalis, non stolonifer, acute tetragonus, glaber vel pubescens. Folia quoad magnitudinem et dentes valde variabilia, saepius dentibus acutis profundis notata et ad basin subpinnatifida, lobis vel dentibus lanceolatis acutis, subtus pinnatifida nervosa nervis elevatis, utrinque glaberrima vel in var. 3 pubescentia. Verticillastri densissimi. Bracteae lineari-lanceolatae vel subulatae, exteriores saepe calycibus longiores. Calycis tubus striatus, conicus; dentes aequales, lanceolato-subulati, rigidi acutissimi, tubo longiores. Corollae dentes calycinis aequales, albidis, dentibus obtusis subaequalibus, tubo intus ad insertionem staminum villosus. Stamina 2 exserta fertilia, sterilium vestigium nullum. Achenia levia, eglandulosa, tubo calycis breviora vel vix aequalia.

Var. 3 differt caulibus obtusioribus foliisque valde nervosis utrinque pubescentibus, et dentibus calycinis parum longioribus. Var. y non nisi foliis acutius dentatis et dentibus calycinis bracteisque longioribus acutioribus distinguitur.

5. *L. RUBELLUS* (Moench. Suppl. 446. ex Wenderoth in Syll. PL.

subtus S ffi. h B T ^ ^ ninatis serratis pubescentibus 8 »PTM ^ abriusntlis  
caulibus striatis. \*tenuatis integris serratis remotis aequalibus acutissimis,  
" Quam maxime affinis *L. curujHBor* Br. I. c.

Soc. Ratisb. 1. 88.)> stolonibus reptantibus, caule erectiusculo humili pubescente, foliis petiolatis ovatis basi angustatis profunde dentatis pubescentibus, calycibus 5-dentatis, dentibus lanceolatis acutis, staminum sterilium rudimentis nullis.

Hab. in America boreali: in Virginia *Wenderotk.* (*h. s. c. ex Hort. Reg. Berol.*)

A *L. europæo* differt stolonibus longissimis foliosis, caule humili viz semi-pedali.

6. *L. SINUATUS* (Elliott Bot. S. Carol, et Georg. 1. 187), caule erecto acute tetragono glabriusculo, foliis petiolatis oblongo-lanceolatis utrinque angustatis infimis pinnatifidis mediis sinuato-dentatis supremis linearibus subintegerrimis, verticillastris multifloris, calycibus quinquedentatis acutis, staminum sterilium rudimentis capitatis, acheniis tubo calycis brevioribus.

*L. europæus.* *Pursh. Fl. Amer. Sept.* 1.1G. *Mich. Fl. Bor. Amer.* 1.14. non *Linn.*

*L. bracteatus.* *Mühlenb. ex Link. Jahrb.* 1. 3. p. 55.\*

*L. americanus.* *Mühlenb. ex Barton Fl. Philad.* 1. 12.

*cc dissectus*, foliis plerumque pinnatifidis.

*L. exaltatus.* *Elliott Bot. S. Carol, et Georg. non Linn.*

*L. heterophyllus.* *Rafin. Med. Fl.* 2.68.

*/3 vulgaris*, foliis plerumque sinuatis.

*L. sinuatus.* *Elliott Bot. S. Carol, et Georg.* 1. 187.

*L. vulgaris.* *Nutt. Gen. N. Amer. Pl.* 1. 15. #

*y angustifolius*, foliis plerumque linearibus subintegerrimis.

*L. angustifolius.* *Nutt. Gen. N. Amer. Pl.* 1.15.

*L. longifolius.* *Rafin. Med. Fl.* 2. 28.

*L. pennsylvanicus.* *Mühlenb. ex Raf. I. c.* 9

*L. pauciflorus.* *Rafin. I. c. ?*

Hab. in Americæ borealis aquosis vulgaris: a flumine Saskatchewan ad Canadam *Drummond!* ad fretum Juan de Fuca *Scouler!* a Canada ad Virginiam *Pursh*, in civitatem Ohio et ad Louisville *Drummond!* in civitatibus australibus *Elliott*; var. *cc* pncipue in re<sup>^</sup>ione boreali, *fi* in media, *y* in australiore. (*h. s. sp.*)

Stolones nunquatn vidi. Caulis erectus, 1-2-pedalis, sspius tenuior quam in *Ii. europao*, glaber, acute tetragonus. Folia maxime variabilia; inferiora fere semper basi pinnatisecta apice minus profunde dentata; media sinuato-dentata, longe in petiolum angustata, dentibus segmentisve lanceolatis linearibusve, versus apicem foliis tendentibus; superiora *et* intenlum fere omnia anguste lanceolata, integerrima vel remote dentata, basi in petiolum brevem angustata, omnia glaberrima. Verticillastris, calyces, corollae, et stamina *Ii. exaltati*, a quo differt statura xulco minore, foliorum superiorum forma, et acheniis tubo calycis brevioribus.

7. *L. EXALTATrS* (Linn. Fil. Suppl. 87.), caule erecto ramoso elato, foliis petiolatis ovato-oblongis pinnatifidis, verticillastris multifloris, calycibus acute quinquedentatis, staminum sterilium rudimentis capitatis, acheniis dentes calycinis subaequantibus.

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• " *L. foliis oblongo-lanceolatis acuminatis attenuatis serratis glabris, verticillis sessilibus, bracteis linearibus acutis reflexis.*" — *Link. I.e.*

*L. pinnatifidus.* *Poll. Fl. Ross. 2. t. 1.*

*L. exaltatus.* *Sibth. et Sm. Fl. Grose. 1. 9. t. 12. an Sabbat. Hort. Rom. 3. t. 64.*  
71071 *Auct. plur. recent.*

**Hab.** in Europce orientalis et Asisc mediae humidis: in Hungaria prope Posonem *Fenzl!* in Rossia meridionali prope Astracban *Prsscott!* in Tauria *Bieberstein*, in proniontorio Caucasico et monte Beschtau *C. A. Meyer*, in jugo Altaico ad flumen Irtish circa Semi-palatinsk *Lsdebour!* in jugo Himalayano in monte Choor et Kidarkonta *Royle!* citatur etiam circa Lupadium Bithyniae *Sibthorp*, in Italice agro Veronensi et Vicentino *Reichenbach*, in Pedemontio *Bsllardi*, (Ravenna) *Bertoloni*, circa Romam *Sebastiani et Mauri*, in regno Napolitano prope Fusaro *Tenore*, in Gallia meridionali ad Sorreze *De Candolle*, et prope Saint Béat *Lapeyrouse*, sed verosimiliter cum varietatibus elatioribus *L. curopcei* a plerisque confusus. (*Ji. s. sp. comm. a cl. Prescott, Fenzl, et Royle.*)

Caulis sepe 4>pedalis et ultra, acute tetragonus, glaber vel pubescens. Folia magnitudine variabilia, at constanter profunde pinnatifida vel pinnatisecta, segmentis lanceolatis acutis vel obtusis integerrimis den tat is vel rarius pinnatifidis, subtus nervosa, basi in petiolum angustata, utrinque glaberrima vel in var. 0 pubescentia. Verticillastri densissimi, at minores quam in *L. europeco*. Bractee lanceolato-subulatee, rigid\*, exteriores calycem subsuperantes. Calyx campanulatus, dentibus aequalibus lanceolato-subulatis acutis rigid is tubo subbrevioribus. Corolla minor quam in *L. europtBO*, tubo intus subglabro. Stamina 2 fertilia subexserta, 2 sterilium rudimenta subulata, capitata, corolla breviora. Achenia laevia, apice subglandulosa, dentibus calycinis paullo breviora.

\* *Species e genere excludenda.*

*L. DiAXTnEitA.* *Hamilt.* *Melissa?* *Nepalensis.*

XXVII. MERIANDRA.

*Meriandra.* *Benih. in Bot. Reg. 15 ad calc. n. 1282.*

Calyx ovatus, bilabiatus, labio superiore concavo integro vel brevissime 3-dentato, inferiore bifido, intus fauce nuda. Corolla tubo calycem equante, limbo subsequali 4-fido, lobis planis, superiore integro vel emarginato. Stamina fertilia soepius 2 (inferiora) erecta distantia, superiora abortiva vel rarius uno alterove fertili iufcrioribus con form ia. Antherae biloculares, loculis disjunctis stipitatis aequalibus pendulis, connectivo lineari brevi ad medium cum filamento articulato utrinque erecto. Stylus apice subcequaliter bifidus.—Frutices, floribus racemosis vel spicato-paniculatis.

Two East Indian species, both of them allied to *Salvia* in habit and in the structure of the anthers; but the form of the corolla and direction of the stamina are as in *Menthoidca*, and the *M. strobilifera* is not unlike an *Elsholtzia* in habit. They are closely allied to *Audi-oertia*; thus connecting the *Menthoidca* with the *Monardea*.

d. s" 2<sup>1</sup> STROBILIFERA (Benth. in Wall. Pl. As. liar. 1. 29), ramis  
in T<sup>^</sup>? co so-tomentosis, verticillastris spicatis infcrioribus suble-  
sp sis<sup>is</sup> bractercfonnibus ovato-lunccolatis quadrifariam

**Hab. in India orientali : in montibus p̄jovincise Sirmore Wallich I in jugo Himalayense ad Syen et infra Simlah Royle ! (h. \$. sp. comm. a cl. Royle et s. c. e Mus. Angl. Ind.)**

Frutex 2-3-pedalis et ultra. Folia breviter petiolata, oblongo-lanceolata, 2-4-pollicaria, obtusa, crenulata, basi hastato-sagittata, rugosissima, supra villosula, subtus laxè lanata, floralia sessilia, integerrima, verticillastro parum longiora. Spicae versus apicem caulis plures, 2-4-pollicaves, densae vel basi subinterrupta<sup>B</sup>, aequales. Verticillastri 10-20-flori, den si. Bracteaè minutae. Flores magnitudine florum *Elsholtzia* <sup>*B*</sup> *blandi* <sup>*B*</sup>. Calyces basi attenuati, subincurvi, extus dense lanati, fructiferi aucti, dense imbricati, labio su peri ore integro, inferiore bifido, dimidio breviorè. Stamina 2 vix exserta. Achenia parva, oblonga. " Odor totius plant<sup>SB</sup> fortis ingratus" (Wall.).

**2. M. BENGALENSIS (Benth. in Wall. Pl. As. Rar. 1. 29), caule glabriusculo, ramis canescentibus, verticillastris remotis racemoso-paniculatis.**

Salvia bengalensis. *ROJCI!* *FL Ind.* 1. 146.

Salvia dianthera. *Roth. Nov. Spec. Pl.* 18.

**Hab. in India Orientali: in Bengala et Coromandelia ? Roxburgh, in hortis Indicis ssepissime colitur, ubi pro *Salvia officinali* utitur Wallich ! Royle ! Wight! #c. (h. s. c. e Mus. Angl. Ind.)**

Frutex divaricatus, basi crassitiae brachii humani, cortice rimoso. Folia fere *Salvias officinalis*, 2-3-pollicaria, petiolata, oblongo-lanceolata, obtusa, crenulata, basi truncata vel rotundata, supra elevato- subtus reticulato-rugosa, utrinque canescentia vel supra viridia; floralia parva, sessilia, stiprema verticillastro breviora. Ilacemi plurimi, semipedales. Verticillastri laxi, multiflori, globosi, per anthesin semipollicem, fructiferi fere pollicem diametro. Bracteaè minutae. Calyces pedicellati, molliter villosi, subrecti, labiis longitudine subaequalibus, superiore brevissime tridentato, dentibus uti lobi labii inferioris lanceolatis acutis. Flores magnitudine florum *Thymi serpylli* vel *vulgaris*. Stamina exserta 2, rarius 3 vel 4. Styli lobi dilatati, acuti. "Foliomm sapor et odor fortiores quam in *Salvia officinalis*" {*Roxb.*}. " Odor totius plants attritu valde camphoratus" (Wall.).

## TRIBUS III. MONARDEAE.

COROLLA bilabiata. Stamina fertilia 2 (inferiora) adscendentia. Antherae lineares, nunc loculis contiguis oppositis confluentibus connatse, nunc dimidiatae, liberee vel postice connatse, connectivo lineari in filamentum articulado apice loculum fertilem ferente, postice truncato vel saepius producto filiformi clavato vel locium alterum nunc difformem cassum nunc fertilem ferente.

## XXVIII. SALVIA.

*Salvia*. Linn.

Horminum, Sclarea, et <sup>^</sup>Sthiopsis. *Tournefort elAuct. vet.*

Schraderia et Jungia. *Moench.*

Stenarrhena. *Don Prod. Fl. Nep.*

Leonia. *Llave et Lexarza.*

Calyx ovatus, tubulosus vel campanulatus, bilabiatus; labio superiore integro vel tridentato, inferiore bifido, fauce intus nuda. Corolla tubo incluso vel exserto, sequali ventricosus vel ampliato, intus nunc pilosus annulatus, nunc nudo vel ad basin in latere inferiore processibus vel dentibus 2 instructo; limbo bilabiato; labio superiore erecto vel rarius patente, recto vel falcato, integro vel breviter emarginato, inferiore patente, brevior vel longior, lobis lateralibus oblongis vel rotundatis, patentibus reflexis vel contorto-erectis, medio plerumque latiore, integro vel emarginato. Staminum superiorum rudimenta nulla, vel parva claviformia; fertilia (inferiora) 2 prope faucem tubi inserta, filamenta orevia, subhorizontalia vel rarius erecta, apice cum anthera articulata et supra articulationem plerumque breviter producta, rarissime subcontinua. Antherae dimidiatae. Connectiva elongata, linearia, transverse cum filamentis articulata, antice sub labio superiore corolla adscendentia et apice loculum fertilem linearem adnatum vel versatilem ferentia, postice deflexa vel erecta nunc loculum alterum subconformem minorem polliniferum vel difformem cassum ferentia, nunc dilatata vel rarius brevissima acuta, libera vel saepius variis modis inter se connexa vel connata. Ovarii discus antice <sup>^</sup>lanclulifer, glandula lobis subquatuor. Stylus adscendens, apice bifidus, lobis nunc subulatis equantibus vel superiore longiore, nunc inferiore vel utroque rotundato dilatato. Pappus annulatus. Siliqua bilobata, lobis plerumque minutis, terminalibus, vel in majore lobis, plerumque lasevissima.

Some representative may be found over several of its sections are peculiar to, and *Hemi-himalaya*, *Dnjmosphace*, *Horminum*, *Jetkiopsis*, of the mountain region; some few only as the mountain extending to the eastward as far as the Himalaya. The *Plethiosphaces* are chiefly European, North Asiatic, and North African; two of three

species extending also down the coast as far as the Cape of Good Hope. The *Hymenosphaces* are about equally divided between the Mediterranean region and the Cape of Good Hope, one species belonging exclusively to the Canary Islands. *Notiosphace* contains one South Asiatic and Australian and one North African species, and *Gymnosphace* one Indian one; *Microsphace*, *Calosphace*, *Echinosphace*, and *Pycnosphace*, are exclusively American — the two latter confined to California; and *Heterosphace*, although a very natural section, is to be met with in the Mediterranean region, at the Cape, in Japan, and in North America.

The form of the corolla in *Salvia* is more that of the *Nepetoidece* than of the *Monardea*; but the structure of the stamina has induced me to place it in the latter tribe, with which it becomes intimately connected through the medium of *Audibertia* and *Rosmarinus*. It is, on the other hand, linked on to the *Menthoidece* by the intermediate genus *Meriandra*; and these four genera, or at least *Meriandra*, *Salvia*, and *Audibertia*, stand alone in the whole order of *Labiatace* by the peculiar construction of their anthers.

The division of the genus into groups, as well as the extrication of the confused synonymy of many of the species, is a matter of peculiar difficulty. It has been usual to make use of the form of the leaves, and of the consideration of the upper lip of the calyx being entire or tridentate, for sectional characters; but the structure of the anthers has appeared to me to afford distinctions more consonant with the general habit. In my first three tribes (readily distinguished from one another by the calyx), the lower ends of the connectiva are curved upwards, and bear nearly perfect culls; differing, however, in form and size from the fertile cells at the other extremity, and usually touching one another, or connected together; and in these tribes the species, not being very common, are not subject to much variation. The three next, *Horminum*, *Æthiopsis*, and *Plethiosphace*, are very distinct, as a whole, by their anthers, of which the lower ends are directed downwards (being always lower than the point of insertion of the filaments), and are dilated into an irregular rhomboidal appendage (usually called a gland, but which is in fact the abortive cell), and connected by a thick point at their extremity. Each of these three sections is itself natural, but the characters (derived from the calyx) which separate them are not so marked as could be wished; and the distinction of species with any degree of exactness is almost impossible. The *Plethiosphaces*, in particular, are many of them so common in so great a variety of soils; have been so much cultivated in botanical gardens, where they grow up as weeds with every facility for sporting; and have been so frequently described by local botanists and gardeners possessing imperfect materials and but little botanical experience, that half the names with which the synonymy is loaded must remain so many puzzles; and the more so, as, when specimens are preserved, it is often but a branch of the panicle with a leaf — thus giving no idea of the general habit of the plant. In *Microsphace* and *Calosphace* the lower ends of the connectiva also point downwards • but, instead of being connected by the end of a sort of abortive cell, there is no trace of that organ, and the connectiva are slightly dilated

and joined together for a considerable part of their length. *Microsphace*, containing\*perhaps only one species, appeared to me well distinguished both in habit and in the remarkable form of the style; but since I have seen the specimens I have described as *S. obscura*, I am doubtful whether it ought not to be united to *Calosphace*. In the latter section the chief difficulty lies in the large number of species. I have endeavoured to separate them into groups by their inflorescence and the form of the corolla; but the latter character is so difficult to observe correctly, and is so often wanting in dried specimens, that I fear many of my species may be found to be improperly placed. In *Echinosphace*, *Pycnosphace*, *Heterosphace*, and *Nofiosphace*, the lower ends of the connectiva are turned **upwards**, as in *Eusphace*, &c; but the cells they bear at their extremities only differ from their anterior cells by their smaller size, and are always to be found on opposite sides of the corolla, instead of being approximate or connected together. Each of these tribes is very distinct both in habit and character, and is composed but of a few well-characterised species. In *Gymnosphace* and *Hemisphace* the lower ends of the connectiva are reduced almost to a tooth, like that observable on the filaments of *Rosmarinus*; and I cannot discover any articulation between the connectivum and the anther. Were it not, therefore, for their intimate connexion with *Salvia* in other respects, I should consider the four or five species forming these two sections as a distinct genus, intermediate between *Salvia* and *Rosmarinus*, in which it would remain doubtful whether the support of the fertile cell of the anther consists of a filament bearing an elongated connectivum, as in *Salvia*, or is merely a filament with a tooth, as in *Ocimum* or *Pskomis*. Of the latter supposition, a comparison with *Monardeje* might suggest the probability, at least in the case of *Rosmarinus*.

It is a matter of great regret to me that I have been unable to visit the collections of Paris since I have been studying the present genus, and that I am therefore obliged to rely upon the descriptions of authors for the affinities of so many species of which the original specimens are there preserved, and thus leave a far greater proportion of doubtful ones than in the other genera.

### CONSPECTUS SECTIONUM.

K	Connectiva postice connexa connata vel approxirata.	
	Connectiva postice porrecta vel adscendentra sub-antherifera. Corolla? tubus intus annulatus, <b>tsbil</b> inferioris lobi putentea.	
	Calyx subaqualiter 4.5-dentatus.	
	Calycis fructiferi dentes acuti vix aucti	I. <b>KI'HPHACE.</b> 207
	Calycis fructiferi dentes raembranaceo-dilatati venosi.	
	Calycis labium superius truncatum Bubtridentatum, inferius Irifidum	II. <b>HYMENOSPHERE.</b> 214
	Connectiva postice deflexa. Corolla tubus exannulatus.	III. <b>DRTMOSPHERE.</b> 218
	Connectiva postice al.rupte dilatata extremi tate	
	loflu connexa. <b>Corolla</b> lobi inferiorif	
	lobi lateralea erecti ot>%ui mbtorti.	



- Calyx tubulosus, labio superioris truncate tridentato . . . . . IV. HORMINUM.
- Calyx campanulatus, labii superioris tridentati dente medio brevioris. Panicula divaricato-ramosa . . . \* . . . V. JBTHIOPIS.
- Calyx ovatus, labii superioris dentibus 3 minimis conniventibus. Racemi simplices vel virgato-ramosi . . . VI. PLETHIOSPUACE. ✦
- Connectiva postice linearia longitudinaliter connata. CorollaB labii inferioris lobi laterales patentes.
- Styli lobus inferior complanato-dilatatus rotundatus . . . VII. MICROSPHACE.
- Styli lobi utrinque subulati . . . VIII. CALOSPHACE.
- Corolla tubus longe exsertus . . . VIII. §7. LONGIFLORA:.
- Corollae albidre. *a Albidae.*
- Corollae flavescens vel aurantiacae. *b Aurantiacae,*
- Corollae coccineae vel rubro-purpureae. *c Coccinea\**
- Corollae caeruleae vel violaceae. *d Caeeruleae.*
- Corollae tubus inclusus vel calyce vix dimidio longior.
- Corollae 4-lineares vel longiores.
- Folia floralia calyce plerumque breviora decidua vel reflexa.
- Calyx dense tomentosus-lanatus . . . VIII. §6. ERIANTHA:.
- Calyx glaberrimus vel canotomentosus . . . VIII. §2. ANACHYRANTHE.
- Folia petiolata vel si subsessilia basi angustata.
- Folia linearia lanceolata vel oblongolanceolata. *a Angustifoliae.*
- Folia ovata vel rotundata basi non cordata. *b Ovatifoliae.*
- Folia basi cordata. *c Cordifoliae.*
- Folia subsessilia basi rotundata vel cordata. *d Sessilifoliae.*
- Folia floralia magna persistentia floresamplectentia vel foliis caulinis conformia.
- Folia floralia bracteeformia.
- Folia floralia dilatata membranacea patentia VIII. g 4. MEMBRACACEJE.
- Folia floralia foliacea floresamplectentia . . . VIII. §5. BRACTEATJE.
- Folia floralia caulinis conformia VIII. §3. AXILLIFLORAE.
- CorollaB vix 3-lineares . . . VIII. §1. AICRANTHE.
- Connectiva postice remota.
- Connectiva postice porrecta antherifera.
- Folia floralia et bractae persistentes imbricate.
- Folia et bractae spinosae » . . . IX. ECHINOSPHACE.
- Folia et bractae muticae . . . X. PYCNOSPIACE.
- Folia floralia decidua. Bractae minutae.
- Calycis labium superius integrum vel dentibus minimis conniventibus . . . XII. NOTIOSPHACE.
- Calycis labium superius truncatum tridentatum. . . . . XL HETEROSPHACE.
- Connectiva postice deflexa acuta subulata.
- Calycis labium superius integrum . . . XIII. GYMNOSPHACE:'
- Calycis labium superius tridentatum . . . XIV. HEMISPHACE.

## CONSPECTUS SPECIERUM.

SECT. I. EUSPHACE. *Calycis labium superius tridentatum, dentibus omnibus acutis maturatione vix auctis. Corolla tubus intus annulatus, labium superius erectum, inferioris lobi laterales reflexo-patentes. Connectiva postice porrecta loculum difformem cassum vel rarius polliniferum etsi minorem ferentia, extremitate plerumque connexa.*

Folia omnia integra.

Folia lanceolata vel linearia.

Planta tota canescens. Calyces breviter dentati.

2. S. LAVANDULJEFOLIA.

Folia viridula. Calyces profunde fissi.

1. S. CUE TIC A.

Folia oblonga vel ovata.

Calyx viscoso-villosus. Folia vix semipollicaria.

7. S. TRILOIA.

Calyx villosus non viscosus.

Folia ramorum sterilium margine undulato-crispa.

4. S. CRASSIFOLIA.

Folia plana.

Folia basi angustato-rotundata.

3. S. OFFICINALIS.

Folia basi lato-rotundata vel cordata.

5. S. GRANDIFLORA.

Folia saltern inferiora pinnatisecta.

Foliorum inferiorum segmenta unijuga Gum impari, superiora integra. Planta canescens.

Folia parva. Calyx viscoso-villosus.  
Folia ultra 2 poll, longa. Calyx villosus non viscosus.

7. S. TRILOBA.

6. S. CONFUSA.

Foliorum segmenta 2-4-juga ovata vel oblonga. Planta subviridis.

Calyx truncatus vix dentatus.

10. S. PINNATA.

Calyx bilabiatus 5-dentatus.

Calyx mitans. Corollas tubus recurvo-adscendens.

9. S. RINGENS.

Corollas tubus subrectus.

Folia floralia magna persistentia flores amplectentia.

13. 8. HRACTEATA.

Folia floralia decidua.

Foliorum segmenta valde inaequalia, pluribus minus inter alia interjectis.

8. S. INTEIRUITA.

Foliorum segmenta subaequalia vel extimo majore.

Caulis erectus elatus. Folia floralia ovata acuminata.

11. S. INCAKKATA.

Caulis humilis adscendens.

Folia floralia ovato-lanceolata.

12. S. ROSIEFOLIA.

Foliorum segmenta pluri-juga linearia subdiaseeta.

14. S. SCABIOSIFOLIA.

SECT. II. HYMENOSPIACE. *Calycis labium superius tridentatum, dentibus omnibus acutis maturatione membranaceo-duratis venosis. Corolla tubus intus annulatus, labium superius subfalcatum, inferioris lobi laterales reflexo-patentes. Connectiva postice porrecta loculum difformem cassum vel rarius polliniferum etsi minorem ferentia, extremitate plerumque connexa.*

- Folia saltern inferiora pinnatisecta.  
 Folia caulina omnia pinnatisecta 2-3-juga.  
 Calyces parum ampliati . . . . . 15. S. LINKIANA.  
 Folia caulina superior a Integra, inferiora 1-2-juga. Calyces fructiferi amplissime campanulati . . . . . 16. 8. ACETABULOSA.  
 Folia omnia integra.  
 Folia ovato-sub rotunda vel oblonga.  
 Caulis herbaceus.  
 Planta tota incano-tomentosa . . . . . 19. S. MULTICAULIS.  
 Planta vix in parte superiore canescens . . . . . 20. S. AIOLUCCELLAE.  
 Caulis saltern basi fruticosus.  
 Frutices ramosissimi. Folia J-pollicem vel vix pollicem longa subsessilia.  
 Folia integerrima vix venosa . . . . . 21. S. AUEEA.  
 Folia apice denticulata venoso-rugosa.  
 Calyx fere glaber. . . . . 23. S. PANICULATA.  
 Calyx piloso-hispidus . . . . . 22. S. AFRICANA.  
 Frutices basi ramosi, ramis floriferis elongatis erectis. Folia petiolata ultra 2 poll, longa.  
 Folia xmarginata undulato-crispa . . . . . 17. S. POMIFERA.  
 Folia plana . . . . . 18. S. CALYCINA.  
 Folia lanceolata vel linearia.  
 Folia glabra viridia . . . . . 24. S. DENTATA.  
 Folia niveo-tomentosa . . . . . 25. 8. NIVEA.  
 Folia hastato-triangularia . . . . . 26. S. CANARIENSIS.

SECT. IIJ. DRYMOSFHACE. *Calycis Inbium superius truncatum subintegrum vel brevissime tridentatum. Corolla tubus intus annulatus, labio superiore falcato compresso, inferioris lobis lateralibus patentibus. Connectiva postice porrecta, loculum diffbrmem cassum ferentia, vix connexa.*

- Calyx truncatus vix bilabiatus obsolete dentatus 30. S. CAMPANULATA.  
 Calyx bilabiatus, labio inferiore bifido.  
 Calyx ample campanulatus. Racemus densus ramosus. . . . . 29. S. HIANIS.  
 Calyx tubuloso-campanulatus. Racemus laxus.  
 Folia omnia basi cordato-sagittata apice longe acuminata . . . . . 27. S. OLUTINOSA.  
 Folia superiora basi rotundata vel angustata 28. S. NUICOLA.

SECT. IV. HORMINUM. *Calyx tubulosus, labio superiore truncato subtridentato. Corolla tubus intus exannulatus. Corolla labium superius rectum vel falcatum, inferioris lobi laterales oblongi erecti subtorti. Connectiva postice deflexa abrupte dilatata, extremitate callosa connexa.*

- Calyx tubulosus.  
 Corolla calyce plus duplo longior . . . . . 33. S. FORSKÖHLTI.  
 Corolla calycem breviter superans.  
 Folia floralia suprema colorata comosa . . . . . 32. S. HORMINUM.  
 Folia floralia suprema calyce breviora . . . . . 31. S. VIRIDIS.

SECT. V. JETHIOPIS. *Calyx tubulosus vel campanulatus, labio superiore tridentato, dentibus erectis. Corolla tubus intus exannulatus, labium superius falcatum compressum, inferioris lobi laterales oblongi erecti subtorti. Connectiva postice deflexa abrupte dilatata extremitate callosa connexa. Panicula divaricato-ramosa.*

- Folia floralia pedunculo vix longiora.*  
*Racemus densus spicaeformis* . . . . . 35. *S. COMMJTATA.*  
*Racemus elongatus subsimplex.*  
*Calyx inflato-campanulatus* . . . . . 34. *S. INDICA.*  
*Calyx ovato-campanulatus non inflatus.* . . . . . (Vide Sect. VI., PLETHIOSPHACE.)  
*Racemus paniculato-ramosus.*  
*Folia utrinque viridula* . . . . . 36. *S. SYRIACA.*  
*Folia utrinque Candida.*  
*Verticillastri 6-10-flori* . . . . . 38. *S. CANDIDISSIMA.*  
*Verticillastri 2-4-flori* . . . . . 37. *S. ODOHATA.*
- Folia floralia latissima acuta adpressa.*  
*Folia vel foliorum lobi lato-ovata.*  
*Folia omnia viridia glabra vel villosa.*  
*Dentes calycini spinosi.*  
*Calyx tubulosus* . . . . . 40. *S. SPINOSA.*  
*Calyx campanulatus* . . . . . 41. *S. TINGITANA.*  
*Dentes calycini innocui.*  
*Folia rugosissima* . . . . . 39. *S. SYUIACA.*  
*Folia laevia* . . . . . 42. *S. PRÆCOX.*  
*Folia supra viridia glabra subtus candidissima.* . . . . . 47. *S. BROUSSONETI.*  
*Folia saltern inferiora utrinque plus minusve albo-lanata vel cano-tomentosa.*  
*Folia viridia lana alba laxa.*  
*Folia floralia omnia florifera* . . . . . 43. *S. JETHIOPIS.*  
*Folia floralia suprema sterilia.*  
*Folia inferiora ample ovata.*  
*Folia inferiora longe petiolata* 48. *S. MOORCROFTIANA.*  
*Petiolus foliorum inferiorum limbo subbrevior.*  
*Planta subbipedalis. Panicula valde ramosa* . . . . . 45. *S. ARGENTEA.*  
*Planta vix pedalis. Panicula parum ramosa* . . . . . 46. *S. VERBASCIFOLIA.*  
*Folia ovato-oblonga* . . . . . 44. *S. COMPRESA.*  
*Folia cano-tomentosa.*  
*Tomentum foliorum densissimum* . . . . . 38. *S. CAVDIDISSIMA.*  
*Folia canescentia tomento tenui* . . . . . 39. *S. SCLAREA.*  
*Folia vel foliorum lobi oblongi lanceolati vel lineares.*  
*Folia simplicia subintegerrima* . . . . . 49. *S. LANATA.*  
*Folia pinnatifida vel profunde dentata* . . . . . 50. *S. FHLOMOIDES.*  
*Folia bipinnatifida* . . . . . 51. *S. CERATOPJIYLLA.*
- 52-53. *Species Sectionis V. dubis vel non satis notse.*

SECT. VI. PLETHIOSPHACE. *Calyx campanulatus, labio superiore concavo bisulcato, dentibus 3 minimis conniventibus. Corolla! tubus intus exannulatus, labium superius falcatum compressum vel subrectum, inferioris lobi laterales oblongi erecti subtorti. Connectiva postice deflexa abrupte dilatata, extremitate callosa connexa. Racemi simplices vel virgato-ramosi.*

*Corolla pollicaris et ultra. Labium superius magnum falcatum compressum.*

*Pedicelli calyce longiores.*

*Folia inferiora inciso-palmatifida.*

*Corolla 15-18 lin. longa* . . . . . 54. *S. BICOLOR.*

*Corolla vix pollicaris* . . . . . 57. *S. INABHENA.*

*Folia inferiora ovata crenata* . . . . . 55. *S. ALGERIENSIS.*

*Folia superiora cordata remote crenata* . . . . . 56. *S. LATIFOLIA.*

- Folia superiora lanceolata serrata . 55. S. ALGERIENSIS.
- Fedicelli calyce breviores.
- Folia inciso-pinnatifida, lobis oblongo-lanceolatis . . . . . 59. S. CERATOPHYLLOIDES.
- Folia eroso-dentata vel vix incisa, lobis ovatis.
- Corollae ochroleucae-
- Folia lato-ovata. Genitalia longe exserta . . . . . 58. S. AUSTRIACA.
- Folia oblongo-lanceolata. Genitalia vix exserta . . . . . 65. S. RUGOSA.
- Corollae ceruleae vel variegatae.
- Caulis subsimplex 1-3-pedalis.
- Folia caulina ovato-lanceolata . . . . . 00. S. PRATENISIS.
- Folia caulina lato-ovata cordata . . . . . 61. S. DUMETORUM.
- Caulis 4-6-pedalis. Panicula ramosa maxima . . . . . 63. S. VIRGATA.
- Corolla semipollicaris et minor vel rarius 8-9 lin. longa.
- Folia inciso-pinnatifida.
- Foliorum lobi lanceolati vel anguste oblongi ultra medium folii attingentes.
- Caulis elatus. Calyces glutinoso-villosi.
- Corolla 8-9 lin. longa . . . . . 59. S. CERATOPHYLLOIDES.
- Caulis humilis. Calyces dense lanati.
- Corolla minima vel vix semipollicaris . . . . . 75. S. CONTROVEHSA.
- Foliorum lobi ovati vel ovato-lanceolati ad medium folii rarius attingentes . . . . . 74. S. CLANDESTINA.
- Folia integra crenata vel eroso-dentata.
- Racemi erecti stricti.
- Folia omnia oblongo-lanceolata vel anguste oblonga.
- Folia subtus canescentia.
- Racemus purpurascens, axi cano-pubescente . . . . . 68. S. SYLVESTRIS.
- Racemus dense lanatus navescentis . . . . . 76. S. NUBIA.
- Folia tenuia utrinque viridia . . . . . 73. S. VERBENACA &.
- Folia rugosissima utrinque viridia.
- Folia utrinque villosissima . . . . . 66. S. DIERMAS.
- Folia supra glabra . . . . . 72. S. NUDICAULIS.
- Folia saltern infericra lato-ovata vel ovato-oblonga.
- Folia uti tota planta viscosa.
- Folia ovata crenata plerumque obtusa basi cordata . . . . . 64. S. VISCOSA.
- Folia incisa acutiuscula basi truncata . . . . . 62. S. LUSITANICA.
- Folia uti plantae pars inferior non viscosa.
- Folia utrinque villosa . . . . . 65. S. RUOSA.
- Folia supra glabra.
- Racemi stricti densiflori. Verticillastri approximati.
- Folia floralia per anthesin adpressa . . . . . 67. S. SIBTHORPII.
- Verticillastri remoti. Folia floralia per anthesin reflexa.

- Planta vix bipedalis. Corolla vix semipollicaris.
- Folia bullato-rugosissima basi cordata . . . . . 71. S. BULLATA.
- Folia parum rugosa, inferiora basi angustata . . . . . 73. S. VEBBENACA.
- Planta 4-G-pedalis. Corolla plerumque 8-10-linearis . . . . . 63. S. VIRGATA.
- Racemi apice nutantes.
- Folia subradicalia longissime petiolata. Caulis subnudus . . . . . 70. S. **NUTANS.**
- Folia caulina plura subsessilia . . . . . 69. S. PENDULA.
- 77-82. Species Sectionis VI. dubiae vel non satis notae.

SECT. VII. MICHOSPHACE. *Calyx ovatus, labio superiore integro. Corolla minima, labio superiore recto, inferioris lobis patentibus. Connectiva postice deflexa linearia longitudinaliter connata. Styli lobi complanato-dilatati rotundati.*

- Species unica mihi cognita . . . . . 83. S. OCCIDENTALS.
- Species non satis nota . . . . . 84. S. 3IISELLA.

SECT. VIII. CALOSPHACE. *Calycis labium superius integrum vel tricuspidatum. Corolla tubus inlus exannulatus, labium superius subrectum, inferioris lobi patentes vel laterales subreflexi. Connectiva postice deflexa linearia longitudinaliter connata vel rarissime sublibera approximata.*

§ 1. Mi e RANT HA: . *Corolla vix 3-linearis, calyce dimidio vel vix duplo longior. Tubus inclusus, Labium inferius superiore erecto subduplo longius—Herba corollis coeruleis.*

- Folia floralia persistentia.
- Caules ultra pedales . . . . . 85. S. OBSCURA.
- Caules vix 3-pollicares . . . . . 86. S. TENELLA.
- Folia floralia decidua.
- Folia ovata vel rotundata (cfr. etiam § 2. *Brachyanthas*).
- Folia subsessilia.
- Calycis labium superius integerrimum . . . . . 90. S. INCONSPICUA.
- Calycis labium superius tricuspidatum . . . . . 91. S. RIPARIA.
- Folia petiolata.
- Folia vix pollicaria.
- Flores inferiores ad axillas foliorum caul i n urn . . . . . 89\* S. HUMILIS.
- Flores omnes racemosi.
- Corolla albide calycem vix excedentes . . . . . 88. S. SEROTINA.
- Corollas coeruleae calyce dimidio longiores . . . . . 87\* S. MICRANTHA.
- Folia 2-3-pollicaria.
- Caules erecti. Folia basi truncata vel cordata . . . . . 92. S. TILHEFOLIA.
- Caules procumbentes flexuosi. Folia basi cuneata . . . . . 93. S. FLEXUOSA.
- Folia lanceolata vel linearia.
- Folia lanceolata. Corolla calyce vix longior . . . . . 94. S. LANCEOLATA.
- onalmea r a. Corolla calyce subduplo longior . . . . . 95. S. LEPTOPHYLLA.

§ 2. **ACHYANTHÆ.** *folia ft<sup>oralin</sup> bractewformia decidua. Calyces glahri villosi vel . . . . . to-tomentosi nee dense omentoso-lanatiL Corolla AAnearis vel longior.*

*Tubus inclusus vel via calyce plus dimidio longior. Labium inferius superioris plerumque longius, planum, lobis rotundatis, medio maxima. Flores cœrulei vel rarius albi vel pallide carni nee coccinei nec flavidi.\**

- a. *Angustifolius.* Folia linearia vel lanceolata basi angustata vel cuneata plerumque petiolata.
- Folia linearia vel lineari-lanceolata basi longe angustata.
- Folia floralia membranacea lato-ovata acuminata.
- Racemus elongatus. Verticillastri secundi distantes . . . . . 100. S. **LÆVIS.**
- Racemus densus spicaeformis.
- Folia subtus tomentosa . . . . . 102. S. LAVANDULOIDES.
- Folia concoloria . . . . . 103. S. STACHYOIDES.
- Folia floralia lanceolata subulata.
- Calyx glaber.
- Folia anguste linearia. Caulis procumbens . . . . . 95. S. LEPTOPHYLLA.
- Folia lanceolato-linearia. Caulis erectus . . . . . 98. S. AZURE A.
- Calyx villosus.
- Herba procumbens canescens . . . . . 97. S. PALMID A.
- Herba erecta rigida cano-tomentosa . . . . . 99. S. PITCHEBI.
- Herba basi procumbens, ramis erectis viridibus patentim pilosis. . . . . 96. S. ANGUSTIFOLIA.
- Folia oblongo-lanceolata basi cuneata . . . . .
- Frutices ramosi\*
- Tota glaberrima . . . . . 116. S. ARENARIA.
- Folia subtus albo-vel rufo-tomentosa
- Rami albo-tomentosi . . . . . 106. S. COLLINA.
- Rami et folia subtus dense rufo-lanati . . . . . 105. S. CORRUGATA.
- Rami glabri . . . . . 108. S. SPICATA.
- Herbae vel frutices, ramis elongatis erectis herbaceis.
- Racemus densus spicaeformis.
- Folia profunde et grosse serrata . . . . . 101. S. TJLIGINOSA.
- Folia crenulata.
- Folia subtus cano-tomentosa . . . . . 102. S. LAVANDULOIDES.
- Folia concoloria . . . . . 103. S. STACHYOIDES.
- Racemus elongatus interruptus.
- Folia subsessilia . . . . . 109. S. HELIANTHEMIFOLIA.
- Petiolus semipollicaris et ultra.
- Folia profunde serrata . . . . . 117. S. SERRATA.
- Folia leviter crenato-serrata . . . . . 118. S. URUGUAYENSIS.
- b. *Ovatifolice.* Folia petiolata ovato-rotundata ovata vel ovato-lanceolata basi rotundata truncata vel cuneata rarius subsessilia basi cuneata.
- Folia subsessilia plerumque parva rarius pollicaria.
- Racemus elongatus longe pedunculatus.
- Verticillastri multiflori . . . . . 109. S. HELIANTHEMIFOLIA.
- Racemus brevis. Flores pauci.
- Folia integerrima . . . . . 112. S. THYMOIDES.
- Folia crenata.
- Procumbens. Folia floralia lato-ovata membranacea . . . . . 111. S. CHAMJEDRYOIDES.
- Rami erecti.

\* Species coccineae inter *Longifloras*, flavidae inter *Erianthas* vel *Longifloras* petendae.

- Calycis labium superius tridentatum . . . . . 108. S. SPICATA.  
 Calycis labium superius integrum . . . . . no. S. SIDERITIDIS.  
 Folia plusquam pollicaria vel distincte petiolata.  
 Racemus densus spiciformis.  
 Folia lato-ovata.  
   Calyx molliter cano-pubescentis vel tomentosus.  
     Verticillastri subaequales. Folia subtus pallida . . . . . 132. S. HISPANICA.  
     Verticillastri secundi. Folia subtus alba . . . . . 164. S. BREVIFLORA.  
   Calyx piloso-hispidus.  
     Folia acuta subtus pallida . . . . . 133. S. POLYSTACHYA.  
     Folia obtusa subtus albo-tomentosa . . . . . 134. S. KEERI.II.  
 Folia ovato-oblonga.  
   Folia concoloria . . . . . 104. S. ELONGATA.  
   Folia subtus albo- vel rufo-tomentosa.  
     Folia vix rugosa basi acuta . . . . . 10G. S. COLLIZTA.  
     Folia rugosissima basi obtusa . . . . . 105. S. CORRUGATA.  
 Racemus elongatus interruptus.  
 Calycis labium superius tridentatum.  
   Folia basi cuneata.  
     Folia subtus glabriuscula . . . . . 115. S. PRUNELLOIDES.  
     Folia subtus tomentoso-hirta . . . . . 114. S. XANA.  
     Folia basi truncata . . . . . 113. S. GLECHOMUEFOLIA.  
 Calycis labium superius integrum.  
 Racemi numerosi paniculati.  
   Calyx molliter cano-pubescentis . . . . . 132. S. HISPANIC A.  
   Calyx piloso-hispidus.  
     Folia acuta subtus pallida . . . . . 133. S. POLYSTACHYA.  
     Folia obtusa subtus albo-tomentosa . . . . . 134. S. KEEHLII.  
 Racemus subsimplex.  
   Folia ovato-oblonga basi subcuneata.  
   Frutices ramosi.  
     Folia concoloria.  
       Tota glaberrima . . . . . 116. S. AREKARIA.  
       Caulis pars superior et calyces glanduloso-pilosi.  
         Folia supra viscosa . . . . . 174. S. PUNCTATA.  
         Folia non viscosa.  
         Folia utrinque villosa . . . . . 126. S. GLANDULIFERA.  
         Folia supra tenuiter subtus incano-pubescentia . . . . . 127. S. HIRTA.  
     Folia subtus albo-tomentosa.  
       Rami albo-tomentosi . . . . . 106. S. COLLINA.  
       Rami glabri . . . . . 108. S. SPICATA.  
   Herba adscendens 10-12 poll. . . . . 107. S. ASSURGENS.  
   Herbs erects elats parum ramosi.  
     Folia viridia profunde serrata . . . . . 117. S. SERRATA.  
     Folia pallida crenato-serrata . . . . . 118. S. URUGUAYENSIS.  
   Folia basi truncata in petiolum  
   « „<sup>an</sup> gustata . . . . . HO. S. URTICIFOLIA.  
   Folia basi rotundato-truncata.  
     Folia subtus albo-tomentosa.  
     Calycis fructiferi labia incurva . . . . . 131. S. IN CURVATA.



- Calycis fructiferi labia recta . 130. S. MITIS.  
 Folia subtus viridia vel pallida.  
 Calycis labium superius galeatum 129. S. GALEATA.  
 Calycis labium superius rectum.  
 Folia lata rhomboideo-ovata • 123. S. RHOMBIFOLIA.  
 Folia ovata obtusiuscula.  
 Herbae annua.  
 Corolla calyce triplo longior . . . . 125. S. VIOLACEA.  
 Corolla calyce dimidio longior . . . . 124. S. TAFALLA.  
 Herbs perennes vel suffrutices . . . . 128. S. CRUIKSHANKSTI.  
 Folia ovata acuminata.  
 Calyces 5-G lin. longi . 122. S. MEMBRANACEA.  
 Calyces vix 2-3 lin. longi.  
 Calyces glabri rubescentes . . . . 120. S. GRACILIS.  
 Calyces brevissime canopubescentes . . . . 121. S. LEFTOSTACHYA.  
 Folia ovato-lanceolata acuta utrinque viridia . . . . 147\* S. VISCIDA.  
 Folia oblongo-lanceolata subtus rufo-tomentosa . . . . 105. S. CORRUGATA.
- c. *Cordifolice.* Folia petiolata basi plus minusve cordata.
- Frutices vel herbs erects.
- Racemi densiflori paniculato-ramosi.
- Folia lanceolata acuta . . . . 140. S. RACEMOSA.  
 Folia ovata subobtusa.  
 Racemi secundi. Calyces albotomentosi . . . . 104. S. BREVIFLORA.  
 Racemi subsquales. Calyces piloso-hirti . . . . 134. S. KEERLII.  
 Folia cordato-sagittata subdeltoidea . 142. S. PALIEFOLIA.  
 Racemi laxi subsimplices.
- Herba annua. Folia lato-rhomboidea 123. S. RHOMBIFOLIA.  
 Herbae perennes vel frutices. Folia ovata vel ovato-lanceolata. \*
- Ramipililongispatentibushirsuti 137\* S. AMARISSIMA.  
 Rami breviter tomentosi pubescentes vel glabri.\*  
 Folia ovato-lanceolata aerrata vix rugosa.  
 Folia subtus albida . . . . 139. S. GILLIESII.  
 Folia viridia . . . .
- Folia cordiformia obtusa crenata rugosissima. 141. S. CARNEA.  
 Dentes calycini cuspidati .  
 Dentes calycini obtusi.  
 Pedicellus vix 1 lin., calyx 2-3 lin. longus 138. S. CUSPIDATA.  
 Pedicellus sub-3 lin., calyx 4-5 lin. longus 136. S. SCOTIIONODONIA.
- Herbs procumbentes subrepentes. 135. S. SEMIATRATA.  
 Folia breviter petiolata dense villosa.  
 Calyces tubulosi . . . . 144. S. PROPINQUA.  
 Folia longe petiolata glabra vel parce villosa. Calyces campanulati . . . . 143. S. PROCURRENS.
- d. *SessilifolicB.* Folia sessilia vel subsessilia basi rotundata vel truncata. (Species omnes Brasilians.)
- Racemi densi spicaeformes vel paniculato-ramosi (cfr. supra *Ovatifolias*).

## Raceml elongati simplices.

- Folia ovalia acuta basi rotundata . . . 145. S. OVALIFOLIA.  
 Folia elliptica obtusa basi subcordata . . . 146. S. LACHNOSTACHYA.  
 Folia ovata vel ovato-lanceolata basi cordata.  
 Folia 3-5-pollicaria supra pubescencia subtus subalbo-tomentosa . . . 148. S. CORDATA.  
 Folia MJ-pollicaria rigida utrinque glabriuscula . . . . . 149. S. NERVOSA.  
 Folia 1-2-pollicaria mollia utrinque hispida . . . . . 147. S. VISCIDA.  
 Folia lato-lanceolata utrinque viridia basi cordata . . . . . 150. S. RIGIDA.  
 Folia lanceolato-lineararia subtus cano-tomentosa basi subcordata . . . . . 151. S. ROSMARINOIDES.

§ 3. AXILLIFLORIE. *Folia floralia caulinis conformia. Flores axillares. Corolla tubus calyce aequalis vel vix dimidio longior.—Suffrutices vel fruticuli humiles, floribus coerulescentibus.*

- Folia oblongo-lineararia integerrima . . . . . 152. S. AXIL I, ARIS-  
 Folia ovato-cuneata subdentata . . . . . 153. S. CUNEIFOLIA.  
 Folia lato-ovata basi cordata vel truncata.  
 Derites calycini acuti . . . . . 154. S. CALAMINTHIFOLIA.  
 Dentes calycini obtusi . . . . . 155. S. BALLOTIFLORA.

§ 4. MEMBRANACEIE. *Folia floralia bracteaformia dilatata patentia membranacea. Corolla tubus inclusus vel vix calyce longior.—Herb a vel suffrutices ? floribus ccerulescentibus.*

- Calyx membranaceus vix sesquilineam longus . . . . . 156. S. BUPLEVROIDES.  
 Calyx herbaceus 3 lineas longus . . . . . 157. S. 3IoCINXI.

§ 5. BRACTEATJE. *Folia floralia bracteaformia persistentia herbacea lato-rotundata flores ainplectentia. Corolla tubus inclusus vel calyce vix dimidio longior. Herbce fruticesve, floribus ccerulescentibus.*

- Folia lanceolata vel oblonga . . . . . 158. S. HIRSUTA.  
 Folia ovata.  
 Folia basi profunde cordata . . . . . 162. S. MACROSTACIYA.  
 Folia basi rotundata vel truncata.  
 Folia basi in petiolum decurrentia . . . . . 161. S. PARQUERENSIS.  
 Folia in petiolum non decurrentia.  
 Folia subtus albo-tomentosa. Verticillastri approximati . . . . . 160. S. SFECIOSA.  
 Folia subtus pubescentia. Verticillastri distantes . . . . . 159. S. CLINOPODIOIDES.

§ 6. ERIAXTHVE. *Folia floralia bracteaformia decidua. Calyces dense tomentoso-lanati. Corolla tnbus calyce vix dimidio longior.—Herbce fruticesve, floribus albidis flavescentibus vel rarius rubescentibus.*

- Racemus densus spicaformis, verticillastris imbricatis.  
 Folia cordata. Calyces dense tomentoso-lanati . . . . . 163. S. LEUCOCEFHALA.  
 Folia truncato-cordata. Tomentum breve . . . . . 164. S. BREVIFLORA.  
 Racemus elongatus. Verticillastri saltern inferiores remoti.  
 Folia lanceolato-lineararia.  
 Folia membranacea profunde dentata subtus pallida . . . . . 165. S. FARINACL'A.  
 Folia rugosa crenulata subtus tomentosa vel lanata. . . . .

- Folia margine revoluta . . . . . 166. S. REVOLUTA.  
 Folia plana.  
     Folia longe lanceolata acuta . . . . . 167\* S. LEUCAKTHA.  
     Folia oblongo-lanceolata obtusa . . . . . 168. S. VELUTINA.  
 Folia ovata.  
     Folia basi cordata vel rotundata . . . . . 171\* S. LASIANTHA.  
     Folia basi angustata vel cuneata.  
         Folia subtus albo-lanata . . . . . 169. S. ERIOCALYX.  
         Folia subtus rufo-villosa . . . . . 170. S. CONFERTIFLORA.

§ 7. LONGIPLORIE. *Corolla tubus calyce 2-5-plo longior, labium inferius superiore plerumque brevior vel rarius longior.* — *Herbie, svffrutices fruticesve, corollis albidis Jiavescentibus coerulescentibus coccineis vel purpureis.*

a. *Albids.* Corolla albidae.

Species unica . . . . . 172. S. TOMENTELLA.

b. *AurantiaccB.* Corollae aurantiacae vel lutescentes.

Verticillastri pluriflori.

Calyx glanduloso-pilosus.

Folia subtus albo-tomentosa . . . . . 173. S. LUTEA.

Folia utrinque viridia glabra.

Folia subintegerrima obtusa . . . . . 175. S. PAVONII.

Folia acuta serrata . . . . . 174. S. PUNCTATA.

Calyx glaberrimus . . . . . 170. S. INTEGILIFOLIA.

Verticillastri biflori.

Folia basi cordata.

Folia mollia subtus saltern juniora  
 albo-tomentosa . . . . . 180. S. TUBIFLOHA.

Folia coriacea glabra concoloria . . . . . 178. S. GLUMACEA.

Folia basi rotundato-truncata.

Folia herbacea rugosa . . . . . 177. S. OPPOSITIFLORA.

Folia crassa subcarnosa . . . . . 179\* S. STRICTIFLORA.

c. *CoccinecB.* Corollae coccineae vel purpureae.

Verticillastri axillares. Folia floralia caulinis conformia.

Folia basi angustata . . . . . 183. S. BALAUSTINA.

Folia basi truncata vel cordata.

Folia ovata.

Corollae tubus ventricosus . . . . . 181. S. LEOXUROIDES.

Corollae tubus incurvus subaequalis . . . . . 182. S. PLUMOSA.

Folia rotundata . . . . . 206. S. REGLA.

Flores racemosi. Folia floralia bracteaeformia.

Folia oblongo-lanceolata vel elliptica basi angustata.

Folia supra scaberrima.

Calyces lana rufo-purpurea densissima induti . . . . . 186. S. PERSICIFOLIA.

Calyces breviter pubescentes.

Folia oblongo-elliptica . . . . . 184. S. ASPERIFOLIA.

Folia oblongo-lanceolata . . . . . 185. S. SCABHIDA.

Folia supra laeviuscula.

Calyces dense lanati vel corrugati.

Folia mollia subtus pallida lana.

Calyces subsericei albi vel rufescentes . . . . . 187. S. MARIANA.

Folia rugosa subtus albo-tomentosa . . . . . 190. S. HIEKKEI.

Folia rigidia utrinque viridia glabra.

Lana calycum longa purpurea . . . . . 186. S. PERSICIFOLIA.

Calyces lana brevi corrugati . . . . . 188. S. HILARII.

Calyces glabri vel pubescentes (et vide post ad »») . . . . . 189. S. SALICIFOLIA.

- Folia ovata vel ovato-oblonga basi rotundata vel cuneata.
- ↳ Folia ovato-oblonga, ovata vel lato-ovata, acuta vel acuminata. . . . .
- Corollae coccineae. . . . .
- Folia subtus cano- vel albo-tomentosa.
- Folia oblonga subtus albo-tomentosa . . . . . 190. S. **HÄNKEL.**
- Folia ovata acuta vel acuminata subtus cano- vel mfo-tomentosa.
- Stamina longe exserta. Folia floralia calyce longiora . . . . . 193. S. NEOVIDENSIS.
- Stamina corolla breviora vel vix longiora. Folia floralia minuta ante anthesin decidua.
- Flores pollicares longe pedicellati. Folia subtus rufescentia . . . . . 191. S. TORTUOSA.
- Flores 15-17 lin. longi, breviter pedicellati. Folia subtus canescentia. . . . . 192. S. CURVIFLORA.
- Folia concoloria subtus glabra vel pubescentia.
- Calyx usque ad basin membranaceus coccineus.
- Calyx tubulosus vel tubuloso-campulatus . . . . . 202. S. SPLENDENS.
- Calyx inflato-vesiculosus . . . . . 204. S. SESSEI.
- Calyx viridis vel apice tantum coloratus.
- Racemus densus spicaeformis. Folia floralia margine membranacea . . . . . 203. S. INVOLUCRATA.
- Racemus elongatus laxis. Folia floralia calyce subbreviora.
- Calyces et axis racemi viscoso-villosi.
- Folia glabra. Calycis dentes obtusi . . . . . 197. S. HIRTELLA.
- Folia pubescentiav. hispid a. Calycis dentes subulato • acuminati . . . . . 200. S. ELEGAXS.
- Calyces et axis racemi glabri vel villosi vix viscosi.
- Folia basi rotundata.
- Corolla pubescentes calyce 2-3-plo longiores . . . . . 199. S. CILIATA.
- Corollas glabrae calyce 4-5-plo longiores . . . . . 201- S. MENTIENS.
- Folia basi cuneata.
- Corolla calyce vix duplo longior . . . . . 198. S. SECUKDA.
- Corolla calyce 2-4-plo longior.
- Corolla glabra . . . . . 195. S. ALTISSIMA.
- Corolla villosi.
- Calycis dentee obtusi . . . . . 194. S. FRUTICETUM.
- Calycis dentes subulato-acuminati . . . . . 196. S. MOSCHATA.
- Corollae violaceae.
- Racemus densus multiflorus . . . . . 236. S. riiRPUREA.
- Racemus elongatus paucifloms . . . . .
- Corollae labium superius brevissimum. . . . . 232. S. TUBIFERA.
- Corollae labia subsequalia . . . . .
- \*olia ovata obtusa vel subrotunda. . . . . 235. S. AFFINIS.

- Flores axillares vel brevissime spicati 206. S. REGLA.  
 Racemi elongati, verticillastris distantibus.  
 Corollae tubus subtus ventricosus ad faucem contractus.  
 Folia 3-4 lin. longa . . . 208. S. MICROPHYLLA.  
 Folia subpollicaria . . . 207. S. GRAHAMI.  
 Corollae tubus superne ampliatus ad faucem non contractus 209. S. SUBROTUNDA.  
 Folia basi plus minusve cordata.  
 Folia subtus canescentia v. albo-tomentosa.  
 Corollae labium inferius lato-rotundatum, superiore longius.  
 Caulis basi patentim pilosus . . . 211. S. PSEUDOCOCCINEA.  
 Caulis basi muricato-bispidus . . . 212. S. PHCENICEA.  
 Caulis tomentoso-pubescentis nee patentim pilosus . . . 210. S. COCCINEA.  
 Corolla\* labia subaequalia vel inferius brevius.  
 Corolla quinquepollicaris . . . 219. S. LONGIFLORA.  
 Corolla bipollicaris vel minor.  
 Folia obtusa.  
 Flores axillares vel brevissimi me spicati . . . 206. S. REGLA.  
 Racemus clongatus . . .  
 Folia acuta. . . 216. S. SQUALENS.  
 Calyx vesiculato-inflatus . . .  
 Calyx tubulosus. . . 205. S. ADOLUTINANS.  
 Corolla 1-2-pollicaris.  
 Racemi simplices . . . 214. S. FULGENS.  
 Racemi paniculato-ramosi . . . 215. S. RUBESCENS.  
 Folia concoloria.  
 Folia floralia incarnata membranacea calycem aequantia . . . 218. S. ACUSMINATA.  
 Folia floralia viridula calyce breviora.  
 Caulis et petioli flavo-birsutissimi 217. S. AYAVACENSIS.  
 Caules pubescentes vel hispidi.  
 Stamina longe exserta . . . 212. S. PHOENICEA.  
 Stamina corolla breviora vel vix longiora . . . 213. S. PULCHELLA.  
 d. *Cnrulea*. Corollae caeruleae.  
 Folia basi hastata vel cordata.  
 Folia basi hastato-cordata.  
 Racemi paniculati vel ramosi.  
 Folia subtus incana . . . 220. S. RUMICIFOLIA.  
 Folia concoloria.  
 Folia longissime petiolata . . . 221. S. PETIOLARIS.  
 Petioli limbo folii breviores . . . 222. S. SAGITTATA.  
 Racemi simplices.  
 Calyx late campanulatus. Corolla amplissima hians . . . 224. S. PATENS.  
 Calyx tubuloso-campanulatus. Corolla ventricosa . . . 223. S. SCUTELLARIODEA.  
 Folia cordata, auriculis rotundis.  
 Racemi densiflori subpaniculati. Calyx molliter lanatus . . . 236. S. PULCHERRIMA.  
 Racemi elongati subsimplices. Calyx glaber vel villosus.  
 Stamina exserta . . . 225. S. LOXGISTYLA.  
 Stamina inclusa.  
 Verticillastri secundi. . . 233. S. GUARANITICA.  
 Verticillastri subaequales.

- Planta tota glabra . . . . . 220. S. OLABRATA.  
 Planta plus minusve villosa.  
   Calyx 7-8 lin. longus . . . . . 226. S. AMETHYSTINA.  
   Calyx 3-5 lin. longus . . . . . 227. S. CYANEA.  
 Folia basi truncata rotundata vel cuneata.  
   Racemi densiflori paniculati. Calyx  
     molliter lanatus . . . . . 236. S. PURPUREA.  
   Racemi elongati subsimpliqes. Calyx  
     glaber vel villosus.  
   Folia subtus canescentia.  
     Folia rugosissima basi truncato-  
       Rubcordata. Caulis piloso-  
       hispidus . . . . . 233. S. GUARANITICA.  
     Folia vix rugosa basi rotundato-  
       cuneata. Caulis glaber vel  
       cano-pubescentis.  
     Corollas tubus ventricosus ad  
       faucem contractus . . . . . 228. S. MEXICANA.  
     Corollae tubus tenuis ad faucem  
       non contractus . . . . . 232. S. TUBIFERA.  
   Folia concoloria.  
     Verticillastri approximati multi-  
       flori secundi. Genitalia  
       exserta . . . . . 235. S. AFFINIS.  
     Verticillastri distantes subsquales.  
       Genitalia corollam subae-  
       quantia.  
     Corolla extus glabriuscula.  
       Corollas (sesquipollicaris)  
       tubus superne amplia-  
       tus, labium inferius ob-  
       longum ei subsquale . . . . . 231. S. CÆRULEA.  
       Corollae (15-linearis) tubus  
       tenuis, labium inferius  
       brevissimum . . . . . 232. S. TUBIFERA.  
     Corolla extus villosa.  
       Calyces subsessiles . . . . . 234. S. LAMIFOLIA.  
       Calyces longe pedicellati . . . . . 230. S. CONCOLOR.  
 237-242. Species Sectionis VIII. incertae sedis vel dubiw.

SECT. IX. ECHINOSPHERE. *Folia floralia et bractea imbricata spinose. Calyx ovatus, labio superiore tridentato, dentibus omnibus spinosis. Corolla tubus intus annulatus, labium superius rectum, inferioris lobo medio maximo lacero-fimbriato. Connectiva postice remote porrecta loculum subconformem polliniferum ferentia.*

Species unica . . . . . 243. S. CARDUACEA.

SECT. X. PYCNOSPHERE. *Folia floralia et bractea imbricata muticæ. Calyx ovatus, labio superiore tridentato, dentibus omnibus subulatis. Corolla tubus intus annulatus, labium superius rectum, inferioris lobus medius integer. Connectiva postice remote porrecta loculum subconformem polliniferum ferentia.*

Species unica a me visa . . . . . 244. S. COLUMBARIA.  
 Species dubia . . . . . 245. S. LEONIA.

SECT. XI. HETEROSPHERE. *Folia floralia decidua. Bractea subnulla. Calyx tubosus, labio superiore truncato tridentato. Connectiva postice remote porrecta loculum subconformem polliniferum ferentia.*

- Caulis erectus vel adscendens foliosus.  
 Folia Integra lato-ovata subcordata, vel lyrata  
 lobo extimo maximo, caeteris paucis parvis.  
 Corolla calyce dimidio longior . . . . . 246. S. NILOTICA.  
 Corolla calyce duplo longior.  
 Caulis elongatus adscendens subsimplex.  
 Folia 1-2-pollicaria . . . . . 247- S. SYLVICOLA.  
 Caulis vix pedalis basi ramosus. Folia  
 4-1-pollicaria . . . . . 248. S. TEXTITOLIA.  
 Folia pinnatifida.  
 Folia lata profunde lyrato-pinnatifida.  
 Calyx elongatus tubulosus. Corolla sub-  
 pollicaris . . . . . 249. S. AUEITA.  
 Calyx abbreviatus. Corolla vix sexni-  
 pollicaris . . . . . 250. S. SCABRA.  
 Folia angusta runcinato-pinnatifida.  
 Herba villosa paniculato-ramosa. Folia  
 plerumque 1-2-pollicaria . . . . . 251. S. HUNCINATA.  
 Herba glabriuscula vix ramosa. Folia  
 plerumque 2-3-pollicaria . . . . . 252. S. STENOPHTLLA.  
 Folia pinnatisecta, inferiora bipinnatisecta . . . . . 257\* S. JAPONICA.  
 Folia subradicalia vel in caulem repentem. Rami  
 floriferi subnudi.  
 Folia elongata runcinato-pinnatifida . . . . . 253. S. REPENS.  
 Folia lyrata . . . . . 254. S. LYRATA.  
 Folia obovata integra.  
 Corolla 10 lineas longa . . . . . 255. S. OBOVATA.  
 Corolla tenuis vix 7-8 lineas longa . . . . . 256. S. ACAULIS.  
 258-260. Species Capenses Thunbergianae dubise.

SECT. XII. NOTIOSPHACE. *Folia floralia et bractea minute. Calyx ovatus, labio superiore integro vel brevissime tridentato y dentibus conniventibus. Corolla minima. Connectiva postice remota porrecta loculum subconformem polliniferum ferentia.*

- Herba erecta. Fanicula multiflora. . . . . 261. S. PLEBEIA.  
 Suffrutex vel herba perennis procumbens. Rami  
 pauciflori . . . . . 262. S. .SGYPT IACA.

SECT. XIII. GYMNOSPHACE. *Calyx ovato-tubulosus, labio superiore integro. Connectiva postice remota deflexa filiformia acuta, filamentis erectis cum connectivo subcontinuis.*

- Species unica . . . . . 263. S. .SAXICOLA.

SECT. XIV. HEMISPFACE. *Calyx tubulosus, labio superiore truncato tridentato. Connectiva postice remota brevissima deflexa acuta dentiformia filamentis erectis cum connectivo subcontinuis.*

- Folia oblonga crassa utrinque albo-lanata . . . . . 266. S. RUHSELII.  
 Folia ovata vel lyrata herbacea viridia.  
 Verticillastri vix 10-flori . . . . . 265. S. NAPIFOLIA.  
 Verticillastri plerumque 20-30-flori . . . . . 264. S. VERTICILLATA.

#### SECTIO I. EUSPHACE.

Eusphace. *Benth. in Hook. BoU Misc. 3.372.*

*Calyx campanulatus, labio superiore tridentato, inferiore hispido, dentibus omnibus acutis maturatione vix auctis. Corollae tubus amplus subexsertus intus piloso-annulatus. Labium superius erectum, infe-*

*rioris lobi laterales reflexo-patentes, medio lato emarginato-bifido, laciniis subreflexis. Connectiva postice porrecta, loculum difformem cassum vel rarius subpolliniferum ferentia, extremitate subconnexa. —Herboe vel scepius suffrutices regionis Mediterranean foliis integris vel pinnatisectis,*

1. *S. CRETICA* (Linn.! Spec. 33), fruticosa, caule albo-lanato, ramis floriferis tomentoso-pubescentibus, foliis integris petiolatis oblongo-linearibus basi angustatis rugosis inferioribus subtus albo-lanatis, floralibus sessilibus supremis deciduis, racemis subramosis, verticillastris multifloris, calycibus campanulatis membranaceo-coloratis striatis pubescentibus profunde fissis, labio superiore 3-dentato, inferiore bifido, dentibus omnibus subulato-acuminatis, corollis calyce duplo longioribus, tubo amplo exserto intus annulato, labiis erectis, superiore recto, inferioris lobis lateralibus reflexis, connectivis postice subabortivis vel brevissimis porrectis loculum cassum ferentibus.

*S. tenuifolia. Riv. Monop. Irr. 59. t. 128.*

*S. officinalis angustifolia. Link. ?*

*S. cretica. Schreb. Nov. Act. Nat. Cur. 479. f. 3. DC. Pl. Rar. Hort. Gen. Not. 4. 9. t. 3.*

Hab. in Creta? *Vahl et Auct. (h. s. c.)*

Valde affinia *S. officinali*, cujus varietatem esse suadent Ettling et Willdenowius. Specimina spontanea non vidi, et culta omnia quoad flores monstruosa difformia. Calyces profunde irregulariter fissi. Corollie lobi valde irregulares. Stamina variabilia, postice saepe omnino abortiva. Styli et ovaria saepe duplicata vel multiplicata.\* Caeterum a *S. officinali* differt foliis angustissimis longe petiolatis.

2. *S. LAVANDULJEFOLIA* (Vahl! Enum. PI. 1. 222.), fruticosa albo-tomentosa, foliis integris petiolatis oblongo-lanceolatis basi angustatis rugosis omnibus utrinque albo-tomentosis, floralibus sessilibus supremis deciduis, racemis gracilibus subramosis, verticillastris laxis 6-10-floris, calycibus tubuloso-campanulatis apice membranaceo-coloratis striatis pubescentibus vix bilabiatis, dentibus omnibus subequalibus subulato-acuminatis, corollis calyce duplo triplove longioribus, tubo amplo exserto intus annulato, labiis erectis, superiore recto, inferioris lobis lateralibus reflexis, connectivis postice porrectis utrinque antheriferis, loculis posterioribus cassis connatis.

*S. hispanomm. Lag. ! Gen. et Spec. Nov. Diagn. 1.*

*S. tenuior. Desf. ex Ram. et Schult. Syst. Mant. I. 200.*

*S. rosmarinifolia. Hortul. ex Rcem. et Schult. I. c.*

Hab. in Hispania: in montibus circa Siguenza *Vahl!* abunde in collibus aridis mediocris altitudinis *Lagasca ! (v. s. sp. in herb. Vahl, Banks, et Lambert.)*

*S. officinali* et speciebus affinibus differt canescentia, foliis angustis (fere ut in *S. cretica*, sed brevioribus), racemis gracilibus, verticillastris laxis paucifloris, et calycibus minoribus vix bilabiatis. An *S. cretica* stirps sylvestris?

3. *S. OFFICINALIS* (Linn.! Spec. 34.), caule fruticoso albo-lanato, ramis floriferis tomentoso-pubescentibus, foliis integris petiolatis oblongo-linearibus basi angustatis rugosis inferioribus subtus albo-lanatis, floralibus sessilibus supremis deciduis, racemis subramosis, verticillastris multifloris distinctis, calycibus campanulatis membranaceo-coloratis striatis pubescentibus profunde fissis, labio superiore 3-dentato, inferiore bifido, dentibus omnibus subulato-acuminatis, corollis calyce duplo longioribus, tubo amplo exserto intus annulato, labiis erectis, superiore recto, inferioris lobis lateralibus reflexis, connectivis postice subabortivis vel brevissimis porrectis loculum cassum ferentibus.



cibus campanulatis membranaceo-coloratis striatis pubescentibus, labio superiore tridentato, inferiore bifido, dentibus omnibus subulato-acuminatis, corollis calyce duplo triplove longioribus, tubo amplo exserto intus annulato, labiis erectis, superiore recto, inferioris lobis lateralibus reflexis, connectivis postice porrectis utrinque antheriferis, loculis posterioribus cassis connatis.

*S. hispanica*, &c. *Besl. Hort. Eyst. cest. ordo 8. fol. 1. /.* 19. 2.

*S. papillosa*. *Hoffmanssegg. Nachtr. 1. 58 ?*

*S. chromatica*. *Hoffmanssegg. Nachtr. §*

*S. grandiflora*. *Ten. FL Nap. Prodr. App. 5. 3. ex ejusd. Syll Fl. Nap.*

16. *non Ettling.*

**Hab. in Europae australis siccis: in Hispania! Gallia mediterranea! Pedemonte Allioni, regno Napolitano Tenore, regno Lombardo-Venetiano et Istria Reichenbach, Dalmatia Visiani. (h. s. sp.)**

Frutex humilis, divaricatus. Rami erecti, basi foliosi, floriferi pedales sesquipedalesve. Folia 1-1½-pollicaria, obtusiuscula, crenulata, superiora rarius glabriuscula, basi saepius angustata, infima rarius angustate rotundata vel subcordata; floralia infima herbacea, calyces subaequantia, suprema membranacea, colorata, parva, subdecidua. Verticillastri pauci, 10-20-flori, densi, pedicellis subramosis interioribus elongatis. Calyx 4-5-linearis, 15-nervis, dentibus omnibus acute lanceolatis, tenuiter pubescens, basi submembranaceus, striatus, apice coloratus. Corolla extus tenuiter pubescens, labio superiore subfornicato rotundato submarginato non com p res so, inferioris lobo medio elongato divaricato bifido. Stamina superiorum rudimenta minutissima, inferiorum connectiva ad insertionem filamentorum Integra vel parum gibba, postice sub loculo incrassata, filamenta medio connectivi inserta, appendice brevi rotundato. Stylus glaber, subaequaliter apice bifidus.

Variat corollis purpureis caeruleis vel albis, majoribus minoribusve.

4. *S. CRASSIFOLIA* (Desf. *Arbr. et Arbriss. I. 134. non Sm.*), caule fruticoso albo-lanato, ramis floriferis tomentoso-pubescentibus, foliis petiolatis ovatis obtusis basi subcordatis eroso-crenatis rugosis pubescentibus, ramorum steriliundulato-crispistris utrinque albo-lanatis, floralibus infimis herbaceis supremis membranaceis deciduis, racemis simplicibus, verticillastris multifloris distantibus, calycibus campanulatis submembranaceis coloratis striatis pubescentibus, labio superiore tridentato, inferiore bifido, dentibus omnibus lanceolatis acutis, corollis calyce vix duplo longioribus, tubo amplo subexserto intus annulato, labiis erectis, superiore recto, inferioris lobis lateralibus reflexis, connectivis postice porrectis utrinque antheriferis, loculis posterioribus cassis connatis.

**Hab. in Europa australi? (h. s. c. comm. a cl. Delile.)**

Species dubia, verosimiliter *S. officinalis* varietas ex cultu orta, sed differre videtur foliis majoribus latioribus basi subcordatis eroso-crenatis, et ramorum steriliundulato-crispistris, ut in *S. pomifera*, undulato-crispistris, et calycibus majoribus villosioribus. A *S. grandiflora* statura humili et foliorum formâ distinguitur.

5. *S. GRANDIFLOIA* (Ettling. *Salv. n. 2.*), caule fruticoso albo-lanato, ramis floriferis tomentoso-pubescentibus, foliis integris petiolatis ovatis acutis basi lato-rotundatis vel cordatis rugosis pubescentibus infimis subtus lanatis, floralibus herbaceis vel supremis basi membranaceis ovatis acutis, racemis subsimplicibus, verticillastris 6-10-floris distinctis, calycibus campanulatis membranaceis coloratis striatis hispids, labio superiore tridentato, inferiore bifido, dentibus omnibus acutis, corollis calyce duplo triplove longioribus, tubo amplo exserto intus annulato, labiis erectis, superiore recto, inferioris lobis

lateralibus reflexis, connectivis postice porrectis utrinque antheriferis, loculis posterioribus cassis connatis.

S. major, &c. *Best. Hort. Eyst. cest. ordo 8. foL 1. fig. 11.*

S. officinalis. *Pall. Ind. Taw. Habl. Taur. 134. sec. Bieb. non Linn.*

S. tomentosa. *Mill.! Diet. n. 2.*

S. grandiflora. *Jacq. Fil. Eel fasc. 4. 55. t. 36.*

/8 minor.

Hab. in montosis Taurise occidentalis *Pallas!* et meridionalis locis apricis saxosis *Marschall a Bieberstein*, in Oriente *Vahl. (h. s. c. et v. s. sp. in herb. Lambert.)*

Affinis *S. officinali* at differt caule elatione 2-pedali vel ultra, foliis (ramorum floralium) multo majoribus (3-5 poll, longis, 1J-2 poll, latis) basi late rotundatis vel subcordatis minus rugosis supra viridibus subtus incanescens utrinque pubescentibus nee lanatis, racemis densioribus, floribus saepius majoribus, calycibus magis hirtis. Folia ramorum sterilium et primordialia ramorum floriferorum minora et saepe lanata, sed basi semper latiora quam in *S. officinali*.\*

In var. 0 statura humilior, folia minora et magis incana, at semper basi lato-rotundata v. cordata.

6. *S. CONFUSA*, caule fruticoso basi sublanato, ramis floriferis tomentoso-pubescentibus, foliis petiolatis plerisque interrupte pinnatisectis rugosis subtus albo-lanatis, segmento extremo maximo oblongo lanceolato basi angustato, lateralibus utrinque 1-2 oblongo-lanceolatis basi rotundatis, floralibus bracteeformibus deciduis, racemis elongatis, verticillastris multifloris re motis, calycibus campanulatis submembranaceis coloratis striatis pubescentibus, labio superiore tridentato, inferiore bifido, dentibus omnibus subulato-acuminatis, corollis calyce duplo triplove longioribus, tubo amplo exserto, labiis erectis, superiore recto, inferioris lobis lateralibus reflexis, connectivis postice porrectis utrinque antheriferis, loculis posterioribus cassis connatis.

*S. aurita. Schultes Obs. Bot. 10. ? non Thunb.*

Hab. in Europa australi? (*A. s. et v. v. c.*)

In hortis Gallicis saepe occurrit sub nomine *S. trilobae*, *S. interruptae*, vel *S. officinalis foliis pinnatis*, et si *S. cretica*, *grandiflora*, et *crassifolia* cum *S. quincifolia* jungantur, haec etiam pro mera varietate ejusdem speciei habenda est; sed meo sensu distincta est caule elatiori, racemo fere pedali vel ultra, verticillastris numerosis, foliis multo majoribus pinnatisectis, segmento extremo duplo longiore et triplo latiore quam folia *S. officinalis*, et apice angustatis acutis nee obtusiusculis. **A S. imo et interrupta cujus nomine mecum communis est. Dile in horto Monspessulano) abunde differt calycibus tenuiter pubescentibus nec viscosis, habitu, et characteribus alijs supra notatis. In herbario Banksiano occurrit sub nomine S. officinalis aurita. An S. auriculata Mill?**

7. *S. TRILOBA* (Linn. Fil.! Suppl. 88.), caule fruticoso ramisque albo-lanatis, foliis petiolatis ovatis obtusis rugosis crassis subtus albo-lanatis basi cordatis auriculatis vel segmentis distinctis parvis ovato-rotundatis 1-2 adjectis, floralibus membranaceis deciduis, racemis abbreviatis subpaniculatis viscosis, verticillastris 6-10-floris distinctis, calycibus tubuloso-campanulatis striatis villosis viscosis, labio superiore naentato, inferiore bifido, dentibus omnibus ovatis acutiusculis, corollis calyce subtubo amplo exserto, labio superioris recto, inferiore bifido, lobis reflexis, connectivis postice porrectis utrinque antheriferis, loculis posterioribus cassis approximatis liberis.

*S. quinquefolia.*

*S. auriculata.*

*S. fruticosa. Mill. / Dict. n. 6/*

*S. sipylea*. Lam.! *III. Gen.* 1. 68.

*S. baccifera*. Ettl. *Salv.* 4.

*S. marrubioides*. Vahl! *Enum.* 1. 223. (*specimen hortense monstruosum verticillastris axillaribus.*)

*S. Clusii*. Jacq. *Hort. Schosnbr.* 2. 37. t. 195 ?•

*S. subtriloba*. Schranck in *Syll. Pl. Soc. Ratisb.* 2. 58 ?f

*S. triloba*. Sm. et Sibth. *Fl. Gr.* 1. 13. t. 17.

Hab. in regionis Mediterraneae et orientalis Ponticae collibus sive in apricis, &c.: in Sicilia Gussone, in Calabria orientali Tenore, in insulis Archipelagi et in omni Graecia frequens Durville! Sibthorp! in ins. Melos et Naxos Zuccarini! in Syria Vahl, ad Macri Clarke! (A. s. c. et v. s. sp. in herb, plur.)

Hanc speciem etiam a eel. Delile accepi sub nomine *S. officinalis auritae*, at prae foliorum formam et habitum a *S. officinali* semper distinctissima est calycibus multo minoribus racemique axe viscoso-villoso, racemis abbreviatis paniculatis, &c. Caulis saepius divaricato-ramosus, uti folia lana densa alba vestitus. Folia 1-1½-pollicaria, saepe integra, nunc segmentis duobus parvis lateralibus saepe viz a terminali distinctis auriculata. Floralia membranacea dense villosa, decidua. Calyces 3 lineas longi, dentibus brevibus extus dense villosis, glanduloso-viscosi, purpurascens. Corolla rubro-violacea, extus glabra, tubo medio intus piloso-annulato. Stylus exsertus, glaber, breviter bifidus.

8. *S. INTERRUPTA* (Schousb.! Beob. Marok. 7. t. 1), caudice fruticoso, ramis viscoso-villosis, foliis petiolatis irregulariter pinnatisectis rugosis subtus albido-tomentosis, segmento extremo maximo lateraliumque paribus 1-2 ovato-oblongis basi rotundatis, segmentis aliis minimis rotundatis interjectis, floralibus membranaceis deciduis, racemo simplici, verticillastris subsexfloris remotis, calycibus tubuloso-campiculatis striatis villosis-viscosis, labio superiore tridentato, inferiore bifido, dentibus omnibus acutis, corollis calyce duplo triplove longioribus, tubo exserto ampliato, labio superiore recto, inferiore maximo, lobis reflexis, medio latissimo, connectivis postice porrectis utrinque antheriferis, loculis posterioribus cassis subconnatis.

*S. interrupta*. Jacq. *Fragm.* 61. \*. 90 ? *Brit. Fl. Card.* 2. U 169.

Hab. in Africa boreali: in provinciis australioribus regni Marocani Schousboe. (h. s. c. et v. s. sp.)

Caules 3-4-pedales, inferne glabrati, superne pilis apice glanduliferis villosi. Folia cum petiolo 4-6-pollicaria vel ultra, constanter pinnatisecta, segmentis majoribus conformibus crenulatis, extremo saepe 2-3-pollicari, lateralia fere duplo minora, intermedia minima (1-3-linearia). Racemus 1-2-pedalis. Verticillastris inferiores saepe 2-3 pollices distantes. Folia floralia ovato-acuminata, membranacea, decidua, calyce duplo breviora. Bractea minutae. Calyces post anthesin campanulati, labio superiore recurvo-patente. Dentes breves. Corolla speciosa, caeruleo-albida, labium superius extus pubescens. Stylus exsertus, glaber, breviter bifidus.

\* This figure gives much better the habit of *S. confusa*, and the description in the text agrees also in many respects with the characters of that species; but the calyx appears to have the hairiness and the less-acute teeth of *S. triloba*. I never, it is true, saw any cultivated specimens of *S. triloba* with leaves so large and so acute as they are represented by Jacquin; but his drawings are generally taken from individuals of extraordinary dimensions, so that, without seeing the specimens themselves, it is impossible to refer the *S. Clusii* to either of the above species with certainty.

f " *S. tomentosula*, foliis petiolatis rugosis crenatis integris, inferioribus saepius auriculatis, calyce bilabiato, labio superiore tridentato, inferiore bifido.

" Frutex, corolla \*^\* (*S. triloba* B sunt pallide Marina), tomentum tenuissimum seu potius pili minimi valde stipati plantam omnem investiunt. Odor ut in *C. officinali*. Ex seminibus constans est.\*—Schranck. *I. c.*

In hortis saepe occurrit sub nomine *S. pinnate* vel *S. rosafolia*, Bed ab utraque distincta.

9. *S. RINGENS* (Sibth. et Sm.! Fl. Gr. 1. 14. t. 18), ramis viscoso-villosis, foliis petiolatis irregulariter pinnatisectis, segmentis inaequalibus ovato-oblongis basi rotundatis utrinque villosis subtus vix canescentibus, floralibus membranaceis deciduis, racemo simplici, verticillastris subsexfloris laxis remotis, calycibus nutantibus tubuloso-campulatis striatis villosis-viscosis, labio superiore breviter tridentato, inferiore bifido, dentibus omnibus acutiusculis, corollis calyce triplo quadruplo longioribus, tubo exserto ampliato recurvo-adscendente, fauce amplissima, labio superiore erecto subfalcato, inferiore maximo, lobes reflexis, medio latissimo, connectivis postice porrectis utrinque antheriferis, loculis posterioribus cassis subconnatis.

Hab. in Grsecise declivibus petrosis montium non infrequens *Sibthorp* / (y. s. sp. in *kerb. Lambert.*)

Caules 1-2-pedales, basi glabrati. Petioli longe ciliati. Folia fere *S. interrupta*\*, a qua corollis maximis recurvo-adscendentibus distinctissima.

10. *S. PINNATA* (Linn.! Spec. 39), caule herbaceo erecto piloso, foliis pinnatisectis, segmentis 3-4-jugis petiolulatis ovatis inciso-crenatis rugosulis villosis, racemis simplicibus, verticillastris subsexfloris remotis, foliis floralibus bracteisque membranaceis ovatis acuminatis calyce brevioribus deciduis, calycibus urceolatis truncatis piloso-lanatis, labio superiore tridentato, inferiore bifido, dentibus omnibus brevissimis acutis, corollis calyce triplo longioribus, tubo longe exserto superne subampliato, labio superiore recto, inferioris lobis lateralibus deflexis, medio maximo, connectivis postice porrectis utrinque antheriferis, loculis posterioribus cassis approximatis liberis.

Hab. in Europa australi praesertim orientali: in Hispania *Pavon* ! in arvis pascuis Smyrna *Fleischer*! in Oriente *Vahl*! *Stuart*! in Arabia *Linnens*. (A. s. sp.)

Tota pilis longis albidis lanata et breviter viscoso-villosa. Caules 1-2-pedales, basi foliosi. Folia minora quam in *S. interrupta*, at segmenta numerosiora, viz inaequalia vel segmentis minimis rotundatis paucis interjectis. Calyces pedicellati, latitudine longitudinem subaequantes. Corollas pulchras, ultrapollicares, purpureas.

Species foliis pinnatis *S. interrupta* affinis, calyce *S. nubicolta*B.

11. *S. INCARNATA* (Vahl! Enum. 1. 226. non Cav. an Ettl. Salv. n. 15 ?), caule herbaceo erecto piloso, foliis pinnatisectis, segmentis 2-3-jugis subsessilibus ovatis crenatis rugosis villosis, racemis simplicibus, verticillastris 2-6-floris remotis, foliis floralibus membranaceis ovatis acuminatis calyce brevioribus deciduis, calycibus campanulatis piloso-lanatis, labio superiore tridentato, inferiore bidentato, dentibus omnibus ovatis acutis, corollis calyce vix duplo longioribus, tubo calycem squante, labio superiore recto, inferioris lobis lateralibus deflexis, connectivis postice porrectis utrinque antheriferis, loculis posterioribus cassis liberis ?

Hab. in Oriente *Vahl*! (y. s. c. in *herb, plur.*)

et bracteis <sup>Habit</sup> <sup>isfi</sup> <sup>pinnatis</sup> <sup>sectis</sup> <sup>a</sup> <sup>floribus</sup> <sup>differt</sup>; a *S. rosaeformis* habitu, caule erecto,

12. *S. ROSAEFOLIA* (Sm.! Ic. 1. 5. t. 5), caule basi procumbente, ramis adscendentibus pubescentibus, foliis pinnatisectis 2-3-jugis, seg-

mentis petiolulatis oblongis utrinque angustatis supra villosis subtus cano-pubescentibus, floralibus ovato-lanceolatis coloratis calycem equantibus, racemis abbreviatis, verticillastris 2-3-floris distinctis, calycibus campanulatis coloratis, labio superiore 3-dentato, inferiore bidentato, dentibus omnibus ovatis acutis, corollis calyce subduplo longioribus, tubo calycem sequante amplo intus annulato(?), labio superiore recto, inferioris lobis lateralibus deflexis, medio emarginato-bifido.

*S. orientalis.* Mill. Diet. n. 8 ?

Hab. in Armenia *Vahl!* Oriente *Tournefort!* Persia *Pallas!* (y, s. sp. in herb. *Banks, Vahl, et Lambert.*)

Suffrutex(?) humilis, vix palmaris, basi ramosns, ramis pilis albidis pubescentibus. Petioli ciliati. Folia cum segmento ultimo 3 poll, longa, segmento semipolucari, lateralibus angustioribus. Calyx amplus, fere *S. officinal* is. Corolla purpurea(?). Calyces et bractee purpurascutes.

" Variat foliis lanceolatis ultimis ssepe cõmientibus."—*Vahl.*

13. *S. BITACTEATA* (Russ. Nat. Hist. Alep. 2), caule herbaceo erecto pubescente, foliis pinnatisectis, segmentis 2-3-jugis sessilibus oblongis acutis crenato-serratis basi angustatis utrinque tomentoso-villosis, floralibus latissimis ovatis acuminatis integerrimis persistentibus flores amplectentibus calyce longioribus, racemis simplicibus, verticillastris sub-10-floris remotis, calycibus sessilibus campanulatis basi membranaceis, labiis villosis, superiore tridentato, inferiore 4-dentato, dentibus omnibus lanceolatis, corollis calyce duplo longioribus, tubo amplo incluso.

Hab. in Syria prope Aleppo *Russell!* (v. s. sp. in herb. *Batiks.*)

Caulis pedalis sesquipedalisve. Folia 2.4-pollicaria, segmento ultimo majore. Folia floralia fere *S. sclarece*, basi membranaceo-albida; Verticillastris deusi. Corolla piffpurascens.

14. *S. SCABIOS-EFOLIA* (Lam.! Journ. Hist. Nat. n. 14. 44. t. 27), caule herbaceo, ramis diffusis piloso-lanatis, foliis pinnatisectis, segmentis subgeminatis integris bisectis vel pinnatisectis oblongis linearibusve acutis integerrimis, racemis simplicibus, verticillastris 6-10-floris distinctis, foliis floralibus persistentibus lanceolatis ovatis vel ovatorotundatis acuminatis, calycibus ample campanulatis striatis villosis, labio superiore brevissime tridentato, inferiore bifido, dentibus ovatis acutis, corollis calyce duplo longioribus, tubo amplo breviter exserto, labio superiore recto bifido, inferiore amplo, lobis rotundatis deflexis! medio lato emarginato, connectivis postice porrectis dilatatis utrinque antheriferis, loculis posterioribus cassis connatis.

*S. pinifolia.* Pall. Jnd. Taur.

*S. taurica.* Hall. Phys. Iieschr. Taur. 207.

*S. scabiosa.* Pers. Syn. 1. 29.

*S. Habliziana.* Willd. in Schrad. Journ. Bot. 1. 289. t. 2. Jacq. Fil. Eel. 1. 9. t. 3. Bot. Mag. 35. t. 1429.

*S. vulnerariaefolia.* Willd. Spec. 1. 149.

Hab. in regione Pontica: in clivis Taurioe circa Achmetchet et Bachtchisarai *Pallas!* circa Karassubazar frequens *Bieberstein*, et in Armenia *Vahl.* {h. s. sp. et v. v. c.)

Caules diffusi, 1-14-pedales, basi patentim pilosi vel lanati, superne subglabri gsepe purpurascutes. Folia ntimerosa, mine fere glabra, snepius canescentia et pilosa; segmenta 3-5-juga, saepius geminata vel teniata, at opposita, et inde quasi verticillata. Racemus 4-C-pollicaris vel ultra. Folia floralia inferiora ovato-

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lanceolata, calyces superantia, superiora latiora breviora. Calyces fructiferi 7-8 lineas longi, breviter pedicellati, erecti, molliter piloso-pubescentes, deuiibus abbreviatis. Corolla pulchrae, albidae, tubo intus piloso-annulato. Stylus breviter exsertug.

Variat foliis swpe angustissimis glabrioribns, verticillastris mine omnibus 6-floris, nunc 10-floris vel ultra. Variat etiam raagnitudine et forma foliorum  
a\_\_\_\_\_i\_\_\_\_\_

## SECTIO II. HYMENOSPHERE.

Hymenosphaece. *Benth. in Hook. Bot. Misc. 3. 373.*

*Calyx campanulatus, labio superiore 2-3-fido, inferiore bifido, lobis omnibus subcequalibus post anthesin membranaceo-dilatatis venosis. Corolla tubus amplus intus piloso-annulatus. Labium superius 5M6-falcatum compressum, inferioris lobi laterales patentes. Connectiva postice porrecta, loculum diffbrmem cassum ferentia, extremitate subconnexa.—Frutices vel rarius herba, scspius incance. Habitus Eusphaecium, pcesertim species Mediterranean et Canariensis. Capenses duriores sunt et magis lignosce.*

15. S. LINKIANA (Rcem. et Schult. Syst. Mant. 1. 182), herbacea? ramis adscendentibus tomentosis, foliis pinnatisectis, segmentis 2-3-jugis sessilibus oblongo-lanceolatis obtusiusculis crenatis basi angustatis rugosis supra pubescentibus subtus molliter villosis, floralibus lato-ovatis obtusis iritrgis calyces subaequantibus, racemis simplicibus, verticillastris multifloris, calycibus breviter pedicellatis molliter villosis, labiis membranaceo-dilatatis venosis subcoloratis, superiore lato sinuato, inferiore bifido, lobis ovato-rotundatis, corollis calyce duplo longioribus tubo amplo subexserto, labio superiore recto, inferioris lobis latis lateralibus reflexis, connectivis postice porrectis utrinque antheriferis, loculis posterioribus connatis.

*S. pilantha. Link! Enum. 1. 10.*

*Hab. in Oriente? (h. s. c.)*

Rami 2-3-pedales, pallide virentes vel sulwanescentes et molliter villosi. Folia fere *S. incarnate*, sed an<sup>u</sup>stiora, aegmento extimo circiter 2-pollicari, summa in petfolium decurrentia, omnia supra pallide virentia, subtus canescentia. Racemus pedalis, molliter villosus. Bractens parvaj, oblongte vel 1-2 ezteriores foliis floralibus con formes. Calyx 7-II lin. longus, basi striatus, submembranaceus, sed virens vel apice pallide purpurascens. Corolla ccerulea, labio superiore extus piloso, magnitudine corolla *S. scabiosafolia*, cui hxc species habitu affinis, sed calyx *Hymenosphaecium*.

16. S. ACETABULOSA (Vahl! Enum. 1. 227), caule suffruticoso adscendente piloso, foliis inferioribus pinnatisectis, segmentis 1-2-jugis superioribusque integris obk)ngis obtusis rugosissimis utrinque villosis subtus canescentibus, floralibus inferioribus conformibus superioribus membranaceis calycem subcequantibus, racemis simplicibus, verticillastris sub-10-floris, calycibus ample campanulatis piloso-hispidis, labiis  
membranaceo dilatatis venosis coloratis, superiore integro, inferiore  
-1--0.

*Hab. in Oriente Vahl! (v. s. sp. in herb. Vahl.)*

*A i fructifi r ^ ^ olucella, sed foliis p<sup>i</sup>mat<sup>e</sup>» et \*\*\*\*\* W^dh diversa. Calyx  
i. Corolla glabra.*

17. *S. POMIFEUA* (Linn.! Spec. 34), caule fruticoso, ramis cano-tomentosis, foliis petiolatis ovato-oblongis obtusis basi rotundatis vel subcordatis margine crenulatis undulato-crispis rugosis canis, floralibus calyce brevioribus supremis bracteisque membranaceis deciduis, racemis subramosis, verticillastris subsexfloris distinctis, calycibus ample campanulatis basi pubescentibus substriatis, labiis membranaceo-dilatatis venosis coloratis, superiore latissimo subintegerrimo vel sinuato, inferiore bilobo, lobis obovato-rotundatis-obtusis mucronulatis, corollis calyce duplo longioribus, tubo amplo subexserto, labio superiore subrecto, inferioris lobis deflexis, medio latissimo, connectivis postice porrectis utrinque antheriferis, loculis posterioribus difformibus subconnatis.

*S. crispa.* Rivin. Monop. Irr. 1.125.

*S. frugifera.* Ettl. Salv. n. 5.

*S. pomifera.* Sibth. et Sm. FL Gr. 1.12. t. 15.

Hab. in Oriente *Tournefort!* in Cretse collibus apricis et asperis *Sibthorp! tyc.* in Grsecia vulgaris *Hawkins,* in Palestine et Syria *Vahl! (h. s. c. et v. a. sp.)*

Frutex 2-3-pedalis, basi rubescens, ramis petiolisque albo-tomentosis. Folia 2-3-pollicaria, in speciminibus spontaneis vix semipollicem, in cultis fere pollicem lata, utrinque albido-tomentosa, margine plus minusve undulato-crispa. Racemi breves, saepius ramis utrinque 2-3, verticillastris glomeratis saepius 3-4-floris. Folia floralia lato-ovata, acutiuscula. Calyces subsessiles, fructiferi semipollicares et ultra, latissime campanulati. Corolla caeruleo-violacea, fere sesquipollicaris, extus glabra vel tenuiter pubescens. Tubus supra ovarium contractus, intus piloso-aimulatus, superne amplissimus. Labia ringentia, superius 8-9 lin. longum, latum, subcompressum, rectum vel subfalcatum, inferius latissimum, lobis rotundatis. Stamina sterilia breviter, filiformia, apice clavata, fertilium filamenta ad medium corollae labii superioris attingentia, connectivis brevibus medio affixis. Stylus vix exsertus, glaber, apice breviter bifidus.

18. *S. CALYCINA* (Sibth. et Sm.! Fl. Gr. 1. 13. t. 16), caule fruticoso, ramis erectis cano-tomentosis, foliis petiolatis ovatis obtusis basi cuneatis rotundatis vel subcordatis crenulatis subplanis rugosis canis, floralibus calyce brevioribus supremis bracteisque membranaceis deciduis, racemo abbreviate subramoso, verticillastris 2-6-floris remotis, calycibus ample campanulatis basi striatis pubescentibus, labiis membranaceo-dilatatis venosis, superiore latissimo integro sinuato vel brevissime 3-mucronato, inferiore bilobo, lobis obovato-cuneatis, corollis calyce duplo longioribus, tubo amplo vix exserto, labio superiore recto, inferioris lobis deflexis, medio latissimo, connectivis postice porrectis utrinque antheriferis, loculis posterioribus difformibus subconnatis.

*S. peregrina Rauwolfii.* Gessner ed. Schmiedel 1. t. 12. /. 103. ex Rcem. et Schult.

Hab. in Græcia: in monte Hymetto prope Athenas *Swainson!* *Sibthorp!* in monte Poros *Zuccarini!* et in collibus apricis et maritimis insulee Sami ad urbem Vathi *Durville!* (*h. s. c. et v. s. sp.*)

Valde affinis *S. pomifera*, a qua differt foliis brevioribus latioribus planis, calycibus minoribus basi magis striatis et villosioribus, labiis minus dilatatis, corollis saepius majoribus. An revera distincta?

19. *S. MULTICAULIS* (Vahl Enum. 1. 225).

Hab. in Oriente *Vahl.*

" *S. tomentosa*, foliis subcordato-oblongis obtusissimis crenatif, calycibus hirtis, bracteis lanceolatis, caule herbaceo.

" Caules plures, erecti, semipedales, basi folios!, uti totaplanta tomentoso-incani, superne inter verticillos pilosi. Folia petiolata, semipollicaria, venoso-subrugosa. Petioli folio longioribus, incani, pilosi. Verticilli distantes, sexflori. Bractee calyce breviores. Calyx fructifer campanulatus, magnus, membranaceus, venosus, laciniis rotundatis."—*Vahl. I. c.*

Ex descriptione valde affinis est *S. calycinea*, a qua differre videtur caule herbaceo humili, foliis caulinis minoribus et floralibus lanceolatis.

20. *S. MOLUCCELLJE*, caule herbaceo erecto pubescente, *foliis* longe petiolatis ovatis obtusis crenatis basi cordatis rugosissimis utrinque pubescentibus, junioribus canescentibus, floralibus calyce brevioribus supremis bracteisque membranaceis deciduis, racemis elongatis simplicibus, verticillastris remotis 6-10-floris, calycibus subsessilibus campanulatis basi striatis pubescentibus, fructiferis amplissimis, labiis membranaceo-dilatatis, superiore minuto subtridentato, inferiore bilobo, lobis obtusissimis.

Hab. in Syria prope Aleppo *Russell!* (*y. s. sp. in herb. Banks.*)

A *S. calycina* differt foliis rugosioribus viz tomentosis basi cordatis, et praecipue racemis elongatis palmaribus vel fere pedibus, verticillastris densis remotis. Caulis basi perennis, repens. Kami erecti, pedales et ultra. Calyces maximi, fere *Molucella levis*. Corollas non vidi. An *S. multicaulis*? sed haec ex descriptione tota tomentosa incana.

21. *S. A UREA* (Linn.! Spec. 38.) caule fruticoso, ramis cano-tomentosis, foliis petiolatis ovato-subrotundatis obtusis integerrimis sinuatisve coriaceis incanis, floralibus sessilibus villosis persistentibus, racemis abbreviatis subramosis, verticillastris bifloris approximatis, calycibus ample campanulatis villosis, labiis membranaceo-dilatatis venosis coloratis, superiore subintegerrimo lato-rotundato, inferiore emarginato vel bifido, lobis ovalo-rotundatis, corollis calyce triplo longioribus, tubo calycem vix superante, labio superiore inaxinio subfalcato-compresso, inferiore brevioris patente<sup>^</sup> lobis rotundatis subreflexis, connectivis postice abbreviatis subdeflexis dilatatis antherae Joculum minimum cassum ferentibus.

*S. africana*, &c. *Comm. Hort. Amst.* 2. 183. f. 92.

*S. colorata*. *Linn. Syst.* 71? non *Vahl.*

*S. aurea*. *Bot. Mag.* 6. t. 182.

Hab. in Africa australi: ad Caput Bonae Spei *Forbes! Burchell!*  
§-c. et ad sinum Algoa *Forbes!* (*A. s. sp. et v. v. c.*)

Frutex pluripedalis, totus albido-tomentosus. Folia semipollicaria vel vix pollicaria, rigida, molliter albido-tomentosa. Racemi densi, 2-4-pollicares, verticillastris vix distinctis, axi, foliis floralibus, calycibusque hispido-villosis. Folia floralia calyce triplo quadruplo breviora. Calyces floriferi semipollicares, fructiferi saepe ultra pollicares, lobis maximis glabris reticulato-venosis. Corolla pulcherrima, aurea, tubo ampliato basi contracto intus piloso-annulato, labii inferioris lobo medio emarginato. Genitalia labium superius corollae subsquantia. Filamenta dilatata, abbreviata.

22. *S. AFRICA-NA* (Linn.! Spec. 38.) caule fruticoso apice paniculato, ramis canescentibus, foliis subsessilibus ovatis oblongis obovatis cuneatisve acutis integerrimis vel sinuato-dentatis basi angustatis supra glabriusculis subtus albidis coriaceis rigidis, floralibus bracteisque lato-ovatis subsessilibus, racemis subramosis, verticillastris<sup>^</sup>-o-noribus distantibus, calycibus campanulatis hispido-villosissimis, labus demum membranaceo-dilatatis, superiore subintegro lato-rotun-



dato, inferiore bifido, lobis ovatis acutis, corollis calyce duplo longioribus, tubo calycem vix superante ampliato, supra basin contracto intus piloso annulato, labio superiore subrecto, inferiore patente, lobis subreflexis, connectivis postice abbreviatis porrectis dilatatis anthere loculum cassum ferentibus.

- S. africana. *Commelin Hort. Amst.* 2.181. t. 91. *Mill. Ic t.* 225./1. 1.  
 S. colorata. *Vahl! Enum.* 1. 230.  
 S. integerrima. *Mill, Ic. t.* 225./1. 2. *Diet. n.* 12.  
 S. barbata. *Lam. Illustr.* 1. 72.

Hab. ad Caput Bonse Spei! (7i. s. sp.)

Frutex ramosissimus, basi purpurascens, ramis canescentibus. Folia forma variabilia, nunc spatulata, obtusa, saepius ovata vel oblonga, acuta, fere semper mucronulo acuminata, rarius dentata, duplo minora quam in *S. aurea*, supra saepius viridia, subtus constanter albida. Calyces duplo minores quam in *S. aurea*, basi villosissimi, lobis labii inferioris acutis, post anthesin vix elongati, at saepius apice latissime membranacei. Gorollae 7-8 lin. longs, labiis subaequalibus, violaceae. Tubus intus piloso-annulatus. Genitalia exserta.

Hujus varietatem e Horto Hamburgensi accepi sub nomine *S. ohtusce*. Specimen meum mancum differt a specie foliis latioribus obtusioribus rugosulis crenulatis et basi hinc inde inciso-dentatis. Caeterum omnino *S. africana*. Specimen alterum in herb. Burchelliano vidi (Cat. Geogr. n. 1010), quoad folia inter hanc varietatem et *S. africanam* veram medium. Calyces minus dilatati videntur, sed meo sensu non a specie separandum est.

23. *S. PANICULATA* (Linn., Mant. 25 ct 511), caule fruticoso, ramis scabris glabriusculis, foliis petiolatis obovatis acutis subdentatis coriaceis utrinque viridibus subtus scabris, floralibus ovatis membranaceis deciduis, racemis paniculato-ramosis, verticillastris 2-floris distinctis, calycibus campanulatis scabris, labiis demum membranaceis subdilatatis, superiore integro rotundato, inferiore bifido, lobis ovatis acuminatis, corollis calyce subtriplo longioribus, tubo calycem sequante, labio superiore subrecto, medio brevioris patente, lobis rotundatis subreflexis, connectivis postice abbreviatis porrectis dilatatis anthere loculum cassum ferentibus.

- S. chamseclacagnea*. *Berg. Cap.* 1. 3\*  
*S. minor*, &c. *Breyn. cent.* 1. 169. U 85.

Hab. ad Caput Bonse Spei! (h. s. sp.)

Frutex erectus, purpurascens, nee incanus, scaber. Folia semipollicaria, basi angustata, apice serrata, glabra vel nervis villosis, majora quam in *S. africana*, et utrinque viridia, scabriuscula. Calyces *S. africanace*, sed glabriusculi, fructiferi minus dilatati. Corolla *S. africana* paullo major, forma potius *S. aura*\*, sed duplo minor, purpureo-violacea. Tubus intus piloso-annulatus. Genitalia exserta.

24. *S. DENTATA* (Ait. Hort. Kew. 1. 37), caule fruticoso glabro, foliis linearibus fasciculatis remote dentatis glabriusculis, floralibus bracteisque ovatis calyce multo brevioribus persistentibus, racemis simplicibus abbreviatis, verticillastris 2-6-floris, calycibus ample campanulatis pubescentibus basi striatis, labiis demum membranaceis dilatatis reticulato-nervosis, superiore sinuato sub-3-dentato, inferiore bifido, dentibus ovatis obtusiusculis, corollis calyce subduplo longioribus, tubo calycem sequante, labio superiore subrecto, inferiore ei aequali patente, lobis rotundatis subreflexis, connectivis postice abbreviatis dilatatis anthere loculum cassum ferentibus.

- S. rigida*. *Thunb. Prodr. Fl. Cap.* 1. 9G.

**Hab. ad Caput Bonse Spei F, Masson ! (v. s. sp. in herb. Banks.)**

Frutex humilis, ramis tetragonis ssepius glabris semipedalibus. Folia ramorum juniorum in axillis fasciculata, longiora vix pollicaria, nunc anguste linearia integerrima, saepius hinc inde dentata, interdum lanceolata profunde dentata, coriacea, dura, vix incana, floralia 2-3-linearia, vix bracteis majora, suprema pubescentia. Racemi 1-2-pollicares, verticillastris approximatis at distinctis. Galyces forma et magnitudine *S. africanae*, at brevissime (ut in *S. paniculata*) scabro-pubescentes. Corolla *S. africana* minor, purpureo-violacea? tubo ampliato intus versus medium piloso-annulato, labii inferioris lobo raedk) emarginato-biiido. Connectiva subtus sub insertione breviter dentata. Stylus breviter exsertus.

**25. S. NIVEA (Thunb. Prodr. Fl. Cap. 96).**

*S. lanceolata.* Lam. III. 1. 72. sec. Vahl.

**Hab. ad Caput Bonae Spei Thunberg.**

" *S. foliis lanceolatis integerrimis albo-tomentosis, ramis divaricatis.*"—*Thunb. I.e.*

\*\* Caulis erectus, 3-pedalis. Rami et ramuli decussati, tetragoni, sulcati, inferne glabri, superne tomentosi. Foliaopposita, petiolata, acuta, parum rugosa, convoluta, nivea, patula, internodiis breviora, pollicaria. Axillae ramulis foliiferis onustae. Petioli vagi nan tes, aensim in folium dilatati, breves. Flores oppositi vel subpaniculati in apicibus ramulorum. Calyces hirti. Corollae purpureae, calyce duplo longiores. Similis *S. aurea* et *chamceeleagnece*, sed distinguitur facile foliis lanceolatis nfevis."—*Thunb. Fl. Cap. MSS. ex Ram. et Schult. Syst. Mant. 1.*

**26. S. CANARIENSIS (Linn.! Spec. 38), caule fruticoso albo-lanato, foliis petiolatis lanceolatis hastato-triangularibus rugosis subglabris, floralibus ovato-lanceolatis calyces superantibus membranaceis coloratis, racemis ramosis, verticillastris subsexfloris approximatis distinctis, calycibus incurvo-campanulatis, labiis membranaceo-dilatatis, superiore sinuato subtrilobo, inferiore bifido, laciniis obtusis mucronatis, corollis calyce plus duplo longioribus, tubo incluso ampliato, labiis subaequalibus subrectis, superiore subfalcato, inferioris lobis lateraliter deflexis, connectivis postice subdilatatis anthe loculum cassum ferentibus.**

Sclarea tomentosa. Mill. Diet. n. 13.  
Schraderia hastata. Marnch. Meth.

**Hab. in ins. Canariensibus Ckr. Smith! fyc. etiam in Sicilia sponte at non indigena Gussone. (Ji. s. c. et v. s. sp.)**

Frutex orgyalis, in hortis sspe cultus, foliis hastatis et caule dense lanato distinctissimus. Folia floralia et calyces membranaceo-colorati. Corolla; purpurascens.

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**SECTIO III. DRYMOSPHERE.**

**Drymosphere. Benth, in Hook. Bot. Misc. 3. 373.**

*Calyx tubulosus vel campanulatus, labio superiore subintegro truncato vel brevissime tridentato. Corolla tubus exsertus, intus piloso-annulatus, labium superius falcato-compressum, inferioris lobi laterales patentes. Connectiva postice porrecta, loculum diffbrmem cassum ferentia, extremitate subconnexa.—Herbce Europea vel Asiatic(B, yirides subglutinosce, foliis plerumque amplis hastato-cordatis, corollis flavis vel rarius cceruleis.*

**27. S. GLUTINOSA (Linn.! Spec. 37), caule herbaceo erecto glutinoso piloso, foliis petiolatis ovato-oblongis acuminatis dentatis**

basi cordato-sagittatis, floralibus ovatis acuminatis calyce brevioribus, racemis simplicibus, verticillastris distantibus laxis 6-floris, calycibus tubulosis, labio superiore truncato integro subrecurvo, inferiore longiore, dentibus ovatis acutis, corollis calyce triplo longioribus, tubo exserto sequali intus pilosiusculo, fauce ampliata, limbo hiante, labio superiore falcato compresso, inferioris lobis lateralibus oblongis reflexis, medio lato-rotundato, connectivis postice liberis approximates porrectis antherae loculum cassum ferentibus.

Colus Jovis. *Besl. Hort. Eyst. asU ordo S.fol. 4./.* 1.  
Sclarea glutinosa. *Mill. Diet.* TO. 11.

Hab. in Europae et Asiae mediae sylvis umbrosisque: in Hispania! Gallia meridionali! Helvetia! Italia *Allioni, Bertoloni, Tenore!* Germania meridionali *Reichenbach,* Rossia meridionali! Tauria *Bieberstein,* promontorio Caucasio *Bieberstein, C. A. Meyer,* et in monte Beschtou, *C. A. Meyer, (y. v. et h. s. sp.)*

Herba elata, divaricato-ramosa, ex omni parte glutinosa. Folia inferiora ampla, saepe 7-8-pollicaria, superiora minora, brevius petiolata, basi acuminato-sagittata, ad petiolum cordata vel lato-emarginata, utrinque glabra vel glutinoso-pubescentia. Flores saepe sesquipollicares, pallide flavi. Stamina superiores vix abortientia, at parva, abbreviata, antheris sagittaeformibus subcassis.

28. S. NUBICOLA (Wall.; *Bentb. in WaJl. Pl. As. Rar.* 1.68), caule herbaceo erecto villosa, foliis petiolatis ovato-lanceolatis crenatis utrinque pubescentibus, inferioribus basi hastato-cordatis, superioribus basi rotundatis vel angustatis, supremis floralibusque sessilibus ovatis acutis integerrimis, racemis subramosis, verticillastris laxis paucifloris remotis, calycibus campanulatis villosis, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris acutis, corollis calyce subtriplo longioribus, tubo exserto sequali intus piloso-annulato, fauce ampliata, labio superiore subfalcato, inferioris lobis lateralibus reflexis, genitalibus longe exsertis, connectivis postice porrectis utrinque antheriferis, loculis posterioribus<sup>^</sup> cassis connexis.

*S. nubicola. Sweet. Brit. FL'Gard.* 2. U 140.

Hab. in India? Orientalis montibus Kamaonensibus et Srinaghurensibus *Wallich!* et in valle Cashmeriano et ad Kidarkonta *Röyle!* (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.*)

*S. glutinosai* affinis, sed diversa foliis angustioribus minoribus, floralibus majoribus, caulibus supremis subconformibus, calycis lobis subaequalibus, corollis minoribus, labio superiore vix falcato, genitalibus longissimis, et pubescentia tota subhispidâ nee glutinosa.

29. S. HIANS (Royle; *Bentb. in Hook. Bot. Misc.* 3. 373), caule herbaceo erecto villosa, foliis longe petiolatis lato-ovatis basi late cordato-sagittatis, floralibus ovatis acuminatis calyce brevioribus, racemis subramosis, verticillastris sexfloris, calycis campanulati striati colorati glutinosi labio superiore integro truncato, inferiore longiore dentibus ovatis acutis, corollis calyce triplo longioribus, tubo exserto! fauce ampliata, limbo hiante, labio superiore falcato compresso, inferiore lato-patente, connectivis postice porrectis utrinque antheriferis loculis posterioribus cassis subconnexis.

Hab. in valle Cashmeriano *Royle!* (*y. s. sp. in herb. Royle.*)

Species pulchra, affinis *S. glutinosa,* Bed racemis brevioribus ramosis densi-



promontorio Caucasico praesertim occidentalis *Bieberstein*, et in montibus Taliisch *C. A. Meyer*. (*l. s. sp.*)

Herba nunc vix 2-3-pollicaris, saepe, praesertim in var. *p* >, pedalis vel ultra. Caulis erectus, parce ramus, pilis patentibus villosus. Folia 1-2-pollicaria, saepius exacte ovalia, obtusissima, regulariter crenata, superiora basi latiora, subcordata; floralia a latissime cordata, acuminata, ciliata, omnia villosa, viridia. Calyces fructiferi saepe ut in *Ocymo basilico* arete reflexi, rigidi, profunde sulcati, striis acute prominentibus ciliatis. Flores parvi, albi, vel in var. *J* violacei. Tubus corollae intus nudus, sub fauce ampliatus. Genitalia inclusa. Connectiva edentula.

I can see no other difference between the *S. viridis* and *S. Spielmanni* than that the one is in its wild state grown as is usual in a dry soil; the other as cultivated in gardens.

32. *S. HORMINUM* (Linn.! Spec. 34), caule herbaceo erecto villosus, foliis petiolatis ovali-oblongis basi rotundatis vel cuneatis obtusis crenatis villosis, superioribus ovatis cordatis, floralibus latissimis acutis persistentibus calyce sublongioribus, supremis membranaceo-dilatatis coloratis comosis, racemis simplicibus, verticillastris distantibus sub-6-floris, calycibus tubulosis pubescentibus, fructiferis reflexis plicato-striatis, labio superiore truncato breviter 3-dentato, inferioris dentibus lanceolatis acutis, corollis calyce dimidio longioribus, tubo incluso, labio superiore incurvo concavo, inferioris lobis lateralibus erectis, connectivis postice deflexis triangulari-dentatis extremitate callosa connexis.

*Horminum coloratum.* *Mcench. Meth.* 376-

*Horminum sativum.* *Mill. Diet. n.* 5.

*S. colorata.* *Thore Chi. Land.* 17.

*S. Horminum.* *Sibth. et Sm. Fl. Gr.* 1. 15. t. 20.

Hab. in Europae, Africse et Asise regione Mediterraneo-Pontica ad margines agrorum, in dumetis, &c.: in Barbaria *Vahl*, in Italiae agro Nicseensi *Allioni*, Apulia et Peucetia *Tenore*, in Dalmatia *Reichenbach*, in Graeciae arvis haud rara *Sibthorp* / ad Poros *Zuccarini* / in Syria circa Aleppo *Russell*! in Tauria! circa Karassubasar *Bieberstein*. (*l. s. sp. comm. a cl. Endlicher.*)

33. *S. FORSKÖLEI* (Linn.! Mant. 26), caule herbaceo subviscoso-viloso, foliis infimis petiolatis ample ovatis repando-crenatis basi auriculatis lobatisve villosis, caulinis paucis subsessilibus, floralibus lute ovatis acuminatis persistentibus calyce multo brevioribus, racemis elongatis subsimplicibus, verticillastris 2-6-floris distantibus, calycibus tubulosis, labio superiore truncato minute 3-dentato, inferioris dentibus lanceolatis acutis, corollis calyce duplo longioribus, tubo exserto ampliato, labio superiore subrecto emarginato-bifido, connectivis postice deflexis liberis recurvo-dilatatis extremitate approximatis.

*S. bifida.* *ForsJc. Ft. Mgypt. Arab.* 202.

*S. Forskölei.* *Bot. Mag.* 25. t. 988. *Willd. Hort. BeroU* t. 20. *Sibth. et Sm. Fl. Gr.* 1.16. t. 21.

Hab. in Oriente *Forsköl*, in sylvis umbrosis Olympi, Bithyniae et circa pagum Belgrad prope Constantinopolim *Sibthorp*! (*l. s. c. et v. s. sp. in herb. Lambert.*)

Caulis sesquipedalis, basi foliosus, superne subnudus, ramis utrinque subnudo 1-2. Folia infima 3-4-pollicaria, basi subcordata et saepius auriculato-lobata, superiora multo minora, floralia vix 3-4-linearia, viridia, villosa. Racemi axis pilis patentibus viscosis villosus. Verticillastris demum pollicem vel ultra remoti, saepius 2-flori, rarius 4-6-flori. Pedicelli demum folia floralia superantes. Calyx 4-5 lin. longus, apice saepe coloratus, nervis 3 labii superioris validioribus, viscoso-pubescentibus.

July 1833.

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suberectus. Corolla violacea, forma fere *Eusphacium*. Annulus in tubo nullus. Faux intus pubescens. Labium inferius variegatum, lobo medio deflexo emarginato-bifido. Connectiva postice subtus obtuse dentata.

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SECTIO V. JETHIOPIS.

^Ethiopia. *Benth. in Hook. Bot. Misc. 3. 373.*

*Calyx campanulatus v. tubulosus, labio superiore tridentato, dentibus erectis, medio scepe minimo. Corolla tubus subfauce ampliatus vel ventricosus, intus exannulatus, labium superius falcatum compressum, inferioris lobi later ales oblong i suberecti subtorti, mcdius patens rotundatus plerumque concavus emarginatus crenulatus. Connectiva postice deflexa, abrupte dilatata, extremitate callosa connexa.—Herbce regionis Mediterraneo-Ponticce et montium A sice media. Folia et pars inferior caulis scepe albo-lanate. Folia floralia persistentia erecta, vertidllastros amplectentia, vel rarius pedunculo vix longiora, Panicula divaricato-ramosa, rarissime subsimplex.*

34. S. INDICA (Linn.! Spec. 37), caule herbaceo erecto pilosiusculo, foliis petiolatis ovatis oblongisve acutis subdentatis basi late cordatis glabris, floralibus ovato-cordatis reflexis, race mis simplicibus, verticillastris 6-floris remotis, calycibus sessilibus campanulatis post anthesin inflatis, labiis truncatis, superiore tridentato, dentibus brevissimis approximatis, inferiore breviter bidentato, corollis calyce triplo longioribus, tubo vix exserto, fauce ampliata, labio superiore maximo falcato compresso, inferiore brevioris patente lobis rotundatis lateralibus reflexis, genitalibus exsertis, connectivis postice deflexis subdilatis extremitate callosa connexis.

*Sclarea indica. Mill. Diet. n. 9.*

*Salvia indica. Jacq. Hort. Vind. 1. 33. U 78. Bot. Mag. 11. \*. 395.*

*Hab. in 'India Linnceus et Auct. verosimiliter in montibus Persiee vel Arabise. (f\*. s. c.)*

*Caulis elatus, angulatus, glaber vel pilis glutinosi villosus. Folia infima 3-5-pollicaria, anguste ovata, superiora latiora, suprema sessilia, floralia calyce breviora. Racemus sesquipedalis et ultra, verticillastris paucis remotissimis. Calyx magnitudine S. pinnate, fructifer membranaceo-venosus, viscoso-pubescens, inflatus, ut in *Lychnide apetala*. Corollse pulcherrime, flava, purpureo-maculatee, magnitudine S. argentea.*

35. S. COMMUTATA, caule herbaceo erecto piloso-hispido, foliis petiolatis ovatis obtusis eroso-crenatis basi cordatis crassis tuberculoso-rugosissimis utrinque viridibus hispidis, floralibus pedunculo vix longioribus, racemo denso spiciformi, calycibus campanulatis hispidissimis, labiis patentibus, superiore breviter tridentato, dentibus erectis, corollis calyce subduplo longioribus, labio superiore falcato compresso, inferioris lobis lateralibus oblongis erectis, connectivis postice deflexis abrupte dilatatis extremitate connexis.

*S. dominica. Linn.! Spec. 35. non Swartz nee Auct,*

*S. Syriaca. Herb. Gouan, non Linn.*

*Hab. in Italia Linnceus? vel in Syria?\* (v. s. c. in herb. Linn., Uouan. nunc Hook, et Endlicher.)*

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• Linnaeus has two plants from the garden of Upsala—his *S. serofina*, for

Folia caulina numerosiora et minora sunt quam in caeteris hujus sectionis, vix sesquipollicaria. Racemus in specimine Linnaeano pollicaris, ex verticillastris 3 dense approximatis constans. Specimina Gouaniana et Endlicheriana nondum florent.

36. *S. SYRIACA* (Linn.! Spec. 36), caule herbaceo glabriusculo superne paniculato tomentoso-pubescente, foliis petiolatis ovatis obtusis eroso-crenatis vel inciso-dentatis basi cordatis utrinque viridibus rugosissimis pubescentibus, floralibus late ovatis concavis persistentibus calyce dimidio brevioribus, racemis paniculatis, verticillastris distantibus 2-6-floris, calycibus campanulatis tomentosis, labio su peri ore tridentato, inferiore bifido, dentibus omnibus sibsequalibus lanceolatis acutis, corollis calyce dimidio longioribus, tubo incluso ventricoso, labio superiore subfalciato, inferioris lobis lateralibus oblongis erectis, connectivis postice deflexis abrupte dilatatis extremitate callosa connexis.

Hab. in " Oriente et Palestina *Hasselquist*" (*Linnaeus*), in Syria prope Aleppo *Russell!* (v. s. sp. in herb. Linn. Banks, et Vahl.)

Affinis *S. odorata*, sed foliis viridibus, forma fere foliorum *S. pratensis* differt. Panicula fere *S. tingitance*, sed multo minor gracilior. Folia floralia et calyces duplo triplove minores, molliter tomentosi nee hispidi, minime spinosi. Corolla alba.

37. *S. ODOHATA* (Willd.! Enum. Hort. Berol. 43), caule suffruticoso basi albo-lanato superne paniculato glabro, foliis petiolatis ovatis lanceolatis acuminatis irregulariter crenato-dentatis basi cordatis rugosis utrinque albo-tomentosis, superioribus sessilibus, floralibus pedicello brevioribus persistentibus, racemis paniculatis laxis, verticillastris remotis bifloris, calycibus campanulatis striatis pubescenti-hirtis, labio superiore ovato-patente, dentibus brevissimis subconniventibus, inferioris dentibus lanceolatis acuminatis, corollis calyce subtriplo longioribus, tubo calycem sequante ventricoso, labio superiore falciato compresso, inferioris lobis lateralibus oblongis erectis, connectivis postice rhomboideo-dilatatis extremitate callosa connexis.

*S. argentea.* Hortul. non Linn.

*S. albida.* Jacq. Obs. 10. n. 73.

*S. odorata.* Jacq. Fil. Eel. fuse. 2. 26. t. 16.

Hab. prope Bagdad *Willdenow.* (h. s. c.)

Caulis basi perennis vel suffruticosus, ramosus. Rami ha<sup>1</sup> superne erecti, tetragoni, angulis obtusis callosis, basi lana alba laxa<sup>2</sup> glabri vel tenuissime pubescentes. Folia caulina infima lonip<sup>3</sup> pollicari, 1-14 poll, lata, margine eroso-dentata, utrinque<sup>4</sup> viore qu'am in *S. argentea*)<sup>5</sup> omnino obtecta, meX sessil<sup>6</sup> amplexicaulia, caeterum conformia, superiora sub panicula multo<sup>7</sup> minima, cordato-ovata, acuminata, integerrima, Dat<sup>8</sup> membranacea. Panicula pedalis vel ultra, ramos<sup>9</sup> distantes. Flores breviter pedicellati, magnitudine *S. Sclarea*. Calyx uti habitus *Aethiopicum*, sed dentes labii superioris fere ut in *Plethiosphaceis* brevissim<sup>10</sup> conniventes. Corolla alba, labii inferioris lobo medio flavescente, punctis<sup>11</sup> violaceis. Stylus exsertus, lobis brevibus aequalibus subulatis.

which he gives Italy as the habitation; and this one called *K.*, in the belief that it came from St. Domingo. The Indian and the latter evidently a Mediterranean plant. It is probable that some mistake arose in the labels either of themselves. No Italian botanists, however, mention the species which he describes.

38. *S. CANDIDISSIMA* (Vahl! Enum. 1. 278), caule herbaceo erecto albo-tomentoso, foliis petiolatis ovatis obtusis sinuato-dentatis basi cordatis crassis rugosis tomento albo utrinque densissime lanatis, floralibus latis acuminatis concavis persistentibus calyce subbrevioribus, racemis ramosis, verticillastris 6-10-floris, supremis abortientibus, calycibus campanulatis villosis, labio superiore tridentato, inferiore bifido, corollis calyce duplo longioribus, tubo calycem eequante, fauce ventricosa, labio superiore falcato compresso, inferioris lobis lateralibus oblongis erectis, connectivis postice rhomboideo-dilatatis deflexis extremitate callosa connexis.

*S. crassifolia.* Sibth. et Sm. Fl. Gr. 1. 19. t. 26.\*

Hab. in Armenia *Tournefort!* in insula Cypro rarissime *Sibthorp!* (v. s. sp. in herb. Banks, et Vahl.)

A *S. argentea* distinctissima foliis minoribus crassis potius dense tomentosis quam lanatis. Corolla alba, labio flavicante, magnitudine *S. Sclarece*. Valde affinis *S. odoratae*, differt foliis obtusioribus crassioribus, floralibus calycem subaequantibus, verticillastris 6-10-floris, et paniculis minus ramosis.

39. *S. SCLAREA* (Linn.! Spec. 38), caule herbaceo erecto villosus, foliis petiolatis ample ovatis eroso-crenatis basi cordatis rugosis incanis, supremis amplexicaulibus, floralibus latissimis acuminatis concavis membranaceis coloratis flores superantibus persistentibus, racemis paniculatis, verticillastris distantibus sub-6-floris, calycibus campanulatis striatis pubescenti-hispiculis, labio superiore tridentato, inferiore bifido, dentibus subspinoso-acuminatis, corollis calyce duplo longioribus, tubo incluso sub fauce ventricoso, labio superiore falcato compresso, inferioris lobis lateralibus oblongis erectis, connectivis postice dilatatis deflexis extremitate callosa connatis.

*Sclarea vulgaris.* Mill. Diet. n. 1.

*Salvia bracteata.* Sims. Bot. Mag. 49. t. 2320.

*S. Simsiana.* Ram. et Schult. Syst. Add. 2. at Mant. 1. 210. Bot. Reg. 12. \* 1003.

*S. Sclarea.* Sibth. et Sm. Fl. Gr. 1. 18. / . 25.

Hab. ad vias et in siccis Euro poo meridionalis et region is Pontiese : in Gallia meridionali! Pedemontio *Allioni*, Italia septentrionali *Reichenbach*, regno Napolitano *Tenore*, Sicilia *Gussone*, Istria et Dalmatia *Reichenbach*, ins. Coi Archipelagi Graeci *Durville*, inter oppida *Sousougherli* et *Ulubad Bithyniae Sibthorp*, Tauriso montosae declivibus editis inter *Baktchisarai* et *Sebastopolim Bieberstein*, in montibus *Taliisch C. A. Meyer*, (k. s. et v. v. sp.)

Caulis erectus, 2-3-pedalis, crassus, viscosus, pilis scariosis villosus. Folia maxima, saepe 8-9 poll, longa, 4-5 lata, in spontaneis rugosissima villosa, in cultis glabriora, caulino-um paris supremi basi angustata; floralia praesertim superiora membranacea, basi albida, apice rosea, comosa. Culyces *S. argenteae*, brevissime pedicellati, basi albidi, pilis brevibus asperi, viscosi. Corolla albido-cinerea. Tubus medio contractus, intus dente apice penicillato appendiculatus. Conucctiva ad latus interiu\* dente brevi aucta. Stylus exsertus, sub lente brevissime pubescens.

.. <sup>40</sup> - *S-SPINOSA* (Linn.! Mant. 511), caule herbaceo glanduloso-puoso, fohw petiolatis ample ovatis inciso-crenatis basi rotundatis

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\* The wool is here figured longer than it is in Vahl's specimens, wblld also in habit come much nearer to *S. odorata*.



rugosis pubescentibus, superioribus sessilibus cordato-amplexicaulibus, floralibus latissimis acuminatis concavis persistentibus calyces sub-superantibus, racemis paniculatis, verticillastris distantibus 6-10-floris, calycibus tubulosis cylindricis striatis, labio superiore 3-dentato, inferiore bifido, dentibus omnibus erectis spinosis, corollis calyce vix dimidio longioribus, tubo incluso sub fauce ventricoso, labio superiore falcato compresso, inferioris lobis lateralibus oblongis erectis, connectivis postice deflexis mem branaceo-dilatatis extremitate callosa connexis.

Horminum suaveolens. *Mench. Meth.*

Marum aegyptiacum. *Vesting. Fl. Mgypt. 75. ic. 76.*

S. abyssinica. *Linn. Fit. Suppl. 88. ex Steud. Norn. Bot. non Linn, herb.*

S. aegyptiaca. *Linn. ManU 26. ex Rosm, et Schult. non ejusd. Spec.*

S. spinosa. *Jacq. Ic. liar\* 1.2.t. 7-*

Hab. in iEgypto *Vdhll* in Syria prope Aleppo *Russell!* (*h. s. c. et v. s. sp. in herb. Banks.*)

Herba pedalis 2-pedalisve, Faepius pilis patulis apice glanduiosis ex omni parte hispida, rarius glabra. Kami tetragoni, angulis obtusis callosis glabratis. Folia inferiora 4-5-pollicaria, breviter petiolata, glabriuscula. Floralia calyce florifero longiora, fructifero subbreviora, viridia vel basi albo-membranacea, xnargine ciliata. Calyces sessiles, post anthesin elongati, saepe ultrapollicares, ore parum dilatato, extus nunc glaberrimi, lucidi, saepius pilis longis gianduliferis ciliati. Dentes labii superioris subaequales, lanceolato-subuiati, subspinasi, inferioris profundiores. Corolla alba, extus glabra. Genitalia labium superius corollae subacquantia. Connectiva edentula.

41. S. TINGITANA (Ettl. Salv. 30), caule herbaceo glanduloso-piloso, foliis petiolatis ample ovatis inciso-crenatis basi subcordatis rugosissimis villosis, superioribus amplexicaulibus, floralibus latissimis acuminatis concavis persistentibus calyce subbrevioribus, racemis paniculatis, verticillastris distantibus 6-10-floris, calycibus campanulatis plicato-striatis hispido-ciliatis, labio superiore subtridentato, dente medio obsoleto, lateralibus et laciniis labii inferioris rectis subspinosis, corollis calyce duplo longioribus, tubo calycem sequante sub fauce ventricoso, labio superiore falcato compresso, inferioris lobis lateralibus oblongis erectis, connectivis postice deflexis membranaceo-dilatatis extremitate callosa connexis.

S. foetida. *Lam. ! III. 1. GO.*

S. coarctata. *Vahl Enum. 1. 277-*

Hab. in Africse borealis agro Tunetano *Desfontaines.* (*h. s. c.*)

Affinis S. *spinosa*, a qua differt foliis latioribus basi cordatis et rugosioribus et praecipue calycibus ample campanulatis nee cylindricis, et corollis majoribus, tubo ampliore medio contracto nee tenui apice tantum ventricoso. Tota plunta pilis longis patentibus et brevibus glandulosis hispida, et odorem gravem spirat.

42. S. PRIRXOX (Vahl Enum. 1. 274).

Hab. in Africa boreal i *Herb. Jussieu. (Vahl.)*

" S. foliis ovato-oblongis subrepandis laevibus subpilosis, bracteis cordata venosis acuminatis longitudine calycis.

" Similis S. *tingitana*B. Caulis herbaceus, erectus, pilosus. Folia inferior petiolata, tripollicaria, ovato-oblonga, basi attenuata, obsolete dentata, obtusa vpinis raris pilosa, superiora sessilia, ovata, acuta, mucronata, inaequaliter dentata, repanda, caeterum inferioribus similia. Pedunculi ex axillis superioribus paxillis uti pedicelli villosi-viscosi. Verticilli remoti, 4-6 flori. Bracteis ovatis, cuspidem attegnate. Calyx bilabiatus, tubulosus, nervosus, labium superius longius, inferius bifidura, dentibus cuspidatis innocuis. Corolla magnitudine S.

*Sclarea* B, galea villosula linearis stylo et labio inferiore brevior, labium inferius concavum. Antherae propendentes."— *Vahl l. c.*

43. *S. iEthiopsis* (Linn.! Spec. 39), caule herbaceo erecto albo-lanato, foliis infimis petiolatis basi angustatis, caulinis cordato-amplexicaulibus, omnibus inciso-dentatis rugosissimis utrinque dense albo-lanatis, floralibus latissimis acuminatis persistentibus concavis calyces aequantibus lanatis, racemis paniculatis, verticillastris 6-10-floris distinctis, calycibus campanulatis coriaceis lanatis, labio superiore 3-dentato, inferiore bifido, dentibus omnibus subulato-spinosis patulis, corollis calyce duplo longioribus, tubo incluso sub fauce ventricoso, labio superiore falcato compresso, inferioris lobis lateralibus oblongis erectis, connectivis postice deflexis abrupte dilatatis extremitate callosa connatis.

*iEthiopsis.* *Besl Hort. Eyst. 2. ord. S.fol. 3. Jiff. 1.*

*Sclarea ASthiopsis.* *Mill. Diet. n. 2.*

*Sclarea lanata.* *Mcench. Meth. 374.*

*Salvia JEthiopsis.* *Jacq. Fl. Austr. 3. 7. t. 211.*

**Hab.** in Europoe, Africae et Asiae regionis Mediterraneo-Ponticeae arvis et campis aridis argillosis et in locis siccis sterilibus : in Barbaria *Desfontaines*, Hispania? Galliameridionali! Pedemonte (in flore Napolitano et Siciliano non recensetur), in Austria! Hungaria! *Lang!* Dalmatia *Reichenbach*, Illyria *Vahl*, Podolia *Besser!* Graecia et Syria *Vahl*, ad ruinas veteris Chersonesi *Durville*, in Tauria *Bieberstein*, *Durville*, &c. promontorio Caucasico *A. de Klustine!* *Bieberstein*, in montibus Tallisch et prope castellum Grosnaia *C. A. Meyer*, (*h. s. et v. v. sp.*)

Herba mine viz semipedalis, saepe pedalis vel ultra, apice paniculata, ex omni parte lana longa densa nivea vestita. Folia minora crassiora quam in affinis, superiora uti floralia et dentes calycini acutissima, subspinosa, basi membranacea. Calyces plicato-striati, tubo membranaceo, ore patente. Corolla albida, labio superiore pubescente, saepe rubescente, tubus medio contractus dente brevi obtuso penicellato intus appendiculatus. Connectiva edentula. Stylus exsertus.

44. *S. COMPRESSA* (*Vahl!* Enum. 1. 275), caule herbaceo erecto villosulo, foliis infimis petiolatis basi rotundatis, superioribus cordato-amplexicaulibus, omnibus ovatis eroso-dentatis rugosis utrinque sublanatis, floralibus latissimis obtusis persistentibus concavis coloratis ciliatis calyces sequantibus, racemis paniculatis, verticillastris 6-10-floris, supremis abortientibus, calycibus campanulatis membranaceis coloratis pubescentibus, labio superiore 3-dentato, dente intermedio minimo, inferiore bifido, dentibus obtusis, corollis calyce dimidio longioribus, labio superiore falcato compresso, inferioris lobis lateralibus oblongis, connectivis postice abrupte dilatatis extremitate callosa connatis.

*S. compressa.* *Vent. Hort. Cels. t. 59.*

**Hab.** " in Oriente *Hort. Cels.*" *Vahl!* (*y. s. c. in herb. Vahl.*)

Affinis *S. JEthiopsidi*. Differt praecipue foliis floralibus dentibusque calycinis obtusis muticis, et verticillastris supremis abortientibus.

45. *AROENEA* (Linn.! Spec. 38), caule herbaceo erecto villosulo, lobis radicalibus petiolatis caulisque inferioribus sessilibus ample ovatis basi cuneatis sinuato-lobatis erosis lanatis rugosis, floralibus latissimis acuminatis concavis persistentibus pilosis calyces sequantibus, racemis paniculatis, verticillastris 6-10-floris remotis, supremis abortien-

tibus, calycibus campanulatis striatis villosis, labio superiore 3-dentato, inferiore bifido, dentibus omnibus subspinosis, corollis calyce subtriplo longioribus, tubo incluso, fauce ventricosa, labio superiore maximo falcato compresso, inferioris lobis lateralibus oblongis erectis, connectivis postice abrupte dilatatis extremitate callosa connatis.

Sclarea argentea. *Mill. Diet. n. 15.*

Salvia ^Ethiopsis. *JBrot. FL Lus. 1.18. non Linn.*

S. patula. *Desf. ! FL Atl. 1. 25.*

S. atlantica. *Pers. Syn. 1. 29.*

S. candidissima. *Guss. Prod. Fl. Sic. 1. 16. et Auct. Ital. Hoffm. et Link Fl. Part. 1. 151. U 20. non Vahl.*

S. pyramidalis. *Petagna Inst. Bot. 2. 54 ?*

S. argentea. *Jacq. Hort. Schatnbr. 1.4./1. C. Sibth. et Sm. FL Gr. 1. 20. t. 27>*

Hab. in Europee et Africee regionis Mediterraneoe arvis incultis: in Barbaria *Desfontaines!* Lusitania hinc inde in Transtagana *Brotero!* Hispaniae provincia Algarvense et circa Matritum frequentissima *Mason!* in Sicilia *Gussone*, regno Napolitano *Tenore*, Dalmatia *Visiani!* monte Parnasso *Gracise Sib thorp*, Creta *Vahl.* (A. s. sp. comm. a *CL Visiani*, et v. s. sp. in herb, plur.)

Affinis S. spinoscB et S. tingitance. Folia radicalia et caulina infima 6-8 poll. longa, 4-6 lata, saepius profunde incisa, lobis eroso-crenatis, rugosissima venis albis, utrinque lana laxa vestita, caulina superiora multo minora, floralia omnino S. tingitance. Panicula ampla, sed parce ramosa, racemis elongatis apice abortientibus. Calyces sessiles, 8-9 lin. longi, fructiferi patentissimi, basi submembranacei, rigidi, striati, dentibus labii superioris vix inaequalibus. Corolla speciosa, roseo-alba, magnitudine S. pratensem paullo superans. Tubus medio contractus, intus dentibus 2 subconnatis appendiculatus. Connectiva postice (supra dilatationem) saepius edentula, rarius dente minimo subulato notata, appendicula supra breviter obtuse bidentata.

46. S. VERBASCIFOLIA (Bieb. Fl. Taur. Cauc. 3. 24), caule herbaceo erecto viscoso-villoso, foliis infimis petiolatis ample ovatis basi cordatis sinuato-lobatis erosis crassis rugosissimis supra vix lanatis subtus niveis tomentoso-lanatis, floralibus latissimis acuminatis concavis persistentibus villosis calyces subsequantibus, racemis subpaniculatis, verticillastris 2-6-floris approximatis distinctis sum mis abortivis, calycibus campanulatis striatis viscoso-villosis, labio superiore tridentato, inferiore bifido, dentibus omnibus acutis vix spinosis, corollis calyce duplo longioribus, tubo incluso, fauce ventricosa, labio superiore maximo falcato compresso, inferioris lobis lateralibus oblongis erectis, connectivis postice deflexis abrupte dilatatis bicornutis extremitate callosa connatis.

S. candidissima. *Bieb. Fl. Taur. Cauc. I. 21. non Vahl.*

Hab. in Asice regionis Caucasicse sterilibus! in collibus Iberice Caucasique orientalis et ad torrentes Samur et Jacbaribasch ditionis Cubensis *Bieberstein*, in lapidosis siccis altiorum montium Taliisch C. A. Meyer, prope Tiflim herb. *Lambert!* (h. s. sp. comm. a d. *Prescot.*)

S. argentea maxime affinis, differt statura humiliore, foliis basi cordatis no\*, angustatis, lana brevior tomentosa, paniculis minus ramosis, et verticillastris m<^t approximatis. Corolla paullo minor. Connectiva postice supra dilatationem T&S< lato-dentata, appendicula supra bicomuta. <v<<ionem subu.

47. S. BROUSSONETI, caule herbaceo erecto subviscoso-villoso, foliis petiolatis ample ovatis obtusis sinuato-crenatis basi cordatis crassis

mgosissimis supra viridibus subglabris subtus nivco-tomentosis venis viscoso-pubescentibus, floralibus ovato-lanceolatis acuminatis concavis viridibus hispidis persistentibus calyce sublongioribus, racemis paniculatis, verticillastris subsexfloris distinctis, calycibus campanulatis hispidis, labiis patentibus, superiore 3-dentato, dentibus ovatis acutis, medio abbreviato, corollis calyce vix duplo longioribus, tubo incluso, labio superiore falcato compresso, inferioris lobis lateralibus oblongis erectis, connectivis postice deflexis abrupte dilatatis extremitate callosa connexis.

Hab. in Teneriffa? vel in Africa boreali? *Broussonet*\* (v. s. sp. in herb. Lambert.)

Species distinctissima, affinis *S. verbascifolice*; sed foliis amplioribus supra lana destitutes, panícula densiore ramosiore villosissima, foliis floralibus angustioribus, floribus minoribus, ei aliis notis differt.

48. *S. MOORCROFTIANA* (Wall.; Benth. in Wall. Pl. As. Rar. 1. 67), caule herbaceo erecto basi lanato superne villos-viscoso, foliis infimis longe petiolatis ample ovatis eroso-crenatis basi angustatis rugosis supra villosis subtus albo-lanatis, floralibus latissimis acuminatis concavis persistentibus calyces equantibus, racemis paniculatis, verticillastris remotis subsexfloris, calycibus campanulatis striatis aspero-villosis, labio superiore 3-dentato, inferiore bifido, dentibus omnibus subulato-mucronatis, corollis calyce triplo longioribus, tubo longe exserto sub fauce ampliato, labio superiore subfalcato compresso, inferioris lobis lateralibus oblongis erectis, connectivis postice abrupte dilatatis extremitate callosa connexis.

Hab. in A sire mediae vel Indiae Orientalis regione Himalayan a: in Luddak *Moorcroft*! in valle Cashmeriana et in Kanaour et Kidarkanta *Royle*! (h. s. sp. e *Mus. Ançjl. Ind. et comm. a cl. Royle*.)

Affinis *S. argentea*, differt foliis longe petiolatis minus incisus supra vix lanatis subtus lana subfloccosa densissime vestitis, calycibus minoribus, corollis longioribus, tubo tenui exserto intus inappendiculato. Calycis dentes longe subulato-acuminati. Folia floralia et calyces viscoso-pubescentes, coriacei, basi membranacei, albidii. Corolla violacea? extus pubescens. Genitalia longe exserta. Stamina superiora filiformia, anthera biloculari cassa. Connectiva inferiorum edentula.

49. *S. LANATA* (Roxb. Fl. Ind. 1. 147), caule herbaceo caespitoso basi lanato, foliis oblongo-lanceolatis obtusis integris minute crenulatis basi longe angustatis rugosissimis supra laxe subtus densissime niveo-lanatis, floralibus latissimis acuminatis concavis persistentibus calyces sequantibus, racemis subsimplicibus villos-viscosis, verticillastris remotis sub-6-floris, calycibus campanulatis, labio superiore truncato breviter tridentato, inferiore bifido, dentibus acutis, corollis calyce duplo longioribus, tubo breviter exserto sub fauce ampliato, labio superiore falcato compresso, inferioris lobis lateralibus oblongis erectis, connectivis edentulis postice deflexis abrupte dilatatis extremitate callosa connexis.

*S. integrifolia*. *Hardw. in Asiat. Res. G. 349.*

8. *cana*. *Wall. Cat. Herb. Ind. n. 2145.*

\* A suiit it w.!) ha Venot seen this plant in any other collection from the Canary Islands, o i and rlrri. FT" I\*! with hX M^^ Webb and Berthelot during their nimer-b^ some mistuk in ^ T.V.!!! i a ^ of, ^!! ^! no ^ at \* < > ! by Broussonet in the neighbourhood of Taugiers. »

Stenarrhena lanata. *Don Prod. Fl. Nepal.* 111.

Salvia lanata. *Wall. I Pl. As. Rar.* 2. 11. t. 116.

Hab. in Asise mediae jugo Himalayano: in alpibus summis Kamaonensibus, Sirmorensibus et Gurwalensibus *Wallich!* in monte elevato prope Adwanee inter Hurdwar et Srinaghur *Hardwicke*, in Mussooree et in toto jugo vulgaris *Royle!* (*h. s. sp. e Mus: Anyl. Ind.*)

Caules e basi lignoso plures, erecti, basi ramosi, foliosi, dense niveo-lanati, superne floriferi simplices, pilis patentibus et pubescentia viscosa vestiti, 1-2-pedales. Folia 3-4 poll, et ultra longa, vix 8-9 lin. lata, nunc integerrima, sapius minute crenulata vel sinuata. Verticillastri demum 2-3 poll, distantes. Flores magnitudine *S. JEthiopidis*, et calyces et bracteae con formes, sed villosi, nee lanati. Corolla extus pubescens, tubo basi attenuato intus subvillosa et versus medium minute bidentata. Stylus exsertus.

50. *S. PILOMOIDES* (Asso *Oryctogr. Arrag.* 158. t. 4), caule herbaceo cespitoso basi albo-lanato, foliis oblongo-linearibus lanceolatisve acutis integris vel in ft mis sinuato-lobatis basi longe angustatis rugosissimis utrinque albo-lanatis, floralibus latissimis acuminatis concavis persistentibus calyce longioribus, racemis subsimplicibus villosiviscosis, verticillastri remotis, calycibus campanulatis, labio superiore truncato breviter 3-dentato, inferioris dentibus lanceolatis acuminatis, corollis calyce subtriplo longioribus, tubo exserto sub fuce ventricoso, labio superiore falcato compresso, inferioris lobis lateralibus oblongis erectis, connectivis postice deflexis subdilatatis exte remittente callosa connexis.

*S. phlomoides. Licem. Script. Pl. Hisp. et Lusit.* 10. t. 1. / 1.

Hab. in Hispania: copiose in montibus Arragonensibus circa Siguenza *Vahl!* in montibus Boeticis *herb. Lambert!* (*y. s. sp. in herb. Lambert, Vahl, AfC.*)

Statura *S. lanata*. Caules basi lana laxa apice pilis longis patentibus et pubescentia viscosa vestiti. Verticillastri 2-3 pollices remoti. Folia floralia sublanata. Calyces pilis longis patentibus lirsuti, basi membranacei. Corolla extus subglabra" tubo basi tenui intus nudo. Connectiva postice edentula, interdum subantherifera Stylus exsertus.

51. *S. CERATOPHYLLA* (Linn.! *Spec.* 39), caule herbaceo basi albo-lanato, foliis inferioribus profunde pinnatifidis, lobis linearibus obtusis sinuato-sabpinnatifidis rugosissimis utrinque laxe lanatis, superioribus subintegris, floralibus latissimis acuminatis concavis persistentibus calyce longioribus, racemis paniculatis, verticillastri sub-6-floris distantibus, supremis abortientibus, calycibus campanulatis, labio superiore tridentato, inferiore bifido, dentibus omnibus lanceolatis setaceis subspinosis, corollis calyce duplo longioribus, tubo incluso ventricoso, labio superiore falcato compresso, inferioris lobis lateralibus oblongis erectis, connectivis postice deflexis abrupte dilatatis extremitate callosa connexis.

*Sclarea ceratophylla. Mill. Did. n. Q.*

*Salvia exasperata. Cav. Ann. Hist. Nat.* 3.113. t. 17. *EJusd. Ic.* 6. 30. / 553

Hab. in Oriente: in Syria prope Aleppo *Russell!* prope Arimatheairi *Sieber!* in Persia *Vahl*, et in Mauritania sec. *Vahl*, sed clubii rivle (*h. s. c. et v. s. sp. in herb. Banks, Vahl, §-c.*)

Caulis pars inferior et folia lana laxa nivea, racemus pilis longis albis scariosis patentibus vestiti. Folia inferiora III bracteae et calyces costam pinnatifida vel bipinnatifida, costa alata lobisque fere ad I-pollicaria, fere ad omnibus latitudine  
juty 1880.

subaequalibus; folia floralia viridia, tenuia, minime rugosa, glutinosa. Calyces basi membranacei. Corolla luteo-albida, tubus intus nudus. Connectiva sub insertione supra dentata.

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*Species Sectionis V dubice vel incertae sedis.*

52. *S. GRAVEOLENS* (Vahl! Enum. 1. 273).

Hab. in iEgypto (*Herb. Juss.*) Vahl! (y. s. sp. exempl. mancum in herb. Vahl.)

" *S. foliis cordatis rugosis crenatis inferioribus subsinuatis, spicis ramosis hirsutissimis, bracteis cordatis.*

" *Caulis fruticosus. Rami obtuse tetragoni, villosissimi. Folia petiolata, bipollicaria, sursum sensim minora, in feri ora cordato-oblonga, superiora cordata, obtusa, inaequaliter crenata, utrinque rugosa, villosa, praesertim subtus in can. a. Spica spiliamaea, inferne simpliciter ramosa. Verticilli approximati, pilis sordide albis hirsutissimis, sexflori. Bractea attenuate, calyce breviores, supra glabrae. Calyx subsessilis, campanulatus, tridentatus, dente superiore ovato. Corolla? galea linearifalcata, pilosa, stylo brevior."*—Vahl l. c.

Hujus specimen in herbario Vahliano servatum a vermibus fere destructum est, sed habitu distinctissimum videtur.

53. *S. VARIA* (Vahl Enum. 1. 273).

Hab. in Armenia *Herb. Juss.* (Vahl.)

" *S. foliis cordatis inaequaliter crenatis rugosis subtus cauleque incano-tomentosis.*

" *Caulis herbaceus. Folia petiolata, tripollicaria vel parum ultra, cordata, ovata, obtusa, utrinque rugosa, supra oculo armato villosula. Petioli sesquipollicares. Pedunculi terminales, terni. Verticilli sexflori. Flores sessiles. Bractee cordatae, acuminatae, longitudine calycis. Calyces uti pedunculi et bractee incani, dentibus subulatis. Corolla parva, calyce parum longior."*—Vahl l. c.

Specimen Tournefortianum in herbario Banksiano servatum et sic nominatum videtur *S. pomifera*, quacum descriptio Vahliana non quadrat.

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SECTIO VI. PLETHIOSPHACE.

Plethiosphace. *Benth. in Hook. Bot. Misc. 3. 373.*

*Calyx ovatus, labio superiore supra concavo bisulcato dentibus tribus brevissimis conniventibus, inferius bifidum dentibus acutis. Corolla tubus sub fauce ampliatus vel ventricosus, intus exannulatus, labium superius concavum vel falcato-compressum<sup>^</sup> inferiori's lobi laterales oblongi suberecti subtorti, medius patens rotundatus plerumque concavus emarginatus crenulatus. Connectiva postice deflexa, abrupte dilatata, extremitate callosa connata.*—*Herbce Europeae, Africanae, et Boreali-Asiaticae, foliis scepins eroso-dentatis vel incisis, racemis elongatis simplicibus vel virgato-paniculatis.*

54. *S. BICOLOR* (Desf. in Fourcr. Journ. de Découv. 1792), caule herbaceo erecto subramoso pubescenti-viscoso, foliis infimis petiolatis ample ovatis ineiso-dentatis pinnatifidis vel palmato-lobatis, mediis petiolatis ovato-lanceolatis acuminatis ineiso-dentatis, superioribus sessilibus lanceolatis. omnibus basi cordatis glutinoso-pubescentibus, floralibus ovato-lanceolatis acuminatis reflexis, racemis subramosis

elongatis, verticillastris sexfloris distinctis, calycibus pedicello brevioribus campanulatis striatis glutinoso-hispidis, labio superiore ovato-rotundato dentibus conniventibus subulatis, inferioris dentibus lanceolatis subulato-acuminatis, corollis calyce triplo longioribus, tubo calycem uequante superne ampliato, labio superiore falcato compresso, inferioris lobis lateralibus oblongis erectis, genitalibus longe exsertis, connectivis postice rhomboideo - dilatatis deflexis extremitate callosa connexis.

*S. bicolor*\* *Bot. Mag.* 43. t. 1774. *Desf. Fl. Atl.* 1. 22. t. 2. *Jacq. Hort. Schcenbr.* 1. 4. U 7.

*S. crassifolia.* *Cav. Hort. Matr. Descr.* 15. *Jacq. Fragm.* 47. t. 60.

**Hab. in Africa boreali: in ruderatis urbis Tingidis antiquae Schousboe, prope Salies Masson! Tlemsen Desfontaines, Tangier Broussonet! (h. s. sp. comm. a cL Bouschet-Doumenq.)**

Species pulcherrima ac distinctissima affinis *S. austriacae* B. Caulis 2-3-pedalis, parce ramosus, crassus, tetragonus, angulis callosis. Folia radicalia saepius palmatopinnatifida, nunc subintegra, et caulina angustiora rugosa, supra glabriuscula vel pilis sparsis glutinosis obsita, subtus nervis glutinosis pilosis. Racemus 14-2-pedalis, multiflorus. Pedicelli 4-6 lineas longi. Bractee subnullae. Calyx 4-5-linearis, pilis apice glutinosis hispidus, labiis patentibus, dentibus setaceo-acuminatis. Corolla *S. austriacae*, amplior, labio superiore ceruleo-violaceo punctis aureis, inferiore candido, tubus subaequalis, vix ventricosus, intus nudus. Labii inferioris lobus medius lato-ovatus, concavus, emarginatus.

#### 55. *S. ALGERIENSIS* (Desf. Fl. Atl. 1. 23. t. 3).

**Hab. in Africa boreali: prope Maiane Algeriee Desfontaines.**

• *S. foliis inferioribus ovatis crenatis in petiolum decurrentibus, calycibus dentato-spinosis nutantibus?, bracteis reflexis.*

"Caulis erectus, hirsutus, 6-9 decim. tetragonus, angulis obtusis. Kami longi, virgati, erecti. Folia glabra, inferiora ovato-oblonga, crenata, obtusa, 2-5 centim. lata, 8-16 longa, in petiolum brevem decurrentia, media et superiora pauca, sessilia, lanceolata, acuta, saepe integerrima. Verticilli 2-4-6-flori, distincti. Flores pedicellati, ante et post florescentiam nutantes. Bractee ovatae, acutae, reflexae. Calyx hirsutus, striatus, 5-dentatus, dentibus apice setaceo-spinosis, tribus superioribus brevioribus. Corolla coerulea, magnitudine *S. pratensis*. Labium superius villis, falcatum, compressum, inferius trilobum, lobo intermedio majore concavo" Filamenta arcuata, transversim pedicello brevi affixa. Stylus exsertus. Semina fusca, subrotunda, calyce tecta. Affinis *S. bicolori*. Differt caule hirsuto foliis ovato-oblongis crenatis nee erosio aut sinuato-crenatis.\* *Desf. l. o.*

Ex descriptione a *Sclareis* recedit calyce, et potius ad *Hormina* vel ad *Jethioides* referenda; sed ob affinitatem cum *S. bicolori* hue retuli. Ex icone *S. bullatae* vel *nudicauli* affiniore est. In herbario Vahliano exstat panicula ab auctore\* ipso missa quae videtur *S. bicolor*, sed folia diversa nee cum descriptione supra citata quadrant!

#### 56. *S. LATIFOLIA* (Vahl Enum. 1. 271).

**Hab. in regno Tingitano Herb. Juss. (Vahl.)**

"*S. foliis remote dentatis glabris, inferioribus oblongis basi attenuatis, superioribus cordatis, pedunculis elongatis.*

"Caulis herbaceus, erectus, rare pilosus, purpurascens, superne in ramos feros divisus. Folia radicalia petiolata, superiora sessilia, 2-3-pollicaria olivacea, basi attenuata, acutiuscula, venoso-villosa, suprema minora, venosa dilata, similibus obsolete adpersa. Pedunculi superne terni, villosi, subviscosi, remoti, quadriflori. Pedicelli brevissimi. Bractee cordatae acuminatae, intus glabrae, calycedimidiobreviores. Calyces campanulati striati. Labium superius ascendens, ovatum, acutum, inferius bifidum. Corolla calyce multo major, galea falcata, apice oculo armata, adpersa, stylo brevior. Filamenta prope dentata.

"Valde affinis *S. algeriensi*, mihi diversa esse videbatur foliis remote dentatis.

supremis cordatis nee lanceolatis serratis, galea minore subvillosa nee hirsuta, semiuibus majoribus."—*Vahl I. c.*

57. *S. INAMOENA* (Vahl! Enum. 1. 269), caule herbaceo erecto-ramoso glutinoso-hispido, foliis petiolatis ample ovatis inciso-dentatis basi cordatis hispidis, supremis lanceolato-linearibus, floralibus ovatis acuminatis reflexis, racemis elongatis subramosis, verticillastris 6-floris distantibus, calycibus pedicello brevioribus ample campanulatis striatis hispidis, labio superiore ovato dentibus subulatis subconniventibus, inferioris dentibus lanceolato-subulatis, omnibus brevibus rigidis, corollis calyce duplo longioribus, tubo calycem sequante vix ampliato, labio superiore falcato compresso, inferioris lobis lateralibus oblongis erectis, genitalibus vix exsertis, connectivis postice deflexis dilatatis extremitate callosa connatis.

Hab. in Hispania *Schousboe.* (v. s. in herb. Vahl.)

Caulis crassus, uti petioli, foliorum nervi, bractee et calyces extus villis apice glandulosis frequentissimis canescens. Folia palmaria, rudia, facie fere *Cucumis aativi*, acuta, basi e dentibus majoribus subangulata, utrinque e villis brevibus crispis canescentia, praesertim subtus scabriuscula venis subtus prominentibus, ramonim fliferorum lanceolata, inferiora petiolata, superiora floralia scssilia basi dilatata. Petioli inferiorum longi. Pedunculi brachiati, elongati. Pedicelli villosi-viscosi, C-9 Hn. longi. Calyx 4 lin. longus, rudis, labiis divaricatis, dentibus in spinula flava subpungente desinentibus. Corolla magnitudine *S. Sclarece*, extus pubescens. Aclienia oblongo-subgiobosa, laevia. Valde affinis *S. bicolori*, a qua differt foliis caulinis majoribus, racemis hispidioribus, et corollis minoribus. An ejus var.?

58. *S. AUSTIUACA* (Linn. Syst. Veg. 69), caule herbaceo erecto subnudo pubescente, foliis radicalibus petiolatis lato-ovatis integris eroso-dentatis basi cordatis rotundatis vel cuneatis rugosis supra glabris subtus pubescentibus, caulinis paucis sessilibus, floralibus ovatis acuminatis ciliatis calycem subsequantibus, racemis subramosis, verticillastris subsexfloris, inferioribus distantibus, supremis approximatis, calycibus subsessilibus campanulatis pilosissimis, labio superiore rotundato dentibus brevissimis conniventibus, inferioris dentibus ovatis acutis, corollis calyce triplo longioribus, tubo subexserto, medio contracto, fauce ventricosa intus subnuda, labio superiore falcato compresso, inferioris lobis lateralibus oblongis erectis, genitalibus knige exsertis, connectivis postice abrupte dilatatis deflexis extremitate callosa counexis.

*Sclarea distans.* Munch. Meth.

*Salvia distans.* Pohl. ex Steud. Nom. Bot. 725.

*S. Sclarea.* Crantz. Stirp. Austr. 236. non Linn.

*S. austriaca.* Jacq. Fl. Austr. 2. 8. t. 112. Bot. Reg. 12. t. 1019.

Hab. in Europse orientalis herbidis ad margines agrorum, &c. in Austria inferiore! Hungaria! Transylvania *Reichenbach*, Moldavia *Vahl*, inter Tanaim et Anticetam *Bieberslein*, circa Elizabethgrad *Prescot f* frequens in Tauria\* montibus *Bieberstein.* (h. s. sp.)

Caulis 2-3-pedalis, subsimplex, crassus, obtuse tetragonus, pilis subviscosis pubescens. Folia radicalia 3-4 poll. longa et vix angustiora, terra appressa, nervis saepe rubescentibus, caulinarum parva 1-2, sessilia, 2-pollicaria, ovata, acuta, floralia ovato-cordata, 5 linens longa. Bractee pedicellum subaequantibus, ovato-hmceoUtt. Dentibus majoribus subulatis, inferioribus lanceolato-subulatis, omnibus brevibus rigidis, corollis calyce duplo longioribus, tubo calycem sequante vix ampliato, labio superiore falcato compresso, inferioris lobis lateralibus oblongis erectis, genitalibus vix exsertis, connectivis postice abrupte dilatatis deflexis extremitate callosa counexis. Corona ochroleuca, extus piloso-glutinosa, magnitudine fere *S. pratensis.*

*S. austriaca.* Linn. Syst. Veg. 69. (Linn. ! Ml\*nt. 2(S), caule herbaceo aascenaenie. villosa, foliis oblongis imiso-pinnatifidis, lobis oblongo-



lanceolatis inciso-dentatis rugosissimis glabris, superioribus subsessilibus, floralibus ovatis acutis calyce dimidio brevioribus, racemis elongatis subramosis, verticillastris remotis 2-6-floris, calycibus pedicellatis campanulatis hispidis, labio superiore orbiculato recurvo-patente dentibus minimis conniventibus, inferioris denlibus lanceolatis acutis, corollis calyce duplo longioribus, tubo breviter exserto sub fauce ventricoso, labio superiore subfalcato compresso, inferioris lobis lateralibus oblongis erectis, connectivis postice deflexis rhomboideo-dilatatis extremitate callosa connexis.

Salvia, &c. *Arduini Spec. 2. 12. t. 2.*

*S. ceratophylla. Ten. Sytt. Fl. Nap. 21. et auct. plur. non Linn\**

**Hab. in regione Mediterranea australiore: in collibus aridis Calabrise Tenore, in Sicilia australi Presl, Arduini, Cupani (Gussone), in JEgypto Vahl. (h. s. c.)**

Rami divaricati, adscen'dentes, pubescentia brevi et pilis longis subreflexis villosi. Folia *S. clandestine*, sed ituctiora, ssepius glabriuscula, rarius longe pilosa. Racemi in cultis ultrapedales, verticillastris longe remotis. Calyx *S. pratensis*, at minor, vix viscosus. Corolla *S. pratensis* minor, *S. verbenacae* major, forma *S. pratensis*, tubus intus nudus. Stylus breviter exsertus, lobo superiore brevissimo.

60. **S. PRATENSIS (Linn.! Spec. 35)**, caule herbaceo erecto subsimplici pubescente, foliis radiculibus petiolatis oblongo-ovatis obtusis crenatis incisive basi cordatis bullato-rugosissimis supra glabris, petiolis nervisque subtus pubescentibus, caulinis paucis sessilibus, supremis lanceolatis acuminatis, flomlibus cordato-ovatis calyce brevioribus subreflexis, racemis viscosis subsimplicibus, verticillastris sexfloris distantibus, calycibus subsessilibus campanulatis viscoso-villosis, labio superiore ovato-rotundato dentibus brevissimis conniventibus, corollis calyce triplo longioribus, tubo subventricoso calycem sequante, labio superiore falcato compresso, inferioris lobis lateralibus oblongis erectis, genitalibus exsertis, connectivis postice rhomboideo-dilatatis deflexis extremitate callosa connexis.

*Sclarea pratensis. Mill. Diet. n. 4.*

*Sclarea tuberosa. Mill. Diet. n. 12?*

*Salvia pratensis. Sm. Engl. Bot. 3. t. 153.*

*S. agrestis. Linn. Amcsn. Acad. 3. 399?*

*S. hoematodes. Linn. Spec. 35.*

*S. Barrelieri. Ten. ! Fl. Nap. 1.9.\*. 2. Schranck Hort. Monac. 1. / 5.*

*S. Tenorii. Spreng. Syst. 2. 65. Sweet Brit. FL Card. 1. u 26. "*

*S. rubicunda. Wenderoth!*

*S. virgata. Savi. Bot. Elrusc. 2. 4. ex Ten. Syll. Fl. Nap. 17. non j a c n,*

*S. variegata. Waldst. et Kit. Willd. Enum. Hort. Berol. 1. 36.*

*S. tricolor. Uortul.*

**Hab. in Europae medice et australis herbis pratis siccis ad vius &c. vulgaris in Anglia! Gallia! Hispania! Lusitania, Germania! Italia! Græcia sicut in Russia meridionali! etiam in promontorio Caucasico C. A. Meyer, et prope Tiflim Steven! In Europa boreali scil. in floribus Scotiis, Suecicis, Petropolitans, &c. desideratur. (h. s. et v. v. sp)**

Species statura et pubescentia variabilis, at floribus magnis (enilpi« M. • - rubentibus aut albis, racemo simplici vel utrinque ramis paucis instrumr« F. F. in 9 e incis cordatis rugosissimis &c. recognoscenda. Radix interdum a --t., id est vix tuberosa. Folia swpe preesertim in varietatibus australioribus n h. « J, onstantei? vranonous plus minusve san-

61. *S. DUMETORUM* (Andrz. in Bess. Enum. PL Volhyn. 3. et 40), caule herbaceo erecto subsimplici pubescente, foliis radicalibus et infimis petiolatis ovatis duplicato-crenatis basi profunde crenatis rugosis utrinque glabris vel subtus ad nervos et petiolos pubescentibus, caulinis paucis sessilibus latissime cordato-ovatis acutis, floralibus rotundato-cordatis calyce brevioribus demum rettexis, racemis subsimplicibus viscosis, verticil las tris sexfloris remotis, calycibus subsessilibus campanulatis striatis viscoso-villosis, labio superiore ovato-rotundato, dentibus brevissimis conniventibus, corollis calyce subtriplo longioribus, tubo ventricoso calycem sequante, labio superiore falcato compresso, inferioris lobis lateralibus oblongis erectis, genitalibus subinclusis, connectivis postice rhomboideo-dilatatis deflexis extremitate callosa connexis.

*S. agrestis.* Linn. *Amcen. Acad.* 3. 399. *sec. Ledeb. Fl. Alt.* 1. 24. *sed vix ex descr.*

**Hab. in Asia media : in jugo Altaico, in pratis ad flumen Tscharysch, in deserto Kirghisico ad flumen Nura Ledebour ! in valle Cashmeriana Royle ! (k. s. sp. comm. a cl. Royle, et v. s. c. in kerb, plur.)**

A *S. pratensis* differt foliis minoribus minus rugosis integrioribus, inferioribus longius petiolatis, caulinis latoribus, verticillastris remotioribus, floribus dimidio minoribus; a *S. virgata* statura humiliore et racemo subsimplici; a *S. campestris* exemplaribus minoribus verticillastris remotis viscosis; a *S. nudicauli* et *S. bullata* foliis.

62. *S. LUSITANICA* (Jacq. Fil. Eel. 1. 57. t. 38. excl. syn. Vahl et Poir ?), caule herbaceo erecto piloso-viscoso, foliis radicalibus petiolatis, caulinis paucis amplexicaulibus, omnibus triangulari-ovatis basi truncatis subcordatis acutis inciso-dentatis rugosissimis supra glabris subtus villosis, floralibus ovatis acuminatis calyces equantibus, racemis ramosis, verticillastris 6-floris distantibus,\* calycibus subsessilibus campanulatis striatis hispidis subvenosis, labio superiore lato rotundato, dentibus brevissimis conniventibus, corollis calyce duplo longioribus, tubo incluso ventricoso, labio superiore falcato compresso, inferioris lobis lateralibus oblongis erectis, connectivis postice rhomboideo-dilatatis deflexis extremitate callosa connexis.

*Sclarea lusitanica.* Mill, *Diet. n.* 3 ?

**Hab. in peninsula Hispanic a ? (y. s. c. in herb. Hooker et aliorum.)**

This is very nearly allied to the *S. pratensis*, *dumetorum*, and *virgata*. It has the small flowers of the two latter species, the branching panicle of the *S. virgata*, from which it differs in stature, being not half the height, and in its leaves, which are extremely rugose, and acutely dentate as in the *S. pratensis*, but much broader, and less cordate at the base. Jacquin's figure represents the plants I have in view exceedingly well. He states that it was drawn from a plant raised from seeds sent from the Copenhagen garden as Vahl's *S. bullata*; but the wild specimens of that plant preserved in Vahl's herbarium are so very different, **that I think there must have been some mistake in the transmission of the seeds.**

63. *S. VIRGATA* (Ait.! Hort. Kew. ed. 1. 1. 39), caule herbaceo erecto ramoso pubescenti-villoso, foliis radicalibus petiolatis ample ovatis basi cordatis, caulinis inferioribus breviter petiolatis amplis ovato-oblongis basi rotundatis vel cordatis, superioribus sessilioribus minoribus, supremis cordato-amplexicaulibus acuminatis, omnibus eroso-crenatis rugosis supra glabriusculis subtus nervis pubescentibus vel nispidis, floralibus ovato-acuminatis subreflexis calyce brevioribus,

racemis ramosis elongatis, verticillastris sexfloris distantibus, calycibus breviter pedicellatis campanulatis striatis villosis-viscosis, labio superiore lato rotundato recurvo-patente, dentibus minimis conniventibus, corollis calyce duplo longioribus, tubo incluso subventricoso, labio superiore falcato compresso, inferioris lobis lateralibus oblongis erectis, connectivis postice rhomboideo-dilatatis deflexis extremitate callosa connexis.

*S. virgata.* Jacq. Hort. Vind. 1. 14. t. 37\*

*S. tiberina.* Mauri ex cl. Requien.

*S. garganica.* Ten. ! Tnd. Sem. Hort. Nap. 1829. et Syll. Fl. Nap. 18.

*S. caduca.* Horn. Hort. Hafn. 1. 30?

*S. amplexicaulis.* Lam. III. 1. 68?\*

*S. rubra.* Spreng. ! Syst. Cur. post. YJ.

*S. caucasica.* Schranck in Syll. PL Soc. Ratisb. 2. 58 ?

*S. affinis.* Spreng. Steud. Norn. Bot. 725?

*S. Bauhini, Barrelieri, quercifolia, taurica, taurina, &c.* Hortul.

Hab. in Italia: Romce Requien ! in pratis Gargani Tenore. (*h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Requien et v. v. c.*)

Species in hortis saepe occurrit, ubi magnopere variat, nee facile ab affinis distinguenda. A *S. pratensi* differt panicula maxima (2-4-pedali), racemis elongatis paucifloris, foliis amplis, et floribus multominoribus; a *S. Sibthorpii* (cujus varietates hortenses saepe huic similes) statura elatiore, verticillastris remotis, calycibus et foliis floralibus viscosis vix coloratis, et floribus majoribus. Specimina sylvestria valde hispida.

64. *S. VISCOSA* (Jacq. Misc. 2. 328. Ic. Rar. 1. 2. t. 5), caule herbaceo erecto viscoso-pubescente, foliis petiolatis lato-ovatis crenulatis subsinuatis basi cordatis rugosis utrinque villosulis viscosis, superioribus sessilibus, floralibus rotundatis calyce duplo brevioribus, racemis elongatis ramosis, verticillastris remotis sub-6-floris, calycibus campanulatis viscoso-villosis, labio superiore ovato-rotundato subrecurvo-patente, dentibus minimis conniventibus, corollis calyce triplo longioribus, tubo exserto sub fauce ventricoso, labio superiore falcato compresso, inferioris lobis lateralibus oblongis erectis, connectivis postice deflexis rhomboideo-dilatatis extremitate callosa connexis.

Hab. in Europa australi: in Hispania? Pavon ! in Italia Vahl ad Calaone et Serra prope Este Sternbery (Reichenbach). (*A. s. c. et v. s. sp.? in herb. Lambert.*)

Ex omni parte viscoso-pubescent. Caulis elatus, 3-pedalis vel ultra superne parce foliosus, paniculatus. Folia radicalia 8 poll. longa, 4-5 lata, caulina inferiora 3-4 poll. longa, 2-3 lata, superiora multo minora, lata, subseasilis, omnia irregulariter crenulata vel sinuata, nee incisa. Calyces subsessiles, 2-3 lin. longi fructiferi 4 lin. ample campanulati, labio superiore supra valde concavo. Corollae 8-9 lin. coerulea, extus glabra. Stylus exsertus, lobo superiore brevior. Affinis *S. virgata* sed foliis latis integrioribus et viscositate diversa.

65. *S. RUGOSA* (Thunb. Prod. Fl. Cap. 97), caule herbaceo ascendente villosissimo, foliis petiolatis ovatis vel oblongo-lanceolatis obtusis eroso-dentatis basi cordatis bullato-rugosissimis utrinque pubescentibus, floralibus ovato-cordatis acutis calyce subbrevioribus, race

\* This and the following are garden names, much confused as to the plants they were originally given to; but I believe all belong to this species, or to garden varieties raised from it, of which so many are to be met with in botanical gardens in this country and on the continent.

mis subramosis, verticillastris 6-10-floris remotis, calycibus campanulatis glutinoso-villosis striatis, labio superiore orbiculato recurvo, dentibus minutis conniventibus, corollis calyce duplo longioribus, tubo calycem eequante sub fauce ventricoso, labio superiore recto, inferioris lobis lateralibus ovatis erectis, connectivis postice deflexis abrupte dilatatis extremitate callosa connexis.

Hab. ad Caput Bonee Spei *Masson! Burchelli* (v. s. sp. in *kerb. Banks et Burchell.*)

A *S. disermati* distincta foliorum forma, calycibus minoribus ample campanulatis nee ovato-tubulosis, et corollis (ut in ea albidis) fere triplo majoribus, fluribus *S. pralensis*, tamen pro millio minoribus.

The specimen in the Banksian herbarium from the Kew Garden, marked *S. rugosa*, appears to be the true *S. disermas*. Burchell's specimen (no. 1001) has the leaves four or five inches long, but has the large flowers of this species.

66. *S. DISERMAS* (Linn. ! Spec. 36), caule herbaceo basi procumbente, ramis ascendentibus glutinoso-villosis, foliis inferioribus petiolatis, superioribus sessilibus, omnibus oblongo-lanceolatis erosis basi rotundatis vel cordatis utrinque glutinoso-villosis, floralibus lato-ovatis acutis calycem subaequantibus, racemis subramosis, verticillastris 6-10-floris remotis, calycibus ovato-tubulosis glutinoso-villosis striatis, labio superiore orbiculato recurvo, dentibus minute conniventibus, inferioris dentibus lanceolatis acutis, corollis calycem breviter superantibus, tubo calycem tequante sub fauce ventricoso, labio superiore recto, inferioris lobis lateralibus ovatis erectis, medio rotundato emarginato-patente, connectivis postice deflexis abrupte dilatatis extremitate callosa approximatis vel connexis.

Horminum *disermas*. *Moench. Meth.*

Hab. ad Caput Bonee Spei! (A. s. c. et v. s. sp.)

Affinis *S. verbenacae longifolia* et *S. clandestina* varietatibus majoribus; differt villositate omnium partium etiam foliorum paginae superioris, nunc procumbente, foliis anterioribus crassioribus erosis, nunc crenatis ut in *S. verticillata longifolia*, nee incisus at in *S. clandestina*, calycibus majoribus, corollae tubo ampliori, lobis brevioribus, &c. Corolla albida.

67. *S. SiuroRPii* (Sm. et Sibth. ! Fl. Gr. I. 17. t. 22), caule herbaceo erecto superne subpaniculato villosa, foliis radicalibus petiolatis amplis, superioribus sessilibus, omnibus ovalis grosse **duplicate**-crenatis subincisis supra glabris rugosis subtus villosis, floralibus rotundatis acumatis subcoloratis calyce brevioribus, racemis elongatis brachiatis ramosis subcanescentibus, verticillastris numerosis distinctis 6-10-floris, calycibus tubuloso-campanulatis molliter villosis, labio superiore orbiculato recurvo, dentibus minimis conniventibus, inferioris dentibus lanceolatis acutissimis, corollis calyce vix duplo longioribus, tubo exserto sub fauce ventricoso, labio superiore subfalcato subcompressa, inferioris lobis lateralibus oblongo-linearibus suberectis, connectivis postice deflexis abrupte dilatatis extremitate callosa connexis.

*S. catnepetris*. *Bieb. Fl. Taur. Cauc.* 1. 20. et 3. 22. *Rekhh. Icon. Bot. Eurt. cent.* 1. 7. 529.

*S. hypnoides*. *Andrz—Bess. Am., Pl. Pmlol.* 'A.

*S. mullis*. *Jacq. pa. Erf.* i. 50. *si, n. Donn.*

*S. amplexicaulis*, *Barrthieri caucasica, taurica, Jjajrfata, &c. Hortut-*

A ma appears » I. a gardi, variety, referable, **fwafra**, to *S. virgata*.

Hab. in Europne mediterranean orientalis et in region is Ponticee campis graminosis ad vias, &c.: in Grecise monte Parnasso! Peloponneso et in Zacyntho *Sibthorp!* ubique in insula Scyro *Durville*, in Podolia australi *Reiche?ibach*, in sylvis Bulgarise prope Sisopolitn et Ineada *Durville*, Smyrnse *Fleischer!* in Tauria montosa occideiitali *Bieberstein*, circa Sebastopolim abunde *Durville*. (A. s. sp. et v. v. c.)

*S. sylvestri* et *S. mirgadm* valde affinis: a priori differt caule minus folioso villosiore, foliis amplioribus (inferioribus 6-9 poll, longis, 3-4 latis), racemis elongatis virgatis; a *S. virgata* verticillastris raagis approximatis numerosioribus, calycibus paullo majoribus, foliis floralibus saepius membranaceis coloratis. In hortis elatior et ramosior evadit, et ideo *S. virgata* similior.

68. *S. SYLVESTRIS* (Linn. Spec. 34), caule herbaceo erecto superne paniculato, foliis inferioribus petiolatis, superioribus sessilibus, omnibus oblongo-lanceolatis crenatis basi rotundatis vel saepius cordatis rugosis supra glabris subtus pallidioribus pubescentibus vel canescentibus, floralibus orbiculatis acuminatis coloratis calyces subeequantibus ante anthesin imbricatis post anthesin subreflexis, racemis elongatis subramosis, verticillastris 6-10-floris distinctis, calycibus ovdto-tubulosis, labio superiore orbiculato recurvo brevissime tridentato, corollis calyce duplo longioribus, tubo calycem subaequante sub fauce ampliato, labio superiore subrecto, inferioris lobis lateralibus oblongis erectis, connectivis edentulis postice abrupte dilatatis extremitate callosa connexis.

*Sclarea syriaca.* Mill. Diet. n. 5.

*Sclarea nemorosa.* Mill. Diet. n. 6.

*Sclarea sylvestris.* Mill. Diet. n. 7-

*Sclarea punctata.* Mcench. Meth.

*Salvia nemorosa.* Linn. ! Spec. 35. Reichb. Icon. Bot. Eur. cent. 6. 19. t. 526.

*S. sylvestris.* Jacq. Fl. Austr. 3. 7- '• 212. Reichb. Icon. Bot. Eur. cent. 6. 20. t. 527.

*S. deserta.* Schangin in Ledeb. Cat. Hort. Dorp. 1824. p. 6. Reichb. Icon. Bot. Eur. cent. 6. 21. t. 528.

*S. valentina.* Vahl Enum. 1. 268.

*S. elata.* Host. Fl. Austr. 1. 24. an Ten. Syll. Fl. Nap. 18 ?

*S. amplexicaulis.* Lam. III. 1. 68 ? {ex spec in Hort. Par. led.)

*S. alpestris, asperula, taurina, &c Hortul.*

Hab. in Europce orientalis et meridionalis et ASFBBD mediae campis herbidis: in Hispania circa Valentiam ! in Gallia meridionali *De Candolle*, sed tñhi nunquam obvia; in Sicilia *Ucria (Gussone)*, *Gargano* in regno Napolitano *Lenore!* in colibus Taurinensium *Allioni*, Germania orientali! scil. Austria! Bohemia! Hungaria! in Græcia *Sarginum!* in Rossia australi! frequens a Tauria et Caucasoo *Bieberstein*, C. A. Meyer, Sfc, usque ad Zmeiov et fluvium Irtysh et trans ilium *Ledebour.* (h. s. et v. v. sp.)

Species, etsi statura et villositate variabilis, distinctissima habitu. Caulis mine sdsquipedalis, mine tripedalis et ultra, apice paniculatus ramis brachiatis, tetracronus glaber, pubescens vel villosus. Folia saepius parva, vix 2-pollicaria, interdum verò 3-4-pollicaria et ultra, inferiora saepius petiolata, et infima basi panim aninistatn superiora sessilia, swpius cordato-amplexicaulia, omnia mgoaa, plus minusvè villosa et subtota canescentia, margine simpliciter vel duplicato-crenata nee incisa aucte saepius acutiuscula. Verticillastris inferiores saepius semipollicem distantes suturemi magis approximati. Talyces 3 lin. longi, striati, mine glabrinsculi, wpins plus

minusve villosi, apice colorati. Corolla? purpureo-violaceae. Tubus sub fauce parum ventricosus, intus nudus. Labium superius concavum. Stylus breviter exsertus.

69. *S. PENDULA* (Vahl! Enum. 1. 281), caule herbaceo erecto villosio, foliis infimis petiolatis, supremis sessilibus, omnibus oblongo-lanceolatis obtusis duplicato-crenatis basi subcordatis rugosis pubescentibus, floralibus orbiculatis acuminatis calyce duplo brevioribus persistentibus reflexis, racemis subramosis apice subnutantibus, verticillastris 6-10-floris distinctis, calycibus tubulosis pubescentibus, labio superiore orbiculato patente brevissime 3-dentato, corollis calyce duplo longioribus, tubo subexserto sub fauce ventricosus, labio superiore patente subfalcato, inferioris lobis lateralibus oblongis erectis, connectivis supra dentatis postice deflexis abrupte dilatatis extremitate callosa connexis.

*S. cremenecensis.* Bess. Enum. Pl. Volh. 40.

*S. betonicaefolia.* Ettl. Salv. 49. ex spec. Besserianis.

Hab. in Europa orientali: in Transylvania *Baumgarten* (*Reichenbach*), *Podolia Besser!* (*h. s. sp. comm. a cL Besser.*)

A *S. nutante* differt caule folioso, foliis angustioribus brevius petiolatis, racemis paucis elongatis laxis, floribus duplo majoribus, tubo corollae basi attenuato supra medium incurvo subtus ventricosus, et foliis floralibus dimidium calycis equantibus; a *S. sylvestri* racemis vix ramosis nutantibus, foliis floralibus minoribus, floribus majoribus.

70. *S. NUTANS* (Linn.! Spec. 39), caule herbaceo pubescente subnudo, foliis subradicalibus longe petiolatis ovato-oblongis duplicato-crenatis basi subcordatis rugosis, floralibus minutis orbiculatis, racemis abbreviatis longe pedunculatis paniculatis per anthesin nutantibus, verticillastris sub-6-floris approximatis, calycibus reflexis pubescentibus, labio superiore ovato rotundato supra concavo brevissime tridentato, corollis calyce duplo longioribus, tubo aequali calycem aequante, labio superiore recto patente, inferioris lobis lateralibus oblongis erectis, connectivis postice deflexis dilatatis extremitate callosa connexis.

*S. betonicsefolia.* Ettl. Salv. 49. see. Bieb. FL Taur. Cauc. I. 23.

*S. hastata.* Ettl. Salv. 48. Vahl Enum, 1. 280.

*S. pendula.* Bess. Fl. Galic. non Vahl.

*S. nutans.* Waldst. et Kit. PL Rar. I. 63. t. 62. Bot. Mag. 50. / . 2436.

*S. acutifolia.* Lam. III. Gen. 1. 683. ex Poir. Diet. 6. 637.

Hab. in Europa orientali: in Podolia et Galicia *Besser!* Hungaria et Transylvania *Reichenbach*, Bessarabia septentrionali *Tardieu!* in campis vastis ad Tanaim et Borysthenem et abunde in collibus apricis Taurire *Bieberstein*, prope Odessa *Lang!* in montibus *Taltsch* prope pagum *Sivirs C. A. Meyer*, nee in Caucaso *Bieberstein.* (*h. s. sp. comm. a cL Besser.*)

Caulis 2-3-pedalis, subsimplex, tetragonus, angulis albidis callosis, superne anguste paniculatus. Folia pauca, infima petiolo 3-4 poll., lamina 4-5 longa, obtusa, irregulariter crenata, supra glabriuscula, subtus molliter pubescentia vel tomentosa. Superiora paucissima, longe remota, ad ramificationes paniculae minuta, pedicellis breviora, villosa. Racemi spicaeformes, 1-14 recurvo-penduli, demum erectiores. Calyx vix 2 lin., longioribus, tubo aequali calycem aequante, labio superiore recto patente, inferioris lobis lateralibus oblongis erectis, connectivis postice deflexis dilatatis extremitate callosa connexis. Tubus intus omnino nudus. Stamina corolla breviora.

Connective edentula. Stylus breviter exsertus, sub lente tenuissime pubescens, apice subulato-bifidus.

71. *S. BULLATA* (Schousboe ex Vahl! Enum. 1. 265), caule herbaceo erecto subsimplici piloso, foliis radicalibus petiolatis oblongo-ovatis obtusis crenatis subincisive basi cordatis bullato-rugosissimis supra glabris petiolis nervisque subtus pilosis, caulinis paucis sessilibus, supremis lanceolatis acuminatis, floralibus cordato-ovatis calyce brevioribus subreflexis, racemis viscosis subsimplicibus, calycibus subsessilibus campanulatis viscoso-villosis, labio superiore ovato-rotundato dentibus brevissimis conniventibus, corollis calyce vix duplo longioribus, tubo subventricoso calycem aequante, labio superiore falcato compresso, inferioris lobis lateralibus oblongis erectis, genitalibus vix exsertis, connectivis postice rhomboideo-dilatatis deflexis extremitate callosa connexis.

*S. lusitana.* Poir. Diet. 6.606? non Jacq.

*S. elongata.* Spreng. Pug. Pl. min. cogn. 1.43.

Hab. in Europe regionis mediterraneae australioribus: in Lusitania Schousboe! in Italia cum *S. pratensi* vel *S. clandestina* ab auctoribus confusa? (y. s. sp. in herb. Vahl.)

(A *S. pratensi* non differt nisi floribus minoribus. Habitus *S. clandestine*, sed foliis distincta; a *S. Sibthorpii* racemis brevioribus viscosis paucifloris, et foliis minoribus.

72. *S. NUDICAULIS* (Vahl! Enum. 1. 266), caule herbaceo erecto subnudo incano-villoso, foliis subradicalibus petiolatis oblongo-linearibus lanceolatisve acutis eroso-dentatis basi subcordatis bullato-rugosissimis supra glabris subtus canescentibus subvillosis, floralibus ovato-rotundatis calyce brevioribus subreflexis persistentibus, racemis simplicibus ramosisve, verticillastris sexfloris distantibus, calycibus subsessilibus campanulatis striatis viscoso-villosis, labio superiore ovato-rotundato dentibus brevissimis conniventibus, inferiore longiore, corollis calyce subduplo longioribus, labio superiore falcato compresso, inferioris lobis lateralibus oblongis erectis.

*S. merjamie.* Forsk. Fl. JEgypt. Arab. 10.

*S. abyssinica.* Linn. Fil. Suppl. 88? \* non Auct. altar.

Hab. in "Arabia" Forskbl! (y. s. sp. in herb. Vahl.)

Valde affinis *S. bullata*. Differt foliis angustioribus nigosioribus eroso-dentatis.

73. *S. VERBENACA* (Linn.! Spec. 35), caule herbaceo erecto pubescente vel villoso, foliis lato-ovatis oblongisve crenatis rugosis glabris, inferioribus longe petiolatis basi angustatis, superioribus latioribus sessilibus basi cordatis, floralibus ovato-rotundatis acuminatis villosis persistentibus calyce subbrevioribus post anthesin reflexis, racemis elongatis simplicibus vel subramosis, verticillastris remotis

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\* The specimen marked *S. abyssinica* in Linneus's herbarium only differs from this by its more branched and leafy stem, and appears intermediate between the *S. nudicaulis* and the narrow-leaved varieties of *S. verbenaca*, or the lamrer varieties of *S. clandestina*, and is certainly very distinct from *S. nitotica* to which it is commonly referred.

sub-6-floris, calycibus ovatis hirsutis, labio superiore orbiculato recurvopatente dentibus minimis conniventibus, corollis calyce dimidio longioribus, tubo calycem sequante sub fauce ventricosus, labio superiore recto vel subfalcato concavo, inferioris lobis lateralibus oblongis erectis, connectivis postice deflexis abrupte dilatatis exte remittente callosa approximatis vel connexis.

*Horminum verbenaceum.* Mill. Diet. n. 1.

S. Spielmanni. Willd. Enum. 38. non Scop.\*

S. Spielmanniana. Bieb. Fl. Taur. Cauc. 1.21.

S. illyrica. Schult. Obs. Bot. 8.

S. micrantha. Desf. Cat. Hort. Par. 9 non Vahl.

S. verbenaca. Curt. Fl. Lond. v. 3. ic.

S. horminoides. Pourr! Act. Tolos. 3.327\*

S. byzantina, heterophylla, &c. Hortul.

*fi oblongifolia*, foliis oblongis crenatis vix incis.

S. oblongata. Vahl! Enum. 1. 25G.

S. betonictifolia. Lam.! III. 1. 70. non Ettl.

*yi incisa*, foliis lato-ovatis incis, lobis ovatis acutis approximatis.

Hab. in Europa septentrionali et media: in Scotia! Anglia! Gallia septentrionali! et media! Suecia, Dania, Germania! Italia? Rossia Europaea! ad sepes circa Byzantium *Durville!* in Caucaso et Tauria *Bieberstein?* *fi* in hortis culta, y in Europa media et australiori ad Tolosam in Gallia? (y. v. et h. s. sp.)

Caulis herbaceus, erectus, 2-pedalis et ultra, plus minusve villosus, superne ramosus. Folia saepe 3.4-pollicaria, 1<sup>^</sup>2 poll, lata, lobis rarissime ad medium attingentibus. Racemi axis, folia floralia et calyces semper molliter villosi. Calyces subsessiles, post anthesin nutantes, apice uti folia floralia colorati. Corolla? coerulea, rarius albida, magnitudine corollae *S. Hormini*. Var. 0 est varietas hortensis, foliis angustioribus minus incis. Var. y maxime affinis est *S. clandestine*, cui forsitan referenda.

74. S. CLANDESTINA (Linn. Spec. 36. non ejusd. herb.), caule herbaceo erecto pubescente vel villosus, foliis ovato-oblongis incisedentatis pinnatifidisve rugosis glabris, inferioribus petiolatis basi angustatis truncatis vel subcordatis, floralibus ovato-rotundatis acuminatis villosis persistentibus calyce subbrevioribus post anthesin reflexis persistentibus; racemis simplicibus vel subramosis, verticillastris inferioribus remotis supremis approximatis subsexfloris, calycibus ovatis hirsutis, labio superiore orbiculato dentibus minimis conniventibus, corollis calyce duplo longioribus, labio superiore subfalcato concavo, inferioris lobis lateralibus oblongis erectis, connectivis postice deflexis abrupte dilatatis extremitate callosa approximatis vel connexis.

Sclarea decidua. Mmnch. Meth. ex Steud. Norn. Bot. 725.

S. verbenaca. Vahl! Enum, 1. 255. Reichb. Icon. Bot. Eur. 6. 17. / 523. et Auct. plur. austr. non Linn.

S. verbenacoides. Brot. Fl. Lusit. 1. 17.

S. polymorpha. Hoffm. et Link Fl. Port. \ 149. t. If). Reichb. Icon. Bot. Eur. 6.18. t.524./ 719.

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««Jtn ^11 ^nf ^tr ^1101 ^ 1118, as wdl as of the »»bitats which I have not had the opportunity of verifying with certainty, may perhaps belong to the *S. clandestine*.



- S. acutata.* Link ex Brot. Phyt. Lus.  
*S. obtusata.* Link ex Brot. I. c.  
*S. parviflora.* Link ex Brot. I. c. non Vahl.  
*S. clandestinoides.* Link Jahrb. 3. 169.  
*S. praecox.* Savi Fl. Pis. 1. 22. Lois. Not. 6. non Vahl.  
*S. pallidiflora.* St. Am. Fl. Agen. 10.  
*S. variabilis* var. Lois Fl. Gall. ed. 2. v. 1.16.  
*S. oblongata.* Reichb. Icon. Bot. Eur. 6. 16. t. 522. non Vahl.  
*S. micrantha.* Desf. Cat. Hort. Par.\* ex Reichb. I. c. non Vahl.  
*S. Viviani.* Spreng. in Sieb. Pl. Apul. et Calabr. ex Reichb. I. c.

/3 *multifida*, foliis profunde inciso-pinnatifidis, lobis ovato-oblongis.

*S. multiBda.* Sibth. et Sm.! Fl Gr. 1.17.\*. 23. Reichb. Icon. Bot. Eur. 6.18. t. 524./ 720.

Horminuna, &c. Barr. Ic. Rar. 24. t. 200. •

*S. clandestina.* Vahl Enum. 1. 256. Reichb. Icon. Bot. Eur. 6. 18. t. 525.

*S. laciniata.* Willd. I Enum. Hort, Berol. Suppl. 2.

*S. erosa.* Desf. Cat. Hort. Par. 68. Poir. Diet. Suppl. 5. 49. f

*S. ceratophylloides.* Willd. Enum. Hort. Berol. 1. 297. ex Reichb. I. c. non Linn.

*S. ceratophylla.* C. A. Meyer Verz. PJL. Cauc. 68 ? non Linn.

Hab. in Europae australis et Africa\* borealis apricis ad vias, &c. : in Lusitania Brotero, Hispania Pavon! Gallia australi! Italia omni! Sicilia Gussone, Sardinia et Istria Müller ! Dalmatia Visiani! ad Byzantium Sibthorp ! Smyrnsc Fleischer ! in Syria prope Aleppo Russell! in montibus Tallisch prope pagum Swant et circa pagos versus mare Caspium C. A. Meyer, (h. s. et v. v. sp.)

This is a most variable plant, and in growth and character, as well as in habitat, connects the *S. verbenaca* with the *S. controversa*. It differs from the former by its narrower leaves usually more dissected, its lower stature, shorter and denser spikes, and larger flowers. The leaves are generally collected near the bottom of the stem, and the racemes occupy more than half its height; yet specimens are to be met with which come so near the *S. verbenaca*, that it is difficult to say to which they belong. On the other hand, the specimens gathered in the more southern parts have the lobes of the leaves deeper, narrower, and more obtuse, and connect this with the *S. controversa*^ a plant in every respect so different at first sight from the *S. verbenaca*. In these specimens, also, the corolla frequently becomes abortive, as in the *S. controversa* ; yet I think, upon the whole, the differences between the three species are sufficiently marked to keep them distinct.

I have seen specimens of the *S. multifida* from Sibthorp, and have found the calyces formed as those of the other species of this section, and not with the upper lip truncate with three erect teeth, as described and figured in the Flora Graeca.

75. *S. CONTROVERSA* (Ten. Syll. Fl. Nap. 18.), caule herbaceo pubescente vel villosa, foliis oblongis inciso-pinnatifidis, lobis oblongo-linearibus obtusissimis inciso-crenatis billato-rugosissimis margine revolutis utrinque pilosiusculis, inferioribus petiolatis, superioribus sessilibus, floralibus ovato-rotundatis acuminatis villosis calyce vix brevioribus, racemis r a mo sis, verticillastris 6-10-floris, inferioribus remotis, supreinis approximatis, calycibus ovatis pilis longissimis hirsuto-lanatis, labio superiore orbiculato recurvo-patente dentibus minimis conniventibus, corollis calyce brevioribus vel dimidio longio-

• This synonym belongs more probably to the *S. verbenaca*, under which I have already placed it.

f This name is also given in gardens to a totally different plant, the *S. run-  
etnata*; and it is in some degree doubtful which of the two was described by Poirét.

ribus, connectivis postice deflexis abrupte dilatatis extremitate callosa approximatis vel connexis.

*S. lanigera.* Poir.! *Diet\* Supph* 5. 48. (exempl. majora hortensia.)

*S. clandestina.* Linn.! *herb, non ejusd. Spec.* 36. *Sibth. et Sm.f Fl. Gr.* 1.18. / . 24.

**Hab. in regione Mediterranea australiori: in Hispania Leon Dufour! Pavon! Calabria Tenore, ins. Cypro Sibthorp! Syria prope Aleppo Russell! in Africse deserto Magne Syrteos Viviani, -flSgypto Poiret, ad Caput Bonae Spei Burchell! [v. s. sp.]**

*S. clandestine* habitu simillima, at saepius humilior, ramosior. Folia magis incisa, lobis fere ad costam attingentibus obtusissimis et ut in *S. ceratophylla* bullato-rugosissimis, utrinque pilis longis raris sparsis et ad nervos pubescentia brevi vestitis. Racemi pilis longissimis albis villosissimi nee viscosi. Calyces subsessiles, post anthesin deflexi, forma *S. verbenaca*. Corollas in speciminibus sylvestribus plerumque in fundo calycis minutissimae, inapertae, at genitalia perfecta includentes. Oyarii lobi maximi. Achenia matura pallida, laevia, subinflata. In *S. lanigera* B speciminibus hortensibus caulis elatior et ramosior evadit, at caeterum omnino huic speciei similia sunt.

76. *S. NUBIA* (Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 1. 1. 42? non Auct. plur.), caule herbaceo erecto villosa canescente, foliis inferioribus longe petiolatis, superioribus sessilibus vel cordato-amplexicaulibus, omnibus oblongo-ovatis lanceolatisve obtusis vel acuminatis irregulariter crenatis erosive basi cordatis rugosissimis supra tenuiter pubescentibus subluscano-tomentosis sub-lanatis, racemis villosissimis densis ramosis, verticillastris sexfloris approximatis, calycibus ovatis mollissime hirsutolanatis, labio superiore orbiculato recurvo-patente, dentibus minimi's conniventibus, corollis calyce subduplo longioribus, labio superiore falcato subcompresso, inferioris lobis lateralibus oblongis erectis, connectivis postice deflexis abrupte dilatatis extremitate callosa approximatis vel connexis.

**Hab. in Abyssinia Herb. Lambert, (y. s. c. in herb. Lamb, ex sem. a cl. Bruce in Abyssinia lectis.)**

Habitus *S. verbenaca*. Folia fere *S. sylvestris*. Racemo et floribus *S. controversa* affinis, sed caulis elatior, et racemus ramosior, densior.

### *Species Sectionis VI dubice vel incerta sedis.*

77. *S. SCLAREOIDES* (Brot. Flor. Lus. 1. 17. Phyt. Lus. 3. t. 2).

**Hab. in collibus calcareis Lusitanie circa Conimbricam, 01 i si pone m et alibi in Beira et Extremadura Brotero.**

" *S. foliis radicalibus subcordatis aut ovato-oblongis acutiunculis rugosis bicrenatis lanuginosis, verticillis sexfloris viscidis, bracteis calyce brevioribus, involucreo quadriaeto.*"

Radix perennis. Caulis annuus, erectus, profunde quadrisulcatus, villosus ut tota planta, 1-3 ped. altius, simplex vel ramis 2-4 aphyllis. Folia radicalia petiolata, rugosissima, utrinque villosa, sed non viscida, 4 unc. longa, alia cordata, obtusa, duplicato-crenata v. obsolete sinuata, alia subcordata, oblonga vel ovato-oblonga, petiolo villosissimo. Caulina pauca, minora, sessilia. Racemum longissimum efficientes, inferiores remotiores, floribus villosa-villosa. Bractea (folia floralia) patentee, corollae villosae, ciliatae. Involucrum setis (bracteis) utrinque in anthesi vix longiores, delude h. rev. lores. Calyx tampanuius, j-4 longus, striatus, viscosus, labium superius depressum

bilacunosum, apice in obtusam rotundatamque fonnam terminatum dentlculis Bpinulosis brevibus (conniventibus) intermed io brevissimo, labium inferius bifidum dentibus acuminatis. Corolla obscure violacea, rarissime, \_ alba, labium superius 5 lin. longum erectum subfalcatum compressum extus villosum, inferius paulo brevius, laciniis lateralibus oblanceolatis subtortis horizontaliter intermedia incumbentibus, intermedia deflexa subrotunda concava Integra vixque emarginata, faux tumida supra calycem parvum exserta, tubus ad medium constrictus. Stamina fertilia corollam aequantia. Gonnectiva postice depressa expansa, extremitate callosa connexa. Sterilia brevissima, anthers rudimento terminata. Stylus exsertus. Achenia fusca, subrotunda. {Descr. ex Brot. I. c.)

An *S. verbenaca* vel *S. mrgate* var. ?

78. *S. BARRELIERI* (Ettling Salv. 46. ex Vahl Enum. 1. 269. noni Ten.)

Hab. in Hispania *Ettling*,

" *S. foliis hastato-lanceolatis inaequaliter serratis, caule folioso erecto.*

" *Caulis erectus, bicubitalis. Folia petiolata, hastato-septemlobata, lobo medio producto lanceolato, acuta, hirsuta. Bractee parvse, ovate, ciliatae, acutae. Verticilli sexflori. Calyx villosus, 5-dentatus.*"—*Ettling I. c. ex Vahl I. c.*

An *S. bicolorf*

79. *S. PYRENAICA* (Linn. Spec. 36).

Hab. in Pyrenseis *Tournefort*.

" *S. villosa-viscosa, foliis dentato-sinuatis obtusis, staminibus corolla duplo longioribus.*

" *Caulis bicubitalis et altior, ramosus. Folia inferiora petiolata, spithamsea, cordata, dentato-sinuata, venosa, supra glabra, subtus nervis rare villosa, superiora sessilia, oblonga. Pedunculi terminales, elongati, incani. Verticilli 4-6-flori, floribus pedicellatis. BracteeB cordatae, attenuates, reflexse. Calyx campanulatus, villosus. Labium superius adscendens, bidentatum, inferius trifidum laciniis ovatis, intermedia subulata. Corolla crerulea, oculo armato sparse punctata, pilis obsoletis, galea falcata acuta.*"—*Vahl Enum. 1. 2C3.*

An *S. virgatcB* affinis ?

80. *S. PARVIFLORA* (Vahl Enum. 1.268. Labill. Ic. Pl. Syr.Rar. dec. 4. 13. t. 7).

Hab. in Oriente *Vahl*, in Syria juxta Damascus in monte Dgebel Cher die to *Labillardiere*.

" *S. foliis cordato-ovatis crenatis rugosis, racemis terminalibus compositis bracteis cordatis calyce brevioribus.*"—*Vahl I. c.*

" *Planta radice perennis, herbacea. Caulis erectus, sesquipedalis, subincanus. Folia cordato-oblonga, venosa, rugosa, viridi-cinerascentia, crenata, subtus villosiuscula, superiora sessilia. Verticilli floribus subpetiolatis 2-6-flori, bracteis ovatis acutis vix calycis longitudine. Calyx tomentosus, subincanus. dimidio corolla brevior. Corolla subtomentosa, flavescens, labio superiore rectiusculo subemarginato, inferiore trilobo, lobo medio suborbiculato. Stamina labio superiore inclusa, pedicello filamentorum brevi stylo exserto. Semina 4, bina unicumve abortiva. Alias ut in congeneribus.*"—*Labill. l> c.*

Ex icone Labi Hardier! affinis videtur *S. sylvestri*, ex specimine Tournefortiano in herbario Bankaiano servato et sic nominato *S. verbenacm* var. est. In herbario Vahliano deest. Simillima videtur *S. nubias* sed calycibus tomentosus subincanis discrepat.

81. *S. CANESCENS* (Meyer Verz. Pfl. Cauc. 86).

Hab. in promontorii Caucasici rupestribus versus fluvium Antice-tam et prope acidulam Nartzana *C. A. Meyer*.

" *S. perennis, herbacea, foliis oblongis sinuato-lyratis lanatis subtus incanis caulinis sessilibus, verticillis remotis subsexfloris, bracteis suborbiculatis cusDidatiā calyce (vix) brevioribus, calycibus (j) pilosis corolla uiplo brevioribua*"—*Meyer I.e.*

82. S. LIMBATA (Meyer Verz. Pfl. Cauc. 86).

Hab. in Caucaso: in locis siccis lapidosis montium Talüsche prope pagum Swant Meyer.

"S. perennis, caule herbaceo erecto ramoso subaphyllo subhirsuto, foliis hirsutiusculis, radicalibus petiolatis ovatis cordatis obtusiusculis eroso-crenatis, caulinis (binis parvis) sessilibus acutis, verticillis sexfloris remotis, bracteis ovatis acuminatis deciduis calyce (Q hirsuto brevioribus, corolla calyce triplo longiore, staminibus styloque galeam falcatam hirsutam excedentibus. Corolla alba vel dilutissime rosea, lobo medio labii inferioris flavo fusco-marginato."

S. FLEXUOSA (Schranck in Syll. Pl. Soc. Ratisb. 2. 67-) deleatur. Est enim pessime descripta, nee in horto nee in herbario servatur, et ideo non recognoscenda.

## SECTIO VII. MICROSPHACE.

Microspbase. Benih. in Hook. Bot. Misc. 3. 374.

*Calyx ovatus, labio superiore integro. Corolla minima, tubo incluso intus exannulato, labiis brevissimis, superiore erecto, inferioris lobis lateralibus patentibus. Connectiva postice deflexa, linearia, longitudinaliter connata. Styli lobus inferior complanato-dilatatus rotundatus.—Herbce procumbentes Americana.*

83. S. OCCIDENTALS (Swartz Fl. Ind. Occ. 1. 23), herbacea diffusa vel procumbens glabra vel pubescens, foliis petiolatis lato-ovatis acutis serratis basi rotundatis cuneatisve glabris vel hispidulis, floralibus pedicello vix longioribus sessilibus ovato-lanceolatis acutis persistentibus, racemis elongatis basi subramosis, verticillastris 2-6-floris remotis, floribus minutis, calycibus tubulosis glanduloso-villosis, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris obtusis, corollis calyce dimidio longioribus, labio superiore erecto, inferiore subpatente ei longiore, connectivis postice obtusis longitudinaliter conuatis, styli glabri lobis complanatis rotundato-dilatatis.

Verbena minima chamadryos folio. *Shane Jam.* 1. 172. t. 107\*

S. procumbens. *Ruiz et Pavon! Fl. Per. et Chil.* 1.27. t. 39. l. a.

S. radicans. *Poir. Diet.* 6. 621.

Hyptis glandulosa. *Sieb. Fl. Mart. exs. n. |b|.*

Hab. in Americae equinoctialis versuris ruderatis campestribus, &c. in Mexico ad Tampico *Berlandier*, Vera Cruz *Houston! Schiede et Deppe*; in Antillis vulgaris, scilicet in ins. Jamaica *Darner! Wright!* Sancti Dominici *Mackenzie!* Cuba prope Havana *Humboldt et Bonpland*, Santa Cruz *Isert*, Martinica *Sieber!* Antigua *Nicholson!* Sanctae Thomae *Wylder!* et Trinitatis *De Schach! Lockhart!* et in Peruvia in valle Limense copiose *Ruiz et Pavon! Mathews I Cuming!* ad Chancay et Huanuco *Ruiz et Pavon*, et juxta Pativilca *Humboldt et Bonpland.* (h. s. sp.)

Caules saepe pluripedales, tetragoni, mine glaberrimi, mine pilis brevibus reflexis canescentes et lineis glabris striati. Folia 1-14-pollicaria, inferiora angustiora et basi magis cuneata, omnia glabra vel utrinque praedertim ad venas pubescentia, floralia glabra, opposita, nee alterna ut Swartz 1. c. Racemi fere *Verbena officinalis*, ascendentes, striati, 4-6-pollicaria, nunc simplices, mine basi ramis paucis instructi. Calyces vix 2 lin. longi, patulis dense obsessi. Corolla cecidanea, glabra, tubo calycis patens, lobis brevibus, medio oblongo obtuse bidentato, inferius subpatens, lobis brevibus, medio oblongo integro. Staminum rudimenta nulla, inferiora corollam lequantia, connectivis ad inser-

tionem supra dentatis. Styli lobi stigmatiferi forma fere *Mimulorum*. Specimina Peruviana, uti bene observavit Schlechtendal (*Lxnnasa* 6. 754), nullo modo ab Antillanis differunt.

84. S. MISELLA (Humb. et Kunth Nov. Gen. et Spec. Amer. 2. 290).

Hab. in Novee Hispanire locis calidis inter portum Acapulco et La Venta del Exido *Humboldt et Bonpland*.

" S. caule herbaceo piloso; foliis subrotundo-rhomboideis a cut is basi subcuneatis crenatis glabris, verticillis subsexfloris remotis, calycibus piloso-glandulosis.

" Caulis semi pedalis, interdum pedalis, ramosus, diffusus, ramis adscendentibus tetragonis, pilis minutis reflexo-patulis conspersis. Folia brevissime petiolata, 2-4-linearia. Spies filiformes, verticillatae. Flores pedicellati, pedicellis hirtis. Bractee subrotundo-ovatae, acuminatae, hirtae, deciduae, calyce breviores. Calyx campanulatus, striatus, bilabiatus, labio superiore acuto integro, inferiore bifido, laciniis acuminato-subulatis. Corolla haud suppetit calyce duplo longior violacea ex *Bonpland*.<sup>1\*</sup>—*Kunth I. c.*

#### SECTIO VIII. CALOSPHERE.

Calosphere. *Benth. in Hook. Bot. Misc.* 3.374.

*Calyx ovatus tubulosus vel campanulatus, labio superiore integro vel breviter tridentato. Corollae tubus exsertus vel inclusus, intus exannulatus, sed interdum prope basin dentibus 2 auctus. Labium superius rectum concavum integrum vel saepe breviter emarginatum, inferioris lobi patentes. Connectiva postice deflexa linearia longitudinaliter connata. Styli lobus inferior subulatus.—Herba suffrutices vel frutices Americana habitu polymorphic, sed a ceteris sectionibus facile distinguenda. Folia integra, serrata, crenata vel rarius integerrima.*

§ 1. MICRANTHE. *Corolla vix 3-linearis, calyce dimidio vel rarius subduplo longior. Tubus inclusus. Labium inferius superiore erecto subduplo longius.—Herbae corollis caeruleis inconspicuis.*

85. S. OBSCURA, herbacea diffusa, foliis petiolatis ovatis acutis serratis basi angustato-cuneatis glabris vel supra hispidis utrinque viridibus, floralibus persistentibus sessilibus ovatis acuminatis calyce brevioribus, racemis elongatis simplicibus, verticillastris 2-6-floris remotis, floribus minutis, calycibus tubulosis subglanduloso-villosis, fructiferis auctis, labio supremo integro dentibusque labii inferioris breviter subulato-acuminatis, corollis calyce dimidio longioribus, labio superiore erecto, inferiore subpatente duplo longiore, connectivis postice deflexis obtusis longitudinaliter connatis, styli lobis subulatis acutis.

Hab. in Jamaica! (y. s. sp. in herb. Hooker.)

*S. occidentalis* simillima, sed calycis lobi subulato-acuminati, et styli lobi Bubulati nee rotundato-complanati.

In Mr. Lambert's herbarium are some specimens from New Si which probably belong to this species. The ripe calyxes are much enlarged, and their teeth acuminate as in the Jamaica specimens; but there are no remaining, to enable me to determine precisely to which they belong?

July 1833.

K K



labio supremo subintegerrimo dentibusque labii inferioris acutiusculis, corolla calycem breviter superante, labio superiore abbreviato truncato, inferiore patente lobo medio ovato acuto, connectivis postice incurvo-clavatis longitudinaliter connatis, styli lobis subulatis.

*S. dominica.* Vahl Enum. 1. 233. Sw. Obs. 18. t 1./ 1. non Linn.

*S. serotina.* Jacq. Ic. Rar. 1. 1. / 3.

Hab. in America sequinoctiali: in ins. Bahama Herb. Hooker! Trinidad Sieber! Santa Cruz Von Rohr! Jamaica Waters! (A. s. c. et v. s. sp.)

Affinis *S. micranthae*, sed minor. Racemus laxis, ramosior, villosior. Folia villosa, angustiora, subregulariter crenata, nee eroso-crispa. Flores minores. Calycis dentes acutiusculi. Corolla minor, sordide alba. Calyx fructifer brevior et latior. Stamina et stylus omnino ut in *S. serotina*, cujus a quibusdam ut varietas habetur, sed meo sensu distincta. Stylus apice subulato-bifidus.

Linnaeus's specimens of his *S. serotina* and *S. dominica* are both from the garden of Upsal, the former marked as having been received from Italy, and he gives St. Domingo as the locality of the latter, which is evidently owing to a mistake in the tickets, the *S. serotina* being a West Indian, and his *S. dominica* an Italian species.

89. *S. HUMILIS*, caule herbaceo erecto ramoso patentim piloso, foliis petiolatis lato-ovatis acutiusculis crenatis basi rotundatis cordatisve utrinque viridibus tenuissime pubescentibus, floralibus superioribus membranaceis lanceolatis deciduis, racemis simplicibus, verticillastris 2-4-floris laxis remotis, floribus inferioribus ad axillas foliorum caulium, calycibus tubuloso-campanulatis villosis, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris acutis, fructiferis valde auctis.

Hab. in Mexico Karwinski. (y. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Reg. Berol.)

Habitus et folia *S. serotinae*, a qua differt verticillastris plerumque bifloris, inferioribus axillaribus, et praesertim calycibus fructiferis ut in *S. rhombifolia* vel *lanceolata* valde auctis subinflatis.

90. *S. INCONSPICUA*, caule procumbente? villosa, foliis brevissime petiolatis ovato-lanceolatis obtusis crenatis basi cordatis rugosis subtus rufo-tomentosis, floralibus deciduis, racemis subramosis, verticillastris 4-6-floris laxis, floribus parvis, calycibus tubulosis striatis subglanduloso-villosis, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris obtusis.

Hab. in Mexico Hcenke! (h. s. sp. comm. a cL PresL)

Specimina Haenkeana manca, sed haec species inter *micranthas* distinctissima videtur foliis valde rugosis subtus tomentosis. Caules elongati, ramosi. Folia 1-14-pollicaria, superiora sessilia. Racemi subpaniculati. Calyces *S. serotinae*, sed rigidiores, dentibus obtusioribus.

91. *S. RIPAITIA* (Humb. et Kunth Nov. Gen. et Spec. Amer. 2. 300).

Hab. in regione tern perata: in ripa fluminis Chulucanas inter pagum Guancabamba Peruvianorum et Paramo de Guamani Humboldt et Bonpland.

" *S.* caule herbaceo erecto ramoso pubescente, foliis ovato-oblongis acutis cordatis serratis utrinque piloso-pubescentibus, verticillis multifloris parum remotis, calycis piloso-glandulosi labio superiore tricuspidato.

" Herba canescens, odoratissima. Caulis strictus, paniculato-ramosus, ramis tetragoni, pubescentes. Folia opposita, breviter petiolata, ovato-oblonga, acutiuscula, serrata, utrinque praesertim subtus piloso-pubescentia, pollicaria. Petioli 2 lin. longi, pubescentes. Spicae terminales, 3-4-pollicares, verticillatas, verticillis

znultifloris parum reraotis. Bractee subrotundo-ovatae, acutae, pedioellis pilosis v̄z longiores. Calyx subcampanulatus, bilabiatus, striatus, piloso-glandulosus, labio superiore tricuspidato, inferiore bifido, laciniis acuminato-subulatis. Corolla coerulea, calyce parum longior ex Bonpl.\*—*Kunth I. c.*

92. *S. TILIJEFOLIA* (Vahl! Symb. 3. 7), caule herbaceo erecto glabriusculo vel tenuiter pubescente, foliis lato-ovatis crenatis basi truncatis vel subcordatis molliter rugosulis utrinque pilis raris pubescentibus, floralibus membranaceis lanceolalis deciduis, racemis simplicibus, verticillastris laxis approximatis 6-10-floris, calycibus tubulosis nervis ciliatis, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris ovato-lanceolatis acutis, corollis vix calycem excedentibus, labiis abbreviatis suberectis, connectivis postice deflexis obtusis longitudinaliter connatis, styli lobis subsequalibus subulatis.

*S. fimbriata.* *Humb. et Kunth? Nov. Gen. et Spec. Amer. 2. 299. t. 149.*

*S. tiliefolia.* *Jacq. Hort. Schaenbr. 3. 2. t. 254.*

**Hab. in America cequinociali: in convalli Caracasana et in Andibus Novae Hispaniae juxta urbem Pazcuaro Humboldt et Bonpland, ad Jalapa Schiede et Deppe, ad Caraccas Parker! (Ji. s. c. et v. s. sp.)**

Caulis erectus, tetragonus, aulcatus, angulis glabris vel pilis reflexis brevissimis pubescentibus, nodis pilosis. Folia petiolo 1-1<sup>1</sup>-pollicari, limbo ovato rhomboideo acuminato aequaliter crenato basi truncato cordato vel ad petioli insertionem subcuneato supra ad margines et ad nervos paginse inferioris pilis brevibus bispidulo, suprema minora subsessilia, floralia sessilia, membranacea, lanceolata, longe acuminata, glabra, ante anthesin decidua. Racemi simplices, terminales, densi, 2-3-pollicares, in icone Jacquiniana 4-6-pollicares. laxi, numerosi. Verticillastris saepius sub-10-flori. Calyces pedicello longiores, declinati, tubulosi, 8-nervii, fructiferi parum aucti, dentibus ovato-lanceolatis acutis vel inferioribus breviter acuminatis saepius purpurascenscentibus. Corolla minuta, coerulea, labio superiore subfornicato brevissime emarginato, inferiore paulo longiore subpatente, lobis lateralibus minutis, medio ovato rotundato integro. Stamina breviter exserta. Connectiva postice supra dentata. Stylus glaber, lobus superior inferiore tenuior sublongior. Achenia oblonga, subcompressa, laevia, pallida.

Jacquin has figured the racemes much longer and more numerous than they usually are. In Kunth's figure the calyxes are shorter and the flowers larger; the leaves are also narrower and shorter petioled.

93. *S. FLEXUOSA* (Presl MSS.), caule diffuso tortuoso glabro, foliis petiolatis ovatis acutis serrato-crenatis basi rotundato-cuneatis glabris, floralibus membranaceis lanceolatis deciduis, racemis simplicibus, verticillastris 6-10-floris, floralibus minutis, calycibus tubulosis glabris vel nervis ciliatis, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris acutiusculis, corollis vix calycem excedentibus.

**Hab. in Mexico Hcenke! (A. s. sp. comm. a cl. Presl.)**

*S. tiliaefolia* affinis, sed caules diffusi, tortuosi, glabri. Folia glabra vel ad margines et nervos minute ciliata, basi nee truncata nee cordata. Racemi 2-6-pollicares. Calyx minor quam in *S. tiliaefolia* nervis breviter hispido-ciliatis\*.

A garden specimen in Air. Lindley's Herbarium, said to be from Mexico, differs by its more slender spikes and longer calyxes, borne on longer footstalks; but I believe both to belong to one species, nearly allied to, yet distinct from, *S. tiliaefolia*.

94. *S. LANCEOLATA* (Willd. Enum. Hort. Berol. 1. 37), caule herbaceo adscendente ramoso glabro, foliis petiolatis lanceolato-linearibus obtusiusculis vel acuminatis basi angustatis pubescentibus, junioribus canis, floralibus lanceolato-subulatis calyce brevioribus, racemis



simplicibus, verticillastris subbifloris omnibus remotis, calycibus tubulosis striatis glabris, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris lanceolatis acutis, corollis calycem breviter superante, tubo incluso v<sup>^</sup>ntrico, labio superiore recto, inferiore longiore lobis rotundatis, connectivis postice deflexis lineari-dilatatis longitudinaliter connatis, stylo breviter bifariam barbato.

S. reflexa. *Horn. Enum. Hort. Hafn.* 1. 34.

S. lancesefolia. *Poir. Diet. Suppl.* 5. 49.

S. lanceolata. *Jacq. Fil. Eel.* 1. 13. t. 13.

S. aspidophylla. *Bosm. et Schult. Syst. Mant.* 1. 206.

S. trichostemmoides. *Pursh! Fl. Am. Sept* 1. 19.

**Hab.** in America septentrionali: in Mexico *Mogino et Sessé!* in convalli Guanaxuatense Novae Hispaniae *Humboldt et Bonpland*, ad Missouri flumen *Lewis et Clark!* (*h. s. c. et v. s. sp.*)

Caules circiter pedales, glabri vel ad ex t re mi ta tern ramorum tenuiter cano-pubescentes, ramis saepe racemos excedentibus. Folia 14-2-pollicaria, saepius oblongo-lineararia, mine apice longe angustata, medio obscure et obtuse serrata, basi saepius longe angustata, in var. 0 angustiora et glabriora. Verticillastri fere pollicem remoti, biflori vel rarius 2-4-flori. Calyces breviter pedicellati, striati, fructiferi valde aucti, basi inflati. Corolla ccerulea, (cum calyce) vix 4-linearis.

95. S. LEPTOPHYLLA, caue herbaceo adscendente ramoso glabro, foliis subsessilibus anguste lineariibus acutis integerrimis glabris, floralibus deciduis, race mis simplicibus, verticillastris remotis subbifloris, calycibus tubulosis striatis glabris, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris acutis, corollis calyce subduplo longioribus, tubo incluso, labio superiore erecto, inferiore patenteduplo longiore, lobis rotundatis, connectivis postice deflexis linearibus longitudinaliter connatis, stylo breviter bifariam barbato.

**Hab.** in Mexico *Mogino et Sesse!* ad Chris to *Karwinski!* (*v. s. sp. in herb. Lambert et Mus. Reg. Monac.*)

Valde affinis S. lanceolat<B>, a qua differt foliis angustioribus glaberrimis et floribus majoribu8; a S. angustifolia caule glabro et floribus multo minoribus.

§ 2. BRACHYANTHIE. *Folia floralia bracteaformia decidua. Calyces glabri villosi vel cano-tomentosi nee dense tomentoso-lanati. Corolla 4-linearis vel longior. Tubus inclusus vel vix calyce plus dimidio longior. Labium inferius superiore plerumque longius\plañum, lobis rotundatis, medio maximo. Flores coerulei vel rarius albi vel pallide carnei nee coccinei necjlavidi.*

a ANGUSTIFOLIJE. *Folia Unearia vel lanceolata, basi angustata vel cuneata, plerumque petiolata.*

96. S. ANGUSTIFOLIA (Cay.! *Ic.4. 9. t. 317*), caulibus herbaceis erectis glabris vel patentim pilosis, foliis subsessilibus oblongo-linearibus utrinque angustatis integerrimis serratisve glabris, floralibus bracteeformibus lineari-lanceolatis deciduis, race mis elongatis simplicibus, verticillastris omnibus distantibus 2-6-floris, calycibus tubulosis striatis hispidis, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris ovatis acutis, corollis calyce duplo longioribus, tubo calycem ccquante ventricososo, labio superiore extus pubescente, inferiore' duplo longiore lobis rotundatis, medio maximo emarginato bifido, connectivis postice deflexis longitudinaliter connatis, stylo bifariam barbato.

*S. reptans.* *Jacq. I Hort. Schambr.* 3. 38. t. 319.

*S. virgata.* *Ort. ! Dec.* 3.

*S. angustifolia.* *Bot. Reg.* 18. t. 1554.

Hab. in Mexico: in locis alsis prope Totonilco el Grande et speluncam Dantee *Humboldt et Bonpland*, in montosis prope Tlalpuxahua *G. J. Graham! Keerl!* (*h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Graham.*)

Caules complures, 1-1½-pedales, virgati, subramosi, basi foliosi, obtuse tetragon j, striati, ex omni parte vel saltern ad nodos pilis longis albidis patentibus ciliati. Folia in speciminibus spontaneis 1½-pollicaria, exacte linearia vel basi parum angustata, obtusa vel acuta, integerrima vel hinc inde serraturis remotia notata, in planta culta latiora magis dentata, floralia calyce duplo triplove breviora. Racemus 6-9-pollicaris. Verticillastri fere pollicem remoti. Calyx ssepe ccerulescens, pilis albidis erectis vel patulis hispidus. Corolla azurea, magnitudine fere *S. Grahami*. Connectiva postice dentata, linearia. Stylus vix exsertus, lobo superiore subulato longissimo.

97. *S. PALLIDA*, caule herbaceo procumbente glabro, ramis ascendentibus canescentibus, foliis petiolatis ovato-lanceolatis linearibusve acuminatis basi angustatis, junioribus cano-tomentosis demum glabratis, floralibus basi ovatis longe lineari-acuminatis deciduis, racemis simplicibus elongatis, verticillastris remotis subsexfloris, calycibus subsessilibus tubulosis striatis cano-tomentosis, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris ovatis acutis, corollis calyce subduplo longioribus extus pubescentibus, tubo ventricosso calycem sequante, labio superiore erecto, inferiore duplo longiore lobis rotundatis, connectivis postice lineari-dilatatis deflexis longitudinaliter connatis, stylo subtus brevissime pubescente.

*S. canescens.* *Benth. in herb. Mus. Reg. Berol. MSS. non Meyer.*

Hab. in Brasilia meridionali *Sello ! ad Buenos Ayres Parker!* (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Reg. Berol.*)

Habitus fere *S. lanceolate*, sed caulis magis procumbens, elongatus, ramis canescentibus. Folia acutiora. Racemi fere *S. serratos*. Flores magnitudine *Stachydis annua*.

98. *S. AZUREA* (*Lam. Diar. Hist. Nat.* 1. 409), caule herbaceo erecto glabro, foliis petiolatis oblongo-lanceolatis linearibusve obtusiusculisbasi longe angustatis subserratis utrinque viridibus glabris, floralibus lanceolato-linearibus deciduis, racemis simplicibus elongatis, verticillastris distantibus subsexfloris, calycibus subsessilibus tubulosis striatis glabriusculis, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris latis acutiusculis, corollis calyce plus duplo longioribus extus pubescentibus, tubo ventricosso calyce dimidio longiore, labio superiore erecto, inferiore duplo longiore lobis rotundatis, connectivis postice deflexis longitudinaliter connatis, stylo bifariam barbato.

*S. acuminata.* *Pers. Syn.* 1. 24.

*S. acuminatissima.* *Vent. ! Hort. Cels.* 50. t. 50.

*S. angustifolia.* *Mich. / Fl. Bor. Am.* 1. 13. non Cav.

*S. elata.* *Poir. Diet.* 6. 625.

*S. mexicana.* *Walt. Fl. Carol.* G5. non Linn.

*S. azurea.* *Bot. Mag.* 42. / 1728.

Hab. in Americæ septentrionalis civitatibus australioribus: in Uarohna *Richard*, Alabama *Yates!* Georgia superiore *Elliott*, Florida orientali *Bartram ! ad Jacksonville in Novo Aureliano Drummond!* (\*. \*. *sp. a Drumm. lectam.*)

Herba plitripedalis, viridis vel coerulescens. Folia 2-3-pollicaria, rigidiuscula, Bsepe integerrima vel dentibus paucis hinc inde notata, superiora anguate linearia, floralia vix decidua calyce breviora. Verticillastri subsecundi. Calyx viridis vel ccerulescens, glaber vel tenuissime cano-pubescentis, 3 lin. longus. Corolla semi-pollicaris, extus pubescens, ccerulea. Styli lobus superior inferiore duplo longior.

99. *S. PITCHERI* (Torrey MSS.), caule herbaceo erecto tomentoso pubescente, foliis petiolatis oblongo-lanceolatis linearibusve acutis subserratis basi longe angustatis utrinque molliter tomentosis, floralibus lanceolato-linearibus deciduis, race mis simplicibus elongatis, verticillastris distantibus 6-15-floris, calycibus subsessilibus tubulosis striatis villosis, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris latis obtusis, corollis calyce plus duplo longioribus extus pubescentibus, tubo ventricososo calyce dimidio longiore, labio superiore erecto, inferiore duplo longiore lobis rotundatis, connectivis postice deflexis linearibus longitudinaliter connatis, stylo barbato.

Hab. in America septentrionali ad Red River *Pitcher!* (\*. s. sp. comm. a cl. Torrey.)

Habitus *S. azurea*, sed tota pubescentia xnolli subcanescente induta, flores numerosiores, et calyces majores dentibus obtusioribus.

100. *S. LXVIS*, caule herbaceo erecto glabro, foliis petiolatis oblongo-lanceolatis utrinque longe angustatis remote serratis glabris, floralibus membranaceis lato-rotundatis ciliatis obtusis deciduis, racemo simplici longe pedunculato, verticillastris 6-10-floris, inferioribus remotis, supremis approximatis, calycibus pedicellatis campanulatis ciliatis, labio superiore subintegro dentibusque labii inferioris lanceolatis cuspidatis, corollis calyce triplo longioribus, tubo subexserto ventricososo, labio superiore glabro erecto, inferiore subtriplo longiore lobis rotundatis, connectivis postice deflexis lato-linearibus longitudinaliter connatis, stylo longe barbato.

Hab. in Mexico *Keerll Moçino et Sessç!* prope Tlalpuxahua G. /. *Graham*, (h. s. sp. comm. a cl. *Graham*, et v. s. sp. in herb. *Lambert et Mas. Reg. Monac.*)

Caulis subteres glaberrimus, lineis viridibus et aureis striatus. Folia fere *S. uliginosB*, at glaberrima. Verticillastri infimi 2-3 pollices distantes, supremi approximati. Folia floralia latissima, obtusa vel brevissime mucronulata, membranacea vel colorata, ante anthesin imbricata, subcomosa. Calyces pedicello vix longiores, profunde bilabiati, striati, basi pilis longis albis ciliati. Corolla? pallide coerules (labio inferiore incluso), fere pollicares. Genitalia inclusa. Connectiva postice calloso-dentata.

Affinis *S. uliyinosa*, sed diiFert racemis simplicibus, verticillastris remotis paucifloris, calycibus ciliatis, corollis znajoribus glabris, et aliis notis; a *Salvia staehyoides* Kunth (ex descriptione hujus) differt verticillastris distinctis glaber. rixnis, calycibus campanulatis nee tubulosis basi pilosis apice glabris nee incano-villosis, et glabritie caulis et foliorum.

101. *S. ULIGINOSA* (Benth. in Herb. Mus. Reg. Berol. MSS.), caule herbaceo erecto glabro vel villososo, foliis petiolatis oblongo-lanceolatis acutis serratis basi angustatis glabris vel pubescentibus, floralibus membranaceis lato-ovatis acuminatis deciduis, racemis densis lonee pedunculatis subramosis, verticillastris multifloris, calycibus campanulatis, labio superiore subintegro dentibusque labii inferioris acuminatis, corollis calyce duplo longioribus, tubo subincluso ventricososo labio superiore extus pubescente recto, inferiore duplo longiore lobis rotun-

datis, connectivis postice deflexis lato-linearibus longitudinaliter connatis, stylo supra breviter barbato.

*3 rufescens*, caule foliorumque pagina inferiore rufo-pubescente.

Hab. in Brasilia: ad rivulos San Jose, Toropasso, &c. provincial Rio Grande et in uliginosis prope Estancia do Salto Missionum Uruguaiensium *A. de St. Hilaire!* in uliginosis Brasilise meridionalis *Sello!* ad Buenos Ayres *Parker!* *3* in syivis ceeuis ad viam a Minas ad Rio de Janeiro *A. de St. Hilaire!* (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Reg. BeroL et v. s. sp. in herb. St. Hil. et Parker, & in herb. St. Hil.*) %

Caules 2-6-pedales, virgati, ramosi, obtuse tetragoni, sulcati, glandulosi, glabri vel pilis articulatis villosi. Petioli breves. Folia 2-4-pollicaria, forma variabilia, nunc vix 3-4 *lin.* lata basi longe angustata, nunc fere pollicem lata basi cuneata vel rarius rotundata, saepius profunde serrata, viridia, membranacea, subtus nervosa, glaberrima vel utrinque pubescentia, subtus uti calyces glandulis nigris crebris punctata, floralia membranacea, flavescentia, longe acuminata, ante anthesin saepius comosa, rarius fere abortiva, per anthesin decidua. Racemi 1-4, spicaeformes, pedunculati, a foliis caulinis longe distantes. Verticillastri 10-20-flori, infimi subremoti, superiores dense approximati. Calyces subsessiles, glabri vel cano-pubescentes, striati vel laeves, incani, colorati vel virides, dentibus lato-ovatis vel ovato-lanceolatis, superiore integro 1-3-mucronato, inferiore plus minusve cuspidato. Corolla coerulea vel alba, magnitudine corollae *S. polystachydis*. Connectiva sub insertione callosa-dentata. Stylus subexsertus, lobis subulatis, superiore duplo longiore.

Species more plantarum uliginosarum valde variabilis, sed vix dividenda.

102. *S. LAVANDULOIDES* (Humb. et Kunth Nov. Gen. et Sp. Amer. 2. 231), caule herbaceo, ramis erectis cano-pubescentibus, foliis brevissime petiolatis oblongo-lanceolatis acutis basi cuneatis cre-natis cano-pubescentibus subtus albidis, floralibus ovatis longe subulato-acuminatis deciduis, spicis simplicibus, verticillastriis approximatis eequalibus subdecemfloris, calycibus tubuloso-campanulatis cano-pubescentibus, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris ovatis breviter mucronatis, corollis calyce dimidio longioribus, tubo incluso subaequali, labio superiore recto, inferiore duplo longiore lobis rotundatis, medio lato emarginato, connectivis postice linearibus deflexis longitudinaliter connatis, stylo incluso breviter barbato.

*S. Humboldtiana.* *Ham. et Schult. Syst. Mant. 1. 183.*

*S. lavandulaefolia.* *Spreng. Syst. 1. 58. non Vahl.*

Hab. in Nova Hispania *Miyino et Sessé* in regione temperata prope urbem Pazcuaro in litore lacus *Humboldt et Bonpland.* (*v. s. sp. in herb. Lambert.*)

Caules e basi ramosi plures, virgati, pube brevissima vel pilis brevibus reflexis canescentes. Folia 1-2-pollicaria, rugosula, saepius torn en to brevi supra canescentia, subtus albidia, nunc utrinque pilis adpressis pubescentia. Spicae 2-3-pollicares, longe pedunculatae, juniores apice foliis floralibus comosse. Verticillastri omnes approximati vel infimo remoto. Calyx striatus, basi canescens, a pice saepius cocculescens. Corolla pallide coerulea, parva.

103. *S. STACIYOIDES* (Humb. et Kunth Nov. Gen. et Sp. Amer. 2. 287. t. 138).

Hab. in montibus frigidis Mexicanis prope los loares et Santa Rosa de la Sierra *Humboldt et Bonpland.*

“ *S. caule herbaceo subsimplici foliisque pubescentibus concoloribus lanceolatis multifloris, calycibus cano-villosis.*

*Her!*) a erecta, 3-pedalis. Caulis tetragonus, pubescens, humbramosus, pilis re-

flexis. Folia opposite, breviter petiolata, lanceolata, erenato-serrata, basi angustata, viridia pilisque brevibus raris conspersa, 2-3-pollicaria. Petiolus 4-5-pollicaris, canaliculatus, pubescens. Spica sesquipollicaris, terminalis, longe pedunculata, verticillata, solitaria, interdum duae axillares approximate, verticillis multifloris valde approximatis, infimo distante. Bractes oblongae, acuminato-subulatae, pubescentes. Calyx tubulosus, striatus, incanus, villosus, labio superiore integro acuto, inferiore bifido, laciniis acuminatis. Corollae binae suppetunt, caeruleae ex Bonpl."—  
*Kunth I. c.*

104. *S. ELONGATA* (Humb. et Kunth Nov. Gen. et Spec. Amer. 2. 287. t. 139), caule herbaceo erecto subsimplici cano-pubescente, foliis breviter petiolatis oblongis acutiusculis basi angustatis crenato-serratis glabriusculis vel subtus pubescentibus, floralibus ovato-lanceolatis hirsutis calycem sequantibus, spicis oblongis longe pedunculatis, verticillastris multifloris arete approximatis, calycibus tubulosis striatis pilosis, labio superiore integro inferiorisque dentibus acutis, corollis calyce duplo longioribus, tubo vix exserto ventricoso, labio superiore recto, inferiore subtriplo longiore lobis rotundatis, medio lato emarginato, connectivis postice linearibus deflexis longitudinaliter connexis, stylo barbato.

*S. betonica.* Roem. et Schult. Syst. Mant. 1, 188.

*S. simplex.* Spreng, Syst, 1. 58.

Hab. in Nova Hispania *Mosino et Sessé!* in declivitate montium occidentalium inter Ario et Aguasarco *Humboldt et Bonpland.* (v. s. *sp. in herb. Lambert.*)

Caules complures, subsimplices, 1-2-pedales, basi foliosi, superne aubnudi. Folia sesquipollicaria, supra scabriuscula, subtus glabra vel nervis pubescentibus. Spica 14-2-pollicares, dense villosae. Calyces subcolorati. Corolla violacea, vix 4 lineas longa, extus pubescens.

105. *S. CORRUGATA* (Vahl! Enum. 1. 252), caule fruticoso, ramis rufo-tomentosis, foliis petiolatis oblongo-lanceolatis obtusis crenatis basi rotundatis rugosissimis supra glabriusculis subtus rufo-lanatis, floralibus deciduis, verticillastris sub-6-floris distantibus, calycibus campanulatis subglabris coloratis, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris obtusis, corollis calyce parum longioribus, tubo subincluso, labio superiore recto, inferiore longiore, connectivis postice linearibus deflexis longitudinaliter connatis.

Hab. in Peruvia *Vahl.* (y. s. *sp. in herb. Vahl.*)

Rami et foliorum pagina inferior lana rufa densissima vestiti. Folia bipollicaria, approximata. Calyces corulescentes. Corolla coarulea, hirta.

106. *S. COLLINA* (Humb. et Kunth Nov. Gen. et Spec. Amer. 2. 288).

Hab. in collibus siccis montium Quitensium prope Riobamba Nuevo *Humboldt et Bonpland.*

\* *S. fruticulosa*, ramis foliisque subtus albo-tomentosis supra pubescentibus lanceolato-oblongis obtusiusculis basi acutis crenatis, spica longe pedunculata, verticillis multifloris approximatis, calycibus albo-tomentosis.

Fruticulus erectus, ramosus, odoratissimus, ramis tetragonis albo-tomentosis infenonbus stepe decumbentibus. Folia opposita, breviter petiolata, oblonga, obtusiuscula, basi acuta, crenata, supra viridia, pubescentia, subtus tomentosa, pollicaria. Spica terminales, pedunculata, verticillatas multifloris approximatis, inferioribus distantibus. Bractes lanceolatae, tonietos caduae.

July 1833.

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Calyces campanulati, striati, bilabiati, albo-tomentosi, labio superiore ovato integro acuto, inferiore bi parti to, laciniis acuminatis. Corollas in specimine suppetente decidus, coemleae, labio inferiore albo-maculato ex Bonpl."—*Kunth I. c*

b. *QVATIFOLIJE.* *Folia petiolata ovato-rotundata ovata vel ovato-lanceolata basi rotundata truncata vel cuneata, rarius subsessilia basi cuneata.*

107. *S. ASSURGENS* (Humb. et Kunth Nov. Gen. et Sp. Amer. 2. 293).

*Hab. prope Pazcuaro Mexicanorum Humholdt et Bonpland.*

" *S.* caule herbaceo sbramoso adscendente pubescente, foliis ovato-ellipticis iitriiqiie acutis crenato-serratis glabriusculis, verticillis multifloris inferioribus distantibus, calycibus sericeo-hirsutis.

" Herba 10-12-pollicaris. Caulis adscendens, subramosus, tenuissime pubescens, tetragonus. Folia opposita, breviter petiolata, ovato-elliptica, utrinque a cut a, crenato-serrata, utrinque glabriuscula venis subtus pubescentibus, bipollicaria. Spica terminalis, longe pedunculata, verticillata, tripollicaris, verticillis multifloris, inferioribus distantibus. Pedunculus 4-pollicaris. Flores magnitudine floris *Stachydis annuce*. Calyx campanulatus, bilabiatus, pilis sericeis albidis hirsutus, labio superiore ovato obtuso brevissime mucronato, labio inferiore bifido, laciniis obtusis mucronatis. Corolla pallide violacea ? (carnea ex Bonpl.), tubo superne ventricoso compresso calyceno subsequente, labio superiore galeato concavo pubescente, inferiore triplo longiore trifido, lacinia intermedia maxima biloba, lobis rotundatis. Stamina inclusa."—*Kunth I. c.*

108. *S. SPICATA* (Rcem. et Schult. Syst. Mant. 1. 202).

*S. pulchella.* *Humb. et Kunth Nov. Gen. et Spec. Amer. 2. 288. l. 140. non DC.*

*S. Humboldtiana.* *Dietr. Gartn. Lex. 7\* 418.*

*S. Hnmboldtii.* *Spreng. Syst. 1. 64.*

8. *saligiia.* *Willd. Herb, ex Link. Schw. et Dietr. Spec. Pl. 1. 308.*

*Hab. in Nova Hispania Humholdt et Bonpland.*

" *S.* fruticosa, ramis glabris junioribus cano-pubescentibus, foliis lanceolato-oblongis apicem versus obsolete crenatis supra pubescentibus subtus albo-tomentosis, verticillis multifloris approximatis, calycis albo-tomentosi labio superiore tridentato.

" Frutex tripedalis et altior, ramis tetragonis glabris, junioribus cano-pubescentibus. Folia opposita, brevissime petiolata, ovato-oblonga, acuta, integerrima, apicem versus crenata, supra viridia, pubescentia, subtus albo-tomentosa, subpollicaria. ^ Spicw terminates, solitariie, pedunculatw, verticillatae, verticillis multifloris approximatis. Flores 4 lin. longi. Bractee ovatae, acuminatae, albo-tomentosw, apice crerulescentes, caducae. Calyx campanulatus, striatus, albo-tomentosus, bilabiatus, labio superiore obtuso tridentato, inferiore obtuso bidentato, dentibus omnibus acutis. Corolla ccerulea, tubo calycem »quante, labio superiore galeato concavo emarginato pubescente, inferiore duplo longiore trifido, lobis rotundatis, intermedio duplo latiore emarginato-bilobo."—*Kunth I. c.*

109. *S. UELIANTHEMIFOLIA*, caule herbnceo erecto(?), ramis virgatis pubescentibus, foliis brevissime petiolatis oblongis acutis subserratis basi an^uslatis rugosulis glabris vel utrinque pubescentibus, floralibus minutissimis, race mis simplicibus, verticillastris 6-20-floris secundis remotis vel supremis approximatis, calycibus tubulosis nerris pubescentibus, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris acutis, corollis calyce subduplo longioribus, tubo ocquali incluso, labio superiore erecto extus pubescente, inferiore duplo longiore, lobis rotundatis, medio maxiino bifido, connectivis postice linearibus deflexis longitudinaliter connatis, stylo barbato.

/3 floralibus albis miuoiibus.

Hab. in Mexico: prope Tlalpujahua G. J. Graham! Keer!  
fi prope San Martin Graham, (h. s. sp. comm. a cL Graham et  
Martius.)

Caules basi ramosi, ramis subsimplicibus 1-1<sup>^</sup>-pedalibus, acute tetragoni, pallide virides, pilis brevibus reflexis pubescentes. Folia internodiis breviora, 4-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -pollicaria, subtus pallida vel rarius concoloria. Racemi 2-6-pollicares. Verticillastri infimi saepe longe remoti, supremi approximati saepius sub-10-flori. Flores 5-6 lin. vel in var. /3 4-5 lin. longi. Calyces 3-lineares, etiam florentes reflexi, coemlescentes vel in var. 0 albescentes, 8-nervi, nervis adpresso-pubescentibus, inter nervos glabri. Corollas coeruleas vel in var. /3 albas. Filamenta sterilia fertilibus subqualia, apice in antheram diiformem dilatata. Connectiva staminum fertilium filamentis vix duplo longiora, corolla breviora. Stylus corollas subsequens, lobis subulatis, superiore longiore. Affinis *S. lavanduloidi*, a qua differt foliis dimidio brevioribus, racemo interrupto, et floribus secundis majoribus.

110. *S. SIDERITIDIS* (Presl MSS.), caule fruticoso, ramis erectis albo-tomentosis, foliis breviter petiolatis ovalibus obtusiusculis serrato-crenatis basi cuneatis rugosis supra viridibus subtus albo-tomentosis, racemis brevibus, verticillastri subsexfloris, calycibus tubulosis villosis, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris acutis.

Hab. in Peruvia ad Huanuco Hcenkef (h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Presl)

Specimen mancum, sed species evidenter distinctissima. *S. spicata* affinis, sed calycis labio superiore integro differt. Corollam non vidi.

111. *S. CHAMAEDRYOIDES* (Cav. Ic. 2. 77. t. 197), caule suffruticoso procumbente, ramis cano-tomentosis, foliis petiolatis ovato-oblongis obtusis crenulatis basi angustatis vel rotundatis rugosis subtus cano-tomentosis, floralibus lato-ovatis acuminatis calyce majoribus deciduis, racemis simplicibus, verticillastri sub-6-floris, calycibus tubulosis striatis tomentosis, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris breviter cuspidatis, corollis calyce duplo longioribus extus glabris, tubo vix exserto ventricoso, labio superiore recto, inferiore duplo longiore, lobis rotundatis lateralibus abbreviatis, medio maximo bifido, connectivis postice deflexis linearibus, stylo supra barbato.

*S. chamazdrifolia*. *Andr. Bot. Rep.* 6. t. 416.

*S. chamaedrys*. *Wald. Hort. Berol.* 1. 29. t. 29.

*S. chamaedryoides*. *Sims Bot. Mag.* 2. t. 808.

Hab. in Mexico Mo\$ino et Sesse! Karwinski! 8fc. (h. s. c. et v. s. sp. in herb. Lambert. Mus. Reg. Monac. Sfc.)

Suffrutex humilis, ramosus, omni parte canescens. Folia mgosa, fere *Salvia officinalis*, sed multities minora. Racemi elongati. Verticillastri ante anthesin foliis floralibus imbricatis obtecti, fructiferi ultra pollicem remoti. Calyces breviter pedicellati, canescens, labio superiore saepe purpurascens. Corolla coerulea, labio inferiore latissimo subplano. Genitalia corollam squantia. Connectiva sub insertioe supra dentata.

112. *S. THYMOIDES*, caule suffruticoso ramosissimo canescente, foliis minimis subsessilibus ovalibus obtusis integerrimis canescentibus margine subrevolutis, floralibus ovatis acuminatis deciduis, r, c < mis brevibus paucifloris, verticillastri distinctis laxe 2-4-floris, calycibus ovato-tubulosis striatis glanduloso-pubescentibus, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris obtusiusculis, corollis calyce duplo longioribus, tubo venicoso calyce aequante, labio superiore recto,

inferiore duplo longiore, lobis rotundatis, medio emarginato, connectivis postice linearibus deflexis longitudinaliter connatis, stylo breviter barbato.

Hab. in Nova Hispania *Mogino et Sessi!* {y. s. sp. in herb. *Lambert.*)

Suffrutex humilis, ramosissimus, canescens, facie *Thymi* vel *Gardoquius*. Folia •ix 2 lineas longa, plana vel seepius margine revoluta, rigida, plus minusve canotomentosa. Racemi 1-2-pollicares, verticillastris 2-4- seepius bifloris. Calyx 3-4 lineas longus. Corolla coerulescens.

113. S. GLECHOMJEFOLIA (Humb. et Kunth Nov. Gen. et Sp. Amer. 2.290. t. 141).

Hab. in Nova Hispania: inter urbem Guanaxuato et pagum Sanctse Rosoe *Humboldt et Bonpland.*

" S. caulibus herbaceis subsimplicibus snperne pilosiusculis, foliis ovato-triangularibus obtusis basi subcuneatis crenatis glabriusculis, junioribus pilosiusculis, verticillis subquinquefloris remotis, calycis hirti labio superioris tricuspidato.

" Radix perpendicularis, perennis, multiceps. Caules complures, subsimplices, 14-2-pollicares, procumbentes, apice adscendentes, subtetragoni, i nferne glabri, superne pilosiusculi. Folia opposita, petiolata, ovato-triangularia, obtusa, basi brevissime cuneata, adulta glabra, pilis minutis adpressis raris conspersa, priesertim juniora in venis 6-9 lin. longa. Petioli 4-5 lin. longi, margine ciliati. Spica 3-4-pollicaris, pedunculata, verticillata, verticillis sub-5-floris remotis. Flores paulo minores quam in *S. prunelloide*. Bractea ovatae, acuminatae, ciliatae, longitudine floris, caducv. Calyx campanulatus, striatus, bilabiatus, pilosus, labio superiore ovato tricuspidato, inferiore bipartite), laciniis cuspidatis. Corolla ccenilea, tubo brevi ventricoso com. presso calyce paulo brevior, l&b;io superiore galeato emarginato pubescente, labio inferiore triplo longiore trilobo subconvexo, lobis laterahbus abbreviatis rotundatis reflexis, in termed io multo majore emarginato bilobo. Stamina et stylus labium superius vix superantes."—*Kunth I. c.*

114. S. NAN A (Humb. et Kunth Nov. Gen. et Sp. Amer. 2. 289).

Hab. in Nova Hispania: in locis siccis prope fodinam Valentiantc in convalli Guanaxuatensi *Humboldt et Bonpland.*

^ u S. herbacea, acaulis, foliis ovatis obtusis basi angnstatis crenatis supra hispidulis subtus tomentoso-hirtis, spicis ovatis pedunculatis, verticillis subquadrifloris, calycis glanduloso-hirti labio superiore tridentato.

" Herba acaulis. Radix perpendicularis, perennis, crassa. Folia radicalia sub. sessilia, ovata, obtusa, basi angustata et subcuneata, crenata, rugoso-venosa, supra pilis sparsis adpressis obsita, subtus tomentoso-hirta, pollicaria et longiora. Spies radi. cales pedunculatae, ovatas, semipollicares, verticillis approximatis subquadrifloria. Pedunculi 3-4-pollicares, tetragoni, pilis patentibus glanduliferis obsiti. Calyx campanulatus, striatus, piloso-glandulosus, bilabiatus, labio superiore ovato-tridentato, dentibus subulatis, labio inferiore bifido, laciniis subulatis. Corolla a me hand visa, ccerulea ex Bonpl.<sup>f</sup>\*—*Kunth I. c.*

115. S. PRirNELLOiDES (Humb. et Kunth Nov. Gen. et Sp. Amer. 2. 289?), caulibus herbaceis subsimplicibus erectis piloso-pubes-

\*£ TSS<sup>u</sup> ? , S<sup>^</sup>riusculisfforalibus ovoth ucummti, dcc-

rrioris dentibus uSRu<sup>\*\*</sup> ^10 ^Pf'iore breviter tridentato, inYe-  
extus pubescentibus t<sub>u|x></sub><sup>m</sup> a u<sub>u</sub> corouis Calyce subtri P'o longioribus  
. IUOO calycem «equante ventricoso, labio superiore



recto, inferiore subtriplo longiore, lobis rotundatis, medio lato emarginato, connectivis postice linearibus deflexis longitudinaliter connatis, stylo barbato.

Hab. in Nova Hispania *Mo^ino et Sesse I Karwinski/* in scopulis montis ignivomi Jorullo Mexicanorum *Humboldt et Bonpland.* (v. s. sp. in herb. *Lambert et Mus. Reg. Monac.*)

Caules e basi perenni complures, basi foliosi, adscendentes, ramis erectis 1-1 £-pedalibus tetragonis. Folia nunc omnino glabra, saepius plus minusve praesertim in nervo hirsuta. Calyces ccerulescentes. Corollae coeruleae. Folia fere *Prunella vulgaris*. Racemus et flores *S. Icevis*, sed majores. A descriptione Kuntbiana differt statura elatiore, sed verosimiliter eadem species.

116. S. ARENARIA (St. Hil. MSS.), fruticosa, ramis glabris, foliis petiolatis oblongis lanceolatisve acuminatis serrato-crenatis basi cuneatis angustatisve utrinque viridibus glabris, floralibus ovatis acuminatis deciduis, racemis brevibus simplicibus, verticillastris 4-6-floris secundis, calycibus tubuloso-campanulatis striatis glabris laevibus, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris ovatis acuminatis, corollis calyce subduplo longioribus extus glabriusculis, tubo subexserto ventricoso, labio superiore recto, inferiore subbreuiore lobis rotundatis, connectivis postice deflexis linearibus longitudinaliter connatis, stylo bifariam barbato.

Hab. in Brasilia: in arenosis Serra Negra ad limites provinciarum Minas Geraes et Rio de Janeiro *A. de St. Hilaire !* (y. s. sp. in herb. *St. Hil.*)

Frutex 4-pedalis, ramosissimus. Folia 2-3-pollicaria.

117. S. SERRATA (Benth. in Herb. Mus. Reg. Berol. MSS.), caule herbaceo erecto subsimplici glabriusculo, foliis petiolatis ovatis oblongis lanceolatisve acutis grosse irregulariter serratis basi cuneatis rotundatisve glabris, floralibus lanceolato-linearibus calyce brevioribus reflexis vel deciduis, racemo elongato simplici, verticillastris omnibus remotis 6-10-floris, calycibus pedicellatis tubulosis striatis pubescentibus, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris acutiusculis, corollis calyce subtriplo longioribus extus pubescentibus, tubo subexserto ventricoso, labio superiore erecto integro, inferiore duplo longiore, lobis rotundatis, medio maximo emarginato, connectivis postice obtuse dentatis deflexis dilatato-linearibus longitudinaliter connatis, stylo barbato.

Hab. in Brasilia meridionali *Sello !* ad rivulum de las Viboras in Republica Argentina *A. de St. Hilaire !* (h. s. sp. e *Mus. Reg. Berol.* et v. s. sp. in herb. *St. Hil.*)

Habitus *S. uliginosce*, sed inflorescentia et floribus diversa. Folia latiora, profundius serrata. Racemi 4-6-pollicares. Verticillastris semipollicem distanten, subsecundi. Calyces 4-5-lineares. Corollae coeruleae, fere pollicares. Stylus vix exsertus, lobo superiore inferiorem duplo superante, subtus longe barbatus. Achenia oblongo-triquetra, laevia.

118. S. URUQUATU8II (St. Hil. MSS.), caule herbaceo erecto glabriusculo, foliis petiolatis ovato-lanceolatis oblongisve acutis serrato-crenatis basi rotundato-cuneatis glabriusculis utrinque viridibus vel subtus pallidis, floralibus ovatis acuminatis deciduis, racemis simplicibus elongatis, verticillastris remotis 6-10-floris, calycibus subsessilibus

tubulosis striatis cano-villosis, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris ovatis acutis, corollis calyce subduplo longioribus extus pubescentibus, tubo ventricoso calycem superante, labio superiore erecto, inferiore duplo longiore, lobis rotundatis, connectivis postice deflexis linearibus longitudinaliter connatis, stylo subtus barbato.

Hab. in Brasilia : ad ripas fluminis Uruguay in campo San Joze provinciee Rio Grande do SuJ A. de St. Hilaire ! (v. s. sp. in herb. St. Hil.)

Valde affinis *S. pallidce*, sed caules erecti, folia latiora minus acuminata, et flores numerosiores. AD ejus varietas ?

119. *S. URTICJEFOLIA* (Linn.! Spec. 34), caule herbaceo erecto pilis subglandulosis villosis, foliis breviter petiolatis ovato-rhomboides acutiusculis crenatis basi rotundato-subcordatis ad petiolum cuneatis glabriusculis, floralibus lato-ovatis deciduis, verticillastris multifloris remotis, calycibus breviter pedicellatis campanulatis villosis-viscosis, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris lato-ovatis acutiusculis, corollis calyce subduplo longioribus extus pubescentibus, labio superiore erecto, inferiore triplo longiore, lobis lato-rotundatis deflexis, medio emarginato-bifido, connectivis postice lineari-dilatatis deflexis longitudinaliter connatis, stylo barbato.

Hab. in America septentrionali: in remotis occidentalibus Virginie et Carolina Michaux, in Carolina septentrionali Schweinitz ! in Georgia Bartram I (h. s. sp.)

Caules tetragoni, sulcati, inferne subglabri, superne pilis saepe glandulosis villosis. Folia fere *S. tilicefolice*, sed angustiora, saepius longe acuminata, irregulariter dentata, glabra, petiolo multo breviori subalato-dilatato. Corollae coeruleas, cum labio inferiore vix 5 lineas longae. Calyces ovato-campanulati nee cylindrici. Verticillastri 10-20-flori, demum remoti, pollicem vel inferiores sesquipollicem distant. Stamina inclusa. Stylus breviter exsertus, lobis subulatis, superiore duplo longiore.

120. *S. GRACILIS*, caule herbaceo (?) erecto glabriusculo, foliis longe petiolatis ovatis acumiatis basi rotundatis serratis utrinque piloso-pubescentibus, floralibus ovatis acuminatis coloratis deciduis, racemis simplicibus, verticillastris laxe sex-decem Moris infimis remotis supremis approximatis, calycibus breviter pedicellatis campanulatis striatis coloratis glabris, labio supremo integro inferiorisque dentibus setaceo-acuminatis, corollis calyce duplo longioribus, tubo calycem sequante ventricoso, labio superiore recto, inferiore duplo longiore, lobis rotundatis, medio lato emarginato, connectivis postice linearibus deflexis longitudinaliter connatis, stylo barbato.

Hab. in Nova Hispania MoSino et Sessé ! (v. 5. sp. in herb. Ldmbert.)

Caulis (vel ramus ?) simplex, purpurascens. Folia flaccida, sesquipollicaria, supra pilis brevibus ad presens subtus pilis longioribus pubescentia. Racemus 2-3-pollicaris, glaber, rubescens. Flores parvi, numerosi, carni, magnitudine 8. carnear, a qua haec species differt praeipue foliis angustioribus acuminatis basi rotundatis nec cordatis, racemo glabro, et stylo barbato.

121. *s. LEPTOSTACHYS*, caule herbaceo erecto ramoso cano-pubescente, foliis longe petiolatis ovato-rotundatis acutis basi truncatis utrinque videntibus tenuissime pubescentibus, floralibus ovatis subulato-acuminatis deciduis, racemis simplicibus elongatis, verticillastris demum omnibus remotis subsexfloris, calycibus ovato-tubulosis striatis

incanis, labio superiore integro inferiorisque dentibus acuminatis, corollis calyce duplo longioribus, tubo calycem sequante subventricosus, labio superiore recto, inferioris lobis rotundatis, medio lato eniarginato, connectivis postice linearibus deflexis longitudinaliter connatis, stylo glabro.

Hab. in Nova Hispania *Mogino et Sessé!* (y. s. sp. in herb. Lambert.)

Folia *S. tilûBfoliitB*, petiolo 14-2-pollicari et ultra, superiora sessiliora. Racemus demum ultra pedalis, verticillastris inferioribus pollicem, supremis semipollicem remotis. Calyces *S. lavanduloidis*. Corollas ccerulese, duplo majores quara in *S. lavanduloide*.

122. *S. MEMRRANACEA*, caule herbaceo (?) erecto glabro, foliis longe petiolatis amplis lato-ovatis acutis crenatis basi rotundatis vel truncatis glabris, floralibus deciduis, racemis elongatis simplicibus, verticillastris omnibus remotis laxis subdecemfloris, calycibus pedicellatis nutantibus campanulatis glabris, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris ovatis breviter setaceo-acuminatis, corollis calyce duplo longioribus, tubo calycem sequante ventricosus, labio superiore recto, inferiore duplo longiore, lobis lato-rotundatis, medio maximo emarginato, connectivis postice elongato-linearibus deflexis longitudinaliter connexis, stylo barbato.

/3 *acuminata*, foliis utrinque longe angustatis, corollis brevioribus.

Hab. in Mexico *Mofino et Sessé!* /3 in Guayaquil *Tafalla!* (v. s. sp. et (Z in herb. Lambert.)

Herba videtur 2-3-pedalis, ex omni parte glaberrima. Folia 3-6-pollicaria, tenuia, membranacea, subtus saepe purpurascens. Racemus fere pedalis, verticillastris regulariter distantibus sequalibus laxis. Calyces saepius leviter purpurascens. Corollas coeruleae, magnitudine circiter *S. angustifoliitB*.

123. *S. RHOMBIFOLIA* (Ruiz et Pav. ! Fl. Per. et Chil. 1. 26. t. 36. f. b), caule herbaceo erecto ramoso pubescente, foliis petiolatis lato-ovatis rhombeisve basi subcordatis pubescentibus, floralibus ovato-lanceolatis deciduis, racemis simplicibus paucifloris, verticillastris sub-6-floris remotis, calycibus ovatis pubescentibus, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris ovatis acutis, corollis calyce dimidio longioribus, tubo incluso ventricosus, labio superiore recto, inferiore duplo\* longiore, lobis rotundatis, medio emarginato, connectivis postice linearibus subdilatis deflexis longitudinaliter connatis, stylo glabro.

*S. foliosa.* Benth. in Bot. Reg. 17-1. 1429.

*S. pilosa.* Vahl! Ennm. 1. 240.

/3 *glabrior*, calycibus tenuioribus glabris.

Hab. in Peruvia : in collibus arenosis Lomas de Atiquipa et Pongo dictis in Camanæ provincia, et copiose in altis Chancay Ruiz et Pavon ! prope Limam *Ūrinksnun/ts* : in Peruvia inenuionaii *Ūuming!* in Mexico *G. J. Graham ?\* fi prope Limam Cruikshanks I* (t. s. sp.)

\* Seeds of this plant were raised in the garden of the Horticultural Society of London amongst those sent by Mr. Graham from Mexico. This circumstance, and several points in which the plant does not quite agree with Ruiz and Pavon's figure, induced me to publish it as a new Mexican species, under the name of *S. foliosa*; but I have since ascertained it to be the true plant described as *S. rhombifolia*. I suppose that the seeds got mixed, by mistake, with those from Mr. Graham.

Herba annua, pedalis, erecta, valde ramosa. Caulia tetragoims, pubescens, praesertim in latera dua opposita state glabratus. Folia numerosa, 1<sup>^</sup>-2 poll, longa et totidem lata, grosse crenata, saepe bullata, inferiora petiolata, suprema saepe sessilia, juniora pubescenti-villosa, demum saepe glabrata, viridia, subtus pallidiora, floralia calyce breviora, glabra, fusciscentia. Calyces saepius colorati, breviter pedicellati, labiis rectis. Genitalia exserta. Stylus filiformis, lobo inferiore subnullo. Achenia triquetra, laevia. Var. /3 differt habitu graciliore glabriore, foliis minoribus potius ovatis quam rhombeis, calycibus longius pedicellatis tenuioribus glabris, sed vix ut species distinguenda.

124. S. TAVALLJE, caule herbaceo erecto ramoso villosa, foliis petiolatis ovatis crenatis basi rotundatis vel cuneatis hispidulis, floralibus ovatis acutis demum deciduis, racemis simplicibus, verticillis 6-10-floris remotis, calycibus ovatis nervosis villosis, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris ovatis acutis, corollis calyce dimidio longioribus, tubo incluso ventricosus, labio superiore recto, inferiore duplo longiore, lobis rotundatis, medio emarginato, connectivis postice linearibus subdilatis deflexis longitudinaliter connatis, stylo glabro.

Hab. ad Tarmam Peruvise *Tafalla* ! (v. s. sp. in herb. Lambert.)

Radix herbacea, annua, pedalis. Caulis basi ramosus, ramis erectis subsimplicibus parce foliosis. Folia inferiora longe petiolata, limbus parvus, vix pollicaris, superiora minora, remotiora, sessiliora, floralia calyce dimidio breviora. Racemi 4-G-pollicares. Verticillastri aequales, inferiores pollicem vel sesquipollicem remoti. Calyces 3-4-lineares, labio superiore paullo incurvato. Corolla S. *rhombofoliae*. Affinis S. *mili*, at caule herbaceo annuo, villositate, et aliis notis diversa; et S. *violaceae*, sed in hac corolla calyce triplo longior.

125. S. VIOLACEA (Ruiz et Pav.! Fl. Per. et Chil. 1. 26. t. 43. f. b.)

Hab. in Tarmae provincise Peruvians preemptis calidis *Ruiz et Pavon*.

" S. foliis ovatis crenatis, floribus spicatis, verticillis sexfloris, labio corollae dependente.

<sup>a</sup> Planta bipedalis, herbacea, hirsuta, annua. Radix fasciculata, fibrosa. Caulis erectus, ramosus, tetragonus. Kami consimiles. Folia ovata, acuta, crenata, rugosa, obtusa. Spicae terminatae, breves, erectae. Flores verticillati, seni, breviter pedicellati, bracteis oppositis ovatis concavis stipati. Corolla caeruleo-violacea, calyce triplo longior, labio inferiore lato, galea longiore dependente." *Ruiz et Pav. I. c*

126. S. GLANDULIFERA (Cav. Ann. Hist. Nat. 2. 3).

Hab. in Chimborazo *Cavanilles*.

" S. foliis ovatis serratis villosis, ramis, bracteis calycibusque piloso-elandulosis."—*Vahl I. c.*

<sup>a</sup> Uni-tripedalis, alterne ramosus, pilis rigidis glanduliferis. Folia petiolata, pollicem longa, 5 lin. lata, utrinque villosa. Verticilli G-flori, bracteis acutis brevibus. Calyx laciniis obtusiusculis. Corolla calyce vix duplo longior, violaceo-purpurea, labio superiore brevior, inferiore tripartito, lacinia intermedia multo majore. Stamina exserta."—*Cav. ex Bam. et Schult. Syst. 1. 217.*

127. S. HIRTA (Humb. et Kunth Nov. Gen. et Spec. Amer. 2. 296).

Hab. in Andibus Peruvianorum prope pagum Ayavaca et villam Lucarque *Humboldt et Bonpland*.

" S. caule fruticoso erecto bifariam piloso, foliis ovato-oblongis acuminatis crenato-serratis subtus incano-pubescentibus, spicis paniculatis, verticillis remotis paucifloris, bracteis ovatis acuminatis hirsutis calyce brevioribus deciduis, calycibus subglanduloso-pilosis.

" Frutex erectus, ramosus, ramis tetragonis glabris lineis duabus oppositis pilosis instructis. Folia opposita, petiolata, ovato-oblonga, acuminata, cretato-ser-

rata, supra viridia et tenuissime pubescentia, subtus incano-pubescentia, bipollicaria. Petiolus subpollicaris, canaliculatus, interne pilosus. Spicse verticillatae, paniculatae, verticillis remotis paucifloris, pedunculo pedicellisque hirsutis pilis glanduliferis viscidis. Bractee subrotundo-ovatae, acuminato-cuspidatae, hirsute, calyce breviores, deciduae. Calyx tubuloso-campanulatus, bilabiatus, striatus, hirtus pilis glanduliferis, labio superiore acuminato, inferiore bifido laciniis acuminato-mucronatis. Corolla baid suppetit, purpurea, calyce triplo longior, superne hirsuta, ex Bonpl. Stamina longe exserta. *S. glandulifer* B Cav. affinis."—*Kunth I. c.*

128. *S. CRUIKSHANKSII*, caule herbaceo (?) erecto glabro vel pubescente, foliis breviter petiolatis ovatis obtusis crenatis basi rotundatis vel subcordatis glabris vel subtus pubescentibus, floralibus deciduis, racemis simplicibus, verticillastris subsexfloris remotis subsecundis, calycibus tubuloso-campanulatis striatis pubescentibus, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris ovatis acutis, corollis calyce triplo longioribus, tubo incluso ventricoso, labio superiore recto, inferiore triplo longiore lobis rotundatis, medio maximo emarginato, connectivis postice linearibus de flexis longitudinaliter connatis, stylo glabro.

*S. rhombifolia* O. *Hook. Bot. Misc.*

Hab. in Peruvia: in valle Cantee prope Obrajillo *Cruikshanks* f ad Huamantanga *Mathews* ! (A. s. sp. comm. a cl. *Lindley et v. 5. sp. in herb. Hooker.*)

Caulis videtur perennis vel aufferuticosa, pedalis, basi denudatus, medio foliosus, glaber, vel apice tenuissime pubescens. Folia 1-1 1/2-pollicaria, viridia, venosa, glaberrima, remote crenata, suprema saepe integerrima. Verticillastris inferiores ultra pollicem remoti, aepius 6-flori, rarius 2-4- vel 8-10-flori. Calyces subsessiles. Corollae coeruleae, glabriusculae, cum labio inferiore 7-B-lineares. Affinis *S. incurvatce*, in qua vero folia majora, acutiora, subtus albo-tomentosa, calyces majores, corollae labium inferius minus; a *S. rhombifolia* foliis, inflorescentia et corollis distinctissima.

129. *S. GALEATA* (Ruiz et Pav. Fl. Per. et Chil. 1. 27. t. 42. f.a.)

Hab. in circuitu Muña Peruvise locis aridis *Ruiz et Pavon.*

" *S. foliis ovalibus serratis, calycis labio superiore galeato, corolla labio superiore convoluto.*

" *Planta fruticosa. Caulis 3-pedalis, ramosissimus, brachiatus, inferne subteres nudus. Rami brachiati, tetragoni, post exaiccationem ferruginei. Folia subsessilia deflexa, ovalia ovataque, serrata, venosissima, rugosa, aspera, leviter pubescentia! Spicae terminales, ternse, erectae, intermedia longiore. Flores verticillati, breviter pedicellati. Verticilli 6-10-flori, patentee, bracteolis 2 ovatis oppositis caducis stipati. Calyx ringens, superne dilatatus, ventricosus, labio inferiore concavo bifido inflexo, superiore concavo galea majori. Corolla albo-violacea, calyce duplo longior, labio inferiore trifido laciniis ovatis, superiore angustato inferne convoluto superne patulo stamina stylumque involvente.*"—*Ruiz et Pav. I. c.*

130. *S. MITIS* (Ruiz et Pav. Fl. Per. et Chil. I. 27).

Hab. in preemptis calidis Cantse provinciae Peruvians ad Obrajillo vicum *Ruiz et Pavon.*

" *S. foliis ovatis acutis serratis tomentosis, spicis terminalibus intermedia longiore aphylla, verticillis multifloris.*

" *Planta suffruticosa, bipedalis. Caulis erectus, ramosus, brachiatus, tetraironus suicatus. Rami consimiles, leviter pubescentes, mitissimi. Folia petiolata, ovata, acuta, serrata, rugosa, venosissima, tomentosa, subtus incana. Spicis terminalibus intermedia longiore aphylla. Flores verticillati, secundi, pedicellati. Verticilli*

July 1833.

M M

6-12-flori. Bracteae oppositae, ovales, acuminatae, pubescentes, caducae. Calyces bilabiati, 1-2-nervi, pubescentes, subcampanulati, superne lividi, labio superiore integro acuto brevior parum incurvo, inferiore bifido acuto. Corolla albo-ccerulea, calyce paulo longior, extus pubescens. Stamina longitudine corollae. Stylus superne villosus. Stigmata exserta. Semina trigona, venosa, fulva."—*Ruiz et Pav. I. c.*

131. *S. INCURVATA* (*Ruiz et Pav.!* Fl. Per. et Chil. 1. 24. t. 42. f. b), caule herbaceo erecto tenuiter cano-tomentoso, foliis petiolatis ovatis acutis serratis basi rotundatis vel cordatis subtus mollissime albotomentosis, floralibus deciduis, racemis simplicibus, verticillastris 4-6-floris remotis, calycibus tubuloso-campanulatis pubescentibus, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris ovatis acuminatis, corollis calyce duplo longioribus, tubo incluso ventricoso, labio superiore recto, inferiore longiore lobis rotundatis, connectivis postice linearibus deflexis longitudinaliter connatis, stylo glabro.

Hab. in Peruviae circuitu *Muña Ruiz et Pavon* / (*v. s. sp. in herb. Lambert.*)

Herba bipedalis. Folia bipollicaria, ad medium caulis approximata, deflexa. Calycis fructiferi labia incurva. Corolla purpureo-ccerulea.

132. *S. HISPANICA* (*Linn.!* Spec. 37), caule herbaceo erecto pubescente, foliis petiolatis ovatis acutis crenato-serratis basi angustatis vel cuneatis glabris, floralibus ovatis acuminatis ciliatis subsistentibus, racemis densis ramosis, verticillastris multifloris approximatis, calycibus inflato-tubulosis molliter pubescentibus, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris acutis, corollis calycem vix excedentibus, tubo ventricoso, labio superiore erecto integro, inferiore longiore lobis lateralibus oblongis reflexis, connectivis postice linearidilatatis deflexis longitudinaliter connatis, stylo barbato.

*S. hispanica.* *Bot. Reg.\* 5. l. 359.*

*S. tetragona.* *Munch. Meth. 373.*

*S. prismatica.* *Cav. Descr. 14.*

Hab. in America sequinoctiali: in regno Quitense prope Chillo *Humboldt et Bonpland*, in montibus ins. Jamaica *Herb. Hooker* / in Mexico *Cavanilles*; et ex America verosimiliter allata, in Europa australi sponte: in Hispania *La/ling*, in Pedemonte et Liguria *v. Charp ex Reichenbach FL Germ.*, in Olivetis *Unelioe Allioni.* {*h. s. c. et v. s. sp. ? in herb. Hook.*}

Herba annua, 1-2-pedalis, caule crassiusculo, petiolis et nervis foliorum albidis pubescentibus. Folia longe petiolata, limbo 2-3-pollicari, floralia calyce breviora, longe acuminata. Racemi vel spicae plures, subramosi, 2-4-pollicares, densi, albivirescentes. Verticillastris saepius sub-10-flori. Calyces subsessiles, basi inflati, albi, apice pallide virides, molliter pubescentes, 4-5-lineares. Corollae extus glabrae pallide cceruleae. Tubus calycem squans, supra basin et ad faucera valde contractus! Labia brevia, inferiore vix longiore. Oenitalia corollam aequantia.

133. *S. POLYSTACHYA* (*Ort.!* Dec. 55), caule herbaceo erecto cano-pubescente, foliis petiolatis ovatis acuminatis serratis basi rotundatis vel cordatis supra rugosiusculis pubescentibus subtus nervosis cano-pubescentibus vel tomentosis, floralibus ovatis acuminatis deciduis, racemis densis ramosis, verticillastris multifloris approximatis subsecundis, calycibus tubuloso-campanulatis pubescentibus vel to-

mentoso-villosis, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris acutis, corollis calyce duplo longioribus, tubo incluso ventricoso, labio superiore recto pubescente, inferiore sublongiore lobis rotundatis, connectivis postice linearibus deflexis longitudinaliter connatis, stylo supra barbato.

*S. polystachya.* Cav, Ic. 1. 17\* \*• 27 {male}. Humb. et Kunth Nov. Gen. et Sp. 2. 296.

*S. caesia.* Humb. et Kunth! Nov. Gen. et Sp. Amer. 2.295.

*S. lineatifolia.* Lag. Gen. et Sp. Nov. 2.

**Hab. in Mexico: prope los Ioares et Puerto de Varientos, in montibus Guanaxuatensibus et ad littora lacus Pazcuarensis, in declivitate occidentali moittium Mexicanorum Humboldt et Bonpland! prope Tlalpuxahua G. /i. Graham ! (h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Graham et v. s, sp. in herb, plur.)**

Caules 1-2-pedales, tetragoni, sulcati, glabriusculi vel saepius pubescentes. Folia 2-3-pollicaria, subtus saepius tomentoso-pubescentia, canescentia. Spies 2-3-pollicares, plures, subramoste, in paniculam semipedalem densam contractam dispositae. Flores parvi, ssepe 15-20 in quoque vertici 11 astro. Corollae coeruleae. Variat pubescenda foliorum et spicarum mine tenui saepius plus minusve tomentosa, calycibus rariis hispido-villosis, verticillastris omnibus approximatis vel infimis remotis.

In hortis occurrit etiam sub nomine *S. spicatce*, *S. breyniticce*, *S. eremitica*, *S. tetragonw* &c.

**134. S. KEERLII, caule fruticoso? erecto pubescente, foliis petiolatis ovatis obtusis crenatis basi rotundato-truncatis cordatisve rugosissimis subtus cano-tomentosis, floralibus ovatis decidtiis, racemis densis paniculato-ramosis, verticillastris multifloris approximatis, calycibus tubuloso-campanulatis piloso-hirtis, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris acutis, corollis calyce duplo longioribus, tubo incluso ventricoso, labio superiore recto pubescente, inferiore longiore lobis rotundatis, connectivis postice linearibus deflexis longitudinaliter connatis, stylo glabro vel supra barbato.**

**Hab. in Mexico : prope Tlalpuxahua Keerll (/i. s. sp. comm. a cl. Martius.)**

Affinis *S. polystachya*, sed foliis minoribus obtusis rugosissimis et basi magis cordatis, racemis brevioribus densioribus, et calycibus hirtis nee cano-tomentosis distincta.

c COBDJFOLIUE. *Folia peHolata ban plus minusve cordata.*

**135. S. SEMIATRATA (Zuccar.! in Abhandl. Baier. Akad. Wiss. 1. 298), caule fruticoso, ramis tomentoso-pubescentibus, foliis petiolatis ovatis obtusis crenatis basi cordatis rugosissimis subtus albo-tomentosis, florulibus ovatis parvis deciduis, racemis simplicibus, verticillastris 4-8-floris distantibus, calycibus pedicellatis tubulosis striatis glandu-Joso-villosis, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris obtusis, corollis calyce duplo longioribus extus tenuiter pubescentibus, tubo breviter exserto ventricoso, labio superiore recto, inferiore subbreiore, connectivis postice deflexis linearibus longitudinaliter connatis, stylo subtus barbato.**

**Hab. in Mexico Karwinski! (h. s. c. comm. a cl. ZuccarinL)**

Affinis *S. scorodonia*, sed diversa calycibus duplo majoribus, pedicellis elongatis (3-4-linearibus), et corolla: labio inferiore brevior colore iitensioie.

136. *S. SCORODONIA* (Poir. Diet. Suppl. 5. 46), caule fruticoso, ramis cano-tomentosis, foliis petiolatis ovatis oblongisve obtusis crenulatis basi rotundato-cordatis rugosissimis supra pubescentibus subtus pallidis vel albo-tomentosis, floralibus ovalis acuminatis deciduis, racemis simplicibus, verticillastris 6-20-floris distantibus, calycibus subsessilibus tubuloso-campanulatis striatis glanduloso-villosis, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris obtusiusculis, corollis calyce duplo longioribus extus tenuiter pubescentibus, tubo breviter exserto ventricoso, labio superiore recto, inferiore duplo longiore lobis rotundatis, connectivis postice deflexis linearibus longitudinaliter connatis, stylo glabro.

*S. melissodora.* Lag. ! *Nov. Gen. et Sp. Pi.* 2.

*S. hirta.* Schranck in *Syll. Pl. Soc. Ratisb.* 2. 60?\*

Hab. in Mexico *Mopno et Sesse/ Karwinski?* (*h. s. c. comm. a cl. Dehle e hort. Par. et v. s. sp. in herb, Lambert et Mus. Reg. Monac. ?*)

Rami rigidi, patentes, mine tomento cano undique pubescentes, setate sepe glabrati, purpurascens. Folia 1-2-pollicaria, juniora vel omnia subtus cano-tomentosa. Racemi 2-4-pollicares, solitarii vel Hübpaniculati, verticillastris vix semipollicem distantibus. Pedicelli vix 1 in eam longi. Calyces 2-3-lineares, viscosi. Corollae coerulescens, basi albida; fere *S. amarissima*, at paulo minores. Labium superius breviter emarginatum, inferioris lobus medius maximus emarginatus. Staminum sterilium rudimenta parva, clavata. Connectiva ad insertionem edentula. Planta forma foliorum, copia tomenti, et inflorescentia variat. Specimen man cum Karwinskianum in herbario Regio Monacensi difert foliis in ill to minoribus tenuioribus et racemo minus viscoso, sed verosimiliter ad hanc speciem pertinet.

137. *S. AMARISSIMA* (Ort.! Dec. 4), caule herbaceo erecto ramoso patentim piloso-hispido, foliis petiolatis ovatis cordatis crenatis rugosis glabriusculis subtus canescentibus, floralibus ovatis acuminatis deciduis, racemis simplicibus densifloris, verticillastris distinctis subremotis sub-10-floris, calycibus tubuloso-campanulatis striatis villosis, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris acutiusculis, corollis calyce subtriplo longioribus, tubo calycem sequante ventricoso, labio superiore recto glabriusculo, inferiore subtriplo longiore lobis rotundatis, connectivis postice deflexis lineari-dilatatis longitudinaliter connatis, stylo supra barbato.

*S. circinata.* Cav. *Ic.* 4. 9. /. 318.

*S. amara.* Jacq. *Hort. Schcenbr.* 3. t. 255.

*S. nepetoides.* Humb. et Kunth ! *Nov. Gen. et Sp. Amer.* 2. 299. t. 150.

*S. amarissima.* Bot. Reg. 4. t. 347.

\* " *S. fruticosa*, glutinosa, foliis lanceolatis rugosis inaequaliter crenatis, crenis undulato-reflexis, calycibus compressis, corollae lobo inferiore concavo.

<sup>44</sup> Omnis planta hirsutiae brevi vi<sup>o</sup>sa obducitur, quae in caule etiam postquam ligneam duritiem adeptus est adhuc perdu rat; odor huius visciditatis non inamcEnus. Caulis altitudinem trium pedum et quod superat adipiscitur; folia quotannua dejicit, qua lauceolata simt et inferiora quidem petiolata, superiora sessilia, omnia valde rugosa, crenata, crenis inaequalibus reflexisque, unde margo formam undiilatam et subcavam refert. Inflorescentia terminalis, subpaupercula, verticillata. Verticilli inferiores sexflori, superiores numerum ita minuunt ut etiam nonnisi biflori occurrant, ^ ^ jni verticilli omnino steriles. Labium calycis superius tridentatum, in terms. bifidum. Corolla alba, levisaime in roseum vergens, labium inferiua trifidum  
S r a » A / c  
lateralibus oblongis obtusis J intermedia lata concava subemarginata."

An hue an ad *S. \*emiatrJam* referenda P



Hab. in Mexico: prope Tlalpuexahua *G. J. Graham!* in locis alpinis Novae Hispanie inter Temascatio et Guanaxuato *Humboldt et Bonpland!* (*h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Graham et v. s. sp. in herb, plur.*)

Caules 2-pedales, pilis longia patentibus saepe glandulosis hispidi. Petioli pollicares. Folia sesquipollicaria nervis pubescentibus, csterum glabra, supra rugosa, viridia, subtus pallida vel canescentia. Racemi 3-6-pollicares. Florea 8. *lack-nostachydis* vel *S. procurentis*. Calyces piloso-hispidi. Corollae coeruleae. Connectiva supra ad insertionem dentata. Styli lobus superior inferiore duplo longior.

138. *S. CUSPIDATA* (Ruiz et Pav. Fl. Per. et Chil. 1. 23. t. 40. f. b.), suffruticosa, ramis pubescentibus, foliis petiolatis ovatis obtusiusculis crenatis basi cordatis rugosis subtus pal lid is pubescentibus, floralibus ovatis acuminatis deciduis, race mis elongatis subsimplicibus, verticillastris sub-6-floris distantibus, calycibus tubuloso-campanulatis villosis, labio superiore breviter tricuspido, dentibus labii inferioris ovatis cuspidatis, corollis calyce subtriplo longioribus, tubo breviter exserto ventricosus, labio superiore recto, inferiore duplo longiore lobis rotundatis, connectivis postice deflexis lineari-dilatatis longitudinaliter connatis, stylo glabro vel breviter pubescente.

Hab. in Peruvia: in collibus circa Purrochuca *Mat hews!* et Cheuchin *Ruiz et Pavon!* (*Ji. s. sp. comm. a cl. Lindley.*)

Suffrutex orgyalia. Folia pollicaria, subduplicato-crenata. Flores fere *S. scorodonicB* vel *amarissimce*. Corolla ccerulea.

139. *S. GILLIESII*, caule fruticoso, ramis cano-tomentosis, foliis petiolatis ovatis vel ovato-lanceolatis obtusiusculis crenato-dentatis basi truncato-cordatis rugosis supra glabriusculis subtus cano-tomentosis, floralibus ovatis acutis deciduis, racemis simplicibus, verticillastris remotis 2-6-floris, calycibus subsessilibus campanulatis cano-pubescentibus, labio superiore integro inferiorisque dentibus ovatis obtusis mucronatis recurvis, corollis calyce subduplo longioribus extus pubescentibus, labio superiore recto, inferiore duplo longiore lobis rotundatis, connectivis postice lineari-dilatatis deflexis longitudinaliter connatis, stylo brevissime pubescente.

Hab. in Chili: copiose in prseruptis Andium prope Mendoza et Uspaleta et in monte Cerro de las Achiras dicto *Gillies!* («. s. sp. in herb. Hooker.)

Frutex humilis, basi glabratus, ramis cano-tomentosis et giandulis coccineis conspersis. Folia 1-14-pollicaria, subtus nervosa, albida, saepe duplicato-crenata, acatiuscula. Racemi 2-6-pollicares, pauciflori. Calyces 2-3 lin. longi, ssepius colorati, labiis demum valde recurvo-patentibus. Corolla coemlea (?), fere *S. urticijlicB*) sed minor. Odor ex Gilliesio iragrantissimus.

140. *S. RACEMOSA* (Ruiz et Pav. Fl. Per. et Chil. 1. 2.0).

Hab. in versuris et ruderatis Huanuci Peruviee *Ruiz at Pavon.*

" *S. foliis cordatis acutis sublanceolatis serratis, racemis terminalibus compositis, bracteis ovatis acuminatis.*

<sup>44</sup> Planta suffruticosa, hirsuta. Caulis erectus, ramosus, inferne nudus, subteres. Kami brachiati, tetragoni. Folia longe petiolata, cordata, acuta, Miblaiceoi«ita, serrata, sapius colore puiptireo livido maculata. Racemi terminates, plurimis spicis compositi. Flores verticillati, breviter pedunculati, ante explicationem ohtecti bracteis ovatis acuminatis coloratis caducis. Corolla obscure coerulea.\*—7?ui<sup>^</sup> et Pav. I c.

141. *S. CARNEA* (Humb. et Kunth Nov. Gen. et Sp. Amer. 2. 300. t. 151).

**Flab, in Andibus Quinduensium regno Novo Granatensi Humboldt et Bonpland.**

" S. caule fruticoso erecto ramoso glabro, foliis subrotundo-ovatis acutis cordatis crenato-serratis hirtis, verticillis multifloris inferioribus parum remotis, calycibus hirtis.

" Gaulis fruticosus, erectus, ramosus, ramisque tetragoni, glabri, geniculi pilosi. Folia opposita, longe petiolata, subrotundo-ovata, acuta, cordata, crenato-serrata, utrinque hirta, 2-2½ poll, longa, 24-26 lin. lata. Petioli sesquipollicares, canal iculati, interne pilosi. Spies terminates, verticillatae, tripollicares, verticillis multifloris approximatas, inferioribus parum remotis. Flores magnitudine floris *Melissa officinalis*. Bractee oblongae, acuminatae. calyce breviores, caducte. Calyx tubulosus, bilabiatus, striatus, hirtus, apice coloratus, labio superiore ovato-acuminato, inferiore bifido laciniis acuminatis. Corolla carnea, tubo superne parum ventricosus calycem superante, labio superiore concavo obtuso villosus pubescente, inferiore paulo longiore patenti-reflexo trifido, lacinia intermedia emarginato-biloba, lobis subrotundis. Stamina generis, galeam parum superantia. Stigma exsertum, glabrum."—*Kunth I. c.*

142. *S. PAL-EFOLIA* (Humb. et Kunth Nov. Gen. et Sp. Amer. 2. 303. t. 157). -

**Hab. in Andibus Novo Granatensium inter urbem Popayan et pagum Palace Humboldt et Bonpland.**

" S. caule suffruticoso erecto ramisque pilosis, foliis cordato-sagittatis apice rotundatis crenatis utrinque hirtis subtus canescentibus, spicis paniculatis, verticillis bifloris confertis, calycibus piloso-glandulosis.

" Caul is suffruticosus, erectus, ramosus, ramis tetragonis quadrisulcatis pilosis. Folia opposita, petiolata, profundecordato-sagittata, apice rotundata, crenata, reticulato-venosa, membranacea, utrinque hirta, supra viridia, subtus canescentia, bipollicaria, interne 20 lin. lata. Petioli sesquipollicares, pilosi. Spies paniculatae, verticillatae, verticillis bifloris confertis. Flores magnitudine floris *Thymi Serpyllii* pedicellis piloso-glandulosis. Calyx campanulatus, bilabiatus, striatus, piloso-glandulosus, lobo superiore obtusiusculo, inferiore bifido laciniis acuminatis. Corolla coerulea, tubo calycem paulo superante, labio superiore oblongo obtuso galeato superne pubescente, labio inferiore duplo longiore tritido piano laciniis rotundatis, intermedia multo latiore emarginato-biloba lobis subrotundis. Stamina et stylus exserti."—*Kunth I. c.*

143. *S. PROCURRENS* (Benth. in Herb. Mus. Reg. Berol. MSS.), **caulibus basi repentibus radicantibus, ramis floriferis adscendentibus glabris villosisve, foliis petiolatis subrotundatis vel lato-ovatis basi cordatis crenatis glabris villosisve, floralibus lato-ovatis acutiusculis deciduis, race mis simplicibus longe pedunculatis, verticillastris 6-10-floris remotis, calycibus breviter pedicellatis campanulatis hispidis, labio superiore integro vel brevissime tridentato dentibusque labii inferioris acutis, corollis glabris calyce subduplo longioribus, tubo calycem sequante ventricosus, labio superiore recto, inferiore duplo longiore lobis rotundatis, connectivis postice deflexis lineari-dilatatis longitudinaliter connatis, stylo subglabro.**

**Hab. in Ameiira meridional! in pascuis humidis et sylvis provincise Rio Grande do Sul A. de St. Hilaire ! in Brasilia meridional! Sello! in sylvis humidis ad Porana Tweedie! et ad fossas prope Buenos Ayres Gillies! (h. s. sp. e herb. Mus. Reg. Berol. et v. s. sp. in herb. St. Hit., Hooker et Parker.)**

Caulis elongati, ramosi, glabri vel pilis patulis scpe glandulosis hispidi, viscosi,

juniores srepius pilis adpressis pubescentes. Folia distantia, inferiora subrotunda, fere *Nepetice Glechomce*, superiora subovata, mgosula, venosa, glabra vel utrinque villosa. Hacemi *S. ovalifolice*, at minus rigidi. Verticillastris infimi 2 poll, supivmi vix semipollicem remoti. Calyx *S. lachnostachydis*, at minus hispidus. Corolla ccerulea, *S. ovalifolice*. Connectiva ad insertionem supra dentata. Stylus subglaber vel brevissime barbatus, lobo superiore elongato-subulato, inferiore abbreviato acuto.

144. *S. PROPINQUA*, caule basi repente (?), ramis adscendentibus elongatis villosis, foliis petiolatis ovato-obtusis crenatis basi cordatis utrinque villosis, floralibus deciduis, racemis simplicibus, verticillastris subsexfloris remotis, calycibus pediceilo subcequalibus tubulosis striatis rufo-villosis, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris ovatis acutis, co roll is calyce duplo longioribus, tubo calycem aequante ventricoso, labio superiore recto, inferiore duplo longiore lobis rotundatis emarginatis, connectivis postice deflexis lineari-dilatatis longitudinaliter connatis, stylo glabro.

Hab. in Brasilia meridionali *Sello!* (*k. s. sp. e Mus. Reg. Berol.*)

Affinis *S. procurrenti*, a qua differt caulibus firmioribus foliisque magis villosis, foliis brevius petiolatis et praecipue floribus majoribus et calycibus longius pedicellatis, tubulosis nee campanulatis, rufo-villosis nee piloso-hispidis.

d. SESSILIFOLIJE. *Folia sessilia vel subsessilia basi rotundata vel truncata.* {*Species omnes Brasiliams rigidte.*}

145. *S. OVALIFOLIA* (St. Hil. MSS.), caule basi perenne repente, ramis adscendentibus glabris villosisve, foliis brevissime petiolatis ovalibus obtusis crenatis basi rotundatis glabris subcoriaceis, floralibus ovato-lanceolatis calyce brevioribus deciduis, racemis simplicibus, verticillastris 6-10-floris remotis, calycibus tubulosis striatis pubescentibus, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris ovatis acutis, corollis calyce duplo longioribus, tubo calycem eequante ventricoso, labio superiore recto, inferiore duplo longiore lobis rotundatis, medio latissimo emarginato, connectivis postice supra dentatis deflexis linearibus subdilatatis longitudinaliter connatis, stylo brevissime barbato.

*S. repens. Berith. in Herb. Mus. Reg. Berol. MSS.*

*fi villosa*, foliis profundius serrato-crenatis basi latioribus.

Hab. in Brasilia: in pascuis Missionum Uruguayensium vulgaris et in campis herbidis prope Fazenda do Capitão Pedro provincise Minas Geraes *A. de St. Hilaire!* in Brasilia meridionali *Sello I fi* prope Salto Grande fluminis Uruguay in provincia Rio Grande do Sul *A. de St. Hilaire*, in Brasilia meridionali *Sello!* (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Reg. Berol. et v. s. sp. in herb. St. Hil.*)

Caulis basi nigrescentea, sublignosi, repentes, radicanes. Rami adscendentes, parce foliosi, sub racemo subnudi, pedales sesquipedalesve. Folia pollicaria vel ultra, exacte ovalia. Racemus longe pedunculatus, verticillastris fere pollicem remotis.

146. *S. LACHNOSTACHYS*, caule basi radicante, ramis adscendentibus subsimplicibus villosis et patentim pilosis, foliis subsessilibus ovali-oblongis obtusis regulariter crenulatis basi rotundatis vel subcordatis rugosis subtus rufo-tomentosis, floralibus cordato-ovatis obtusiusculis calyce subbrevioribus subpersistentibus, racemis densis, verticillastris

subremotis sub-10-floris, calycibus campanulatis piloso-hispidis, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris acutiusculis, corollis calyce subduplo longioribus, tubo calycem subeequante ventricosus, labio superiore recto, inferiore duplo longiore lobis rotundatis, connectivis postice deflexis lanceolato-dilatatis longitudinaliter connatis, stylo bifariam barbato.

Hab. in Brasilia: in campis prope Registro de Curitiba et in pascuis prope Fazenda da Fortaleza provinciae Sancti Pauli A. de St. Hilaire / in Brasilia meridionali Sello ! (\*. s. sp. comm. a cl. Otto, et v. s. sp. in herb. St. Hil)

Caules basi repentes, radicanes, 1½-2-pedales, vix ramosi, rufo-tomentosi vel villosi, et pilis longis albidis pudentibus plus minusve hispidi. Folia pollicaria, eleganter crenulata, rugosa, subcoriacea, supra tenuiter pubescentia, subtus subsericeo-tomentosa, venosa, floralia vix in verticillastrofructifero decidua. Racemus 3-5-pollicaris. Verticillastri infimi vix semipollicem remoti, supremi approximati saepius 10-flori. Calyces breves, campanulati, bracteaque et axis racemi pilis longis patulis dense hispidi. Corolla caerulea, S. ovalifolia, at paulo minor. Connectiva ad insertionem supra piloso-appendiculata.

147.? S. VISCIDA (St. Hil. MSS.), suffruticosa viscosa, ramis glanduloso-hirtis, foliis subsessilibus vel inferioribus petiolatis ovato-lanceolatis acutiusculis serrato-crenatis basi cordatisve utriusque viridibus mollibus hispidis, racemis elongatis subsimplicibus, verticillastris subsex floris subsecundis, calycibus tubuloso-campanulatis villosis viscosis, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris ovatis acutis, corollis calyce duplo longioribus, tubo subexserto ventricosus, labio superiore recto, inferiore duplo longiore lobis rotundatis, connectivis postice deflexis lineari-dilatatis longitudinaliter connatis, stylo supra barbato.

Hab. in Brasilia: in sylvis Carrascos dictis, in Serra Negra ad limites provinciarum Minas Geraes et Rio de Janeiro A. de St. Hilaire ! (u. s. sp. in herb. St. Hil)

Suffrutex 3-4-pedalis, basi saepe decumbens, ramis herbaceis divaricatis. Racemi semipedales, numerosi. Verticillastri semipollicem vel dextrum pollicem remoti, plerumque secundi. Corolla caerulea.

148. S. CORDATA (Benth. in Herb. Mus. Reg. Berol. MSS.), caule herbaceo erecto elato villosus, foliis breviter petiolatis ovato-oblongis acutis crenatis cordatis rugosis supra pubescentibus subtus molliter albo-tomentosis, floralibus ovatis acutis (?) deciduis, racemis simplicibus, verticillastris disantibus multifloris, calycibus tubuloso-campanulatis striatis pubescentibus, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris acutis, corollis calyce triplo longioribus, tubo breviter exserto ventricosus, labio superiore recto pubescente, inferiore duplo longiore lobis rotundatis, medio latissimo emarginato, connectivis postice supra dentatis deflexis lanceolato-dilatatis obtusis longitudinaliter approximatis subconnatis, stylo glabro.

Hab. in Brasilia meridionali Sello ! (u. s. sp. e Mus. Reg. Berol.)

Caules 3-4-pedales, subsimplices, molliter villosi. Folia ampla, 3-4-pollicaria, molliter rugosa, subtus lana alba subsericea tomentoso-villosa. Verticillastri saepe ultra 30 pollicem remoti, racemo semipedali. Corolla caerulea, ultra 30 pollicem superior longissime subulatus, inferior quadruplo brevior, icutus.

149. S. NERVOSA (Benth. in Herb. Mus. Reg. Berol. MSS.), caule

herbaceo (?) erecto subsimplici rufo-tomentoso et **pills** longis patentibus hispido, foliis sessilibus ovato-lanceolatis acutis crenato-serratis basi rotundatis subcordatis coriaceis supra rugosis glabris subtus nervosis tenuissime rufo-tomentosis, floralibus ovatis acuminatis deciduis, racemo elongato, verticillastris crebris 6-10-floris, calycibus ovato-tubulosis striatis pubescentibus, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris lato-ovatis obtusis vel breviter acuminatis, corollis calyce duplo longioribus extus tomentosis, tubo exserto superne ampliato, labio superiore recto, inferiore brevior lobis lateralibus rotundatis reflexis, connectivis edentulis postice linearibus deflexis connatis, stylo barbato.

**Hab. in Brasilia meridionali Sello! (li. s. sp. e Mus. Reg. Berol.)**

Caules (vel rami?) subsimplices, 2-3-pedales, basi denudati. Folia in medio caulis numerosa, erectiuscula, rigida, 1-2-pollicaria, superiora breviora, latiora, acuminata. Racemus ultra pedalis, verticillastris vix semipollicem distantibus. Calyces pedicellati, 3 lin. longi. Corolla 6-8-linearis, coenilescens? Stamina inclusa. Stylus corollam sequans, lobis subulatis, superiore longiore.

150. S. RIGIDA (Benth. in Herb. Mus. Reg. Berol. MSS.), caulibus herbaceis erectis villosis vel glabriusculis, foliis sessilibus lanceolatis linearibusve basi cordatis margine crenulatis glabris subcoriaceis rigidis, floralibus minutis linearibus deciduis, racemis simplicibus, verticillastris 6-10-floris remotis, calycibus tubulosis striatis villosis, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris ovatis acutis, corollis calyce subduplo longioribus, tubo calycem sequante ventricosus, labio superiore recto, inferiore duplo longiore lobis rotundatis, connectivis postice deflexis lineari-dilatatis longitudinaliter connatis, stylo subtus breviter barbato.

Hab. in Brasilia: in locis auriferis camporum ad Villa Rica provincie Minas Geraes *Martins!* in pascuis prope pagum Piumhy, in parte meridionali ejusdem provincial et in cam pis prope Santa Borja inter Missiones Uruguayenses, et prope Rio Jacuhy provinciae Rio Grande do Sul *A. de St. Hilaire!* in Brasilia meridionali *Sello!* (*k. s. sp. e Mus. Reg. Berol. et comm. a cl. Otto, et v. s. sp. in herb. Martini et St. Hil.*)

Caules basi ramosi, ramis striatis subsimplicibus 1-1½-pedalibus, saepius pilis subreflexis villosis, rarius glabriusculis. Folia 1-2-pollicaria, nunc lineari-lanceolata, acutiuscula, subcrenata et margine subrevoluta, supra nigosa, asperula, sub-lucida, subtus venosa, utrinque glabra, in ramis sterilibus interdum omnia lato-lanceolata, obtusa, venosissima. Racemi 4-6-pollicares. Verticillastris fere pollicem remoti, saepius 4-6 rarius sub-10-flori. Calyces subsessiles, tubulosi, subviscoso-villosi. Corolla cosrulea, cum calyce vix semipollicaris. Connectiva supra dentata. Species quoad latitudinem foliorum valde variat, sed primo intuitu ab affini *S. nervosa* differt racemo paucifloro vix unquam semipedali et foliis angustioribus.

151. S. uosMAiuNoiDEs (St. Hil. MSS.), caule suffruticoso, ramis erectis virgatis tomentoso-villosis, foliis sessilibus linearibus vel lineari-lanceolatis acuminatis crenatis basi subcordatis rigidis supra glabriusculis subtus cano-tomentosis, floralibus ovatis acuminatis deciduis racemis elongatis simplicibus, verticillastris subsexfloris distantibus, calycibus tubulosis viscoso-villosis, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris acutis, corollis calyce subtriplo longioribus, tubo breviter exserto, labio superiore erecto, inferiore subtriplo longiore lobis rotun-

datis, connectivis postice deflexis lineari-dilatatis longitudinaliter connatis, stylo bifariam pubescente.

Hab. in Brasilia: in cam pis Missionum Uruguayensium prope el Salto grande fluminis Uruguay A. de St. Hilaire! (v. s. sp. in herb. St. Hil.)

Planta inodora, bipedalis, basi lignosa. Folia in parte inferiore ramorum crebra, subbipollicaria, margine stepia revoluta. Racemus fere pedalis. Corollae ccerulose, lineis albis notatae.

§ 3. AXILLIFLORA. *Folia floralia caulinis conformia. Flores axillares. Corolla tubus calyci cequalis vel vix ei dimidio longior.*—*Suffrutices vel fruticuli humiles/floribus cogrulescentibus.*

152. S. AXILLARIS (Moq. et Sess. MSS.) > suffruticosa humilis, foliis oblongo-linearibus acutis integerrimis basi angustatis scabro-hirtis, floralibus conformibus, verticillastris axillaribus 2-6-floris, calycibus subsessilibus tubulosis striatis pubescentibus, labio superiore tridentato, inferiore bifido, dentibus omnibus acutis subulato-acuminatis.

Hab. in Nova Hispania Mofino et Sessé! (v. s. sp. in herb. Lambert.)

Specimen unicum in herbario Lambertiano servatum habitu *Thymo* vel *Satureia* simile est. Folia 3-4 lineas longa. Calyces foliis subaequales. Corollas desunt.

153. S. CUNEIFOLIA, suffruticosa humilis, ramis decumbentibus villosis, foliis sessilibus ovato-cuneatis subdentatis basi angustatis utrinque viridibus, floralibus conformibus, verticillastris axillaribus paucifloris, calycibus tubulosis villosis, labio superiore breviter tricuspidato, inferiore bifido lobis acuminatis, corollis calyce plus duplo longioribus, tubo exserto eequali, labio superiore brevi erecto, inferiore triplo longiore lobis rotundatis, connectivis postice deflexis dilatatis subincrassatis longitudinaliter connatis, stylo labro.

Hab. in Mexico: prope Chapultepec? *Karwinski!* (v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Reg. Monac.)

Caules e basi crasso lignoso tortuoso plures, vix semipedales, flexuosi. Folia 3-4 lineas longa, dente uno alterove utrinque notata, infima et suprema subintegerrima. Flores magnitudine florum *Calamintha Nepeta*.

154. S. CALAMINTIJEFOLIA (Vahl! Enum. 1. 233), caule fruticoso, ramis canescentibus, foliis petiolatis lato-ovatis obtusis crenatis basi cordatis utrinque tenuiter tomentosis, floralibus conformibus, verticillastris axillaribus remotis sub-6-floris, calycibus pedicellatis tubuloso-campanulatis glabriusculis, labio superiore integro inferiorisque dentibus ovatis acutis, corollis calyce subduplo longioribus extus pubescentibus, labio superiore erecto, inferioris duplo longiore lobis rotundatis, connectivis postice dilatatis deflexis longitudinaliter connatis, stylo superne barbato.

V. M. H. in S. Sancti Domini Desfontaines! (v. s. up. in herb. a. ....)

Fruticulus ramis tenuibus subpurpurascens. Folia vix iungularia, utrinque molliora, BIM «''» utrinque crenis 2-4. Corolla ccerulea. Oenitalia breviter exserta.

155. S. DALLOTAFLUA, fruticosa humilis, foliis petiolatis ovato-

rotundatis obtusis crenatis basi truncatis cordatis vel supra glabriusculis subtus albo-tomentosis, floralibus conforribus vel supernis bracteiformibus, verticillastris paucis axillaribus 2-6-floris distantibus vel 2-3 superioribus in racemum brevem approximatis, calycibus pedicellatis tubuloso-campanulatis basi attenuatis, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris ovatis post anthesin dilatatis, corollis calyce subduplo longioribus, tubo incluso, labio superiore erecto, inferiore duplo longiore lobis rotundatis, connectivis postice deflexis dilatatis longitudinaliter connatis, stylo bifariam barbato.

Hab. in Mexico: prope Tollman *Karwinski!* (v. s. sp, in herb, Mus, Reg. Monac.)

Fruticulus ramosissimus/ Folia viz semipollicaria, juniora subtus uti calyces tomento subfarinaceo alba.

§ 4. MEMPHANACEA. *Folia floralia bracteiformia dilatato-patentia membranacea. Corolla tubus inclusus vel vix calyce longior.—Herb. B. vel suffrutices, floribus ccerulescentibus,*

156. S. BUPLEVROIDES (Presl MSS.), herbacea glabriuscula, foliis petiolatis ovatis acutis crenato-serratis basi angustatis cuneatisve utrinque viridibus, ramis in axillis abbreviatis, pedunculis longis fasciculatis, verticillastro in quoque pedunculo solitario terminali multifloro, foliis floralibus calyces excedentibus persistentibus lato-rotundatis basi subcordatis apice breviter acuminatis membranaceis venosis glabris, calycibus sessilibus membranaceis, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris ovatis acutiusculis, corollis calyce vix longioribus, connectivis postice deflexis longitudinaliter connatis.

Hab. in Mexico *Hanke!* (A. s, sp, comm. a cl, Presl.)

Species inflorescentia distinctissima. Pedunculi 3-5-pollicares. Folia floralia 3J lin. longa, 5 lin. lata. Flores minuti.

157. S. MOCINNI, caule herbaceo(?) procumbente, ramis ascendentibus breviter pubescentibus, foliis petiolatis ovatis acuminatis serrato-crenatis basi cuneatis vel truncatis glabriusculis, floralibus maximis orbicularibus acuminatis membranaceis venosis patentibus, racemis simplicibus, verticillastris remotis 6-10-floris, calycibus subsessilibus ovato-tubulosis canescentibus, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris acutis ciliatis, corollis calyce duplo longioribus, tubo incluso ventricoso, labio superiore recto integro, inferiore duplo longiore lobis rotundatis, medio lato-emarginato, connectivis postice linearibus deflexis longitudinaliter connatis, stylo glabro.

Hab. in Nova Hispania *Mofino et Sessé!* (v. s. sp, in herb, Lambert.)

Folia forma *S. polystachya*, sed utrinque viridia, glabra vel tenuissime pubescentia, floralia fere pollicem lata, ad venas leviter pilosa. Calyces et flores *S. leptostachya*. Corollae cocrulese. Hanc speciem miserunt M091 no et Sessé sub nomine *S. bracteeflorae*; sed hoc nomen mutandum erat ob antiquiorem *S. bracteata* Russ. Affinis *S. bupleuroxidi*, sed foliis floralibus majoribus viridioribus et magis acuminatis, floribus majoribus et inflorescentia distinctissima.

% 5. BRACTEATAE. *Folia floralia bracteaformia persistentia herbacea lato-rotundata flores amplectentia. Corolla tubus inclusus vel calyce vix dimidio longior,—Herb. IHB fruticesve, floribus ccerulescentibus.*

158. *S. IIIBSUTA* (Jacq. Hort. Schcenbr. 3. 1.t. 252), caule herbaceo adscendente ramoso pubescente, foliis petiolatis oblongis acutis remote serratis basi angustatis villosis, floralibus sessilibus lato-rotundatis acuminatis longe ciliatis persistentibus verticillastrum superantibus, racemis simplicibus, verticillastris subsexfloris demum distantibus, calycibus sessilibus tubuloso-campanulatis subinflatis striatis pubescentibus vel hispidis, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris ovatis acutis, corollis calycem breviter superantibus, tubo incluso ventricosus, labio superiore erecto, inferiore duplo longiore lobis rotundatis, connectivis postice deflexis lineari-dilatatis longitudinaliter connatis, stylo subtus barbato.

*S. phlomoides.* Cav. Tc. 4. 10. t. 320. (var. *latifolia male*) non Asso.

*S. ciliata.* Pair, 9 Diet. 6. 588.

*S. bracteata.* Poir. Did. G. 622.

*S. sideritidis.* Vahl Enum. 1. 250.

*S. cryptanthos.* Schult. Obs. 12.

*S. nepetifolia.* Poir.! Diet. Suppl. 5. 48.

Hab. in Mexico G. J. Graham ! Mo\$ino et Sessé ! Sfc. {h. s. spJ}

Species seepe in hortis botanicis culta, et foliis floralibus fotissimis persistentibus flores includentibus primo intuitu recognoscenda. Corollae labio superiore subfalcato et styli lobo inferiore complanato a *Calosphaceis* parum recedit, sed ex his characteribus sectio distincta vix constituenda sit. Calyces fructiferi ampli, tubuloso-campanulati. Corollae coeruleae, magnitudine *S. polystachyce*. Connectiva ad insertionem supra dentata, postice villosa. Stylus apice subaequanter bifidus, lobo superiore subulato, inferiore cuneato dilatato complanato. Achenia ovato-triquetra, lasevia, variegata. Praeter synonymia data, occurrit etiam in hortis sub nomine *S. pracocis* et *tetragoncs*.

159. *S. CLINOPODIOIDES* (Humb. et Kunth Nov. Gen. et Sp. Amer. 2. 294. t. 145).

Hab. in Nova Hispania inter urbem Pazcuaro et Aguasarco Humboldt et Bonpland.

( S. caule herbaceo erecto superne albo-lanato, foliis ovatis obtusiusculis basi rotundatis crenatis subtus pubescentibus, verticillis multifloris distantibus, bracteis magnis subrotundo-cordatis persistentibus, calycis albo-hirti labio inferiore brevioris reflexo.

\*| Caulis tferbaceus, erectus, tetragonus, pilosus, superne albo-lanatus. Folia opposita, petiolata, ovata, obtusiuscula, basi rotundata aut subcordato-crenata, utrinque pilis sparsis adpressis pnesertim in venis ol)sita, 2-pollicaria et longiora. Flores verticillato-spicati, verticillis subglobosis multifloris distantibus bracteatis. Flores 10 lin. longi. Bractee subrotundo-ovate, obtuss, pilosae, persistentes, calyces superantes. ^ Calyx tubuloso-campanulatus, bilabiatus, albo-hirtus, labio superiore ovato-acuminato, inferiore dimidio brevioris bifido laciniis acuminatis reflexis. Corolla pallide ccerulea, tubo calyce longiore superne ampliato glabro, labio superiore galeato obtuso pubescente, inferiore triplo longiore trifido convexo saturate coeruleo laciniis lateralibus abbreviatis, intermedia dilatata biloba lobis rotundatis. Stamina labium superius subaequantia." \_\_Kunth I. c.

160. *S. SPECIOSA* (Presl MSS.), fruticosa, ramis superne albo-villosis, foliis petiolatis ovatis acutis serratis basi rotundatis truncatisve rugosis supra pubescentibus subtus albo-villosis tomentosive, floralibus bracteoeformibus lato-ovatis acuminatis calyce longioribus persistentibus nerhaceis subcoloratis, racemo denso imbricato, verticillastris approximatis b-10-floris, calycibus magnis tubulosis, labio superiore erecto uentitmsque labii inferioris ovatis acutis, corollis calyce subduplo longioribus, tubo calycem rcquantc, genitalibus longe exsertis, connectivis postice lmearibus deflexis longitudinaliter connatis.



**Hab. in Peruvia:** circa urbem Huanuco et in montanis ei vicinis *Hcenke!* (v. s. *sp. comm. a cl. Presl.*)

Affinis *S. Parquerensi*, sed characteribus datis distinctissimna. Verticillastris subsecundi. Calyces 7-8 lin. longi, basi hirti, apice uti folia floralia et corollas? atropurpurei. Corollae labium inferius et stylus in specimine mecum a cl. Preslio communicato desunt.

161. *S. PAUQUERENSIS* (Moçjno et Sessé MSS.), caule herbaceo erecto superne albo-lanato, foliis longe petiolatis amplis ovatis acutis basi rotundatis vel cuneatis in petiolum alatum decurrentibus utrinque pubescentibus, floralibus sessilibus rotundatis obtusis persistentibus flores amplectentibus, racemis simplicibus, verticillastris dense globosis multifloris approximatis distinctis, calycibus tubuloso-campanulatis albo-hirtis, labio superiore ovato acuminato integro, inferiore dimidio brevioris laciniis acuminatis reflexis, corollis calyce subtriplo longioribus, tubo exserto superne ampliato, labio superiore recto, inferiore triplo longiore lobis rotundatis, medio maximo emarginato, connectivis postice linearibus deflexis longitudinaliter connexis, stylo pubescente.

**Hab. in Nova Hispania** *Moçino et Sessé!* (v. s. *sp. in herb. Lambert.*)

Descriptionem et iconem *S. clinopodioidis* Kunthii omnino refert, prater folia, quae ampliora et basi in petiolum lato-alatum decurrentia. Racemus densior. Corolla coerulea, pollicaris.

162. *S. MACROSTACHYA* (Humb. et Kunth Nov. Gen. et Sp. Amer. 2. 298), caule fruticoso erecto hirsuto, foliis petiolatis subrotundo-ovatis acutis basi profunde cordatis auriculis rotundatis imbricatis utrinque pubescenti-villosis, floralibus lato-ovatis villosis persistentibus calycem sequantibus, spicis densis crassis, verticillastris multifloris arete approximatis, calycibus sessilibus tubulosis villosis, labio superiore ovato integro dentibusque labii inferioris acutis, corollis calycem vix excedentibus.

**Hab. in Peruvia:** prope Guayaquil *Tafalla!* in alta planitie Andium Quitensium juxta Quito, Lactacunga et Cuenga *Humboldt et Bonpland.* (v. s. *sp. in herb. Lambert.*)

Frutex orgyalis et altior, ramis tetragonis hirsutis nodis violaceis. Folia 2-3-pollicaria, irregulariter crenata. Spica 6-8-pollicaris, diametro ultrapollicaris. Corollas vidi in speciminibus Tafallianis vix calycem excedentes, sed male desiccatas examinare nequivi; ex Bonplandio apud Kunth 1. c. coeruleae sunt, labio superiore fornicato leviter emarginato piloso, inferiore tripartite, lacinia intermedia emarginata.

§6. ERIANTHX. *Folia floralia bracteiformia decidua. Calyces dense tomentoso-lanati. Corolla tubus calyce vix dimidio longior.—Herbafruticesve, floribus albidisflavescentibus vel rarius rubescentibus.*

163. *S. LEUCOCEPHALA* (Humb. et Kunth Nov. Gen. et Sp. Amer. 2. 302. t. 156).

**Hab. in Peruvia:** prope pagum Alausi Quitensium *Humboldt et Bonpland.*

" *S.* caule fruticoso erecto ramisque cano-tomentosis, foliis ovatis obtusiusculis cordatis crenato-serratis subtus incano-tomentosis, apicis ovatis, verticillis multifloris arete confertis, calycibus candidis lanato-tomentosis.

« Frutex erectus, tripedalis, ramosus, inodorus. Rami tetragoni, cano-tomentosi.

Folia opposita, petiolata, ovata, apice angustata et obtusiuscula, cordata, crenato-serrata, crassiuscula, reticulato-venosa, supra viridia et pubescentia, subtus tomento denso albo obducta, bipollicaria. Petioli 4-5 lin. longi, cano-tomentosi. ^ Spicae terminales, ovatae, verticillatae, 2-3-pollicares, verticillis multifloris confertissimis. Bractee ovatae, acutae, supra virides et pubescentes, subtus albo-tomentosae, calyces breviores. Calyx tubulosus, bilabiatus, albo-tomentosus, sublanatus, labio superiore ovato acuto, inferiore bifido laciniis acutis. Corolla violacea, tubo calycem aequante, labio superiore lineari-oblongo emarginato externe pubescente, labio inferiore paulo longiore superne trifido patulo piano, lacinia intermedia majore subrotunda Integra. Stamina generis vix exserta. Stylus exsertus, pubescens. Stigma bipartitum, laciniis acutis inaequalibus. Species valde elegans."—*Kunth l. c.*

164. *S. BREVIFLORA* (M09. et Sess. MSS.), caule fruticoso, ramis tetragonis cano-tomentosis, foliis breviter petiolatis ovatis acutis crenulatis basi rotundatis vel subcordatis supra molliter cano-pubescentibus subtus albo-tomentosis, floralibus ovatis acuminatis calyces tequantibus subtus dense albo-tomentosis, racemis spicoeformibus densis subramosis, verticillastris sub-6-Horis approximatis secundis, calycibus subsessilibus tubuloso-campanulatis albo-tomentosis, labio superiore integro inferiorisque dentibus abbreviatis obtusis, corollis calyce subduplo longioribus extus tomentosus, labiis subsequalibus, genitalibus subexsertis, connectivis postice linearibus deflexis longitudinaliter corinatis, stylo glabro.

Hab. in Nova Hispania *Moşino et Sessé!* in Mexico *Hanke!* (*Jh. s. sp. comm. a cl. Presl, et v. s. sp. in herb. Lambert.*)

Folia fere *Lantana*, vix pollicaria. Racemi 1-2-pollicares, nunc solitarii, mine plures, paniculati. Calyces imbricati, 4 lin. longi, basi attenuati, incurvi. Corollae labium superius subincurvum, breviter emarginatum, inferius vix longius lobis rotundatis, medio maximo bifido. Valde affinis videtur *S. lencocephalce*, aed omnibus partibus fere dimidio minor, folia minus cordata, et tomentum foliorum et calycum tenuius.

165. *S. FARINACEA*, caule herbaceo erecto glabriusculo, foliis petiolatis ovato-oblongis lanceolatisve obtusiusculis irregulariter serrato-crenatis basi longe angustatis glabriusculis utrinque viridibus vel subtus canescentibus, floralibus parvis deciduis, racemo elongato simplici, verticillastris multifloris subsecundis remotis vel supremis approximatis, calycibus subsessilibus tubulosis dense albo-tomentosis, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris brevissimis obtusis, corollis calyce duplo longioribus extus glabriusculis, tubo vix exserto ventricosus, labio superiore erecto, inferiore duplo longiore lobis rotundatis, connectivis postice deflexis linearibus longitudinaliter connatis, stylo barbato.

Hab. in Mexico: in provincia Texas inter Rio Guadalupe et Rio Colorado *Herb. Hooker!* (*v. s. sp. in herb. Hooker.*)

Folia fere *S. uliginosa* vel *S. serrate*, sed ab utraque calycibus dense tomentoso-lanatis distinctissima.

166. *S. REVOLUTA* (Ruiz et Pav.! Fl. Per. et Chil. 1. 28. t. 41. f. b.), caule fruticoso erecto albo-tomentoso, foliis breviter petiolatis lineari-lanceolatis obtusis crenatis margine revolutis rugosis utrinque albo-tomentosis, floralibus inferioribus conformibus supremis ovatis acuminatis deciduis, racemis simplicibus, verticillastris subsexfloris remotis secundis, calycibus tubulosis dense floccoso-tomentosis, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris acutis, corollis calyce duplo longioribus tomentosus, tubo exserto ventricosus, labiis subaequali-

bus, superiore erecto, inferioris lobis rotundatis, connectivis postice linearibus dactylis longitudinaliter connatis, stylo hirsute

Hab. in Peruvia : in prseruptis provincial Cantae Ruiz et Pavonf (u. s. sp. in herb. Lambert.)

Frutex 2-3-pedalis, erectus, ramosissimus, ex omni parte albo-tomentosus. Folia sesquipollicaria, petiolo brevi. Racemi semipedales. Corolla albo-violacea.

167. S. LEUCANTHA (Cav. Ic. 1. 16. t. 24), caule fruticoso, ramis subteretibus albo-lanatis, foliis breviter petiolatis lanceolato-linearibus acutis minute crenatis basi TOtundatis supra rugosis pubescentibus subtus albo-lanatis, floralibus ovatis acuminatis deciduis, racemo elongato, verticillastris multifloris infimis remotis, calycibus subsessilibus ovatis dense lanatis, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris ovatis acutis, corollis calyce duplo longioribus extus albo-lanatis, tubo exserto ampliato subventricoso, labiis abbreviatis, superiore erecto integro, inferioris lobis lateralibus rotundatis, medio integro erecto concavo, connectivo postice lineari-dilatatis deflexis connatis, stylo barbato.

Hab. in Mexico G. 3. Graham! (h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Graham et v. s. sp. in herb, plur.)

<sup>^</sup> Kami elongati, lana demum caduca. Folia mollia, 2-6-pollicaria. Racemi saepius purpurascens, densissime lanati, C-10-pollicares. Verticillastris inferiores pollicem remoti. Flores 10-12 lineas longi. Corollas albidae, sub fauce parum contractae.

168. S. VELUTINA (Benth. in Herb. Mus. Reg. Berol. MSS.), caule fruticoso ? ramis dense foliosis velutino-lanatis, foliis subsessilibus oblongo-lanceolatis obtusis crenatis basi angustatis rugosis subtus velutino-lanatis, floralibus lanceolatis deciduis, racemo laxiusculo, verticillastris sub-6-floris, calycibus tubulosis striatis floccoso-tomentosis, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris ovatis acutis, corollis calyce dimidio longioribus extus albo-lanatis, tubo ampliato, labiis subrequalibus, superiore recto, inferioris lobis lateralibus ovatis, medio integro, connectivis edentulis postice deflexis connatis, stylo glabro.

Hab. in Brasilia meridionali Sello ! (v. \$. sp. in kerb. Mus. Req. Berol.)

Affinis S. conferti/lorce, sed characteribus datis distinctiasima. Racemi 4-Cpollicares. Flores albid. Pedicelli 2-3 lineas, calyces 4-5 longi.

169. S. EUOCALYX (Bertero in Roem. et Schult. Syst. Addit. 2. ad Mant. 1.246), caule fruticoso, ramis divaricatis cano-pubescentibus, foliis oblongo-lanceolatis acuminatis serratis basi cunealis supra pubescentibus subtus dense cano-tomentosis, floralibus ovatis acuminatis deciduis, racemis abbreviatis simplicibus, verticillastris 6-10-floris approximatis, calycibus campanulatis dense lanatis, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris ovatis obtusis, corollis calycein breviter siiperantibus extus lanatis, tubo incluso, labiis abbreviatis, superiore recto inferiorisque lobo medio integro, connectivis postice breviter productis lineari-dilatatis deflexis longitudinaliter connatis, stylo barbato.

Flub, in Jamaica Bertero/ Mac Fadgen! (A. s, sp. comm. a cl. Hooker et v. s. sp. in herb, plur.)

Rami divaricati vel procumbentes, nodosi, acute tetragoni, juniores cano-tomentosi, aetate glabrati. Folia ad summitates approximata, 3-4-pollicaria, crassiuscula, molliter rugosa, supra viridia, subtus cana, venosa. Racemi 2-3-pollicares. Verticillastri distincti, at approximati. Calyces subsessiles, 3-lineares, ovato-campanulati, lana saepe rubescente. Corollae S<sup>\*</sup>. *conferli/lor<B*, a qua differt foliorum forma, racemis abbreviatis, et calycibus majoribus.

**170. S. CONFUTIFLORA (Pohl! PI. Bras. Ic. 2. 134. t. 190), caule fruticoso? ramis rufo-tomentosis, foliis petiolatis ovato-oblongis acutiusculis crenatis, basi cu neat is in petiolum subdecurrentibus supra rugosis adpresse pubescentibus subtus dense rufo-tomentosis, floralibus ovatis longe acuminatis reflexis vel deciduis, racemis elongatis, verticillastris crebris multifloris, calycibus ovato-tubulosis tomentoso-lanatis, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris ovatis acutis, corollis calyce dimidio longioribus extus aureo-lanatis, tubo exserto ventricoso, labiis abbreviatis, superiore recto inferiorisque lobo medio integro, connectivis postice breviter productis dilatatis deflexis longitudinaliter connatis, stylo glabro.**

**Hab. in Brasilia Sello! prope Rio Janeiro Macrae! ad Serra d'Estrella et Padre Correa Pohl! (h. s. sp. e Mus. Reg. Berol. et v. s. sp. in herb. Endlicher, Mus. Soc. Hort. Lond. et Mus. Cces. Reg. Bras. Vind.)**

Rami firmi, obtuse tetragoni, sulcati. Folia 3-4 poll, longa, sesquipollicem lata. Racemi ultrapedales, bracteis longe acuminatis apice comosi. Verticillastri numerosi, 10-20-flori, semipollicem vel inferiorea fere pollicem distantes. Calyces rubescentes, 4 lin. longi. Corollas parvas, intus rubellae, extus flavidae vel rubellae, lana aurea vestitae.

**171. S. LASIANTHIA, fruticosa, ramis dense lanatis, foliis subsessilibus ovali-oblongis obtusis crenatis basi rotundatis vel cordatis supra rugosissimis hispidis subtus mollissime albo-lanatis, floralibus ovatis acuminatis calyce brevioribus deciduis, racemis elongatis simplicibus, verticillastris distantibus multifloris, calycibus tubulosis dense lanatis, labio superiore integro inferiorisque dentibus ovatis acutis, corollis calyce dimidio longioribus, tubo vix exserto ventricoso extus pubescente, labiis subaequalibus, connectivis postice linearibus deflexis longitudinaliter connatis, stylo glabro.**

**Hab. in Mexico Moşino et Sesşc! (v. s. sp. in herb. Lambert.)**

Folia et habitus fere *S. scorodonia*, at folia majora, rugosiora, et subtus mollissime albo-tomentosa. Racemi 6-8-pollicares, saepe rubescentes vel flavescentes. Inflorescentia et floribus *S. eriocalyci* affinis, sed foliis distinctissima.

**§7. LONGIFLOHA. Corolla tubus calyce 2-5-plolongior. Labium inferius superiore plerumque brevius vel rarius longius. — Herbce, suffrutices fruticesve, corollis alb id is Jiavescentibus aurantiacis coerulescentibus coccineis vel purpureis.**

a. ALBIDJE. Corollas albidee.

**172. S. TOMENTELLA (Pohl! PI. Bras. Ic. 2. 138. t. 194), caule neroaço? erecto rufo-tomentoso, foliis sessilibus ovato-oblongis obtusis crenatis basi angustatis rugosis supra hispidulis subtus tomentoso-pubescentibus, floralibus deciduis, racemo elongate verticillastris o:iu-noriş remotis, calycibus tubulosis striatis tomentoso-pubescentibus, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris acutis, corollis**

calyco duplo longioribus extus albo-lanatis, tubo exserto superne ampliato, labiis abbreviatis, superiore recto, inferiore brevior, lobis lateralibus rotundatis reflexis, medio crecto integro concavo, connectivis postice subdilatatis deflexis connatis, stylo breviter barbato.

Hab. in Brasilia: in campis herb id is provinciis Goyaz circa Metropolitim *Pohl!* et provinciae Minas Geraes frequens *Pohl! Martius! A. de St. Hilaire!* in Brasilia meridionali *Sello! (h. s. sp. e Mus. Reg. Berol. et v. s. sp. in herb. St. Hil., Mus. CCES. Reg. Bras. Vind. et Mus. Reg. Monac.)*

Canles (vel rami?) subsimplicea, 2-3-pedales. Folia pauca, remota, 2-3-pollicaria. Verticillastri inferiores 2-3 pollices distantes. Calyces subsessiles, 6-11-lineares, fructiferi subcampanulati. Corollae 15 lineas longae, albae, lana alba densissima vestitae. Connectiva postice brevia. Filamenta supra inserta in longe lineariproducta. Stylus corollam sequens, lobis subulatis subaequalibus.

Ab incolis *Selva* dicitur. Species inter *Eriandras* et *Tubifloras* quasi media.

b. *AURANTIACEAE. Corolla aurantiacea vel lutescentes.*

173. *S. LUTEA* (Humb. et Kunth Nov. Gen. et Spec. Amer. 2. 297. t. 148).

Hab. in Peruvia: in locis subfrigidis inter urbem Loxa et montem Saraguru regno Quitensi *Humboldt et Bonpland.*

" 8. caule fruticoso erecto ramisque pilosis, foliis oblongis subacutis cordatis crenatis supra glabris subtus albo-tomentosis, verticillis multifloris inferioribus ditantibus, bracteis ovatis acutis calyce brevioribus caducis, calycis glanduloso-pilosi labio superiore tridentato.

"<sup>tw</sup> Caulis fruticosus, erectus, ramosus, ramis tetragonis pilosis strictis. Folia opposita, petiolata, oblouga, acuta aut obtusa, cordata crenata, supra rugoso-venosa, subtus densissime albo-tomentosa, 1-1.5-pollicaria. Petioli semipollicares, albivillosi. Spices semipedales, terminales, verticillatae, verticillis multiloris inferioribus distantibus. Flores 9-10 lin. longi. Bracteis ovatae, acutae, hirtae, calyce breviores, caducae. Calyx subcampanulatus, bilabiatus, striatus, piloso-glutinosus, labio superiore tridentato dentibus acuminato-mucronatis, labio inferiore bifido laciniis acuminato-subulatis. Corolla lutea, dorso glanduloso-pilosiuscula, tubo ventricoso calycem triplo superante, labio superiore oblongo galeato concavo obtuso, labio inferiore vix brevior patulo trilobo lobis rotundatis, intermedio latiore. Stamina inclusa. Stylus exsertus, barbatus."—*Kimball.*

174? *S. PUNCTATA* (Ruiz et Pav. Fl. Per. et Chil. 1. 27. t. 39. f. b), caule suffruticoso erecto glanduloso-pubescente, foliis petiolatis ovatis acutis serratis basi rotundatis integerrimis coriaceis venosis supra viscosis subtus concoloribus pubescentibus glabrisve, floralibus ovatis acuminatis deciduis, racemis simplicibus, verticillastris 1-10-floris remotis, calycibus campanulatis hirsutis, labio superiore integro obtuso vel brevissime tridentato, inferioris dentibus ovalis acutis, corollis calyce triplo longioribus pubescentibus, tubo exserto subventricoso, labiis subaequalibus, superiore erecto, inferioris lobis rotundatis, connectivis postice linearibus deflexis longitudinaliter connatis, stylo barbato.

Hab. in Peruvia: in collibus altis Huanuco *Ruiz et Pavon* (i. s. *sp. in herb. Lambert.*)

Planta foetida vulpino odore, ferruginea (R. et P.). Caulis 2-3-pedalis, obsolete tetragonus, ramis brachiatis purpurascens. Folia vix pollicaria, longius petiolata quam in icone citata, ovalia, glanduloso-viscosa. Racemi semipedales. Corolla alba, saepe lutescens et violaceo-alba, magnitudine *S. trifolii*.

" Vernacule *Anascachu*, id est herba vulpina" *li. et p.* Specie\*, forsan inter *Brachyanthus* eumeranda.

July 1833.

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175. *S. PAVONII*, caule fruticoso bifariam pubescente, ramis superne glanduloso-villosis, foliis petiolatis ovatis obtusis integerrimis basi cuneatis glabris, floralibus ovatis acuminatis deciduis, racemis simplicibus, verticillastris multifloris distantibus, calycibus campanulatis glanduloso-villosis, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris lato-ovatis acutis, corollis extus pubescentibus calyce subquadriplo longioribus, tubo longe exserto, medio inflato, Jabiis abbreviatis erectis, connectivis postice linearibus deflexis longitudinaliter connatis, stylo supra barbato.

Hab. in Peruvia *Pavon f* (y. s. sp. in herb. Lambert.)

Affinis *S. punctate*, sed di versa foliis integerrimis obtusis, calycibus latioribus, corollis longioribus, tubo ampliori. Corolla flavescentes videntur, labii inferioris lobi erecti brevissimi, medio integro.

176. *S. INTEGRIFOLIA* (Ruiz et Pav.! Fl. Per. et Chil. 1. 26. t. 36. f. b.), caule fruticoso glabro, foliis petiolatis ovatis integerrimis basi rotundatis glabris viscosis subcarnosis, floralibus lanceolatis acutis deciduis, racemis abbreviatis simplicibus, verticillastris subsexfloris distantibus, calycibus tubulosis glabris, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris ovatis acutis, corollis calyce triplo longioribus pubescentibus, tubo exserto subaequali, labio superiore erecto, inferioris lobis rotundatis subrectis, medio integerrimo, connectivis postice linearibus deflexis longitudinaliter connatis, stylo glabro.

Hab. in Peruvia: ad Caxatambo provinciam juxta aquas thermales Cheuchin et inter rupes *Ruiz et Pavon!* (y. s. sp. in herb. Lambert.)

Caulis bipedalis, ramosissimus, ramis tetragonis viscoso-resinosus subpurpureis. Folia vix semipollicaria, obtusa vel acuta. Flores ultra pollicares. Calyx viridis, cylindricus. Corolla croceo-lutea. Genitalia exserta.

Vernacule *Socconcha* sec. Pavon. Sic etiam plures aliae *Salvia* species nominate sunt a Pavonio in kerbario Lambertiano.

177. *S. OPPOSITIFLORA* (Ruiz et Pav. FJ. Per. et Chil. 1. 26. t. 43. f. a), caule suffruticoso basi procumbente, ramis erectis tenuiter pubescentibus, foliis petiolatis ovatis obtusis basi rotundatis vel cordatis rugosis pubescentibus, floralibus deciduis, racemis simplicibus, verticillastris bifloris secundis, calycibus tubulosis striatis, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris ovatis acutis, corollis calyce quadriplo longioribus extus pubescentibus, tubo longe exserto, labiis subaequalibus, inferioris lobis suberectis integris rotundatis, connectivis postice linearibus deflexis longitudinaliter connatis, stylo glabro (?).

*S. grata.* *Vahl Enum.* 1. 244.

Hab. in Peruvia: in locis altis aridis et ventosis Tarmte oppidi *Ruiz et Pavon!* (y. s. sp. in herb. Lambert.)

Suffrutex, gratissimo odore pneditus (R. et P.), altitudine 1-2-pedalis. Folia vix sesquipollicaria, nunc vix pollicaria, subtus venosa, leviter crenulata. Racemus 1-pollicaris. Corolla *S. tuhxfiorm* paullo minor, coccinea.

Vernacule *Chenchelcoma* R. et P.

178. *S. GLUMACEA* (Humb. et Kunth Nov. Gen. et fepec. Amer. 2. 298).

Hab. in temperatis Novae Hispanic *Humboldt et Bonpland.*

“ b. caule suffruticoso erecto ramisque pubescentibus, foliis ovatis obtusis cor-

dati subintegerrimis coriaceis giabriusculis, verticillis bifloris distantibus, bracteis oblongis acutis ciliatis glumaceis calycem subaequantibus, calycibus glabriusculis.

<sup>u</sup> Caulis suffruticosus, erectus, ramis obtuse tetragonis, tenuissime pubescentibus. Folia opposita, petiolata, semipollicaria et longiora, ovata, obtusa, cordata, subintegerrima, coriacea, utrinque glabriuscula, margine pilis raris obsita. Folioli 3-4 lin. longi, tenuissime pubescentes. Spies elongate, verticillatae, verticillis bifloris distantibus. Bractee opposite, oblongs, acutse, striatas, glaberrimae, ciliatse, glumaceae, calycem subaequant. Calyx tubulosus, bilabiatus, striatus, glabriusculus, labiis piloso-cilintis, superiore acuminato, inferiore bifido laciniis acuminatis. Corolla milii incognita."—*Kunth I. c*

179. *S. STRICTIFLORA* (Hook. Bot. Misc. 2. 234), caule fruticoso, ramis breviter tomentoso-pubeseentibus, foliis petiolatis ovatis acutis crenato-serratis basi cordatis crassiusculis subcarnosis glabriusculis, floralibus ovatis acutis membranaceis deciduis, racemis elongatis, verticillastris bifloris secundis, calycibus tubulosis striatis pubescentibus, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris ovatis acutis, corollis calyce ultra duplo longioribus, tubo elongato incurvo extus tomentoso, labiis subaequalibus vix patentibus, superiore recto integro, inferioris lobis lateralibus brevissimis, genitalibus exsertis, connectivis postice deflexis linearibus longitudinaliter connatis, stylo glabro.

Hab. in Peruvia: inter Yugo et Obrajillo vallis Canta *Cruikshanks!* (*h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Cruikshanks et a cl. Prchl e collectione Hankeana.*)

Frutex orgyalis. Folia 14-2-pollicaria, pallide viridia, carnosula, juniora tenuiter pubescentia. Racemi ultrapedales. Folia floralia et calyces striati, pubescentes, glumacei, ante anthesin imbricati. Verticillastri post anthesin pollicem distantes. Corollas aureo-coccineae, sesquipollicares. A *S. tubiflora* var. *β* differt foliis glabriusculis carnosis minus cordatis, caule glabriore; a *S. glumacea* vix diversa videtur, nisi habitatione et foliis minus cordatis.

180. *S. TUBIFLORA* (Sm.! Ic. 26. t. 26), caule suffruticoso erecto villosulo, foliis petiolatis ovatis obtusis crenato-serratis basi cordatis supra pubescentibus vel villosis subtus albo-lanatis vel inferioribus glabratis, floralibus ovato-lanceolatis acutis membranaceis deciduis, racemis simplicibus, verticillastris bifloris secundis, calycibus tubulosis striatis lanatis vel villosis, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris lanceolatis acutis, corollis calyce triplo longioribus, tubo elongato incurvo extus tomentoso, labiis subaequalibus subrectis, superiore integro, inferioris lobis parvis rotundatis erectis, medio concavo, genitalibus subexsertis, connectivis postice linearibus deflexis longitudinaliter connatis, stylo glabro.

*S. biflora.* Ruiz et Pav.! *Fl. Per. et Chil.* 1. 24. t. 38. / . a.

*β glabrata*, foliis inferioribus concoloribus subglabris.

*S. excisa.* Ruiz et Pav.! *Fl. Per. et Chil.* 1. 25. / . 30. / . a.

Hab. in Peruvia: in montibus arenosis Huanuco in provincia Chancay Ruiz et Pavon! Dombey! in arenosis Peruviae meridionalis Cuming! *p* in montibus Arenosis vulgo Lomas in Camanese provincia ad oppidum Atiquipa. (*h. s. sp. a Cuming lectam et v. s. sp. in herb. Lambert. Smith, et Banks, et β in herb. Lambert.*)

Caulis bipedalis, erectus, basi ramosus, obtuse tetragonus, striatus, in var. a densissime et mollissime, in var. *β* breviter villosus. Folia molliu subtus albo-lanata. Racemi in utraque varietate recti vel apice subnutantes. Folia floralia

et calyces giuancei, saepius t omen to candido subsericeo vestiti. ^ Corolla aureo-coccinea, sesquipollicaris. Var. 0 non differt nisi foliis inferioribus glabratis et caule racemoque minus villosis. Folia juniora subtus constanter tomentosa.

b. CocciNE^E. *Corollas coccineae vel purpurece.*

181. S. LEONCROIDES (Glox. Obs. Bot. 15. t. 2), caule fruticoso, ramis glabriusculis, foliis petiolatis ovatis vel rhomboideis obtusis subcrenatis basi truncatis subcordatis supra glabriusculis subtus venosis canescentibus, floralibus con formibus, verticillastris subsexfloris, floribus foliis subtequalibus, pedicellis petiolo brevioribus, calycibus tubuloso-campanulatis glabris, labio superiore integro lobisque labii inferioris lato-ovatis acutis, corolla calyce subduplo longiore, tubo ventricoso, labiis subaequalibus, suppriori erecto integro extus pubescente, inferioris lobis lateralibus oblongis reflexis, medio rotundato deflexo, staminibus inclusis, connectivis edentulis postice deflexis obtusis longitudinaliter connatis, stylo exserto barba to, lobis subulatis.

S. leonuroidtis. *Lam. III. t. 20. / . 3.*

S. formosa. *Vhir. Stirp. 1. 41. t. 21. Mirb. in Ann, Mus. Par. 15. t. 15. / . 9. Tratin. tabul. t. 398. Curt. Bot. Mag. 11. / . 376.*

Jungia formosa. *Marnch.*

S. nodosa. *Ruiz et Pav. ! Fl. Per. et Chil. 1. 25. U 41. / . a.*

S. pyrifolia. *Dombey ex Cav.*

Hab. in locis temperatis regni Quitensis: prope pagum Chillo et Ichubamba *Humboldt et Bonpland*, in arciosis argillaceis petrosisque Huanuco *Ruiz et Pavon ! (A. s. c. et v. s. sp. in herb. Lambert.)*

Frutex orgyalis, ramis sulcatis nodosis glabris vel tenuiter cano-tomentosis. Folia in apicibus ramorum saspe approximata, inferiora saepe subrotunda, suprema ovato-oblon^a, rarius integerrima, saepius sinuata vel crenulata. Verticillastri in axillis foliorum caulium nee racemosi. Calyces ampli, viiides, glaberrimi. Corolla coccinea, styli lobus superior attenuato-subulutus, inferiore paulo longior.

182. S. PLUMOSA (Ruiz et Pav. Fl. Per. et Chil. 1. 26. t. 37.)

Hab. in Peruvia: in Tarmac provincial praeruptis ad Huassa-huassi vicum *Ruiz et Pavon.*

" S. foliis subcordatis acutis crenatis, pedunculis 4-5 axillaribus seniiloris, stylo plumoso.

<sup>ffc</sup> Planta fiiiitescens, Rubtomontosa, tomento ferrugineo. Caulis orgyalis, erectus, ramosua. Kami teneri, lanuginosi, tetragon!, brachiati. Folia petiolata, subcordata, acuta, crenata, venosissima, rugosa, subtus leviter lanuginosa. Flores axillares, verticillati, pedunculati. Pedunculi 3-i, frequentius 5, teretea, uniflori, petiolis longiores, bracteolis totidem subulatis aliquando ovatis suffulti. Calyx bifidus, nervosus, tubulosus, intus scaber. Corolla purpurea, extus hirsuta, calyce duplo longior, labiis sequalibus, superiore emarginato, inferiore trifido. Stylus hirsuto-purpurascens."—*R. et P. l. c.*

ICx icone et descriptione non a S. *Iconuroide* differt nisi foliis subtus leviter lanuginosis et corollas tubo subtus non ventricoso.

. 183. S. BALAUSTINA (Pohl! PI. Bras. Ic. 2. 133. t. 189), suffiuticosa erecta pilosa, foliis petiolatis oblongis acutis serratis basi angustatis utrmque viridibus pilosis, floralibus conformibus, verticillastris axillaribus remotis sexfloris, calycibus tubulosis pilosis, labio superiore <sup>Utrbu</sup> ovatis acutis, corollis calyce triple <sup>Squelabii inferioris</sup> superiore recto, inferiore patente brevior <sup>o p g C exserto labio</sup> nectivis postice dettaxis lincaii-dilatatis longitudinaliter <sup>anatis,</sup> stylo barbato.



Hab. in Brasilia: in dumetis et inter frutices ad margines viarum prope Engenho da Varge provincise Rio de Janeiro Pohl! (y. s. sp. in herb. Mus. C<BS. Reg. Bras. Vind.)

Caules tripedales, ramis rubescenti-brunneis. Folia 2-2½-pollicaria, floralia vix minora. Bractee lanceolatae, vix pedicello longiores. Calyces breviter pedicellati, superne ampliati. Corolla 2 poll, longa, coccinea, labii inferior is lobo medio integro lateralibus parum latiore. Stamina corolla breviora. Stylus paullo longior.

184. *S. ASPERIFOLIA* (Benth. in Herb. Mus. Reg. Berol. MSS.), caule suffruticoso erecto brevissime pubescente, foliis sessilibus oblongis crenatis basi angustatis supra tuberculis asperrimis subtus glabriusculis, floralibus ovatis acuminatis membranaceis ciliatis deciduis, racemis clongatis, verticillastris sub-6-floris subsecundis infimis remotis, calycibus tubulosis pubescentibus, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris ovatis acutis, corollis calyce 3-plo longioribus pubescentibus, tubo elongato superne ampliato, labio superiore erecto, inferiore dimidio brevior lobis lateralibus oblongis deflexis, medio integro, connectivis edentulis postice deflexis linearibus acutis longitudinaliter connatis, stylo exserto plumoso.

Hab. in Brasilia: in Serra das Caldes in parte meridionali provincise Goyaz et in pascuis siccis prope Padre Anastasio et ad pagum Congonhas da Serra provincise Minas Geraes A. de St. Hilaire! in Brasilia meridionali Sello! (Ji. s. sp. c Mus. Reg. Berol. et v. s. sp. in herb. St. Hil.)

Caules elongati, superne subnudi. Folia 3-4-pollicaria, coriacea, subplicata, supra tuberculis sparsis asperrima. Racemi ½-pedales pedalesve. Verticillastris inferiores 2-3 poll, distantes. Calyces 4-6-lineares. Corollae sesquipollicares, coccinete, tubo superne sed infra faucem ampliato, fauce vix contracta. A *S. scabrida* differt foliis latioribus, floribus numerosioribus, et corollas tubo magis inflato.

185. *S. SCABUIDA* (Pohl! Pl. Bras. Ic. 2. 140. t. 195), caule suffruticoso erecto brevissime pubescente, foliis subsessilibus oblongo-lanceolatis obtusis crenatis basi angustato-rotundatis supra tuberculis asperrimis subtus glabriusculis, floralibus ovatis acuminatis deciduis, racemis simplicibus elongatis, verticillastris paucifloris, calycibus tubulosis pubescentibus, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris ovatis acutis, corollis calyce triplo longioribus pubescentibus, tubo elongato vix ampliato, labio superiore erecto, inferiore brevior lobis oblongis, medio integro, connectivis postice deflexis linearibus longitudinaliter connatis, stylo plumoso.

Hab. in Brasilia: in pascuis graminosis ad Santa Lucia provincial Goyaz et circa Barbacena et Registo Velho provinciae Minas Geraes Pohl! in campis ad Contendas deserti ejusdem provincial Martius I (y. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Cas. Reg. Bras. Vind. et Mus. Reg. Monac.)

A *S. asperifolia* differt foliis angustioribus, verticillastris plerumque 2-4-floris, et corollas tubo minus ampliato. Color corollae pulchre ruber.

186. *S. PERSICIFOLIA* (St. Hil. MSS.), fruticosa, ramis superne villosis, foliis subsessilibus oblongo-lanceolatis acuminatis subserratis basi angustatis supra scabriusculis subtus concoloribus subglabris, floralibus bractesiformibus ovatis acuminatis deciduis, racemis simplicibus, verticillastris subsexfloris distantibus, calycibus tubuloso-campanulatis cxtus lana longa purpurea vestitis, labio superiore integro

dentibusque brevissimis, Labii inferioris ovatis acutiusculis, corollis calyce plus duplo longioribus villosis, tubo superne ampliato, labio superiore erecto, inferiore dimidio brevior, lobo medio integro, connectivis postice linearibus deflexis longitudinaliter connatis, stylo plumoso.

Hab. in Brasilia: in sylvis primitivis prope pagum Rio Vermelho in parte orientali provinciae Minas Geraes A. de St. Hilaire! (y. s. sp. in herb. St. Hil.)

Frutex pulcherrima, 5-7-pedalis. Folia 2-3-pollicaria, subtus ad venas leviter rufo-villosa, caeterum glabra. Axis racemi et calyces pilis scariosis purpureis articulatis dense vestiti. Calyces fere pollicem longi, fructiferi coriacei, apice parum ampliati. Corolla coccinea, plusquam 2 poll, longa. Stylus breviter exsertus, lobo superiore longiore.

187. S. MARIANA (Mart. MSS.), fruticosa, ramis tomentoso-villosis, foliis breviter petiolatis oblongo-lanceolatis utrinque longe angustatis supra breviusculis subtus molliter pubescentibus pallidis, floralibus bracteeformibus ovatis acuminatis deciduis, racemis simplicibus, verticillastris subsexfloris distantibus, calycibus tubuloso-campanulatis extus lana adpressa subsericea rufo-alba dense vestitis, labio superiore integro dentibusque brevissimis labii inferioris ovatis acutis, corollis calyce duplo longioribus villosis, tubo longe exserto, labio superiore erecto, inferiore dimidio brevior, lobo medio subintegro, connectivis postice linearibus deflexis longitudinaliter connatis, stylo barbato.

Hab. in Brasilia: in humidis sylvaticis provincial Minas Geraes ad Mariana Martins! Registo Velho et Rancho da Viuva prope San João del Rey A. de St. Hilaire! (y. s. sp. in herb. St. Hil. et Mus. Reg. Monac.)

A *S. persicifolia* differt foliis angustioribus subtus subtomentosis et lana calycis. Corollae etiam breviores vix ultra sesquipollicem longae.

188. S. HILARII, fruticosa, ramis glabris, foliis petiolatis oblongo-vel ovato-lanceolatis acuminatis subserratis basi angustato-cuneatis utrinque viridibus loeviusculis glabris, floralibus linearibus subdeciduis, racemis simplicibus abbreviatis, verticillastris paucis 2-4-floris approximatis, calycibus tubuloso-campanulatis extus lana brevi corrugatis, labio superiore integro dentibusque brevissimis, labii inferioris ovatis obtusiusculis, corollis calyce duplo longioribus lanatis, tubo longe exserto, labio superiore erecto, inferiore dimidio brevior, lobo medio subintegro, connectivis postice linearibus deflexis longitudinaliter connatis, stylo barbato.

Hab. in Brasilia A. de St. Hilaire! (y. s. sp. in herb. St. Hil.)

Folia fere *S. persicifoliae*, sed latiora, longius petiolata. Racemi vix folia ramealia superantes, verticillastris plerumque 2 vel 3, 2-4-floris. Flores magnitudinis florura *S. persicifoliae* vel parum minores, et lana calycis et corollae diversi.

189. S. SALICIFOLIA (Pohl! Pl. Bras. Ic. 2. 140. t. 196\*), fruticosa, ramis glabris pubescentibus vel rufo-villosis, foliis breviter petiolatis oblongo-lanceolatis subcrenato-serratis utrinque angustatis glabris

\* I am not quite certain that I am correct in referring this plant to *POHLEI*.  
*S. salicifolia*, alt. 118', affrees with his figure and description; for at the time I saw his specimen.  
 Plant taken from a very far-advanced specimen.  
 Plant taken from a very far-advanced specimen.

vel supra hispidulis et subtus tenuiter rufo-tomentosis, floralibus ovatis acutis deciduis, racemis elongatis, verticillastris sub-6-floris, calycibus tubuloso-campanulatis glabris vel pubescentibus, labio superiore integro dentibusque brevissimis labii inferioris acutis, corollis calyce plus duplo longioribus, tubo longe exserto, labio superiore erecto, inferiore dimidio brevior, lobo intermedio subintegro, connectivis postice linearibus deflexis longitudinaliter connatis, stylo barbato.

*S. arguta.* Benth. in Herb. MILS. Reg. Berol. MSS.

Hab. in Brasilia: inter frutices circa Queluz provincise Minas Geraes *Pohl!* ad rivulum Montiqueira in parte orientali ejusdem provinciso *A. de St. Hilaire!* in Brasilia meridionali *Sello / (A. s. sp. sine ft. e Mus. Reg. BeroL et v. s. sp. in herb. St. HiL et Mus. Cces. Reg. Bras. Vind.)*

*S. persicifolia* affinis, sed calycibus glabris pubescentibusve et foliis minus sessilibus longioribus sat distincta videtur. Specimina Hilariana glabriora sunt quam Sellowiana.

190. *S. H&NKEI*, fruticosa? ramis cano-tomentosis apice viscoso-villosis, foliis breviter petioiatis ovali-oblongis vel oblongo-lanceolatis acutis serratis basi rotundatis rugosis subtus albo-tomentosis, floralibus bracteciformibus lanceolatis deciduis, racemis elongatis simplicibus vel verticillastris inferioribus irregulariter cymosis subramosis, calycibus tubuloso-campanulatis viscoso-villosis, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris obtusiusculis, corollis calyce subtriplo longioribus extus viscoso-villosis, tubo longe exserto, labio superiore recto, inferiore ei brevior, genitalibus exsertis, connectivis postice linearibus deflexis longitudinaliter connatis, stylo giabro.

Hab. in Peru via *Hcenke!* (v. s. sp. in herb. *Martius.*)

Species distinctissima et forma foliorum et inflorescentia. Verticillastri secundi, superiores sexflori vel interdum 8-10-flori, laxiusculi, inferiorum cymse elongate, vel racemus basi ramosus. Corolla 15-10 lin. longa, coccinea, tubo tenui apice vix ampliato. Stylus apice tenuissimus, lobis inaequalibus.

191. *S. TORTUOSA* (Humb. et Kunth Nov. Gen. et Spec. Amer. 2. 222. t. 142).

Hab. in Andibus Quindiuensibus Novse Granatse *Humboldt et Bonpland.*

"*S. caule fruticoso erecto foliisque subtus fusciscenti-tomentosis ovato-oblongis acuminatis basi angustatis serratis, spicis secimdis, verticillis subsexfloris approximatis, calycibus villosis-tomentosis, corollis elongatis, labio superiore galeato inferiore super ante.*

"*Frutex ramosus, ramis tetragonis tortuosis fusciscentibus tomentoso-pubescentibus. Folia opposita, petiolata, ovato-oblonga, acuminata, basi angustata, serrata, supra tenuissime pubescentia, subtus rufescenti-tomentosa, 2-3-pollicaria. Petiolus tomentoso-pubescentis, subpollicaris. Spicae terminales, verticillatae, subflexuosae, 3-4-pollicares, verticillis sub-6-floris approximatis. Flores secundi, pollicares, longe pedicellati. Calyx tubuloso-campanulatus, bilabiatus, villosis-tomentosus, fusciscentis, striatus, labio superiore ovato-acuminato subulato, inferiore bifido laciniis acuminato-subulatis. Corolla pubescenti-villosa, tubo calycem duplo triplove superante superne ampliato, labio superiore galeato emarginato externe villosis, labio inferiore brevior trilobo subconcano lobis hiteralibus rotundatis, intermedio nullo minore abbreviato obcordato. Stamina et stigma paullo exserta."* *Kunth I. c.*

Ex icone supra citata simillima videtur *S. curviflora*; sed ex descriptione Kuntliano diversa videtur pner habitation\*, foliis majoribus fusciscentibus longius petiolatis, (loribus minoribus longius pedicellatis, dcutilms calycinis subulato-acuminatis.

192. *S. CURVIFLORA*, fruticosa, ramis tomentoso-pubescentibus, foliis petiolatis ovato-oblongis acutis crenato-serratis basi rotundatis vel angustatis supra pubescentibus subtus molliter cano-tomentosis, floralibus acuminatis deciduis, floribus secundis incurvo-subreflexis, verticillastris 6-10-floris, calycibus subsessilibustubulosis pubescentibus, labio superiore dentibusque labii inferioris acuminatis, coroliis calyce sub-4-plo longioribus extus pubescentibus, tubo supenie subampliato, labio superiore erecto, inferiore brevioris lobis lateralibus oblongis reflexis, medio rotundato, staminibus inclusis, connectivis postice brevissime dentatis deflexis lineari-subdilatatis connatis, stylo exserto glaberrimo.

Hab. in Mexico : prope Tlalpuxahua *G. J. Graham, Keer!* (*h. s. sp. cornu a cl. Graham et v. s. sp. in herb. Martius.*)

Suffrutex divaricato-ramosus, ramis adscendentibus obtuse tetragonis, pubescentia brevi tomentosis. Folia 1-1½-pollicaria, ovata, vel superiora ovato-lanceolata, mollia, supra viridia, subtus canescentia, floralia inferiora interdum caulinis conformia, superiora calyce subbreviora, ante anthesin decidua. Calyces sub-G-nerves, molliter pubescentes, incurvi. Corolla roseo-coccinea, fere 1<sup>^</sup>.pollicaris, extus brevi ter pubescens, tubo in feme intus longe bidentato. Connectiva postice breviora quam antice. Styli lobus superior tenuissimus, inferiore duplo longior.

193. *S. NEOVIDENSIS*, fruticosa? ramis tenuiter pubescentibus, foliis petiolatis ovatis acuminatis serrato-crenatis basi rotundatis mollibus supra pubescentibus subtus pallide vei cano-tomentosis superioribus sessilibus, floralibus lanceolato-subulatis calyce longioribus demum deciduis, racemis elongatis simplicibus, verticillastris laxis reinotis secundis 2-6-floris, calycibus tubuloso-campanulatis pubescentibus, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris ovatis acutis, coroliis calyce 4-5-plo longioribus subglabris, tubo basi tenui apice vulde ampliato, labio superiore recto, inferiore brevissimo, genitalibus exsertis, connectivis postice linearibus deflexis longitudinaliter connatis, stylo glabro.

Hab. in Brasilia: prope Rio de Janeiro *Princeps Maximilianus Neovidensis.* (*h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Martius.*)

Affinis *S. curvijlor*<sup>^</sup> sed diversa ramis elongatis virgatis, foliis parum latioribus, racemis elongatis, foliis floralibus longioribus subpersistentibus nee ante anthesin deciduis, calycibus minoribus, coroliis gracilioribus, vt staminibus exsertis. Corollas coccineae, 14-13 lin. longaj. Stylus et filamenta tenuissinia.

194. *S. FRUTICETORUM*, herbacea erecta data glabriuscula, foliis petiolatis ovatis acuminatis serratis basi cuneatis utrinque viridibus glabris vel tenuissime pubescentibus, floralibus deciduis, racemis elongatis simplicibus, verticillastris subsexfloris distantibus, calycibus tubulosis striatis pubescentibus, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris ovalis obtusis, coroliis calyce subtriplo longioribus extus villosis, labio superiore recto, inferiore brevissimo, staminibus corolla brevioribus, connectivis postice linearibus deflexis longitudinaliter connatis, stylo pubescente.

Hab. in Brasilia: interfrutices in Arrayal\* *Princeps Maximilianus Neovidensis!* (*h. s. sp. in herb. Martius.*)

<sup>^</sup> . Caules 4-pedales. Folia 3-pollicaria. Calyces virides, *hnhuci*\* v-i «i.nwm-

\* There appear to be many places so called in Brazil.

branacei nee colorati. Corolla intense rubra, forma fere *S. Jvcoidensis*, sed extus dense villosa, pills subflavescentibus. Affinis *S. atissima*, sed foliis minoribus, calycibus glabris, et praesertim corollarum forma et villositate distincta.

195. *S. ALTISSIMA* (Pohl! *Pl. Bras. Ic.* 2. 136. t. 192), suffruticosa, ramis erectis elatis giabriusculis, foliis petiolatis ovato-oblongis acutis serratis basi angustato-cuneatis supra glabris subtus tenuissime pubescentibus, floralibus ovatis acuminatis deciduis, racemis elongatis simplicibus, verticillastris multifloris distantibus, calycibus tubulosis villosis, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris ovatis acutis, corollis calyce plus duplo longioribus glabris, tubo longe exserto, labiis subequalibus, connectivis postice linearibus deflexis longitudinaliter connatis, stylo piloso.

Hab. in Brasilia: inter frutices ad Arrayal Santa Rita provinciee Goyaz Pohl! (*v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. CCES. Reg. Bras. Vind.*)

Gaulis ultrasexpedalis, versus apicem uti nervi foliorum et calyces pilis glandulosis villosus, caeterum planta fere glabra. Folia 4-5-pollicaria. Corolla pure rubra, 14 lin. longa, tubo viz ampliato, labio inferiore trifido lobis rotundatis.

196. *S. MOSCIATA* (Humb. et Kunth *Nov. Gen. et Spec. Amer.* 2. 293. t. 143).

Hab. in regione alsa prope Almaguer Novo Granatensium Humboldt et Bonpland.

<sup>1c</sup> *S.*, caule fruticoso erecto glabro, foliis ovatis acutis basi cuneatis serratis glabris, verticillis 5-6-floris distantibus, calycibus glabris aut pilosis, corollis elongatis, galea angusta recta.

<sup>1</sup> Fratex orgyalis, moschum redolens, ramosus, ramis quadrangularibus strictis glabris. Folia opposita, petiolata, ovata, acuta, basi in petiolum decurrentia et cuneata, argute serrata, utrinque glabra, venis subtus pilosis, 2-pollicaria. Petiolus subpollicaris, giabriusculus. Spies terminales, pedunculate, verticillatae, 3-pollicares, verticillis 5-6-floris distantibus. Flores 15-16' lin. longi. Calyx tubulosus, striatus, glabei aut pilosus, junior fusciscenti-hirsutus, bilabiatus, labio superiore ovato-acuminato, inferiore bipartite\* laciniis acuminatis. Corolla purpurea, calyce triplo longior, externe hirsuta, tubo superne ampliato calyce duplo longiore, labio superiore elongato recto lineari-canaliculato emarginato, inferiore 2-3-plove brevior trilobo subconcavo lobis rotundatis, intermedio abbreviato retuso. Stylus labio superiore longior, latere superiore villosus."—*Kunth I, c.*

In icone verticilla6tri biflori.

197. *S. IIIRTELLA* (Vahl! *Enum.* 1. 249), caule herbaceo? ascendente viscoso-villoso, foliis petiolatis ovato-oblongis acutis crenatis basi rotundato-cuneatis utrinque viridibus subglabris, floralibus ovatis acutis deciduis, racemis elongatis simplicibus, verticillastris subsexfloris remotis, calycibus tubulosis hirsutissimis, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris ovatis obtusis, corollis calyce plus duplo longioribus extus villosis, tubo longe exserto, labiis subequalibus, genitalibus longe exsertis, connectivis postice linearibus deflexis longitudinaliter connatis.

Hab. in Peruvia *Dombey*? (*v. s. sp. in herb. Vahl. ex herb. Jussieu.*)

Caules praesertim in parte superiore uti calyces pilis longis glanduliferis hirsuti. Folia plerumque glabra vel ad venas pubescentia. Corolla coccinea, pollicaris, tubo superne parum dilatato. Labia lata, inferius breviter trifidum vix patens.

198. *S. SECUNDA*, caule herbaceo erecto glabro, ramis pubescentibus, foliis petiolatis oblongis utrinque angustatis acutis serratis supra hispidulis subtus glabris, floralibus ovatis acuminatis deciduis, vortii  
July 1833. \* P r

cillastris sub-6-floris secundis, calycibus tubulosis striatis pubescentibus, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris acutis, corolla calyce dimidio longiore extus pubescente, tubo breviter exserto subaequali vel ad faucem vix contracto, labiis abbreviatis subaequalibus, superiore erecto, inferiore lobis lateralibus oblongis, medio integro, genitalibus inclusis, connectivis edentulis postice deflexis linearibus longitudinaliter connatis, stylo glabro.

Hab. in Brasilia meridionali *Sello!* (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Reg. Berol.*)

Affinis *S. lamiifolia* B, sed distincta folionim forma, racemis secundis, et floralibus coccineis; a *S. curviflora* foliis longioribus subtus glabris et floribus multo brevioribus. Rami juniores pilis reflexis pubescentes. Folia 2-3 poll, longa, 9-12 lin. lata, utrinque acuta. Racemi 4-6-pollicares. Corollae coccineae, vix semipollicares.

199. *S. ciliata*, caule herbaceo? ramis elongatis glabris vel angulis petiolisque ciliatis, foliis petiolatis ovatis acutis crenato-serratis basi rotundatis vel subcordatis glabriusculis, floralibus ovatis acuminatis ciliatis demum deciduis, verticillastris sub-10-floris, calycibus tubulosis striatis pubescentibus, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris acutis, corollis extus pubescentibus, calyce duplo triplove (?) longioribus, tubo superne ampliato, labiis subaequalibus, connectivis postice deflexis linearibus longitudinaliter connatis, stylo glabro exserto.

Hab. in dumetis Papantlse Mexicanorum *Schiede et Deppe!* (*v. s. sp. in herb. Lindley.*)

Affinis *S. lamiifolia* B, at folionim forma, corollis coccineis, &c. distinctissima. Verticillastris vix secundis et foliis a *S. secunda* et *curviflora* differt. Rami (praesertim ad nodos), petioli et folia floralia pilis longis albis patentibus ciliati. Folia glabra vel supra et subtus ad nervos tenuiter pubescentia, sesquipollicaria, lato-ovata, acuta. Racemi 6-8-pollicares. Verticillastris remoti. Pedicelli calyce dimidio breviores. Calyces 10-13-nerves, 4-5-lineares, nervis pubescentibus. Corollae coccineae, in specimine vix apertae.

200. *S. ELEGANS* (Vahl! Enum. 1. 238), caule herbaceo erecto glabro vel sparse piloso, foliis petiolatis ovatis acuminatis serratis basi rotundatis vel angustatis supra hispidulis subtus glabris, floralibus sessilibus ovatis acuminatis deciduis, verticillastris remotis sub-6-floris, calycibus breviter pedicellatis campanulatis glanduloso-villosis, labio superiore integriusculo brevissime 1-3-aristato, inferiore breviter 2-dentato 2-aristato, corolla extus pubescente calyce sub-6-plo longiore, tubo tenui subincurvo, labiis subaequalibus oblongis, staminibus subexsertis, connectivis postice longe linearibus deflexis longitudinaliter connatis, stylo exserto barbato.

*S. incarnata.* *Cav. Ann. Scieno. Nat.* 2. 112. *Humb. et Kunth! Nov. Gen. et Sp. Amer.* 2. 293. t. 144.

*S. microculis.* *Poir. Diet.* 6. 614.

Hab. in Mexico: prope Tlalpuxahua *G. J. Graham, Keerl!* *Sc. Eope Guanaxuato Humboldt et Bonpland.* (*h. s. sp. comm. a cl. brakam et v. s. sp. in herb, plur.*)

**Cauli** patentibus? 3-4 poll. basi purpurascens, glabri, vel pilis sparsis pressis hispidula, subtus glabra, pallida, venosa. Racemi 4-6-pollicares vel ultra-ovatum, saepius breviter 3-aristatum, arista media longiore. inferia vix infra aristam

fissum. Corolla sanguinea, ultrapollinaris, tubo vix ampliato intus edentulo, labii inferioris lobi laterales oblongi, reflexi, medius integer, rotundatus. Connectiva postice fere ad basin tubi attingentia. Stylus bifariam barbatus, lobus superior tenuis, inferiore duplo longior.

201. *S. MENTIENS* (Pohl! PI. Bras. Ic. 2. 137. t. 193), herba erecta, caule basi glabro apice patentim piloso, foliis petiolatis ovatis acuminatis serratis basi rotundatis utrinque viridibus glabris, floralibus parvis deciduis, racemis simplicibus elongatis, verticillastris remotis paucifloris, calycibus tubuloso-campanulatis basi viridibus villosis apice membranaceis coloratis, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris ovatis subulato-acuminatis, corollis calyce 4-5-plo longioribus, tubo longe exserto, labiis brevibus subsequialibus latis, genitalibus inclusis, connectivis postice linearibus deflexis longitudinaliter connatis, stylo glabro.

Hab. in Brasilia: ad Serra d'Estrella et circa Fazenda de Padre Correa provincise Rio de Janeiro *Pohl!* in cultis circa urbem Rio de Janeiro rarius *Martins!* (v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. C<sup><</sup>BS. Reg. Bras. Vind. et Mus. Reg. Monac.)

Herba subsimplex, sesquipedalis, tota glabra, exceptis calycibus rachique racemi qui pilis albis patentibus dense villosi. Calyx florens 4 lin. longus, fructifer elongatus, apice membranaceus, glaber, coccineus. Corolla pulchre coccinea, fere glabra, 18-22 lin. longa, tubo in parte superiore parum ampliato. Labia erecta, inferiore brevissime trifido.

202. *S. SPLENDENS* (Sello! in Roem. et Schult. Mant. 2. 185), caule fruticoso, ramis glabris, foliis petiolatis ovatis acuminatis crenato-serratis basi cuneatis rotundatis vel subcordatis utrinque glabris, floralibus ovatis acuminatis coloratis deciduis, verticillastris bifloris, calycibus campanulatis membranaceis coloratis glabris vel nervis pedicellis villosis, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris lato-ovatis acutis, corollis extus glabris calyce subtriplo longioribus, tubo exserto subampliato, labio superiore erecto, inferiore abbreviato, staminibus subexsertis, connectivis postice deflexis linearibus obtusis longitudinaliter approximatis vel subconnatis, stylo tenuissime glabro.

*S. brasiliensis.* *Spr.!* *Syst.* 2. 56.

*S. colorans.* *Hortul*

*S. splendens.* *Bot. Reg.* 8. U 6. 8<sup>^</sup>. <sup>#</sup> *Retzchb. Hort. Bot.* 1. t. 51. *Colla in Mem. Acad. Taur.* 31. 331. / . 17-

Hab. in Brasilia: in sylvis ad Guaxindiba prope Rio de Janeiro *A. de St. Hilaire I* prope eandem urbem *Sello!* (h. s. sp. e *Mus. Reg. Berol. et v. s. sp. in herb. St. ML*)

Species pulcherrima, in hortis mine vulgatissima, foliis floralibus, calycibus corollisque coccineis distinctissima. Calyx fructifer ample campanulatus, fere pollinaris, glaber vel villosus. Corolla 2-2i-pollinaris, glabra, tubo parum ampliato; labium superius erectum, oblongum, inferioris lobi laterales oblongi, reflexi, mediis integer, suberectus. Connectiva edentula.

203. *S. INVOLUCRATA* (Cav. Ic. 2. 114. t. 105), caule fruticoso, ramis elongatis glabris petiolatis ovatis acuminatis medio crenato-serratis basi rotundato-cuneatis glabris, floralibus bracteeformibus sessilibus lato-ovatis acuminatis coloratis ante anthesin imbricatis per anthesin deciduis, verticillastris subsexfloris approximatis, calycibus tubuloso-campaulatis striatis, labio superiore integro dentibusque abbre-

viatis labii inferioris ovatis setaceo-acuminatis, corollis calyce 3-5-plo longioribus, tubo ventricoso glabro, labiis abbreviatis subaequalibus, supremo erecto villosa, genitalibus inclusis, connectivis postice deflexis linearibus subdilatis longitudinaliter approximatis, stylo barbato.

*S. involucrata.* BoU Reg. 14.1.1205. Bot. Mag. 55. t. 2WJ2.

*S. laevigata.* Humb. et Kunth ! Nov. Gen. et Spec. Amer. 2. 295. U 147\*

**Hab. in Mexico: prope wbem Mexici Humboldt et Bonpland, ad Tlalpuhahua Keerl! (k. s. c. et v. s. sp. in herb. Martius, Lambert et Mus. Par.)**

Kami pluri pedales, parce ramosi, obtuse tetragoni, sulcati, striati, virides. Folia distantia, longe petiolata, 2-3»pollicaria, supra glabra vel tenuissime pubescentia, subtus glaberrima, venosa. Racemi spiciformes, subglobosi, 4-G-pollicares. Pedicelli calycem subaequant. Calyces 13-nerves, subcoriacei, viscosi, saepe colorati, nervis validis pubescentibus. Corolla rosea, plerumque longe exserta, etsi in speciminibus Keerlianis dimidio brevior. Tubus sub fauce contractus, medio ventricosus, inferne (supra calycem) contractus, intus prope basin longe bidentatus. Labium su peri us galeatum, eztus villosum; inferius parvum, vix patens, lobis lateralibus oblongis reflexis, medio rotundato. Connectiva edentula. Styli lobus inferior brevis, subcomplanatus, superiore subtriplo longior.

**204. S. SESSEI, caule fruticoso, ram is glabriusculis, foliis petiolatis ovato-oblongis acuminatis basi rotundatis cuneatis vel angustatis utrinque glabris vel subtus pubescentibus, floralibus minoribus supremis minutis deciduis, verticillastris paucifloris paniculatis, calycibus inflato-campanulatis membranaceis coloratis glabris, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris ovato-rotundatis, corolla calyce subtriplo longiore extus pubescente, tubo longe exserto subrcquali, labio superiore erecto integro, inferioris lobis lateralibus oblongis reflexis, medio parvo rotundato, connectivis postice linearibus deflexis longitudinaliter connatis, stylo glabro.**

**Hab. in Nova Hispania Mo^ino et Sessé, unde sub nomine S. calycinfiatcB tnisemnt. (v. s. sp. in herb. Lambert.)**

Folia 2-3-pollicaria, subcoriacea. Panicula brevis, laza. Calyces fructiferi maximi, coccinei. Corolla fere bipollicaris, coccinea, pubescens. Styli lobus superior longissimus.

**205. S. AGGLUTINANS (Lag. Gen. et Sp. Nov. p. 2. n. 12).**

**Hab. in Nova Hispania Sessé, Mopno et Cervantes, unde semina miserunt sub S. fruticosce nomine (Lagasca).**

" S. foliis cordatis ovato-lanceolatis aaitis serratis subtus candicantibus, corollis pubescentibus calyce inflato quadruplo longioribus, caule hirto viscoso.

" Folia supra praecipue et praesertim juniora villosa-viscosa. Verticilli sub-C-flori, bracteati. Bracteas ovatae, acuminatae, concavae?, calyce breviores, deciduas. Corolla coccinea, fulgentissima. Stylus superne compressus ibidemque utriusque barbatus. Stigma glabrum, galea longius."—Lag. I. c. ex Ram. et Schnlt. Syst. 1. 582.

Calycibus *S. Sessei* affinis videtur, sed foliis distinctissima.

**206. S. REGLA (Cav. 5. 33. t. 455), caule fruticoso, ramis glabris vel sub axillis pubescentibus, foliis petiolatis rotundatis obtusis sinuato-crenatis basi lato-subcordatis coriaceis rugosis supra hispidulis subtus pubescentibus, floralibus subconformibus, verticillastris terminalibus subsessilibus tubulosis coloratis, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris lato-ovatis acutiusculis,**



corolla calyce duplo longiore extus pubescente, tubo ventricoso, labio superiore erecto, inferiore vix longiore lobis lateralibus oblongis reflexis medio rotundato integro deflexo, connectivis postice edentulis breviter productis deflexis obtusis longitudinaliter connatis, stylo glabro exserto apice subulato bifido.

S. deltoidea. Pers. Syn. 1. 28.

Hab. ad Vilalpando Mexicanorum Mendez! in fundo de Reda Cavanilles. (h. s. c. comm. a cl. De Candolle.)

Kami purpurascentes, saepius glabri vel sub axillas pilis brevibus pubescentes. Folia sesquipollicana, supra pallda, pilis brevissimis aspera, subtus nervosissima, rufescentia, tenuiter pubescentia. Flores 3-6, in apicibus ramulorum brevium confertis. Calyx subsessilis, amplius tubulosus, lobis glabris, nervosis, venosis, apice coccineo, Corolla brevissime pubescens, connectivo postice breviter pubescente.

207. S. GRAHAMI (Benth. in Bot. Reg. 16. t. 1370), caule fruticoso, ramis glabris vel tenuissimè bifariam pubescentibus, foliis petiolatis ovatis obtusis basi rotundatis vel cuneatis medio irregulariter crenatis subglabris, floralibus ovatis acuminatis ciliatis deciduis, racemis elongatis, verticillastris bifloris, calycibus tubulosis striatis nervis pubescentibus, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris acutis, corollis calyce duplo longioribus extus glabris, tubo longe exserto ventricoso, labio superiore erecto integro, inferiore duplo longiore, lobo medio latissimo emarginato, connectivis postice deflexis linearibus longitudinaliter connatis, stylo breviter barbato.

Hab. in Mexico Mofino et Sesséf Keer! in montibus prope Tlalpuxahua G. J. Graham! prope urbem Mexico Berlandier! (h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Graham.)

Valde affinis S. microphyllas, at differt caule elatiori (2-3-pedali), ramis bifariam pubescentibus, foliis majoribus non rugosis vix nervosis glabriusculis, racemis elongatis (ultra pedalis), calycibus saepius coloratis, floribus paulo majoribus.

208. S. MICROPHYLLA (Humb. et Kunth Nov. Gen. et Spec. Amer. 2. 294), caule fruticoso, ramis tenuiter pubescentibus foliis petiolatis ovatis obtusis minutis regulariter crenatis basi rotundatis rugosis pubescentibus, floralibus ovatis acuminatis ciliatis deciduis racemis brevibus, verticillastris bifloris, calycibus tubulosis striatis nervis pubescentibus, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris acuminatis, corollis calyce duplo longioribus extus glabris, tubo ventricoso calycem superante, fauce contracta, labio superiore recto inferiore duplo longiore lobis rotundatis, medio latissimo, connectivis postice deflexis linearibus longitudinaliter connatis, stylo breviter barbato.

Hab. in locis alpinis Novae Hispaniae prope Sancta Rosa, Moran et Pachucan Humholdt et Bonpland, ad Vilalpando G. J. Graham! (A. s. sp. comm. a cl. Graham et a cl. Presl e collect. Hcnehanu.)

Frutex humilis, vix pedalis, ramis tetragonis, faciebus omnibus tenuiter tomentoso-pubescentibus. Folia 3-4-linearia, exacte ovata, crassiuscula, rufescentia, nervoso-utrinque tomentoso-pubescentia. Racemi 2-3-pollicares, verticillastris bifloris. Calyces semipollicares, labio superiore lato-ovato, inferioris dentibus lanceolatis omnibus breviter acuminatis. Corolla rubro-purpurea, in siccitate coadnata, tubo

vix calycem excedente sub fauce valde inflato intus basi tridentato, labii inferioris lobus medius maximus, lateralia minora patentia. Connectiva edentula. Stylus breviter exsertus, subtus sub apice breviter barbatus, lobis subulatis, superiore longiore. Achenia oblonga, laevia.

209. *S. SUBROTUNDA* (St. Hil. MSS.), herbacea erecta ramosa glabra, foliis petiolatis lato-ovatis subrotundis obtusiusculis crenato-serratis basi rotundato-truncatis utrinque viridibus glabris, racemis elongatis simplicibus, verticillastris laxis 2-6-floris, calycibus pedicellatis tubuloso-campanulatis pubescentibus apice coloratis, corollis calyce plus duplo longioribus, tubo exserto ampliato, labio superiore recto, inferiore patente, lobo medio latissimo, genitalibus exsertis, connectivis postice linearibus deflexis longitudinaliter connatis, stylo glabro.

Hab. in Brasilia *A. de St. Hilaire* / (v. s. sp. in herb. *St. Hilaire*.)

Affinis *S. coccineae*, sed glabritie et foliorum forma diversa. Corollae tubus in parte superiore amplior, et labium inferius brevior.

210. *S. COCCINEA* (Linn.! Mant. 88), caule herbaceo erecto cano-pubescente, foliis petiolatis ovatis acutis crenatis basi cordatis supra pubescentibus subtus cano-tomentosis, floralibus ovatis acuminatis deciduis, racemis simplicibus, verticillastris 6-10-floris remotis, calycibus tubuloso-campanulatis striatis pubescentibus, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris acutis, corollis glabris calyce duplo longioribus, tubo exserto superne ampliato, labio superiore abbreviato erecto integro, inferiore subtriplo longiore lobis rotundatis, medio latissimo emarginato, connectivis.

*S. coccinea*. *Murr. Comm. Gott.* 1778. 8G. t. 1.

Horminum coccineum. *Mosnch. Meth.*

*S. rosea*. *Vahl! Enum.* 1. 244.

*S. glaucescens*. *Pohl! Pl. Bras. Ic.* 2.136. t. 192.

Hab. in America aequinoctiali: in Florida orientali *Bartram!* in Georgia meridional *Elliott!* *Pursh!* in Jamaica *Dancer I* in pascuis camporum inter gramina in via ad Rio Claro provinciae Goyaz *Pohl!* et in India orientali ad ripas Gangis et circa Maderaspatam e hortis disseminata *Shuter!* *Heyne, 8fc.* (h. s. et v. s. sp.)

<sup>^</sup> Caulis 1-2-pedalis, ramosus, incanus, raro pilis patulis basi hispidus. Folia 1-2-pollicaria, subtus mollissima, floralia calyce breviora. Calyx saepe purpurascens. Corolla coccinea. Specimina indica nullo modo ab americanis differunt.

211. *S. PSEUDOCOCCINEA* (Jacq.! Coll. 2. 302. Ic. Rar. 22. t. 209), caule herbaceo erecto pilis longis patentibus hispido, foliis petiolatis ovatis acutis crenatis basi rotundatis vel subcordatis supra pubescentibus subtus tomento cano pubescentibus, floralibus ovatis acuminatis deciduis, racemis simplicibus, verticillastris 6-10-floris remotis, calycibus tubulosis striatis pubescentibus, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris acutis, corollis extus tenuiter pubescentibus calyce duplo longioribus, tubo exserto eequali, labio superiore erecto, inferiore duplo longiore lobis rotundatis, medio latissimo emarginato, connectivis postice deflexis linearibus longitudinaliter connatis, stylo exserto glabro.

*S. pseudococcinea*. *Bot. Mag.* 55. t. 2864.

Hab. in America sequinoctiali: in Nova AndaluMroi declivitate montis Tumiriquiri *Humboldt et Bonpland!* in Nova Hispania *Moip.no et Sessé!* in Carraccas *Herb. Hooker (specimina in ins. Trinitatis culta ex sem. Caracasanis)*. (v. s. sp. in herb. Lambert.)

A *S. coccinea* differt caule elatiori (3-pedali vel ultra) longe piloso nee cano-  
tomentoso, foliis majoribus basi saepius rotundatis nee cordatis, floralibus majoribus  
corolla labio superiore paullo longiore. Connective sub insertione breviter den-  
tata.

212. *S. PH(ENICEA)* (Humb. et Kunth Nov. Gen. et Spec. Amer. 2. 302. t. 155).

Hab. ad radices montium Cotopaxi et £1 Gorazon inter Mulalo et Tambillo regno Quitensi *Humboldt et Bonpland.*

" S. caule fruticoso erecto ramisque muricato-hispidis, foliis ovatis acutis sub-  
cordatis serratis glabris, verticillis multifloris distantibus, calycibus hispido-glandu-  
losis, galea abbreviata, staminibus longe exsertis.

" Frutex erectus, quadripedalis, ramosus, ramis tetragonis quadrisulcatis  
muriqato-hispidis. Folia opposita, petiolata, ovata, acuta, subcordata, serrata, supra  
glabriuscula, nervo medio pilosiusculo, subtus glaberrima, sesquipollicaria, graveo-  
lentia. Petioli 6-7 lin. longi, canaliculati, interne pilosi. Spic» terminates, sub-  
pedales, verticillatae, verticillis multifloris distantibus. Pedunculus communia et  
rhachis purpurascens, piloso-glandulosi. Bractere ovato-oblongse, acutae, pills  
articulatis glanduliferis ciliatw, pedicello piloso longiores. Calyx tubulosus, bila-  
biatus, striatus, hispido-glandulosus, labio superiore acuto, inferiore bifido laciniis  
acuminatis. Corolla sanguinea, externe puberula, tubo calycem duplo superante,  
labio superiore abbreviate obtuso, inferiore trifido patente, lacinia intermedia maxima  
emarginata biloba, lobis rotundatis. Stamina generis longe exserta. Stylus sta-  
mina superans, filiformis, glaber. Stigma biftdum, laciniis acutis inaequalibus.  
Fructus in fundo calycis. Achenia 4, oblonga, obtusa, obsolete trigona, externe con-  
vexiuscula, interne angustata, glabra, fusca."—*Kunth l. c.*

Media videtur inter *S. pseudococcineam* et *S. pulchellam*.

213. *S. PULCHELLA* (DC. Cat. Hort. Monsp. 142), caule fruticoso,  
ramis pubescentibus, foliis petiolatis ovatis apice angustatis obtusius-  
culis crenatis basi latis cordatis membranaceis rugosulis subglabris,  
floralibus membranaceis ovatis acuminatis deciduis, racemis simplici-  
bus, verticillastris sub-10-floris, calycibus tubulosis striatis tenuiter  
pubescentibus, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferior is  
ovatis acutis, corollis calyce duplo triplove longioribus extus glabris,  
tubo longe exserto ventricoso basi intus bidentato, labiis subeequalibus,  
superiore recto integro, inferioris lobis lateralibus abbreviatis oblongis  
deflexis, medio lato-rotundato breviter emarginato, connectivis pQstice  
supra subulato-dentatis deflexis linearibus longitudinaliter connatis,  
stylo supra brevissime barbato.

*S. pulchella.* *Colla Hort. Rip.* 125. t. 1G.

Hab. in Mexico *Mogino et Sessé!* (\*. 5. c. et v. s. sp. in herb. Lambert.)

Affinis *S. fulyenti*, a qua differt foliis tenuioribus subglabris, caule glabriore  
corollis brevioribus glabris, labii inferioris lobis lateralibus minoribus, medio majore,  
stylo supra vix barbato\*

214. *S. FULGENS* (Cav. Ic. 1. 15. t. 23), caule fruticoso, ramis  
piloso-hirsutis, foliis petiolatis ovatis acutis crenato-serratis basi cor-  
datis supra pubescentibus subtus albo-tomentosis vel lanatis, floralibus  
sessilibus ovatis acuminatis deciduis, verticillastris 6-floris/ calycibus

pedicello <sup>ort</sup>PPibus tubuloso-campanulatis pubescentibus, labio superiore Integra dentibusque labii inferioris ovatis breviter et obtuse acuminatis, corollis calyce duplo longioribus, tubo exserto ventricosi basi intus bidentato, fauce contracta, labio superiore extus villosi erecto integro, inferioris lobis lateralibus oblongis reflexis, medio rotundato integro deflexo, staminibus inclusis, connectivis postice subulato-dentatis deflexis linearibus longitudinaliter connatis, stylo plumoso vix exserto.

*S. cardinalis.* *Humb. et Kunth Nov. Gen. et Spec. Amer. 2. 301. t. 151.*

*S. fulgens.* *Brit. Fl. Gard. ser. 2. v. 1.1. 59. Bot. Reg. 16. U 1356.*

**Hab. in montosis Mexicanis : prope Tlapuxahua G. J. Graham ! prope Lerma Keerl! tyc. (k. s. sp.)**

Frutex 2-3-pedalis vel ultra, ramis numerosis nunc fere glabris eaeplius pilis densis patulis hirsutis. Folia magnitudine et hirsutiae variabilia, nunc vix pollicaria, supra hispido-villosa, subtus lana densa alba vestita, in speciminibus cultis saepe 3-pollicaria, utrinque vix pubescentia, omnia mollia, subrugosa, floralia calyce sublongiora, basi ovato-dilatata, acumine longo obtuso, integerrima, pubescentia, saepius colorata, ante anthesin decidua. Racemus semipedalis pedalisve, verticillastris ultra pollicem distantibus. Calyces breviter pedicellati, 6-8-lineares, sub-10-nerves. Corolla speciosa, coccinea, 2-pollicaris. Stylus dense bifariam barbatus, labio superiore inferiorem parum superante.

**215. S. RUBESCENS (Humb. et Kunth Nov. Gen. et Spec. Amer. 2. 301. t. 154).**

**Hab. in temperatis regni Quitensis Humboldt et Bonpland.**

" S. caule fruticoso erecto canescente glabro, foliis ovatis angustato-acutia cordatis crenatis subtus tenuissime cano-tomentosis, spicis paniculatis, verticillis 4-6-floris distantibus, calycibus densissime piloso-glutinosi.

" Caulis fruticosus, erectus, ramosus, ramique obtusi, tetragon!, canescentes, glabri. Folia opposita, longe petiolata, 4-pollicaria, ovata, angustato-acuta, cordata, crenata, supra tenuissime pubescentia, subtus tomento tenui incano obteeta. Petioli 2-3-pollicares, glabri. Paniculae terminales, pilis densissimis purpureis patentibus glanduliferis obsitae. Flores verticillati, verticillis 4-6-floris distantibus. Calyx tubulosus, bilabiatus, purpureus, piloso-glandulosus, labio superiore ovato acuto, inferiore bifido laciniis acuminatis. Corolla amene purpurea, calyce duplo longior, glabra, ex Bonpl.<sup>1</sup>—*Kunth l. c.*

**216. S. SQUALENS (Humb. et Kunth Nov. Gen. et Spec. Amer. 2.297).**

**Hab. in Andibus Peruvianorum Humboldt et Bonpland.**

" S. caule fruticoso erecto ramisque piloso-glutinosi, foliis ovato-oblongis obtusis cordatis crenatis coriaceis supra rugosis pilosis subtus incano-lomentosis, verticillis bifloris distantibus, bracteis ovato-oblongis calyce hirtio brevioribus deciduis.

<sup>ic</sup> Caulis fruticosus, erectus, ramosus, ramique tetragon!, purpurei, glutinosi pilosi. Folia (Betonicae) opposita, petiolata, ovato-oblonga, cordata, obtusa, irregulariter crenata, coriacea, supra rugoso-venosa et pilosa, subtus incano-tomentosa, 1J-2-pollicaria. Petioli 8-12 lin. longi, glutinosi et pilosi. Spic» terminales, 3-4-pollicares, verticillatas, verticillis bifloris parum distantibus. Bracteas ovato-oblongw, pilosas, glutinosae, calyce breviores, deciduae. Calyx tubulosus, bilabiatus, striatus, hirtus, labio superiore acuminato, inferiore bifido laciniis acuminatis. Corolla purpurea, calyce duplo longior, pubescens, ex Bonpl. Stamina exserta. Specimina florifera haud suppetunt."—*Kunth l. c.*

**217. S. AYAVACENSIS (Humb. et Kunth Nov. Gen. et Spec. Amer. 2. 298).**

**Hab. in temperatis Peruviae Ayavacam inter et ripam fluminis CuUco Humboldt et Bonpland.**

" S. caule fruticoso erecto ramisque flavo-hirsutia, foliis ovatis acutis cordatis crenatis subtus pilosis, verticillis sub-8-floris distantibus, calycibus elongatis piloso-glutinosus.

" F rut ex fi-pedalis, erectus, ramosus, ramis tetragonis flavo-hirsutis. Folia oppoiiita, petiolata, ovata, cordata, acuta, irregulariter crenata, supra pilis parvis appressis obsita, subtus pilosa, 2-2½ poll, longa. Petioli 4 lin. longi, flavo-hirsutissimi. Spicae semipedales, terminates, sessiles, verticillatae, verticillis 6-8-floris distantibus, rbachi pedicellis hirsutis. Calyx 8-9 lin. longus, tubulosus, bilabiatus, striatus, piloso-glandulosus, labio superiore acuminato-subulato, inferiore bitido laciniis acuminato-subulatis. Corolla mihi ignota, purpurea, ex Bonpl."—*Kunth I. c.*

218. S. ACIMINATA (Ruiz et Pav.! Fl. Per. et Chil. 1. 24. t. 37. f. b.), caule suffruticoso erecto villosus, foliis petiolatis ovatis acuminatis crenato-serratis basi cordatis rugosis supra hispidulis subtus concoloribus ad nervos pubescentibus, floralibus calyci subaequalibus ovato-oblongis obtusis membranaceis ciliatis deciduis, racemis subsimplicibus, verticillastris subsexfloris remotis, calycibus pedicellatis tubulosus striatis pubescentibus, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris lanceolatis subincurvis, corollis calyce duplo longioribus, tubo exserto subincurvo, labiis subaequalibus, superiore integro, inferioris lobis parvis rotundatis, medio integro, connectivis postice deflexis linearibus longitudinaliter connatis.

Hab. in Peruvia: in prseruptis Pillao et Cantee *Ruiz et Pavon!* (y. s. sp. in *kerb. Lambert.*)

Caulis or^yalis, tetragonus, sulcatus, pilis articulatis patentibus villosus. Folia longe petiolata, ample cordata, floralia glumacea, incarnata. Racemi longi, laxi, pauciflori. Pedicelli calycem subaequant. Calyx fere pollicaris, dentibus subincurvis. Corolla incarnata.

219. S. LONGIFLORA (Ruiz et Pav. Fl. Per. et Chil. 1. 23. t. 10. f. a.), caule fruticoso erecto villosus viscosus, foliis petiolatis ovatis acuminatis serratis basi cordatis pubescenti-hirsutis subtus albo-tomentosis, floralibus ovatis acutis coloratis deciduis, racemo simpliei, verticillastris paucifloris distantibus, calycibus ovatis inflatis coloratis, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris ovatis aOutis, corollis longissimis calyce quintuplo longioribus extus hirsutis, tubo amplo longe exserto, labiis subaequalibus, superiore erecto, inferioris lobis rotundatis, connectivis postice linearibus deflexis longitudinaliter connatis, stylo glabro.

Hab. in Peruvia: in prseruptis profundis Tarmee ad Huichay pree-dium *Ruiz et Pavon!* (y. s. sp. in *herb. Lambert.*)

Fnitex triorgyalis, ramosissimus, ramis villosis et glanduloso-puboscentibus. Folia ampla, longe cordiformia. Racemi elongati, nutantea\* Corolla 6-pollicaris, speciosa, lann color is.

d. CcEauLEiC. *Corolla cwrulea vel caeruleo-violacea.*

220. S. RUMICIFOLIA (Humb. et Kunth Nov. Gen. et Spec. Amer. 2. 305).

Hab. juxta urbem Quito et in radicibus montis Javirac *Humboldt et Bonpland.*

" S. caule fruticoso erecto ramisque pubescenti-hirtis, foliis oblongis hastatis obtusiusculis crenatis subtus incanis et tomentoso-lanatis, paniculis teimialibus, verticillis bifloris parum remotiu, calycibus piloso-glaudulosis.

July 1833.

Q Q

" Frutex 4-5-pedalis, erectus, ramosus, ramis tetragon is pubescenti-hirtis. Folia opposita, petiolata, oblonga, sagittato-bastata, creuata, obtusiuscula, reticulato-venosa, supra rugosa pilisque cospersa, subtus tomentoso-lanata et iucana, 4-pollicaria, baai 2\ poll. lata. Petioli 1-1 £-polli cares, incano-lanati. Paniculae longe pedunculate, quadripollicares, patentes, spicis verticillatis, verticillis bifloris parum remotis. Pedunculi ramique paniculae glanduloso-pubescentes. Calyx campanulatus, bilabiatus, striatus, piloso-glandulosus, labio su peri ore oblongo acuto, inferiore bifido laciniis acutiusculis. Corolla mihi ignota."—*Kunth I. c.*

221. *S. PETIOLARIS* (Humb. et Kunth Nov. Gen. et Spec. Amer. 2. 304).

Hab. in America eequinoctiali: in locis calidis in ripa ttuvii MagdalenSB *Humboldt et Bonpland.*

" *S.* caule herbaceo erecto ramoso tenuissime pubescente, foliis longissime petiolatis deltoideis cordato-hastatis obtusiusculis irregulariter crenato-serratis hirtia, verticillis bifloris distantibus, calycis piloso-glandulosi labio superiore tridentato.

" Herba erect a, sesquipedalis, ramosa. Caulis ramique tetragoni, tenuissime pubescentes. Folia opposita, longissime petiolata, deltoidea, subtripollicaria, cordato-hastata, obtusa, grosse crenato-serrata, utrinque prsesertim subtus in venis pilis tenuibus spars is albicantibus appressis hirta, reticulato-venosa, membranacea, tripollicaria, basi 3 poll. lata. Petioli 4-6-pollicares, canaliculati, liirti. Spicse longe pedunculataB, terminales, saepius temae, verticillatae, verticillis bifloris distantibus. Bractee oblonga, pubescentes. Calyx campannlatus, bilabiatus, striatus, piloso-glandulosus, labio superiore tridentato, inferiore bifido laciniis acurainatis. Corolla coerulea, pubescens, ex Bonpl."—*Kunth I. c.*

222. *S. SAGITTATA* (Ruiz et Pav. ! Fl. Per. 1. 23. t. 35. f. a.), caule herbaceo erecto villosa, foliis petiolatis triangularibus sagittatis acutis crenato-serratis rugosissimis molliter villosis, floralibus ovatis acuminatis deciduis, racemis elongatis ramosis, verticillastris remotis 2-6-floris, calycibus pedicellatis ovatis villosis, labio superiore lato-ovato obtuso vel tridentato, inferiore bifido dentibus acutiusculis, corollis calyce quadruplo longioribus, tubo exserto subtus subinflato, labio superiore recto integro, inferiore vix majore, lobo medio emarginato, connectivis postice linearibus deflexis longitudinaliter connatis, stylo glabro.

Hab. in Peruvia: ctfpiose in hortis, versuris et ruderatis Tarmse, Huarocheri et Huanuci *Ruiz et Pavon !* in monte Quindiu Novo Granatensium *Humboldt et Bonpland*, ad Obrajillo *Mat hews !* (*h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Lindley, et v. s. sp. in herb. Lambert.*)

Herba perennis. Caulis orgyalis, erectus, in feme ramosissimus, ramis brachiatim tetragonis sulcatis villosis et glanduloso-pubescentibus, ssepe erectis, alioquin procumbentibus radicanibus. Folia longe petiolata, deflexa, 2-3-pollicaria, auriculis acutis divergentibus. Racemi ssepe pedales, paniculam brachiatam parce ramosam formantes. Verticillastri pauci, saepius 2-4- rarius 6-flori. Calyces purpureo-violacei, labio superiore concavo nee recurvo. Corolla obscure ccerulea (ex R. et P.), extus pubescens, labio inferiore propendente lobis rotundatis.

(' *Vulgo Salvia Real. I ncolse Sal via officinalis loco hanc speciem substituunt.*" —*Ruiz et Pavon I. c.*

223. *S. SCUTELLAKIOIDES* (Humb. et Kunth Nov. Gen. et Spec. Amer. 2.303. t. 158), herbacea adscendens, ramis piloso-pubescentibus vel glabriusculis, foliis petiolatis ovato-deltoideis acutiusculis crenato-serratis basi cordato-hastatis utrinque hirtellis, floralibus ovatis deciduis, racemis subsimplicibus elungatis, verticitlastris distantibus subbmons, calycibus campanulatis viscoso-villosis, labio superiore breviter tridentato, inferiore bifido, dentibus omnibus acutis, corollis calyce

triplo longioribus, tubo longe exserto ventricoso, labio superiore recto, inferiore ei sublongiore, lobo medio emarginato, genitalibus longe exsertis, connectivis postice linearibus deflexis Jongitudinaliter connatis.

Hab. in America eequinoctiali: in regno Quitensi prope Chillo *Humboldt et Bonpland*, in hum id is arenosis terrse frigidee prope Santa Fé de Bogota *Gudot* / (v. s. sp. in herb. Soc. Hort. Lond.)

Caules basi procumbentes videntur, ramis pedilibus, in parte superiore subnudis. Folia sesquipollicaria, latitudine longitudinem subaequantia. Calyces breves, pilis glutinosis deihse obsiti. Corolla pollicaris, ccerulea, extus leviter pubescens. Tubus ventricosoinflatus, sub fauce parum contractus. Labium superius subintegrum, inferioris lobi rotundati, medio multo latiore. Forma calycis et labii inferioris corolla? fere *Brachyantharum*, sed tubus longe exsertus.

224. S. PATENS (Cav. Ic. 5. 33. t. 454), caule herbaceo erecto piloso, foliis petiolatis ovato-deltoideis crenatis basi hastatis vel supremis rotundatis utrinque hispidis, floralibus lanceolato-linearibus, verticillastris paucis remotis, floribus maximis, calycibus campanulatis villosis, labio superiore brevissime tricuspido, inferiore bifido dentibus acuminatis, corolla calyce subtriplo longiore, fauce ampliata, labio superiore subrecto integro, inferioris lobis lateralibus oblongis reflexis, medio rotundato acuminato, staminibus longe exsertis, connectivis postice deflexis edentulis dilatatis longitudinaliter connatis, stylo longissimo glabro.

S. grandiflora. *Nee (ex Cav. I. c.)*

S. spectabilis. *Humb. et Kunth! Nov Gen. et Spec. Amer. 2. 304.*

Hab. in montibus Mexicanorum: prope Tlalpujahua! *G. J. Graham* ad Vilalpando prope Guanajuato *Mendez I* Guanajuato et San Rosa *Humb. et Bonpland!* in umbrosis prope Real del Monte *Cavanilles*. (*h. \$. sp.*)

Caules 1-2-pedales, simpliciusculi, pilis patentibus albis articulatis in parte superiore caulis subglandulosi villosi. Folia inferiora petiolata, basi late hastatocordata, superiora subsessilia, omnia acutiuscula, breviter crenato-serrata, supra rugoso-hispida, subtus pallidiora, hispida vel in speciminibus nonnullis pilis albis rigidis densissime villosa, floralia sessilia, integerrima, acutiuscula, glanduloso-pilosa, inferiora lanceolata, suprema linearia, fere pollicaria. Pedicelli calyce breviores. Calyx campanulatus, 8-9-linearis, vix nervosus, profunde bilabiatus, pilis brevibus mollibus pubescens. Corolla ccerulea, iiltra 2 poll, longa, extus breviter pubescens, tubo crasso, fauce ampliata, labiis hiantibus suberectis, superiore longiore, inferioris lobo medio dependente lato-ovato acuminato. Stamina corollam fere pollicem, stylus sesquipollicem excedentes.

225. S. LONGISTYLA, caule herbaceo? erecto tomentoso-villoso, foliis petiolatis lato-ovatis acuminatis crenatis basi ample cordatis rugosis utrinque molliter pubescenti-yillosis superioribus sessilibus, floralibus ovatis longe acuminatis ciliatis deciduis supremis subcoinosis, verticillastris 6-10-floris, calycibus elongato-tubulosi basi striatis molliter pubescentibus, labio superiore integro dentibusque brevissimis labii inferioris longe setaceo-acuminatis, corolla calycem vix duplo longiore, tubo sequali, labio superiore erecto, inferiore brevioris lobis ovatis lateralibus reflexis, medio bifido, genitalibus exsertis, connectivis postice deflexis longissime productis obtusis longitudinaliter connatis, stylo glabro, lobo superiore longissimo subulato.

Hab. in regno Mexicano: prope Zinpecuaro *G. J. Graham!* (*h. 5. sp. comm. a cl. Graham.*)

Caulis crassi, subcarnosi, lana subcanescente brevi villosi. Folia saepe basi inaequaliter cordata, inferiora ampla, superiora multo minora, floralia ante anthesin imbricato-comosa, molliter pubescentia, striata, acumine longo subnato molli. Calyx fere pollicaris, pedi cello subaequalis; labia ovata, acuta, inferius vix fissum, molliter 2-aristatum, superius 1-aristatum. Corolla coerulea, subincurva, tubo calycem breviter superante, superne parum ampliata. Labium inferius brevissimum, patens, superius subduplo longius, extus glabrum vel tenuiter pubescens. Connectiva edeutula, postice linearia, fere ad basin tubi attingentia.

226. *S. AMETHYSTINA* (Sm.! Ic. ined. 2. 27. t. 27), fruticosa, ramis albo-villosis, foliis petiolatis ovatis acutis basi profunde cordatis auriculis rotundatis rugosis supra pubescentibus subtus cano- vel albo-tomentosis, floralibus lanceolatis deciduis, racemis elongatis simplicibus, verticillastris laxe sexfloris remotis, calycibus tubuloso-campanulatis extus villosis, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris ovatis acutis, corollis calyce subduplo longioribus, tubo exserto ventricosos, labiis subaequalibus, inferioris lobis lateralibus oblongis reflexis, medio subintegro, genitalibus inclusis, connectivis postice deflexis linearibus longitudinaliter connatis, stylo barbato.

*S. venusta.* Humb. et Kunth Nov. Gen. et Spec. Amer. 2. 301. f. 43. (*S. mollis* in icone.)

Hab. in America oequinoctiali: in Andibus Quindiuensium inter Quebrada de Toe he et la Seja Humboldt et Bonpland, in Nova Granada legit Escalloni sec. Mutis (Smith), in humis id est terra frigidee prope Santa Fé de Bogota Gudot! (v. s. sp. in herb. Soc. Hort. Lond.)

Frutex erectus. Folia longiuscule petiolata, 2-3} poll, longa, crenato-serrata. Racemi semipedales. Pedicelli calycem subaequant. Calyces *S. mexicanae*, vel parum validiores. Corollae forma corollarum *S. fulgentis* vel *mexicanae*, coerulea, pollicares. Foliis *S. fulgenti* affinis, floribus *S. mexicana*.

227. *S. CYANEA* (Benth. in Herb. Lambert MSS. non Fisch.), caule fruticoso, ramis tetragonis cano-pubescentibus, foliis petiolatis ovatis acuminatis serrato-crenatis basi cordatis utrinque pubescentibus, floralibus ovatis acuminatis membranaceis deciduis, racemis simplicibus, verticillastris laxe 6-10-floris subsecundis, calycibus tubulosis rufo-villosis, labio superiore brevissime tricuspidato, inferioris dentibus lanceolatis acutis, corollis calyce subtriplo longioribus, tubo exserto superne ventricosos, labiis subaequalibus, superiore recto, inferioris lobis lateralibus oblongis reflexis, medio rotundato, connectivis postice linearibus deflexis longitudinaliter connatis, stylo barbato.

Hab. in Nova Hispania Mofino et Sessé f (v. s. sp. in herb. Lambert.)

Affinis *S. amethystinae*, sed differt foliis magis acuminatis et praesertim calycibus tenuioribus albo-villosis, labio superiore tricuspidato. Corolla pubescens, magnitudine *S. amethystinae*, sed tenuior.

228. *S. MEXICANA* (Linn.! Spec. 37), caule fruticoso erecto tomentoso, foliis petiolatis ovatis oblongisve utrinque angustatis crenato-serratis tomentoso-pubescentibus, floralibus ovatis acutis deciduis pedicello vix longioribus, verticillastris 6-20-floris, calycibus elongato-tubulosis nervis ciliatis, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris ovatis acutis muticis, corolla calyce duplo longiore, tubo ad medium innato subtauce contracto, labiis subaequalibus, superiore recto breviter pubescente, inferioris lobis lateralibus oblongis reflexis, medio minorc



rotundato emarginato deflexo, connectivis postice deflexis obtusis longitudinaliter connatis, stylo barbato, lobis subulatis, superiore longiore.

Jungia altissima. *Munch. Meth.*

Sclarea mexicana. *Dill. Hort. Elth. 339. t. 254./\* 330. Mill. Diet. n. 14.*

Salvia mexicana. *Cav. Ic. 1. 16. t. 26.*

S. melissefolia. *Desf. ! Cat. Hort. Par.*

/3 major, foliis junioribus densius velutino-tomentosis.

8. papilionacea. *Cav. Ic 4. 9. t. 319.*

S. nitidi folia. *Ort. Dec. 6.*

Hab. prope Pazcuaro Mexicanorum locis temperatis *Humboldt et Bonpland*, prope urbem Mexico *G. J. Graham! tyc. (h. s. sp.)*

Rami obtuse tetragon i, sulcati, tomento brevi den so. Petioli 1-1½-pollicares. Folia 2-3-pollicaria, nervosa, acuminata, breviter crenato-serrata, supra pubescentia, in nervis tomentosa, subtus tomento densiore in junioribus praesertim in var. 0 sublanato, basi in var. a. cuneata vel longe angustata, in var. /3 saepius latere uno rotundata, altero cuneata; floralia sessilia, lato-ovata, villosa, brevi ter acuminata, per anthesin decidua. Racemi saepe pedales, verticillastria approximatis 10-20-floris. Pedicelli 4-6-lineares, villosi. Calyces 8-10-lineares vel fere pollicares; in var. P> ampli, saepe nigrescentes, glabri, nervis ciliutis. Corolla cecmea, tubo oblongo supra basin contracto intus bidentato. Connectiva edentula.

The var. 0 is a large and handsome plant, but; I cannot find any specific difference: the wings of the corolla figured by Cavanilles must be the side lobes of the middle lip, split up by accident.

229. S. GLABRATA (*Humb. et Kunth? Nov. Gen. et Spec. 2. 299*), fruticosa? giabra, foliis petiolatis ovatis acuminatis serrato-crenatis basi cordatis utrinque viridibus glabris, floralibus parvis deciduis, racemis elongatis simplicibus, verticillastriae laxae 6-10-floris, calycibus longe pedicellatis tubuloso-campanulatis glabriusculis, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris subulato-acuminatis, corollis calyce plus duplo longioribus, tubo longe exserto ventricoso, labiis subbreviatis, superiore recto villosa, inferiore longiore, lobo medio latissimo, stylo barbato.

Hab. in Mexico *Karwinski!* in montibus temperatis Novae Hispaniae inter coenobium Caripense et villam Coccollar *Humboldt et Bonpland?* (*v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Reg. Monac.*)

Specimen Karwinskianum omnino cum descriptione Kunthiana quadrat, sed litrbaretim videtur, et folia majora (2-4-pollicaria). Corolla violacea, pollicaris. TubiR medio ventricosus, ad faucem parum contractus. Calyces profunde bilabiati, virides. Stamina inchisa. Stylus breviter exsertus.

230. S. CONCOLOR (*Herb. Lambert MSS.*), caule fruticoso (?), ramis glabris, foliis petiolatis ovatis acuminatis serratis basi truncatis glabris, floralibus deciduis, racemis elongatis simplicibus, verticillastriae remotis multifloris, calycibus longe pedicellatis tubulosis striatis villosis, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris ovatis acutis, corollis calyce duplo longioribus extus pubescentibus, tubo tenui exserto superne ventricoso, labiis subcequalibus, superiore recto integro, inferioris lobis lateralibus oblongis reflexis, medio integro, connectivis postice linearibus deflexis longitudinaliter connatis, stylo glabro.

Hab. in Mexico *Campbell!* (*v. s. sp. in herb. Lambert.*)

A *S. amethystina* differt foliis glabris concoloribus basi truncatis nee cordatis, floribus longius pedicellatis. Calyx coerulescens, villosus, pilis saepe glanduliferis! Corolla cerulea.

231. *S. CCERULEA*, caule herbaceo? erecto, ramis glabris vel patentini pilosis, foliis petiolatis ovatis longe acuminatis basi truncatis rotundatis vel subcordatis glabris, floralibus deciduis, verticillastris 2-6-floris subsecundis, calycibus tubulosis, labio superiore integro dentibusque brevissimis labii inferioris obtusiusculis, corollis calyce subtriplo longioribus, tubo exserto superne ampliato, labiis subsequalibus, superiore extus pubescente erecto, inferioris lobis lateralibus oblongis reflexis, medio integro, connectivis postice minute dentatis deflexis linearibus longitudinaliter connatis, stylo glabro.

Hab. in Brasilia meridionali *Sello!* {h. s. sp. e Mus. Reg. Berol.)

Rami mine glabri vel tenuissime bifariam pubescentes, nunc pilis longis albis patentibus a pice saepe glandulifera hispidi. Folia supra saepius pilis brevissimis raris bipinnatis, subtus glabra vel ad nervos tenuiter pubescentia, indivisa saepe 4 poll. longa, basi 1½ lata, apice longe angustata, floralia decidua, in speciminibus meis desunt. Racemi 4-6-pollicares, verticillastris paucis saepius 2- vel 4- rarius 6-floris. Calyces breviter pedicellati, elongato-tubulati, 10 lin. longi, viridae vel subcaeruleascentes, striati, tenuissime pubescentes, labiis ovatis. Corolla caerulea, sesqui- aut 4-pollicaria. Stamina labium superius aequantia. Stylus viz exsertus, lobis tenuibus, supremo duplo longiore.

232. *S. TUBIFERA* (Cav. Ic. 1. 23. t. 25), caule herbaceo glabriusculo, foliis petiolatis lato-ovatis serrato-crenatis basi rotundato-truncatis vel subcuneatis glabriusculis vel subtus cano-pubescentibus, floralibus deciduis, racemis simplicibus, verticillastris subsexfloris secundis, calycibus subsessilibus tubulosis striatis glabriusculis, labio superiore integro inferiorisque dentibus ovatis acuminatis, corollis calyce 3-4-plo longioribus extus glabris vel pubescentibus, tubo longe exserto sequali subincurvo, labiis abbreviatis, superiore erecto integro, inferiore brevioribus lobis rotundatis deflexis, medio integro, connectivis postice breviter productis deflexis linearibus subdilatatis longitudinaliter connatis, stylo barbato.

*S. longiflora.* Willd. *Spec. PL* 1. 141.

Hab. in Mexico *Mogino et Sesse!* (v. s. sp. in herb. Lambert et s. c. in herb. plur.)

**Caulis bipedalis et ultra, erectus vel ascendens, acute tetragonus, purpurascens, glaber vel angulis breviter pubescentibus. Folia fere *S. mexicana*, sed tenuiora, basi saepius parum inaequalia. Racemi semipeaales, verticillastris saepius 4-5-floris, inferioribus pollicem, superioribus semipollicem distantibus. Corollae violaceae, 12-15 lin. longae, tubo vix ampliato. Genitalia breviter exserta.**

233. *S. GUARANITICA* (St. Hil. MSS.), fruticosa, ramis patentim pilosis, foliis petiolatis ovatis acutis serratis basi truncato-cordatis rugosissimis hispida subtus subcano-tomentosa, racemis pluribus simplicibus secundis, verticillastris paucifloris laxis approximatis, calycibus tubulosis glabriusculis, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris ovatis acutis, corollis calyce subtriplo longioribus, tubo longe exserto, labiis elongatis aequalibus, staminibus corolla brevioribus, connectivis postice linearibus deflexis longitudinaliter connatis, stylo subtus barbato.

Hab. in Brasilia: inter frutices prope Santo Anjo, inter Missiones Uru... n S I S V U l g a r i s *Am de St. Hilaire* (y- «• V - «\* «\*- *St. Hil.*)  
 Spec. ? Wl, Foli? ^-U-polUcaria. Corollas 15-16 lineas longa, intense caeruleas. Calyces saepius glabri, interdum pilis glandulosis hispidi.

234. *S. LAMIIFOLIA* (Jacq. Hort. Schoenbr. 3. 37. t. 318), caule fruticoso? erecto subglabro, foliis petiolatis ovatis acuminatis serrato-crenatis basi rotundatis vel cuneatis glabris, floralibus membranaceis ovato-lanceolatis deciduis, racemis elongatis, verticillastris 6-10-floris, calycibus subsessilibus tubulosis, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris acutis, corolla calyce vix duplo longiore, tubo subaequali, labio superiore erecto extus villosa, inferiore brevior lobis lateralibus oblongis reflexis, medio rotundato integro, staminibus corollam aequantibus, connectivis postice deflexis edentulis obtusis longitudinaliter connatis, stylo barbato.

*S. Boosiana.* Jacq. Fil. EcL 1. 69. t. 47.

*S. Boosii.* Trott. Obs. Bot. fasc. 2. 59. t. 92.

*S. hyemalis.* Boose ex Jacq. I. c.

*S. cyanea.* Fisch. Cat. Hort. Gorenki, 21.

*S. thymiflora.* Willd. Enum. Suppl. 2.

*S. amcena.* Sims Bot. Mag. 32. t. 1294. Bot. Repos. 6. / 446.

*S. violacea.* Don! Hort. Cant. ed. 4.

*S. latifolia.* And. Tr. Soc. Arts and Man. 25. 210.

*S. azurea, coerulea, &c.* Hortul.

Hab. in ins. St. Vincentii Anderson! Guilding! tyc. et Trinitatis Sieber! (h. s. c. et v. s. sp. in herb. Lambert, Hooker, tyc.)

Rami obtuse tetragon!, juniores saepe tenuiter pubescentes. Folia saepe 3-4-pollinaria, ovata, apice acuminata, basi saepius rotundata, glabra vel rarius supra tenuissime pubescentia, subtus nervosa, glaberrima, floralia calycem subsequantia, acuminata, glaberrima, perantliesin reflexa vel decidua. Calyces subsessiles, 8-striati, dentibus ovato-lanceolatis acutiusculis. Corolla caerulea, tubo sequali breviter exserto, labium superius lana albo-coerulea villosum, inferius paullo brevius, vix patens. Stamina corollam aequantia. Stylus vix exsertus, lobis subulatis.

The plant now common in continental gardens under the name of *S. lamifolia* is certainly the *S. Boosiana*. The elder Jacquin has figured the flowers as smaller and more numerous, but his plant does not in any other respect differ from the *S. Boosiana*.

235. *S. AFFIXIS* (Cham, et Schlecht. Linnaea, 5. 99), caule fruticoso, ramis glabris, foliis petiolatis ovatis acuminatis serrato-crenatis basi rotundatis glabris vel tenuissime pubescentibus, floralibus ovatis membranaceis deciduis, racemis elongatis subsimplicibus multifloris, verticillastris subapproximatis 6-10-floris secundis, calycibus pedicellatis anguste tubulosis tenuissime pubescentibus, labio superiore integro inferiorisque dentibus longe subulato-acuminatis, corollis calyce subtriplo longioribus, tubo exserto sequali tenui, labiis subaequalibus, genitalibus exsertis, connectivis postice linearibus deflexis longitudinaliter connatis, stylo glabro.

Hab. in Mexico: prope Jalapa Schiede et Deppe! in Cordillera de Guchilapa Berlandier! (v. s. sp. in herb. Lambert et De Candolle.)

Floras pallide violacei, ex Schiede et Deppe.

236. *S. PUUPUREA* (Cav. Ic. 2. 52. t. 166), caule herbaceo erecto glabriusculo, foliis petiolatis ovatis acuminatis serratis basi rotundatis vel cordatis glabris vel tenuissime cano-pubescentibus, floralibus parvis ovatis acuminatis deciduis, racemis densis ramosis, verticillastris multifloris approximatis secundis, calycibus tubulosis albo- vel purpureo-lanatis, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris subulato-mucronatis, corollis calyce subtriplo longioribus, tubo exserto incurvo,

labio superiore recto pubescente, inferiore sequali lobis rotundatis, connectivis postice linearibus deflexis longitudinaliter subconnatis, stylo utrinque barbato.

S. purpurea. *Jacq. Hort. Schcenbr.* 3. 2. t. 253.

Hab. in Mexico *Mogino et Sessé!* (v. s. sp. in herb. Lambert.)

Habitus *S. polystachyce*; differt caule glabriore, calycibus secundis dense lanatis, corollis duplo longioribus tubulosis, tubo vix ventricoso.

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*Species Sectionis VIII incertae sedis vel dubitae.*

237. *S. CUPINEFOLIA* (Humb. et Kunth Nov. Gen. et Spec. Amer. 2. 288).

Hab. in sylvis Peruviae *Humboldt et Bonpland.*

"S. caule herbaceo bifariam piloso, foliis ovato-ellipticis obtusiusculis basi acutis crenatis glabris margine hirtis, verticillis bifloris valde remotis, calycibus glabris ciliatis.

"Gaulis sesquipedalis, ramosus, ramis tetragonis purpurascens glabris lineis duabus oppositis pilosis instructi. Folia opposita, petiolata, ovato-elliptica, obtusiuscula, crenata, basi acuta et integerrima, utrinque glabra, margine pilis albidis brevibus obsita, 6-9 lin. longa. Petioli 4-6 lin. longi, glabri, margine membranacei. Spicae terminatae, 4-pullicares, verticillatae, verticillis bifloris valde remotis. Pedunculi pilis parvis apice glanduliferis obsiti. Pedicelli albo-hirti. Bractae ovato-lanceolatae, longe acuminatae, glabrae, margine ciliatae, caducae, calycem subaequant. Calyces tubulosi, sulcato-striati, glabri, bilabiati, labio superiore ovato integro acuto ciliato, inferiore bifido laciniis acutis ciliatis. Corollae baud suppetunt."—*Kunth l. c.*

238. *S. KUFULA* (Humb. et Kunth Nov. Gen. et Spec. Amer. 2. 291).

Hab. in Andibus subfrigidis *Quindiuensibus* prope los Gallegos regno Novo Granatensi *Humboldt et Bonpland.*

"S. caule suffruticoso erecto rufo-tomentoso, foliis ovatis acuminatis basi angustatis serratis subtus rufo-pubescentibus, verticillis subsexfloris distantibus\*, calycibus pilosiusculis.

"Caulis suffruticosus, erectus, ramosus, tripedalis, ramis tetragonis rufo-tomentosis. Folia petiolata, ovata, acuminata, basi angustata, argute serrata, basi apiceque integerrima, reticulato-venosa, supra pilis parvis conspersa, subtus rufo-pubescentia, 2-3-pollicaria. Petioli 4-5 lin. longi, canaliculati, rufo-tomentosi. Spicae terminales aut axillares, solitariae, 3-4-pollicares, verticillatae, verticillis 10-floris distantibus. Bractes ovate, acuminato-subulatae, pubescentes, ciliatae. Calyx bilabiatus, pilis sparsis obsitus, labio superiore integro acuto, inferiore bifido. Corolla purpurascens, labio superiore pubescente. Genus in tali a inclusa."—*Kunth l. c.*

239. *S. TOLIMENSIS* (Humb. et Kunth Nov. Gen. et Spec. Amer. 2. 292).

Hab. in monte *Quindiu* inter *Jbaguee* et *Tolimae* metam *Humboldt et Bonpland.*

"S. caule fruticoso erecto rufo-pubescente, foliis ovato-lanceolatis utrinque acutis crenato-serratis subtus dense pubescentibus, verticillis subsexfloris distantibus, calycibus hirtis.

"Caulis fruticosus, tripedalis et altior, ramis tetragonis dense rufo-pubescentibus. Folia opposita, petiolata, ovato-lanceolata, utrinque acuta, inaequaliter crenato-serrata, reticulato-venosa, supra glabriuscula, pilis minutissimis conspersa, subtus dense rufo-pubescentia, 2-3-pollicaria. Petioli subhemipollicaris, canaliculati, rufo pubescens. Spicae terminales et axillares, 3-4-pollicares, verticillatae, verticillis

aubsexfloris distantibus. Bractesc ovatif, acutae, serrulate, subtus pubescentes. Calyx bilabiatus, hirtus, labio superiore ovato integro acuto, inferiore bifido. Corolla labio superiore recto externe pubescente. Stamina inclusa. Præcedenti (*S. rufula*) similis foliorum forma, tamen satis distincta."

240. *S. DiscoLOit* (Humb. et Kunth Nov. Gen. et Spec. Amer. 2. 294. t. 146).

*S. Bonplandiana.* *Dietr. et Gcertfi. Lexic. Nachtr.* 7- 403.

Hab. in montibus obumbratis Andium Peruvianorum in coHvalli amcena fluvii Guancubambae *Humboldt et Bonpland.*

" *S.* caule fruticoso erecto cano-tomentoso, ramis junioribus glutinosis, foliis ovato-lanceolatis acutiusculis basi rotundatis integerrimis supra glabris subtus niveo-tomentosis, verticillis suboctofloris distantibus, bracteis caducis, calycibus albo-tomentosis.

" Frutex graveolens, glutinosus, omnibus partibus vaide amarus, 2-3-pedalis. Caulis erectus, ramosus, ramis tetragonis pulverulento-tomentosis canis, junioribus viridibus et glutinosis. Folia opposita, petiolata, ovato-lanceolata, acutiuscula, basi rotundata, integerrima, subcoriacea, supra glabra, subtus niveo-tomentosa, bipollicaria. Petioli subsemipollicares, albo-tomentosi. Spicæ terminales, verticillatae?, 8-9-pollicares, verticillis suboctofloris distantibus. Calyx campanulatus, striatus, albo-tomentosus, bilabiatus, labio superiore ovato acuto, inferiore bidentato dentibus acutis. Corolla calyce duplo longior, nitido-violacea, labio superiore recto obtuso, brevior inferiore tripartito, lacinia intermedia major biloba, ex Bonpl. Stamina inclusa\* •Stylus paulo exsertus. Corollas baud vidi.\*—*Kunth I. c.*

241. *S. ACUTIFOLIA* (Ruiz et Pav. Fl. Per. et Chil. 1. 24. t. 38. f. b).

Hab. copiose in Cheuchin Peruvioe pratis et hmnidis *Ruiz et Pavan.*

" *S.* foliis cordatis acutis obtuse serratis, spicis verticillatis.

" Planta orgyalis, fruticosa. Caulis erectus, obtuse tetragonus, ramosus. Rami oppositi, erecti, tomentosi, obtuse tetragoni, sulcati. Folia petiolata, cordata, acuta, obtuse serrata, aliquando duplicato-serrata, serraturis approximatis, supra rugosa, utrinque tomentosa, venosissima. Spicæ terminales, verticillatae. Verticilli 6-12-flori, approximati. Flores breviter pedunculati, secundi. Bractes oppositæ, ovato-lanceolatae, acutæ, ciliatæ, caducte, tomentosee. Calyx tomentosus, intus scuber, bilabiatus, aequalis, labio superiore integro, inferiore bifido. Corolla purpurea, calyce duplo longior. Stamina corollas longitudine. Stigma bifidum, villosum, exsertum. Vernacule *Socconcha*"—*Ruiz et Pavon I. c.*

242. *S. FAUCIFLORA* (Humb. et Kunth Nov. Gen. et Spec. Amer. 2. 303).

Hab. in calidis Novae Hispaniae *Humboldt et Bonpland.*

" *S.* caule suffruticoso erecto ramisque birtis, foliis ovatis obtusis cordatis crenatis subtus tenuissime albo-tomentosis, verticillis bifloris distantibus, calycibus pubescentibus.

" Suffrutex sesquipedalis et altior, ramosus, ramis tetragonis quadrisulcatis purpureis hirtis. Folia opposita, petiolata, ovata, obtusa, cordata, crenata, crassiuscula, reticulato-venosa, rugulosa, supra viridia et pubescentia, subtus tenuissime albo-tomentosa, pollicaria et longiora. Petioli subpollicares, albo-tomentosi. Spicæ terminales, bipollicares, verticillatae, verticillis bifloris distantibus. Bractes oblongae\* calyce breviores, caducæ. Calyx tubulosus, bilabiatus, striatus, pubescens, labio superiore acuto, inferiore bifido laciniis acuminatis. Corolla purpurea, labio superiore hirsuto, ex Bonpl. Stamina et pistillum exserta. Descriptio ex schedis Willdenowii.<sup>11</sup>—*Kunth I. c.*

## SECTIO IX. ECHINOSPHERE.

*Folia floralia et bractea imbricate spinosce. Calyx ovatus, labio superiore tridentato, inferiore brevior bifido dentibus omnibus spinosis. Corolla tubus intus piloso-annulatus, labium superius rectum emarginato-bifidum, inferioris lobi laterales parvi, medio maximo lacero-fimbriato. Connectiva medio affixa, remota, postice subporrecta, loculum subconformem polliniferum ferentia.—Herba Californica. Flores in verticillastris densissimis multifloris bracteis suffultis glomerati.*

243. S. CAUDUACEA, caule herbaceo erecto subsimplici albo-lanato, foliis petiolatis oblongis pinnatifidis subtus iaxe lanatis, lobis ovatis sinuato-dentatis, dentibus spinoso-acuminatis, floralibus bracteisque imbricatis spinosissimis, verticillastris remotis dense multifloris, calycibus inflatis lanatis, labio superiore elongato tridentato, inferiore bifido dentibus omnibus spinosis, corollae tubo subincluso, labii inferioris lobo medio fimbriato, connectivis postice liberis antherae loculum subcassum ferentibus.

Hab. in California Douglas ! {h. s. sp. e MILS. SOC. Hort. Lond.)

Species distinctissima, habitu *Marina Persice* vel *Car dux*. Caulis 1-2-pedalis, uti foliorum pagina inferior et calyces lana longa laxa alba vestitus. Folia inferiora *Cardui tenuiflori*, floralia et bractes omnino *Morince Persica*. Verticillastris densissimi, demum 2 poll. diametro. Calyces demum fere pollicem longi. Dentes labii superioris patentissimi, inferioris breviores, erecti. Corolla\* tubus dentes calycinos subaequans, annulo interno obliquo piloso. Labi a semipollicaria, subsqualia, basi angustata, superius subplanum semibifidum lobis oblongis obtusis, inferioris lobi laterales breves, oblongi, infimus elongatus, dilatatus, eleganter et profunde lacerosus, lobis basi angustatis apice dilatatis. Genitalia subexserta. Connectiva cum filamentis subcontinua, antice adscendentia, antherae loculum fertile adnatum ferentia, postice filiformia, loculo minore subcasso, uti superior croceo. Stylus filiformis, apice aequaliter bifidus. Acheuia lata, triquetra.

## SECTIO X. PYCNOSPHERE.

*Folia floralia et bractea imbricates muticæ. Calyx ovatus, labio superiore tridentato, inferiore bifido dentibus omnibus subulatis. Corolla tubus intus piloso-annulatus, labium superius rectum, inferioris lobus medius integer vel emarginatus. Connectiva medio affixa, postice remota porrecta, loculum subconformem polliniferum ferentia.—Herba Californica, Flores in verticillastris multifloris densissime glomerati.*

244. S. COLUMBIANA, herbacea erecta parum ramosa, foliis profunde pinnatifidis rugosis glabriusculis, lobis oblongo-linearibus obtusis eroso-dentatis incisive, extimo vix latiore, floralibus bracteoformibus, verticillastris solitariis binisve dense multifloris hemisphaericis, bracteis lato-ovatis membranaceis acuminatis imbricatis, calycis ovati pubescentis labio superiore elongato concavo breviter tridentato, inferiore brevior bifido, corollae tubo incluso, labii inferioris lobo medio crenulato, connectivis postice liberis subporrectis antherae loculum subcassum ferentibus.

Hab. in California Douglas > (A. s. sp. e Mus. Soc. Hort. Lond.)

Habitns fere *Scabiosa Columbaria*. Caulis semipedalis vel viz pedalis, pubescens, sub verticillastro nudus.' Folia in parte inferiore caulis fere *S. clandestina* Hrue. Verticillastri a foliis caulinis longe remoti, 8-10 lin. diametro, capitulaeformes, coerulescentes. Bractee numerosae, latissimae. Corolla calyce parum longior, magnitudine corollae *S. nilotica*.

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*Species Sectionis X? dubia.*

245. S. LEONIA.

*Leonia salvifolia* Llav. et Lex. Nov. Veg. Descr. fasc. 2. 6.

Hab. in Mexico: in praesidio de Sancta Rosa ad Chignaguam La Have et Lexarza.

"Herba pedalis, ramosa, pubescens, caule tetragono, ramis brachiatis. Folia cordata, crenata, rugosa, pubescentia, petiolata. Flores eleganter rubri, per verticillos 6-8 florum pedunculatos dispositi et bracteis ovato-acuminatis sessilibusque instructi. Perianthium striatum bilabiatum, labio superiore truncato tridentato ascendente, inferiore bidentato dentibus acutissimis longioribus. Corolla ringens, tubo brevissimo, fauce sensim ampliata striata subtrigona, rictu subrotunda, labio inferiore trifido, lacinia intermedia majore emarginata, superiore erecto carinato emarginato brevior. Stamina 2 fauci corollae ad latus labii inferioris inserta, superne furcata, antheris 4 oblongis, quarum singula in qualibet divisione filamenta. Ovarium superum tetragonum, stylo filiformi corolla longiore, stigmate trifido, lacinia inferiore majore. Semina 4, oblonga."—Llave et Lex\* l. c.

This species is evidently a *Salvia*, belonging to either *Pycnosphace* or *Heterosphace*. The expression "stigmate trifido," in the above description, is surely a misprint.

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SECTIO XI. HETEROSPSPACE.

Heterosphace. Benth. in Hook. Bot. Misc. 3.

*Folia floralia decidua. Calyx tubulosus, labio superiore truncato tridentato. Corolla tubus intus piloso-annulatus, labium superius breve rectum, inferioris lobi laterales parvi subpatentes. Connectiva medio affixa, postice remota, porrecta, loculum subconformem polliferum ferentia.*—Herba Mediterranean, Africans, Asiatics, et Boreali-American <Byfloribus racemosis, verticillastris laxis paucifloris, calycibus scepe coloratis.

246. S. NILOTICA (Vahl! Enum. 1. 258), caule herbaceo erecto villosa, foliis inferioribus petiolatis ovatis crenatis erosis vel lyratis basi subangustatis, superioribus lato-cordiformibus subsessilibus, omnibus utrinque viridibus rugosis villosis, floralibus ovato-lanceolatis acutissimis calyce subbrevioribus, racemis abbreviatis ramosis, verticillastris 6-10-floris distinctis, calycibus ovato-campanulatis pubescentibus, labio superiore truncato dentibus acutissimis divergentibus, inferioris dentibus lanceolatis acutissimis, corollis calyce dimidio longioribus, tubo subsequali intus nudo, labio superiore recto, inferiore patente lobis subreflexis, medio emarginato, connectivis postice liberis porrectis antheris loculum cassum ferentibus.

Horminum napifolium. Mill. Did. n. 4 ?

Horminum niloticum. Mcench. Meth.

S. applanata. Willd. Enum. Hort. Berol. Suppl. 3.

*S. nilotica.* Murr. Comm. Gott. 1778. 98. t. 2. Jacq. Hort. Vind. 3. 48. t. 92.  
*S. intermedia.* Schull. Obs. Bot. 9.  
*S. napaefolia.* Auct. plur. et Hortul. non Jacq.  
*S. abyssinica.* Jacq. t. Ic. rar. 1.2./1. 6. non Linn. herb, an Linn. Fil. SuppU

81 ?»

*S. nubia.* Murr. Comm. Gott. 1770. 90. t. 3. Vahl Enum. 1. 259. an Ait. ?"

Hab. in <sup>^</sup>Egypto Vahl et Auct. (h. s. c.)

Caulis 2-3-pedalis, acute tetragonus, pilis subviscosis plus minusve villosus. Folia in var. et 2-3-pollicaria, inferiora ovalia, suprema lato-ovata basi truncata vel cordata, omnia breviter crenata; in var. 0 majora, subincisa, basi hiciso-pinnatifida. Racemi juniores densi, demum laxi, paniculato-ramosi. Folia floralia dentesque calycini cccrulescentes, acutissimi, dente medio labii superioris ssepe minimo. Corollae pallide coeruleae.

247. *S. SYLVICOLA* (Burch.! Cat. Geogr. n. 6052), caule herbaceo adscendente villosus, foliis breviter petiolatis lato-ovatis acutis dentatis basi cordatis sublobatis utrinque villosis, floralibus ovatis acuminatis calyce brevioribus, racemis simplicibus, verticillastris secundis laxis 6-floris distantibus, calycibus tubuloso-campanulatis villosis, labio superiore t rune a to tridentato, inferiore bifido dentibus lanceolatis, omnibus setaceo-acuminatis, corollis calyce duplo longioribus, tubo tenui exserto, labio superiore recto emarginato, inferiore longiore patente, lobo medio emarginato, connectivis postice liberis antheree loculum alterum ferentibus.

Hab. ad Caput Bonee Spei Burchell! (v. s. sp. in herb. Burchell et Hooker.)

Caules elongati, 2-pedales et ultra, subsimplices, tetragoni, villosi. Folia fere *S. nilotica*, sed omnia saepius petiolata et basi lobis utrinque 1-2 instructa, villosiora et subtus subcanescentia. Racemus florens 3-4-pollicaris, fructifer elon<sup>^</sup>atus, verticillastris plus poll ice distantibus. Axis, pedicelli et calyces dense molliter villosi. Folia floralia calyce, bractee pedicello breviora. Corolla Vere *S. auritica*, sed dimidio minor.

248. *S. TEXUIFOLIA* (Burch.! Cat. Geogr. n. 2981), caule herbaceo erecto basi ramoso villosus, foliis longe petiolatis ovato-rotundatis obtusis dentatis subincisive basi subcordatis truncatis vel subhastatis lobatisve utrinque villosis, floralibus pedicello subbrevioribus ovato-lanccolatis acutis, racemis simplicibus, verticillastris subsecundis 2-6-floris remotis, calycibus pedicellatis tubulosis coloratis striatis pubescentibus, labio superiore ovato subtruncato dentibus lanceolatis acutissimis, corollis calyce subduplo longioribus, tubo exserto eequali, labio superiore erecto brevissimo, inferiore triplo longiore lobis rotundatis ]jatentibus, medio emarginato, connectivis postice liberis anther<sup>®</sup> loculum cassum ferentibus.

Hab. ad Caput Bonee Spei Burchell! (h. s. c. e hort. Berol. et v. s. sp. in herb. Burch.)

Herba pusilla, basi foliosa et ramosa, cum racemo semipedalis vel vix pedalis. Petiolus lamina foliorum saepius longior. Lamina semipollicaris vel vix pollicaris, nunc fere *Sarifrææ rotundifolia*. nunc ut in *S. sulnicola* sublyrata. Ra-  
 2-3 lin. <sup>in</sup>XUS# V\*T ti diIMtri semipollicem vel demum pollicem remoti. Pedirellus  
 dentibus sefa<sup>on 1</sup> \* C<sup>1</sup> nitans, 4-5-linearis, tulmlomis, sed apice pa rum ampliatus,  
 pst, sed folii <sup>2</sup>a<sup>1</sup>imim<sup>\*tis</sup>> <sup>^</sup>corolla m>rnlea, *S. sylvicola*, cui haec species affinis  
 est, sed foliis, parvis longius petiolatis &c> differt. Genitalia exserta.

\* Confer supra *S. nubia*, p. 242.



Ex descriptione Thunbergiana affinis est *S. ohtusatce*. Sed in hac caulis fere glaber, et folia supra glabra subtus venis pilosa. Planta nostra tota pilis mollibus subviscosis villosa.

249. *S. AURITA* (Thunb. Prod. Fl. Cap. 96), caule herbaceo erecto villosa, foliis petiolatis lyrato-pinnatifidis vel pinnatisectis segmentis eroso-dentatis subtus venosis cano-pubescentibus, floralibus minutis ovatis acutis, racemis simplicibus, verticillastris 6-10-floris distantibus secundis, calycibus sessilibus tubulosis elongatis coloratis striatis pubescentibus, labio superiore truncato dentibus setaceis erectis, inferioris dentibus lanceolatis acutissimis, corollis calyce plus duplo longioribus, tubo tenui longe exserto sequali, labio superiore erecto brevissimo, inferiore triplo longiore lobis rotundatis deflexo-patentibus, medio emarginato, connectivis postice liberis antherse loculum cassum ferentibus.

Hab. ad Caput Bonse Spei *Oldenburg! Burchell! fyc.* (y. s. sp. in herb. *Banks, Hooker, Burchell, ftc.*)

Folia fere *S. scabrts*, sed majora. Caulis subsimplex, erectus vel adscendens. Calyces longe cylindrici, semipollicares, apice purpureo-coerulei. Corollae magnitudine et forma *S. lyratce*, sed tenuiores.

This plant has been determined as the *S. aurita* in the Banksian herbarium, and answers Thunberg's description in every respect excepting the "flores minuti," which certainly the specimens before me have not; but as he afterwards adds that the calyces are "corolla duplo breviores," there might perhaps have been some mistake in copying or printing "minuti, bracteati," for "minute bracteati," which is mostly the case in the *Salvias* of this section.

250. *S. SCABRA* (Thunb. Prod. Fl. Cap. 97), caule herbaceo erecto paniculato ramoso, foliis lyrato-pinnatifidis rugosis scabris margine eroso-crispis subtus venosis canescentibus, floralibus minutis ovato-lanceolatis, racemis elongatis subramosis, verticillastris 6-floris distantibus, calycibus campanulatis pubescentibus, labio superiore truncato dentibus setaceis erectis, inferioris dentibus lanceolatis acutis, corollis calyce duplo longioribus, tubo subaequali intus annulato, labio superiore erecto, inferioris lobis reflexo-patentibus, medio emarginato, connectivis postice liberis antherse loculum cassum ferentibus.

Hab. ad Caput Bonee Spei *F. Massonf Burchell! Thorn! Sc.* (v. s. sp. in herb. *Banks, Hooker, et Burchell.*)

Caulis rigidus, scaber, pubescens, bipedalis. Folia profundius incisa quam in *S. runcinata*, lobo extimo maximo, omnibus rigidis rugoso-crispis. Racemi ferpedales, verticillastris numerosis 6-floris vel ultra. Corollae *S. runcinala*, sed paulo majores. An revera ab illa distincta?

251. *S. nuNCiNATA* (Linn. Mant. 89), caule herbaceo erecto paniculato ramoso, foliis runcinato-pinnatifidis rugosis supra hispidulis lobis inciso-crenatis, terminali majore, floralibus minutis ovato-lanceolatis acutis, racemis subramosis paucifloris, verticillastris 2-6-floris remotis, calycibus ovatis pubescentibus, labio superiore truncato dentibus minutis setaceis erectis, inferioris dentibus lanceolatis acutis, corollis calyce duplo longioribus, tubo subaequali intus annulato, labio superiore erecto, inferioris lobis reflexo-patentibus, medio emarginato, connectivis postice liberis subporrectis anthers loculum eassum ferentibus.

*S. runcinata.* Jacq. Hort. Schoenbr. 1.5./1. 8.\*

*S. erosa.* Desf. Cat. Hort. Par. 68. Poir. Diet. Suppl. 5. 49. f

Hab. ad Caput Bonse Spei Thunberg. {h. s. c.)

Herba huxnilis, saepius ramosissima, cano-pubescens. Folia pollicaria, primordialia lyrata, lobo terminal! obovato obtusiusculo, sinuato-dentata, posteriora praesertim superiora, ut in varietatibus nonnullis *S. clandestine*<sup>^</sup> pinnatifida, omnia supra pilis adpressis hispidula, subtus glabriora nervis pubescentibus, vix rugosa, acutiuscula, floralia vix lineam longa. Racemi 3-5-pollicares, verticillastris vix 5-6 subsecundis. Calyces breviter pedicellati, lineas 2-3 longi, ovato-campanulati, nervis 5 primariis validioribus, supra plani vel inter nervos subconcaui; dentes labii superioris remoti, erecti vel divergentes nec conniventes. Corolla coerulea. Annulus intra tubum pilosus. Genitalia breviter exserta.

252. *S. STENOPHYLLA* (Burch.! Cat. Geogr. n. 1881), herbacea erecta glabriuscula, foliis petiolatis oblongo-lanceolatis linearibusve runcinato-subpinnatifidis rugosis, floralibus minutis ovato-lanceolatis acutis, racemis subramosis, verticillastris sub-6-floris remotis, calycibus ovatis glabris, labio superiore truncato brevissime tridentato, inferioris dentibus lanceolatis acutiusculis, omnibus muticis, corollis calyce duplo longioribus, tubo subsequali vix exserto intus annulato, labiis brevibus subaequalibus, connectivis postice liberis subporrectis antheree loculum cassum ferentibus.

Hab. ad Caput Bonee Spei Burchell! (v. s. sp. in herb. Burchell.)

Affinis *S. runcinata*, sed glabritie, caule elatiori minus ramoso, foliis elongatis angustatis, racemis gracilibus, et dentibus calycinis brevioribus differt.

253. *S. REPENS* (Burch.! Cat. Geogr. n. 2830), herbacea glaberrima, caule basi repente folioso, ramis floriferis adscendentibus subnudis, foliis subradicalibus petiolatis elongatis runcinato-pinnatifidis vix rugosis, floralibus ovato-lanceolatis acutis calyce brevioribus, racemo subsimplici, verticillastris subsecundis subsexfloris remotis, calycibus ovatis, labio superiore truncato tridentato, inferioris dentibus lanceolatis, omnibus setaceo-acuminatis.

Hab. ad Caput Bonse Spei Burchell! (v. s. sp. in herb. Burchell.)

Folia fere *S. stenophyllae*, sed characteribus datis abunde distinguitur. Corollas apertas non vidi, sed ex alabastro videntur corollis *S. stenophyllae* paullo majores.

254. *S. LYRATA* (Linn.! Spec. 33), caule herbaceo erecto subsimplici piloso, foliis radicalibus lyratis eroso-dentatis utrinque hispidulis, caulinis paucis oblongo-lanceolatis basi longe angustatis, floralibus oblongo-linearibus calyce subbrevioribus, racemis subsimplicibus, verticillastris 6-floris laxis distantibus, calycibus tubuloso-campanulatis nutantibus pilosis, labio superiore dentibus brevibus distantibus, inferioris dentibus lanceolatis acutis, corollis calyce subtriplo longioribus, tubo longe exserto superne ampliato, labio superiore brevi recto, inferiore triplo longiore lobis rotundatis patentibus, medio latissimo emarginato, connectivis postice liberis porrectis antheree loculum cassum ferentibus.

nf hU in 2 Uins figlire rePres-ents rather the habit of *S. scabra*, but all the drawings are from remarkably large specimens; and the true *S. runcinata* See ateve, p 2 note. ^ ^ \*\*Tden\* > if TM two 8 p ede8 are really distiAcU

Melissa atro-rubens bugutafolio. *Dill. Hort. Elth\** 219. / 175./ 216. \*  
 Horminum virginicum. *Linn. Spec.* 832.  
 Horminum lyratum. *Mill. Diet, n, 2.*  
 Cunila lyrata. *Schrank in Syll. PL Soc, Ratisb. 2. 57.*

Hab. in America septentrionali: in Philadelphia *Drummond!*  
 Virginia *Vahl*, Carolina *Delile ! Wray ! Sfc*, in Carolina et Georgia  
 frequentissima *Elliott*, in Novo Aureliano *Drummond ! (h. s. sp.)*

Radix crassus, perennis. Caulis 8-9 poll, vel in cultis aesquipedem v. ultra  
 altus. Folia radicalia patula, 2-3-pollicaria, sinuato-obovata vel saepius lyrata,  
 petiolo subulato; caulina saepius 2 vel 4. Racemus simplex vel parce ramosus.  
 Cal> ces pedicellati, pilis longis patentibus ciliati, colorati. Corolla purpureo-  
 'iolacea, lin. 9-10 vel ultra longa, tubus ad faucem valde ampliatus, labium super us bre-  
 vissimum, emarginatum nee fornicatum. Styli lobus inferior longissimus, ireviter  
 exsertus.

255. S. OBOVATA (*Elliott Bot. S. Carol, et Georg. 1. 33*), caule  
 herbaceo erecto pilosiusculo, foliis lato-obovatis integris sinuatis gla-  
 briusculis basi longe angustatis, floralibus ovatis calyce subbrevioribus,  
 race mis subsimplicibus, verticil 1 astris 6-floris densis remotis, calycibus  
 tubuloso-campanulatis nutantibus pilosis, labio superiore truncato  
 dentibus minimis distantibus, inferioris dentibus lanceolatis acutis,  
 corollis calyce subtriplo longioribus, tubo longe exserto superne ampli-  
 ato, labio superiore brevi recto, inferiore triplo longiore patente,  
 connectivis postice liberis porrectis antherse loculum cassum ferentibus.

Hab. in America septentrionali: in Georgia ad flumen Oakmulgee  
*Lyon (Elliott)*, ad Novum Aurelianum *Drummond!* Augusta *Wray !*  
*(/i. s. sp. a cl. Drummond,)*

Affinis *S. lyrata*, et vix foliis omnibus lato-obovatis integris crassioribus gla-  
 brioribusque calycibus brevius pedicellatis et dentibus plerumque brevioribus et  
 minus acutis differt.

256. S. ACAULIS (*Vahl! Enum. 1. 257*), caule herbaceo erecto  
 subsimplici piloso, foliis obovatis integris sinuatis utrinque hispidulis  
 basi lon^e angustatis, floralibus ovatis calyce subbrevioribus, racemis  
 subsimpficibus, verticillastris sexfloris remotis, calycibus tubuloso-cam-  
 panulatis nutantibus pilosis, labio superiore truncato dentibus minimis  
 distantibus, inferioris dentibus lanceolatis acutis, corollis calyce plus  
 duplo longioribus, tubo tenui longe exserto superne ampliato, labio  
 superiore brevi recto, inferiore longiore patente, connectivis postice  
 liberis porrectis anther® loculum cassum ferentibus.

S. ocymoidea. *Roxb. Benth, in Wall, PL As, liar, 1. 68.*

Hab. in India oriental!?! *Rattier!* (*v. s. sp. in herb, Vahl, Mus.*  
*Angl. Ind. et Wight.*)

A *S. obovata* differt corollis minorilms tenuioribus et foliis angustioribus.

All the specimens I have seen of this plant are originally from Dr. Rottler's  
 herbarium; and from their great resemblance to the *S. obovata*, I cannot help  
 suspecting that they are mere garden specimens of that plant, raised in India from  
 American seeds; but from the imperfect state of the individuals before me, I cannot  
 be certain enough of the identity of the two species to join them.

257. S. JAPONICA (Thunb. Fl. Jap. 22. t. 5), caule herbaceo  
 erect© ramoso glabro, foliis petiolatis pinnatisectis segmentis ovatis  
 acuminatis basi angustatis inciso-dentatis vel piunatifidis glabris, flo-

ralibttis lanceolatis calyce brevioribus, racemis subsimplieibus, verticillastris subsexfloris distinctis, calycibus tubuloso-campanulatis glabris striatis, labio superiore integro ovato obtuso, inferioris dentibus acutis, corollis calyce cluplo longioribus, tubo vix exserto sequali intus piloso annulato, labio superiore recto, inferiore patente lobis rotundatis, medio emarginato, genitalibus exsertis, connectivis postice liberis porrectis antheriferis.

Hab. in Japonia *Thunberg*. (v. s. *sp. in herb. Banks et Lambert*.)

Herba annua, glabra, elegantissima. Caulis obtuse tetragonus, sulcatus. Folia 3-4-pollicaria vel ultra, superiora simpliciter, inferiora bi-pinnatisecta. Petioli ciliati. Segmenta haepius petiolulata, 2-3-juga vel parte extima sessili terminali in petiolulum angustata, omnia profunde dentata, utrinque glabra vel subtus ad nervos tenuiter pubescentia, floralia parva, decidua. Racemi 4-5-pollicares, multiflori, basi saepe subramosi. Verticillastri subsecundi, in fen'ores semipollicem distantes. Flores magitudine floris *S. verticillatce*, sed calyx brevior. Corolla ccerulea(?), extus subglabra. Stylus glaber, a pice breviter et subaequaliter bifidus.

Specimina in barbariis Banksiano et Lambertiano e Japonia allata omnino descriptionem in Thunbergianam referunt, prater calyces in his glabri labio superiore integro, apud Thunbergium hispidi et quinquentati sunt. An ab illo accurate observati ?

### *Species Sectionis XI non satis no tec.*

258. *S. TRIANGULARIS* (Thunb. Prod. Fl. Cap. 96).

Hab. ad Caput Bonoe Spei *Thunberg*.

" *S. villosa-bispida*, foliis triangularibus dentatis, ramis patulis.

" Caulis herbaceus, erectus, omnibus partibus hirsutus pilis albis, bipedalis. Rami et ramuli oppositi, divaricati, flexuoso-erecti. Folia opposita, petiolata, cordata, triangulari-spathulata, patentia, vix pollicaria. Petioli longitudine folii. Flomm verticilli remoti, pedunculati. Pedunculi reflexi. Calyces angulati, aristati, corolla paullo breviores. Distinguitur facile a *S. aurita* I. petiolis absque auriculis, 2. caule ramoso."—*Thunb. ex Ram. et Schult. Syst. Mant.* 1. 187.

259. *S. OBTrsATA* (Thunb. Prodr. Fl. Cap. 97).

Hab. ad Caput Bonse Spei *Thunberg*.

" *S. villosa*, foliis ovatis incihis crenatis, ramis floxuois.

"\* Caulis herbaceus, parum villosus, debilis, erectiusculus, simplex vel ramosus, pedalis. Rami oppositi, cauli similes, flexuoso-erecti. Folia opposita, petiolata, ovata, supra glabra, suotus venis pilosa, margine crenata, vix pollicaria. Petioli ciliati, longitudine folii. Flores verticillato-oppositi, bini, pedunculati. Pedunculi erecti, deflorati, reflexi. Calyces angustati, scabri, aristati, corolla duplo breviores."—*Thunb. ex Ram. et Schult. Syst. Mant.* 1. 213.

260. *S. CLAYTOXI* (Elliott Bot. S. Carol, et Georg. 1. 32).

Hab. in Carolina meridionali: in pascuis aridis arenoais circa Beaufort abunde *Elliott*.

" *S. foliis cordato-ovatis sinuatis dentatis mucronatis, calycibus dentibus labii superioribus conniventibus.*" *Elliott I. e.*

Folia <sup>KadiX</sup> <sup>cras</sup> <sup>sus</sup>, fere <sup>tuo</sup> <sup>erosus</sup>, perennis. Caulis herbaceus, erectus, fere pedalis. et <sup>mar</sup> <sup>ata</sup> <sup>ct</sup> <sup>ordata</sup>, la <sup>colata</sup>, pinnatifida, segmentis dentatis, rugosa, ad venae <sup>minata</sup> <sup>dentata</sup> <sup>6-flori</sup>. Folia floralia cordateovata, acuminata, margine hispidi. Calyx subcannipanulatus, bilobatus. in venis et lonJius bifidum. <sup>is</sup>. \* <sup>l</sup> <sup>ah</sup> <sup>u</sup> <sup>m</sup> <sup>8ll</sup> <sup>erius</sup> <sup>tridentatum</sup> <sup>dentibus</sup> <sup>conniventibus</sup>, inferioribus antheriferis. Antheriferis <sup>acuminatis</sup> mucronatis. Connectivum utrinque antheriferum. Anther\* fere mgr.—*Descr. ex Elliott I. e.*

A *S. lyrata* certe ut Elliott 1. c. distinctissima dentibus calycinis ut in *Plethiosphaceis* conniventibus; sed ab hac sectione connectivis utrinque antheriferis longe di versa..

Species valde dubia: an rite descripta ?

## SECTIO XII. NOTIOSPHACE.

Notiosphace. *Benth. in Hook. Bot. Misc. 3. 374.*

*Folia floralia et bractea minutce. Calyx ovatus, labio superiore integro vel brevissime tridentato dentibus conniventibus, inferiore bifido. Corolla minima, tubo incluso, labio superiore recto, inferiore subpatente. Connectiva medio affixa, postice remota, porrecta, loculum subconformem fertilem ferentia.*

261. *S. PLEBEIA* (Br.! Prod. 501), caule herbaceo erecto, ramoso pubescente, foliis petiolatis oblongis rugosis, verticillastris laxis sub-6-floris racemosis, racemis fastigiato-paniculatis, calycibus campanulatis, labio superiore integerrimo dentibusque labii inferioris obtusis, corollis calyce vix longioribus, labiis superiore recto fornicato, connectivis postice adscendentibus liberis antherse loculum cassum ferentibus.

*S. brachiata. Roxb. ! Hort. Beng. 4. Fl. Ind. 1.146.*

*S. parviflora. Roxb. Hort. Beng. 4 ?*

*Ocimum fastigiatum. Roth. Nov. Pl. Spec. 277.*

*Lumnitzera fastigiata. Spreng. Syrt. 2. 687\**

Hab. in Asia tropica et Australasia: in humidis Indise orientalis *Roxburgh !* in Napalia, Oude, Hindustania et Silhet *Wallich !* in Deyra Dhoon et ad ripas fluminis Jumna vulgaris *Royle !* in provincia Tokeeu juxta Nyan-ke-byen *Chinee Reeves !* in Nova Hollandia tropica *R. Brown !* (A. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind. et comm. a cl. Royle.)

Caulis bi-tripedalis, brachiato-ramosus, obtuse tetragonus, pilis brevissimis reflexis cano-pubescentibus. Folia 2-3-pollicaria, acuta, crenata, basi angustata, ru. irosa tenuiter pubescentia, floralia lanceolata, acuta, verticillastro breviora. Racemi laxi, ramosissimi. Panicula dense fastigiata. Flores minuti. Calyx pedicellatus declinatus, ovato-campanulatus, pubescens, 13-nervis. Corolla breviter exserta labio superiore brevi recto subfornicato, emarginato, inferiore subpatente, lobo medio longiore emarginato. Stamina superiora nulla, inferiora corolla breviora, connectivis liberis antice loculum fertile ovato-oblongum medio affixum ferentibus, postice sub loculo casso incrassatis, ad insertionem filamentorum edentulis. Stylus corolla brevior, brevissime bifidus. Achenia ovato-rotundata, leviuscula, badia.

262. ? *S. JEGYPTIACA* (Linn.! Spec.33), caule procumbente humili ramosissimo cano-pubescente, foliis caulinis parvis remotis sessilibus lanceolato-linearibus acutis dentatis vel infimis oblongis basi in petiolum angustatis, floralibus minutis, racemis elongatis subramosis, verticillastris remotis subbifloris, calycis ovati pubescentis labio superiore brevissime tridentato dentibus conniventibus, inferiore bifido dentibus lanceolatis subulato-acuminatis, corollis vix calycem excedentibus, connectivis postice adscendentibus liberis loculum cassum ferentibus.

*S. ffcvptiaca. Jacq. Hort. Vind. 2. 49. t. 108.*

*Melfsä perennis. Forsk. Fl. Mgypt. Arab. 108.*

*Thymus hirtus. Viv. Fl. Lib. Spec. 30. t.U.f. 1.*

July 1833.

SS

Hab. in Africee ora septentrionali et occidentali: in TEGYPTO Forskbl I Libya Viviani, ins. Fortunatis Masson! Canariensibus! Capitis Viridis Forbes! (h. s. sp.)

Planta semipedalis vel vix 9-pollicaria, basi sublignoita. Rami et folia pubescentia tenui canescentes. Folia vix semipollicaria, superiora minora. Verticillastri pauci, plus pollice distantes. Flores vix plus quam lineam longi. Calyces fructiferi parum aucti, villosiusculi, labio superiore ut in *Plethiosphaceis* orbiculato supra subconcavo, dentibus minimus conniventibus. Corollas et stamina S. plebeiiB. Stylus breviter exsertus, glaber, lobis subulatis.

### SECTIO XIII. GYMNOSPHERE.

Gymnosphere. Benth. in Hook, Bot. Misc. 3. 374.

*Calyx ovato-tubulosus, labio superiore integro recurvo, inferiore bifido. Corolla tubus brevis, amplus, intus annulatus? labia brevia, superius erectum, inferioris lobi patentcs. Connectiva postice remota, deflexa, Jiliformia, acuta. Filamenta erecta, cum connectivo subcontinua.—An genus proprium?*

263. S. SAXICOLA (Wall. Benth. in Wall. PI. As. Rar. 1. 68), caule caespitoso basi ramoso, ramis floriferis erectis subnudis glabris, tibliis radicalibus infimisque rotundatis cordatis crenatis glabris, caulinis paucissimis ovato lanceolatis inciso-dentatis, floralibus minutis ovatis, racemis subramosis, verticillastris laxis distinctis vel supremis spicatis, calycibus tubuloso-campanulatis nutantibus glabris, labio superiore ovato integro rccurvo-patente, inferioris dentibus lanceolatis acutissimis, corollis calycem vix superantibus, tubo incluso ampliato intus piloso annulato, labiis abbreviatis, superiore erecto, inferioris lobis reflexo-patentibus, antheris fertilibus omnino adnatis, connectivis postice abbreviatis subulatis deflexis liberis.

Hab. in India orientali: in Napatia Wallich! (h. s, sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.)

Gaules e basi crasso radicante plures, semi- ad sesquipedales, simplices vel sub racemo ramorum pare unic◇, basi glabri; axis racemi molliter villosus. Folia radicalia petiolo 2-3.pollicari orbicularia vel rotundo-ovata, 1-IJ-pollicaria, subtus pallida. Racemus ante anthesin spicatus, deraum elougatus. Verticillastri in fimi longe remoti, supremi approximati, omnes subsecundi, laxi, irregulares. Calyx floriger vix 2 lin. longus, fructifer 3-4 lin., nervis 5 validis, labio superiore subpiano. Corolla parva, coenilescens. Stylus breviter exsertus.

### SECTIO XIV. HEMISPHERE.

Hemisphere. Benth, in Hook. Bot. Misc. 3. 374.

*Calyx* <sup>luohi</sup> <sup>•</sup> <sup>SUS7</sup> *labio superiore truncato trident at o, inferiore bifido.* *Corolla tubus intus piloso-annulatus, labium superius credo-patens fornicatum, inferioris lobi patentcs. Connectiva postice remota, ZZn>T<sup>isa</sup>TM<sup>e</sup> prod > c ta) d^ exa<sub>9</sub> acuta. Filamenta recta, cum connectivo nXT<sup>a</sup>T<sup>r</sup>Herb(B r69ionis Mediterraneo-Ponticte, habitu Hetero-r<sup>•</sup>acum. An genus proprium?*

264. S. VERTICILLATA (Linn.! Spec. 37), caule herbaceo erecto piloso-hispido, foliis basi cordatis lyratis lobo supremo maximo ovato-rotundato vel integris sinuato-crenatis utrinque hispidis vel lanatis, racemis ramosis, verticillastris 20-40-floris remotis, calycibus tubulosis villosis, labio superiore truncato trideutato, inferiore bifido, dentibus omnibus setaceo-acuminatis, corollis calyce subduplo longioribus tubo incluso, labio superiore recto fornicato, connectivis postice brevissime productis deflexis attenuatis, filamentis rectis connectivo subcontinuis.

*Horminum verticillatum.* Mill Diet. n. 3.

*fi mollis, foliis utrinque molliter lanatis.*

S. mollis. Don! Hort. Cant. ed. 1804. non Jacq.

*ypallida, foliis subintegerrimis cauleque pallide villosis.*

Hab. in Europa australi et in Asia\* regione Mediterraneo-Pontica: in Hispania Pavon! Galha prope Lutetiam De Candolle, Nannetem Bonamy, Sorreze De Candolle, in Sicilia Cupani (Gussone), Pedimonte prope Taunnum Allioni, sed verosimiliter in omni Europa occidentali non vere indigena; in Germania! scil. in Germania rhenana, Saxonia, Silesia et Moravia Reichenbach, Vallesia! Austria! in Bœotia Swaznson! in Syria prope Aleppo Russell! in regionis Ponticæ pratis moistosis et in herbis frequens, scil. ubique ad littora Ponti Durville, in Colchide circaboukoum, in Ponto prope Trapezum et in vicinis Odessæ Durville, in Tauna Bieberstein, Durville, Pallas! C. A. Meyer, in Caucaso Bieberstein, C. A. Meyer, et in montibus Beschtou et Talusch C. A. Meyer. Var. \* et /3 ex cultura ortse? (\*. s. c. et v. v. sp.)

Caulis 2-3-pedalis, tetragonus, pilis brevibus albis hispidus. Folia ampla, irregulariter crenata vel sinuata, crenaturis rarius acutis, supra et subtus ad nervum hispidula, in var. y juniora subtus dense lanata, floralia deflexa, bracteaformia sessilia, lato-ovata, acuminata, ciliata, membranaea, calyce breviora. Racemi sessiles vel pedales vel ultra, basi ramosi utrinque 1-2 emittentia. Verticillastris irlobosis 6-12-floris 20-30-floris. Pedicelli calyce subbreviores. Calyx striatus basi rite patentibus dense hispidus, apice glabriusculus, saepe coloratus. Dentibus labii superioris ovatis, acutissimis, patentibus, inferioris lauceolatis, erectis. Corolla dimidio longior, tubo vix exserto, extus pubescens, labio superiore inferioris lobi abbreviati, medio rotundato. Stamina superiorum millia, inferiora corollam subaequantia, loculis fertilibus medio affixis edentulis.

265. S. NAPIFOLIA (Jacq.! Hort. Vind. 2. 71. t. 152), caule herbaceo erecto piloso-hispido, foliis inferioribus lyratis, lobo ultimo maximo foliisque superioribus ovato-oblongis sinuato-crenatis basi rotundatis cordatisve utrinque villosulis, racemis vix ramosis, verticillastris 6-12-floris remotis, calycibus tubulosis villosis, labio superiore truncato tridentato, inferiore bifido, dentibus omnibus setaceo-acuminatis, corollis calyce dimidio longioribus, tubo incluso, labio superiore recto fornicato, connectivis postice brevissime productis deflexis attenuatis, filamentis rectis cum connectivo subcontinuis.

S. verticillata, var. Durv. in Mem. Soc. Linn. Par. 1. 200?\*

\* "Varietas insignis, foliis longioribus nunquam lyratis, mairisque rugosis, floribus duplo majoribus, atque calycibus satore violaceis." Durv. l. c.

Hab. in Oriente: in fruticetis Smyrnse *Fleischer!* in arvis *Coi Durville!* (A. s. c. et v. s. sp. in herb. *Martius.*)

Vix ac ne vix a *S. verticillata* differt verticillastris plerumque 10- nee 20-floris, floribus fere duplo majoribus. Folia ut in *S. verticillata* nunc integra, nunc lyratopinnatifida, *loho* extimo maximo, lateralibus in petiolo auriculoseformibus, sed plerumque ovato-oblonga potius quam ovato-rotundata et obtusiora.

266. *S. RUSSELLII*, caule herbaceo (?) erecto pubescente, foliis petiolatis oblongis acutis sinuatodentatis crassis rugosis utrinque albo-lanatis, floralibus ovatis acuminatis calyce brevioribus, verticillastris laxe multifloris remotis, calycibus tubulosis, labio superiore truncato tridentato, inferiore bifido, dentibus omnibus acuminatis, corollis calyce dimidio longioribus, tube incluso, labio superiore recto, connectivis postice brevissime productis subulatis, filamentis rectis connectivo subcontinuis.

Hab. in Syria prope Aleppo *Russell!* (y, s. sp. in herb. *Banks.*)

Flores omnino *S. verticillatae*, sed minores. Folia fere *S. pomifera*. Species distinctissima.

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*Species mild omnino ignota.*

*S. byzantina.* *Juss. ex Steud. Nom. Bot. 725.*

*S. Halleri.* *Fisch. ex Steud. Nom. Bot. 726.*

*S. rostrata.* *Schmidt N. Abhandl. Bb'hm. Ges. Wiss. 1.11.*

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*Species e genere excludendae.*

*S. BENGUALKENSIS* *lioxb.* = *Meriandra henghalensis.*

*S. DIANTHERA* *Roth.* = *Meriandra benghalensis.*

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XXIX. AUDIBERTIA.

*Audibertia.* *Benth. in Bot. Reg. 17. n. 1469. non ejusd. in Bot. Reg. 15. ad cole. n. 12<2.*

Calyx ovatus, bilabiatus, labio superiore concavo integro vel breviter tridentato, inferiore bifido, intus fauce nuda. Corolla tubo calycem equante vel exserto, limbo bilabiato, labio superiore bifido lobis patentibus, inferiore trifido lobis lateralibus ovatis oblongisve patentibus, medio latissimo emarginato. Stamina fertilia 2 (inferiora) adscendentia, saepe usque exserta, superiorum rudimenta parva claviformia vel nulla, antherae dimidiatae, connectivo lineari in filamentum articulato adscendente, apice antheram linearem unilocularem fere usque postice non producto vel brevissime acuminato. Stylus breviter subulato-bifidus.

This Californian genus is intermediate between *Rosmarinus* and the sections *Echinosphace* and *Pycnosphace* of *Salvia*.

1. *A. GRANDULORA*, caule elato villosa, foliis oblongo-ellipticis sinuato-crenatis basi cordatis rugosis, verticillatis densis multifloris,





pedales, rigidi. Folia distantia, 1-1<sup>^</sup>-pollicaria, crassa, crenulata, floralia uti bractea calyces aequantia, obtusissima, integerrima. Verticillastri densissimi, plus pollice diametro. Calyx fructifer elongatus, incurvus, ore oblique fisso apice obtuso, labiis dentibusque obsolete. Corolla tubus breviter exsertus, labium superius inferiore brevius. Genitalia subaequalia, longiuscule exserta. Styli lobi subsquales.

5. *A. INCANA* (Benth. in Bot. Reg. 17. t. 1469), suffruticosa, ramis divaricatis ramosis canescentibus, foliis obovato-oblongis obtusis integerrimis basi angustatis canescentibus, floralibus bracteisque lato-ovatis, racemo simplici, genitalibus exsertis.

Hab. in America boreali-occidentali: in planitiis ad flumen Columbia prope Priest's Rapid et in collibus argillosis prope locum The Big Birch dictum, *(h. s. sp. e Mus. Soc. Hort. Lond. et v. v. c.)*

Suffrutex humilis. Folia breviter petiolata, 1-1<sup>^</sup>-pollicaria, crassiuscula, subenervia, floralia sessilia, latiora, pubescentia, suprema orbiculata, ciliata, bracteis viz majora. Verticillastri densi, globosi, multiflori, distincti, inferiores ultrapollicem distantes. Bractee calycem equantes, intricatae, orbiculatae vel obovatae, pubescentes, ciliatae. Calyces subsessileae, pubescentes, labio superius ore lato-rotundato integro obtusissimo, inferioris lobi oblongi, obtusi, labio superiore breviores. Corolla pallide coerulea. Tubus calyce subduplo longior, rectus, aequalis, intus glaber, nudus. Limbi labium inferius superiore fere duplo longius, lobo medio latissimo concavo emarginato denticulato. Genitalia longe exserta, glaberrima. Staminum superiorum rudimenta nulla. Styli lobus superior brevissimus.

6. *A. POLYSTACHYA*, suffruticosa cano-tomentosa, foliis petiolatis oblongo-lanceolatis obtusis crenulatis, basi angustatis rugosis utrinque incanis, floralibus bracteisque laxis lanceolatis, racemulis numerosis in paniculam elongatam densam approximatis, genitalibus longe exsertis.

Hab. in California septentrionali Douglas! *(h. s. sp. e Mus. Soc. Hort. Lond.)*

Caules pluripedales, subteretes, duri, basi sublignosi, foliosi, superne canescentes. Folia fere *Salvia calycirubra*, sed angustiora, utrinque cano-tomentosa, superiora minor, angustiora, remota, floralia bracteis conformia. Panicula pedalis, racemulis numerosis sub-2-pollicaribus. Verticillastri approximati, laxiusculi, sub-C-flori. Bractee calyce subbreviores, lanceolatae, acutae. Calyces brevissime pedicellati; labium superius obtusum, subintegerrimum, inferius dimidio brevius, profunde fissum, lobis lanceolatis acutis. Corollae tubus vix exsertus, labium superius breve, inferius multoties longius, lobo medio maximo. Genitalia longe exserta. Styli lobi brevissimi, superiore minuto.

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### XXX. ROSMARINUS.

Rosmarinutt. *Linn. Gen.*

Calyx ovato-campanulatus, bilabiatus, labio superiore integro, inferiore bifido, fauce intus nuda. Corolla tubo exserto, intus glabro exannulato, fauce subinflata, limbo bilabiato, labiis subaequalibus, superiore erecto emarginato, inferiore patente trifido lobis lateralibus oblongis eiectionis subtoitis, medio maximo concavo dependente. Staminum superiorum rudimenta nulla, fertilia (inferiora) 2 ascendente, e labio superiore exserta. Filamenta ad faucem corollae inserta, prope basin breviter dentata. Antherae linearis subbiloculares oculis divaricatis confluentibus, margine connatis. Styli lobus superior brevissimus, btigmata minuta, tenuialia. Aclusia sicca, lsevia.

A South European shrub, with the calyx of *Salvia* and *Audibertia*; and corolla and apparently the stamina of *Monarda*, unless the tooth at the base of the filament indicates an analogy to *Salvia*, in which case the anther must be considered as dimidiate, and the whole of the filament above the tooth as a filiform connectivum. It appears to me, however, rather more probable that the tooth is merely an appendage analogous to those of *Ocimum* and *Phlomis*, and consequently of very little importance.

1. R. OFFICINALIS (Linn.! Spec. 33).

R. officinalis. *Sibth. et Sm. Fl. Gr.* 1. 11. / 14.

R. latifolius. *Mill. Diet. n.* 2.

Hab. in Europae et Africa) regionis Mediterranean collibus siccis et rupestribus: in Atlante *Desfontaines*, Lusitania *Brotero*, Hispania! Gallia meridionali! ins. Balearicis *Cambessedes*, Italia a Pedemonte *Allioni* ad regnum Napolitanum *Tenore* et Sicilians *Gussonc*, in Tyrolia meridionali et I stria *Reichenbach*, in ins. Graecis rarius, in Melo *Sibthorp*, Zacyntho necnon in Bceotia *Hawkins*, in Oriente *Vahl*. {v. et h. s. sp.)

Frutex 2-4-pedalis, dense ramosus et foliosus. Folia sessilia, linearia, integerrima, margine revoluta, subtus canescentia. Flores in racemis brevibus axillari-bus pauci, approximati, oppositi, subsessiles, bracteis (vel foliis floralibus) calyce brevioribus. Calyx purpurascens. Corollas tubus breviter exsertus. Corolla alba vel pallide coeruleo-purpurascens.

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*Species e genera excludenda.*

R. CIHLEX8I8 Afo/m=Sphacele cam pan ulata.

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XXXI. MONARDA.

Monardfle Sp. *Linn. et Auct.*

Monarda et Cheilyctis. *Rafinesque.*

Calyx tubulosus, elongatus, 15-nervis, sub\*qualis, 5-dentatus, intur fauce villosa vel rarius subnuda. Corolla tubo exserto vel incluso intus glabro vel pubescente exannulato, fauce subdilatata, limbo bilabiato, labiis linearibus oblongisve subaequalibus, superiore erecto integro vel emarginato, inferiore pattnte apice breviter trifido lobis lateralibus ovatis obtusis, medio angustiore oblongo retusb emarginato. Stamiuum superiorum rudimenta subnulla, fertilia (inferiora) 2 adscendentia, e labio superiore coiollee ssepius exserta. Filamenta ad faucem corolioe inserta, edentula. AntheraB lineares subbiloculares oculis divaricatis confluentibus, niargine connatffi. Stylus apice subsequenter bifidus. Stigmata minuta, terminalia. Achenia sicca, Isevia.—Herbas, foliis integris plerumque dentatis crenatisve. Flores in verticillastris paucis densissimis glomerati, bracteis suffulti.

A very natural though small North American genus.

1. M. DIDYMA (Linn.! Spec. 32), foliis petiolatis ovato-lanceolatis

acuminatis basi rotundato-subcordatis utrinque hispidulis vel rarius glabratis, floralibus sessilibus bracteisque exterioribus oblongo-lanceolatis basi longe angustatis coloratis, calycibus incurvis striatis coloratis glabris, fauce subnuda, corollis glaberrimis.

- M. fistulosa var. *Curt. Bot. Mag.* 5. t. 145 ?  
 M. didyma. *Bot. Mag.* 15. t. 546.  
 M. coccinea. *Mich. FL Bor. Amer.* 1. 16.  
 M. purpurea. *Lam. Diet.* 4. 256.  
 M. Kalmiana. *Pursh! FL Amer. Sept. I. 17- t. 1. male.*<sup>9</sup>  
 M. purpurascens. *Wender. Ind. Sem. Hort. Marb.* 1828.

Hab. in America septentrionali: in Canada et Pennsylvania *Kalm !*  
 in rivulis excelsiorum montium Carolinse septentrionalis *Michaux.* (*h. s. c. et v. s. sp.*)

Caules erecti, fistulosi, circiter bipedales, acute tetragon!, angulis saepe praesertim sub axillis pilis raris ciliatis, nonnunquam asperis. Folia 2-3-pollicaria, apice saepius in acumine longo angustata, irregulariter serrata, serraturis obtusis vel mucronulatis, supra pilis sparsis adpersa, subtus nervis prominulis plus minusve petiolisque ciliatis, inter nervos uti in pagina superiore pilis adpersa; floralia sessilia, angustiora, verticillastro saepius longiora, basi colorata, caeterum caulinis similia. Verticillastri solitarii vel saepius bini, 1£ vel 2 poll, distantes, magni, globosi. Bractee coccineae, exteriores oblongo-lanceolatae, basi longe angustatae, foliis floralibus fere dimidio breviores, interiores numerosissimae, subulatae, saepius ciliatis, calyce sublongiores. Calyces semipollicares, extus glaberrimi, coccinei, striati, parum incurvi, ore subobliquo, dentibus lanceolato-subulatis latitudinem calycis vix aequantibus demum substellato-paten tibus, fauce nuda vel pilis paucis instructa. Corolla coccinea, speciosa, cum calyce ultrasesquipollicaris, tubo basi tenui, superne ampliato, calyce duplo longiore, intus pubescente exannulato; labia subaequalia vel inferiore parum longiore. Genitalia longe exserta. Anthers lineares, inter se longitudinaliter connexae, medio in loculos 2 subcontracts. Stamina superiorum vestigium nullum vel brevissimum subulatum nec unquam stamina didynama vidi, quamvis saepe occurrere dicuntur. Styli lobi subulati, superiore brevissimo, inferiore triplo longiore.

2. M. FISTULOSA (Linn.! *Spec.* 32), foliis petiolatis ovato-lanceolatis basi rotundato-subcordatis utrinque glabris pubescentibus hispidisve, floralibus sessilibus bracteisque exterioribus subcoloratis, calycibus subincurvis vix coloratis, fauce intus hispida, corollis glabris" villosisve.

- M. allophylla. *Mich. FL Bor. Amer.* 1. 16.  
 M. clinopodia. *Linn.! Spec.* 32.  
 M. purpurea. *Pursh ! FL Amer. Sept. 1.17- non Lam.*  
 M. oblongata. *Ait. Hort. Kew. erf. 2. 1. 51.*  
 M. rugosa. *Ait. Hort. Kew. ed.2.\.b\.*  
 M. glabra. *Lam. Diet.* 4. 256.  
 M. longifolia. *Lam. Diet.* 4. 255.  
 M. fistulosa. *Reichb. Icton. Exot. 2. 28. /.* 172.  
 M. altissima. *Willd. Enum. Hort. Berol. 33. Reichb. Icon. Exot. 2. 27. /.* 170.  
 M. affinis. *Link Enum. Hort. Berol. 1. 9. Reichb. Icon. Exot. 2. 31. t. 182.*  
 M. undulata. *Tausch. in Reichb. Icon. Exot. 2. 31. t. 181.*  
 M. media. *Willd. Enum. Hort. Berol. 32. Sw. Brit. FL Gard. 1.1. 98.*  
 M. violacea. *Desf.! Cat. Hort. Par. 66.*

\* 7^e "P66TMA in the Banksian herbarium, on which Pursh established his *q. iiqimxana*, is exactly the common *M. didyma*. Pursh's own specimen in Mr. liamuerts herbarium has the leaves rather narrower; but I cannot find any puoe'xence on the calyx or corolla, and the size of the flowers is that of the common *M. didyma*.

- M. involucrata.* Wender. *Ind. Sem. Hort. Marl.* 1828.  
*JVL commutata.* Wender. *I. c.*  
*M. lilacina.* Wender. *I. c.*  
*M. hybrida.* Wender. *I. c.*  
*M. barbata.* Wender, *I. c.*  
*M. coerulea, cristata, dubia, &c.* Hortul.

*£ mollis* (Linn. Spec. 32), foliis molliter pubescentibus, corollae labio super lore densius barbato.

31. *mollis.* Linn. *Aman. Acad.* 3. 399. Reichb. *Icon. Exot.* 2. 28. \*. 171.  
*M. menthaefolia.* *Grah. l in Edinb. N. Phil. Journ.* 21. 347. *Hat. Mag.* 57. t. 2958.

Hab. in America borealis montosis, dumetis, &c. vulgaris: in regione occidentali secus flumina Saskatchewan et Red River dicta Douglas / fr. in Canada! Pennsylvania! Virginia! Carolina! Novo Aureliano et ad Saint Louis Drummond / ad Missouri Torrey! etiam in Mexici provincia Texas Herb. Hooker! in dumetis prope Jalapa Schiede et Deppe; var. *p* saepius in regionibus borealibus, « in australioribus. (*k. s. sp.*)

Species statura, villositate, magnitudine et colore florum et bracteis forma maxime variabilis, a *M. didyma* constanter distincta statura elatior, calycibus bracteisque minus coloratis, corollis minoribus plus minusve pubescentibus et praesertim calycis fauce intus pilis hispida et saepius clausa. Caules 2-5-pedales, glabri, ciliati vel pubescentes, intus fistulosi vel farcti. Folia nunc ovata, nunc anguste oblonga, at saepius ovato-lanceolata, glabra, hispida vel pubescentia, viridia vel canescentia. Bractea» exteriores uti folia floralia nunc lanceolatae basi cordatae, mine lanceolatae basi rotundatae, vel oblongae basi angustatae, virides vel pallide roseae vel purpurascens. Corollae saepius pallide roseae vel purpurascens, rarius intense violaceae vel purpureae, nee unquam coccineae.

3. *M. BRADBURIANA* (Beck in Sillim. Amer. Journ. Scien. 10. 260), foliis subsessilibus ovato-lanceolatis basi rotundatis subtus canescenti-tomentosis utrinque pilosis, floralibus bracteisque exterioribus basi rotundatis subcordatis coloratis, calycibus glabriusculis striatis superne contractis, fauce hirsuta, dentibus subulatis aristatis, corollis calyce vix duplo longioribus extus glabriusculis, labio superiore tenuissimo apice barbato.

Hab. in America boreali Fraser f in locis incultis prope Saint Louis Beck, secus flumina Missouri et Ohio Torrey / (*v. s. sp. in herb. Lindley et Torrey.*)

«adix perennis. Caulis circiter 3-pedalis, glaber vel angulis ciliatis. Folia *M. fistulosa*, sed subsessilia et pilis longis mollibus adspersa et dilata. Verticillastri solitarii, magnitudine *U. fistulosa*. Bractea» lato-lanceolatae, basi sutordatas, uti calyces purpurascens. Calyces inferne inflati, superne contracti, ore villosissimo, dentibus latitudine tubo dimidio vel subduplo longioribus demum stellato-patentibus. Corolla? pallida, vix calyce duplo longiores, labio inferiore punctis purpureis notato.

4. *M. RUSSELLIANA* (Nutt.! Trav. in Aikans. Territ. 141), glabriuscula, foliis subsessilibus lanceolatis basi rotundatis subcordatis, floralibus bracteisque exterioribus sessilibus coloratis basi longe angustatis muticis, calycibus glabriusculis, fauce subnuda, dentibus subnuda lanceolatis abbreviatis rigidis, corollis glabris, tubo longe exserto, labio inferiore punctato.

*M. Riwselliana.* Sims *Bot. Mag.* 51. / . 2513. Hook. *Exot. Fl.* 2. 130. Sw. *Brit. FL Card.* 2. / . 106.

July 1833.

TT

Hab. in America septentrionali: in Arkansas *ftutfall*, inter "Rocky Mountains *Torrey*. (*h. s. c. et v. s. sp.* | *in herb\** *Hooker*,)

Caules elpngati, glabri vñhad angulos-tenuissime ciliati. Folia bipollicaria, vix semipollicem lata, remote dentata, glabriuscula vel margine ciliata, subtas nitida, floralia uti bractee exteriores saepe purpurascens. Bractee paucse, laxae, vix calycibus longiores, basi angustatae, apice aetse nee aristatae. Verticillastri solitarii vel pauci, ut in *M. punctata* parvi. Calyces inferne parum inflati, glaberrimi, superne contracti, ore obliquo, dentibus demum stellato-patentibus glandulosa. Corolla gracillima, tubo tenui, labiis elongatis, inferiore eleganter punctato. Genitalia exserta. Antherae cohanentes, vix biloculares.

5. *M. PUNCTATA* (Linn. *Spec.* 32), tenuiter pubescens, foliis petiolatis lanceolatis basi angustatis, floralibus bracteisque exterioribus sessilibus basi subcoloratis muticis, calyeibus pubescentibus, fauce breviter barbata, dentibus subsequialibus lanceolatis abbreviatis rigidis, corollis glabris, tubo vix exserto, labio inferiore punctato.

*M. lutea.* *Mich. FL Bor. Amer.* 1. 16.

*M. punctata.* *Bot. Rep.* 8. t. 54G. *Bot. Reg.* 1.1. 87.

Hab. in America boreali a Virginia *Michaux!* et Novo Jersey *Pursh!* ad Floridam *Michaux!* Carol in am *Pursh!* *Wray!* *Sfc.* Alabama et Novum Aurelianum *Drummond!* (*A. s. sp.*)

Caules adscendentes, ramosi, pedales, pubescentes, obtuse tetragoni, indetenninati. Folia 2-pollicaria, angustata, parce dentata vel subintegra. Verticillastri in parte superiore cauli pauci, remoti, minores quam in praecedentibus omnes foliis floralibus breviores. Calyces basi parum inflati. Corollae tubus vix exsertus. Genitalia labium superius sequantia.

6. *M. ARISTATA* (Nutt.! *Trav. in Arkans. Terr.?*) canescens, foliis oblongo-lanceolatis basi angustatis, floralibus bracteisque exterioribus sessilibus subcoloratis apice longe subulato-aristatis, calyeibus striatis pubescentibus, fauce barbata, dentibus subaequalibus longe subulatis apice penicellatis, corollae tubo dentes calycinis vix excedente.

*M. citriodora.* *Cervant. ex Lag.!* *Nov. Gen. et Sp.* 2.

Hab. in America septentrionali: in Arkansas *Nuttall!* in Mexici provincia Texas ad Bejar et Rio de la Trinidad *Herb. Hooker!* in Nova Hispania *Lagasca.* (*h. s. sp. comm. a cL Hooker et v. s. sp. in herb. Torrey, Lambert, &c.*)

Habitus et statura *M. punctata*. Folia argute et remote serrata, etiam caulina apice uti serraturae saepe subulato-aristata. Bractee numerosissimae, exteriores ciliatae, saepe purpurascens vel flavescens, supra subtomentosae, margine ciliatae, apice longe subulato-aristatae. Corollae magnitudine *M. punctata*, sed labium superius latius, inferius impunctatum. Stamina labio superiore breviora. Dentes calycium subulato-aristati, vix latitudinem tubi excedentes.

### *Species dubice vel non satis note.*

7. *M. SCABRA* (Beck in *Sillim. Amer. Journ. of Scien.* 10. 260.)

Hab. in America boreali: in sylvestribus ad Mississippi prope St. Louis &c...

“ Perennis 2-2½-pollicaria, ovato-lanceolata, subcordata, serrata, margine revoluta, scabra, crassa, glabriusculus, tripedalis, ramosus. Folia, ovato-lanceolata, subcordata, serrata, margine revoluta, scabra, crassa,

punctate, breviter petiojata, subvillosa. Bractee ovato-lanceolatae. Florum capituli magni, term in ales, subterni. Calyx semipollicaris, hirsutus. Faux dense barbata. Dentes breves, acuti, subrecti. Corolla hirsuta, pallijje purpurea; labium superius rectum, staminibus subaequale."—*Beck I. p.*

An *M. Jstulosav* & *T.*?

8. *M. GRACILIS* (Pursh Fl. Amer. Sept. 1. 17).

Hab. in America septentrionali: in montibus Carolinse meridionalis et Virginise *Lyon* (*Pursh*).

"*M. glaberrima*, capitulis parvis nudiusculis lateraiibus terminalibuaque, bracteis exterioribus linearibus ciliatis, calycibus pubescentibus ciliatia, corollis brevibus tenuissimis glabris, foliis lineari-lanceolatis acuminatis serratis glabris, caule obtusangulo glabro."—*Pursh l. c.*

An *Blephilia* species? In herbario PurShiano deest.

*Species e genere excludendce.*

*M. CILIATA* *Linn.* = *Blephilia ciliata*.

*M. CILIATA* *Fursh* = *Blephilia hirsuta*.

*M. HIRSUTA* *Pursh* = *Blephilia hirsuta*.

*M. ZEYLANICA* *Burm.* = *Anisomeles ovata*.

*M. PRATENSIS*, *M. RIGIDA* et *M. VIRGATA* *Rafiti. Med. Fl. 2. 37.* ex descriptione non recognoscendae, et ideo ezcludendae.

XXXII. BLEPHILIA.

*Monardae* Sp. *Linn, et Anct.*  
*Blephilia. Rafinesque.*

Calyx oyato-tubulosus, 13-nervis, intus fauce nuda, bilabiatus, labio superiore tridentato dentibus aristatis, iffieriore bidentato denti bus muticis vel breviter aristatis. Corolla tubo subexserto intus exannulato, fauce dilatata, limbo bilabiato, labiis subaequalibus, superiore erecto integro, inferiore patente trifido lobis lateraiibus ovato-rotundatis, medio angustiore oblongo retuso emarginato. Staminuin superiorim rudimenta nulla vel parva filiformia, fertilia (inferiora) 2 adscendentia e labio superiore corollae exserta. Filamenta ad faucem corollae inserta, edentula. Anthera 3 lineares subbiloculares oculis divaricatis confluentibus, margine connatae. Stylus apice suboequaliter bifidus. Stigmata minuta, terminalia. Acheniasicca, laevia.—Herbse, habitu et characteribus inter *Monardas* et *Zizyphoras* medise: folia priorum flores fere posteriorum. Verticillastri plurimi, globosi, supremi in spicam subapproximati.

Both the species are North American.

1. *B. CILIATA* (*Raf. Journ. Phys. 89. 98*),. foliis subsossilibus ovato-oblongis basi angustatis subtus canescentibus, floralibus inferioribus conformibus, supremis bracteisque exterioribus ovatis acutis coloratis calyces oequantibus.

*Monarda ciliata. Linn. Spec, 33. non Mich.*

Hab. in America boreali: in Pennsylvania? *de Schweinitzf* in Virginia *Pursh!* Carolina? *Fraser!* ad Missouri *Baldwin*, prope Saint Louis *Beck.* (*i. s. sp. comm. a cl. de Schwcinitz.*)

Caules erecti, acute tetragoni, pubescentes, angulis retrorsum hirsutis. Folia 2-pollicaria, glabriuscula vel tenuissime tomentosa et subtus ad nervos piloso-hispida. Verticillastri globosi, innoti, omnes distincti. Bractee ovatae, rigidae, nervosae, ciliatae, apice rubescentispicutissimae, in uteri ore angustiores. Flores vix semipollicares. Calyx extus hirsutus. Corolla extus villosa, labium superius inferius brevius. Genitalia parum longiora.

2. *B. HIRSUTA*, foliis petiolatis ovatis basi rotundato-cordatis utrinque hirsutis, floralibus inferioribus conformibus, supremis bracteis-que lineari-subulatis, calyce brevioribus, calycibus pubescentibus recurvis.

*Monarda hirsuta.* Pursh *FL Ampr. Sept.* 1. 19.

*Monarda ciliata.* Mich. *Fl. Bor. Amer.* 1. 16. non Linn.

Hab. in America septentrionali: in montosis Virginitate Michaux! ad lacum Michigan et flumen Missouri Torrey! prope Saint Louis Drummond! (*h. s. sp.*)

Habitu ramosior et laxior quam *B. ciliata*. Caules tetragoni, hirsuti. Verticillastri numerosiores, minores, supremi approxuati. Calyx minor, magis hirsutus. Corolla magis exserta, subglabra.

### XXXIII. ZIZYPHORA.

*Zizyphora.* Linn. *Gen.*

Calyx tubulosus, elongatus, 13-nervis, intus fauce villosa, bilabiatus, labio si J peri ore tridentato dentibus muticis. Corolla tubo vix exserto intus exannulato, fauce dilatata, labiis subaequalibus, superiore erecto integro, inferiore patente fimbriato lobis rotundatis, medio longiorie emarginato. Sicut in omnium superiorum rudimenta subnulla, fertilia 2 (inferiora) sub labio superiore ascendente et ei subaequalia vel longiora. Filamentum ad faucem corollae insertum edentulum. Antherae lineares subbiloculares loculis divaricatis confluentibus, margine subconnatis. Styli lobus superior brevissimus. Stigmata minuta, terminalia. Achenia sicca, laevia.—Herboe vel suffrutices, habitu inter *Monardas* et *Thymos* mediae. Folia integerrima vel dentibus paucis raris minutis notata, subtus venis divergentibus lineata, floralia subobovata, nunc latiora, nunc angustiora. Verticillastri pauciflori, in apices ramorum saepius approximati. Pedicelli breves, complanati, erecti. Bractee subnullae. Flores inter *Blephilia*s et *Thymos* mediae.

This genus is common to the southern parts of Europe and of the Russian empire. As thus restricted, it forms a very natural group, closely allied to *Blephilia*, but widely different from *Cunila* and *Hedeoma*, with which it has frequently been united.

#### § 1. *Perennes suffruticosae.*

.. ..}• Z- ^LINOPODIOIDES (Bieb. *Fl. Taur. Cauc.* 1. 17), suffruticosa, lobis ovatis oblongis lanceolatisve, floralibus subconformibus angustius-ve laxis, verticillastri in capitulum subrotundum terminali in approximatis, calycibus cano-pubescentibus\* vel pilis paucis ciliatis.



» *canescens*, foliis plerumque angustis, calycibus minime pilosis.

*Cunila capitata*. Linn. Spec, 30.

*Thymus punctatus*. Willd. Phytogr. 1. 8. e.vZlaem. et Schult. Syst. 1. 208.

*Thymus lucidus*. JShrh. Beitr. 7« 150. ex Ham. et Schult. I. c.

*Z. clinopodioides*, a *cunila* et j3 *acinoides*. HuMph in Mem. Acad. Scient. Petrop. 2. 313.

*Z. tenuior*. Folk Topogr. 1. 98. ex Rud. I. c.

*Z. Mussini*. Adam apud Web. et Mohr. Beitr. ex Rud. I. c.

*Z. serpyllacea*. Bieb. Fl. Taur. Cauc. 1. 17- Rud. in Mem. Acad. Scient. Petrop. 2. 315. t. 12.

*p media*, foliis plerumque ovatis, calycibus pilosiusculis.

*Z. clinopodioides*. Rudolph in Mem. Acad. Scient. Petrop. 2. 311. t. 11. excU var. a et fi. \*\*

*Z. serpyllacea*. Sims Bot. Mag. 23. t. 90G. male.

*Z. media*. Link Enum. Hort. Berol. 1. 17\*

**Hab.** in graminosis montosis Asice mediae: in Armenia Iberirce monte Alioar et in Caucaso! frequens *Bieberstein*, prope Tiflim *Steven!* in rupestribus montis *Besclibarmak* et in littore arenoso maris Caspii prope *Derbend* C. A. Meyer, in jugo Altaico frequentissima *Ledebour!* in Sibirice regione *Isetense* *Gmelin*, in deserto Soongarico prope *Irlim* *Falk*, /3 in Caucaso! in apricis montium Altaicorum ad flutnina *Tscharysch* et *Korgon* *Ledebour f* in montibus *Taliiscli* prope pagum *Swant* C. A. Meyer, (h. s. sp.)

Suffrutex habitu *Thymi Serpylli* varietatum majorum. Rami diffiisi, semipedales vel vix pedales, saepe purpurascens, uti folia et calyces tomentu brevissimo canescentes. Folia ultima plerumque lato-ovata, superiora an^usta, oblonga vel in var. /3 omnia ovata, vix unquam semipollicariii, basi in petiolnm brevem arignstata, nervosa, punctata. Verticillastri pauci, (i-10-flori, in capitulum laxiuscilum subglobosum approximati. Folia floralia calycem lequantia vel vix longiora, sspius an^usta, rarius prsesertim in exemplarihus cultis ovata. Bractea minutissimsp, subinilUe. Pedicelli fere lineam, calyces 24.lin. longfc. Dentes calycini breves, acuti, post antbesin conuivcutes. Corolla (cum labiis) calyce suliduplo longior, cccruleo-pnrpurea. Labii inferioris lobi laterales, rotundati, medius longior, emarginatus. Stamina breviter exserta vel interdum corolla breviora.

2. *Z. DASYANTHIA* (Bieb. FI?Taur. Cauc. 1. 18), suffruticosa, foliis ovatis oblongisve, floralibus conformibus laxis, verticillastri in capitulum oblongum approximatis vel inferioribus distinctis, calycibus hisnido-piloissimis.

*Z. Puschkini*. Adam in Web. et Mohr. Cat. I. 42. ex R&m. et Schult. Syst. Sims Uot. Mag. 27. t. 1093. male.

**Hab.** in Caucasi Iberici subalpinis *Bieberstein*, C. A. Meyer, *Fischer!* et in montibus *Taliiscli* C. A. Meyev^ (h. s. sp. comnu a cL de *Klustine*.)

A *Z. clinopodiuidc* differt foliis latiorilms, ilorumcapitulisiongiioribus, et calycibus piloso-hispidifcsimis. Dentes calycini etiam parum longiores. Corollas plerumque breviores, et stamina rarius exserta.

3. *Z. CANESCENSI* foliis ovatis utrinque molliter cano-pubescentibus, floralibus conformibus, veiticillastri in capitulum terminalem approximatis, calycibus molliter pubescentibus.

**Hab.** in Syria et in -/Egypto *Labillardiere!* (n. s. sp. in herb. DC.)

Habitu *Z. hispanica*: affinis, sed suffruticosa videtur. Floribus capitatis / *dinopodioidi* approxiuntur, at folia floralia latiora, calyces iniores. Ab utraque foliis, rauts calycibuMque molliter cauo-pubebcntibus distinguuntur.

| 2. *Herbacem annua.*

4. *Z. HISPANICA* (Linn.! Spec. 31), annua, foliis subsessilibus ovatis oblongisve, floralibus rhomboideis calyce longioribus, verticillastris distinctis axillaribus approximatis 6-10-floris, calycibus sessilibus.

Hab. in Hispania Pavon! {h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Lambert.)

Herba 2-4-pollicaris, dura, basi ramosa, ramis ascendentibus rigidis villosis. Folia inferiora angustiora, floralia subplicata, rigida, nervosa. Verticillastri parum distantes, ramorum pariter majorem occupantes. Calyces subsessiles, breviter hispidi, basi subinflati, apice attenuati, dentibus conniventibus. Corolla vix calycem excedentes.

5. *Z. ACINOIDES* (Linn.! Spec. 31), annua, foliis breviter petiolatis lato-ovatis, floralibus conformibus calyce longioribus, verticillastris paucis distinctis axillaribus laxis 6-10-floris, calycibus pedicellatis.

Hab. in Hispania Pavon I\* (h. s. sp. comm, a cl. Lambert.)

Affinis *Z. hispanice*. Caules longiores, laxiores. Flores majores. Calyces piloso-hispidi.

6. *Z. CAFITATA* (Linn.! Spec. 31), foliis lanceolatis basi angustatis, floralibus latissimis rhombo-ovatis acuminatis, verticillastris in capitulum subglobosum terminalem approximatis, calycibus piloso-hispidis.

*Z. capitata.* Rudolph in Mem. Acad. Scient. Petrop. 2. 308. t. 10. Sibth. et Snu Fl. Gr. 1. 10. t. 13.

Hab. in regionis Mediterraneae et Rossiae australis agris, campis et collibus: in cultis in Atlante Desfontaines, Hispania Leon Dufour! Italia meridionali Requien! monte Crucis ins. Cypri Sibthorp! Armenia Buxbaum, Caucaso Prescott! Tauria Beaupré! montibus Soongaricis Falk {Rudolph). (A. s. sp.)

Herba annua, 3-4-pollicaris, divaricato-ramosa, ramis pubescentibus. Folia caulina *Z. tenuioris*, floralia latissima, ciliata, venis validis subtus lineata, calyces excedentia. Capitula densa, terminalia. Calyces *Z. tenuioris*. Corollae parum longiora, tubo tenui exserto, limbo brevi. Stamina corollam subsequalia.

7. *Z. TENUIOR* (Linn.! Spec. 31), foliis lanceolatis basi angustatis, floralibus subconformibus, verticillastris omnibus distinctis axillaribus, calycibus hispido-pilosissimis, corollis e calyce breviter exsertis.

*Z. spicata.* Cerv. Ann. Scicnc. Matr. 4. 259 {fide spec. cult, ex Sem. e Hort. Matr. miss.)

*Z. serpyllacea.* Ten. Syll. Fl. Nap. 16? non Bieb.

Hab. in regionis Mediterraneae et Rossiae australis collibus incultis: in Hispania Pavon! Atlante Desfontaines, Apulia Tenore? in locis siccis montium. Taliisch prope pagum Swant C. A. Meyer, in monte Arkaul jugi Altaici Ledebour! (A. s. sp. comm, a cl. Lambert et v. s. sp. in herb. Lindley, Sfc.)

Herba annua, basi procumbens, ramis numerosis erectis semipedalibus pilis rehexis pubescentibus. Folia pollicaria et longiora, acuta, integerrima, vel hinc

v ;>\* S i b e r i a \*\* t h e u ^ » I habitat given for this species ; but I have not met with it in any Kussian collections, nor is it mentioned by Vierbein, Ledebour, or Mejer. The specimen in Linné's herbarium is a cultivated one.

inde denticulata, margine et nervo medio pnesertim superiora ciliata vel rarius omnia nuda, cajtenim glabriuscula, pallida, floralia calyce longiora. Verticillastris laxi, 6-15-flori, ssepius in parte majore caulis dispositi. Pedicelli 1.2 lin. longi, complanati. Calyce3 3-4-lineares, extus pilis longis patentibus, jntus fauce parce villosa, dentibus conniventibus. Stamina inclusa.

8. Z. TAURICA (Bieb. Fl. Taur. Cauc. 4. 259), foliis lanceolatis basi angustatis, floralibus subconformibus, verticillastris omnibus distinctis axillaribus, calycibus hispido-pilosissimis, corollis calyce duplo longioribus.

Thymbra spicata. Pall. Ind. Taur. ex Bieb. I. c.

Hab. in Taurise montosis et apricis glareosis totius orse meridionalis Pallas! Steven/ (h. s. sp. comm.'ficl. Endlicher.)

Z. tenuiori simillima. Differt corollis magnitudine florum Acynl alphii.

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*Species dubia.*

9. Z. JAVANICA (Blume Bijdr. 822).

Hab. in Java : in cacumine montis ignivomi Tjerimai provincise Cheribon Blume.

" Z. floribus capitato-spicatis terminalibus, bracteis subulatis ciliatis, calycibus villosis, foliis petiolatis o vat is extrorsum grosse serratis utrinque caulibusque prostratis pubescentibus."—Blume I. c.

Corollae labium superius reflexum integrum, inferius trilobum. Stamina 2, vix exserta. Antheree sagittatae. Stigma inaequale, bifidum {Blume}.

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*Species e genera excludendce.*

Z. BHACTEOLATA Roem. et Schult. = Hedeom& bracteolatum NUM.\*

Z. GLABELLA Roem. et Schult. = Heleoma glabrum Nutt.-f

Z. HISPIDA A7^rf = Hedeoma hispidum:

Z. MARIANA Roam, et Schult. = Cunila mariana.

Z. PULEGIOIDES /)w/. = Hedeomapulegioides.

Z. FUN6KKS Lcrf<6. = Nepetapungens.

Z. SILIUOSA Lour. = Justicia obscura VahL

Z. THYMOIDES Ram. et Schult.^Thymus serpyllum var. (Cunila thymoides Herb. Linn.) et Micromeria filiformis (Cunila thymoides Herb. Gouan.) The Acynos patavina and A. vulgaris, and several Micromerias, also represent occasion, ally this imaginary species.

Z. VERTICILLATA Steudel = CuDila verticillata Marnch, a plant unknown tome.

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\* Probably referable to the same genus as H. glabrum.

f This is not a true Hedeoma, being (as well as Cunila coccinea Hook.) didy. namous, and intermediate between Carduus and Calamintha.

inde denticulata, margine et nervo medio prsertim superiora ciliata vel rarius omnia nuda, caeterum glabriuscula, pallida, floralia calyce longiora. Verticillastris laxi, G-15-flori, ssepius in parte majore caulis dispositi. Pedicelli 1-2 lin. longi, complanati. Calyces 3-4-lineares, extus pilis longis patentibus, intus fauce parce villosa, dentibus conniventibus. Stamina inclusa.

**8. Z. TAURICA (Bieb. Fl. Taur. Cauc. 4. 259), foliis lanceolatis basi angustatis, floralibus subconformibus, verticillastris omnibus distinctis axillaribus, calycibus hispido-pilosissimis, corollis calyce duplo longioribus.**

*Thymbra spicata. Pall. Ind. Taur. ex Bieb. I. c.*

**Hab. in Taurise montosis et aprica glareosis totius orse meridionalis Pallas ! Steven ! in Persia Belanger ! (h. s. sp. comm. a cl Endlicher.)**

*Z. tenuiori* simillima. Differt corollis magnitudine florum *Acyni alpini*.

• \* *Species dubia.*

\* **9. Z. JAVANICA (Blume Bijdr. 822).**

**Hab. in Java : in cacumine montis ignivomi Tjerimai provincioc Cheribon Blume,**

"Z. floribus capitato-spicatis terminalibus, bracteis subulatis ciliatis, calycibus villosis, foliis petiolatis ovatis extrorsum grosse serratis utrinque caulibusque prostratis pubescentibus."—*Blume I. c.*

Corollae labium superius reflexum integrant, inferius trilobum. Stamina 2, vix ezserta. Antherae sagittatae. Stigma instquale, bifidum (*Blume*).

### *Species e genere excludenda.*

Z. BRACTEOLATA *Rcem. et Schult.* = *Micromeria bracteolata*.

Z. GLABELLA *Rcem. et Schult.* = *Micromeria glabella*.

Z. HISPIDA *Steud\** = *Hedenma hispidum*.

Z. MARIANA *Rcem. et Schult.* = *C\m\la. mariana*.

Z. PULEGIOIDES *Desf.* = *Hedeoma pulegioides*.

Z. PUNGENS *Ledeb.* = *Nepeta pnsilla*.

Z. SILIQUOSA *Lour.* = *Justicia obscura Vdhl.*

Z. THYMOIDES *Rcem. et Schult.* = *Thymus serpyllum var.* (*Cunila thymoides Herb. Linn.*) et *Micromeria filiformis* (*Cunila thymoides Herb. Gouan.*) The *Acynos patavina* and *A. vulgaris*, and several *Micromerias*, also represent occasionally this imaginary species.

## TRIBUS IV. SATUREINEÆ.

CALYX quinquedentatus, aequalis, vel bilabiatus labio superiore 3-dentato, inferiore bifido. Corollae tubus intus exannulatus, calyce vel bracteis imbricatis brevior vel vix longior; limbus subbilabiatus; labio superioris piano, integro vel emarginato-bifido; inferiore patente, trifido, lobis planis subsequilibus vel medio vix latiore. Stamina distantia, recta, divergentia vel vix adscendentia, sequalia vel superiora breviora vel abortiva.

The distinction between this and the following tribe, and between the several genera of which they consist, is vague and unsatisfactory; but after much consideration, and a detailed examination of the characters of all the species I have had within my reach, I have been unable to group them in any manner which appeared to me more in accordance with their natural affinities. The tetrandrous *Satureineæ* are intermediate between *Merithoidea* and *Melissineæ*; but the corolla is more decidedly bilabiate than in the former tribe, and the stamens are seldom ascending, as in the latter, from most genera of which the *Satureineæ* are also distinguished by the shortness of the tube of the corolla. The diandrous genus *Cunila* connects *Monardeæ* with *Melissineæ*. *Collinsonia* forms the passage to *Ocymoideæ*.

The true place of this tribe is immediately after *Merithoideæ*, and before *Melissineæ*; but *Monardeæ* are also connected with both tribes; and I thought it better to break the line by inserting them here than in any other place.

## XXXIV. BYSTROPOGON.

*Bystropogonis* sp. *VUur*, *Sert. Angl.* 19.

Calyx 10-13-nerviis, campanulatus tubulosusve, aequalis, 5-dentatus, intus fauce villosa. Corolla tubo incluso, limbo subbilabiato, labio superiore subrecto bifido, inferiore patente trifido, lobis omnibus planis integris. Stamina 4, erecta, distantia, corolla breviora, didynama, inferioribus longioribus. Filamenta glabra. Antherse biloculares, loculis parallelis. Discus sequalis, eglandulosus. Stylus apice breviter bifidus, lobis subsequilibus linearibus subincrassatis obtusis apice stigmatiferis. Achenia sicca, laevia. — Frutices. Fibres parvi, in sectione prima <sup>o I m s I, o T M 1 s</sup> dichotomis subcorymbosis paniculatisve; in *Minthostacyde* verticillastri densi, spicati. Bractee lanceolato-subulatee. —

Genus *Ti vix a Mentha* distinctum.

Island? <sup>u r s A i e s</sup> of the first section are confined to the Canary, those of the second are South American.

## SECTIO I. BYSTROPOGON.

*Calyx 10-nerviis, campanulatus. Flores laxe cymosi.*

1. **B. PUNCTATUS** (L'Hér.! Sert. Angl. 20. t. 23), foliis crenatis utrinque viridibus glabris vel subtus vix tomentosis, cymis pedunculatis corymbosis, dentibus calycinis ovatis.

Hab. in ins. Madera! (*h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Hooker.*)

Frutex tripedalis. Rami glabri vel tenuissime subtomentosi. Folia 1-1J-pollicaria, petiolata, ovata, obtusa, basi rotundata, supra glabra, subtus venis prominentibus et tomento tenuissimo saepe pallida. Cymae axillares, corymbosae, longe pedunculatae, rami primarii et interdum secundarii elongate, apice capitula 5-10-flora ferentes, flores in quaque dichotomia solitarii, pedicellati. Bractae breves, subulatae. Calyces hispidi, dentibus brevibus acutis. Corolla extus tenuiter pubescens.

2. **B. CANARIENSIS** (L'Hér.! Sert. Angl. 20), ramis villosissimis, foliis crenatis villosis glabrativae utrinque viridibus, cymis axillaribus pedunculatis corymbosis, dentibus calycinis subulatis tubo brevioribus.

*Mentha canariensis. Linn. Spec. 807.*

*Heliotropium canariense, &c. Comm. Hort. Amst. 2. 129. t. 65.*

Hab. in ins. Canariensibus *Masson!* (*u. s. sp. in herb. Banks.*)

Rami floriferi valde hispidi. Folia minora quam in *B. punctato*, floralia cymas subaequant. Cymae inferiores capitellatae ut in *B. punctato*, superiores fere a basi dichotomae, dense floriferae, floribus omnibus pedicellatis vix capitellatis. Rami uti calyces hirsutissimi. Dentes calycini tubo longiores, corollas aequantes. Valde affinis *B. punctato*, a quo differt villositate et dentibus calycinis tenuioribus.

3. **B. PLUMOSUS** (L'Hér.! Sert. Angl. 20. t. 22), foliis serrato-crenatis supra tenuissime subtus albido-tomentosis, cymis axillaribus densis, dentibus calycinis subulatis.

Hab. in ins. Canariensibus! (*h. s. c. et v. s. sp. in herb. Banks, fyc.*)

Habitus *B. canariensis*. Folia fere *B. Otianifolii*, at saepius dentata. Rami floriferi villosi. Folia floralia cymis breviora. Cymae dichotomae, densae, sessiles, floribus numerosissimis.

4. **B. ORIGANIFOLIUS** (L'Hér.! Sert. Angl. 20), foliis subintegerimis subtus albo-tomentosis, cymis pedunculatis paniculato-racemosis, dentibus calycinis subulatis.

*Mentha plumosa. Linn. Mant. 273.*

Hab. in ins. Canariensibus! (*h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Requier.*)

Rami floriferi tomentosiusculi. Folia floralia superiora floribus multo breviora. Racemus nunc pedalis laxis, nunc brevior subcorymbaeformis. Cymae pedunculatae, parum ramosae, ramis irregulariter 2-3-choromis apice capituliferis; inferiores abeunt in ramos breves, folia caulinis conformia et cymas parvas ferentes. Flores *B. canariensis*. Calyces et pedicelli minus hispidi.

## SECTIO II. MINTHOSTACHYS.

*Calyx 13-nerviis, tubulosus. Verticillastri dense spicati.*

This section is intermediate between *Bystropogon* and *Pycnanthemum*, and differs from both in habit and geographical station; but the characters which separate it from *Bystropogon* appear too slight to constitute a distinct genus!

5. **B. SPICATUS**, foliis subserratis utrinque viridibus glabris, verticillastris densis spicatis, dentibus calycinis ovatis.

Hab. in Peruvia: ad Purrochuca *Mathews* ! (7t. s. sp. comm. a cl. *Lindley*.)

Frutex ramis glaberrimis. Folia petiolata, 1-1½-pollicaria, ovata, acutiuscula, remote et leviter serrata, basi rotundata. Floralia multo minora, utrinque cano-tomentosa. Verticillastri 6-10-flori, in spiculis brevibus oblongis vel subglobosis terminalibus dense aggregati. Calyces villosissimi. Corolla vix dentibus calycinis longiores, uti genitalia omnino *Bystropogonis*. Stamen quintum fertile saepe occurrit.

6. **B. TOMENTOSUS**, foliis subcrenatis supra viridibus hispidulis demum glabratis subtus tomentoso-lanatis, verticillastris densis subspicatis, dentibus calycinis subulatis.

Hab. in Peruvia *Ruiz et Pavon* ! (y. s. sp. in herb. *Lambert*.)

Frutex ramis divaricatis junioribus villosis. Folia caulina petiolata, 1-2-pollicaria, nunc ovata obtusa, nunc ovato-lanceolata acuta, basi rotundata, rugosiuscula, lana subtus densa alba vel rufescente, floralia gradatim minora, suprema calyces vix superantia, utrinque molliter villosa. Verticillastri multiflora, inferiores subdistincti, superiores in spiculis oblongis foliosis approximati. Calyces villosissimi. Corolla *B. spicati*.

7. **B. CANUS**, foliis ovato-lanceolatis subdentatis utrinque canescentibus, verticillastris inferioribus distinctis superioribus subspicatis, dentibus calycinis subulatis.

Hab. in Peruvia *Ruiz et Pavon* ! (v. s. sp. in herb. *Lambert*.)

Frutex ramis villosis termibus. Folia pollicaria, petiolata, acuta, basi cuneato-rotundata, floralia parva. Verticillastri multiflora, laxiusculi. Flores minores ac in praecedentibus.

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### *Species dubia.*

**B. DENTATUS** (Poir. Diet. Suppl. 1. 755).

Hab. in Peruvia *Herb. Jussieu*. (*Poiret*.)

" B. foliis ovatis hirsutis serratis : verticillis florum hispidis."— *Poir. I. c*  
Verosimiliter *Hyptidis* sp.

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### *Species e genere excludendae.*

- B. BIPINNATUS** *JRo*<sup>^</sup>. = *Lavandula Burmanni*.
- B. COARCTATUS** *Schum.* = *Hyptis pectinata*.
- B. GRAVEOLENS** *Blume* = *KyTpth suaveolens*.
- B. MARIFOLIUS** *Juss.* = *Micromeria*, marifolia.
- B. MOLLIS** *Humb. et Kunth.* = *Mentha mollis*.
- B. PECTINATUS** *Lettér.* = *Hyptis pectinata*.
- B. SIDJEFOLIUS** *L'Hér.* = \**Hyptis polyanthos*.
- B. SUAVEOLENS** *L<sup>%</sup>H4r.* = *Hyptis suaveolens*.

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## XXXV. PYCNANTHEMUM.

*Pycnanthemum.* *Mich. Fl. Bor. Amer.* 2. 7.

*Brachystemum.* *Mich. Ft. Bor. Amer.* 2. 5.

*Koellia.* *Mcsnch. Meth.* 407.

*Tullia.* *Leavenworth in Sillim. Amer. Journ. of Science,* 20. 343.

Calyx ovatus vel tubulosus, sub-13-nervius, 5-dentatus, dentibus

subsequalibus rectis vel 3 superioribus in labio superiore basi coalitis, faux iritus nuda. Corolla tubo calycem sequante, limbo subbilabiato, labio superiore recto piano integro vel brevissime emarginato, inferiore piano trifido, lobis omnibus ovatis obtusis. Stamina 4, subaequalia, vel inferiora parum longiora, recta, divergentia, exserta vel inclusa. Anther® biloculares, loculis parallelis. Stylus apice subaequaliter bifidus, lobis subulatis apice stigmatiferis. Achenia sicca, leevia, vel minute punctato-rugosa.—Herbse perennes, rigidee, ssepe canescentes, apice corymboso-paniculatse. Verticillastris pauci, densi, multiflori, bracteis suffulti, ssepius capitula term in alia formantes, nunc uno alterove infra secus caulem disposito. Corollae albae vel purpureascentes, labio inferiore ssepe purpureo-maculato.

A North American genus, which becomes very natural when made to comprehend *Tullia* and *Brachystemum*, and excluding *Monardella*.

### CONSPECTUS SPECIERUM.

SECT. I. TULLIA. *Calyx scepe bilabiatus, dentibus subulato-aristatis. Verticillastris scepius laxi. Folia plerumque petiolata.*

Verticillastris 1-2-pollices diametro.

Folia ovata vel oblongo-ovata basi rotundata subtus albo-tomentosa. Calyces imberbes . 1. P. INCANUM.

Folia ovato-oblonga basi angustata subtuspallida. Calyces barbati . . . . . 2. P. TULLIA.

Verticillastris vix pollicem diametro. Folia angusta.

Folia acuta basi rotundata glabra vel subtomentosa rigida . . . . . 3. P. ARISTATUM.

Folia acuta basi angustata viridia glabra vel pubescentia rigida . . . . . 4. P. TOAREI.

Folia obtusa mollia glabra vel subtomentosa . . . . . 5. P. HYSSOPIFOLIUM.

SECT. II. BRACHYSTEMUM. *Calycis dentes breves, cequales, mutici. Verticillastris parvi, terminates, plerumque capituliformes, rarius laxiusculi, subpaniculati. Folia plerumque sessilia.*

Verticillastris densissimi capituliformes.

Folia ovato-lanceolata superiora cano-tomentosa . . . . . 6. P. MUTICUM.

Folia lanceolata et caules pilosi . . . . . 7. P. PILOSUM.

Folia lanceolata subintegerrima viridia subglabra . . . . . 8. P. LAXCEOLATUJI.

Folia linearia integerrima glaberrima . . . . . 9. P. LINIFOLIUM.

Verticillastris laxi corymboso-paniculati . . . . . 10. P. NUDUM.

### SECTIOI. TULLIA.

*Calyx ovato-tubulosus, subbilabiatus, dentibus scepius subulato-aristatis. Verticillastris pauci, ampli, scepe laxi cymis ramosissimo-multifloris, BractecB exteriores foliaceae, interiores subulate. Folia petiolata.*

1. P. INCANUM (Mich. Fl. Bor. Amer. 2. 7), foliis breviter petiolatis ovato-oblongis acutis remote serratis basi rotundatis pubescentibus subtus albo-tomentosis, verticillastris multifloris densis cymosis, bracteis linearibus vel exterioribus lanceolatis, dentibus calycinis acutis subaristatis subaequalibus.



*Clinopodium incanum.* Linn. Sp. 822. Dill. Hart. Elth. 1. 87\* t. 74.

*Origanum incanum.* Walt. Fl. Car. 165 ?

**Hab. in America boreali: in arvis et fruticetis a Canada Gouldie ! et Novo Eboraco Torrey! ad Carolinam Pursh ! Wray ! et Alabama Drummond! (h. s. sp.)**

Caulis erectus, ramosus, ultrapedalis, cano-pubescent. Folia sesquipollicaria, utrinque pubescentia et subtus tomento brevi subfloccoso candida, supra viridia vel superiora candida, floralia conformia at minora, longius petiolata et basi magis angustata. Verticillastri in apice ramorum 2-3, diametro 1-1½ poll., pedunculis utrinque dichotomis laxiusculi. Flores numerosissimi. Bractee exteriores lineari-apatulatae, petiolatae, interiores lineari-subulatae, omnes inaequales, subulato-aristatae, apice setis mollibus paucis saepius barbatae, calyce sublongiores. Calyx tubulosus, incanus, 13-nerviis, intus glaber, dentibus lanceolatis acutis vix bilabiatis, apice saepius setis 1-2-aristatis. Corollae tubus calycem aequans, labium superius suberectum integrum basi parum angustatum planum, inferius patens, lobo medio longiore latiore subconcano integro, faux intus pilosa. Stamina exserta, divergentia, 2 inferiora longiora. Ovaria connata, apice attenuata, appendice paleaceo acuminata. Stylus exsertus, lobis subulatis, superiore dimidio brevior. Achenia ovata, subcompressa, tuberculosa, rugosa.

**2. P. TULLIA, foliis petiolatis oblongis acutis subserratis basi angustatis utrinque pubescentibus subtus pallidis, verticillastri multifloris cymosis, bracteis linearibus exterioribus oblongis aristatis, calycibus bilabiatis, dentibus acutis subaristatis, corollis intus glabris.**

*Tullia pycnanthemoides.* Leavenworth! in Sillim. Amer. Journ. of Science, 20. 343. t. 5.

**Hab. in America boreali: in Tennessee orientali Leavenworth ! in civitatibus septentrionalibus Fraser! (v. s. sp. in herb, Lindley, et flores tantum in herb. Torrey ex Leavenworth.)**

Caulis erectus, ramosus, ultrapedalis, pubescent. Folia 2-pollicaria et ultra, pubescentia tenui, supra viridia, subtus pallida vel subcanescentia, floralia conformia. Verticillastri in apice ramorum 2-3, diametro 1½-2 poll., laxi, pedunculis utrinque elongatis dichotomis. Flores numerosissimi. Bractee exteriores lineari-oblongae, utrinque longe angustatae, interiores lineari-subulatae, omnes aristatae, apice setis longis mollibus barbatae. Calyces leviter tomentoso-pubescentes, dentibus lanceolatis ut bractee aristato-barbatae, 3 superioribus in labium superius basi coalitis. Corollae tubus calycis tubo paullo longior, labium superius integrum, inferioris lobus intermedius emarginatus. Faux intus glabra. Stamina saepius exserta, interdum inclusa, substerilia. Ovaria submutica. Achenia ovoidea, trigona, minutissime punctulato-rugosa.

**3. P. ARISTATUM (Mich. ! Fl. Bor. Amer. 2. 8. t. 33), foliis breviter petiolatis oblongis acutis subserratis basi rotundatis utrinque glabris vel vix tomentosus, verticillastri multifloris densis, bracteis acutissimis extimis oblongis intimis subulatis, calycis dentibus sequalibus acutis subaristatis, corollis intus pubescentibus.**

*P. verticillatum.* Pursh! Fl. Amer. Sept. 2. 410. excl. syn. Mich.

*Origanum clinopodioides.* Walt. Fl. Car. ex Pursh I. c.

/3? ramis foliisque superioribus tenuissime tomentosus.

**Hab. in America boreali: in Carolina Bosc. ! a Marylandia ad Carolinam superiorem Michaux ! (v. s. sp. in herb. Vahl. et Lamb.)**

Herba pedalis, rigida, parum ramosa, glaberrima, pallide viridis vel in var. (& jubanencens, tenuissime tomentosa. Folia 1½-2-pollicaria, rigida, venosa, inferiora saepius serrata, superiora integerrima. Verticillastri pauci, 6-9 lin. diametro, floribus subsessilibus. Calyces tubulosi, striati, dentibus subulatis bracteisque rigidis. Corolla vix calyce longior. Stamina e tubo breviter exserta, labiis breviora.

4. *P. TORRBI*, foliis breviter petiolatis oblongo-lanceolatis lineari-busve acutis vix serratis basi longe angustatis glabriusculis, verticillastris densis subcorymbosis, bracteis oblongis subulatisve aristatis, calycis dentibus subaequalibus subulatis, corollis intus pubescentibus.

*P. virginicuxn. Nutt. Gen. N. Am, 2. 33? non Brachy sternum vx̄ginx̄cum Mich.*

Hab. in America boreali: in civitate New York prope Princeton *Torrey!* (*h, s. sp. comm. a cl. Torrey.*)

Caulis 1-2-pedalis, rigidus, strictus, parum ramosus, pubescens nec cano-tomentosus. Folia 1-2-pollicaria, viridia, venosa, utrinque ad venas tenuiter pubescentia. Verticillastris semipollicem diametro. Calyces et bractee molliter villosi. Stamina exserta.

5. *P. iiYssopiFOLiuM*, foliis subsessilibus oblongo-lanceolatis linearibusve obtusis subintegerrimis glabris vel tenuiter tomentosus, verticillastris paucis multifloris laxiusculis, bracteis subulatis aristatis extimis oblongis, calycis dentibus subsequaibus subulatis rigidis, corollis intus subglabris.

*P. aristatum. Pursh! FL Amer. Bor. 2. 409. non Mick.*

Hab. in America boreali: in Virginia *herb. Hooker!* Carolina *Bosc. / Georgia Torrey!* Louisiana *Drummond!*\* (*v. s. sp. in herb. Vahl., Hooker, et Lambert, et h. s. sp. a cl. Drummond lect.*)

Herba 1-1<sup>^</sup>-pedalis, rigida, stricta, panim raxnosa, tomento tenuissimo saepius canescens, caetenim glaberrizna. Folia pollicaria, venosa, minus rigida quam in *P. aristato*, rarissizne subserrata, in axillis saepe subfasciculata. Verticillastris pauci circiter pollicem diametro, bracteis calycem subezcedentibus aristatis. Flores *P. aristataj.*

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## SECTIO II. BRACHYSTEMUM.

*Calyx ovatus<sup>7</sup> dentibus brevibus cequalibus. Verticillastris densi, numerosi, capituliformes<sup>^</sup> fere omnes terminates, paniculatL Bractee oblonge, lanceolate vel subidatce, adpressce. Folia plerumque sessilia.*

6. *P. MUTICUM* (Pers. Syn. 2. 128), pubescens caule superne paniculato, foliis sessilibus ovato-lanceolatis acutis subserratis basi rotundatis rigidis supremis utrinque candidis, verticillastris densissimis capitulatis, bracteis ovato-lanceolatis, calycibus obtuse subsequa-liter dentatis, corollae fauce intus villosa.

*Brachystemum muticum. Mich. Fl. Bor. Am. 2. 6. t. 32.*

*Satureia virginiana. Linn.! Herb, an ejusd. Spec 793?*

*Thymus serratus. Poir. Diet. 7> 653.*

Hab. in America boreali: in Carolina superiore *Michaux,* ad Saint Louis et West Chester *Drummond!* in Arkansa *Nuttall!* (*A. s. sp.*)

Caulis erectus, ramosus, basi uti folia inferiora viridis, villosus, pubescens vel subglaber, apice paniculatus, uti folia superiora et verticillastris candide tomentosus.

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\* Drummond's, as well as the Virginia specimens, are old, and have a different appearance, but yet are most probably referable to this species.

Folia nunc omnia integerrima, inferiora saepius serrata. Verticillastri vix semi-pollicem diametro in apice cujusque rami 1-2, numerosi, paniculati. Flores sessiles. Calyces uti bracteae cano-pubescentes, 13-nervi, dentibus brevibus ovatis, muticis, subaequalibus maturatione conniventibus. Corolla alba, labio inferiore punctis purpureis notato, extus pubescens; faux intus breviter villosa, lobi glaberrimi, rotundati, omnes integerrimi, subaequales vel supremo erecto paullo longiore. Stamina fauci inserta, lobis corollae breviora. Ovaria connata vix appendiculata. Stylus apice aequaliter bifidus. Achenia oblonga, laevia.

7. *P. PILOSUM* (Nutt. Gen. N. Amer. 2. 33).

Hab. in America boreali: in vallibus Kentucky et Tennessee *Nuttall*, in incultis prope St. Louis *Beck*.

"Caulis 18-20-pollicaris, pilosus, apice parum ramosus. Folia lanceolata, subtus pilosa venis prominentibus obscure denticulata. Bracteae longitudine calycis cano-pubescentes. Capitula majora quam in *P. lanceolata*,"—*Beck*, in *Sillim. Amer. Journ. of Scien.* 14. 117-

"Caulis et folia subtus plus minusve pilosi. Folia lanceolata, subintegerrima, sessilia. Capitula magna terminalia. Bracteae lanceolatae, calycesque villosi, mutici. Corolla pubescens. Stamina exserta. Affinior *P. virginico* quam *P. mutico*. Caulis apice subramosus. Bracteae calyce breviores, acutae at non aristatae. Dentibus calycinis minuti, faux corollae et superficies externa pubescentes immacolatae. Achenia glabra. Odor et sapor *Menthae Pulegii*."—*Nutt. I. c.*

8. *P. LANCEOLATUM* (Pursh Fl. Amer. Sept. 2. 410), caule superne paniculato angulis pubescentibus, foliis sessilibus ovato-lanceolatis lanceolatisve integerrimis basi rotundatis rigidis glabriusculis, verticillastris densis numerosis villosis, bracteis ovato-lanceolatis, calycibus obtuse subaequaliter dentatis, corollae fauce intus villosa.

et *latifolium*,

*Brachystemum verticillatum*. *Mich. Fl. Bor. Am.* 2. 6. t. 31.

*Thymus verticillatus*. *Poir. Diet.* 7\* 653.

*Pycnanthemum verticillatum*. *Pers. Syn.* 2. 128.

et *angustifolium*.

*Nepeta virginica*. *Willd. Spec.* 3. 56.

*Brachystemum virginicum*. *Mich. Fl. Bor. Amer.* 2. 6 ?

*Pycnanthemum virginicum*. *Pers. Syn.* 2. 128.

*Brachystemum lanceolatum*. *Willd. Enum.* 2. C23.

*Thymus lanceolatus*. *Poir. Diet. Symp.* 5. 305.

Hab. in America boreali; in montibus Pennsylvania usque ad Carolinam superiorem *Michaux*, ad Boston *herb. Hooker!* in montibus petrosis *Bird!* (*h. s. sp.*)

Affinis *P. mutico*. Differt caule glabriore, foliis constanter integerrimis omnibus viridibus. Caulis saepe purpurascit. Folia mine glaberrima, mine villosa. Calyces et bracteae potius villosae quam tomentosae. Flores omnino *P. mutici*, saepius punctatae, interdum impunctatae; var. *3* non nisi foliis angustioribus differre videtur, nee meo sensu ut species propria habenda.

9. *P. LINIFOLIUM* (Pursh! Fl. Amer. Sept. 2. 409), glabrum caule superne paniculato, foliis sessilibus linearibus integerrimis rigidis, verticillastris densis numerosis terminalibus subglabris, bracteis linearibus acutis rigidis, dentibus calycinis lanceolato-subulatis brevibus acutis rigidis, corollis ad faucem intus villosis.

*Thymus virginicus*. *Linn. Syst.* 453.

*Brachystemum linifolium*. *Willd. Enum.* 623.

Koellia capitata. *Maench. Meth.* 408.

Pycnanthemum tenuifolium. *Schrad. in Stead. Norn. Bob* 669?

Origanum flexuosum. *Walt. Fl. Car.* 165. *ex Pursh.*

**Hab. in America boreali: in siccis et pratis montosis a Nova Anglia ad Carolinam Pursh/ in Georgia et ad Novum Aurelianum herb. Hooker! ad Saint Louis Drummond! (h. s. sp.)**

Habitus fere *P. mutici*. Caules densissime foliosi, glaberrimi. Folia subtrinervia, margine subrevoluta, anguste linearia. Capitula praecedentium, sed calyces et bracteae fere glabrae. Dentes calycini uti bracteae apice subcallosi, acuti, rigidi. Corollas lobi oblongi, integri. Stamina e tubo breviter exserta. Stylus subaequaliter bifidus. Achenia oblonga, minutissima, punctulato-rugosa vel fere lasvia.

**10. P. NUDUM (Nutt. Gen. N. Amer. 2. 34), glabrum pallide virens, caule subsimplici stricto, foliis sessilibus ovato-oblongis obtusis integerrimis basi rotundatis, verticillastris laxis terminalibus corymbosopanicuiatis glabris, bracteis exterioribus lanceolato-linearibus interioribus brevissimis subulatis, corollis intus pubescentibus.**

**Hab. in America boreali: in montosis Carolinae et Georgiae Nuttall, Le Conte! (y. s. sp. in herb. Torrey.)**

Caulis 1-2-pedalis, strictior et simplicior quam in caeteris speciebus. Folia erecta, margine subrevoluta, viz pollicaria, superiora minora remota. Corymbus densus. Bracteae exteriores laxae, calyces eequantes, glabrae, acutae, nee aristatae. Calyces tubulosi basi glabri, dentibus brevibus pubescentibus. Corolla pubescens. Stamina e tubo exserta, limbo breviora.

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*Species e genere excludendae.*

*P. MOKARDELLA Mich.* = *Monardella Caroliniana*.

*P. MONTANUM Mich.* = *Monardella montana*.

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**XXXVI. MONARDELLA.**

*Pycnanthemum* sp. *Mich, et Auct.*

Calyx ovato-tubulosus, saepe elongatus, 10-13-nervius, 5-dentatus, dentibus brevibus subsequialibus rectis, fauce intus nuda. Corolla tubo calycem aequante vel breviter exserto, fauce intus glabra, limbo subbilabiato, labio superiore bifido, inferiore trifido, lobis omnibus oblongis linearibusve planis subsequialibus. Stamina 4, subsequalia, vel inferiora longiora, recta, divergentia, exserta. Antherse biloculares, loculis parallelis, demum divergentibus vel divaricatis. Stylus apice brevissime bifidus, stigmatibus minutis. Achenia sicca. — Herbac perennes. Verticillastris magnis, subglobosis, bracteis latis suffulti, solitarii, term in ales.

The species are all North American, and very different from *Pycnanthemum* in habit, although nearly allied to that genus in characters.

**1. M. MONTANA, caule erecto, foliis sessilibus ovato-lanceolatis acutis serratis basi rotundatis, verticillastris dense globosis magnis, April 1834.**

bracteis exterioribus lato-ovatis acutis, calycibus tubulosis subequaliter dentatis.

*Pycnanthemum montanum*. Mich.! *FL Bor. Amer.* 2. 8.

Hab. in Americae borealis altis montibus Carolinse *Michaux!* (y. s. *sp.*)

Folia sessilia et verticillastri magni *Monarda*.

2. M. CAROLINIANA.

*Pycnanthemum Monardella*. Mich. *Fl. Bor. Amer.* 2. 8. t. 34.

Hab. in Americse borealis altis montibus Carolinse *Michaux*, in monte Saluda *Elliott*.

" *P. hirsutulum*, foliis abrupte petiolatis, subcordato-ovalibus, serratis, capitulo bracteis omnibus coloratis involucreto, bracteolis ciliatis, calycibus summitate barbatis.

" *Habitus Monardce fistulosce*. Stigmatis lacinia altera brevissima."—*Mich. I. c*

" Caulis 2-3 pedalis. Folia, petiolo ultrapollinari, basi obtusissima potius quam cordata, leviter acuminata, profunde serrata. Bractee calyce duplo longiores. Corolla parva, pallide rubra."—*Elliott Bot. S. Carol, et Georgia*, 2. 81.

Species dubia. *P. Monardella* Pursh! in *Herb. Lamb. Monardce fistulosce* simillima est, aed corollae desunt; sic etiam in icone *Michauxiana*; plantam *Elliottianam* non vidi.

3. M. ODORATISSIMA, caule procumbente, foliis subsessilibus oblongo-lanceolatis utrinque angustatis integerrimis canis, verticillastris dense globosis magnis solitariis, bracteis exterioribus lato-ovatis obtusissimis coloratis, calycibus tubulosis elongatis subequaliter dentatis.

Hab. in America boreali-occidentali: in petrosis ad flumen Columbia et in rupibus alpestribus in montibus White Mountains dictis *Douglas!* (y. s. *sp. in herb. Hook, et Soc. Hort. Lond.*)

Caulis suffruticosus, humilis, procumbens, ramosus, basi purpurascens et tenuissime cano-tomentosus. Folia subsessilia, parva (vix semipollinaria), ovato-oblonga vel oblongo-lanceolata, obtusa, integerrima, margine subrevoluta, basi angustata, subtus nervosa, utrinque brevissime cano-tomentosa, floralia bracteis subconformia. Verticillastri solitarii, terminales, floriferi diametro fere bipollicares. Bractee exteriores lato-ovatae, membranaceae, obtusae, venosae, molliter villosae, calycibus aequales, interiores parvae. Flores numerosissimi. Calyces ut in *Monardis* tubulosi, dentibus brevibus, ovatis, obtusiusculis, apice villosi, sed fauce intus subnuda. Corollae roseae (?), tubus breviter exsertus, apice parum dilatatus. Limbi lacinae 3 lin. longae. Stamina, praesertim inferiora, parum longiora, uti corollae et stylus, glabra. Antherae parvae, globosae, loculis parallelis vel parum divergentibus. Achenia non vidi.

4. M. UNDULATA, caule basi procumbente, ramis adscendentibus, foliis oblongo-linearibus obtusis margine undulato-crispis basi in petiolum brevem angustatis utrinque viridibus glabris, verticillastris dense globosis magnis solitariis, bracteis exterioribus lato-ovatis acutis membranaceis muticis, calycibus tubulosis elongatis subequaliter dentatis muticis.

Hab. in California septentrionali *Douglas!* (h. s. *sp. e Mus. Soc. Hort. Lond.*)

Caulis basi perennis vel suffruticosus. Rami 4-12-pollinariae, purpurascens, glabri vel tenuiter pubescentes. Folia crassiuscula, 1-nervia, ad axillas saepe fasciculata, 1-1-pollinaria. Capitula et flores *M. odoratissima*, at bractee glabriores acutiores. Calyces basi membranacei, apice villosi.

5. M. DOUGLASSII, caule basi procumbente, foliis petiolatis lanceolatis hnearibusve utrinque angustatis viridibus pubescentibus, verticil-

lastris dense globosis magnis solitariis, bracteis exterioribus ovato-lanceolatis calyces superantibus aristato-acuminatis, calycibus ovato-tubulosis inflatis villosis dentibus subcequalibus aristatis.

Hab. in California septentrionali *Douglas* ! (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Soc. Hort. Lond.*)

Herba pubescens, semipedalis, divaricato-ramosa, rami purpurascens. Folia pollicaria, subplana. Capitula pollicem diametro. Bracteae exteriores basi membranaceae, venis valde prominentibus, apice virides uti dentes calycini subpungentes. Laciniae corollinae et genitalia breviora quam in *M. odoratissima* et *undulata*.

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### XXXVII. AMARACUS.

Amaracus. *Maench.*

*Origanum* sp. *Linn, et Auct.*

Calyx ovato-campanulatus, basi 13-nerviis, limbi labio superiore elongato integro erecto, inferiore truncato subnullo vel brevissime bidentato, fauce intus nuda. Corollae tubus e calyce exsertus, bracteas imbricatas sequans, limbo bilabiato, labio superiore erecto emarginato subplano, inferiore patente trifido, lobis subsequalibus integris. Stamina 4, erecta, adscendentia, vix distantia, exserta, didynama, inferioribus longioribus. Filamenta glabra. Antherse biloculares loculis distinctis divergentibus divaricatisve. Styli lobus superior brevior; stigmata minuta. — Suffrutices. Folia integerrima. Flores in spiculis oblongis aggregati. Bracteae orbiculatae membranaceae, coloratae, laxè imbricatae, calyce multo longiores, tubum corollae eequantes.

Two Grecian plants form this genus, which has been usually united to *Origanum*, on account of the large bracts; these, however, are not so closely imbricated as in *Origanum*, and the *Amaraci* also differ materially from that genus in the calyx and corolla, as well as in habit. The direction of the stamina would remove the genus from *Satureineae*, but in other characters and habit they are more nearly allied to this than any other tribe; besides, though ascending and usually approximate in pairs, they project far beyond the corolla, and the lower ones often diverge.

1. A. DICTAMNUS, foliis subsessilibus utrinque ramisque dense lanatis.

*Origanum Dictamnus.* *Linn. ! Spec. 823. Bot. Mag. 9. U 298.*

*Amaracus tomentosus.* *Maench. ex Steud. Nora. Bot. 572.*

Hab. in Cretoe rupibus nee alibi *Sibthorp* ! (*h. s. c. et v. s. sp. in herb. Sibthorp, Banks, &c.*)

Suffrutex procumbens pedalis, ramis adscendentibus, uti folia, lana albida subfloccosa indutis. Folia sessilia vel breviter petiolata, 6-10-linearia, lato-ovata, obtusa, integerrima, basi rotundata, crassa, mollia, subtus penninervia nervis prominentibus, floralia parva glabriora. Spicis breviter pedunculatae, pollicares vel parum longiores. Bracteae 3-4-lineares, laxè imbricate, sessiles, suborbiculares, integerrimae, glaberrimae, membranaceae, exteriores tenuiter 5-nerviae, apice coloratae. Corollae ecalcarata. Stamina longe exserta.

2. A. TOURNEFORTII, foliis sessilibus orbiculatis basi subcordatis ramisque glaberrimis ciliatisve.

*Origanum Tournefortii.* *Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 1. 2. 311. Sibth. et Sm. ! FL Gr. 0. 56. t. 569.*

*O. calcaratum.* *Juss. ex Steud. Norn. Sot. 572.*

**Hab.** in Archipelagi Grseci ins. Amorgos in rupibus prope divse Virginis coenobium *Sibthorp!* in Oriente *Tournefort!* (*h. s. c. et v. s. sp. in herb. Banks et Sibthorp.*)

Prater glabritiem differt ab *A. Dictamno* habitu, foliis minoribus latitudine longitudinem subaequantibus, venis vix prominentibus, spicis densioribus, bracteis latioribus, geni tali bus parum brevioribus. Habitus *Rhodiola rosea*. Caules e basi crassa lignosa numerosi, simplices, vix semipedales. Spiculis paucre, oblongis, subsessiles, subnutantes. Calycis labium inferius distincte bidentatum, dentibus obtusis ovatis. Corolla sub fauce calcare brevi obtuso aucta. Stamina exserta.

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### XXXVIII. ORIGANUM.

*Origanum* sp. *Linn, et Auot.*

Calyx ovato-tubulosus, 10-13-nervius, striatus, dentibus 5 equalibus vel 3 superioribus vix longioribus; faux intus villosa. Corolla tubo calycem aequante vel vix eo longiore, limbo subbilabiato, labio superiore suberecto emarginato, inferiore patente trifido, lobis subequalibus. Stamina 4, exserta, distantia, subdidynama, inferioribus longioribus. Stylus apice subsequaliter bifidus. Stigmata minuta. Achenia sicca, Iseviuscula.—Herbse. Folia integerrima, vel subdentata. Flores in spiculis cylindricis oblongisve aggregati. Bractese imbricatae, coloratse, calyces obtegentes, at laxiores quam in *Majorana*.

The *Origana* are chiefly found in the Mediterranean region of the old world. The *O. vulgare* extends over a great part of Europe and the temperate parts of Asia; and the *O. laxiflorum* comes from the Himalayan mountains.

1. *O. SIPYLEUM* (Linn.! *Spec. 823*), caule decumbente apice paniculato-ramoso, foliis breviter petiolatis integerrimis inferioribus subrotundis hispido-lanatisve superioribus ovatis glaberrimis glaucis, spiculis oblongis solitariis ternisve nutantibus, bracteis laxis ovatis coloratis, calycis glaberrimi dentibus 3 superioribus longioribus.

*O. hybridum.* *Mill! Diet. n. 12.*

*O. sipyleum.* *Sibth. et Sm.! Fl. Gr. 6. 57- t. 570.*

**Hab.** in Oriente et Grsecia : in monte Sipylo Phrygice inter Smyrnam et Bursam *Sibthorp!* prope Aleppo *Russell!* in monte Delphi *Sibthorp!* (*h. s. c. et v. s. sp. in herb, plur.*)

Suffrutex basi procumbens; rami steriles breves, adscendentes, villosissimi, foliis rotundioribus crassis utrinque lanatis, floriferi pedales sesquipedalesve, divaricato-ramosi, glabri, foliis remotis parvis paucis subnerviis acutiusculis basi rotundatis. Folia floralia parva. Bractee duplo majores, ovatae, membranaceae, obtusae, rubentes ut in *Amaracis*, laxiusculae, dimidio minores quam in *A. Dictamno*. Calyx sessilis, bractea dimidio minor, tubuloso-campanulatus, glaber, membranaceus, dentibus obtusis, 3 superioribus parum longioribus, 2 inferioribus intus villosis. Corollae tubus aequalis, calycem aequans. Limbus bractea subbrevior. Genitalia exserta. Stylus subajqualiter bifidus.

2. *O. COMPACTUM*, humile subsimplex, foliis subsessilibus ovatis obtusis vix serratis, spicis dense capitatis cylindricis, bracteis elongatis lanceolatis acutis coloratis, calyce duplo longioribus.

*O. glandulosum.* *Salzm.! Pl. Exs. non Desf.*

**Hab. in Africa Mediterranea : prope Tanger *Salzmann ! (h. s. sp. a cL Salzr\*. led. et v. s. sine nom. in herb. Linn.)***

Caules e basi suffruticoso, pauci, semipedales, erecti vel adscendentes, simplices. Folia minora et rigidiora quam in *O. vulgari*. Spirals G-12 fere pollicares, subsessiles, in capitulum terminalem oblongum approximatae. Bractee paullo majores quam in *O. vulgari*, et oranes acute. Calyx extus glaber, dentibus intus barbatis, superioribus parum longioribus.

**3. O. VULGARE (Linn.! Spec. 824), erectum villosum, foliis petiolatis lato-ovatis obtusis subserratis basi late rotundatis utrinque viridibus, spiculis oblongis cylindricisve glomeratis corymboso-paniculatis, bracteis ovatis obtusis coloratis, calyce dimidio ad duplo longioribus.**

*O. vulgare.* *Hook. Fl. Lond. v. 3. Ic.*

*O. stoloniferum.* *Bess.*

*O. orientale.* *Mill.! Diet. n. 5.*

*p prismaticum, {Gaud.) spicis fructiferis elongatis prism at icis.*

*O. heracleoticum.* *Reichb. Fl. Germ. Exc. 313. non Linn.*

*O. creticum.* *Linn. ! Spec. 823.*

*O. macrostachyum.* *Link. Handb. 468.*

*O. megastachyum.* *Link. Enum. Hort. Berol. 2. 114.*

*O. hirtum.* *Link. Enum. Hort. Berol. 2. 114 ?*

*O. latifolium.* *Mill. I Diet. n. 3.*

***y humile*, vix semipedale, glabriusculum, foliis angustioribus et spiculis parvis numerosis corymbosis.**

*O. humile.* *Poir. Diet. Suppl. 4. 18G. Mill! Diet. n. 4.*

**2 *virens*, bracteis vix coloratis ssepius pubescentibus.**

*O. virens.* *Hoffm. et Link. FL Port. 1. 119. t. 9.*

*O. oblongatum.* *Link. Enum. Hort. Berol. 2. 114 ?*

*O. thymiflorum (O. vulgaris ft).* *Reichb. Fl. Germ. Exc. 313.*

**Hab. in Europa, in Africa mediterranea, et in Asia media ! ad vias et sepes in sylvis ruderatis montosisque in Scotia! Anglia! Suecia, Rossia Europaea, Dania ! Germania! Gallia ! Italia! Hispania! Lusitania, Africa boreali usque ad ins. Canarienses ! in insulis Mediterraneis, in Oriente! et regione Tauro-Caucasico usque ad mare Caspicum *Meyer!* in Rossia Asiatica usque ad jugum Altaicum *Ledebour!* et Pire Punjal ad limites vallis Cashmeriani *Roy lei* etiam in America septentrionali! vulgaris a Pennsylvania ad Virginiam *Pursh*, an indigena? Var. )8 occurrit prsecipue in regione Mediterranea, I in umbrosis regionis Asiatics, y verosimiliter in hortis orta. (y. v. et h. s. sp.)**

Planta habitu valde variabilis, mine vix semipedalis, ssepius 1-2-pedalis. Caules complures, erecti, parum ramosi, plus minusve hirsuti, ssepe rubentes. Folia 6-9-linearia, margine dentibus obscuris notata, nervis subtus prominentibus, plus minusve villosa, rarissime subglabra. Spiculae in corymbo terminali et ad apices ramulorum in axillis foliorum superiorum fasciculatae, nunc breves oblon^ae, nunc in var. 0 valde elongatae (usque ad l^poll. long\*), tetragons. Bractee quadrifariam imbricatse, laxa, at calyces obtegentes, membranacese, fere semper glabrae, rubentes\* Calyx glaber, dentibus aequalibus. Corolla exserta, purpurascens vel rarius alba. Stamina saepius exserta, distautia. Var. *fi* non differt nisi spiculis elongatis! Var. *y* habitu diversa est, sed mihi varietas horteiisis videtur, nee unquam exemplaria sylvestria vidi. Var. 2 forsans species propria est, at *O. vulgari* valde affinis."

**4. O. NORMALE(Don ! Prod. Fl. Nap. 113), adscendens villosum! foliis petiolatis ovatis obtusiusculis basi cuneato-rot\indatis utrinque**



viridibus, spiculis parvis oblongis glomeratis corymboso-paniculatis, bracteis lanceolatis acutis calycem breviter superantibus.

**Hab.** in Indise Orientalis montibus Himalayensibus: in<sup>^</sup> Napalia, Kamaon et Sirmore *Wallich!* (*h. s. sp. e Mus. AngL Ind.*)

Caules 1-2-pedales, adscendentes, villosi, apice paniculato-ramosi. Folia longius petiolata quam in *O. vulgari*, et basi cuneata, caeterum subconformia, utrinque villosula. Spiculae breves, ovatae vel rarius elongatae, lanceolatae, routae, numerosae, ad apices ramorum fasciculato-corymbosae. Bractee subpatentes virides pubescentes. Calyx *O. vulgari* is. Corolla minor. Stamina (an constanter ?) inclusa.

**5. O. HERACLEOTICUM** (Linn. Spec. 823), erectiusculum, glabrum vel villosum, glandulosum, foliis breviter petiolatis ovatis obtusis integerrimis basi late rotundatis, panícula elongata, spiculis oblongis elongatisve glomeratis, bracteis ovatis acutis viridibus pubescentibus calycem aequantibus.

*Origanum glandulosum.* Desf. *FL AIL* 2. 27\*

*O. Smjrnæum.* Sm.! *FL Gr.* 6. 57. f. 571. non Linn.

*O. creticum.* Sieb.! *PL Exs. et auct. plur.* non Linn.

{§ *humile.*

*O. parviflorum.* Durv.! *Enum. PL Archip. in Mem. Soc. Linn. Par.* 327-

**Hab.** in regione Mediterranea australi: in Atlante prope Mascar *Desfontaines*, in Calabria *Tenore*, ad Tergestum *Endlicher!* in montibus Graecise haud rara *Sibthorp!* in Archipelago Graeco *Sieber!* *Zuccarini!* Creta *Sieber!* circa Smyrnam et Byzantium *Sibthorp!* et Odessam *Durville!* (*h. s. sp.*)

Species valde variabilis exemplaribus saepe habitu quam maxime dissimilaribus, sed constanter recognoscenda bracteis vix calyce longioribus, spiculis laxis, et floribus parvis. Caules plerumque 1-2-pedales, plus minusve villosi, nunc vero (in var. β) vix 3-4-pollicares, et fere glabri. Folia pallide virentia, glabra, vel pubescentia, nervis saepe hispidulis. Spiculae numerosae, pedunculatae, nunc pauciflorae oblongae, nunc sesquipollicares. Bractee laxae imbricatae, saepe deciduae, rarissime glabrae, saepius pubescentes. Flores *O. vulgari* dimidio minores. Calyx aequalis dentibus obtusiusculis. Corolla alba. Stamina plerumque exserta, interdum corolla subbreviora.

**6. O. LAXIFLORUM** (Royle! in Hook. Bot. Misc. 3. 376), caule procumbente villosa, foliis breviter petiolatis lato-ovatis obtusis subintegerrimis basi rotundatis utrinque viridibus pubescentibus, bracteis acutis calyce sublongioribus viridibus floribusque laxissime spicatis.

**Hab.** in India Orientali: ad Nagkanda in montibus Himalayensibus *Royle!* (*h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Royle.*)

Folia *O. vulgari*, sed caule procumbente, et praesertim spicis laxis nee imbricatis distincta. Flores minores etiam quam in *O. heracleotico*, inferiores solitarii distantes. Bractee vel potius folia floralia nti caulina viridia et pubescentia, patula nee imbricata. Spiculae vix pollicares, plurimae ad apicem caulis trichotomo-paniculatae.

**7. O. MAJORICUM** (Cambess. Enum. PI. Balear. 124).

**Hab.** in aridis insulce Balearicse Majoris prope Ineam *Cambessedes.*

“ *O.* calyce wial<sup>C</sup>U<sup>le</sup> laxe 101116114080? fol<sup>s</sup> ellipticis pubescentibus, floribus fasciculatis, “ Caulis h<sup>o</sup> r<sup>o</sup>la bilabia ta, labio superiore emarginato, inferiore trifido. .foliainferiora8!oi» t<sup>J</sup> i<sup>s</sup> et lltra<sup>r</sup> teres<sup>r</sup> ramosus > tomento laxo vestitus, multo breviora, 8e<sup>l</sup>ilia S<sup>o</sup> ? ^ petiolo ta» petiolo 4<sup>o</sup> 5<sup>o</sup> lin. ^ ngo, superiora vissimis albidis B e X ^ i c X p<sup>T</sup> H<sup>o</sup> nell<sup>i</sup> p<sup>t</sup> Ca<sup>r</sup> utrm < 1<sup>ue</sup> P<sup>A</sup>sertim subtus, pilis breviuscula. I? lores ad apices ramorum spicati, spicis brevissimis

conglobatis, singuli basi instructi bractea foliis superioribus omnino conformi florem subaequante. Calyx bilabiatus, glandulosus, tubo infundibuliformi glabriusculo 10-nerviō, labio superiore profunde tridentato, dentibus ovatis obtusiusculis ciliatis, inferiore triente brevior bipartito, segmentis obtusiusculis ciliatis, fauce pilis brevibus clausa. Corolla bilabiata, rosea, puberula, tubo calycem paullo superante, labio superiore brevissime emarginato, inferiore trifido, segmentis lateralibus labium superius sequantibus, medio triente longiore, fauce nuda. Stamina summo tubo inserta, filamentis brevissimis, antheris subrotundis, basi brevissime emarginatis, infra medium dorsum insertis. Ovarium subrotundum, glabrum, apice 4-lobum. Stylus corollam paululum superans, filiformis, apice dilatatus, parte dilatata brevi bipartita."—*Cambess. I. c.*

An *Thymus Richardi Pers.* 9

*Species dubice.*

**O. PUNCTATUM** (Poir. Diet. Suppl. 4. 186).

/3 foliis angustioribus lanceolatis.

Hab. . . . .

" O. foliis ovato-lanceolatis punctatis glabris, capitulis sphaericis subpubescentibus, bracteis acutis calyce longioribus.

" Caules erecti, glabri, ramosi, tetragoni. Folia subsessilia, acuminata, integerrima, pallide virentia, nervosa, pollicem et ultra longa, punctis parvis nigrescentibus conspersa; in var. 3 angustiora, lanceolata. Pedunculi breves. Spiculae globosae, si magnitudine. Bracteae lanceolatae, augustae, acutissimae, subpubescentes, calyce parum longiores. Corolla albida."—*Poir. L. c.*

An *O. heracleotici* specimina juniora ?

**O. VESTITUM** (Clarke Trav. 2. 451).

Hab. in Palestina prope Cana *Clarke.*

" O. foliis subcordato-ovatis, petiolatis, integerrimis, utrinque tomentosis, mollissimis, spicis subrotundo-ovatis pedunculatis compactis tomentosis subternis, caule suffruticoso. Planta ramosa, tomentoso-incana. Folia nervosa, 5. lin. longa, saepius reflexa. Spiculae breves, valde tomentosae, basi constipatae, subternae. Calyx bilabiatus, obovatus, fauce lanuginosus. Corolla gracilis, glanduloso-punctata. Stylus exsertus. Stigmata reflexa."—*Clarke I. c.*

An *Majorana crassifolia*?

**O. SALVIFOLIUM** (Roth, ex Steud. Nom. Bot. 572).

*Species e genere excludenda.*

**O. JEGYPTIACUM** *AUCU* = *Majorana crassifolia*.

**O. JEOYPTIACUM** *Linn.* = Planta dubia, synonymia in Spec. 823. alia ad *Amaracum Tournefortii*, alia ad *Majoranam nervosam* referenda.

**O. BENGHALENSE** *Burnt.* = *Pogostemon plectranthoides*.

**O. CALCARATUM** *Juss.* = *Amaracus Tournefortii*.

**O. CILIATUM** *Willd.* = Planta dubia verosi mi liter ex ordine excludenda.

**O. CLINOPODIOIDES** *Walt.* = *Pycnanthemum aristatum*.

**O. DICTAMNUS** *Linn.* = *Amaracus Dictamnus*.

**O. FLEXUOSUM** *Walt.* = *Pycnanthemum linifolium*.

**O. INCANUM** *Walt.* = *Pycnanthemum incanum*.

**O. INDICUM** *Roth.* = *Togostemon plectranthoides*.

**O. MAJORANA** *Linzi.* = *Majorana hortensis*.

**O. MAJORANOIDES** *Willd.* = *Majorana hortensis*.

**O. MABU** *Sm. et AucU* = *Majorana microphylla*.

**O. MARU** *Linn.* = *Majorana crassifolia*.

**O. MICROPHYLLUM** *Sieb.* = *Majorana microphylla*.

- O. ONITES* Linn.=Majorana Onites.  
*O. PALLIDUM* Pfrs.=Majorana Onites.  
*O. SMYRKJEUM* Linn. = Majorana Onites.  
*O. SYRIACUM* Linn. = Majorana nervosa.  
*O. TOURNEFORTII* Ait.=Amaracus Tournefortii.  
*O. WALLICHIANUM* Benth. = Majorana hortensis.

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### XXXIX. MAJORANA.

Origani sp. *Linn, et Auct.*  
 Majorana. *Mcench. Meth.*

Calyx basi brevissime campanulatus, limbo fisso superne complanato-dilatato integerrimo orbiculato, margine basi subtus implicato, fauce intus nuda. Corolla tubo calycem eequante, limbo subbilabiato, labio superiore suberecto emarginato, inferiore patente trifido, lobis subsequialibus. Stamina 4, exserta, distantia, subdidynama, inferioribus longioribus. Antherse biloculares loculis parallelis divergentibus vel demum divaricatis. Stylus apice subsequialiter bifidus. Stigmata minuta.—Herbae perennes suffruticesve, saepius tomentoso-villosae. Folia integerrima vel dentata. Flores in spiculis brevibus tetragonis aggregati. Bractesae orbiculatae, villosae, non coloratae, plans, calycibus seuales, in illis accumbentes et arete imbricate.

A Mediterranean genus.

1. *M. MICROPHYLLA*, suffruticosa, procumbens, ramis tenuibus glabriusculis paniculatis, foliis parvis remotis petiolatis lato-ovatis obtusis basi rotundatis utrinque albo-tomentosis, spiculis subglobosis ad apices ramorum paucis subcorymbosis.

*Origanum* Mam. *Sibth. et Sm.! Fl. Gr. 6. 59. t. 573. Bot. Mag. 52. t. 2605. et auct. plur. non Linn.*

*Origanum microphyllum. Sieb. ! Pl. Cret. exs.*

Hab. in Crete montibus Spacioticis *Sieberf Sibthorp!* (A. 5. c. et v. s. sp. in herb, plur.)

Suffrutex procumbens, divaricato-ramosus, ramis purpurascensibus laevibus filiformibus. Folia triplo minora quam in *M. hortensi*, caeterum conformia, utrinque cano-tomentosa. Spiculae globose paucae, in corymbis parvis laxis ad apices ramorum dispositae. Bractesae calycesque tomentoso-villosae, apice dense ciliatis. Corolla *M. hortensis*.

2. *M. HORTENSIS* (Mcench. Meth. 406), ramis glabriusculis, racemoso-paniculatis, foliis petiolatis oblongo-ovatis obtusis integerrimis utrinque cano-tomentosis, spiculis oblongis in ramulis glomeratis sessilibus.

*Origanum Majorana. Linn.! Spec. 824.*

*Origanum majoranoides. Willd. Spec. '6. 137\**

*Origanum Wallichianum. Berth, in Wall. Pl. As. Bar. 1. 31.*

*Majorana crassa. Mamch. Meth. 406 ?*

*Origanum Onites. Lam. Diet. 4. C08. ex DC. Fl. Fr. 3. 558. non Linn.*

Hab. in Africa mediterranea et Asia media: in collibus incultis prope Mascariotinos, in alpidibus Kamaonensibus Indice orientalis

*Wallich!* in hortis frequentissime culta et valde variabilis (A. s. *sp.?* c *Mus. Angl. Ind. et v. v. c.*)

Caules in hortis nostris saepe annui, in frigidariis velin locis natalibus perennes, basi suffruticosi. Kami duri, pedales sesquipedalesve, tetragoni, pubescentes, parum ramosi. Folia semipollicaria. Spiculae 3-5, subsessiles ad apices caulis et raraulorum axillarium, oblongs, tomentoso-villosae. Bractee et calyces complanata, arete imbricata. Corollae parvae, purpurascens vel albae.

Varietas? in hortis botanicis occurrit huic habitu simillima, at diversa calycibus ut in *Origanis* 5-dentatis, sed complanatis et sub bracteis imbricatis ut in *Majorana*; verosimiliter hybrida hortensis. Illam accepi a cl. Requien ex horto Avenionensi, et a cl. Audibert, sub nomine *O. heracleotici*, et sub hoc nomine in herbario Milleriano occurrit. Specimina sylvestria nunquam vidi.

3. *M. CUASSIFOLIA*, ramis tomentosiusculis race'moso-paniculatis, foliis sessilibus ovato-ellipticis crassis molliter tomentosis, spiculis oblongis in ramulis glomeratis sessilibus.

*Origanum Maru.* Linn.! *Spec.* 825. non *AucU*  
*Origanum aegyptiacum.* Auct. non Linn,

Hab. in Oriente: in Palestina *Sieber!* Bovi! in Creta *Linnaeus* (A. s. *sp. a cl. Bové led.*)

Habitus *M. hortensis*, a qua differt foliis sessilibus majoribus crassis, utrinque uti calyces et bractee dense tomentoso-lanatis.

4. *M. NERVOSA*, erecta, ramis patentim pilosis paniculatis, foliis sessilibus lato-ovatis subintegerrimis basi rotundato-truncatis vel inferioribus subcordatis utrinque villosis, spiculis oblongis parvis in ramulis glomeratis sessilibus.

*Origanum Syriacum.* Linn. *Spec.* 824?  
*O. indicum Zatarhendi.* Alp. et Vesl. *Pl, JEg.* 31. ic. 33.

Hab. in Arabise peninsula Sinaica *Bové!* in -32gypto *Vesling.* (A. s. *sp. a cl. Bové lect.*)

Habitus *M. hortensis*, at panicula divaricator et ramosior. Caulis erectus, pedalis. Folia semipollicaria vel inferiora subpollicaria, basi subcordata, forma *M. Onites*. Spiculae numerosae, minores et distinctiores quam iu *AI. hortemi*. Calyces et bractee *M. Onites*. Corollae parum majores staminibus exsertis.

5. *M. ONITES*, caule erecto subsimplici hirsuto, foliis sessilibus ovatis subserratis villosulis tomentosisve, spiculis parvis ovoideis numerosis dense corymbosis.

*Origanum Onites.* Linn.! *Spec.* 824. *Sibth. et Sm.!* *Fl. Gr.* 6. 58. t. 572.  
*Origanum smyrnaeum.* Linn. *Spec.* 823.  
*Origanum pallidum.* Desf.! *Cat. Hort. Par. ed.* 2. 395. *Pers. Syn.* 2. 129.

Hab. in regione Mediterranea orientali: in Dalmatia *Petter (Rcichenbuch)*, in Grsecia australi insulisque circumjacentibus *Sibthorp!* in collibus petrosis *Astypalscae, Leri, Sanii, etc. Duruille!* in Creta *Tournefort!* *Sieber!* *Smyrnsae Fleischer!* Troade *Clarke.* (A. s. *sp.*)

Caules erecti, pedales, simplices vel rarissime subramosi, pilis longis patentibus, hirsuti. Folia semipollicaria, basi ssepiissime cordata, venosa, subrugosa, nunc ad venas tan turn pubescentia, mine utrinque tomentoso-villosa. Spiculae numerosissimas, in oorymbo terminali fere piano, 2-3 poll, diametro, dispositae, oblongae 3-C lin. longae, villosissima. Bractere et calyces quadrifariaxn imbricata. Corollae *M. hortensis*, vel paullo major.

## XL. THYMUS.

Thymi sp. *Linn, et AucU*  
 Serpylluxn. *Pers. Syn. 2. 130.*

Calyx ovatus, 13-nervius, bilabiatus, labio superiore tridentato patente, inferiore bifido, laciniis ciliatis subulatis, fauce intus villosa. Corolla tubo calyce vel bracteis imbricatis incluso, intus nudo, limbo subbilabiato, labio superiore recto emarginato subplano, inferiore patente trifido, lobis sequalibus vel medio longiore. Stamina exserta vel rarius inclusa, recta, distantia, subaequalia vel didynama, inferioribus longioribus. Antherse biloculares, oculis parallelis vel demum divergentibus. Stylus apice subsequenter bifidus, lobis subulatis apice stigmatiferis.—Suffrutices vel fruticuli saepe canescentes. Folia parva, integerrima, venosa, margine saepe revoluta. Verticillastri pauciflori, nunc omnes remoti, nunc in spiculis laxis, densis vel imbricatis aggregati. Bractee minutae. Flores purpurascens rarius albi.

The true *Thymi* are chiefly European, extending also to some parts of the north coast of Africa, and into the temperate parts of Asia, as far as the Himalaya and Altai Mountains.

## CONSPECTUS SPECIERUM.

SECT. I. MASTICHINA. *Dentes calycini omnes subulati.*

- Dentes calycini tubo longiores . . . 1. T. MASTICHINA.  
 Dentes calycini tubo breviores . . . 2. T. TOMENTOSUS.

SECT. II. SERPTILLUM. *Dentes calycini superiores lanceolati. Folia flot'alia caulinis subconcoloria.*

Folia floralia laxa, caulinis conformia, angustiora vel viz latiora.

Caules fruticulosi suberecti.

Canescens. Folia linearia margine revoluta 3. T. VULGARIS.

Pubescens subspinosus. Folia ovata, ramorum  
 steriliū decussata . . . 5. T. DECUSSATUS.

Rami villosi. Folia ovata, ciliata . . . 6. T. BOVEI.

Molliter villosus. Folia ovato-lanceolata.

Racemi secundi . . . 13. T. LANCEOLATUS.

Caules procumbentes, ramis floriferis brevibus  
 adscendentibus.

Pubescens. Folia revoluta non ciliata . . . 4. T. DIFFUSUS.

Folia plana nervosa plerumque ciliata.

Folia crassa subcordata obtusa rarissime  
 ciliata . . . 7\* T. PIPEHELLA.

Folia ovato-lanceolata acuta subciliata . . . 8. T. HERBABARONA.

Folia rotundata ovata vel oblonga obtusa 9. T. SERPYLLUM.

Folia oblongo-linearia rigida plerumque

2-3-linearia . . . 10. T. ANGUSTIFOLIUS.

Folia oblongo-linearia semi-pollicaria.

Rami saepius villosi . . . 11. T. PANNOKICUS.

Folia floralia caulinis multo latiora Bubimbricata.

Suffrutices diffusi, ramis floriferis adscendentibus.

Folia floralia ovata integerrima, caulina ob-

longo-linearia . . . 14. T. LINEARIS.

Folia floralia rotundato-cordata, caulina ob-

longo-linearia . . . 15. T. BRACTEOSUS.

Folia floralia oblongo-lanceolata subserrata,  
 caulina oblongo-linearia . . . 18. T. VILLOSUS.

- Folia floralia cordato-ovata, caulina linearia.  
 Planta glabra . . . . . 16. T. STRIATUS.  
 Planta hirsuta . . . . . 17. T. HIRSUTUS.  
 Fruticuli suberecti, ramis floriferis rigidis erectis.  
 Folia margine revoluta subtus canescentia,  
 floralia subcolorata . . . . . 19. T. CAPITELLATUS.  
 Folia plana vel complicata.  
 Corolla calyce duplo triplove longior.  
 Stamina exserta . . . . . 22. T. CAFITATUS.  
 Corolla calycem viz excedens. . . . . 20. T. NUMIDICUS.

SECT. III. PSEUDOTHYMBRA. *Folia floralia magna, membranacea, colorata.*

- Folia canescentia linearia margine revoluta . . . . . 23. T. CEPHALOTUS.  
 Folia plana lanceolato-linearia . . . . . 24. T. CILIATUS.

SECTIO I. MASTICHINA.

*Denies calycini omnes subulati.*

Sectio generi *Bystropogoni* valde affinis.

1. T. MASTICHINA (Linn.! Spec. 827), diffusus ramosus pallide virens vel canescens, foliis petiolatis ovatis oblongisve obtusis basi angustatis nudis planis superioribus floralibusque latioribus, calycibus villosis dentibus omnibus subulatis plumosis tubo longioribus.

T. ciliatus. *Mcench. ex Steud. Norn. Bot.* 836.

Hab. in Hispanioe *Pavonif* Lusitaniee *Brotero*, et Barbariee prope *Mascar* et *Tlemsen Desfontaines!* incultis et arenosis. (*h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Lambert.*)

Suffrutex potius diffusus vel adscendens quam procumbens. Folia 2-5-linearia, margine s>pe hinc inde denticulo notata! juniora utrinque canescentia. Verticillastri pauci, omnes vel superiores in capitulis globosis terminalibus approximati. Bractee minutae. Pedicelli breves. Calyces fructiferi, nutantes, labio superiore lato, piano; dentesbasi lanceolati, in setas rigidas uti laciniaelabiiinferioris product!, et dense mylliterque ciliati, ut capitulum molliter plumosum videtur. Corolla albida, plerumque dentibus calycinis brevior, rarius longior.

2. T. TOMENTOSUS (Willd. Enum. 2. 626?\*), diffusus, ramosus, canescens, foliis vix petiolatis ovatis oblongisve obtusis basi angustatis nudis planis, junioribus cano-tomentosis, floralibus lato-ovatis subimbriantibus, calycibus villosissimis dentibus omnibus subulatis plumosis tubo brevioribus.

T. marifolius. *Pourr. ex Willd. l. c.*

T. elongatua. *Link Enum. 2. 118 ?f*

Hab. in Hispania: in *Algarbia Masson!* (*v. \$. sp. in herb. Banks.*)

A T. *Mastichina* satis distinctus videtur calycibus et inflorescentia. Capitula parva, numerosa, subglobosa.

\* " T. floribus verticillato-spicatis, calycibus lanuginosfs, dentibus setaceo-ciliatis, foliis ellipticis integerrimis utrinque tomentos."—*Willd. I. c.*

f " Folia integerrima latiora ac in T. *Mastichina*. Calyx similis."—*Link L c.*

## SECTIO II. SERPYLLUM.

*Denies calycini superiores lanceolati. Folia floralia caulinis subconcoloria.*

3. **T. VULGARIS** (Linn.! Spec. 825), eifectus vel basi procumbens cano-pubescentibus, foliis sessilibus lineari- vel ovato-lanceolatis acutis margine revolutis ad axillas fasciculatis, floralibus lanceolatis obtusis, verticillastris laxis subdistantibus, calycis labii superioris dentibus lanceolatis, inferioris laciniis subulatis ciliatis.

*T. tenuifolius. Mill. Did. n. 2.*

Hab. in Europæ austro-occidentali siccis aridis incultis: in Lusitania *Brolero*, Hispania! Gallia australi! Germania australi! Italia a Pedemonte! ad regnum Napolitanum *Tenore*, in Græciæ montosis *Sibthorp ex Sm. Prod.\* (y. v. et h. s. sp.)*

Fruticulus semipedalis, ramosissimus, tomento vel pubescentia brevi canescens. Folia 3-6-linearia, secus ramos floriferos distantia, at in axillis; ramulis abortientibus, fasciculata. Verticillastrum supremum vel omnes in capitulo terminali laxè approximati, interdum 2-4 inferiores laxè 6-20-flori, remoti. Bractee minime. Flores *T. Serpyllii* at sæpius minores. Stamina nunc exserta, nunc inclusa, et tunc sæpe abortiva, corollis minoribus.

4. **T. DIFFUSUS** (Salzm.! Pl. exs.) procumbens, ramis floriferis adscendentibus cano-pubescentibus, foliis sessilibus linearibus vel lanceolato-linearibus ad axillas fasciculatis margine revolutis nudis utrinque cano-tomentosis, floralibus conformibus, verticillastris in capitulis oblongis approximatis, calycis labii superioris dentibus lanceolatis acutis, inferioris laciniis longe subulatis.

*T. adscendens. Bernh. ex Reichb. Fl. Germ. Exs. 313.*

Hab. in Hispaniæ monte Gibraltario *Salzmann! Masson! (v. s. sp. in herb. Lindley, Banks, 8fC.)*

Habitus *T. angustifolia*. Folia *T. vulgaris*. An hujus varietas?

5. **T. DECUSSATUS**, erectus, caulibus ramosissimis pubescentibus, foliis sessilibus ovatis obtusis margine revolutis tenuiter tomentosis, ramorum steriliùm decussatis, floralibus conformibus, verticillastris paucifloris capitellatis, calycis labii superioris dentibus brevibus ovatis, inferioris laciniis subulatis ciliatis.

Hab. in Arabiæ deserto Sinaico *N. Bovif (h. s. sp. a cl. Bovi lectutn.)*

Fruticulus ramosissimus, ramis veteribus subspinescentibus. Folia 1-3-linearia, ramorum fertiliùm parum remota, steriliùm decussatim approximata, nec in axillis fasciculata. Verticillastrum ad apices ramorum pauci, 2-4-flori. Calyces subsessiles, pubescentes. Dentes labii superioris brevissimi, obtusi. Corolla parva.

6. **T. BOVEI**, erectus, ramis rigidis strictis villosis, foliis breviter petiolatis ovatis obtusis planiusculis margine petiolisque subciliatis, ramis conformibus adpressis, verticillastris paucifloris spicatis, calycis labii superiore maximo breviter tridentato, inferioris laciniis subulatis ciliatis.

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• The specimens in Sibthorp's Herbarium belong to the *T. hirsutus*.

Hab. in deserto inter Suez et Gaza *N. Bové !* (\*. s. sp. a cl. *Bové lectum.*)

Fruticulus basi ramosissimus, erectus, 6-9-pollicaris. Folia fere *T. Piper dice*. Verticillastri subsexflori, inferiores parum distantes, superiores in spica pollicari densa approximate Calyces subsessiles villosuli, erecti, adpressi vel maturi subnutantes. Corolla *T. Serpylli*. \*

7. *T. PIPERELLA* (Linn. Syst. 453. non All.), suffruticosus procumbens, ramis adscendentibus rigidis pubescentibus, foliis petiolatis lato-ovatis obtusis basi truncato-subcordatis non ciliatis crassis rigidis venosis glandulosis, floralibus conformibus, calycibus glabriusculis, labii superioris dentibus brevibus ovatis, inferioris laciniis subulatis ciliatis.

*T. graveolens. Sibth. et Sm. / Fl. Gr. 6. 61. U 576. non Bieb.*

Hab. in regione Mediterraneo australiore: in collibus incultis Barbariee *Desfontaines*, in Hispanise montanis prope Buñol regni Valentini *Pavon !* in monte Parnasso *Sibthorp !* (*h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Lambert, et v. s. sp. in herb. Sibth.*)

Affinis *T. Serpyllo*. Distinguitur ramis rigidis minus diffusis, foliis crassioribus basi rotundatis, inferioribus subcordatis. Verticillastri laxi, subsexflori, versus apices ramorum 3-4 approximate Calyces majores quam in *T. Serpyllo*, Corolla calycem paullo excedens. Stamina in speciminibus suppetentibus inclusa.

8. *T. HERBABARONA* (Lois.! Fl. Gall. 360. t. 9), procumbens glaber, ramis floriferis breviter adscendentibus, foliis breviter petiolatis ovato-lanceolatis acutis basi rotundatis subciliatis, floralibus subconformibus, calycis labii superioris dentibus brevibus lanceolatis, inferioris laciniis subulatis ciliatis.

*T. affinis. Sieb.! PL Eats.*

Hab. in Corsica *Requien! Sieber!* (*h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Requien.*)

Viz ac ne vix a *T. Serpyllo* distinctus foliorum forma et habitu laxiore.

9. *T. SERPYLLUM* (Linn.! Spec. 825), suffruticosus procumbens, ramis floriferis breviter adscendentibus, foliis breviter petiolatis ovatis basi angustatis cuneatis rotundatisve venosis margine petiolisque plus minusve ciliatis, floralibus subconformibus, calycis labii superioris dentibus brevibus lanceolato-ovatis, inferioris laciniis subulatis ciliatis.

*T. exserens et T. includens. Ehrh. Arbr. 158.*

\* *vulgaris*, foliis minoribus, venis valde prominentibus.

*T. serpyllum. Fries.! Nov. Fl. Suec. Hook. Fl. Lond. v. 3. Sm, Eng. Bot. 22. t. 1514.*

*T. sylvestris. Schreb.! et ex Reichb. Fl. Germ. exc. 313.*

*T. rigidus. Reichb.!*

*T. huziifusus. Bernh.! en Reichb. Fl. Germ. exo. 312.*

*T. citriodorus. Schreb. Link Enum. Hort. Berol. 2. 115. (exempt, elongata parvijlora.)*

*T. subcitratus. Schreb. ex Reichb. Fl. Germ. exc. 313.*

*T. citratus. Dumort. Florul. Belg. 47.*

*T. lanuginosus. Schkuhr. Handb. 2. t. 164. (exempt, villosa.)*

*T. collinus. Bieb. Fl. Taur. Cauc. 3. 401. {exempt, foliis angustioribus.}*

*T. effusus. Host.! Fl. Austr. 2. 137\**

*T. procerus. Opiz !*

*T. Kollmunzerianus. Opiz !*

*T. sudeticus. Opiz\* ex Reichb. Fl. Germ. exc. 312.*



- T. serratus.* Opiz ex Reichb. I. c.  
*T. luvigatum.* Vahl Symb. 2. G5. (Fol. cuneato-oblonga nee linearia.)\*  
*T. areiarius.* Bernh. ex Reichb. Fl. Germ. exc. 312.  
*T. melissoides.* Fisch. ex herb. plur.  
*T. decumhens.* Bernh. ex Reichb. Fl. Germ. exc. 313.  
*T. glabratus.* Schult. ex Reichb. L c. an Link ?  
*T. deflexus.* Lej. ex Reichb. Fl. Germ. exc. 312.  
*T. glaber.* Mill. Diet. n. G.

*fi montanus, foliis majonbus minus rigidis.*

- T. montanus.* Waldst. et Kit. PL Rar. Hung. 1. 72. t. 71.  
*T. chamaedrys.* Fries. ! Nov. Suec. ed. 1. 35. ed. 2. 197.  
*T. pulegioides.* Reichb. ! et ex ejusd. Fl. Germ. exc. 313.  
*T. pulegioides.* Linn. ! Spec. ed. 1. 592. (exempt, erectiora rigidiora.)  
*Cunila thymoides.* Linn. ! Spec. 31.  
*Hedeoma thymoides.* Pers. Syn. 2. 131. \*  
*Ziziphora thymoides.* Ram. et Schult. Syst. I. 209.  
*T. nummularius.* Bieb. ! Fl. Taur. Cauc. 2.58. Bot. Mag. 53. t. 2066. (exempt, foliis majoribus latioribus.)  
*T. pseudoserpyllum.* Reichb. !  
*T. majoranaefolius.* Desf. Cat. Hort. Par. 74. Pair. Diet. Suppl 5. 306.  
*T. ovatus.* Mill. ! Diet. n. 7.

Hab. in Europa tota et Asia septentrionali, ° « in siccis apertis, /3 in montanis preesertim australioribus : in Scotia ! Anglia ! Suecia ! Lapponia *Wahlenberg*, Dania ! Germania ! Gallia ! Hispania ! Italia ! Gracise montibus *Sibthorp* ! Rossia Euro pee a ! usque ad Petropolim *Sobolewski*, in regione Tauro-Caucasico ! Caspico *Meyer* ! in jugo Altaico *Bunge* ! et Himalayano ad Simlah et Choor *Royle* ! (v. v. et h. s. sp.)

Caules basi lignosi, ramosissimi, saepe usque ad pedem et ultra elongati; rami floriferi, plerumque vix 1-2-poll i cares, rarius preesertim in var. /3 4-C-pollicares, stepius glabri, nunc vero pubescentes vel villosi. Folia 2-4-lineas longa, obtusa, vel rarissime acutiuscula, basi saepissime angustata, et ciliis utrinque 2-fi donata, in var. 0 tantum basi rotundata, at in hac majora obtusissima nee cordata, glabra vel villosa, floral ia minora et breviora, caeterum conformia vel rarissime parum latiora. Verticillastri 6-12-flori, plerumque pauci in capitulo terminali oblongo approximate, nunc numerosi inferioribus vel interdum omnibus remotis. Pedicelli erecti, basi bractea minuta aucti. Calyces fructiferi nutantes, ovati, tubo campanulato 13-striato, labio su peri ore lato-ovato, piano, subreflexo, apice breviter tridentato, inferiore ex laciniis 2 subulatis, ciliatis constante. Faux intus pilis numerosis cluusa. Corolla calycem breviter superans, vel, praesertim in floribus fwmineis, dentibus calycinis brevior, purpurea rarius alba, extus glabriuscula. Stamina nunc exserta, nunc inclusa, et tunc saepius abortiva. Stylus saepissime exsertus.

10. *T. AM.i.aiiroLius* (Pers. Syn. 2. 130), suffruticosus procumbens, ram is floriferis breviter adscendentibus glabris pubescentibusve, foliis breviter petiolatis oblongo-linearibus basi angustatis venosis margine petiolisque ciliatis, floralibus subconformibus, calycibus plerumque glabris, labii superior is dentibus brevibus lanceolato-ovatis, inferioris laciniis subulatis ciliatis.

- T. acicularis.* Waldst. el Kit. PL Rar. 2. 157-1. 147-  
*T. cespitius.* Link et Hoffm. FL Port. 1. t. 18. ? Brot. Phyt. Lus. 26. / . 11 •  
*T. repens.* Link et Hoffm. FL Port. 9  
*T. odoratissimus.* Bieb. Fl. Taur. Cauc. 3. 405. (exempt, erectiora.)  
*T. ^'Pmulosus.* Ten. FL Nap. Prod. 35.

\* This is the *T. Serpyllum*, Forsk. FL JEgypt. Arab. 107. In the Banksian herbarium it exists; also from Forskahl, under the name of *T. imbricatus*, Forsk. j which, according to his description and Vahl's specimen, is a *Micromeria*. See M. Forskahl.

*Thymbra ciliata.* Ten. Fl. Nap. Prod. Suppl. 2. CO. ex ejusd. Syll. Fl. Neap. 269. non Linn.

*T. nenrosus.* Gay! PL exs. Un. Itin.

*T. Zygit\** Linn.! Spec. 826. et Auct. plur.

*T. variabilis.* Link et Hoffm. Fl. Port. 1. l. 17.

*T. ciliatus.* Lam. Fl. Fr. 2. 392.

*T. albidus.* Opiz in Bot. Zeit. 1824, 2. 526 ?

*T. inodorus.* Lej. ex Dumort. Floral, Belg. 47\*

Hab. in Europa praesertim australiori, et in Asia media, in collibus incultis siccis aridis et ad vias: in Lusitania! Hispania! Gallia australi! Germania australi! Italia! Græciæ montibus *Sibthorp*! circa Byzantium et in monte Bougourlou *Durville*! in regione Tauro-Caucasico! et Altaico *Bunge*! etiam in ins. Madeira et Azoricis *Massort*! (v. v. et h. s. sp.)

A *T. Serpyllo* non differt nisi foliis angustioribus. An mera varietas? Variat caule foliisque saepius glaberrimis, nonnunquam pubescentibus villosisque.

11. *T. PANNOXICUS* (All. Fl. Ped. 1. 20), suffruticosus procumbens, ramis floriferis adscendentibus villosis, foliis breviter petiolatis linearibus vel inferioribus oblongis basi angustatis venosis margine petiolisque ciliatis, floralibus subconformibus, calycibus villosis, labii superioris dentibus brevibus lanceolato-ovatis, inferioris laciniis subulatis ciliatis.

*T. Marschallianus.* Willd. Spec. Plant. 3. 141.

*T. glabrescens.* Hoffm. et Link Fl. Port. 1. 130. t. 15 ?

*T. Zygis.* Pall. Nov. Act. Petrop. 10. 313. non Linn.

*T. adscendens.* Bernh. 7 Link Enum. Hort. Berol. 2. 115 ?

*T. odoratissimus.* Mill.! Diet. n. 9.

*T. hirsutus.* Auct. plur.

*T. lanuginosus.* Mill. Diet. n. 8. et Auct. plur.

*T. austriacus.* Bernh. ! et ex Reichb. Fl. Germ. exc. 312.

*T. piligerus.* Opiz ex Reichb. Fl. Germ. exc. 313.

Hab. in montosis Europæ australioris et Asiæ medise in Alpibus Pannonicis! Germania australi! Hungaria *Lang*! Podolia *Besser*! regione Tauro-Caucasico *Prescott*! #c, Caspico *Meyer*! et Altaico *Bunge*! (A. s. sp.)

A *T. angustifolio* viz differt ramis floriferis longioribus erectioribus villosis, et foliis duplo longioribus.

12. *T. SIBTHORPII*, caule basi procumbente ramoso, ramis erectis glabriusculis, foliis subsessilibus oblongo-lanceolatis glabris nervosis, floralibus conformibus, floribus numerosis parvis subspicatis, calycibus villosis, labiis divaricatis, superioris dentibus lanceolatis acutissimis, inferioris laciniis subulatis.

*T. lanceolatus.* Sibth.! Sm. Prod. Fl. Gr. 1. 419. non Desf.

Hab. in Gradibus montosis *Sibthorp*! (v. s. sp. in herb. Sibth.)

Suffrutex semipedalis. Folia (i-9 lineas longa, latiora quam in *T. Marschalliano*, glabra, rigida, nee ut in *T. lanceolato* molliter villosa. Verticillastri 2-6-flori, in spiculis laxis pollicaribus approximatis. Folia floralia vix calyce longiora. Calyces subsessiles. Corolla vix calycem excedens. Stamina exserta.

13. *T. LANCEOLATUS* (Desf.! Fl. Atl. 2. 30. t. 128. non Sm.), suffruticosus erectus molliter villosus, foliis subsessilibus ovatis lanceolatis obtusis basi rotundato-cuneatis venosis molliter pubescentibus, floralibus



Habitus *T. diffusi*, *angustifolii*, *striati*, et *villosi*, a duobus prioribus differt foliis floralibus latioribus, a *T. striato* viliositate, at *T. villoso* foliis floralibus integerrimis cano-pubescentibus.

18. *T. VILLOSUS* (Linn. Spec. 827), suffruticosus, procumbens, ramis brevibus hirsutiusculis, foliis oblongo-linearibus planiusculis margine ciliatis, floralibus oblongo-lanceolatis apice serratis calycibusque coloratis, verticillastris paucifloris approximatis.

*T. villosus.* *Sibth. et Sm.! Fl. Graze.* 6. 62. t. 578.

Hab. in Archipelagi Graeci insulis *Sibthorp!* (v. s. *sp. in herb. Sibth.*)

Habitus *Thymi angustifolii*, a quo differt foliis magis ciliatis, et praesertim calycibus duplo majoribus foliisque floralibus, ut in *Thymbra spicata*, coloratis, et apice saepissime dentibus 2-3 acutis notatis. Verticillastri laxi nee imbricati. Corollae vix calycem excedentes.

19. *T. CAPITELLATUS* (Hoffm. et Link ! *Fl. Port.* 1.12), fruticosus, canescens, foliis lanceolatis obtusis margine revolutis subtus canotomentosis, floralibus subimbricatis lato-ovatis calyces superantibus, verticillastris parvifloris in capitulis globosis terminalibus aggregatis.

Hab. in Lusitania: trans Tagum prope Lisboa *Link!* in Algarbia *Masson / (y. s. sp. in herb. Vahl et Banks.)*

Species inflorescentia distinctissima. Habitus et folia caulina fere *T. vulgaris*. Florum capitula numerosissima, fere *Origanum Matu*, magnitudine pisi. Calyces parvi, sessiles, dentibus brevibus patentibus. Corolla vix calyce longior. ^

In speciminibus Massonianis capitula majora, bracteis magis coloratis, quam in Linkianis.

20. *T. NUMIDICUS* (Desf. *Fl. Atl.* 2. 29?)\* erectus vel basi procumbens, ramis cano-pubescentibus, foliis sessilibus oblongo-linearibus spathulatisve parvis fasciculatis planis glabris subciliatis, floralibus imbricantibus basi latissimis, verticillastris in capitulo parvo globoso arete approximatis, calycibus viliosis, labii superioris dentibus lanceolatis acutis, inferioris laciniis subulatis.

Hab. in Hispania *Pavonf* in Barbaria prope La Calle *Desfontaines?* (h. s. *sp. comm. a cl. Lambert.*)

Habitus *T. vulgaris*, a quo differt foliis brevioribus, glabris, planis vel complicatis, nee margine revolutis, et praesertim inflorescentia. Capitula vix pisi majora. hirsuta. Folia floralia exteriora basi latissima flores amplectentia, in apicem oblongam obtusam producta, interiora calycibus subbreviora.

21. *T. HISPANICUS* (Poir. *Diet.* 7. 646).

Hab. in Hispania et ad littora Africa\* septentrionalis *Poiret.*

" *T. fruticosus* suberectus, foliis linearibus ciliatis, floribus capitatis subvillosis.

\* " *T. fruticosus* erectus, foliis linearibus patulis glabris subtus nervosis, floribus capitatis, bracteis ovato-lanceolatis ciliatis, calycibus hirsutis.

" Frutex 1-decimetr. ramosus. Kami graciles, erecti, superne pubescentes. Folia integerrima, linearia, patentia subtus nervosa et punctata, glabra, 2 millim. vix lata. Fasciculi axillares. Flores conferti, terminales in capitulo oblongo dispositi. BracteaB ovato-lanceolatae, acutae, nervosae, ciliatae, longitudine florum. Calyx villosus, striatus, 5-dentatus, dentibus setaceis. Corolla parva, rosea. Affinis *T. Ztgis* Linn. Differt foliis glaberrimis nee ciliatis, bracteis basi latioribus." — *Desf. I. c.*

'< T. *nuwidio* »»We afflnii et fonan ejutdem ratieta\*. Dintinjplitur Mill mar. gine citiialli, rapitulii florum minoribu\* mibglabrii MI pare\* rUkwi\*, hractci\* m)m» diUutU. Caulrt duri, li(innii, basi partim procumbent\*\*, wii-recli, .Vfl-poll. runt\* nuBMroTU lenuibtM •tihtfltraffimii, apioe puhKeniini\*. Kolla wwlia, anfriU, Hnearia, inttmrrima, vix acuta, nerv.xa, nuncUta. 4 lin. lonjrm, >, lin. Uta, tMrginc cilUta, ad axilUs faioicuiata, inwrn.»dii« UnRiorm. CftljeM tubuto»E, •triali iienrit ptirpunucentibut, pllii nris cinerei« c\*i»ip«r»i, denlihu\* ft iubietaceii cilialii, faoM vill.wi. Corolla calyoe lonffior, purpura»cent. Slamina corolla mblongtorm. — fair. I. c.

22. T. cAFiTATU3(Hoffm. et Link PI. Port. 1- 123), but pfoClim-  
IWIH mmosissimus, ramU crectis ranL-acentibus steriltbus **subspinescen-**  
tibus, futtis **KI**silibus **linnribos** oblon^isvc plains, floralibus tmbrcatis  
ov.itis ciliatis viridibus calyces obtegenti**bus**.

Satunla captala. **I**inn. ! Spec. **79ft**. SiUh. et 8m. f Ft. Grate, fl 36. /. MA.  
Thymm credcat. IWot. Phft. hm. 27- /. IS.  
Tliymui Martnotd. Tm. Ff. Sap. Bro>ir. 35, \*x tjtud. SyU. Ft, S'<ap. 296.

H;ib. in rogonis Mcditcrnanefc ticeis ariciis aaxisque : in Bnr-  
liria *De if on taints*, prope Tanger *Broussonet I* tn Lusitania *Brotcro*,  
Mitimiiia? Bicalta *Custom!* regno Napolitano *Tnore!* Thomas!  
Archipelago Greeco et Gnucia copiose *Sibikorp!* *Durviile t See*, *Syria*  
ct PuiiL'stina *Russell f Bovi!* Smyrntr *Fleischer!* Oriente *Forskahl!*  
(A. \$. sp.)

Fnuicului elepans, dunn, wmpedalis vel in linrtii ranti «longatls divarirati\*  
•obpodaUg, in (lumelio HcnMMimii rutunrfatiB et ndii[jie fl.»ri>oror,nti« (Dwr\-.)  
Folia 1.j ttnrila, alili minoribtia ad axilla\* faidculati\*, ghiJiriuetilH, w[>v comp-  
plicata, nee naarftine revoluta. Florum eafitnla tarminalia globoaa, *Ha wt\*piu»*  
ohlonga. Verticil lot tri (!-H>ri, arete imbrirati. CblfMi bHo ilorali breviores, *encti*,  
atlprewi, plabri, vel atifriiHit breviter scabru>hiipidi. I^abii supfrriorit denies I\*re-  
viMimi, *tuftrii>ri»* laciniv iibulatiBriliatm. Cnniik e capitulu exaerta, fauce dilaiata,  
Ubiis patentibus. Stamina exserta, dtstamia, dirergentia.

### SECTIO III. PSEUDOTHYMBRA.

*Foliafloralia magna, membranacea, colorata,*

23. T. CF.PUALOTUS (Linn.! Spec. 826), crectus ramosus cano-  
pubescens, foliis Besailibus linearibus margine revolutis parvis fascicu-  
latifl, Horalihus maximis otatis acutis subinetnbranaceis coloratis  
imbricatis calyces obtegentibus.

Hab. in Hispania *Pavon!* et in Lusitania! (A. \$. sp. comm. a cl.  
*Lambert*.)

Habltas et folia *Thymi ruiffari\**, at inflorescentia diatinctlssima. Folia floralia  
MRilpolHcaria, seoilia, bui rotandata, margine vix riltata, purpnrascntia. Capilula  
•ubgloboca, magnitudine *Cerari*. Corolln exiuB pubeitcentes, tubo exierto bractea\*  
«ub»quant\*, limbo breri. Stamina corollam subwqiaaitia, divergently

24. T. CIMATUS, fruticulosus ercctus, ramis pubescentibus villo-  
»«vc, foliig oblongo-laiv^olatis linearibusve obtusis planis viridilxis  
«no«« margine iubciliatis, floralibus maximis lato-ovatis acutis sub-  
tVbus **membranaceis** <sup>nervOftis</sup> coloratis ciliatis imbricatiB calyces obtegen-

Thymbra ciliau. *Dtf. &. AtL 2. 10. t. 122.*

H ab. in Africa boreal i: in v<sup>o</sup>llib<sup>o</sup>inculii\* prope Ma scar  
Dnfon(nines, prope Gallu Motion, in ins. Canarie: hnt> ?\* Broussonct t  
{k. s.tp. comnt. a cL /fry men, ct v, t. sp. in herb. Banks., Lambert., et  
Lindlty.)

\* Frutex cleffani, nungdwlmu, erectiu, 2-3 Jwimeir. Kami uniform pubtt\*  
centes Unu^ine l«rr\*iuim», ureu\* uit ni tetragon i, nunc »imj>lr« MUM NOMI,  
iomju\*ln». Folia linearin, rigidula, paicntia, wmilia, marpnc utniiqutf pi lit alhdia  
riliaiA, ports oooipena. Florw dnuw cspiuti, terrainal«», capttului orato^yUadricb  
obcu»i\* -3 opotim. longi». Itracteie m\*ffnir, ov»t«, acuUr, cilial\*, «ubim nrrnrow,  
aJrce tonpor\*\* Calrx Urn, itilxxmtpreMus, blUbiatu\*, dentibu\* ciliati\*. 2 inferi-  
oribui ton^ioribui Mtaceis. ComLU violmcm. Tubui rectu\*, calrce duplo lonpinr.  
L\*biuni ttipriui intcgmtn obtmnm pUntu»cu1uni, infer id\* triJol>um, lobli «ul>-  
rotundis inlegri\*. Sum inn 4, didyiiiuna, corolla rix luniriura. Anther\* mi mil\*.

EirmpUria Brausw>n«tU)u exacte cum bac d«trHpUone oonveniunt, rxoeptls  
folJb, qua latiora et minui ciliaia. In exemplar!bus SlanonlanU, folia cauiina  
rigfallorm, flormlia magii colorau et rigidiora.

*Species non satis notcb vel dubue.*

T. PULCiiELLVs (G. A. Meyer Enum. Pl. Cauc.-Casp. 87).

Hnb. in redone Caucastco-Caspico: in coilibus g-ypsaceis ad  
fluviuni Antceiam C. A. Meyer.

<sup>M</sup> T. i-aulibui baai frutculotti rrecU\* ad angulot mib««enUbu«, foliU blaber-  
rimti planis oblmi^ii aubltnearibun'A obtuii imit ellipticit, vertinllii ipicato>  
approxmatU, dentibut c&lydnit labit tuperiori\* subwqualibus lutiulatu, atamiibus  
exserti." — Meyer I. c.

T. RICHARDI (Per». Syn. 2. 130).

11 ab. in ins. Balearicis Ant. Richard (Pertoona).

'< T. floribui capitatu, bracuui oratlit calycibu>qu« rigtdta, foliui late ovat  
\*»IPU» uerroiia.\* — Per\*. I. c.

Ao Oriffoiutm majoricum Camb. 9

T. MULTIFLORLS (Pers. Syn. I. 131).

Hab. . . . in horto Triancensi olim cultui Persoon.

- T. floribui axillarilms pedancilati\*, pedunoilii muliifl«ri», calydbu\* nMnMai  
.leniibui acutii, folit« ovatU Rlalaris venii »ubtui j>romioentil>u«. Calam\ntlw  
aiiinis. Folia subtus puncuia."

T. HJE3UT1S5IMI-S (Poir. Diet. 7. 660).

Th>-mbni hirmiia. Pert. Sgn. 2. 114.

Hah. in Oriente Poir.

" T. foliifl ovato-lauceolatii lubteatilbtw hinutit, gpjd\* capitato-subvertidl-  
latia, bractela ciliaio-birsutii.

<sup>41</sup> Caules erecii, liumiles, lijfnosi, pliibn, teretes, rAmosluimi. Ram! erecti,  
breves, »ubfa«ck-u)atf. Folia parva, ovaio-lanceolata, aup\*rtara bntglon, l>ncc<ilata,  
in pettoliim brevem ungritata, acuu, integerrima, firmn, (mactata, pilis rigidii  
allii\* cwniperia, intemodfi\* loagfilX\*. Klorei ad ayiccm ramorum bvtvftar ipicati,  
capiuti, deoti, vHlotiuimi, bracteta lanoeoUtis Rom mbmqpaatSbm, ciltaiis vel  
marpinf pilu numeroais rigidis albiilis tii>pidis. Corolla purpurasrt'ns, ctlyec >ub.  
longiwr. Calyx tubulosiia, ore aperms, dentibui 5 nibulatis, acuminatis, u b iiois,  
subwijuslJbiis, leviier ciliatls." — J'oir. I. c.

Ac Micromeria, M. ncvvota affinis ?

• Sic in herb. Re^uien, at Teroeimilitr ex Barbaria cum exempl. LambertianU,  
h cL Duraiul )<ct.

**T. ALBICANS** (Hoffm. et Link Fl. Port. t. 11).

**Hab. in Lusitania.**

" T. floribus verticillato-capitatis terminalibus axillaribusque, foliis lanceolatis subtus albidis, dentibus calycinis subaequalibus subulatis."—*Poir. Diet. Suppl* 5. 305.

An *Micromeria Græca* ?

**T. MOSCHATELLUS** (Poll. PL Veron. 15. ex Poir. Diet. Suppl. 5. 304).

**Hab. . . . in hortis culta.**

" T. caule villosa diffuso, foliis cordatis subserratis obtusis bullatis pubescentibus, pedunculis axillaribus trifloris, floribus lateralibus subsessilibus."— *Poll, ex Poir. I. c.*

**T. MEGAPOTAMICUS** (Spreng. Syst. Cur. Post. 224).

**Hab. in America meridional!:** ad Rio Grande Sello (*Sprengel.*)

" T. caule erecto herbaceo, foliis linearibus convolutis aspero-punctatis, pedunculis confertis folia superantibus."— *Spreng. L c.*

An *Hedeoma multiflora*?

**T. LONGICAULIS** (Presl. Fl. Sicul, xxxvii.)

**Hab. in Sicilia Presl**

" T. caulibus longissimis repentibus puberulis, foliis cuneiformo-oblongis obtusis glaberrimis integris, capitulis globosis, bracteis oblongis obtusis longitudine calycis pubescentis, dentibus calycinis ciliatis subulatis, antheris exsertis."—*Pra/l. c.*

**T. ÆGYPTIACUS** (Bernh. ex Steud. Nom. Bot. 835).

**T. CAMPHORATUS** (Hoffm. et Link Fl. Port.)

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*Species e genere excludendæ.*

- T. ACINOIDES** *Ten.* = *Melissa patavina*.  
**T. ACINOS** *Linn.* = *Melissa Acinos*.  
**T. ALP IN** us *Linn.* = *Melissa alpina*.  
**T. ATHONICUA** *Bernh.* = *Melissa Nepeta*.  
**T. BARRELIERI** *Spreng.* = *Micromeria marifolia*.  
**T. BIFLORUS** *Don.* = *Micromeria biflora*.  
**T. BRAUNIANUS** *Hoppe.* = *Melissa Nepeta*.  
**T. BROWNEI** *Swartz.* = *Micromeria Brownei*.  
**T. CALAMINTHA** *Scop.* = *Melissa Calamintha*.  
**T. CALAMINTHOIDES** *Ieichb.* = *Melissa Calamintha*.  
**T. CANESCENS** *Dumort.* = *Melissa Acinos*.  
**T. CAN** us *Stev.* = *Melissa graveolens*.  
**T. CAROLINIANUS** *Michx.* = *Melissa caroliniana*.  
**T. CHAMISSOXIS** *Benth.* = *Micromeria Douglassii*.  
**T. CORSICUS** *Pers.* = *Melissa microphylla*.  
**T. CRETICUS** *DC.* = *Micromeria marifolia*.  
**T. CROATICUS** *Pers.* = *Micromeria Piperella*.  
**T. DEBILIS** *Bunge.* = *Melissa debilis*.  
**T. DIFFUSUS** *Hortul.* = *Melissa Nepeta*.  
**T. DOUGLASSII** *Benth.* = *Micromeria Douglassii*.  
**T. ERICAFOLIUS** *Roth.* = *Micromeria varia*.  
**T. EXIGUUS** *Sm.* = *Melissa graveolens*.  
**T. FILIFORMIS** *Ait.* = *Micromeria filiformis*.  
**T. FILIFORMIS** *Sieb.* = *Micromeria nervosa*.  
**T. TRUTICULOSUS** *Bert.* = *Micromeria approximata*.

- T. GLANDULOSUS *Req.* = *Melissa glandulosa*.  
 T. GRANDIFLORUS *Scop.* = *Melissa grandiflora*.  
 T. GRANDIFLORUS *Sims.* = *Melissa caroliniana*.  
 T. GRAVEOLENS *Bieb.* = *Melissa graveolens*.  
 T. HETEROPHVLLUS *Poir.* = *Melissa Acinos*.  
 T. HIATUS *JR* < m. = *Micromeria graeca*.  
 T. HIRTUS *Sieb.* = *Melissa cretica*.  
 T. HIRTUS *Fiv.* = *Salvia aegyptiaca*.  
 T. IMBRICATUS *Forsfc.* = *Micromeria Forskahlei*.  
 T. IN CAN us *Sm.* = *Melissa incana*.  
 T. INDICUS *Birnn.* = *Geniosporum prostratum*.  
 T. INODORUS *Z>es/.* = *Micromeria inodora*.  
 T. LANCEOLATUS *Poir.* = *Pycnanthemum lanceolatum*.  
 T. LUCIDUS *Ehrh.* = *Ziziphora clinopodioides*.  
 T. MARGIN AT us *Sm.* = *Micromeria piperella*.  
 T. MARIFOLIUS *Willd.* = *Micromeria marifolia*.  
 T. MASTICHIXA *Sibth. et Sm.* = *Micromeria neryosa*.  
 T. 311CRANIUS *Brot.* = *Micromeria graeca*.  
 T. »iCROPHYLLus *Vurv.* = *Micromeria microphylla*.  
 T. MONTANUS *Crante.* = *Melissa alpina*.  
 T. NEPETA *Scop.* = *Melissa Nepeta*.  
 T. NEPETOIDES *Don.* = *Nepeta ruderalis*.  
 T. NUBIGEJTUS *Humb. et Kunth.* = *Micromeria nubigena*.  
 T. ORIGANIFOLIUS *Don.* = *Melissa longicaulis*.  
 T. PARVIFLORUS *Req.* = *Mentha Requiemi*.  
 T. PATAVINUS *Jacq.* = *Melissa patavina*.  
 T. PIPERELLA *^//.* = *Micromeria Piperella*.  
 T. PIPERITUS *Z)o?i.* = *Melissa longicaulis*.  
 T. PUKCTATUS *Willd.* = *Ziziphora clinopodioides*.  
 T. PURPURASCENS *Poir.* = *Melissa purpurascens*.  
 T. HEPENS *Don.* = *Melissa repens*.  
 T. ROTUNDIFOLIUS *Poir.* = *Melissa rotundifolia*.  
 T. SERRATUS *Poir.* = *Pycnanthemum muticum*.  
 T. SUAVEOLENS *Sibth. et Sm.* = *Melissa patavina*.  
 T. SUBNUDUS *Spreng.* = *Micromeria pulegium*.  
 T. SILVATICUS *ifernA.* = *Melissa clinopodium*.  
 T. SYRTICUS *Spreng.* = *Salvia icgyptiaca*,\*  
 T. TEKERiFPIE *Link.* = *Micromeria microphylla*.  
 T. TENERIPPJE *Pers.* = *Micromeria Teneriffae*.  
 T. TEREBINTHINACEUS *Willd.* = *Micromeria Teneriffae*.  
 T. TRAGORIOANUM *£»»».* = \* *Satureia Thymbra*.  
 T. UMBROSUS *Spreng.* = *Melissa Galamintha*.  
 T. VERONiCiEPOLius *Spreng.* = *Melissa veronicsfolia*.  
 T. VERTICILL AT us *Poir.* = *Pycnanthemum lanceolatum*.  
 T. VILLOSISSIMUS *Tausch.* = *Melissa alpina*.  
 T. VIRGATUS *Ten.* = *Micromeria grseca*.  
 T. VIRGIMICUS *£rtm.* = *Pycnanthemum linifolium*.  
 T. XALAPENSIS *Humb. et Kunth.* = \* *Micromeria zalapensis*.

## XLI. SATUREIA.

Satureia. *Linn. Gen.*

Calyx campanulatus, 10-nervius, equalis, 5-dentatus vel obscure bilabiatus, fauce intus nuda vel villis raris pilosa. Corolla tubo calycem vel bracteas imbricantes equante, limbo bilabiato, labio superiore erecto piano integro vel emarginato, inferiore patente trifido, lobis

\* Synonymon supra, p. 309. omissam.



planis subcequalibus. Stamina 4, subrecta, divergentia, inferiora longiora, exserta. Anthere biloculares loculis parallelis vel divergentibus. Stylus apice subaequaliter bifidus, lobis subulatis apice stigmatiferis.—Herbæ suffruticesve aromaticæ, foliis parvis integerrimis, seepia axillis fasciculatis. Verticillastri nunc pauciflori, bracteis brevibus nullisve, nunc multiflori vel in capitulum aggregati, bracteis suffulti.

The first two sections contain European species belonging to the Mediterranean region ; the third is North American.

### SECTIO I. SATUREIA. '

*Verticillastri pauciflori. Bractete parvæ, vel nullæ.*

1. *S. HORTENSIS* (Linn. ! Spec. 795), annua, erecta, pubescens, verticillastris subsecundis remotis vel supremis subspicatis.

*S. viminea. Burm. ! FL Ind. 125. non Linn.*

Hab. in Europa australi: in Hispania ! Gallia australi ! Italia ! et ex Europa verosimiliter allata in America boreali ! Indice orientalis peninsula *Heyne* ! et ad Caput Bonæ Spei ! (u. w. et h. s. sp.)

Herba ramosissima, semipedalis vel parum altior, sæpe purpurascens. Kami pilis brevibus rigidis reflexis pubescentes, vix tetragoni. Folia oblongo-linearia, aorta, integerrima, basi in petiolum brevem angustata, sparse et breviter pubescentia, 1-nervia, plana vel aicitate margine involuta, floralia conformata. Verticillastri laxè subsexflori. Pedunculi communes in verticillastris inferioribus lineares, in superioribus subnulli. Bractete breves lineares vel omino abortivæ. Pedicelli brevissimi. Cflycis denies ad medium tubi attingentes, rigidi, sabtequales, uti nervi calycis breviter scabro-hispidi. Faux intus omnino nuda. Corolla dentes calycinis vix excedens, extus sparse pubescens. Genitalia lobis corolla breviora. Achenia ovoideo-tri(luetra, la'vinscula.

2. *S. RUPESTRIS* (Wulf. in Jacq. ! Coll. 2. 130. Ic. Rar. t. 494), suffruticosa, ramis adscendentibus, foliis petiolatis ovatis obtusis glabris vel subcanescentibus, racemosis densis multifloris subsecundis, calycis dentibus brevibus acutiusculis.

*S. thymifolia. Scop. Fl. Cam, ed. 2. t. 29 ? \**

*Calamintha rupestris. Host. ! FL Austr. 2. 131.*

*Melissa alba. Waldst. et Kit. Pl. Rar. Hung. 3. 227. t. 205.*

*Nepeta croatica. Spreng. Syst. 2. 727.*

*Nepeta purpurea. Spreng. Cent. Sp. min. cogn. 29.*

Hab. in Europæ austro-orientalis montibus siccis et locis asperis: in Carniola *Jacquin* ! Hungaria, Croatia *Waldstein et Kitaibel*, Carinthia *Host.* > Istria *Sadler* ! Dalmatia *Porlenschlag.* (k. s. c. et v. s. sp. in herb, plur.)

Habitus inter *Satureas* et *Melissas* (*Calaminthas*) media. Caules basi lignosi. Rami herbacei, 1-1½-pedales, dense foliosi, ramulosi, apice subcanescentes. Folia 3-4-linearia, subintegerrima, basi angustata, in exemplaribus cultis majora, hinc indentato-dentata, floralia iniiraa conformia, superiora parva florilms breviora. Verticillastri multiflori, subcymosi, in pita seu racemo denso 1-3-plocari approximatim, pedicelli brevissimi. Bractew minuta!. Calyces vix hneam longi, erecti, subcampanulati, fauce in tun glaberrima. Corolla tubo breviter exserto, arpio tnplove longior alba, labiis hiautibus. Starniua breviter exserta, vix distantia.

\* Confer *Melissam thymifoliam* infra.

3. **S. MONTANA** (Linn.! Spec. 794), suffruticosa, glabra vel tenuiter scabro-pubescentis, foliis oblongo-linearibus acutis vel inferioribus spatulatis cuneatisve obtusis, verticillastris plurifloris laxis secundis, in spica racemove approximatis.

*S. montana.* Sibth. et Sm.! *FL Gr.* 6. 35. t. 543.

*S. trifida.* Mosnch. *Meth.* 386.

*S. subspicata.* Vis.! *Spec. PL Balm.* 11. t. 4. Ten.! *App. ad Ind. Sent. Hort. Neap.* 1827.

*S. illyrica.* Host.! *FL Austr.* 2. 133.

*S. variegata.* Host.! *FL Austr.* 2. 134.

*S. cuneifolia.* Ten.! *FL Nap. t. 151. J.* 2. *Syll* 277\*

*S. obovata.* Lag.! *Spreng. Syst. Veg.* 2. 720.

*S. hyssopifolia.* Bert. *Ann. di Stor. Nat.* 1829. fasc. 3. 406.

*Micromeria montana.* Reichb. *FL Germ. exc.* 311.

*Micromeria pygmaea.* Reichb. *I. c.*

*Satureia pygmaea.* Sieb. *pi. exs. ex Reichb. I. c.*

*Micromeria variegata.* Reichb. *FL Germ. exc.* 859.

**Hab.** in regionis Mediterraneae locis aridis apricis montosisque in montibus Pyrenaeis prope Bagneres de Luchon! in Hispania! Lusitania Brotero, Africa boreali Desfontaines, Gallia et Germania mediterranea! et secus Rhodanum! et Rhenum? usque ad Belgium Dumortier, in Italia a Pedemonte! ad regnum Neapolitanum Tenore, Istria! Dalmatia! Graecia Sibthorp! (▷. v. et h. s. sp.)

Caules basi lignosi, diffusi, ramosissimi. Kami erecti, vel adscendentes, semipedales pedalesve, nunc omnino glabri, saepius pilis brevissimis eubreflexis pubescentibus. Folia inferiora et ramorum sterilium latiora, nunc obovata, marginem ciliata, superiora uti floralia angustiora, saepius nuda, omnia uninervia, viridia, rigidiuscula, glabra vel pilis raris brevibus vix pubescentia. Verticillastris inferiores saepius remotiusculi, laxissimi, cymis utrinque pedunculatis 3-5-floris, calycibus pedicellatis, bracteis linearibus foliaceis, superiores densiores, multiflori, magis approximati, interdum omnes in spicam densam unilateralem approximati. Calyces plerumque campanulati, 10-nervi, dentibus 5 rigidis subulatis subasqualibus tubo parum brevioribus, nonnunquam vero ad maturationem elongati, et rarius obscure 13-nervi. Dentes plerumque obscure in labio 2 dejecti. Faux intus plus minusve villosa. Corolla extus glabra vel pubescens, calyce duplo longior. Stamina subexserta, juniora adscendentia, approximata, demum divaricata. Corolla alba vel purpurascens. Achenia laeviuscula.

4. **S. VIRGATA** (Vis.!), suffruticosa scabro-hispida, foliis oblongo-linearibus acutis, verticillastris plurifloris subaequalibus remotiusculis, in racemo longo virgato dispositis.

*S. apicata.* Vis. ex *PL exs. Union. Itin. Wurtemb.*

*Micromeria spicata.* Reichb. *FL Germ. exc.* 311.

*S. fasciculata.* Tausch. in *Syll PL Soc. Ratisb.* 2. 248? • non Biv.

**Hab.** in apricis Dalmatian Visiani! (A. s. sp. comm. ael. Visiani, et v. v. c. in hort. Vind.)

A *S. montana* non differt nisi inflorescentia et hirsutie. Calycis dentes etiam parum breviores et flores minores. Racemus nonnunquam ultra pedalis.

5. **S. SPINOSA** (Linn. Spec. 795), suffruticosa erecta tortuoso-

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• " *S. cymis axillaribus subspicatis secundis, foliis linearibus complicatis, nervis fasciculatis hirtis scaberrimis, caule fruticoso. Affinis S. Thymbras et S. Tragoriganm, sed flores non verticillato-spicati. Folia fere Mentha cervina, sed punctatissima scaberrima—Hab. in Dalmatia.*<sup>1)</sup>—Tausch. *I. c.*

ramosa, ramis tomentosis spinescentibus, foliis oblongis acutis glabris, verticillastris paucis paucifloris.

5. spinosa. *Sibth. et Sm.! FL Grac. 6. 36. t. 545.*

Hab. in Archipelago Graco *Sieber!* in Creta *Sibtkorp! Tournefort! (h. s. sp.)*

Fruticulus semipedalis ramosissimus, ramis brevibus fere omnibus in spinas abeuntibus. Folia *S. montana* breviora, latiora, in ramis sterilibus minuta. Flores *S. montance* minores, csterum conformes.

6. S. INODORA (Salzm. PI. Tang, exs.), suffruticosa diffusa glabriuscula, ramis adscendentibus, foliis lineari-spathulatis obtusis margine ciliatis superioribus flores excedentibus, floribus paucis subsessilibus, dentibus calycinis obtusiusculis.

Hab. prope Tanger *Salzmann ! {h. s. sp. a cl. Salzm. lectam.)*

Species distinctissima. Habitus fere *Thymi angustifolii* exemplarium majonim. Kami duri tenuissime scabro-pubescentes. Ramuli brevissimi, numerosi, apice foliis dense obtecti. Folia semipollicaria, praeter ciliis marginales glabra. Flores paucissimi, inter folia sessiles. Calyces glabri, campanulati, 10-nervii, dentibus 5 brevibus, muticis, et ssepius obtusis. Faux intus nuda.

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## SECTIO II. TRAGORIGANUM.

*Verticillastri dense globosi multiflori remotij bracteis suffulti. Calyx tubum corolla subaequans.*

7. S. THYMBRA (Linn.! Spec. 794), suffruticosa diffusa scabro-hispida, foliis oblongo-linearibus vel inferioribus obovato-cuneatis acutis, verticillastris multifloris densis subglobosis omnibus remotis.

*S. Thymbra. Sibth. et Sm.! FL. Gnsc. 6. 33. / 541.*

*Thymus Tragoriganum. Linn. Mant. 84.*

*Satureia Tragoriganum. Tausch. in Syll. PL Soc. Ratisb. 2. 248.*

Hab. in regione Mediterranea austro-orientali: in montosis asperis Graeciae australis et Archipelagi frequentissima *Sibthorp! Durville!* in Syrise et Palestinse montibus *Russell! Bové ! (h. s. sp.)*

Kami lignosi, 1-2-pedales, divarionti, ramulosi. Folia acutiora breviora et parum latiora quam in *S. montana*, csterum conformia, scaberrima. Verticillastri demum fere pollicem diametro 20-40-flori. Bractee ovato-lanceolatae, acute, adpressae, calycem aequantes, uti calyces pilis patentibus hispidae. Calycis dentes subaequales, lanceolato-subulati. Faux intus nuda. Corolla *S. montance* minor.

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## SECTIO III. PYCNOTHYMUS.

*Verticillastri in capitulum oblongum aggregati, bracteis suffulti. Calyx minutus.*

8. 3.?<sup>?</sup> RIGIDA (Bartr.! in Herb. Banks. MSS.), suffruticosa procumbens, ramis adscendentibus apice pilosiusculis, foliis lanceolatis obtusis margine revolutis, verticillastris in capitulo oblongo terminal!

aggregatis, bracteis imbricatis villosissimis, calyce brevissimo membranaceo.

**Hab. in America boreali: in Florida orientali Bartram ! Elliott! Le Conte ! (k. s. sp. comm. a cl. Torrey, et v. s. sp. in kerb. Banks, et Hooker.)**

Rami adscendentes, 4-6-pollicares, subsimplices, numerosi, basi pubescentes, apice piloso-hispidi. Folia mine glabra, mine, praesertim superiora, hispida, 3-4 lineas Jonga. Capitulum } -14-pollicare, pilis raollibus albis hispid am. Bractea subcoloratae, lanceolatae, obtusae. Calyx bracteis triplo brevior, profunde quinque-dentatus. Corollae tubus bractea equans. Limbus potius *Pycnanthemum* quam *Satureia*, cui vero generi habitu haec planta simillima est, nee uo modo cum *Pycnanthemum* conjugenda.

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*Species dubice vel non descriptae.*

**S. INTERMEDIA (C. A. Meyer. Enum. Pl. Cauc.-Casp. 91).**

**Hab. in Caucaso: in locis lapidosis prope pagum Swant C.A. Meyer.**

" S. undique pubescenti-canescens, caulibus diffusis ramosissimis basi fruticulosus, foliis obovato-oblongis obtusiusculis subcrenatis, cymis axillaribus paucifloris, bracteis sublinearibus calyce subbrevioribus, calycibus bilabiatis, lobis lineari-lanceolatis muticis. Folia S. *Thymbra*, calyces fere S. *montana*."—Meyer I. c.

**S. SESSILIFLORA (Presl. Flor. Sicul. xxxvi.)**

**Hab. in Sicilia Presl.**

" S. florum fasciculis sessilibus, in spicam oblongam foliosam dispositis, calycis oris ciliati dentibus ovatis erecto-patentibus, tubo corolla; calycem duplo superante, foliis lineari-lanceolatis acutis ciliatis punctatis subtus scabris, caule basi fruticoso, ramis diffusis velutino-pubescentibus."—Presl. I. c.

**S. HIRSUTA (Presl. Del. Prag. 79).**

**Hab. in Sicilia Presl.**

" S. pedunculis axillaribus brevissimis 1-3-floris, bracteis calyceaequilongis, foliis ovato-lanceolatis hispidis, caulibus simplicibus hirsutis, pilis erecto-patentibus."—Presl. I. c. ex Guss. Prod. FU Sic. 2. 115.

Ab auctore (Y. Sic. xxxvi.) ad S. *filiformem* Desf. (*Micr. microphyllam*) refertur, a cl. Gussone I. c. potius ad *Micr. julianam*. Ex characteribus Flora Siculae Preslianae species su» vix recognoscendae sunt, et perpaucae cl. Gussone, qui multum Siciliam peragravit, obviae.

**S. PARVIFLORA (Presl. Fl. Sicul. xxxvi.)**

**Hab. in Sicilia Presl.**

<sup>16</sup> S. florum fasciculis sessilibus trifloris in spicam foliosam dispositis, bracteis numerosis setaceis, dentibus calycis erectis, tubo corollae longitudine calycis, foliis ovato-lanceolatis internodio duplo longioribus caulibusque basi suffruticosis villosis."—Presl. I. c.

**S. ANGUSTIFOLIA (Presl. Fl. Sicul. XXXvi.)**

**Hab. in Sicilia Presl.**

" S. florum fasciculis folio brevioribus, dentibus calycis erecto-patentibus, tubo corollae calycem paulo excedente, foliis oblongo-lanceolatis caulibusque suffruticoso patulo pubescenti-scabris."—Presl. I. c.

**S. LONGIFLOUA (Presl. Fl. Sicul. xxxvi.)**

**Hab. in Sicilia Presl.**

" S. florum fasciculis folioaequilongis, dentibus calycis patentibus, tubo corollae calycem duplo excedente, foliis ovato-lanceolatis subtus canescentibus, caule suffruticoso diffuse"—Presl. I. c.

April 1834.

3 A

**S. SCABRA** (Presl. Fl. Sicul. xxxvi.)

Thymus scaber. Presl. Dei. Prag.

**Hab. in Sicilia Presl.**

S. GLOBIFERA. Desf. ex Steud. Norn. BoL

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*Species e genere excludendce.*

- S» AMERICANA Potr.=Hyptis scoparia.  
 S. APPROXIMATA Biv. = Micromeria approximata.  
 S. CANESCENS Guss. = Micromeria canescens.  
 S. CAPITATA Linn. — Thymus capitatus.  
 S. CONDCE A Juss. = Hyptis scoparia.  
 S. CONGESTA Horn,=Micromeria grseca.  
 S. CONSENTINA Ten. = Micromeria grseca.  
 S. FASCICULATA Rafin. = Micromeria approximata.  
 S. FTLIFORMIS Desf.=Micromeria microphylla.  
 S. FILIFORMIS Ten. = Micromeria nervosa.  
 S. QRMCA Linn. = Micromeria graeca.  
 S. INC AN A Spreng. = Micromeria obovata.  
 S. INODORA Host. = Micromeria parviflora.  
 S. JULIANA Linn. = Micromeria Juliana.  
 S. LANATA Link=Micromeria lanata.  
 S. MICRANTHA Hoffm. et Link = Micromeria grseca.  
 S. MICROPHYLLA Guss. = Micromeria microphylla.  
 S. NERVOSA Desf.=\*Micromeria nervosa.  
 S. ORIOANOIDES Linn. = Cunila mariana.  
 S. OVATA 2?r.= Micromeria ovata.  
 S. PARVIFLORA Fw.=Micromeria parviflora.  
 S. PUNCTATA Br.=Micromeria punctata.  
 S. SIDERITIS Lunan. = Micromeria obovata.  
 S. STRICTA Russ. = Nepeta heliotropifolia.  
 S. TENERIFFJE Lirik=Micromeria microphylla.  
 S. TENUIFOLIA Ten. — Micromeria graeca.  
 S. TENUIS Link=Micromeria tenuis.  
 S. VARIA Berth, et Webb = Micromeria varia.  
 S. VIMINEA Linn. = Micromeria obovata.  
 S. VIRGINIANA Linn. = Pycnanjthemum muticum.

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**XLII. HYSSOPUS.**

Hyssopi sp. Linn. et. Auct.

Hyssopus. Benth. in Bot. Reg. 15. ad calc. n. 1282.

Calyx tubulosus, 15-nerviis, sequalis vel ore subobliquo, dentibus 5 cequalibus, intus fauce nuda. Corolla tubo calycem aequante, bilabiata, labio superiore erecto piano emarginato, inferiore patente trifido, K>bo medio majore. Stamina 4, exserta, divergentia, didynama, - inferioribus longioribus. Antherae biloculares, loculis linearibus divaricatis. Stylus apice subsequenter bifidus, lobis subulatis, apice stigmatiferis. —Genus calyce ab omnibus *Satureineis* distinctum, et *Nepeteis* affine, at characteribus caeteris omnino *Satureineum*.

A single European and North Asiatic species.

1. H. OFFICINALIS (Linn. Spec. 796).

*cc latifolius.*

H. Fischeri. Hortul.

H. alopecuroides. Fisch. (Hortul.)

H. officinalis, /3 decussatus. Pers. Syn. 2. 114.

H. myrtifolius. Desf. Hort. Par.

/3 vulgar is.

H. officinalis. Auct. Jacq. Fl, Austr. t, 502\*

H. ruber. Bernh.

*y angustifolius.*

H. angustifolius. Bieb. Fl. Taur.-Cauc. 2. 38., 3. 389.

H. orientalis. Adam. Willd. Enum, Hort. Berol. 2. 600.

H. caucasicus. Spreng. in Steud. Norn. Bot. 423 ?

\* *J canescens* (DC. Fl. Fr. Suppl. 396).

Hab. in Europa australi et Asia media: in Hispania *Pavon* ! Gallia australi! Italia, Germania australi! rarior in Germania media *Reichenbach*, in Belgio *Dumortier*, in Rossia meridionali *Prescott*! in Tauria ! et Caucaso ! in jugo Altaico *Bunge* / y procerstim in regione Asiatico, § circa Avenionem, \* est var. hortensis. (v. v. et h. s. sp.)

Tota planta seepius glaberrima, in var. y vero pilis brevibus rigidis villosa. Gaulis basi lignosus, diffusus, ramosissimus. Rami elongati, -virgati, 1-2-pedales. Folia sessilia, saepius oblongo-linearia vel lanceolata, in var. a. elliptica, in var. y angustiora, obtusa, integerrima, plana vel margine subrevoluta, basi parum angustata, utrinque viridia, subtus 1-nervia, crassiuscula. Verticillastri 6-15-flori, secundi, in spica terminali approximati, vel inferiores remoti. Folia floralia caulinis conformia at minora. Bractee exteriores lanceolato-lineares, acutae, calyce vix breviores, interiores minutae. Corolla caeruleo-purpurea, rarius alba. Achenia ovoidea, triquetra, compressa, laeviuscula. Var. % durior est et tota cano-villosa, at vix species propria.

### *Species e genere excludendae.*

H. ANISATUS iNTu^.=Lophanthus anisatus.

H. BRACTEATUS Gm^/.=Elsholtzia cristata.

H. CRISTATUS Lam. = Pogostemon plectranthoides.

H. DISCOLOR /)\*\*/. = Lophanthus anisatus.

H. LOPHANTHOIDES Don.=Plectranthus Gerardianus.

H. LOPHANTHUS Linn. = Lophanthus chinensis.

H. NEPETOIDES Linn. = Lophanthus nepetoides.

H. OCYMIFOLIUS Lam.=Elsholtzia cristata.

H. RESUPINATUS *McBnch.*=Lophanthus chinensis.

H. scROPHULARiitroLius Willd.=Iiophanthus scrophularisfolius.

## XLIII. COLLINSONIA.

Collinsonia. Linn. Gen. 17.

Calyx fructifer declinatus, ovatus, sub-10-nervius, intus fauce subnuda, bilabiatus, labio superiore truncato planiusculo tridentato, inferiore bifido. Corolla exserta, subcampanulata, tubo breviter exserto fauce ampliata, limbo subbilabiato, lobis 4-superioribus subaequalibus, inferiore seepius longiore declinato subplano dentato vel lacerato-fimbriato. Stamina 2 vel 4, divaricata, longe exserta, superiora subbreviora,

vel omnino abortiva. Anthers biloculares, loculis divaricatis, ssepe confluentibus. Stylus apice subaequaliter bifidus. Stigmata minuta, terminalia. Achenia sicca, Isevia. — Herbse graveolentes, habitu fere *Plectranthorum*, sectionis *Germaneae*. Folia caulina magna, floralia parva, braoteseformia. Flores pedicellati, solitarii. Pedicelli oppositi, in racemis simplicibus vel ssepius paniculato-ramosis dispositi. Calyces ut in *Plectranthis*, florigeri parvi, fructiferi valde aucti. Corollae flavse vel flavo-purpurascetes.

The place of this North American genus in the order appears to me doubtful. It resembles in habit the *Ocymoides*, but differs from others of that tribe by the upper stamina, abortive in most of the species, and very divaricate, not deciduate when fertile.

1. *C. CANADENSIS* (Linn.! Spec. 39. Hort. Cliff. 14. t. 5), caule glabriusculo, foliis lato-ovatis acuminatis basi rotundatis subcordatis vel rarius cuneatis glabris, panicula elongata laxa multiflora, floribus diandris.

*G. decussata.* *Munch. Meth.* 379.

*C. ovalis.* *Pursh! FL Amer. Sept.* 1. 21.

*C. cureata.* *Wender. Schrift. Nat. Ges. Marb. ?*

Hab. in America septentrionali: in sylvis umbrosis rupestribus a Canada ad Carolinam *Pursh! §\*c. (h. s. sp.)*

Caulis herbaceus, erectus, ramosus, 1-1½-pedalis, laevis, compresso-tetragonus, saepius glaber, rarius tenuiter pubescens. Folia ampla, breviter petiolata, saepius longe acuminata, serrato-crenata, nervosa, utrinque glabra, subtus minute et sparse glandulosa, superiora et floralia inferiora sessilia minora. Panicula 5-10-pollicaris, laxa, parce ramosa. Bractee pedicello multoties breviores, setaceo-acuminatae, basi dilatatae. Calyx fructifer pedicellum sequans, subglaber. Corolla flava, subcampanulata, calyce florifero 4plo longior. Stamina 2, longe exserta, divaricata; sterilia nulla.

2. *C. TUBEROSA* (Mich. Fl. Bor. Amer. 1. 17), foliis subrhombico-ovalibus acutis basi cuneatis, panicula elongata laxa ramosissima multiflora, floribus diandris.

*C. serotina.* *Walt. FL Car. 66. ex Pursh. Fl. Amer. Sept.* 1. 21.

Hab. in America septentrionali: in umbrosis humidisque sylvarum Carolina *Michaux! (y. s. sp. in herb. Kunth.)*

“Caulis inferne teretiusculus, pedalis, ramosus. Folia 1<sup>⁄</sup>-pollicaria, caulina sessilia, opposita, cordata. Panicula ramosissima, ramis elongatis. Bractee parvae, subulatae. Calycis dentes setacei tubo longiores. Flores multo quam in *C. canadensi* minores.” — *Bosc. ex Diosm. et Schult. Syst.* 1. 265.

Inflorescentia, calyx, corolla, et stamina *C. canadensis*, a qua differt foliorum forma et floribus minoribus.

3. *C. scABRUSCULA* (Ait.! Hort. Kew. ed. 2. 1. 66), caule procumbente glabriusculo, foliis petiolatis ovatis acutis dentatis basi rotundatis, supra glabris vel pilosiusculis, subtus glabris, racemis simplicibus axillaribus terminalibusque, floribus diandris.

*C. scabra.* *Pers. Syn.* 1. 29. *Pursh! Fl. Amer. Sept.* 1. 20.

^ . praecox. *Walt. 9 FL Carol. 65.»*

\* “*C. scabra* in foliis pedicellatis floralibus pluribus ovatis sessilibus, floribus lateralibus et terminalibus. — *Walt. l.e.*”

Hab. in Carolina et Florida *Pursh*, ad Jacksonville in Louisiana *Drummond f* (*h. s. sp. a cL Drummond, led.*)

**Caulis videtur procumbens vel adscendens, folia multo minora quam in caeteris speciebus, vix bipollicaria. Racemi pubescentes 2-3-pollicares, floribus oppositis breviter pedicellatis, C. canadensis duplo minoribus. Corollae rubro-flavæ (Pursh).**

4. *C. PUNCTATA* (Elliott Bot. of S. Carol, and Georg. 1. 36).

Hab. in Carolina solis pinguibus laxis frequens *Elliott*.

" G. foliis ovato-lanceolatis acuminatis basi acutis, subtus pubescentibus punctatisque, panícula composita.

" Radix tuberosa, perennis. Caulis herbaceus, erectus, 2-6-pedalis, scaber, pubescens, apice ramosus. Folia magna, dentata, scabra, supra pubescentia, subtus submentosa, acuta, interdum utrinque acuminata, par supremum ovatum subsessile. Flores panjculato-racemosi. Pedunculi, calyx, corolla, et foliorum pagina inferior atomis resinosis conspersa. Calycis labium superius trifidum, inferius longius bitidum, laciniis omnibus acutis. Corolla flavescens, extus pubescens, intus pilosa, laciniis superioribus ovatis subaequalibus, inferiore longiore fimbriato. Filamenta 4, 2 superiora breviora, capitata, sterilia, 2 inferiora tiliformia, corolla duplo longiora. AntheraB oblongae, sulcatae. Achenia globosa, lucida, uno alterove maturascente."—*Elliott, I. c.*

5. *C. VERTICILLATA* (Baldw. in Elliott! Bot. S. Carol, et Georgia, 1. 36), caule basi glabro nudo superne viscoso-pubescente, foliis lato-ovatis acuminatis basi rotundato-cuneatis paribus binis approximatis pseudo-verticillatis, racemo laxo subsimplici, floribus tetrandris.

Hab. in Georgia *Elliott!* (*v. s. sp. in herb. Hooker.*)

Herba pedalis, subsimplex, erecta. Folia ampla, basi magis angustata quam in *C. canadensiy* utrinque pilis brevibus raris hispidula et margine ciliata. Racemus viscoso-pubescentis, semipedalis, nudus. Verticillastri infimi subsexflori, supremi biflori. Corolla calyce triplo longior, extus pubescens, labio inferiore breviter fimbriato. Annulus in ternis ad ortum staminum squamosus. Genitalia corolla triplo longiora. Stamina subaequalia, 2 adscendentia, 2 declinata. Stylus adscendens.

6. *C. ANISATA* (Pursh! Fl. Amer. Sept. 1. 21), foliis lato-ovatis subdentatis basi rotundato-truncatis rugosis, nervis subtus cauleque pubescentibus, panícula densa, floribus tetrandris.

*C. anisata. Bot. Mag. 1.1213.*

Hab. in America septentrionali: in montibus Georgiae *Lyon, Pursh!* (*v. s. c. in herb. Lamb, et Smith.*)

Caulis erectus, subramosus, obtuse tetragonus, rufescens, pilis brevibus patentibus subviscosis pubescens. Folia breviora quam in *C. canadensiy* vix acuminata, parce dentata, valde rugosa, supra glabra vel ad venas pubescentia, subtus nervosa, iloralia infima caulinis conformia, suprema bractereformia. Bractee parvae, membranaceae, ovatae, acuminatae, basi amplexicaules, pedicellis breviores. Panícula densa, 4-6-pollicaria. Calyx floriger *C. canadensis*, fructiferum non vidi. Corolla magnitudinis corolla *C. canadensis*, sed labii inferioris lobus medius vix laciniatus pallide lutea, extus glabra. Stamina longissime exserta.



## XLIV. CUNILA.

Cunilae sp. Linn.

Zizyphora sp. Rcem. et Schult,

Calyx sub-13-nervius, ovato-tubulosus, sequalis, 5-dentatus, fauce intus villosa. Corolla tubo calycem aequante intus nudo, limbo bilabiato, labio superiore erecto subplano saepius emarginato, inferiore patente trifido, lobis subaequalibus integris vel medio parum majore emarginato. Stamina 2 (inferiora), erecta, exserta, distantia; superiorum rudimenta nulla. Filamenta glabra edentula. Antherse biloculares, loculis parallelis vel demum divaricatis. Stylus apice breviter bifidus, lobis subaequalibus subulatis, apice minute stigmatiferis, vel inferiore longiore subcomplanato margine stigmatifero. Achenia sicca lasevia. — Herbae suffrutices vel fruticuli. Verticillastri nunc laxissime corymbosi, nunc axillares pauciflori foliis multo breviores, nunc dense multiflori in spicis vel capitulis terminalibus approximati. Flores parvi, albi vel purpurascens. Corollae saepius intus villosae, labio inferiori punctato.

An American genus, found in both hemispheres without the tropics.

## CONSPECTUS SPECIERUM.

- Cymae pedunculate, laxae corymbosae, superiores folia superantes . . . . . 1. *C. MARIANA*\*
- Cymae brevissimas. Folia floralia flores longe superantes.
- Folia utrinque viridia, glabra.
- Folia ovata, inciso-dentata . . . . . 2. *C. INCISA*.
- Folia oblongo-linearum, subserrata . . . . . 3. *C. ANGUSTIFOLIA*.
- Folia utrinque cano-tomentosa . . . . . 4. *C. INCANA*.
- Verticillastri dense multiflori, supremi racemosi spicati vel capitati.
- Caules erecti.
- Folia ovata vel ovato-oblonga.
- Folia glabra, venosa . . . . . 5. *C. LEUCANTHA*.
- Folia tenuiter pubescentia . . . . . 6. *C. POLTANTHA*.
- Folia oblongo-lanceolata vel linearia.
- Calyces villosissimi. Folia serrata . . . . . 7. *C. LYTHHIFOLIA*.
- Tota planta glaberrima. Folia integerrima. 8. *C. STRICTA*.
- Caules procumbentes.
- Verticillastri superiores subspicati, inferiores plus minusve distantes.
- Folia oblongo-ovata, basi longe angustata . . . . . 9. *C. SPICATA*.
- Folia lato-ovata, basi rotundato-truncata . . . . . 10. *C. MENTHOIDES*.
- Folia minuta, oblongo-linearum, fasciculata . . . . . 11. *C. GALIOIDES*.
- Verticillastri 1-2, in capitulo terminali dispositi, uno alterove rarius distante.
- Villosa. Florum capitula oblonga . . . . . 12. *C. FASCICULATA*.
- Glabra. Florum capitula parva depressoglobosa . . . . . 13. *C. MICROCETHALA*.

1- *C. MARIANA* (Linn.! Spec. 30), herbacea, foliis subsessilibus ovatis serratis basi cordatis, floralibus subconformibus, inferioribus floribus superantibus, cymis pedunculatis laxae corymbosis.

*C. mariana*. Sw. Brit. FL Gard. 3. 243.

*Zizyphora mariana.* Rcem. et Schult. Syst. 1. 208.  
*Satureia organoides.* Linn. Spec. ed. 1. 568.

**Hab. in America boreali! a Canada ad Carolinam in montosis siccis Michaux f Pursh ! (h. s. sp. comm. a cL Sckweinitz.)**

Herba perennis, ramosa. Rami breves, glabri, ad nodos pubescentes. Folia plerumque pollicaria, obtusiuscula, nervosa, utrinque glabra. Verticillastri pauci. Cymae utrinque *dichotomee*, ramis gracilibus *glabri* s. Bracteas parvae, subulatae. Calyces vix ultra lineam longi, striati, fauce intus villosissima. Dentis breves lanceolati, acuti. Corolla calyce subduplo longior, intus pubescens. Stamina longe exserta.

**2. C. INCISA (Benth. in Herb. Berol. MSS.), fruticosa, foliis petiolatis ovato-rhomboides grosse inciso-serratis basi integerrimis cuneatis, floralibus conformibus flores superantibus, cymis parvis pedunculatis subcapitatis.**

**Hab. in Brasilia meridional! Sello ! (h. s. sp. e Mus. Reg. Berol.)**

Frutex ramosissimus, dense foliosus, ramis tenuiter pubescentibus, vix tetragonis. Folia acuta, 6-8 lin. longa, 4-6 lata, glabra, utrinque dense glandulosa. Verticillastri laxi, multiflori. Cymarum pedunculi petiolos tequant, pedicellis brevissimis. Bracteae parvae, setaceae. Calyx tubulosus, basi angustatus, glandulosus, 8striatus, dentibus fequalibus lanceolatis subfoliaceis erectis, fauce intus vix villosa. Corolla intus pubescens, tubo calycem subaequante. Stamina breviter exserta. Antherae connectivo crasso loculis subdivaricatis. Styli lobus superior brevissimus, inferior elongatus recurvus complanatus, margine et apice stigmatifer.

**3. C. ANGUSTIFOLIA (Benth. in Herb. Berol. MSS.), fruticosa glabra, foliis breviter petiolatis elliptico-linearibus integerrimis serratisve, floralibus conformibus flores superantibus, verticillastriis laxis paucifloris floribus minutis.**

**Hab. in Brasilia meridionali Sello ! (h. s. sp. e Mus. Reg. Berol.)**

Frutex dense foliosus, ramis glabris vix tetragonis. Folia circiter pollicem longa, nunc integerrima, mine apicem versus grosse serrata, basi angustata, integerrima, utrinque glabra, minute glandulosa, punctata, supra viridia, subtus pallida. Verticillastri laxi pluriflori, pedunculo communi pedicellisque saepius brevissimis. Bracteae minutissimae, ovatae. Flores minuti. Calyx ovatus, striatus, aequaliter 5-dentatus, tenuissime glandulosus, intus fauce subvillosa. Corolla intus pubescens, tubo calycem subaequante. Genitalia breviter exserta. Antherarum loculi connectivo crasso subparalleli. Styli lobus superior vix inferior! brevius, inferior subcomplanatus apice stigmatifer.

**4. C. INCANA (Benth. in Herb. Berol. MSS.), fruticosa, foliis breviter petiolatis ovato-oblongis obovatisve obtusis integerrimis utrinque cano-tomentosis, floralibus conformibus flores superantibus, verticillastriis 2-6-floris.**

**Hab. in Brasilia meridionali Sello! (h. s. sp. e Mus. Reg. Berol.)**

Frutex habitu *Micromeriae obovata*. Rami elongati, virgati, foliosissimi, cano-tomentosi. Folia 3-6 lineas longa, basi angustata, utrinque pilis stellatis cano-tomentosa, minute glandulosa. Verticillastri folio 2-3-plove breviores. Bracteae minutae setaceae. Calyx breviter pedicellatus, magnitudine calycis *C. mariante* ovatus, breviter obtuse 5-dentatus, extus tenuissime glandulosus et cano-tomentosus<sup>2</sup> intus<sup>3</sup> fauce villosissima. Corolla extus pubescens, tubo breviter exserto intus<sup>2</sup> pubescens, labiis intus glaberrimis. Genitalia vix exserta. Antherarum<sup>1</sup> loculi divergentes, subdivaricati. Styli lobi subaequales. Achenia oblonga, subtriangula<sup>4</sup>, sub lente tenuissime rugosula.

**5. C. LEUCANTHA (Benth. in Herb. Kunth. MSS.), herbacea,**

glabra, foliis brevissime petiolatis ovato-oblongis integerrimis basi rotundatis, cymis vix pedunculatis laxiusculis multifloris.

Hab. in Mexico *Herb. Kunth ! (v. s. sp. in herb. Kunth.)*

Caulis e radice piures erecti, ramosi, obtusi, tetragoni, glaberrimi. Fol. 6-8 lin. longa, venosa, glabra, subtus oculo armato observata punctis minutis flavis resinosis conspersa. Verticillastri laxi, inferiores remoti, supremi approximati, 16-20-flori. Pedicelli et calyces pubescentes. Bractee lineari-lanceolatae, pedicellis parum longiores. Corolla alba, extus pilosa.

6. *C. POLYANTHIA*, herbacea, caule erecto pubescente, foliis breviter petiolatis ovatis subserratis basi rotundatis, verticillastris laxis multifloris in racemo longo dispositis.

Hab. in Mexico *Berlandier ! (h. s. sp. comm. a cl. De Candolle.)*

Caulis ultrapedales, praesertim ad nodos pubescentes. Folia plus pollice longa, utrinque tenuiter pubescentia, subtus pallida. Verticillastri laxissimi, inferiores 40-50-flori. Cymarum rami divaricato-dichotomi. Calyces saepius nutantes, pubescentes, dentibus acutis. Bractee lineari-setaceae, minutae. Corolla alba, magnitudine corollae *C. mariana*. Stamina longe exserta.

7. *C. LYTHIRIFOLIA* (Benth. in Bot. Reg. 15. ad calc. n. 1289), herbacea, caule erecto pubescente, foliis oblongo-lanceolatis serratis, verticillastris densis multifloris spicatis, inferioribus distinctis, calycibus villosissimis.

Hab. in Mexico prope Real del Monte *herb. Lindl. I (v. s. sp. in herb. Lindley.)*

Caulis ultrapedalis, ramosus, uti folia tomento brevi pubescens. Folia 14-2-pollicaria, acuta, basi angustata, rugosa, subtus venosa, superiora minora, floralia vix flores excedentia, suprema parva, linearia. Spicae 1-2-pollicares. Bractee lineares, calyces aequantes, adpressae. Calyces erecti. Corollae *C. mariana*.

8. *C. STRICTA* (Benth. in Herb. Berol. MSS.), herbacea, caule erecto stricto, foliis linearibus obtusis integerrimis rigidis, verticillastris densis multifloris, in spica terminali basi subinterrupta approximatis.

Hab. in Brasilia: in paludosis prope Rica<sup>o</sup> de Sanelon et in Missionibus Uruguayensibus *A. de St. Hilaire!* in Brasilia meridionali *Sello!* (*h. s. sp. e Mm. Reg. Berol. et v. s. sp. in herb. St. Hil.*)

Habitus *Keithice*. Caulis 1-2-pedalis, subramosus, acute quadrangulus, angulis callosis, glaberrimus. Folia pauca, 1-1<sup>^</sup>-pollicaria, 1-nervia, margine subrevoluta, pallida, glaberrima, glandulosa; floralia minora, suprema acuta, bracteeformia, calyce breviora, margine ciliata. Bractee lanceolato-subulatae. Spica 1-2-pollicaris. Calyx ovatus striatus, 13-15-nervius, glandulosus, irregulariter 5-dentatus, dentibus linearibus acutis margine ciliatis. Corollas omnino *Cunila*; albae, labio inferiore purpureo-punctato intus glabro, superiore emarginato. Stamina exserta. Stylus lobus inferior planus acutus, apice stigmatifer.

9. *C. SPICATA* (Benth. in Herb. Berol. MSS.), herbacea, procumbens, ramis villosis, foliis breviter petiolatis obovato-oblongis obtusis remote serratis basi angustatis, verticillastris dense multifloris, in spicis terminalibus approximatis.

Hab. in Brasilia meridionali *Sello ! (h. s. sp. e Mus. Reg. Berol.)*

Caulis simplicibus subfasciculatis villosus. Folia vix 1-2-pollicaria, 1-1<sup>^</sup>-pollicaria, 1-nervia, margine subrevoluta, pallida, glaberrima, glandulosa; floralia minora, suprema acuta, bracteeformia, calyce breviora, margine ciliata. Bractee lanceolato-subulatae. Spica 1-2-pollicaris. Calyx ovatus striatus, 13-15-nervius, glandulosus, irregulariter 5-dentatus, dentibus linearibus acutis margine ciliatis. Corollas omnino *Cunila*; albae, labio inferiore purpureo-punctato intus glabro, superiore emarginato. Stamina exserta. Stylus lobus inferior planus acutus, apice stigmatifer.

spica 1-2-pollicari dispositi. Folia floralia infima caulinis conformia flores superantia, suprema sessilia, lanceolata, acuta, calycibus breviora. Bractee lineares, striatae, calyce breviores. Flores magnitudine *C. marianae*. Calyx striatus, extus pubescens, intus fauce villosa, dentibus lanceolatis acutis ciliatis subpatulis, superioribus brevioribus. Corollae tubus calyce vix longior, faux subdilatata, intus villosa, labium superius vix emarginatum, labii inferioris lobi angustiores, integerrimi, impunctati, medio longiore. Genitalia exserta. Antherarum loculi divergentes. Styli lobus superior abbreviatus, inferior elongatus, -recurvus, vix complanatus. Achenia ovoidea, lsevissima.

10. *C. MENTHOIDES* (Benth. in Herb. Berol. MSS.), herbacea procumbens, ramis villosis, foliis petiolatis lato-ovatis obtusis vix crenatis basi rotundatis, verticillastris dense multifloris distinctis vel supremis approximatis.

Hab. in Brasilia meridionali *Sello!* (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Reg. Berol.*)

Kami elongati, subsimplices, pilis patentibus villosi. Folia semipollicaria, supra rugosula, tenuiter pubescentia, utrinque glandulosa, subtus ad nervos prominulos ciliata. Verticillastris pauci, subglobosi. Folia floralia caulinis conformia, suprema minora sessilia. Bractee lato-ovatae, membranaceae, ciliatae. Calyx striatus pubescens, fauce intus villosa, dentibus latis membranaceis coloratis subaequalibus. Corollae intus villosae, tubus calycem vix sequans, labium superius vix emarginatum, inferius punctatum, lobis lateralibus integerrimis, medio elongato divaricato-bilobo. Genitalia exserta. Antherarum loculi divaricati. Styli lobus superior brevissimus, inferior elongatus complanatus canaliculatus, margine stigmatifer.

11. *C. GALIOIDES* (Benth. in Herb. Mus. Berol. MSS.), suffruticosa procumbens, foliis parvis fasciculatis lanceolatis obtusiusculis integerrimis, verticillastris multifloris densis in spica elongata basi subinterrupta approximatis.

Hab. in Brasilia : in campis geraes et palustribus provinciae Sancti Pauli ab urbe Castro ad Curitiba vulgaris *A. de St. Hilaire!* in Brasilia meridionali *Sello!* (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Reg. Berol., et v. s. sp. in herb. St. Hil.*)

Rami elongati, virgati, tenuissime pubescentes. Folia numerosissima, 2-3 lineas longa, subsessilia, rigida, conduplicata, supra sub lente tenuissime pubescentia, subtus glabra, glandulosa. Verticillastris distinctis, in spica laxa simpliciter approximatis. Folia floralia caulinis conformia, suprema minora, calycem subaequantia. Bractee conformes, paulo breviores. Calyx ovatus, striatus, extus pubescens, intus fauce villosa, dentibus lanceolatis, brevibus, aequalibus. Corolla pallide caerulea extus pubescens, calyce duplo longior; faux dilatata intus villosa; labium superius planum, vix emarginatum; inferioris lobi angustiores, subaequales, integerrimi, vel medio parum longiore, submarginato, impunctato. Genitalia exserta. Antherarum loculi paralleli. Styli lobi subteretes, superiore paulo brevior. Achenia matura non vidi. " Odor fortis aromaticus *Mentha Pulegii!* (*St. Hil.*)

12. *C. FASCICULATA* (Benth. in Herb. Berol. MSS.), suffruticosa procumbens, ramis piloso-hispidis, foliis subsessilibus fasciculatis oblongis obtusis integerrimis margine revolutis utrinque hispidis, verticillastris densis multifloris, in capitulis ovoideis terminalibus aggregatis.

Hab. in Brasilia meridionali *Sello!* (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Reg. Berol.*)

Rami piloso-hispidi, tetragon!. Folia 3-5 lineas longa, in axillis fasciculata. Florum capitulum 4-1 pollicem longum, verticillastro saepius altero a capitulo distincto. Folia floralia caulinis conformia. Bractee minores, interiores lineares, striatae, ciliatae. Calyx ovatus, pubescens, intus fauce villosa, dentibus subaequalibus erectis basi lanceolatis subulatis ciliatis. Corolla extus pubescens, intus villosa, tubo breviter exserto, fauce subdilatata, labium superius planum, vix emarginatum.

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3 B

inferius patens lobis lateralibus integerrimis, medio longiore submarginato. Genitalia exserta. Antherarum loculi lineares, subdivaricati. Styli lobi subsequales, superior subteres, apice ad faciem anteriorem stigmatifer, inferior complanatus, canaliculatus, apice truncatus, margine stigmatifer.

13. C. MICROCEPIALA (Benth. in Herb. Berol. MSS.), herbacea procumbens, ramis vix pubescentibus, foliis petiolatis oblongis obovatisve obtusis integerrimis vel subsinuato-serratis basi angustatis glabris planis, verticillastris multifloris densis, capitula parva globosa subterminalia forniantibus.

Hab. in America meridionali: in Brasilia meridionali *Sello!* in republica Argentina A. de St. *Hilaire!* in Peruvia *Hcenke!* (\*. s. sp. e *Mus. Reg. Berol.*)

Caulis perennis, ramosissimus, ramis tetragonis, sub lente tenuissime pubescentibus. Folia distantia, parva, juniora in axillis subfasciculata, nervo medio marginibusque subtus prominulis, glabriuscula, subtus glandulosa. Flores in verticillastris densis terminalibus capituliformibus glomerati, v. nonnulli saepe in verticillastro altero a terminali remoto dispositi. Folia floralia caulinis conformia, capitulum superantia. Bractae ovatae, acutae, membranaceae, calyce saepius breviores. Calyx ovatus, striatus, extus glabriusculus, intus fauce villosissima, dentibus lato-lanceolatis, acutis, tubo brevioribus. Corolla alba, tubus vix exsertus, faux dilatata intus villosa, limbus vix bilabiatus, labium superius planum, lato-ovatum, brevissime emarginatum, labii inferioris lobi paullo angustiores, supra punctis 2.4 purpureis notati, laterales integerrimi, medius submarginatus. Genitalia exserta. Styli lobi vix complanati, superior inferiori multo brevior. Antherarum loculi divergences, demum divaricati.

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*Species mihi ignota.*

C. VEUTICILLATA (Moench. ex Steud. Nom. Bot. 899).  
Ziziphora verticillata. *Steud. I. c.*

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*Species e genere excludenda.*

- . UUCHANANI *Spreng.* = *Hedeoma napalensis*\*
- È. CAPITATA *Linn.* = *Ziziphora clinopodioides*.
- C. COCCINEA *i/oo/f.* = *Gardoquia Hookeri*.
- C FRUTICOSA *Willd.* = *Westringia rosmariniformis*.
- C. GLABELLA *Micft.* = *Mi cromeri a giabella*.
- C. HISTIDA *Spreng.* = \**Hedeoma hispida*.
- C. LYRATA *Schranck.* = *Salvia lyrata*.
- C. NEPAL EN sis *Don.* = *Hedeoma napalensis*.
- C. PULEGIOIDES *Linn.* = *Hedeoma pulegioides*.
- C. THYSIOIDES *Goi.* = *Micromeria filiformis*.
- C. THY3IOIDES *Linn.* = *Thymus Serpyllum*.

## TRIBUS V. MELISSINEJE.

CALYX 13- rarius 10-nervius, quinquentatus, bilabiatus, labio superiore 3-dentato, inferiore bifido, rarius aequalis. Corollae tubus exsertus vel rarius inclusus, intus exannulatus; limbus bilabiatus, labio superiore recto integro vel emarginato-bifido, subplano vel rarissime galeato, inferiore patente lobis planis subaequalibus, vel medio saepius latiore, integro vel emarginato. Stamina adscendentia, didynama, superioribus brevioribus, interdum abortientibus.

This tribe appears to me to be a natural group, though it is almost impossible to assign any character that may comprise the whole of the genera I have placed in it, and yet distinguish them from other nearly allied tribes. From *Satureinece* they differ in the ascending stamina, usually placed in pairs under the upper lip; from *Prostantherece*, by the tubular form of the corolla; from *Scutellarinece*, by the form of the limb of the corolla; from *Nepelece*, by the relative proportions of the upper and lower stamina; but the separation from *Stachydea* is more difficult. The principal distinction lies in the calyx, which has always a tendency to bilabiation,—the upper lip consisting of the junction of three sepals of which the marginal nerves in the adjoining sepals run into one another, so that the two are reduced to one; the lower lip is formed of two sepals, each preserving their three nerves; thus the whole calyx bears thirteen parallel and usually equidistant nerves. The upper lip of the corolla is also nearly plane, and not concave (except in the genus *Glechon*), and the tube is always free from annulus inside.

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 XLV. HEDEOMA.

Cunilae sp. Linn.  
 Hedeoma. Pers. Syn. 2. 134.  
 Ziziphorae sp. Rom. et Schult.

Calyx ovato-tubulosus, basi infra subgibbus, 13-striatus, bilabiatus, labio superiore tridentato vel subtrifido, inferiore bifido, fauce intus villosa. Corolla tubo calycem sequante vel breviter exserto, limbo bilabiato, labio superiore erecto, integro, emarginato vel subbifido, piano, inferiore patente trifido, lobis subaequalibus, vel medio parum latiore integro, vel emarginato. Stamina 2 (inferiora) fertilia, adscendentia, antheris bilocularibus loculis divergentibus divaricatisve; 2 superiorum rudimenta nulla vel sterilia, brevia, subulata, capitata. Styli lobi subaequales, vel inferior elongatus subcomplanatus, apice et margine

stigmatifer, superiorem brevissimum basi involvens. Achenia sicca, laevia.—Herbse suffruticesve, foliis parvis integerrimis subdentatisve. Verticillastri laxi, pauciflori, axillares, in racemis terminalibus subapproximati.

An American genus, with one East Indian species. It scarcely differs from *Micromeria*, except in the abortion of the upper stamina.

SECTIO I. MOSLA.

*Calyx ovatus, labio superiore patente subplano breviter tridentato.*  
*Herba foliis dentatis.*

1. *H. NAPAENSIS*, caule herbaceo erecto ramoso glabriusculo, foliis petiolatis ovatis utrinque angustatis serratis planis glabriusculis, floralibus parvis, verticillastri bifloris secundis laxe racemosis.

*Cunila nepalensis.* Don ! *Prod. Fl. Nep.* 107-  
*Lycopus dianthera.* Roxb. ! *Fl. Ind.* 1. 145.  
*Melissa nepalensis.* Benth. in Wall. *Pl. As. Rar.* I. 66.  
*Mosla ocymoides.* Hamilt. ! *MSS.*  
*Cunila Buchanani.* Spreng. *Syst.* 1. 54.

Hab. in Indise orientalis jugo Himalayano: in Napalia Wallich !  
Deyra Dhoon et Cashmere Royle ! *fh. s.sp.e Mus. Angl. Ind. et comm. a cl. Royle.*)

Caulis 1-3-pedalis, ramosus, angulis acutis, subasperis, caetenim glaber. Folia semipollicaria vel vix pollicaria, supra viridia, subrugosa, subtus pallidiora, venosa. Racemi numerosi, axillares, basi foliosi. Verticillastri demum semipollicem distantes. Bracteae minutae, subnullae. Flores parvi. Calyces breviter pedicellati, declinati, post anthesin subinflati; labii inferioris lacinae lanceolatae, obtusae, superioribus longiores. Faux intus pilis brevibus villosa. Corolla calycera vix squans. Antherarum loculi divaricati. Staminum superiorum rudimenta parva, filiformia. Stylus apice subaequaliter bifidus. Achenia reticulato-rugosa.

2. *H. PULEGIOIDES* (Pers. Syn. 2. 131), caule herbaceo erecto ramoso pubescente, foliis petiolatis ovatis utrinque angustatis subserratis planis pubescentibus, floralibus conformibus, verticillastri axillaribus sexfloris, corollis calycem sequantibus.

*Melissa pulegioides.* Linn. *Spec. ed.* 1. 593.  
*Cunila pulegioides.* Linn. *Spec.* 30.  
*Ziziphora pulegioides.* Ram. et Schult. *Syst.* 1. 209.

*/3 mexicana, foliis subsessilibus utrinque rotundatis.*

Hab. in Americae borealis arvis siccis montosisque a Canada ad Carolinam Pursh ! *Sc. \$ in Mexico Mofino et Sessé. (h. s. sp. et v. s. sp. var. (Z in herb. Lambert.)*

Herba gracilis semipedalis, facie *Melissa Acinos*. Folia semipollicaria et  
P? J. nena hunc integerrima, saepius serraturis paucis remotis hinc inde notata.  
Pedicelli 1-2 lin. longi. Bracteae ad basin pedicellorum oblongo-lineares, pedicello  
acutissimi; calyce lonerius duplo brevis, laciniis subulatis ciliatis. Corolla vix  
inferioris adscendent? a n ^ - r n m i, subj < l' al < 8- Stamina 2, inferiora sub labio superiore  
ia, anthesis approximatis, loculis demum divaricatis ovatis. Staminum

superiorum rudimenta brevia, subulata, capitata. Styli lobus inferior elongatus, obtusus, complanatus, superiorern brevissimum basi involvens. Achenia ovato-globosa, laevia.

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SECTIONII. HEDEOMA.

*Calyx tubulosus teres, dentibus omnibus subulatis. Suffrutices  
foliis integerrimis.*

3. H. GILLIESII, caule suffruticoso glabro, foliis subsessilibus linearibus obtusis integerrimis basi angustatis glabris, verticillastris bifloris, corollis calycem glabrum vix superantibus.

Hab. in America meridionali ad Cerro de Achiras prope Mendoza Gillies ! (v. s. sp. in herb. Hooker.)

Suffrutex 2-6-pollicaris. Folia {*Thymi vulgaris*) linearia, basi in petiolum brevem angustata, punctata, rugosa, glandulosa, subfasciculata. Pedunculi folia floralia subaequant. Calyces declinati, tubulosi, pedunculum requant, glabri, 13-striati, basi subtus gibbosi, sub fauce intus villosi, parum contracti, bilabiati, labio superiore 3-dentato, dentibus lineari-subulatis recurvis, inferiore 2-fido, laciniis subulatis incurvia ciliatis labio superiori sublongioribus. Corolla violacea calyce vix longior, fauce vix inflata, labio superiore brevissime emarginato, lobo medio labii inferioris integerrimo. Antherae staminum inferiorum lobis distinctis divaricatis, connectivo crasso. Stamina superiora brevia sterilia. Styli lobus superior brevissimus, inferior complanatus recurvus. Odor *Thymi* (ex Gill.). Ab affini *H. multiflora* differt verticillastris 2-floris, glabritie omnium partium, corolla minori, &c.

4. H. POLYGALIEFOLIA, caule basi suffruticoso ramosissimo, foliis crebris sessilibus ovatis obtusis integerrimis basi angustatis coriaceis glabris, floribus ad apices ramorum approximatis, corollis calyce glabro dimidio longioribus.

Hab. in Brasilia meridionali Sello ! (h. s. sp. e Mus. Reg. BeroL)

Caules numerosissimi, basi procumbentes, lignosi, denudati, supeme dense cespitosi, adscendentes, 3-4-pollicares, glabri, acute tetragoni. Folia vix 3 lin. longa, uninervia, subplicata, creberrime punctata. Flores pauci, folia floralia siiperantes. Pedicelli infer fores 3 lin. longi, superiores breviores, omnes supra basin bracteis 2 subulatis aucti. Calyx 3 lin. longus, tubulosus, profunde striatus dentibus lanceolato-subulatis, binis infimis longioribus, angustioribus ciliatis, annulus tubi intus villosissimus. Corolla extus tenuiter pubescens, calyce vix dimidio longior; tubus vix exsertus; labium superius erectum, emarginato. bifidum, inferioris lobi subaequales, rotundati, integerrimi. Stamina 2, exserta, adscendentia, antheramm oculis vix divergentibus, superiorum vestigia nulla! Stylus exsertus, lobo inferiore subulato basi subdilato superiorem brevissimum involvente. Achenia pallida, ovoidea, laevia? at in specimine immatura.

5. H. MULTIFLORA, caule suffruticoso basi ramosissimo, ramis pubescentibus, foliis subsessilibus linearibus integerrimis margine revolutis punctato-scabris brevissime hispidis, verticillastris axillaribus 2-6-floris, corollis calyce hispido subduplo longioribus.

Hab. in Brasilia meridionali Sello ! (h. s. sp. e Mus. Reg. BeroL)

Habitus fere *Micromeria Graces*. Caules semipedales, basi lignosi, ramossimi, rami adscendentes, per totam fere longitudinem florigeri. Folia 3-4 lin. longa, acuta, creberrime excavato-punctata, uninervia. Pedicelli in axillo nuouoc 1-3 pubescentes, 2-^ lin. longi. Bractea\* ad basin cujusque pedicelli 2 foliis conformes, sed pedicello dimidio breviores. Calyx 2-3 lin. longus, profunde striatus



nervis elevatis breviter hispidis, dentibus subuiatis ciliatis, inferioribus duplo longioribus incurvis ciliatis. Corolla extus dense pubescens, calyce subduplo longior; tubus exsertus; labium superius breviter emarginatum, inferioris lobus intermedium integer. Stamina 2, breviter exserta, adscendentia, antherarum loculis demum divaricatis, superiorum vestigium nullum. Stylus exsertus, lobo inferiore subulato basi subdilato superiorem brevissimum involvente. Achenia oblongo-ovoidea, sub lente tenuissime reticulata.

6. *H. DIUMMONDII*, caule suffruticoso ramosissimo, ramis pubescentibus, foliis petiolatis oblongo-linearibus integerrimis, verticillastris 6-10-floris, corollis calycem hispidum vix superantibus.

Hab. in America boreali: ad Monterey provincise Texas Mexicanorum *Herb. Hooker* / (v. s. *sp. co?nm. a cl. Hooker.*)

Caulis basi lignosus videtur, 4-G-pollicaris. Folia semipollicaria, acuta vel obtusa, pubescentia brevi, uti rami aspera, in petiolum basi angustata, ad axillas non fasciculata, floralia calyces subsquantia. Verticillastris inferiores saepe 10-flori. Calyx parvus, profunde 13-striatus, subbilabiatus, dentibus omnibus subulatis, fauce intus villosa. Corollae minutae. A *H. Gilliesii* differt verticillis multifloris et calycibus hispidis; a *H. mulijjora*, corollis minutis; a *H. hispida*, calycibus minus hispidis vix bilabiatis, bracteis subnullis, et aliis notis.

7. *H. iiispiDA* (Pursh ! Fl. Amer. Sept. 2. 414), annua erecta, ramis subvillosis, foliis sessilibus linearibus obtusis integerrimis, floralibus conformibus flores superantibus, verticillastris subsexfloris, bracteis lanceolato-subulatis calyces sequantibus, calycibus ciliato-hispidis profunde bilabiatis, corollis calycem vix excedentibus.

*Cunila hispida.* *Spreng. Syst.* 1. 54.

*Ziziphora hispida.* *Rcem. et Schull Syst. Mant.* 1. 179.

*Hedeoma hirta.* *Nutt. Gen. PL N. Am.* 1. 16.

Hab. in America boreali ad Missouri *Nuttall*, *Pursh* ! ad Mississipi *Beck*, in Rocky Mountains *Torrey*. (v. s. *sp. in herb. Lambert.*)

Herba 2-4-pollicaris ramosissima, dense foliosa, rami pilis brevibus reflexis pubescentes. Folia semipollicaria, uninervia, viridia. Verticillastris numerosi, superiores approximati. Folia floribus duplo longiora. Calyces basi gibbi, dentibus aristatis.

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*Species e genere excludendae.*

*H. BRACTEOLATA* *Nutt.* = *Micromeria bracteolata*.

*H. GLABRA* *^rs.* = *Moneria glabra*.

*H. THYMOJDES* *Pers.* = *Thymus Serpyllum* vel *Micromeria filiformis*.

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XLVI. MICROMERIA.

*Satureia et Thymi sp.* *Linn, et Auct.*

*Sabbatia.* *Marnch. Meth.* 386. non *Pursh.*

*Piperella.* *Presl. Fl. Sic. ? (sine char.)*

*Micromeria.* *Benth. in Bot. Reg.* 15. ad calc. n. 1282.

- Calyx tubulosus, 13- rarius sub-15-striatus, 5-dentatus, dentibus saepe rectis vel vix in labia 2 dispositis, faux intus saepe villosa. Corollas tubus scqualis, rectus, intus nudus, calyce saepe

brevior; limbus bilabiatus; labium superius erectum, subplanum, integrum vel emarginatum; inferius patens lobis planis subequalibus vel medio latiore, integro vel emarginato. Stamina 4, didynama, inferiora longiora, adscendentia, apice per paria approximata, vel rarius subdivergentia. Filamenta edentula. Antherse liberae, biloculares; connectivum ssepe incrassatum; loculi distincti, parallel], divergentes vel demum divaricati. Styli lobi nunc sequales subulati, stigmatibus minutis terminalibus, nunc superior brevissimus, inferior elongatus, recurvus, complanatus, margine stigmatifer. Achenia sicca, lsevia.— Suffrutices vel herbae. Verticillastri axillares vel spicati, rarius cymseformes subpaniculati. Flores plerumque parvi, purpurascetes vel albi.

The *Micromeria* are spread nearly all over the temperate and warmer parts of the world; those of the section *Hesperothymus* are wholly American.

This genus is very closely allied to *Satureia* and to *Melissa*. It differs from the former by the nervation and form of the calyx, and by the stamina, which are more distinctly ascending in pairs. From *Melissa* it scarcely differs excepting in the calyx, which is less distinctly bilabiate. The sections *Piperella* and *Hesperothymus* have also a very different habit from that of *Melissa*; the *Pseudomelisse*, however, in this respect resemble *Melissa*, but with the calyx of *Micromeria*. These sections are natural and distinct in habit, but it appears difficult to assign characters sufficiently important to distinguish them as genera.

### CONSPECTUS SPECIERUM.

#### SECT. I. HESPEROTHYMUS. *Pedicelli axillares uniflori calyce longiores.*

- Folia oblongo-linearia vel lanceolata.  
 Bractee in pedunculo setacee . . . . . 2 . M. BRACTEOLATA.  
 Bractee nulls, vel ad basin pedunculi foliis conformes 1. M. GLABELLA.  
 Folia ovata vel subrotunda.  
 Folia sessilia . . . . . 3. M. STOLONIFERA.  
 Folia petiolata.  
 Folia tenuia vix 3-4-linearia.  
 Folia glabra . . . . . 4. M. BROWNEI.  
 Folia pilis sparsis hispida . . . . . 5. M. XALAPENSIS.  
 Folia rugosa semipollicaria et ultra . . . . . (j. fl# DOUGLASSII.

#### SECT. II. PIPERELLA. *Flores subsessiles vel in capitulis sessilibus pedunculatisque glomerati. Verticillastri axillares vel sub spicati. Folia integerrima.*

- Folia superiora linearia.  
 Rami virgati erecti vel adscendentes. Folia in axillis vix fasciculata.  
 Bractee calycem aequantes. Fasciculi florum densi, subeessiles . . . . . - 7 . M. JULIANA.  
 Bractee calyce breviores. Fasciculi florum laxi, pedunculati . . . . . 8. M. GR^CA.  
 Rami diffusi foliosissimi. Folia in axillis fasciculata.  
 Caules et folia floccoso-lanata . . . . . 9. M. LANATA.

- Caules et folia glabra, pubescentia, vel tomentosa.
- Calyces vix 1J Hn. longa . . . . 11. M. VARIA.
- Calyces 2-3 lin. longa.
- Folia caulina minima setacea- Flores  
      numerosi, pedicellati . . . . 13. M. INODOHA.
- Folia caulina oblongo-lineararia vel lan-  
      ceolata. Flores pauci, pedicellati . . . . 12. JVI APFROXIMATA.
- Folia lineararia rigida semipollicaria. Flo-  
      res sessiles, densi . . . . 14. M. DENSIFLORA.
- Folia\* omnia subrotunda, ovata vel oblonga.
- Flores in pedunculo brevi solitarii vel fasciculati.
- Dentes calycini setacei. Folia plerumque  
  sessilia (*Gerontogete*).
- Calyces pilis longis patentibus villosissimi.
- Folia superiora oblongo-lanceolata . . . . 16. M. CANESCENS.
- Folia superiora ovata, viz oblonga . . . . M. NERVOSA.
- Calyces glabri vel breviter vel adpresse pubes-  
  centes. . . . 17.
- Rami erecti, virgati, ultrapedales . . . . JI. SINAICA.
- Kami diffusi vel adscendentes.
- Flores solitarii subnutantes . . . . 27. JVI FILIFORMITS.
- Flores subfasciculati, erecti, vel sub-  
    declinati.
- Calyces 2-3 lin. longi.
- Folia subtus villosa, basi late cor-  
      data . . . . 24. M. SUBCORDATA.
- Folia utrinque glabra basi ro-  
      tundata . . . . 25. M. PIPERELLA.
- Calyces 1-2 lin. longi.
- Folia utrinque pubescentia vel  
      villosa.
- Rami firmi. Fasciculi florura  
      subsessiles, densi . . . . 15. M. FORBESII.
- Rami filiformes. Fasciculi  
      florum laxi, pedicellati.
- Folia obtusa, basi rotun-  
      data, plana . . . . 18. M. MICROPHYLLA.
- Folia obtusiuscula, basi  
      subcordata, margine  
      revoluta . . . . 19. M. OVATA.
- Folia glabra.
- Rami filiformes, elongati,  
      seepius diffusi.
- Folia oblonga, basi angus-  
      tata. Rami tenuissime  
      pubescentes . . . . 21. M. PUNCTATA.
- Folia ovata, acuta. Rami  
      glaberrimi . . . . 22. M. TENERIFFIÆ.
- Folia ovata, obtusa. Rami  
      seepius pubescentes vel  
      villosi . . . . 18. M. MICHOPHYLLA.
- Rami suberecti, numerosi,  
      foliosissimi . . . . 23. M. BIFLORA.
- Flores subsessiles. Verticillastri 4-6-flori (*Austra-*  
  *lasicce*).
- Calyx fauce intus villosa . . . . 28. M. SATUREIOIDES.
- Calyx fauce intus subnuda.
- Folia lanceolata. Caulis anguli scabri . . . . 29. M. AUSTRALIS.
- Folia ovata, vel ovato-lanceolata. Caulis  
    anguli sublaeves . . . . 30. M. GRACILIS.
- \*Flores subsessiles. Verticillastri plerumque biflori  
  — (*Americana*).
- Frustra divaricate, incana, foliis obovatis . . . . 31. M. OOVATA.

- Suffruticosa procumbens viz pubescens, foliis sessilibus oblongis . . . . . 33. M. GILLIESII.  
 Suffruticosa diffusa, kispida, foliis lato-ovatis petiolatis . . . . . 32. TSL. NUBIGEKA.

SECT. III. PSEUDOMELISSA. *Verticillastrorum cymce utrinque elongates, pedunculate, subdichotomce. Folia scepe dentata.*

- Dentes calycini subulati . . . . . 34. M. PULEGIUAL.  
 Dentes calycini breves obtusi . . . . . 35. M. MARIFOLIA.

Species non satis notae: 10. M. TENUIS; 26. M. FORSKAHLII; 3G. M. PAEVIFLOHA.

SECTIO I. HESPEROTHYMUS.

*Flores in pedicellis axillaribus, utrinque 1-3, calyce longioribus, solitarily pedunculo communi nullo vel rarius elongato. Herbce Americana foliis scepe crenatis.*

1. M. GLABELLA, glabra, caule herbaceo erecto pusillo, foliis sessilibus oblongo-linearibus obtusis integerrimis, verticillastris subsexfloris, pedicellis elongatis nudis, calycibus subbilabiatis, dentibus omnibus subulatis, fauce intus villosa.

Cunila glabella. *Mich. Fl. Bor. Amer.* 1. 13.

Hedeoma glabra. *Nutt. Gen. Fl. N. Am.* 1. 16?\* *Pert. Syn.* 2. 131.

Ziziphora glabella. *Roam, et Schult. Syst.* 1. 209.

Hab. in America boreali: in Canada *Gouldie!* prope Novum Eboracum *Torrey!* in rupestribus secus fluvia St. Lawrence, Ohio, Tennessee, et Mississippi *Beck, Nut tall, Pursh, Spc. (Ji. s. sp. comm. a cl. Torrey.)*

Herba pusilla in omni parte glaberrima, saepe purpurascens, et basi saepius stolonifera. Folia in stolonibus petiolata, ovata, in caulibus oblongo-lineararia, semipollicaria. Bractea foliis conformes, pedicello viz breviores. Pedicelli et calyces 3-lineares. Calyces sec Beck 10-nervii, in speciminibus suppetentibus 13-nervii profunde striati, dentibus omnibus lanceolato-subulatis, 2 infimis profundius fissis! Faux villosissima. Corolla calyce duplo longior, glabra. Labium superius integrum labii inferioris lobi subsquales, medio integro. Stamina inferiora sub labio superiore adscendentia, superiora brevissima, tubo inclusa. Antherarum loculi divergentes. Stylus apice subaequaliter? bifidus.

2. M. BRACTEOLATA.

Hedeoma bracteolata. *Nutt. Gen. N. Am. addend.*

Ziziphora bracteolata. *Ram. et Sohult. Syst. Mant.* 1. 179.

Hab. in America boreali: in Carolina *Nuttall.*

" H. pubescens, caule simplici tenui, foliis lineari-lanceolatis utrinque acutis integerrimis, pedicellis setaceo-bracteolatis 3-5-floris, calyce oblongo aequali, corolla minuta V—*Nutt. I. o.*

3. M. STOLONIFERA, caule herbaceo prostrato radicante glabro, foliis sessilibus ovato-rotundatis obtusis subcrenatis basi subcordatis

\* Nuttall describes it as having but two fertile stamina, and mentions the barren stamina as very short. I have always observed the upper btamiua to be fertile, although much shorter than the lower ones.

glabris, pedicel I is elongatis nudis, calycis dentibus ovato-lanceolatis, fauce intus villosa.

Hab. in Nova Hispania *Mojcino et Sessé!* (y. s. sp. in herb. Lambert.)

A *M. Brownei* differt caulibus subfirmioribus acute tetragonis et foliis latioribus sessilibus, nee petiolo limbum eequante donatis. Kami et folia *Gratiolam* referant.

4. *M. BROWNEI*, caule herbaceo prostrato glabro, foliis petiolatis ovato-rotundatis obtusis subcrenatis glabris, pedicellis elongatis nudis, calycis dentibus ovato-lanceolatis, fauce intus villosa.

*Thymus Brownei.* Swartz. *Prod. Fl. Ind. Occ.* 89.

Hab. in America calidiore: in Florida *Michaux!* Jamaica! ad Santa Fè de Bogota *Gudot!* in Brasilia *Sello!* (h. s. sp.)

Caules basi saepius repentes radicanes, rami filiformes, apice adscendentes, uti tota planta glaberrimi. Folia vix 3-4 lineas longa et lata, basi truncata vel subcordata, vix venosa, utrinque viridia, floralia rainora conformia. Verticillastri biflori, distantes. Bractea? subnulla. Pedicelli filiformes. Flores magnitudine *M. filiformis*. Dentis calycini lati, subacuti. Corolla tubus breviter exsertus.

5. *M. XALAPENSIS*, caule herbaceo prostrato piloso, foliis subsessilibus ovatis subcrenatis ciliatis, pedicellis elongatis nudis, calycis dentibus ovato-lanceolatis, fauce intus villosa.

*Thymus xalapensis.* Humb. et Kunth. *Nov. Gen. et Sp. Amer\** 2. 316.

Hab. in Mexico *Mogino et Sessé!* in declivitate montium soli orienti obversorum inter villam Pileta et urbem Xalapa *Humboldt et Bonpland!* in humidis prope Xalapam *Schiede et Deppe.* (y. s. sp. in herb. Kunth. et Lambert.)

Ab affini *M. Brownei* differt foliis subsessilibus ovatis nec rotundis, caulibusque pilis longis albidis hirsutis; a *Al. stolonifera* foliis angustioribus pilosis.

6. *M. DOUGLASSII*, caule herbaceo prostrato, foliis petiolatis ovato-rotundatis obtusis crenatis basi rotundato-truncatis utrinque glabris, pedunculis elongatis basi vel medio bracteatis, calycis dentibus subulatis, fauce intus nuda.

*Thymus Douglassii.* Benth. in *Linnaea* (5. 80.

*Thymus Chamissonis.* Benth. in *Linnaea* C. 80.

Hab. in America boreali occidentali: ad flumen Columbia et in California septentrionali *Menzies!* *Douglas!* *Scouler!* *Chands so!* etc. (h. s. sp.)

Rami longissimi, prostrato-repentes, tetragoni, tenuiter pubescentes. Folia inferiora pollicaria, ramealia semipollicaria, latitudine longitudinem subaquantin, margine subrevoluta, nervosa, scabra, subtus pallida, petiolo pubescente 2-1 lin\* longo. Pedicelli circiter 5 lineas longi, bracteis 2 brevibus subulatis aucti, glabri. Calyx striatus, subglaber, dentibus aequalibus, fructifer basi in flatus, ovato-globosus, dentibus suberectis, corolla dimidio brevior. Corolla 4 lin. longa, purpurea, extus pubescens, labio superiore emarginato, inferioris lobo medio integro. Tubus et faux intus glabra. Stamina 2 superiora tubo subinclusa, 2 inferiora adscendentia, labium superius subrcquantia. Antherarum loci divergentes. Stylus subexsertus, lobo inferiore complanato obtuso superiorem brevioris basi involvente. Acheni\* subglobosa, nuda, lasvia.

ilw. i" ^ 86 I" ^ 1 \* 111118 wlich / had at fir8t considered ;w a distinct species under  
TM . \* . \* WIM \* Chamissonh, ap>ear to me, now that I have seen more  
numerous specimen\*, to be the tame plant grown in a moi» •••i situation.

## SECTIO II. PIPERELLA.

*Flores subsessiles vel in capitulis sessilibus pedunculatisque glomerati. Pedicelli subnulli, vel calyce breviores. Verticillastri axillares vel subspicati, Suffrutices vel rarius herba. Folia integerrima, venosa, s&pe dura, floralia caulinis subconformia.*

## \* Gerontogece.

7. M. JULIANA, pubescens, suffruticosa, ramis erectis strictis, foliis sessilibus infimis ovatis supremis lanceolato-linearibus omnibus obtusis integerrimis margine revolutis, floriim fasciculis densis breviter pedunculatis, bracteis calycem sessilem subsequantibus, dentibus calycinis subulatis rigidis latitudini tubi vix sequalibus, fauce intus nuda.

Satureia Juliana. Linn.! Sp. 793. Sibth. et Sm. ! Fl. Grtec. 6. 32. t. 540.  
Ten. Fl. Nap. t. 151./ 3.

Sabbatia corymhosa. Munch. Meth. 380.

## /3 hirsuta.

Satureia Juliana var. canescens. Guss. ! Prod, Fl. Sic. 2. 114.

Satureia hirsuta. Presl. Del. Prog. 79. ?

Hab. in regionis Mediterranee collibus siccis saxosisque : in Sicilia Gussone! regno Neapolitano Requien! Tenore! Dalmatia Visiani ! Peloponneso nee non Creta et Zacyntho copiose Sibthorp ! ins. Naxos Olivier ! ins. Coi et Leri infrequens Durville. fi in Sicilia Gussone ! Dalmatia herb. Hooker f (h. s. sp.)

Caules basi lignosi, procumbentes, ramosissimi. Rami pubescentes, vel in var. /3 hirsuti, duri, pedales et ultra, parum ramosi. Folia fere omnia ovata, suprema et floralia angustiora, verticillastos vix superantia. Pedunculi utrinque brevissimi C-10-flori et ultra. Florum fasciculi cum pedunculo vix 2 lin. longi, densissimi. Calyces rigidi stricti, bracteis dense suifulti, glabriusculi, dentibus brevissimis subaequalibus. Gorollae minutissimas vix calycem superantes ; labium superius brevissime emarginatum. Stamina ad faucem corolla: inserta, superiora brevissima inferiora longiora, adscendentia, sed corolla breviora, antherae per paria approxV matas, loculia linearibus demum divaricatis. Stylus corolla multo brevior lobo superiore parum brevior, inferiore subcomplanato. Achenia oblonga, laivia.'

8. M. GRIECA, pubescens, ramis erectis vel adscendentibus foliis sessilibus inferioribus ovatis obtusis superioribus lanceolato-linearibus omnibus integerrimis margine revolutis, florum fasciculis laxis subsecundis pedunculatis, bracteis plerumque calyce dimidio brevioribus dentibus calycinis subulatis latitudine tubi longioribus, fauce intus villosa.

Satureia graeca. Linn.! Spec. 794. Sibth. et Sm.! FL Gr. G. 34. /<sub>1%</sub> r. j. o  
Ten. Fl. Nap. U 151./ 2.

Thymiis micranthus. BroU PhyU Lus. 30. t. 13.

Satureia micrantha. Hoffm. et Link Fl. Port. 1. 142.

Thymus hirtus. Russ. Nat. Hist. Alep. 2. 25G.

fi longiflora (Guss. Prod. Fl. Sic. 2. 117), corollis calyce duplo longioribus.

Satureia consentina. Ten.! Fl. Nap. 3.1.151./ 9. Syll. 279.

y densiflora, florum fasciculis densioribus brevius pedunculatis, calycis fauce intus minus villosa.

*Satureia tenuifolia.* Ten. ! *Fl. Nap. t. 151. / 4. Prod. 33. Guss. Prod. Fl. Sic. 115.*

*Micromeria tenuifolia.* Reichb. *Fl. Germ, ewe. 310.*

*Satureia hirta.* Host. *Fl. Austr. 2.134. ?*

*Thymus virgatus.* Ten. *FL Nap. t. \bb.f. 3. ex ejusd. Syll. 296.*

*Satureia congesta.* Horn. ! *Hort. Hafn. Spreng. Syst. 2. 720.*

Hab. in Europae regionis Mediterraneae collibus siccis saxosisque: in Lusitania Brotero, Hispania Pavon f Salzmann f Corsica Requien! Italie agro Toscano Requien f et Neapolitano Tenore ! in Sicilia Gussone, Peloponneso Graeco et ins. Creta Sibthorp ! ins. Coi et Sami rupibus rarius Durville, Syrise montibus Russell, (h. s. sp.)

Stirps valde variabilis. Canles basi lignosi, procumbentes, ramosissimi, rami adscendentes vel erecti, glabri vel saepius plus minusve pubescentes, pedales et ultra, parum ramosi, laxiores quam in *M. Juliana*. Folia *M. Juliana*, sed majora saepe subcanescentia. Pedunculi inferiores calyce longiores, superiores breviores, utrinque 2-10-flori. Bractee paucae, setaceae, plerumque calyce multoties breviores, vel exteriores 2-3 calycem subscquantes. Calyces 2-4-lineares, laxi, erecto-patentes, tenuiter pubescentes, dentibus subaequalibus setaceis erectis vel demuxn patentibus plus minusve ciliatis. Faux intus villis nunc clausa, nunc parce ciliata. Corolla calycem parum superans, vel in var. /3 (qua etiam calyx longior) duplo longior; labium superius breviter emarginatum. Stamina *M. Juliana*. Antherarum loculi lineares, divaricati. Stylus sequaliter bifidus. Var. (h distinguitur statura et floribus majoribus; var. y media est inter *M. grsecam* et *Julianam*.)

I have some hesitation in joining the *S. tenuifolia* to this species, contrary to the opinion of Gussone, stated in his excellent *Prodromus Flora Siculce*; but in looking over a number of Mediterranean collections, I found so many specimens that might equally well be placed in the one and the other, and so much variation in the forms they affect, that I could assign no tangible characters to separate them.

9. *M. LANATA*, suffruticosa, procumbens, ramis adscendentibus floccoso-lanatis, foliis sessilibus linearibus integerrimis margine revolutis lanatis, verticillastris 2-6-floris, calycibus sessilibus dentibus subulatis rigidis tubi latitudine longioribus.

*Satureia lanata.* Link in *L. de Such, Beschr. Canar. Ins. 143.*

Hab. in ins. Canariensium montibus Chr. Smith! (v. s. sp. in herb. Lambert.)

Rami floriferi 3-4-pollicares, dense foliosi et floriferi, uti folia et calyces lana brevi laxa subfloccosa canescentes. Flores plerumque in axillis solitarii, foliis florahbus subbreviores. Bractee subulatee, calyce breviores. Calyces tenui. Corolls dentes calycinos vix excedentes.

10. *M. TENUIS*.

*S. tenuis.* Link in *L. de Buoh. Besohr. Canar. Ins. 143.*

Hab. in montibus Canariensibus Chr. Smith,

" *S. tenuis*, tomentosa, foliis linearibus margine revolutis recurvis rigidiusculis (cymis ?) subtrifloris pedunculatis.

" Planta parva, subsimplex, versus apicem subramosa, erecta. Pedunculus communis 3-4 lin. longa. Pedicelli 2-3 lin. Calyx tenuissimus, 3-linearis." — Link I. c.

An *Micromeria varia* vel ejus varietas ? Nulla, prseter *Micromeriam variant* et *M. lanatam*^ nee *Satureia* nee *Micromeria* species, exstat in herbario Banksiano vel Lambertiano a Chr. Smith lecta.

f 1" 11. ^ ? V V A H H A ! suffruticosa, procumbens, pubescens vel villosa, loins sessilibus ipferioribus ovatis superioribus lanccolatis ad axillas subtascicuiatis omnibus obtusis margine revolutis subtus subcanescentibus, floribus minutis in fasciculo sessili vel pedunculato sessilibus, bracteis

minutis, calycibus tubulosis pubescentibus folio florali brevioribus, fauce intus villosa.

*Satureia varia.* Berth, et Webb. MSS.

*Thymus ericaefolius.* Roth. Cat. 2. 50. ex Willd. Enum. G24. Reichb. !

*Thymus inodorus.* Benth. in Linnaea 6. 77\* "on Desf.

**Hab. in ins. Canariensibus! vulgarissima Webb et Berthelot, in Madera! Teneriffa! et Porto Santo! et in ins. Sancti Nicolai Forbes ! (h. s. sp.)**

Caules ramosissimi, lignosi, procumbentes, rami procumbentes, adscendentes vel erecti, cano-tomentosi pubescentes vel rarius glabri, dense foliosi. Folia utrinque tomento brevissimo canescentia, vel rarius pubescentia vel glabra, inferiora pauca, ovata, media et superiora lanceolato-linearibus, floralia conformia, calyces saepissime superantia. Fasciculi florum utrinque 2-10-flori, saepius sessiles, pedunculo mine 1-3-linearibus. Pedicelli brevissimi. Calyces recti, tenuissime pubescentes, vix 1} lin. longi, saepe purpurascens. Corollas vix calycem excedentes.

**12. M. APPROXIMATA (Reichb. Fl. Germ. Exc. 859), suffruticosa, procumbens, pubescens vel villosa, foliis sessilibus lanceolatis superioribus linearibus subfasciculatis omnibus obtusiusculis margine subrevolutis, floribus breviter pedicellatis, bracteis pedicellum cequantibus, calycibus tubulosis pubescentibus, fauce intus villosa.**

*Satureia fasciculata.* Rafin. Princ. des Découv. 39«

*Satureia approximata.* Biv. Manip. 5. 13.

*Thymus fruticosus.* Bert. Amosn. Hal. 101.

**Hab. in Europa Mediterraneae australioris collibus siccis : in Sicilia Gussone! Regno Neapolitano Tenore ! Albania Von Welden (Reichenbach), (\*. s. sp. comm. a cl. Gussone.)**

*M. varia* valde affinis, differt floribus subduplo majoribus (magnitudine Bf. *graces*) et foliis longioribus, caeterum villositate et habitu uti species praecedens variat. Calyx 2-2½ lin., uti folia et rami saepe hirsutus. Corolla calyce dimidio longior.

**13. M. INODORA, suffruticosa, ramis pubescentibus, foliis sessilibus numerosissimis fasciculatis parvis lanceolatis obtusis margine revolutis canescentibus ciliatis, verticillastris paucifloris, floribus in fasciculis foliorum subsessilibus, bracteis minutis, calycibus tubulosis glabriusculis, fauce intus villosa.**

*Thymus inodorus.* Desf. ! Fl. Ail. 2. 30. / 129.

**Hab. in Algerie collibus aridis et incultis Desfontaines ! (v. s. sp. in herb. Vahl.)**

Frutex ramosissimus, erectus, fere pedalis. Folia minima perennantia, riidula aciformia. Corolla purpureacalyce longior, magnitudine T. *Serpylli* (Desf.). Labium superius integrum obtusum, inferioris lobis subaequalibus rotundatis. Glandularum nullum ant rarissima; B ant rarissimae.

Ab affinis BI. *varia* et *M. fasciculata* differt caule erectiore, foliis minoribus numerosissimis angustioribus.

**14. M. DENSIFLORA, suffruticosa diffusa glabra, ramis abbreviatis, foliis approximatis sessilibus lanceolato-linearibus acutis margine revolutis, floralibus calycem sequantibus, verticillastris sub-10-floris in spica ovata dense approximatis, calycibus sessilibus tubulosis Irlabriusculis, fauce intus villosa, dentibus lanceolato-subulatis crectis latitudinem tubi vix tequantibus.**



**Hab. in ins. Canaricensibus Broussonet! (h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Requier.)**

Suifrutex habitu fere *Thymi Serpylli* varietatis *angustifolice*. Folia 2-3 lin. longa, supra viridia, sublucida, subtus pallida, subcanescentia. Calyces 2 lin. longi, striati, saepius purpurascens, subbilabiati, dentibus 3 superioribus vix latioribus. Bractes parvae, subulatae. Corolla calyce parum longior, extus fere glabra. Antherarum loculi demum divaricati. Stylus subaequaliter bifidus.

**15. M. FORBESII**, pubescens, suffruticosa, procumbens, ramis adscendentibus, foliis subsessilibus ovatis obtusis basi rotundatis vel margine subrevolutis utrinque pubescentibus, floralibus flores subsuperantibus, verticillastris densis paucifloris, calycibus subsessilibus ovato-cylindricis, dentibus brevibus setaceis corolla brevioribus, faucibus intus villosa.

**Hab. in ins. Sancti Nicolai Capitis Viridis Africee Forbes! (Ju s. sp. e Mus. Soc. Hort. Lond.)**

A *M. Teneriffic* differt pubescentia, ramis validioribus, foliis majoribus numerosis, calycibus brevioribus subsessilibus; a *M. nervosa*, calycibus minus pilosis, dentibus multo brevioribus; a *M. microphylla*, calycibus subsessilibus et habitu validiore. An *M. varies* varietas? a qua differt foliis omnibus ovatis.

**16. M. CANESCENS.**

*Satureia canescens*. Guss. *Pl. Rar.* 228. / 42. *Prod. Fl. Sic.* 2. 120.

**Hab. in Sicilian collibus aridis calcareis Gussone, in collibus maritimis Japygise Tenore.**

" *S. villosa-canescens* *SjCaulegracili*, foliis inferioribus ovatis, superioribus lanceolato-linearibus acutis, pedunculis axillaribus 2-7-floris solitariis binisque subsecundis, bracteolis brevibus pedicello xquilongis, calycibus pilis patulis villosissimis.

" *H{BC cum descriptione S. micranthd Hoffm. et Link FL Port.* 1. 142. (*MicromericD graces*) fere in omnibus convenit, dumtaxat caules superne non pilis brevibus adpressis sed patentibus villosi, faux calycis pervia non villis clausa, corollas quamvis graciles tamen calyce fere duplo longiores. Praterea, etiam icone *S. Jiliformis Desf. Atl.* 2. / 121 affinis, a qua foliis acutioribus, floribus in noiniis corymbis numerosioribus, corollis gracilioribus, et bracteolarura praesentia, praecipue diversa.<sup>1</sup>—*Guss. I. c.*

**17. M. NERVOSA**, pubescens, suffruticosa, ramis adscendentibus, foliis sessilibus omnibus ovatis acutis integerrimis planis vel margine vix revolutis, verticillastris multifloris superioribus approximatis, florum fasciculis laxis vix pedunculatis, bracteis brevissimis, calycibus pilosissimis dentibus setaceis patentibus, faucibus intus subvillosa.

*Satureia nervosa*. *Dcsf. Fl. Atl.* 2. 9.1.121. / 2.

*Satureia filiformis*. *Ten. Prod. et Matin. Viag. Bot.* 1. 299. ex *Ten. Syll. Fl. Neap.* 270.

*Thymus filiformis*. *Sieb. ! PI Cret. exs. non Linn.*

*Thymus Mastichioa*. *Sm. ! Prod. Fl. Gr. non Linn.*

**Hab. in regionis Mediterraneae collibus siccis aridis et fissuris rupium: in Atlante Desfontaines, Sicilia meridionali Gussone, regni Neapolitani maritimis Tenore, ins. Archipelagi Graeci Sicberf Swainson! Durville, Sibthorp! etc. prope Leptim magnam Lybioc Viviani. (h. s. sp.)**

Rami 4-5-poUicares, simiJices. Folia omnia ovata, inferiora latiora, basi subcordata, nervis subtus saepe pilis brevibus hispidis, superiora migustiora, basi rotundata vel parum angustata, (lores superantia et saepe molliter villosa. Flores minores

quam in *M. graca*. Calyces pilis longis albidis patentibus dense suffulti. Corolla vix calyce longior; labium superius brevissime emarginatum. Antherarum loculi oblongi, disjuncti, demum divaricati. Achenia oblonga, lievia.

18. *M. MICROPIIYLLA*, suffruticosa, glabriuscula, pubescens vel villosa-canescens, ramis filiformibus, foliis parvis ovatis oblongisve obtusis planis vel margine subrevolutis, florum fasciculi's pedunculatis laxis plurifloris, bracteis pedicellos subsequantibus, calycibus ovatis glabriusculis vel breviter villosis, fauce intus subvillosa.

\* *glabriuscula*, leete virens, pusilla, fere omnino glabra.

Satureia micropiiylla, *a.* Guss. *Prod. Ft. Sic.* 2. 120.

Thymus Teneriffae. *Hortul. non Pers.*

Satureia Teneriffae. *Link. Enum. Hort. Berol.* 2.101. (*ex exempt, in Hort. Derol. led. at cum descr. non quadrant.*)

13 *villosa*, firmior, ssepe purpurascens vel canescens, caulibus calycibusque villosis.

Satureia micropiiylla, *b. c. d.* Guss. *Prod. Ft. Sic.* 2. 120. 121.

Thymus microphyllus. *Durv. Enum. PL Arch, in Mem. Soc. Linn. Par.* 327\*

Satureia filiformis. *Desf. Fl. Atl.* 2. 8. U 121. 1. ?\*

**Hab.** in regione Mediterranea australiore: in fissuris rupium Atlantis *Desfontaines*, in collibus aridis Siciliæ *Gussone*, regni Neapolitani *Tenore*, ins. *Melitæ Durville*, *Zuccarini!* (*h. s. c. var. «, et v. s. sp. var. 13 in herb. Zuccarini.*)

" Stirps uti *S. græca* (*M. græca*) quoad pubescentiam et caulium altitudinem variabilis, nec ullum firmum characterem invenio, cujus ope in species plures enumeratae varietates dirimantur. Siquidem vel omnibus partibus glabra et late virens, vel calyce tantum pubescens, vel undique villosa-canescens. Caulis filiformis graciles fere decumbentes, 2-4-pollicares, in *a* ascendentes vel erecti, firmiores et J-1-pedalis, in aliis varietatibus (JS). Folia semper parva, 1-2 lin. longa, 1 lin. lata, et ideo in omnibus varietatibus uniformia, subtus nervosa, marginibus revoluta, late virens et græca in *a*, pallidiora in *v*, canescens in *a*, et, excepta *var. a*, inferiora sæpius purpurascens. Pedunculi bractearum (folio florali) subjectæ subæquales vel parum excedentes, 1-6-flori, 1-2½ lin. longi. Pedicelli vix semilineares. Bractearum (bractearum) lineares, setaceæ, calycis basim subattingentes. Corollæ purpurascens, pubescentes, parvae, calycis dentes subexcedentes, vel lineæ longiores."—*Guss. I. c.*

19. *M. OVATA*, suffruticosa, procumbens, ramis ascendentibus villosis, foliis sessilibus ovatis obtusiusculis basi subcordatis margine revolutis utrinque pubescentibus, floralibus pedunculo brevioribus vel supremis longioribus, florum fasciculis pedunculatis laxis, dentibus brevibus setaceis, fauce intus villosa.

Satureia ovata. *R. Brown!* in *App. to Salt. Abyss.*

**Hab.** in Abyssinia *Salt!* (*v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Brit.*)

\* <sup>a</sup> *S. villosa*, ramulis erectis filiformibus, foliis inferioribus ovatis, superioribus lanceolatis.

<sup>u</sup> Caulis ex eodem cespitibus plures, fruticulosi, erecti, villosi, filiformes, simplices, 2 decimetr. Folia parva, villosa, integerrima, acuta, brevissime pectiolata" margine subtus reflexa. Flores parvi, axillares, folio breviores aut vix loniores" pedicellati, pedicellis 1-3-iloris. Calyx villosus, gracilis, teres, striatus, 5-dentatus" dentibus setaceis. Corolla rosea, minima, villosa. Labium superius brevius in" tegram, planum, inferius trilobum, lobo intermedio majore obovato. Affinis *S. græca* Linn."—*Desf. I. c.*

*M. Forbesii* et *microphylla* affinis; a priori differt ramis tenuioribus, floribus minoribus, fasciculis pedicellatis; a *M. microphylla*, foliis basi latioribus, margine valde revolutis, floralibus ad gustioribus: an *M. microphylla* var.?

20. *M. FILIFORMIS*, suffruticosa, diffusa, glabra, ramis filiformibus, foliis subsessilibus ovatis, inferioribus cordatis, superioribus basi rotundatis, omnibus obtusiusculis integerrimis planis, verticillastris subbifloris, pedicello utrinque calycem subeequante basi minute bracteato, calycibus tubulosis declinatis nutantibusve, dentibus subulatis corolla subbrevioribus, fauce intus subvillosa.

*Thymus filiformis.* Ait. ! Hort. Kew. 2. 313.

*Piperella filiformis.* Presl Fl. Sic. xxxvi.

*Cunila thymoides.* Gouan ! Herb.

Hab. in regione Mediterranea: in insulis Balearicis ad rupes et muros vulgatissima *Cambessedes!* in Hispania *Persoon.* (*h. s. sp.*)

*M. microphylla* habitu affinis, sed rami etiam tenuiores et folia remotiora. Calyces *M. Teneriffa*, sed saepius solitarii, longiusculi, pedicellati. Folia saepius purpurascens. Calyces fere 2 lin. longi, glabriusculi, dentes setacei erecti. Antherarum loculi divergentes. Stylus subsqualiter bifidus.

21. *M. PUNCTATA*, suffruticosa, ramis elongatis tenuibus tenuissime pubescentibus, foliis subsessilibus inferioribus ovatis acutis, superioribus oblongis obtusis basi angustatis margine vix revolutis supremis flores subsequantibus, florum fasciculis breviter pedunculatis, bracteis minutis, calycibus sessilibus subglabris parvis ovatis cylindricis, dentibus brevibus setaceis, fauce intus villosa.

*Satureia punctata.* Br. ! in App. to Salt Abyss.

Hab. in Abyssinia *Salt!* (*v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Brit.*)

Habitu *M. græca* affinis; characteribus, glabritie, et floribus *M. Teneriffis* affinis: a priori differt caule foliisque viridibus subglabris et floribus minoribus; a *M. Teneriffis* foliorum forma et calycibus. Kami in specimine semipedales. Folia distantia. Pedunculi plerumque 3-C-flori, superiores brevissimi.

22. *M. TENERIFFJE*, suffruticosa, diffusa, glabriuscula, ramis rigidis tenuibus superne pubescentibus, foliis sessilibus ovatis acutis rigidis glabris planis, inferioribus latioribus subplicatis, superioribus sublanco-latis flores subsequantibus, florum fasciculis densis breviter pedunculatis, bracteis brevissimis, calycibus sessilibus pubescentibus cylindricis, dentibus setaceis corollam subeequantibus, fauce intus villosa.

*Thymus Teneriffic.* Poir. Diet. 7. 650.

*Thymus terebinthinaceus.* Willd. Enum. Hort. Berol. 624.

Hab. in ins. Teneriffa *Masson! Chamisso! D. Don! Broussonet!*  
4c. (*A. s. sp.*)

A *M. microphylla* differt ramis elongatis lignosis, foliis acutioribus rigidioribus longioribus, foliis subsessilibus, calycibus elongatis tenuioribus. Corolla: minutae.

23. *M. BIFLOKA*, suffruticosa, ramosissima, coespitosa, ramis ascendens pubescentibus vel pilosis, foliis sessilibus ovatis acutis planis vel margine subrevolutis rigidis glabris basi subcordatis superioribus brevioribus. verticillastris laxis paucifloris, bracteis pedi-

cellum subsequantibus, calycibus pedicellatis subsecundis tenuiter pubescentibus vel pilosiusculis, fauce intus villosa.

Thymus biflorus. *Hamilt. in Dön. Prod. FL Nep.* 112.

Hab. in Indiae orientalis montibus: in Napalia et Kamaon *Wallich!* Mussooree *Royle!* Nielgherri *Wight!* (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind. et comm. a cL Wight.*)

Caules basi dense ramosissimi, ramis viz 3-4-pollicaribus, dense foliosis. Folia rigida viz 2-3 lineas longa, superiora minora, basi ssepe parum angustata. Pedunculi calyce subbreuiore, utrinque saepius 2-3-flori. Bractee minutae. Pedicelli breves. Flores *M. graeca*, vel paulo minores. Calyces profunde striati. Corolla calyce dimidio longior, labium superius viz emarginatum. Stamina superiora corolla breviora, inferiora breviter exserta. Antherarum loculi oblongo-lineares, demum divaricati. Styli lobi subaequales. Viz, nisi habitu et foliis majoribus rigidioribus, a *M. Teneriffce* differt.

24. *M. SUBCORDATA* (*Visiani MSS.*), suffruticosa, ramis brevibus suberectis subsimplicibus pubescentibus, foliis sessilibus planis lato-ovatis obtusis basi late truncato-cordatis, floralibus angustioribus, fasciculi's florum secundis pedunculatis paucifloris, calycibus cylindricis pubescentibus, dentibus subulatis, fauce intus nuda, corollis exsertis.

Hab. in Dalmatia *Visiani!* (*Ji. s. sp. comm. a cL Visiani.*)

Caules e basi sublignoso plures, erecti vel basi procumbentes, 3-5-pollicares. Folia crebra, latiora et minus rigida quam in praecedentibus, subtus 5-7-venia, supra et subtus ad venas pubescentia. Flores folia superantes, 3-5 laze ad apicem pedunculi 3-4-linearis dispositi. Bractee breves lanceolatae. Calyces breviter pedicellati,\* forma et magnitudine *M. graecae*, dentibus inferioribus parum longioribus et profundius Hssis, fauce intus dense villosa. Corollas tubus dentes calycinis aequans. Species foliorum forma distinctissima.

25. *M. PIPERELLA*, suffruticosa, ramis adscendentibus pubescentibus, foliis sessilibus lato-ovatis obtusis basi rotundatis vel subcordatis utrinque glabris supremis oblongis parvis, florum fasciculis laxis pedunculatis secundis paucifloris, bracteis parvis oblongis, calycibus subsessilibus tubulosis pubescentibus, dentibus subulatis, 3 superioribus patentibus, fauce intus nuda.

Thymus Piperella. *AIL! FL Ped.* 1. 21. \*. 37-1. 3. (*male.*) *Waldst et Kit*  
*PLRar.2. (G9.t. bt.nonLinn. rvauut. et XU.*

Thymus marginatus. *Sm. in Dicks PL exs. n. 71\**

Thymus croaticus. *Pers. Syn.* 2. 130.

Calamintha croatica. *Host FL Austr.* 2.132.

Hab. in Europse australioris montibus Pedemontanis *Allioni!* Croaticis *Host.* (*h. s. sp. comm. a cL Requier.*)

Rami herbacei, 4-G-pollicares. Folia inferiora subrotunda et saepe undulata, media 3-4-lin. longa. Verticillastri remotiusculi. Pedunculi fere foliorum floralium longitudine, utrinque 3-5-flori. Bractee latiores quam in caeteris speciebus. Calyx elongatus ut in *M. den8%flora%*, saepe purpurascens; dentes lineari-subulati superiores patentis, inferiores erecti, caeterum subaequales. Corolla tenuiter pubescens.

26. *M. FORSKAHLEI.*

Thymus imbricatus. *Forth.! FL Mgypt. Arab.* 108.

Hab. Kurmee *Forshahl!* (*u. 5. sp. in herb. Vahl.*)

" *T. caulibus decumbentibus imbricatis, foliis ovato-acutis, floribus axillaribus solitariis sessilibus.* \*\**UWIVUB*

May 1834.

" Calyx striatus, fauce villis clausa, non bilabiatus sed 5-dentatus, sub labio superiore rima una inter lacinias profunda. Flores rubri. Caulis exiguus fruticulosus."—*Forsk. l. c.*

When at Copenhagen, in 1832, I had time only to make very short notes on Forskahl's plants preserved in Vahl's herbarium, and to this plant I only find the following: "*Micromeria* sp. a *M. Piperella* differt foliis minimis vix nervosis (carina ciliata), dentibus calycinis brevioribus."

There is in the Banksian herbarium another plant, unnamed from Forskahl, which appears to be a *Micromeria*, allied also to *M. Piperella* but differing from the whole section by the leaves being slightly indented. The calyx is long and slender. But the specimen is too imperfect to describe it as a new species.

27. *M. SINAICA*, suffruticosa, ramis elongatis rigidis subsimplicibus, foliis subsessilibus ovatis planis vel margine revolutis superioribus flores superantibus, florum fasciculis densis vix pedunculatis, calycibus subsessilibus ovatis, dentibus brevibus setaceis, corollis minutis.

Hab. in Arabia inter rupes deserti Sinaici *Bové* ! (*h. s. sp. a cl. Bové lee tarn.*)

Habitus fere *M. graces*, a qua tamen distinctissima foliis, verticillastris densis, et calycibus minimis ovatis. Rami 1-1½-pedales, uti folia pallide virentes. Folia remota, 3 lin. longa, nervo medio prominente, lateralibus plerumque evanidis. Verticillastri 12-30-flori, omnes remoti. Flores in hoc genere minimi. Calyces vix lineam longi, ssepe colorati.

\* \* *Australisicce.*

28. *M. SATUREIOIDES*, glabra, caulibus erectis ramosis, foliis subsessilibus subellipticis lanceolatisve obtusis planis, verticillastris laxis 8-10-floris, calycibus tenuissime pubescentibus cylindricis, dentibus abbreviatis lanceolatis, fauce intus villosa, corollis calycem vix excedentibus.

*Mentha satureioides.* *Br. Prod.* 505 ?

Hab. in Australasia ad lacum George Novce Hollandise *A. Cunningham* ! ad Portum Jackson *R. Brown* ? (*y. s. sp. in herb. Hooker.*)

Caulis tenues basi radicanter. Rami erecti, 4-5-pollicares, ssepe purpurascens, angulis in speciminibus suppetentibus vix scabriusculis. Folia 5-6 lin. longa, uninnervia, vel venis lateralibus utrinque 1-2 vix conspicuis. Pedunculi vix lineam longi. Calyces breviter pedicellati, in quoque fasciculo 3-5, superne parum dilatati. Bracles vix pedicellum aequantes. Stamina in speciminibus suppetentibus inclusa.

29. *M. AUSTRALIS.*

*Mentha australis.* *Br. Prod.* 505.

Hab. in Australasia ad Portum Jackson et in Terra Van Diemeu *R. Brown.*

" *M. floribus verticillatis staminibus exsertis, corolla) labio superiore bilobo, calycibus tomentosis, dentibus basi intus obsolete barbatis, foliis lanceolatis, caulis adscendentis angulis marginatis scabris.*"—*Br. l. c.*

30. *M. GRACILIS*, glabra vel tenuiter pubescens, pallide virens, caulibus erectis, foliis breviter petiolatis ovatis vel superioribus ovato-lanceolatis obtusis planis, verticillastris subsexfloris, calycibus pubescentibus cylindrico-subcampanulatis, dentibus lanceolatis acutis tubi latituame brevioribus, fauce intus nuda, corollis calycem vix excedentibus.

*Mentha gracilis.* Br. Prod. 605 ?• non Sm.  
*Mentha diemenica.* Spr. Syst. 2. 724.

Hab. in Australasia: Terra Van Diemen R. Brown ? Gunn ! Scott!  
 (A. s. sp. comm. a cl. Lindley.)

A *M. satureioide* differt foliis praesertim basi latioribus, pubescentia, et calycibus majoribus sessilioribusque, fauce intus nuda. Folia subtus venosa, utrinque pubescentia, brevissima, praesertim in parte caulis superiore canescentia. Stamina exserta, vel inclusa. In exemplaribus Scottianis folia latiora et sessiliora, sed planta junior videtur. Habitu a *M. satureioide* non disjungenda, at staminibus certe distantibus rectis nee adscendentibus a *Micromeriis* recedit.

\* \* \* *Americana.*

31. *M. OBOVATA*, caule fruticoso divaricato ramosissimo, foliis obovatis obtusis integerrimis basi angustatis margine revolutis rugosis utrinque canescentibus, floribus subsessilibus.

*Satureia viminea.* Linn. Am am. Acad. 5. 399. Swarz. I obs. 22G.  
*Satureia incana.* Spr. Syst. 2. 719.  
*Zygis aromatica.* Desv. in Hamilt. Prod. FL Ind. Occ. 46.  
*Xenopoma obovatum.* Willd. Colla ! Hort. Rip. 147. t. 25.  
*Mentha viminea, &c.* Browne Jam. 258.

Hab. in Jamaica ! (h. s. c. et sp.)

Fmitculus canescens, diffusus, vel erectus; ramis diyaricatis elongatis, abbreviatis, tetragonis, pubescentibus. Folia vix semipollicaria, supra rugosa, aspera, subtus canotomentosa, in speciminibus cultis viridiora, subplana, vix rugosa. Flores pauci, foliis breviores, brevissime pedicellati. Bractee minutissimae subulatae. Calyx extus canescens, profunde striatus, fructifer vix inflatus, dentibus subpatentibus, acutis, lanceolatis setaceisve, 2 inferioribus vix latioribus. Corolla calyce subduplo longior, 3|-linearis, recta, fauce vix dilatata, extus pubescens; labium superius breve, rectum, bifidum, lobis obtusis rotundatis, inferioris lobi rotundati abbreviati, raedio latiore integro; tubus intus ad faucem villosus. Stamina superiora tubo subinclusa, inferiora corollam subaequantia, adscendentia. Antherarum loculi paralleli. Stylus glaber, corollam aequans, lobo inferiore complanato, superius brevissimum basi involvente. Achenia subglobosa, nitida, laevia.

32. *M. NUBIGENA*, procumbens, ramosissima, hispida, foliis parvis petiolatis lato-ovatis obtusis integerrimis, verticillastris bifloris, calycibus subsessilibus, dentibus subaequalibus acutis, fauce intus villosa.

*Thymus nubigenus.* Humb. et Kunth ! Nov. Gen. et Sp. Amcr. 2. 316.

Hab. in Peruvia locis asperrimis montium ignovomorum Puracé et Rucu-Pichincha Humboldt et Bonpland ! ad Surucuchu Jameson! (v. s. sp. in herb. Hooker.)

Habitus fere *Thymi Serpylli*. Caules basi perennes sublignosi. Rami pubescentes, superne hispidi. Folia vix ultra lineam longa, plana, utrinque hispida; floralia con form i a, calyces subaequantia. Calyces molliter hispidi, 13»striati, dentibus brevibus rectis. Corolla calyce subduplo longior, extus pubescens.

33. *M. GILLIESII*, procumbens tenuissime pubescens, foliis sessilibus oblongis obtusis integerrimis, verticillastris subbifloris, calycibus subsessilibus dentibus rigidis subrevolutis, fauce intus subvillosa.

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• " *M. floribus verticillatis, staminibus inclusis, calycibus cylindricis extus tomentosis, laciniarum marginibus pilis inflexis barbatis, corollae labio superiore emarginato, foliis lanceolato-ovatis subtus punctatis, caule erecto.*" *Br. I. o.*

Hab. in America meridionali prope Mendoza *Gillies!* (v. s. *sp. in herb. Hooker et Lindley.*)

Caulis suffruticosus procumbens (?), ramis acute tetragonis, tenuissime pubescentibus. Folia parva, sessilia, oblongo-obtusa, basi rotundata, integerrima, subplana, utrinque tenuissime pubescentia, subtus dense glandulosa, 3-4 lin. longa, 1-2 lata, floralia conformia. Verticillastri biflori vel inferiores rarius sub G-flori, folio duplo breviora. Bractea? parvae, setaceae. Calyx subsessilis, ovatus, striatus, pubescens, glandulosus, intus fance parce villosus; dentes breves, subeequales, setacei, patentibus rigidi. Corolla viz calyce longior, intus eztusque glaberrima, labio superiori brevissime emarginato, suberecto, inferioris lobi eequales, obtusi, patentibus, integerrimi. Stamina tubo inclusa. Filamenta brevia. Anthers biloculares, loculis parallel's. Styli lobi complanati, demum revoluti. Stigmata submarginalia. Achenia oblonga, oculo armato tenuissime pubescentia.

### SECTIO III. PSEUDOMELISSA.

*Verticillastrorum cymce elongates, pedunculate, subdichotomce. Folia scepe dentata. Herba Europece.*

Plants forsan ad *Melissam* referenda.

34. *M. PULEGIUM*, herbacea adscendens pubescens, foliis petiolatis ovatis dentatis utrinque viridibus, racemis coarctatis secundis, cymis subdichotomis paucifloris, calycis dentibus setaceis subcequalibus, fauce intus villosa.

*Melissa Pulegium. Röchel! Del. Pl. Rar. Banat. 62. t. 22. / 8.*

*Calamintha organifolia. Host Fl. Austr. 2. 120.*

*Melissa subnuda. WaldsU et Kit. Pl. Rar. 3. 296. t. 262 ?\**

*Calamintha subnuda. Host Fl Austr. 2. 130 ?*

*Thymus subnudus. Spreng. Syst. 2. 698.*

Hab. in Banatu ad rupes thermarum Herculis *Röchel!* in agro Fluminense *Host. (h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Schultz.)*

Caules erecti, subsimplices, pilis brevissimis reflexis cano-pubescentibus. Folia infima, subrotunda, obtusa, vix dentata, superiora acuta et acute dentata, basi rotundata, omnia rugosa, pilis brevibus hispidula. Racemi viz semipedales. Cymae pedunculatae. Bractes pedicelli subbreviores. Calyces *M. graecce*, cylindrici, striati, erecti, dentibus latitudine tubi longioribus. Corolla calyce subduplo longior, forma *Satureia*.

35. *M. MARIFOLIA*, incana, adscendens, foliis ovatis oblongisve obtusis subintegerrimis supra canescentibus subtus albidis, racemis laxis multifloris, calycis dentibus obtusis subeequalibus, fauce intus villosa, corollis calyce subduplo longioribus.

*Melissa fruticosa. Linn.! Spec. 828.*

*Melissa cretica. Lam\* Diet. 4.79. et Auct. plur. non Linn.*

*Calamintha cretica. Lam. Fl. Fr. 2. 395.*

*Nepeta cretica. Dietr. ex Steud. Norn. Dot. 521.*

*Thymus creticus. DC. Fl. Fr. 3. 564. non Brot.*

M P <sup>^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^</sup> Reichenbach, the *JIW* <sup>w</sup> *subnuda* *WaldsU et Kit.* and the *rulegum* *Röchel.* are the same; and although Kitaibel's figure does not shew the regular <sup>WIM8\*</sup> <sup>^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^</sup> <sup>subulate</sup> teeth of the calyx, I am inclined to think that this is the *subnuda* <sup>^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^</sup> presented. Mr. Host has in his garden at Vienna a variety blunder, <sup>^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^</sup> " <sup>^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^</sup> the name of *Calamintha* *subnuda*, but that must be a

- Thymus Barrelled. *Spreng. Syst.* 2. 698.  
 Melissa marifolia. *Pers. Syn.* 2. 132.  
 Nepeta marifolia. *Cav. Ic. Rar.* 6. 55. t. 576.  
 Bystropogon marifolius. *Juss. ex Steud. Norn. Bot.* 521.  
 Thymus marifolius. *Willd. Enum.* 2. 624.  
 Nepeta serpyllifolia. *Bieb. Fl. Taur.-Cauc.* 2. 40. *Cent. Pl. Ross.* 1. U 28.  
*Reichb. Icon. Bot. Eur.* 3. 16. t. 219.  
 Nepeta parvifolia. *HortuL*

**Hab. in Europae et Asiae mediterrane necnon Tauriae siccis saxosis cretaceis: in Lusitania *Martins!* Hispania *Pavon!* Syria prope Nazareth et ad montem Libanum *Bové!* Tauria *Bieberstein!*; in floribus Sicilianis Italicisque non occurrit, in Pedemonte et Gallia australi citatur sed dubia civis. (*h. s. sp.*)**

Snffnitex. Kami diraricati, 1-2-pedales, uti folia et calyces tomento tenui cani. Folia vix 3-4 lin. longa, nunc integerrima nunc leviter sinuata vel dentata, plana, paucivenia. Racemi elongati. Cymae laxae, pedunculatae, dichotomae. Folia floralia inferiora pedunculo longiora, superiora breviora. Bractae minutae. Calyces ovato-tubulosi, erecti, striati, faucis villis dentes saepius superantibus. Corolla calyce plus duplo longior. Habitus fere *Melissarum* sectionis *Calamintha*, sed calyx omnino *Micromeria*,

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*Species non satis nota.*

**36. M. PARVIFLORA (Reichb. Fl. Germ. Exc. 859).**

*Satureia parviflora.* *Vis. Plant. Rar. Dalm. in Bot. Zeit.* 1829, 1. *ErganzbU* 13.

*Satureia inodora.* *Host. Fl. Austr.* 2. 135. ex *Reichb. I. c.*

**Hab. in Dalmatiae extremo confinio prope Albaniam in montibus Pastrovich *Visiani.***

" S. caule fruticuloso pubescente ramoso, foliis lanceolato-linearibus margine revolutis, glabris, pedunculis axillaribus oppositis subtrifloris folia subaequantibus pedicellis inaequalibus, bracteis duplo longioribus, floribus post anthesin cernuis calycibus labiatis fauce villosis, dentibus ciliatis, 3 superioribus brevioribus latioribusque. Florum characteres potius *Thymi* quam *Satureia*\*. Habitus tamen et affinitas stirpis cum *S. græca*, *Satureiam* esse ostenderunt. Differt ab hac specie foliis multo angustioribus glabris, floribus longe pedicellatis paucioribus calycis dentibus forma et longitudine inaequalibus."—*Vis. I. c.* Verosimiliter Varietās *M. græces.*

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*Species e genere excludendae.*

- M. MONTANA *Reichb.* = *Satureia montana.*  
 M. PYGMÆA *Reichb.* = *Satureia montana.*  
 M. SPICATA *Reichb.* = *Satureia virgata.*  
 M. VAEIEGATA *Reichb.* = *Satureia montana.*

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**XLVII. MELISSA.**

*Melissa, Clinopodium et Thymi sp.* *Linn, et Auct.*  
*Calamintha et Acinos.* *Mamch. et Auct.*

**Calyx tubulosus, 13-nervius, saepius striatus, bilabiatus, labio superiore saepius patente tridentato, inferiore bifido, fauce intus nuda**



vel villosa. Corollæ tubus rectus vel incurvo-adscendens, intus nudus, seepius exsertus; faux seepius inflata; limbus bilabiatus, labium superius erectum, subplanum, integrum vel emarginatum, inferius patens, lobis planis, medio seepius latiore, integro vel emarginato. Stamina 4, didynama, inferioribus longioribus, adscendentia, apice per paria approximata vel rarissime subdistantia, superiora interdum sterilia. Filamenta edentula. Antherse liberse biloculares; connectivum sepe incrassatum; loculi distincti paralleli, divergentes vel demum divaricati. Styli lobi nunc æquales, subulati, stigmatibus minutis terminalibus, nunc inferior elongatus, recurvus, complanatus, margine stigmatifer. Achenia sicca, leevia. Suffrutices vel seepius herbse, inflorescentia varia. Flores purpurascens, albidi, vel flavi.

The *Melissa* of the sections *Calamintha*, *Acinos*, *Clinopodium*, and *Meliphylum*, are European, Mediterranean, and North Asiatic. *Calomelissa* contains one American species; *Macromelissa* an American and a European one; and *Heteromelissa* an East Indian one.

Whether the characters be derived from the parts of fructification or from general habit, the circumscription of this and the nearly related genera of *Hedeoma*, *Micromeria*, *Gardoquia*, and *Keithia*, is attended with much difficulty; and it might, perhaps, have been a clearer classification, if the whole had been considered as forming one extensive genus, as in the case of *Salvia*, *Hyptis*, *Teucrium*, &c. The relative proportion, direction, and size of the upper and lower teeth of the calyx, the hairs at the orifice, the proportion of the corolla to the calyx, the fertility or sterility of the upper stamina, the relative situation of the two lobes of the anthers, the form of the extremity of the style, and even the general direction of the stamina—characters which, in the rest of the tribe, are more or less constant—are remarkably uncertain in the present series, and seldom correspond with the differences of habit and inflorescence. These differences, on the other hand, are too vague and difficult of definition to be available for the purpose of generic distinctions. Whilst, therefore, I have endeavoured, as in other instances, to take the organs of fructification as the basis of generic, and the inflorescence and habit of sectional characters, I am fully aware that there are many species which may be nearly as well placed in either of two or more sections or genera; but every day brings further proof of the impossibility of reducing Nature to any thing like mathematical accuracy.

### CONSPECTUS SPECIERUM.

SECT. I. CALAMINTHA. *Racemi laxi, subsecundi. Cynue pedunculatæ, dichotomæ (saltern inferiores). Calyx basi vix gibbus, fauce intus villosa.*

Verticillastri superiores condensati, pauciflori, subaxillares.

Caules et folia incano-tomentosa . . .	1. M. IXCANA.
Cymæ omnes laxæ, dichotomæ . . .	2. M. CRETJCA.
riant subcanescens. Folia ovata vix crenata. Corolla calyce parvo subduplo longior . . .	3. M. THYMIFOLIA.

- Planta fere glabra. Corolla calyce parvo viz longior . . . . . 4. M. GLANDULOSA.  
 Planta villosa, folia lato-ovata.  
 Corolla calyce dimidio vel vix duplo longior 5. M. NEPETA.  
 Corolla calyce plus duplo longior . . . . . 6. M. CALAMINTHA.

SECT. II. CALOMELISSA. *Verticillastri multiflori, cequales, condensati. Calyx fauce intus villosa.*

- Species unica . . . . . 7. M. CAROLINIANA.

SECT. III. ACINOS. *Verticillastri sub-6-flori, pedicellis brevibus rigidis. Bracteae subnullae. Calyx basi infra gibbus, fauce intus villosa.*

- Calycis labia tubo sequilonga . . . . . 12. M. GRAVEOLENS.  
 Calycis labia tubo breviora.  
 Corolla vix calycem excedens . . . . . 8. M. ACINOS.  
 Pusilla, subglabra. Folia subrotunda. Corolla calyce subduplo longior . . . . . 10. M. MICROPHYLLA.  
 Diffusa, pubescens vel villosa. Folia lato-ovata. Corolla calyce plus duplo longior 11. M. ALPINA.  
 Ascendens, pubescens. Folia ovata, subglabra. Corolla calyce vix duplo longior 9. M. PATAVINA.

Species 13-14, non satis note.

SECT. IV. CLINOPODIUM. *Verticillastri multiflori vix pauciflori, (Equales, pedunculo communi subnullo. Bractea subulata, nunc minutae, nunc calycem cequantur. Calyx fauce intus nuda, vel parum villosa.*

- Bracteae calyce breviores.  
 Verticillastri pauciflori . . . . . 15. M. DEBILIS.  
 Verticillastri multiflori . . . . . 16. M. UMBROSA.  
 Bractes calycem sequentes.  
 Caulis herbaceus. Folia plerumque crenata.  
 Diffusa ramis elongatis procumbentibus.  
 Verticillastri numerosi . . . . . 17. M. REPENS.  
 Erecta vel ascendens. Verticillastri pauci . . . . . 19. M. CLINOPODIUM.  
 Caulis suffruticosus. Folia omnia integerrima . . . . . 18. M. ORIGANIFOLIA.

SECT. V. MELIPHYLLUM. *Verticillastri pauciflori, laxiusculi secundi. Bractea paucis scepis ovatae. Calyx patens, fauce intus nuda, vel vix pilosa. Corolla flava vel albida.*

- Folia lato-ovata, basi truncata vel cordata. Planta saepius villosa . . . . . 1. \* / 20. M. OFFICINALIS.  
 Folia ovata vel ovato-lanceolata, basi rotundato-cuneata. Planta subglabra.  
 Corolla calyce vix longior . . . . . 22. M. PAAVIFLORA.  
 Corolla calyce subtriplo longior . . . . . 23. M. FLAVA.  
 Species dubia javanica . . . . . 21. M. HIRSUTA.

SECT. VI. MACROMELISSA. *Verticillastri laxi scepis pauciflori cymis umbellaformibus subdichotomis. Calyx patens, fauce intus nuda, vel vix pilosa. Corolla purpurascens vel coccinea. . . . . S. t. i. a. m. n. a. subdistantia.*

- Herba (Europaea) . . . . . 24. M. GRANDIFLORA.  
 Fmtex (Americana) . . . . . 40. M. MACHOSTEMA.

SECT. VII. HETEROMELISSA. *Verticillastri irregulares secundi.*  
*Calyx elongatus vix bilabiatus, dentibus rectis subaqualibus.*

Species unica . . . . . 26. M. LONGICAULIS.

SECTIO I. CALAMINTHA.

Calamintha. *Mcench. Meth.* 408.

*Racemi laxi, subsecundi. Verticillastrorum cynue utrinque pedunculate, dichotomy. Bracteae minutes. Calyx subteres, striatus, basi vix gibbus, fauce intus villosa.*

1. M. ? IN CAN A, herbacea vel basi suffruticosa procumbens, ramis adscendentibus cano-tomentosis, foliis petiolatis parvis orbiculatis subintegerrimis utrinque cano-tomentosis, racemis subsecundis, verticillastris paucifloris, cymis vix dichotomis, calycibus breviter bilabiatis, fauce intus villosa, corollis calyce vix duplo longioribus.

Thymus incanus. *Sibth. et Sm. ! Fl. Gr.* 6. 62. t. 677-  
Melissa cretica. *Russ. ! Nat. Hist. Alep. nan Linn.*

Hab. in regione Mediterranea orientali: in Archipelagi Graeci insulis frequens et ad Athenas *Sibthorp I* in Syria prope Aleppo *Russell!* (*y. s. sp. in herb. Sibth. et Banks.*)

Species inter *Melissam* et *Micromeriam* fere media. Folia 3-linearia, utrinque tomento molli, uti rami et calyces cana. Verticillastri superiores condensati, inferiores laeviores. Bractae minutae.

2. M. ? CRETICA (Linn.! *Spec.* 828), herbacea humilis basi procumbens, ramis adscendentibus piloso-hispidis, foliis petiolatis parvis subrotundis obtusis subintegerrimis utrinque molliter villosissimis, racemis subsecundis, cymis vix dichotomis paucifloris, calycibus breviter bilabiatis, fauce intus villosa, corollis calyce vix duplo longioribus.

Thymus hirtus. *Sieb. ! Pl. exs. non altat.*

Hab. in Creta *Linnaeus, Sieber ! (h. s. sp.)*

^ Affinis *M. inca* UB, sed diversa caule foliisque villosissimis, nee tomento tenui canis. Cymarum inferiorum pedunculus communis 2 lin. longus, superiorum brevior vel nullus. Exemplar Linnaeanum minus villosum quam Sieberiana.

3. M. THYMIFOLIA, caule herbaceo adscendente cano-pubescente, foliis petiolatis ovatis obtusis vix crenatis basi cuneatis rotundatisve subcanescentibus, racemo laxo secundo, cymis dichotomis, floribus parvis, calycibus brevissime bilabiatis dentibus acutis, corollis calyce subduplo longioribus.

Calamintha thymifolia. *Host I Fl. Austr.* 2. 132.

Satureia thymifolia. *Scop, Fl. Cam.* 1. 428. ex *Host*, sed verosimiliter ad *Satureiam rupestrem* referenda.

Hab. in Carnioliae rupestribus murisque vetustis agri Idriensis *Scopoh, Hladnik (Host) (h. s. c.)*

Quia in media videtur in\*«r Micrameriam marifoliam et Melissam Nepctam.  
Folia vix semipolhcaria, mine integerrima, satpius obscure crenata, subtus venosa,

dense glanduloso-punctata, supra tomento tenuissimo subcanescentia. Racemus minus diffusus quam in *M. Nepeta*. Flores parum minores. Calyces tenuiores vix bilabiati, dentibus omnibus brevibus setaceo-aristatis, tribus superioribus patentibus, binis inferioribus erectis. Faux villis clausa. Corolla giabriuscula, pallide purpurascens. Faux dilatata, labium superius emarginatum, inferius patens, lobo medio vix emarginato.

This plant, which I gathered in Mr. Host's garden at Vienna, is certainly very different from the *Satureia rupestris*, to which Scopoli's synonym is usually referred, and cannot be confounded either with *M. Nepeta* or *Micromeria mart-folia*, but partakes so much of the characters of both, that I should be inclined to consider it as an accidental hybrid; and if that be verified, it should be erased from the list of species. I have never seen a wild specimen; and other plants, cultivated under the same name in the Vienna garden, were the common *M. Nepeta*.

4. *M. GLANDULOSA*, caule herbaceo, ramis subglabris, foliis petiolatis lato-ovatis acutiusculis grosse serratis basi rotundatis subglabris, racemis laxissimis paucifloris secundis, cymis dichotomis, calycibus bilabiatis dentibus acutis, corollis calyce parvo vix longioribus.

Thymus glandulosus. *Req. ! in Ann. Sc. Nat. Par. 5. 386.*

Hab. in Corsica *Requien ! (h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Requien.)*

Rami patentes, virides, tenues, pills brevissimis subpubescentes, vix tetragon!. Folia 1-2-pollicaria, longiuscule petiolata, serraturis paucisprofundis, tenuia, utrinque viridia, subtus paucinervia, floralia gradatim minora. Cym® laxe dichotomae. Bractese parvae, lineares. Flores minuti. Calyces virides vix pubescentes, dentea labii superioris lati, breviter aristati, patentes, inferioris subulati, erecti. Faux intus villis clausa. Corolla alba vel pallide purpurascens.

5. *M. NEPETA* (Linn.! *Spec. 828*), caule herbaceo, ramis procumbentibus adscendentibus suberectisve villosis, foliis petiolatis lato-ovatis obtusis crenatis basi rotundatis utrinque villosis subtus pallidis, racemo elongato laxo multifloro secundo, cymis dichotomis, calycibus breviter bilabiatis dentibus subulatis, corollis calyce dimidio vel vix duplo longioribus.

Thymus Nepeta. *Sm. Fl. Brit. 2. 642. Eng. Bot. 20. t. 1414. Hook. Fl. Land. v. 1. Ic.*

Calamintha parviflora. *Lam. Fl. Fr. 2. 39G.*

Calamintha trichotoma. *Mosnch. Meth, 409.*

Thymus diffusus. *Hortul.*

Thymus Brauneanus. *Hoppe.*

Calamintha rotundifolia. *Host! Fl. Austr. 2. 131.*

Calamintha obliqua. *Host! Fl. Austr. 2. 131.*

Calamintha Nepeta. *Hoffm. et Link. Fl. Port.*

Calamintha canescens. *Presl. Fl. Sicul. xxxvii. ?•*

*fi athonica, humilior, glabrior, foliis viridioribus.*

Thymus athonicus! *Bernh. ex Rtichb. Pl. Germ. exc. 329. sub. n. 2242.*

Calamintha athonica. *Reichb. I. c.*

Melissa aetheos. *Hortul.*

**Hab. in Europæ præsertim australioris siccis, ruderatis, ad vias, &c. : in Anglia *Smith et Auct.*, Gallia meridionali a *Burdigali !* ad *Lugdunum !* in Lusitania *Brotero*, Hispania *Pavon !* in Italia a *Pedemontio !***

• " C. caule ramoso adscendente villosis, foliis subsessilibus ovatis canescenti-pubescentibus punctatis, calycis tomentoso-incani dentibus inferioribus rectis, superiores patentibus duplo superantibus."—*Presl. I. c.*

• *May 1834.*

\$ r.

ad regnum Neapolitanum *Tenore*, in Istria *Reichenbach*, Grecia et Archipelagi insulis *Sibthorp!* Tauria meridionali *Bieberstein.* (y. v. et h. s. sp.)

Caulis decumbens vel adscendens. Rami elongati, subtetragoni, dense villosi. Folia semipollicaria vel vix pollicaria, rugosa, supra intense viridia/aubtus saepe incana, floralia minora, suprema minuta. Racemi elongati. Flores numerosi. Bractee minutae, oblongae. Calyces secus ramos cymarum breviter pedicellati, ovati, striati, virides vel purpurascens. Dentes superiores breves, ovati, acuti, inferiores subulati, longiores vel rarius omnes subaequales. Barba faucis dentibus superioribus mine brevior, nunc (in eodem specimine) subsqualis. Corolla albida vel pallide purpurascens, punctis intensioribus notata. Antherarum connectivum crassum, loculi distincti divergentes.

6. *M. CALAMJNTHA* (Linn.! Spec. 827), caule herbaceo, ramis adscendentibus villosis, foliis petiolatis lato-ovatis obtusiusculis serrato-crenatis basi rotundatis truncatisve utrinque viridibus villosis, racemo laxo secundo, cymis laxissimis subdichotomis paucifloris, calycibus distincte bilabiatis dentibus subulatis inferioribus elongatis, corollis calyce plus duplo longioribus.

*Thymus calamintha.* Scop. Fl. Cam, ed. 2. n. 733. Sm. Eng. Bot. 24. / 16\*76.

*Calamintha montana* a. Lam. Fl. Fr. 2. 396.

*Calamintha officinalis.* Masnch. Meth. 409.

*Calamintha menthsufolia.* Host! Fl. Austr. 2. 129.

*Thymus umbrosus.* Spreng.! Cent. Sp. min. Cog. 41.

*Calamintha umbrosa.* Reichb. Fl. Germ. exc. 329. ? excl. Syn. plur.

*Melissa intermedia.* Baumg. 9 ex Reichb. I. c.

*Melissa umbrosa.* Auct. Germ, non Bieb.

/ & villosissima.

*Thymus calaminthoides.* Reichb.! Fl. Lusit. Mad. exs.

Hab. in Euro pae mediae et australis et Asiae mediae collibus, sylvis apertis, &c.: in Anglia! Gallia! Germania! media et australi *Reichenbach*, Lusitania *Brotero*, Hispania *Pavon*, Italia omni *Allioni!* *Tenore!* &c, Gracia et prope Byzantium *Sibthorp!* Armenia et Iberia *Bieberstein*, *Meyer*, &c.; /3 in Hispania! et ins. Canariensibus! (y. v. et h. s. sp.)

ii. **Caulis** erectiores et firmiores quam in *M. Nepeta*. Folia majora saepe sesquipollicaria. Flores pauciores. Calyx fere duplo major, profundius bilabiatus. Corollae purpurascens. Var. /i villosior et folia minora, sed ob magnitudine florum et calycum forma huc nee ad *M. Nepetam* referenda.

## SECTIO II. CALOMELISSA.

*Verticillastri multiflori, subaequales, condensatè Bractee ovatae vel oblongae. Calyx fauce intus villosa.*

7. *M. CAROLINIANA*, herbacea? glabra, foliis petiolatis ovatis obtusis subcrenatis basi angustatis, verticillastriis subsoqualibus multifloris condensatis, calycis fauce intus villosa, corollis calyce duplo longioribus.

*Thymus carolinianus.* Mich. Fl. Bor. Amer. 2. ».

*Calamintha caroliniana.* Sweet Horl. Brit. 409.

Thymus grandiflorus. *Sims ! Bot. Mag. 25. t. 997-*  
 Calamintha grandiflora. *Pursh Fl. Amer. Sept. 2. 414.*

Hab. in America boreali: in Carolina *Fraser f Wray ! & c*, Georgia *Bartram!* ad Covington in Louisiana *Drummond ! {h. s. sp.}*

Rami floriferi elongati, virgati, glabri vel tenuissime pubescentes. Folia giaberrima, semipollicaria vel vix pollicaria, plana, nervo medio subtus prominulo, floralia calyces superantia. Pedunculi communes utrinque breves, 3-10-flori. Bractee foliis subconformes, exteriores calycibus longiores, interiores gradatim minores et angustiores. Calyx 2-3 lin. longus, glaberrimus, profunde striatus. Corolla fere pollicaris, glaber. Stamina sub labio superiore laxe adscendentia. Styli lobi subaequales, subulati.

### SECTIO III. ACINOS.

Acinos. *Mfench. Meth. 407 •*

*Verticillastri sub-6-flori, pedicellis erectis brevibus rigidis. Brae tea: minutes vel nullce. Calyx basi infra gibbus, subteres, profunde striatus, fauce intus villosa.*

8. M. ACINOS, herbacea, annua, suberecta, pubescens vel villosa, foliis ovatis subserratis, floralibus conformibus flores superantibus, verticillastris 6-floris, calycibus subsessilibus, labiis brevibus, corollis vix calycem excedentibus.

Thymus Acinos. *Linn. Spec. 826. Hook. Fl. Lond. v. 1. ic. Sm. Eng. Bot. 6. t. 411.*

Acinos thymoides. *Mamch. Meth. 40g.*

Acinos vulgaris. *Pets. Syn. 2. 131.*

Thymus heterophyllus. *Poir. Diet. 7- 648. ?*

Thymus canescens. *Dumort. Florul. Belg. 47-*

Calamintha arvensis. *Lam. Fl. Fr. 2. 394.*

*β villosus-*

Acinos villosus. *Pers. Syn. 2. 131. ?*

Hab. in Europse arvis vulgaris: a Scotia *Hooker*, Anglia! Suecia *Wahlenberg*, et Petropoli *Sobolewski*, ad Lusitaniam *Brotero*, Neapolim *Tenore*, et Grseciam *Sibthorp!* etiam in regione Caucasico-Caspico *C. A. Meyer (v. v. et h. s. sp.)* ^

Herba annua. Caules circiter semipedales, ramosi, saepe basi procumbentes ramis subpurpurascensibus plus minusve villosis. Folia obtusiuscula, basi anfrnstata, superiora angustiora, acutiora, omnia utrinque viridia, mollia, subtus venosa. Verticillastri distantes. Bractee minutae vel nullae. Pedicelli erecti, rigidi, complanati, lineam longi. Calyces 3-4-lineares, profunde 13-atriati, hispidi; labium superius latum, dentibus 3 subulatis, divaricatis; laciniae labii inferioris labium superius squantes. Corollae purpureo-cceruleas; labium superius et lacinia media labii inferioris integra. Antherarum loculi Niibdivaricati. Styli lobus inferior complanatus. Achenia laevia.

9. M. PATAVINA, herbacea, adscendens, pubescens, foliis petiolatis ovatis acutis vix serratis venosis subglabris, floralibus conformibus calyce longioribus, calycis labiis tubo brevioribus, corollis calyce vix duplo longioribus. j

Thymus patavinus. *Jacq. Obs. Bot. 4. 7. t. 87.*

Acinos patavina. *Pers. Syn. 2. 131.*

Calamintha patavina. *Host Fl. Austr. 2. 133.*

*Melissa majoranifolia.* Mill! *Diet.* n. 7-  
*Thymus suaveolens.* Sm. ! *Prod. Fl. Gr.* 1. 420.  
*Thymus acinoides.* Ten. *Prod. FL Nap.* 35. *Syll.* 296.?

Hab. in Europa australi: in Hispania Pavon ! Gallia mediterranea!  
 Italia ab agro Veronensi Reichenbach, et Pedemontio, ad regnum  
 Neapolitanum Tenore, in monte Parnasso Sibthorp ! (y. v. et k. s. sp.)

Major et durior quam *M. Acinos*, floribus duplo-majoribus; glabrior et erectior  
 quam *M. alpina*, cui affiniore at distincta.

10. *M. MICROPHYLLA*, suffruticosa, pusilla, diffusa, subglabra,  
 foliis petiolatis subrotundis integerrimis, floralibus conformibus, verticillastris 4-6-floris, calycibus subsessilibus, labiis tubo multo brevioribus, corollis calyce fere duplo longioribus.

*Thymus corsicus.* Pers. *Syn.* 2. 131.

Hab. in Corsicse montibus! (h. s. sp. comm. a cL Requien.)

Planta parva, ramosissima, ramis brevibus junioribus pilosis. Folia vix 2-linearia, rigida, venosa, saepius glaberrima, interdum pilosa. Verticillastri in ramis floriferis 1.2. Flores *M. patavini*, at calyces longiores tenuiores.

11. *M. ALPINA*, perennis, diffusa, pubescens vel villosa, foliis petiolatis subrotundis ovatisve vix serratis, floralibus calyces subsequantibus, verticillastris 4-6-floris, calycibus subsessilibus, labiis tubo brevioribus, corollis calyce plus duplo longioribus.

*Thymus alpinus.* Linn. *Spec.* 826. *BoU Mag*, 47. t, 2152.

*Acinos alpinus.* Mcench. *Meth.* 407-

*Acinos diffusus.* Bonningh. *Fl. Jtynast. ex Bot. Zeit.* 1825. 1. 333 ?

*Thymus montanus.* Crantz. *Stirp. Austr.* 278.

*Thymus villosissimus.* Tausch. in *Syll. Pl. Soc. Ratisb.* 2. 248 ?

Hab. in Europse australioris montanis umbrosisque: in Gallia!  
 Hispania ! Germania! Italia! (v. v. et h. s. sp.)

Caulis basi ramosissimus siibliginosus. Rami floriferi adscendentes, snpius villosi, semipedales. Folia minora et plerumque latiora quam in *M. Acinos* et *patavina*, superiora interdum angustiora. Calyces purpurascens, magnitudine *M. patavini*. Corolla major, purpurascens, fauce valde dilatata, labium su peri us et inferioris lobus medius brevissime emarginata. Antherarum loculi divergentes, demum divaricati. Styli lobus inferior complanatus.

12. *M. GRAVEOLENS*,berbacea,annua,erecta,villosa,foliis petiolatis ovatis subserratis, floralibus con form ibus flores superantibus, verticillastris 6-floris, calycibus subsessilibus, labiis incurvis tubum eequantibus, corollis calyce vix dimidio longioribus.

*Thymus graveolens.* Bieb. *Fl. Taur.-Cauc.* 2. 60. *Pl. liar. Ross. lc.* 1.1.38.

*Acinos graveolens.* Link *Enum. Hort. Berol.* 2. 117.

*Thymus can us.* Stcv. apud Hoffm. in *Comm. Soc. Phys. Med. Mosq.* 1. 46. *M Bieb.*

*Thymus eziguus.* Sibth. et Sm.! *Fl. Gr.* 6. 61. /. 575. (Corolla in icone minores quam in exemplaribus.)

*Acinos canus.* Reichenb. *Fl. Germ. exc.* 327-

→ Hab. in Europa austro-orientali et Asia Caucasica: Neapoli jenare, n ns. Cypri montibus Sibthorp/ in Trannsylvania Rcichen-oacn, lauria et Iberia media Biebersteïn, in montibus Talüsç C. A. Meyer. (\*. 5. c. et Vm Sm s p!

Herba vix bipollicaris, simplex vel ramosa. Folia *M. patavina*, at villosiora. Flores majores quam in *M. Acinos*, minores quam in *M. patavina*, et calycis forma distinctissimi.

—

*Species Sectionis III. non satis notce.*

13. *M. PURPURASTENS.*

*Acinos purpurascens.* *Pers. Syn.* 2. 13.  
*Thymus purpurascens.* *Poir. Diet.* 7\* C54.

*Hab. in Hispania Clemente. (Persoon.)*

"*A. caule ramoso divaricato tomentoso, foliis ovatis subserratis, summis congestis (coloratis), verticillis 1-2-floris subapproximatis. Folia praesertim ad venas in meo specimine rubro-violacea. Corolla majuscula, rubra. Medius inter A. vulgarem et alpinum videtur.*"—*Pers. I. c.*

Verosimiliter *M. alpirus* varietas.

14. *M. ROTUNDIFOLIA.*

*Acinos rotundifolius.* *Pers. Syn.* 2. 131.  
*Thymus rotundifolius.* *Poir. Diet.* 7. 654.  
*Thymus melissoides.* *Bernh. ex Reichb. Ft. Germ. exc.* 327.

*Hab. in Hispania Persoon, in Hungaria Reichenbach.*

"*A. foliis orbiculatis mucronatis vein's subtus prominentibus, caule procumbente, apice calycibusque villosis.*"—*Pers. I. c.*

Ex exemplaribus sub hoc nomine in hortis botanicis cultis, non differre videtur a *M. patavina*.

—

SECTIO IV. CLINOPODIUM.

*Clinopodium. Linn, et Auct.*

*Verticillastri multiflori vel laxe pauciflori, (equates, pedunculo com" muni subnulloy pedicellisjiliformibus nee complanatis. Bracteae subulatte, nunc minuta, nunc calycem aquantes. Calyx basi infra gibbus vel subcequalis, fauce intus nuda vel parum villosa.*

15. *M. DEBILIS*, herbacea, pusilla, debilis, glabra, foliis petiolatis ovatis levissime subserratis, floribus minoribus, verticillastris paucifloris, pedicellis elongatis filiformibus, bracteis minutis, calycis fauce intus nuda.

*Thymus debilis. Ledeb. ! Ic. PL Ft. Ross. Alt. t. 438. Bunge in Ledeb. PI Alt. 2. SOL.*

*Hab. in Sibirisc jugo Altaico : in umbrosis prope fortalitium Alexandrowsk et in deserto Soongoro-Kirgbisico circa montem Kent C. A. Meyer ! (h. s. sp. comm. a cL Bunge.)*

Herba vix 3-4-pollicaris, in omni parte glaberrima. Caulis adscendens sul, simplex. Folia semipollicana, basi in petiolum semipollicarem lonire ani?ifstas? tenuia, floralia inferiora conformia, supra parva. Verticillastri distantes 4 8-8rt.~? sub 10-flori. Cymarum pedunculus communis sspius nullus, rarius in ~vertSI<sup>0</sup> lastis inferionbus 1-2-lhearis. Calyx declinatus, 2-3-linearis, k^us, basi n^if gibbus. Corollam non vidi.



16. *M. UMBROSA* (Bieb. Fl. Taur.-Cauc. 2. 63. non Auct. Germ.), herbacea, diffusa, pubescens vel villosa, foliis petiolatis ovatis serrato-crenatis basi rotundatis, verticillastris aequalibus globosis multifloris, bracteis minutis vel exterioribus subulatis, calyce dimidio brevioribus.

*Clinopodium repens* j3. *Benth. in Wall. Pl. As. Bar. 1. 66.*

**Hab. in Asrae mediae montibus:** in Iberiae sylvis sub arboribus circa Ananur et Duschet *Bieberstein*, in montibus Taliisch perfrequens *C. A. Meyer*/ in jugo Himalayano vulgaris *Wallich*/ *Royle*! *Sfc*, in montibus peninsulse Indicee *Wight*! (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind., et comm. a cl. Royle, Wight, Meyer, S?c.*)

Caules elongati, numerosi, procumbentes, basi repentes, parum ramosi, 1-3-pedales. Rami tetragoni, versus apices pilis reflexis villosi, basi glabrati, vel angulis villosi. Folia *M. Clinopodio* minora, tenuiora, et minus rugosa, vix pollicaria, supra sparse subtus ad venas hirsuta, floralia sessiliora, interiora caulinis conformia, suprema angustiora. Verticillastri 20-40-flori, inferiores remoti, supremi interdum in spica laxa vel racemo denso approximate Pedunculus communis utrinque subnullus vel pedicellis brevior. Bractee paucae, subulatae, ciliatae, nunc brevissimae, subnullae, nunc pedicellos aequantes vel parum superantes. Pedicelli tenues, hispidi, calyce breviores. Calyx declinatus, 2-2½ lin. longus, basi infra gibbus, striatus, nervis ciliatis, apice subcoloratus. Labia patentia, superius latum, dentibus brevibus acutis, inferioris laciniae subulatae, vix superius aequantes. Corolla calyce vix dimidio longior, purpurascens. Stamina superiora saepe sterilia.

17. *M. REPENS*, herbacea, diffusa, basi radicans, pubescens, vel villosa, foliis petiolatis ovatis obtusis serrato-crenatis basi rotundatis, verticillastris sequalibus globosis multifloris, bracteis subulatis numerosis calycem eequantibus.

*Clinopodium repens a.* *Wall. Benth. in Wall. Pl. As. Bar. 1. 66.*  
*Thymus repens.* *Don. ! Prod. Fl. Nep. 113.*

**Hab. in Asia media:** in Indise orientalis montibus Napalensibus *Wallich* / (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.*)

Habitus *M. umbrosa*. Rami longiores. Verticillastri densiores hirsutiores. Bractes numerosae, longe ciliatae, ut in *M. Clinopodio* calyces aequantes.

18. *M. ORIGANIFOLIA*.

*Clinopodium origanifolium.* *Labill. Ie. Pl. Syr. Bar. 4. 14. t. 9.*

**Hab. in monte Libano** *Labillardiere*.

" C. capitulis verticillatis, bracteis lineari-lanceolatis hispidis, foliis ovatis integerrimis hispidis.

" Planta suffruticosa, seaquipedalis, caulibus adscendentibus, ramosis, teretiusculis hispidis. Folia subpetiolata, ovata, integerrima, utrinque pilis adpressis hirsuta unguicularia. Capituli florum verticillati subsessiles, inferiores quidam ramulum aemulantes, longius pedunculati. Bractese capitulis subjects, Hneari-lanceolatae, hispidae, vix calyce longiores. Calyx elongatus, striatus, hispidus, 5-dentatus, subbilabiatus, dentibus 2 inferioribus paullo brevioribus. Corolla pilosiuscula, labio superiore brevi subcompresso obtuso integerrimo, inferiore trilobo, lobo medio concavo supra acutiusculo, tubus longitudine calycis. Alia ut in congeneribus (*Clinopodiis*)."—*Labill. I. c.*

An non potius *Micromerim* species ?

19. *M. CLINOPODIUM*, herbacea, erecta, villosa, foliis petiolatis ovatis obtusis subcrenatis basi rotundatis, verticillastris sequalibus globosis multifloris, bracteis subulatis numerosis calycem eequantibus.



ramealia minora, basi rotundata vel cuneata, omnia obtusa vel superiora acuta, utrinque plus minusve villosa-hispida, viridia, rugosa, floralia floras superantia. Verticillastri omnes distantes. Cymse subdistinctae, 3-6-florae, pedunculo communi brevi, pedicellis pedunculo longioribus, calyce brevioribus. Bractea? paucae, subfoliaceae, calyce breviores, ovatae, acutae, integerrimae. Calyx fauce hiante, intus pilosiuscula vel nuda; labium superius planum, truncatum, breviter tridentatum. Corolla alba vel pallide flavescens, exserta, calyce saepius duplo longior, incurva, adscendens, labium superius emarginatum, inferioris lobus medius integer. Styli lobi subaequales, subulati.

21. *M. HIRSUTA* (Blume Bijdr. 830).

Hab. in Java: in cacuraine montis ignivomi Tjerimai provincise Cheribon *Blume*.

" *M. capitulis verticillatis axillaribus, foliis ovato-oblongis obtuse serratis, calycibusque hirsutis.*

" *Affinis M. officinali.*"—*Blume Ic.*

22. *M. PARVIFLORA* (Benth. in Wall. PI. As. Rar. 1. 65), herbacea, erecta, subglabra, foliis ovatis vel ovato-lanceolatis acutis subserratis basi rotundatis cuneatisve, floralibus conformibus, verticillastris axillaribus laxis secundis, bracteis paucis parvis oblongo-linearibus, corollis calyce vix longioribus.

Geniosporum axillare. *Benth, I in Wall. PI. As. Rar. 2. 18.*

Scutellaria japonica. *Burm. ! Fl. Ind. 130. (ex herbario suo, uh' % cum Plectrantho menthoidi miscitur.)*

Hab. in India orientali: in montibus Napaliae et Kamaon *Wallich !* et Deyra Dhoun *Royle ! (h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.)*

Characteribus *M. officinali* affinis, sed habitu diversa. Tota planta saepe purpurascit et glabra est, pilis paucis exceptis ad angulos caulis et nervos foliorum vel calycum. Folia vix pollicaria. Inflorescentia *M. officinalis*. Bractee saepius minute. Calyces minus dilatati, labio superiore minore quam iu *M. officinali*. Corolla vix exserta, albida ?

23. *M. FLAVA* (Benth. in Wall. PI. As. Rar. 1. 65), herbacea, erecta, subglabra, foliis ovatis vel ovato-lanceolatis acutis serrato-crenatis basi rotundatis, floralibus conformibus, verticillastris axillaribus laxis secundis, bracteis paucis oblongo-linearibus, corollis calyce subtriplo longioribus.

Hab. in India orientali: in montibus Napalise *Wallich ! (k. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.)*

Habitus et folia *M. parvi/hra*. Calyces apice colorati, 4-5 lin. longi, labiis patentibus, superiore subplano, dentibus lato-lanceolatis acutis, inferioris lacinae lanceolatae, acutae, labium superius aequantes. Corolla 9-10-linearis, flava, incurvo-adscendens, fauce valde dilatata. Stamina omnia fertilia. Antherarum loculi divaricati.

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SECTIO VI. MACROMELISSA.

*Verticillastri laxissimi, saepius pauciflori, cymis subumbelliformibus, pediculis elongatis vix dichotomis. Calyx fauce patentissima, intus subnuda, labiis profundis patentissimis. Corolla elongata, purpurascens, tubo dilatato. Stamina apice subdistantia.*

24. *M. GRANDIFLORA* (Linn. ! Spec. 827), herbacea, suberecta,

parce villosa, foliis petiolatis ovatis acutis grosse dentatis basi rotundatis cuneatisve utrinque viridibus, racemo laxo paucifloro, cymis pedunculatis vix dicbotomis paucifloris, calycis fauce intus subnuda, corollis amplis calyce plus duplo longioribus.

*Calamintha grandiflora.* *Mcench. Meth.* 408.

*Thymus grandiflorus.* *Scop. Fl. Cam. DC. Fl. Fr.* 3. 562.

Hab. in Europae sylvis umbrosis: in montibus Pyrenseis! Cebenarum! et Lozère! in Alpibus Pedemontanis, Helveticis! Germanicisque! in Olympo Bithynico, monte Atbo, et Laconicis montibus *Sibthorp!* in Tauria circa Baidar *Bieberstein* (▷. v. et h. s. sp.)

Caules basi ramosi, decumbentes. Rami pedales suberecti, glabri, vel pilis raris villosi. Folia saepe 2-3-pollicaria, nunc glabra, saepius pilis sparais utrinque hispidula; floralia inferiora conformia, superiora multo minora angustiora. Verticillastri pauci, subsecundi. Pedunculus communis nunc 3-4-linearis nunc fere pollicaris; rami subnulli, pedicelli inaequales, longiores calycibus squalibus; bractee parvae, lineares, acutae. Calyx 4-5-linearis, tubulosus, fauce parum ampliata intus nuda vel pilis paucis ciliata, labia patentia, lobis e basi lanceolato-subulatis. Corolla 1-14-pollicaris, purpurascens, fauce valde inflata, labium superius breve emarginatum, inferioris lobus medius latus emarginatus. Stamina laxe approximata. Antherarum loculi subparalleli.

25. *M. MACROSTEMA* (M09. et Sess. MSS.), fruticosa, ramis divaricatis junioribus villosis, foliis petiolatis ovatis oblongisve acutis basi rotundato-cuneatis levissime serratis supra viridibus subtus pallidis utrinque glabriusculis hispidulisve, verticillastris laxis subsecundis paucifloris, pedunculis pedicellisque elongatis, calycibus glabris, labio superiore patente, fauce intus subnuda.

Hab. in Nova Hispania *Mogino et Sessé!* (*Jh. s. c. ex kort. Mexicano comm. a cl. G. J. Graham, et v. s. sp. in herb. Lambert.*)

Rami elongati, subteretes. Folia distantia, semipollicaria vel vix pollicaria, floralia conformia, cymis sublongiora. Cymae plerumque 2-3-florae. Bracteam parvam, oblongam. Calyx 5 lin. longus, labiis patentissimis. Corolla tenuissime pubescens, calyce subquadruplo longior tubo dilatato. Labia subaequalia, superius erectum oblongum breviter emarginatum, inferius patens, lobis rotundatis, medio emarginato? Stamina subexserta. Antherae subdistantes.

## SECTIO VII. HETEROMELYSSON.

*Verticillastri irregulares, pauci-multiflori, subsecundi, in ramos foliaios scBpe abeuntes. Bractem subfoliaceae. Calyx elongatus, basi nongibbus, vix bilabiatus, dentibus setaceis rectis, fauce intus subnuda. Corolla elongata purpurea, tubo subrecto.*

26. *M. LONGICAULIS* (Wall. MSS.), suff. uticosa, ramis elongatis decumbentibus pubescentibus, foliis ovato-oblongis obtusis subdentatis basi cuneatis angustatisve subvillosis, floralibus conformibus, verticillastris paucifloris irregularibus secundis, calycibus elongatis subdeclinatis, dentibus lanceolato-subulatis, fauce intus subnuda.

*Thymus pi peritum.* *Don! Prod. Fl. Nep.* 112.

*Thymus organifolius.* *Don! Prod. Fl. Nep.* 112.

*Clinopodium longicaule.* *Benth. in Wall. PL As. liar.* 1. 06.

Hab. in India orientali: in Nepalioe montibus *Wallich!* (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.*)

May 1834.

3 F

Caules debiles 2-3-pedales, ex schedis Wallichianis basi lignosi. Kami juniores molliter villosi, summitatibus purpurascens. Folia vix semipollicem longa, mine integerrima, sapius utrinque crenis 1-2 notata. Verticillastri versus apices ramorum approximate irregulariter 2-6-flori, foliis floralibus bracteisve foliaceis calyce brevioribus intermixti. Calyces 5-6 lin. longi, saepe subbilabiati at labia vix patentia. Faux intus fere nuda vel rarius pilis albis subclausa. Corolla violacea, calyce vix duplo longior. Stamina superiora plerumque abortiva. Species inter *Melissam* et *Hedeoma* media: an genus proprium?

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*Species dubice.*

**M. RUGOSA** (Lour. Fl. Cochinch. 368).

**Hab. in Cochinchina Loureiro.**

" M. racemis confertis axillaribus et terminalibus, foliis rugosissimis subrotundis acuminatis.

" Caulis annuus, sesquipedalis, tetragonus, erectus, ramosissimus. Folia rugosissima, subrotunda, acuminata, serrata, opposita, petiolata. Flos albo-ruber, racemis confertis axillaribus et terminalibus. Planta tota, corollis exceptis, colore obscure viridi praedita."—Lour\* I, c.

**M. OBTUSIFOLIA** (Pers. Syn. 2. 132).

**Hab. in America meridionali Michaux (Persoon.)**

" M. foliis late ovatis obsolete serratis apice rotundatis, caule villosi, pedunculis simpliciter divisio soitariisque foliis multo brevioribus. Corolla dilute violacea."—Pers\* I. c.

**M. VERONIC<sup>^</sup>FOLIA** (Pers. Syn. 2. 132).

**Thymus veronicsfolius.** Spreng. Syst. 2. 698.

**Hab. in Bahama Persoon.**

" M. foliis late ovatis serratis petiolatis, caule ramoso diffuso, pedunculis elongatis ramosis.

" Caulis villosus. Folia subglabra. Calyx glaber. Corolla intus purpurascens, maculis albido-violaceis variegata. *Veronicam arveiuem* refert."—Pers. I. e.

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*Clinopodia auctorum dubia.*

**C. ASIATICUM** (Lour. Fl. Cochinch. 374).

**Hab. in Cochinchina Loureiro.**

" C. foliis oblongis nervosis rugosis subtus tomentosus, spica verticillata terminali.

" Caulis euffruticosus, 2<sup>^</sup> pedes longus, erectus, 4-gonus, 4-sulcatus, simplex, villosus. Folia ovato-oblonga, obtusa, leviter serrata, rugosa, polynervia, subtus tomentosa, opposita. Flos violaceus; spica terminalis, oblonga, composita, verticillis interruptis, involucris acutis hirsutis subjectis. Calyx bilabiatus, integerrimus, insqualis, pilosissimus. Corolla labio superiore concavo aequaliter trifido, inferiore refracto integerrimo longiore."—Lour. I. c.

Certe ex genere et forsitan ex ordine excludendum. Si revera ad *Labiatas*, verosimiliter ad *Anisochilum* referendum.

**C. HUMILE** (Mill. Diet. n. 4).

**Hab. in Carolina Miller.**

" C. humile, ramosum, foliis rugosioribus, capitulis explanatis."—Mill. I, c.

**C. CAROLINIANUM** (Mill. Diet. n. 5).

**Hab. in Carolina Miller.**

Caules annui, 2-3 pedes longi, erecti, 4-goni, 4-sulcati, simplex, villosi. Folia ovato-oblonga, obtusa, leviter serrata, rugosa, polynervia, subtus tomentosa, opposita. Flos violaceus; spica terminalis, oblonga, composita, verticillis interruptis, involucris acutis hirsutis subjectis. Calyx bilabiatus, integerrimus, insqualis, pilosissimus. Corolla labio superiore concavo aequaliter trifido, inferiore refracto integerrimo longiore.\*<sup>1</sup>—*Mill. I. c.*

*Species e genere excluder\*da.*

- M. ALBA *Waldst. et JHf.* = *Micromeria rupestris*.  
 M. CRETICA *Lam.* — *Micromeria marifolia*.  
 M. FRUTICOSA *Linn.* = *Micromeria marifolia*.  
 M. MARIFOLIA *Pers.* = *Micromeria marifolia*.  
 M. MAXIMA <sup>^4rc?</sup> = *Perilla ocymoides*.  
 M. NAPALENSIS *Benlh.* = *Hedeoma napalensis*.  
 M. PERENNIS *Forsk.* = *Salvia segyptiaca*.  
 M. PULEGIOIDES *Linn.* = *Hedeoma pulegioides*.  
 M. PULEGIUM *Roch.* = *Micromeria Pulegium*.  
 M. PYRENAICA *Jocg.* = *Horminum pyrenaicum*\*  
 M. SUBNUDA *WaldsU et Kit.* = *Micromeria Pulegium*.  
 M. SYLVESTRI3 *Lam.* = *Melittis melissophyllum*.  
 CLINOPODIUM CAPITATUM *Sw.* = *Hyptis capitata*.  
 C. CHAMJEDRYS *FaM.* = *Maraypian thus hyptoides*.  
 C. FRUTICO3UM *Forsk.* = *Phlomis moluccoides Vahl.* Verosimiliter genus  
 novium.  
 C. INCANUM *Linn.* = *Pycnanthemum incanum*.  
 C. MARTINICEKSE *Jacq.* = *Leucas martinicensis*.  
 C. RUGOSUM *Linn.* = *Hyptis radiata et globifera*.

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 XLVIII. GARDOQUIA.

*Gardoquia. Ruiz et Pav. Prod. Fl. Per. et Chil.*  
*Rizoa. Cav. Ic. Bar. 6. 56.*

Calyx tubulosus, 13-nerviis, subincurvus, ore sequali vel obliquo, dentibus brevibus rectis subaequalibus vel subbilabiatis. Corollae tubus longe exsertus, rectus vel incurvus, intus nudus; limbus bilabiatus, labium superius erectum subplanum emarginatum, inferius subpatens, lobis planis medio latiore. Stamina 4, subdidynama, inferioribus longioribus, laxe ascendente, apice subdistantia, superiora subinde sterilia. Filamenta edentula. Antherae biloculares, loculis distinctis parallelis vel subdivergentibus. Styli lobi subaequales. Achenia sicca, kevia.— Suffrutices frutesce ramosissimi foliosi, saepe procumbentes. Flores pulchri, saepius coccinei. Genus a *Micromeria* non nisi longitudine corollarum, limboque lobis subrectis, distinctum.

The species are all South American.

## CONSPECTUS SPECIERUM.

Corolla calycem paullo excedens vel vix duplo longior,  
 tubo incluso vel breviter exserto.

Folia parva, subtus albo-tomentosa <sup>^</sup> . . . 9. O. BREVIFLORA.

Folia semipollicaria rugosa, coriacea, villosa, viridia. 2. G. RUGOSA.

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\* This plant has many of the characters of *Melissa*; and from a cursory observation, I had been induced to consider De Candolle right in referring it, with the generality of modern authors, to that genus, notwithstanding its great affinity in habit to *Salvia lyrata*. A closer examination, however, proves it to have the connate anthers of *Monardea*; and the presence of an annulus in the tube of the corolla also separates it from *Melissinea*, and connects it with the section *Heterosphace* of *Salvia*, from which it only differs by the fertility of the upper stamina, and the want of the lengthened connectivum characteristic of *Salvia*. The genus *Horminum* will, therefore, be given in the supplement, referring it to *Monardea* between *Rosmarinus* and *Monarda*.

Corolla tubulosa, calyce triplo quadruplove longior.

Folia plus minusve dentata.

Folia utrinque viridia.

Folia lanceolato-oblonga, vix serrata . 16. O. GLABRATA.

Folia ovata crenata.

Verticillastri subsexflori condensati. Calyces pilosi . . . . 3. G. ELLIPTICA.

Cymae pedunculatae, laxae pluriflorae. Calyces glabri . . . . 1. G. MULTIFLORA.

Folia subtus vel utrinque cano- vel albo-tomentosa.

Verticillastri multiflori . . . . 4. G. THYMOIDES.

Verticillastri 2-C-flori.

Folia 8-9 lin. longa, 6-8 lin. lata.

Folia serrata supra pubescentia . 5. G. ELEGANS.

Folia crenata margine revoluta, supra scabriuscula . . . . 6. G. PULCHELLA.

Folia vix semipollicaria, 4-5 lin. lata.

Folia basi truncata . . . . 7\* G. TOMENTOSA.

Folia basi cuneata . . . . 8. G. GRANDIFLORA.

Folia integerrima.

Folia subtus vel utrinque albo-tomentosa, argentea vel sericea.

Folia vix lineam longa, supra bullata, viridia 22. Q. REVOLUTA.

Folia 2-6 lin. longa, plana, vel margine revoluta.

Folia ovata vel oblonga, plana.

Calycis faux intus nuda . . . . 10. G. INCANA.

Calycis faux intus villosa . . . . 14. G. DISCOLOR.

Folia linearia, margine revoluta . 12. G. SERICEA.

Folia oblongo-lanceolata, margine revoluta . . . . 13. G. ARGEXTEA.

Folia utrinque viridia.

Folia plerumque 3-4 lin. longa, obovata, oblonga vel lanceolata.

Calycis faux intus nuda . . . . 15. G. GILLIESII.

Calycis faux intus villis clausa.

Folia obovata, vel obovato-oblonga.

Folia lato-obovata, ultra semipollicaria . . . . 11. G. HOOKERI.

Folia obovato-oblonga, 3-4 lin. longa 16. G. OBOVATA.

Folia oblongo-lanceolata, vel linearia.

Folia acuta, subserrata . . . . 17. G. GLABRATA.

Folia obtusa, constanter integerrima . . . . 18. G. TAXIFOLIA.

Folia ovata, 1-2 lin. longa.

Calycis faux intus subvillosa. Folia 2 lin. longa . . . . 19. G. STRIATA.

Calycis faux intus nuda. Folia vix lineam longa.

Folia ciliata. Dentes calycini acuti . 20. G. MICROPHYLLA.

Folia nuda. Dentes calycini obtusi. 21. G. JAMESONI.

1. G. MULTIFLORA (Ruiz et Pav.! Syst. Veg. Fl. Per. et Chil. 140), fruticosa, subglabra, foliis petiolatis ovatis obtusiusculis subcrenatis basi rotundatis viridibus subtus pallidis, floralibus conformibus, verticillastris laxis subsecundis, cymis pedunculatis vix dichotomis, calycis glabriusculi dentibus acutis, fauce intus nuda, corollis calyce triplo longioribus.

**G. multiflora.** Ruiz et Pav., *FL Per. et chil ined*, 4 . t. 495. f. a.  
**Rizoia ovatifolia.** Cav. *IC. Rar.* 6. 56. t. 578. (mflfe.)

Hab. in Chili arvis et campis pro vine ice Conceptionis *Cuming!*  
*Bridges! Ruiz et Pavon!* (*li. s. sp.*)

Gaules basi duri at vix lignosi videntur. Kami pedales, uti folia et calyces glaberrimi, vel tomento tenuissimo pubescentes. Folia pollicaria, obscure dentata. Cymae folio florali breviores. Fedunculi et pedicelli filiformes. Calyx subincurvus, apice coloratus, striatus, per anthesin evidenter bilabiatus, defloratum non vidi. Corolla ultra pollicaris, pulchra, coccinea vel purpurea? fauce vix dilatata. Stamina subexserta.

2. G. RUGOSA, fruticosa, villosa, foliis petiolatis ovato-rhomboides serrato-dentatis basi rotundatis coriaceis rugosis utrinque villosis subtus vix canescentibus, verticillastris laxis mullifloris, calycis villosi dentibus subulatis ciliatis, fauce intus subnuda, corollia calyce vix duplo longioribus.

Hab. in Peruvia *Ruiz et Pavon!* (*v. s. sp. in herb. Lambert.*)

Frutex ramosissimus, ramis duris tetragonis junioribus rufo-villosis. Folia ]-1]-pollicaria, late rhomboidea, reticulato-venosa, floralia minora at cymas superantia. Cymae breviter pedunculatae. Bractae oblongae, villosae, calyce breviores. Pedicelli breves. Calyces 3 lin. longi, tenues, virides, villosissimi, dentibus subbilabiatis. Corolla villosa, labio superiore erecto, brevissime emarginato; inferiore subpatente, lobis oblongis inter se subsequialibus obtusis integerrimis. Stamina didynama, antheris sub labio superiore per paria approximatis.—Species sequo jure ad *Melissam*, *Micromeriam*, vel *Gardoquiam* referenda.

3. G. ELLIPTICA (*Ruiz et Pav.*! *Syst. Veg. Fl. Per. et Chil.* 149), fruticosa, erecta, ramis glabris, foliis petiolatis ovatis acutiusculis leviter serrato-crenatis basi rotundatis cuneatisve utrinque viridibus glabris subciliatisve, floralibus minoribus, verticillastris sub-6-floris, calycibus viridibus pilosis, dentibus acutis, fauce intus nuda, corollis calyce subquadraplo longioribus.

*G. elliptica. Ruiz et Pav. Fl. Per. et Chil. ined. 4. t. 495. l. b.*  
*Stachys speciosa. Hook. ! Bot. Misc. 2. 235.*

Hab. in Peruviae montibus versus Cheuchin et Sayan vicis *Ruiz et Pavon!* inter *Pacron* et *Obrajillo Vallis Canta\** *Cruikshanks!* (*v. s. sp.\* in herb. Lambert, Hooker, et Lindley.*)

Rami tetragon!. Folia pollicaria, subrugosa, floralia conformia. Verticillastris densiusculi, secundi, pedunculis pedicellisque brevibus. Bractae exteriores foliaceae oblongo-ovatas. Calyces striati, labio superiore breviter dentato, vix patente. Corolla fere sesquipollicaris, pubescens, coccinea, lobis abbreviatis. Stamina exserta! subdistantia.

4. G. THYMOIDES (*Humb. et Kunth. Nov. Gen. et Sp. Amer.* 2.314).

Hab. in America meridionali: in Andibus Quitensibus? *Humboldt et Bonpland.*

" G. foliis ovatis acutis subcordatis margine revolutis subserratis supra glabriusculis subtus cano-pubescentibus, floribus verticillatis.

" Frutex ramosissimus, ramis tetragonis pubescentibus. Folia brevissime petiolata, ovata, subcordata, acuta, subserrata, margine revoluta, venosa, supra glabriuscula, subtus cano-pubescentia, 3 lin. longa, 2 lin. lata. Petioli pubescentes. Flores verticillati, pedunculati, semipollicares, verticillis multifloris, distantibus inter nodiis 5-9 lin. longis. Calyx tubulosus, 10-sulcatus, 5-dentatus, pubescens, dentibus inaequalibus acuminato-subulatis. Corolla calyce triplo longior, flava (?), nutescens tubo interne pubescente, fauce longissima infeme barbata, limbo bilabiato diiroureo maculato, labio superiore emarginato, inferiore trifido, laciniis obtusis. Stamina didynama, distantia, subinclusa. Filamentaglabra. Stylus exsertus. —*Kunth. I. c.*



5. 6. ELEGANS (Humb. et Kunth. Nov. Gen. et Sp. Amer. 2. 315).

Hab. in America meridionali: inter Mulalo et Pansache in declivitate montis ignivomi Cotopaxi regno Quitensi *Humboldt et Bonpland.*

" G. foliis subrotundo-rhomboideis obtusis serratis supra pubescentibus subtus albo-tomentosis, pedunculis axillaribus subtrifloris.

<sup>ic</sup> Frutex aromaticus, 3-4-pedalis, ramis tetragonis pubescentibus, junioribus albo-tomentosis. Folia petiolata subrotundo-rhomboidea, obtuse serrate, basim versus integerrima, coriacea, reticulato-venosa, supra pubescentia, subtus albo-tomentosa, 9 lin. longa, 8 lin. lata. Petioli 1½ lin. longi, tomentosi. Pedunculi axillares, 2-3-flori. Flores breviter pedicellati. Calyx tubulosus, 10-sulcatus, 5-dentatus, tomentosus, dentibus acuminatis, 3 superioribus minoribus. Corolla rubra, externe pubescens, fauce flava incarnato-maculata. Stamina G. *tomentosa*" —*Kunth, I, c.*

6. G. PULCHELLA (Humb. et Kunth. Nov. Gen. et Sp. Amer. 2. 315).

Hab. in America meridionali: in locis calidis inter Gaseas et Contumasay Peruviee *Humboldt et Bonpland.*

" G. foliis ovatis aut subrotundo-ovatis obtusis basi cuneatis margine subrevolutis crenatis supra scabriusculis subtus albido-tomentosis, pedunculis axillaribus subtrifloris.

" Frutex 3-4-pedalis, ramosissimus, ramis tetragonis pubescenti-tomentosis erectis. Folia petiolata, ovata aut subrotundo-ovata, obtusa, basi cuneata, margine crenata et subrevoluta, coriacea, venosa, supra scabriuscula viridia, subtus albido-tomentosa, 8-9 lin. longa, 6-7 lin. lata. Petioli 1½ lin. longi, tomentosi. Pedunculi axillares, subtriflori. Flores longe pedicellati, pedicellis 2-3 lin. longis, teretibus tomentosis. Calyx subsemipollicaris, tubulosus, 10-sulcatus, 5-dentatus, tomentoso-pubescentis, dentibus acuminato-subulatis, 2 inferioribus brevioribus." —*Kunth. I. c.*

7. G. TOMENTOSA (Humb. et Kunth. Nov. Gen. et Sp. Amer. 2. 314).

Hab. in America meridionali: in arenosis altee planitie Quitensis juxta Lactacunga, Hambato, et Riobamba Nuevo *Humboldt et Bonpland.*

" G. foliis subrotundo-ovatis acutiusculis basi subtruncatis, margine revolutis et leviter serratis, supra pubescentibus subtus albido-tomentosis, pedunculis axillaribus subtrifloris.

" Frutex aromaticus, ramosissimus, 3-pedalis, ramis subteretibus, ramulis tetragonis pubescentibus. Folia petiolata, subrotundo-ovata, acutiuscula, basi subtruncata, margine leviter serrata et revoluta, coriacea, venosa, supra pubescentia, subtus albido-tomentosa, vix semipollicaria, 5 lin. lata. Petioli lineam longi, tomentosi. Pedunculi axillares, 1-3-flori. Flores pedicellati 8-9 lin. longi. Pedicelli lineam longi, tomentosi. Calyx tubulosus, 10-sulcatus, 5-dentatus, albido-tomentosus, dentibus acuminatus, 3 superioribus minoribus. Corolla calyce triplo longior, incarnata, externe pubescens, tubo brevi, fauce longissima inferne barbato, limbo bilabiato, labio superiore emarginato, inferiore trifido, laciniis obtusis. Stamina 4, didynama, distantia, inclusa. Anthers subreniformes. Stylus exsertus, glaber. Achenia triangularia, obtusa, laevia, fusca. G. *grandifloris* valde affinis!" —*Kunth. I. c.*

8. G. GRANDIFLORA (Humb. et Kunth. Nov. Gen. et Sp. Amer. ?. 314).

Hab. in America meridionali: in convalli temperata fluminis Chambo <sup>inter mc</sup> <sub>lanT</sub> <sup>em</sup> <sub>isnivomum T</sub> «ng«ragua et pagum Penipe *Humboldt et*

" G. foliis subrotundo-ovatis obtusis basi acutis apicem versus dentatis supra tenuissime pubescentibus subtus incano-tomentosis, floribus axillaribus solitariis.

" Frutex 3-pedalis, ramosissimus, ramis subteretibus glabrūsculis, ramulis tetragonis pubescentibus. Folia petiolata, subrotundo-ovata, obtusa, basi acuta, apicem versus dentata, reticulato-venosa, supra tenuissime pubescentia, subtus incano-tomentosa, semipollicaria, 4 lin. lata. Petioli |~|| lin. longi, incano-tomentosi. Flores axillares, solitarii, breviter pedunculati, 9-10 lin. longi. Calyx cylindraceus, 10-sulcatus, 5-dentatus, incano-tomentosus, dentibus acuminatis subaequalibus. Corolla calyce quadruple) longior, flava, externe pubescens, fauce interne barbata. Stamina 4, didynama, distantia, subexserta. Filamenta glabra. Anthers incumbentes arcuatae. Stylus glaber, exsertus. Achenia trigona, obtusa, fusca, laevia. G. incana simillima videtur."—*Kunth. I. c.*

Ex hac descriptione non nisi foliis apice serratis a *G. incana* differt.

9. *G. BREVIFLORA*, fruticosa, incana, foliis brevissime petiolatis subrotundo-ovatis obtusis margine vix revolutis supra pubescentibus subtus cano-tomentosis, floralibus conformibus calyces sequantibus, verticillastris 2-6-floris secundis, calycibus subcoloratis, dentibus lanceolatis acutis, fauce intus nuda, corollis calycem breviter superantibus.

Hab. in Peruvia *Ruiz et Pavon ! (v. s. sp. in herb. Lambert.)*

Habitus *G. incana*. Folia breviora, latiora, supra viridiora, obtusa, vel brevissime mucronulata. Calycis dentes angustiores, acutiores, et ab omnibus affinibus corollis vix calycem excedentibus distincta, et vix a *Micromeris* separanda.

10. *G. INCANA* (*Ruiz. et Pav. ! Syst. Veg. Fl. Per. et Chil. 150*), fruticosa, incana, foliis brevissime petiolatis ovatis obtusis integerrimis planis supra pallidis subtus cano-tomentosis, floralibus conformibus calyces sequantibus, verticillastris 2-6-floris, calycibus incanis ore obliquo, dentibus brevibus acutis, fauce intus nuda.

*G. incana. Ruiz, et Pav. Fl. Per. et Chil. ined. 4. t. 493./.* 4.

Hab. in Peruvia *Mathews! in prseruptis ad Cheuchin vicum Ruiz et Pavon ! (v. s. sp. in herb. Lambert.)*

Folia *Helianthemi cam* semipollicaria, in speciminibus suppetentibus constanter integerrima, floralia conformia calyces superantia. Bractee parvae, lineares obtusae. Calyces sessiles incurvi, interdum subbilabiati. Corolla ultra pollicaris, pubescens, flava? Genitalia subexserta.

11. *G. HOOKERI*, fruticosa? glaberrima, foliis obovatis subintegerrimis basi in petiolum brevem angustatis utrinque viridibus, pedunculis 2-3-floris, calycis glabri subbilabiati labio superiore breviter tridentato erecto, fauce intus villis clausa.

*Cunila coccinea. Nutt. ex Hook. ! Exot. FL 3. 1.163.*

*Melissa coccinea. Spreng. Spst. 2. 224.*

Hab. in Florida *Nuttall. (v. s. c. in herb. Hooker.)*

Rami virgati, tenues, glabri. Folia semipollicaria, 1-3-nervia, glanduloso-punctata, remotiuscula. Pedunculi nunc breves uniflori, nunc in ramulis brevibus foliaceis subtrifloris abeuntes. Pedicelli breves. Calycis labii superioris dentes brevissimi; labium inferius bifidum, lobis ovatis. Corolla coccinea, glanduloso-pubescentia, labiis profunde fassis, breviter lobatis. Stamina subexserta, distantia" Antherarum loculi paralleli. Stylus exsertus. Calyce a caeteris speciebus parum diversa, sed inflorescentia, corolla, et stamina, omnino *Gardoquia*. Habitus-etiam potius hujus generis quam *Melissa*; a *Cunila* longe diversa.

12. *G. SERICEA* (Presl. MSS.), suffruticosa, procumbens, sericeo-tomentosa, foliis sessilibus linearibus integerrimis margine revolutis utrinque seritfeo-lanatis, floralibus bracteisque conformibus minoribus, floribus axillaribus solitariis, calycibus sericeis, dentibus brevibus subaequalibus, fauce intus nuda.

Hab. in Peruvia: in vallibus Cordillerarum *Hcenke!* (*h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Presl.*)

Suffrutex, ramis foliis calycibusque tomento albo sericeo indutis. Ramuli floriferi breves, adscendentes, uti folia in specimine suppetente ternatira verticillati. Folia 3-5 lin. longa, floralia conformia. Bractee conformes vel breviores. Calyces subsessiles, folio aequales, vix incurvi. Dentes breves, recti. Corolla 10-11 lin. longa, coccinea, pubescens. Stamina inferiora exserta, laxe adscendentia; superiora inchisa? vel abortiva?

13. *G. ARGENTEA* (Humb. et Kunth. Nov. Gen. et Sp. Amer. 2. 313).

Hab. in America meridionali: in alta planitie Andium Peruvianorum juxta urbem Micuipampa, in radicibus montis metalli fieri Gualgayoc *Humboldt et Bonpland.*

"*G. argenteo-sericea*, foliis oblongo-lanceolatis obtusis margine revolutis integerrimis, floribus axillaribus solitariis.

"Frutex ramosissimus, ramis densissime confertis, tetragonis, argenteo-sericeis. Folia subsessilia, oblongo-lanceolata, obtusa, margine integerrima et revoluta, nervo medio subtus valde prominente, utrinque argenteo-sericea, 2-3 lin. longa. Flores axillares, solitarii, breviter pedunculati, semi poll icares. Calyx campanulato-tubulosus, 10-sulcatus, 3-dentatus, bilabiatus, extus albo-sericeus, dentibus acutis subaequalibus, fauce nudo. Corolla calyce triplo longior, coccinea, externe pubescens, tubuloso-infundihuliformis, tubo brevi interne glabro, fauce longissima, linea longitudinali pilosa inferne barbata, limbo bilabiato, labio superiore subrotundo emarginato, inferiore trilobo, lobis rotundatis. Stamina 4, didynaraa, distantia, inclusa, unicum fertile, reliqua sterilia. Anthers reniformes, unica maxima, tribus minutissimis. Stylus longe exsertus, glaber. An vere hujus generis ob stamina 3 abortientia."—*Kunth. I. o.*

14. *G. DISCOLOR* (Humb. et Kunth. Nov. Gen. et Sp. Amer. 2. 312).

Hab. in America meridionali in declivitate montis Silla de Caracas *Humboldt et Bonpland.*

"*O. foliis oblongis acutis basi cuneatis integerrimis supra puberulis, subtus sericeo-pubescentibus et incanis.*

"Frutex ramosissimus, ramis oppositis tetragonis, ramulis canescenti-pubescentibus, cortice solubili. Folia breviter petiolata, oblonga, acuta, basi cuneata, integerrima, venosa, venis subparallelis, nervo subtus prominulo, membranaea, supra viridia et tenuissime puberula, subtus sericeo-pubescentia et incana, 4-8 lin. longa, 1-4 lin. lata. Petioli 1-1 1/2 lin. longi, cano-pubescentes. Flores ad apicem ramulorum axillares, solitarii, breviter pedunculati, 6-7 lin. longi. Pedunculi capillacei, tenuissime puberuli, 1/2 lin. longi, basi brae teat i. Bractee folio simillims, sed minores, calycem haud aequantes. Calyx villosopilosus, tubulosus, 10-nervius, fauce pilis albis clausa, limbo bilabiato, labio superiore tri- inferiore bifido, laciniis lanceolatis acutis, 2 inferioribus paulo brevioribus, apice acuminato-subulatis. Corolla tubulosa, calyce 2-4-plove longior, superne ampliata, externe pubescens, purpurea, limbo quinque subbilabiato, laciniis rotundatis, fauce nuda. Stamina 4, didynama, distantia, inclusa. Filamenta glabra. Anthene reniformes. Ob SSSSTiTi. <sup>hor, structurama</sup> sequentibus (csteris Kunthianis) parum recedit."—

15. *G. GILLIESU* (Graham in Edinb. Phil. Journ. 1831. Sept. 377),

suffruticosa, ramis divaricatis pubescentibus, foliis oblongo-linearibus cuneatisve obtusis integerrimis basi angustatis utrinque viridibus plants, floralibus conformibus bracteisque calyce subbrevioribus, verticillis astris paucis multifloris laxiusculis irregularibus, calycibus elongatis erectis, dentibus lanceolato-subulatis subaequalibus, fauce intus nuda.

*Gardoquia chilensis.* Benth. in Hook, et Am. Beech. Voy. 58.

Hab. in Chili prope Valparaiso *Macrae ! Cuming ! Bridges ! Sfc.*  
(*h. s. sp.*)

Gaules basi lignosi, divaricati vel procumbentes. Rami primarii in racemum longum terminalem abeuntes, verticillastris magnis densis multifloris distinctis. Rami laterales dense foliosi, verticillastris numerosis paucifloris irregularibus subsecundis. Folia 3-6-linearia, uninervia, floralia uti bractee ex tenores conformia, at calyce breviora. Calyces 5-6 lin. longi, 13-striati, recti vel vix incurvi, dentibus mine distincte bilabiatis, saepius omnibus rectis, inferioribus profundius fissis. Corolla pubescens, coccinea. Styli lobi subsuales.

16. *G. OBOVATA* (Ruiz et Pav.! Syst. Veg. Fl. Per. et Chil. 150), fruticosa, ramis canescentibus, foliis obovato-oblongis basi angustatis margine revolutis integerrimis supra leviusculis subtus pallidis pauciveniis utrinque glabris, verticillastris subbifloris secundis, calycibus glabriusculis, dentibus brevibus obtusis, fauce intus villosa.

*G. obovata.* Ruiz, et Pav. Fl. Per. et Chil. ined. 4. U 494. l. a.

Hab. in Peruviae praeeruptis ad Cheuchin vicum *Ruiz et Pavon !*  
(*v. s. sp. in herb. Lambert.*)

Frutex 3-pedalis, ramis divaricatis. Folia 3-4 lin. longa, basi longe in petiolum brevissimum angustata, venis paucis pinnatis supra inconspicuis, floralia conformia. Calyces subsessiles vel breviter pedicellati, 4 lin. longi, striati, vix sub lente tomentosuli, ore parum obliquo, dentibus superioribus vix longioribus. Corolla calyce subtriplo longior, extimis villosissima, staminibus longe exsertis.

17. *G. GLABRATA* (Humb. et Kunth. Nov. Gen. et Sp. Amer. 2, 313).

Hab. in America meridionali prope Quito ? *Humboldt et Bonpland.*

" *G. ramis pubescentibus, foliis lanceolato-oblongis utrinque acutis margine revolutis leviter serratis glabris, subtus glanduloso-punctulatis, floribus axillaribus solitariis.*

" Frutex ramosissimus, ramis subtetragonis densissime confertis pubescentibus foliosis. Folia breviter petiolata, lanceolato-oblonga, utrinque acuta, apicem versus leviter serrata, margine revoluta, venosa, coccinea, glaberrima, supra nitida, subtus glanduloso-punctulata, semipollicaria, 2 lin. lata. Petioli 1/2 lin. longi, tenuissime pubescentes. Flores axillares, solitarii, breviter pedunculati, 1/2-pollicares. Calyx tubulosus, 10-sulcatus, glaber, glanduloso-punctulatus, apice 5-dentatus, bilabiatus dentibus acuminatis, 3 superioribus paulo longioribus. Corolla calyce duplo longior, externe pubescens, tubo interne sericeo, fauce pilosiuscula, limbo bilabiato labio superiore emarginato, inferiore trilobo, lobis obtusis. Stamina 4, didynamia distantia, inclusa. Filamenta glabra. Anthers subreniformes. Stylus glaber, exsertus. *G. taxifolia* proxima."—*Kunth. l. o.*

18. *G. TAXIFOLIA* (Humb. et Kunth. Nov. Gen. et Sp. Amer. 2, 312).

Hab. in America meridionali: in locis asperis obnubilis Andium Novo-Granatensium in declivitate Parami de Saracuru iuxta n<sup>o</sup> 6 M<sup>o</sup> Ofia *Humboldt et Bonpland.*

" *G. ramis cano-villosis, foliis linearibus lanceolatis aut oblongis obtusis angustatis integerrimis glabris subtus punctulatis, floribus axillaribus solitariis.*

May 1834.

3 G

" Frutex ramosissimus, ramis juniuribus subtetragonis cano-villosis densissime foliosis. Folia petiolata, approximata, linearia, lanceolato-oblonga aut oblongo-obtusa, basi angustata, integerrima, venosa, nervo subtus prominente, coriacea, glabra, subtus punctulata, 4-5 lin. longa, 1-2 lin. lata. Petioli breves, basi incrassati, infra medium articulati, glabri. Flores axillares, solitarii, breviter pedunculati, pollicares et longiores, pedicellis vix lineam longis pubescentibus. Calyx tibiilosus, bilabiatus, striatus, glaber, vix 3 lin. superans, fauce pilis clausa, labiu superiore 3- inferiore 2-fido, laciniis acuminatis subaequalibus. Corolla rubra? externe hirtello-pubesces, fauce leviter pilosiuscula. Stamina et stylus exserta."—*Kunth. I. c.*

19. *G. STRIATA* (Ruiz et Pav.! Syst. Veg. Fl. Per. 148), fruticosa, ramis villosulo-lanatis, foliis parvis ovatis integerrimis planis vel complicatis utrinque glaberrimis striatis vel dorso ciliatis, verticillastris bifloris secundis, calycibus glabris, dentibus brevibus obtusis, fauce intus villosula.

*G. striata. Rui\* et Pav. Fl. Per. et Chil. ined. 4. t. 494./.* b.

Hab. in Peruvise collibus aridis ad Tarmse et Huanuci provincias *Ruiz et Pavon!* (v. s. *sp. in herb. Lambert.*)

Frutex 3-pedalis, ramosissimus, dense foliosus. Folia sessilia, 2 lin. longa, basi rotundata vel subcordata, rigida, venis parallelis utrinque conspicuis, inferiora acuta, superiora obtusa, floralia conformia. Pedunculi brevissimi. Calyx parum incurvus, rigide striatus, dentes subaequales vel superiores vix longiores. Corolla coccinea? calyce triplo longior, extus pubescens. Stamina (ex icone) breviter exserta.

20. *G. MicitOPHYLLA* (Humb. et Kunth. Nov. Gen. et Sp. Amer. 2.311).

Hab. in America meridional!: in Andibus Pastoensibus locis frigidis prope Rio Blanco inter pagos Guachucal et Tulcan *Humboldt et Bonpland.*

" *G. foliis ovatis obtusis cordatis revolutis integerrimis glabris, margine nervoque medio ciliatis, floribus axillaribus solitariis.*

^(4) Frutex suaveolens, 2-3-pedalis, ramosissimus, ramis densissime confertis, junioribus pubescenti-pilois. Folia breviter petiolata, ovata, obtusa, cordata, integerrima, margine subrevoluta, venosa, glabra, subtus in nervo medio margineque ciliata, nitida, vix lineam longa. Petioli pilosi. Flores axillares, solitarii, sparsi, pedunculati, subpollicares. Pedunculi vix lineam longi, pubescentes. Calyx tubulosus, 10-sulcatus, scabriusculus, limbo 5-dentato bilabiato, dentibus acutis ciliatis, 3 superioribus paullo brevioribus, fauce calycin nuda. Corolla calyce quintuplo longior, tulmloso-infundibuliformis, rubra, extus tenuissime pubescens, tubo brevi interne sericeo, fauce longissima compressa inferiore latere linea longitudinali piloso-barbata, limbo bilabiato, labio superiore erecto emarginato, laciniis rotundatis, labio inferiore tritido, laciniis rotundatis patenti-reflexis, intermedia subemarginata. Stamina 4, didynama, distantia, vix exserta. Filamenta glabra. Anthems reniformes, biloculares, loculis utrinque extremitate connexivi transverse affixis oppositis. Stylus exsertus, glaber. Stigma bifidum."—*Kunth. I. c.*

21. *G. JAMESONI*, fruticosa, procumbens, glabra, foliis minimis lato-ovatis obtusis integerrimis planis vel conduplicatis utrinque viridibus glabris, verticillastris subbifloris, calycibus glabris, dentibus brevibus obtusis, fauce intus nuda.

Hab. in Peruvia ad Paramo de Antisana *Jameson!* (v. s. *sp. in herb. Hooker.*)

Folia n in; G, revoluta vix linearia, at forma diversissima, crebra, sessilia, coriacea, supra lasvia, stibtus elognntcr nervosa. Calyces subsolitarii, glaberrimi,

profunde striati, dentibus latis obtusisaimis, superioribus patentibus. Corolla minor ac in *G. revoluta*, rubro-carnea, extus pubescens. Stamina omnia fertilia.

22. *G. UEVOLUTA* (Ruiz et Pav.! Syst. Veg. Fl. Per. 149), suffruticosa, p roc umbers, ramis pubescentibus, foliis minim is subrotundis obtusissimis integerrimis basi cord at is margine revolutis supra glabris viridibus subtus albo-tomentosis, verticillastris subbifloris, calycibus tomentosis, dentibus latis abbreviatis, fauce intus subnuda.

*G. revoluta.* Ruiz et Pav.! Fl. Per. et Chil. ined, 4. t. 493./ . b.

Hab. in Peruvise collibus et in saxorum fissuris versus Huassahuassi, Panao, et Huariaca vicos Ruiz et Pavon! in Cordilleras Peruvise Hanke I Mathews! (ft. s. sp. comm. a cZ. Presl.)

Rami elongati, ramosissimi. Folia numerosa, sessilia, vix lineam longa, bulata, subtus valde revoluta. Floralia et bracte» conformia. Flores ssepius azillares, solitarii, nunc vero tres in eodem pedunculo (brevissimo). Calyx 2| lin. longus, cano-tomentosus, subrectus. Faux intus pilis raris barbata. Corolla coccinea, 10-11-linearis, pubescens, parum incurva, basi attenuata. Stamina omnia fertilia, laxe adscendentia, subdistantia.

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### *Species omnino dubice.*

*G. CAPITATA* (Spr. Syst. Cur. Post. 225).

Hab. ad Rio Grande Sello.

" *G. capitulis ovatis longe pedunculatis, bracteis calycibusqne spinosis, foliis fasciculatib lineari-oblongis margine revolutis integerrimis, cauleque ramoso hispidis.*"—Spreng. I. c.

*G. SPICATA* (Spr. Syst. Cur. Post. 225).

Hab. ad Rio Grande Sello.

" *G. spicis terminalibus villosis, foliis subfasciculatis spathulatis subintegerrimis aaperis.*"—Spreng. I. c.

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### *Species e genere excludendce.*

*G. OBOVATA* Spreng. = *Franciscea ramosissima*.

*G. ORIGANOIDES* Reichb.=*Verbenacea Lantans* āmnis.

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## XLIX. GLECHON.

Glechon. Spreng. Syst. Cur. Post.

Calyx ovatus vel tubulosus, 13-nervius, cequalis vel subbilabiatus, dentibus 5, binis inferioribus scepius longioribus. Corolla tubo calycem aequante, intus nudo, limbo bilabiato, labio superiore emarginato vel semibifido, falcato, fornicato vel galeato, erecto vel in inferiorem incumbente, inferiore patente, lobis planis integerrimis, lateralibus latioribus basi ad labium superius scepe adheerentibus. Stamina fertilia 2 (inferiora), sub labio superiore adscendentia vel ex emarginatura

breviterexserta. Filamenta glabra. Antherse biloculares, loculis linearibus parallelis divergentibus vel demum divaricatis. Stylus glaber, lobo superiore brevissimo, inferiore elongato complanato. Achenia oblonga, laevia, sicca. Suffrutices vel fruticuli ssepc canescentes. Folia plerumque parva, floralia conformia vel rarius minora, bracteeformia. Verticillastri axillares, 2-6-flori, vel rarius versus apices ramorum breviter racemosi. Corollae flavescentes, carnei vel cserulei.

A Brazilian genus, which, from its habit, calyx, and stamina, it is impossible to remove from *Mellissinea*, although the galeate upper lip of the corolla (which in all other genera of the tribe is plane), is an exception, making it very difficult to assign positive characters to a group which appears to be so natural.

### CONSPECTUS SPECIERUM.

- Calycis dentes ovati vel lanceolati, acuti vel viz aristati.
- Calyx ovatus, breviter dentatus, folio florali multo brevior.
- Folia glabriuscula, supra viridia, subtus pallida . . . . . 2. G. THYMOIDES.
- Folia utrinque molliter cano-tomentosa . . . . . 1. G. SPATHULATA.
- Calyces tubulosi, elongati, superiores folia floralia excedentes.
- Folia subintegerrima, crassiuscula, pallida, subavenia . . . . . 9. G. RINGENS.
- Folia crenata, viridia, aspera, venosa . . . . . 10. G. MYRTOIDES.
- Calycis dentes subnlato-aristati, longiores tubum subfequantes vel superantes.
- Calyx glaber vel cano-tomentosus.
- Folia apice crenata, basi rotundata vel subcordata, rarius angustata . . . . . 5. G. CANESCENS.
- Folia subintegerrima basi cuneata vel angustata, rarius rotundata.
- Folia caulinea vix 2-linearia . . . . . 3. G. SERPYXLIFOLIA.
- Folia plerumque 4-linearia . . . . . 4. G. MARIFOLIA.
- Calyx villosus vel pilis longis ciliatus.
- Folia molliter villosa . . . . . 6. G. ORIGANIFOLIA.
- Folia glabra vel pilis longis ciliata.
- Folia complicata, basi cordata vel rotundata . . . . . 7\* G. SCIUARROSA.
- Folia plana, basi angustata . . . . . 8. G. CILIATA.

1. G. SPATHULATA (Benth. in Herb. Mus. Reg. Berol. MSS.), foliis petiolatis subrotundo-spathulatis subcrenatis crassis utrinque cano-centi-tomentosis, calycis dentibus brevibus inferioribus longioribus, corollae labio superiore erecto subgaleato.

Hab. in Brasilia: in pascuis prope Anjo Missionum Uruguayensium et prope Santa Maria provincial Rio Grande do Sul vulgatissima *A. de St. Hilaire!* in Brasilia meridionali *Sello!* (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Reg. Berol., et v. s. sp. in herb. St. Hil.*)

— Suffrutex basi procumbens, ramis adscendentibus tomentoso-pubescentibus. Folia breviter petiolata, spathulata vel subrotundo-rhomboidea, apice crenata, basi cuneata, integerrima, in petiolum decurrentia, subtus venosa, utrinque tomentosa, conformia, floribus breviora. Verticillastri subbiflori, bractee minutae. Calyx sessilis, ovatus, aristatus, tomentosus, intus fauce villosissimus. Corolla extus puoescens, labium inferius patens, lobis patentibus integerrimis subsqualibus.

Antherarum loculi divergentes, demum subdivaricati. ^ Styli lobus superior brevissimus, inferior latus, complanatus, revolutus, margine stigmatifer. Achenia oblonga, laeviuscula.

2. *G. THYMOIDES* (Spr. Syst. Cur. Post. 227), foliis petiolatis obovatis subcrenatis utrinque subviridibus subglabris, calycis dentibus brevissimis subsequialibus, corollae labio superiore maximo galeato.

Hab. in Brasilia meridionali *Sello!* (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Reg. Berol.*)

Frutex ramis subtetragonis cano-pubescentibus. Folia petiolata lato-ovata, subrotunda, obtusa vel emarginata, integerrima vel irregulariter sinuato-crenata, basi cu neat a, angustata, integerrima, in petiolum decurrentia, supra viridia, subtus pallidiora, venosa, utrinque glabra, subtus glandulosa, floralia conformia, verticillastri 2-flori. Bractee minutae, lineares. Calyx folio multo brevior, subsessilis, ovatus, striatus, sub-15-nervius, tenuissime pubescens, intus fauce villosissima, dentibus abbreviatis, latis, acutis. Corolla calyce duplo longior, extus pubescens, intus fauce villosissima, labium superius maximum fornicato-galeatum, inferioris lobus medius patens, integerrimus, lobis lateralibus latioribus, ad labium superius subadhaerentibus. Antherarum loculi paralleli, lineares. Styli lobus superior brevissimus, inferior complanatus revolutus. Achenia oblonga, laevia.

3. *G. SERPYLLIFOLIA* (St. Hil. MSS.), foliis parvis petiolatis ovatis obtusis integerrimis utrinque subviridibus glabris, calycis dentibus subulatis longioribus tubum ocquantibus, corollae labio superiore magno falcato.

Hab. in Brasilia inter saxa a Santa Theresa ad Rocha provinciae Cisplinae communis *A. de St. Hilaire!* (*v. s. sp. in herb. St. Hil.*)

Rami tenelli, lignosi, elongati, prostrati, glabri, vel vix ad apices tenuissime tomentosi. Folia 2-3 lin. longa, forma *Thymi Serpytti*, avenia, glanduloso-punctata, pallide virentia vel suprema vix canescentia; floralia conformia, saepius parum majora, calyces excedentia. Verticillastri biflori. Bractee minutae. Calyces sessiles tomentosiusculi, dentibus e basi lanceolato subulato-ariatis, parum inaequalibus. Faux intus dense villosa. Corolla carnea, magnitudine *G. thymoidis*, sed galea minus incumbente. — An *G. marifolios* varietas?

4. *G. MARIFOLIA* (Benth. in Herb. Mus. Reg. Berol. MSS.), foliis breviter petiolatis ovatis integerrimis vel vix crenulatis utrinque pallidis tenuissime tomentosis, calycis dentibus setaceis subsequialibus tubum subeequantibus, corollae labio superiore erecto subgaleato.

Hab. in Brasilia meridionali *Sello I A. de St. Hilaire f.* (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Reg. Berol., et v. s. sp. in herb. St. Hil.*)

Suffrutex procumbens, basi radicans, ramis cano-tomentosis. Folia brevissime petiolata, nunc lato- mine oblongo-ovata, obtusa, integerrima vel subcrenata, basi rotundata vel saepius angustata, juniora cano-pubescentia, adulta glabriuscula, utrinque glandulosa, subtus venosa, floralia conformia. Verticillastri 2- vel rarius pluriflori. Bractee minutae. Calyx sessilis, ovatus, cano-pubescentis, striatus, intus fauce villosissima, dentibus subulatis nudis, tubo sul) brevioribus. Corolla magnitudine *G. thymoidis*, extus pubescens, labium superius erectum, fornicatum vix emarginatum, inferius patens, lobis integerrimis lateralibus latioribus. Antherarum loculi lineares, subdivaricati. Styli lobus inferior basi complanatus eloniratus acutus, apice stigmatifer, superius brevius. Achenia oblonga, subcompressa, laeviuscula.

5. *G. CANESCENS* (St. Hil. MSS.), foliis subsessilibus subrotundis subcrenatis utrinque canescentibus, calycis dentibus setaceis subsequialibus tubum subaequantibus, corollae labio superiore erecto subgaleato, "

*G. candidum.* Benth. in Herb. Mus. Berol. MSS.



**Hab. in Brasilia :** in pascuis prope Serra de San Xavier Mission um Uruguayensium, in arenosis inter palmas prope Garapuru, Villanova, &c, provincial Sanctse Catharinee et inter saxa montis Cerro Aspro provincial Cispiatinee *A. de St. Hilaire !* in Brasilia meridionali *Sello !* (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Reg. Berol., et v. s. sp. in herb. St. Hil.*)

Suffrutex 1½-2}-pedalis, basi radicans, ram is elongatis virgatis cano-tomentosis. Folia sessilia, brevissime petiolata, lato-rotundata, obtusiuscula, crenulata, basi rotundata vel subcordata, rarius angustata, subtus venosa, utrinque plus minusve cano-tomentosa, floralia conformia. Verticillastri 2-6-flori. Bractee minutae. Calyx et corolla omnino 6. *marifolice*, cujus forsitan varietas est. Corolla carnea (in exempt. Uruguayensibus) vel flavescens punctis purpureis (in exempl. prov. St. Catharinae) sec. St. Hilaire; an varietates plures vel species distinctus conjunxi? An oznes *G. marifolice* varietates?

**6. G. ORIGAKIFOLIA** (Benth. in Herb. Berol. MSS.), caule hirsuto, foliis sessilibus lato-ovatis subrotundisve crenatis basi cordatis utrinque viridibus tomentoso-pubescentibus villosisve, calycis dentibus subulatis, inferioribus tubo longioribus, corollis dentes calycinos vix excedentibus, labio superiore galeato.

**Hab. in Brasilia:** in montibus Jurnoca et prope Villa Rica provincial Minas Geraes *A. de St. Hilaire !* in Brasilia meridionali *Sello !* (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Reg. Berol., et v. s. sp. in herb. St. Hil.*)

Suffrutex procumbens, ramis elongatis, pilis patentibus dense hirsutis. Folia obtusiuscula, subplicata, saepius reflexa, subtus nervosa, utrinque pilis raolibus villosa, glandulis sub tomento numerosis; floralia conformia, floribus subbreviora. Verticillastri 6-10-flori. Bractee minutae. Calyx subsessilis, ovatus, villosus, dentibus subulatis hirsutis tubo longioribus, fauce intus villosa. Corolla alba vel flavescens, vix dentes calycinos excedens, caeterum *G. spathulatce*. Achenia ovato-subtriquetra, laeviuscula.

**7. G. SQUARROSA** (Benth. in Herb. Mus. Berol. MSS.), foliis subsessilibus ovatis basi rotundatis subcordatisve rigidis complicatis, glabris ciliatisve, calycis dentibus subulatis, inferioribus tubo aequalibus, corollae labio superiore galeato.

**Hab. in Brasilia:** in pascuis humidis prope Carrancas provincise Minas Geraes et in campos Geraes provincie Sancti Pauli vulgaris *A. de St. Hilaire!* in Brasilia meridionali *Sello f* (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Reg. Berol., et v. s. sp. in herb. St. Hil.*)

Suffrutex basi procumbens, ramis adscendentibus vel erectis, nunc glabris vel brevissime pubescentibus, nunc dense villosis. Folia saepius recurva, 3-4-linearia, acuta, integerrima, margine vix revoluta, rigida, nervosa, glabra, vel ad nervos pilis longis simplicibus ciliata, utrinque glandulosa, floralia conformia floribus breviora. Verticillastri sub-6-flori. Calyx ovatus, rigidus, striatus, extus ad nervos pubescens, intus fauce villosissima, dentibus lanceolato-subulatis, rigidis, ciliatis, tubo longioribus, inferioribus saepe longe productionibus. Corolla alba vel pallide ccerulescens, extus villosa, labium superius erectum fornicatum, emarginatum, dentes calycinos excedens, inferius brevius, lobis subajqualibus, integerrimis. Antberarum loculi divergentes, subdivaricati. Styli lobus superior brevissimus, inferior recurvus complanatus.

**8. G. CILIATA** (Benth. in Herb. Mus. Berol. MSS.), caule piloso, foliis ovatis oblongisve integerrimis basi angustatis utrinque viridibus ciliatis, calycis dentibus subulatis tubo longioribus, corolla labio superiore galeato.

**H ? 5 in r ? rasilia:** in provincia Rio Janeiro? *Sello! Schott !* (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Reg. Bcrol., et v. s. sp. in herb. Endlicher.*)

Suffrutex ? basi procumbens, ramis erectis pubescentibus et pilis longis albidis ciliatis. Folia semipollicaria, inferiors brevissime petiolata, ovata, rotundata, superiora et floralia subsessilia, longiora, elliptico-lanceolata, omnia obtusa, integerrima vel hinc inde dente unico alterove serrata, utrinque glabra, margine pilis longis albidis ciliata, nervosa, glandulosa, floralia flores duplo superantia. Verticillastri dense sub-6-flori. Bractee minutae. Calyces extus hirsuti, ovati, intus fauce villosissima, dentibus lineari-subulatis, tubo subaequantibus, ciliatis, se invicem subsequalibus. Corolla dentibus longior, extus villosa, labium superius erectum fornicatum, profunde emarginatum, inferius ei subaequale, lobis rotundatis, medio emarginato ? Stamina et stylus *G. squarrosce*.

9. *G. UINGENS* (Benth. in Herb. Mus. Berol. MSS.), foliis petiolatis ovatis integerrimis utrinque subcanescentibus, floralibus parvis, dentibus calycinis lanceolatis tubo brevioribus, corollis calyce triplo longioribus, labio superiore elongato falcato.

Hab. in Brasilia meridionali *Sello ! (h. s. sp. e Mus. Reg. Berol.)*

Suffrutex erectus, ramis cano-tomentosis, habitu *Helianthemx halimifolii*. Folia *Atriplicis Halimi*, petiolata, ovata, obtusa, integerrima, basi angustata, 1-nervia, utrinque brevissime cano-tomentosa, glandulosa; floralia parva, oblonga, calyce breviora. Verticillastri laxi, 6-10-flori, pedunculo communi utrinque pedicellis longior. Bractee oblongo-lineares calyce breviores. Calyx tubulosus, striatus, extus tomentoso-pubescentibus, intus fauce villosissima, dentibus ovatis, acutis, tubo triplo brevioribus. Corolla extus pubescens, calyce triplo longior, ringens, labium superius elongatum, falcatum, emarginatum, inferius brevius, patens, lobis rotundatis. Antherarum loculi divergentes. Styli lobus superior abbreviatus, inferior elongatus, complanatus, recurvus. Achenia ovato-compressa, laeviuscula.—Habitu et characteribus ab aliis speciebus parum recedit, sed vix genus proprium.

10. *G. MYIITOIDES* (St. Hil. MSS.), ramis villosis, foliis ovatis crenatis basi angustatis utrinque viridibus vel subtus subcanescentibus subasperis, calycis tubulosi dentibus lanceolatis acutis, tubo brevioribus, corollae labio superiore erecto fornicato.

Hab. in Brasilia: in locis altis in Serra do Papagaio provinciae Minas Geraes communis *A. de St. Hilaire! (v. s. sp. in herb. St. Hil.)*

Frutex 3-4-pedalis, ramosissimus. Rami virgati, dense foliosi. Folia semipollicaria, obtusa, basi in petiolum brevem angustata, rigida, venosa, pubescentia brevi scabriuscula, floralia conformia, calyces ffiguantia vel vix breviora. Verticillastri 2-6-flori, versus apices ramorum pauci, laxe approximati, subsecundi. Calycis breviter pedicellati, 3-4 lin. longi, virides, striati, dentes subaequales vel inferioribus profundius fissi, basi lanceolati, apice aristati, latitudini tubi aequales. Faux intus dense villosa. Corolla coerulea, calyce dimidio longior, extus pubescens. Labia subaequalia, superius emarginatum vix incurvum. Odor totius plantae fortis *Mentha Puusyii*—Species corollae labio superiore minus concavo *Keithiam* affinis, habitu etiam inter *Glechona* et *Keithiam rubiaceam* quasi media.

## L. KEITHIA.

Calyx tubulosus, sub-13-nervius, striatus, ore cequali vel obliquo, dentibus 5 subaequalibus, fauce intus nuda vel villosa. Corolla tubo exserto, limbo bilabiato, labio superiore erecto emarginato piano inferiore patente trifido, lobis planis subaequalibus. Stamina 2 (inferiora fertilia, adscendentia, superiorum vestigia nulla. Antherse biloculares, connectivo crasso, loculis distinctis divaricatis. Styli lobi subaequales

vel inferior longior, complanatus, superiorem basi involvens.—Herbse suffrutices fruticesve. Verticillastris nunc axillares, nunc in spicis terminalibus approximati. Corolla saepe coccinea.

A Brazilian genus differing from *Melissa* by the more regular calyx, and the abortion of two stamina, which latter character alone separates it from *Gardoquia*. The plants which compose it are very different from each other in habit, but are so closely allied in characters that they can scarcely constitute separate genera.

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### SECTIO I. ERIOTHYMUS.

*Frutex ramis divaricatis, foliosis. Cymae axillares, pedunculatae, pauciflorae. Calycis fauces intus villosae. Corolla labium superius bifidum.*—An genus proprium?

I. K. RUBIACEA, fruticosa, ramis foliosis foliisque subglabris, cymis pedunculatis paucifloris umbelluliformibus molliter pilosissimis, calycibus acute dentatis, fauce intus nuda.

Hab. in Brasilia: in montosis ad Villa Rica et alibi provinciae Minas Geraes *Martius*! (y. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Reg. Monac.)

Fruticosa habitus Rubiacearum. Rami divaricati, acute tetragoni, angulis pubescentibus, inter flores molliter pilosi, caeterum glabri. Folia semipollicaria, subsessilia, ovata, obtusa, integerrima, basi rotundata vel cordata, utrinque glaberrima, subtus uninervia, pallida, glanduloso-punctata, margine subrevoluta. Inflorescentia nunc axillaris, ramis ad apicem excurrentibus, et foliis floralibus caulinis omnibus conformibus, nunc terminalis, foliis floralibus supremis multo minoribus. Verticillastris in quoque ramo 2-3. Pedunculus communis utrinque 3-6-linearis, apice umbellulam vel cymam brevem 3-6-floram ferens. Pedicelli 3-5-lineares. Calyx 4-linearis, breviter dentatus, uti pedunculus, bractene, pedicellique, pilis longis patentibus mollibus coeruleo-rubris dense obsessus; fructifer vix acutus, intus fauce pilorum annulo clausa. Corolla dentibus lato-lanceolatis, acutis, rectis, corollae tubus breviter exsertis, labium superius bifidum, inferius vix longius, trifidum, lobis omnibus planis oblongis, obtusis, subaequalibus. Stamina exserta. Antherarum connativum crassum, loculi divaricati.

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### SECTIO II. KEITHIA.

*Rami herbacei, elongati, procumbentes, foliosi. Verticillastris axillaribus paucifloris. Calycis fauces intus nuda. Corolla labium superius vix emarginatum.*

2. K. SCUTELLARIOIDES, procumbens, ramis elongatis foliosis glabris vel angulis ciliatis, foliis glabris, verticillastris axillaribus, floribus subsessilibus, corollis calyce vix duplo longioribus.

Hab. in Brasilia: in summo monte Itambé provinciae Minas Geraes *Martius*! in paludosis prope Sitio deserti occidentalis ejusdem provinciae et prope S. Xavier provinciae Missionum A. de St. Hilaire! in Brasilia meridionali *Sello*! (A. s. sp. comm. a cl. Otto, et v. s. sp. in herb. St. Hil. et Mus. Reg. Monac.)

<sup>c</sup>aulis herbacei, procumbentes, rami subtimplices, elongati, acuti, tetragoni,

angulis brevissime obverse ciliatis, rarius dense pilosis. Folia sessilia, lanceolata, obtusa, margine brevissime crenata, basi cordata, glabra, rigida, nitida, nervo medio subtus prominulo, 6-9 lin. longa, floralia conformia. Verticillastri axillares, saepius 6-flori. Flores secundi, sessiles. Bractea linearis, glabra?, calyce dimidio breviores. Calyx glaber vel nervis ciliatis, dentibus linearibus acutis brevissime ciliatis, superioribus parum longioribus. Corolla extus pubescens, purpurea, semi pollicaris, tubo exserto superne parum dilatato; labium superius breviter emarginatum, erectum, inferius longius, lobis rotundatis, medio emarginato. Stamina corollam subaequantia, antherarum loculis divaricatis, superiorum vestigium nullum. Stylus exsertus brevissime? subaequaliter bifidus, lobis subulatis. Achenia ovoidea, laevia.

3. *K. PILOSA*, procumbens, ramis elongatis foliosis, foliis calycibusque pilosis, verticillastri axillaribus, floribus subsessilibus, corollis calyce plus duplo longioribus.

Hab. in Brasilia: in pascuis humidis ad Morongara et prope Castro in campos Geraes provinciali Sancti Pauli A. de St. Hilaire! in Brasilia meridionali Sello! (h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Otto, et v. s. sp. in herb. St. Hil.)

Habitus et folia omnino *K. scutellarioidis*, eed caules et folia pilis longis albidis sparsis obsessa. Flores subsolitarii, fere duplo majores. Calyx major et obliquior quam in *K. scutellarioide*, pilosus, dentibus lanceolatis. Corolla atro-purpurea, 9-10 lin. longa, extus pubescens, tubo longe exserto incurvo, fauce dilatata.

### SECTIO III. RHABDOCAULON.

*Syfrutices vel herba, ramis erectis virgulis basi foliosis vel fere omnino nudis. Verticillastri in spicis terminalibus approximatis. Calyx acute dentatus, fauce intus villosissima.*

4. *K. VILLOSA*, caule suberecto, ramoso, cano-villoso, foliis sessilibus oblongo-linearibus obtusis margine revolutis utrinque villosis, racemis spiciformibus densis subramosis, verticillastri 6-floris approximatis, floribus sessilibus, corollis calyce cano-villoso subduplo longioribus.

Hab. in Brasilia meridionali Sello! (h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Otto.)

Caules herbacei, sesquipedales, tetragoni, pilis subreflexis dense villosi basi ramosissimi, foliosi, superne subnudi. Folia semi pollicaria, integerrima, floralia acuta, calyce multo breviora. Racemi 2-3-polliferae, densissimi. Calyx subtriangularis, linearis, 13-nervi, substriati, cano-villosissimi, dentibus brevibus acutissimis multo recurvis, glabris, subaequalibus. Corolla extus villosissima, tubo exserto fere vix dilatata; labium superius emarginatum, inferius planum, lobo intermedio latiore integro. Stamina 2, vix exserta, antherarum loculis divaricatis linearibus, superiorum vestigium nullum. Stylus exsertus, lobo inferiore complanato superiori vix breviora basi subamplectente.

5. *K. LAVANDULOIDES*, caule erecto, ramoso, sericeo-tomentoso, foliis sessilibus oblongo-linearibus acutis margine subrevolutis utrinque sericeis, racemis spiciformibus densis basi interruptis, verticillastri multifloris, floribus sessilibus, corollis calyce sericeo dimidio longioribus.

Hab. in Brasilia: in campis prope Congonhas do Campo provinciae Minas Geraes et in humidis prope Fazenda de Carapicuva provinciae Sancti Pauli A. de St. Hilaire! in Brasilia meridionali Sello! (h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Otto, et v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Berol. et St. Hil.)

May 1834.

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Ab affini *K. villosa* differt pubescentia brevi sericea adpressa, foliia utrinque anguatis longioribus aubplanis, et corollis brevioribus.

6. *K. GRACILIS*, caule herbaceo, ram is erect is tetragonis subnudis subglabris, racemo terminal!, verticillastris remotis 2-6-floris, calycis dentibus acutis.

Hab. in Brasilia : in campis herbidis provincial Minas Geraes prope Carapatos provincise Sancti Pauli et prope Rio Pardo provincise Rio Grande do Sul *A. de St. Hilaire ! (y. s. sp. in herb. St. Hit.)*

Gaules subsimplices, juncei, 1-1 |.pedales, tetragoni, glabri vel faciebus tenuissime pubescentibus. Folia perpauca, plenimque vix 2-3 lin. longa; floralia uti bractee vix 1 lin. longa, glabra. Calyces subsessiles vel breviter pedicellati, 3-4 lin. longi, tubulosi, villosi, dentes breviter aristati. Corolla purpurascens, calyce dimidio longior, pubescens. Stamina inclusa.

7. *K. DENUDATA*, caule herbaceo, ramis erectis tetragonis subarticulatis subnudis glabris, racemo brevi terminali denso, floribus pedicellatis, corollis calyce pubescente ultra duplo longioribus.

Hab. in Brasilia: in campis desertis siccis provinciee Minos Geraes *Martins! A. de St. Hilaire!* in Brasilia meridionali *Sello! (h. s. sp. e Mus. Reg. BeroL, et v. s. sp. in herb. St. Hil. et Mus. Reg. Monac.)*

Caules e basi dura erecti, bipedales et ultra, subsimplices, eras si, tetragoni, faciebus sulcatis. Folia perpauca, sessilia, ssepe fere abortiva, rarius 6-8 lin. longa, linearia, obtusa, integerrima, glabra, superiora et floralia 1-2 lin. longa, acuta. Racemus oblongus, laxus, subramosus, 2-pollicaris. Bractee 1 lin.; pedicelli 2 lin. longi. Calyx 4 lin. longus, profunde striatus, atrovirens, breviter et parce pubescens, dentibus brevibus lato-lanceolatis, acutis, subsequibus, ore intus villosissimo. Corolla extus sericeo-villosa, alba vel sulphurea, tubus longe exsertus, superne vix dilatatus. Stamina 2, vix exserta, antherarum oculis divaricatis linearibus, superiorum vestigium nullum. Stylus breviter exsertus, lob is fciib-aequalibus, inferiore latiore superiorem basi subamplectente. Achenia ovoidea, lac via.

#### SECTIO IV. GYMNOCYLIX.

*Herba, ramis erectis, strictis, subnudis. Vertidllastris pauciflori, distincti, subracemosi. Calyx obtuse dent at us y fauce intus nuda.*

8. *K. COCCINEA*, caule herbaceo, ramis erectis tetragonis subarticulatis subnudis glabris, verticillastris paucis paucifloris versus apicem caulis subracemosis.

Hab. in Brasilia : in summo monte I tarn bé provinciee Minas Geraes *Martins !* in paludosis in Serra da Ibitipoca ejusdem provincioe *A. de St. Hilaire ! (y. s. sp. in herb. St. Hil., et Mus. Reg. Monac.)*

Rami et folia omnino *K. denudate*. Verticillastris saepius biflori. Flores breviter pedicellati. Bractese parv«. Corolla coccinea, ultrapollicaris, calyce subtriplo longior. Stamina exserta.

## LI. THYMBRA.

Thymbra. *Linn. Gen.*

Calyx erect us, oblongus, supra planus, bilabiatus, labio superiore tridentato erecto, inferiore bifido, fauce intus villosa. Corolla tubo subexserto, labio superiore erecto emarginato subplano, inferiore patente trifido, lobis planis, medio parum majore. Stamina 4, sub labio superiore adscendentia, didynama, inferioribus longioribus. Anthers per paria approximate, biloculares, loculis distinctis parallelis. Stylus apice subsequaliter bifidus, lobis subulatis apice stigmatiferis.—Suffrutex habitu *Hyssopo* characteribus *Melissa* affinis.

A single Mediterranean species.

## 1. T. SPICATA (Linn.! Spec. 795).

T. spicata. *Sibth. et Sm. ! Fl. Græc.* 6. 37-1. 546.

T. verticillata. *Linn. ! Spec.* 796. (*var. kortensis, monstrosa?*)

T. ambigua. *Clarke, Trav.* 4. 239.

Hab. in regione Mediterranea Orientali: in ericetis, collibus siccis, &c, Achaice *Sibthorp!* Melos *Beaupré!* Sami *Durville, Cypri Clarke, Cretæ Sibthorp ! Olivier!* Asise minoris *Sibthorp ! Smyrna Fleischer!* Palestine *Sieber ! Bové ! fyc. (h. s. sp.)*

Suffrutex durus, rigidus, procumbens, ramis adscendentibus, semipedalibus pedibusve, vix pubescentibus. Folia ramorum steriliū parva, subdecussata, obtusa, fertiliū fere pollicaria, linearia, acuta, rigida, uninervia, plana vel complicata, ciliata. Verticillastri multiflori, in spica 1-C-pollicari nunc subinterrupta approximate Folia floralia et bracteae lato-lanceolata, acuta, colorata, ciliata, cum floribus in verticillastro arete imbricata, calyces obtegentia. Calyces sessiles erecti, adpressi, glabri vel nervis ciliatis, labio superiore piano, dentibus brevibus lanceolatis, inferioris laciniis subulatis ciliatis. Corollæ exsertse, tubo bracteas subsequante.

## LII. DICERANDRA.

Ceranthera. *Elliott Bot. S. Carol, et Georg.* 2. 93. non Beauv.

Dicerandra. *Benth. in Bot. Reg.* 15. ad calc. n. 1300.

Calyx sub 13-nervius, tubulosus, striatus, bilabiatus, labio superiore patente integro vel breviter tridentato, inferiore bifido, fauce intus pilosa. Corolla tubo exserto recto intus nudo, bilabiata, labio superiore erecto subplano vix emarginato, inferiore patente trifido. Stamina 4, didynama, inferioribus longioribus, adscendentia, approximata. Antherce biloculares, loculis divaricatis, apice calcaratis, calcaribus in utroque loculo eequalibus rectis acutis et loculis ipsis longitudine sequalibus. Stylus villosus, apice bifidus, lobis subulatis eequalibus, apice stigmatiferis.

A North American plant, allied to *Satureinece* in habit, with the calyx and corolla of *Melissa*, but well characterised by the remarkable form of the anthers.

## 1. D. LINEARIS (Benth. in 1. c).

*Ceranthera linearifolia.* *Elliott! !. c.*

**Hab. in America boreali: in Carolina inter flumina Flint et Chatahouchie Elliott ! (v. s. sp. in herb. Hooker et Torrey.)**

Habitus *Hyssopi officinalis* varietatum angustifoliarum. Caules erecti, virgati, pubescentes. Folia sessilia, anguste linearia, 1-pollicaria, integerrima, glabra, ad axillas subfasciculata. Verticillastrum sub-G-flori ad apices ramorum approximate Bractee minute, setaceae. Pedicelli breves. Calyces 4 lin. longi, erecti, glabri, basi virides, apice membranacei albidii. Corolla calyce duplo longior, tenuiter pubescens.

## LHL POGOGYNE.

Calyx sub 15-nervius, campanulatus, striatus, dentibus rectis lanceolatis, 2 inferioribus 3 superiores duplo superantibus, fauce intus nuda. Corolla tubo exserto recto intus nudo, bilabiata, labio superiore erecto subplano integro, inferiore patente trifido, lobis planis integris. Stamina 4, didynamia, inferioribus longioribus, ascendente, apice approximata. Antherae biloculares, loculis parallelis distinctis muticis. Stylus villosus, apice bifidus, lobis subulatis aequalibus, apice stigmatiferis. — Herba. Verticillastrum ad apices ramorum dense spicatum, foliis floralibus, bracteis, calycibusque pilis longis albidis ciliatis.

A Californian genus.

1. **P. DOUGLASII**, foliis floralibus bracteisque flores superantibus, staminibus corolla brevioribus, dentibus calycinis inferioribus tubo plus duplo longioribus.

**Hab. in California septentrionali Douglas ! (A. s. sp. e Mus. Soc. Hort. Lond.)**

Caules erecti, pedales, panem ramosi, glaberrimi. Folia petiolata, 1-1½-pollicaria, oblongo-obtusata, integerrima, basi longe angustata, utriusque viridia, glabra, superiora et floralia (caeterum conformia) rarius bina inde dentata. Spica oblonga, 2-3-pollicaris. Bractes lineares, acutae, subfoliaceae, uti folia superiora et dentes calycini virides et glabri, sed pilis longis albidis rigidis margine ciliatee. Dentes calycini inferiores tubo triplo longiores. Corolla purpurascens? intus fauce pilosa.

2. **P. MULTIFLOUA**, foliis floralibus bracteisque corolla brevioribus, staminibus exsertis.

**Hab. in California septentrionali Douglas ! (A. s. sp. e Mus. Soc. Hort. Lond.)**

Prater characteres supra notatos differt a *P. Douglasii* caule divaricato-ramosissimo, spicis minoribus numerosis, et floribus minoribus. Dentes calycini inferiores vix tubo duplo longiores.

3. **P. PARVIFLORA**, foliis floralibus flores superantibus, staminibus corolla brevioribus, dentibus calycinis inferioribus vix tubo longioribus.

**Hab. in California septentrionali Douglas ! (A. s. sp. e Mus. Soc. Hort. Lond.)**

dimidio minoribus. Spica vix pollicaris, folia angustiora parva, et flores

## LIV. LEPECHINIA.

Lepechinia. Willd. Hort. Berol 1. 21.

Calyx inflato-campanulatus, reticulato-venosus, apice truncatus subbilabiatus, labio superiore bidentato, inferiore tridentato, dentibus omnibus aristatis, fauce intus nuda. Corolla calycem cequans, tubo intus nudo, limbo bilabiato, labio superiore recto subplano emarginato, inferiore trifido, lobis plantis integris subpatentibus. Stamina 4, didynamia, inferioribus longioribus, adscendentia. Antherae approximate, loculis subparalleli. Stylus glaber, apice subsequenter bifidus. Achenia sicca, lee via, nigra.—Herbse. Verticillastri pluriflori remoti vel spicati.

A Mexican genus.

1. L. SPICATA (Willd. Hort. Berol. 1. 21. t. 21), caule erecto, verticillastri in spica terminali congestis, calycibus fructiferis clausis.

L. spicata. Bot. Reg. 15. / 1292.

Horminum caulescens. Orteg. Dec. 63.

Ulricia pyraxnidata. Jacq. ex Steud. Nom. Bot. 413.

Hab. in Mexico: in umbrosis montium prope Ario et Santa Rosa de la Sierra Humboldt et Bonpland, prope Xalapam Skiede et Deppe. (h. s. c. et v. s. sp. in herb. Lambert.)

Caules 1-1½-pedales, tetragoni, pilis brevibus paucis pubescentes. Folia subsessilia, 2-G-pollicaria, ovata, obtusa, crenulata, basi cuneata, rugosa, pubescentia, utrinque viridia, floralia sub spica subconformia, minora, sessilia, in spica bracteeformia, calyces subroquantia. Bractee subnullae. Spica oblonga vel subglobosa, 1-1½-pollicaris. Calyces pubescentes, fructiferi valde inflati, et labiis incumbentibus dentibusque longe aristatis intertextis clausi. Corolla parva, flavescens.

2. L. PROCUMBENS, caule procumbente, verticillastri secundis remotis, calycibus fructiferis patentibus.

Hab. in Mexico Karwinski I (v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Reg. Monac.)

Kami herbacei, subsimplices, villosi, tetragoni. Folia petiolata, inferiora ovata superiora oblonga, omnia obtusa, crenata, basi subcordata, floralia infima subconformia, sessilia, superiora parva, bracteeformia. Bractee minutae. Verticillastri pauci, 6-10-flori. Calyces breviter pedicellati, declinati, subnutantes, pubescentes fructiferi ample campanulati, dentibus brevius aristatis quam in L. spicata. Corolla L. spicata parum longior.

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*Species e genere excludenda.*

*It. CLINOPODIFOLIA Willd.=Mentha Dahurica.\**

• Dr. Fischer informs me he does not recollect sending any seeds or specimens under this name, which, by some blunder or other, the plant has obtained in several herbaria. The specimens are always indifferent, and evidently belong to the same species as Willdow's *Lepechinia clinopodifolia*, and are, as far as I have been able to ascertain, those of a *Mentha*.



## TRIBUS VI. SCUTELLARINEÆ.

CALYX bilabiatus, labio superiore truncato, integro, vel subtridentato. Corolla tubo exserto adscendente intus annulata vel nuda, limbi labio superiore fornicato. Stamina 4, sub labio superiore adscendentia, didynama, inferioribus longioribus.

If this tribe were confined to *Scutellaria* and *Perilomia*, it would have been more natural; but *Prunella* and *Cleonia* are so much more nearly connected with *Scutellaria* than with any other genus, that I thought it more convenient to extend the character of the tribe so as to include all four, than, by multiplying the tribes, to reduce them almost to single genera.

## LV. PRUNELLA.

*Prunella.* Linn. *Pets.*

*Brunella.* Mcench. Lam. DC. F. Hamilt. *Monogr. in Ser. Bull. Bot. L. h. S.*

Calyx tubuloso-campanulatus, irregulariter sub-10-nerviis et reticulato-venosus, supra planus, bilabiatus, labio superiore piano lato truncato breviter tridentato, inferiore semibifido, laciniis lanceolatis, fauce intus nuda. Corollæ tubus amplus, subexsertus, adscendens, intus prope basin pilis squamisve brevibus annulatus, sub fauce subtus inflatus, ad faucem parum contractus, labium superius erectum galeatum, supra subcarinatum integrum, inferius dependens, lobis lateralibus oblongis deflexis, medio rotundato concavo crenulato. Stamina 4, didynama, inferioribus longioribus, adscendentia. Filamenta basi edentula, glabra, apice, præsertim superiora, breviter bidentata, dente inferiore antherifero. Anthers sub labio superiore per paria approximate, libere, biloculares, loculis distinctis divaricatis. Gynobasis sequalis recta. Stylus glaber, apice bifidus, lobis subulatis, extremitate stigmatiferis. Achenia oblonga, sicca, lasevia.—Herbse. Verticillastri 6-flori, dense spicati. Folia floralia bracteseformia, orbiculata, persistentia, calyces æquantia et cum iis imbricata.

This genus is spread over nearly the whole world. It is related to *Melissa* by the calyx; but the galeate upper lip and annulate tube of the corolla remove it from the tribe of *Melissineæ*. It is also allied to *Scutellaria*, though differing in many essential points.

†<sup>P\*</sup> nYSSOPIFOLIA (Lam. Fl. Fr. 2. 366. sub *Brunella*), foliis sessilibus oblongo-linearibus lanceolatisve integerrimis strigoso-hispidis, calycis labii superioris dentibus lateralibus lanceolatis.

*B. canadensis.* Mill. *Diet. n. 2?*

*P. hysaopifolia.* Reichb.  *Ic. Bot. Eur. 3. 42. /.* 243.

Hab. in Europae mediterraneae siccis apertis: in Hispania? Gallia australi! et Pedemontio ! (v. v. et h. s. sp.)

Gaules adscendentes, semipedales vel vix pedales, uti folia rigidiores quam in *P. vulgari*, et pilis rigidis ciliato-hispidi. Folia constanter integerrima vidi et sessilia, nisi inferiora basi in petiolo brevissimino angustata, media et superiora basi rotundato-subaraplexicaulia, floralia et spicae *P. vidgaris*. Calyx *P. grandiflora*, dentibus lateralibus labii superioris intermedio saepius aequalibus, rarius longioribus ut in icone Hamiltoniano. Corolla *P. vulgari* major, *P. grandiflora* minor, purpurascens, rarius alba. Species a *P. vulgari* certe distincta.

2. *P. GRANDIFLORA* (Moench. Meth. 414. sub Brunella), foliis petiolatis ovatis integerrimis dentatisve, calycis labii superioris dentibus lateralibus lanceolatis, corollis am pi is calyce plus duplo longioribus.

*P. speciosa*. Wender. Schrift. Nat. Ges. Marb. 9

*P. hastaefolia*. Brot. Fl. Lus. 1. 181.

Hab. in Europa fere omni cum *P. vulgari* in sylvis locisque umbrosioribus. (v. v. et h. s. sp.)

Viz, nisi florum magnitudine, a *P. vulgari* differt, et forsitan ejus mera varietas. Herba saepius elatior est, nunc fere glabra nunc villosa. Folia stepius, praesertim basi, dentata, nunc subhastata, interdum integerrima. Corolla ultrapollicaris, violacea vel purpurea. Calycis labii superioris dentes laterales nunc ut in icone Hamiltoniano intermedio sublongiores, saepe vero breviores, latiores, subtruncati.

3. *P. VULGARIS* (Linn. Spec. 837), foliis petiolatis ovatis oblongisve integris dentatis vel inciso-pinnatifidis, calycis labii superioris dentibus truncatis aristatis submuticisve vel rarius sublanceolatis, corollis calyce dimidio vel vix duplo longioribus.

*cc hispida*, caule foliisque (subintegris) villosis-hispidissimis.

*P. hispida*. Benth. in Wall. Pl. As. Rar. 1. 66.

*P. hirsuta*. Wender. Schr. Nat. Ges. Marb. 9

*P. hirta*. Bernh. 9

*p vulgaris*, foliis integris ovatis oblongisve, glabris vel sparse hispidis.

*P. vulgaris* «. Linn. Spec. 837. Hook. Fl. Lond. v. 3. ic.

*B. officinalis*. Crantz. Stirp. Austr. 279.

*P. intermedia*. Brot. Fl. Lus. 1. 180. non Reichb.

*P. latifolia*. Bonn Hort. Cant.

*P. reptans*. Dumort. Florul. Belg. 44.

*P. surrecta*. Dumort. Florul. Belg. 44.

*B. Fischeriana*. F. Hamilt. Monogr. 164 ?

*B. pennsylvanica*. Willd. Enum. Hort. Berol. 631. exempt, latifolia.

*P. caroliniana*. Mill. Diet. n. 6.

*B. aequinoctialis*. Humb. et Kunth! Nov. Gen. et Sp. Amer. 2. 323. \*. 162.

*P. ovata*. Pers. Syn. 2. 137.

*y elongata*, foliis integris oblongo-lanceolatis, glabris vel parce villosis.

*P. elongata*. Dough ! MSS.

*B. pennsylvanica*. Willd. Enum. Hort. Berol. 631. exempt, angustifolia.

*B. australasica*. Moric. apud F. Hamilt. Monogr. 162. t. \*. f. A. B.

*P. angustifolia*. Wender. Schr. Nat. Ges. Marb. 9

*i parviflora*, foliis subintegris ovatis sparse hispidis, corollis vix calycem excedentibus.

*B. parviflora*. Poir. Diet. Suppl. I. 711.

i *pinnatifida*, foliis caulinis omnibus vel pi u rim is incisus pinnatifidisve, corollis purpureis.

- P. longifolia. *Pers. Syn.* 2. 137. *Reichb. Icon. Bot. Eur.* 6. 21. U 588.  
 P. pinnatifida. *Pers. Syn.* 2. 137.  
 P. incisa. *Link Enum. Hort. Berol.* 3. 121 ?  
 P. dissecta. *Wender. Schr. Nat. Ges. Marb.* ?  
 P. vulgaris pinnatifida. *Reichb. Ic. Bot. Eur.* 3. 39. t. 239.

£ *laciniata*, foliis caulinis inciso-pinnatifidis vel infimis integris, corollis albis.

- P. laciniata. *Linn. Spec.* 837. *Reichb. Ic. Bot. Eur.* 3. 38. t. 238.  
 B. sulfurea. *Mill. Qict. n.* 5 ?  
 P. alba. *Pall Bieb. FL Taur.-Cauc.* 2. «7-  
 B. verbena? foliis. *Vaill. Bot. Par. t.* 5. / . 1.

Hab. fere in toto orbe terrarum : in Europa omni ad vias et sepes in sylvis apertis, pratis siccis, &c. vulgatissima, a Lusitania! Sicilia *Gussone*, agro Byzantino et Græcia *Sibthorp ! Durville*, usque ad Scotiam ! Lapponiam *Wahlenberg*, et Petropolim *Sobolewski*; in Africa boreâ prope La Calle *Dtsfontaines* ; in Asise regione Altaico *Ledcbour*, Tauro-Caucasico! Caspico *C. A. Meyer*, Cashmeriano *Royle!* Himalayense *Wallich !* et in montibus Peninsule indies *Wight !* in Japonia vulgaris *Thunberg*, in Australia: Terra Van Diemen *Gunn !* et ad Portum Jackson *R. Brown*; in America boreâ vulgaris a Canada ! et ora boreâ occidentali, ubi vulgatissima *Douglas! Scouler! Chamisso!* usque ad montes regionis æquinoctiali? *Schiede et Deppe ! Humboldt et Bonpland! Gudot! et* præcipue in montibus indicis, in Europa australi rarius; *fi* in Europa et Asia vulgatissima, in America sequinoctiali et Australia, in America boreâ rarior; *y* in America boreâ vulgaris, in Europa et Asia rarior; *2* in Europa præsertim mediterranea occidentali], in boreâ rarior; *i* in Europa australi; £ in Europa frequens, in America boreâ occurrit at raro. (v. v. et h. s. sp.)

Caules herbacei, a basi ramosi. Rami basi decumbentes, rarius reptantes, floriferi ascendentes, nunc vix 2-3-pollicares, mine (in umbrosis) sesquipedales. Planta nunc omnino glabra, sæpius pilis albis rigidis sparsis plus minusve hispida præsertim ad ramorum partem superiorem et nervos foliorum, nunc in var. *a* in omni parte villosissima. Folia caulina (excepto pari supremo) constanter petiolata, forma valde variabilia, infima et ramorum sterilium fere semper etiam in var. *c* et *I* integra et ovata, omnia utrinque viridia vel subtus pallida, rugosa, vel rarius in exemplis laevia, subcarnosa. Par supremum caulinarum sessile et basi sæpe subdilatum (forma floralibus approximans). Floralia imbricata, sessilia, orbicula lata, infima sæpe longe acuminata, caetera breviter aristata, margine plus minusve ciliata, rarius in var. *y* nuda, membranaceo-reticulata, superficie subglabra. Verticilli C-flori, in spica oblonga vel cylindrica imbricati. Bractee nullæ. Calyces sessiles vel breviter pedicellati, basi uti pedicelli sæpius hispidi, apice purpurascens, labii superioris dentes nunc truncati fere evanidi, sæpius breves aristulati, laterales obcordati ovati vel rarius lanceolati, in eadem spica sæpe variabiles, nec mihi formæ a cl. Fr. Hamilt. in 1. c. descriptæ et delineatæ ullo modo constantes videntur. Corollae violaceæ, purpurascens, albas vel rarius carnero. Galea glabra vel pilosa.

### *Species e genere excludendæ.*

P. INTERMEDIA *Reichb.* = *Cleonia Lusitanica*.  
 I...: \* 1, 1 ^ J : A fltr TO s = : Acro cephalus capitatus, cum Acanthacea quadam in herbario Burmarmiano sub hoc nomine miscitur.

## LVI. CLEONIA.

Cleonia. Linn. Gen.

Calyx campanulatus, 10-nervius, oblique bilabiatus, labio superiore lato breviter tridentato, inferiore bifido sinubus pilosis. Corollae tubus tenuis, exsertus, adscendens, intus nudus, fauce parum dilatata. Labium superius erectum, galeatum, carinatum, integrum, inferius breve dependens, lobis lateralibus oblongis suberectis, inferiore patente emarginato-bifido. Stamina 4, didynama, inferioribus longioribus, adscendentia. Filamenta basi edentula, glabra, apice breviter bifurca, dente superiore subulato, inferiore subcompianato antherifero. Antherse per paria approximate, biloculares, loculis divaricatis. Gynobasis subsequalis. Stylus apice breviter quadrifidus, lobis subsequabilibus, subulatis, apice stigmatiferis. Achenia magna, orbiculata, subcompressa.

This genus, consisting of a single Portuguese and North African plant, connects *Prunella* with *Scutellaria*, having most of the characters of the former, and resembling the latter in the form of the corolla.

## 1. C. LUSITANICA (Linn.! Spec. 837).

*Prunella intermedia*. Reichb. ! Ic. Bot. Eur. 3. 4. t. 205. non Brot.

Hab. in Hispania *Thibaud!* in Arragonice campis sterilissimis *Vahl!* Lusitania *Brotero, Martius!* in Barbarise arvis prope Mayane *Desfontaines.* (h. s. sp. e herb. *Gouan, comm. a cl. Hooker.*)

Habitus *Prunella vulgaris* var. *laciniatæ*. Caulis herbaceus, annuus, basi ramosus, ramis semipedalibus vel vix pedalibus hispidis. Folia sessilia, oblongo-lanceolata vel linearia, obtusa, profunde dentata vel semipinnatifida, basi angustata, rugosa, utrinque viridia, subhispida, floralia minora acuta, apice mi lacinae longe aristata, hispida. Verticillastri 6-flori, in spica laxa approximati. Bractes nullae. Pedicelli breves, erecti, ad axin adpressi, rigidi, complanati. Calyx brevis, am plus nervis 10 prominentibus, inter nervos membranaceus, extus hispidus, intus maturatione pilis marginalibus densis aubclausus, dentes labii superioris breviter, lacinae inferioris longe aristati. Corolla forma et magnitudine fere *Smtellarias aalcriculata*: ccerulea aut violacea, extus pubescens, calyce subtriplo longinr.

## LVII. SCUTELLARIA.

*Scutellaria*. Linn, et Auct.

*Cassida*. Toum. Mcench.

Calyx campanulatus, bilabiatus; labia integra\* post anthesin clausa, demum usque ad basin fissa, superius supra squama dilatata supra concava auctuin, ad maturationem deciduum, inferius persistens. Co-

\* Nempe sepalo supremo excluso (ut in *Lavandulis*, *Ocymisque* noimulli.1 squamam formante, 2 lateralibus in labio superiore, 2 inferioribus in labii, inferiore coalitis.

rolla tubo longe exserto, intus nudo, recto vel seepius extra calycem recurvo-adscendente, superne in faucem dilatato, limbo bilabiato, labio superiore apice integro vel emarginato, inferiore patenti-dilatato convexo apice emarginato, lobis lateralibus nunc liberis patentibus, saepius cum labio superiore coalitis, rarissime cum inferiore. Stamina 4, sub galea adscendentia, didynama, inferioribus longioribus. Antherse per paria approximate, ciliatse, staminum inferiorum dimidiatse, superiorum biloculares, cordatse, loculis subdivaricatis, dorso oppositis. Styli lobus superior brevissimus, inferior apice stigmatifer. Ovarium gynophoro incurvo elevatum, obliquum. Achenia sicca, nuda, tuberculosa, glabra vel tomento adpresso pubescentia. — Herbse annuee vel perennes, vel rarius frutices. Inflorescentia nunc tetragono-spicata, foliis floralibus membranaceis subimbricatis coloratis, nunc racemosa, foliis floralibus parvis, nunc axillaris, foliis floralibus caulinis subconformibus. Pedunculi in axillis solitarii, uniflori, breves, saepius oppositi, at in *Heteranthesia* cum foliis floralibus sparsi! Bractee subnullse. Corollse coerulee vel flavidee, rarius purpurascetes vel coccinee.

The *Scutellaric*B come from almost every part of the world excepting tropical and southern Africa. They form a very natural genus, very difficult in the circumscription of its species, as the chief characters are taken from the leaves and inflorescence. It is possible that the form of the limb of the corolla might afford better characters, could they be easily ascertained from dried specimens; but these parts are almost always more or less injured, so that I have been able to make very little use of them in my descriptions.

The different sections are separated merely by the inflorescences, and run so much into one another, that in my enumeration of the species, in the *Botanical Register* for May 1832, I had not thought it worth while to give them distinct names. I have, however, since met with Mr. Arth. Hamilton's monograph, published in *Seringe's Bulletin Botanique* for Feb. 1832; and, as he has there established sections corresponding to some of mine, I have adopted his names, and given others to the remaining divisions. Although this paper contains many good observations, it is to be regretted that the monograph of so difficult a genus should have been published by the author without having had opportunities of consulting the works where the American and Indian species had been described,—the consequence having been the adding so many useless names to the synonymy. The details given of the structure of the calyx correspond with the views I had communicated to M. Seringe on the occasion of my visit to Lyous in 1831.

### CONSPECTUS SPECIERUM.

SECT. I. LUPULINARIA. *Folia floralia seepius membranacea. Flores tetragono-spicati vel cequaliter subracemosi, nec secundi.*

Folia subtis incana, inciso-dentata vel pinnatifida.

\*ona floralia membranacea, imbricata.

Corolla . . . . . 1. S. ORIENTALIS.  
 Ca . . . . . 2. S. GRANDIFLORA.  
 Folia . . . . . t. longa . . . . .

- Folia floralia integerrima . . . . . 3. S. FRUTICOSA.  
 Folia floralia pinnatifida . . . . . 4. S. PINNATIFIDA.  
 Folia utrinque subviridia vel vix crenata.  
 Folia ovata, crenata . . . . . 5. S. ALPINA.  
 Folia oblongo-lineararia, subintegerrima.  
 Folia caulina margine revoluta, subtus  
 canescentia . . . . . 36. S. LINEARIS.  
 Folia caulina plana, utrinque viridia . . . 37\* S. VISCIDULA.

SECT. II. HETERANTHESIA. *Folia floralia parva, herbacea.*  
*Flores racemosi, secundi, omnes vel saltern superiores sparsi.*

- Corolla coccinea vel incarnata.  
 Folia giabra vel vix pubescentia.  
 Folia grosse dentata.  
 Corolla tenuis, calyce glabro octuplo  
 longior . . . . . 6. S. LONGIFOLIA.  
 Corolla calyce villosa quintuplo longior . 7- S. MULTIFLORA.  
 Folia subintegerrima.  
 Folia lato-ovata . . . . . 8. S. ATRIPLICIFOLIA.  
 Folia oblonga . . . . . 9. S. COCCINEA.  
 Folia supra hispidula, subtus tomentosa.  
 Folia floralia lineari-lanceolata . . . . 10. S. INCARNATA.  
 Folia floralia ovata . . . . . 11. S. TUBIFLORA.  
 Corolla ccerulescens.  
 Caul is foliosus, foliis vix rugosis.  
 Folia basi rotundato-truncata.  
 Corolla pollicaris . . . . . 11. S. TUBIFLORA.  
 Corolla 6-7 Hn. longa . . . . . 12. S. ULIGINOSA.  
 Corolla 4-5 lin. longa . . . . . 13. S. BREVIFLORA.  
 Folia subtriangularia, basi subcordata.  
 Corolla semipollicaris. Folia subglabra . 14. S. PURPURASCENS.  
 Corolla 4 lin. longa. Folia hispidula . . 15. S. AORESTIS.  
 Folia rugosa, ad basin caulis approximata . 16. S. DISCOLOR.

SECT. III. STACHYMACRIS. *Folia floralia herbacea > parva,*  
*caulinis diffbrmia. Flores racemosi, secundi, oppositi.*

- Folia ovata vel rotundata, infima basi truncata vel  
 cordata.  
 Folia floralia sessilia, vel calycibus breviora.  
 Caules procumbentes vel humiles, vix pedales.  
 Folia parva, subrotunda, utrinque villosa . 17. S. INDICA.  
 Folia ovato-subrotunda vel deltoidea,  
 tenuiter pubescentia, nee villosa nee  
 hispidula . . . . . 18. S. COLEBROOKEANA.  
 Folia ovata, supra hispidula . . . . . 19. S. VIOLACEA.  
 Folia ovata, acuminata, subpubescentia.  
 Caules elongati, procumbentes vel ad-  
 scendentes . . . . . 22. S. 6ROSSA.  
 Caules erecti, ultrapedales.  
 Racemi paniculati. Folia oblonga . . . 31. S. CANESCENS.  
 Racemi subsimplices. Folia lato-ovata.  
 Folia floralia calyce longiora, caulina  
 valde rugosa . . . . . \* 30. S. VERSICOLOR.  
 Folia floralia calyce breviora, caulina  
 parum rugosa. . . . .  
 Corolla 11-12 lin. longa.  
 Racemus villosus . . . . . 23. S. COLUMNS.  
 Racemus subglaber . . . . . 24. S. TOURNEFORTI.  
 Corolla 7-8 lin. longa . . . . . 25. S. COMMUTATA.  
 Folia floralia petiolata, calyces aequantia vel su-  
 perantia.

- Caules et folia glabra vel subvillosa.  
 Corollae purpureo-violaceae. Racemus viz villosus . . . . . 26. S. PEREGRINA.  
 Corollae albae. Racemus villosus . . . . . 27\* S. ALBIDA.
- Gaules et folia hirsutissima.  
 Folia rugosissima . . . . . 29. S. SALVJEFÒLIA.  
 Folia hirsutissima, parum rugosa . . . . . 28. S. HIRTA.
- Folia ovato-oblonga, basi angustata, oblongo-lanceolata, aut linearia.
- Folia saltern inferiora dentata.  
 Corolla tubus tenuis vel vix dilatatus.  
 Folia petiolata . . . . . 20. S. OBLONGA.  
 Folia sessilia . . . . . 21. S. INCURVA.
- Corollae tubus dilatatus.  
 Racemus simplex. Corollae tubus a basi dilatatus . . . . . 32. S. SERRATA.  
 Racemus subramosus. Corollae tubus basi attenuatus, faux valde dilatata.  
 Folia omnia ovata, crenata . . . . . 33. S. FILOSA.  
 Folia superiora oblongo-lanceolata, integerrima . . . . . 35. S. INTEGRIFOLIA.
- Folia integerrima.  
 Caulis erectus, parce foliosus . . . . . 35. S. INTEGRIFOLIA.  
 Caulis basi decumbens, dense foliosus.  
 Folia floralia lato-ovata. Corollas ochroleucae.  
 Folia caulina margine revoluta, subtus canescentia . . . . . 36. S. LINEARIS.  
 Folia caulina plana, utrinque viridia . . . . . 37. S. VISCIDULA.  
 Folia floralia lanceolata. Corollae coeruleae . . . . . 38. S. MACRANTHA.
- Species non satis nota . . . . . 34. S. VILLOSA.

SECT. IV. GALERICULARIA. *Folia floralia kerbacea, canlinis conformia vel gradatim minora. Flores axillares vel supremi subracemosi.*

- Corolla cocrulescens, purpurascens, vel albida.  
 Folia omnia integerrima.  
 Folia oblongo-lanceolata vel linearia.  
 Folia oblongo-lanceolata. Caulis basi ramosus . . . . . 40. S. SCORDIFOLIA.  
 Folia oblongo-linearia. Caulis subsimplex . . . . . 39. S. ANGUSTIFOLIA.
- Folia ovata.  
 Folia basi late cordata . . . . . 49. S. PARVULA.  
 Folia basi rotundata.  
 Rami laxi. Folia petiolata, remota . . . . . 51. S. ANTIRRHOIDES.  
 Rami duri. Folia sessilia approximata . . . . . 50. S. RESINOSA.
- Folia saltern inferiora crenata vel basi hastata.  
 Folia glabra vel tenuiter pubescentia.  
 Folia oblongo-lanceolata vel linearia, basi angustata . . . . . 40. S. SCORDIFOLIA.  
 Folia caulina media ovato-lanceolata.  
 Corolla plus 7 Hn. longa.  
 Folia basi hastato-lobata . . . . . 42. S. HASTIFOLIA.  
 Folia basi dentata nee hastata . . . . . 41. S. GALERICULATA.  
 Corolla vix 3-4 lin. longa.  
 Caules Mibsimplicei. Corolla 4 lin. longa . . . . . 43. S. RIVULARIS.

- Caules ramosi. Corolla vix 3 lin. longa.
- Folia infima et ramorum sterili-  
um late hastato-cordata,  
suprema anguste lanceolata 44. S. RUMICIFOLIA.
- Folia infima vix hastata, su-  
prema lanceolata . . . 45. S. MINOR.
- Folia omnia ovata.
- Corolla plus 7 lin. longa . . . 46. S. HAVANENSIS.
- Corolla vix 4 lin. longa.
- Caules ramosi. Folia minute vel  
inciso-crenata.
- Folia basi subhastato-cordata . 48. S. HUMILIS.
- Folia infima basi vix cordata,  
superiora basi rotundata . 47\* S. MICROPHYLLA.
- Caules subsimplices. Folia serrato-  
crenata . . . 52. S. NERVOSA.
- Folia utrinque villosa.
- Corolla 3-4-linearis.
- Caulis subpedalis, villosus.
- Folia grosse crenata, basi late  
cordata . . . 54. S. MOLLIS.
- Folia leviter crenata, basi sub-  
cuneata . . . 53. S. DRUMMONDII.
- Caulis vix 3-4-pollicaris, pubescens 47\* S. MICROPHYLLA.
- Corolla 6-8-linearis.
- Caulis elongatus . . . 5G. S. CERULEA.
- Caulis vix 2-3-pollicaris. Radix tu-  
berosa . . . 55. S. TUBEROSA.
- Corolla coccinea . . . 57. S. MOCINIANA.
- Species 58-60 Humboldtianae non satis note.

SECT. V. MASCHALOSTACHYS. *Folia floralia herbacea, infima caulinis conformia. Flores oppositi secundi, plerumque in racemis axillaribus terminalibusque dispositi.*

- Folia et caulis cano-pubescentia, viscosa . . . 61. S. REPENS.
- Folia et caulis glabra.
- Corolla villosae, 7-8 lin. longae . . . 62. S. SCANDENS.
- Corollae glabrae, vix 2 lin. longae . . . 63. S. LATERIFLORA.

### SECTIOI. LUPULINARIA.

Lupularia. *Arth. Hamilt. Monogr. 11.*

§ 1. Spicatae. *Benth. in. Bot. Reg. 18. ad calc. n. 1493.*

*Folia floralia scepius membranacea. Flores tetragono-spicati vel subracemosi vix secundi.*

1. S. ORIENTALIS (Linn. Spec. 834), caule procumbente, foliis petiolatis ovatis inciso-dentatis pinnatifidisve subtus incanis, floralibus membranaceis integerrimis subimbricatis, spicis tetragonis oblongis.

S. orientalis. *Sibth. et Sm. ! Fl. Gr. 6. 64. U 580. Reichb. Icon. Bot. Eur. 1.10. t. 8. f. 17.*

S. Sieversii. *Bunge! in Ledeb. Fl. Alt. 2. 394. Ledeb. Ic. FL Ross. Alt. / 123.*

S. caucasica. *Arth. Hamilt. Mm. 14.*

*Opinnatifida* (Linn. Reichb. Icon. Bot. Eur. 1. 10. t. 8. f. 16 )  
foliis minoribus profunde pinnatifidis.



Hab. in Europæe austro-orientalis et Asia? mediae rupibus et montibus praesertim calcareis : in Croatia calidiore non procul a Senia *Host*, in Olympe Bithyno *Sibthorp!* in Oriente *Tournefort!* Syria prope Aleppo *Russell!* Persiae provincia Azarbaidjan *Belanger!* Armenia circa Tiflin *Willdenow*, Tauria! et Caucaso! frequens in jugo Altaico *Bunge!* et in jugi Himalayani montibus Kanaourensibus *Royle / a* praesertim in montibus Asiaticis; 0 in calidioribus Mediterraneis. (*h. s. sp.*).

Caule basi perennes, ramosissimi, radicanes, repentes. Kami adscendentes, obtuse tetragon!, tenuiter cano-tomentosi. Folia 8-10 lin. longa, obtusa, basi cuneato-truncata, margine profunde regulariter dentata, subpinnatifida, supra viridia, tenuissime pubescentia, subtus torn en to tenui Candida. Racemua spiciformis 2-3-pollicaris, terminalis, simplex. Folia floralia sessilia, lato-ovata, acuminata, integerrima, uti rhachis plus minusve pubescentia. Calyx breviter pedicellatus, declinatus, pubescens, squama per anthesin tubo aequali, post anthesin subduplo longiore. Corolla flava, 12-15 lin. longa, extus tenuiter pubescens. Tubus basi recurvus, adscendens, fauce subdilatata, labio superiore falcato-galeato, lobo medio integerrimo, lateralibus erectis subpatentibus, infimo pal at i form i. Staminum inferiorum antherae uniloculares, lineari-oblongae, barbatae, rudimento loculi alterius subnullo. Stamina superiora paullo breviora, filamentis decurrentibus, antheris sagittatis, loculis oppositis vix barbatis. Styli lobus inferior acutus, stigmata terminali minuto, superior brevissimus obtusus. Achenia oblongo-triquetra, nigra, cano-tomentosa.

The floral leaves vary much in size : in the Caucasian specimens they are particularly large and membranaceous, in those from the Levant they are scarcely larger than the calyx, and much less membranaceous; but among the number of specimens I have seen, I cannot find any differences decided enough to be considered as specific characters.

2. *S. GRANDIFLORA* (Sims. Bot. Mag. 17. t. 635), caule procumbente, foliis petiolatis ovato-subrotundis inciso-dentatis subtus vel utrinque canis molliter tomentosus, floralibus integerrimis submembranaceis imbricatis, spicis tetragonis oblongis.

*S. pulchella. Bunge ! Enum. Crit. PL All. ined.*

Hab. in Alpibus Altaicis: in asperis lapidosis ad flumen Tshuja *Bunge ! (h. s. sp. comm. a cL Bunge.)*

*S. orientali* affinis, sed habitu et foliis distincta. Kami tenelli, giabriusculi. Folia duplo triplove minora quam in *S. orientali*. Limbus petiolo brevior, basi truncatus, apice obtusus, margine crenaturis vel lobis obtusis utrinque 2-4, utrinque pallide virentia et tomentosa, vel infra incana. Spicae graciles demum sesquipollicares. Folia floralia subvirentia, membranacea, pubescentia. Pedicelli secus axin erecti. Calyx folio florali obtectus nutans. Corollae dimidio minores quam in *S. orientali*, purpurascens.

3.? *S. FRUTICOSA* (Desf. Cat. Hort. Par. 63.?\*), caule suffruticoso, ramis adscendentibus incano-tomentosis lanatisve, foliis breviter petiolatis ovatis cordatis inciso-crenatis incano-tomentosis, floralibus ovatis integerrimis rugosis incanis sublanatis, floribus oppositis subsecundis (?) racemosis.

Hab. in Syria prope Aleppo *Russell?* in Persia *Persoon?* (*y. s. sp. in kерб. Banks.*)

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\* “  
” pfd ^ liis (sed: 's "igosis tomentoso-incanis, caule fruticoso.  
Pers. h c. -l.s. flores spicati. Corolla flavescens ? tubo longissimo tenui.”—

Caules basi sublignosi, plurimi, adscendentes, subramosi, in parte superiore albo-lanati. Folia fere *S. orientalis*, supra rugosa, subtus candidissima. Racemi elongati, laxi. Folia floralia sessilia, calyce viz longiora. Calyces subsessiles, cano-villosi, sublanati. Corolla magnitudine *S. orientalis*, tubo flavo, labiis ccerulescentibus? Species distinctissima, etsi *S. orientali* affinis: au hue referenda vel inter *Strachymacrides* j>rope *S. linear em* amandenda?

4.? *S. PINNATIFIDA* (Arth. Hamilt. Monogr. 16. t. 2. f. 2).

Hab. in Oriente inter Kermancha et Amadan *Olivier* {*Arth. Hamilton.*)

" *S. tota pilosa, foliis ovatis concoloribus petiolatis pilosis pinnatifidis, lobis oblongis obtusis, floribus in spica laxe imbricatis, bracteis ovatis dentatis subfoliaceis.*

" Differt a *S. orientali* floribus paullo majoribus, bracteis pinnatifidiS, et foliis profunde incisis utrinque lanatis." —*Arth. Hamilt. I. c.*

5. *S. ALPINA* (Linn, Spec. 834), caule procumbente, foliis subsessilibus vel breviter petiolatis ovatis serrato-crenatis concoloribus, floralibus membranaceis imbricatis, spicis tetragonis spicatis.

*S. alpina.* *AIL Fl. Ped.* 142. t. 26. / 3. *WaldsL et Kit. PI. Rar.* 2. 146. t. 137- *Sw. Brit. Fl. Gard.* 1.1. 90. *Bot. Reg.* 17. t. 1460.

*S. altaica.* *Fisch. Cat. Uort. Gar.* 39. *Sw. Brit. Fl. Gard.* 1. / 45.

*S. variegata.* *Spr. fl. ! Tentamen.*

*Scutellaria, &c. Gmel. Fl. Sib.* 3. 229. n. 52. t. 48.

/3 floribus flavis.

*S. lupulina.* *Linn. ! Willd. Spec. PI.* 3. 172. *Schmid. Ic. t.* 73. *Bot. Reg.* 18. t. 1493.

*S. verna.* *Besser Prim. Fl. Gal.* p. ii. 43.

Hab. in Europee et Asiee medise montibus: in Pyrenaeis editioribus! in Alpibus Helveticis!. in Italia superiore! Calabria *Tenore*, Croatia *Host*, Galicia *Besser*, in Siberia omni temperata et alpiibus Altaicis frequentissima *Pallas ! Bunge ! Sc. (v. v. et h. s. sp.)*

Habitus *S. orientalis*. Kami acute tetragoni, pilosi vel pubescentes, virides. Folia magnitudine foliorum *S. orientalis*^ sed petiolus brevis vel nullus; limbus basi rotundatus vel cordatus, acutiusculus, leviter serrato-crenatus, utrinque viridis, pubescens vel pilosus. Folia floralia ut in *S. orientali* colorata, pilosa. Flores *S. orientalis*. Corolla\* 12-15 lineares, mine omnino purpureae, nunc tubo vel labio inferiore flavo, nunc in var. 0 omnino flavae. Variat etiam haec species caule foliisque plus minusve pilosis, foliis floralibus plus minusve coloratis, foliis latioribus angustioribusve, sed variationibus diverso modo in diversis conjunctis non ut species distinguenda.

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## SECTIO II. HETERANTHESIA.

§ 2. Racemosae.\* Ffoiibus sparsis. *Benth. in Bot. Reg. I. c.*

*Folia floralia parva, herbacea. Florm racemosi secundi, omnes vel saltern superiores spar si nee oppositL*

6. *S. LONGIFOLIA* (*Benth. in Bot. Reg.* 18. ad calc. n. 1493), glabra, caule erecto, foliis petiolatis ovato-lanceolatis acuminatis remote dentatis basi rotundato-cuneatis, floralibus iinearibus minutis deciduis racemis elongatis subramosis, floribus secundis sparsis, corollis calyce glabro octuplo longioribus. ^

**Hab. in Nova Hispania.** (i. s. *sp. in herb. Lambert*).

Kami ultrapedales, erecti. Folia tripollicaria, utrinque glaberrima et lasevia, subtus parum venosa, margine grosse dentata. Racemi in specimine suppetente tres semipedales. Corollas coccineae pubescentes, plus pollice longs, basi longe attenuate, apice parum diktats, labiis brevibus erectis, superiore longiore.

7. **S. MULTIFLORA** (Benth. in Bot. Reg, 18. ad calc. n. 1493), caule erecto tenuiter pubescente, foliis petiolatis ovatis acuminatis obtuse sinuato-dentatis basi rotundato-truncatis, floralibus lanceolato-linearibus calyce sublongioribus, racemis elongatis simplicibus, floribus secundis sparsis, corollis calyce villosa quintuplo longioribus.

**Hab. in Nova Hispania Mogino et Sessé!** (v. s. *sp. in herb. Lambert*.)

Caules subramosi, tomento tenui pubescentes. Folia *S. longifolia* latiora, floralia persistentia. Spica semipedalis. Flores nunc alterni, saepius plures in pseudo-verticillis glomerati. Corolla purpurea? 10-11 lin. longa, incurva, villosa, tubo basi attenuato apice dilatato. Genitalia corollam sequantia.

8. **S. ATRIFLIFICIFOLIA** (Benth. in Bot. Reg. 18. ad calc. n. 1493), tenuiter cano-pubescentis, foliis petiolatis lato-ovatis obtusiusculis subintegerrimis repandisve basi truncatis subcordatis subcarnosis, floralibus ovatis acuminatis calyce sublongioribus, racemis elongatis simplicibus, floribus secundis sparsis, corollis calyce subsextuplo longioribus.

**Hab. in Peruvia? Pavon!** (*h. s. sp. in herb\* Lambert*.)

Exemplar unicum in herbario Lambertiano ex spica cum foliorum pari unico constat, sed speciatim distinctissimum, affine pcedentibus. Flores inferiores oppositi, superiores pseudo-verticillati. Folia floralia decidua. Corolla subpollinaria, fere recta, apice dilatata, subglabra.

9. **S. COCCINEA** (Humb. et Kunth. Nov. Gen. et Sp. Amer. 2. 32.5).

**Hab. in America meridionali: in regno Novo Grantensi? Humboldt et Bonpland.**)

\*' *S. foliis oblongis utrinque obtusis integerrimis glabris subtus violaceo-purpureis, spicis terminalibus.*

" Radices fasciculate, teretes, subsimplices. Caulis erectus, ramosus, ramique tetragoni, tenuissime pubescentes. Folia petiolata, oblonga, utrinque integerrima, venosa, glabra, nervo medio venisque subtus prominentibus et puberulis, supra viridia, subtus violaceo-purpurea, rigidiuscula, subbipollicaria. Petioli 6-7 lin. longi, canaliculati, tenuissime pubescentes. Spicae terminatae, sesquipollicares. Flores sparsi, pedicellati, 7-9 lin\* longi. Pedicelli pubescentes, basi bracteati. Bractese lanceolatae, obtusae, pubescentes, pedicellos subsequantes. Calyx generis, tenuissime pubescens. Corolla generis, coccinea, glabriuscula. Stamina et pistillum generis. Achenia 4 in fundo calycis persistentis valde aucti et clausi." *Kunth. I. c.*

10. **S. INCARNATA** (Vent. Choix. PI. 39. t. 39).

& *minor*, foliis lanceolafft-pvatis.

**Hab. in America meridionali prope Santa Fé de Bogota Ventenat.**

" *S. foliis cordatis dentatis subtus tomentosis, spicis terminalibus secundis, bracteis lineari-lanceolatis, floribus incarnatis.*

^V Caples erecti, bipedales, pubescentes, ramosi, cinerei. Folia petiolata, ovata, cordiformia, 1-3 poll, longa, || lata, dentata, supra putescentia, subtus tomentosa, intense yindia, in var. 0 dimidio minora. Flores pulchre rubri. Bractee lineari-lanceoliatw, pedicellum wquant. Calyx tulmlowiR, compressus, extus VIIIOMII,

subinteger, squama concava post anthesin valde elongata. Corolla pubescens, calyce sextuplo longior, tubo basi attenuato. Limbus patens." *Ventenat ex Poir. Diet. Suppl.* 5. 317-

11. *S. TUBIFLORA* (Benth. in Bot. Reg. 18. ad calc. n. 1493), caulibus adscendentibus ramosis pubescentibus, foliis petiolatis ovatis obtusis grosse creuatis basi rotundatis supra hispidulis subtus molliter pubescentibus, floralibus ovatis ante anthesin itxibiicatis, racemis simplicibus, floribus secundis sparsis, corollis calyce subsextuplo longioribus.

Hab. in Brasilia meridionali *Sello!* (v. s. *sp. in herb. Mus. Rca. Berol.*)

Her. 1? muWcauliB, ramis teretibus molliter pubescentibus. Petioli pollicares. Folia pollicem longa, j lata, pubescentia subtus tenuissima molli, floralia maiuscula. Corolla pollicaris, tubo tenui.

12. *S. ULIGIKOSA* (St. Hil. MSS.), caulibus adscendentibus vel erectis ramosis pubescentibus, foliis petiolatis ovatis grosse crenatis basi rotundatis subcordatisve utrinque glabriusculis, floralibus par vis laxis, racemis simplicibus, floribus subsecundis sparsis, corollis calyce quintuplo lon^ioribus.

Hab. in Brasilia: in sylvis uliginosis in Vargem dos iVlorretes in provincia meridionali Sancti Pauli *A. de St. Hilaire!* (y. s. *sp. in herb. St. Hil*)

Caules herbacei, semipedales pedalesve, parnm ramosi, ramis teretibus. Folia plerumque duplo majora quam in *S. tubiflora*, mine glabra, mine pilis raris in pagina superiore hispidula. Floralia oblonga, calyce subbreuora, basi in petiolum angustata, etiam juniora laxa, glabra. Calyx fructifer, oblongus, appendicula magna. Corolla vix semi pollicaris, coerulea palato albo, iauce tenui.

13. *S. BREVIFLOUA* (Benth. in Bot. Reg. 18. ad calc. n. 1493), glabra, caule erecto, foliis petiolatis ovatis acuminatis obtuse sinuato-dentatis basi rotundato-truncatis, floralibus lanceolato-linearibus calyce sublongioribus, racemis elongatis simplicibus laxis, floribus secundis sparsis, corollis calyce glabro subtriplo longioribus.

Hab. in Peruvia *Pavon!* (v. s. *sp. in herb. Lambert.*)

Inter *S. multifloram* et *uliginosam* fere media. Caulisultrapedulis. Folia 14 \*> pollicaria, lato-ovata, tenuia, glaberrima vel pilis rarissimis supra hispidula rollse glabrae, coerulescentes, 4-5 lin. longte, limbo patente.

14. *S. PURPUUASCENS* (Sw.! Fl. Ind. Occid. 2. 1013), caule suberecto humili tenuiter pubescente vel glabriusculo, foliis petiolatis lato-ovatis obtusis sinuato-crenatis basi latissime truncatis totundatis vel subcordatis supra hispidulis subtus vel utrinque glabris, floralibus minutis deciduis, lacemo laxo, floribus secundis sparsis vel inferioriibua oppositis, calycibus pedicello brevioribus, fructiferis magnis glabriusculis.

*S. Felisberti.* *Nees et Mart.!* in *Nov. Act. Acad. Nat. Cur.* 1J. 77.

Hab. in America cequinociali: in Brasilia\* districtu Insulanorum province Bahiensis *Martius!* in Indies Occidentalis ins. Guadeluo *Ponthieu!* Sancti Vincentii et in Caraccas *Parker!* (v s. <3> >> /^ #^d Ynhl. y Banks, 4r.)

May IR.'U.

Herba tenuis flaccida, semipedalis, ramosa. Folia infima parva, lato-rotundata, media sesquipollicaria, obtuse subtriangularia, suprema minor, angustiora, omnia supra pilis raris hispidula, caeterum glaberrima. Racemus nunc sesquipollicaris, ex floribus paribus 3 vel 4 saepius constans, interdum 2-4-pollicaris, floribus 15-30, basi ramo uno alterove saepius auctus. Folia floralia minutissima, linearia, per anthesin decidua, vel infima rarius canaliculis subconformia, persistentia. Calyx glaber, fructifer minus auctus quam in affinis. Corolla? semipollicares, tenues, galea angustata, lobis lateralibus eam aequantibus, infimo longiore convexo emarginato sinuato.

15. *S. AGRESTIS* (St. Hil. MSS.), caule suberecto tenuiter pubescente, foliis petiolatis ovato-subrotundis obtusis sinuato-crenatis basi cordatis supra hispidulis subtus glabriusculis, floralibus minutis subnullis, racemis brevibus simplicibus, floribus vix secundis sparsis.

Hab. in Brasilia: ad San Miguel da Jequitinhonha provinciae Bahiensis *A. de St. Hilaire!* (y. s. sp. in herb. St. Hil.)

Herba basi ramosissima vix 4-6-pollicaris. Rami, petioli et nervi foliorum tornati et tenuissimo canescentes. Folia 1-pollicaria, utrinque viridia, pagina superiore pilis longis sparsis hispida. Racemus 1-2-pollicaris. Calyx fructifer valde auctus, membranaceus. Corolla coerulea, circiter 4 lineas longa. Ab affine *S. purpurascens* differt corollis minoribus, foliis hispidis, caulibus et racemo brevioribus, &c.

16. *S. DISCOLOR* (Colebr.! in Wall. Pl. As. Rar. 1. 66), caule basi radicante folioso adscendente superne subnudo, foliis petiolatis ovatis obtusis crenatis basi rotundato-cuneatis, inferioribus cordatis, floralibus minutis, racemis elongatis basi subramosis, floribus secundis sparsis.

*S. indica.* Don! *Prod. Fl. Nep.* 109. non Linn.

Hab. in India Orientali: in montibus Nepalise et Silhet *Wallich!* (*k. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.*)

Caules cum racemo 1-pedales, basi foliosi, superne saepius subnudi. Folia 14-2-pollicaria, saepius ad basin caulis approximate, rarius secus caulem elongatim disposita, infima et interdum omnia cordata, superiora rarius basi cuneata vel angustata, utrinque tenuissime pubescentia, subtus nervosa saepius purpurascens. Racemus subnudus, semipollicaris vel ultra, flores numerosi breviter pedicellati. Calyx florifer parvus, pubescens, squama vix labium superius excedente, fructifer membranacea, auctus, squama concava. Corolla extus vix pubescens, tenuis, circiter 8 lin. longa. Antherae breviter barbatae. Glandula ovarii parva. Achevia tuberculoso-hispida.

### SECTIO III. STACHYMACRIS.

*Stachymacris.* *Arth. Hamilt. Monogr.* 17.

§ 2. Racemosi, \*\* floribus oppositis. *Benth. in Bot. Reg. I. c.*

*Folia floralia herbacea, parva, caulinis difformia. Flores racemosi, secundi, oppositi.*

17. *S. INDICA* (Linn.! *Spec.* 833. non Don), caule basi procumbente, ramis adscendentibus villosis, foliis parvis petiolatis rotundatis crenatis basi cordatis utrinque molliter pubescentibus, floralibus minutis subsimplici denso, floribus oppositis secundis, calycibus nonnatis pubescentibus pedicello brevioribus, corolla labio infiore

Hab. in China prope Macao *Sir G. Staunton!* *Vachel!* in Japonia *Thunberg!* in Java ad sepes circa Tugu provincie Buitenzorg *Blume.* (*h. s. sp. comm. a cL Henslow.*)

Kami semipedales vel vix pedales, tetragoni, pilis patentibus villosi. Folia vix semipollicaria, forma fere *Glechoma hederacea.* Racemus densior quam in *S. violacea*, 3-4-pollicaris. Squama calycis fructiferi valde aucta, membranacea. Corolla glabriuscula, 6-7 lin. longa, superne ampliata. Antheras stammum superiorum vix barbatae.

18. *S. COLEBROOKIANA* (Wall.! *Pl. As. Rar. 1. 67*), caule erecto ramoso tenuiter pubescente, foliis petiolatis ovato-rotundatis obtusis crenatis, infimis basi cordatis, superioribus deltoideis basi rotundato-truncatis, omnibus utrinque tenuiter pubescentibus, floralibus minutis, racemo simplici laxo, floribus oppositis secundis, calycibus florigeris pedicello brevioribus pubescentibus, fructiferis auctis glabratis, corolla\* labio inferiore latissimo.

Hab. in Indio orientalis Peninsula *Heyne!* (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.*)

Affinis *S. violacea*, sed caule firmiter ramosiore et foliorum forma diversa. Folia vix pollicaria, mollia, utrinque tenuiter et breviter pubescentia, nec hispidula.

19. *S. VIOLACEA* (Heyne; Wall.! *Pl. As. Rar. 1. 66*), caule erecto vel ascendente pubescente, foliis petiolatis cordato-ovatis crenatis supra hispidulis subtus pubescentibus glabrisve, floralibus sessilibus ovatis pedicello brevioribus, racemo laxo subsimplici, floribus oppositis secundis.

*S. indica. Roxb. Hort. Beng. 45. non Linn.*

*p hispidior.*

*S. Wightiana. Benth. in Wall. Pl. As. Rar. 1. 67-*

*S. nodulosa. Arth. Hamilt. Monogr. 2G. ?*

Hab. in Indio orientalis Peninsula *Heyne!* *Wight!* &c, et in Ceylona *Macrae!* *Heyne!* (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind., et comm. a cl. Wight.*)

Herba semipedalis vel fere pedalis, subramosa, hispidula, pubescens, vel rarius imbricula habitu *S. purpurascens* valde infinis, sed foliis racemis distincta. Folia vix pollicaria exacte cordiformia vel parum elongata, rarius superioribus basi rotundatis. Utriusque viridia, tenuia vel parum rugosa, supra pilis brevibus snarvis plus minusve hispidula, subtus praesertim ad nervos pubescentia vel hispida, rarius fere rhabra. Racemus 4-5-pollicaris, eracilis, laxus, rarius basi ramis 1-2 auctus. Folia floralia pedicello plerumque dinidio breviora vel infima parum longiora. Calyx floriferus subscens, fructifer valde auctus. Corolla semipollicaris, labio inferiore longitudine fere tubi latissimo convexo. Gemitalia labio superiore inclusa. Achena valde tuberculosa, at non hispida.

20. *S. OBLONGA* (Benth. in *Bot. Reg. 18. ad calc. n. 1493*), caule ascendente pubescente, foliis petiolatis oblongo-ellipticis acutiusculis apice subserratis basi rotundatis integerrimis glabriusculis, floralibus ovatis minutis, racemo laxo simpliciusculo, floribus oppositis secundis, calycibus pedicellum aequantibus, fructiferis maximis glabriusculis, corollae labio inferiore latissimo.

Hab. in Ceylona *Macrae!* (*u. s. sp. in hab. Lindl.*)

*S. molaceae* maxime affinis quoad staturam, inflorescentiam, et flores, sed distincta a foliis, quae vix pollicem longa et lineas 4-5 lata, oblongo-elliptica nee lato-ovata, apice vix serrata nee crenata, basi rotundata nee cordata. Caulis basi subprocumbens videtur.

21. *S. IXCURVA* (Wall. ! PL As. Rar. 1. 67), caule adscendente ramoso pubescente, ibiis subsessilibus oblongo-ellipticis acutis remote serratis glabriusculis, floralibus minutis, racemis terminalibus simplicibus, floribus oppositis secundis, pedicellis calyce triplo longioribus, corollarum tubo gracili incurvo, labiis profunde fassis, superiore amplo cuculato, inferiore brevioribus.

Hab. in India orientali: ad Taong Dong montem Avensem *Wallich!* (*h. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Angl. bid.*)

Species distinctissima, sed specimen unicum in herbario Walliohiano imperfectum.

22. *S. GLOSSA* (Wall. ! PL As. Rar. 1. 67), caule basi procumbente, ramis adscendentibus villosis, foliis petiolatis ovatis acuminatis crenatis basi rotundata to-trimatis glabriusculis, floralibus petiolatis, inermis caulinis subconformibus, supremis vix calycem excedentibus, racemis laxis simplicibus, floribus oppositis secundis, corollis elongatis tenuibus.

Hab. in Indite orientalis montibus Kamaonensibus *Wallich*, in montibus Syen *Royle!* ad Simlali *Lady Dalhousie!* (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind. y et comm. a cl. Royle.*)

Caulis basi subliguosi. Rami obtuse tetragoni, pilis brevibus adpressis pubescentes. Folia 1-1 1/2-pinnatifida, supra et subtus ad nervos tenuiter pubescentia, acutiuscula. Nervis breves laxi. Corolla 9 lin. longa, vix pubescens, tubo tenui, fauce vix dilatata, labiis oblongis erectis, superiore galeato lobis lateralibus minutis, inferiore convexo.

23. *S. COLUMNS* (AIL FL Ped. 1. 40. t. 84. f. 2), caule erecto ramoso pubescente, foliis petiolatis ovatis crenatis basi lato-cordatis truncatis vix rugosis tenuiter pubescentibus, floralibus ovatis calyce fructifero brevioribus, racemo elongato laxo subramoso piloso, floribus oppositis secundis, pedicellis calyce fructifero maximo piloso brevioribus, corollis calyce sextuplo longioribus.

*S. Columbe.* Sw. Br. FL Gard. 1. t. 52.

*S. peregrina.* Sibth. et Sm. FL Gr. 6. 66. l. 82.\* non Linn.

*S. altissima.* Arth. Flamm. Monogr. 18. et Aitct. plur. an Linn.?

f. assida racemosu. Mcench. Meth. 414. ?

*S. pallida.* Cms. FL Sic. Prodr. 2. 137.? non Bieb.

Hab. in Europae australioris agris sylvaticis: ad Vincennes prope Parisios, an spontanea? *Requien!* in Sicilia septentrionali *Gussone*, in Italia a Pedemonte *Alhoni*, ad regnum Neapolitanum *Tenore*, in ins. Cypro et ad Byzantium *Sibthorp!* in Hungaria rarissime *Lang!* Bannatu et Dalmatia *Host.* (A. s. c. et v. s. sp.)

<sup>1</sup> *Sibthorp's* herbarium marked *S. peregrina* by Sir J. E. Smith, contains in the sheet *S. albida*, and <sup>2</sup> *S. hiri* numbers of bits belonging chiefly to *S. albida*, some of which are so small that they are a very small piece of *S. Air?*; but they are the synonymy of the *Flora Graec.*

Caulis 2-3-pedalis, acute tetragonus, pilis brevibus sursum tendentibus pubescens. Folia inferiora latitudine longitudinem fere sequantia, 2-poliicaria, basi profunde et late cordata, tenuia, subtus nervosa, utrinque tenuiter pubescentia, superiora saepe angustiora, acutiora, et basi truncata, in petiolum subdecurrentia. Racemi semipedales et ultra, simplices vel utrinque ramoaucti, pilis longis patentibus subglandulosis hispidi. Folia floralia ovata vel ovato-lanceolata, acuminata, basi augustata, integerrima, herbacea, pilosa, subviscosa, calyce saepe dimidio breviora, inferiora rarius ei aequalia. Pedicelli etiam calyce florifero breviores. Calyces fructiferi maximi, pilosi. Corolla (atropurpurea) fere pollicaris, extus leviter pubescens, tubo basi angustato, fauce dilatata. Achenia tuberculoso-hispida.

24. S. TouitNEFOiiTi (Benth. in Bot. Reg. 18. ad calc. n. 1493), glaberrima, caule erecto ramoso, foliis petiolatis ovalis vel ovato-lanceolatis grosse crenatis infimis basi late subcordatis, superioribus rotundato-truncatis, floralibus ovato-lanceolatis calyce fructifero subbrevioribus, racemo elongato laxo glabro, floribus oppositis secundis, calycibus pedicello longioribus fructiferis maximis glabris, corollis calyce sextuplo longioribus.

Hab. in Persia *Tournefort* ! ad mare Caspicum prope Lenkoran C. A. Meyer/ (h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Meyer, et v. s. sp. in herb. Lambert a *Tournefortio ad Pallas comm.*)

S. *commutatae* maxime affinis, differt foliis rarius cordatis et corollis duplo longioribus glabris.

25. S. COMMUTATA (Guss. Prodr. Fl. Sicul. 2. 136), caule erecto ramoso glabriusculo, foliis petiolatis ovatis vel ovato-lanceolatis crenatis basi luto-cordatis vix rugosis glabris, floralibus ovatis calyce fructifero subbrevioribus, racemo elongato laxo subramoso glabro, floribus oppositis secundis, calycibus pedicello longioribus fructiferis maximis glabris, corollis calyce quadruplo longioribus.

S. peregrina. Waldst. et Kit. PL liar. Hung. 2. 154. t. 125. non Linn.

S. altissima. Linn. Spec. 83C. ? Benth. in Bot. Reg. 18. ad calc. n. 1493., et Auct. plur.

Hab. in Europae austro-orientalis et Asiae medica herbis nemorosis: in Hungaria *Lang!* Dalmatia *Hosty*, Tauria et omni Caucaso viflgaris *Bieberstein, Pallas ! Sfc.* (h. s. c. et v. s. sp.)

S. *Columnar* affinis, sed distincta glabritie et corollis duplo fere minoribus.

There are three plants more or less common in herbaria under the names of *S. altissima* and *peregrina*, which are indiscriminately given to all three. The one, the *S. Column\** of Allioni, is easily distinguished by its hairy raceme and flowers about 11 lines long; the second, for which, on account of the confused synonymy, I have adopted Gussone's name of *S. commutata*, is almost entirely glabrous and the flowers seldom exceed 7 lines in length; the third, which I have published as *S. Tourneforti*, has the leaves less cordate at the base than either of the other two, and is glabrous like the *S. commutata*, but with the large flowers of *S. Column\**. As LIIIIBUK\* phrase mentions none of these characters, and as his herbarium contains no specimen, it is impossible to say to which plant he gave the name of *S. altissima*. From a specimen of *Tournefort's* I had considered the small-flowered plant to be the true *S. altissima*; but as the *S. Tourneforti* was also gathered by *Tournefort* in Persia, (which country is by the older botanists included in the general habitat "in Oriente,") I have thought it safer to omit altogether the name of *altissima*, and take up that of *commutata*, published, as above, by Gussone, in his excellent *Prodromus* of the Sicilian Flora.

2rj. S. I'KKhGitiNA (Linn.! Spec. 836;, caule procumbente, ramis



elongatis glabris vel apice pubescentibus, foliis petiolatis ovatis obtusis crenatis basi rotundato-truncatis glabris, floralibus bracteseformibus petiolatis ovato-oblongis utrinque acutis integerrimis pubescentibus, racemis elongatis laxis, floribus subsessilibus oppositis secundis, calycibus maximis pilosiusculis, corollis extus pubescentibus.

*S. rubicunda.* *Hornem.! Hort. Hafn. Spreng. Syst. 2. 702.*

**Hab.** in Tauria Steven, in Sicilia Gussone. (*h. s. c. e sem. a cU Steven, e Tauria miss.*)

Caules et folia saepius glabri, atropurpurascentes vel rubicundi. Folia subtus pallida. Racemi longissimi, tenuous, verticillastris fere pollicem distantibus. Folia floralia vix calycem fructiferum superantia, infima glabra, suprema subvillosa. Calyces supremi pilosi. Corolla violacea, vix 5 lineas longa.

This plant is now common in gardens under Hornemann's name, which, I believe, he had from Steven: I have never seen it wild. All the Italian specimens under that name in different herbaria have proved to be the *S. Columnis*; but Gussone's description evidently belongs to the true *S. peregrina*.

**27. S. ALBIDA** (Linn.! *Mant. 248*), ramis divaricatis pubescentibus, foliis petiolatis lato-ovatis obtusis crenatis basi rotundato-truncatis vel in fructibus cordatis tenuiter pubescentibus, floralibus petiolatis ovato-oblongis utrinque acutis integerrimis pilosis calyces superantibus, racemis elongatis laxis, floribus subsessilibus oppositis secundis, calycibus pilosissimis, corollis extus villosis.

*S. albida.* *Arth. Hamilt. Mmiogr. 21.1.1. Sibth. et Sm.! Fl. Gr. 6. 05. t. 581.*

*S. cretica.* *Mill. Diet, et Hortul.*

*S. nigrescens.* *Spr. Syst. 2. 702? \**

*S. pallida.* *Bieb. Fl. Taur.-Cauc. 2. 65. non Guts.*

**Hab.** in Europae austro-orientalis et Asiae mediae sylvis montosis: in Olympo Bitbyno et ad Byzantium *Sibthorp!* in Creta *Tournefort!* in Monte Libano et prope Heliopolim *N. Bové!* Tauria meridionali *Bieberstein*; in Siberia ad Tomum fluvium *Grnelin.* (*h. s. sp.*)

Rami elongati, crassi, tetragoni, pubescentes. Folia sesquipollicaria, grosse crenata, basi saepius subinsequaliter rotundata, inferiora interdum glabriuscula, superiora villosula. Racemi saepe ultrapedales, rachis villosa. Folia floralia cum petiolo 1-1-pollicaria. Corolla? semipollicaria, sordide albae.

**28. S. HIITA** (*Sibth. et Sm.! Fl. Gr. 6. 66. t. 583*), hirsutissima, foliis petiolatis ovatis obtusis crenatis basi rotundato-truncatis cordatis utrinque hirsutis vix rugosis, floralibus petiolatis oblongis calycem subaequantibus, racemis laxis, floribus subsessilibus oppositis secundis, calycibus fructiferis inflatis pilosissimis, corollis extus villosis.

*S. decumbens.* *Sieb. ex Spreng. Syst. 2. 702.*

*S. utriculata.* *Labill. Ic. Pl. Syr. Rar. 4. 11. t. 6.*

**Hab.** in Creta *Sibthorp!* in Libano *Labillardière.* (*v. s. sp. in herb. Sibthorp.*)

Caules vix pedales, ramosi. Folia mihi non aequa quam in *S. peregrina*, obtusiora quam in *S. salviaefolia*, nec ut in hac rugosa. Corolla fere *S. Columnis*\*. Calyx fructifer valde aurtus squama mairua.

\* " *S. raremja* spicatis secundis, bracteis subsessilibus oblongis calyces villosissimos superantibus, foliis cordato-ovatis crenatis subtus ramiisque canescentibus." — *Spreng. l. c.*

In Labillardière's figure, the dissections of the calyx (Nos. 3 and 6), are surely incorrect, as, from Sibthorp's specimen, and [the remainder of Labillardière's figure, it is evident that a great part of the apparently inflat calyx consists of the recurved squama.

29. *S. SALVIJEFOLIA*, caulibus adscendentibus hispidis, foliis petiolatis ovatis basi subcordatis rugosissimis hispidis, floralibus bracteeformibus petiolatis oblongis rugosiscalyces subeequantibus, racemis laxis, floribus oppositis secundis, calycibus villosis.

Hab. in Grsecia *Sibthorp* / (v. s. *sp. in herb. Sibthorp.*)

Species a cl. Smith omissa et innominata at distinctissima, caules numerosi, duri, adscendentes, vix semipedales. Folia fere *Teucii Scorodonii*, more *Salviarum* rugosissima, inferiora longe superiora breviter petiolata. Racemus brevis pauciflorus. Calyces pedicellum subsequantes, squama magna. Corolla pubescens, magnitudine *S. peregrina* vel paullo major.

30. *S. VERSICOLOR* (Nutt.! Gen. N. Am. 2. 38), caule erecto ramoso pubescente, foliis petiolatis lato-ovatis crenatis basi profunde cordatis utrinque pubescentibus rugosis, floralibus sessilibus lato-ovatis integerrimis calyce sublongioribus, racemo simplici vel subramoso elongato multifloro, floribus oppositis subsecundis, calycibus hirsutis.

*S. cordifolia.* *Muhlenb. Cat.*

/3 *bracteata.*

Hab. in America boreali: in planitiebus et sylvis apertis in Ohio et Arkansas *Nuttall!* ad Lexington provinciee Kentucky *Herb. Torrey!* ad Novum Aurelianum *Drummond!* fi ad Rio Brazos provinciee Texas Mexicanorum *Drummond!* (*Jt. s. sp.*)

Tota plant a pilis (in racemo viscidis) pubescens. Caules elati, acute tetragon i. Folia subtus nervosissima, in specimine meo vix 2-pollicaria, petiolo ultra pollicari et utrinque pubescentia, sec. Nuttall 3-4-pollicaria, fere glabra. Racemus 3-5 - poll icaris. Folia floralia subimbricata, acuta, integerrima, nervosa, herbacea. Calyx ample campanulatus, squama labium superius non excedente. Corolla extus pubescens, tubo elongato tenui, fauce dilatata ccerulea, labio inferiore albo, sec. Nuttall. Anthera vix barbatae. A *S. Columns* abunde diversa foliis, racemis, et habitu. Var. /3 non nisi foliis floralibus majoribus subcoloratis differt.

31. *S. CANESCENS* (Nutt. Gen. 2. 38?), caule elato ramoso pubescente, foliis petiolatis ovatis vel ovato-lanceolatis acutis crenatis basi angustatis rotimdatis vel infimis cordatis utrinque pubescentibus subtus incanis, floralibus oblongis calyces superantibus, racemis laxis paniculatis canescentibus, floribus oppositis secundis, calycibus cano-tomentosis, corollis extus pubescentibus.

*S. serrata.* *Spr. Syst. 2. 703. et Auct. plur. non Andr.*

*S. pubescens.* *Muhlenb. Cat. 9*

*S. incana.* *Spr. in Steiid. Norn. Bot. 757 ?*

Hab. in America boreali: in Canada *Herb. Hooker!* in sylvis apertis ad Ohio *Nuttall, Drummond!* *Bartram f* prope Lexington in Kentucky *Torrey!* in Louisiana superiore *Herb. Lambert!* (*A. s. sp.*)

Herba erecta, pluripedalis, ramis obtuse tetragonis pubescentia molli canescentibus. Folia 2-3-pollicaria, supra viridiora, subtus pallida canescentia. Panicula ampla, striata, multiflora. Calyces breviter pedicellati. Corollas ccerulew" 8-9 lin. longae, tubo basi parum attenuato, fauce subdilatata, galea elongata incurva lobis lateralibus brevibus ovatis, inmo latissimo convexo galea hreviore.

.T2. *S. SERUATA* (Amir.! Bot. Rep. t. 494), caule elato ramoso

glabro, foliis petiolatis ovatis acutiusculis crenato-serratis basi cuneatis integerrimis utrinque glabriusculis, floralibus oblongo-lanceolatis supremis pedicello vix longioribus, racemis laxis subsimplicibus, floribus oppositis secundis, calycibus strigoso-pubescentibus, corollis amplis extus pubescentibus.

Hab. in America boreali *Andrews!*\* *Bartram!* *Schweinitz!* prope Fredericstown *Herb. Monac.!* (y. s. sp. in herb. *Lambert, Banks, Torrey, et Mus. Reg. Berol.*)

Herba erecta, pluripedalis, ramis obtuse tetragonis, glaberrimis vel superne tenuissime pubescentibus. Folia utrinque viridia, supra subpurpurascens, subtus pallidiora sed minime canescentia, in petiolum subdecurrentia. Raceraus pauciflorus, axi glabro vel tenuiter pubescente nee canescente. Folia floralia glabra, calyces interdum fere glabri. Corolla coerulea, ultrapollicaris, tubo amplo superne dilatato. Oalea incurva, lobi laterales lato-ovati, abbreviati, labium ovatum convexum galea longius.

Dr. Torrey's herbarium contains specimens of a Kentucky plant resembling this species in some respects, but much smaller in all its parts, and with the lower leaves cordate at the base, thus coming very near to the East Indian *S. violacea*; and in the Royal Munich herbarium is a Mexican specimen, which seems to be a hairy variety of the Kentucky one, but in neither case are the specimens good enough to warrant their being added to the species of this very difficult genus.

35. *S. PILOSA* (Mich. Fl. Bor. Amer. 2. 11), caue erecto simpliciusculo pubescente, foliis remotis breviter petiolatis ovatis obtusis crenatis basi infimis rotundatis superioribus cuneatis vel angustatis utrinque pubescentibus vel pilosis, floralibus obovato-lanceolatis calycem subsequantibus, racemis laxis subramosis paniculatis, floribus oppositis secundis, calycibus villosis, corollis extus tenuiter pubescentibus, fauce subdilatata.

*S. caroliniana.* *Walt. Fl. Carol.* 163.

*S. elliptica.* *Muhlenb. Cat.* %

*fi tenuiter pubescens nee pilosa.*

*S. ovalifolia.* *Pers. Syn.* 2. 136 ?

Hab. in America boreali: in umbrosis sylvaticis in Pennsylvania *Bartram!* *Schweinitz!* ad West Chester *Drummond!* in Virginia *Pursh!* Carolina *Pursh!* *Wray!* Georgia *Herb. Torrey, Elliott, Michaux,* Novo Aureliano *Drummond!* £ ad Princeton in New Jersey *Torrey!* (*h. s. sp.*)

Caules elongati, acute tetragoni, parce foliosi. Folia circiter sesquipollicaria, pollicem lata, utrinque tenuiter pubescentia, vel supra et subtus ad nervos piloso-hispida, pallide viridia, subconcoloria, obtuse et remote crenata, infima parva, rotundata. Racemus vel panicula brevis pauciflora. Pedicelli calyce longiores. Squama calycis brevis. Corollae coeruleae 8-9 lin. longae, vix pubescentes. Faux dilatata, at minus quam in *S. integrifolia*. Galea magna, erecta, lobi laterales ea paullo breviores, ovati, labium latissimum convexum patens. "Flores autumnales vix conspicui sunt, at fertiles."—*Bartram hi Herb. Banks.* Var. 0 pubescentia ad *S. integrifolium* accedit; an hujus, an istae var. ?

34. *S. VILLOSA* (Elliott Bot. N., Car. et Georg. 2. 90).

Hab. in America boreali: in Georgia inter fluvia Oakmulgu et Flint *Elliott.*

\* *Pu* *is* *serrata* *made* *P* «*f* thin and *the* *ppredinsf* *HIM* *IHI*, *Intli* very distinct, *hnt* mixed up *in* his herbarium.

"S. caule erecto ramoſo villoſo, foliis majua culis Janceolatis utrinque acutis grosse dentatis ſubtus villoſas ſupra ſubhiſpidis, racemis paniculatis S S S f f i i ; —Eliottl.c.

35. S. INTEGRIFOLIA (Linn.! Spec. 836), caule erecto ſimplicuſculo pubeſcente, foliis remotis breviter petiolatis oblongo-lanceolatis Jinearibusve obtuſis integerrimis vel inferioribus dentatis glabriuſculis, floralibus calycem ſuperantibus, race mis laxiſ ſubramoſis, floribus oppoſitis ſecundis, calycibus pubeſcentibus, corollis glabriuſculis, tubo ſuperne fauceque ample dilatatis.

- S. polymorpha. Arth. Hamilt. Monogr. 38.  
 S. hyſſopifolia. Linn. Spec. 836.  
 S. caroliniana. Lam. Diet. 7. 706. Illustr. t. 515./ 3.  
 S. ovalifolia. Pers. Syn. 2. 136 ?

3 hispida.

Hab. in America boreali in ſiccis Purſk, humidis Elliott, a Pennſylvania ! et Novo Eboraco ! ad Carolinam ! Georgiam Elliott, et Novum Aurelianum Drummond ! prope Weſt Cheſter Herb. Hooker ! 18 in Novo Aureliano Drummond ! (h. s. sp.)

Habitus fere S. piſoſa, ſed foliis et floribus diſtinctiſſima. Folia infima ſaepe parva, ovata, obtuſiſſima, dentata, ſuhtus purpuraſcentia, ſuperiora 1-1/2 pollicaria obtuſiſſima, pallide viridia vel in locis ſiccis purpuraſcentia, nunc glabra ſaepe ſubſiſſime pubeſcentia, integerrima vel rariſſime utroque margine dente uno alterove notata. Infloreſcentia S. piloſa. Corolla ampla, pulchre coerulea, labio inferiore maculoſo inteniore notato, forma fere Phyoſtegiæ, 8-9 lin. longa. Tubuſ baſi tantum anguſtatuſ, ſuperne cum fauce valde dilatatuſ. Galea incurva lobi laterales dimidio breviores, erecti, ovati. Labium ampliſſimum, convexum patens emarginatuſ. Antheraſ longe barbatae. Achenia non vidi. In var. Scauleſis Didi' corolla? VIIIOSIB. ««»P»ui,

36.? S. LINEARIS (Benth. in Wall. Pl. As. Rar. 1. 66), caule procumbente, foliis ſubſeſſilibus oblongo-linearibus obtuſis ſubintegerrimis margine ſubrevolutis ſubtus canetcentibus, floralibus ovatis concavis calyce ſublongioribus, racemiſ ſimplicibus denſis floribus oppoſitis ſubſecundis, calycibus piloſis, corollis glabriuſculis.

Hab. in India Orientali in montibus Kamaoneniſibus WnlJ^h i n "auuſh. (\*).

Cauleſ e baſi crasso ſublignoſo numeroſi, baſi procumbenteſ, piloſo-pubeſcenteſ, vix ſemipedaleſ. Folia 6-9 lin. longa, 2 lin. lata, cula, inferiora interdum paulo latiora et margine utrinque dentibuſ notata; floralia herbacea, lato-ovata, obtuſa, integerrima, concava laxa calyceſ ſuperantia. Racemi vel ſpicæ demum 2.3-pollicareſ. Floreſ fere S. alviZ' Corolla ochroleuca fere pollicariſ, tubo baſi attenuato, fauce dilatata, labiis purpuraſcentibuſ. Genitalia ſubexſerta. Antheraſ breviter barbatae. Achpñ tomentosa. Habituſ inter Lupulinariaſ et Stachymacrideſ anguſtifoliaſ media.

37.? S. VISCIDULA (Bunge! Enum. Pl. Chin. Bor. 52), caulibus decumbentibuſ, foliis ſeſſilibus lineari-oblongiſ obtuſiſ integerrimiſ planiſ utrinque viridibuſ viſciduliſ, floralibuſ ovatiſ concaviſ calyce ſublongioribuſ, calycibuſ piloſiſ, corollis glabriuſculiſ.

Hab. in China boreali: in glareoſiſ inter Jui-lin et Zſimin-i BUTWP r (h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Bunge.)

Habituſ S. Anraiff, cui valde affiniſ, Bed foliis planiſ utrinque viridibuſ et pamm latioribuſ diſverſa. Racemi in exemplare ſuppente maiori S. lineariſ fere conformeſ videntur. Corolla ex Bunge 1. c. ochroleuca. An cum

May 1834.

3 L

38. *S. MACRANTHIA* (Fisch.! Reicbb. Icon. Bot. Eur. 5. 52. t. 488), caule basi procumbente adscendente glabriusculo, foliis sessilibus lanceolatis obtusis integerrimis basi rotundatis subglabris ciliatis, floralibus calyce longioribus, racemis simplicibus, floribus oppositis secundis, calycibus pilosis, corollis amplis exclus pubescentibus, tubo superne dilatato.

*Scutellaria*, &c. *Gmel. Fl. Sib.* 3. 228. n. 50.  
*S. grandiflora.* *Ad. sec. Bunge ! non Sims.*

Hab. in Asia Oriental!: in Dahuria *Fischer ! Bunge !* in montosis Nertschise et Argunensium officinarum frequens *Pallas f* in China boreali, non rara in montosis Zini-wey-schan et alibi, nee non in ipso muro magno *Bunge !* inter Pekin et Jehol *Sir G. Staunton ! (h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Bunge, et v. s. sp. in herb. Lambert et Banks.)*

Species pulchra et characteribus datis distinctissima. Caulis saepe purpurascit, angulis linea pilosa saepius ciliatis, caeterum glaber. Folia supra atroviridia, glabra, vel pilis raris brevibus obsessa, subtus pallidiora glaberrima. Floralia inferiora caulinis conformia, superiora bracteaeformia. Racemi plurimi, floribus internodio longioribus. Corolla pollicaris, coerulea, tubo superne valde dilatato, galea incurva, lobis lateralibus dimidio brevioribus, labio lato convexo subpatente galeam aequante. Anthers breviter barbatae.

This species Connects the two sections *Stachymacris* and *Galericularia*.

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#### SECTIO IV. GALERICULARIA.

*Galericularia.* *Arth- Hamilt. Monogr.* 31.  
§ 3. Axillares. *Benth. in Bot, Reg. I. c.*

*Folia floralia herbacea caulinis conformia vel gradatim minora. Flores oppositi secundi axillares vel supremi subracemosi.*

39. *S. ANGUSTIFOLIA* (Pursh! Fl. Amer. Sept. 2. 412), glabriuscula, caule erecto simpliciusculo, foliis infimis petiolatis ovatis dentatis superioribus subsessilibus oblongo-linearibus integerrimis omnibus basi rotundato-cuneatis, floralibus conformibus supremis sterilibus, floribus axillaribus oppositis secundis, calycibus pedicello brevioribus.

*S. epilobiifolia.* *Arth. Hamilt. Monogr.* 32.

Hab. in America boreali occidental secus flumina *Kooskoosky Pursh !* et Columbia ab ortu ad arcem *Vancouver Douglas ! (h. s. sp. e herb. Soc. Hort. Lond., et v. s. sp. in herb. Lambert.)*

Herba vix semipedalis, in omni parte glabra vel tenuissime pubescens. Flores pauci folia vix superantes. Calycis squama labium superius breviter excedens. Corolla 8 lin. longa, labiis subaequalibus, lobis lateralibus brevissimis, fauce parum dilatata.

An imperfect specimen collected by Druramond at Covington in Louisiana, appears also to belong to this species.

40. *S. SCORDIFOLIA* (Fisch.! Ind. Hort. Petr. 62. Trev. in Nov. Act. Acad. Nat. Cur. 13. 185), glabra, caule ramoso, foliis breviter petiolatis oblongo-lanceolatis obtusis integerrimis vel remote serratis basi rotundatis vel cuneatis, floralibus conformibus gradatim minoribus, floribus axillaribus oppositis secundis.

Cassida, &c. *Amman. Stirp. Ruth.* 43. l. 55.  
 Scutellaria, &c. *Gmel. FL Sib.* 3. 229. n. 51. t. 47 ?  
 S. Adamsii. *Spr. Syst.* 2. 701 ? *Arth. Hamilt. Monogr.* 34. t. 2. l. 3.

y3 *Adamsii*, foliis minus dentatis, floralibus minoribus, floribus subracemosis.

Hab. in Rossia orientali ad lacum Baikal *Gmelin*^ in jugo Altaico *Bunge!* *Dahuria Pallas!* *Bunge!* ad Selengany et in Kamtchatka *Pallas!* (*h. s. sp. comm. a cL Bunge.*)

Species media inter *S. angustifoliam* et *galericulatam*. Caulis vjdetur erectus vel adscendens. Statura minor quam in *S. galericulata*. Caules e basi ramoso erecti, vix semipedales, plerumque glabri. Folia glabra, latiora quam in *S. angustifolia*, angustiora quam in *S. galericulata*, serraturis paucis obtusis remotis plerumque notata, et basi rotundato-cuneata nee cordata. Calyces glabri purpurascens, squama brevi obtusa. Corolla *S. angustifolice* vel etiam parum longior. Var. j3 habitu simillima, et vix characteribus supra notatis distinguitur.

In *Gmelin's* figure the leaves are represented broader than in the specimens I have seen; yet it appears probable that he had this plant in view, and not the *S. galericulata*, from which he distinguishes it.

41. *S. GALERICULATA* (Linn.! Spec. 835), caule ramoso divaricato, foliis brevissime petiolatis ovato-lanceolatis acutis basi rotundato-cordatis, floralibus conformibus, floribus axillaribus oppositis secundis brevissime pedicellatis.

Cassida *galericulata*. *Marnch. Meth.* 413.  
*S. galericulata*. *Sm. Engl. Bob* 8. U 523. *Hook. FL Lond.* v. 2. ic.

*ec pubescens*, caule, foliorum pagina inferiore, calycibus, corollisque pubescentibus.

/3 *vulgaris*, caule foliisque glabris, corollis pubescentibus.

y *glaberrima*, corollis minoribus, caule foliisque glabris.

Hab. in humidis Europae, Asiae, et America borealis, in Lapponia *Fellmann!* Scotia! Anglia! Gallia! Hispania septentrionali! Germania! Italia a Pedemonte! ad Calabriam *Tenore*, at in australioribus regionis Mediterraneae rarior est, nee in Flora Siciliana nee Graeca occurrit, in Rossia a Petropoli *Sobolewski*, et Caucaso *Bieberstein*, ad jugum Altai-cum et Dahuriam *Bunge!* in omni superiore Jenisei regionis usque ad Irkutiam et ultra *Gmelin*, nee in jugo Himalayano? in America ab ora boreali-occidentali ad Canadam! et Novum Eboracum! In civitatibus australioribus deesse videtur; \* in America vulgatior occurrit, etiam in jugo Altaico, at vix in Europa; /3 est Europaea et Asiatica, at rarius in America; y a Douglassio in America boreali-occidentali lecta fuit. (y. v, et *h. s. sp\**)

Planta quoad staturam et pubescentiam variabilis, sed foliorum forma et floribus facile distinguenda. Calyx breviter pedicellatus, saepius pubescens, squama labio superiore brevior. Corolla 7-8 lin. longa, caerulea, tubo superne fauceque dilatatis. Galea labio subbrevior lobi laterales breves, erecti, ovati. Achenia tuberculoso-rugosa. In var. y. corolla vix ultra 6 lin. longa, et uti tota planta glaberrima.

42. *S. HAST^FOLIA* (Linn.! Spec. 835), caule adscendente simpliciusculo glabro, foliis breviter petiolatis ovato-lanceolatis obtusis margine integerrimis basi truncatis hastato-sublobatis, floralibus conformibus gradatim minoribus, floribus oppositis secundis subracemosis,

calycibus pubescentibus, corollis elongatis, fauce dilatata, galea labio inferiore brevior.

*Cassida hastifolia.* Scop. *Fl. Cam.* 1. 430.

Hab. in Europae et Asiae occidentalis humidis rariis: in Gallia in regione Andegavense! et Aureliano *A. de St. Hilaire!* in Scania *Fries!* in Austria et Germania *Willdenow, Reichenbach!* prope Budam *Lang!* ad Kumam rivum *Bieberstein.* (*h. s. sp. comm. a cL Requier.*)

A *S. galericulata* differt foliis basi hastatis, corollis parum longioribus, in racemo terminali magis approximate.

**43. S. RIVULARIS** (Wall. ! *PI. As. Rar.* 2. 66), glaberrima, caule basi procumbente, ramis adscendentibus simpliciusculis, foliis infimis petiolatis ovato-rotundatis mediisque ovato-lanceolatis obtusis crenatis basi dilatatis cordatis superioribus floralibusque m'ioribus basi angustatis, floribus oppositis secundis subracemosis, calycibus corollisque glabris.

*S. peregrina.* Roxb. *Hort. Beng.* 45. non Linn.

*S. barbata.* Don. *Prod. Fl. Nep.* 109.

*S. squamulosa.* Arth. *Hamilt. Monogr.* 35.

Hab. in Asiae mediae rivulis: in India orientalis vallibus Nepalensibus *Wallich!* in Chinae provincia To-keen *Reeves!* et Kia-nong *Sir G. Staunton!* (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Anyl. Ind., et v. s. sp. e China, in herb. Lindley et Banks.*)

Caules basi radicantes, semipedales pedalesve. Folia ramorum sterilium vix semipollicaria, subrotunda, caulina inferiora pollicaria, superiora gradatim minora, floralia supra calycem breviter excedentia. Corolla 4 lin. longa, fauce parum dilatata. Galea brevis, lobi laterales aequales, ovati, erecti, labium inferius paulo longius, laeve, convexum, emarginatum, subpatens.

In speciminibus Chinensibus ceterum omnino conformibus, folia fere omnia basi rotundata vel angustata, rariis cordata.

Don's name was published previous to Wallich's; but as there is nothing in the plant to justify the name of *barbata* (unless it be that the roots are, as in all aquatic plants, very fibrous); and as, moreover, Dr. Wallich had long distributed his plant under the MS. name *\*f rivularis*, I have preserved the latter. The \*'petites écailles blanchâtres, dispersées, circulaires, déprimées au centre, et à peine poilues,' which induced Arth. Hamilton to give this plant the name of *S. squamulosa*, are the glands of the leaf\* which have become flattened by desiccation.

**44. S. RUMICIFOLIA** (Humb. et Kunth. ! *Nov. Gen. et Sp.* 2. 324), glaberrima, caule humili diffuso ramoso, foliis infimis petiolatis lato-ovatis basi hastato-cordatis mediis lanceolatis acutis basi hastatis supremis floralibusque subsessilibus lanceolatis linearibusve basi rotundatis angustatisve, floribus minutis oppositis secundis.

*S. racemosa.* Pers. *Syn.* 2. 136.

Hab. in America praesertim meridionali: ad Hacienda de la Laguna Mexicanorum *Schiede et DC.* Santa Fé de Bogota *Gudot!* Montevideo *Comerson!* *A. de St. Hilaire!* Sello! Rio Pardo provinciae Brasiliensis Rio Grande do Sul *A. de St. Hilaire!* Mendoza *Gillies!* Valparaiso *Cuming!* (*h. s. sp.*)

--- *na pusilla semipetalis vel rariss* *sn»pedalis bM ramossina, radicans,*  
ramis acite tetragonis. ii *©Ha ramorum »terilium ctpe Iumicis acclosella ionnam*

aemulantia, caulina inferiora semipollicaria, superiora vix 3 lin. longa. Flores fere *S. minoris*. Pedicelli lineas 2, calyres 1 longi. Corolla (*S. minoris*) extua tennisi me pubescens vix 3 lin. longa. Faux vix dilatata. Galea parva, lobi laterales breves, labiun inferius paullo longius, la turn, emarginatum, patens. Squama calycis brevis. Genitalia subexserta.

45. *S. MINOR* (Linn.! Spec. 83.5), humilis glabra, foliis breviter petiolatis infimis lato-ovatis mediisque ovato-lanceolatis basi cordatis subhastalis supremis floralibusque lanceolatis basi rotundatis omnibus obtusis, floribus parvis axillaribus oppositis secundis, corollis subglabris, fauce vix dilatata.

*S. breviflora.* Turcxan. ! MSS.

*S. minor.* Sm. Eng. Bot. 8. t. 524. Hook. Fl. Lond. v. 2. io.

Hab. in Europee et Asin mediae palustribus: in Anglia! Gallia praesertim occidental! Hispania occidental, Lusitania *Erotero*, in Germania prrsertim septentrionali *Reichenbach*, in Siberia prope Irkutsk *Turczaninow!* (v. v. et h. s. sp.)

Folia *S. galericulatce*, sed statura multoties minor. Tota planta vix 4-C-pollicaris. Folia omnia etiam floralia detiolata, inferiora^ saspus breviter hastatolobata, et hinc inde subdentata, cirteruin integerrima, infima subrotunda, parva, media 6-9 lin. longa, superiora et floralia vix 4 lin. Pedicelli calycem sequantes. Squama calycis brevissima. Corolla 3 lm. longa, basi vix recurva. Galea parva, lobi laterales ei subcequalia. Labiun longiisiii, suhpatens, emarginatum. Genitalia subexserta.

I cannot perceive the slightest difference between the specimens gathered by Turczaninow at Irkutsk, and kindly communicated to me by M. Bunge, and the European ones.

46. *S. iiAVANENSIS* (.Jacq. Obs. 2. 5. 1.19).

Hab. Havanae in rupestribus maritimis *Jacquin*.

" *S. foliis cordato-ovatis crenatis floribus axillaribus, labio corollae utroque trifido.*

"Planta tenella, ramosa, procumbenti-erecta, herbacea. Folia cordato-ovata, obtusa, crenata, glabriuscula, petiolata, opposite, vix semipollicaria. Pedunculi uniflori solitarii, axillares. Flores inodori, fere pollicares, coarulei, caractere congenerum, sed calycis bilabiati laciniis subrotuudis, integerrimis, et fere apqualibus, corollasque labio inferior! semitrifido et paullo longiore, superiore laciniis subrotundis, media emarginata ac latiora lateralibus integerrimis! —*Jacq. Stirp. Amer.* 172.

47. *S. MiCROPiYLLA* (Moc, et Sesse! Benth. in Bot. Reg. 18. ad calc. n. 1493), pubescens, caule diffuso humili ramoso, foliis petiolatis inferioribus rotundatis sinuato-crenatissuperioribus ovatis supremis subintegerrimis utrinque angustatis, ttoribus parvis axillaribus oppositis secundis, pedicellis calyce longioribus.

Hab. in Nova Hispania *Mofiflo et Scssc!* (v. s. sp. in herb. *Lambert*.)

Valde affinis *S. humili*, at villosa. Folia superiora basi rotundata, inferiora tantum late cordate. Kami tenues patentim pubescentes. Corolla magiititudine *S. minoris*. Calyx basi pubescens, squama post anthesin maxima, membranacea, glabra.

48. *S. HUMILIS* (Br. Prod. 507), strigoso-pubescens, caule humili, foliis breviter petiolatis infimis rotundatis inciso-crenatis, superioribus ovatis rotundato-dilatatis subliastato-lobatis omnibus basi cordatis, floralibus supremis calycem vix excedentibus, floribus parvis axillaribus oppositis secundis.



Hab. in Australia ad Portum Jackson et in Terra Van Diemen R. Brown, Gunn! Caley! A. Cunningham! jrc. (*h. s. sp.*)

Statura *S. minoris* et *parvula*, Rad parum ramosa. Gaulis anguli foliorum pagina superior et nervi paginae inferioris pills brevibus strigosis pubescences. Folia viz 3-4-linearia, inferiora latitudine longitudinem excedentia, obtusissime crenata, superiora basi auriculis rotundatis subcrenatis haatata, versus apicem integerrima. Flores *S. minoris* etiam breviores. Calyces glaberrimi, squama labio superiore paullo longiore. Corolla calyce duplo longior subrecta, ttibo superne fauceque valde dilatatis. Galea brevissima, lobi latei ales lati, labium duplo longius, convexum integrum ? Gen i tali a breviter exserta. Anthers generis.

49. *S. PAUVULA* (Mich. Fl. Bor. Amer. 1. 12), caule humili divaricato ramoso pubescente, foliis infimis breviter petiolatis ovato-rotundatis mediis superioribus floralibusque sessilibus ovatis vel ovato-lanceolatis omnibus obtusis integerrimis vel rarissime dentatis basi subcordatis, floribus parvis axillaribus oppositis secundis, corollis subglabris, fauce vix dilatata, calyce vix duplo longioribus.

*S. ambigua*. Nutt. Gen. 2. 37.

*S. parvula*. Hook. Exot. FL 2. t. 106.

Hab. in America boreali: ad ripas fluviorum et in humidis in Canada! Virginia! et ad Missouri! vulgaris videtur, etiam in regione Illinoensi Michaux, ad Lexington in Kentucky (exempl. majora) Herb. Torrey! et ad Rio Brazos provincise Texas Mexicanorum Drummond! (*h. s. sp.*)

Herba vix 4-C-pollicaris, subtlecumhens, ramosa, raznis acute tetragonis, dense folio8ts plus minusve pubescentibus. Folia parva, media vix ultra semipollicem longa, superiora gradatim minora, angustiora, infima breviora latiora, inferiora nonnunquam hinc inde subdentata, superiora et floralia constanter integerrima, omnia nervosa, pubescentia vel glabriuscula, pallide viridia vel purpurascientia. Calyces breviter pedicellati, pubescentes, squama labium superius excedente. Corolla forma corolle *S. minoris* et vix longior. Genitalia subexserta. Achenia tuberculoso-rugosa.

50. *S. RESINOSA* (Torrey! PI. Rock. Mount. 232), minute glanduloso-pubescentibus, caule humili erecto ramosissimo, foliis vix petiolatis lato-ovatis obtusis integerrimis basi rotundatis, floralibus conformibus, floribus axillaribus oppositis secundis, corollis villosis calyce plus quadruplo longioribus.

Hab. in America boreali: ad flum. Canadian inter Rocky Mountains Torrey! (*h. s. sp. in herb. Torrey.*)

Habitu *S. parvula* affinis, sed rigidior ramosior. Folia vix 4-5 lin. longa, basi subcuneato-rotundata nee cordata, utrinque viridia, subtus nervosa, oculo nudo glabra videntur sed sub lente pubescentia/esinoso-glandulosa utrinque uti rami irrorata, snperiora minora vix angustiora. Calyx glanduloso-pubescentibus, herbaceus, squama maxima. Corolla magnitudine *S. galericulata*<sup>^</sup> ccerulea, dense villosa, basi attenuata.

51. *S. ANTiRRHiNOiDEs*(Benth. inBot.Reg. 18. ad calc. n. 1493), caule diffuso glabro, foliis breviter petiolatis ovatis obtusis integerrimis basi angustatis crassiusculis glabris vel tenuissime pubescentibus, floralibus conformibus supremis sterilibus, floribus axillaribus <sup>oPP 08115 ?</sup> secundis, cal<sub>y</sub> cil<sub>y</sub> >us pedicello brevioribus.

Hab. »n America boreali: prope arcem Vancouver ad ripas fluminis Columbia) Scouler! (A. ,. sp. comm. a cl. Hooker.)

Habitus *Antirrhini sempervirentis*. Rami loeves, acute tetragon!, glabri vel oculo armato tenuiter pubescentes. Folia semipollicaria, foliis *Antirrhini sempervirentis* simillima. Flore\* omnino *S. angusti/olue*.

52. *S. NERVOSA* (Pursh.! Fl. Bor. Amer. 2. 412), caule simpliciusculo glabro, foliis infimis petiolatis rotundatis mediis sessilibus lato-ovatis dentato-crenatis basi cordatis, floralibus supremis ovato-lanceolatis integerrimis omnibus glabris vel supra hispidulis margine scabris, floribus parvis axillaribus oppositis secundis, corollis glabriusculis calyce duplo triplove longioribus.

*S. teucrifolia*. Sm. ! in *Jiees Cycl.* v. 32. n. 15.

*S. parviflora*. Rafin. *Itin. ex Arth. Hamilt. Monogr.* 37.

*S. gracilis*. Nutt. *Gen.* 2. 37.

Hab. in Americae borealis dumosis ad ripas flum. Schuylkill *Nuttally Susquehanna Herb. Banks ! Missouri Herb, Hooker ! Ohio Drummond ! (j. s. sp.)*

Herba tenera, laste viridis, caule acute tetragono subalato. Foliorum paria 2 infima ut in *S. parvula* purpurascencia, parva, media 10-12 lin. longa, vix angustiora, membranacea, nervosa, obtusa, crenaturis paucis remotis notata, floralia infima conformia, superiora gradatim minora, angustiora, integriora, at calyces duplo triplove superantia. Calyces glabri, floriferi pedicello breviores, fructiferi valde aucti, squama latissima membranacea lab him superius superante. Corollae parum majorea quam in *S. parvula* et *minore*, cceruleae, extus tenuiter pubescentes, tubo superne parum dilatato. Galea parva, concava, lobi laterales rotundati patentes, cum infimo emarginato labium inferius convexum patens formantes. Stamina longiora, subexserta. Achenia tuberculoso-rugosa.

53. *S. DRUMMONDII*, caulibus adscendentibus subramosis villosis, foliis petiolatis ovatis obtusis crenatis basi cuneatis, floralibus integrioribus minoribus omnibus utrinque villosis, floribus parvis axillaribus oppositis secundis, corollis villosis calyce vix triplo longioribus.

Hab. in America boreali: ad Rio Brazos provincise Texas Mexicanorum *Drummond ! (h. s. sp.)*

Rami semipedales, tetragoni. Folia semipollicaria, infima ovata, petiolo pollicari, superiora subsessilia, suprema elliptica, subintegerrima, omnia flores subsuperantia. Corolla 3-4 lin. tongas, ccenilea?. Habitus *S. parvulce*, sed villositate et foliis crenatis distinctissima. Affinis *S. molh*, a qua differt foliis basi cuneatis nec cordatis, et floralibus supremis majonbus.

54. *S. WOLLIS* (Br. Prod. 507), caule simpliciusculo pubescente, fdiis petiolatis ovato-rotundatis obtusis grosse crenatis basi late cordatis, superioribus floralibusque ovato-lanceolatis acutis omnibus utrinque molliter villosis, floribus oppositis secundis axillaribus vel supremis subracemosis, corollis calyce pedicello brevior duplo longioribus.

Hab. in Nova Hollandia *R. Brown, Caley! (y. s. sp. i?i herb. Lambert.)*

Caule3 pedales et ultra, parum ramosi, angulis acutis pubescentibus. Folia infima longe, superiora breviter petiolata, floralia omnia crenata calyces excedentia, iuniora dense villosa, vetustiora pilis supra sparsis et subtus secus nervos obsessa. Pedicelli, calyces, et corollas villosa. Corollas 3-4-lineares videntur, sed in speciminibus suppetentibus vix aperti.

55. *S. TUBEROSA*, caule humili simplici erecto villosa, foliis petiolatis lato-ovatis obtusis grosse crenatis basi rotundato-truncatis, floralibus oblongis omnibus utrinque villosis, floribus axillaribus oppositis secundis, corollis villosis calyce plus quadruplo longioribus.

Hab. in California septentrionali *Douglas!* (A. s. sp. e Mus. Soc. Hort. Lond.)

Caules e radice oblonga tuberosa simplices, solitarii, viz 1-3-pollicares. Folia 4-5 lin. longa, floralia gradatim minora floribus breviora at calyces excedentia, omnia crenata vel rarius iuttferrima. Corolla? mngitudine *S. gatericulata*, tubo tenui.

56. *S. CCEIULEA* (M09. et Sessé! Benth. in Bot. Reg. 18. ad calc. n. 1493), caule simpliciusculo pubescente, foliis breviter petiolatis ovato-rhomboideis obtusis crenatis basi rotundatis, floralibus subconformibus angustioribus supremis lanceolatis subintegerrimis omnibus supra pubescentibus, floribus oppositis secundis axillaribus vel supremis subracemosis, corollis calyce subsessiii sextuplo longioribus.

/3 foliis utrinque pubescentibus.

Hab. in Mexfco *Mogino et Sessé!* /3 prope Tlalpuxahua *G. J. Graham!* (h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Graham, et v. s. sp. in herb. Lambert et Mus. Reg. BeroL)

Caules semipedales pedalesve, adscendentes, tetragoni, iuter dum subalati. Folia infima parva, aubrottinda, media pollicaria, floralia gradatim minora et iutegriora, Biiprema calyce duplo longiora, integerrima vel dente uno alterove notata. Pec I i cell i calyce breviores. Corolla 8-9 lin. longa, extus pubescens, tubo tenni stiperne viz dilatato. Galea brevis, lobi laterales lati, subpatentes, infimus galea subduplo longior, latus, convexus, emarginatus, dente parvo in emarginaturaauctus. Squama calycis demum labium superius superans.

57. *S. MOCINIANA*, ramis adscendentibus? basi villosis, foliis petiolatis ovatis subsinuato-crenatis utrinque viridibus supra hispidulis subtus subglabris, floralibus infimis conformibus supremis parvis oblongis, floribus oppositis secundis, corollis calyce pedunculato sextuplo longioribus.

Hab. in Nova Hispania *Mogino et Sessé!* (v. s. sp. in herb. Lambert.)

Rami basi aubignosi videntur, apice glabriusculi. Folia pollicaria. Corollas spedosae coccineae? sesquipollicares, incurvae, glabriusculs, tubo superne valde dilatato, limbo erecto, lobis lateralibus cum supremo labium superius formantibus, infimus vix emarginatus, labio superiore brevior.

58. ? *S. MAL\FOLiA* (Kunth. Nov. Gen. et Sp. PI. Amer. 2. 325).

Hab. in America meridionali: in locis montosis alsis juxta fodinam Sane tee An nee provinciee Mariquitensi, in regno Novae Granatae *Humboldt et Bonpland.*

" *S. foliis subrotundo-ovatis obtusis grosse serrato-crenatis supra pilis adpressis conspersis subtus glabris, floribus axillaribus subspicatis.*

<sup>44</sup> Caulis ramosus, erectus, tetragonus, tenuissime pubescens. Folia petiolata, subrotundo-ovata, obtusa, grosse serrato-crenata, reticulato-venosa, supra pilis adpressis conspersa, subtus glabra, 8-10 lin. longa, 7 lin. lata. Petioli 4-5 lin. longi, tenuissime pubescentes. Flores axillares, oppositi, pedunculati, subspicati, 4-5 lin. longi. Pedunculi lineam vix longi, pubescentes, medio bracteis duabus minutis subtilatis instincti. Calyx generis tenuissime pubescens. Corolla generis cosrulea? Libio superiore extus pubescente. Stamina 4, didynama, in labio superiore Jatentia. lilamenta glabra. Anthera? pubescentes. Stylus glaber, longitudine staminum. ftt^gma^acutum. Achenia 4 minima, in fundo calycis persistentis clausi, subglobosa, fu ca. - *Kunth. l. c.*

Hab species cum binis sequentibus forean ad *Per Horn iam* referenda.

59.? *S. CUMAITENSIS* (Kunth. Nov. Gen. et Sp. Amer. 2. 325).

Hab. in America meridionali: in locis siccis prope Cumana et Bordonones *Humboldt et Bonpland*.

" *S. fruticosa*, foliis ovatis aut ovato-suborbiculatis obtusis basi rotundatis aut cuneatis crenatis utrinque hirto-pubescentibus subtus canescentibus, floribus axillaribus solitariis.

" Rami lignosi, tetragon!, lffives,glabri, angulis incrassatis. Folia petiolata, ovata, aut ovato-suborbiculata, obtusa, basi rotundata aut cuneata, crenata, reticulato-venosa, nervo venisqtie subtus prominentibus, membranacea, utrinque hirto-pubescentia, subtus canescentia, 8-12 lin. longa, 7-8 lin. lata. Petioli 3-5 1 in. longi, canaliculati, piloso-pubescentes. Flores axi Hares, solitarii, oppositi, pedunculati, semipollicares. Pedicelli 1-1 £ lin. longi, pubescentes. Calyx campanulatus, dorso gibbosus, pubescens, labiis aequalibus integris. Corolla generis, externe pubescens, calyce quintuplo longior. Fructus in fundo calycis bipartiti et dausi. Acbenia 4, oblonga, convexo-trigona, laevia, glabra, in specimine suppetente immatura. Structuram corollae et staminum in unico suppetente flore marcido penitus explorare haud potui.<sup>1\*</sup>—*Kunth. I. c.*

60. *S. VOLUBILIS* (Kunth. Nov. Gen. et Sp. Amer. 2. 325).

Hab. in America meridionali: in sylvís opacatis juxta Loxa et Gonzanama Novo-Granatensium *Humboldt et Bonpland*.

" *S. volubilis*, foliis ellipticis utrinque rotundatis crenatis supra pubescenti-pilosis subtus molliter piloso-tomentosis et incanis, floribus axillaribus solitariis.

" Caulii volubilis, ramis quadrangularibus medulla alba refertis laevibus dense et molliter pilosis. Folia opposita, petiolata, elliptica, utrinque rotundata aut basi acuta, crenata, reticulato-quintuplinervia, nervo venisque subtus prominentibus, membranacea, supr» pubeucenti-pilosa et viridia, subtus molliter piloso-toxnentosa et incana, 14-16 lin. longa, 9 lin. lata. Petioli 4-5 lin. longi, canaliculati, dense pilosi. Flores axiHares, solitarii, oppositi, breviter pedicellati, 7-ft lin. longi. Calyx brevis, campanulatus, bilabiatus, piloso-pubescens, labiis tequalibus rotundatis integris. Corolla generis ? externe hirto-pubescens, rubra ex Bon pi. Stamina 4, didynama, exserta. Filamenta superne puberula. Antherse biloculares, subdidynamae, loculo altero in staminibus longioribus minore aut abortivo? Ovaria quatuor disco communi imposita, glabra. Stylus glaber exsertus. Stigma bifidum? Fructus in fundo calycis bipartiti et clausi. Achenia 4, oblonga, convexo-trigona, lavia, fusca, glabra, in specimine suppetente immatura. Flores suppetentes nondum aperti."—~~UNA~~ . / . c.

## SECTIO V. MASCHALOSTACHYS.

§ 4. Lateriflorse. *Benth. in Bot. Beg. I. c.*

*Folia floralia herbacea, infima caulipnis conformia, superiora parva, bracteaceformia. Flores oppositi, secundi, plerumque in racemis axillaribus terminalibusque dispositi.*

61. *S. BEPENS* (Hamilt.! in Don. Prod. Fl. Nep. 110), cano-pubescens, superne viscosa, ramis scandentibus, foliis petiolatis ovatis crenatis basi rotundatis subcordatis supremis aculis basi subcuneatis, floralibus ovatis obtusis calyces subsuperantibus, racemis numerosis axillaribus terminalibusque abbreviatis laxis, floribus oppositis secundis.

*S. cana.* Wall. ! *PI As. Bar.* 1. 67.

*S. Wallichiana.* Arth. *Hamilt. Monogr.* 28. t. 2. / . 1.

Hab. in Indiee orientalis montibus Napalensibus Kamaonensibus et Avensibus *Wallich ! (A. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. hid.)*

May 1834.

3 M

Rami longissimi, ramosi, subtetragoni, tomento cano pubescentes. Folia sesquipollicaria, rugosula, supra viridia, pubescentia, subtus cano-tomentosa. Racemi 2-4-pollicares, saepe ramosi, in apice caulis dense paniculati, secus ramos subremoti, flexuosi, canescentes, viscoso-pubescentes. Calyces subsessiles, parvi. Corollas 7-8 lin. longae, basi valde attenuate, fauce inflata, labiis subaequalibus, superiore elongato falcato galeato, lobis lateribus ad basin galeae brevibus obtusissimis, labio inferiore valde convexo, patente. Achenia tuberculoso-rugosa, glabra.

62. *S. SCANDENS* (Don! Prod. Fl. Nep. 110), caule scandente, ramis glabris acutissime tetragonis, foliis breviter petiolatis ovato-lanceolatis acuminatis crenatis basi rotundato-cordatis glabris, floralibus lato-ovatis acuminatis vix calycem superantibus, racemis axillaribus terminalibusque pubescentibus, floribus oppositis secundis.

*S. angulosa.* Benth, in Wall, *PL'As. liar.* 1. 67.

*S. celtidifolia.* Arth. *llamttt. Monogr.* 27.

Hab. in Indis orientalis montibus Kamaonensibus et Napalensibus *Wallich!* (A. s. sp. e *Mus. Angl. Ind.*)

Rami glabri, laeves, saepe glaucescentes, angulis acutis callosis. Folia 1-2-pollicaria, saepius glaberrima, rarius supra pilis raris hispidula, acumine longo integerrimo terminata. Racemi flexuosi, rhachi, caudicibus, corollis, bracteisque superioribus pubescentibus. Corolla fere pollicaris basi parum attenuata, fauce dilatata, galea valde falcata acuta, lobis lateralibus ovatis erectis galea dimidio brevioribus, lobo medio rotundato patente sublongioribus.

63. *S. LATERIFLOKA* (Linn.! Spec. 835), glabra, caule erecto ramoso, foliis petiolatis ovato-lanceolatis acuminatis\* basi rotundatis, floralibus superioribus calycem vix superantibus, racemis axillaribus terminalibusque, floribus oppositis secundis.

*Cassida lateriflora.* Mcench. *Meth.*

Hab. in America boreali: ad fossas et margines aquarum a Novo Eboraco *Torrey!* ad oram boreali-occidentalem *Douglas! Scouler!* et a Canada! ad Carolinam *Wray!* et Novum Aurelianum *Drummond!* (A. s. sp.)

Caulis pedalis, ramosissimus, ramis tetragonis uti tota planta glaberrimis. Folia 1-2-pollicaria, superiora gradatim minoribus. Racemi laterales graciles, numerosi, foliis floralibus parvis; terminales elongati, foliis floralibus infimis cauliformibus. Flores pedicellati parvi. Calyx glaber, campanulatus, fructifer clausus, squama brevi obtusa. Corolla caerulea, vix 3 lin. longa, basi recta (nee infra gibbosa), tubo subaequali parum incurvo, fauce non dilatata, lobis rectis subaequalibus, supremo vix fornicato carteris paulo brevioribus, lateralibus ovatis, infimo sublongiore dilatato convexo. Stamina labio superiore paulo breviora. Antherae udae, inferiores ut in genere abortu uniloculares, superiores biloculares, loculis subparallelis. Gynobasis squalis, recta, apice attenuata. Ovaria vix obliqua. Stylus apice breviter bitidus, stigmatibus complanato-dilatatis subaequalibus, fere ad basin loborum attingentibus. Achenia tuberculoso-rugosa.

### *Species dubia.*

*S. F. ?*\*PRESSA (Arth. - *Hamilt. Monogr.* 29).

Hab. in Sibirias montibus *Boughtarmen Patrin* (*Arth. Hamilton.*)

" Caules et folia glabra, rigida. Folia lanceolata, obtusa, serrata, subsessilia.

Fructi dense spicati, rhachi pilosa. Pedicelli valde compressi, longitudine labii inferioris calycisquod solum in exemplari suppetente persistit."~*Arth. Hamilt. I, c.*  
Probably no *Scutellaria* at all.

————— .

*Species e genere excludende.*

S. c RETICATA ñi. = *Teucrium Arduini*.

S. JAPONICA ifurro. = *Plectranthus menthoides* cum *Melib&a parviflora*.

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LVIII. PERILOMIA.

*Perilomia. Ilumb. et Kunth. Nov. Gen. et Sp. Amer. 2. 326.*

Calyx campanulatus, bilabialis; labia integra, post anthesin clausa, demum usque ad basin fissa, superius squama brevi auctum, deciduum, inferius persistens. Corolla tubo longe exserto, recurvo-adscendente, intus nudo, fauce subdilatata, limbo brevi subbilabiato, lubio superiore suberecto emarginato-bitido, inferiore trih'do, lobis lateralibus brevibus subpatentibus, medio inajore patente emarginato. Stamina 4, adscendentia, didynama, inferioribus longioribus. Antherae per paria appropiatae, glabrae? staminum inferiorum dimidiatae, superiorum bilocularis. Styli lobus superior brevissimus, inferior apice stigmatifer. Ovarium sessile, disco crasso latere inferiore saepius dente obtuso aucto. Achenia sicca, margine membranaceoalata.—Herbse vel frutices. Flores axillares, solitarii. Folia floralia caulinis subconformia.

A South American genus, differing from *Scutellaria* in the form of the limb of the corolla, and in the winged achenia.

1. P. SCUTELLARIOIDES (Humb. et Kunth.! *Nov. Gen. et Sp. Amer. 2. 327. t. 157*), glabra, foliis petiolatis ovatis basi rotundatis subcordatisve, paniculae ramorum floralibusque parvis, racemis gracilibus, floribus secundis, corollis calyce glabro vix triplo longioribus.

Hab. in Peruvia Jos. de Jumieu! (*y. s. sp. in herb Vahl. ex herb. Jussieu.*)

**Caules videntur volubiles, glabri, acute tetragoni, subalati. Folia sesquipollicaria, apice breviter acuminata, grosse crenata, subtus venosa, superiora uti floralia acuta, vix 2-3 lin. longa, basi angustata. Panicula fere *Euphrasies odontitis*, ramis gracilibus simplicibus 3-4-pollicaribus. Flores oppositi, versus apices ramorum approximate vix majores quam flores *Scutellaria minoris*. Calyx supra gibbus vel brevissime squamatus, oranino glaber. Corolla coccinea? extus rufo-villosa P. *ocy. majde minor*, caeternim ei conformis. Acheuia acuta, tuberculosa, anguste quadri-alata alis denticulatis.**

2. P. OCYMOIDES (Humb. et Kunth. *Nov. Gen. et Sp. Amer. 2. 328*), glabra vel vix pubescens, foliis petiolatis ovatis crenatis basi rotundato-truncatis, floralibus conformibus gradatim minoribus, racemis elongatis, corollis calyce pubescente quadruplo quintuplove longioribus.

Hab. in Peruvia: in locis siccis prope Alausi Quitensium *Humboldt et Bonpland!* prope Obrajillo *Cruikshanks!* ad Cuesta de Purrochuca

*Mathews!* (A. §. *Sp. comm. a cl. Cruikshanks, et v. s. Sp. in herb. Mus. Par. ꝛc.*)

Caules basi suberecti, ramosi. Rami elongati, diraricati, acute tetragoni vel subalati, glabri vel apice et ad nodos leviter pubescentes. Folia J-1 J-pollicaria, in var. *a* acutiora, et supra subtusque ad nervos hispidula; in var. *ꝛ* glabra, in utraque varietate utrinque viridia. Racemi subsimplices, terminales, J-1-pedales. Verticillastri omnes distantes. Folia floralia inferiora caulinis conformia et flores superantia, suprema parva. Bractej parvae, lineari-subulatae, interdum nulls. Calyx nutans, breviter pedicellatus. Corolla coctinea, 7-8 lin. longa, recurvo-ascendens, eztus villosissima.

### 3. P. FRUTICOSA (Schiede et Deppe in Linnea 5. 102).

Hab. in Mexico: in dumetis JSIapse et Serro Colorado *Schiede et Deppe.*

" Rami teretiusculi, juniores cum petiolis et nervis foliorum in inferiori pagina tenuissime adpresse pubescentes. Folia ovata ellipticave, acuminata, grosse inaequaliter serrata subintegerrimaque, membranacea, glabrescentia, pilis subtus et in margine sparsis, discolora, lamina in aliis speciminibus 4-pollicari, in aliis pollicari, petiolo tertiam circiter laminae partem longus. Racemi pauci- 3-9-flori, oppositiflori, pedunculati, terminales axillaresque, oppositi. Pedunculus proprius sesquilinearis. Calyx generis glabriusculus, 2 lin. circiter longus. Corolla speciosa, coccinea, longe tubulosa, 15 circiter lin. longa, valde arcuata, limbo valde obliquo. Oenitalia conspicua, dorsalis inferioris tubi pars eztus tenuissime pubescens. Fmctus non visus."— *Cham, et Schlecht. in Linn. I. o.*

### 4. P. TOMENTOSA, foliis ovatis supra pubescentibus subtus albotomentosus, corollis calyce villosolano subtriplo longioribus.

Hab. in Mexico *Mofino et Sessé!* (*h. s. sp. in herb. Lambert.*)

Habitus *P. ocymoides*, sed ramis foliorum pagina inferiore calycibusque tomento denso albido vestitis diversa. Flores parum minores. Ramus in specimine basi durus: anlignosus?

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### *Species omnino dubia.*

P. DUBIA (Spreng. Syst. 2. 704).

Hab. in Brasilia *Sello (Spréngel.)*

" P. foliis ovato-oblongis acutis serratis, calycibus fructibusque pubescentibus.<sup>1</sup>  
-*Spr. Ic.*

TRIBUS VII. PROSTANTHEREIÆ.

CALYX campanulatus nunc bilabiatus, labiis planis integris vel inferiore bidentato bifidove, nunc aequalis, 5-dentatus ; fauce intus nuda. Corolla tubo brevi amplo, faucibus campanulata, limbo bilabiato, labiis subplanis, superiore emarginato vel bifido, inferiore trifido. Stamina 4, didynama, corolla breviora, inferioribus nunc longioribus nunc abortivis. Achenia coriacea, reticulato-rugosa, stylo subsistente.

This tribe consists entirely of a group of Australian plants, very similar to each other in habit, although the characters by which they are collectively separated from other tribes are difficult to express. The first four genera are allied to *Scutellaria* by the calyx, but differ in the form of the corolla; *Westringia* and *Microcorys* have the calyx, and nearly the corolla, of *Satureinece*, but differ from that tribe, and are allied to *Nepetecs* by the prevalence of the upper over the under stamina,—the latter of which are sterile instead of the former, as in the diandrous *Satureinece*. *Hemigenia* has the stamina of *Hemiandra*, with the calyx of *Westringia*, and certainly cannot be removed from the tribe. The *Prostantherea* are, moreover, allied to *Ajugoidea* by the reticulate-rugose achenia; and, like some of that tribe, are distinguishable from the remainder of the order, and approaching *Verbenaceae*, by the ovary being less deeply cleft, and the semipersistent style.

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LIX. CHILODIA.

Chilodia. Br. Prod. 507-

Calyx campanulatus, tubo brevi 13-striato, bilabiatus, labio superiore integro, inferiore emarginato, fauce intus nuda. Corolla tubo brevi amplo, limbo campanulato-subbilabiato, labio superiore recto subplano emarginato-bifido, inferiore trifido, lobo medio majore trifido, omnibus planis, patentibus. Stamina 4, subocqualia, tubo breviora. Filamenta glabra nuda. Antherae biloculares, loculis parallelis glabris nudis muticis. Stylus apice breviter bifidus, lobis subocqualibus, apice stigmatiferis.—Frutex habitu *Prostanthra*.

1. C. SCUTELLAIUOIDES (Br. 1. C.)

*Prostanthera empetrifolia*. Sleb. ! PL Nov. Holl. Exs. No. 187.

Hab. in Nova Hollandia ad Portum Jackson R. Broivn ! Sleber. f. ibidem rarius prope fluvium Nepean A. Cunningham! (v. v. c. et h. s. sp.)

May 1834.

3 N



Frutex ramis glabris vel tenuiter pubescentibus. Folia perennantia, sessilia, vix semipollicaria, linearia vel sublancoolata, acuta, integerrima, margine sub-revoluta, utrinque viridia, glabra, laevia vel juniora subtus tenuissime pubescentia. Floralia conformia, flores superantia. Pedicelli axillares, uniflori, sub calyce bibracteati, bracteis parvis subulatis. Calyx viridis, glaber, basi striatus, labiis membranaceis patentibus vix venosis, inferiore margine tenuissime ciliato. Corolla calycem breviter excedens, caerulea, glabra.

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## LX. CRYPHIA. •

Cryphia. *Br. Prod.* 508.

" Calyx bilabiatus bibracteatus clausus ; labiis integris aequalibus. Corolla inclusa, ringens, galea brevissima, labii inferioris lacinia media parum majore. Antherae muticae.—Fruticulus glandulosus graveolens. Folia parva, Integra (Serpilli). Pedunculi axillares, solitarii, uniflori.

" Media inter *Chilodiam* et *Prostantheram*."—*Br. L. c.*

1. C. SERPYLLIFOLIA (Br. 1. C.).

Hab. in Nova Hollandia ad oram meridionalem *R. Brown*.

" C. foliis oblongo-linearibus planiusculis, calycibusque glabris fructiferis pedunculo vix longioribus, ramulis glabriusculis, pube tenuissima appressa."—*Br. I. c.*

2. C. MICROPHYLLA (Br. 1. C.).

Hab. in Nova Hollandia ad oram meridionalem *R. Brown*.

" C. foliis ovalibus convexis minutissimis fasciculatis, calycibusque pubescentibus fructiferis pedunculo aliquoties longioribus, ramulis pubescentibus, pube patent! curvata.

" Praecedenti nimis affinis et forsitan ejusdem varietas."—*Br. I. c.*

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## LXI. PROSTANTHERA.

Prostanthera. *Labill. Fl. Nov. Holl.* 2.18. *Br. Prod.* 508.

Calyx campanulatus, tubus brevis 13-striatus, labia indivisa fructus clausa, fauce intus nuda. Corolla tubo brevi amplo, fauce campanulata, limbo bilabiato, labio superiore erecto subplano emarginato-bifido, inferiore patente trilobo, lobo medio majore, integro vel bifido. Stamina 4, adscendentia, vix didynama, inferioribus sublongioribus. Filamenta glabra, nuda. Antherae omnes approximatae biloculares, loculis parallelis connectivo subtus calcarato. Stylus apice breviter bifidus, lobis subaequalibus, apice stigmatiferis. Achenia nucamentacea subbaccata, siccitate coriacea, reticulato-rugosa. Albumen nullum vel parvum. — Frutices glandulis sessilibus conspersi, graveolentes. Folia opposita. Flores nunc racemosi terminales foliis floralibus caducis nunc ad axillas foliorum caulinis conformium solitarii. Bractesae sub calyce parvae. « Antherarum calcaria e puncto insertionis orta, in diversis diversa, saepius bina per lobos respondententes, descendencia iisque intra anata; altero breviora quandoque deficiente utriusque apice

cristato."—*Br. L c.* Odor omnium partium, etiam in planta sicca, fortis aromaticus.

### CONSPECTUS SPECIERUM.

- Calyces glabri. Ramuli glabri vel albo-tomentosi.  
 Folia ovata vel lanceolata, saepius dentata.  
 Folia oblongo-lanceolata, serrata.  
 Corollae villosae . . . . . 1 . P. LASIANTHOS.  
 Corollae glabra . . . . . 2' . P. COZRULEA.  
 Folia ovata vel ovato-oblonga, integra, crenata vel subincisa.  
 Folia crassa, ovata vel orbiculata, integerrima vel crenata.  
 Folia margine revoluta . . . . . 21. P. THYMIFOLIA.  
 Folia (minuta) recurvo-reflexa . . . . . 18. P. MICROPHYLLA.  
 Folia plana.  
 Folia pollicaria. Caulis anguli subdenticulati. Racemi laxi \* . P. PRUNELLOIDES.  
 Folia parva. Caules viz angulati.  
 Folia ovata.  
 Racemi densi . . . . . 6. P. OVALIFOLTA.  
 Racemi laxi . . . . . 7- P. ATRIPIjLiciFOLIA.  
 Folia subrotundavel spathulata.  
 Flores axillares. Calycis labium inferius retusum 9. P. RETUSA.  
 Flores racemosi. Calycis labia integerrima.  
 Racemi breves, densi.  
 Folia crenata . . . . . 10. P. ROTUNDIFOLIA.  
 Racemi elongati laxi.  
 Folia integerrima, emarginata . . . . . 8. P. COTIKIFOLIA.  
 Folia tenuia, ovali-oblonga, basi longe angustata, subincisa.  
 Calycis labium inferius superiore angustius et duplo longius . . . . . 3. P. INCISA.  
 Calycis labia subaequalia . . . . . 4. P. SIEBERI.  
 Folia linearia vel lanceolata, integerrima vel minute denticulata.  
 Calycis labium superius tridentatum . . . . . 15. P. CRTPTANDROIDES.  
 Calycis labium superius integerrimum.  
 Folia tuberculoso-denticulata . . . . . 14. P. DENTICULATA.  
 Folia integerrima.  
 Calycis labium inferius superiore dimidio minus.  
 Ramuli virides . . . . . 11. P. NIVEA.  
 Ramuli albo-tomentosi . . . . . 12. P. BAXTERI.  
 Calycis labia subaequalia.  
 Folia subpollicaria, margine viz recurva, floralia minuta . . . . . 13. P. LIVEARIS.  
 Folia 3-6-linearia, crassa, floralia conformia . . . . . 19. P. SAXICOLA.  
 Folia 1-2-linearia, subteretia, fasciculata . . . . . 16. P. A9PALATHOIDES.  
 Calyces et ramuli villosi vel pubescentes.  
 Folia integerrima vel denticulata.  
 Folia glabra.  
 Folia linearia, margine revoluta, tuberculoso-denticulata . . . . . 14. p. BEKTICULATA,  
 Folia rhombo-ovata, 3-4-linearia, margine revoluta . . . . . 25. P. RHOJIBEA.

- Folia oblonga, 1-2-linearia, margine revoluta . . . . . 17. P. CALEY vi.  
 Folia oblonga vix linearia, recurvopatentia . . . . . 18. P. MICROPHYLLA.  
 Folia pilosa.  
 Folia ovato-vel elliptico-lanceolata, hispida 20. P. MARIFOLIA.  
 Folia linearia vel oblonga, pilosiuscula 19\* P. SAXICOLA.  
 Folia crenata.  
 Calycis labia integra.  
 Calycis labium inferius superiore angustius et duplo longius.  
 Corollae violaceae. Folia hispida . 22. P. VIOLACEA.  
 Corollae albae\*. Folia subglabra . 21. P. T II V MI FOLIA.  
 Calycis labia subaequalia . . . . . 23. P. INCANA.  
 Calycis labium superius subtridentatum, inferius emarginatum . . . . . 24. P. RUGOSA.

1. P. LASIANTHOS (Labill.! PI. Nov. Holl. 2. 18. t. 157), fruticosa, foliis oblongo-lanceolatis dentato-serratis glabris, racemis paniculatis, corollis utrinque hirsutis, antherarum calcaribus longiore loculum superante, brevioribus adnatis.

P. lasianthos. *Dot. Rep.* 10. t. 641. *Bot. Reg.* 2.1.143. *Bot. Mag.* 50. U 2434.

Hab. in Australia ad Portum Jackson ! et in Terra Van Diemen!

(*Ji. s. sp.*)

Frutex ergalis, ramis glabriusculis. Folia perennantia, breviter petiolata, 2-3-pollicaria, irregulariter acute denticulata, utrinque viridia, loralia ramorum paniculas subconformia minora, sub floribus minuta subnulla. Racemi breves, in panicula oblonga 4-6-pollicari approximati. Flores oppositi, breviter pedunculati. Bracteae ad apicem pedunculi subulatae, in calycem adpressae, et eum subaequantur. Calyx tenuiter pubescens, fructifer apertus, lobis subaequalibus. Corolla ampla, extus dense villosa. Antherae omnes conformes, loculis parallelis, exterioribus submutico, interioribus loculum sequente calcarato.

2. P. CECILKA (Br. Prod. 508), fruticosa, foliis lanceolatis dentato-serratis glabris, racemis subpaniculatis parum divisis, corollis extus imberbibus, antherarum calcaribus subaequalibus adnatis loculum vix superantibus.

Hab. in Nova Hollandia ad Portum Jackson *R. Brown, Caley !* ibidem in umbrosis *A. Cunningham !* ad flumen Wollondelly *Herb. Hooker !* (*y. s. sp. in herb. Hooker, Lambert, et Cunningham.*)

Habitus *P. lasianthi*. Folia plerumque angustiora. Racemi inferiores axillares folio plerumque breviores, sub peri ores in panicula brevi laxa dispositi. Calyces breviter pedicellati. Corolla glabra, magnitudine fere *P. lasianthi*.

3. P. INCISA (Br. Prod. 509), ramulis glabriusculis, foliis ovato-oblongis basi angustatis dentatis incisive glabris utrinque glandulosis, racemis paucifloris, calycis labio inferiore angustiore duplo longiore, calcaribus aequalibus adnatis loculo brevioribus.

Hab. in Nova Hollandia ad Portum Jackson *R. Brown, Caley !* (*w. \*. sp. in herb. Endlicher et Lambert.*)

Ramuli tenues, virides, saepe alis angustissimis marginati. Folia 1-2-pollicaria, subtenuifolia, floralia in ramis parvis, subconformia, supra nulla vel decidua. Verticillata, ad apices ramulorum hinc. Pedicelli filiformes. Bracteae tenuissimae, apices ramulorum hinc. Pedicelli filiformes. Bracteae tenuissimae. Calycis labium inferius breve, orbiculatum, superius oblongum, inferius duplo longius. Racemi graciores quam

4. *P. SIEBERI*, ramulis glabriusculis, foliis ovato-oblongis incisodentatis basi longe angustatis glabris, race mis laxis paucifloris, calycis labiis oequalibus, antherarum calcaribus eequalibus adnatis loculo brevioribus.

*P. incisa*. *Sieb. Fl. Nov. Holl. Exs. 189. non Br.*

Hab. in Nova Hollandia *Sieber!* in umbrosis ad latus montis Illawarra et alibi secus oram a Portu Jackson veftus meridiem *A. Cunningham!* (*A. s. sp. comm. a cl. Requier, et v. s. sp. in herb, plur.*)

Frutex sexpedalis. Ramuli elongati, rigidiusculi, tenues, virides, saepius alia 4 angustissimis marginati. Folia patentia, longe petiolata, limbo fere pollicari, utrinque glandulis subexsertis induta, subtus pallidiora. Floralia minora, suprema xninuta. Verticillastri 3-4, ad apices ramulorum biflori. Pedicelli filiformes. Bracteaj tenuissims, laxas. Calyces glabri, basi attenuati vix striati, labiis orbiculatis, membranaceis, inferiore viz angustiore, nee longiore. Corollam apertam non vidi. Valde affinis *P. incisa*, sed calycibus constanter diversa.

5. *P. PRUNELLOIDES* (*Br.!* Prod. 508), foliis crassis ovatis integris vel grosse dentatis glabris, floralibus bracteoformibus deciduis, racemis terminalibus subpaniculatis, corollis extus hirsutis, antherarum calcare longiore loculum bis superante.

Hab. in Australia ad Portum Jackson *R. Brown!* frequens in collibus saxosis ad fluvium *Hunter, A. Cunningham!* (*y. s. sp. in herb, Delessert, End lie her, et Cunningham.*)

Kami virides, tetragoni, glandulosi, angulis hinc inde denticulatis. Folia petiolata, polb'caria et ultra, obtusa vel acutiuscula, basi rotundata vel cordata, utrinque praesertim juniora densissime glandulis obsessa; floralia parva, membranacea, obtusa, ciliata, ante anthesin ssepe decidua. Racemi ramis utrinque 1.2 aucti, 3-4-pollicares. Flores oppositi, fere *P. lasianthi*. Pedicelli erecti, tubum calycis squantes. Calyces demum nutantes, glandulosi, basi profunde striati, labiis membranaceis, superiore integro, inferiore brevior, saepe retuso vel emarginato. Corolla calyce duplo longior, extus villosa.

6. *P. OVALIFOLIA* (*Br.!* Prod. 509), ramulis tenuiter pubescentibus, foliis ovalibus glabris integris passimque paucicrenatis, racemis abbreviatis terminalibus axillaribusque, calycibus glabris glandulosis, antherarum calcaribus aequalibus loculo sequilongis adnatis.

Hab. in Nova Hollandia ad oram orientalem intratropicam *R. Brown!* in interiore borcali-occidentali *Fraser!* (*v. s. sp. in herb. DC. et Hooker.*)

Suffrutex humilis, ramis tetragonis pubescentibus. Folia breviter petiolata, 4-6 lin. longa, obtusissima, basi subangustata, crassiuscula, subavenia. Floralia plerumque conformia, minora. Kacepuh vix pollicem longi, subramosi, dense paucilori. Pedunculi breves. Pedicelli calyce breviores. Bracteae minutie, calyci adpresss. Calyces basi profunde striati, labiis vix membranaceis crassiusculis enerviis latis, inferiore sublongiore.

7. *P. ATRIPLICIFOLIA* (*Cuningham!* MSS.), ramulis tomentosis, foliis ovato-oblongis integerrimis glabris, racemis laxis terminalibus, calycibus glabris, antherarum calcaribus eequalibus loculo sequilongis adnatis.

Hab. in Nova Hollandia interiore: in collibus aridis sterilibus ad fluvium Lachlan *A. Cunningham!* (*v. s. sp. in herb. Cunningham.*)

Frutex densus, odoratissimus. Kami vix tetragoni, cano-tomentosi. Folia

breviter petiolata, 4-6 lin. longa, angustiora quam in *P. ovalifolia*, crassiuscula, basi angustata, obscure univenia. Floralia parva, bracteaformia, vel infima caulinis subconformia. Racemi 1-2-pollicares, graciles, pauciflori. Pedunculi calyce viz breviores. Calyces glandulosi, labiis brevibus latis, inferiore parum longiore. Corolla purpurea. *P. ovalifolia* valde affinis, at distincta.

8. *P. COTINIFOLIA* (Cunningh.! MSS.), ramis tomentosis, foliis orbiculatis crassiusculis glabris integerrimis apice retusis emarginatisve, racemis elongatis, calycis labiis integerrimis.

Hab. in Nova Hollandia interiore: in sterilibus nipestribus ad occidentem vallis Wellington A. *Cunningham!* (v. s. sp. in herb. *Cunningham*.)

*P. rotundifolia* valde affinis, a qua differt ramis tomentosioribus, foliis (in speciminibus suppetentibus) nunquam crenatis basi potius rotundatis quam cuneatis et apice saepe profunde emarginatis, et racemis terminalibus 2-3-pollicaribus, floribus distantibus. Calycis labium inferius superiore dimidio angustius et parum longius. Corolla: desunt.

9. *P. RETUSA* (Br. Prod. 509).

Hab. in Terra Van Diemen R. *Brown.*

"*P. foliis orbiculatis crenatis glabris utrinque glandulosis, floribus axillaribus, calycis labio inferiore retuso calcare lobum viz superante.*"—*Br. I. c.*

An revera a *P. rotundifolia* distincta?

10. *P. ROTUNDIFOLIA* (Br.? Prod. 509), ramulis tomentosis, foliis orbiculatis spathulatisve crassiusculis glabris integris crenatisve, floribus subracemosis, calycis glabri labiis integerrimis, antherarum calcaribus scqualibus loculo brevioribus adnatis.

Hab. in Terra Van Diemen R. *Brown?* *Gunn!* §c. (*h. s. sp.*)

Folia viz 3-4-linearia, apice obtusissima, pauci-crenata, basi cuneata et in petiolum brevem angustata, subavenia vel subtus 1-nervia. Racemi breves, terminales, subsecundi, simplices vel compositi. Calyces pedicellati, declinati, basi striati, glabri, labio superiore latiore, inferiore viz longiore integerrimo. Corolla ampla, calyce plus duplo longior, extus glabriuscula, lobis labii inferioris maximis. Stamina viz e fauce exserta. Calcaria omnino adnata et viz obvia.

11. *P. KIVEA* (Cunningh.! MSS.), glaberrima, foliis linearibus integerrimis margine revolutis laevibus, racemis laxis terminalibus, calycibus glabris, labio superiore maximo inferiore dimidio brevioris ciliato, antherarum calcare altero loculum bis superante, altero loculo brevioris adnato.

Hab. in Novae Hollandiae interioris montibus saxosis sterilibus A. *Cunningham!* (v. 5. sp. in herb. *Cunningham et Hooker.*)

Frutex elegans tripedalis. Rami virgati, ramosissimi, ramulisque glaberrimis laevibus teretibus, vel sub axillis compressis. Folia sessilia, j-1-pollicaria, crassiuscula, marginibus revolutis subteretia, floralia subconformia. Racemi numerosi, pauciflori. Verticillastri axillares, biflori, distantes, subsecundi. Pedicelli tenues. Bracteae minutissimae, subnullae. Calycis tubus lineam longus, profunde striatus, labium superius 3 lin. diametro, orbiculatum, membranaceum, reticulato-venosum, margine nudum, inferius adpressum calycem claudens, viz sesquilineam latum. Corolla nivea calyce duplo longior, extus pubescens.

12. *P. BAXTERI* (Cunningh.! MSS.), ramis albo-tomentosis, foliis linearibus integerrimis margine revolutis laevibus glabris, floribus subaxillaribus, calycibus sericeo-tomentosis, labio superiore maximo, inferiore brevioris.

**Hab. in Nova Hollandia ad King George's Sound *Baxter!* (v. s. sp. in herb. *Hooker.*)**

Ramuli numerosi, lig<sup>ti</sup>osi, rigidi, teretes, nti calyces pilis albis sericeis ad pressis obtecti. Folia semipollicaria, subpaniculata, enema, margine revoluta, teretia, obtusa, basi attenuate. Flores ad axillas foliorum floraliura caulinis conformium breviter pedunculati, ramis floriferis apice excurrentibus foliosis. Calyx forma *P. nivea*, at labia crassiora, venis sub tomento reconditis. Corollam nonvidi.

**13. P. LINEARIS (Br.! Prod. 509), glaberrima, foliis linearibus integerrimis glabris lsevibus margine subrecurvis, racemis terminalibus, calycibus glabris tenuissime ciliatis, antherarum calcare longiore loculum bis superante.**

**Hab. in Nova Hollandia ad Portum Jackson *R. Brown, Caley f* in mpestribus ad Springwood et alibi *A. Cunningham!* (v. s. sp. in herb. *DC. Delessert, Lambert, et Cunningham.*)**

Frutex elatus, glaberrimus, ramis virgatis, tetragonis. Folia subpollicaria, subsessilia, obtusa, uninervia, subtus pallida, floralia breviora, suprema xninuta. Verticillastri biflori, remoti, in racemis laxis terminalibus dispositi. Bractea lineares, breves. Calyces breviter pedunculati, basi striati, glabri, labiis ovatis membranaceis subaequalibus bracteisque saepius tenuiter ciliatis, interdum nudis. Corolla calyce paullo longior, extus pubescens, fauce intus pilosa. Styli lobi breves, rotundati, stigmatibus crassiusculis.

**14. P. DENTICULATA (Br. Prod. 509), ramulis tenuiter pubescenti-scabris, foliis linearibus integris glabris subtus glandulosis supra juxta marginem recurvum tuberculoso-denticulatis, calycibus ciliatis pilosiusculis, antherarum calcare longiore loculum subsuperante.**

**Hab. in Nova Hollandia ad Portum Jackson *R. Brown*, in montibus prope Bathurst versus occidentem *A. Cunningham!* (v. s. sp. in herb. *Cunningham.*)**

Frutex habitu fere *Westringia*. Rami subteretes, pubescentia tenui viscosa<sup>9</sup> induti. Folia sessilia, rigida, acuta, lucida, pilis brevibus paucis rigidis e tubercul<sup>o</sup> ortis hinc inde in pagina superiore quasi denticulata; floralia breviora basi membranaceo-dilatata. Flores breviter pedicellati, in racemis laxis secundis terminalibus dispositi. Calycis labia integerrima, inferiore minore. Corolla calyce vix duplo longior.

**15. P. CRYPTANDROIDES (Cunningh.! MSS.)<sub>f</sub> glabra, foliis lanceolatis linearibusve obtusis integerrimis Vel denticulatis ad axillas fasciculatis, floralibus conformibus, floribus paucis axillaribus, calycis glabri labio superiore tridentato, antherarum calcare longiore loculum bis superante.**

**Hab. in Nova Hollandia: in rupibus ad fluvium Hunter *A. Cunningham!* (v. s. sp. in herb. *Cunningham.*)**

Frutex humilis, glandulosus, eubviscosus, glaber vel pilis brevissimis raris conspersus. Folia vix 2-3-linearia, plerumque integerrima vel in ramis, prasertim sterilibus, utrinque denticulis 2-3 brevissimis obtusis notata. Flores secus ramos axillares subsessiles, axillis superioribus sterilibus. Bractea foliacea, calycem suba<sup>?</sup>quantas. Calyx striatus, labio superiore recurvo-patente obtuse tridentato, dente medio lateralibus majore, labium inferius integerrimum, superiore angustius<sup>9</sup> inflexum. Corolla calyce plus duplo longior. »

**16. P. ASPALATHOIDES (Cunningh.! MSS.), ramis pubescentibus, foliis parvis linearibus integerrimis margine revolutis glabriusculis fasci-**

culatis, floralibus conformibus, floribus paucis axillaribus, calycis glabri subsessilis labiis siih&qualibus integerrimis.

Hab. in Nova Hoi land ia interiore: in collibus aridis sterilibus ad fluvium Lachlan A. *Cunningham* ! (v. s. sp. in herb. *Cunningham.*)

Fruticulus humilis, decumbens. Ramuli pilis brevibus glutinosis pubescentes. Folia 1-2 lin. longa, ad axillas conferta, subteretia, juniora pilis hrevissimis raris conspersa. Calyces 3-4 lin. longi, subsessiles, basi substriati, labiis membranaceis subcoloratis. Corolla coccinea, eztus fere glabra, calyce plus duplo longior.

17. P. CALEYI, ramis. pubescentibus, foliis parvis ovato-ellipticis obtusis margine revolutis ad axillas fasciculatis vix pubescentibus, floralibus conformibus, floribus paucis axillaribus, calycis pubescentis pedunculati labiis integerrimis, antherarum calcare longiore loculum subocquante.

Hab. in Nova Hollandia *Caley* ! (y. s. sp. in herb. *Lambert.*)

Affinis P. *aspalathoidi*, sed characteribus datis distincta. Folia 1-2-linearia, conveza. Pedunculus calyce longior. Corolla calycem viz excedens.

18. P. MICROPIHYLLA (*Cunningh.*! MSS.), ramis giabriusculis, foliis parvis crassis oblongis obtusis integerrimis patenti-recurvis glabris, floralibus conformibus, floribus paucis axillaribus, calycis pubescentis labiis subaequalibus integerrimis, antherarum calcaribus acnatis, longiore loculum vix superante.

Hab. in Nova Hollandia interiore in deserto prope fluvium Lachlan A. *Cunningham* ! (y. s. sp. in herb. *Cunningham.*)

Fruticulus humilis, ramosissimus, ramis abbreviatis. Folia mimerosa vix lineam longa, crassa, subavenia, floralia et bractee conformia. Calyces 2 J-3-lineares, pubescentia brevi adpressa canescentes, basi viz striati. Corolla coccinea ? calyce viz duplo longior, eztus pubeacens. Antheras potius mucronata? quam calcaratae videntur (calcaribus nempe loculo omnino adnatis apice non penicillatis.)

19. P. SAXICOLA (*Br. Prod. 509 ?\**), folijs lineari-oblongis integerrimis crassis junioribus pilosiusculis, floralibus conformibus flores superantibus, floribus axillaribus, calycibus apice hirsutis, antlierarum calcare longiore loculum bis superante.

Hab. in Nova Hollandia: in rupibus prope Bathurst ad occidentem montium Coeruleorum A. *Cunningham*! prope Portum Jackson R. *Brown* ? (v. s. sp. in herb. *Cunningham.*)

Frutez gracilis. Rami virgati uti folia pilis brevissimis adpressis oculo nudo viz conspicuis conspersi. Folia sessilia, 3-0-1 inearia, obtusa, crassa, subavenia; floralia caulinis aequilonga. Flores secus apices ramorum azillares, viz rncemum formantes. Pedicelli breves, tenues. Bractee lineares, adpressae. Calyz junior apice dense hirsutus, demum glabratus. Corolla calyce duplo longior, eztus pubescens.

This seems to differ from Air. Brown's character in several particulars; yet, if these be the only points of distinction, they are scarcely of importance enough to constitute a different species.

20. P. MARIFOLIA (*Br. Prod. 509*), ramis hirsutis, foliis ovato-vel elliptico-lanceolatis integerrimis margine revolutis utrinque hispidis,

\* "P. lineari-oblongis ovalibusque integerrimis, pilosiusculis, racemo bis superante, caule diffuso basi suffruticoso." — *Br. I.e.*

floribus axillaribus subracemosis, calycibus hirsutis, labiis subaequalibus, inferiore retuso, antherarum " calcare luculum paullo superante."

Hab. in Nova Hollandia ad Portum Jackson *R. Brown*, ibidem in rupestribus sterilibus, et in montibus Coeruleis *A. Cunningham!* (v. s. *sp. in herb. Cunningham*)

Caulis ex specimenne suppetente herbaceus videtur, sec. *R. Brown* suffruticosus. Kami virgati, parum ramosi, 1-1.5-pedales. Folia distantia, subsessilia, 2-4 lin. longa, pilis albidis rigidis, uti calyces et ramorum pars superior hispida; floralia calyces subaequantia. Flores versus apices ramorum pauci. Calyces apice coerulescentes. Corollae calyce parum longiores.

21. *P. THYMIFOLIA* (*Cunningham!* MSS.), ramulis tenuissime pubescentibus, foliis ovato-subrotundis pauci-crenatis margine recurvis glabris, floribus breviter racemosis, calycis subglabri labiis integerrimis, antherarum calcaribus aequalibus loculo brevioribus adnatis.

*P. retusa. Sieb. ! Fl. Nov. Holt. Exs. non Br.*

Hab. in Nova Hollandia *Sieber* cum *P. tuimca* ad Springwood prope Portum Jackson *A. Cunningham!* (v. s. *sp. comm. a cl. Requien, et v. s. sp. in herb. Cunningham.*)

Kami divaricati vix tetragoni, juniores pubescentia brevissima glandulosa tenui canescentes, laxe foliosi. Folia breviter petiolata, vix 1-2-linearia, pila bra vel infra ad nervum pilis paucis brevibus ciliata; floralia minuta, decidua. Flores ad apices ramulorum 4-5, in racemum brevissimum approximati. Pedicelli breves. Calyx *P. violaceae*, sed glaber vix pilis brevissimis paucis ad strias ciliatus. Corolla alba, glabra, calycem breviter superans. Atque *P. violacea* var. 0, et *P. violacea* var. 1, varietas, sed glabritie, foliis minoribus, et floribus albis, distincta videtur.

22. *P. VIOLACEA* (*Br. Prod. 509*), foliis subrotundis crenatis margine revolutis utrinque ramisque pubescenti-hirsutis, racemosis paucifloris densis, calycibus pubescenti-hirsutis, labiis integerrimis, inferiore duplo longiore angustiore integerrimo, antherarum calcaribus aequalibus loculo subbrevioribus.

*P. violacea. Bot. Reg. 13. t. 1072.*

vix glabrior, foliis minoribus.

Hab. in Nova Hollandia ad Portum Jackson *R. Brown*; 1/3 in siccis ad Springwood prope Portum Jackson ad ascensum montium Coeruleorum *A. Cunningham!* in montibus Coeruleis *Fraser!* (v. s. *sp. in herb, plur.*)

Kami divaricati, tetragoni, uti calyces et foliorum pagina inferior pilis rigidis glandulis intermixtis vestiti. Folia in var. 1/3 3-4-linearia, in var. 1/3 vix 2 lin. longa supra subbullata et tuberculato-rugosa pilis e tuberculis ortis, subtus pallidiora, nervosa; floralia parva, suprema minuta. Verticillastri 3-4, ad apices ramulorum in faciem brevibus approximati. Pedicelli breves. Bractea minuta?, adpressae. Calyx fructifer vix 2 lin. longus, labio inferiore incurvo-concavo, ascendente calycem subclaudente, et ideo, etsi superiori longius, vix eum excedit. Corolla calyce subduplo longior, lobo medio lato rotundato vix emarginato. Var. & intermedia inter hanc et *P. thymifoliam*.

23. *P. INCANA* (*Cunningham!* MSS.), foliis ovatis obtusis crenatis bullato-margosis utrinque ramulisque villosis-hispidis, racemosis brevissimis densis, antherarum calcaribus aequalibus loculo brevioribus adnatis.

Hab. in Nova Hollandiae montibus Coeruleis *Fraser!* in rupibus ad junctionem fluviorum Nepean et Warragumba *A. Cunningham!* (v. s. *sp. in herb. Hooker et Cunningham.*)

June 1834.



*Fruticulus* ♂-pedalis, divaricato-ramosus. Rami juniores uti folia et calyces pilis aliis patentibus et tilierculo ortis densissime villosa. Folia semipollicaria, brevissime petiolata, mollia, concoloria, supra bullata, margine reflexa et nervis subtus valde prominentibus. Glandulae paginae inferioris exsertae, subpedicellae. Folia floralia minora, interdum subcolorata. Flores pauci, in racemis terminalibus subcapitatis approximati. Bractae subulate, ad pressum. Calyces sessiles, labio inferiore vix productiore. Corolla purpurea calycem breviter superans, extus vix pubescens.

24. *P. KUGOSA* (Cunningham! MSS.), foliis ovato-rotundatis crenatis bullato-rugosis utrinque ramisque villosis-hispidis, floribus paucis axillaribus, calycis hispidi labio superiore subtridentato, inferiore emarginato, antherarum calcaribus loculo brevioribus.

Hab. in Nova Hollandia: in montosis praeruptis ad fluvium Hunter A. *Cunningham* / (v. s. sp. in herb. *Cunningham*.)

Habitus et folia exemplarium hispidiorum *P. violacete*, sed inflorescentia et calyce distinctissima. Corollae magnitudine corollarum *P. violaceae*, extus glaberrimae. Calycis labium superius breve latum, dentibus (vel crenis) brevibus latis obtusis, labium inferius longius angustius.

25. *P. RHOMBEA* (Br. ! Prod. 509), foliis rhombo-orbiculatis integerrimis adultis supra nitidis subtus glandulosis, ramulis calycibusque pubescentibus, floribus axillaribus, antherarum calcaribus loculo brevioribus.

Hab. in Nova Hollandia ad Portum Jackson R. *Brown!* *Caley!* (v. s. sp. in herb. *Delessert et Lambert*.)

Fruticulus ramis divaricatis vix tetragonis parce pilosis. Folia sessilia, supra bullato-convexa, subtus uninervia, 2-4 lin. longa; floralia coniformia. Flores axillares oppositi. Calyces breviter pedunculati hispidi, labiis integerrimis abbreviatis, superiore latiore. Corolla vix calycem excedens.

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### *Species e genere excludendo.*

*P. EMPETRIFOLIA* Sieb. = *C. scutellarioides*.

*P. LINEARIS* Sieb. => *Westringia longifolia*.

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## LXII. HEMIANDRA.

\* *Hemiandra*. Br. Prod. 502.

Calyx campanulatus, basi striatus, labiis planis fructus clausis, superiore integro mucronato, inferiore semibifido. Corolla tubo brevi amplo, fauce campanulata, limbo bilabiato, labiis planis patentibus, superiore bifido, inferiore trilobo, lobo medio emarginato. Stamina 4, laxe adscendentia, didynama, inferioribus longioribus. Filamenta glabra, nuda. Antherae dimidiatae loculo fertili adscendente, sterili tenui in filamentum descendente. Stylus apice subaequaliter bifidus, lous subulatis, apice stigmatiferis.—Suffrutex habitu *Prostanthera*:

1. *H. PUNGENS* (Br. 1. c.)

Hab. in Novas Hollandiaj ora meridional! R. *Brown*, ibidem in

arenosis *W. Baxter!* in collibus prope Swan River *Fraser!* (u. s. sp. in herb. *Hooker et Cunningham.*)

Suffrutex decumbens, rigidus, dense foliosus, ramis duris glabris vel basi pubescentibus. Folia sessilia, opposita, lanceolata, acutissima, pungentia, integerrima, glabra, rigida, subtus 1-3-nervia; floralia conformia calyces superantia. Flores in axillis solitarii. Pedunculi calyce breviores, apice bracteas 2 lanceolatas calycem subquantantes ferentes. Calyces glabri, labiis subxqualibus, superiore mucronatopungente, inferioris lobis acutis; caetera *Prost anther a*. Corolla *Prostanthera* calyce duplo longior, extus glabra, "alba, purpureo tincta vel punctata" (!? Dr.) *Achenia Prostanthera*. Odor plants sices nullus, nee ut in *Prostantheris* aromaticus.

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### LXIII. HEMIGENIA.

Hemigenia. *Br. Prod.* 502.

Calyx subcampanulatus, profunde 5-fidus, cequalis. Corolla tubo brevi, intus nuda fauce ampliata, limbo subbilabiato, labio superiore piano subbifido, inferiore patente trifido, lobo medio subbifido. Stamina 4, subadscendentia, didynama, inferioribus longioribus. Anthera) approximatae, loculo altero adscendente pollinifero, altero descendente difformi casso, superiorum subbarbato. Stylus apice brevissime bifidus. Achenia reticulato-rugosa.—Frutices habitu *Westringiae* vel potius *Microcorydis*. Flores axillares, solitarii. Barba antherarum superiorum brevissima, cristee calcarium *Prostanthera* similis.

1. H. PURPUREA (*Br. Prod.* 502), foliis ternis, corollis calyce brevioribus.

Hab. in Nova Hollandia: ad Portum Jackson *R. Brown, A. Cunningham!* (v. s. sp. in herb. *Cunningham.*)

Fruticulus gracilis, ramis virgatis, foliosis, glabris. Folia sessilia, semipollicaria et longiora, linearia, acuta, subteretia, glabra; floralia conformia. Flores pauci, axillares, pedunculati, folio breviores. Bractea\* hinc, calyce breviores. Calyx glaber, laciniis angustis acutis. Corolla casruleo-purpurea, extus glabriuscula, labio inferiore supra villosulo.

2. H. SIEBERI, foliis quaternis, corollis calyces superantibus.

H. purpurea. *Sieb.! FU Nov. Holl. Exs. n.* 191.

Hab. in Nova Hollandia: ad Portum Jackson *Sieber! Caley! A. Cunningham!* (v. s. sp. in herb. plur.)

Frutex rigidior et major quam *H. purpurea*. Folia crassiora, latiora, obtusiora, saepius mucronulata. Calyces majores, etsi corolla breviores, laciniis lanceolatis. Corolla) labium inferius dense villosum.

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### LXIV. WESTRINGIA.

Westringia. *Sm. Br. Prod.* 501.

Calyx campanulatus, 10-nervius, aequalis, 5-dentatus, fauce intus nuda. Corolla tubo brevi, intus nuda, fauce ampliata, limbo subbi-

labiato, labio supertore piano bifido subpatente, inferiore patente trifido, lobo medio subbifido. Stamina 4, erecta, distantia, tubo corolla; inclusa; superiora fertilia, antheris dimidiatis unilocularibus glabris; inferiora sterilia, antheris bipartitis, lobis linearibus dependentibus cassis. Stylus apice subsequenter bifidus, lobis subulatis, apice stigmatiferis. Achcna coriacea, reticulato-rugosa.—Frutices. Folia perennantia, ternatim vel quaternatim verticillata, integerrima; Horizontalium conformia, axillis unifloris<sup>^</sup> Flores ternatim verticillati, mine distantes nunc in race mo brevi terminali approximati. Bractee minutae, csilyoi adpressae.

### CONSPECTUS SPECIERUM.

Folia quaterna.

Dentes calycini tubo dimidio breviores.

Folia floralia calyce subduplo longiora.

Folia lanceolata, subtus argentea .

Folia linearis, subtus cinerea .

Folia floralia calycem subicquantia .

Dentes calycini tubo sublongiores .

Folia terna.

Calyces cinerei vel sericeo-pubescentes.

Dentes calycini tubo dimidio breviores.

Folia supra cinerea .

Folia supra viridia.

Folia lineari-lanceolata .

Folia linearia .

Dentes calycini longitudine tubi .

Calyces glabri virides.

Folia margine recurva .

Folia plaa .

. 1. W. ROSMAHINIFORMIS.

. 2. W. DAMPIERI.

. 3. W. BREVI-FOLIA.

. 10. W. RUBI<sup>^</sup>EFOLIA.

. 5 . W. CINEREA.

. 4. W. RIGIDA.

. C. W. ANGUSTIFOLIA.

. 7\* W. EREMICOLA.

. 8 . W. LONGIFOLIA.

, 0. W. GLABRA.

**1. W. ROSMARINIFORMIS (Sm. Tracts. 277. t. 3), foliis quaternis lanceolatis margine revolutis supra glabriusculis subtus argenteis, floralibus calyce subduplo longioribus, calycis argentei dentibus tubo dimidio brevioribus.**

W. rosmariniformis. *Andr. Dot. Rep. t. 214.*

Cunila fruticosa. *Willd, Sp. 1. 122.*

**Hab. in Nova Hollandia: frequens in collibus arenosis maritimis ad Portum Jackson, Botany Bay, et versus meridiem A. Cunningham! (h. s. c, et V. s. sp. in herb, plur.)**

Frutex 1-2-pedalis et ultra, ramis divaricatis densis tetragonis, junioribus pilis adpressis argenteis. Folia fere pollicaria, sessilia, perennantia, rigida, patentia, acutiuscula, integerrima, basi parum angustata, juniora supra pilis adpressis cinereo-argentea, demum glabrata, nitida, subtus uti calyces pilis adpressis cinereo-argentea, nervo medio prominente, caeterum avenia. Flores in axillis solitarii, uti folia quaternatim verticillati, verticillis 3-4-angulis ad apices ramorum approximatis. Bractee lineari-sulmlatw, calyce breviores. Calyces sessiles, dentibus acutiusculis margine revolutis, nydturitione subinflati. Corollae extus adpresso-villosa<sup>^</sup>, intus pilis raris barbatse. **Stamina fertilia exserta** labii superioris lobi latiusculi, truncati, inferioris angustiores subapuales villosa. »t laciniis corollinis breviora. Filamenta pilis paucis

**2. W. DAMPIERI (Dr. Prod. 501), foliis quaternis linearibus margine revolutis supra glabriusculis subtus cinereis, floralibus calyce duplo longioribus, calycis argentei dentibus tubo dimidio brevioribus.**

*W. Dampieri.* *Hook.! Dot. Mag.* 61. / 3308.

**Hab.** in Nova Hollandia ad Portum Jackson *R. Brown !* in collibus arenosis ad oras King George's Sound *A. Cunningham!* {*y. s. sp. in herb. De Candolle, Hooker, &c.*}

Vix a *W. rosmariniformi* distinpuitur foliis crebrioribus parum angustioribus longioribusque, subtus minus argenteis. An ejus mera varietas ?

**3. W. BREVIFOLIA**, foliis quaternis elliptico-lanceolatis margine revolutis supra nitidis subtus argenteis, floralibus calyce subbrevioribus, calycis argentei dentibus tubo dimidio brevioribus.

**Hab.** in Terra Van Diemen *Gunn !* (\* *s. sp. comm. a cl. Lindley.*)

Affinis *W. rosmariniformi*, at diversa foliis multo minoribus, glabrioribus, et floribus minoribus.

**4. W. IIIGIDA** (Br. Prod. 501), foliis ternis lineari-lanceolatis margine revolutis adultis supra glabris subtus calycibusque cinereis, dentibus tubo dimidio brevioribus.

**Hab.** in Novae Hollandice ora meridionali *R. Brown*, frequens in rupibus aridis maritimis ins. Rottnest ad ostium fluminis Swan orce occidentalis *A. Cunningham !* (*y. s. sp. in herb. Hooker, Endlicher, et Cunningham.*)

*W. Dampieri* valde affinis, differt foliis ternis nee quaternis brevioribus, saepius breviter mucronatis subpungentibus, et florum vei ticillis plerumque minus approximatis. Dentes calycini breves, subdivaricati. Folia floralid calycibus longiora. Folia in speciminibus suppetentibus interdum mutica.

**5. W. CINEREA** (Br. Prod. 501), foliis ternis lineari-lanceolatis divaricatis mucronatis pungentibus margine revolutis utrinque calycibusque cinereis, dentibus calycinis brevissimis.

*W. cinerea.* *Hook.! Bot. Mag.* Cl. t. 3307-

**Hab.** in Nova Hollandia ad cram meridionalem *R. Brown*, ad King George's Sound orse austro-occidentalis, et in ins. Dick Hartog orse occidentalis *A. Cunningham !* (*y. s. c. in herb. Hooker et Cunningham.*)

Fruticulus ramosissimus, humilis, divaricatus. Folia forma foliomm *W. Dampieri* sed supra, prassertim juniora, tomento teinii cinerea, subtus candidiora tomentosa; floralia conformia, calycibus subduplo longiora. Flores sessiles cum foliis ternatim verticillati, verticillis distantibus. Bractej minutae, adpressae. Corolla labium superius villosum pallide purpurascens, inferius albidum utroque purpureo-punctato.

**6. W. ANGUSTIFOLIA** (Br. Prod. 501).

**Hab.** in Terra Van Diemen *R. Brown.*

" *W. foliis ternis linearibus patentibus margine revolutis adultis supra scabriusculis subtus calycibusque cinereis, dentibus tubo dimidio brevioribus.*"-  
*Br. I. c.*

**7. W. EREMICOLA** (*A. Cunningh. MSS.*), foliis ternis linearibus margine revolutis subtus cinereis, calycibus sericeo-pubescentibus, dentibus tubo sublongioribus.

*W. longifolia.* *Lindl.! Bot. Reg.* 18. \*. 1481. non *Br.*

**Hab.** in Nova Hollandia interiore : in desertis prope flumen Lachlan et in rupibus propè Bathurst *A. Cunningham !* ad flumen Macquarie

et in vallibus Lushington et Glen Finlass *Herb. Hooker!* (v. s. sp. in *kerb. Hooker et Cunningham.*)

Kami divaricati foliosissimi. Folia angustiora quam in ceteris speciebus, vix semi pollicaria, margine valde revoluta. Floral i a calycibus longiora. Flores ad apices ramorum approximati. Dentes calycini lanceolati. Corolla minores quam in *W. longifolia*. Latinise labii superioris vix inferioribus latiores, labii inferioris lacinia media bifida,

**8. W, LONGIFOLIA (Br. Prod. 501), foliis ternis linearibus margine recurvis utrinque calycibusque viridibus, dentibus calycinis longitudine tubi.**

*Prostanthera linearis. Sieb. PI, Nov. Hoil. exs. non Br.*

**Hab. in Nova Hollandia ad Portum Jackson *R. Brown! Sieber! Sfc*, ibidem ad ripas rivulorum *A. Cunningham / (A. s. sp.)***

Kami elongati hexagoni, ramosi, foliosi, angulis aspen's. Folia internodiis longiora, plerumque pollicaria, breviter setaceo-acuminata, margine parum revoluta, supra scabriuscula, juniora subtus pilosula; floralia conformia calyces longe superantia. Verticilli 2-3 in apicibus ramorum. Calyx breviter pedicellatus, dentibus lanceolatis acutissimis. Bractee pilosae, calyce ditridio breviores.

**9. W. GLABRA (Br. Prod. 501), foliis ternis lineari-lanceolatis planis utrinque calycibusque glabris.**

**Hab. in Nova Hollandia tropica *R. Brown, Caley.*' (v. s. sp. in *herb. Lambert.*)**

Affinis *W. longifolia*, at foliis latioribus planis primo intuitu distincta. Folia fere pollicaria, apice rotundata, mucronata, basi in petiolum brevem angustata, utrinque uti tota planta glaberrima, uninervia; floralia conformia. Verticilli florum pauci, distantes. Flores subsessiles folio multo breviores. Dentes calycini tubo parum breviores. Corollas non vidi.

**10. W. RUBIFOLIA (Br. Prod. 501 ?), foliis quaternis ellipticis pianiusculis glaberrimis nitidis, calycibus glabriusculis, dentibus tubo sublongioribus.**

**Hab. in Terra Van Die men *R. Brown, Gunn ! fyc. (h. s. sp.)***

A *W. rosmariniformi* differt glabritie, dentibus calycinis acutioribus, et foliis brevioribus latioribus margine vix revolutis. Ramuli juniores pilis adpressis pubescent es. Verticillati G-U-flori, secus ramos dispositi, axillis superioribus sterilibus. Ex cl. Brown folia elliptico-lanceolata, in speciminibus suppetentibus potius ovata quam lanceolata: an eadem species?

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## LXV. MICROCORYS.

*Microcorys. Br. Prod. 502.*

Calyx campanulatus, sub 10-nervius, sequalis, 5-dentatus, fauce intus nuda. Corolla tubo calycem sequante, intus nuda, fauce ampliata, limbo subbilabiato, labio superiore subplano, emarginato-bih'do, erecto-patente, inferiore patente, trifido. Stamina 4, erecto, distantia, tubo corollae inclusa, superiora fertilia, antheris dimidiatis unilocularibus barbatis, inferiora sterilia, antheris bipartitis, lobis linearibus dependentibus, cassis. Stylus apice subaequaliter bifidus, lobis subulatis

apice stigmatiferis.—Frutices habitu *Westringiarum*, a quibus vix diversi. Folia ternatim verticillata. Flores parvi, albi vel purpurei, in axillis foliorum floralium caulinis conformium solitarii, et cum iis ternatim verticillati.

1. M. VTRGATA (Br. Prod. 502?), foliis oblongo-linearibus obtusis calycibusque glabris, bracteis caducis, corollis extus hirsutis.

Hab. in Novce Hollandise ora meridionali *R. Brown*, in uliginosis ad King George's Sound *A. Cunningham* ! (v. s. sp. in herb. *Cunningham et Hooker*.)

Caul is sec. *R. Brown* erectus, sed in speciminibus suppetentibus diffusus videtur. Rami elongati, virgati, parum ramosi, glabri, juniores triangulati, demum subterctes. Folia internodia subsequantia, circiter 3 lin. longa, saepe ad unum latus falcata, integerrima, basi angustata, crassiuscula, avenia vel subtus uninervia, margine subrevoluta; floralia conformia, flores breviter superantia. Flores in axillis foliorum floralium solitarii et cum iis ternatim verticillati, secus ramos dispositi, foliis supremis saepe sterilibus. Bractee minutae, deciduae. Pedicelli brevissimi. Calyces floriferi lineam, fructiferi sesquilineam longi, obscure 10-13-nervii, dentibus ovatis obtusiusculis, infimo parum longiore. Corolla: labium superius dentibus calycinis subbrevis, lobis brevissimis, latis, acutiusculis, extus liirsutis, inferioris lobi oblongi, obtusi, patentes, subsequales, labio superiore triplo longiores, fere glabri. Stamina subinclnsa. Stylus staminibus brevior, glaber, lobis brevissimis. Achenia ovoidea, apice villosa.

2. M. BARBATA (Br. Prod. 502), foliis linearibus obtusis glabris, calycibus corollisque extus hirsutis, bracteis caducis.

Hab. in Nova Hollandia: ora meridionali *R. Brown*, ad King George's Sound *Herb. Hooker* ! {h. s. sp. comm. a cl. *Hooker*.)

Habitus omnino *M. virgata*, a qua differt calycibus dense villosis. Rami glaberrimi. Folia etiam glaberrima, longiora quam in *M. virgata*, basi angustata.

3. M. PURPUREA (Br. Prod, 502).

Hab. in Novse Hqjlandioe ora meridionali *R. Brown*.

" *M. foliis ovali-oblongis margine recurvis utrinque pube rara brevissima conspersis subtus punctatis, ramulis sericis, calycibus cinerascens, bracteis setaceis persistentibus.*"—*Br. I. c.*

TRIBUS VIII. NEPETEJE.

CALYX sequalis vel obliquus subbilabiatuse, dentibus superioribus majoribus. Corolla inclusa vel exserta, fauce plerumque inflata, labio superiore subfornicato, infero patente. Stamina 4, didynama, superioribus longioribus! adscendentia vel divergentia.

The whole of this tribe might not inappropriately be considered as a single genus.

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LXVI. LOPHANTHUS.

*Lophanthus.* Benth. in Bot. Reg. 15. ad calc. n. 1282.

Calyx tubulosus, 5-nerviis, subincurvus, ore obliquo 5-dentato, dentibus superioribus sublongioribus. Corolla tubo calycem equante, intus nudo, limbo bilabiato, labio superiore suberecto emarginato-bifido, inferiore subpatente trifido, lobo medio lato-crenato. Stamina 4, didynama, inferioribus brevioribus, distantia vel divaricata. Anthers biloculares, loculis parallelis, vel demum subdivergentibus. Stylus apice breviter bifidus, lobis subsequalibus, subulatis, apice stigmatiferis. Achenia sicca, lasevia, nuda.

The species of the first section are all North American, and form a very natural group, nearly allied to *Nepeta*, but strongly characterised by the unusual direction of the stamens, the upper ones declinate, the lower ones ascending. The *L. chinensis*, of which the name indicates the country, might perhaps be considered as a distinct genus intermediate between *Lophanthus* and *Nepeta*.

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SECTIO I. CHIASTANDRA.

*Verticillastri in spica terminali aggregati. ^Stamina superiora declinata, inferiora adscendentia. Folia integra.*

1. *L. URTICIFOLIUS* (Benth. in Bot. Reg. 15. ad calc. n. 1282), glabra, foliis cordato-ovatis crenatis utrinque viridibus, spicis densis oblongis, laciniis calycinis lineari-subulatis, genitalibus longe exsertis.

Hab. in America boreali-occidentali ad flumen Lewis and Clark frequens *Douglas* ! (u. s. sp. et h. s. c. e Hort. Soc. Hort. Lond.)

w; fi\*? 1\*\*\*! 8aepe 3-4-pedalis, crassus, ramosus, tetragonus. Folia petiolata, uasi lata, apice obtusa vel superiora acutiuscula, Borealia sessilia, ovata, acuta, sub

spica caulinis subconformia, In spica flores aequantia, integerrima, at omnia viridia vel vix membranaceo-colorata. Bractee paucae, lanceolato-lineares, calyce subbre-  
viores, membranaceae, coloratae. Verticillastri multiflori, densi, in spica crassa  
2-4-pollicari imbricati. Calyces semipollicares, incurvi, glabri, membranacei, apice  
colorati, ore obliquo, dentibus superioribus longioribus. Corolla purpurascens  
breviter exserta, fauce parum inflata, limbo brevi; labium superius profunde emargi-  
nato-bifidum, laciniis subpatentibus; lacinae laterales integerrimae, patentibus, infimae  
majores, rotundatae, crenatae, concavae. Stamina longe exserta, inferiora adscenden-  
tia, superiora longiora declinata.

2. *L. ANISATUS* (Benth. in Bot. Reg. 15. t. 1282), glaber, foliis ovatis vel ovato-lanceolatis acutis crenatis supra viridibus subtus albis, spicis cylindricis basi interruptis, laciniis calycinis lanceolatis acutis, genitalibus exsertis.

*Hyssopus anisatus.* Null. Gen. N. Amer. 2. 27.

*Hyssopiis discolor.* Detf. Cat. Hort. Par. ed. 3. 97.

*Stachys feniculum.* Pursh. ! Fl. Amer. Sept. 2. 407.

„ *Hyssopus feniculum.* Spreng. Cent. Pl. Min. Cogn. 24.

Hab. in America boreali: in dumetis ad flumina Missouri *Nut tall*, Saskatchewan, Columbia, et Red River *Douglas !* (h. s. sp. et h. s. c.)

Caulis bi-tripedalis, tetragonus, ramosus?, erectus, glaber. Folia 14-2-pollicaria, supra glabra, subtus tomento oculo nudo inconspicuo alba; floralia minora, inferiora conformia, superiora calyces breviora, subintegerrima. Spica plerumque 3-pollicaris, interdum scmpedalalis, densa, verticillastri paucis, densissimis, subdis-  
tinctis. Bractee paucae, parvas, lineari-lanceolatae. Flores dimidio minores quam in *L. urticifolio*. -Calyx vix 3-linearis, apice coloratus, ore vix obliquo. Corolla incurva. Stamina *L. urticifolii*.

3. *L. scROPHULARi^FOLius* (Benth. in Bot. Reg. 15. ad calc. n. 1282), caule pubescente, foliis ovatis acutis serrato-crenatis utrinque viridibus supra glabris subtus pubescentibus, spicis cylindricis basi interruptis, dentibus calycinis lanceolatis acutis.

*Hyssopus scrophulariaefolius.* Willd. Spec. 3. 48.

*Hyssopus catariaefolius.* Hort. Par.

Hab. in America septentrionali: in umbrosis humidis a Pennsylvania ad Virginiam rarius *Pursh*, ad West Chester *Drummond !* (h. s. sp.)

Habitus *L. anisati*, a quo differt foliis latioribus subtus pubescentibus nee albis floribus parum majoribus. A *L. nepetoide* differt foliis subtus pubescentibus, floribus majoribus, et praesertim calycibus apice coloratis acute dentatis.

4. *L. NEPETOIDES* (Benth. in Bot. Reg. 15. ad calc. n. 1282), glaber, foliis ovatis acutiusculis serrato-crenatis utrinque viridibus glabris vel subtus vix pubescentibus, spicis cylindricis basi interruptis, dentibus calycinis ovatis obtusiusculis.

*Hyssopus nepetoides.* Linn. Spec. 796. Jacq. Hort. Vind. 1. 28. t. 69.

Hab. in America boreali: in umbrosis a Pennsylvania ad Virginiam *Pursh*, ad Mississippi prope Saint Louis *Beck, Drummond !* prope West Chester *Drummond !* (h. s. sp.)

Caulis 2-3-pedalis, erectus, ramosus, glaber, tetragonus. Folia li-2-pollicaria, basi rotundata vel subcordata, subtus oculo nudo glabra, sub lente pubescentibus. Racemus 3-6-pollicaris, densus, viridis, verticillastri multifloris, inferioribus dis-



tinctis, BUperioribus subconfluentibus. Bractee paucis, ovata, virides. Calyces tubuloso-campanulati, virides, extus intusque glabri, dentibus brevibus obtusis vel vix acutis, superioribus parum majoribus. Corolla vix dentes calycinis excedens, staminibus breviter exsertis. Stylus saepius corolla brevior, interdum vero exsertus. Achenia apice villosa.

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SECTIO II. RESUPINARIA.

*Cymce axillares, pedunculatae, laxae, pauciflorae. Flores subresupinati. Stamina inferiora subrecta, superiora adscendentia.*

5. *L. CHINENSIS* (Benth. in Bot. Reg. 15. ad calc. n. 128\*2), foliis ovatis oblongisve crenatis, floralibus subconformibus, cymis axillaribus pedunculatis laxis paucifloris, floribus subresupinatis.

*Hyssopus lophanthus.* Linn. Spec. 796. Jacq» Hort. Vind. 2. 85.t.182.  
*Hyssopus resupinatus.* Mcench.  
*Nepeta lophantha.* Fisch.

**Hab.** in Sibiria circa Peshkova prope Nertscha *Patrin!* in deserto Kirghisorum *Bunge!* in China septentrionali *Linncsus.* (A. s. sp. comm. a cl. *Bunge.*)

Planta subviscosa. Caules 1-1 J-pedales, crecti, ramoai, ramis tetragonis, glabris vel tenuiter pubescentibus. Folia breviter petiolata, pollicaria, obtusa, basi rotundata tmncata vel vix cordata, utrinque viridia, glabra vel vix pubescentia; floralia plerumque cymas sequantia vel suprema minora. Pedunculi subsecundi, apice cynam unilateralem 3-5-floram ferentes. Bractee breves, subulatae. Flores torsione pedicelli et calycis partis inferioris plerumque resupinati. Calyx 4-5 lin. longus, tubuloso-subcampanulatis, viridis, striatiu, pubescens, subrectus vel ore parum obliquo, dentibus latis obtusiuscuHs vix inaequalibus, intus supra achenia villosus. Corolla coerulea, tubo breviter exserto, fauce limboque amplis, labio superiore profunde exnarginato, laciniis planis erectis, labio inferiore trifido, lobis lateralibus patentibus integerrimis, medio maximo crenulato. Stamina superiora exserta, inferiora vix faucem corollas aequantia. Antherarum loculi paralleli vel vix demum divergentes. Achenia oblonga, lsviuscula.

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LXVII. NEPETA.

*Nepeta et Glechoma.* Linn, et Auct.  
*Cataria.* Mosnch.

Calyx tubulosus, 13-15-nervius, plerumque incurvus, ore oblique 5-dentato, rarius ovatus, rectus, ore dentibusque sequalibus. Corolla tubo basi tenui incluso vel exserto, intus nudo, fauce ampliata, limbo bilabiato, labio superiore recto subconcavo, emarginato vel bifido, inferiore patente trifido, lobo medio maximo, nunc subbifido lobis reflexo-patentibus, nunc integro, concavo, crenulato. Stamina 4, didynama, inferioribus breyioribus, adscendentia. Antherse per paria ssepius approximatoe, biloculares, loculis divergentibus demum divaricatis. Mylus apice subaequaliter bifidus, lobis subulatis apice stiffmatiferis. Achenia sicca, laevia, nuda.

Spread over the whole of Europe, and the temperate parts of Asia,

this genus is most numerous in species in the east Mediterranean region, and in the Caucaso-Caspian, Persian, and Himalayan mountains.

The appearance of the *Nepeta* alters very much according to their age and station ; I have, therefore, had great difficulty in drawing up the following analysis, upon which I fear less reliance must be placed than on that of many other genera.

### CONSPECTUS SPECIERUM.

#### SECT. I. SCHIZONEPETA. *Verticillastri conferti, supremi in spica subininterrupta approximati Folia dissecta vel lobata.*

- Folia subbipinnatifida, segmentis oblongo-linearibus.  
 Caules suberecti, semipedales . . . 1. N. BOTRYOIDES.  
 Caules elongati, procumbentes . . . 2. N. TENUIFOLIA.  
 Folia subpinnatifida, segmentis ovatis oblongisve 3. N. LAVANDULACEA.

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#### SECT. II. PYCNONEPETA. *Verticillastri conferti, supremi vel omnes in spica terminali aggregati, cymis omnibus sessilibus. Bractea, saltern exteriores imbricatce, calycem cequant.*

- Folia lanceolata vel linearia, integerrima vel serrata.  
 Folia integerrima.  
 Folia linearia, basi angustata . . . 4. N. LINEARIS.  
 Folia lanceolata, basi cordato-amplexicaulia 5. N. CONNAT A.  
 • Folia serrata . . . 6. N. NERVOSA.  
 Folia ovata, oblonga, vel ovato-lanceolata, crenata.  
 Folia omnia sessilia.  
 Spica brevis, densa . . . 10. N. ELLIPTICA.  
 Spica elongata, interrupta.  
 Corollae tubus inclusus . . . 15. N. TUBEROBA.  
 Corollae tubus longe exsertus . . . 14. N. ROSEA.  
 Folia inferiora petiolata.  
 Bractea lato-ovatae.  
 Caules erecti.  
 Caules apice hirsuto-lanati. Spica  
 basi interrupta.  
 Corollae tubus inclusus . . . 15. N. TUBE ROSA.  
 Corollae tubus longe exsertus . . . 14. N. ROSEA.  
 Caules apice pubescentes. Spica  
 brevis, densa . . . 6. N. XERVOSA.  
 Caules basi procumbentes . . . 17. N. SCOROOTIS.  
 Bractea oblongae, lanceolatae vel lineares.  
 Spica brevis, ovata, secunda . . . 11. N. FISSA.  
 Spica oblonga vel cylindrica, subaequalis.  
 Folia subtus albida . . . 9. N. DISCOLOR.  
 Folia concoloria.  
 Folia glaberrima, 2-3-poll icaria.  
 Spicae tenues vis. interruptae 7. N. ELATA.  
 Folia subtus pubescentia, 1-14.  
 pollicaria. Spicae breves dense 8. N. SPICATA.  
 Folia adpresse villosa. Spicae basi  
 subinterruptae, verticillastris  
 densis multifloris . . . 12. N. MULTIBRACTEATA.  
 Folia glabriuscula, lato-ovata.  
 Spicae tenues, interruptae 13.  
 Folia glabra vel sublanata, ovato-  
 oblonga. Spicae tenues, in-  
 interruptae . . . 14.  
 Folia rugosissima, albo-lanata . . . 20. N. ROSEA.  
 N. SIBTHOHPIL.

Species non satis note : 16. N. AFULEI ; 18. N. CIRCINXATA; 19. N. SUPINA.

SECT. III. STEGIONEPETA. *Verticillastri superiores conferti approximate inferiorum cynus pedunculate. Racemi simplice s vel rarius ramosi. Bracteae calycem subcequantas vel superantes.*

- Bracteae lato-ovatae, molliter villosae . . . • 23. N. CILIABIS.  
 Bracteae subulate, lanceolatae vel glabrae.  
 Calyces ovato-tubulosi, membranacei, uti bracteae molliter villosi.  
 Folia utrinque subviridia.  
 Corolla calyce dimidio longior . . . . 24. N. RUDERALIS.  
 Corolla vix calycem superans • . . . 25. N. CLINOPODIOIDES.  
 Folia subtus albo-tomentosa . . . . 26. N. LEUCOPHTLLA.  
 Calyces elongati, striati. Bracteae glabriusculi.  
 Folia rugosa, utrinque albo-lanata . . . 20. N. SIBTHORFII.  
 Folia rugosa, supra viridia, subtus lanata . 22. N. DISTANS.  
 Folia cano-tomentosa . . . . . 21. N. ITALICA.

SECT. IV. CATARIA. *Racemi simplices vel paniculati Cymae inferiores pedunculate, superiores hi verticillastri multiflori condensate, Bracteae calyce multo breviores. Calyx incurvus, ore obliquo.*

- Pedunculi elongati, tenues, setaceo-dichotomi vel pauciflori.  
 Kami elongati. Panicula ultrapedalis . . . • 27- N. GRACILIFLORA.  
 Planta humilis. Panicula pauciflora . . . • 28. N. MICRANTHA.  
 Pedunculi breves, rigidi vel multiflori.  
 Calyx lana alba vel caeruleo-virescente, praesertim basi, vestitus.  
 Caulis procumbens . . . . . 37. N. MUSSINI.  
 Caulis divaricato-ramosissimus . . . . 31. N. CTANEA.  
 Caulis erectus, basi ramosus.  
 Folia ovata . . . . . 36. N. RACEMOSA.  
 Folia lanceolata . . . . .  
 Calyx glaber vel pubescens. 30. N. NEPETELLA.  
 Corolla calyce plus duplo longior, tubo sub\* exserto.  
 Folia inciso-dentata, margine undulato-crispa.  
 Folia ovata utrinque subcano-pubescentia . . . . . 33. N. CRISPA.  
 Folia ovato-lanceolata, utrinque viridia, subviscosa . . . . . 34. N. AGRESTIS.  
 Folia crenata, margine subplana.  
 Folia rugosa, subtus albo-tomentosa.  
 Racemus brevis. Verticillastri supremi subspicati . . . • 35. N. AZUREA.  
 Racemus latus, elongatus. Verticillastri remoti . . . • 40. N. SALVIJEFOLIA.  
 Folia utrinque viridia vel subtus pallida, glabra, pubescentia, vel molliter villosa.  
 Folia, caulis, et calyces molliter villosi . . . . . 39. N. BISTONICEFOLIA.  
 Caules glabriusculi. Folia fere glabra, subtus pallida . . . • 38. N. GRANDIFLORA.  
 Caules et folia (concoloria) subviscoso-pubescentia . . . • 41. N. MELISSIJEFOLIA.

Corolla calyce vix duplo longior, tubo subincluso, fauce tantum exserta.

Folia ovata.

Caulis elatus. Corolla calyce subduplo longior . . . 29. N. CATARIA.

Caulis humilis. Corolla calycem vix excedens . . . 32. N. MEYERI.

Folia lanceolata . . . 30. N. NEPETELLA.

SECT. V. MACRON EPETA. *Cymce pedunculate, pauciflorae. Racemi laxissimi, subramosi. Calyx elongatus, ore obliquo. Corolla tubus tenuis, sub fauce inflata, longe exsertus.*

Folia ampla, ovato- vel oblongo-ianceolata.

Folia utrinque viridia. Corolla calyce plus triplo longior (*Sibirica*) . . . 42. N. JIACRANTHA.

Folia subtus canescentia. Corolla calyce vix triplo longior (*Himalayana*) . . . 44. N. ERECTA.

Folia utrinque sub viridia. Corolla calyce quadruplo longior (*Himalayana*) . . . 43. N. GOVANIANA.

Folia vix 1-1½-pollicaria vel minora, ovata vel rotundata.

Folia ovata vel oblonga.

Folia rugosa, saepe tomentosa.

Cymæ densiusculae, pluriflorae . . . 40. N. SALVIJEPOLIA.

Cymæ laxae, pauciflorae . . . 47. N. LONGIFLORA.

Folia glaberrima, Is via . . . 45. N. GLABRA.

Folia subrotunda.

Folia sessilia. Planta glutinosa . . . 49. N. SEPTEMCUENATA.

Folia inferiora longe petiolata.

Planta subglutinosa . . . 41. N. MELISSÆFOLIA.

Planta non glutinosa.

Folia pubescentia . . . 48. N. BREVIFOLIA.

Folia glaberrima . . . 46. N. LAXA.

Species non satis notae, 50 N. TENUJFOLIA, 51 N. LAMIIFOLIA.

SECT. VI. GLECHOMA. *Verticillastri axillares pauciflori, foliis floralibus caulinis conformibus.*

Species unica . . . 52. N. GLECHOMA.

SECT. VII. ORTHONEPETA. *Cymce densa breviterpedunculate. Verticillastri racemosi. Bractea calyce breviores. Calyces ovato-tubulosi, subrecti, ore truncato, dentibus aequalibus, subulatis, rigidis.*

Folia 11-2-pollicaria. Calyces fructiferi vix 2 lin.

longi . . . 54. N. NUDA.

Folia 2-3-pollicaria et longiora. Calyces fructiferi 3 lin. longi. . . 53. N. LATIFOLIA.

SECT. VIII. OXYNEPETA. *Flores distantes vel ad apices ramorum glomerati, corymboso-paniculati. Calyces tubulosi, subrecti, dentibus subulatis, pungentibus. Corolla dentibus calycinis subbrevior.*

Caulis uti cymæ laxè trichotomo-paniculatæ.

Villosa. Calyx ovato-tubulosus, pubescens . . . 55. N. PARVIFLORA.

Glabriuscula. Calyx elongato-tubulosus, hispidus . . . 56. N. UKRANICA.

Canescens. Calyx elongato-tubulosus, hispidus . . . 57. N. HELIOTROPIFOITA

Caulis divaricato-ramosi. Cymæ dense corymbosae. . . 59. N. PUSILLA.

Cymæ terminales pauciflorae . . . 59. N. PUSILLA.

Cymæ subracerosae, 30-40-flor\* . . . 58. N. PUKGENS.

## SECTIO I. SCHIZONEPETA.

*Verticillastri conferti, supremi in spica terminali subinterrupta approximate cymis omnibus sessilibus. Bracteae variae. Calyx tubulosus, rectus vel saepius incurvus, ore aequali vel obliquo. Stamina subexserta, laxe adscendentia. Folia dissecta vel lobata.*

The plants of this section are intermediate between *Lophanthus* and *Nepeta*. The lobes of the anthers are linear, as in most *Nepeta*, and, when old, nearly divaricate; but the stamens are scarcely approximated in pairs.

1. *N. BOTRYOIDES* (Ait. Hort. Kew. 2. 287), adscendens humilis ramosissima pubescens, foliis petiolatis profunde subbipinnatifidis, segmentis oblongo-lanceolatis hinc et inde obtusis integerrimis vel subpinnatifidis, floralibus lineari-subulatis, spicis cylindricis basi vix interruptis, racemosis simplicibus spiciformibus, bracteis dentibusque calycinis acutis.

*N. multifida.* Linn. Suppl. 273.

*N. annua.* Pall, in Act. Petrop. 1779. 2. 263. t. 12.

*N. bipinnata.* Cav. Ic. Bar. 1. 3G. t. 49.

Hab. in Sibiria orientali in regione Altaica ad fluv. Katunja et Tschuja Bunge! in deserto Soongoro-Kirghisico Meyer, (*h. s. sp.*)

Herba anxia, viz semipedalis. Folia saepius bipinnatifida, superiora simpliciter pinnatifida, floralia minuta. Spica densa, 2-3-pollicaris. Bractea® minutae. Calyx membranaceus, pubescens, ore obliquo. Corolla flavescens, villosa. Stamina corolla subbreviora.

2. *N. TENUIFOLIA*, caule procumbente glabro vel tenuissime pubescente, foliis petiolatis pinnatisectis, segmentis oblongo-linearibus acutis subserratis basi angustatis utrinque glabriusculis, superioribus floralibusque integris, spica gracili basi subinterrupta, corollis minutis calyces breviter superantibus.

Hab. in China inter Pekin et Jehol Sir G. Staunton! (*v. s. sp. in herb. Banks.*)

A *N. lavandulacea* differt foliis spicisque gracilibus, floribus minutis; a *N. botryoidi* caulibus elongatis procumbentibus, &c.

3. *N. LAVANDULACEA* (Linn. f. Suppl. 272), adscendens pubescens, foliis petiolatis basi profunde pinnatifidis, segmentis oblongis ovatisve obtusis, floralibus ovatis acuminatis, spicis cylindricis basi interruptis, dentibus calycinis brevissimis ovatis, corollis calyce subduplo longioribus.

*N. multifida.* Linn. Spec. 799. Reichb. Icon. Bot. Eur. G. 22. t. 530.

*Lophanthus multitudine.* Benth. in Bot. Beg. 15. ad calc. n. 1282.

*N. lobata.* Rudolph, ex Steud. Norn, Bot. 552.

*Saussurea pinnatifida.* Mcench. Meth. 388.

*Lavandula foliis ovatis,* &c. Gmel. Fl. Sib. 3. 242. l. 55.

Hab. in Sibiria orientali: in regionis Altaicae occidentalioris locis montosis apricis frequens Ledebour! in Duhuria Bunge! (*A. s. sp.*)

♂. Cables e basi perenni plures, subsimplices, 1-1 J-pedales, pilis paucis longiusculis, praesertim basi, pubescentes. Folia nunc omnia in segmentis 5-7 dissecta, nunc incise-pinnatifida vel subintegra. Segmenta a forma variabilia, terminalia majore

Inciso, ceterum Integerrima, utrinque viridia, glabra vel ad venas subtus pilosa. Folia floralia sessilia, latissime ovata, integerrima, calyces subsequantia. Calyx sub campanulatus, 1½-2 lin. longus, apice villosus, coerulescens, ore vix obliquo, dentibus subaequalibus. Corolla coerulea, incurva, limbi laciniis 4 subaequalibus infimo duplo majore integerrimo, vel vix emarginato. Stamina omnia basi ascendentia, antheris exsertis distantibus, loculis divergentibus.

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SECTIO II. PYCNONEPETA.

*Verticillastri conferti, supremi vel omnes in spica terminali aggregate cymis omnibus sessilibus. Bracteae, saltern exteriores, imbricatae, calyces aquantes. Calyx tubulosus, rectus vel incurvus, ore aequali vel obliquo.*

4. N. LINEARIS (Royle! Benth. in Hook. Bot. Misc. 3. 377), caulibus ascendentibus glabriusculis, foliis sessilibus linearibus acutiusculis integerrimis basi angustatis utrinque viridibus glabris, spica ovata pauciflora, bracteis lanceolato-subulatis, calycis elongati dentibus lanceolatis tubo brevioribus.

Hab. in India orientalis montibus Himalayensibus: ad Sabathos et versus vallem Cashmerianam Royle! (h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Royle.)

Caules humiles basi procumbentes, plerumque glabri. Folia 1-2-pollicaria, floralia saepe subconformia at multo breviora. Spicae breves subinterruptae. Calyces basi glabriusculi, dentibus villosis. Corollae tubus tenuis exsertus.

5. N. CONNATA (Royle! Benth. in Hook. Bot. Misc. 3. 378), caule erecto villosa, foliis sessilibus lanceolatis acutis integerrimis basi cordato-amplexicaulibus subconnatis utrinque viridibus glabris, spica oblonga densa vel basi subinterrupta, bracteis lanceolato-subulatis ciliatis calycem sequantibus, dentibus calycinis subulatis tubo longioribus.

Hab. in valle Cashmeriana Royle! (h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Royle.)

Species pulcherrima. Caules subsimplices, pilis mollibus albis villosi folia 2-3-pollicaria, subtus venosa, basi dilatata, et saepius plus minusve connata. Spicae 2-3-pollicaris, crassa, pubescens. Folia floralia ovato-lanceolata, longe subulatis acuminata. Bracteae plerumque subulatae, 7-8 lin. longae. Corollae incurvae, dentibus calycinis breviter excedentes.

6. N. NERVOSA (Royle! Benth. in Hook. Bot. Misc. 3. 378) glabra caule humili erecto ramoso, foliis brevissime petiolatis lanceolatis acutis serratis basi rotundatis utrinque viridibus, spica oblonga densa bracteis exterioribus ovatis acutissimis ciliatis calyce longioribus, dentibus calycinis longe subulatis tubo subaequalibus.

Hab. in valle Cashmeriana Royle! (A. s. sp. comm. a cl. Royle.)

\* Herba videtur semipedalis vel vix pedalis, basi ramosus, foliosus, ramis erectis. Folia glabra. Folia 1-2-pollicaria, subtus venis prominentibus. Spicae N \* cat\* sed bracteae multo latiores, membranaceae, venosa, longe ciliatae. Calyces M S ore subaequali. Corolla incurva, calyce duplo longior.

7. N. ELATA (Royle! Benth. in Hook. Bot. Misc. 3. 378) caule erecto glabro, foliis petiolatis oblongo-ovatis vel ovato-lanceolatis connatis basi late cordatis utrinque viridibus glabris, spicis oblongo-cymosis.

**dricis subinterruptis, bracteis lanceolato-subulatis calyce subbrevioribus, calycis glabriusculi dentibus subulatis tubum sequantibus.**

**Hab. in Indise orientalis montibus Himalayensibus ad Simlah *Lady Dalhousie* ! et in valle Cashmeriano *Royle* ! (v. s. sp. in herb. *Royle et Hooker*,)**

Herba 2-3-pedalis, ex omni parte glaberrima vel rarius dentibus calycinis breviter pubescentibus, petiolis foliisque floralibus subciliatis. Caulis acute tetragonus, parum ramosus. Folia 2-3-pollicaria, forma fere *N. macranthce*, inferiora obtusa, superiora acutiuscula. Spicae ad apices ramorum 1.1£-pollicares, tenues. Verticillastri pauciflori subdistincti. Folia floralia ovato-lanceolata, bracteaformia, uti bractea acutissima venosa. Corollas incurvae, calyce duplo longiores, tubo exserto.

**8. N. SPICATA (Benth. in Wall. Pl. As. Rar. 1. 64), erecta glabriuscula, foliis petiolatis ovatis obtusis crenatis basi cordatis utrinque viridibus, racemo spiciformi abbreviato denso, bracteis oblongo-lanceolato-linearibus subulato-acuminatis calycem sequantibus, dentibus calycinis longe subulatis tubo subsequantibus.**

*Betonica laevigata. Don. Prod. Fl. Nep. 110.*

**Hab. in India orientali: in montibus Himalayanis pro v. incise Kamaon et Bhuddrinath *Wallich* ! in valle Cashmeriano *Royle* ! ad Simlah *Lady Dalhousie* ! (h. s. sp. e *Mus. Angl. Ind. et comm. a cl. Royle*.)**

Herba elata, parum ramosa. Caulis acute tetragonus angulis pubescentibus, caeterum glaber. Folia 1-1£-pollicaria, inferiora longiuscule, superiora breviter petiolata, remota, floralia lato-ovata, sessilia, bracteaformia, acutissima, serrulata. Spica sesquipollicaris, densa. Calyces sessiles, incurvi, ore subaequali. Corolla incurva, calyce duplo longior. Achenia laevissima.

Specimina Cashmeriana ramosiora sunt, et spica longior, tenuior, et laxior videtur; sed non meo sensu ab Himalayanis distinguenda.

**9. N. DISCOLOR (Royle! Benth. in Hook. Bot. Misc. 3. 378), caule adscendente, basi villosa, foliis petiolatis ovatis obtusis crenatis basi subcordatis supra viridibus subtus incanis, spica oblonga densa vet basi subinterrupta, bracteis oblongo-linearibus acutissimis calycem sequantibus, calycis glabriusculi dentibus subulatis tubum sequantibus.**

**Hab. in Indis Orientalis montibus Himalayanis ad Syen et Mussooree *Royle* ! (h. s. sp. comm. a cl. *Royle*.)**

Caulis basi procumbens, pilis brevibus patentibus villosus, superne adscendens, subnudus, et fere glaber. Folia fere *N. Mussini* sed minora. Spica sesquipollicaris. Bractea et dentes calycini breviter ciliata.

**10. N. ELLIPTICA (Royle! Benth. in Hook. Bot. Misc. 3. 378), caule erecto subvillosa, foliis sessilibus ovato-ellipticis obtusis anguste dentatis basi cordatis utrinque viridibus glabris<sup>^</sup>, spica basi interrupta, foliis floralibus bracteisque ovato-lanceolatis acutissimis ciliatis calyce sublongioribus, dentibus calycinis subulatis tubo subaequalibus.**

*N. polystachya. Benth. in Hook. Bot. Misc. 3. 378.*

£ *parviflora.*

**Hab. in Indie Orientalis montibus Himalayensibus a Cashmeria ad montes Syen *Royle* ! f. ad Simlah *Lady Dalhousie* ! (h. s. sp. comm. a cl. *Royle*.)**

Species foliis eleganter et regulariter dentatis, primo intuitu distinctissima. Caulis 1-2-pedalis, parum ramosus, pilis mollibus albis villosus, vel demum glabratus. Folia circiter pollicaria, apice late rotundata, superiora minora acute acuminata, floralia infima subconformia, superiora bracteiformia. Spica tennis, 1-2-pollicaris. Calyx et corolla *N. spicatae*. Var.  $\gamma$  non nisi corollis minoribus differt.

11. *N. nssA* (Meyer! Enum. Pi. Cauc.-Casp. 93), humilis, adscendens, pubescens, foliis subsessilibus ovatis crenatis basi rotundatis rugosis utrinque viridibus villosis, spica ovata secunda, bracteis oblongo-lanceolatis calyces subaequantibus, calycis ore valde obliquo subbilabiato, corollis calyce plus duplo longioribus.

Hab. in regione Caucasio-Caspico: in locis lapidosis aridis montium Taliisch prope pagos Siwirs et Swant C. A. Meyer! (*h. s. sp. comm. a cL Meyer.*)

Caulis basi ramosus, fruticosus, ramis semipedalibus, superne subnudis. Folia 4-1-pollicaria, superiora parva, remote, floralia infima subconformia, suprema bracteiformia. Verticillastri pauci, omnes in apice vix pollicari approximati vel uno distante. Calyx magnus, viridis, membranaceus, striatus, pubescens, dentibus superioribus multo majoribus in labio superiore basi subconnatis. Corolla canulea, fere pollicaris, subglabra, fauce valde ampliata. Species inter *Nepeta* et *Dracophalum* media.

12. *N. MULTIBRACTEATA* (Desf. Fl. Atl. 2. 11. t. 123), erecta, pubescens, foliis breviter petiolatis ovato-oblongis crenatis basi cordatis utrinque viridibus, racemo spiciformi denso simplici basi subinterrupto, bracteis lineari-subulatis coloratis calycem aequantibus, corollae tubo dentes calycinis aequante.

Hab. in Atlante prope Tlemsen *Desfontaines!* (*A. s. sp. in herb. Vahl.*)

Caulis elatus, subsimplices, obtuse tetragoni, tenuiter pubescentes. Folia inferiora 1-2-pollicaria, obtusa, basi profunde cordata, utrinque adpressis villosa, superiora longe remota, minora, sessilia, «cuta, floralia integerrima, suprema bracteiformia. Spica oblonga, basi plus pollicis diametro, purpurascens, verticillastri dense multifloris, infimo distante. Bractea numerosae, acutissimae, pubescentes. Calyx villosus, elongatus, dentibus lanceolato-subulatis. Corolla *N. reticulata.*

13. *N. VAILLANTII*, erecta, glabrescens, foliis petiolatis lato-ovatis obtusis basi cordatis superioribus subsessilibus utrinque viridibus racemo simplici interrupto spiciformi, verticillastri paucifloris, bracteis exterioribus oblongis obtusiusculis adpressis striatis subcoloratis calycibusque pubescentibus, corollae tubo breviter exserto.

Hab. in Oriente? *Le Vaillant!* (*v. s. sp. in herb. Vahl ex herb. Jussieu.*)

Caulis e radice perenni pedales, acute tetragoni, ad angulos tenuiter pubescentes. Folia pollicaria, late nec profunde crenata, subtus ad venas primarias subtubescens, ceterum uti pagina superior glabra, superiora sessilia, floralia lato-ovata, integerrima, vix calyce longiora. Spica elongata, vix semipollicem diametro. Bractea inferiores lanceolatae. Dentes calycini lanceolato-lineares, superiores annulati. Corolla glabra incurva, calyce subduplo longior.

14. *N. ROSEA* (Salzm.! Pl. Tang. Exs.), erecta, subglabra, foliis sessilibus ovato-lanceolatis crenatis basi cordatis utrinque viridibus racemo spiciformi denso simplici, bracteis oblongo-lanceolatis subcoloratis calycem subaequantibus, dentibus calycinis lanceolatis tubo longioribus, corollae tubo longe exserto.

*N. tuberosa.* Desf. Fl. Atl. 2. 10. non Linn,  
June 1834. 3 Q



**Hab. in Africa boreali ad Tanger Salzmann, Broussonet! (h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Requien et Salzmann.)**

Caulis durus, simplex vel rarius subramosus, pedalis, glaber vel tenuissime pubescens. Folia minora et breviora quam in *N. tuberosa*, minus rugosa et glabra, vel lana paucissima in parte superiore caulis induta. Spica tenuis, 2-3-pollicaris, rarius elongata. Verticillastri inferiores distincti, superiores subimbricati. Folia floralia ovata, basi rotundata, caeterum bracteis conformia. Bracteae imbricatæ, calyces floriferos obtegentes, fructiferis breviores, acutissimæ, coloratæ, striatæ, pubescentes. Calyx subasqualis, profunde quinquentatus. Corolla pubescens, tubo elongato incurvo tenui, fauce dilatata; labii inferioris lobus medius latisimus crenulatus. •

**15. N. TUBEROSA (Linn.! Spec. 798), caule erecto simplici sub-1 ana to, foliis infimis petiolatis superioribus sessilibus ovato-lanceolatis crenatis basi dilatatis cordatis utrinque viridibus vel subtus sublanatis rugosis, racemo spiciformi denso simplici elongato, bracteis lato-ovatis reticulatis coloratis calyces aequantibus, corollæ tubo dentes calycinos equante.**

*N. tuberosa.* Reichb. *Icon. Bot. Eur.* 5. 23. t. 439.

*N. lanata.* Jacq. *l. Obs. Bot.* 3. 21. t. 75.

*N. reticulata.* Desf. *Fl. Atl.* 2.11.1.124. Reichb. *Icon. Bot. Eur.* 5.23. L 440.

*N. violacea.* Brot.

*N. scabra.* Tausch. in *Bot. Zeit.* 1831. 1. 218. ?"

**Hab. in Hispania australi! Lusitania! in Atlante prope Tlemsen Desfontaines, in Sicilia Gussone. (h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Lambert et Salzmann.)**

Radix fasciculato-tuberosa. Caulis crassus, 1-2-pedalis, lana laxa subviscosa plus minusve hirsutus. Folia crebra suberecta, inferiora pauca petiolata, caetera sessilia 2-3-pollicaria, superiora breviora et latiora, suprema subcolorata et gradatim in floralibus bracteaeformibus abeuntia, caulina omnia rugosa, pubescentia, subtus saepe lana laxa canescentia. Spica nunc vix bipollicaris, saepe fere pedalis. Verticillastri saepius omnes distincti at valde approximati, dense multiflori, 3-4 pollices diametro. Bracteae numerosae, lato-ovatae, acutae, integerrimae, basi cordatae, membranaceae, reticulato-venosae, pubescentes, plerumque coloratae et calyces excedentes, interdum viridiusculae calyce subbreviores. Calyx sessilis, tubulosus, parum incurvus, dentibus anguste lanceolatis. Corollas coeruleae, labii inferioris lobo medio crenulato, supra ad basin piloso.

It appears to me that Desfontaines has mistaken Linnaeus's *N. tuberosa*, and described it as a new species; whilst his description of *N. tuberosa* answers exactly to the *N. rosea* which I have from Broussonet's herbarium under the former name, but is certainly neither Linnaeus's plant, nor yet Jacquin's *N. lanata*.

**16. N. APULEI (Ucria ex Guss. Prod. Fl. Sicul. 2. 80).**

**Hab. in Sicilise apicis et collibus argilloso-calcareis Gussone.**

" N. spicis terminalibus verticillatis, verticillis superne approximatis, bracteis numerosis oblongo-lanceolatis apice coloratis nervosis calycibusque villosis hirsutis subajqualibus, foliis cordatis ovato-oblongis grosse dentato-crenatis ciliatis, superioribus sessilibus.

" Caulis tetragonus, simplex vel apice ramosus, villosus ad angulos. Folia pallide virentia, aliquando glabriuscula. Corollae pubescentes, lobi laterales patentes nun reflexi. Bracteae in verticillis infimis aliquando latae, cordatae, foliis conformes, reliquae vero exquisite nervosae, aliquando utrinque unidentatae, margine apicem versus praesertim villosis-ciliatae et uti dentes calycini lanceolati acuminatae, calycibus «quales vel breviores; hae vero et illi nunquam tomento obvoluti." —Guss. *I. c.*

to the J. a u s c h , 8 a p d e n *Nepeta* are very doubtful, and perhaps not all belonging haw r 5 U i . Not considering it worth devoting much time to investigate them, I have referred them to those species to which his description approach the nearest.

17. *N. SCORDOTIS* (Linn. Spec. 798), adscendens, tomentosolanata, foliis petiolatis ovato-rotundatis obtusis basi cordatis utrinque villosolanatis rugosis, racemo simplici subspiciformi, verticillastris distinctis dense multifloris, bracteis ovatis acutis adpressis calycibusque villosolanatis.

*N. tomentosa.* Sieb. ! *Pl. exs.*

/3 *viridis*, basi subglabrata superne villosissima, foliis utrinque viridibus.

*N. hirsuta.* Linn. Spec. 798. non aliorum.

*N. Scordotis.* Linn. ! Spec. 798.

*N. procumbens.* Mill. ! *Diet. n.* 10.

**Hab. in Creta Sieber!** /3 in Sicilia *Linnceus*, at dubia civis, verosimiliter plantae Cretensis varietas hortensis. (*v. s. sp. in herb. Endlicher, et s. c. var. 0 in herb. Linn., herb. Banks e hort. Cliff., et herb. Vahl.*)

Herba pedalis, in exemplaribus sylvestribus ex omni parte lana densa subcanescente villosissima; in cultis basi subglabrata, superne villosissima. Folia vix pollicaria, crassiuscula, floralia sessilia, verticillastro vix longiora, caetera caulinis subconformia. Verticillastri in racemo 3-6-pollicari parum distantes, demum fere pollicem diametro. Calyces ovati, fructiferi inflati, dentibus subaequalibus lanceolato-subulatis. Corolla glabra, tubo tenui incurvo breviter exserto, fauce dilatata. Achenia ovato-triquetra, lawia.

The name of *N. hirsuta*, having been published in the first edition of the *Species Plantarum*, has the right of priority; but that name has been given by modern authors (misled by Boccone's wretched figure), to so many other species, and the present plant is so much better known under the name of *N. Scordotis*, that it will lead to less confusion to preserve the latter name, and entirely omit the former.

18. *N. CIRCINNATA* (Willd. Enum. Hort. Berol. 602).

**Hab. in Cappadocia Willdenow.**

" *N. spica terminali ovata, foliis ovatis cordatis crenatis petiolatis.*

" *Caules simplices, erecti, tripollicares. Folia petiolata, tripollicaria, ovata, profunde cordata, crenata. Spica ovata, solitaria, terminalis. Bractee ovatae, aetuae.*" —Willd. *I. c.*

19. *N. SUPINA* (Stev. in Mem. Soc. Nat. Cur. Mosq. 3. 265).

**Hab. in Caucaso orientali in lapidosis ad torrentem Chodjal Stevens, (Bieberstein), in alpebus Tufandagh inter fragmenta schisti C. A. Meyer. \***

" *N. verticillis subsessilibus approximatis, bracteis subulatis calycem subquantibus, foliis ovalibus subcordatis sessilibus villosis, caule decumbente. Verticillis terminalibus capitatis ab affinis dignoscitur.*" —Stev. ex Bieb. *FL Taur.-Cauc.* 3. 391.

" *Planta mihi ex specimine sicco Steveniano tantum nota praecedenti (N. Musini) affinis spontanea quoque minus canescens. Folia non quidem penitus sessilia, sed brevissime petiolata, superiora quoque cretius paucioribus majoribus magisque inaequalibus incisa. Verticilli in meo specimine omnes terminates capitato-aggregati. Corolla tubo longo gracili, fauce ampla cum praecedente convenit.*" —Bieb. *I. c.*

<sup>a</sup> *N. villosopilosa, radice repente, caule subramoso suberecto, foliis subsessilibus ovatis oblongisve obtusiusculis crenato-dentatis, cymis subsessilibus in capitulum terminalem aggregatis, calycibus membranaceis bracteis subulatis subsuperantibus tubo corollae brevioribus, lobis acuminatis mucronatis.*\*\* —Meyer *Enum. Pl. Cauc* 1 *Casp.* 93.

\* Mr. Meyer sent me under this name, by some accidental mistake, a specimen of *N. laxa*.

## SECTIO III. STEGIONEPETA.

*Cymce in verticillastris multifloris condensate, inferiores scepè pedunculate, superiores subspicatas. Racemi simplices, vel rarius ramosi. Bracteae calycem subaequantur vel superant. Calyx nunc elongatus, incurvus, ore obliquo, dentibus lanceolatis subulatisve, superioribus majoribus, nunc fere rectus, dentibus subaequalibus. Corolla tubo vix vel breviter exserto > fauce infiata.*

20. N. SIBTHORPII, adscendens vel erecta, basi ramosa, tomentosa vel lanata, foliis petiolatis ovatis obtusis crenatis cordatis rugosis molli-ter cano-tomentosis lanatisve, verticillastris densis multifloris, inferioribus distantibus, superioribus in spica oblonga condensatis, bracteis ovatis oblongisve subulato-aristatis calyces aequantibus, calycis ovati dentibus subaequalibus aristatis tubo aequilongis, corollis calyce vix duplo longioribus.

N. Italica. *Sibth. et Sm. ! Fl. Gr. 6. U 548. non Linn.*

Hab. in montibus circa Athenas *Sibthorp!* prope Zara in Dalmatia *Zuccarini!* (*v. s. sp. in herb. Sibthorp et Martins.*)

Caules basi duri, decumbentes, sublignosi, ramosi, ramis nunc erectis, 1-2-pedalibus, nunc adscendentibus vix pedalibus, ramosis tetra<sup>o</sup>onis cano-tomentosis. Spies ad apices ramorum densae, 1-1,<sup>o</sup>-pollicares, verticillastris paucis, sub spica distinctis. Folia breviter petiolata, 1-1-pollicaria, more *Marrubii* rugosa et saepius lana laxa utrinque induta; floralia sessilia calyces aequantia, caeterum caulinis conformia. Bractee nervosae, membranaceae. Calyx ut in *M. italica* fere aequalis, at dentes profundius fissi. Species inter *Oxynepetas*, *Stegionepetas*, et *Pycno-<sup>o</sup>tiepetas*, media.

21. N. ITALICA (Linn. ! Spec. 798), erecta, elata, tenuiter cano-pubescentibus, foliis petiolatis ovatis crenatis cordatis utrinque tenuiter canescentibus, racemis subsimplicibus, bracteis linearibus lanceolatisve rigidis calyce sublongioribus, calycis elongati subincurvi ore vix obliquo, dentibus lanceolatis acutis, superioribus submajoribus, corollis calyce vix duplo longioribus.

N. italica. *Jacq. Hort. Vind. 2. 51. \*. 112. (var. bracteis latioribus brevioribus.)*

N. italica. *Reichb. Icon. Hort. Eur. 5. 50. t. 483.*

N. teucroioides. *Lam. Diet. 1. 711\**

N. marrubioides. *Willd. Enum. Hort. Berol. 2. 603.*

N. imbricata. *Lay. Spreng. ! Syst. 2. 729.*

N. orientalis. *Mill. ! Diet. n. 9.*

N. Calamintha. *Tausch. in BoU Zeit. 1831. 1. 219. ?*

Cataria caesca. *JMench. Meth. 388.*

Hab. in Hispania *Pavon!* in Italia *Linnaeus et Auct*, sed in floribus Italicis etiam Napolitatio et Siciliano deest, nee unquam exemplaria italica vidi. (*h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Lambert.*)

Caules 2-3-pedale, rigidi, parum ramosi. Folia vix pollicaria, obtusa vel nunc subulata, basi *Ute* cordata, interdum subhastata, leviter rugosa. Floralia infima contorta, siiprema bractee conformia. Verticillastra omnes distincti, inferiores distincti, superiores *omnes densi multiflori, cymis sessilibus vel breviter* *numerosa?*, 1-3-nervi, margine saepe submembranaceae, calyces subaequalibus aristatis tubo aequilongis, corollis calyce vix duplo longioribus, at calyce subbreviores, nunc lineares, rigidi, at calyce subbreviores, nunc lineares, rigidi, *triat*, ore minus obliquo *quum* in pediculis, et dentibus lanceolatis rigidis, quasi medii inter calyces *Ortlwnepe-*

*tarum et Stegionepetarum.* Corolla purpurascens, tubo subincluso, fauce valde dilatata, labii inferioris lobo medio concavo crenato. Achenia minutissime ruguloso-punctata.

22. **N. DISTANS** (Royle! Benth. in Hook. Bot. Misc. 3. 379), erecta, elata, caule basi villosa, foliis petiolatis ovato-lanceolatis obtusis crenatis basi profunde cordatis rugosis subtus villosis, verticillastris densis inferioribus remotis supremis approximatis, bracteis lineari-lanceolatis calycem subaequantibus, calycis elongati incurvi ore obliquo, dentibus superioribus lanceolatis, inferioribus subulatis, omnibus setaceo-acuminatis, corollis calyce subduplo longioribus.

Hab. in Indise orientalis montibus Himalayensibus ad Mussooree et Syen Royle ! (*h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Royle.*)

Affinis *N. italica* differt racemo simplici depauperato, foliis inferioribus valde rugosis subtus dense villosis, et dentibus calycinis omnibus apice setaceis. Folia superiora pauca, remota, minora.

23. **N. CILIARIS** (Benth. in Wall. Pl. As. Rar. 1. 64), erecta, cano-pubescentia, foliis petiolatis lato-ovatis obtusis crenatis basi cordatis subtus vel utrinque cano-tomentosis, racemis subsimplicibus, bracteis ovatis vel lato-lanceolatis exterioribus calycem subaequantibus, calycis elongati pubescentis incurvi ore obliquo dentibus lanceolato-subulatis subpatentibus, corollis calyce subduplo longioribus.

Hab. in India orientali: in Napalia *Hooker* ! versus Cashmere Royle ! (*k. s. sp. comm. a cl. Royle, et v. s. c. in herb. Hooker.*)

Habitus et inflorescentia *N. ruderalis*, a qua differt foliis ramisque saepius canescentibus, floralibus ovatis membranaceis, ante anthesin subimbricantibus et praesertim bractearum forma. Racemus fere semper simplex, et cymae subsessiles. Folia caulina superiora parva remota in exemplaribus Royleanis, majora et cum floralibus infimis caeteribus conformia in speciminibus cultis ex Napalia, sed utraque ad eandem speciem referenda videntur.

24. **N. RUDERALIS** (Hamilt.; Benth. in Wall. Pl. As. Rar. 1. 64), suberecta, tenuiter pubescens, foliis petiolatis ovatis obtusis crenatis basi cordatis utrinque pubescentibus subviridibus, racemis subsimplicibus secundis, cymis densis inferioribus pedunculatis, bracteis subulatis exterioribus calycem subaequantibus, calycis ovati pubescentis ore obliquo dentibus subulatis superioribus longioribus, corollis calyce dimidio longioribus.

*Glechoma erecta.* Roxb. Fl. Ind. 3. 7.

*Thymus nepetoides.* Don ! Prod. Fl. Nep. 113.

*Glechoma hindostana.* Roth. Nov. Pl. Spec. 258 ?

*Glechoma indicum.* Spr. Syst. 2. 727-

Hab. in India Orientali: ad radices montium Napalensium *Hamilton* / in Napalia, Hurdwar, et Rajemahl *Wallich* ! in Hindustania *Heyne* ? (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind., et comm. a cl. Royle.*)

Caulis 1-2-pedalis, ramosus, obtuse tetragonus, pubescentia brevi subcanescens. Folia sesquipollicaria, utrinque molliter pubescentia nec tomentosa, basi late et profunde cordata. Cymae subglobosae, multae florum. Pedunculi inferiores pollicares, superiores brevissimi, verticillastris superioribus in racemo denso unilaterali approximatis. Calyces membranacei, vix 2 lin. longi, molliter pubescentes. Corollae parvae, purpurascens. Specimina Hurduarensia diversa videntur, foliis minoribus cymis laxioribus.

25. **N. CLINOPODIOIDES** (Royle! Benth. in Hook. Bot. Misc.

3. 379), adscendens, tenuiter pubescens, foliis petiolatis ovatis obtusis crenatis basi late subcordatis utrinque viridibus tenuiter pubescentibus, racemis subsimplicibus, verticillastris laxiusculis multifloris subsecundis, bracteis subulatis calyce subbrevioribus, calycis tubulosi pubescentis ore obliquo dentibus superioribus lanceolatis, inferioribus subulatis, corollis calycem vix excedentibus.

Hab. in India: ad ripas fluminis Jumna *Royle!* (*h. s. c. comm. a cl. Royle.*)

Affinis *N. ruderali*, differt praecipue calycibus minoribus tenuioribus, et corollis minimis vix calycem excedentibus. Flores *Clinopodio repenti* non dissimile, sed characteres omnino *Nepeta*.

26. *N. LEUCOPHYLLA*, adscendens vel suberecta, ramis cano-tomentosis, foliis petiolatis ovatis rotundatisve crenatis basi truncatis vel cordatis supra viridibus rugosis subtus albo-tomentosis, racemis subsimplicibus secundis, cymis subsessilibus densis multifloris, bracteis subulatis calyce subbrevioribus, calycis tubulosi cano-pubescentis ore obliquo dentibus lanceolato-subulatis, superioribus longioribus, corollis calyce dimidio longioribus.

Hab. in India orientali: ad Mussooree *Royle!* (*h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Royle, et s. c. e Mus. Angl. Ind.*)

Ab affini *N. ruderali* differt praecipue foliis parvis rugosis subtus albis.

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#### SECTIO IV. CATARIA.

*Cymes in verticillastris multifloris plerumque condensate, inferiores pedunculatae. Racemi simplices vel paniculati. Bractea calyce breviores plerumque brevissimae. Calyx elongatus, incurvus, ore obliquo rarius subrecto, dentibus lanceolatis, superioribus plerumque majoribus. Corolla tubo breviter exserto, fauce inflata.*

27. *N. GRACILIFLORA* (Benth. in Wall. Pl. As, Rar. 1. 65), adscendens, glabra vel tenuiter pubescens, foliis petiolatis ovatis lanceolatisve obtusis crenatis basi cordatis utrinque tenuiter pubescentibus subtus subcanescentibus, racemis ramosis cymis laxissimis dichotomis, pedunculis utrinque ramisque elongatis filiformibus, bracteis subulatis calyce brevioribus, calycis ovato-tubulosi ore obliquo dentibus subulatis superioribus longioribus, corollis calyce vix duplo longioribus.

Hab. in India orientali: in provincia Hurdwar *Wallich!* Deyra Dhoon *Royle!* (*h. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind., et comm. a cl. Royle.*)

Caules 1-2-pedales, basi ramosi, ramis tenuissimis. Folia pauca, longe petiolata, vix pollicaria, tenuia vix rugosa. Racemi ultrapedales, laxissimi, secundi. Cymanim rami eleganter incurvi. Bractes setaces, 1-2, vel rarius inferiores (cyme ramorum), fere || lin. longae. Calyces pedicellate, 2\ lin. longs. Corollae parvae, caeruleae. Species gracillima, inter *Catarias* et *Stegionepetas* media.

28. *N. MICRANTHIA* (Bunge! in Ledeb. Fl. Alt. 2. 401), adscendens, humilis, pubescens vel glabra, foliis petiolatis ovatis obtusis crenatis basi rotundatis utrinque pallidis, racemis laxis ramosis, bracteis pedicello vix longioribus, calycis tubulosi incurvi pubescentis ore

obliquo dentibus lanceolatis superioribus submajoribus, corollis calycem vix excedentibus.

*N. micrantha.* Ledeb.  *Ic. Fl. Ross. Alt. t. 412.*

Hab. in Sibiriee jugo Altaico: in montibus Arkaul et Dolentara Bunge! (*h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Bunge.*)

Statura *N. micrantha*, sed foliis longe petiolatis, cymis longe pedunculatis paucifloris, habitu graciliore, superficie glabriore, floribus minoribus, mihi sat distincta videtur.

It is with great diffidence that I consider this plant as distinct from the Caucasian one described by Meyer; but the specimens I have seen in various collections received from Professor Ledebour, and which I myself owe to the kindness of M. Bunge, are so different in appearance from those which M. Meyer has obligingly sent me from the Caucasus, that I have thought it better to describe them as two species than unnecessarily to confuse the diagnosis in this difficult genus by joining them together.

29. *N. CATARIA* (Linn.! Spec. 796), erecta, elata, cano-pubescentis, foliis petiolatis ovatis acutis profunde crenatis basi cordatis supra viridibus subtus cano-tomentosis, racemis subramosis, verticillastris densis multifloris, bracteis pedicello vix longioribus, calycis ovati pubescentis subincurvi ore obliquo dentibus e basi lanceolata subulatis subpatentibus superioribus longioribus, corollis calyce dimidio longioribus.

*Cataria vulgaris.* Mccnch. *Meth.* 387\*

*N. vulgaris.* Lam. *Fl. Fr.* 2. 398.

*N. citriodora.* Becker! *Fl. Franco.* 218.

*N. minor.* Mill. ! *Diet. n. 2.*

*N. americana.* Rmusch. *Steud. Nom. Bot.* 552. ?

1/3 *Candida*, foliis inciso-crenatis supra pallidis subtus candidis.

Hab. in Europa fere tota, p̄sesertim australiori, et Asia media ad muros et sepes in ruderatis, &c.: in Scotia! Anglia! Suecia *Wahlenberg*, Gallia! Germania! Hispania! Sicilia *Gussone*, Italia *Tenore*, &c., in agro byzantino *Suithorp!* Onersonneso *Durville*, in regione iauro-v<sup>^</sup>aucasica *jūeoverstein* et i<sup>^</sup>aspiuu | *J. JI. meyer*, in diDina *Ledebour*. Occurrit etiam in America septentrionali verosimiliter ex Europa allata. (*v. v. et h. s. sp.*)

Caules 2-3-pedales, tenuiter pubescentes vel tomentoso-canescetes. Folia sesquipollicaria, rugosa; floralia infima subconformia, suprema parva bracteaeformia. Verticillastris subglobosi, superiores approximati, inferiores remoci. Cymae inferiores breviter pedunculate. Calyces molliter pubescentes, breviores quam in p̄cedentibus. Corolls albids.

30. *N. NEPETELLA* (Linn.? Spec. 797), erecta, pubescens vel cano-tomentosa, foliis breviter petiolatis lanceolatis crenatis basi rotundatis\* cordatisve utrinque cano-pubescentibus tomentosisve, racemis multifloris subsimplicibus, bracteis pedicello vix longioribus, calycis tubulosi incurvi ore obliquo dentibus lanceolatis superioribus majoribus, corollis calyce duplo longioribus.

*et major*, racemo elongato multifloro, floribus albidis vel purpurescentibus.

*N. nepetella.* *All Fl. Ped.* 1. 37. t. 2. l. 1. » *Reichb. Icon. Bot. Eur.* 3. 55. t. 261\*

• A wretched figure, much more like a *Stachyt* than a *Nepeta*.

*Cataria Nepetella.* *Mcench. Meth.* 388.

*N. amethystina.* *Desf. Poir. Diet, Suppl.* 3. 206.

*N. paniculata.* *Mill. ! Diet n.* 4.

*0 humilis*, racemo brevi denso, floribus albidis vel purpurascens.

*N. lanceolata.* *Lam. Diet.* 1. 710. *Reichb. Ic. Bot. Eur.* 6. 20. t. 586.

- *N. angustifolia.* *Vahl! Symb.* 1. 4].

*N. graveolens.* *Vill. Fl. Delph.* 2. 366.

*N. arragonensis.* *Lam. Diet.* 1. 703.

*y incana*, foliis rugosioribus cano-tomentosis.

*N. incana.* *Ait. Hort. Kew.* 2. 285. *Jide herb. Banks non Auct.*

**Hab.** in Europa australi, praesertim in montibus: in Hispania *Vahl!* Galloprovincia! Helvetia australi *Reichenbach*, et Italia a Pedemontio *Allioni, Requien !* et Liguria *Reichenbach*, ad regnum Neapolitanum *Tenore* : « in umbrosis montosis; *fi* in siccioribus calidioribus. (v. v. et *h. s. sp.*)

Species, praesertim in hortis, valde variabilis. Caules in var. *a*, saepe 3-4-pedales, verticillastris ut in *N. Cataria* magnis densis multifloris in racemo longo dispositis; in var. *3* humilis, racemo vix 2-3-pollicari. Folia in omnibus varietatibus conformia, caulina pollicaria, ramealia minora, nunc utrinque raolliter cano-tomentosa, mine, praesertim in var. *3*, subviridia, tenuiter imbescentia, in omnibus varietatibus rugosa. Corolla saepius duplo major quam in *N. Cataria*, albida, purpurascens vel caerulea.

The var. *3* is certainly very different from some specimens of the var. *a*; but I have seen so many intermediate states, and the different characters are themselves so variable in each variety, that I have been unable to distinguish them as species. The var. *y* differs from the larger specimens of the var. *a* by the more woolly and rugose leaves, but can scarcely be considered as a separate species.

**31. N. CYANEA** (*Stev. in Mem. Soc. Nat. Cur. Mosq.* 3. 265. sec. *Bieb.*), adscendens, humilis, paniculato-ramosa, ramis cano-tomentosis, foliis petiolatis parvis ovatis oblongisve crenatis rugosis utrinque cano-tomentosis, racemis numerosis brevibus secundis, bracteis brevissimis, calycis tubulosi incurvi cano-tomentosi dentibus sublanceolatis, superioribus longioribus, corollis calyce vix longioribus tubo incluso.

*N. incana.* *Bieb. Fl. Taur. Cauc.* 2. 40«\*/ 3. 392. *Reichb. Ic. Bot. Eur.* 4. 4. t. 305. et *Auct. plur. non Ait.*

*N. acinifolia.* *Spreng. Pug. Pl.* 1. 41. *Syst. Veg.* 2. 727. sec. *Bieb.*

*N. mollissima.* *Tausch. in Bot. Zeit.* 1831. I. 219. ?

**Hab.** in Caucaso orientali : in glareosis ad torrentem *Chodjal Steven*, ad torrentem *Terek* et in locis lapidosis montosis prope acidulam *Nartzana C. A. Meyer*, (*h. s. c.*)

Caules ut in *N. Ucránico* trichotomo-paniculati, sed rami racinulis brevibus unilateribus nec corymbulis terminati. Tota planta, praesertim calyces, tomento molli incana. Folia ut in *Marrubis* nonnullis vel *Stachyde palastina*, rigosa et in ran *a*. Cymis paucifloris, laxiusculis. Racemi pollicares, numerosissimi. Calyces 3-4 lin. longi, valde incurvi, dentibus muticis mollissimis. Corolla parva, cyanea vel albida?

**32. N. MEYERI**, humilis, adscendens, ramis tenuissime pubescentibus, foliis petiolatis ovatis obtusis crenatis basi cordatis utrinque subvinctibus subtus pubescentibus, racemis subsimplicibus multifloris, bracteis calyce multo brevioribus, calycis elongati incurvi pubescentis ore opposito dentibus lanceolatis superioribus longioribus, corollis calyce vix dimidio longioribus, tubo incluso.

N. micrantha. Meyer! Enum. PL Cauc.-Casp. 02. non Bunge.

Hab. in Caucaso: in locis siccis lapidosis montium Taliisch prope pagum Swant C. A. Meyer f (h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Meyer.)

Inter N. *Miisstni* et *Catariam* media. Caules semipedales. Folia caulinn pol. licaria; floralia infima subconformia, suprema minuta. Verticillas tri immerosi, densi, multiflori, vix sociati; cymæ inferiores breviter pedunculata. Calyx N. *Mustini*, sed breviter pubescens nee lanatus. Corolla N. *Catarim*, a qua distort statura liuili, foliis obtusioribus subtus vix canescentibus, et dentibus calycis lanceolatis,

33. N. CKISPA (Willd. Spec. 3. 50), erecta? pubescens, foliis petiolatis ovatis obtusis inciso-crenatis basi cordatis utrinque canescentibus, racemo subsimplici, bracteis pedicello vix longioribus, calycis elongati incurvi villosi ore obliquo dentibus lanceolatis superioribus majoribus, corollis calyce duplo longioribus, tubo breviter exserto tenoi.

Hab. in Oriente Willdenow. (h. s. c. et v. s. c. in herb. plur.)

Affinis videtur N. *Calaria*, sed diversa statura minore, foliis utrinque canis, et corollis fere duplo longioribus; a N. *Mustini* racemis vixaeundis, calycibus vixaeundis nee lanatis, et cyma subsessilibus.

I am very uncertain about the affinities of this plant, the only specimens I have seen being cultivated, and in a young state. Perhaps it may belong to the section *Macronepeta*.

34. N. AGRETI8 (Lois, Nouv. Not. 25 ?\*), erecta, glaberrima, foliis petiolatis ovato-lanceolatis inciso-dentatis basi subcordatis nervoso-rugosis utrinque viridibus, racemo elongato subsimplici, bracteis pedicello vix longioribus, calycis elongati incurvi villosi ore obliquo dentibus lato-lanceolatis superioribus majoribus, corollis calyce vix duplo longioribus, tubo breviter exserto.

Hab. in Corsica arvis Robert (Loiseleur), in monte d'Oro Requienf (A. s. sp. comm. a cl. Requien.)

Caulis bipedalis parum ramosus, basi foliosus, viscosus. Folia infima pollicaria, subviscosa, glabra; floralia minuta. Verticillas secundi, densi; cymæ 5-7-florae, breviter pedunculatae, densae. Calyces 3-4 lin. longi virides, lana laxissima viscosa villosi. Corolla albida, paulo major quam in N. *Cataria*.

35. N. AZUIEA (R. Br. in App. to Salt. Abyss.), erecta, foliis sessilibus ovatis vel ovato-oblongis crenatis basi subcordatis rugosis subtus canescentibus, racemis simplicibus, cymis subsessilibus, verticillastris densis superioribus subspicatis, bracteis minutis, calycis subovati incurvi pubescentis ore obliquo dentibus lanceolatis acutis, superioribus longioribus, corollis calyce duplo longioribus.

Hab. in Abyssinia Salt! (v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Brit.)

Exemplaria Saltiana pedalia, caule tenuiter tomentoso. Folia supra viridia, tenerrime pubescentia, juniora utrinque canescentia; floralia infima subconformia, linearia bracteaformia. Cymæ utrinque 6-12-florae densae dichotomae. Calyces 2 lin. longi, striati, coarulescentes. Corolla coerulea? tubo breviter exserto, basi attenuato.

\* " N. foliis cordato-oblongis crenatis glabris, cymis paucifloris (trillaribus) racematim digestis, bracteis linearibus calyce villosio dimidio brevioribus." — Lois. Ft. Gall. 2. 8.



36. *N. RACEMOSA* (Lam.! Diet. 1.711), erecta, pubescens, foliis petiolatis ovatis obtusis crenatis basi cordatis supra viridibus rugosis subtus canescentibus, racemis laxis subsimplicibus, cymis subsessilibus vel inferioribus pedunculatis paucifloris, bracteis calyce multo brevioribus, calycis elongati incurvi molliter lanati ore obliquo dentibus lanceolatis superioribus longioribus, corollis calyce duplo longioribus, tubo breviter exserto.

*N. racemosa.* Reichb. *Icon. Bot. Eur.* 6.19. t. 585. ?

Hab. in Oriente *Tournefort (Lamarck)*, (v. s. sp. ? in herb. Vahl.)

A *N. Mussini* differt caule erecto: an ejus varietas? An huc referenda synonyma plura hortensia sub *N. Mussini* enumerata ?

37. *N. MUSSINI* (Henkel. Adumbr. Pl. 15. ex Auct.), diffusa, ramis adscendentibus cano-pubescentibus, foliis petiolatis ovatis obtusis crenatis basi cordatis supra viridibus rugosis subtus canescentibus, racemis laxis simplicibus secundis, cymis subsessilibus paucifloris, bracteis calyce multo brevioribus, calycis elongati incurvi molliter lanati ore obliquo dentibus lanceolatis superioribus longioribus, corollis calyce duplo longioribus, tubo breviter exserto.

*N. Mussini.* Reichb. *Icon. Bot. Eur.* 6. 20. t. 567-

*N. longiflora.* Sims *Bot. Mag.* 23. t. 923. ? {male} non Vent.

*N. salviaefolia.* Pers. *Syn.* 2. 115.

*N. cyanotricha.* Tausch. in *Bot. Zeit.* 1831. 1. 218. ?

*N. argentea*, diffusa, incana, lamiifolia, teucrioides, violacea, Willdenowiana, &c. *Hortul.*

Hab. in regione Caucasico-Caspico! in Iberice collibus sterilibus lapidosis *Bieberstein.* (h. s. sp. comm. a cl. *Prescot.*)

Folia in exemplaribus cultis fere *N. colorate*, in sylvestribus multo minors, rugosiora, et subtus magis incana. Cymæ sepius utrinque 3-7-flors, interdum multiflore. Calyx magnitudine calycis *N. colorata*, at dentes minus acutae, et semper plus minusve lana brevi molli alba vel coerulescente indutus. Corolla *N. colorate* paullo minor, pallide coerulescens.

38. *N. GRANDIFLORA* (Bieb. Fl. Taur.-Cauc. 2. 42), erecta, glabriuscula, foliis breviter petiolatis ovatis obtusis crenatis basi cordatis supra viridibus subtus pallidis vel canescentibus, racemis basi subramosis, cymis pedunculatis multifloris, bracteis calyce multo brevioribus, calycis elongati incurvi glabriusculi ore obliquo dentibus lanceolatis acutissimis superioribus longioribus, corollis calyce duplo longioribus, tubo breviter exserto.

*N. grandiflora.* Reichb. *Icon. Bot. Eur.* 3. 68. t. 279.

*N. melissifolia.* Pers. *Syn.* 2. 115. et Auct. plur. non Lam.

*N. lamiifolia.* Hoffm. *Hort. Mosq. ex Bieb.*

*N. colorata.* Willd. *Enum. Hort. Berol.* 2. 602.

*N. argentea*, grandis, incana, teucrioides, violacea, &c. *Hortul.*

Hab. in Caucasi totius graminosis montanis sylvaticis *Bieberstein*, C. A. Meyer, Klustine! *Prescot!* Besser! Sfc. (h. s. sp.)

Caules pluripedales, ramosi, mine glabri, sepius versus apicem tenuiter pubescentes. Folia caulina obtusa, subtus, praesertim juniora, saepe canescentia, rarius concoloria. Racemi plurimi subramosi, semipedales pedales. Ramuli cymarum inferiorum pollicares, superiorum 3-4-lineares. Cymae laxae. Ramuli praesertim in racemis mediis, numerosi. Bractee subulatic, exteriores saepe

calycis dimidium fere attingentes, interiores minuta\*. Calyces tenuissime pubescentes, apice colorati, dentibus raollibus acutissimis. Corolla coerulea, 7 lin. longa, incurva, tubo a calycis ore in faucem dilatato. Labium inferius basi supra pilosum, lacinia media obcordata, crenata, concava.

This plant is common in continental botanical gardens, where it appears to have mixed with *N. Mussini*, and produced a variety of hybrids, which have been published under various names, borrowed from most of the other species of this section; and, in general, less reliance is to be placed on the names of *Nepeta* in various herbaria and gardens than of almost any other genus of the order.

39. *N. BETONIC-EFOLIA* (Meyer! Enum. Pl. Cauc.-Casp. 92), erecta, subsimplex, villosa-tomentosa, foliis infimis petiolatis superioribus sessilibus ovato-lanceolatis crenatis basi cordatis utrinque viridibus molliter pubescentibus, racemis brevibus simplicibus, verticillastris omnibus densis, bracteis calyce multo brevioribus, calycis elongati villosi ore vix obliquo dilatato dentibus lanceolatis subaequalibus, corollis calyce duplo longioribus, tubo exserto basi attenuato.

Hab. in Caucasi montium altiorum Tafusch graminosis C. A. Meyer! (h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Meyer.)

A *N. grandiflora* differt caulis parte superiore foliis calycibus corollisque pubescentia molli tomentosis, et racemo brevi subspiciformi.

40. *N. SALVIJEFOLIA* (Royle! Benth. in Hook. Bot. Misc. 3. 379), erecta, cano-tomentosa, foliis petiolatis ovatis vel ovato-lanceolatis obtusis crenulatis basi rugosis utrinque molliter tomentosis supra canescentibus subtus albis, racemis laxis subsimplicibus, cymis pedunculatis elongatis multifloris, bracteis brevissimis, calycibus oblongis erectis subrectis pubescentibus, ore obliquo, dentibus lanceolatis superioribus majoribus, corollis calyce plus duplo longioribus.

Hab. in valle Cashmeriano Royle! (h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Royle.)

Caulis cano-tomentosus. Racemus viridior pubescens. Folia vix pollicaria, breviter petiolata, floralia parva, oblongo-cuneata. Verticillastri remoti. Cymae utrinque 12-20-floras, pedunculo communi circiter semipollicari, breviores quam in *N. grandiflora*. Corolla tenuis, 6-7 lin. longa.

41. *N. MELISSJEFOLIA* (Lam.! Diet. 1. 711. non Bieb.), erecta, pubescens, foliis petiolatis ovatis obtusis crenatis basi cordatis utrinque viridibus villosis superioribus sessilibus acutis, racemis laxis subsimplicibus, bracteis calyce brevioribus, calycis elongati incurvi pubescentis ore obliquo dentibus lanceolatis superioribus majoribus, corollis calyce vix duplo longioribus.

*N. melissifolia*. Desf. Pl. Cor. Tourn. in Ann. Mus. Par. 10. 301. t. 23.

Hab. in Archipelagi Græci collibus aridis: in Creta Tournefort! Melos Durville. (y. s. sp. in herb. Vahl. et Banks.)

*N. grandiflora* affinis. Caules circiter pedales, pilis subglandulosispubescentes. Folia inferiora longe petiolata, limbo vix pollicari, basi profunde cordata, utrinque pilis subadpressis villosa, floralia lanceolata, acuta. Verticillastrorum infimorum cymae longe pedunculatae. Bracteae exteriores lanceolato-lineares calycem subaequant, superiores minutae. Calyx *N. grandiflorae*, subcoloratus, pubescens, minime canescens. Corolla multo minor quam in *N. grandiflora*. An ad *Macronepetas* referenda?

Specimen Tournefortianum in herb. Bauks fere glabrum; Lamarkianum in herb. Vahl. villosum.

## SECTIO V. MACRONEPETA.

*Cymæ pedunculatæ paucifloræ. Racemi terminatæ, laxissimi, subramosi. Folia floralia superiora vel omnia bracteaformia. Calyx elongatus, ore obliquo, dentibus lanceolatis ovatisve, superioribus sublatisioribus. Corolla longe exsertæ, tubo tenui exserto, fauce inflata.*

42. N. MACRANTHA (Fisch. Hort. Gorenk.), erecta, ramosa, subglabra, foliis breviter petiolatis ovato-lanceolatis serrato-crenatis basi truncatis subcordatisve utrinque videntibus, racemis elongatis laxiusculis, bracteis minutis, calycis elongati subincurvi ore obliquo dentibus lanceolatis superioribus majoribus, corollis calyce plus triplo longioribus, tubo longe exserto, basi attenuato.

Dracocephalum Sibiricum. Linn.! *Spec.* 830. *Pall. Fl. Ross.* 3. t. 13. *Bot. Mag.* 47. / 2185.

Moldavica elata. *Mcench. Meth.* 410.

Moldavica Sibirica. *Mcench. ex Stend. Norm. Bot.* 285.

Dracocephalum, &c *Gmel. Fl. Sib.* 3. 234. t. 51.

Hab. in jugo Altaico frequens *Ledebour ! Bunge ! Sfc.* (h. s. sp. comm. a cl. *Prescott et Bunge.*)

Caules 2-3-pedales, glabri vel superne tenuiter pubescentes. Folia 2-4-pollicaria, utrinque viridia, superiora minora, subsessilia, floralia infima subconformia, suprema parva, bracteaformia, integerrima, lanceolata. Racemi pulchri secundi, simplices. Cyma breviter pedunculata, 3-7-floræ. Calyces subsessiles, 4-6 lin. longi, subcolorati, ore valde obliquo, subbilabiato. Corolla speciosa coerulea, 1J- vel fere 1J-pollicaris. Tubus basi tenuis, superne ampliatus, faux valde dilatata. Labium su perius emarginato-bifidum, erectum, inferioris lobus medius bifidus, laciniis reflexis rotundatis. Antheræ sub apice filamenti insertæ, loculis ante anthesin parallelis, per anthesin divaricatis.

43. N. GOVANIANA, erecta, ramosa, tenuiter pubescens, foliis breviter petiolatis amplis oblongo-ellipticis crenatis basi rotundatis, racemis elongatis laxis subramosis, bracteis minutis, calycis elongati subincurvi ore obliquo dentibus lanceolatis superioribus majoribus, corollis calyce quadruple\* longioribus, tubo tenuissimo longe exserto.

Dracocephalum Govanianum. *Wall. ! PL As. Rar.* 2. 65.

Hab. in India\* Orientalis montibus Himalayensibus : in Cashmeria, Kedarkonta, et Kanaour *Royle ! Sirmore et Kamaon Wallich !* (k. s. sp. e *Mus. Angl. Ind. et comm. a cl. Royle.*)

Valde affinis *N. macrantha*, a quo vix differt foliis obtusioribus basi rarius truncatis, racemis subramosis, cymis inferioribus longius pedunculatis, et corollis tenuioribus proportione calycis longioribus.

44. N. EUKTA, caule erecto pubescente, foliis petiolatis ovato-lanceolatis obtusis crenatis rugosis basi cordatis subtus subcanescentibus, racemis elongatis laxiusculis, bracteis minutis, calycis elongati subincurvi ore obliquo dentibus superioribus latioribus, corollis calyce plus duplo longioribus, tubo longe exserto, basi attenuato.

Dracocephalum erectum. *Royle ! Benth. in Hook. Bot. Misc.* 3. 30.

Hab. in India Orientalis montibus Kanaourensibus *Royle !* (h. s. sp. in herb. *Royle.*)

Affinis *N. macranthce*, differt foliis rugosis subtus canescentibus, et floribus paulo minoribus. -An cum *N. Govaniano* *N. macranthce* varietas ?

45. *N. GLABRA*, adscendens, glaberrima, foliis petiolatis ovatis acutis basi cu neat is inferioribus serratis superioribus integerrimis utrinque viridibus, bracteis ovatis laxis calyce brevioribus, racemis laxissimis paucifloris subpaniculato-ramosis, calycis elongati incurvi glabri ore obliquo dentibus lanceolatis superioribus majoribus, corollis calyce plus duplo longioribus, tubo tenuissimo longe exserto.

Hab. in Oriente *Herb.!* (*v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Par., et s. c. in herb. VahL*)

A *N. longiflora* differt glabritie et racemis gracilibus elongatis ramosis; ab omnibus sequentibus foliorum forma.

46. *N. LAXA*, suberecta, glaberrima, foliis petiolatis ovato-rotundatis basi late subcordatis inciso-crenatis utrinque viridibus, racemis laxissimis paucifloris subramosis, calycis elongati incurvi subglabri ore obliquo dentibus oblongis superioribus sublatioribus, corollis calyce triplo longioribus, tubo tenuissimo longe exserto.

*N. longiflora. Meyer Enum. Cauc.-Casp. 92 9\* non Vent.*

Hab. in Caucaso *C. A. Meyer!* in locis lapidosis siccis montium Talüsç ? (*h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Meyer et s. c. e sem. a cl. Fisch. comm.*)

Caules 2-3-pedales, basi subdecumbentes, superne subnudi. ^ Folia pauca, inferiora longe petiolata vix pollicaria, superiora parva, subsessilia; floralia minuta, oblongo-linearia, omnia crassiuscula, subtus venosa. Cymae remotae, inferiores longissime, superiores breviter pedunculatae, omnes 3-5-florae, vel rarius subdichotomae, vel in racemos abeuntes. Bractee calyce multo breviores, subcoloratae, laez. Calyx tenuissimus, 4 lin. longus, glaber vel saepius pilis paucis brevibus pubescens, coloratus, dentibus prassertim inferioribus profunde fissis obtusis vel breviter mucronulatis. Corolla coerulea, 10-12 lin. longa.

47. *N. LONGIFLORA* (*Vent. Hort. Cels. 66. t. 66*), adscendens, subcanescens, foliis breviter petiolatis superioribus sessilibus omnibus ovatis crenatis basi cordatis rugosis utrinque pallidis, racemis elongatis paucifloris, bracteis pedicellum vix equantibus, calycis elongati subincurvi pubescentis ore obliquo dentibus lanceolatis "superioribus latioribus, corollis calyce subtriplo longioribus, tubo tenuissimo longe exserto.

Hab. in Persia inter Teheran et Ispahan *Olivier!* (*h. & r. \*t, \* sp. in herb. Mus. Par.*)f

Caules basi decumbentes, foliosi, ramosi, superne fere nudi, uti foliorum pairina utrinque tomento tenuissimo subcanescentes. Folia pollicaria, ramealia minora caulina superiora remote, parva, sessilia; floralia minuta, bracteaeformia. Verticillastri pauci, remoti. Cymae utrinque pedunculatae, 3-5-florae. Calyx saepe cerulescens, caeterum uti corolla omnino *N. septemcrenatce*.

48. *N. BREVIFOLIA* (*Meyer! Enum. Pl. Cauc.-Casp. 93*), decumbens, pubescens, foliis longe petiolatis subrotundis crenatis basi late cordatis subtus vel utrinque subcano-pubescentibus, racemis paucifloris

• I received this species from Mr. Meyer under the name of *N. sur*...  
dently a mistake in writing out the labels. I cannot refer it to any on/Zf' ??/ by him in his *Enumeratio*, and therefore presume it to be his *N. longiflora* true *N. longiflora* has not, I believe, been found so far north.

f I describe this plant from cultivated specimens from French gardens; but from my £ £ Olivier's \* < evcr a year ago in the Pan. herbar. I believe it to be

laxis, bracteis calyce brevioribus, calycis elongati incurvi pubescentis ore obliquo dentibus lanceolatis superioribus latioribus, corollis calyce plus duplo longioribus, tubo tenui longe exserto.

*N. longiflora.* Fisch. ex HortuL

Hab. in alpibus Caucasiacis orientalibus Tufandagh C. A. Meyer I (h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Meyer.)

Habitu *N. longiflora* affinis, sed humilior, nee saepius" superne nuda. Folia inferiora vix semipollicem longa, et parum latiora petiolo pollicari, superiora et floralia inferiora conformia, sessiliora, suprema subsessilia, bracteaeformia. Cymae inferiores longe pedunculatae, superiores subsessiles, 3-5-florae. Bracteae lanceolatae, acutae, exteriores interdum calyces subxquantas. Calyces sessiles, fere 4 lin. longae, pilis paucis hispido-pubescentes, apice colorati, ore valde obliquo subbilabiato. Corolla coerulea, incurva, 8-9 lin. longa, forma omnino *N. longiflorae*. In exemplaribus hortensibus flores pauciores, racemo laxiori: an revera ad hanc speciem referenda? ^

49. *N. SEPTEMCRENATA* (Ehrenb. MSS.), erecta, subviscoso-villosa, foliis inferioribus petiolatis, superioribus sessilibus omnibus rotundatis obtusis crenatis basi cordatis utrinque viridibus, racemo elongato paucifloro, bracteis pedicello vix longioribus, calycis elongati subincurvi ore obliquo dentibus lanceolatis superioribus latioribus, corollis calyce plus duplo longioribus, tubo tenuissimo longe exserto.

Hab. in Africa orientali: in /Egypto Ehrenberg, in deserto Sinaico *N. Bové!* {h. s. sp. a cl. Bové led., et k. s. c. e sent, a cl. Ehrenberg miss.)

Caules pedales, basi foliosi. Folia *N. Glechoma* at tenuiora, uti caules et calyces pubescentia viscosa tenui induta. Floralia infima caulinis subconformia, suprema minuta, integerrima. Verticillastri valde remoti. Cymae inferiores pedunculatae?, 3-7-florae. Bracteae plerumque lirevissimae. Calyx fere 3 lin. longus, viridis, dentibus acutis sed muticis. Corolla 7-8 lin., coerulea, gracilis. Labium superius bifidum, inferioris lobus medius vix crenatus. Stamina deflorata lateraliter recurvata.

50. *N. TEUCRIIFOLIA* (Willd. Enum. Hort. Berol. 602).

Hab. in Armenia Willdenow.

" *N. cymis pedunculatis paucifloris racemosis, foliis ovatis cordatis obtusis petiolatis dentatis pubescensibus.*

" Folia longissime petiolata non serrata, sed utroque latere dentibus 4-6 grossis instructa, pubescentia, semipollicaria. Racemus e cymis paucifloris dissitis compositus."—FTt/W. l. c.

51. *N. LAMIIFOLIA* (Willd. Enum. Hort. Berol. 602).

Hab. in Armenia Willdenow.

" *N. cymis pedunculatis multifloris, corollas tubo filiformi curvato, foliis ovatis cordatis obtusis petiolatis serratis pubescentibus.*

" Plauta facie *Lamii amplex'waulis* tota pubescens. Folia petiolata, 4-linearia. Caules 4-5-pollicares, adscenderites. Cymae axillares, pedunculatae, multiflorae. Flores in apice caulis verticillato-capitati. Corollas tubus longissimus, filiformis, curvatus, su^jrne dilatatus."—W^t/W. l. c.

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#### SECTIO VI. GLECHOMA.

*Glechoma.* Linn. *et Auet.*

*Chamoeclema.* Mcench. *Meth.* 387.

*Verticillastri axillares, pauciflori, foliis floralibus caulinis conformibus. Calyces tubulosi, subincurvi, ore obliquo, dentibus lanceolatis*

*aristatis, superiorities productionibus. Corolla exsertce tubo extra calycem dilatato.—Herba repens.*

.52. N. GLECHOMA, p roc um bens, foliis petiolatis rotundatis crenatis basi cordatis utrinque viridibus, floralibus conformibus, verticillastris axillaribus paucifloris, bracteis pedicellum vix eequantibus, calycis elongati subincurvi villosi ore obliquo dentibus lanceolato-subulatis, superioribus majoribus, corollis calyce triplo longioribus.

Glechoma hederacea. Linn.! Spec. 807. Hook. Fl. Lond. v. 2. ic.

Chamceclema hederacea. Mcench. Meth. 393.

Chamoeclema vulgare. Vaill. Bot. Par. t. 6./ 4, 5, 6.

Calamintha hederacea. Scop. Fl. Cam. n. 730.

Glechoma micrantha. Bonningh. ex Reichb. Fl. Germ. Exc. 316.

*fi hirsuta.*

Glechoma hirsuta. Waldst. et Kit.! Pl. Rar. Hung. 2. 124. t. 119.

Glechoma magna. Merat. Fl. Par. 225.

*y parviflora.*

Glechoma heterophylla. Opiz! Reichb. Fl. Germ. Exc. 316.

Glechoma intermedia. Schroder !

Hab. in Europa omni et Asia boreali ad sepes et fossas, in sylvestribus, ruderatis, &c.: a Scotia! Suecia *Wahlenberg*, et Petropoli *Sobolewski*, ad Lusitaniam *Brotero*, Hispaniam ! Siciliam *Gussone*, Italiam! Greciam *Sibthorp* ! Bulgariam *Clarke*, in Rossia Europcea! et Sibiria *Ledebour*. & in umbrosis montanis preesertim Germanicis. Haec species occurrit etiam in America septentrionali, at verosimiliter ex Europa allata. (v. v. et h. s. sp.)

Caules elongati, prostrati, basi radicanes, rami floriferi adst^ndentes, plus minusve villosi. Folia circiter pollicaria, suprema minora at conformia. Verticillastri omnfts distantes. Flores folio plerumque breviores. Pedicelli breves. Calyces 3-4 lin. longi, fructiferi reflexi. Corolls coeruleae, 6-7 lin. longse, vel in var. y vix 4 lin. Antherarum loculi divergentes, nee omnino divaricati, et idcirco anthers cruciate dicuntur, qua porro in pluribus aliis speciebus occurrunt. Var. £ hirsutior est, var. y omnibus parti bus minor et glabrior.

## SECTIO VII. ORTHONEPETA.

*Florum cyma densa, breyiter pedunculate. Verticillastri distantes, racemosi. Racemi simplices vel sapius paniculato-ramosi. Calyces ovato-tubulosi, subrecti, dentibus subcequalibus, subulatis, rigidis, nee pungentibus. Corolla exsertce. Herba elata, foliis subsessilibus.*

53. N. LATIFOLIA (DC. Fl. Fr. 3. 528), erecta, elat^pubescens, foliis sessilibus ovatis obtusis crenatis basi subcordatis utrinque viridibus, racemo elongato multifloro, bracteis lanceolato-subulatis calyce brevioribus, calycis ovati pubescentis ore dentibusque strictis subsequalibus, corollis calyce duplo longioribus.

N. grandiflora. Lapeyr. ! Hist. Abr. PL Pyr. 329.

N. coerulea. Ait. Hort. Kew. 2. 285. fide herb. Banks.

Hab. in Europa austro-occidentali: in Hispania *Pavon* ! in Pyrenaeis orientalibus! (u. ?; et h. s. sp.)

*N. nucUe* affinis, sed certe distincta. Pubescentia, praegerim in exemplaribus sylvestribus, saepe viscosa. Folia fere duplo majora, rugosiora, et proportione latiora, quam in *N. nuda*. Racemi longi, densi, parum ramosi. Cymae dichotomae. Bractae interdum calycibus subaequales. Calyces fructiferi 3 lin. longi, uti bractae saepe caeruleascentes. Corolla coerulea, extus pubescens.

54. *N. NUDA* (Linn.! Spec. 797), erecta, elata, glabriuscula, foliis sessilibus vel vix petiolatis oblongis crenatis basi subcordatis utrinque viridibus, racemis multifloris paniculatis, bracteis pedicello vix longioribus, calycis fructiferi ovati pubescentis ore dentibusque strictis subsequialibus, corollis calyce dimidio vel duplo longioribus.

« *grandiflora*, corollis saepius purpurascens vel caeruleascentibus.

*N. pannonica*. Jacq. *Fl. Austr.* 2. 18. / 129. et *Auct. an Linn. Spec.* 797- ?

*N. paniculata*. Crantz. *Stirp. Austr.* 270.

*N. violacea*. Vill. *Fl. Delph.* 2. 367- et *Auct. plur. an Linn. Spec.* 797. ?

*Cataria nuda*. Munch. *Meth.* 388.

*Cataria violacea*. Mcench. ex Steud. *Nom. Bot.* 553.

/3 *parviflora*, corollis saepius albis.

*N. pannonica*. Linn. *Spec.* 797\* ?

*N. nuda*. Jacq. *Fl. Austr.* 1. 17. / 24.

*N. Ucrania*. Bieb. *Fl. Taur.-Cauc.* 2. 41. et *Auct. plur. non Linn.*

*N. alba*. Desf. ex Steud. *Nom. Bot.* 552.

*Cataria paniculata*. Mcench. ex Steud. *Nom. Bot.* 553.

Hab. in Europae australis praesertim orientalis et in Asie Sibiricae apricis caeduis graminosis sylvaticisque praesertim montosis: in Hispania *Pavon!* Galloprovincia *Requien!* in Italia Pedemonte *Requien!* ad regnum Napolitanum *Tenore*, in monte Parnasso *Sibt/iorp!* Germania Australi! et Austria *Jacquin*, Hungaria *Lang f* Podolia *Besser*, Tauria *Bieberstein*, Caucaso! monte *Beschtau* et raontibus *Talusch* C. A. Meyer, et in jugo Altaico *Ledebour!* (*h. s. sp.*)

Caules 2-4-pedales, obtuse tetragoni, glabri vel tenuissime pubescentes. Folia 14-2-pollicaria, subrugosa, subtus reticulato-venosa, saepius glabra vel subtus tenuis-Rime pubescentia; floralia infima conformia gradatim minora, superiora bractae-fornia, linearia, acuta, integerrima, vix pedunculo longiora, ramealia interdum breviter petiolata. Panicula saepe sesquipedalis, rarius semipedalis. Cymae multiflorae, pedunculi inferiores fere 2-6 lin., superiores vix serai-lineam longi, rami et pedicelli nunc brevissimi, nunc elongati. Bractae vix calycis tertiam partem equantes, aubulatae, rigidae. Calyces floriferi, tenues, tubulosae, fructiferi inflati, ovati, 2 lin. longi, pubescentes. Corolla alba vel caeruleascentis, 4-6 lin. longa. Tubus inclusus. Faux ampla. Labium superius breve erectum, concavum, inferioris lobi laterales, patentes, subreflexi, integerrimi, infimae maximae, emarginatus, crenatus, concavus.

#### SECTIO VIII. OXYNEPETA.

*Flores distincti vel ad apices ramorum glomerati, corymboso-paniculati. Calyces tubulosi, subrecti, dentibus subaequalibus, subulatis, subpungentibus. Corolla dentes calycinis cequantis vel vix superantes.—Herba humiles. Folia plerumque petiolata.*  
*superantes.—herbae humiles. Folia plerumque petiolata.*

This section is very distinct in habit from the rest of the genus; but the characters are so similar to those of the section *Orthonepeta*\* that it cannot be considered as a separate genus.

56. *N. PARVIFLOUA* (Bieb. *Fl. Taur.-Cauc.* 2. 41), suberecta,

paniculata, villosa, foliis petiolatis ovatis vel ovato-lanceolatis obtusis serrato-crenatis basi rotundatis cordatisve utrinque viridibus, cymis laxis trichotome paniculatis, bracteis linearibus calycem aequantibus, calycis ovato-tubulosi pubescentis ore aequali dentibus linearibus rigidis corollam superantibus.

Hab. in Tauriae et Caucasi etiam Iberici campis collibusque siccis *Bieberstein*, prope Cherson *Besser!* Odessa *Lang et Szovitz*, in montibus Taliisch C. A. *Meyer*, (*h. s. sp.*)

Caulis pedalis. Rami divaricati, tetragon!, basi pilis patentibus villosi, sub floribus tenuiter pubescentes. Folia inferiora 1-lj-pollicaria, grosse serrato-crenata, rugosa, supra tenuiter pubescentia vel fere glabra, subtus laxe villosa, superiora gradatim sessiliora, integriora, minora, angustiora, et acutiora, glabriora, suprema bracteaeformia, uti bracteae calyces subsequantia, linearia, acutissimaa, integerrima, uninervia, vix pubescentia. Flores 3-5 ad apices ramulorum paniculae subsessiles. Calyces 3 lin. longi, erecti, profunde striati. Dentes (in calyce fructifero) tubura subrequeantibus, acutissimi, subpungentes. Corollae minute, caeruleae? extus pubescentes.

56. N. UCRANICA (Linn.! *Spec.* 797. non Auct.), erecta, paniculata, subglabra, foliis caulinis subsessilibus oblongo-lanceolatis obtusis subdentatis basi rotundato-cuneatis utrinque viridibus, cymis laxis trichotome paniculatis, bracteis linearibus, calycis elongati hispidi ore subsequali dentibus lanceolato-linearibus acutis corollam subaequantibus.

*Teucrium Sibiricum.* Linn. *Spec.* 788.

N. Sibirica. *Bieb. Fl. Taur.-Cauc.* 2. 41. in *Obs.*

Hab. in Sibiria circa Orenburg *Prescot!* in deserto Soongoro-Kirghisico *Ledebour*, ad Irtim in jugo Altaico *Bunge!* (*Ji. s. sp.*)

Habitu N. *parviflora* simili, sed distincta caule foliisque glabris, vel tomento tenuissimo subcanescentibus, foliis tenuibus nee nigosis, et calycibus fere duplo longioribus saepius hispidulis. Tota planta saepe in parte superiore purpurascit. Corollae cosruleae; tubus tenuis, inclusus; faux inflata vix iucurva; limbi labium superius subrectum, inferioris lobi laterales, integerrimi, vix patentee, dentes calycinis aequantes, lobus medius duplo major, orbiculatus, concavus, crenatus.

57. N. HELIOTROPIFOLIA (Lam.! *Diet.* 1. 711), erecta, paniculata, canescens, foliis brevissime petiolatis oblongis subintegerrimis basi angustatis utrinque canescentibus, cymis laxis trichotome paniculatis, bracteis linearibus, calycis elongati hispidi ore subsequali dentibus lanceolato-linearibus acutis corollam subaequantibus.

*Satureia stricta.* Russ. ! *Nat. Hist. Alep.*

Hab. in Oriente *Lamarck!* in Syria prope Aleppo *Russell!* (*y. s. sp. in herb. Banks et Mus. Par.*)

N. *Ucranicce* simillima, et vix differt foliis subintegerrimis basi angustatis et ramis, foliis, calycibusque pubescentia vel tomento brevi canescentibus.

58. N. PUNGENS (Benth. in *Herb. Kunth. MSS.*), erecta, glabriuscula, foliis petiolatis ovatis acutis basi angustatis subcarnosiss utrinque subcanescentibus, racemis subsimplicibus, bracteis foliaceis subspinosiss calyce longioribus, calycis elongati ore subsequali dentibus linearibus rigidis, corollis calycem vix superantibus.

Hab. in Persia inter Bagdad et Kermancha *Olivier et Bruautir\** / (*y. s. sp. in herb. Kunth, Mus. Par. et DC.*)

June 1834.

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Caulis erectus, herbaceus, basi ramosus, vix pubescens, semipedalis. Folia (*Chenopodii*) petiolata, ovata, acuta, et acute dentata, basi attenuata, in petiolum decurrentia, carnosula, glabra, subcanescentia, petiolis basi dilatatis; floralia conformia, mindra. Verticillastri distinct? (30-flori et ultra), inferiores remoti, supremi approximati, spicati. Bractee foliaceae, nervosae, acutissimae, rigid\*, sub-spinosae, calyce longiores. Calyces tubulosi, 13- sub- 15-nervi, dentibus 5 linearibus subaequalibus, pubescentes, intus fauce nuda, xnaturatione basi inflati. Corolla calyce vix longior, tubo tenui, fauce non inflata; labium superius ovatum, fornicatum, erectum, integrum, inferius 3-lobum, lobo medio crenato. Stamina 4, adscendentia. Anthers 2-loculares loculis divaricatis. Stylus bifidus, lobis subulatis. Achenia sicca, lsvissima.

**59. N. PUSILLA, pumila, erecta, tenuiter pubescens, foliis paucis parvis ovatis acute serratis, floralibus supremis bracteisque lanceolato-linearibus acutissimis pungentibus, floribus cymoso-capitatis subcorymbosis, calycis tubulosi pubescentis dentibus subaequalibus acutissimis corollam superantibus.**

*Ziziphora pungens.* Bunge! in *Ledeb. Fl. AIL* 1. 23. *Ledeb. Ic. Pl. Ft. Ross. Alt.* f. 124.

**Hab. in Altaico monte Arkaul Meyer! (h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Bunge.)**

Caulis filiformes, subsimplices, 3-4-pollicares, apice ramis paucis corymbosi. Folia 3-4-linearia, subglabra, utrinque viridia, serraturis hinc inde aristulatis; floralia infima conformia, interiora vel bractee integerrima basi angustata, at sessilia, calyces eequantia. CymaB 3-5, irregulares, densae, capituliformes, pauciflorae. Calyces sessiles, 3 lin. longi, basi subinflati. Corolla miriuta, tenuis, at omnino *Nepetarum* hujus sectionis. Stamina certo didynama, inferioribus brevioribus.

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### *Species dubice.*

**N. FOLIOSA (Moris. Stirp. Sard. Elench. ex Linnaea 5, Litt. Ber. 97.)**

**Hab. in Sardinia montibus calcareis Oliena Moris.**

"*JS. villosa-viscosa, foliis ovatis acutiusculis rugosis serratis basi cordato-cuneatis, inferioribus petiolatis, cymis axillaribus paucifloris brevi-pedunculatis iimms congestis, omnibus foliosis, foliis lanceolatis, calycibus striatis, 5-fidis, acuminatis.*—Corolla ccerulea. Species viscositate cymisque foliosis a caeteris maxime distinguenda."—*Moris ex Linnaea I. c.*

An *N. latifolia*, vel ei affinis?

**N. JAPONICA\* (Willd. Spec. Pl. 3. 52.)**

*N. incana.* Thunb. *Fl. Jap.* 244.

**Hab. in Japoniae summis montibus magnae Kosido Thunberg.**

"*N. florum paniculis axillaribus, foliis pedunculatis ovatis serratis tomentos.*

"*Caulis herbaceus, in feme teretiusculus, dectimbens, nudus, superne obtuse tetragonus, erectus, tomentosus, indivisus, spitham\* us vel paillo ultra. Folia opposita, petiolata, ovata, acuta, serrata, utrinque tomentosa, sed subtus magis albida, patentia, semi poll! cana, superioribus sen si m minoribus. Petioli tomentosi, lineam longi. Flores paniculati. Paniculae in supremis foliorum axillis oppositae, trifideae, wstigiattft. Peduncillus lineam longus, pedicellis axillaribus. Stamina flore duplo longiora.*"<rAt\*n6. *I.e.*

**N. MACRURA (Ledeb. ex Spr. Syst. 2. 729).**

**Hab. in Sibiria Sprengel.**

" *N. cymis multifloris, patentibus, paniculatis subaphyllis, calycibus incanis striatis, foliis subcordato-triangularibus, longe petiolatis, serratis, canescentibus, summis integerrimis.*"—*Spreng. I. c.*  
In Flora Altaica deest.

**N. NEPALENSIS** (*Spreng. Syst. 2. 730*).

**Hab. in Nepali a Sprengel.**

" *N. spicis compositis subsecundis, calycibus incanis, foliis lanceolatis medio serratis petiolatis subreflexis utrinque attenuatis integerrimis.*"—*fjaren^ . / . c.*

*N. CANESCENS Rceusch. ex Steud. Nom. Bot. 552. An Hyptis canescens?*

*N. PATAVINA Fisch. ex Steud. I. c. An Melissa patavina ?*

*N. PAUCIFLORA. Spreng. ex Steud. I. c. In Systemate Sprengelii omissa.*

*N. SIDJEFOLIA Rwusch. ex Steud. Nom. Bot. 553. An Hyptis polyantha ?*

*N. SUAVEOLENS. Rotmer. ex Steud. I. c. An Hyptis suaveolensf*

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### Species e genere excludenda.

- N. AMBOINICA Xtran.=Anisomeles ovata.*  
*N. ARISTATA Rich. = Hyptis pectinata.*  
*N. CRETICA Dt6/r.=Micromeria marifolia.*  
*N. CROATICA Spreng.— Satureia rupestris.*  
*N. DISTICHA Blume=Anisomeles ovata.*  
*N. INDICA Burm. = heucas decumbens.*  
*N. IKDICA frtnn.=Anisomeles ovata.*  
*N. LOPHAKTHA F5cA. = Lophanthus chinensis. ( |*  
*N. MADAGASCARIENSIS Lam. = Plectranthus rotundifolius ? \**  
*N. MALABARICA Linn. B3 Anisomeles malabarica.*  
*N. MARIFOLIA Cav. = Micromeria marifolia.*  
*N. MUTABILIS Rich. = Hyptis spicata.*  
*N. PECTINATA Linn. = Hyptis pectinata.*  
*N. PERSICA Poit. = Hyptis pectinata.*  
*N. SCORDITIS Ftu.=BallotaB sp.*  
*N. SERPYLLIFOLIA Bieb. = Micromeria marifolia.*  
*N. VERSICOLOR 7<sup>1</sup>reu.=Craniotome versicolor.*  
*N. VIRGINICA Zrtm». = Pycnanthemum lanceolatum.*  
*GLECHOMA GRANDIFLORA DC.=Stachys Corsica.*

### LXVIII. MARMORITIS.

*Marmoritis. Benth. in Hook. Bot. Misc. 3. 377.*

Calyx 13-15-nervius, tubuloso-campanulatus, profunde quinque-dentatus, dentibus eequalibus acutis. Corolla calyce brevior, labio superiore erecto, bifido, piano, inferioris lobis lateralibus erectis/medio patente lato crenulato. Stamina 4, adscendentia, didynama, inferioribus brevioribus. Anthere biloculares, oculis parallelis. Stylus breviter bifidus, lobis subequalibus subulatis, apice stigmatiferis. Achenia sicca, laevia, nuda.

A small Himalayan plant, very nearly allied to *Nepeta*, of which like the other genera of this tribe, it might be considered a section.

1. M. ROTUNDIFOLIA (Royle. Benth in Hook. Bot. Misc. 3. 377).

Hab. in India Orientali in montibus provincise Kanaour Royle! (h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Royle.)

Caulis basi crassus, perennis, ramosus. Kami herbacei procumbentes, semipedales, subsimplices, tomentoso-villosi, apice dense foliosi. Folia fere *Lamii amplexicaulis*, reniformia, omnia petiolata, rugosa, crenata, et utrinque, prasertim ad paginam inferiorem, tomento albo laxiusculo lanata. Verticillastri pauciflori, secundarii, in axillis foliorum superiorum dispositi et plerumque petiolis breviores. Bractee lanceolate calyce subbreviores. Calyces tomentoso-pubescentes; dentes tubo aequales, acuti sed non spinosi. Planta habitu *Lanium amplexicaulem* et quodammodo *Nepetam Glechomam* refert, characteribus *Dracocephalis palmatifolii* affinis.

## LXIX. DRACOCEPHALUM.

Dracocephalum. Linn. Gen.  
Moldavica et Zornia. Mcench. Meth. 410.  
Ruyschiana. Mill. Diet.

Calyx tubulosus, 13-15-nerviis, rectus vel rarius incurvus, ore recto vel gequali, 5-dentato, dente supremo latiore seepius maximo, 3 superioribus intefdum in labig superiore coalitis. Corolla tubo basi tenui incluso vel soepius exserto, fauce amplissima, limbo bilabiato, labio superiore erecto subconcavo emarginato, inferiore patente trifido, lobo medio maximo subbifido. Stamina 4, didynama, inferioribus brevioribus, adscendentia. Anthere per paria approximates, biloculares, loculis divaricatis. Stylus apice subsequenter bifidus, lobis subulatis, apice stigmatiferis. Achenia sicca, leevia, nuda.—Herbse perennes. Verticillastri pluriflori, axillares vel in spica terminali approximati. Bractese seepius foliaceae, aristato-dentatee. Corollae saepius amplee, coerulescentes vel purpurascetes, rarius albidso vel flavescetes ?

An European, but more especially North Asiatic genus, with one North American species. It is closely allied to *Nepeta*, from which it is sakfto differ " calyce bilabiato," but into which it has been usual to put all the large-flowered *Nepetea* without any attention to that character, with one or two small-flowered ones that have it, and a few others that have nothing to do with either, excepting the very general and vague character of " faux corollae ampliata." I have entirely rejected the latter from the tribe of *Nepetea*, and, adopting Mcench's *Cedronella* for those which have parallel-celled anthers, have, amongst the remainder, referred to *Nepeta* all such as have neither a bilabiate calyx, nor the upper tooth of the calyx ovate, nor the broad bracts with subulate teeth which are almost characteristic of *Dracocephalum*. The distinction between the two genera appears thus somewhat more natural, as well as better defined; but I confess, that if it had not been for the convenience of changing so many names, I should have

## CONSPECTUS SPECIERUM.

SECT. I. KEIMODRACON. *Caules procumbent es, ramosissimi. Folia inciso-crenata vel subpalmato-pinnatifida. Flores capitato- vel oblongo-spicati. Antherce glabrce.*

Calycis dens supremus ovatus.			
Folia subtus alba	.	.	3. D. DISCOLOR.
Folia utrinque subviridia.			
Corolla calyce subtriplo longior, labio superiore elongato	.	.	I. D. PALMATUM.
Corolla calyce dimidio vel viz duplo longior, labio superiori ore abbreviate			
Bractee calyces excedentes, corollas subaequantes	.	.	2. D. BOTRYOIDES.
Bractese calyce breviores	.	.	4. D. PINNATUM.
Calycis dentes omnes lanceolati	.	.	5. D. ORIGANOIDES.

SECT. II. CALODRACON. *Caules basi crassi. Rami erecti, paucifoliati. Folia subradicalia, longe petiolata, crenata. Verticillastri capitato- vel oblongo-spicati. Anthera glabra.*

Bractee inciso-dentatae.			
Calycis dentes superiores oblongi.			
Folia radicalia reniformia	.	.	G. D. IMBERBE.
Folia radicalia oblonga	.	.	7. D. GRANDIFLORUM.
Calycis dens supremus ovatus	.	.	8. D. SPECIOSUM.
Bractee elliptic* int^genimae	.	.	9. D. FRAGILE.
Species dubia	.	.	10. D. LAMHFOLIUM.

SECT. III. CRYPTODRACON. *Caules erecti j ramosi, foliosi. Verticillastri capitato-spicati. Antherae glabrce.*

Species unica	.	.	.	11. D. PARVIFLORUM.
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SECT. IV. MOLDAVICA. *Caules erecti vel adscendentes, foliosi. Verticillastri distantes, subracemosi. Antherce glabrce.*

Calyx bilabiatus, labio superiore semitrifido, inferiore bi partito.			
Verticillastri aequales. Folia inciso-crenata.			
Caulis erectus, ^-1-pedalis	.	.	12. D. MOLDAVICA.
Caulis divaricate raraosissimus, 3-4-pollicaris	.	.	13. D. F02TIDUM.
Verticillastri secundi. Folia integerrima vel argute dentata	.	.	18. D. PEREGRINUBI.
Calycis dentes omnes subaequilongi, supremo latiore.			
Folia inferiora dentata vel crenata.			
Bractee aristato-dentatae.			
Corolla vix calycem excedens.			
Calyx fructifer vix 3 lin. longus	.	.	15. D. ROYLEANUM.
Calyx fructifer G lin. longus.			
Bractee orbiculatae, multidentatae	.	.	14. D. PELTATUM.
Bractee oblongae, paucidentatae	.	.	1G. D. IBERICUM.
Corolla calyce duplo longior	.	.	17. D. CANESCENS.
Bracten subintegerrimae.			
Corolla vix calycem excedens	.	.	19. D.
Corolla calyce duplo longior	.	.	20. D. NUTANS.

Folia (exceptis floralibus) omnia integerrima.

Calycis dens supremus lato-ovatus . . . 22. D. INTEGRIFOLIUM.  
Calycis dentes omnes lanceolati . . . 21. D. FHUTICULOSUM.

SECT. V. RUYSCHIANA. *Caules erectly foliosi. Verticillastris subinterrupte spicati. Anther & villosce.*

Folia omnia integra.

Calyx glaber. Corolla ultra sesquipollicaris . 23. D. ARGUNENSE.  
Calyx tenuiter pubescens. Corolla vix 15 lin.  
longa . . . . . 24. D. RUYSCHIANA.  
Folia inferiora 3-5-fida . . . . . 25. D. AUSTRIACUM.  
Species dubiae, 26. D. ODORATISSIMUM; 27\* D. COCHINCHINENSE.

### SECTIO I. KEIMODRACON.

*Caules procumbentes, ramosissimi. Folia suborbiculata, inciso-crenata vel subpalmato-pinnatifida. Flores capitato- vel oblongo-spicati. Anther < B glabrce.*

1. D. PALMATUM (Steph. in Willd. Sp. Pl. 3. 151), caule procumbente villosa, foliis petiolatis ovato-rotundatis palmato-pinnatifidis utrinque viridibus villosis, verticillastris capitato-spicatis, bracteis parvis cuneatis setaceo-dentatis, calycis dente supremo lato truncato, corollis calyce subtriplo longioribus, labio superiore elongato incurvo.

Hab. in Sibiria oriental! prope Ishiginsk *Kruhse!* (*h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Prescott et Bunge.*)

Caulis basi suffruticosus. Kami floriferi adscendentes, 2-3-pollicares, uti folia molliter villosa. Folia 3-4 lineas longa et lata, petiolo semipollicari, supra rugosa, subtus nervosa, lobis ad medium folii attingentibus, oblongis, obtusis, integerrimis, sinibus acutis; floralia sessiliora, angustiora, obtuse dentata, at viridia et rugosa, nee membranacea. Verticillastris pauci, 2-6-flori approximati. Bractee calyce multo breviores subpalmato-dentate, membranaceae, villosae. Calyces sessiles, pubescentes, apice saepe coloratae, dente supremo inferioribus 3-4-plove latiore. Corolla speciosa purpurascens, fere glabra, tubo breviter exserto basi attenuato, fauce amplissima, galea 6 lin. longa, labii inferioris lobis lateralibus oblongis reflexis, medio lato emarginato bifido, laciniis reflexis.

2. D. BOTRYOIDES (Stev. in Mem. Soc. Nat. Cur. Mosq. 3. 266), caule procumbente villosa, foliis petiolatis ovato-rotundatis palmato-pinnatifidis utrinque subviridibus villosis, verticillastris capitato- vel oblongo-spicatis, bracteis cuneatis incisus villosis, calycis dente supremo ovato acuto, corollis calyce dimidio longioribus, labio superiore brevi recto.

*Nepeta pinnatifida. Fisch. Cat. Hort. Gorenk. 1812. 22. ex Bieb.*

Hab. in Caucaso oriental!: sub alpe Tysendagh in ripa glareosa torrentis Chodjal *Bieberstein*, in alpius Tufandagh inter fragmenta schisti C. A. Meyer! (*h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Meyer.*)

<sup>m</sup> A *D. palmato* differt foliis pamm majoribus, verticillastris 6-10-floris, densius spicatis, bracteis calycem subpquantibus, calycis dente supremo minus dilatato, et prasertim corollis extus villosis, galea labio inferiore dimidio brevior.

3. D. DISCOLOR (Bunge! MSS.), caule procumbente ramoso, foliis petiolatis ovatis profundp pinnatifidis. laciniis margine revolutis supra

viridibus glabriusculis subtus albis, verticillastris oblongo-spicatis, bracteis exterioribus cuneatis setaceo-dentatis, calycis dente supremo lato truncato aristato, corollis calyce duplo longioribus.

*D. origanoides.* Ledeb. ! *Fl. Alt.* 2. 383. non Steph.

Hab. in Sibiriae jugo Altaico: in subsalsis asperis montium calcareorum et schistorum ad fl. Tschyarysch versus ostium fl. Kerlyk et Kan Ledebour! Bunge ! (*h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Bunge, fyc.*)

Caules basi perennes, prostrati, radicantes. Rami floriferi adscendentes, 2-4-pollicares, tenuiter pubescentes vel canescentes. Folia 3-4 lin. longa, regulariter, ut in *Scutellaria orientalis var. fi.*, profunde pinnatifida vel subpalmata, supra rugosiuscula, subtus tomento tenuissimo alba, laciniis linearibus oppositis 3-4-jugis integerrimis vel inferioribus bifidis, sinibus obtusis; floralia infima conformia, superiora bracteaeformia. Spica 1-1½-pollicaris, densa vel basi laxa, subinterrupta. Bractea exteriores sessiles, semipollicares, calyces excedentes, membranaceae, subcoloratae, ciliatae, apice pinnatim 3-5-dentatae, interiores subintegrae, lanceolatae, omnes aristatae. Verticillastris subsexflori. Calyces sessiles, pubescentes, dente supremo inferioribus subaequalibus fere triplo latiore. Corolla coerulea, glabriuscula, calyce duplo longior, subincurva, tubo exserto basi attenuato, labio superiore brevi recto, inferiore duplo longiore patente.

4. *D. PINNATUM* (Linn. Spec. 829. ex descr.\*), caule procumbente ramoso, foliis petiolatis ovato-rotundatis subpalmato-pinnatifidis utrinque viridibus subvillosis, verticillastris capitato-spicatis, bracteis exterioribus cuneatis inciso-dentatis, calycis dente supremo ovato aristato, corollis calyce dimidio longiore bracteas subaequante.

*D. pinnatifidum.* Lam, *Diet.* 2. 319.

*D. pinnatum.* Ledeb. *1c. PL Fl. Ross. Alt.* t. 445.

Hab. in Sibiria: in lapidosis aspenis alpinis Altaicis ad fl. Tschuja, rarius in monte Tarbagutai deserti Soongoro-Kirghisico, et in ins. Olchon ad lacum Baical Bunge! (*k. s. sp. comm. a cl. Bunge.*)

Caulis ut in praecedentibus basi perennis, prostratus, ramosissimus. Rami floriferi breves, adscendentes, pubescentes. Folia longe petiolata, 3-4 lin. longa et lata, basi subcordata, laciniis obtusis ad medium limbi vix attingentibus supra rugosa, subtus paucinervia, margine subrevoluta; floralia infima sessilia, oblonga obtusiuscula, suprema bracteis conformia. Spica densa, sesquipollicaris ovata. Bractesae 6-8 lin. longae, exteriores flores superantes, membranaceae, ciliatae apice acutissime 3-5-fidae. Calyces profunde 5-dentatae, dentibus inferioribus lanceolatis acutis, superiore latiore subovato aristato, omnibus membranaceis, coloratis. Corolla parva, coerulea, labio superioris brevi erecto extus pubescente, inferiore subduplo longiore patente, lobo medio maximo crenulato.

5. *D. ORIGANOIDES* (Steph. in Willd. Spec. 3. 151), caule procumbente, ramis villosis, foliis petiolatis ovato-rotundatis inciso-crenatis utrinque viridibus pubescentibus, verticillastris capitato-spicatis, bracteis maximis late cuneatis inciso-dentatis, calycis dentibus omnibus lanceolatis membranaceis supremo vix latiore, corollis calyces vix excedentibus.

Hab. in Sibiria Stephan, in summis alpibus Altaicis ad fl. Tschuja Bunge ! (*h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Bunge.*)

Folia latiora et minus incisa quam in *D. pinnato*, floralia maxima, infima basi

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\* Specimen sub hoc nomine in herbario Linneano servatum, est *D. botruoid\*\** sed character et descriptio evidenter hie referenda suDt. nf^iaet,

membranacea, apice foliacea, cuneata, suprema bracteis conformia. Spica globosa, fere sesquipollicem diametro. Bracteae numerosae, 8-9 lin. longae, membranaceae, purpureae, villosae, dentibus lanceolatis ovatisve aristatis, interiores angustiores. Calyces membranacei, bracteis breviores. Corollae coeruleae bracteas subaequant, exterum floribus *D. pinnati* conformes.

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SECTIO II. CALODRACON.

*Caules basi crassi. Rami floriferi, erectly paucifoliati. Folia subradicalia, longe petiolata, crenata. Verticillastri capitato- vel oblongo-spicati. Antherae glabrae.*

6. *D. imberbe* (Bunge! Enum. Pl. Alt. Crit. MSS.), subglabrum, caule erecto humili, foliis radicalibus longe caulinis paucis breviter petiolatis, omnibus reniformibus pro fund e crenatis utrinque viridibus, verticil 1 as tris capitato-spicatis, bracteis cu neat is incisic glabris, calycis dentibus superioribus oblongis, corollis calyce duplo longioribus.

Hab. in Sibirise summis alpihus Altaicis ad fl. Tschuja *Bunge!* (\*. s. sp. comm. a cl. Bunge.)

Caules basi caespitosi perennes, foliorum emarcidorum rudimentis obtecti. Rami floriferi erecti, semipedales, glabri vel tenuiter pubescentes. Folia radicalia, petiolo 3-pollicari, limbo viz pollicari, utrinque glabriusculo; caulinarum paris unici multo minora; floralia sessilia, subcolorata. Bracteae semipollicares, coloratae, margine interdum subpubescentes, calyces subaequant. Calyces colorati, glabriusculi, subincurvi, dentibus superioribus parum latioribus longioribusque. Corolla coerulea, pollicaris, tubo apice dilatato, basi parum attenuato. Labia subaequalia.

7. *D. grandiflorum* (Linn.! Spec. 830), caule erecto superne piloso, foliis radicalibus longe petiolatis oblongis obtusis crenatis basi cordatis, caulinis paucis breviter petiolatis ovatis omnibus utrinque viridibus subglabris, floralibus orbiculatis pilosis supremis bracteeformibus, verticillastris oblongo-spicatis, bracteis maximis orbiculato-cuneatis inciso-dentatis, calycis dentibus superioribus oblongis, corollis amplis calyce triplo longioribus.

*D. altaicense.* *Laxm. in Nov. Comm. Petrop.* 15. 556. t. 29. / 5. *Reichb. Ic. Pl. Cult.* 1.1. 96.

*D. grandiflorum.* *Bot. Mag.* 25. / 1009.

Hab. in Sibiria frequens, in jugo Altaico ubique in alpinis et subalpinis *Ledebour!* *Bunge I* (h. s. sp.)

Caules e basi crassa perenni foliorum emarcidorum rudimentis nigris obtecta complures, erecti, nunc 3-4-pollicares nunc pedales, superne sub axillis et ad angulos pilosi, basi glabrati. Folia radicalia (*Stachydis Betonica*), 1-2-pollicaria; caulina pauca petiolis brevibus dilatatis ciliatis subconnatis; superiora sessilia, rotundata; floralia bracteis subconformia. Spica 2-3-pollicaris, verticillastro infimo saepius distincto. Bracteae fere pollicares, interiores angustiores, omnes plus minusve coloratae. Calyx 8 lin. longus, pilosus, subincurvus, apice obliquus, dentibus parum inaequalibus superioribus minus profunde incisus. Corolla speciosa, coerulea, fere bipollicaris, glabriuscula, fauce amplissima, labio inferiore supra punctato, piloso, lobo medio bifido, laciniis integerrimis. Filamenta superiora vix pilosiuscula.

Hae species et *D. imberbe* a *Nepeta* non nisi bracteis differunt.

8. *D. speciosum* (Benth. in Wall. Pl. As. Rar. 2. 65), caule erecto pubescente, foliis radicalibus longe petiolatis late cordiformibus,

caulinis paucis breviter petiolatis omnibus rugosis utrinque viridibus subtus pubescentibus, floralibus orbiculatis subbractesiformibus, verticillastris oblongo-spicatis, bracteis orbiculatis inciso-crenatis calyce multo brevioribus, calycis dente supremo ovato, corollis calyce subduplo longioribus.

Hab. in Indise Orientalis jugo Himalayano : in Gossain Than *Wallich!* (*Jk. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.*)

Radix fasciculata, fibria incrassatis. Caules simplices, 1-1½-pedales, sub floribus molliter villosi. Petioli foliorum radicalium 3-5-pollicares, limbo vix pollicem longo, fere 2-poll. lato, supra glabriusculo, subtus ad venas pubescente. Foliorum caulinarum paria 2-3 inferiora radicalibus conformia at minora, brevius petiolata, superiora subsessilia, ovata; floralia omnia orbiculata, infima calyces superantia, superiora breviora. Verticillastri 2-4, densi, subsecundi, infimo saepe distincto. Bracteae 3 lin. longae. Calyces simplices, 6-lineares, ampli, incurvi, dente supremo ovato, lateralibus oblongis, inferioribus lanceolatis. Corolla extus villosissima, purpurea ?

9. D. FRAGILE (Turczan.! MSS.), caulibus decumbentibus articulatis pilosiusculis, foliis petiolatis oblongis obtusis obscure crenatis basi rotundatis utrinque viridibus pilosis glabratisve, floralibus bracteisque sessilibus ellipticis integerrimis mucronatis membranaceis pilosis, verticillastris oblongo-spicatis calyces sequantibus, calycis dente supremo maximo ovato, corollis calyce subduplo longioribus.

Hab. in Dauria ad lacum Nossogol-*Turczaninow!* (*h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Bunge.*)

Caulis basi perennis, crassus, procumbens, fuscus. Kami pedales ? ad nodos articulati, fragiles, tetragoni, saepius, praesertim in parte superiore, pilis reflexis induti. Folia 1-1½-pollicaria, saepius leviter et late crenata et fere glabra, interdum (ramorum sterilium ?) angustiora, integerrima, pilosa. Spica 2-3-pollicaris, verticillastro infimo subdistincto. Bracteae maximas, pallide virentes, tenuissime reticulato-venosa; margine et ad venas pilis longis ciliata. Calyces 6-8 lin. longi, basi purpurascens, striati, hispiduli, apice pallidi, membranacei, dente supremo caeteris subtriplo latiore. Corolla flavescens? incurva, extus pubescens, tubo breviter exserto, basi attenuato, fauce dilatata, labiis subaequalibus.

Species calyce et habitu *Dracocephali*, etsi bracteis integerrimis ab hoc genere recedit.

10. D. LAMIIFOLIUM (Desf. PI. Cor. Tourn. in Ann. Mus. Par. 10. 305. t. 26).

Hab. in Cretse fissuris rupium *Tournefort.*

" D. foliis ovatis obtusis crenatis, floribus terminalibus, corollae labio superiore bifido, laciniis dentatis.

" Caules simplices, tetragoni, 6-12-pollicares, cespitosi. Folia petiolata, uti caulium pilis brevissimis conspersa. Flores ad apices caulium capitati. Calyx dilatatus, laciniis 5 profundis acutis rectis subaequalibus. Corolla magna, rosea, 14-pollicaris; tubus rectus, villosus, a basi ad apicem dilatatus, fauce inflata; labium superius elongatum, concavum, laciniis 2 obtusis, oblique truncatis, irregulariter dentatis; labium inferius trifidum, lobis lateralibus brevissimis, inferiore profunde emarginato subbifido crenato purpureo-maculato."—*Desf. I. c.*

An *Nepeta* species ? de bracteis silet cl. auctor.

### SECTIO III. CRYPTODRACON.

*Caules erecti, ramosi, foliosi. Verticillastri capitato-spicati. Antkeree glahrce.*

11. D. PARVIFLORUM (Nutt. Gen. PI. N. Am. 2. 35), caule erecto  
June 1834. 3 T



ramoso pubescente, foliis petiolatis lanceolatis inciso-crenatis serratisque utrinque viridibus subtus pubescentibus, verticillastris capitato-spicatis, bracteis ovato-cuneatis aristato-dentatis, calycis dente supremo lato-ovato, corollis calycem vix excedentibus.

Hab. in America septentrionali ad flumen Missouri prope arcem Mandan *Nuttall*, ad Red River *Douglas* / et ad arcem Cumberland House ad flum. Saskatchewan *Drummond* (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Soc. Hort. Lond. et comm. a cl. Hooker.*)

Caules herbacei pedales vel viz semipedales. Folia *D. moldavica* at eglandulosa, subtus pubescentia. Spices globosae vel oblongae, densae, ad apices caulium et ramorum. Folia floralia exteriora caulibus subconformia, sessilia, acuta, serraturis breviter aristatis, interiora bracteis subconformia. Bractee uti calyces virides, venosae, glabrae vel ciliatae, aristis brevibus rigidis subpungentibus. Calyces sessiles, dente supremo ovato, lateralibus oblongis, infimis lanceolatis, omnibus aristato-mucronatis. Corolla parva, coerulea, extus pubescens, tubo tenui, fauce parum dilatata, labiis brevibus, superiore erecto emarginato, inferiore patente, lobo medio maximo emarginato.

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#### SECTIO IV. MOLDAVICA.

*Caules erecti vel ascendentes, foliosi. Verticillastris distantibus subracemosis. Antheris glabris.*

12. *D. MOLDAVICA* (Linn. Spec. 830), caule erecto ramoso, foliis petiolatis lanceolatis inciso-crenatis, floralibus angustioribus basi aristato-serratis, verticillastris distinctis longe racemosis, bracteis lanceolatis aristato-serratis, calyce bilabiato, labio superiore late semitrifido, inferiore bipartite, corollis calyce plus duplo longioribus.

*Moldavica punctata. Matrch. Meth. 410.*

Hab. in Sibiria orientali *Pallas*! *Bunge* *J. Sfc.* etiam in India orientali, America meridionali, &c. e hortis dispersum. (*h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Bunge.*)

Herba 1-1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-pedalis, glabra vel tenuissime pubescens. Folia pollicaria, inferiora lato-lanceolata, obtusa, grosse crenata, basi subincisa, crenaturis et lobis omnibus muticis, superiora et floralia angustiora, apice obtusa et obtuse subcrenata, basi angustata, serrata, serraturis longe aristatis, omnia utrinque viridia, glabra, et subtus glandulosa. Verticillastris 6-10-floris, racemum semipedalem vel pedalem formantes. Bractee foliis floralibus dimidio breviores et iis subconformes, sed acute, apice serraturisque omnibus aristatis. Calyces bracteis aequantes, pedicello brevi rigido complanato, erecti, 4-5 lin. longi, basi 15-striati, labiis submembranaceis, rigidis, coloratis, reticulato-venosis, post anthesin clausis, superiore lato, dentibus ovatis lobis labii inferioris latioribus. Corolla coerulea vel alba, fauce amplissima.

13. *D. FOSTIDUM* (Bunge! in *Ledeb. Fl. Alt. 2. 386*), caule humili divaricato ramosissimo, foliis petiolatis ovato-oblongis obtusis crenatis, floralibus angustioribus basi aristato-serratis, verticillastris distinctis breviter racemosis, bracteis oblongis aristato-serratis, calyce bilabiato, labio superiore late semitrifido, inferiore bipartite, corollis calyce plus duplo longioribus.

Hab. in Sibiriae collibus arenosis ad latus dextrum deserti editi juxta fl. Tschuja extensi *Bunge*! (*A. s. sp. comm. a cl. Bunge*)

Valde affine *D. Moldavica* et forsitan, ut monct ipse cl. Bunge, ejus varietas.

Differt statura vix 2-3-pollicari, foliis brevibus longe petiolatis. Kami et calyces pubescentes.

**14. D. PELTATUM** (Linn.! Spec. 831), caule erecto, foliis petiolatis ovatis obtusis crenatis, floralibus oblongo-lanceolatis integrioribus, verticillastris distinctis multifloris longe racemosis, bracteis orbiculatis aristato-dentatis, calycis dente supremo ovato lateralibus oblongis infimo lanceolato, corollis calycem vix excedentibus.

*D. ocymifolium.* Mill. Diet. n. 4.  
*Zornia peltata.* Mosnch. Meth, 411.

**Hab. in Oriente** *Linnaeus et Auct. (h. s. c.)*

Caulis subsimplices, ultra pedales, glabri vel tenuissime tomentosi. Folia sesquipollicaria, basi cuneata, tenuia, utrinque viridia, glabra, floralia gradatim angustiora, omnia flores superantia. Verticillastri plerumque 10-12-flori. Bractee petiolatae, latissimae, calyce breviores, nervis elevatis reticulate, virides, glabrae. Pedunculi breves, rigidi, erecti, complanati. Calyx semipollicaris, striatus, subglaber, dentibus 3 superioribus reticulatis obtusiusculis, mucronulatis, infimis acutis, supremo lateralibus duplo infimis plus triplo latiore. Corolla parva, coerulea, subglabra.

**15. D. ROYLEAUM** (Wall. Benth. in Wall. PI. As. Rar. 1. 65), caule erecto, stricto, foliis petiolatis ovatis crenatis, floralibus angustioribus superioribus basi aristato-serratis, verticillastris distinctis interrupte spicatis, bracteis oblongis aristato-dentatis, calyce vix bilabiato, dentibus superioribus latioribus, corollis calycem vix excedentibus.

**Hab. in Indise Orientalis provincia Kunawur** *Royle!* (*h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Royle,*)

Caulis in exemplaribus sylvestribus semipedalis, in cultis ultrapedalis, basi glabratus, apice pubescens. Folia distantia, utrinque viridia, glabriuscula basi, inferiora cuneata, superiora angustata. Floralia calycibus sublongiora. Verticillastri 6-flori, in racemo vel spica interrupta, longa, striata, terminali dispositi, inferiores distantes, superiores approximati, at omnes distincti. Pedunculi breves, erecti, complanati. Bractes petiolatae, calyces aequantes, virides, aristis longis divaricatis. Calyces 3 lin. *longi*, striati, tenuissime pubescentes, dentibus involutis clausi. Corolla tenuissima, flavescens ?

**16. D. IBERICUM** (Bieb. Fl. Taur.-Cauc. 2. 64), caule decumbente? foliis petiolatis ovato-oblongis basi longe angustatis subdentatis, floralibus lanceolatis subintegerrimis, omnibus glabris, verticillastris distinctis longe racemosis subsexfloris, bracteis lineari-cuneatis apice aristato-dentatis, calycis glabriusculi dente supremo ovato, inferioribus lanceolatis, corollis calycem vix excedentibus.

**Hab. in Iberia** *Steven (Bieberstein)*, in locis lapidosis montium Taltisch prope pagum Swant *C. A. Meyer!* (*h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Meyer.*)

Affine *D. Royleano* et *D. canescenti*. A priori differt caulibus crassioribus, foliis angustioribus integrioribus glabris crassiusculis pauciveniis, et calycibus duplo majoribus (semipollicaribus); a *D. canescenti* glabritie et corollis minutis. Calyx post anthesin subclausus, dente supremo lateralibus duplo infimis triplo latiore. Corolla coerulea, tenuis.

**17. D. CANESCENS** (Linn.! Spec. 831), caule suberecto ramoso tenuissime cano-tomentoso, foliis petiolatis infimis ovatis oblongisve subinciso-crenatis, floralibus lanceolatis subintegerrimis, omnibus tomento tenui subcanescentibus, verticillastris distinctis longe racemosis

subsexfloris, bracteis ovato-cuneatis aristato-dentatis, calycis incan-  
dente supremo ovato infimis lanceolatis, corollis calyce duplo lon-  
gioribus.

*Zornia caneacens.* *Mcench. Meth.* 411.

*D. canescens.* *Sw. Brit. Fl. Gard.* 1. / 38.

**Hab. in Oriente *Linnaeus et Auct.*, in Syria prope Aleppo *Russell!*  
(*h. s. c. et v. s. sp. in herb. Banks.*)**

Caulis pedalis, obtuse tetragonus. Folia infima in petiolum longe angustata, superiora uti floralia sessilia, basi breviter angustata, omnia obtusa, inferiora venoso-rugosa, superiora crassiuscula, paucivenia, omnia calyces excedentia. Bractee calyce dimidio breviores, petiolatae, basi angustatae, tenuiter pubescentes, nervis elevatis in aristas rigidas excurrentibus. Pedunculi breves, erecti, rigidi, complanati. Calyces 8 lin. longi, striati, dente supremo infimis duplo latiore. Corolla coerulea, tubo breviter exserto, fauce dilatata; labium superius fornicatum, breviter emarginatum, viz inferiore brevius.

18. *D. PEREGRINUM* (Linn.! *Spec.* 829), decumbens, ramis adscendentibus glabriusculis, foliis glaberrimis breviter petiolatis lanceolatis plerumque paucidentatis dentibus aristatis, floralibus vel interdum fere omnibus integerrimis, verticillastris distinctis paucifloris secundis breviter racemosis, bracteis oblongis lanceolatisve aristatis subdentatis, calyce bilabiato, labio superiore late tridentato inferiore anguste bifido, corollis atnplis calyce subtriplo longioribns.

*Ruyschiana verticillata.* *Mill. Diet. n.* 3 ?

*D. peregrinum.* *Bot. Mag.* 27. t. 1084.

**Hab. in Sibiria fere omni *Pallas ! Gmelin, 3fc*, in apricis montium Altaicorum frequens *Ledebour ! Bunge ! fyc.* (*h. s. sp.*)**

Caules basi laxe ramosi, procumbentes; rami tenues, tetragon!, rigidi, semi-pedales vel vix pedales. Folia plerumque pollicaria, nunc omnia etiam floralia dentata, rarius omnia etiam infima integerrima; floralia plerumque calyces aequantia vel suprema dimidio breviora, omnia obtusiuscula, plus minusve mucronata, paucivenia. Bractee calyce multo breviores, nunc minutae, ovatae, oblongs vel lineares, integerrimae vel pauci-dentate. Verticillastri pauci, nunc distantes nunc approximati. Pedunculus communis pedicellos subaequans, et cum iis rigidus, subcorplanatus. Calyx 7-8 lin. longus, ut in *D. Moldavica* bilabiatus. Corolla 15-18 lin. longa, purpurascens vel coerulea, tubo vix exserto, fauce longa, amplissima, labio superiore lato emarginato.

19. *D. THYMIFLORUM* (Linn.! *Spec.* 831), caule erecto ? foliis breviter petiolatis ovato-lanceolatis lanceolatisve crenatis, floralibus angustioribus integrioribus, verticillastris distinctis multifloris longe racemosis, bracteis ovato-oblongis subintegerrimis, calycis dente supremo lato-ovato inferioribus lanceolatis, corollis vix calycem excedentibus.

*Zornia parviflora.* *Mcench. Meth.* 411.

**Hab. in Europa orientali: Upsalise *Wahlenberg*, Mosquae *Klustine !*  
in Podolia australi *Besser !* (*h. s. sp.*)**

. 5<sup>1\*11</sup>}<sup>3</sup> 1-1|-pedalis, parum ramosus, tenuiter pubescens. Folia caulina parva, vix C-9 hn. longa, floralia inferiora fere duplo longiora, flores longe superantia, granatim breviora, omnia viridia vix pubescentia. Verticillastri plerumque 10-12-  
rnli <sup>hJyErT</sup> ^ a c e a, calyces aequantes vel breviores, rarissime dentatae. Pedun-  
coloratus, den<sup>tr</sup> <sup>subterete</sup> <sup>8</sup>. Calyx declinatus, fere 3 lin. longus, striatus, sub-  
toSSM<sup>^</sup>iSS<sup>^</sup>S<sup>^</sup> plls duplo latiorej, infi, is an<sup>^</sup>stissim<sup>8</sup>.

**20. D. NUTANS (Linn.! Spec. 831), caule erecto? foliis petiolatis ovatis crenatis, floralibus oblongo-lanceolatis integrioribus, verticillastris distinctis multifloris longe racemosis, bracteis ovatis oblongisve subintegerrimis, calycis dente supremo lato-ovato inferioribus lanceolatis, corollis calyce plus duplo longioribus.**

Zornia nutans. *Mcench. Meth.* 411.  
D. nutans. *Bot. Reg.* 10. t. 841.

**Hab. in Sibiria fere omni: in apricis montium Altaicorum frequens Ledebour! Bunge! Sfc. (A. s. sp.)**

Habitus, folia, et calyces *D. thymiflorce*, differt corollis fere 8 lin. longis, tubo breviter exserto tenui, fauce amplissima.

**21. D. FRUTICULOSUM (Steph. in Willd. Spec. 3. 152), suffruticosum, glabrum, foliis subsessilibus ellipticis mucronatis integerrimis vel superioribus floralibusque aristato-dentatis, verticillastris paucifloris superioribus subspicatis, bracteis ovatis aristato-dentatis, calycis dentibus omnibus lanceolatis supremo latiore, corollis calyce vix duplo longioribus.**

**Hab. in Sibiria Stephan, circa Kiachta Sievhr! (v. s. sp. in herb. Lambert.)**

^ Rami in specimine suppetente vix 4-pollicares, subtetragoni, ramosi, giabri. Folia 4 lin. longa vel vix semipollicaria, basi rotundata, inferiora breviter petiolata et plerumque integerrima, superiora sessilia, basi dentibus 1-2 instructa, omnia apice mucronata. Flores in apice caulis breviter subspicati. Bractea forma foliorum, sed basin versus dentibus utrinque 3-4 apice aristatis instructis. Calyx coloratus, aristatus. Corolla *D. integrifolii* a quo calycibus, foliis, &c. diversum.

**22. D. INTEGRIFOLIUM (Bunge! in Ledeb. Fl. Alt. 2. 387), suffruticosum, glabrum, ramis suberectis, foliis subsessilibus lanceolatis obtusis integerrimis, floralibus bracteaefloribus, verticillastris racemosis secundis, bracteis ovatis aristato-dentatis, calycis dente supremo lato-ovato inferioribus lanceolatis, corollis calyce subduplo longioribus.**

**Hab. in jugo Altaico in preceptis montium Kurtschum prope Baty et in rupestribus prope ruinas Ablakit Meyer, in Dahuria Prescott! (h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Prescott et Bunge.)**

Habitus *D. nutantis* sed foliis distinctissimum. Caules basi lignosi, ramosi, subpedales. Folia pollicaria, utrinque viridia, ad axillas subfasciculata, floralia infima subconformia, basi dentibus paucis aristatis instructa, superiora omnino bracteis conformia. Racemi 3-4-pollicari-es. Verticillastris omnes distincti, infimi distantes, plerumque sub 10-flori, laxi. Pedunculi uti pedicelli lineam longi, subteretes. Bractea exteriores calycem subsquantes, interiores breviores, dentibus longe aristatis. Calyx purpurascens, 4-5 lin. longus, striatus, incurvus, dente supremo inferioribus triplo latiore. Corolla *D. nutantis*.

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#### SECTIOV. RUYSCHIANA.

*Caules erecti foliosi. Verticillastris subinterrupte spicati. Ant her a villosce,*

**23. D. AUGUNENSE (Fisch.! Link. Enum. Hort. Berol. 2. 118) glabrum, caule erecto, foliis lineari-lanceolatis integerrimis glabris, verti**

**cillastris** subspicatis, bracteis cuneato-ellipticis acutis, calyce glaberrimo bilabiato, labio superiore late semitrifido, inferiore anguste bipartito, corollis amplis calyce subtriplo longioribus.

**D. argunense.** *Reichb. Ic. PI. Cult. 1.1.1. Sw. Br. Fl. Gard. 1.1. 47-*

Hab. in Dahuria *Bunge!* (*h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Bunge.*)

Affine **D. Ruyschiana** ; differt praecipue calycibus glabris et floribus majoribus. Rami sesquipedales, subsimplices. Folia subsessilia, 2-3-poll. longa, margine vix revoluta, junioribus in axillis fasciculatis. Verticillastri pauci, 2-6-flori. Bractee calyce breviores, basi longe angustatas, margine brevissime ciliatae. Calyx 8 lin. longus, subcampanulatus, dentibus profundis acutis. Corolla tenuiter pubescens, cerulea, speciosa, ultra sesquipollicaris, fauce amplissima.

24. **D. RUYSCHIANA** (Linn.! Spec. 830), caulibus erectis tenuiter pubescentibus, foliis lineari-lanceolatis integerrimis glabris, verticillastri subspicatis, bracteis ovato-lanceolatis integerrimis, calycis pubescentis dente supremo ovato infimis lanceolatis, corollis calyce plus duplo longioribus.

**D. hyssopifolium.** *F. Mart, ex Steud. Norn. Bot. 285.*

**Ruyschiana spicata.** *Mill,! Diet. n. 1.*

**Zoraia linearifolia.** *Munch, ex Steud. Norn. Bot. 285.*

Hab. in Europae et Asie Rossicse montosis: in Norvegie collinis apricis Gulbrandslandiae *Unio Itin. Wurtemb.!* Galloprovincia, Delphinatu et Helvetia! in Franconia, Borussia, et Galicia *Reichenbach,* in Rossia circa Rezan *Klustine!* in Caucaso *Bieberstein,* et monte Beshtau C. A. *Meyer!* in jugo Altaico frequens *Ledebour, Bunge, &c.* (*A. s. sp.*)

Rami e basi ramoso plures, pedales, subsimplices. Folia 1-1 J-pollicaria, subsessilia, margine plerumque revoluta, juniora in axillis fasciculata. Verticillastri pauci, approximati, subsexflori. Bractee paucae, superiores minute. Calyx 4 lin. longus, pedicello brevi tereti, basi striatus, canescens. Corolla purpurascens, pollicaris, fauce ampla, labio superiore lato inferiorem excedente.

25. **D. AUSTHIACUM** (Linn.! Spec. 829), caulibus erectis pilosiusculis, foliis 3-5-fidis vel ramealibus subintegerrimis, laciniis linearibus margine revolutis, verticillastri subinterrupte spicatis, bracteis 3-7-fidis aristatis, calycis dente supremo ovato, inferioribus lanceolatis, corollis calyce subtriplo longioribus.

**D. austriacum.** *Jacq. Ic. Rar. lt. 112.*

**Zornia partita.** *Mcench. ex Steud. Norn. Bot. 285.*

**Ruyschiana laciniata.** *Mill! Diet. n. 2.*

**Hab.** in Europae et Asie Rossicse montosis: in Pyrenseis! albus Delphinatus! et Helvetia! in Germania australi, Galicia, et Transsylvania *Reichenbach,* Podolia *Besser!* Caucaso *Bieberstein, Prescott!* et in monte Beshtau C. A. *Meyer.* (*A. s. sp.*)

— **Habitus D. Ruyschiana<sup>^</sup>** sed foliis divisis et margine revolutis distinctissimum. Folia ramorum sterilius rarius integra. Verticillastri C-10-flori, omnes sepius distincti. Folia aoralia et bractese hispida. Calyces crassi, 8-9 lin. longi, dente supremo lateralibus duplo inanis triplo latiore. Corolla speciosa, ultra sesqui-

*Species dubice.*

## 26. D. ODORATISSIMUM (Poir. Diet. Suppl. 2. 521).

Hab. in Crimea *Poiret.*

" D. floribus spicatis, bracteis angusto-lanceolatis ciliatis flore longioribus, foliis ovato-oblongis integerrimis.

" Viz 4-5 poll, altum. Gaules tenues. Rami divaricati, cinerei, subrubescens, angulis pubescentibus. Folia mediocriter petiolata, parva, ovato-oblonga, integerrima, utrinque angustata, glabra, 4-5 lin. longa, superiora angustiora, lanceolata, sublongiora. Flores sessiles, approximati in spica breve terminali, subimbricati. Bracteae angustae, lanceolatae, acutissimae, 7 lin. longae, margine ciliatae, floribus sublongiores. Calyx tennis, tubulosus, striatus, striis subciliatis, dentibus 5, rectis, brevissimis. Corolla albida, subpurpurascens, extus pilosiuscula, tubo tenui calyce vix longiore, fauce amplissima."— *Poir. I. c.*From the above description it appears to be allied to *D. thymiflorum* and *nutans*, but different from either. From the calyx, it can, however, scarcely be a true *Dracocephalum*,

## 27. D. COCHINCHINENSE (Lour. Fl. Cochinch. 371).

Hab. in Cochinchina *Loureiro.*

" D. floribus spicatis, bracteis subrotundis acutis, foliis ovato-lanceolatis integerrimis.

" Caulis herbaceus, 10-pollicaris, erectus, tetragonus, sulcatus, villosus. Folia ovato-lanceolata, integerrima, villosa, pauca, opposita. Flos violaceus, spicatus, terminalis; bracteis subrotundis acutis multifloris. Corolla fauce inflata, labio superiore concave. Filamenta didynamica, pilosa. Stigma acutum bifidum, laciniis inaequalibus mutuo inflexis. Semina 4."— *Lour. I. c.**Species e genere excludendae.*

- D. CANARIENSE *Linn.* = *Cedronella canariensis.*
- D. CHAMIEDRYOIDES *J9a/6.* = *Sphacele campanulata.*
- D. COEDATUM *JVwtf.* = *Cedronella cordata.*
- D. DENTICULATUM *Ait.* = *Physostegia virginiana.*
- D. ERECTUM *i?oyte.* = *Nepeta erecta.*
- D. GOVANIACUM *>Ta«.* = *Nepeta Govaniana.*
- D. LANCIFOLIUM *Mench.* = *Physostegia virginiana.*
- D. MEXICANUM *Humb. et Kunth.* = *Cedronella mexicana.*
- D. SIBIEICUM *Ltn».* = *Nepetamacrantha.*
- D. SPECIOSUM *Sweet.* = *Physostegia virginiana.*
- D. VARIEGATUM *Vent.* = *Physostegia virginiana.*
- D. VIRGINIANUM *Linn.* = *Physostegia virginiana.*

## LXX. CEDRONELLA.

Dracocephali sp. *Linn, et Auct.*  
 Cedronella. *Mamch. Meth.* 411.

Calyx tubulosus vel campanulatus, sub-15-nervius, ore subsequali vel obliquo, 5-dentato. Corolla tubo exserto, intus nuda, fauce dilatata, limbo bilabiato, labio superiore recto subplano emarginato-bifido, inferiore trifido, lobo medio maximo. Stamina 4, adscendentia, didynamica, inferioribus brevioribus. Antheroe biloculares, loculis parallelis.

Stylus apice subequaliter bifidus, lobis subulatis apice stigmatiferis. Achenia sicca, Isevia.—Herbse. Verticillastri in spica vel racemo terminali approximate Folia floralia bracteaeformia. Bractee parvse, setacese.

» Two of the species are certainly, and the third also probably, American.

1. *C. CORDATA*, herbacea, stolonifera, foliis cordato-ovatis crenatis, verticillastris paucifloris secundis in spica vel racemo brevi approximatis.

*Dracocephalum cordatum.* Nutt. Gen. PL N. Amer. 2. 35.

Hab. in America septentrionali: ad flumen Ohio infra Pittsburgh Nuttall (h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Torrey.)

Caules basi repentes, radicanes. Rami floriferi erecti, semipedales, simplices, villosi. Folia 1-1½-pollicaria, forma fere *Lamii*, obtusa, rugosa, pubescentia vel glabriuscula; floralia calyce breviora, petiolata, basi rotundata, inferiora crenulata, superiora integerrima. Cymae breviter pedunculatae, 1-3-florae. Calyx semipollicaris, amplus, viridis, vix pubescens, striatus, ore obliquo, dentibus lato-lanceolatis, acatis, superioribus longioribus. Corolla pallide coerulea, speciosa, fere sesquipollicaris, tubus basi tenuis, intus pubescens. Faux amplissima. Labium superius latum, concavum, apice bilobum, lobis rotundatis. Labii inferioris lobi laterales ovato-rotundati, medius latus, subplanus, supra pilosus, emarginatus. Stamina labio superiore breviora. Anthers parvse.

2. *C. MEXICANA*, elata, foliis ovato-lanceolatis basi cordatis dentatis, verticillastris multifloris in racemo vel spica interrupta tereti approximatis.

*Dracocephalum Mexicanum.* Humb. et Kunth! Nov. Gen. et Sp. Amer. 2. 322. U 160.

Hab. in Mexico: inter segetes et in pratis regione alsa prope Valladolid Pazcuara et Chalco Humboldt et Bonpland! prope Tlalpujahua G. I. Graham! (h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Graham.)

Herba 2-3-pedalis, glabra vel tenuiter pubescens. Folia breviter petiolata, 1-2-pollicaria, longe acuminata, acuta, grosse dentata, subtus glandulosa. Verticillastri laxi, 20-40-flori. Cymarum inferiorum pedunculi communes saepe semipollicares; cyma superiores subsessiles. Pedicelli breves, erecti. Calyx tenuis, fere glaber, dentibus acutissimis. Corolla purpurascens, calyce triplo longior, tubo tenui incurvo, fauce vix dilatata, limbi lobis brevibus. Genitalia exserta.

3. *C. TRIPHYLLA* (Moench. Meth. 411), fruticosa, elata, foliis pinatim trisectis segmentis oblongo-lanceolatis, verticillastris laxis in spica oblonga tereti aggregatis.

*Dracocephalum canariense.* Linn.! Spec.

*Cedronella canariensis*, &c. Comm. Hort. AmsU 2. 81. t. 41.

Hab. in America et forsitan in Canariis Linnæus et Auct.; exemplaria sylvestria nondum vidi. (h. s. c.)

Caulis 2-3-pedalis. Rami floriferi herbacei, tetragoni, glabriusculi, ad nodos pilosi. Foliolorum petiolus 1-1½-pollicaris; segmenta lateralia subsessilia, pollicaria, angustata, margine crenata, utrinque viridia, glabriuscula vel saepius, praesertim in pagina inferiore, pubescentia. Verticillastri 10-12-flori. Calyx ample tubulosus, 5 lin. longus, 13-15-striatus, pubescens, dentibus e basi lanceolato subulato-acuminatis, aequalibus. Corolla albida, calyce vix duplo longior, fauce parum dilatata.

TRIBUS IX. STACHYDEIE.

CALYX irregulariter venosus vel 5-10-nerviis, sequalis, obliquus vel rarius subbilabiatus, 3-10-dentatus. Corollae tubus inclusus vel exsertus, intus saepe annulatus, limbus bilabiatus, labio superiore galeato vel piano, integro vel emarginato, inferiore varie trifido. Stamina 4, adscendentia, didynama, superioribus brevioribus, omnibus fertilibus, vel inferiorum antheris rarissime cassis vel dimidiatis. Achenia sicca.

The distinctions between this tribe and the *Satureineae*, *Prostanthereae*, *Scutellarineae*, and *Nepeae*, are nearly the same as those which distinguish *Melissineae*, as mentioned above (p. 365), where also may be seen the characters which separate *Stachydeae* from *Melissineae*.

LXXI. MELITTIS.

Melittis. *Linn. Gen.*

Calyx campanulatus, membranaceus, irregulariter venosus, subbilabiatus, labio superiore lato rotundato, obscure bilobo vel breviter 2-3-dentato, inferiore bifido, lobis rotundatis. Corolla tubo amplo exserto, intus exannulato, limbo bilabiato, labio superiore orbiculato integro subconcavo patente, inferiore trilobo patente. Stamina 4, adscendentia, didynama, inferioribus longioribus. Filamenta exapp'endiculata. Antherse per paria approximatae, biloculares, loculis distinctis divergentibus. Stylus apice breviter bifidus, lobis ovatis apice stigmatiferis. Achenia sicca, laevia, vel tenuissime reticulata.

A single European species.

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1. M. MELISSOPHYLLUM (Linn. Spec. 832).

M. grandiflora. *Sm. Ft. Brit.* 2. 644. *Eng. Bot.* 9. / . C3C. *Hook. Fl. Lond.* v. 2. fo. *Reichb. Icon. Bot. Eur.* 3. 41. t. 242.

M. melissophyllum. *Jacq. Fl. Austr.* 1. t. 20. *Smith Engl. Bot.* 8. / . 577. *Reichb. Icon. Bot. Eur.* 3. 41. t. 241.

M. albida. *Guss. Prod. Fl. Sic.* 2. 140.

Melissa sylvestris. *Lam. Fl. Fr.* 2. 401.

Hab. in Europae umbrosis: in Anglia! Gallia! Germania! Lusitania Brotero, Hispania! Sicilia Gussone, Italia Tenore, Graecia Sibthorp! (y. v. et h. s. sp.)

Caules herbacei, erecti, subsimplices, 1-1½-pedales, tetragoni, plus <sup>m<sup>i</sup>ni<sup>m</sup>is</sup> pilis patentibus reflexis hinc. Folia breviter petiolata, 14-2-pollicaria, orata, erecta.

*JunelSte.*

3 i f



nata, basi cordata vel suprema rotundata, rugosa, villosa, utrinque viridia; floralia conformia vel suprema angustiora, omnia flores excedentia. Verticillastri subsex-flores, axillares. Bractes subnullae. Pedicelli calyce subbreiores. Calyx semi-pollicaris, viridis, glaber vel plus minusve villosus, labio vel lobo supremo in eodem exemplar! sæpe integro et emarginato vel subtridentato. Corolla lj-pollicaris, rubra vel roseo-alba, tubo a basi ampla, extus glabra; labium superius sæpius patens et integer, rariua emarginatum, inferius subduplo longius, lobis lateralibus ovato-subrotundis, medio maximo, lato-rotundato, integro. Stamina e tubo breviter exserta, limbo breviora. Filamenta dilatata, margine pilosa, basi cum corolla confluentia, nee appendiculatim producta. Variat foliis etiam floralibus profunde cordatis, vel superioribus etiam caulinis basi rotundatis, corollis nunc vix pollicaribus, sæpius 15- vel interdum 16-17-linearibus, albidis, rubris vel variegatis, hirsutie totius plants, calycis lobo supremo integro vel 2-3 dentato, interdum fere bifido, sed mihi nee in species nee in varietates distinctas dividenda videtur.

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*Species e genere excludenda.*

M. JAPONICA rAwnfl. Scrophularinea quædam?

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**LXXII. PHYSOSTEGIA.**

Dracocephali sp. *Linn, el Auct.*

Physostegia. *Benth, in Bot. Reg. 15. ad calc. n. 1289.*

Calyx per anthesin tubuloso-campanulatus, post anthesin inflato-campanulatus, obscure sub-10-venius, subsequenter 5-dentatus vel truncatus vix dentatus. Corolla tubo longe exserto, intus exatmulato, fauce inflata, limbo bilabiato, labio superiore suberecto subconcavo integro vel emarginato, inferiore patente trifido, lobis rotundatis, medio majore emarginato. Stamina 4, sub labio superiore adscendentia, subdidynama, inferioribus eminentibus. Anthere approximate, biloculares, loculis patallelis distinctis nudis. Stylus apice subsequenter bifidus, lobis subulatis apice stigmatiferis. Achenia sicca, lœvia.

The two North American species which, from their close affinity in habit, I have here joined together in the same genus, differ, however, almost as much from each other in their calyx and corolla as from *Macbridea*; and all three come very near to *Melittis*, from which their general habit separates them.

1. P. VIRGINIANA, calycibus acute quinquentatis.

Dracocephalum virginianum. *Linn. ! Spec. 828. Bot. Mag. 13. / . 467.*

Dracocephalum lancifolium. *Munch. Meth. 410.*

Dracocephalum variegatum. *Vent. Hort. Cels. t. 44.*

Dracocephalum denticulatum. *Ait. Hort. Kew. 2. 317. Bot. Mag. 6. t. 214.*

Dracocephalum speciosum. *Sweet. Brit. Fl. Gard. 1. f. 03.*

Dracocephalum obovatum. *Elliott. Bot. of S. Carol, and Georg. 2. 8C.*

Dracocephalum purpureum. *Walt. Fl. Carol. 166.*

Dracocephalum coccineum. *Walt. Fl. Carol. 166.*

**Hab.** .  
**Virginie** 1? ^ ^ c e e borealis montosis a Canada Beck, humidisque et Carolina Pursh, Torrey / ^ c, ad Novum Aurelianum et

provinciam Texas Mexicanorum *Drummond!* et ad flumen Columbiae oras boreali-occidentalis *Douglas ! (h. s. sp.)*

Herba 2-3-pedal is, saepius omnino glabra, rarius pubescentia tenuissima in parte su peri ore induta. Caules partim ramosi, tetragon i, huves. Folia sessilia, plerumque lanceolata, interdum oblongo-ovata vel obovata, saepius acuta, irregulariter et acute serrata, basi angustata, utrinque viridia, lsevia, crassiuscula, nervo medio subtus prominulo, caeterum subavenia; floralia infima subconformia, caetera omnia bracteaeformia, calycibus breviora, ovata, lanceolata vel linearia, acuta, sessilia, integerrima. Racemus terminalis simplex vel subpaniculato-ramosus, £-1-pedalis. Flores oppositi, approximati vel distantes, subsessiles vel breviter pedicellati. Calyx florifer 3-linearis, fructifer 4-linearis, herbaceus, dentibus 5 brevibus, lanceolatis, acutis. Corolla incarnata vel purpurea, speciosa, 10-11 lineas longa, vel interdum ultrapollicaris, tubo a calycis ore ad faucem corollae valde dilatato; limbi labium superius integrum, inferioris lobi laterales paivi, medius late rotundatus. Variat foliorum latitudine et dentibus, foliorum floralium forma, spicis mine densis tetragonis mine elongatis laxis, et corollarum colore, sed species supra enumeratse vix ut varietates habendse.

2. *P. TRUNCATA*, calycibus truncatis obscure 3-5-lobis, lobis latissimis denticulatis.

Hab. in America boreali: in provincia Texas Mexicanorum *herb. Hooker ! (v. s. sp. in herb. Hooker.)*

Herba erecta, subsimplex, 1 -1 J-pedalis, caule pubescente. Folia et inflorescentia *P. Virginiani*. Folia floralia basi lato-ovata, calyces aequantia. Calyx magnitudine *P. Virginiani*, sed late campanulatus, apice venosus, membranaceus, margine Bublacero-denticulatis, lobis plerumque 5 obscuris latissimis mucronulatis. Corolla parum brevior quam in *P. Virginiano*, labio snperiore breviter bifido. Stamina distincte didynama. Filamenta villosa. Anthers per paria approximate.

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### LXXIII. MACBRIDEA.

Macbridea. *Elliott. Bot. of S. Carol, and Georg. 2. 86.*

Calyx campanulatus, membranaceus, irregulariter venosus, trilobus, lobo superiore oblongo, inferioribus rotundatis. Corolla tubo longe exserto, intus exannulato, fauce inflata, limbo bilabiato, labio superiore erecto integro subconcavo, inferiore subbreuiore patente, lobis rotundatis, medio latiore. Stamina 4, didynama, inferioribus longioribus, sub labio superiore adscendenlia. Antherae per paria approximatee, biloculares, oculis divaricatis. Stylus apice brevissime bih'dus.

A single North American species, closely allied to *Physostegia*.

1. *M. PULCHIELLA* (Elliott! 1. C.)

*Thymbra caroliniana.* *Walt. Fl. Car. 162.*

*Melittis caroliniana.* *Spreng. Syst. 2. 700.\**

*Prasium incamatum.* *Walt. Fl. Carol. 165.*

Hab. in America boreali: in Carolina\* mediae uliginosis *Elliott!* prope Augustain *Wray ! (v. s. sp. in herb. Hooker et Torrey.)*

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• To this Sprengel joins the *Melissa caroliniana*, apparently because it beam the same specific name, as there is no resemblance in the character given of IKP two plants. B ... ..  
ine

^ Caulis herbaceus, erectus, pedalis, obtuse tetragonus, sulcatus, glaber. Folia petiolata, oblongo-elliptica, obtusiuscula, obscure serrata vel sinuata, basi rotundata vel cuneata, tenuia, vix venosa, utrinque glaberrima vel supra pilis raris conspersa; floralia sessilia, ovata, obtusa, integerrima, calycem vix aequantia. Verticillas tri-2, ad apices caulis, subsexflori. Bractee nullae. Calyces semipollicares, glabri, membranacei, virides, lobis obtusis. Corolla sesquipollicaris, glabra, tubo basi angustato, superne in faucem amplam dilatato. Filamenta villosa. Antherarum valvulae margine breviter dentato-ciliatse, intus filamentis polline commixtis pilosae.

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#### LXXIV. SYNANDRA.

*Synandra.* Nutt. Gen. 2. 29.

**Calyx inflato-campanulatus, membranaceus, irregulariter venosus, dentibus 4! subaequalibus. Corolla tubo longe exserto, superne fauceque dilatato, intus exannulato, limbo bilabiato, labio superiore erecto subconcavo integro, inferiore patente trifido, lobis ovatis, medio latiore emarginato. Stamina 4, adscendentia, didynama, inferioribus longioribus. Filamenta exappendiculata, hirsuta. Antherae per paria approximate, glaberrimae, biloculares, loculis distinctis divaricatis, superiorum loculis supremis connatis obtusis cassis, ceteris omnibus acutis fertilibus. Styli lobus superior brevissimus, inferior longior, fere a basi stigmatifer. Achenia sicca, magna, subinflato-compressa, lasevia.**

A very remarkable North American genus, having some affinity to *Physostegia* and *Macbridea*, as well as to *Lamium*, but different from the whole tribe by the total disappearance of the upper lobe of the calyx, of which I cannot find any trace even in the nervation of the tube, in any of the few specimens I have been able to examine.

1. *S. GRANDIFLORA* (Nutt. 1. C.)

*Lamium hispidulum.* Mich. ! *Fl. Bor. Am.* 2. 4.

**Hab. in America boreali: in Kentucky Torrey ! in sylvis Tennessee Michaux! in umbrosis ad Ohio prope Cincinnati Nut tall. (h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Torrey.)**

Habitu fere *Lamii*. Caulis subsimplex, pedalis, pilis longis sparsis hispidulus. Folia pauca, inferiora longe petiolata, lato-ovata, subacuminata, crenata, basi cordata, tenuia, utrinque viridia, pilis raris hispidula; floralia sessilia, inferiora caulinis subconformia, superiora ovata, lanceolata, integerrima, supra calycibus vix longiora. Verticillastri pauci, distantes, biflori. Bractee subnullae. Calyces sessiles, e sepalis 4 connatis constantes; 2 lateralibus majoribus, nervis lateralibus superioribus distinctis, inferioribus cum nervis supremis sepalorum inferiorum confluentibus; 2 inferioribus parum minoribus, nervis lateralibus inferioribus subdistinctis, sepalo quinto supremo omnino a basi calycis abortivo. Corolla speciosa, albiflavescens, fere sesquipollicaris, tubo basi tenui, dein valde dilatato in faucem amplissimam. cxtus glabra. Filamenta, praesertim in parte superiore, **longe** barbata.

## LXXV. LAMIUM.

Lamium et Orvaia. *Linn, et Auct.*

Galeobdolon. *Huds. et Auct.*

Pollichia. *Roth. Fl. Germ.*

Erianthera. *Benth. in Hook. Bot. Misc. 3. 380. non Nees.*

Calyx tubuloso-campanulatus, sub-5-nerviis, ore sequali vel saepius obliquo, dentibus 5 subsequalibus vel superioribus longioribus, apice subulatis. Corolla tubo incluso vel saepius exserto, intus nudo vel piloso-annulato; limbo bilabiato; labium superius ovatum vel oblongum, subforficatum vel galeatum, basi plerumque angustatum; faux dilatata; lobi laterales ad margines faucis truncati vel rarius oblongi, appendicula dentiformi aucti vel mutici; medius latus emarginatus, basi contractus, substipitatus. Stamina 4, didynama, inferioribus longioribus. Antherse per paria approximate, biloculares, loculis demum divaricatis oblongis extus hirsutis vel nudis. Stylus apice subaequaliter bifidus, lobis subulatis apice stigmatiferis. Achenia sicca, triquetra, angulis acutis apice truncata, laevia vel minute tuberculoso-rugosa. — Herbcc basi decumbentes. Folia infima longe petiolata, parva, caulina media majora, basi saepius cordata, rugosa, plerumque duplicate-vel inciso-dentata; floralia subconformia, superiora minora sessiliora, omnia calyces supcrantia. Verticillastri densi, axillares, inferiores vel omnes remoti, superiores ssepe approximati. Bractee paucae, calyce breviores, subulatae vel rarius lanceolatae. Corollae r librae, purpurascens, albae vel flavae.

All the species are found in the old world, either in Europe or in the temperate parts of Asia.

This is a very natural genus, the foliage and habit of the plants being nearly the same in all, and most of the species offering the same variations in the hairiness and form of the leaves, and in the colour of the flower.

## CONSPECTUS SPECIERUM.

SECT. I. ORVALA. *Corolla tubus rectus, intus transverse annulatus. AnthercB glabra.*

- |  |   |    |                   |
|--|---|----|-------------------|
| Folia lato-ovata, crenata, rugosa, villosa | . | 1. | <i>h.</i> ORVALA. |
| Folia inciso-lobata, vix rugosa, subglabra | . | 2. | L. MULTIFIDUM.    |

SECT. II. LAMIOPSIS. *Corolla tubus rectus, intus nudus vel transverse annulatus, fauce amp la. Anthera\* hirsute.*

Galea Integra vel emarginata.

Herbae perennes. Corollae amplae. Galea lata.

Herba villosa vel lanata.

Herba ramosa . . . . . 3 . L. GARGAXICUM.

Herba simplex vix semipedalis. Folia  
rhomboidalea . . . . . 4 . L. RHOMBOIDEUM.

Herba subglabra.

Folia ovata, cordata . . . . . 5. L. LONGIFLOHUM.

Folia parva reniformia, omnia longe  
t^lt . . . . . 6 . *h.* VERONIC^FOLI'M.

- Herbs annuac. Corolla tenues.  
 Folia ovata. Verticillastris approximatis  
 Folia crenata . . . . . 11. L. PUHPUREUM.  
 Folia inciso-lobata . . . . . 12. L. INCISUM.  
 Folia orbiculata, floralia sessilia vel amplexicaulia. Verticillastris omnes distincti.  
 Corollae lobi laterales dente aucti 10. L. INTERMEDIUM.  
 Corolla? lobi laterales (faucis margin es) nudi . . . . . 9. L. AMPLEXICAULE.  
 Galea hifida.  
 Folia ovata, cordata, dentata . . . . . 7\* L. STRIATUM.  
 Folia inciso-lobata . . . . . 8. L. BIFIDUM.

SECT. III. LAMIOTYPUS. *Corolla tubus intus annulatus, recurvo-porrectus, fauce parum dilatata. Anthera hirsuta.*

- Corolla lobi laterales muticae vel dente brevi appendiculati.  
 -Dentes calycini faucem corollae amplissimam superantes . . . . . 13. L. MOSCHIATUM.  
 Dentes calycini fauce corollae obliqua tenui breviores . . . . . 14. L. PETIOLATUM.  
 Corollae lobi laterales dente subulato appendiculati.  
 Folia villosissima. Dentes calycini plumosi 16. L. TOMENTOSUM.  
 Folia glabra vel villosa. Dentes calycini glabri, vel villosuli . . . . . 15. L. VULGATUM.

SECT. IV. GALEOBDOLON. *Corolla tubus intus oblique annulatus, subrecurvo-porrectus. Anthera glabra.*

- Corolla rubra . . . . . 17. L. PUDESCENS.  
 Corolla alba . . . . . 18. L. FLEXUOSUM.  
 Corolla lutea . . . . . 19. L. GALEOBDOLON.

SECTIO I. ORVALA.

Orvala. *Linn. Gen.*

*Corolla tubus rectus, intus transverse annulatus; faux amplissima; galea ovata. Anthera glabra.*

1. L. ORVALA (*Linn.! Spec. 808*), foliis ampjis lato-ovatis basi truncatis cordatisve rugosis subvillosis, corollae tubo recto exserto, intus piloso-annulato, fauce amplissima, galea ovata integra, lobis lateralibus brevissimis muticis, antheris glabris.

L. Orvala. *Bol. Mag. 5. t. 172.*

L. pannonicum. *Scop. Fl. Cam. 1. 27<*

Orvala lamioides. *DC. Fl. Fr. 3. 539.*

£ foliis inciso-dentatis.

Orvala garganica. *Linn. ! Spec. 2. 807.*

Hab. in Italia Pannonia et Istria *Willdenow*, in Pedemontio *Allioni*, prope Nannetem in Gallia *Bonamy*. (f\* s. c.)

Foha latiora, majora quam in L. *garganico*, pilis brevibus villosa vel fere glabra.

Caulis fere glaber. Folia floralia flores longe superantia. Verticillastri sub-10-flori. Bractee paucis, lineares, breves. Calyx coloratus, fere glaber. Corolla rubra vel purpurascens, 15 lin. vel fere sesquipollicem longa. Galea extus pubescens, margine ciliata.

2. *L. MULTIFIDUM* (Linn.! Spec. 809), foliis superioribus inciso-lobatis utrinque glabris, corollae tubo recto exserto intus annulato (?), galea oblonga, fauce amplissima, lobis lateralibus brevissimis muticis, axillaribus glabris.

Hab. in Oriente *Tournefort!* (v. s. sp. in herb. Banks et Vahl.)

Caulis erectus, semipedalis vel vix pedalis, pubescens. Folia inferiora ovalia, obtusissima, apice integerrima, medio crenata, basi cuneata, superiora ljj-pollicaria, obtusa, profunde et obtuse lobata; floralia acutiora, angustiora, floribus subbreviora, omnia incisa. Bractee breves, ovatae, acute. Verticillastri multiflori, distantes. Calyces sessiles, adpresse villosi. Corollae pollicares vel parum longiores. Galea basi valde angustata, extus lanata. Labium subsitum bifidum?

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## SECTIO II. LAMIOPSIS.

Lamiopsis. *Dumort. FloruU Belg.* 45.

*Corolla tubus rectus, intus nudus vel transversim piloso-annulatus; faux amplissima. Antheris extus hirsutis.*

3. *L. RHOMBOIDEUM*, humile, simplex, foliis rhomboideis rugosis utrinque calycibusque velutino-lanatis, corollae tubo recto intus nudo, fauce ampla, galea lata, lobis lateralibus ovatis integris, antheris hirsutis.

*Erianthera rhomboidea. Benth. in Hook. Bot. Misc.* 3. 380.

Hab. in Indiae orientalis provincia Kanaour *Royle!* (h. s. sp. comm. a cl. *Royle.*)

Caulis humilis vix semipedalis, simplex, ascendens, tomentosovillosus. Folia caulina parva, pauca; floralia numerosa, petiolata, rhomboidea, infima subintegerrima, superiora profunde crenata, omnia obtusissima, basi cuneata, rugosa, utrinque lanato-villosa. Verticillastri subbiflori. Bractee subulatse, molliter lanatae, calycem aequantes. Calyx semipollicaris, molliter villosus, dentibus lanceolato-linearibus. Corolla fere sesquipollicaris, extus pubescens, magnitudine corollae *L. garganici*. Labia longitudine subaequalia, lobi laterales oblongi, paulo majores quam in ere ten's *Lamiis*. Achenia nonnisi immatura suppetunt, sed subcarnosa videntur.

The greater development of the lateral lobes of the corolla had at first induced me to consider this as a separate genus; but having now carefully examined all the species of the genus, I find that this one cannot really be distinguished. It is especially very nearly allied to *L. garganicum*.

4. *L. GARGANICUM* (Linn.! Spec. 808), foliis cordatis rugosis utrinque molliter villosis, calycibus villosis, corollae tubo recto intus nudo, fauce amplissima, galea lata, lobis lateralibus angulatis vel dente brevissimo appendiculatis, antheris hirsutis.

*L. garganicum. Sm. Exot. Bot.* 1.1. 48.

*L. Michelianum. Tausch. in Bot. Zeit.* 1831. 1. 215. ?

Hab. in Europa mediterranea : in Pedemontio *Allioni*, in Gargano

monte ad castrum Angeli Willdenow, Tenore, in Græciæ monte Hy-metto Zuccarini / in Laconie et Cretse montibus turn in Olympi Bithyni summit ate Sibthorp ! (h. s. c. et v. s. sp.)

Caulis adscendens, pedalis uti folia et calyces pilis longis albidis dense et moliter villosus. Folia forma fere *L. vulgati*, plerumque parum minora; floralia floribus plerumque breviora. Verticillastri 10-20-flori, densi. Bractee brevissimae. Calyces sessiles, parum obliqui, dentibus tubo brevioribus, lanceolatis, acuminatis, vix apice subulatis. Corolla 15 lin. longa, rubra, extus villosa, intus glaberrima; loborum lateralium dens obtusus, rarius bifidus; labium basi contractum, latissime obcordatum, subbifidum. Antherae hirsutissimae.

5. *L. LONGIFLORUM* (Ten.! Fl. Nap. Prod. 34. Syll. 285), caule glabriusculo, foliis cordatis subrugosis glabris subvillosisve, verticillastris multifloris, calycibus glabris, corollis calyce subquadruplo longioribus, tubo recto intus nudo, fauce amplissima, galea lata, lobis lateralibus angulatis vel dente brevissimo appendiculatis, antheris hirsutis.

*L. laevigatum.* DC. Fl. Fr. 3. 54). et Auct. plur. quoad exempt, e Europa australi, non Limb.

*L. Pedemontanum.* Reichb. FL Germ. Exc. 322. ?\*

Hab. in Europæ australis montosis: in Pyrenæis Gouan! Gallo-provincise monte Ventoso Requien! Pedemontio et Apenninis superioribus Reichenbach, regno Napolitano Tenore! Sicilia Gussone! Græcia Sibthorp / (k. s. sp.)

A. *L. garganico* vix ac ne vix glabritie differt.

6. *L. VERONICAFOLIUM*, glabrum, foliis parvislonge petiolatis reniformibus inciso-crenatis vel digitato-lobatis basi late subcordatis, verticillastris bifloris, calycibus glabris, dentibus lanceolatis acutis, corollis calyce quadruplo longioribus, tubo recto vel basi subrecurvo adscendente, intus nudo, galea ovata basi angustata, fauce amplissima, lobis lateralibus dente brevi appendiculatis, antheris hirsutis.

Hab. in Græcia Sibthorp! (v. s. sp. in herb. Sibthorp, cum *L. longifloro* et *vulgato* sub nomine *L. maculati*.)

Species distinctissima, foliis inferioribus *L. amplexicauli*, corolla *L. longifloro* affinis. Herba perennis, humilis, caulibus adscendentibus 4-Cpollicaribus. Folia fere *Veronica hederaceae*, petiolo 6-12-lineari, limbo vix 4-lineari, utrinque glabra vel pilis rarissimis pubescentia, crenaturis profundis, paucis; floralia conformia, uti caulina longe petiolata. Corolla sesquipollicaris, fauce amplissima, labio superiore lato ovato acutiusculo villosa. Anthers pilis longis numerosis hispidae.

7. *L. STRIATUM* (Sibth. et Sm.! Fl. Gr. 6. 46. t. 557), foliis ovatis profunde crenatis basi late subcordatis supremis approximatis flores superantibus vel vix brevioribus, corollis calyce glabro triplo longioribus, tubo recto tenui, fauce dilatata, galea longissima apice bifida, lobis lateralibus angulatis deinde brevi obtuso appendiculatis, antheris hirsutis.

Hab. in Græciæ et Archipelagi Græci ruderalis copiose Sibthorp! (y. \*. sp. in herb. Sibthorp.)

calycibus autem ciliatis, corollis brevioribus lanceolatis ciliatis, corollas < maxima-; galea emarginata, faucibus dente lateral! abbreviato obtuso."—Reichb. I. e.

Habitus fere *L. vulgati*, sed folia tenuiora, minora, et basi minus cordata; floralium petioli calyce breviores. Corolla sesquipollicaris, labio superiore 7-8 lin. longo, oblongo-lineari, extus villosa. Stamina vix ad dimidium labii superioris attingentia. Affine *L. bifido*, at diversa foliorum forma, calycibus rectoribus longioribus, corollis majoribus.

8. *L. BIFIDUM* (Cyr. PI. Rar. fasc. 1. 22. t. 7), foliis ovatis superioribus acuminatis omnibus inciso-lobatis crenato-dentatis supremis approximatis flores superantibus vel vix brevioribus, corollae tubo recto intus nudo, fauce dilatata, galea elongata apice divaricato-bifida, lobis lateralibus dente brevi lineari appendiculatis, antheris hirsutis.

*L. bifidum.* Ten. ! *Fl. Nap. t. 153.* 2.

*/3 clandestinum*, corollis abortione minutis.

Li. cryptanthum. Guss. *Prod. Fl. Sic. 2. 97.* Reichb. *Icon. Bot. Eur. 8. 3. \** 707-

Hab. in regione Mediterranea: in Corsica *Requien ! Sicilia Gussone!* et regno Napolitano *Tenore!* (*h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Requien et Gussone.*)

Habitus *L. purpurei*. Folia petiolata, infima profunde crenata, superiora pollicaria, apice obtusiuscula, late et profunde crenata, basi irregulariter incisa, utrinque viridia vel supra albo-lineata, plus minusve villosa. Verticillastri multiflori, inferiores remoti, supremi subcapitati. Bractee panes, subulatae vel nullae. Calyx pubescens, ovatus, apice incurvus, ore valde obliquo, dentibus lanceolatis, acutis, apice subulatis, tubo brevioribus vel vix longioribus. Corolla alba, plerumque dimidio longior quam in *L. purpureo*. Var. */3* non differt nisi corollis, ut in *Labiatis* plurimis occurrit, abortione brevissimis.

9. *L. AMPLEXICAULE* (Linn. ! *Spec. 809*), foliis orbiculatis caulinis pctiolatis, floralibus amplexicaulibus omnibus subinciso-crenatis, corollae tubo recto tenui intus nudo, fauce dilatata, galea oblonga integra, lobis lateralibus muticis, antheris hirsutis.

*L. amplexicaule.* Reichb. *Icon. Bot. Eur. 3. 22. /.* 224. / 373. Hook. *Fl. Lond. v. 2. ie. Sm. Eng. Bot. 11. \** 770.

Galeobdolon amplexicaule. Mcench. *Meth. 393.*

Pollichia amplexicaulis. Willd. *Fl. Berol. 198.* Roth. *Fl. Germ. 1. 254.*

*fl clandestinum* (Reichb. *Icon. Bot. Eur. 8. 3. t. 708*), corollis abortione minutis.

Hab. in Europae, Africæ borealis, et Asiæ mediae necnon Americæ borealis ruderatis: in Europa vulgare a Scotia! Suecia *Fries!* et Petropoli *Sobolewski*, ad Lusitaniam, Siciliam *Gussone*, Græciam *Sibthorp ! Byzantium Olivier!* in Barbaria *Desfontaines*, circa Aleppum *Russell*, in regione Tauro-Caucasjco et Caspico *Bieberstein, C. A. Meyer, &c.* in omni jugo Himalayano *Royle! Wallich / &c.* in America boreali! indigenum? vel ex Europa allatum? (*v. v. et h. s. sp.*)

Herba annua, decumbens, basi ramosissima. Rami semipedales vel vix pedales apice adscendentes, glabriusculi. Folia caulina pauca, longe petiolata, vix semipollicaria, forma *Veronica fiedercefolice*, utrinque glabriuscula vel hispidula; floralia latissima calyces amplectentia et ea superantia, subtus venis elevatis hispidulis, supra plerumque villosa. Verticillastri dense multiflori, omnes distincti, inferiores remoti, supremi sse approximati. Bractee subnullae. Calyces sessiles, campanulati, ore vix obliquo, dentibus lanceolato-subulatis tubum subaequantibus vel longioribus, molliter villosis. Corolla purpurea, pubescens, tubo longe exserto. Eobos



laterales (vel faucis margines) constanter muticos observavi, nee ut in icone *Reichenbachio* appendiculatos. Si appendiculus occurrunt, distinctio inter hanc speciem et *h. intermedium* evanescit. Anthers pilis paucis hirsutae.

10. *L. INTERMEDIUM* (Fries! Nov. Fl. Suec. ed. 1. 105. ed. 2. 192), foliis orbiculatis caulinis petiolatis, floralibus amplexicaulibus omnibus subinciso-crenatis, calycis dentibus subulatis tubo longioribus, corolla tubo recto tenui intus nudo, fauce dilatata, galea oblonga integra, lobis lateralibus dente brevi appendiculatis, antheris hirsutis.

*L. intermedium.* *Reichb. Icon. Bot. Eur.* 3. 22. t. 224. l. 372. et 8. 9. U 721.  
*L. molucellifolium.* *Fries, Nov. Fl. Suec.* 72. ex *Reichb. I. c.* »

Hab. in Scania *Fries!* et Germania septentrionali *Reichenbach.* (v. s. *sp. in herb. Lindley.*)

Habitu foliisque *L. amplexicauli* simillimum, et vix diversum dentibus calycinis elongatis et corollae lobis lateralibus dente brevi lanceolate\* acuto appendiculatis. Caeterum *L. amplexicauli* multo affinius quam *L. purpureo*,

11. *L. PURPUREUM* (Linn.! Spec. 809), foliis inferioribus orbiculatis, floralibus ovatis omnibus crenatis supremis approximatis flores superantibus, corollae tubo recto tenui basi intus piloso-annulato, fauce dilatata, galea oblonga integra, lobis lateralibus dente brevi lineari appendiculatis, antheris hirsutis.

*L. purpureum.* *Hook. Fl. Lond. v. 2. ic. Sm. Eng. Bot.* 11. U 769.  
*L. nudum.* *Mench. Meth.* 393. *Crantz. Stir p. Austr.* 259.

*1/3 molle*, foliis minus rugosis, obtusioribus, pauci-crenatis.

*L. molle.* *Ait. ! Hort. Kew.* 2. 297. *fide Herb. Banks.\**

Hab. in Europa omni necnon Asiae ruderatis a Scotia! Suecia *Fries*, et Petropoli *Sobolewski*, ad Lusitaniam *Brotero*, Hispaniam! Italiam *Tenore*, §-c, Byzantium *Sibthorp!* in regione Tauro-Caucasico *Bieberstein*, &§-c, et in jugo Altaico *Ledebour.* (v. v. et h. s. *sp.*)

Herba basi decumbens, foliis parvis distantibus longe petiolatis, superne ascendens, foliosa, apicibus saepe purpurascens. Caules semipedales vel rarius vix pedales. Folia omnia rugosa, utrinque villosa. Verticillastri raultiflori, ad apices caulis dense approximati, subcapitati, vel infimo remoto. Folia floralia e capitulo erantia, caulinis conformia, at gradatim minora. Calyces petiolo breviores vel vix eum superantes. Corolla plerumque semipollicaris, rubra, rarius alba. Galea extus villosa. Anthers pilis paucis hirsute.

12. *L. INCISUM* (Willd. Spec. 3. 89), foliis inferioribus orbiculatis, floralibus lato-ovatis omnibus inciso-dentatis lobatis supremis approximatis flores superantibus, corolla tubo recto basi intus piloso-annulato, fauce dilatata, galea oblonga integra, lobis lateralibus dente brevi lineari appendiculatis, antheris hirsutis.

*L. incisum.* *Sm. Engl. Bot.* 27. l. 1933. *Reichb. Icon. Bot. Eur.* 3. 21. l. 223.  
*L. hybridum.* *Vill Fl. Delph.* 1. 251.  
*h. dissectum.* *With. Brit. Pl.* 527.  
*L. urticifolium.* *Weihe ex Reichb. Fl. Germ. Exc.* 321.

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\*.Hule ^jecte sunt in herbario Banksiano exemplaria 2, ex horto quodam  
ffl. 77^A 1? a ad P6\*51®111 propriam corollas forma distinctis&imam pertinere vi-  
-en. ut, -ea ob exemplaribus mancis a vermibus partim destructis describere nequivi.

L. Westphalicum. *Wexhe i et ex Reichb. I. o.*

L. Coesfeldis. *Wexhe ex Reich. I. c.*

Hab. in Europæe præsertim septentrionalis arvis : in Scotia *Hooker*, Anglia ! Suecia *Fries* ! Gallia ! Germania ! (*v. v. et k. s. sp.*)

Folia ut in *L. bifido* incisa. Flores *L. purpurei*, Forsan hujus varietas, at mihi constanter diversum videtur. Variat uti *L. purpureum* corollis nunc breviter nunc longe exsertis, verticillastris nunc omnibus approximatis, nunc inferioribus longe remotis.

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### SECTIO III. LAMIOTYPUS.

Lamiotypus. *Dumort. Florul. Delg. 45.*

*Corolla tubus intus transversim annulatus, sub annulo contractus, supra annulum dilatatus, subventricosus, subrecurvo-porrectus; fauce parum dilatata. Anthera extus hirsuta.*

13. *L. MOSCHATUM* (Mill.! *Diet. n. 4*), foliis ovatis cordatis glabrusculis dentibus calycinis longe lanceolato-subulatis, corollæ tubo amplo brevi, intus piloso-annulato subrecurvo-porrecto, fauce amplissima, galea tubo longiore, lobis lateralibus breviter obtuse acuminatis vix appendiculatis, antheris hirsutis.

L. calycinum. *Durv. JEnum. PL Arch, in Mem. Soc. Linn, Par. 323. ?\**

Hab. in regione mediterranea orientali: in Archipelagi Graeci ins. Epidauro *Zuccarini* ! Sami *Durville*, Smyrnee (*fide exempl. hortensium*) (*h. 5. c. et v. s. sp. in herb. Mart, et s. c. in herb, plur.*)

Habitus *L. vulgati*, sed corolla distinctissimum. In exemplare unico suppetente, caulis et calyces glaberrimi sunt, folia pilis brevibus sparsis hirtella. Folia floralia flores superant. Corollas albas ? tubus dentibus calycinis brevior, glaber; galea extus apice dense villosa, basi longe angustata; lobi laterales potius angulati quam appendiculati, lobus infimus maximus stipitatus.

14. *L. PETIOLATUM* (Royle! *Benth. in Hook. Bot. Misc. 3. 381*), foliis ovato-lanceolatis acuminatis basi vix cordatis, dentibus calycinis longe subulatis, corollæ tubo amplo, intus piloso-annulato recurvo-porrecto, fauce vix dilatata, galea elongata, lobis lateralibus muticis vel breviter setaceo-appendiculatis, labio brevissimo, antheris hirsutis.

Hab. in Indis Orientalis jugo Himalayano vulgare *Royle!* in Kamaon *Wallich* ! (*h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Royle.*)

Affine *L. vulgato*, sed foliis et corolla diversum. Habitus *h. flexuosi*, a quo differt antheris hirsutis, &c. Herba tenerior quam *L. vulgatum*. Caules pilis reflexo-patentibus hirsuti. Folia inferiora longe petiolata; floralia sessilia; omnia basi saepius rotundata vel truncata, vel infima cordata, superiora longe acuminata, grosse subduplicato-serrata, utrinque viridia, hispidula. Bractee lineari-subulatae; calycis tubum subquantantes. Verticillastris plerumque multiflori. Dentes calycini molliter hispidi, tubum corollae asquantantes. Corolla alba, tubo ventricosissimo superne et

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• " *L. caule suberecto, ramoso, glaberrimo, fistuloso, foliis cordatis rugosis lanatis pubescentibus summis etiam subpetiolatis, calycibus laevibus reticulatis flori subaequalibus, dentibus calycinis longissimis arcuatis subulatis vix ciliatis, floribus confertis sessilibus, verticillis numerosis inferne remotis. Flores albi. Corolla extus villosa.*"—*Durv. I. c.*

basi contracto, fauce obliqua plerumque nuda interdum dentibus utrinque 1-2 instructa. Oalea extus villosa. Labium galea dimidio brevius. Antherae pilis paucis hirsute.

15. *L. VULGATUM*, foliis ovatis cordatis vel basi truncatis rugosis plerumque villosis, dentibus calycinis longe subulatis glabris vel villosulis, corollae tubo amplo intus piloso-annulato recurvo-porrecto, fauce subdilatata, galea oblonga, lobis lateralibus dente longo subulato appendiculatis, antheris hirsutis.

*a rubrum.*

*L. maculatum.* Linn.! *Spec.* 809. *Reichb. tc. Bot. Eur.* 3. 12. t. 215. *Sibth. et Sm.! Ft. Gr.* 6. 46. t. 556. (*exempt, maculata*). *Sm. Eng. Bot.* 36. l. 2550. (*exempt, immaculata*.)

*L. rugosum.* Ait.! *Hort. Kew.* 2. 296. *Reichb. Ic. Bot. Eur.* 3. 14. t. 217\* *rum Sibth. et Sm., nee Guss. nee Ten. {exempt, immaculata.*)

*L. rubrum.* Wallr. ! *Sched. Crit.* 300.

*L. mutabile.* Dumort. *Florul. Belg.* 45. ?

*L. hirsutum.* Lam. *Diet.* 3. 410. (*exempt, immaculata, villosa*).

*L. stoloniferum.* Lap.! *Abr. Pyr.* 333. (*exempt, immaculata, grandiflora, multiflora*).

*L. grandiflorum.* Pourr. *Act. Acad. Tolos.* 3. 322.

*L. laevigatum.* Linn. ! *Spec.* 808. *Reichb. Icon. Bot. Eur.* 3. 14. U 216. *non Auct. omn. (exempt, glabriora)*.

*L. melissaefolium.* Mill. *Diet. n.* 5. ?

\*

*fi album.*

*L. album.* Linn. ! *Spec.* 809. *Hook. Ft. Lond. v.* 2. ic. *Sm. Eng. Bot.* 11. t. 768.

*L. niveum.* *ffortul.*

*L. foliosum.* Crantz *Stirp. Austr.* 258.

Hab. in Europ&, Africse borealis, et Asiae mediae arvis rudertis umbrosis mo n tan is, &c. a Scotia! Suecia *Fries*, et Petropoli ^060-*lewski*, ad Lusitaniam! Hispaniam! Siciliam! regnum Neapolitan urn! et Greciam! in Barbaria *Desfontaines*, regione Tauro-Caucasico et Caspico C. A. *Meyer!* et Altaico *Ledebour*. Varietates *cc* et *p* smpe intermixtee; var. /3 in borealibus, a in australioribus vulgator. (*v. v. et h. s. sp.*)

Flanta villositate foliorum, dentibus, numero et colore florum, v aide variabilis, at constanter corollas forma recognoscenda. Caules plerumcpie basi decumbentes, ramosi, ramis simplicibus adscendentibus plerumque subpedalibus. Folia infima parva, saepe vix semipollicaria, longe petiolata, media 1-3-pollicaria, apice obtusa, acuta, vel longe acuminata, margine crenata, duplicato-dentata vel subincisa, basi late cordata sinibus profundis obtusis, vel rarius tantum truncata, utrinque viridia, vel in utraque varietate supra plus minusve albo-lineata vel maculata, plus minusve rugosa et villosa. Floralia conformia vel basi minus cordata, apice longius acuminata, brevius petiolata, saepius flores excedentia, interdum vero iis subbreviora. Bractee minutae. Flores in verticillastro 10-20, nee in speciminibus albifloris crebriores quam in purpureis. Calyces nunc fere glabri, saepius praesertim dentibus ciliato-hirsutis. Corollae vix cum galea pollicaris. Tubas basi contractus, prope basin intus anulum pilorum ierens, dein ampliatus, subtus ventricosus, recurvo-adscendens, suq fauce subcontractus. Faux dilatata, sed multo minus quam in *L. garganico*. wlea oblonga, basi angustata, recta, bicarinata, carinis ad occiput concurrentibus, 3, v^ yald, fl in <curva, subincumbens. Lobi laterales subtriangulares, append ice subuTodeflecto. Achenia triquetra, apice truncata.

16. *L. T<sub>2</sub>M<sub>1</sub>ENT<sub>0</sub>SUM* (Willd. *Spec.* 3. 90), foliis ovatis cordatis rugosis, v m<sup>l</sup> ^ S1? S1mis>dentibus calycinis subulatis plumoso-ciliatis, corolla\* tubo a m<sup>l</sup> ^ S1? S1mis>dentibus calycinis subulatis plumoso-ciliatis, corolla\* ampio, intus piloso-annulato recurvo-porrecto, fauce subdilatata,

galea oblonga, lobis lateralibus dente longo subulato appendiculatis, antheris hirsutis.

L. Columns. *Ten.!* *Ind. Sent. Hort. Nap.* 1827. *Syll. Fl. Nap.* 286.

Hab. in Europa austro-orientali et Asia media: in Italia australi *Gussone!* Armenia *Willdenow*, in regione Tauro-Caucasico et Caspico vulgare *Bieberstein*, *C. A. Meyer!* (*h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Gussone et Meyer.*)

Vix ac ne vix a *L. vulgato* differt foliis minoribus villosioribus et dentibus calycinis villosissimis. Jerosimiliter *L. vulgati* varietas. Exemplaria Italica quasi media sunt inter exemplaria Caspica hujus plants, et exempl. villosiora *L. vulgati*.

#### SECTIO IV. GALEOBDOLON.

*Corolla tubus intus oblique annulatus, sub annulo contractus, supra annulum dilatatus, subventricosus, subrecurvo-porrectus; fauxparum dilatata; galea oblonga, basi longe angustata. Ant herce glabrce.*

17. *L. PUBESCENS* (Sibth. in *Herb. Banks MSS.*), foliis ovatis basi truncatis subcordatisve, superioribus acuminatis, omnibus rugosis villosis, corollse (rubro-purpurece) tubo basi contracto, intus oblique annulato superne ventricoso-ampliato subrecurvo-porrecto, fauce subdilatata, galea elongata integra, lobis lateralibus angulatis, angulo mutico vel breviter setaceo-appendiculato, antheris glabris.

*L. nigosum.* *Sibth. et Sm.!* *Fl. Gr. C.* 45. t. 555. • *Guss.!* *Fl. Sic. Prod.* 2. 94. *Ten.!* *Fl. Nap.* 2. 19. ? non *Ait.*

Hab. in Sicilia *Gussone!* *Sib thorp!* regno Neapolitano *Tenore!* (*h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Gussone.*)

Vix ac ne vix a *Ij. Jlexuoso* differt corollis dimidio majoribus villosioribus purpureo-rubris, et foliis villosioribus. Dentes calycini ut in *Ij. Jlexuoso* longitudine et villositate variant. Bractee plenimque latiores sunt.

18. *L. FLEXUOSUM* (*Ten.!* *Fl. Nap.* 2. 19. t. 52. *Syll.* 287), foliis ovatis acuminatis basi truncatis subcordatisve glabriusculis vel vix villosis, corollse (albse) tubo basi contracto, intus oblique annulato superne ventricoso-ampliato subrecurvo-porrecto, fauce subdilatata ealei elongata integra, lobis lateralibus angulatis, angulo mutico vel setaceo-appendiculato, antheris glabris.

*L. flexuosum.* *Reichb. Icon. Bot. Eur.* 8. 3. t. 706.

*L. Petinum.* *Gay!* *ined.*

Hab. in regione mediterranea: in Gallise agro Ruscinonensi! Sicilia *Gussone!* regno Neapolitano *Tenore!* (*y. v. et h. s. sp.*)

Caules basi procumbentes, saspe radicante<sup>3</sup>. Rami adscendentes vel erecti aul. simplices, saspius debiles, subpedales, pilis reflexis plus minusve villosi. Folia dm<sup>1</sup> petiolata, inferiora minora, obtusiora, superiora saspius acuminata, omnia irw, <<< subduplicato-dentata, viridia vel linea alba notata, mine fere irlabra nunc<sup>o</sup> paucis hispidula; floralia saspe subincisa. Verticillastri C-20-flori. BracteaTa<sup>o</sup> late vel lineares, tubum calycis satpe D3quantas. Calyces sessiles, glabri vel vltf? dentibus lanceolatis apice subulato-anstatis, tubo corollas longioribus vel hrl'Z plenimque patentibus, supremo longiore. Corolla fere *Galeobdolonis*, lobis 1^1!-1<sup>1</sup> latiusculis, et saspius angulatis tantum, rarius dente brevissimo 2U^<sup>18</sup> labio ut in *Lamiis* caeteris stipitato. seiaceo auctis,

• The teeth of the lateral lobes of the corolla are figured much too long.

19. *L. GALEOBDOLON* (Crantz. Stirp. Austr. 262), foliis ovatis acuminatis basi truncatis subcordatisve glabriusculis pilosisve, corollae (Iuteae) tubo basi contracto superne subventricosso ampliato subrecurvo porrecto intus oblique annulato, fauce subdilatata, galea elongata integra, lobis lateralibus oblongis muticis vel brevissime appendiculatis labio vix brevioribus.

Galeopsis GaleobdoloD. *Linn.! Spec.* 810.

Pollichia Galeobdolon. *Roth. FL Germ.* 1. 254.

Leonurus Galeobdolon. *Scop. FL Carn.* n. 705.

Galeobdolon luteum. *Huds. FL Angl.* 258. *Masno WMeth.* 394. *Hook. FL Lend. v. 2. ic. Sm. Eng. BoL* 11. t. 787\*

Cardiaca sylvatica. *Lam. FL Fr.* 2. 384.

Pollichia vulgaris et montana. *Pers. Ann. Bot.* 14. 39.

Galeobdolon vulgare. *Pers. Syn.* 2. 122.

Hab. in Europse, et praesertim septentrionalis, umbrosis, sylvaticis, sepibus, &c.: in Scotia! Anglia! prope Petropolim *Sobolewski*, in Gallia! Hispania! Italia *Tenore*, Germania! (v. v. et h. s. c.)

Herba erecta, pedalis vel sesquipedalis, saepius fere glabra, interdum, praesertim in foliis cauleque inferioribus, pilis longis induta. Verticillastri numerosiores quam in caeteris speciebus, 6-15-flori. Folia floralia superiora lanceolata, basi in petiolum angustata, subinciso-dentata. Bractee lanceolatae calycis tubo breviores. dentes calycini breves, e basi lanceolato subulati, tubum corollae sequantps. Corolla 8>9 lin. longa, galea tubo aequilonga, glabrinscula, margine ciliata, lobo infimo basi angristato.

Species *Leonuris* affinis, sed meo sensu a *Lamiojtexuoso*, cui habitu praeterea similis est, non generice separanda.

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### *Species dubice.*

*L. HIRTUM* (Poir. Diet. Suppl. 296).

Hab. . . . in Horto Parisiensi cultum.

" *L. foliis ovato-cordatis pubescenti-hirsutis subincanis, caule calycibusque hirsutissimis, corolla parva subglabra.*

<sup>14</sup> Flores *L. albi* sed multo iniores, fere glabri. Caulis hirtus *L. hirsuti*, sed corolla alba et calyces hirsutissimi. Folia mollia *L. mollis*, sed distincta crenaturis obtusis subregularibus, canescentia pubescentia, margine pilis albis numerosis ciliata, inferiora longe petiolata. Verticilli pauciflori. Calyces breves, villosissimi, dentibus 5 brevibus. Corolla alba, parva, erecta, glaberrima, vel oculo armato versus medium gales villosula."— *Poir, I. c.*

*L. MICRANTHUM* (Weinm. in Syll. PI. Soc. Ratisb. 1. 68).

Hab in Brasilia *Weinmann.*

" *L. foliis oppositis, inferioribus petiolatis, superioribus sessilibus cordato-ovatis obtusis serratis, verticillis sexfloris.*

<sup>a</sup> Radix annua, fibrosa. Caulis tetragomis, pedalis, et cum omnibus plan tie partibus pilosus, pilis patentibus reflexisve. Calyx 5-partittis; dentes squalis, ciliatae, seta terminate. Corolla parva, dentibus calycis fere adaequans, incarnata, labium superius fornicatum integrum, inferius emarginatum involutum edentulum. Primo intuitu *L. purpureum* refert, sed pilositate et corolla parva praecipue differt."— *Weinm. L. c.*

An *L. purpureum* vel forsán *Stachys arvensis* 9

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### *Species e genere excludenda.*

*L. HISPIDULUM* ilftcA. < *Synandra grandiflora.*

## LXXVI. LEONURUS.

Leonurus. *Linn. Gen.*Cardiaca, Ghaiturus, et Panzeria. *Moench. Meth.*

Calyx 5-nervius, turbinatus, subsequalis, ore truncato, dentibus 5, apice subulatis subspinosus, demum patentibus. Corolla tubo incluso vel rarius exserto, intus nudo vel oblique annulato, limbo bilabiato, labio superiore oblongo, integerrimo, nunc subplano basi angustato, nunc fornicato, inferiore patente trifido, lobis lateralibus oblongis, medio obcordato. Stamina 4, adscendentia, didynama, inferioribus longioribus. Antherse per paria approximatee, biloculares, loculis parallelis transversalibus, rarius divergentibus, valvulis nudis. Stylus apice subcequaliter bifidus, lobis subulatis, rarius brevibus obtusis, apice stigmatiferis. Achenia sicca, laevia, triquetra, apice truncata, angulis acutis. — Herbse erectse. Folia plerumque inciso-lobata, inferiora rotundata, floralia angustiora, omnia flores longe superantia. Verticillastri densi, axil lares, distincti. Bractese subuhitee.

An European and North Asiatic genus, distinguished from *Lamium* and *Galeopsis* by the form of the corolla and anthers. It is very different from *Stachys* in habit; but the only tangible character which separates it from that genus consists in the truncate apex of the achenia. I do not find the "brilliant spots on the anthers," said to be characteristic of *Leonurus*. The section *Cardiaca* comes very near to the section *Galeobdolon* of *Lamium*, and *Chaiturus* to the genus *Marrubium*.

## CONSPECTUS SPECIERUM.

SECT. I. CARDIACA. *Corolla tubus oblique annulatus, galea subplana, labium patentissimum.*

Folia omnia ovata, subinciso-dentata.

Folia utrinque viridia . . . . . 1. L. PUBESCENS.

Folia subtus cano-tomentosa . . . . . 2. L. ROYLEANUS.

Folia inferiora palmatifida vel palmatipartita.

Laciniae foliorum ovatae vel lanceolate. Calyx

glaber vel villosus . . . . . 3. L. CARDIACA.

Laciniae lanceolato-lineares. Calyx glaucescens 4. L. GLAUDESCENS.

Laciniae lineares. Calyx glaber vel villosus . . . . . 5. L. TATARICUS.

SECT. II. CHAITURIUS. *Corolla tubus intus nudus, galea subfornicata, labium subpatente. Stamina subinclusa.*

Species unica . . . . . 6. L. MAHRUBIASTHUM.

SECT. III. PANZERIA. *Corolla tubus intus nudus, galea fornicata, labium erectiusculum, lobo medio patente. Stamina e tubo exserta.*

Herba elata, glabra vel pubescens . . . . . 7. L. SiBirinTro

Herbavixpedalis, alboJanata . . . . . 1 L! L A N ^ ' .

Species non satis notae: 9. L. JAVANICUS, 10. L. OBLONGIFOLIUS.

## SECTIO I. CARDIACA.

Cardiaca. *Mcench. Meth.* 401.

*Corolla tubus intus oblique annulatus, supra anulum subventricosus. Labium superius subplanum basi angustatum, inferius patentissimum, lobo medio integro.*

1. *L. PUBESCENS* (Benth. in Wall. *Pl. As. Rar.* 1. 63), tenuissime pubescens, foliis omnibus ovatis acuminatis subinciso-dentatis, corollis calyce subtriplo longioribus, tubo annulato, galea subplana, labio patente, lobo medio integro.

Hab. in Indise Orientalis montibus Kamaonensibus *Wallich!* Choor et Kahaourensibus *Royle!* (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind. et comm. a cL Royle.*)

A caeteris speciebus recedit foliis potius dentatis quam lobatis, at infima non suppetunt. Verticillastri 20-30-flori, omnes remoti. Petioli flomm floralium floribus longiores. Limbus 2-4-pollicaris, utrinque tenuissime pubescens vel fere glaber, dentes profundi, acuti, dentati. Bracteae subulatae, calycem sequantes, glabrae. Calyces glabri, tubi nervis viz conspicuis dentibusque glabris. Corolla major quam in *L. Cardiaca*.

2. *L. ROYLEANUS* (Benth. in Wall. *Pl. As. Rar.* 1. 63), caule erecto tenuiter tomentoso, foliis ovatis acuminatis inciso-serratis vel 3-5-lobatis supra villosis subtus cano-tomentosis, calycibus cano-tomentosis.

Hab. in Indise Orientalis monte Choor *Royle!* (*h. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Angl. Ind.*)

Caulis ramosus, axillis pilosis. Folia magis incisa quam in *L. Marrubiastro* et *pubescente*, angustiora et integriora quam in *L. Cardiaca*. Verticillastri multiflori, inferiores remoti, superiores approximati, spicati. Bracteae subulatae, glabrae, calyces aequantes. Dentes calycini subulati, rigidi, subpatentes. Specimen unicum in herbario Anglo-Indico servatum mancum est, nee corollas vidi; et ideo species incerta, forsan *L. pubescentis* varietas. In herbario Royleano proprio deest.

3. *L. CARDIACA* (Linn.! *Spec.* 817), pubescens, foliis caulinis inferioribus palmatis superioribus ovatis lobatis, floralibus oblongis subtriplo basi longe angustatis, lobis omnium ovatis lanceolatisve, calycibus glabris villosisve, corollae tubo annulato galea subplana, labio patente, lobo medio integro.

*L. Cardiaca. Sm. Eng. Bot. 4. t. 286.*

*L. campestris. Andr. ex Besser Pl. Exs. (foliorum lacinia parum angustiores.)*

*L. illyricus. Hortul.*

*Cardiaca vulgaris. Mcench. Meth. 401.*

*Cardiaca trilobata. Lam. Fl. Fr. 2. 383.*

£ *villosus*, foliis rugosioribus cauleque villosis, calycibus subvillosis.

*L. villosus. Desf. Cat. Hort. Par. 73. Durv. ! Enum. PL Archip\* in Mem. Soc. Linn. Par. 325.\**

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of Dube? UrVill observes, "Cum Lt Cardiaca confundi non potest;" but the degree commonness, number, and, to a certain degree, the size of the flowers in the each other, vary so much; and these variations correspond so little with the other. I confess I cannot draw any line of separation between the one and

- L. condensatus. *Hornem. ! Hort. Hafn.*  
 L. lacerus. *Lindl. ! Hort. Trans. 6. 296.\**  
 I\*, canescens. *Dumort. Florul. Belg. 46.*  
 II. neglectus. *Schranck. in Syll. Pl. Soc. Ratisb. 2. 61.*

/3 *crispus*, foliis margine undulato-crispulis lacero-dentatis.

- L. crispus. *Murr. Comm. Hort. Gott. 8. t. 4.*  
 Cardiaca crispa. *Mosnch. Meth. 401. Sabb. Hort. Rom. 3. t. 43.*

Hab. in Europse totius et Asia} mediae dumetis, ruderatis, &c.: a Scotia *Hooker*, Suecia *Wahlenberg*, et Petropoli *Sobolewski*, ad Hispaniam ! Siciliam *Gussone*, I tali am *Tenore*, Thessalonicam et Byzantium *Sibthorp*, in regione Tauro-Caucasico *Bieberstein*, et Caucasico-Caspico C. -4. *Meyer*, frequens prope Theodosiam *Durville* ! (y. v. et h. s. sp.)

Caulis 2-4-pedalis, basi ramosus, erectus. Rami tetragoni, rigidi, foliosi, pilis brevibus reflexis plus minusve pubescentes. Folia caulina infima circumscriptione fere orbicularia, superiora ovata, acuminata, basi subrotundo-truncata; floralia gradatim angustiora, integriora, supremis subintegerrimis, petiolo flores superante; omnia pubescentia, villosa vel rarius glabra, supra subrugosa, subtus palmatim 3-9 nervia, nervis venisque secundariis reticulatis prominentibus. Lobi foliorum caulinarum ovato-lanceolati, grosse dentati, floralium subintegerrimi. Verticillastri 6-10-flori, omnes distantes, racemum 1-1 J. pedalem formantes. Bractee subulate, glabrae. Calyces rigides, sessiles, dentibus patentibus e basi lanceolato acutissimis pungentibus. Corolla extus villosissima. Galea basi substipitata, oblonga.

4. L. GLAUDESCENS (*Bunge* ! in *Ledeb. Fl. Alt. 2. 409*), superne pubescentia glaucescenti canescens, foliis caul in is palmato-partitis incis, lobis oblongo-lanceolatis, floralibus subtrifidis, laciniis foliisque supremis lanceolato-linearibus subintegerrimis, calycibus cano-pubescentibus, corollae tubo annulato, galea subplana, labio patente, lobo medio integro.

- 1/. glaucescens. *Ledeb. Ic. Pl. Ross. Alt. t. 179.*

Hab. in jugi Altaici occidentalibus frequens *Ledebour* ! (h. s. sp. comm. a cl. *Bunge*.)

Habitus fere L. *sibirici*, floribus L. *Cardiaca*. Folia amplia, profunde incisa, floralia multo angustiora et profundius incisa quam in L. *Cardiaca*. Glaucescentia primo intuitu recognoscitur.

5. L. TATARICUS (*Linn. Spec. 818*), glaber vel apice pubescens, foliis caulinis palmato-partitis incis, floralibus subtrifidis, lobis omnibus foliisque supremis lanceolato-linearibus linearibusve, calycibus glabris villosisve, corollae tubo annulato, galea subplana, labio patente, lobo medio integro.

- Li. tataricus. *Reichb. Icon. Bot. Eur. 4. 31. t. 338.*  
 L. altaicus. *Spreng. Syst. 2. 738.*

Hab. in Tataria *Linnaeus*, Sibiria circa *Kolyvan Patrin* ! in rupetribus regionum Altaicorum orientalium frequens *Ledebour* ! (h. s. sp. comm. a cl. *Bunge*.)

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• There was probably some mistake in raising the seeds of this plant which induced the belief that it was of Indian origin. This variety of the L. *Cardiaca* is very common in continental botanical gardens, and may well have been introduced from thence, with other seeds, into that of the Horticultural Society.



Affinis *L. glaucescenti*, sed gracilior, statura humilior, folia tenuius incisa, {lores minores. An species omnes hujus sectionis (excepto forsan *L. pubescente*) unius speciei varietates ?

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## SECTIO II. CHAITURUS.

Chaitunis. *Mcench. Meth.* 401.

*Corolla tubus rectus, intus nudus. Labium superius subfornicatum, inferius erectiusculum, lobis subcequalibus, medio subintegro. Stamina tubo vix longiora, ant her arum loculis divergentibus. Flores minuti.*

6. *L. MARRUBIASTRUM* (Linn. Spec. 817), ramis elongatis pubescentibus, foliis oblongo-ovatis subinciso-dentatis utrinque angustatis, calycibus glabriusculis, corollis dentibus calycinis brevioribus, tubo intus nudo, labio superiore subfornicato inferiore erectiusculo, lobis subeequalibus, staminibus tubo vix longioribus.

*L. Marrubiastrum.* *Jacq. Fl. Austr.* 5. 3. t. 405.  
*Chaiturus leonuroides.* *Willd. Fl. BeroL* 201.  
*Chaiturus Marrubiastrum.* *Ehrh.*  
*Gardiaca Marrubiastrum.* *Schreb.*

Hab. in Europae praesertim orientalis et Asiee Rossicee dumetis ruderatis : in Gallia circa Etampes, Nannetem et in Arvernia *De Candolle*, in Germania prsecipue australiori *Reichenbach*, in Pedemontio *Allioni*, Hungaria *Endlicher!* in regione Caucasio-Caspico *C. A. Meyer!* *Bieberstein*, Rossia Europea australi! in Sibiria et jugo Altaico *Bunge!*—etiam in America septentrionali verosimiliter ex seminibus Europeis. (A. s. sp.)

Rami adscendentes, 1-3-pedales, obtuse tetragon!, saepius pubescentia brevissima canescentes. Folia petiolata, 1-1<sup>^</sup>-pollicaria, supra glabriuscula, viridia, subtus palJidavel canescentia, tomentoso-pubescentia; floralia subconformia, gradatim minora, angustiora, omnia calyces superantia. Verticillastri densi, multiflori, numero8i, distantes. Bractee numerosae, subulatae, calyces sequantes. Calyces 3 lin. longi, dentibus subulatis spinosis divergentibus. Corollae parvae, albae, glabriusculae.

This plant connects *Leonurus* with the section *Lagopsis* of *Marrubium*; its general habit, and tnincate achenia, place it without doubt in the former genus, whilst the shortness of the stamina, divergent anthers, and small corolla, shew an approach to the characters of *Marrubium*.

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## SECTIO III. PANZERIA.

Panzeria. *Mcench. Meth.* 402.

*Corolla tubus rectus, intus nudus. Labium superius fornicatum, inferius erectiusculum vel lobo medio tantum patente, obcordato vel bifido. Stamina e tubo exserta.*

7. *L. SIBIRICUS* (Linn.! Spec. 818), erectus, elatus, glaber vel <sup>tenuissim.e</sup> Pubescens, foliis pinnati- vel palmati-partitis subincisis, <sup>floralibus</sup> supremis subintegerrimis, calycibus glabris vel tenuiter to-

mentosis, corollae tubo intus nudo, galea fornicata, labio erectiusculo, lobo medio patente.

*L. sibiricus.* Reichb. *Icon. Bot. Eur.* 4. 30. t. 337. *Sm. ExoU Bot.* 2. 67. t. 94. *Sw. Brit. FL Gard.* 3. t. 204.

*L. tataricus.* *Burm. ! FL Ind.* 127. et *scspe Hortul. non Linn.*

*L. occidentalis.* *Hortul.*

*L. heterophyllus.* *Sw. Brit. Fl. Gard.* 2. t. 197.

*L. altissimus.* *Bunge ! Nov. Gen. et Sp. Bor. Chin. ined.*

*Panzeria multifida.* *Mcench. Meth. Suppl.* 137.

*Panzeria tripartita.* *Mcench. Meth.* 402 ?

*Stachys Artemisiae.* *Lour. ! FL Cochinch.* 3G5.

Hab. in Asia, Africa, et America calidiore: in Indise orientalis provincia Deyra Dhoon Royle ! Bengala et Sillet Wallich! in Cochinchina Loureiro, et China Burmann ! prope Canton Vachell! in China boreali Bunge I et Dahuria Fischer! in Japonia Herb. De Candolle! Java Blume, Burmann ! et ins. Timor Leschenault! in Senegambia Africse occidentalis Perrottet! in Indise occidentalis insulis frequens in Jamaica! Cuba! Demerara! ins. Sancti Thomae! Trinitatis! &c, in Brasilia circa Rio Janeiro ! et in ins. Sane toe Catherinse Macrae !— Patria vera videtur Asiam esse, et in America ex seminibus Asiaticis allatam esse. (*h. s. sp.*)

Caules 2-6-pedales, ramosi, ramis obtuse tetragonis, tomento brevissimo adpresso saepe canescentibus, demum labratis viridibus. Folia orania longe petiolata, inferiora\* latiuscula, Kubrotunda, incisa, lobis latis vix ultra medium limbi attingentibus; caulina pleraque tripartita, laciniis oblongo-linearibus parum incisis, vel medio iterum tripartita; floralia inferiora couformia, suprema oblongo-linearia, integerrima, flores multo superantia; omnia supra viridia, subglabra, subtus pallidiora, juniora pubescentia. Verticillastri densi, multiflori, inferiores rextoti, supremi saepius approximati, in racemo saepe ultrapedali dispositi. Bractesae numerosae calyces subsquantes, subulatn, apice subspinescentes, glabris vel pilosisculae. Calyx 3 lin. longus, viridis vel Rubcauescens, dentibus lanceolato-subulatis siibspinescentibus. Corolla rubra, 5-6 lin. longa, extns pubescens; galea oblonga, erecta, integra; labium erectiusculum, lobis lateralibus oblongis obtusis erectis, medio patente lato subintegro. Achenia triqueU'a, apice truncata, hispida.

8. *L. LANATUS* (Spreng. *Syst. Veg.* 2. 738), caule humili albo-lanato, foliis omnibus palmatis-paititis vel palmatifidis imis subtus canovillosis lanatisve, calycibus albo-lanatis, corollae elongatae tubo intus nudo, galea fornicata, labio erectiusculo, lobo medio patente.

*L. lanatus.* Reichb. *Icon. Bot. Eur.* 8. 15. t. 736.

*Ballota lanata.* Linn. ! *Spec.* 815.

*Panzeria lanata.* Pers. *Syn.* 2. 126.

*Panzeria tomentosa.* *Mcench. Meth.*

Hab. in Sibirice siccis sterilibus inter fluvia Kan et Jebagan, ad fluvia Katunja et Tschuja, t prope Slimon Ledcbour! in Dahuiia Patrin ! (*h. s. sp. comm. a c7. Prescott et Bunge.*)

Caules e basi crassa perenni sublfgnosa erecti, duri, simplices vel rarius ramosi, vix pedales, tetragoni, uti petioli, calyces, bractea, corollarum labium auperius, et saepius foliorum pagina inferior, lana allia densa demum subfloccosa vestiti. Folia omnia petiolata, laciniis mine an gust is fere ad basin limbi attingentibus, mine latiusculis ad medium tantum attingentibus, apice sinibusque obtusis; floralia conformia, minora. Verticillastri densi, multiflori, approximati. Bractesae sulmlatse spinosae, calyce breviores. Calyx semipollicaris, tulmluHo-campaiulatiM, dentibus lanceolato-subulatis, spinescentibiis. Corolla ultrapolliourii, flavescens, galea oblonira integra, labii lobi laterales oblongi, erecti, medius latior, brevis, patens.

The characters, whether derived from the foliage or parts of the fructification, are the same in this and the *L. sibiricus*, although the size and colour of the flowers, and the wool with which the plant is covered, give it so different an appearance.

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*Species non satis notct.*

9. *L. JAVANICUS* (Blume Bijdr. 828).

Hab. in Javse occidentals umbrosis montanis *Blume*.

"*L. foliis ovato-oblongis inaequaliter dentatis, calycibus strigoso-puberulis dentibus calycinis acuminatis patentibus, labio corollae superiore concavo emarginato, lacinia intermedia labii inferioris rotundato-crenulata, latibus acutiusculis.*"—*Blume I. c.*

10. *L. OBLONGIFOLIUS* (Blume Bijdr. 828).

Hab. in Java ad ripas fluvii Tjapus in montosis Salak *Blume*.

"*L. foliis oblongis acuminatis inaequaliter denticulatis, calycibus pilosissimis, dentibus calycinis subulatis, lacinia intermedia corollae labii inferioris rotundato-crenulata, lateralibus acutis.*"—*Blume L. c.*

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*Species e genere excludendce.*

- L. AFRICANUS* JI/i//.=Leonotis Leonurus.
- L. ERIOSTACHYS* 7Wc\*. =Marrubium eriostachys.
- L. GALEOBOLON* PIY/f. = Larniuin Galeobdolon.
- L. GLOBOSUS* *Mcench.* = Leonotis nepetsefolia.
- L. GRANDIFLORUS* *Mxnch.* =Leonotis Leonurus.
- L. INDICUS* *Linn.* = *Ijencas* linifolia.
- L. MARRUBIASTRUM* *Burm.* = Leucas Zeylanica.
- L. NEPETJEFOLIUS* *Mill.* =Leonotis nepetaefolia.
- L. PARVIFLORUS* *Mwnch*\* =Leucas aspera?
- L. SUPINUS* frt7/rf. =Marrubium incisum.

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LXXVII. GALEOPSIS.

Galeopsis. *Linn. Gen.*  
Tetrahit. *Munch. Meth.*

Calyx tubuloso-campanulatus, sub 5-nervius, ore subsequali, dentibus 5 subsequabilibus vel superioribus longioribus, apice subspinescentibus. Corolla tubo exserto recto intus nudo, fauce dilatata, limbo bilabiato, labio superiore ovato integro fornicato, inferiore patente trifido, lobis lateralibus ovatis, medio obcordato vel subbifido, palato supra ad sinus loborum dente elevato aucto. Stamina 4, adscendentia, didynama, inferioribus longioribus. Antherse biloculares, loculis oppositis, transverse bivalvatim dehiscentibus, valvula interiore rotundata margine ciliata, exteriori majore nuda. Stylus apice subcequaliter dilatatus, lobis subulatis, apice stigmatiferis.—Herbse annuce, divaricataramosae, erectae, vel basi decumbentes. Folia floralia caulinis subcon-

formia. Verticillastri pluri- multiflori distincti. Flores rubri vel ochroleuci, vel e binis coloribus variegati.

An European genus containing but few species, readily distinguished from all other *Labiates* by the structure of the anthers.

1. *G. OCHROLEUCA* (Lam. Diet. 2. 600), caule pubescente, foliis oblongis vel oblongo-lanceolatis utrinque molliter villosis, calycibus glanduloso-villosis.

*G. ochroleuca.* Reichb. *Icon. Bot. Eur.* 1. 40. t. 46.

*G. villosa.* Sm. *Fl. Brit.* 2. 629. *Eng. Bot.* 33. t. 2353.

*G. grandiflora.* Gmel. *Syst.* 905.

*G. prostrata.* Vill. *Fl. Delph.* 2. 388.

*G. dubia.* Leers,

Tetrahit. longiflorum. Mcench. *Meth.* 395.

*G. segetum.* Reichb. ex Steud. *Norn. Bot.* 351.

Hab. in Europa media: in Ahglia! Gallia! et Germania! in Gallia media perfrequens, in Floris Italicis, Graecis, et Caucasicis non occurrit. (*v. v. et k. s. sp.*)

Caulis basi decumbens, divaricato-ramosus. Rami, folia, et calyces pilis mollibus apice saepe glandulosis vestita. Folia latiora, crassiora, molliora quam in *G. Ladano*, venis subtus prominentibus supra depressis. Verticillastri numerosiores, 10-30-flori. Calyces parum longiores, dentibus brevibus vix spinosis. Corolla ultrapollinaris, ochroleuca, tubo longo tenui.

2. *G. LADANUM* (Linn.! Spec. 810), caule glabro vel pubescente, foliis oblongo-lanceolatis utrinque breviter tomentoso-pubescentibus, calycibus adpresse pubescentibus pilis eglandulosis.

*G. Ladanum.* Sm. *Eng. Bot.* 13. t. 884.

*G. canescens.* Schull. *Obs.* 108? fide Reichb. *Fl. Germ. Exc.* 322.

*G. angustifolia.* Ehrh. ex char, in Reichb. *Fl. Germ. Exc.* 322.

Tetrahit Ladanum. Mcench. *Meth.* 394.

### 3 parviflora.

*G. parviflora.* Lam. *Diet.* 2. 600.

*G. intermedia.* Vill. *Fl. Delph.* 2. 387. \*. 9. Reichb. *Icon. Bot. Eur.* 1. 40.

l. 46.

*G. latifolia.* Hoffm. *Fl. Germ.* 4. 8. ex DC. *Fl. Fr.* 3. 544.

y *spinosa*, calycis dentibus longioribus spinosis.

*G. angustifolia.* Hoffm. *Fl. Germ.* 4. 8. ex DC. *Fl. Fr.* 3. 543.

Hab. in Earopa omni: a Scotia Hooker, Suecia Waklenberg, et Petropoli Sobolewski, ad Hispaniam! Italiam Tenore, Rossiam australem Bieberstein, et Caucasum C. A. Meyer, (*y. v. et h. s. sp.*)

Caulis erectus divaricato-ramosus, circiter pedalis, ramis giabris vel pubescentibus, saepe purpurascens. Folia M<sup>^</sup>-pollicaria, distantia, petiolata, in locis siccis angustiora, integrora, in umbrosis humidisve oblonga, remote serrato-crenata, nerFosa, glabra vel pubescentia, floralia subconformin, minora, calyces excedentia. Verticillastri 1-3, ad apices ramorum glomerati, C-10-flori, uno alterove paucifloro saepe remoto. Bractae paucae, lineares vel lanceolatae, acutissima, subpungentes\* calycem ajuantes. Calyces sessiles, pilis adpressis subsericeis pubescentes, nervis 5 prominentibus subangulati, ore truncato breviter ciliato, dentibus subpatentibus acutissimis pungentibus tubo saepius brevioribus, in var. y longioribus. Corolla rubra vel rosea, tubo fauceque saepius flavo-maculato, interdum vix calyce dimidio longior, saepius duplo triplove longior, extus pubescens; tubus basi attenuatus superne dilatatus, vix incurvus.

Under the varieties /3 and y are included a number of states that approach in some measure either the *G. ochroleuca*, or the *G. Tetrahit*, without having any distinct characters by which they can be separated from *G. Ladanum*. As these intermediate specimens are very variable, and much less common than either of the three species in their normal state, although they grow amongst them, I should be inclined to consider many of them as hybrids, more especially as the stamina and style are sufficiently exposed to admit of that supposition.

3. *G. TETRAHIT* (Linn.! Spec. 810), caule pilis rigidis saepius hirtis sub axillis tumido, foliis ovatis, calycibus glabris hirsutisve.

*Tetrahit nodosum*. *Maench. Meth.* 395.

\* *parvifloray* corollis calyce 1J-3-plo longioribus.

*G. Tetrahit*. *Hook. Fl. Lond. v. 5. t. 191. Reichb. Icon. Bot. Eur. 9. 28. L 877. Sm. Eng. Bot. 3. \* 207.*

*G. bifida*. *Bonning. ex Lej. et Court. Fi. Belg. 24]. Reichb. Fl. Germ. Exc. 323.*

*G. acuminata*. *Reichb. Fl. Germ. Exc.-323.*

/3 *pubescens*, caulibus vix hirtis.

*G. pubescens*. *Besser ! Prim. Fl. Gal. 2. 27. Reichb. Icon. Bot. Eur. 1. 40. et 41. t. 47 et 48.* \*

*G. Walterina*. *Schlecht. ! Fl. Berol.*

y *grandiflora*, corollis calyce 3-4-plo longioribus.

*G. versicolor*. *Curt. Fl. Lond. v. 2. id. Reichb. Icon. Bot. Eur. 1. 47. U 57. Sm. Eng. Bot. 10. t. 669.*

*G. cannabina*. *Willd. Spec. 393.*

*G. speciosa*. *Mill. Diet. n. 3.*

Hab. in Europa tota et Asia media ad vias, in dumetis, sylvis, &c., a Scotia *Hooker*, Lapponia *Wahlenberg*, et Petropoli *Sobolewski*, ad Hispaniam! Italiam *Tenore*, Caucasum *C. A. Meyer*, *Bieberstein*, et Sibiriam Altaicam *Ledebour*, ubi tamen rarior; in Germania omni vulgatissima est; occurrit etiam in America boreali ex seminibus Europaeis. (*v. v. et h. s. sp.*)

Caulis erectus, 1-3-pedalis, tetragonus, laxè ramosus. Kami sub geniculis parum inflati (in siccitate saepius contracti) plus minusve praesertim in parte superiore saepius pubescentia brevi adpresso-reflexi, et pilis longis rigidis patentibus vel subreflexis induti, nonnullis etiam apice glandulosis interdum interjectis, nunc pubescentia nunc pilis patentibus fere omni no dñcientibus. Folia 1-3-polliearia, acuminata, basi rotundata, supra pilis sparsis brevibus hispidula, venis subtua adpresse pubescentibus vel pilis nonnullis longis ciliatis. Bractee lanceolato-subulatae, calycem subsequantes. Verticillastri C-30-flori, distincti vel supremi approxi. mati. Calyces ovato-campannati, sessiles, 10-nervii, nervis 5 eminentioribus, basi fere glabri, ore truncato ciliato, nervo transversal! prominente. Dentes e basi sublanceolato subulato-spinosi, sul)patentes, tubo saepius longiores. Corolla nunc dentibus calycinis brevior, nunc calyce quadruplo lungior, purpurascens, flavescens, vel coloribus binis maculata, tubus amplior quam in *G. Ladano* et *ochrolenco*. Labium superius saepius brevissime denticulatum, nonniuiquam integrum. Achenia magna, subrotundo-compressa, tenuissime subreticulata.

I have much observed this plant in Germany, where it is very common, and am fully persuaded, with Fries,\* that there is but one species. The size and colour

\* " Corolla magnitudine inter *Labiatas* parum fido. Praecipue *Galeopsides*, *plene* *tricolor* *et arvensis*. — *Fries Nov. Fl. Succ. ed. 2. 193.*

of the flowers are remarkably uncertain, and afford every shade of difference from one extreme to the other; and the difference in pubescence between the *G. pubescens* and *Tetrahit* of German authors is but one of degree. It is very seldom that a pubescent specimen is to be found absolutely without the long rigid hairs; and, on the other hand, where these are most abundant, they are almost always accompanied, especially in the upper part of the plant, and on two opposite sides of the stem, by a small quantity of the pubescence. The large variegated-flowered specimens (*G. versicolor* of authors) have usually less of this pubescence, and more of the hairs, than the smaller red-flowered ones.

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*Species e genere excludende.*

- G. FUSCA M<BncA.=Stachys alpina.  
 G. GALEOBDELON *Linn.* = *Lamium Galeobdolon*.  
 G. HIRSUTA ^4//. = *Stachys hirta*.  
 G. HISPANICA Mf/1.= *Stachys hirta* ?  
 G. HISPIDA A 77mn&.=StachyB Thunbergii.  
 G. MACULOSA *Lam.* = *Plectranthus punctatus*.  
 G. ORIENTAL is Mi//.=*Stachys spinulosa*.

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LXXVIII. STACHYS.

*Stachys* et *Betonica*. *Linn, et Auct.*  
*Zietenia*. *Gleditsch. Pers. et Auct.*  
*Eriostomum, Tetrahitum et Trixago. Hoffm. et Link.*

Calyx tubuloso-campanulatus, 5- vel 10-nervius, ore sequali vel obliquo 5-dentato, dentibus sequalibus vel superioribus majoribus, vel rarius 3 superioribus in labium superius basi coalitis. Corolla tubo cylindrico sequali incluso vel exserto, intus transversim piloso-annulato vel nudo, superne ssepe incurvo, fauce non dilatata; limbus bilabiatus labio superiore erecto vel subpatente, saepius subfornicato integro vel vix emarginato, rarius elongato subplano emarginato-bifido, labio inferiore saepius longiore patente trilobo, lacinia media maxima Integra vel emarginata. Stamina 4, adscendentia, didynama, inferioribus longioribus, defloratis sepe ad latera faucis dejectis. Filamenta nuda. Antherae approximatae, biloculares, loculis distinctis parallelis divergentibus vel divaricatis. Stylus apice subaequaliter bifidus, lobis subulatis apice stigmatiferis. Achenia sicca, obtusa nec truncata.—Herbæ, ~~multiflorae vel fruticuli~~ Verticillastri 2- multi-flori, saepius in racemis terminalibus subsimplicibus dispositi.

This numerous genus is spread over nearly the whole world excepting Australia. It differs from the allied genera of *Marrubium* and *Sideritis* by the exserted stamens, and the equal subulate lobes of the style, from *Sphacele* by the form of the corolla, and from *Ballota* by that of the calyx. Between *Stachys* and *Leonurus* the characters are less definite, and perhaps the form of the achenia is the most tangible—although, in some species of the section *Betonica*, there is an approach

to the truncate achenia of *Leonurus*. Yet to any one who has ever seen a *Stachys* or a *Leonurus*, certain differences, very difficult to express, in the form of the corolla and the general habit, are so marked, that no botanist appears to have ever confounded the two, excepting Loureiro, who had nothing but the Linnaean technical characters to guide him. With regard to the circumscription of the genus, I had at first adopted the common separation of *Betonica* from *Stachys*, and characterised it by the parallel-celled anthers; but the presence of that character in many species of the section *Ambleia* obliged me to abandon it, and the exert tube of the corolla could only include a portion of the *Betonica*, which would become united to all the *Calostachya*, with some species of *Stachyotypus*; and in every other character, as well as in habit, the two genera appear to me inseparable, unless, indeed, as many genera be formed as I have enumerated sections, and the presence of bractese, inflorescence, and colour of flower, be admitted as generic characters. The laterally reflexed stamina are not peculiar to *Stachys*, nor universal in the genus.

### CONSPECTUS SPECIERUM?

SECT. I. ALOPECUUOS. *Verticillastris multiflori, in spicam aggregati. Bracteae exteriores calycem cequantur. Corolla flavescentes, tubo calycem cequante.*

Species unica . . . . . 1 . S. ALOPECUROS.

SECT. II. BETONICA. *Verticillastrifasciculato-multiflori, in spicam interruptam aggregati. Bractea exteriores calycem cequantur. Corolla purpurascens, tubo exserto. Antherarum loculi parvissimi.*

Folia floralia infima cordato-ovata.

Corolla ultra pollicaris . . . . . 5. S. GRANDIFLORA.

Corolla vix semipollicaris . . . . . 2. S. DENSIFLORA.

Folia floralia infima lanceolata.

Folia subtus viridia vel pallida.

Calyces semi pollicares et ultra . . . . . 4. S. LONGIFOLIA.

Calyces vix 3 lin. longi . . . . . 3. S. BETONICA.

Folia subtus nivea . . . . . 6. S. DISCOLOR.

SECT. III. ERIOSTACHYS. *Herbes biennes vel perennes, molliter villosae vel lanatae. Bractea, saltem exteriores, calycem subaequantur, vel vix eodimidio breviores, Verticillastris multiflori vel rarissime pauciflori.*

Herbes semipedales vel vix pedales.

Verticillastris vix sexflori . . . . . 10. S. SWAINSONI.

Verticillastris plusquam decemflori.

Herba molliter villosa vel pilis longis lanata.

Folia caulina oblonga, floralia latissime cordata, integerrima . . . . . 7. S. HERACLEA.

Folia omnia lato-ovata, crenata . . . . . 8. S. MOLLISSIMA.

Folia albo-tomentosa. Racemi glabriusculi . . . . . 9. S. PUMILA.

Herbes pedales et ultra, plerumque 2-3-pedales.

V

lori.

. ZUCCARINI.

- Caules et folia lana alba dense vestita.  
 Folia basi angustata vel rotundato-cordata,  
 vix crenulata.  
 Folia densissime lanata. Calyces vix  
 pungentes . . . . . 12. S. LANATA.  
 Folia breviter albo-lanata. Calyces  
 pungentissimi . . . . . 13. S. ITALICA.  
 Folia basi plerumque cordata . . . . . 14. S. GERMANICA.  
 Caules pilis mollibus laxis villosi. Folia supra  
 vel utrinque viridia.  
 Folia omnia et bracteae apice aristato-  
 mucronata « . . . . . 17\* S. SETIFERA.  
 Folia mutica.  
 Bracteae numerosae, calyces aequantes.  
 Folia supra viridia, subtus canes-  
 centi-lanata . . . . . 16. S. SERICEA.  
 Folia utrinque viridia . . . . . 15. S. ALPINA.  
 Bracteae paucae, calycibus breviores.  
 Folia crassiuscula, cano-tomentosa. 18. S. VESTITA.  
 Folia tenuia, viridia.  
 Corollas tubus calyce brevior . . . . . 19. S. MELISSIFOLIA.  
 Corollae tubus exsertus. . . . . 20. S. SPLENDENS.

SECT. IV. CALOSTACHYS. *Herba perennes. Verticillastri s?x-flori. Bracteae subnullae. Corolla rubro-coccinea, tubus longe exsertus.*

- Caules molliter villosi . . . . . 21. S. COCCINEA.  
 Caules ad angulos obverse aculeato-hispidi.  
 Calyces et folia glabra vel pilis paucis hispida.  
 Dentes calycini tubo multoties breviores . . . . . 22. S. CILIATA.  
 Dentes calycini tubo subaequilongi . . . . . 23. S. THUNBERGII.  
 Calyces et folia villosa.  
 Folia obtusa, velutino-lanata . . . . . 25. S. CHAMISSONIS.  
 Folia acuta, piloso-hispida . . . . . 24. S. BORAGINOIDES.  
 Species non satis notae : 26. S. RIEDERI ; 27. S. HIRSUTA.

SECT. V. STACHYOTYPUS. *Herbae annua vel perennes, piloso-hispida vel glabratae, rarius lanata. Verticillastri 2-6-flori, rarissime multiflora. Bracteen minuta. Corolla rubrae, purpurascens vel subroseo-albae, nee ochroleuca.*

§ 1. GENUINAE. *Caules erecti, elati, angulis saepius pilis longis patentibus obversisve ciliatis, rarius glabri. Folia ovato-vel oblongo-lanceolata, rarius ample ovata. Verticillastri 6-10-flori. Corolla majuscula, tubo nonnunquam exserto.*

- Corollas tubus exsertus, calyce saepius dimidio longior.  
 Folia ovata, longe petiolata . . . . . 29. S. SYLVATICA.  
 Folia ovato-oblonga, breviter petiolata . . . . . 28. S. MEXICANA.  
 Corollas tubus dentes calycinos vix excedens.  
 Folia rugosa, villosa. Calyces et rhachis villosi.  
 Verticillastri racemosi vel interrupte spicati . . . . . 30. S. PALUSTRIS.  
 Verticillastri in spica breve tenui aggregati . . . . . 31. S. BAICALENSIS.  
 Folia vix rugosa, glabra vel sparse hispida. Caules  
 et calyces glabri vel pilis longis rigidis ciliato-hispidi.  
 Folia ovato-lanceolata, basi subcordata . . . . . 32. S. ASPERA.  
 Folia oblongo-lanceolata, basi rotundata vel  
 angustata.  
 Calyces vix 2 lin. longi . . . . . 33. S. HYSSOPIFOLIA.  
 Calyces 4-5 lin. longi . . . . . 34. S. CHINENSIS.



§ 2. RUDE RALES. *Herbce scepius perennes, erecti vel adscendentes, rarius procumbentes, hispida villosa vel lunata, rarius glabra. Verucillastri 6- rarius sub-10-Jlori. Corolla majuscute {cum labio inferiore semipollicares), tubo semper incluso.*

## Folia sessilia.

Planta erecta, elata (Vid. § 1. GENUINE).

Planta procumbens vel humilis.

Planta albo-lanata, paucifolia . . . . . 46. S. CANDIDA.

Planta glabra vel villosa, foliosa.

Folia inferiors basi angustata . . . . . 75. S. ARENARIA.

Folia basi cordata.

Planta villosa. Folia rugosissima . . . . . 45. S. BRACHIATA.

Planta glabra. Folia vix rugosa . . . . . 47\* S. UUMIFVSA.

## Folia saltern inferiora petiolata.

Corolla tubus exsertus, vel folia ovato- vel oblongo-lanceolata (Vid. § 1. GENUINE).

Corollae tubus dentes calycinis non excedens. Folia rotundo-ovata vel ovali-oblonga.

Folia omnia basi rotundata, cuneata vel angustata.

Caulis basi albo-lanatus.

Caulis humilis. Planta tota lanata . . . . . 46. S. CANDIDA.

Gaulis elatus, apice viridis . . . . . 35. S. ALBICAULIS.

Caulis basi viridis, glaber vel villosa-hispidus.

Calyx 7-8 lin. longus, ample campanulatus . . . . . 43. S. AEABICA.

Calyx 3-4 lin. longus.

Caulis et folia glabra, vel pilis longis mollibus subadpressis villosa . . . . . 73. S. ARENARIA.

Caulis et folia villosa-hispida.

Calyx fructifer basi attenuatus (Americana).

Caulis 1-3-pedalis. Folia parce hispida . . . . . 38. S. GRANDIDENTATA.

Caulis 3-8-pollicaris. Folia rugosissima villosissima . . . . . 37. S. AJUGOIDES.

Calyx fructifer basi inflatus (Indied) . . . . . 36. S. OBLONGIFOLIA.

## Folia inferiora basi cordata.

Folia villosa-lanata, albida . . . . . 40. S. BRIDOESII.

Folia tomentoso-canescens vel glabra . . . . . 42. S. NEFETIFOLIA.

Folia viridia, villosa.

Folia lato-ovata vel rotundata.

Folia inferiora longiuscule petiolata.

Planta humilis (Europcsd) . . . . . 41. S. CIRCINNATA.

Folia omnia breviter petiolata, bullato-rugosissima. Planta elata (Americana) . . . . . 44. S. BULLATA.

Folia ovalia vel ovali-oblonga (Americana) . . . . . 39. S. MACRAE 1.

§ 3. OLIOANTHIE. *Herb\* annua, rarius perennes, debiles^ basi procumbentes. VerHdllastru 2-4, rarius sub-6-Jhri.*

## Folia ovata vel ovato-lanceolata.

Folia omnia subsessilia

Planta glabra . . . . . 47\* S. HUMIFUSA.

Planta villosa.

Folia floralia calycibus subbreviora. Corolla calyce duplo longior . . . . . 40. S. SUB8E88ILIS.

Folia floralia calyces valde obliquos super-  
•ntia. Corolla minima . . . . . 50. S. LYALLII.

Folia inferiora longiuscule petiolata.

Corolla calyce subtriplo longior. Verticillastri omnes biflori.

Folia pauci-crenata basi rotundata vel vix cordata . . . . . 52. S. CORSICA.

Folia crenata, omnia basi cordata . . . . . 51. S. ROTUNDIFOLIA.

Corolla calyce vix duplo longior. Verticillastri plerumque 4-6-flori.

Folia rigida, omnia basi cordata . . . . . 48. S. JETHIOPICA.

Folia tenuia, superiora basi truncata vel vix cordata . . . . . 53. S. SERRULATA.

Folia linearia.

Folia inferiora incisa . . . . . 75. S. ANGUSTIFOLIA.

Folia omnia integerrima . . . . . 76. S. HYSSOPOIDES.

§ 4. AGRESTES. *HerbcB annuw, debiles. Verticillastri 6- rarius 10-15- /fori. Corolla parvce, calyces breves breviter superantes.*

Folia sessilia.

Planta glabra . . . . . 47. S. HUMIFUSA.

Planta villosa . . . . . 45. S. BRACHIATA.

Folia inferiora petiolata.

Verticillastri 10-20-flori . . . . . 60. S. GRAHAMI.

Verticillastri sub-6-flori.

Calyx molliter rufo-villosus . . . . .

Calyx glaber vel hispido-villosus. . . . . 54. S. EHIANTHA.

Corolla vix 2-24 l<sup>n</sup>- longa.

Calyx basi attenuatus, dentibus tubo suo brevioribus . . . . .

Calyx fructifer basi subinflatus, dentibus tubo suo sublongioribus. . . . . 57. S. TRUNCATA.

Calyx fructifer 3 lin. longus . . . . . 55. S. ARVEN8IS.

Calyx fructifer vix 1½ lin. longus . . . . . 56. S. AGRARIA.

Corolla 3-4 lin. longa.

Dentes calycini tubum aequantes . . . . . 61. S. DRUMMONDII.

Dentes calycini tubo breviores.

Calyx floriger 3 lin. longus . . . . . 58. S. PERUVIANA.

Calyx floriger 2 lin. longus . . . . . 59. S. KEBRII.

Species non satis note: 62. S. BOGOTENSIS ; 63. S. DEBILIS ; 64. S. ELLIPTICA.

SECT. VI. OLISIA. *Herbce annuaz vel perennes, glabra vel pilosce, nee lanata. Folia ovata vel ovato-oblonga. Verticillastri sub-6-flori. BractecB minutes. Calyces scepius subspinescentes. Corolla ochroleucce.*

Corolla labium superius emarginato-bifidum . . . . . 65. S. HIRTA.

Corolla; labium superius subintegrum.

Calyx ample campanulatus, 6 lin. longus.

Calyx bilabiatus, labio superiore breviter tridentato . . . . . 70. S. MENTHJEFOLIA.

Calyx subaequaliter 5-dentatus . . . . . 69. S. SPINULOSA.

Calyx tubuloso- vel breviter campanulatus, 2-4 lin. longus. . . . .

Herba annua. Corolla intus exannulata . . . . . 66. S. ANNUA.

Herbs perennes. Corollas tubus intus annulatus.

Calyces molliter cano-villosi.

Rami breves adscendentes vel erecti.

Verticillastri approximati. Folia floralia calyce breviora . . . . . 68. S. MARITIMA.

Rami decumbentes, elongati. Verticillastri distantes. Folia floralia calyces plerumque superantia . . . . . 67. S. PUBESCENS.

Calyces glabri vel piloso-hispidi.

- Folia oblonga, crenata . . . . . 72. S. SIDERITIS.  
Folia oblongo-lineararia, subintegerrima . . . . . 71. S. SUBCRENATA.

SECT. VII. CHAMASIDERITIS. *Herbce perennes, glabrce vel pilosce, nee lanatce. Folia oblonga vel lineararia. Verticillastru 2-6-floru Brae tea minutes. Calyces subspinescentes. Corolla ochroleucce vel purpurascetes.*

Corolla ochroleucis.

- Folia oblonga, crenata . . . . . 72. S. RECTA.  
Folia oblongo-lineararia, subintegerrima . . . . . 71. S. SUBCRENATA.  
Corollae rubrae vel piirpurascetes.  
Folia oblongo-lineararia. Verticillastru 6-flori . . . . . 73. S. ARENARIA.  
Folia anguste lineararia. Verticillastru biflori . . . . . 75. S. ANGUSTIFOLIA.  
Species non satis nota . . . . . 74. S. CONGESTA.

SECT. VIII. AMBLEIA. *Suffrutices tomentosi vel glabrati nee pilosi, Bracteae parvce. Calyces tomentosi vel lanati, dentibus mollibus muticis.*

Verticillastru plerumque 6-10-flori, rarius 4-5-flori.

Calyces inflato-campanulati.

- Folia et calyces canescentia vel Candida . . . . . 92. S. INFLATA.  
Folia viridia. Calyces dense aureo-lanati . . . . . 93. S. INTEGRIFOLIA.

Calyces tubuloso-campanulati.

Verticillastru numerosi, approximate

- Folia basi amplexicaulia . . . . . 88. S. PALJESTINA.  
Folia basi angustata . . . . . 86. S. BURCHELLII.

Verticillastru distantes.

Calyces densissime albo-lanati.

- Calyces erecti . . . . . 90. S. LAMARXII.  
Calyces fructiferi nutantes . . . . . 89. S. NUTANS.

Calyces albo-tomentosi.

Folia oblongo-lanceolata, subcrenata. Corollae calyce duplo longiores.

- Calyces pedicellati . . . . . 91. S. JUGALIS.  
Calyces sessiles . . . . . 81. S. RUGOSA.

Folia oblongo-lineararia, integerrima. Corollae dentes calycinis viz excedentes . . . . .

80. S. ROSMARINFOLIA.

Verticillastru plerumque 2-flori, rarius 3-4-flori.

Folia crenata, undulato-crispa.

- Folia utrinque subviridia . . . . . 82. S. DENTICULATA.  
Folia utrinque albo-tomentosa . . . . . 83. S. CUNEATA.

Folia integerrima.

Folia ovata vel oblonga.

- Folia et calyces niveo-tomentosa . . . . . 85. S. NIVEA.  
Folia et calyces floccoso-tomentosa . . . . . 84. S. PAUCIFLORA.

Folia lineararia vel lineari-spathulata.

Folia sericeo-tomentosa.

Folia lineararia, floralia flores superantia . . . . . 79. S. LINEARIS.

Folia lineari-spathulata, suprema floribus breviora . . . . . 78. S. SPATHULATA.

%Folia viridia vix tomentosa.

- Kami tomentosi . . . . . 77. S. CCERULEA.  
Tota planta glaberrima . . . . . 76. S. HYSSOFOIDES.

Species non satis nota . . . . . 87\* S. IEGVPTIACA.

SECT. IX. ZIETENIA. *Suffrutices pilis mollibus albis lanatovel glabrati. Bractea parvce vel pauca. Calyces lanati vel glabri, dentibus subulatis scepissime spinosis.*

Dentes calycini corollas superantes.

Folia integerrima. Dentes calycini molles . 94. S. LAVANDULJEFOLIA.

Folia crenata. Dentes calycini rigidi, spinosi . 95. S. MUCRONATA.

Dentes calycini corollis breviores.

Caules trichotomi, ramosissimi.

Planta pilis adpressis sericea . . 96. S. SPINOSA.

Planta glabra, glutinosa . . . 97. S. GLUTINOSA.

Caules basi ramosi, ramis simplicibus vel parum ramosis.

Folia subglabra . . . . 98. S. FRUTICULOSA.

Folia molliter villosa vel lanata.

Caules elati, subnudi . . . . 11. S. ZUCCARINII.

Caules humiles, foliosi . . . . 10. S. SWAINSONI.

Species non satis notae quoad sectionem dubise, 99-102.

## SECTIOI. ALOPECUROS.

Betonicae sp. *Linn\* et Auct.*

*Herba perennis, villosa, viridis. Verticillastri fasciculato-multiflori in spicam subinterruptam approximate. Bractees exteriores calycem subaequant. Corolla flavescentes, tubo incluso. Antherarum loculi paralleli.*

**J. S. ALOPECUROS**, perennis, adscendens, villosa, foliis petiolatis lato-ovatis obtusis crenatis basi lato-cordatis, floralibus infimissilibus subconformibus latioribus supremis bracteisque lato-ovatis acutis calycem subaequantibus, verticillastri multiflori in spicam crassam oblongam vel cylindricam basi subinterruptam approximatis, corollis calyce ample campanulato dimidio longioribus.

Sideritis Alopecuros. *Scop. Fl. Cam. ed. 2. n. 711. t. 28.*

Betonica Alopecuros. *Linn.! Spec. 811. Jacq. Fl. Austr. 1. 50. t. 78. Reichb. Icon. Bot. Eur. 8. 4. t. 719.*

Betonica lutea. *Mill. Diet. n. 7-*

**Hab.** in Europae mediae et australiore montibus: in Pyrenaeis! Cebennis! Alpibus Helveticis! Salisburgensibus et Austriacis *Reichenbach*, in montibus Galloprovinciae! Pedemontii, et Italiae, usque ad regnum Neapolitanum *Tenore*, in monte Parnasso *Sibthorp!* (*v. v. et h. s. sp.*)

Caules complures, 1-li-pedales, uti folia pilis mollibus villosi. Folia rugosa; floralia infima verticillastos subamplectantia. Spica pollicem diametro, 1-4 polliceslonga. Verticillastri 20-30-flori. Calyx semipollicaris, fructifer inflato-campanulatus, membranaceus, venosus, apice villosus, dentibus lanceolato-subulatis acutissimis subspinosis. Corolla ochroleuca, extus pubescens, tubo vix exserto intus oblique annulato, labio superiore emarginato, inferiore parum longiore patente, lobis lateralibus ovatis. Stamina didynama. Antherarum loculi paralleli.

## SECTIONII. BETONICA.

Betonicaa sp. *Linn, et Auet.*

*HerbtB perennes, piloso-pubescentes vel villosa. Verticillastrifasciculato-multifloriy in spicam subinterruptam approximati. Bractem saltern exteriores calycem cequantas. Corolla purpurascens, rarius ochroleuce, tubo scepius exserto, Antherarum loculi subparalleli.*

2. S. DENSIFLORA, perennis, erecta, hirsuta, foliis petiolatis ovato-oblongis obtusis crenatis basi cordatis, floralibus infimis cordato-ovatis breviter petiolatis, superioribus bracteteformibus bracteisque ovato-lanceolatis mucronatis calycem sequantibus, verticillastris in spicam densam oblongam approximatis vel infimo remoto, corollis calyce duplo longioribus.

Betonica Monnieri. *Gou. Illustr.* 36.

Betonica hirsuta. *Linn. Mant.* 248. *Reichb. Icon. Bot. Eur.* 8. 5. / 714.

Betonica danica. *Mill. ! Diet. n.* 2.

Betonica incana. *Ait. Hort. Kew.* 2. 293. *Bot. Mag.* 47. U 2125. *Reichb. Icon. Bot. Eur.* 8. 5. t. 713.

Betonica macrostachys. *Wender. in Bot. Zeit.* 1826. 1. 353. ?

Betonica rubicunda. *Wender. Ind. Sem. Hort. Marb.* 9

Hab. in Europae australi or in subalpinis: in Hispania *Pavon ! Pyrenaeis Gouan, alpebus Helveticis ! Appenninis Willdenow, regno Neapolitano Tenore, Hungaria Lang ! et in Gaucaso C. A. Meyer, (h. 5. sp.)*

Caules erecti, 1-2 pedales, subsimplices, crassi, uti folia pilis mollibus plus minusve villosi. Folia 2-3 pollices longa, 1-1 1/2 lata, rugosa; floralia infima constanter ovata et viz sessilia. Spica densa, crassa, H-2 poll, longa, pollicem diaraetro. Calyx campanulatus basi glaber apice plus minusve hirsutus, dentibus spinosis superioribus parum majoribus. Corolla extus villosa, tubo incurvo, intus exannulato, sed lineis pilorum longitudinaliter pubescente; labia patentia, subaequalia.

3. S. BETONICA, herbacea, erecta, pilosiuscula, foliis infimis longe petiolatis ovato-oblongis obtusis crenatis basi cordatis superioribus remotis floralibusque infimis sessilibus oblongo-lanceolatis acutis dentatis supremis linearibus integerrimis calycem sequantibus, verticillastris multifloris omnibus in spicam oblongam subinterruptam approximatis vel infimo distincto, bracteis ovatis mucronatis calycem sequantibus, corollis calyce duplo longioribus.

Betonica officinalis. *Linn. I Spec.* 810. *Hook. Fl. Lond.* v. 2. ic. *Sm. Eng. Bot.* 16. \* 1142. *Fl. Dan.* t. 726. *Reichb. Icon. Bot. Eur.* 8. 4. t. 710.

Betonica hirta. *Leyss. Reichb. Icon. Bot. Eur.* 8. 4. i. 711\*

Betonica legitima. *Link. Handb.* 476.

Betonica stricta. *Ait. Hort. Kew.* 2. 299. *Reichb. Icon. Bot. Eur.\** 8. 5. t. 712.

Betonica alpina. *Mill. ! Diet. n.* 3.

Betonica foliosa. *Presl. Fl. Sicul.* xxxvii. ?\*

Betonica affinis. *Wender. in Bot. Zeit.* 1826. 1. 353.

Betonica serotina. *Host ! Fl. Austr.* 2.

/8 major.

Hab. in Europae totius et Asiae Rossicae pascuis sylvaticis: ab Anglia! Suecia *Fries ! et Petropoli Sobolewski, ad Lusitaniam Brotero, Atlantem Desfontaines, Hispaniam Pavon ! Siciliam Gussone, Italiam*

\* "B. spica interrupta basi foliosa, bracteis \*\*TMP\* <i>utis, corolla pubescente, galea emar<sup>^</sup>ata." — *Presl. l. c.*

austraiem *Tenore*, Greciam *Sibthorp!* et Caucasum *C. A. Meyer*, (v. v. et h. s. sp.)

A *S. densiflora* differt caule tenuiore, petiolis longioribus, foliis remotis dimidio minoribus, superioribus floralibusque constanter anguste lanceolatis, spica setpius depauperata, vix semipollicem diametro, subinterrupta. Caeterum statura et hirsutiae valde variabilis. Calyx et corolla omnino *S. densiflora*. Var. 0 spica elongata et crassiore, et habitu *S. densiflora* proxima, sed folia superiora lanceolata nee ovata.

4. *S. LONGIFOLIA*, perennis, erecta, villosa, foliis petiolatis oblongo-lanceolatis obtusis crenatis basi profunde cordatis, floralibus intimis conformibus sessilibus supremis bracteaeformibus bracteisque ovato-lanceolatis acuminatis calyce brevioribus, verticillastris multifloris infimis remotis supremis in spicam cylindricam approximatis, corollis calyce tubuloso duplo longioribus.

Betonica orientalis. *Linn. Spec.* 811.

Hab. in Caucaso! (h. s. sp. comm. a cl. *Prescot.*)

Caules elati, crassi, dense villosi. Folia 4-6 pollices longa, semipollicem vel viz pollicem lata, basi parum latiora, et auriculis subrotundis crenatis profunde hastato-cordata, rugosa, venis valde prominentibus. Spica laxiuscula, basi inferrupta, semipedalis. Calyces semipollicem longi, pubescentia brevi villosi, ore truncato ciliato, nervis 5 prominentibus, dentibus subulatis rigidis strictis. Corolla rubro-purpurea, extus glabra, tubus subrectus, intus exannulatus. Faux subaequalis. Labia patentia, subaequalia.

5. *S. GRANDIFLORA*, perennis, erecta, villosa, foliis petiolatis lato-ovatis obtusis crenatis basi late cordatis, floralibus sessilibus amplexicaulibus subconformibus gradatim minoribus supremis subbracteaeformibus, verticillastris multifloris distinctis infimis remotis, bracteis ovato-lanceolatis acutis calyce longioribus, corollis calyce tubuloso-campanulato triplo longioribus, fauce dilatata.

Betonica grandiflora. *Willd. Spec. Pl.* 3.96. *Bot. Mag.* 19. t. 700. *Reichb. Icon. Bot. Eur.* 8. 6. \*. 715-

Betonica orientalis. *Thuxll. Fl. Par.* 293.

Hab. in Sibiria ad fluvium Tereck *Willdenow*, in Caucaso *C. A. Meyer, Fischer!* (h. s. sp. comm. a cl. *Lindley.*)

Caules complures, pedales, pilis subreflexis villosi. Folia inferiora longe petiolata, omnia rugosa, utrinque villosa; floralia verticillastos amplectentia. Verticillastri 10-20-flori, pauci, omnes distincti, infimi remoti, supremi parum distantes. Bracteas exteriores saepe foliis floralibus subconformes, interiores angustiores integerrimaj. Calyx 6-7 lin. longus, basi glaber, apice purpurascens, villosus, dentes subulati, rigidi, subspinosi. Corolla pulchra, violacea, 12-14 lin. longa, glabra, tubo intus exannulato, extra calycem parum incurvo, superne in faucem amplam dilatato. Labia patentia. Stamina subdidynama. Antherarum loculi demum divaricati.

6. *S. DISCOLOR*, perennis, adscendens, villosa, foliis petiolatis oblongo-lanceolatis obtusis profunde crenatis supra rugosis hirtis subtus albo-lanatis, floralibus infimis conformibus sessilibus, supremis bracteisque lanceolatis calycem sequantibus, verticillastris multifloris subdistinctis paucis, corollis calyce tubuloso-campanulato plus duplo longioribus, fauce dilatata.

Betonica nivea. *Stev.!* in *Mem. Soc. Nat. Cur. Mosq.* 3. 266.

Hab. in Caucasi orientalis lapidosis, *Steven!* \* flore roseo circa thermas *Dschiwit*, /3 flore ochroleuco circa pagum *Chinalug Bieberstein.* (v. s. sp. in herb. *Hooker.*)

Planta elegantissima, magnitudine et floribus *B. granditorae*. Caulis pedalis, obtuse quadrangulus, albo-villosus, an perne tomentosus. Folia aequaliter grosse rrenuta, quoad formam proxima ad *B. hirsuta* folia accedentia, supra viridia, nabus tomento nivco niollissimo vestitn, nicalia et caulina inferiora longe petiolata, basi ina-qualiter cordata ; floralia summa in pctiolum angustata. Bractea\* villu incumbuntibun mnlitbis albis Hiililanas. Calyx lanuginoso-villosus, deniibus lanceolatis, acutia, inernilnas. Corolla magna, villosa, tubo curvulo calyce paullo longiore, galea lata, rotundata, Integra, labio galea paullo longiore trilobo, lacinia intermedia lata emarguata.

### SECTIOIII. ERIOSTAUIYS.

Eriostachydis sp. *Reichb. Fl. Germ. Exc. 319.*

Eriostomum. *Hoffm. et Link Fl. Port.*

*Herba biennes vel perennes, molliter villosce vel lanatce. Verticillastri multiflori. Bracteace saltern exteriores calycem aquantes, vel vix eo dimidio breviores.*

7. *S. iigRACLKA* (All. Fl.Pcd. 1. :Jl. l. 84. i. 1), herbacea, erecta, pilis longissimis lanata, foliis pctiolatis oblongis obtusis crenatis basi subcordatis, floralibus latissime ovatis integerrimis basi late cordatis calyces subsuperantibus, verticillastri multifloris distinctis, bracteis ovatis oblongisve exterioribus calyces sequantibus, calycis lanati dentibus ovatis acutissimis subspinosi.

*Sideritis heraclea. Col. Ecphr. \. t. 131. ex All.*

*Stachys intermedia. Ten. Ft. Neap. Prod, xxxvi. ex DC. non Ait.*

*S. barhata. Lapeyr ! I fist. Abr. Pl. Fyr. 33G.*

*S. phlomoides. Willd. Enum. Hort. Berol. Suppl. 41.*

*/3 lutca, floribus luteis.*

*S. obliqua. Waldst. et Kit. Tc. PL Hung. Rar. 2. 142. t. 134.*

*S. cretica. Forsk. ! Fl. Const. 28. non Linn.*

*S. orientalis. Vahl! Symb. 2. G4. Sibth. et Sm. Fl. Gr. G. 48. t. 560. non Linn.*

**Hab. in Europac Mediterraneoe siccis incultis: in Hispania Pavon ! Py rente is orjentalibus! Gallia centrali prope Rhodex Requien ! et in montibus Lozere Prost! in Galloprovincia De Candolle, Pcdemontio Allioni, Romania Columna, regno Neapolitano Tenore, Sicilia Gussone; /3 in Croatia Waldstein et Kitaibel, Dalmatia Visiani! prope Byzantium Forskohl! (A. 5. sp.)**

Caulis e basi crassa perenni plures, erecti, vix pedales, subsimplices. Folia caulina 2-5 pollices longa, vix. ultra pollicem lata, basi saepe inaequaliter cordata. Racemus simplex, semipedalis. Bractea? exteriores acutae, medio dilatatae, basi angustatae. Calyx 8. *germanicae*, sed saepius minus lanatus. Corolla calyce subduplo longior, forma 8. *germanicae*, purpurea, vel invar. /3, quaj omnibus aliis characteribus varietati « simillima, lutea.

8. *S. MOLLISSIMA* (Willd. Hort. Berol. 60. t. 60), humilis, erecta, molliter villosa, foliis petiolatis lato-ovatis crenatis basi cordatis rugosis utrinque subviridibus villosissimis, verticillastri multiHoris, bracteis linearibus calycem sequantibus, calycis campanulati villosi dentibus acutis subspinosi, corollis extus pubescentibus calyce dimidio longioribus.

**Hab. in ins. Corfu Willdenow, H. F. Talbot! (h. s. sp. comm. a cL Talbot.)**

**Herb. vix 8e miped ali8. \*o|i& fere S. alpime, at minora; floralia calyces breviter apicalibus ianpiSJ?1 f 6 ll n, lnn K:» ample campanulati, dentibus omnibus fere vqialiDui lanceolatis. Species statura et calydbus distinctissima.**

9. *S. ? PUMILA* Ituss.! Nat. Hist. Alep. 2. 255, t. 10), perennis vel surtnitiojsa, **homtlis**, foliis **ubradcalibtui** petiolatis ovatis ot. **tusis** basi cordatis **ni|osu utriogtte cano-tomentofis**, verticillastris pane is **mtilitifiorit**, bracteta exterioribai **calyces subæ quantibas, caiycibtu gla-britiscalis**, rientibus lanceolato-subu **latis tu bo utweqaalibitf**.

Hati. in Syria prgpe Aleppo *Russell!* (v. s. sp. in herb. Banks.)

fault\* e basi dura niMigiota **brevissim!**. Folia rndicalm fere *Salvia pntnifera*. Itumi tlnriferi 'J.4.j>ilf<ires, **retririllasiros 2.4 ferente\***. folia floraJia rotundntn, rugosa, calyces asquantia. Verticillastru 15.2C'.iluri. Bractese <itjlfngo-jiieare«. Calyces tubuloso-campauuliti. Corollas tion v|ii. An rcvera hujus generis?

10. *£. SWAINSONI*, licrbacea? perennis, piloso-lanata, basi procum-ben», ramosissima, foliis petiolatis ovatis obtusis crenulis **basi rottiudatis ru^osis molli^simi;**, verticillastru? 2-10-Horis, **bracteis** calyce diindio lirevioribus rarius minuiis, **calycibus campaimlaiismolliter vlllosis**, d<ent-iJUS lanceolatisacut<ssimis sdbspitiosis, corollas culyccdaplo longiorilms.

Prjuum hi no turn. *Poir. Diet. 6.61 L {Jute exempt, in Herb. Vahl. tub nomine Prani minorii.}*

Hub, in **Gneciaad** montem Parnassum *Swainson!* in Ithaca P. B. *Webb!* (A. i. sp. comin. a d. Webb, et v. s. sp. in herb. Sibthorp et Hooker.)

Species<pinad iiflinstates dubia, et inter *2Zi\*ttniat, Sttirhytypos\** et *Eriostach dey*, fere media, CauUa vix Hmipedalm. RansL patioll, et fulia pilis lorifps a)t>idta sulNi-riceis infill i> si me vesiita. Folia lemlpollicarU vtH pannn knaiara. Knremi rntumm primarionno 3-4-poUcana, daad; rerticiUMtrla tDb-KMkrris: brmdah caJvcis rimiuliutn fere nqnandbua. In rumulis latrullilnis et inintiiinrinmm in imi. nlbas vrtifiliastru Uflor), bracieb nbnnullis. Calyces snb>>>ile«, 4^t>.lineircs, ilt-ntiliis ti ilium rorolta luhaKjuandbu\*. Corolla ex tin pa rum villusiw, labio ii.fe-riure superiori dujito longiore. Atitulus itibi sulxibliquiiB.

11. *S. ZocCARimi*, herbacea? perennis, pilis adpressis sericeo-lanata, ramis **elongftta erectb** subraaosis, Iblis paucis linearibus inte-gerrimU, »**erticilla\*trij** biHoris, bracteis calyoe brevioribus, calycibua Uibiiloso-cainpanulatis, dentibus spinosis ttibum corollte superantibus.

Hab. in Grmcia ad Acrocorinilm *Zuccarini!* (u. s. sp. i<sub>H</sub> kerb. *Martius.*)

Rami 2-3-pednles, niltnudl, uti folia, calyces, et **COFOMHS** pilis albis sericets longii atlpressts lanati. Folia vix poliicaria, inullin, aaitiu-<sup>cula; flo</sup>ralia porva, seasilia, lanceolata. RaccmuB simplex, pauciflorus. Bractew lanceolate, calyce breviora. Calyces ses\*iles, u lin. |ongl.

12. *S. LANATA* (Jacq. Ic. Rar. 1. 11. t. 107), densissime sericeo-lanala, foliis oblongo-ellipticis utrinque angustatis vix creulatis nigosis, floralibus minoribus supremis vertici 11 astro brevioribus, verticil I astris multifloris supremis in spicam approximatis, **bracteis** lineari-lanceolatis calycem subcequantibus, **calyacia** subincurvi dentibua vix incequalibus acutis muticis intus **lanatis**, corollis **extua** luuatis, tubo incluso.

*Eriostomiim Janatum. Hoffm. JVachtr. 1. GO.*

**P** Hab. in TaoruB **camp**s apricis copiose *Bieberstein, Dunille*, et in locis herbicis siecis subalpinis totius *Caucasi Bieberstein, C. A. Meyer*, etiam in monte *Beschtou C. A. Meyer*, (k. s. sp. com?n. a b. *Klustine.*)

Caules pedalcu vel rnrius anqnpedalfla, uti folia et calyces lana densissima vestiti. Foliactisstssima, mollissiina, minutecrenulata. VertUillastru pins 30-flori Calyces *S. germanica ted* densius lanati, dentibus latioribus patentibus. C'orollh nlinor quam in *S. tjermanica.*



13. *S. ITALICA* (Mill. Diet. n. 3), herbacea, erecta, cano-tomentosa, foliis subsessilibus vel breviter petiolatis oblongo-lanceolatis angustis obtusis crenulatis basi angustatis vel rarius subcordatis rugosis molliter albo-tomentosis, floralibus ovato-lanceolatis integerrimis verticillastro sublongioribus, verticillastris multifloris distinctis supremis approximatis, bracteis lineari-lanceolatis calycem equantibus, calycibus subincurvis, dentibus acutis spinosis intus densissime lanatis, corollis extus lanatis tubo incluso.

*S. salvisefolia.* Ten. ! *FL Nap.* 2. 23. t. 53. Sytt. 291.

*Eriostomum salviaefolium.* Presl. *FL Sic.* xxxvii.

/3 *pungens*, humilior, folia pauciora, verticillastri pauci ad apices caulis subspicati.

*S. pungens.* Russ. ! *Nat. Hist. Alep.*

*S. salviaefolia.* PL Dalm. Exs. *Unionis Itineraries.*

*Sideritis hirsuta.* Sieb. *Pl. Cret. Exs.*

Hab. in Europa Mediterranea : in Italia ad Psestum et in Etruria *Requiem. I* prope Parmam *Reichenbach*, p ad Zara Dalmatise *Visiani!* in Syria prope Aleppo *Russell I* (A. s. sp.)

A *S. germanica* differt statura humilior, foliis angustis basi rarissime cordatis, more *Salvia* rugosis et potius tomentosus quam lanatis. Racemi tenuiores.

14. *S. GERMANICA* (Linn. ! Sp. 812), herbacea, elata, lana alba laxa vestita, foliis caulinis petiolatis ovatis vel ovato-lanceolatis obtusis basi plerisque cordatis crenatis, floralibus inferioribus sessilibus subamplexicaulibus crenatis supremis lanceolatis acutis integerrimis verticillastro sublongioribus, omnibus albo-lanatis, verticillastris multifloris distinctis racemosis supremis approximatis, bracteis lineari-lanceolatis calycem sequantibus, calycibus subincurvis dentibus acutis subspinosis intus lanatis supremis majoribus, corollis extus lanatis tubo incluso.

*S. germanica.* Jacq. *Fl. Austr.* 4. 10. t. 319. Sm. *Eng. Bot.* 12. t. 829. BoU Reg. 15. / 1289. Reichb. *Icon. Bot. Eur.* 10. 18. t. 950. Fl. Dan. U 684.

*Eriostomum germanicum.* Hoffm. et Link. *FL Port.*

*S. tomentosa.* Gat. *FL Mont.* 107.

*S. cretica.* Linn. *Spec.* 812. ? Sibth. et Sm. ! *Fl. Gr.* 0. 47. t. 558.

*S. spectabilis.* Choisy ! in DC. *PL Rar. Hort. Gen.* 1. 27\*

*S. dasyantha.* Rafin. *Prtc. des Dtcouv.* 39.

*S. biennis.* Roth. Reichb. *Icon. Bot. Eur.* 10. 17-1. 949.

*S. polystachya.* Ten. *Fl. Nap.* 2. 23. t. 53. Syll 297-

*Eriostomum polystachyum.* Presl *FL Sicul* xxxvii.

*Eriostomum lusitanicum.* Hoffm. et Link. *Port.*

*S. lusitanica.* Steud. *Nom. BoU* 806.

*S. pannonica.* Lang ! *PL Exs.*

*S. argentea.* Tausch. in *Bot. Zeit* 1831. 1. 217\*

*S. alba.* Mill. *Diet. n.* 4. ?

*S. heterophylla.* Munch, ex Steud. *Nom. Bot.* 80G.

*S. cinerea*, elongata, excelsa, intermedia, orientalis, sibirica, verbascifolia, &c. *Hortul.*

Hab. in Europee, Asiee medise, et African borealis siccis aridis lapidosis: in Anglia *Sir J. E. Smith*, Gallia! Germania! Hispania! Lusitania *Brotero*, circa Tingidem *Salzmann!* et in imperio Maroccoano *Schousboe* / in Sicilia *Gussone!* Italia superiore! et regno Neapolitano *Lenorei!* in Syria prope Aleppo *Russell*, et Hierosolymum *Clarke!* in *Creta* *Sieb.* *BulSaria* *Vurville*, Tauria *Bieberstein*, Caucaso *Pallas!* *v. v. ec. it. s. sp.)*

Species quoad villoritam et magnitudinem florum valde variabilis. Caules,

petioli, foliorum pagina inferior, et praesertim calyces et bracteae, lana alba laxa mollissima nunc subsericea vestiti. Caules erecti, firmi, 1-4-pedales. Folia basi saepissime cordata, supra molliter rugosa, hirta vel saepius lanata, subtus constanter lanata, crassa, mollia; floralia angustiora, inferiora verticillastro subduplo longiora, superiora gradatim minora, suprema vix calyces excedentia. Verticillastri 15-20-flori et ultra, inferiores remoti, supremi approximati, racemum simplicem formantes. Bracteae lineares, exteriores calyces aequantes. Calyces oblique campanulati, lanati, dentibus inaequalibus ovatis acutissimis spinosis. Corolla roseo-purpurea vel albida, magnitudine varians, saepius calyce subduplo longior, extus dense lanatus, nunc vix calycem aequans et pubescens. Tubus dentibus calycinis brevior, intus oblique annulatus. Labia patentia, superius integerrimum, inferius parum longius, saepius maculatum, lobis lateralibus parvis oblongis. Achenia ovato-triquetra, subcompressa, nigra, laevia. ^ In exaraplariis hortensibus folia saepe supra vix albo-lanata, sed crassa, rugosissima, nec ut in *S. alpina* tenuia. Caeterum flores numerosiores, verticillastri magis approximati, et dentes calycis fructiferi angustiores, quam in *S. alpina*.

15. *S. ALPINA* (Linn.! Sp. 812), herbacea, elata, caule erecto piloso sublanato, foliis petiolatis ovatis serrato-crenatis basi cordatis utrinque viridibus villosis, floralibus angustioribus gradatim minoribus acutis serratis, verticillastris omnibus remotis multifloris, bracteis linearibus calycem subaequantibus, calycis pilosiusculi dentibus lanceolato-ovatis acutis spinosis, corollis extus lanatis calyce subduplo longioribus.

*S. alpina.* Lapeyr. Fl. Pyr. I. 14. t. 8.

*Eriostomum alpinum.* Hoffm. et Link. Fl. Port.

*/3 intermedia*, major, foliis vugosioribus subtus interdum sublanatis.

*S. intermedia.* Ait. Hort. Kew. 2. 201.

*S. cretica.* Linn. Spec. 812. fide descriptionis.

*S. orientalis.* Linn. Spec. 813. fide exempt. Tournefortiani, in herb. Banks, servati.

*S. sibirica.* Link. Enum. Hort. Berol. 2. 109. Siv. Brit. Fl. Gard. 1.1. 100.

*S. urticaefolia.* Tausch. in Bot. Zeit. 1831. 1. 216.

*S. curviflora.* Tausch. in I c.

*S. fusca.* Munch. 9

Hab. in Europae umbrosis praesertim montosis: in Pyrenaeis! Gallia centrali! Alpibus Helveticis! in montibus Italise superioris! et Lucanise Tenore, in Germania Reichenbach; (& in Caucaso C. A. Meyer, et Sibiria Link, Sfc. (h. s. sp.)

Planta, praesertim in hortis, valde variabilis, sed constanter a *S. germanica* foliis utrinque viridibus, verticillastris plerumque paucioribus remotioribus, et racemo multo minus lanato, distinguenda. Caules et petioli nunc pilis longis mollibus vestiti, nunc breviter tan turn et laxe villosi. Folia utrinque villosa, sed viridia, tenuia, vix rugosa, nunc obtusa, saepius acutiuscula. Racemi saepe purpurascunt. Verticillastri 15-20-flori. Calyces late campanulati, multo minus lanati quam in *S. germanica*. Corolla *S. germanica*!, obscure purpurea vel rubrofusca.

16. *S. SERICEA* (Wall. Pl. As. liar. 1. 64), heibacca, elata, caule erecto pilosissimo, foliis petiolatis ovatis vel ovato-oblongis obtusiusculis crenatis basi cordatis utrinque villosis supra viridibus subtus pallidis vel incanis junioribus sericeo-lanatis, verticillastris omnibus distantibus 10-15-floris, bracteis linearibus calycem subaequantibus, calycis lanati dentibus ovato-lanceolatis acutissimis spinosis.

*S. pereica.* Gmel Jun. ex Meyer Enum. Pl. Cauc.-Casp. 94.

Hab. in Asiae centralis montibus: in Caucasi montium altiorum Taliiscb sylvis C. A. Meyer, in montibus Gilan Persia; Gmelin in

montibus Napalise et Kamaon *Wallich!* in Mussooree et toto jugo Himalayano frequens *Royle!* (*h. s. sp. e Mus. AngL Ltd., et v. s. sp. in herb. Royle et Pallas nunc Lambert.*)

Vix a *S. alpina* distinguenda, villosior tamen, flores in verticillastro pauciores. Racemi elongati, multiflori, pilis longis laxè lanati. Folia rugosiuscula, subtus in exemplaribus sylvestribus albo-lanata, in cultis viridula. Calyces obliqui, nee vere bilabiati.

17. *S. SETIFERA* (Meyer! Enum. PI. Cauc.-Casp. 94), herbacea, elata, caule erecto piloso sublauato, foliis breviter petinlatis oblongis vel oblongo-lanceolatis basi rotundatis, floralibus gradatim minoribus omnibus utrinque viridibus rugosis molliter villosis apice aristato-mucronatis, verticillastris multifloris distantibus, bracteis lanceolatis aristatis, calycis villosi dentibus lanceolatis acutis spinosis, corollis extus pubescentibus calyces parum excedentibus.

Hab. in Caucasi montium Taliisch locis subhumidis prope pagum Swant *C. A. Meyer!* (\*, *s. sp. comm. a cl. Meyer.*)

Affinis *S. sericete*, sed foliis subsessilibus angustis aristatis, et corollis glabrioribus, satis distincta videtur.

18. *S. VESTITA*, herbacea, erecta, molliter albo-villosa, foliis subsessilibus ovato-lanceolatis obtusis crenulatis basi cordatis crassis rugosis subtus dense albo-lanatis, floralibus lanceolatis acutis reflexis supremis calyces vix excedentibus, verticillastris sub-10-floris omnibus distantibus, bracteis linearibus calyce dimidio brevioribus, calycis villosi dentibus lanceolatis acutis subspinosis, corollis extus pubescentibus calyce subduplo longioribus.

Hab. in Indiae orientalis montibus Nepalensibus *Wallick!* (*h. s. sp. e Mus. AngL Ind.*)

Affinis *S. oblongifol'uB*, a qua differt foliis crassis lanatis et bracteis saltern in verticillastris superioribus calyces dimidium aequantibus. Caules erecti, subsimplices, pedales vel demum fere sesquipedales. Folia 1-1.<sup>^</sup>-pollicaria, supra subviridia, rugoMssima, subtus Jana alba *densissJma*, sed multo breviorè *quam* in *S. germaniva*<sup>^</sup> vestita. Racemi elongati, stricti. Calyx fere 4 lin. longus. Corollas tubus vix exsertus, intus prope basin oblique annulatus; labia patentia, inferius superiore dimidio longius.

19. *S. MELISSJEFOLIA*, herbacea, ramis divaricatis pilis obversis mollibus pubescentibus, foliis petiolatis lato-ovatis obtusis crenatis rugosis utrinque viridibus glabriusculis vel pubescentibus, floralibus superioribus calyce brevioribus, verticillastris sub-10-floris remotiusculis vel supremis approximatis, bracteis linearibus calyce dimidio brevioribus, calycibus ovato-campanulatis pubescentibus dentibus acutis non spinosis, corollis extus pubescentibus calyce duplo longioribus.

Hab. in Indise orientalis montibus Nepalensibus *Wallich!* (*t. s. sp. e Mus. AngL Ind.*)

Affinis *S. splendenti*, sed glabrior, et flores pauciores duplo minores. Folia remota, 1J-2 poll, longa, plus pollice lata, tenuia. Racemi subramosi. Calyces iructiferi vix 3 lin. longi, late campanulati, dentibus lato-lanceolatis ovatisve patentibus. Corolla purpurascens, tubo tenui incurvo intus annulato; labia pateatia.

20. *S. SPLENDENS* (Wall.! PI. As. Rar. 1. 64), herbacea, elata, caule erecto piloso, foliis petiolatis ovatis serrato-crenatis basi cordatis rugosis villosis utrinque viridibus, floralibus conformibus sessilibus

gradatim minoribus, verticillastris sub-10-Horis remotis, bracteis linearibus calyce brevioribus, calycispubescentis dentibus **obtusiusculis muticis** inBequalibus, corollis calyce plus duplo longioribus lubo exserto incurvo.

Hab. in Indite orientalis montibus Gossain Than *Wallich* / in montibus Mussooree, et in totojugo Mimalayano frequens *Royle I* (A. §. *sp. e Mus. Angl. hid.*)

8. *alpints* aliinis, eed minus villosa; flores in verticillastro, pautioresi Bractea**breiore**a. Calyces pubescentia brevi nee piiiis lungis villusi, tffitiliis iniime spinosia, et corolla: tubus calyce subdimidio iongiop.

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## SKCTIO IV. CALOSTACHV

*HerbcB perennes^ glabrce vel villoscB; caulibus saptLjutsiiij/^s obverse pilosis aculealkve. Verlicillastris subsexfori. Bratll&ID mmuist Denies calycini acutissimi vel subspinescentes. Corotlce cocchtem vel purpurece, tubo iontje exserto. Antlieranan Ivculi divergentes vel divaricati.*

21. S. C'OCJNEA (Jacq. Hort. Scbceiibr. 3. 18. t. 284), herbacea, erecta, molliter villosa, folns petiolatis ovato-lanceolais obtusiusculis crenatis basi **cordatts, racemia** elongatis, verticillastris sexfloris omnibus distantibus, **bmcteia** submillis, corollis pubescentibus calyce subtriplo longloribus, tubo longe exserto.

Stnchys cocci nea. *Sot. Mag. 18. t. 6fiti. Amir. Hot. Rep. t, 310.*

Hab. **in Mexico!** (A. s. *sp. comm. a cl. Graham.*)

Rami obtuse tetragoni, pilis brevibus villosi. Folia 2-poliiciiria basi pollicem lata, infima longe petiolata obtuse crenata, rugosa, utrinque villosa; floralia sessilia, infima conformia, crenaturis submucronatis, suprema calyce vix longiora, oblonga, apice spinoso-mucronata. Calyces subsessiles, 3-4 lin. longi, pubescentes, virides, dentibus lanceolatis spinoso-acuminatis. Corolla pulchra, coccinea, pollicem longa, tubo inervo calyce dupl» **longiore, props basin** intus >ilis tranvenim aiimilato **Labium** superius integerriraum **uubpatens, inferius** longiis patens, **lobia** latendibus oratU BabrefierU, medio law breVlwime emargiiato. Stamina robdidylatenu. Anthera: lobappKraita, tobis diyaneatis. Styb bW brevea, mblati. nama. Anthera: lobappKraita, bre s s a lama vel ptuwti. i. brevea, mblati. Aobenia oboroideo-trijuctra, subcompressa, lama vel ptuwti **minuta** rugulosa.

22. S. CIUATA (Dougl.! MSS.), herbacea, erecta, **subglabra**, caulis an"-ulis obverse ciliatis, foliis petiolatis ovatis breviiier acuminatis crenatis basi cordatis glabris vel supra **pilis raria biapidnlis**, verticillastris sexHoris sitprerois subapproximatis, bracteis subnulhs, corollis **elabrhiaculis** calyce **triplo qwadrnplove longioribus**, tubo longe exserto. ° H\b **in America boreal i-occiden tali:** ad npas flu mm is Columbia *Douglas! Scouter!* (A. s. *sp. e Mus. Soe. Hort. Land.*)

Caulis 3-4-pedalU, **parom** ramosus, **angolla acuth**, pilis brevilm **rigMi**, obversis wpius angulatus, ca-tenmi **gaberrimua**. P«m i pilis. Oogii dli.ti. F, fiii **2-3-poUicari\*** vix rugwm «»»»tja v«iofi«una, nunc **glabernma, mme** supra **pill, niri^ narsiaobaena;** floralia nmiora, «.iprema calyce subbreve.ora, ovata, **membra-** iam, ciliata. Vertidllastris **iaferior«** remou, .ipremi, subappraximati. Calyx vix 2 lin. lonjnis. **campanolatiu, glaber**, dencibus **ovatia rabepinoeo^oonQlnatia**. Corolla dabriuKula, purpurea, **fere pdfoem** lunra, tubo parum incurvo vel subrecto calyce triplo longiore, **prop\*** «» **WMM pUoffO-annulato;** labium superius suberectum **tenolter pabaoena, infriui** plus duplo biignis patens. Aitlierarum **locaU** ana- anthesin paralWli, dennim subdivancnn.

23. *S. THUNBERGII*, herbacea, erecta ? caulis angulis obverse aculeatis, foliis petiolatis ovatis acuminatis crenatis basi cordatis rugosis coriaceis, nervis subtus aculeatis utrinque glabris vel pilis longis hispidis, verticillastris sexfloris distantibus, bracteis subnullis, corollis calyce glaberrimo plus duplo longioribus, tubo longe exserto.

*Galeopsis hispidula. Thunb, Prod. Fl. Cap.*

**Hab. in Africa australi: ad Caput Bonse Spei Thunberg ! Burchell I Ecklon ! fyc. (A. s. sp. comm. a cL Lehmann, et v. s. sp. in herb, plur.)**

Planta in speciminibus nonnullis procumbens videtur, in aliis erecta, caeterum *S. boraginoidi* similis. Caules ut in illa, nervi petiolique foliorum tuberculoso-aculeati. Foliorum pagina superior minus pilis sparsis hispida, minus, uti tota planta aculeis exceptis, glaberrima, laevis. Folia siccitate supra bullata nigricantia, subtus elevato-reticulata, saepe rufescentia. Calyces pedicellati, fere semipollicares, leves, dentibus tubo squilongis, acutis, viz spinosentibus. Corolla *S. dilutee*, glabra, rubra.

24. *S. BORAGINOIDES* (Schiede et Deppe in *Linnaea* 5. 100), herbacea, erecta, caulis angulis obverse aculeatis, foliis petiolatis ovatis acutis crenatis basi cordatis utrinque viridibus piloso-hirsutis et subtus ad nervos aculeatis, verticillastris sexfloris distantibus, bracteis subnullis, calycibus pubescenti-pilosis, corollis calyce subquadruplo longioribus, tubo longe exserto.

**Hab. in Mexico! in umbrosis montis Macul-tepec et versus San Andres Schiede et Deppe. (v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Reg. Monac.)**

Habitus *S. ciliata*. Caulis 3-pedalis, parum ramosus, tetragonus, ad angulos pilis reflexis asperrimus, quibus vetustate detritis basis eorum conica aculeiformis persistit, facies glabra vel pilis paucissimis brevibus pubescens. Folia 1-2-pollinaria, rugosa, pilis sparsis paginae superioris longis numerosis, inferioris paucis, subtus reticulato-nervosa, nervis fere omnibus pilis caulinis similibus aculeatis. Calyces et corollae forma et magnitudine *S. coccineae*. Antherarum loculi divergentes.

25. *S. CHAMISSONIS* (Benth. in *Linnaea* 6. 80), herbacea, erecta, caulis angulis obverse ciliatis, foliis petiolatis ovatis obtusis crenatis basi cordatis utrinque velutino-lanatis, verticillastris sexfloris distantibus, bracteis subnullis, corollis extus villosis calyce triplo longioribus, tubo longe exserto. '

**Hab. in California Chamisso! (v. s. sp. in herb. Chamisso.)**

Affinis *S. ciliatae*, sed diversa foliis corollisque villosissimis, et calycibus longioribus hispidopilosissimis.

26. *S. RIEDERI* (Chamisso in *Linnaea* 6. 570).

**Hab. in Kamtchatka Rieder. (Chamisso.)**

" Habitus gracilescens plantae in sylvis opacis et humidis crescentis. Caulis 24-pedes altus, simplicissimus fistulosus, ad angulos pilis subulatis retrorsis albis munitus, internodiis inferioribus 2-2½-poll. (aristatus), medii caulis 4-5-poll. (aristatus), summis inflorescentibus, unico ornatus pseudo-verticillo sexfloro, superiori nodo unifloro, summis foliorum paribus 2 approximatis sterilibus. Folia membranacea internodiis breviora, inferiora breviter distincte petiolata angusta, ex ovata basi oblonga, jam emarcida, superiora latiora simul et breviora evadunt, brevius petiolata, ex ovata basi lanceolata; floralia ovato-subcordata, cum petiolarum parte superiorum longa, f. poll. lata, summa decrescentia, omnia acuta, margine scabro serrato serraturis obtusis; basi petiolarum pilis similibus caulinis glabra, subtus in nervo tenui et venis obliquis bini-lorum rudimentum vix conspicua instructa. Florae semipollicares sessiles.

Calyces pilis descriptis liorridi, dentes angusti elongato-triungulares, nervo medio crasso excurrente subspinescentes. Corolla rubra? calyce ter longior, bis eum superans; labium superius integrum pilosum.—*S. borraginoidi* quodam modo aimilis, at minus horrida hirsuta et aspera, a qua foliorum figura differt caeterisque." —*Cham. I, c.*

27.? *S. HIRSUTA* (Humb. et Kunth. Nov. Gen. et Sp. Am. 2. 308).

Hab. in Mexico : in locis alsis montium inter Actopan et Totonilco (*Humboldt et Bonpland.*)

" *S. caule adscendente hispido, foliis petiolatis ovato-oblongis acutia cordatis utrinque hirsutis, verticillis subsexfloris, galea emarginata.*

" *Herba subsexpollicaris. Caulis adscendens, subramosus, tetragonus, hispidus. Folia petiolata, ovato-oblonga, acuta, cordata, crenata, reticulato-venosa, utrinque hirsuta, subpollicaria; petioli semipollicares, hispidi. Flores pedunculati, verticillati, 9 lin. longi, verticillis subsexfloris distantibus. Calyx tubulosus quinquefidus 10-striatus, pilosus, laciniis acuminato-subulatis. Corolla coccinea? externe pubescens, tubus cylindraceus, calyce duplo longior, limbus bilabiatus, labio superiore ovato-concavo, emarginato, inferiore trifido, lacinia intermedia majoresubcrenolata.*" —*Kunth I. c.*

#### SECTIO V. STACHYOTYPUS.

*Stachydotypus. Dumort. Florul. Belg. 45.*

*Campanistrum et Eriostachyos sp. Reichb. Fl. Germ, Exc. 318.*

*Trixago et Stachys. Hoffm. et Link, Fl, Port.*

*Herba annue vel perennes, piloso-hispide vel glabratae, rarius lanata, Verticillastri plerumque subsexflori, rarius 2-4- vel 10-15-flori. Bractea minutae. Calyces saepe subspinosae. Corolla purpurascens, rubra vel roseo-alba, nec ochroleucta, tubo incluso vel breviter exserto.*

& ]. GENUINE. *Caudex erecti, elati, angulis saepe pilis longis patentibus obversisve ciliatis, rarius glabris. Folia ovato- vel oblongo-lanceolata, rarius ample ovata. Verticillastri 6-10-flori. Corolla majusculae, tubo nonnunquam exserto.*

28. *S. MEXICANA*, herbacea, erecta, elata, caule pilis rigidis hirsuto foliis amplis petiolatis ovato-oblongis crenatis basi cordatis utrinque hispidis, floralibus sessilibus flores excedentibus, verticillastri 6-8 floris distantibus, calycis campanulati hispidi dentibus lanceolatis acutis subspinosis, corollis glabriusculis calyce duplo longioribus, tubo exserto. . » > • • • \* \* • / • i » \*

Hab. in Nova Hispania *Mocmo et Sesse!* (y. s. sp. in herb. *Lambert.*)

Affinis *S. sylvatica*, sed folia brevius petiolata, angustiora, longiora. Corolla majores, tubo ampliore. Labium superius emarginatum.

29. *S. SYLVATICA* (Linn. Sp. 811.), herbacea, erecta, hispida, foliis longe petiolatis ovatis acuminatis serratis basi cordatis, floralibus bracteiformibus vix calyce longioribus, verticillastri sub-6-8-floris distantibus, calycis campanulati hispidi dentibus lanceolatis acutis

subspfnosis divaricatis, corollis glabriusculis calyce duplo longioribus, tubo exserto.

*S. sylvatica.* *Sm. Eng. Bot.* 6. / . 416.

*S. canariensis.* *Jacq. Ic. liar.* 1. 11. t. 108.

**Hab.** in Europse et Asise mediae umbrosis: a Scotia *Hooker*, Suecia *Wahlenberg*, et Petropoli *Sobolewshi*, ad Lusitaniam, Hispaniam ! Siciliam *Gussone*, Italiam australem *Tenore*, Byzantium *Sibthorp*, in nemoribus Colchidis *Durville*, Tauria, Caucaso, et monte Beschtau *Bieberstein*, *C. A. Meyer, fyc*, et in jugo Altaico *Ledebour.* (*y. v. et h. s. sp.*)

Herba pluripedalis, ramosa. Rami tetragon i, uti petioli pilis longis patentibus hispidi. Folia am pi a, grosse et acute dentata, viridia, utrinque pilis longis sparsis hispida, floralium par infimum subconforme, suprema parva. Verticillastris siepissime G-ttori, rarius 8-flori. Bractea minuta\*. Calyx 3 lin. longus. Corolla purpurea, 6 lin. longa, tubo incurvo, calyce dimidio longiore; labia patentia, superius integrum, inferius duplo longius albo-znaculatum, lobo medio breviter emarginato. Annulus iuternus prope basin tubi breviter pilosus. Achenia ovoideo-triquetra, laevia.

**30. S. PALUSTRIS (Linn.! Spec. 811), herbacea, erecta, caule pubescente angulis patentim vel subretrosum pilosis, foliis subsessilibus oblongo- vel ovato-lanceolatis serrato-crenatis basi rotundatis cordatisve rugosis hispidis vel inferioribus glabralis, verticillastris 6- vel sub-10-floris distinctis supremis subapproximatis, calycibus campanulatis hispidis, dentibus lanceolatis acutis subspiaosis, corollis calyce duplo longioribus.**

*S. palustris.* *Sm. Eng. Bot.* 24. t. 1675. *Hook. FL Lond.* v. 2. ic.

*S. segetum.* *Hagen. ! et ex Reichb. Fl. Germ. Exc.* 319.

*S. affinis.* *Bunge I Enum. PL Chin. Bor.*

*/3 angustifolin, floribus minoribus, calycibus submuticis.*

*y hybrida, foliis longius petiolatis, corollis subexsertis.*

*S. ambigua.* *Sm.! Eng. Bot.* 30. t. 2089. *Reichb, Icon. Bot. Eur.* 3. 20. \*. 222.

**Hab.** in Europse omnis et in Asise et Americas borealis humidis, umbrosis, paludibus, ad ripas, &c.: a Scotia! Suecia *Fries.* Petropoli *Sobolewski*, ad Lusitaniam *Brotero*, Italiam australem *Tenore*, Byzantium *Sibthorp!* in Tauria et Caucaso *Bieberstein, C. A. Meyer*, China boreali prope Kantai *Bunge !* in America maxime boreali frequens, ad flumen Columbia orse occidentals *Douglas!* et in omni Canada *Drummond! Douglas! tyc.* (*y, v. et h. s. sp.*)

Magnitudine varians, cunc vix sesquipedalis, saBpius 2-3-pedalis et ultra. Caules superne semper pubescentes, in feme interdum glabrati. Pili angulomm patentem, rarius reflexi, vix rigidi. Folia 2-3- vel interdum 4-0-pollicaria, latitudine variabilia, obtusiuscula, utrinque pubescentia vel hispida, inferiora nonnunquam glabrata et vix rugosa, floralia infima caulinis conformia at minora, superiora calyce vix longiora, ovata, acuta, subintegerrima. Racemus 4-8-pollicaris, simplex, constanter villosus. Verticillastris infimi remoti, supremi subcontigui. Bractes minutw. Calyces irregulariter sub-10-nervi, dentibus divaricatis. Corolla purpura-labium tub... calycem subajquans, intus annulo obliquo pilorum brevium notatus; truncatum, extus glabnim vel pilis paucis villosum, inferius altitudine rotundato. Achenia obovoidea, laeviuscula. Variat dentibus i ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ »P<sup>ica</sup> densa vel laxa elongata, hirautie,

31. *S. BAICALENSIS* (Fisch.! in Herb. Lindl. MSS.), herbacea, erecta, caule retrorsum hispido, foliis subsessilibus oblongo-linearibus acutiusculis serratis basi rotundatis hispidis, floralibus calyce vix longioribus, verticillastris sexfloris infimis remotis supremis in spicam densam oblongam approximatis, calycis campanulati hispidi dentibus lanceolatis acutissimis subspinosi, corollis calyce duplo longioribus.

*S. angustifolia. Pall. ! herb.*

Hab. in Dahuria *Fischer!* in Sibiria orientali *Pallas!* (y. s. sp. in herb. Lambert et Lindley.)

Caulis erectus, subsimplex, 1-1½-pedalis, faciebus glaberrimis, angulis acutis, uti petioli pilis longis obversis ciliatis. Folia bipollicaria angusta, subrugosa, utrinque, praesertim in pagina superioris ore pilis longis subadpressis hispida; floralia sub spica conformia, in ipsa spica parva acuta. Spica 1-1½-pollicaris, dense hispida, verticillastro infimo saepius axillari a spica remoto. Calyces hispidissimi. Corolla *S. palustris*, a qua haec species differt statura humiliore, foliis multo angustioribus, spica brevi tenui.

32. *S. ASPERA* (Mich. Fl. Bor. Amer. 2. 5?\*), herbacea, erecta, caule retrorsum hispido rarius nudo, foliis breviter petiolatis ovato-oblongis vel ovato-lanceolatis acutis serratis basi rotundatis glabris vel supra pilis sparsis hispidulis, floralibus lanceolatis acutis calyce longioribus, verticillastris 6-10-floris distantibus, calycis tubuloso-campanulati glabri ciliati dentibus lanceolatis acutis subspinosi divaricatis, corollis calyce subduplo longioribus.

*S. arrensensis. Walt. ! Fl. Car. 162. non Linn.*

*S. hispida. Pursh. Fl. Amer. Sept. 2. 407-*

1/3 *glabrata*, caulis angulis subnudis vel omnino glabris.

*S. aspera. Nutt. Gen. 2. 30 ?*

Hab. in Americae borealis pascuis, ad ripas fluviorum, &c. a Canada! ad Carolinam! 1/3 in Carolina *Fraser!* et in China provincia *Token Reeves ! (h. s. sp.)*

Herba erecta, 2-3-pedalis, habitu *S. palustrem* approximans. Caules acuti tetragoni, faciebus glaberrimis, angulis petioli nervisque primariis foliorum pilis longis rigidis obversis hispidis. Folia 3-4-pollicaria, sesquipollicem lata, utrinque viridia, laevia, pilis supra sparsis et raris, caeterum glaberrima, floralia gradatim minora, supra longe ciliata. Racemus semipedalis, simplex. Verticillastrioli iusculi, omnes distincti. Bractes minutissimae. Calyces sessiles, irregulariter venosi, dentibus et interiorum tubi nervis primariis ciliatis, caeterum glaberrimi. Rentes longitudine tubum aequantes. Corolla violacea, glabra. Annulus internus pilosus. Achenia non vidi.

33. *S. HYSSOPIFOLIA* (Mich. Fl. Bor. Amer. 2. 4?f), herbacea, adscendens, glaberrima vel caulibus retrorsum pilosis, foliis subsessilibus oblongo-lanceolatis acutiusculis subserratis basi parum angustatis, floralibus acutissimis calyce sublongioribus, verticillastris subsexfloris distinctis in racemum brevem approximatis, calycis lato-campanulati

\* "S. caulibus erectis retrorsum hispidissimis, foliis subpetiolatis lanceolatis argute serratis, spica verticillis subsexfloris, calycibus rigide spinescentibus."—*Nutt. I. c.*

† "S. glabriuscula gracilis erecta, foliis sessilibus lineari-lanceolatis, rariter subdentatis, verticillis spice subquadrifloris."—*Mich. I. c.*



glaberrimi dentibus lanceolatis acutissimis subspinosis divaricatis, corollis glabris calyce 2-3-plo longioribus.

*S. tenuifolia.* Willd. *Spec.* 3. 100 ? •

*S. palustris.* Walt. *Fl. Car.* 162. non Linn.

Hab. in Americse Borealis pratis humidis: prope Saint-Louis Drummond / in Carolina Walter ! Michaux ? (*h. s. sp.*)

Herba perennis. Caules basi procumbentes. Rami adscendentes, 1-1½-pedales, giabri lsevesque, exceptis angulis et axillis, quae plus minusve pilis longis leflexis hispida. Folia 1-2-pollicaria, glaberrima, venosa, nunc sessilia mine breviter petiolata. Racemi breves, simpliccs, pauciflori. Bractee minutae. Calycis tubus 14 li»- longus, dentes tubo aequales. Corolla violacea; tubus breviter exsertus; anmius internus pilosus, incompletus, vel evanidus; labium su peri us erectum, basi angustatum, tubo aequale, inferius parum longius, patens, lobis lateralibus ovatis, medio rotundato breviter emarginato. Achenia non vidi.

34. *S. CuiNr.Nsis* (Bunge! Nov. Gen. et Sp. Pl. Chin. Bor. ined.), herbacea, erecta, elata, giabriuscula, caulis angulis obverse pilosis, foliis subsessilibus oblongo-lanceolatis subserratis supra hispiculis subtus glabris, verticillastris paucis sexfloris, bracteis minutis, calycis elongati campanulati pilosi dentibus lanceolatis acutissimis subspinosis, corollis calyce vix duplo longioribus.

Hab. in China boreali Bunge! (*h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Bunge.*)

Ab affinibus *S. palustrijaspera*, et *hyssopifolia*, foliis longis et calycibus magnis primo intuitu distincta. Tota plant a viridiM, et, exceptis pilis quibusdam longis ad angulos caulis et nervos calycis, et aliis brevibus sparsis in pagina superiore foliorum, tota' glabra, lsevis. Folia distantia, 3-4-poll, longa, 4-5 lin. lata, basi rotundata, apice obtusiuscula; floralia breviora, lanceolata, acutiora. Calyces sessiles, 5-lin. longi, colorati, dentibus profundis e basi lanceolata acutissimis. Corolla rubra, labium inferius dentes calycinos breviter excedens, extus pilosum, superius duplo longius, lobo medio emarginato, tubus intus transverse annulatus.

§ 2. RUDERALES. *Herbee scepiusperennes erecta vel adscendentes, rarius procumbentes, hispida villosa vel lanaice, rarius glabra. Verticillastris 6- rarius sub \Q-jlori. Corolla majuscula (cum labio inferiore semipollicares), tubo semper incluso.*

35. *S. ALBICAULIS* (Lindl.! Bot. Reg. 18. t. 1558), herbacea, erecta, basi albo-lanata, superne subviscido-pubescens, foliis infimis petiolatis superioribus sessihbus omnibus lanceolatis grosse dentatis basi rotundato-cuneatis angustatisve, floralibus calyce brevioribus, verticillastris 6-floris remotis, calycibus ovato-campanulatis viscido-pubescentibus, dentibus lato-lanceolatis acutis subspinosis, corollis glabris calyce duplo longioribus.

Hab. in Andibus Chilensibus Macrae ! *H. Cuming !* (*A. s. sp.*)

Species primo intuitu distinctissima ob caulis partem inferiorem, uti folia inferiora, lana densissima alba floccosa vestitam, racemi pubescentia viridi saepissime viscosa. Caules erecti, ramosi, 2-3-pedales, obtuse tetragoni. Folia remota, 1-3-pollicaria. Racemus elongatus, subramosus. Calyces leviter 10-nervii, venosi. Corolla violacea, glabra, tubo breviter exserto, supra anulum internum pilosum obliquum, incurvo dilutato. Labium superius breve, dilatatum, subpatens, inferius

\* "S. er ticill. 8 6. ? oris" fol. lanceolatis simpliciter serratis, glaberrimis.  
 "Similis o j 6. ? oris" fol. lanceolatis simpliciter serratis, glaberrimis.  
 Hmm m^S^orl^m^ Su>btantiam ilS v «TM\*» mari,

subduplo longius, patens, lobo medio maximo. Achenia magna, ovato-triquetra, subcompressa, nigra, laevia.

36. *S. OBLONGIFOLIA* (Benth. in Wall. Pl. As. Ran 1. 64), herbacea, erecta vel adscendens, pubescens vel villosa, foliis breviter petiolatis oblongo-lanceolatis acutiusculis serratis basi subcordatis villosis, floralibus calyce longioribus, verticillastris subsexfloris distantibus, calycis tubuloso-campanulati pubescentis dentibus lanceolatis acutissimis vix spinulosis, corollis calyce dimidio longiori.

Hab. in India orientali: in montibus Sillet *Wallich!* (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.*)

Caules elati, basi subglabri, racemis molliter pubescentibus. Folia 1-2-pollicaria, subtus dense villosa vel sublanata. Racemi elongati. Bractesae minutae. Dentes calycini angustati, molles. Corolla violacea, tubo incluso rubicincta, labiis breviter exsertis, extus tenuiter pubescentibus, inferiore duplo longiore.

37. *S. AJUGOIDES* (Benth. in Linnaea 6. 80), herbacea, erecta, hirsutissima, foliis petiolatis oblongis obtusis crenatis basi rotundatis cuneatisve rugosis, floralibus conformibus, verticillastris paucis 6-floris remotis, calycibus ovato-campanulatis hispidis, dentibus ovatis acutis subspinosis, corollis glabris calyce duplo longioribus.

Hab. in California *Chamisso! Beechey! Douglas!* (*h. s. sp.*)

Herba nunc 3-4-pollicaris subsimplex, nunc basi ramosus 8-10-pollicaris. Folia crassa, 1-2-pollicaria, uti tota planta pilis longis rigidis hirsutissima. Calyces magnitudine *S. Macraei*, sessiles, crassi, dense hirsutissimi. Corolla *S. Macraei*,

38. *S. GRANDIDENTATA* (Lindl. Bot. Reg. 13. t. 1080), herbacea, perennis, erecta, piloso-pubescenti, superne hispida, foliis petiolatis oblongo-lanceolatis grosse dentatis omnibus basi rotundato-cuneatis angustatisve, floralibus supremis calyce brevioribus, verticillastris 6-floris remotis, calycibus ovato-campanulatis hispidis, dentibus lanceolatis acutis subspinosis, corollis glabris calyce duplo longioribus.

Hab. in Chili ad Valparaiso *Macrae! Bridges! Mathews!* (*h. s. sp.*)

Caules erecti, nunc vix pedales, saepius 2-3-pedales. Foliorum forma et inflorescentia *S. albicaulis*, a qua differt caule viridi pubescente vel pilosa, foliis hispidis vel glabriusculis nee lanatis, et racemo pilis longis numerosis hispido.

39. *S. MACRAEI* (Benth. in Linnaea, 6. 78), herbacea, erecta vel adscendens, piloso-hispida, foliis petiolatis ovatis vel ovato-lanceolatis obtusis crenatis inferioribus basi cordatis supremis rotundato-cuneatis, floralibus sessilibus supremis calyce brevioribus, verticillastris 6-floris remotis, calycibus ovato-campanulatis hispidis, dentibus lanceolatis acutis subspinosis, corollis glabris calyce duplo longioribus.

*S. Chamissonis. Hook, et Am. Bot. of Beech. Voy. 155. non Benth.*

Hab. in America occidentali: in Chili ad Valparaiso *Macrae! H. Cuming! Bridges! Sfc. in California Beechey!* (*h. s. sp.*)

*S. grandidentatae* affinis, sed humilior et minus erecta, pilis numerosioribus rarioribus. Folia inferiora longe petiolata, limbo 1-1½-pollicari, 4-1-pollicem lato. basi plus minusve coriata, auriculis rotundatis. racemus *S. grandidentatae*. Calyx 3-lin., corolla violacea (cum labio inferiore) 6-7 lin. longa. Variat foliis acutis vel apice rotundatis, et hirsutis. Exemplar Beechianum villosioribus inter Chilenes omnino conforme.

40. *S. BRIDGESII*, herbacea, erecta, tota molliter albo-villosa vel lanata, foliis petiolatis ovatis obtusis crenatis basi subcordatis rugosis, floralibus sessilibus supremis calyce subbrevioribus, verticillastris sexfloris remotis, calycibus ovato-campanulatis mollissime villosis, dentibus muticis, corollis calyce duplo longioribus.

Hab. in Chili meridionali *Bridges* ! (*h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Lindley.*)

Affinis *S. Macraei*, sed folia minora, crassiora, uti tota planta lana molli canescente, nee pilis rigidiusculis villosa.

41. *S. cinctinata* (L'hér. *Stirp.* 1. 51. t. 26), herbacea, procumbens, hispida, ramis floriferis erectis, foliis petiolatis rotundatis obtusis crenatis basi late cordatis, floralibus minoribus supremis ovatis integerrimis calyce subbrevioribus, verticillastris sexfloris distinctis infimis remotis, calycis campanulati hispidi dentibus ovatis acutis subspinosi, corollis pubescentibus calyce vix duplo longioribus.

*S. velutina.* Willd. *Enum. Hort. Berol. Suppl.* 41.

*S. latifolia.* Ait. *Hort. Kew.* 2. 303.

Hab. in Hispania australi et Africa boreali : Gibraltario *Durand* ! in montibus plumbeis Tuneti *Vahl* ! inque rupium fissuris Atlantidis *Desfontaines I* (*Ji. s. c. et v. s. sp. in herb, plur.*)

Kami steriles procumbentes, subrepentes, floriferi adscendentes, pilis patentibus dense hispidi. Folia rugosa, omnia utrinque hispida; floralia gradatim minora, suprema bracteaeformia, ante anthesin decussatim imbricata. Bracteaeformia. Calyx 4-linearis. Corolla 7-8-linearis, pallide purpurascens vel albida. Annulus internus breviter pilosus.

42. *S. nepetifolia* (Desf. *Cat. Hort. Par.* 58), herbacea, adscendens, canescens, foliis petiolatis ovatis obtusis crenatis basi cordatis rugosis, verticillastris distantibus 6-floris, calycibus tubulosis canescentibus dentibus lanceolatis acutis subspinosi, corollis pubescentibus calyce dimidio longioribus.

Hab. in Hispania? *Pavon* ! (*h. s. comm. a cl. Lambert, a Pavonio cum plantis Hispanicis missam, et v. s. c. in herb. Banks, Lindley, Sfc.*)

^ Caules folia et calyces tomento brevi canescentia. Folia semipollicaria vel vix pollicaria, fere *Nepete Mussini*. Calyces incurvi, 3 lin. longi. Corollas purpurascens; tubus calycem aequans, incurvus, extus tomentoso-pubescentis, intus exannulatus; labia breviter, superius emarginatum. Species habitu a genere recedit, sed characteres omnino *Stachydis*.

43. *S. Arabica* (Hornem. *Hort. Hafn.* 554), herbacea, erecta, divaricato-ramosa, ramis glabris vel patentim pilosis, foliis petiolatis ovato-lanceolatis acutiusculis serrato-crenatis basi rotundatis cuneatisve glabris vel pubescentibus, floralibus sessilibus ovatis acutis basi cordatis, verticillastris sexfloris remotis, calycibus maximis campanulatis pilosis, dentibus ovatis acutis subspinosi, corollis pubescentibus calyce dimidio longioribus.

Hab. in Arabia? (*h. s. c.*)

Species calycibus maximis 6-8 lineas longis distinctissima. Caulis pars inferior quadrangulus. Racemi et folia floralia piloso-pubescentia vel hispida. Bracteaeformia. Calyx subrectus calyce brevior; annulus internus subannulatus; lobus superior subplanus emarginatus, inferioris lobi crenulati, medio emarginato. Invenitur maxima, lasvia.

44. *S. BULLATA*, herbacea, erecta, villosa, foliis breviter petiolatis lato-ovatis grosse crenatis bullato-rugosissimis subtus subcanescentibus utrinque hispido-villosis, floralibus calyce brevioribus, verticillastris sexfloris, calycis turbinato-campanulati hispidi dentibus ovatis acutis subpungentibus, corollis calyce subduplo longioribus.

*S. coccinea.* Hook, et Am. ! Bot. of Beech. Voy. 156. non Jacq.

Hab. in California Beechey ! (v. s. sp. in herb. Hooker.)

Caulis firmi, tetragoni, pilis rigidis dense villosi. Folia 1 i-2-pollicaria, petiolo vix 3-4-linearī, superiora minora subsessilia; floralia sessilia, rotundata, rufo-bracteaeformia, vel infima majora caulinis conformia. Racemus terminalis semi-pedalis, laterales breviores. Verticillastris approximate. Calyces sessiles, 3 lin. longi et totidem lati, basi attenuati, dentes breves lati. Corolla pubescens, tubo incurvo calycem aequante, intus prope basin transversim annulato, labio superiore integro, inferiore eo vix duplo longiore.

45. *S. BRACHIATA* (Boj, MSS.), herbacea, procumbens? tenuiter tomentosopubescens, foliis sessilibus oblongo-lanceolatis obtusiusculis dentatis basi rotundatis rugosis, verticillastris subsexfloris remotis, calycis ovato-campanulati pubescentis dentibus ovatis acutissimis subspinosis, corollis parvis extus pubescentibus calyce subduplo longioribus.

Hab. in Madagascaria Bojer! Lyall (v. s. sp. in herb. Hooker, et Mus. Reg. Monac.)

... Caulis procumbentes, duri, sublignosi, ramis in specimine fere pedibus, obtusis, pilis brevissimis subglandulosis rufescenti-tomentosis. Folia 1-1½-pollicaria, grosse dentata; floralia gradatim minora, omnia calyce longiora. Bracteas minutae. Corollas fere fc. *Grahami*, vix plus 3 lin. longae, tubo dentes calycinos aequante, parum incurvo, intus prope basin pilis brevissimis subannulato. Labium superius breve, extus pubescens integrum, inferius plus duplo longius, lobis ovatis, medio lateralibus duplo majore, margine crenulato. Species habitu inter *Oliganthas* et *Ruderales* media, corollis *Agrestibus* affinis.

46.? *S. CANDIDA*, herbacea? procumbens? tota albo-lanata, foliis subsessilibus oblongo-lanceolatis grosse dentatis crenatisve basi angustatis, floralibus calyce subbrevioribus, verticillastris sexfloris remotis, calycibus ovato-campanulatis lanatis, dentibus lanceolatis acutissimis subspinosis, corollis extus lanatis calyce dimidio longioribus.

Hab. in Oriente Hort. Par., in Macedonia Herb. Lambert! (v. s. sp. in herb. Lambert, et s. c. ex Hort. Par. in herb. Lindley.)

Species distinctissima, tota lana densa sordide alba vestita. Kami obtuse tetragoni, ad nodos fere articulati. Folia pauca, parva, 1-pollicem vel vix pollicem longa, crassa, rugosiuscula, mollior lanata, in exemplare hortensi dentibus paucis grossis notata, in macedonico crenata; floralia obtusa, integerrima. Bracteae minutae. Corollas labium inferius vix superiore longius.

The specimen from the Paris garden appears to be altered by cultivation; and Mr. Lambert's Macedonian one is young, so that I have doubts whether they both in fact belong to one species. Should they be different the Macedonian one would retain Mr. Don's manuscript name of *S. macedonica*.

47. *S. HUMIFUSA* (Burch.! Cat. Geogr. 3794), herbacea, procumbens, glabra, foliis subsessilibus oblongo-lanceolatis basi cordatis, verticillastris subsexfloris, calycibus glabris, dentibus subspinosis, corollis calyce duplo longioribus.

Hab. in Africa australi extratropica Burchell! (v. s. SD in h<sup>h</sup> Burchell.)

Species distinctissima, habitu exemplaribus majoribus *S. athiopica* affluens.

Caules et rami lvsves, anguiati. Folia acutiuscula, subpollicaria, margine late crenulata; floralia infima conformia, superiora integerrima viz calyces aequantia. Flores *S. aethiopic*B,

§ 3. OLIGANTHIX. *Herbce annuce, rarius perennes, debiles, basi procumbentes. Verticillastris 2-4- rarius sub-6-flori.*

48. *S. aETHIOPICA* (Linn.! Mant. 82), herbacea, villosa, procumbens, foliis petiolatis rigidis ovato-deltaideis crenatis basi profunde et late cordatis, floralibus basi angustatis calyce subbrevioribus, verticillastris 2-4-floris racemosis, calycibus campanulatis hispidis, dentibus sequalibus acutis subspinosi, corollis calyce duplo longioribus.

*S. aethiopic*. *Jacq. Obs. Bot.* 4. 2. t. 77\*

Hab. in Africa australi: ad Caput Bonse Spei! (A. s. sp.)

Rami elongati, ramosi, pilis rigidis subpatentibus plus minusve hispidi. Folia inferiora semipollicaria, superiora minora, omnia supra pilis sparsis dense hispida, subtus venosa venis hispidis, rarius subglabrata; floralia ovato-lanceolata, parva, subintegerrima. ^ Calyces 2 lin. longi, subsessiles, profunde 5-dentati, extns villosi vel pubescentes, intus glabri. Corolla calyce subtriplo longior, extus fere glaber; tubus breviter exsertus subincurvus, intus annulatus; labia patentia, inferius superiore plus duplo longius, lobis lateralibus ovatis, medio maximo, rotundato, emarginato. Planta hirsutiae et magnitudine florum valde variabilis.

49. *S. SUBSESSILIS* (Burch.! Cat. Geogr. n. 4326), herbacea, decumbens, caule glabriusculo, foliis subsessilibus ovatis subintegerrimis profunde cordatis margine nervisque piloso-hispidis, floralibus glabriusculis calyce brevioribus, verticillastris bifloris racemosis, calycibus campanulatis hispidis dentibus sequalibus lanceolatis acutissimis subspinosi, corollis glabriusculis tubo breviter exserto.

Hab. in Africa australi *Burchell!* ad Caput Bonse Spei *Masson!* ad sinum Algoa *Forbes!* (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Soc. Hort. Lond., et comm. a cl. Burchell.*)

Rami teneri, elongati, parum ramosi. Folia vix ultra 2 lin. longa, superiora pauca; floralia calyce dimidio breviora, sessilia, basi rotundata. Racemi basi subramosi. Verticillastris parum distantes. Calyces fructiferi globoso-campamilati, 2 lin. longi, usque ad medium fissi. Corolla calyce duplo longior, labium superius ovatum, inferius eo subduplo longius, lobo medio maximo. Achenia ovoidco-subtriquetra, nigra, sub lente tenuiter rugosula.

50. *S. LYALLII*, herbacea, annua, diffusa, hispida, foliis petiolatis parvis orbiculatis basi rotundatis cordatisve rugosis, floralibus conformibus, verticillastris bifloris, calycibus campanulatis ore obliquo dentibus lanceolatis acutis supremis longioribus, corollis calyce dimidio longioribus.

Hab. in Madagascaria *Lyll f (Ji. s. sp. in herb. Hooker.)*

Herba pusilla, habitu *Veronica agrestis*, tota pilis brevibus hispida. Folia vix 4 lin. longa, totidem lata, crenata, utrinque hispida. Calyces secundi, aubreflexi, ore valde obliquo, dente supremo maximo. Corolla roseo-alba, forma corolla: *S. Corsica*^ sed multoties minor. Achenia subglobosa, laevia.

51. *S. UOTUNDIFOLIA* (Mo<j. et Sessé MSS.), herbacea, annua, ascendens, foliis petiolatis ovato-rotundatis crenatis basi cordatis, floralibus conformibus, verticillastris axillaribus bifloris, calycibus campanulatis pilosissimis, dentibus subsequalibus lanceolatis acutis vix longioribus tubo breviter exserto, labio interiore maximo.

**Hab. in Nova Hispania Moçino et Sessé! (v. s. sp. in herb. Lambert,)**

Affinis *S. Corsica*. Herba tenera. Caulis basi procumbens, adscendens, semi-pedalis, subsimplex, pilis longis mollibus villosus. Folia remota, longe petiolata, fere *S. arvensis*, sed basi latiora, profundius cordata, suprema parum minora. Calyces subsessiles, demum nutantes, petiolo saepius breviores. Corolla fere *S. Corsica*, at major.

**52. S. CORSICA (Pers. Syn. 2. 36), herbacea, annua, procumbens, pilosa, foliis petiolatis ovatis obtusissimis late crenatis basi rotundatis subcordatisve, floralibus minoribus supremis calyce brevioribus, verticillastris 2-4-floris remotis, calycibus campanulatis hispidis, dentibus subaequalibus lanceolatis acutis subspinescentibus, corollis calyce plus duplo longioribus, tubo breviter exserto, labio inferiore maximo.**

*S. Corsica. Itzschb. Icon. Bot. Eur. 7. 24. t. 646.*  
*Glechoma grandiflora. DC. Ft, Fr. 3. 538.*

**Hab. in Europae regione Mediterranea: in arvis Corsicee Requier! c, Sardinia Müller! (h. s. sp.)**

Herba tenera, habitu *S. arvensis* similis, sed magis diffusa. Folia semipollinaria, crenaturis utrinque 2-3 latissimis notata, suprema multo minora, omnia petiolata, tenera, viridia, pilis longis sparsis hispida; floralia superiora parva, integerrima. Verticillastris saepissime bifloris, rarius subquadrifloris. Calyces pedicellati, nutantes, subsecundi, magnitudine calycum *S. arvensis*, sed basi minus attenuati, dentibus acutioribus, maturatione patentibus. Corolla extus pubescens, 7-8 lineas longa, roseo-alba, tubo parum incurvo dentibus calycinis parum longiore, labio superiore tubo aequali emarginato patente, inferiore duplo longiore lato-ovata, lobo medio rotundato vix emarginato, lateralibus parvis ovatis. Annulus internus horizontalis, pilosus. Filamenta basi breviter pilosa. Antherarum loculi divaricati. Achenia ovato-triquetra, subcompressa, nigrescentia, maculis pallidis variolosa.

**53. S. SERRULATA (Burch. Cat. Geogr. n. 5155), herbacea, annua, decumbens, pilosa, foliis petiolatis lato-ovatis acutiusculis basi late cordatis, floralibus supremis sessilibus calyce brevioribus, verticillastris subquadrifloris, calycibus tubuloso-campanulatis hispidis, dentibus subaequalibus lanceolatis acutis subspinosus, corollis calyce subduplo longioribus.**

*S. arvensis, y purpurea. Poir. Diet. 7- 373. ?*

**Hab. in Africa australi extratropica Burchell! (h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Burchell.)**

A!) affini *S. arvensis* differt praecipue corollis duplo majoribus. Folia latiora, apice acutiora. Flores pauciores.

<sup>^</sup> **4. AGRESTES. Herbae annuae, debiles. Verticillastris 6- rarius 10-15-floris. Corolla parva, calyces breves, parum superantes.**

**54. S. ERIANTHA, herbacea, annua, prostrata, subrepens, foliis petiolatis ovato-oblongis obtusis crenatis basi truncatis rotundatisve villosulis, floralibus superioribus sessilibus calyce vix longioribus, verticillastris sexfloris, calycibus campanulatis molliter rufo-villosis, dentibus brevibus acutiusculis muticis, corollis calycem parum excedentibus.**

**Hab. in Mexico Moçino et Sessé! (v. s. sp. in herb, Lambert.)**

Affinis *S. arvensis*. Folia fere *S. Grahami*; ab utraque affinibusque distincta

habitu calycibusque. Folia 9 lin. longa, subtus subrufescentia, suprema uti calyces molliter villosa. Corolla *S. arvensis*.

55. *S. ARVENSIS* (Linn.! Sp. 814), herbacea, annua, decumbens, pilosa, foliis petiolatis ovatis obtusis crenatis basi cordatis, floralibus angustioribus supremis basi cuneatis sessilibus calyce subbrevioribus; verticillastris 4-6-floris distantibus, calycibus tubuloso-campanulatis hispidis, dentibus subaequalibus lanceolatis acutis vix spinulosis, corollis calycem vix excedentibus, tubo incluso, labiis abbreviatis.

*S. arvensis.* *Sm. Eng. BoU* 27. t. 1154. *Hook. Fl. Lond.* v. 2. ic. *Fl. Dan.* t. 587. *Reichb. Icon. Bot. Eur.* 10. 24. t. 967.

*Glechoma marrubiastrum.* *Vill. Fl. Dauph.* 2. 371.

*Cardiaca arvensis.* *Lam. Fl. Fr.* 2. 383.

*Trixago arvensis.* *Hoffm. et Link. Fl. Port.*

*Trixago cordifolia.* *Mcench. Meth.* 398.

*Trixago colorata.* *Presl. Fl. Sicul.* xxxvii.

*Stachys brasiliensis.* *Hortul.*

13? *purpurea* (Poir. *Diet.* 7. 373), flore majore.

Hab. in Europse totius, Africse borealis, et Asia\* medioe? arvis, et in America tropica e seminibus Europseis verosimiliter allata: in Europa a Scotia! Suecia *Wahlenberg*, et Petropoli *Sobolewski*, ad Hispaniam! I tali am *Tenore*, Siciliam *Gussone*, Dalmatian! *Visiani*! Greciam *Sibthorp*! in ins. Madera *Masson*! et Sanctae Helense *Wallich*! in Brasilia circa Rio Janeiro frequens *A. de St. Hilaire*! *Sello*! *Caley* #c, in Jamaica *Fludyer*! var. £ in Barbaria *Poiret*, et regno Neapolitano ad Posilippo rara *Tenore*. (v. v. et h. s. sp.)

Herba tenera, in siccis aridis suberecta, vix 2-3-pollicaris, in culis humidioribusque decumbens, elongata, ramosa, 1-2-pedalis. Canles et petioli pilis longis patentibus hispida. Folia 1-pollicaria, infima subrotunda, caulina omnia basi profunde cordata, utrinque pilis longis sparsis plus minusve hispida; floralia superiora cuneiformia apice acutiuscule crenata, basi integerrima. Calyces 3 lin. longi, simpliciter declinati, et parum incurvi, plus minusve pilosi, irregulariter 10-nerarii, profunde 5-dentati, dentibus mollibus acutissimis muticis vel spinula brevissima auctis, fructiferi basi subinflati. Corolla extus pilosissima; tubus calyce brevior; anthis in ternis usque prope basin tubi; labia subaequalia, dentes calycinis parum excedentia. Achenia obovoideo-triquetra, nigra, sub lente punctato-rugosa.

Var. *fi* est forsitan species propria *S. serrulate* affinis: an eadem?

56. *S. AGRARIA* (Schiede et Deppe in *Linnea* 5. 100), herbacea, annua, suberecta, pilosa, foliis petiolatis ovalibus obtusis crenatis basi cordatis, floralibus angustioribus omnibus calyce longioribus, verticillastris subsexfloris distantibus, calycibus campanulatis pubescentibus, dentibus subaequalibus acutissimis subspinosis, corollis calycem vix excedentibus.

Hab. in Mexico prope Jalapam *Schiede et Deppe*, in provincia Texas ad Rio Brazos *Drummond*! (v. s. sp. in herb. *Hooker*.)

**Affinis** *S. arvensis*, sed distincta. Caules erectiores. Calyces minores, magis spmescens, brevius ciliati, omnes foliis floralibus breviores. Flores dimidio minores quam in *S. arvensis*, omnium hujus generis minimi. Corollae pallide violaceae.

prpc<sup>9</sup>, \ TRUNCATA (K«nze in PI. Pbspig. MSS.), herbacea, annua, ffrñal?K SCens> foliis Petiolatis ovatis obtusis crenatis basi rotundatis, 2 fl j? « ^ tils ^ asf cuneatis verticillastro longioribus, verticillastris 4-D-nons distantibus, calycibus lato-campanulatis, dentibus oequalibus

lato-ovatis acutissimis subspinosis tubo multo brevioribus, corollis calycem vix excedentibus, tubo incluso, labiis brevissimis.

Hab. in Chili: prope Valparaiso *Cuming / Bridges! Pb'ppig,! &fc.* (*h. s. sp.*)

Habitu quodammodo *S. arvensis* refert, sed erectior et minus pilosa, et floribus distinctissima. Foliolorum inferiorum petiolus semipollicaris, subalatus, limbus ejusdem longitudinis; floralia subsessilia, gradatim angustiora et acutiora. Verticillastri iifimi longe reraoti, supremi magis approximati. Bractese minutissimae. Pedicelli vix semilineari longi. Calyces 2 lin. longi, totidem lati, virides, tenuiter pubescentes, 10-nervi. Corolla rubella, glabra. Labium superius dentibus calycinis brevius, inferius parum exsertum. Achenia obovoideo-triquetra, nigra, laeviuscula.

58. *S. PEIUVIANA* (Domb. in Herb. Smith.), herbacea, annua, decumbens, ramis pilosis, foliis petiolatis ovato-rotundatis obtusis crenatis basi cordatis glabris pilosisve, floralibus sessilibus calyces superantibus, verticillastris sub-6-floris distantibus, calycibus late campanulatis hispidis, dentibus tubo brevioribus latis acutis subspinosis, corollis calycem vix superantibus, labio superiore brevissimo, inferiore triplo longiore.

Hab. in Peru vise uliginosis prope Limam *Dombey ! Mathews !* (*y. s. sp. in herb. Smith et Hooker.*)

Statura major quam in *S. arvensis*. Folia latiora glabriora; floralia majora. Calyx amplior. Corolla fere duplo longior, tubo incluso, labio superiore dentibus calycinis subbreve.

59. *S. KEERLII*, herbacea, annua? erecta, villosa, foliis petiolatis ovatis crenatis basi cordatis pilosis superioribus oblongis, floralibus cuneatis angustis reflexis calycibus vix longioribus, racemis elongatis, verticillastris sexfloris calycibus fructiferis campanulatis patentibus, dentibus acutis spinescentibus tubo subbrevioribus, corollis calyce duplo longioribus, labio superiore brevi, inferiore triplo longiore.

Hab. in Mexico prope Tlalpuxahua *Keerlf* (*« s. sp. comm. a cl. Martius.*)

Habitus *S. Grahami*, sed pilosior, verticillastri sexflori, et flores majores. Racemus elongatus, irracilis, hispidus. Verticillastri numerosi. Calyces breviter pedicellati, floriferi tubulosi, fructiferi globoso-vel depresso-campanulati. Folia floralia superiora pilis paucis longis rigidis ciliata.

60. *S. GRAHAMI*, herbacea, procumbens? piloso-pubescentis, foliis petiolatis ovato-oblongis obtusis crenatis basi subcordatis hispidulis vel clemum Habratis, verticillastris 10-15-floris remotis, calycibus globoso-campanulatis glabriusculis, dentibus ovatis acutis subspinosis, corollis parvis glabris calyce subduplo longioribus.

Hab. in Mexico prope Tlalpuxahua *G. J. Graham !* (*h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Graham.*)

**Species verticillastris multifloris in hac sectione distinctissima. Racemus elongatus, simplex. Verticillastri inferiores longe remoti, supremi magis approximati. Bractese minutissimae. Calyces breviter pedicellati: tubus lineam longus vix venosus. Corolla vix 3 lin. longa, fere *S. arvensis*. Labium inferius superiore duplo longius. Stamina labium superius subajquantia. Achenia ovoidea, uigra; lasvi.**

CI. *S. DRUMMONDII*, herbacea, annua, erecta, piloso-hispida,

July 1834.

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foliis petiolatis ovalibus obtusis basi late cordatis rotundatisve, floralibus lanceolatis superioribus calycibus subbrevioribus, verticillastris sexfloris, calycibus campanulatis, dentibus lineari- vel lanceolato-subulatis tubum sequantibus, corollis calyce duplo longioribus, labio superiore brevi, inferiore triplo longiore.

Hab. in Mexico provincia Texas ad Rio Brazos *Drummond* ! (h. s. sp. a cL *Drummond lect.*)

Herba subbipedalis, habitu exemplarum majorum *S. agrarice*; folia et hirsuties *S. arvensis*, sed statura elatior, erectior; ab utraque calycibus campanulatis, semi-5-fidis et corollis (cum labio inferiore) 4-5 lin. longis, extus villosioribus, distincta.

62. *S. BOGOTENSIS* (Humb. et Kunth. Nov. Gen. et Sp. Am. 2. 309).

Hab. in America cequinoctiali: juxta Santa Fé de Bogota *Humboldt et Bonpland*.

<sup>U</sup>S. caule erecto piloso, foliis petiolatis ovatis apice rotundatis obsolete cordatis crenatis utrinque molliter pilosis subtua subcanescentibus, verticillis 4-6-floris, galea integra.

"Herba caule ramisque tetragonis pilosis. Folia petiolata, ovata, apice rotundata, obsolete cordata, crenata, reticulato-venosa, membranacea, utrinque molliter pilosa, subtus subcanescentia, pollicaria, 9 lin. lata. Petioli 4-5 lin. longi, pilosi. Floras verticillato-spicati, pedunculati, *magnitudine floris Ballotce vulgaris*; verticillis 4-6-floris, fructiferis parum remotis. Calyx turbinato-campanulatus, 5-fidus, pilosus; laciniis ovato-oblongis acuto-mucronatis subaequalibus, 2 superioribus approximatis. Corolla violacea? tubo calycem vix superante, fauce ampliata compressiuscula, labio superiore galeato apice rotundato et integro externe pubescente, labio inferiore trifido piano superiorem longitudine paullo superante, laciniis lateralibus oblique oblongis obtusis, intermedia multo majore, subrotunda, integra. Filamenta glabra. Antherae subrotundo-reniformes, dorso affixae, biloculares. Stigma bifidum, laciniis acutis recurvato-patulis. Achenia ovato-subrotunda, lenticulari-trigona, laevia, glabra, nigro-cinerea. *S. hirta* proxima."—*Kunth, l. c.*

A *S. Drummondii* differre videtur foliis villosioribus subtus canescentibus, et calycis forma.

63. *S. DEBILIS* (Humb. et Kunth. Nov. Gen. et Sp. Am. 2. 309).

Hab. in America sequinoctiali: in montibus temperatis Regni Quitensis inter Cachapamba et Chillo *Humboldt et Bonpland*.

"S. caule erecto? puberulo, foliis petiolatis ovatis obtusis profunde cordatis crenatis glabriusculis venis margineque hirtellis, verticillis sub-10-floris, galea bifida.

"Caules debiles, ramique quadrangulares, laeves, puberuli. Folia petiolata, ovata, obtusa, profunde cordata, crenata, reticulato-venosa, membranacea, glabriuscula, subtus pallidiora, inque venis et margine hirtella, 10-11 lin. longa, 7 lin. lata. Petioli 3 lin. longi, canaliculati, pubescentes. Flores verticillato-spicati, pedunculati, magnitudine floris *Ballot\* vulgaris*; verticillis sub-10-floris, fructiferis remotis. Calyx turbinato-campanulatus, striatus, pilosiusculus, laciniis lanceolatis, aristato-subulatis, subaequalibus. Corolla pallide-violacea, tubo calycem paullo superante, galea recta bifida externe pubescente, labio inferiore triplo longiore trifido piano patente, laciniis rotundatis, intermedia duplo latiore emarginata, palato purpureo-maculato. Achenia subrotundo-obovata, lenticulari-trigona, laevia, fusca, glabra, magnitudine grani *Sinapis minoris*. *S. arvensis* affinis."—*Kunth, l. c.*

o o^t; S> ELI-PTICA (Humb. et Kunth. Nov. Gen. et Sp. Am. \*>•oOo).

TnrI^ b> u In A! ? e r, ca oequinoctiali: in alta planitie Quitensi juxta lurubambaet Chillo *H\*mboldt et Bonpland*.

" S. caule erecto, foliisque hirsutis petiolatis ellipticis apice rotundatis cordatis crenatis, verticillis sexfloris, galea integra.

<sup>46</sup> Herba subpedalis. Canlis erectus, simplex, tetragonus, hirsutus. Folia opposita, petiolata, elliptica, leviter cordata, apice rotundata, margine crenata, reticulato-venosa, utrinque hirsuta, semi-pollicaria, 4 lin. et paullo latiora. Petioli 4 lin. longi, pilosi. Verticilli 6-flori, approximati. Flores sessiles. Calyx tubuloso-campanulatus, 5-fidus, striatus, hirsutus, laciniis ovatis acuminato-mucronatis, 2 inferioribus minoribus approximatis. Corolla rosea, externe pubescens, tubo calyce duplo superante, limbo bilabiato, labio superiore integro subconcavo, inferiore trifido, laciniis lateralibus reflexis, intermedia majore basi maculis purpureis notata. Stamina didynama, demum ad latus utrinque reflexa. Filamenta pilosa. Antherae per paria approximate. Ovarium quadrisulcatum. Stylus glaber. Stigma bifidum. Achenia 4, in fundo calycis angulata, nigra, receptaculo communi imposita."—*Kunth. I. c.*

SECTIO VI. OLISIA.

Olisee sp. *Dumort. Florid. Belg.*  
Tetrahitum et Stachydis sp. *Hoffm. et Link.*

*Herba annue vel perennes, glabræ, pubescentes vel pilosa, nee lanatæ. Folia ovata. Verticillastris subsexflori. Bractæe minutæ. Calyces scepius subspinescentes, nonnunquam bilabiati. Corolla ochroleuca.*  
r

65. S. IIIKTA (Linn.! Sp. 813), herbacea, erecta vel adscendens, ramosa, piloso-hirta, foliis petiolatis lato-ovatis crenatis basi late truncato-cordatis, floralibus sessilibus basi rotundato-cuneatis supremis ovatis acutis integerrimis, verticillastris 6-floris distantibus vel supremis approximatis, calycibus campanulatis pilosis, dentibus lanceolato-subulatis acutissimis spinescentibus, corollis extus pubescentibus calyce vix dimidio longioribus, tubo incluso, labio superiore emarginato-bifido.

- S. hirta. *AIL Fl. Ped. 1. 31. t. 2. / 3. male.*
- Sideritis ocymastrum. *Gou. Hort. Mmsp. 278.*
- Galeopsis hirsuta. *Linn. p. ped. 1. 580.*
- Tetrahitum hirtum. *Hoffm. et Link. FL Port.*
- Stachys divaricata. *Viv. 1 Ft. Cors. App. 2.*
- Stachys in Sa. *MM. Non. Dot. Exot. 1. 28. / 40.*
- Stachys in Sa. *MM. Std N Bt 351*
- G. S. S. m. c. a. *MM. ex Steud. Norn. Bot. 351.*

Hab in Europse austro-occidentalis et in Africoe borealis siccis rupestribus maritimis: in Lusitania et Hispania! prope Bayonam *Loiseleur*, in Italia prope Niceam *Alhoni Liguna Viviani!* Neapoli *Tenore!* Sicilia *Gussone*, ad Tingidem *Salzmann!* Tunetum *Desfontaines*, et in ins. Madera *Lowe!* et Tenenffa *G. Bon!* (v. v. et h.

S. <sup>SP</sup>Herba annua, præsertim in caul' adnipedalis vel vix pedalis! foliis longioribus hirta, siccis rugosula, utrinque panli inferiora obtusa mucronata supra spinulata breviter mucronata; calyce breviora vel (an locis humidis) longiora. i 4-6. v S d II « tri infimi vix pollicL remoti. Folia fl<sup>ra</sup> reflexa. minutissima. Calyces 3.4 lin. longi; dentes aales vel supremo parum longiore, tubo breviores vel longiores, corollæ tubum plerumque aequalantes Corolla ochroleuca; tubus parum incurvus, superne ampliatus, intus brevissime piloso-annulatus; labium superius elongatum; erectum, extus pubescentibus, mine breviter mine profunde emarginato-bifidum, inferius valde patens, superiore brevius vel rarius fffiquilongum; lobis lateralibus parvis reflexis, medio rotundato

vix emarginato, lateralibus reflexis. Achenia obovoideo-triquetra, tuberculis minutis rugosa. "In exemplaribus Vivianianis labium superius corolla parum longius, sed planta caeterum huic speciei conformis.

66. S. ANNUA (Linn.! Sp. 813), herbacea, annua, erecta, glabriuscula vel superne pubescens, foliis petiolatis ovatis obtusiusculis crenatis basi rotundatis cuneatisve, floralibus lanceolatis calyce longioribus acutis subintegerrimis, verticillastris subsexfloris distinctis supremis approximatis calycibus tubuloso-campanulatis villosis subincurvis, dentibus lanceolatis acutissimis subspinosis, corollis pubescentibus calyce subduplo longioribus.

S. annua. *Jacq. Fl. Austr.* 4. 31. t. 360.

Betonica annua. *Linn. Sp. ed.* 1. 573. *Mamch. Meth.* 396.

Stachys nervosa. *Gat. Fl. Mont.* 107-

S. Betonica. *Crantz. Stirp. Austr.* 265.

Hab. in Europae arvis cultis et ad vias : in Gallia! Germania! Italia *Tenore*, in regione Tauro-Caucasico *Bieberstein*, in montibus Taliisch C. A. Meyer, et circa Trapezum *Duroille*. Citatur etiam a *Sobolewskio* in Flora Petropolitana : an vera civis? (v. v. et h. s. sp.)

Herba annua, semipedalis vel viz pedalis, divaricato-ramosa, caule inferne glabrato vel parce pubescente, racemi rfaacide pubescente. Folia caulina glabra, sesquipollicaria, 8-10 lin. lata; floralia inferiora glabra, 1½ poll, longa, sed vix 3-4 lin. lata, suprema multo minora, pubescentia. Verticillastris infimi remoti, supremi in spicam approximati. Bracteae minutissimae. Calyces 4 lin. loiigi. Annulus internus omnino nullus. Achenia laevia.

67. S. PUBESCENS (Ten.! Fl. Nap. Prod. 34), herbacea, perennis, adscendens, basi glabriuscula superne pubescens, foliis petiolatis ovatis obtusis crenatis basi cuneatis, floralibus ovatis calyce longioribus acutiusculis subintegerrimis, verticillastris subsexfloris distantibus, calycibus tubuloso-campanulatis villosis subincurvis, dentibus lanceolatis acutissimis subspinosis, corollis pubescentibus calyce duplo longioribus.

S. decumbens. *Willd. Enum. Hort. Berol. Supph* 41. ?

S. Balbisii. *Link. Enum.* 2. 110.

S. fragilis. *Vis. PL Rar. Balm, ex Reichb. Fl. Germ. Exc.* 319. ?\*

Hab. in Europae mediterranean arvis siccis: in Hispania *Pavon* 7 *Lucania Tenore!* Dalmatia *Petter (Reichenbach)*. (h. s. sp.)

Ab affini S. *annua* differt caulibus longioribus basi procumbentibus perennantibus, verticillastris distantibus magis villosis, et foliis floralibus latioribus brevioribus. Calyces pilis mollibus albis villosi, dentibus tubum corollae sequantibus. Corolla extus tenuiter pubescens. Annulus intra tubum incompletus, transversal is, brevissime pilosus. A S. *maritima* vix differt caulibus elongatis decumbentibus, verticillastris distantibus, et foliis minus rugosis.

68. S. MARITIMA (Linn.! Mant. 82.), herbacea, perennis, tomen-

\* " S. glabriuscula, caule erecto ramoso fragili, foliis oblongo-lanceolata obtusis, infernalibus solitariis ternisve aggregatis, verticillastris contiguis C-7-floris, bracteis ovato-cordatis acuminatis, bracteolisque setaceis integris canescentibus, calycibus campanulatis aristatis, corollis labio superiore fornicato integro pubescente, inferioribus lacuna media obcordata.

in Bot. Z<sup>w</sup>mf<sup>l</sup>\*TMTM rubro punctati. P<sup>rs</sup> floralis dctrta foitet."— I'M. *gbl.* 14.

toso-hirsuta, adscendens, foliis breviter petiolatis oblongo-lanceolatis obtusis crenatis basi angustatis subrugosis, floralibus sessilibus ovatis obtusis supremis calyce subbrevioribus, verticillastris sub-6-floris infimis distantibus superioribus in spicam approximatis, calycibus tubuloso-campanulatis villosis, dentibus lanceolatis acutis muticis, corollis pubescentibus calyce dimidio longioribus.

*S. maritima.* Jacq. *HorU Vind.* 1. 29. t. 70. *Rêchb. Icon. Bot. Eur.* 5. 51. t. 484.

*S. betonicaefolia.* Pers. *Syn.* 2. 124. ? non Desf.

Hab. in regionis mediterranean arenosis maritimis: prope Valentiam *Pavonf* *Barcinonem!* *Monspelum!* *Telonem!* *Nicseam!* in littore Adriatico *Tenore,* in Oriente *Forskahl!* in Colchide prope arcem *Soukoum Durville;* etiam ad littora Oceani prope *La Rochelle Persoon?* (v. v. et h. s. sp.)

Caules numerosi, semipedales vel vix pedales, pilis brevibus patentibus hirsuti. Folia curvator pollicaria, saepius rugosa et tomentosa. Spicae breves, densae, pilis numerosis albicantes. Verticillastri inferiores semipollicem distantes, supremi in spicam brevem oblongam approximati, saepius 6-flori, nunc vero 2-4-flori. Bractee subnullae. Calyces 3 lin. longi, dense tomentoso-hirti, dentibus acutis at rarissime subspinosi. Corolla obovata, labio inferiore punctis purpureis basi notato. Annulus intra tubum incompletus, vix conspicuus. Labii inferioris lobi laterales medio vix minores. Achenia obovato-triquetra, lasevia.

69. *S. SPINULOSA* (Sibth. et Sm.! *Prod. Fl. Gr.* 1.410), herbacea, annua? ramorum angulis hispidis, foliis petiolatis lato-ovatis inferioribus basi cordatis, floralibus sessilibus ovato-lanceolatis, verticillastris 6-10-floris distinctis, bracteis minutia, calycibus ample campanulatis, dentibus latis acutis subspinosi aequalibus tubum corollae subaequantibus, corollae labio inferiore maximo.

*Galeopsis orientalis.* Mill.!

Hab. in regione Mediterranea orientali: in Dalmatia et Istria *Reichenbach,* in Creta *Sieber!* *Sibthorp!* *Corfu H. F. Talbot!* circa Byzantium frequens, in littore Asialico *Durville.* {h. s. sp. comm. a cl. *Endlicher et Talbot.*}

Caulis erectus vel adscendens, 1-1½-pedalis, acute tetragonus, angulis pilis patentibus vel obversis rigidis plus minusve ciliatis, caeterum glaber. Folia inferiora longe petiolata, limbo 1-2-pollicari crenato utrinque viridi, sparse pilosa, superiora brevius petiolata et basi truncata vel cuneata; floralia plerumque calyce breviora. Calyces magnitudine et colore *S. menthaefolia,* fere dentes omnes aequales. Corolla fere *S. menthaefolia,* tubus parum longior, intus oblique annulatus; labium superius erectum oblongum integrum, inferius duplo longius, lobo medio latissimo.

70.? *S. MENTHAEFOLIA* (Vis.! *Pl. Rar. Dalm. in Bot. Zeit.* 1829. 1. Ergbl. 14), herbacea, adscendens vel erecta, hirsuta, foliis breviter petiolatis oblongo-ovatis serratis basi rotundatis subcordatisve, floralibus sessilibus acutis calyces vix superantibus, verticillastris 6-10-floris superioribus approximatis, calycibus ample campanulatis bilabiatis, dentibus latis acutissimis submuticis, corollae labio inferiore maximo.

*S. grandiflora.* Host.! *Fl. Austr.* 2. 169.

Hab. in Dalmatia prope *Ascrivium Visiani!* {h. s. sp. comm. a cl. *Visiani.*}

Kami tetragoni, angulis obtusis subcallosis, pilis patentibus reflexive hirsuti Folia 2-3-pollicaria, siccitate nigra, utrinque hispida, superiora subamplexicaulia!

Verticillastri inferiores distantes superiores in spica 3-4-pollicari approximate Calyces semipollicares, virides, hirsuti, ore obliquo, labio superiore nunc seriatrifido nunc brevissime tridentato, inferiore bifido. Corolla ochroleuca, labio superiore pubescente oblongo integro, inferiore plus duplo longiore, lobis lateraibus oblongis, medio rotundato emarginato. Annulus tubi obliquus. Species a *S. hirta* toto cœlo diversa, et forsan ut sectio propria ob calyces bilabiatos habenda.

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SECTIO VII. CHAMJESIDERITIS.

Chamasideritis. *Reichb. Fl. Germ. Exc* 318.

*Herbce perennes, glabrce vel pilosce, nee lanatce. Folia oblonga > lanceolata vel linearia. Verticillastri 2-6-flori. Bractea minutes. Calyces cequales, subspinescentes. Corolla ochroleucce vel purpurecs.*

71. *S. SUBCRENATA* (Vis.! *PI. Rar. Dalm. in Bot. Zeit.* 1829. 1. *Ergbl.* 15), herbacea, adscendens, piloso-pubescent, foliis subsessilibus oblongo-lanceolatis obtusis vix crenatis basi angustatis integerimis, floralibus ovato-lanceolatis acutis supremis calyce brevioribus, verticillastris dense 6-10-floris distantibus, calycibus tubuloso-campanulatis pilosiusculis, dentibus ovatis acutissimis subspinosus subsequalibus, corollis glabriusculis calycis tubo duplo longioribus.

*S. recta* /3. *Bert. Amain. Ital.* 378.

Hab. in Dalmatise montanse collibus *Visiani f* in alpinis Apuanis prope i Fanti *Scritti, Rascetto et Fornole Bertoloni.* (*h. s. sp. e Un. Itin. Wurtemb.*)

Affinis *S. recta*, differt superficie parce piloso-pubescente, foliis angustioribus integrioribus non rugosis, et calycibus majoribus. Corolla; tubus intus oblique anuulatus.

72. *S. RECTA* (Linn. *Mant.* 82), herbacea, erecta vel adscendens, piloso-hirta, foliis breviter petiolatis oblongo-ovatis lanceolatisve obtusis crenatis basi rotundatis angustatisve rugosis hirtis, floralibus sessilibus acutis superioribus calyce brevioribus, verticillastris sub-10-floris distantibus, calycibus ovato-campanulatis hirtis, dentibus ovatis acutissimis subspinosus eequalibus, corollis glabris calyce duplo longioribus.

*S. recta.* *Jacq. Fl. Austr.* 4. 31. t. 359.

*Sideritis hirsuta.* *Gou. Fl. Monsp.* 85.

*Betonica hirta.* *Gou. Hort. Monsp.* 276.

*Betonica decumbens.* *Mamch. Meth.* 396.

*Tetrahit. herbariorum.* *Ger. Fl. Gallopr.* 272.

*Stachys betonica.* *Crantz. Stirp. Austr.* 264.

*S. bufonia.* *Thuill. Fl. Par.* 1. 295.

*S. procumbens.* *Lam. Fl. Fr.* 2. 385.

*S. sideritis.* *Vill. Fl. Dauph.* 2. 375.

*S. sylvestris.* *Forsk. I Fl. Const.* xxviii.

*S. annua.* *Sm.! Prod. Fl. Gr.* 1. 410.\* non Linn.

*S. glutinosa.* *Sm! Prod. Fl. Gr.* 1. 409.\* non Linn.

\*. *decumbens.* *Reiohb. Fl. Germ. Exc.* 318? vix Willd.

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\* *Sibthorp's specimens*, marked s. «»»«» and *S. glutinosa* by Sir J. E. Smith, belong either to *S. recta* or with certainty to which of t  
referred. ----- 10

Hab. in Europce pcescrtim australioris siccis et ad vias: in Gallia! Hispania! Germania! Italia! Rossia meridional! Prescott! Tauria, Caucaso, montibus Beschtau et Taliisch Pallas! Bieberstein, C. A. Meyer, tyc; agro Byzantino, Asia minore, et Creta Forskahl! Sibthorp ! Sfc (u. v. et h. s. sp.)

Herba saepius ascendens vel suberecta, mine procumbens vel etiam omnino erecta. Folia 1-lj-pollicaria, latitudine et birsutie variabilia, rarins fere glabra. Racemi elongati, verticillastris omnibus distantibus. Bractes minutissimae. Calyces subsessiles, 2£ vel 3 lin. longi. Corolla duplo longior, ochroleuca, fauce purpurascete. Tubus dentes calycinis subaequans. Annulus internus obliquus, pilis brevibus snbsquamosis. Labii inferior is lobus medius breviter emarginatus. Achenia obovoideo-triquetra, laeviuscula.

73. S. ARENARIA (Vahl! Symb. Bot. 2. 64), herbacea, decumbens, canescenti-pubescent, foliis subsessilibus oblongo-linearibus lanceolatisve acutis subserratis basi longe angustatis integerrimis, floralibus minoribus supremis calyce brevioribus, verticillastris laxe 6-10-floris remotis, calycibus tubuloso-campanulatis pilosis, dentibus lanceolatis acutissimis subspinosus supremo parum majore, corollis extus pubescentibus calycis tubo duplo longioribus.

S. arenaria. Bot. Mag. 45. t 1959. Desf. Fl Atl. 2. 21. t. 126. ?

S. iberica. Bieb. Fl. Taur.-Cauc. 2. 51. Beichb. Icon. Bot. Exot. 1. 43. t. 58.

S. prostrata. Lag. ! Cat. Hort. Matr.

S. scordifolia. Willd. Enum. Hort. Berol. 2. GIG.

S. purpurea. Poir. Diet. Suppl. 5. 227.

S. rubra. Down Hort. Cant.

Hab. in regione australiore Mediterraneo et Pontico: in regno Tunetano ad urbem Raf Vahl! et prope Biserte Desfontaines, in Sicilia Gussone, regno Neapolitano Tenore, in incultis circa Trapezuni communis Durville, in Iberiee apricis asperis Steven f Bieberstein, Sfc. (h. s. c. et v. s. sp. in herb, plur.)

Kami elongati, tetragon!, pilis longis mollibus suberectis plus minusve canescentes. Folia 1-lj-pollicaria, nervis lineata, mollia, utrinque pilis longis mollibus ad Dressis canescentia, infima latiora; floralia intepiora minora, suprema minuta, ovato-lanceolata, integerrima acutissima. Racemi laxi, ascendentes, fere pedales. Verticillastris laxiusculi, saepius sexflori, nonnunquam vero 8-10-flori. Bractes vix oediccello lonffioea, setaceae. Calyces breviter pedicellati, 4 lin. longi, irregulariter 10 nervii dentibus subpatentibus ngidiusculis. Corolla purpurascens, extus pilosa; tubus parum incurvus, breviter exsertus, intus exannulatus, sed saepe ad insertionem btaminum longitudinahter villosus; labium superius erectum integrum; inferius paulo longius, lobo medio rotundato subintegro, lateralibus ovatis. Stamina tubo breviter exserta, filamentis breviter pilosis. Acheuia triquetra, fusca, ]SBvia.

The specimens I saw in Vahl's herbarium appeared to me, as far as I could judge at that time, to be identical with the Iberian plant common in gardens, and of which I have also seen many wild specimens. Desfontaines' figure represents the plant as less hairy, but it probably refers to the same species.

74. S. CONGESTA (Durv. Enum. Pl. Archip. in Mem. Soc. Linn. Par. 324).

Hab. in Asia minore circa Trapezum ad npsas fluvn fyxitis Burville.

" S caule basi ramoso prostrato tomentoso, foliis oblongo-ovatis crenulatis iucanis, floribus congestis in spica densa breviori, corolla extus pillosa. m

" *S. arenarum* nimium a/finis, d/dfcedit tamen pube densa tomentosa, foliis brevioribus ovatis, caule crassiore quamvis breviori, spica florum congesta, densa, abbreviata, nunquam basi interrupta."—*Durv. l. c.*

75. *S. ANGUSTIFOLIA* (Bieb. Fl. Taur.-Cauc. 2. 51), herbacea, glabra, ramis virgatis diffusis, foliis linearibus integerrimis serratis vel inferioribus pinnatifidis, racemis elongatis, verticillastris remotis bifloris, calycibus tubuloso-campanulatis glabris, dentibus subsequialibus acutissimis subspinosi, corollis extus pubescentibus, tubo breviter exserto.

*S. angustifolia.* Sweet. Brit. Fl. Gard. 2. \*. 180.

*S. tenuifolia.* Pall. Link. Enum. Hort. BeroL 2. 109. Reichb. Icon. Bot. Exot. 1. 20. t. 28. non Willd.

*S. recta.* Durv. Enum. PL Archip. 9 non Linn.

Hab. in Tauriae meridionalis petrosis sylvaticis circa pagum Temird-schi *Bieberstein*, prope Cherson *Besser*! *Durville.* (h. s. sp. comm. a cl. *Durville.*)

Rami elongati, pluripedales, teneri, glaberrimi, virides. Folia inferiora hinc inde laciniis linearibus pinnatifida, omnia peranfyusta acuta, floralia superiora calyce breviora. Racemi ultrapedales, subsimplices. Verticillastri inferiores ultra pollicem rextoti. Calyces breviter pedicellati, fructiferi 3 lin. longi, 10-nervi, inter nervos siibavenii. Corolla purpurascens; glaber vel tenuiter pubescens. Tubus incurvus, breviter exsertus. Annulus internus versus medium tubi brevissime pilosus, subobliquus. Labium super ins dimidio tubi brevius, inferius parum longius. Filamenta linea pilosa pubescentia. Achenia ovoideo-triquetra, nigra, laevia.

#### SECTIO VIII. AMBLEEA.

*Suffrutices Jruticesve tomentosi, rarius glabrati, nee pilosi. Verticillastri 2-6- rarius sub-10-flori. Bracteae parvae vel paucae. Calyces tomentosi vel lanati, dentibus mollibus muticis.*

76. *S. HYSSOPOIDES* (Burch.! Cat. Geogr. n. 2653), suffruticosa? glaberrima, foliis linearibus integerrimis, floralibus supremis oblongis calycem equantibus, verticillastris bifloris, calycis tubuloso-campanulati glabri vel leevissime tomentosi dentibus brevibus acutis muticis, corollis calyce duplo longioribus.

Hab. in Africa australi extratropica *Burchell!* (h. s. sp. comm. a cl. *Burchell.*)

Rami tetragoni, lseves. Folia pollicaria, basi longe angustata, obtusiuscula, utrinque viridia, uninervia, floralia gradatim latiora et breviora. Calyces juniores interdum tomento tenuissimo conspersi. Corollas extus sericese.

77. *S. COIRULEA* (Burch.! Cat. Geogr. n. 1775), suffruticosa? ramis elongatis laxe subtomentosis, foliis linearibus oblongisve integerrimis vel apice subdenticulatis basi longe angustatis utrinque glabris vel vix tomentosis, floralibus superioribus calyce brevioribus, verticillastris bifloris, calycis cano-tomentosi dentibus lato-lanceolatis muticis, corollis calyce subduplo longioribus.

Hab. in Africa australi extratropica *Burchell!* (v. s. sp. in herb. *JLSUI cfiell.*)

Rami tetragoni, apice s-Bpe glabrati. Folia 2-4-pollicaria, vilvirilia. vel to.

mento tenui, praesertim in pagina inferiore, conspersa. Flores pauci, remoti. Corolla extus sericea.

78. *S. SPATHULATA* (Burch.! Cat. Geogr. n. 1738), suffruticosa, tota cano-lomentosa, foliis lineari-spathulatis integerrimis, floralibus superioribus calycem vix superantibus, verticillastris bifloris, bracteis parvis, calycis tubuloso-campanulati dentibus lato-lanceolatis tubum corollae eequantibus.

Hab. in Africa australi extratropica *Burchell!* (*h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Burchell.*)

*S. lineari* valde affinia. Differt foliis latioribus basi longe angustatis, floribus subracemosis, foliis floralibus superioribus parvis, et corollis calyces parum super, antibus, tubo incluso.

79. *S. LINEARIS* (Burch.! Cat. Geogr. n. 2717), suffruticosa, tota cano-tomentosa, foliis sessilibus linearibus integerrimis, floralibus flores superantibus, verticillastris subbifloris, bracteis minutis, calycis tubuloso-campanulati dentibus lanceolatis acutis muticis tubo corollae brevioribus.

Hab. in Africa australi extratropica *Burchell!* (*h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Burchell.*)

Kami obtuse tetragon i, torn en to subfloccoso dense vestiti. Folia pollicaria angusta, utrinque Candida. Flores pauci. Axilla superiores steriles. Calyces breviter pedunculati. Corolla; calyce subduplo longiores, extus sericeae.

80. *S. ROSMARINIFOLIA*, suffruticosa, cano-tomentosa, foliis subsessilibus oblongo-linearibus integerrimis basi rotundatis utrinque tomentosis subtus albis, verticillastris sub-6-floris distantibus, bracteis subulatis calyce brevioribus, calycibus campanulatis cano-tomentosis, dentibus lanceolato-subulatis acutis muticis, corollis dentes calycinis vix excedentibus extus tomentosis.

*S. hyssopifolia.* *Vahl Herb, non Mich.*  
*Sideritis pallida.* *Thunb. Prod. Fl. Cap. 95 ?*

Hab. ad Caput Bon© Spei? (u. \*. *sp.? in herb. Vahl*)

Fmticulus humilis, ramis teretibus tomento brevi omnino vestitis. Folia potius *Rosmarini* vel *Lavandute* quam *Hyssopi*, circiter pollicaria, acutiuscula, supra viridia, tenuiter tomentosa, non rugosa, subtus venosa, tomento densiore Candida, floralia calyces superantia. Verticillastris pauci versus apices ramorum, supremi nunc approximati. Bracteas 2-3 calycis tubum fere aequantes, csterae minutae. Coroll/labia subaequalia, patentia, supenua subintegernum, inferioris lobi laterales parvi.

81. *S. RUGOSA* (Ait. Hort. Kew. 2. 303), suffruticosa, cano-tomentosa, foliis subsessilibus oblongo-linearibus lanceolatisve basi longe angustatis integerrimis rugosis utrinque tomentosis, verticillastris 6-10-floris distantibus, bracteis subulatis extenonbus calyces subsequantibus, calycibus campanulatis cano-tomentosis, dentibus lanceolato-subulatis acutis muticis, corollis calyce subduplo longioribus.

*S. rugosa.* *Jacq. Ic. Bar. 3. 7-1. 493.*

Hab. in Africa australi ad Caput Bonce Spei *Masson!* (*v. s. sp. in herb. Linn, et Banks.*)

July 1834.



Affinis *S. rugoscb* et *S. rosmarinifolia*: a priori differt foliis angustioribus, calycibus tomentosis nee lanatis, dentibus longioribus; a *S. rosmarinifolia* foliis rugosis basi longe angustatis subpetiolatis et corollis majoribus. A *S. jugali* differt calycibus sessilibus corollisque minoribus.

82. *S. DENTICULATA* (Burch.! Cat. Geogr. n. 1369), suffruticosa, ramis cano-tomentosis, foliis petiolatis obovatis oblongisve obtusis crenatis undulato-crispis rugosissimis subtus subfloccoso-tomentosis, verticillastris bifloris, bracteis parvis subulatis, calycibus tubuloso-campanulatis laxe tomentosis, dentibus ovato-lanceolatis acutis muticis, corollis calyce vix duplo longioribus.

Hab. in Africa australi extratropica *Burchell!* {h. s. sp. comm. a cl. *Burchell.*)

Rami et folia fere *Marrubii vulgaris*. Folia J-J-pollicaria, floralia calycibus subduplo longiora. Calyces breviter pedicellati. Corollae extus sericeae.

83. *S. CUNEATA* (Herb. Banks, MSS.), suffruticosa, tomentosolanata, foliis petiolatis obovato-cuneatis subrotundatis obtusis crenatis undulato-crispis rugosissimis utrinque subfloccosotomentosis, verticillastris bifloris, bracteis parvis subulatis, calycibus campanulatis dense tomentosis, dentibus ovato-lanceolatis acutiusculis muticis, corollis calyces breviter superantibus.

Hab. in Africa australi: ad Caput Bonso Spei *Masson!* (v. s. sp. in herb. *Banks.*)

Rami et folia fere *Marrubii Alyssi*. Folia viz semipollicaria, floralia calyces superantia. Flores ad apices ramorum appropinquati, decussati. Calyces 3-4 lin. longi. Corolla parvse, extus sericeae.

84. *S. PAUCIFLORA*, suffruticosa, floccoso-lanata, foliis subsessilibus oblongo-lanceolatis obtusis integerrimis basi angustatis rugosis, verticillastris bifloris rarissime sub-4-floris distantibus, calycibus tubuloso-campanulatis floccoso-tomentosis, dentibus lanceolatis acutis muticis, corollis calycem breviter superantibus.

*S. orientalis.* *Forsk.! Fl. JEgypt. Izviii. non Linn.*  
*S. palaBatina.* *Vahl! Symb. 2. 64. non Linn.*

Hab. in iEgypto prope montem Sinai *N. Bové f* (i. s. sp. a cl. *Bové led.*)

Caules e basi fruticosa 1-1½-pedales, ramosi. Rami, folia, et calyces constanter dense tomento albo vel flavescente lanata. Folia inferiora 1.1<sup>^</sup>-pollicaria, superiora breviora, floralia plerumque calycibus breviora. Verticillastris in exempl. sylvestribus constanter biflori. Calyces subsessiles. Bractea minutae. Corolla parva, extus sericea. In ezempl. in horto Societatis Horticulturalis Londinensis ez seminibus jEgyptiacis cultis folia majora, latiora (at basi constanter angustata), floralia calycibus duplo longiora: an eadem species?

8.5. *S. NIVEA* (Labill.! Ic. PL Syr. 3. 5. t. 3), suffruticosa, tomentosolanata, foliis subsessilibus oblongis obtusis integerrimis basi angustatis crassis, verticillastris 2-4-floris paucis distantibus, calycibus tubuloso-campanulatis niveis, dentibus ovatis obtusis muticis, corollis calyce dimidio longioribus extus pubescentibus.

Hab. in Syria aridis prope Damascum *Labillardiere!* (v. s. sp. in herb. *Lambert.*)

Rami erecti, subsimplices, semipedales pedalesve, uti folia et calyces tomento albo

denso subfloccoso lanati. Folia 1½-pollicaria, venis paucis subtus notata; floralia calyce longiora. Verticillastri in axillis foliorum superiorum 2-3. Bracteae minutissimae. Calyces 4-5 lin. longi, dentibus crassis mollibus hrevibus. Corolla tubus dentes calycinis aequans. Labia subaequalia, patentia, superius subintegerrimum, inferioris lobi laterales parvi.

86. *S. BURCHELLII*, suffruticosa, floccoso-tomentosa, foliis subsessilibus oblongis vel oblongo-lanceolatis serrato-crenatis basi angustatis rugosis, verticillastri 6-10-floris distinctis, bracteis minutissimis, calycis tubuloso-campanulati dentibus lanceolatis obtusis muticis patentibus superioribus majoribus, corollis calyce subbrevioribus.

*Phlomis micrantha*. Burch.! *Cat. Geogr. n.* 1672. *Trav.* 340.  
*Sideritis rugosa*. Thunb.! *Prod. Fl. Cap.* 95.

Hab. in Africa australi extratropica *Burchell!* ad Caput Bonae Spei *Thunberg!* (*h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Burchell.*)

Suffrutex facie *Marrubii peregrini*. Rami subteretes, tomento floccoso molliter incani. Folia tenuiter floccoso-tomentosa, inferiora 2-3-pollicaria, valde rugosa, subtus dense reticulata, subviridia; floralia caulinis conformia at minora, candidiora, flores tamen duplo triplo superantia. Verticillastri laxiusculi. Dentes calycinum breves. Corolla parva, labio superiore integerrimo, inferiore majore patente, lobo medio lato-rotundato undulato.

87. *S. JEGYPTIACA* (Pers. Syn. 2. 124).

Hab. in Aegypto *Herb. Jussieu (Persoon.)*

"*S. incana*, floribus spicatis, foliis ovatis rugosis, bracteis late ovatis acuminatis, calyce campanulato levi. A *S. palcestina* calyce omnino laevi differt. Spica densa."  
—*Pers. I. o.*

88. *S. PALJESTINA* (Linn.! *Spec.* 1674), suffruticosa, canescens, tomentosa, foliis sessilibus oblongo-lanceolatis obtusis vel aristato-mucronatis integerrimis basi parum angustatis amplexicaulibus rugosis, verticillastri subsexfloris demum remotis vel supremis approximatis, calycibus tubuloso-campanulatis cano-tomentosis, dentibus obtusis muticis, corollis calyce vix duplo longioribus.

*S. Janata*. Moench. *Meth.* 397- non *Jaoq.*

Hab. in Palaestinae montibus inter Gaza et Jerusalem *N. Bove!* (*h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Bovi.*)

Rami subteretes, albo-tomentosi. Folia 1-2-pollicaria, supra pallide viridia vel canescentia, bullato-rugosa, subtus candidiora, venis elevatis rugosa, utrinque uti calyces pubescentia brevissima tomentosa, in exemplaribus sylvestribus saepe mucrone rigido aristata; floralia breviora, suprema ovata, omnia calyces superantia. Racemi juniores densi demum elongati. Bracteae minutae. Calyces sessiles, 3-4 lin. longi, herbacei, nei-vis vix prominentibus. Corolla alba? extus sericeo-pubescentis. Tubus subrectus dentes calycinum aequans, intus irregulariter piloso-annulatus. Stylus apice brevissime bifidus, lobis obtusis.

89. *S. NUTANS*, suffruticosa, pubescens, foliis sessilibus ovatis obtusis crenatis basi angustatis rugosis supra villosis subtus albo-lanatis, verticillastri 2-6-floris, calycibus pedicellatis densissime albo-lanatis fructiferis reflexis, dentibus lanceolatis obtusis muticis, corollis calycem breviter superantibus extus pubescentibus.

Hab. in Africa australi: ad Caput Bonae Spei *Dahl!* (*v. 5. sp. in herb. Vahl.*)

A *S. Lamarckii* differt foliis latioribus supra viridibus, pilis longis villosiusculis nee albo-lanatis et prasertim calycibus nutantibus profundius dentatis.

90. *S. LAMARCKII*, suffruticosa, tomentoso-lanata, foliis subsessilibus oblongis obtusis crenatis basi angustato-rotundatis crassis rugosissimis, verticillastris subsexfloris paucis distantibus, calycibus tubulosis densissime albo-lanatis dentibus ovatis obtusis muticis, corollis calycem breviter superantibus extus albo-tomentosis.

*S. rugosa.* Lam.! *Ill t. 509.* 3. non Jit.  
*Sideritis decumbens.* Thunb. *Prod. Ft. Cap.* 95.

Hab. in Africa australi: ad Caput Bonae Spei *Brugmans!* (v. s. *sp. in herb. Vahl.*)

Habitus *Marrubii*. Rami tetragon!, juniores lana alba vix floccosa vestiti, demum subglabrati. Folia 6-12 lin. longa, bullato-rugosissima, lana brevi molli utrinque vestita. Calyces 4-5 lin. longi. Corolla calycem breviter excedens, flava? labio superiore integerrimo, inferiore paullo iuajore patente, lobo medio lato-rotundato undulato.

91. *S. JUGALIS* (Burch.! *Cat. Geogr. n. 1233*), suffruticosa, subfloccoso-tomentosa, foliis subsessilibus oblongo-lanceolatis apice subcrenatis rugosis, verticillastris 6-10-floris distantibus, calycis lanati dentibus lato-lanceolatis acutis muticis, corollis calyce duplo longioribus.

Hab. in Africa australi extratropica *Burchell!* (*h. s. sp. comm. a cL Burchell.*)

Rami pedales, pauci-foliati, tomento albo obtecti. Folia 1-IJ-pollicaria, basi integerrima et angustata, tomento supra subvelutino, subtus floccoso, canescentia; floralia gradatim minora, suprema calyces vix superantia. Bracteae parvae, setaeae. Calyces breviter pedicellati, 3-4 lin. longi, striis apice subprominentibus, tomento denso floccoso vel subvelutino. Corolla extus sericeo-villosa.

92. *S. INFLATA*, suffruticosa, ramis albo-tomentosis, foliis subsessilibus oblongis obtusis integerrimis subrugosis subtus albo-tomentosis, verticillastris subsexfloris distantibus, bracteis linearibus brevibus, calycis sessilis inflato-campanulati albo-tomentosi dentibus ovatis obtusiusculis muticis, corollis calyce dimidio longioribus.

Hab. in Africa septentrionali? verosimiliter in iEgypto (*h. s. c. e Hort. Soc. Hort. Lond.*)

Rami elongati, tomento subfloccoso. Folia vix pollicaria, supra pallide viridia, fere glabra, subtus paucivenia, tomento subfloccoso; floralia calyce breviora. Calyces floriferi 6-7 lin\* longi, obscure 10-nervii, dentibus brevibus; fructiferos non vidi. Corolla extus tenuiter sericeae. Species calycibus maximis distinctissima.

93. *S. INTEGRIFOLIA* (Vahl.! *Herb.*), suffruticosa, ramis tomentoso-lanatis, foliis subsessilibus oblongis obtusiusculis integerrimis vel apice paucicrenatis basi angustatis viridibus, verticillastris 6-10-floris distinctis, bracteis linearibus calyce brevioribus, calycis ovato-tubulosi sessilis dense lanati dentibus linearibus obtusis muticis, corollis calyce dimidio longioribus.

*Betonica heraclea.* Linn.! *Mont.* 83.

*Phlomis parvifolia.* Burch.! *Cat. Geogr. n. 1232.* *Trav.* 225.

*Scidentu plumosa.* Thunb. *Prod. Ft. Cap.* 95.

**Hab.** in Africa australi ad Caput Bonse Spei *Burchett!* *Thunberg!*  
(*h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Burchell, et v. s. sp. in herb. J?C, Vahl, et Linn.*)

Rami teretes. Folia semipollicaria vix rugosa, juniora lana substellata conspersa, adiuila fere glabra; floralia longiora, tomento densiore. Verticillastri densi. Calyces pilis aureis intertextis densissime lanati. Corollas labium superius extus pubescens, inferius xnajus, patens, lobo medio 1 a to-rotund at o undulato. Styli lobi aequales.

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SECTIO IX. ZIETENIA.

Zietenia et Stachydis sp. *Auct.*

*Suffrutkes pilis mollibus albis lanati vel glabrati. Bracteae parvae vel paucae. Verticillastri 2-6-flori. Calyces lanati vel glabri, dentibus subulatis scepissime spinosis.*

**94. S. LAVANDUL&FOLIA** (Vahl.! Symb. Bot. 1. 42), suffruticosa, pilosa, foliis caulinis petiolatis oblongo-lanceolatis integerrimis utrinque angustatis, floralibus sessilibus ovato-lanceolatis, verticillastris 2-6-floris, calycis dentibus linearibus muticis tubo longioribus corollam excedentibus.

Zietenia orientalis. *Gled. Act. Berol. 1766. 3.*

Sideritis calycantha. *Bieb. Fl. Taur.-Cauc. 3. 393. Reichb. Icon. Bot. Eur. 1. 17. \* 15.*

**Hab.** in Asiee Caucasice locis lapidosis siccis : prope Tiflim *Fischer!*  
*Angora Lady List on!* in montibus altioribus Taliisch *C. A. Meyer!*  
(*A. s. sp.*)

Suffrutex humilis, procumbens, ramis erectis, sterilibus brevibus foliosis, floriferis semipedalibus, uti petioli, folia floralia, et calyces, pilis longissimis mollibus patentibus obsessis. Folia obtusiuscula, mollia, pilis longis adpressis subcanescentia lineis subparallelis venosa, ramorum Pterilium basi in petiolum longe angustata' petiolis basi connato-amplexicaulibus; floralia basi cordato-amplexicaulia. Bracteaë subnullas. Calycis tubus 3 lin. Jongus, dentibus demum 4-C-linearibus mollibus acutis sed muticis sequalibus suUdivaricatis longe pilosis. Corolla roseo-purpurea dentibus calycinis constanter brevior, extus pubescens; annulus internus brevissimè pilosus; labium superius breviter emarginatum.

**95. S. MUCRONATA** (Sieb.! PI. Cret. Exs.), suffruticosa, ramosissima, pilis longis laxis lanata, foliis petiolatis oblongis crenatis rugosis, verticillastris 2-4-floris, calycibus campanulatis, dentibus longis subspinosis corollas sequantibus.

**Hab.** in Creta *Sieber!* (*h. s. sp. comm.-a cl. Endlicher.*)

Rami floriferi semipedales, divaricato-trichotomi, rigidi, duri, uti folia et calyces pilis laxis longis mollibus albis lanati. Folia pollicaria; floralia sessilia ~~superiora calycibus breviora~~ ~~inferiora longiora~~, pectinifera utrinque uniori. ~~Bracteaë~~ ~~paucae~~, oblongo-lineares. Calyces semipollicares, pedunculati, rigidi, nervosi, dentibus tubum æquantibus, fauce intus villis clausa. Corollæ tubus glaber, intus versus medium piloso-annulatus; limbus extus villosissimus, labio superiore integro concavo, inferiore subæqualiter trifido, lobis oblongis, medio parum latiore.

**96. S. SPINOSA** (Linn. Bot. Syst. Veg. 3. 58), suffruticosa, pilis adpressis sericeo-lanata, ramosissima, ramis apice spinescentibus foliis sessilibus linearibus integerrimis, verticillastris bifloris, calycibus'campanulatis, dentibus lanccolatis spinosis tubum corolla\* sequantibus.

Hab. in Creta *Sibthorp* ! *tyc.* (k. s. c. et v. s. *sp. in herb, plur.*)

A *S. glutinosa* differt ramis, foliis, calycibusque sericeo-lanatis, ramis saepissime spinescentibus ramosioribus, et corollis parum majoribus.

97. *S. GLUTINOSA* (Linn. Sp. 813.), suffruticosa, glabra, ramosissima, foliis oblongo-linearibus acutis subintegerrimis basi angustatis, verticillastris subbifloris, calycibus campanulatis glabris, dentibus aequalibus ovatis acutissimis subspinosi, corollis extus sericeo-pubescentibus, tubo dentes calycinis subsequante.

Hab. in Europa mediterranea: in collibus Corsicae *Requien!* in Creta *Willdenow*, at dubia civis. (*k. s. sp. cornm. a cL Requien.*)

Fruticulus humilis, ramis acutif tetragonis divaricato-ramosissimis, ramulis saepe spinosis. Folia caulina pollicaria, inferiora in petiolum brevem angustata, pilis raris interdum conspersa, ceterum omnia glabra, superiora sessilia, gradatim minora, suprema minuta, ovata, acutissima. Flores in axillis brevissime pedicellati, solitarii vel 2 oppositi, axillis supremis sterilibus. Bractes pedicello longiores, sed vix tertiam partem calycis attingentes. Calyx 3 lin. longus, viridis, 10-nerviis, inter nervos avenius, fructifer late campanulatus. Corolla fere alba; labium superius vix dimidio tubi tequale, extus pilis densis sericeis vestitum, integrum; inferius duplo longius, subpatens, lobis lateralibus ovatis, medio orbiculato vix emarginato; annulus interims versus medium tubi. Filamenta linea pilosa munita. Antherarum loculi distincti. Achenia magna, ovato-triquetra, subcompressa, nigra, laevia.

98. *S. FRUTICULOSA* (Bieb. Fl. Taur.-Cauc. 2. 51), suffruticosa, basi divaricato-ramosissima, ramis pilosiusculis, foliis sessilibus oblongo-lanceolatis linearibusve subdenticulatis utinque viridibus glabris, floralibus conformibus, verticillastris bifloris, calycis dentibus lanceolatis acutissimis subspinosi tubo subbrevioribus, corollis calyce subduplo longioribus.

Hab. in Caucasi orientalis et Iberise lapidosi montosis *Bieberstein*, *C. A. Meyer*, *Steven* ! (*v. s. sp. in herb. Smith et Banks.*)

Folia J-I-pollicaria, denticulis brevibus remotis. Corolla pallide purpurea, magnitudine *S. recta*, calyce subtluplo longior; galea emarginata vel breviter biñda, labium inferius subsequans. An revera hujus generis ?

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*Species non satis nota\**.

99. *S. BETONICAFOLIA* (Desf. Cor. Pl. Tourn. in Ann. Mus. Par. 10. 304. t. 25).

Hab. in Creta *Tournefdrt* (*Desfontaines*).

" *S. villosa*, foliis cordatis crenatis, verticillis subsexfloris, calycibus muticis.

<sup>4c</sup> Annuā. Caulis villosus, tetragonus, erectus, ramosus, bipedalis. Folia cordata, rugosa, crenata, obtusa iis *Betonice officinalis* similia, petiolata. Verticilli distincti, 2-6-flori, foliis floralibus ovatis subdentatis calyce longioribus. Calyx campanulatus, villosus, pentagonus, dentibus brevibus ovatis obtusiusculis muticis. Corolla magna, alba; tubus calyce longior; labium superius elongatum, integer, inferius triñdum, lobis lateralibus brevibus obtusis, medio multo majore, rotundato, integro-flavescente."—!)^/./. c.

An *S. spinulosa* ?

100. *S. SCORDIOIDES* (Poir. Diet. 7. 373).

Hab. in Africa septentrionali ? *Poirct.*

" S. caule suffruticoso, foliis lanceolato-linearibus subintegrals, floralibus inciso-spinosis, dentibus calycinis rectis subulatis.

" Kami nunurosi, divaricati, tetragoni, rigidi, villosi, prasertim in parte superiore. Folia dentibus paucis latis irregularibus notata, vel interdum apice subincisa, obtusissima, basi in petiolum angustata, utrinque glabra; floralia sessilia, subamplexicaulia, lata, glabra, majuscula, irregulariter margine inciso-spinosa. Flores sub folia fere reconditi. Verticillastri interrupt!, terminates, C-O-flori. Bractee nullae. Calyx tubulosus, striatus, subviridis, villosus, dentibus 5 sequalibus, rectis, subulatis, subspinosis. Corolla flavescens; calyce parum longior labio superiore recto subplano emarginato, inferiore brevior latiore; lobis 3 rotundatis inaequalibus subcrenulatis."—*Poir. I. c.*

Videtur ex descriptione *Sideritidis* species.

**101. S. OLYMPICA (Poir. Diet. Suppl. 5. 226).**

**Hab. in monte Olympo Toscan (Poiret.)**

" S. villosa, caule simplici recto stolonifero, foliis **ellipticis** argute serratis lanugine ciliatis, caulinis distantibus apice petioli recti patentibus, spica densa lanuginosa.

" Affinis *S. nivece*. Caulis pedalis, lanuginosus. Folia pollicaria, utrinque obtusa, villosa, supra albo-subviridia, subtus lanuginosa. Folia inferiora vel stolonum caespitosa magis lanata, margine crasso tomentoso eleganter cincta. Verticilli densi. Calyces tomentosi, dentibus ovatis, inaequalibus, spinosis, tribus inferioribus angustioribus. Corolla albo-flavescens, extus villosa, mediocris, tubo vix calycem sequante; labio superiore integro concavo, inferioris lobis integris, medio majore."—*Poir. I. c.*

**102. S. TOURNEFORTII (Poir. Diet. Suppl. 5. 227).**

*S. cretica latifolia. Tourn. Inst. R. Herb. 18G. Itin. 1. 33. t. 1.*

**Hab. in ins. Creta prope Caneam Tournefort (Poiret.)**

" S. foliis cordato-ovatis subcrenatis obtusis, petiolis basi connatis, verticillis multifloris, corolla magna extus villosa, tubo longitudine calycis, caule tomentoso.

<sup>44</sup> Species pulchra, floribus magnis roseis. Caules ramosi, bipedales, tomento albo vestiti. Folia basi profunde cordata, venosa, rugosa, albo-viridia, tenuiter crenulata, 2-3 poll, longa, pollicem et ultra lata; petioli basi dilatato-connati. Verticilli sessiles, densi, foliis 2 ovatis sessilibus aucti. Calyx albo-tomentosus, dilatatus, dentibus purpurascens, spinosis. Corollas tubus 6 lin. longus, albidus, labia rosea; superius semipollicare, rectum, obtusum, apice subemarginatum, extus villosum, inferius acquilongum, lobis lateralibus parvis, medio 6 lin. lato, obtuso subemarginato."—*Poir. I. c.*

**Species dubice.**

**S. DECUMBENS (Pers. Syn. 2. 123).**

**Hab. . . . .**

" S. verticillis multifloris approximatis, bracteis filiformibus, foliis cordatis dentatis, caule decumbente villosa.

<sup>10</sup> Corolla flavescens, *S. circinata* habitu similis, sed folia simpliciter cordata, et bracteis sub foliis floralibus distincta. Caulis ramosus."—*Pers. I. c.*

**An S. mollissima \$**

**S. VENOSA (Pers. Syn. 2. 123).**

**Hab. . . . .**

" S. foliis inferioribus spathulatis obtusis crenatis petiolatis rubro-venosis caulinis subrhomboideis, caule villosissimo, calyce *Ixvi.*"—*Pers. I. c.*

**S. BETEFOLIA (Pers. Syn. 2. 124).**

**Hab. . . . .**

" S. foliis petiolatis cordatis inciso-creatis, spica compacta villosa,"—*P<sup>^</sup>rj. I. c.*

**S. BARBIGERA** (Viv. Fl. COFS. App. 2. 4).

**Hab. in Corsica Viviani.**

" *S. hirsata*, caule adscendente, foliis cordatis ellipticis crenulatis, floralibus ovato-acutis calyces aequantibus, bracteis ovato-linearibus, verticillis G-10-floris, calycibus regularibus spinulosis, corolla extus lanata, barbae lacinia media obovata, acuta, lateralibus lineari-obtusis, duplo longiore.

" *A. S. lasiantha* Guss., cujus refert habitum, differt foliis floralibus in hac lineari-lanceolatis calyce duplo longioribus, calycis dentibus lanceolato-acuminatis, barbae lacinia media cuneato-obovata emarginata. *A. S. heracka* habitu et calyce praecipue in hac labiato recedit."—Viv. I. c.

**S. MARRUBIIFOLIA** (Viv. Fl. Cors. App. 2).

**Hab. in Corsica Viviani,**

" *S. pilis patentibus hirta*, caule brachiato, foliis cordatis subrotundo-ovatis crenatis, floralibus ovatis ellipticisque apice spinulosis^ verticillis 6-floris, corolla; (purpurese) labii inferioris lobis lateralibus abbreviatis, medio lobo galeaque emarginatis."—Viv. I. c.

**S. VALENTINA** (Lag. Nov. Gen. et Sp. 18).

**Hab. in Hispaniae collibus Enguerec oppidi in regno Valentino Lagasca.**

" *S. foliis oblongo-lanceolatis subcordatis hirtis*, verticillis 6-7-floris summis sterilibus."—Lag. I. c.

**S. STENOPHYLLA** (Spreng. Syst. 2. 734).

**Hab. in Hispania australi Sprengel.**

" *S. stiftuticosa*, hirsutiuscula, ramis virgatis, foliis linearibus trinerviis infimis sublanceolatis utrinque uidentatis, verticillis foliatis, calycibus pungentibus."—Spr. I. c.

**S. GLAUCE9CENS** (Mussin. ex Spreng. Syst. 2. 736).

**Hab. in Caucaso Sprengel.**

" *S. caule erecto villosa*, foliis cordatis acuminatis serratis utrinque hirsutis, verticillis apbyllis spicatis, laciniis calycis divaricatis pungentibus."—Spr. I. c.

**S. BIFLORA** (Hook. Bot. of Beech. Voy. 155).

<sup>a</sup> Captain Beechey's specimen is very imperfect, and apparently not in the ordinary state of the plant. The species, if it be one, must therefore for the present be omitted.

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*Species e genere excludendce.*

**S. ARTEMISIA** Lour.=Leonurus sibiricus.

**S. DECEDMENTATA** ForsL = Leucas decedmentata.

**S. F(ENICuLUM** /'ttr^.^Lophanthus anisatus.

**S. siAURiTiAKA** Pen.=Anisomeles ovata.

**S. PATENS** Swartz. = Hyptis verticillata.\*

**S. SAL VIA** Ltm//. = Sphacele Lindleyi.

**S. SPECIOSA** HooAr.=Gardoquia elliptica.

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*Betonicu excludenda.*

**B. LiEvioATA** Dm.=Nepeta spicata.

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\* Synonymon supra p. 130 omUsum.

## LXXIX. SPHACELE.

Sideritidis sp. *Humb. et Kunth. Nov. Gen. et Sp. Amer.*  
 Sphacele. *Benth. in Dot, Reg. ad calc. n. 1289.*  
 Phyttoxys. *Molina.*

Calyx campanulatus, fructifer ssepius ampliatus, irregulariter sub-10-nervius et reticulato-venosus, ore sequali intus nudo, profunde 5-dentatus, dentibus subsequaibus vel vix in labia 2 subdejectis. Corolla tubo amplo incluso vel exserto basi intus piloso-annulato, limbo brevi vix bilabiato, lobis lato-rotundatis erecto-patentibus, supremo subbifido, lateralibus integris, infimo majore emarginato. Stamina 4, adscendentia, subsequaia vel didynama, inferioribus longioribus. Filamenta glabra, nuda. Antherse subapproximate biloculares, loculis linearibus distinctis divergentibus. Stylus apice subsequaite bifidus, lobis subulatis apice stigmatiferis. Achenia sice a, lrevia. — Suffrutices fruticesve, foliis bullato-rugosis subtus seepe canescentibus, floralibus bracteseformibus vel rarius caulinis subconformibus. Verticillastri 2-6-flori. Racemi simplices vel ramosi, terminates.

An American genus, chiefly confined to the western side of the southern continent, with one Brazilian and one Californian species. It is allied to *Stachys*, with the leaves of *Salvia*.

## CONSPECTUS SPECIERUM.

Folia 4-1-pollicaria.		
Folia basi angustata	. . . . .	6. S. CAMPANULA! <sup>1</sup> *
Folia basi rotundato-truncata vel hastata.		
Verticillastri biflori	. . . . .	5. S. TOMENTOSA.
Verticillastri pluriflori	. . . . .	7. S. SUBHASTATA.
Folia 2-4-pollicaria.		
Corollae albidae vel pallidae, vix calycem ezcedentes.		
Racemi breves, densiflori, spiciformes.		
Folia basi rotundata	. . . . .	1. S. SALVIJEFOLIA.
Folia basi cordata	. . . . .	2. S. BULLATA.
Racemi laxi simplices vel paniculati.		
Racemi subsimplices. Verticillastri biflori		4. S. CALYCINA.
Racemi paniculati. Verticillastri pluriflori		3. S. PANICULATA.
Corollae rubro-violaceae vel coccineae, calyce duplo longiores.		
Racemus densus, subsimplex	. . . . .	8. S. LINDLEYI.
Racemus laxus, ramosus.		
Verticillastri pluriflori	. . . . .	9. S. LAMIFOLIA.
Verticillastri biflori	. . . . .	10. S. SPECIOSA.

1. S. SALVI<sup>^</sup>FOLIA, fruticosa, foliis oblongo-lanceolatis basi rotundatis supra rugoso-bullatis subtus ramisque canescentibus, verticillastis plurifloris secundis in racemis terminalibus subramosis spiciformibus congestis, corollis calyce subbrevioribus.

Sideritis salviaefolia. *Humb. et Kunth. Nov. Gen. et Sp. Amer. 2. 307.*

Hab. in America sequinoctiali *Humboldt et Bonpland*, in Columbia unde semina a *cl. Illingworth* ad Societatem Horticulturalem Londinensem missa. (*h. s. c.*)

July 1834.

4 E



Frutex ramis tetragonis, pulvere canescenti conspersis et exasperatis. Folia petiolata, ovato-lanceolata ant lanceolato-oblonga, obtusiuscula, basi subrotundata, margine crenulata, reticulato-venosa, venis nervoque medio subtus prominentibus, scabriuscula et nigro-viridia, subtus reticulata, 2-4 poll, longa; fl or alia bracteaeformia, calyces subasquantia, ovata, acuminata, integerrima, rugosula. Racemi terminates, subterni, densi, in termed io duplo longiore 2-3-pollicari. Flores breviter pedicellati. Verticillastri G-10-flori, approximatè Bractea} minutissimae. Pedicelli et rhachis pubescentia. Calyx Uispidulus, laciniis lanceolato-subulatis subsL'qualibus patulis foliisque floralibus ccerulescentibus. Stylus glaber, exsertus. Corolla albidocoesulens calycem subaequans, limbo brevissimo.

## 2. S. BULLATA.

Sideritis bullata. *Humb. et Kunth. Nov. Gen. et Sp. Am. 2. 306.*

**Hab. in America requinoctiali: in Andibus Novo-Granatensium inter Pasto et Teindala Humboldt et Bonpland.**

" S. fruticosa, ramulis foliisque subtus cano-tomentosis supra glabris rugoso-bullatis oblongis obtusis cordatis crenulatis, spicis congestis densis, floribus subquinis, bracteis ovatis bidentatis, dentibus calycinis acuminato-subulatis"

" Frutex ramosissimus graveolens, ramis tetragonis glabris, ramulis albidotomentosis. Folia petiolata, oblonga, obtusa, cordata, margine crenulata et reflexa, reticulato-venosa, supra rugoso-bullata, glabra et viridia, subtus incano-tomentosa, bipollicaria. Petioli semipollicares, incano-tomentosi. Spicas complures, in apice ramorum fasciculatim congestas, sessiles, cylindraceas, sesquipollicares. Flores densi, breviter pedicellati, bractea communi suffulti. Bractea ovata, apice bidentata, margine integerrime, reticulato-venosa; pilosae, floribus longiores. Pedicelli et rhachis incano-villosa. Calyx externe incano-villosus, 5-dentatus, dentibus acuminato-subulatis subaequalibus patulis. Corolla alba, tubo calycem paulo superante, superne paulo ampliato, limbo bilabiato patente, labio superiore bilobo, lobis obtusis, labio inferiore trilobo, lobo in termed io majore subrotundo. Stamina et pistillum generis. Fructus non observatus."—*Kunth. I. c.*

## 3. S. PANICULATA.

Sideritis pauculata. *Humb. et Kunth. Nov. Gen. et Sp. Am. 2. 307-*

**Hab. in America requinoctiali: in temperatis montium Quitensium juxta Tarqui Humboldt et Bonpland.**

" S. suffruticosa, ramis hirtotomentosis, foliis oblongis sagittato-cordatis acutis crenato-dentatis supra rugoso-bullatis glabris subtus tenuiter incano-pubescentibus, spicis paniculatis, floribus verticillatis, bracteis ovatis dentibusque calycinis acutis.

" Suffrutex 3-4-pedalis, graveolens, ramis tetragonis hirtotomentosis. Folia petiolata, oblonga, acuta, profunde sagittato-cordata, lobis angustatis approximatis, crenato-dentata, reticulato-venosa; supra rugoso-bullata glabriuscula et nigro-viridia, subtus tenuiter incano-tomentosa, trijolicaria et longior, 10 lin. lata. Petioli subsemipollicares, incano-tomentosi. Panicula terminalis, sessilis, sub-5-pollicaris, ramis patulis tetragonis incano-tomentosis. Flores breviter pedicellati, verticillis sub-6-floris approximatis. Bractea ovata, acuta, integerrima?, reticulato-venosa; hispidula, floribus duplo breviores. Calyx hispidulus, dentibus acutis, 2 inferioribus approximatis. Corolla prorsus S. *imitate*, alba. Achenia minutissima, triangularia, fustula, trifida. S. *bullata!* valde affinis, diversa tamen ramis hirtotomentosis, foliis sagittato-cordatis crenato-dentatis, spicis paniculatis, floribus verticillatis, et dentibus calycinis acutis/\*—*Kunth. I. c.*

4. S. CALYCINA, Suffruticosa? ramis molliter villosis, foliis petiolatis ovato-oblongis basi rotundatis subrugosis villosis, racemis subsimulicibus secundis, verticillastri bifloris remotis, calycibus amplis villosissimis, corollis amplis calyces breviter superantibus.

**Hab. in California Douglas! (k. s. sp. e Mus Soc. Hort. Lond.)**

Rami herbacei? vix tetragoni. Folia 2-3-pollicaria, molliora et minus villosa

quam in ceteris speciebus, margine irregulariter dentata; floralia infima subcon-

qualibus latis acutis. Corolla albida? breviter exserta, limbi lobi superior brevissimi, infimus duplo longior, late rotundatus.

5. *S. TOMENTOSA* (Benth. in Herb. Mus. Par. MSS.), suffruticosa, prostrata, ramis adscendentibus tomentoso-villosis, foliis parvis oblongis basi rotundato-subdilatatis rugosis utrinque tomentosis, racemis laxis secundis, verticillastris bifloris, corollis vix calyces excedentibus.

Hab. in Peruvia ad Cheuchin *Bombey f* {v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Par.)

Suffrutex humilis, divaricato-prostratus. Folia fere *S. snbhastat(e)*, semipollicaria, irregulariter et profunde crenata, valde rugosa, floralia subconformia, suprema sessilia. Calyces declinati, minores quam in *S. campanulata*. Corolla parum inflata, pallida.

6. *S. CAMPANULATA* (Benth. Mn Bot. Reg. 15. ad calc. n. 1289), fruticosa, ramis divaricatis, foliis parvis oblongo-lanceolatis basi angustatis supra bullato-rugosis viridibus subtus cano-tomentosis, racemis laxis secundis, verticillastris bifloris, corollis amplis calyce subduplo longioribus.

*RosmarimiR chilensis*. *Molina. Hist. Nat. Chili*, 13 ?

*Dracocephalum chamaedryoides*. *Balb. Miscell.* 29.

*Algae Laguen*. *Feuill. Pl. Chil.* 3. / 1.

*Phytoxys acidissima*. *Molina. Spreng. Syst.* 2. 716-

Hab. in Chili prope Valparaiso et la Conception *Dombey ! Macrae ! Cuming ! Bertero ! fyc.* {*Ji. s. sp.*}

Fratex 2-3-pedalis, ramis junioribus tomentoso-pubescentibus. Folia breviter petiolata, semipollicaria vel vix pollicaria, obtusa, floralia Rubqpnformia, suprema parva, integriora, et minus rugosa. Calyces semipollicares, fnctiferi ample campanulati, reticulato-venosi, extus tenuiter pubescentes. Corolla pallide coirulescens; faux amplissima; limbi lobi lati, crenulati. Stamina corollam subaequantia. Stylus subexsertus.

This plant has long been in cultivation in European botanical gardens, and, as suggested by Mr. Brown, appears to have been many years ago received from Chili into the Kew garden as a *Rosmarinus*. This circumstance, together with Molina's phrase, and the general resemblance of the plant without flowers to a rosemary with petiolate leaves, have induced me to refer to this species Molina's *Rosmarinus chilensis*, as well as his *Phytoxys*. The latter name, being the older, should have been preserved, were it not that it appears founded on a mistake, as I cannot learn that any species of the genus has any acidity in any part of it. Molina's description would, moreover, never have led any person to refer it to this plant without FeuilléVs figure, which is good.

7. *S. SUBHASTATA* (Benth. in Bot. Reg. 15. ad calc. n. 1289), fruticosa, ramis tomentosis, foliis oblongo-lanceolatis basi truncato-subhastatis supra viridibus bullato-rugosis subtus albo-tomentosis, racemis laxis subsimplicibus, verticillastris plurifloris, corollis calyce subduplo longioribus.

Hab. in Chili prope Valparaiso *Macrae ! Cuming ! Bridges ! &fc.* (*h. s. sp.*)

Inter *S. campanulatam* et *S. Lindleyi* media. Kami elongati, divaricati, tomentosi. Folia vix pollicaria, obtusa, crennhita, floralia minora, bractewformia, integerrima, acuta, minus rugosa. Verticillastris 4-fi-flori, vix. secundi. Flores i>di-cellati suberecti. Calyces subcolorati, dentibus lineari-subulatis asqualibus. Córolla ccerulea. Stamina subexserta.

8. *S. LINDLEYI* (Benth. in Bot. Reg. 15. ad calc. n. 1289), fruticosa, ramis floccoso-lanatis, foliis ovatis basi cordatis bullato-rugosissimis subtus albo-lanatis, racemis simplicibus densis, verticillastris plurifloris, corollis calyce duplo longioribus.

Stachys Salviae. Lindl.! Bot. Reg. 15. U 1226.

Sphacele Lindleyi. Bot. Mag. 57. l. 2993,

Hab. in Chili: prope Valparaiso vulgaris *Macrae!* *Bridges!* *SfC.* (*h. s. sp.*)

Frutex 3-4-pedalis. Rami erecti, tetragon!, juniores lana alba dense vestiti, vetustiores glabrati. Folia 1½-3-pollicaria, vel in exemplaribus cultis etiam majora, basi late et profunde cordata auriculis rotundatis, floralia bractereformia, calycibus subbrevia, ovata, acuminata, sessilia, integerrima. Calyces fructiferi 8-9 lin. longi, rigidi, tomentoso-villosi. Corolla purpureo-violacea, ultrapollicaris, extus pubescens, limbo majore quam in caeteris subbilabiato, labio superiore erecto, inferiore subpatente.

9. *S. LAMIIFOLIA* (Benth. in Herb. Kunth. MSS.), fruticosa, ramis rufo-tomentosis, foliis breviter petiolatis ovatis basi cordatis villosis rugosis subconcoloribus, racemis laxis subramosis, verticillastris plurifloris, corollis longe exsertis.

Hab. in Peru via *Dombey f* (*v. s. sp. in herb. Kunth.*)

Frutex ramis dense rufo-tomentosis. Folia obtusa, crenata, subtus glandulosa; floralia sessilia, lato-rotundata, supra acuminata, glabra, pedicellis longiora. Verticillastri 4-6-flori. Pedunculi 3-lineares. Calyx fere *Salvia*, subbilabiatus, campanulatus, *dentibus* setaceo-acuminatis. *CoroUa coccinea?* sesquipollicaris, fere *Stochydis coccineae*, lobis brevibus. Stamina corollam squantia.

10. *S. SPECIOSA* (St. Hil. MSS.), fruticosa, ramis rufo-tomentosis, foliis petiolatis ovato- vel oblongo-lanceolatis basi late truncato-subcordatis supra bullato-rugosissimis subtus sublanatis demum glabratis, racemis laxis paniculato-ramosis, verticillastris bifloris, corollis longe exsertis.

Hab. in Brasilia: in umbrosis rupestribus in Sena do Papagaio provinciae Minas Geraes A. de *St. Hilaire!* (*v. s. sp. in herb. St. Hil.*)

Frutex 3-5-pedalis, ramis tetragonis, junioribus tomento denso subfloccoso vestitis. Folia 3-6-pollicaria, supra bullato- subtus lacunoso-rugosissima, juniora basi truncata, adulta subsagittato-cordata, omnia margine duplicato-crenulata; floralia parva, bractesformia, acuminata, subintegerrima. Panicula subramosissima, ramis rigidis paucifloris viscoso-pubescentibus. Pedicelli 2-4-lineares. Calyces floriferi 4-5, fructiferi 8-10 lin. longi, ample campanulati, *dentibus* lequilongis, sed in labia 2 subdejectis, inferioribus incurvis, superioribus rectis, omnibus lanceolatis subulato-acuminatis. Corolla rubro-violacea ultrapollicaris, tubo amplo, limbo brevissimo.

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## LXXX. SIDERITIS.

Sideritis. Linn, et Auct.

Hesiodia, Burgsdorffia, et Marrubiastrum. Mcench.

Kmpedoclea. Rafin.

Navicularia. Fabric,

Calyx tubulosus, 5-10-nerviis, dentibus 5 erectis subspinosis

none eequalibus, nunc supremo latissimo, vel 3 superioribus basi in labium superius subconnatis. Corolla tubo incluso, intus nudo vel annulato, limbo bilabiato, labio superiore erecto subplano integro vel emarginato-bifido, inferiore patente trifido, lobo medio latiore saepius emarginato. Stamina 4, didynama, tubo incluso, superiora brevissima, antheris bilocularibus loculis divaricatis, inferiora longiora, antheris dimidiatis cassis vel difformibus, rarissime superioribus conformibus. Stylus inclusus apice bifidus, lobo superiore tereti truncato apice stigmatifero, inferiore dilatato basi superiorem amplectente, apice et margine stigmatifero. Achenia sicca, apice obtusa nee truncata.—Herbse, suffrutices vel frutices. Verticillastri 6-multi-flori, axillares racemosi vel spicati. Folia floralia nunc caulinis subconformia superioribus minutis, nunc bracteaeformia, dilatata, flores amplectentia, margine integerrima vel spinoso-dentata. Corollae parvae, saepius flavescentes.

The first section is confined to the Canary Islands; the others are chiefly from the Mediterranean region, two or three species only extending into the more temperate parts of Europe and Asia.

Each section is well characterised by the inflorescence and habit; but they are all too nearly connected with each other in essential characters to be generically separated.

### CONSPECTUS SPECIERUM.

SECT. I. MARRUBIASTRUM. *Frutices saepius candidissimi. Folia floralia herbacea, infima caulinis subconformia, superiora minuta—(Canarienses.)*

Caulis et foliorum lana densa, nivea.

- |  |                     |
|--|---------------------|
| Verticillastri distantes. Racemi paniculati . . .                                      | 1. S. MASSONIAXA.   |
| Verticillastri distantes. Racemi simplices . . .                                       | 2. S. CANDICANS.    |
| Verticillastri densissime imbricato-spicati . . .                                      | 3. S. MACROSTACHYA. |
| Caulis lana subfloccosa. Folia velutino-lanata, flavescentia vel viz canescentia . . . | 4. S. CANARIEKSIS.  |

SECT. II. EMPEDOCLEA. *Suffrutices vel herbce perennes. Folia floralia integerrima, flores amplectentia.*

Folia basi angustata.

Folia floralia superiora calyces vis squantia.

- |  |                   |
|--|-------------------|
| Folia floralia dense albo-lanata . . . | 5. S. SYRIACA.    |
| Folia floralia rigida, pilosa . . .    | 8. S. LIBANOTICA. |

Folia floralia acuminata, calyces superantia.

Folia floralia submembranacea, viridia, venoso-reticulata. Verticillastri distantes . . .

Folia floralia sublanata, canescentia vel flavescentia. Verticillastri approximaati . . .

Folia basi cordato-amplexicaulia.

Folia caulina ovato-lanceolata, subdentata; floralia patentia, verticillastro longiora.

Folia floralia latissima, submembranacea. Dentes calycini lanceolati . . .

Folia floralia coriacea, nervis elevatis. Dentes calycini subulati . . .

Folia caulina lanceolata, integerrima; floralia verticillastos amplectentia, et iia subsequilonga . . .

Species non satis note : 12. S. DISTANS ; 13. S. RUGOSA ; 14. S. ~~EGYPTIACA.~~

SECT. III. EUSIDERITIS. *Suffrutices vel frutices. Folia floralia bracteiformia flores amplectentia, margine spinoso-dentata.*

- Verticillastri in spica terminal! densa vel interrupta a  
approximatè  
Folia caulina dentata.  
Spica tetragona, densa. Folia floralia co-  
rollas excedentia.  
Folia serrato-crenata, mutica . . . . 16. S. OVATA.  
Foliorum apices et serraturae spinoso-  
mucronataj . . . . . 17. S. SPINOSA.  
Spica subteres, basi saspe interrupta. Folia  
floralia calyces eequantia.  
Folia ad axillas fasciculata. Corolla  
albs . . . . . 20. S. LEUCANTHA.  
Folia non fasciculata. Corollas flaves-  
centes.  
Frutex 5-pedalis. Verticillastri vil-  
losissimi. Folia glabra, siccitate  
nigrescentia . . . . . 22. S. AH HO II ESC ENS.  
Suffrutex humilis. Verticillastri vil-  
losuli. Folia vlridia, glabra vel  
villosa . . . . . ID. S. SCORDIOIDES.  
Folia caulina integerrima.  
Caulis basi albo-lanatus. Folia linearia, ob-  
tusa . . . . . 27. S. TRAOORIOANUM.  
Caulis basi villosus vel glaber. Folia ovata,  
oblonga, vel acute linearia.  
Folia floralia vix calyce longiora. Spica  
subteres . . . . . 19. S. SCORDIOIDES.  
Folia floralia calyce subduplo longiora.  
Spica tetragona . . . . . 21. S. PUNOENS.  
Verticillastri omnes distantes.  
Verticillastri villosissimi.  
Frutex elatua . . . . . 22. S. ARBORESCENS.  
Suffrutex humilis.  
Folia vix pollicaria, inciso-dentata . . . . . 24. S. HIRSUTA.  
Folia 2-3-pollicaria, obtuse crenata . . . . . Id. S. ORANDIFLORA.  
Verticillastri glabri, albo-lanati vel villosuli.  
Folia caulina dentata.  
Folia inciso-dentata, mutica . . . . . 25. S. CIAMIEDRIFOLIA.  
Folia margine dentato-spinosa . . . . . 18. S. ILICIFOLIA.  
Folia caulina integerrima, linearia.  
Calyces v i rides . . . . . 26. S. VIRGATA.  
Calyces albo-lanati . . . . . 28. S. INCANA.  
Species non satis notae : 23. S. CAVANILLESII ; 29. S. OLAUCA ; 30. S. FOZTENS ;  
31. S. LASIANTHA ; 32. S. SERICEA ; 33. S. CRISFATA.

SECT. IV. HESIODIA. *Herba annue. Folia floralia caulinis subconformia minora.*

- Dens calycis supremus infimin duplo et ultra latior.  
Calyx molliter lanatus. Corolla apice nigricans 34. S. LAN AT A.  
Calyx villosulus. Corolla flavescens, immaculata 35. S. ROM AN A.  
Dentes calycini latitudine subuquales, superiores  
basi siliconnati.  
Calyx albo-lanatus . . . . . :r. S. IIKMOTA.  
Calyx patentim pilosus . . . . . .Wi S. MONTANA.

Species Uulna: ><. >. HOSI:A.

## SECTIO I. MARRUBIASTRUM.

Marrubiastrum. *Mwnch. Meth.* 391.

*Frutices molliter lanati, scepe nivei. Folia floralia herbacea, integer rima vel crenata, iyfima caulinis subconformia at multo minora, suprema minuta.*

The species of this section are all from the Canary Islands.

1. *S. MASSONIANA*, fruticosa, lana adpressa dcnsa Candida, foliis oblongis basi subcordatis crassis subtus vel utrinque niveo-lanatis, racemis paniculatis, verticillastris paucifloris.

Hab. in ins. Madera *Masson !* (y. s. sp. in herb. *Lambert, Smith, et Banks.*)

Affinis *S. cretica*, sed folia angustiora vix crenata, in pagina superiore minus lanata. Verticillastris irregulariter 4-10-flori, interrupte raceraosi, racemis divaricato-ramosis. Folia floralia minora. Bractee evidetiores. Calyces lana densissima obtecti.

2. *S. CANDICANS* (Ait.! Hort. Kew. 2. 289), fruticosa, lana adpressa densa Candida, foliis ovatis subcrenatis basi trueatis cordatis crassis utrinque adpresse lanatis subtus niveis, racemis simplicibus, verticillastris paucifloris.

*S. cretica.* *Linn.! Spec.* 801.

Hab. in ins. Teneriffa *Christian Smith !* nee verosimiliter in Creta. (v. s. sp. in herb. *Lambert, et s. c. in herb. Linn, et Banks.*)

Frutex habitu *S. canariensis*, sed totus lana nivea, densa, implexa, obtectus; nervi foliorum omnino sub ea reconditi. Folia 1-2-pollicaria, obtusissima, irregulariter vel obscure crenata; floralia infima subconformia, superiora parva, oblongolanceolata, calyces parum excedentia, at omnia }>etiolata, crassa, et niveo-lanata. Verticillastris plerumque 10-flori, inferiores distantes, supwiores a}>proximati. Bractee parvae, setaceae, sub lana reconditae. Calyces subsessiles, subreflexi, fere *Stachydum* tfectionis *AmblicitB*, crassi, nervis sub lana reconditis, dentibus brevibus obtusis. Corollae vix calycem excedentes.

I have adopted Aiton's name in preference to Linnsus's, the latter being apparently founded on a mistake.

3. *S. MACROSTiiPCiiYOS* (Poir. Diet. Suppl. 2.381), fruticosa, lana adpressa densa Candida, foliis ovatis basi subcordatis supra viridibus subtus cantHdissimis, verticillastris multifloris, in spica crassa densissima imbricatis.

Hab. in ins. Canariensibus *Poiret, Masson !* (v. s. sp. in herb. *Banks.*)

Species pulchra. Caules lignosi, crassi, ramosi. Folia petiolata, cordata crassa, rugosa, supra intense viridia et fere glabra, suhtus candidisbima, tomentosa, margine crenata, inferiora ampla subrotundata, superior\* ovata obtusa, supra pubescentia. Spicse rectse, rigidas, crassissimaj, dens», 2-3-]K>llicares, subramosas Flores sessiles, et ita condensati ut verticilli nonnisi foliis floralibus e spica emilentibus disrtnguuntur. Calyces sub lana densa reconditi, breves, campanulatif dentibus parvis acutiusculis *S. canariensis*. Corolla calycem parum excedens.

4. *S. CANARIENSIS* (Linn.! Spec. 801), fruticosa, villosolanata, foliis ovatis crenatis basi cordatis crassis rugosis subtus venosis utrinque

velutino-lanatis, racemis simplicibus, verticillastris multifloris distinctis.

Marrubiastrum tomentosum. *Moench. Meth.* 391.  
S. canariensis. *Jacq. ! Hort. Vind.* 3. 18. t. 30.

Hab. in ins. Teneriffa *Christian Smith/ et Madera Willdenow.* (*h. s. c. et v. s. sp. in herb. Lambert.*)

Frutex pluripedalis. Kami crassi, obtuse tetragoni, uti petioli lana densa subfloccosa albo-flavescente vestiti. Folia 2-4-pollicaria, lana paginae superioris densa velutina, inferioris subfloccosa flavescente, superiora minora; floralia infima subconformia flores excedentia, superiora bracteaeformia calycibus breviora. Verticillastris subglobosi, 20-30-flori, densi, omnes distincti, inferiores distantes. Bractee numerosae, subulate, calycem squantes. Calyces virides, villosi, tubulosi, parum incurvi, dentibus superioribus parum majoribus, omnibus acutis, apice rigidis at non pungentibus. Corollas flavescentes, vix dentes calycinis excedentes; tubus exannulatus; labium superius breve, latum, erectum, planum, emarginato-bifidum; inferius parum longius, patens. Stamina superiora brevissima, antheris bilocularibus, inferiora duplo longiora (at tubo inclusa), antheris dimidiatis. Stylus in hortis saepe 4-5-fidus evadit, ovario 8-10-partito.

## SECTIO II. EMPEDOCLEA.

*Empedoclea. Raf. Caratt. sec. Guss.*

*Suffrutices vel herbae perennes, basi lanati. Folia floralia integerrima, flores sessiles amplectentia.*

The *Empedoclea* are all Mediterranean, extending from Spain to the Black Sea.

5. S. SYRIACA (Linn. ! *Spec.* 801), suffruticosa, albolanata, foliis crassis oblongo-lanceolatis basi angustatis infimis crenulatis, floralibus late cordatis integerrimis calyces sequantibus, calycibusque lana densa albida omnino obtectis.

S. syriaca. *Reichb: Icon. BoU Exot.* 1. 42. \*. 57\* *Sibth. et Sm. I FL Gr.* 6. 41. t. 550.

Hab. in ins. Cretae montibus et in Palestina *Toumefort I Sieber ! Sibthorp ! SfC.* (*h. s. sp.*)

Planta tota lana densa albida interdum subsericea xnimine floccosa obtecta. Caules basi lignosi, ramosi, dense foliosi. Kami erecti vel adscendentes, circiter pedales, foliis distantibus. Folia integerrima vel minute crenulata, nervis sub lana reconditis; floralia saepius obtusa calycibus subbreviora, rarius breviter acuminata calyces subsuperantia, at constanter lana densa obtecta. Verticillastris 6-10-flori, distantes. Calycis dentes vix spinosi aequales. Corolla calyce vix duplo longior, flava, extus sericeo-villosa; tubus intus obscure annulatus; labium superius bifidum. Staminum inferiorum anthera biloculares, at superioribus minores: an steriles ?

6. S. TAURICA (Bieb. *Fl. Taur.-Cauc.* 2. 43), suffruticosa, albolanata, foliis crassis oblongo-lanceolatis spathulatisve basi angustatis infimis crenulatis utrinque dense albo-lanatis, floralibus latissime cordatis acuminatis integerrimis venoso-reticulatis laxe lanatis subviridibus, dentibus calycinis lanceolatis muticis.

S. <sup>o</sup>o<sup>o</sup> <sup>S<</sup>taurica. *Reichb. Icon. BoU Eur.* 4. 61. t. 384. *Bieb. Cent. PL Rar.* 1.

S. f. III? PaU, Xnd Taur non Linn.  
S. meana. rTffh. Taur. 148. non Linn.

**Hab. in apricis montibusque calcareis Taurise frequens Steven !  
Bieberstein, Durville, Sfc. (A. s. sp. comm. a cl. Endlicher.)**

Valde affinis *S. syriacae*, et forsitan ejus mera varietas, at differre videtur lana partis inferioris brevior candidior et magis adpressa, verticillastris praesertim superioribus approximatis, foliis floralibus majoribus longius acuminatis rigidiora, uti calyces tomento tenui laxa pubescentibus nee dense lanatis, dentibus calycinis latioribus. Corolla brevior, labiis latioribus.

**7. S. SICULA (Ucria ex Guss.! Prod. Fl. Sicul. 2. 85), suffruticosa, albo-lanata, foliis crassis oblongo-spathulatis basi angustatis inferioribus crenulatis utrinque lanatis, floralibus latissime cordatis acuminatis integerrimis venoso-reticulatis laxe lanatis viridibus calyces subduplo superantibus, dentibus calycinis lanceolato-subulatis acutissimis subspinescentibus.**

*S. brutia. Ten.! Fl. Nap. 2. 16.*

*Empedoclea montana. Raf. Caratt. 78.*

*S. decumbens. Moench. Meth. 390. ?*

*Navicularia Heisteri. Fabriu. 9*

**Hab. in Europa australi: in Hispania Pavon ! Sicilia Gussone!  
Italia australi Tenore! (k. s. sp. comm. a cl. Gussone.)**

Haec etiam species viz a *S. syriaca* distinguitur. Caulis altior est et minus lanata. Folia longiora, tenuiora, lana laza subsericea. Verticillastris et calyces majores. Folia floralia majora et tenuiora quam in *S. taurica*, molliter villosa vel lazissime sublanata.

**8. S. LIBANOTICA (Labill. Ic. PL Syr. Rar. 4. 13. t. 8).**

**Hab. in monte Libano Labillarditre.**

<sup>46</sup> *S. suffruticosa*, ramis simplicissimis glabris, foliis obovato-oblongis serratis tomentosis, verticillis distantibus, bracteis ovatis acuminatis nervoso-reticulatis.

"Caules ramive et plants basi enati simplicissimi, recti, glabri, pedales et ultra. Folia inferiora obovato-oblonga, in petiolos subdilatatos attenuata, nervoso-reticulata, serrata, superiora lanceolata sessilia, adultiora multo minus ceteris tomentosa. Verticilli inter se 1½-pollicem et ultra distantes, 4-0-flori, bracteis calycis longitudine, subpilosus. Calyx supra praesertim pilosus, laciniis 5 subaequalibus mucronatis. Corolla sulphurea, extus magis quam intus pilosa; labii inferioris lacinia media integerrima; tubo calycis longitudine."—*Labill. I. o.*

**9. S. PULLULANS (Vent. Hort. Cels. t. 98), suffruticosa, caule basi sublanato superneviridipubescente divaricato-ramoso, foliis ovato-lanceolatis semi-amplexicaulibus rigidis venoso-reticulatis utrinque viridibus pubescentibus vel lana laxissima canescentibus, floralibus late cordatis acuminatis flores duplo superantibus, calycis viridis dentibus subulatis spinosis.**

**Hab. in Syrise montibus prope Jerusalem et Nazareth N. Bové !  
(h. s. sp. a cl. Bovi lect.)**

Caules rigidi, duri, obtuse tetragoni. Folia caulina 2-3-pollicaria, superiora et floralia 1-1½-pollicaria, basi dilatata, cordata, omnia acuta, inferiora apice paucidentata; floralia saepe integerrima. Verticillastris distantes, 6-10-flori. Calyces erecti, subsessiles, rigidi, pubescentes, fauce intus dense pilosa, dentibus brevibus. Corolla ezus villosa. Staminum inferiorum anthers biloculares, loculis parvis subparallelis cassis? superiorum antherae biloculares, loculis oblongo-line'aribus divaricatis.

This species comes very near the *S. distans* & *S. libanotica*, if, indeed, it be not identical with both. It has not, however, the *folia intecyrrima*, or the *corolla tubus*  
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*calyce longior*, of Willdenow's description; and the branched pubescent stem, acute leaves, and subulate teeth of the calyx, do not agree with Labillardière's figure.

10. *S. DURA*, suffruticosa, caule albo lanato, foliis sessilibus serai-amplexicaulibus lanceolatis acutis integerrimis rigidis utrinque canovillosis sublanatis, floralibus late cordatis calyces sequantibus integerrimis acuminatis, calycis molliter villosi dentibus brevibus muticis.

Hab. . . . (*v. s. in herb. J. E. Smith.*)

Habitu *S. syriacae* affinis, sed foliorum forma diversa, tota planta minus lanata, et verticillastri numerosiores remotiores. Folia 1-2-pollicaria, crassa, subpungentia. Racemi longi, simplices. Verticillastri subsexflori. Folia floralia valde concava calyces amplectentia, acumine eos paullo superante, caeterum breviora.

11. *S. PERFOLIATA* (Linn.! Spec. 802), suffruticosa basi vix lanata, caule piloso viridi, foliis semialexicaulibus ovato-oblongis lanceolatisve utrinque subviridibus molliter villosis subvenosis, floralibus latissime cordatis acuminatis reticulato-venosis utrinque viridibus flores duplo superantibus, calycis viridis pilosi dentibus lanceolato-subulatis acutissimis vix spinosis.

Hab. in Europa australi: in Hispania *Pavon!* Sicilia *Gussone*, Oriente *Linneus*. (*h. s. c.*)

Rami e basi sublignoso erecti, 1-1½-pedales, ramis paucis divaricatis. Folia 1½-2-pollicaria, integerrima vel pauci-dentata, basi saepe connata; floralia patentia acutissima basi cymbiformia, valde dilatata. Verticillastri omnes distincti, subdistantes, 6-15-flori. Calyces sessiles, erecti, tubulosi. Corolla flava, dentes calycinos viz excedens.

12. *S. DISTANS* (Willd. Spec. 3. 66).

Hab. in Oriente ? *Willdenow*.

"*S. suffruticosa, incana, foliis lanceolatis integerrimis acutis, floribus verticillato-spicatis, verticillis distantibus, bracteis cordatis acuminatis mucronatis nervoso-reticulatis.*

"Accedit ad *S. tauricam*, sed diversa foliis acutis minus tomentosis integerrimis, caule tantum villoso, verticillis remotissimis, bracteis fere glabris mucronatis, corollas tubo calyce longiore, lacinia intermedia labii inferioris obtusa nee emarginata. Folia radicalia non vidi, caeterum videtur habitu a *S. taurica* diversissima."—*Willd. l. c.*

13. *S. RUGOSA* (Poir. Diet. Suppl. 2. 383).

*S. rhytidea. Spreng. Syat. 5. 644.*

Hab. in Syria *Labillardière. (Poiret.)*

"*S. suffruticosa, foliis ovato-lanceolatis obtusis rugosis subdentatis incanotomentosis, verticillis distantibus, bracteis integris, calycibusque acuminatis apice tomentoso-pilosis, ramis strictis.*

"Caules graciles, 8-10-pollicares, duri, glabri. Rami pauci, rigidi, glabri. Folia distantia, sessilia, pollicaria et ultra, dentibus obscuris, nervis prominentibus, juniora tomento albo in vetustioribus evanido, induta. Bractee (folia floralia ?) lata, concava. Calyces bracteis longiores, dentibus rectis spinosis."\*—*Potr. l. c.*

14. *S. JEGYPTIACA* (Pers. Syn. 2. 117).

Hab. in -Egypto *Herb. Jussieu. (Persoon.)*

\*« *S. foliis ovatis incanis venis subtus prominulis, caule tereti albotomemoso, verticillis folio subjectis. Caulis altus.*" —*Pen. l. c.*

## SECTIO III. EUSIDERITIS.

*Suffrutices villosi vel pilis mollibus sublanati, rarius glabrati. Folia floralia bracteiformia, sessilia, latissime cordata, flores amplectentia venoso-reticulata, margine spinoso-dentata. Calycis dentes aequales, spinosi. Corolla dentes calycinis parum excedens.*

The species of this section run very much into one another, and, being chiefly confined to Spain, from whence specimens are rarely to be obtained, I have not had materials sufficient to ascertain the value of a great number of them.

15. *S. GRANDIFLORA* (Salzm.! PI. Ting. Exs.), suffruticosa, caule laxo lanato, foliis oblongis obtusis crenatis basi longe angustatis molliter villosis, floralibus latissimis flores excedentibus molliter villosis, apice obtuse acuminatis basi margine subspinoso-denticulatis, verticillastris distantibus.

Hab. in collibus Tingitanis *Salzmann!* {h. s. sp. in herb. *Lindley.*}

Habitus fere *S. siculcs*<sup>^</sup> et, foliis floralibus viz spinoso-dentatis, inter *Empedocleas* et *Eusideritides* media. Caulis 1-1<sup>^</sup>-pedalis, pilis longis mollibus laxis lanati. Folia utrinque viridia. Verticillastris densi, 10-15-flori. Calyx elongato-campanulatus, molliter villosus, dentibus lanceolatis breviter spinulosis. Corolla magnitudine fere *Stachyos recta*, pallide lutea; tubus intus annulatus. Staminum inferiorum anthers fertiles, loculis subparallelis, superiorum loculi divaricati.

16. *S. OVATA* (Cav. Ic. Rar. 1. 36. t. 48), suffruticosa? viridis, glabra vel subvillosa, foliis oblongo-ovatis obtusis subserratis, floralibus latissimis flores excedentibus glabris vel margine villosis pauciveniis margine dentato-spinosis, verticillastris approximatis spicatis.

Hab. in Hispania *Pavon!* in *Biscaya Cavanilles.* (v. s. sp. in herb. *Lambert.*)

Caules vix pedales, tetragoni, subscabri, pilis paucis in parte superiore villosuli. Folia inferiora longe petiolata, 1-1<sup>^</sup>-pollicaria, petiolo basi caulem breviter amplectente, radicalia numerosa, in cespitem congesta, caulinis breviora atque latiora; superiora sessiliora, angustiora, omnia paucivenia glabra et lucida, vel pilis paucis villosula; floralia infima ovato-lanceolata, superiora latiora quam longa, forma et proportione ut in *Empedocleis*, sed margine dentibus in spina productis notata. Spica densa, tetragona, triuncialis. Verticillastris sexflori. Flores sessiles. Calyx tubuloso-campanulatus, viridis, pilis paucis villosus, dentibus lanceolato-subulatis pungentibus, fructifer fauce villosa. Corolla luteo-albicans, labium superius integrum, inferioris lacinia media subrotunda crenata.

17. *S. SPINOSA* (Lam. Diet. 2. 169), suffruticosa, molliter villosa, subviridis, foliis oblongo-lanceolatis mucronatis margine serratis subspinosis, floralibus latis acuminatis flores excedentibus margine dentato-spinosis, omnibussericeo-villosis, verticillastris approximatis spicatis.

*S. serrata.* *Lag, Nov. Gen. et Sp.* 18.

Hab. in Hispania *Pavon!* in *Barbaria Vahl.* (v. s. sp. in herb. *Lambert.*)

Caules basi ramosi. Rami rigidi, erecti, stricti, subsimplices, pilis mollibus erecto-patentibus villosi. Folia inferiora basi in petiolum brevem angustata, saepe obtuse crenata, extremitate et crenaturis nonnullis aristulis pungentibus mucronatis superiora longiora sessiliora, spinulis validioribus; floralia sessilia, ovata vel ovato-lanceolata, acuminata, apice et dentibus longe spinoscentibus, omnia rigidia, subtus venosa''

utrinque pilis mollibus subsericeis vestita, juniora sæpe canescentia. Flores fere *S. ovata*.

**18. S. ILICIFOLIA** (Willd. Enum. Hort. Berol. 606), suffruticosa, glabriuscula, foliis oblongo-lanceolatis margine spinoso-serratis subincisis, floralibus latis acuminatis flores excedentibus margine dentato-spinosis omnibus glabriusculis, verticillastris omnibus remotis.

Hab. in Oriente Willdenow? in Hispania? Gouan! (v. s. sp. in herb. Hooker.)

Rami erecti, stricti, pedales et ultra, vix tetragoni, fere glabri. Folia 1-2-pollicaria, inferiora petiolata, superiora sessilia, amplexicaulia, supra subbullata, subtus venosa, utrinque viridia, glabra, vel pilis paucis hirta, apice dentibusque in spina abeuntibus; floralia longe acuminata, basi dentata. Verticillastris multiflori, densi, sæpius 1½-2-poll. distantes. Calyces ovati, sessiles, extus et ad os pilis longis molliter villosi; dentes subulato-spinosi. Corollae parvæ.

**19. S. SCORDIOIDES** (Linn.! Spec. 803), suffruticosa, ramis decumbentibus adscendentibus vel suberectis laxè villosis vel rarius glabratis, foliis ovatis oblongis vel oblongo-linearibus basi angustatis inciso-dentatis muticis vel rarius subintegerrimis piloso-lanatis glabratisve, floralibus latissimis calyces æquantibus vel vix longioribus margine spinoso-dentatis, verticillastris villosulis rarius glabratis interrupte vel dense spicatis.

*a grandiflora*, ramis suberectis rigidis, foliis oblongis viridibus villosis inciso-dentatis, verticillastris magnis subinterrupte spicatis.

• *S. subspinosa*. Cav.!  *Ic. Rar.* 3. 5. / 209.

*S. spinosa*. Benth.!  *Cat. Pl. Pyr.* 121. non Lam.

(*Z community* ramis erectiusculis vel adscendentibus, foliis obovato-oblongis inciso-dentatis villosis junioribus canescentibus, verticillastris spinosissimis interrupte spicatis.

*y elongata*, ramis elongatis adscendentibus vel erectis, foliis oblongis vel oblongo-lanceolatis inciso-dentatis glabriusculis viridibus, verticillastris interrupte vel rarius dense spicatis.

*S. hyssopifolia*. Auct. plur.

*S. foetida*. Poir.  *Did. Suppl.* 2. 382.

*S. hirta*. Roth.  *Catal.* 1. 67.

*S. hirtula*. Brot.  *Fl. Lusit.* 1.161 ?

*S. fruticulosa*. Pourr.  *Act. Acad. Tohs.* 3. 328.

*§ alpina*, ramis brevibus decumbentibus, foliis oblongo-ovatis paucidentatis canovillosis vel demum glabratis, verticillastris dense vel subinterrupte spicatis.

*S. alpina*. Vill.  *Fl. Delph.* 2. 373.

*S. pyrenaica*. Poir.  *Diet. Suppl.* 2. 383.

*S. crenata*. Lapeyr.!  *Hist. Abr. Pl. Pyr.* 331.

*i glabrata*, ramis adscendentibus, foliis oblongo-ovatis paucidentatis integerrimisve glabriusculis, verticillastris dense vel subinterrupte spicatis.

*S. hyssopifolia*. Auct. plur.

*K angustifolia*, foliis oblongo-linearibus glabriusculis.

*S. hyssopifolia*. Linn.  *Spec.* 803.

» *incana* (Benth. Cat. Pyr. 121), foliis oblongo-linearibus cano-villosis.

*S. pyrenaica.* *Undress. PL Exs. Un. Itin. Wurtemb.*

**Hab. in Europa mediterranea occidentali: in Hispania Pavon! Gallia mediterranea! Pedemontio! Helvetia australi Reichenbach, Sicilia Gussone; a in rupestribus Pyrenseorum orientalium prope Bagnols! et in Hispania; /3 in siccis aridis Galliae mediterraneae et Hispanice; y in hortis communis, in Hispanise montosis sylvestris? 3 et % in Pyrenseis editioribus et alpiibus Pedemontanis; £ et q in Pyreneis orientalibus. (v, v. et h. s, sp.)**

^Species statura et foliorum forma valde variabilis. Caules basi caespitoso-ramosi. Rari in herbis montanis basi decumbentes, sse elongati; in siccis aridis erecti, semipedales, glabri, pubescentes vel in parte superiore villosi. Folia mine glabra utrinque viridia, nunc pilis longis adpressis plus minusve canescentia, sspius sessilia vel breviter petiolata, semipollicaria vel vix pollicaria, venosa, saepe rugosa, dentibus paucis irregularibus obtusis muticis vel rarius mucronulatis. Spies 1-3-pollicares. Verticillastri sspius distincti sed approximati, rarius omnes imbricati vel inferiores subdistantes. Folia floralia infiraa, praesertira in exemplaribus cultis, caulinis subconformia, caetera omnia vix acuminata, orbiculata, amplexicaulia, flavescenti-viridia, reticulato-venosa, laxe villosula, margine dentibus in spinam longam abeuntibus. Bractee subnullae. Calyces subcampanulati, villosi, dentibus spinescentibus tubum subsquantibus. Corolla flavescens, labio superiore pallidore vel albo, dentes calycinis parum excedens; tubus exannulatus, ad insertionem staminum villosus; limbus extus glaber. Anthers staminum inferiorum dimidiati.

**20. S. LEUCANTHA (Cav. Ic. Rar. 4. 2. t. 304), suffruticosa, ramis erectis strictis tomentosis, foliis linearibus subdentatis glabriusculis ad axillas fasciculatis, spicis interruptis gracilibus glabriusculis, foliis floralibus latissimis calycem sequantibus margine spinoso-dentatis.**

**Hab. in Hispanise regno Valentino herb. Smith! Cavanilles, in locis aridis calcareis in Urchillo monte alibique circa Orcelim Lagasca. (v. s. sp. in herb. Sir J. E. Smith.)**

A *S. scordifolium* varietatibus angustifoliis differt foliis multo minoribus fere glabris, ad axillas fasciculatis, et statura minore graciliore. Descriptio Lagascanica (Nov. Gen. et Sp. 18) vix hanc speciem refert.

**21. S. PUNGENS, suffruticosa, ramis erectis strictis pubescentibus, foliis linearibus acutissimis pungentibus integerrimis glabris, spicis densis tetragonis, foliis floralibus latissimis calyces subduplo' superantibus margine longe spinoso-dentatis.**

**Hab. in Hispania? Herb. Miller! (v. s. sp. in herb. Banks.)**

Spica fere *S. serrate*; habitu ad descriptionem *S. fmentis* accedit, sed foliis floralibus diversa.

**22. S. ARBORESCENS (Salzm.! Pl. Exs.) suffruticosa, ramis erectis subbifariam lanuginosis, foliis oblongo-lanceolatis inciso-dentatis glabris, floralibus latissimis calyces eequantibus reticulato-venosis sublanatis margine subspinoso-dentatis, verticillastris multifloris hirsutis distinctis approximatis subspicatis.**

**Hab. in Hispaniae monte Gibraltario Broussonet! Salzm.! (h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Bouschet-Doumeng.)**

Frutex 5-pedalis. Rami juniores acute tetragoni. Folia subsessilia vix pollicaria, basi angustata, versus apicem acute dentata, »viuscuJa< siccitate me rescentia.

Spicse terminales, 3-6-pollicares, pallide virides et villosae. Verticillastri 6-10-flori, globosi. Bractea orbiculatae, reticulato-venosae. Calyces campanulato-dentati, lati, uti dentes foliorum floralium breviter mucronati vix spinosi. Corolla pallide lutea.

23. *S. CAVANILLESII* (Lag. Nov. Gen. et Sp. 18).

6. scordioides. *Cav. Ic. Rar. 4. 2. /.* 303. non Linn. sec. *Lagasca.*

**Hab. in Hispaniae locis montosis regni Valentini circa Matritum et in veteri Castella *Lagasca.***

" *S. subincana*, foliis lanceolatis dentato-serratis, spica elongate, verticillis distinctis, bracteis cordato-orbiculatis spinoso-dentatis.

" *Caulis tomentosus nee hirtus. Folia subtus praecipue tomentosa, magis minusve incana. Corolla flava.*"—*Lag. I. c.*

24. *S. HIRSUTA* (Linn. Sp. 803), suffruticosa, ramis decumbentibus piloso-hirsutissimis, foliis oblongis ovatis cuneatisve inciso-dentatis basi angustatis hirsutis, floralibus latissimis calyces sequantibus margine subspinoso-dentatis, verticillastri globosis hirsutissimis omnibus remotis.

*S. hirsuta. Cav. To. Rar. 4. 1. t. 302.*

*S. scordioides, var. lanata et latifolia. Benth. Cat. Pl. Pyr. 121.*

*S. tomentosa. Pourr. Act. Acad. Tolos. 3. 328.*

*S. hispanica. Mill. ! Diet. n. 7.*

**Hab. in Europa mediterranea occidentali: in Hispania *Pavon!* Catalonia! Arragonia! Gallia Narbonnensi! Occitania! Galloprovincia! et Pedemontio *Reichenbach. (v. v. et h. s. sp.)***

Foliorum forma fere *S. scordioidis communis*, a qua differt habitu et hirsutie. Verticillastri saepius ultra- 10-flori, plus pollice distantes. Folia floralia vix spinosa. Flores *S. arborescentis*.

25. *S. CHAMJEDRYFOLIA* (Cav. Ic. Rar. 4.1.1. 301), suffruticosa, ramis adscendentibus villosulis, foliis oblongis cuneatisve inciso-dentatis basi angustatis subvillosis, floralibus latissimis calyces sequantibus margine subspinoso-dentatis, verticillastri glabriusculis villosulisve omnibus remotis.

**Hab. in Hispania *Pavon!* in regno Valentino inter Bocayrent et Baneres *Cavanilles. (y. s. sp. in herb. Lambert.)***

A *S. hirsuta* vix nisi glabritie differt. Verticillastri saepius minores. Folia floralia majora, in verticillastro fructifero rarius reflexa.

26. *S. VIRGATA* (Desf. Fl. Atl. 2. 15. t. 125), suffruticosa, ramis adscendentibus vel suberectis strictis tomentoso-pubescentibus, foliis oblongo-linearibus integerrimis vel rarius paucidentatis basi angustatis, floralibus latissimis calyces sequantibus margine spinoso-dentatis, verticillastri villosulis omnibus distantibus.

*S. incana. Cav. Ic. Rar. 2. 69.1.186.*

*S. virgata. Desf. FL Atl. 2. 15. /.* 125.

*S. angustifolia. Lam. Diet. 2.168. Lag. ! Nov. Gen. et Sp. 18.*

*S. linearifolia. Lag. Nov. Gen. et Sp. 18. ?*

**Hab. in Hispania mediterranea *Cavanilles! L. Dufour! Lagasca! raven !\*c.* et in arenosis prope Mascar Africe borealis *Desfontaines. (v. 5. sp. in herb, plur.)***

Affinis *S. scordioidis*, var. *angustifolia* et *S. ineants*. A priore differt foliis fere semper sessilibus angustioribus et rarius dentatis, et verticillastris remotis. A *S. incana* caulibus minus tomentosis, foliis acutioribus, floralibus ut in *S. scordioidi* calyces sequantibus vel superantibus, margine dentibusque calycinis spinosis.

27. *S. TRAGORIGANUM* (Lag.! Nov. Gen. et Sp. 18), suffruticosa, ramis adscendentibus vel suberectis tomentoso-lanatis, foliis oblongo-linearibus obtusis integerrimis basi angustatis sublanatis, floralibus latissimis calyces sequantibus spinoso-dentatis, verticillastris villosulis interrupte spicatis.

*S. suffruticosa*. Mill. Diet. n. 4\* ?

Hab. in Hispaniae regnis Murciee et Valentiee *Lagasca!* Creta *Sieber!* (h. s. sp. comm, a cl. Endlicher.)

A *S. scordioidi* *incanae* differt caulibus basi albo-lanatis et foliis longioribus planis constanter integerrimis; a *S. virgata* verticillastris approximatis; a *S. incana* foliis floralibus majoribus calycibusque magis spinosis, calycibus glabris villosulisve nee albo-lanatis.

28. *S. INCANA* (Linn.! Spec. 802), suffruticosa, ramis albo-lanatis tomentosisve, foliis oblongo-linearibus obtusis integerrimis utrinque presertim junioribus albo-lanatis, floralibus latissimis subpalmatifidis calyce brevioribus subspinosis, verticillastris distantibus, calycibus albo-lanatis.

Hab. in Hispania *Pavon!* Sfc. (v. s. sp. in herb, plur.)

Habitus fere *Lavandula Spica*. Lana foliorum juniorum et ramorum partis inferioris densa nivea. Folia 1-1 J-pollicaria, sessilia, basi vix angustata, superiora remota, parva; floralia constanter calycibus breviora vix spinosa. Verticillastrum Bubsexflori. Corolla lutea.

29. *S. GLAUCA* (Cav. Ic. Rar. 2. 68. t. 185).

Hab. in Hispaniee montibus Orcellitanis *Cavanilles*.

" *S. radice perenni, foliis ovato-linearibus patulis glaucis subvillosis.*

" Radix durissima, lignosa, multicaulis. Gaules annui, semipedales, tetragoni, basi prostrati et ramosi, postea erecti, glauci, ut et tota planta. Folia radicalia ovato-oblonga, caulina sessilia et subconnata, sublinearia, brevia, patula. Flores verticillati, verticillis sexfloris, horum quodlibet fulcitum bracteis duabus ovatis 3-5-dentatis, Calyx tubulosus, dentibus aequalibus. Corolla dilute rosea, labium superius lineare emarginatum."—Cav. I. c.

30. *S. FCETENS* (Lag. Nov. Gen. et Sp. 18).

Hab. in Hispaniee regno Granatensi, et prope Nijar oppidum *Lagasca*.

" *S. suffruticosa, foliis linearibus glabris acutis, spicis densis, calycibus fructescentibus fauce barbatis.*

" Suffrutex sesquialnaris, caule ramisque virgatis junciformibus glabris. Pedunculi villosi. Spicæ cylindricæ, 1J-5 poll, longæ, verticillis 12-24 et ultra, dense imbricatis. Bracteæ ovatae, subcordatæ, profunde inciso-serratis, dentibus subulato-aristatis, verticillo breviores. Calycis dentes subulato-aristati, faux pilis lonicis dense barbata. Corolla longitudine calycis, alba."—Lag. I. c.

31. *S. LASIANTHA* (Pers. Syn. 2. 117).

*S. hispanica foetidissima, flore purpurascente, et coma canescente.* Tnum b>c#  
R. Herb. 192. wrn.inst.

Hab. in Hispania *Herb. Jussieu (Persoon.)*

" S. foliis ovatis dentibus spinulosis, verticillis villosissimis."—*Pets\* I. c.*

32. S. SERICEA (Pers. Syn. 2. 118).

Hab. in Hispania *Persoon.*

" S. foliis ovato-linearibus albo-tomentosis trinerviis, bracteis spinulosis duris. Facie Gnaphalii."—*Pers. I. c.*

An *S. virgata* 9

33. S. CRISPATA (Willd. Enum. Hort. Berol. 606. in not.)

Hab. ad Gibraltariam *Willdenow.*

" S. hirsute, foliis oblongo-cuneatis dentatis undulatis subtus tomentosis, bracteis orbiculatis spinoso-dentatis, verticillis distantibus.

" Folia admodum parva, undulata.<sup>1</sup>"—*Willd. I. c.*

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#### SECTIO IV. HESIODIA.

Hesiodia, Burgsdorffia, et Marrubiastrum sp. *Mcench. Meth.*

*Herbce annuae, virides, pilis mollibus sublanatce. Folia floralia caulinis subconformia at minor a, subdentata dentibus muticis. Calyces dentibus nunc omnibus subcequalibus, tribus superioribus basi subconnexis obscure bilabiati, nunc dente supremo maximo, inferioribus omnibus multo angustioribus, inter sese cequalibus. Corolla dentibus calycinis plerumque brevior.*

I cannot see the affinity between this section and the section *Acinos* of *Melissa* pointed out by Reichenbach (Fl. Germ. Exc. 327)- The structure of the calyx, although said to be bilabiate in *S. romana*<sup>1</sup> is really quite different from that of *Acinos*, the greatest development being in the upper sepals of the *Sideritis*, in the lower ones of *Acinos*; and the shape of the corolla, and structure of the stamens and style, are almost as different as those of any two genera of *Labiatae*.

34. S. LANATA (Linn.! Spec. 804), annua, molliter piloso-lanata, foliis ovatis basi rotundatis, floralibus ovatis crenulatis, calycis molliter lanati subviridis subbilabiati dentibus lanceolato-subulatis acuminato-subspinosis supremo infimis duplo majore.

S. elegans. *Murr.! Nov. Comm. Gott. 1778. t. 4.*

S. nigricans. *Pers. Syn. 2. 117\**

Marrubiastrum elegans. *Mmnch. Meth. 391.*

Hab. in regione Mediterranea orientali: in agro Carihsi *Sibthorp!* in arvis ins. *Leri frequens Durville, in Creta Sieberf \$c, prope Smyrnam Fleischer! (h. s. sp.)*

Herbs semipedales vel vix pedales, habitu fere *Stachyos annua*. Caules erecti, subramosi, uti folia et prassertim calyces pilis longis mollibus vestiti. Folia l-1½-pollicaria, utrinque viridia, petiolo ssepius dilatato; floralia subconformia gradatim minora sessiliora, integriora, acutiora, et densius lanata, omnia flores excedentia. Verticillastrum sexflori, omnes distantes. Calyces breviter pedicellati, subreflexi, magnitudine *S. romana*, at dentes angustiores, minus inaequales. Corollae dente calycis supremo breviores basi flavescentes, labiis apice nigricantibus. Filamenta pilosa.

35. S. ROMANA (Linn.! Spec. 802), annua, molliter piloso-sub-

lanata, viridis, foliis oblongo-ovatis, floralibus ovato-lanceolatis dentatis, calycis glabriusculi dentibus aristato-mucronatis supremo maximo ovato inferioribus lanceolato-subulatis.

*S. romana.* Cav.  *Ic. 2. 69.t.187. Sibth. et Sm.! FL Gr. 6. 43. /..552.*

*S. spathulata.* Lam.  *FL Fr. 2. 377.*

*Burgsdorffia rigida.* Mcench.  *Meth. 392.*

*Burgsdorffia romana.* Hoffm. et Link.  *FL Fort.*

Hab. in regionis mediterraneae cultis et ruderatis frequens: in Hispania *Pavon!* Gallia mediterranea! Italia a Pedemontio! ad regnum Neapolitanum *Tenore*, in Sicilia *Gussone*, in Barbaria prope La Calle *Desfontaines*, in ins. Melitse et Leri *Durville*, in Graecia et insulis Archipelagi *Sibthorp!* in Syria prope Aleppo *Russell!* (v. v. et h. s. sp.)

Caules basi raraosi, erecti vel adscendentes, vix semipedales, uti folia et calyces pilis longis mollibus albidis vestiti, fere a basi floriferi. Folia infima petiolata, obtusa, crenata, basi angustata; floralia sessiliora, acutiora, omnia flores excedentia, rugosa, utrinque viridia. Verticillastri sexflori, distantes. Bractea subnullae. Calyces subsessiles, ovato-tubulosi, basi subgibbi, rigidi, 10-nervii, virides, dente supremo dilatato, inferioribus inter se aequalibus quadruplo latiore, omnibus arista subulata pungentibus, fauce intus villis clausa. Corolla ilavescens, dentes calycinis subaequans, labio" superiore brevi lato. Stamina superiora subsessilia, antheris bilocularibus; inferiora elongata, filamentis pilosis, antheris dimidiatis.

36. *S. MONTANA* (Linn.! Spec. 802), annua, adscendens, caule laxo piloso-lanato, foliis oblongo-lanceolatis basi angustatis, floralibus aristatis subdentatis, calycis viridis glabriusculi subbilabiati dentibus omnibus ovatis aristato-mucronatis demum patentibus.

*S. montana.* Jacq>  *FL Austr. 5. ]6. t. 434.*

*Hesiodia bicolor.* Mcench.  *Meth. 392.*

*Hesiodia montana.* Dumort.  *FloruL Belg. 44.*

Hab. in Europae australis, praesertim orientalis, et Asiae mediae arvis: in Hispania? *Pavon!* Galliae australis montosis *Be Candolle*, Italia *Tenore*, Sicilia *Gussone*, Dalmatia *Unio Itin. Wurtemb.!* Syria prope Aleppo *Russell!* in Tauria *Durville, Bieberstein*, Caucaso *Bieberstein, Prescott!* frc, in Tschingistan deserti Soongoro-Kirghisico *Meyer, (h. s. sp.)*

Habitus fere *S. romana*, sed elatior, verticillastri numerosioribus et dentibus calycinis omnibus subaequalibus distinctissima. Dentes 3 superiores minus profunde fissi quam inferiores. Corollae labium superius integrum subconcaevum.

37. *S. REMOTA* (Durv.! Enum. PL Archip. in Mem. Soc. Linn. Par. 322), annua, ramis elongatis divaricatis subvillosis lanatisve, foliis oblongo-lanceolatis basi angustatis, floralibus obtusis in utroque subdentatis, calycis laxo lanati subbilabiati dentibus omnibus ovato-lanceolatis aristato-mucronatis demum patentibus.

*S. lanata.* Hochst. et Steud.!  *PL Exs. non Linn.*

*S. montana.* Sibth. et Sm. !  *FL Gr. 6. 42. U 551. non Linn.*

Hab. in Archipelago Graeci insulae Samos collibus *Durville!* in collinis et montosis Smyrnae *Fleischer!* in maceris et petrosis Graeciae *Sibthorp!* (h. s. sp. ex Un. Itin. Wurtemb., et v. s. sp. in herb. *Requien, Sibthorp, \x.)*

" July 1834.



*S. montance* valde affinis, sed distincta videtur habitu validiore et prsertim calycibus lana laxa alba nee pilis longis patentibus vestitis. Forsan *S. moniana* mera varietas.

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*Species non satis nota.*

38. *S. ROSEA* (Desf. Cor. Tour, in Ann. Mus. Par. 10. 302. t. 24).  
Hab. in Egypto *Desfontaines*.

" *S. villosa*, foliis ovato-oblongis obtusis sessilibus crenatis, floribus geminis axillaribus, calycibus muticis.

" Tota planta tomento tenui adpresso canescens, habitu et foliis *Teucrio Scordio* similis. Caulis erectus, ramosus, tetragonus, 8-12-pollicaris. Folia parum distantia, 0-10 lin. longa, 4-5 lata. Floras subsessiles. Calyx dilatatus; bracteis 2, lanceolatis; dentibus 5, ovatis, acutis, aequalibus, muticis. Corolla pallide rosea; tubus calycem sequans; labium su peri us fornicatum, obtusum, integrum, inferius obtuse trilobum; 1 acini a intermedia, apice dilatata, lateraibus multo latiore. Stamina intra tuljuin inclusa."—Desf. l. c.

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*Species dubice.*

*S. CILIATA* (Thunb. Fl. Jap. 24.5).  
Hab. in Japonia *Thunberg*.

" *S. herbacea*, foliis oratis serratis, bracteis ciliatis.

" Caulis herbaceus, tetragonus, erectus, uti tota planta villosus, pedalis et ultra, ramulosus. Folia petiolata, ovata, acuta, serrata, subtus pallida, supra punctis impressis pertusa, vix pollicaria. Petiolus folio paullo brevior. Florum spies terminales, lanceolatae, erects, digitales. Bractex suborbiculatae, acuminatae, nervosae, ciliatae, imbricatse.<sup>1</sup>\*—*Thunb. l. c.*

*S. PARVIFOLIA* (Lam. Til. Gen. t. 505. f. 2) has only been described from Lamarck's wretched figure, which looks more like a *Micromeria* than a *Sideritis*, It cannot, therefore, be enumerated as a species.

*S. rnosTTiATA*. *Zucc. ex Steud. Norn. Bot. 77G.*

*S. TEUCRIIFOLIA*. *Juss. ex Steud. Nom. Bot. 776.*

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*Species e genere excludendce.*

- S. ALOPECUROS* Scop. — *Stachys Alopecuros.*
- S. BULLATA* Humb. et JT77ilA. = *Sphacele bullata.*
- S. CALYCANtha* Bieb. = *Stachys lavandulaefolia.*
- S. DECUMBENS* Thunb. = *Stachys Lamarckii.*
- S. HERACLEA* Col. = *Stachys heraclea.*
- S. HIRSUTA* ftoM. = *Stachys recta.*
- S. HinsuTA* Sieb. = *Stachys italica.*
- S. OCYMASTRUM* Gou. = *Stachys hirta.*
- S. PALLIDA* Thunb. = *Stachys rosmarinifolia.*
- S. PANICULATA* Humb. ct Kunth. = *Sphacele paniculata.*
- S. PLUMOSA* Thunb. = *Stachys integrifolia.*
- S. RUOOSA* Thunb. = \**Stachys Burchellii.*
- S. SALvi^EFOLIA* Ilumb. ct Kunth. = *Sphacele salvieefolia*

## LXXXI. MARRUBIUM.

Marrubii sp. *Linn, et Aucl.*  
Lagopsis. *Bunge.*

Calyx lubulosus, 5-10-nervius, sequalis, dentibus 5-10 acutis sub-spinosis subsequialibus erectis vel seepius ad maturationem patentibus. Corolla tubo incluso, intus nudo vel subannulato, limbo bilabiato, labio superiore erecto subplano vel concavo, integro vel breviter bifido, inferiore patente trifido, lobo medio latiore seepius emarginato. Stamina 4, didynama, inferioribus longioribus, intra tubum corollae inclusa. Antherae biloculares loculis divaricatis subconfluentibus, omnes sub-conformes. Stylus apice bifidus, lobis brevibus obtusis apice stigmatiferis. Acbenia sicca, apice obtusa nee truncata.—Herbse perennes, saepius tomentosso vel lanatse. Folia rugosa, basi rarius cordata, seepe incisa; floralia conformia flores excedentia. Verticillastri axillares, multi- vel rarius pauciflori. Bracteae subulatee calycem subequantes, rarius brevissimee subnullae.

An European genus extending into the mountains of central Asia; and one species, probably from European seeds, is now found in several parts of America. The *Marrubia* are closely allied to *Sideritis* in the characters of the flower, but very different in habit, in which they resemble *Ballota* on the one hand, and *Leonurus* on the other. The section *Lagopsis* comes near the latter genus in this respect, but has too nearly the characters of *Marrubium* to be separated from it.

## CONSPECTUS SPECIERUM.

SECT. I. LAGOPSIS. *Calycis dentes 5. Corolla tubus exannulatus, labium superius integrum. Folia rotundata, inciso-palmatifida.*

Calyces glabri vel vix tomentosi . . . . .	1 . M. INCISUM.
Calyces dense lanati.	
Folia utrinque viridia . . . . .	2. M. ERIOSTACHYUM.
Folia utrinque albo-lanata . . . . .	3. M. LANATUM.

SECT. II. MAURUBIUM. *Calycis dentes 5-10. Corolla tubus subannulatus, labium superius emarginatum vel bifidum. Folia renata vel rarius incisa.*

Calyx 5-dentatus.

Bracteae nullae.

  Folia inciso-crenata, basi cuneata . . . . . 4. M. ALYSSON.

  Folia subrotunda, leviter crenata . . . . . 5. M. TERSICUM.

Bracteae exteriores calycem aequantes, vel vix dimidio breviores.

  Caulspaniculato-ramosi. Verticillastri pauciflori . . . . . 13 . M. PEREGRINUM.

  Kami elongati, parum lamosi. Verticillastri multiflori.

  Folia inciso-crenata vel lobata.

    Calyces et bracteae albo-lanata . . . . . 9. M. LEONUROIDES.

    Calyces et bracteae viridia, plumosovill<sup>a</sup> . . . . . 10. M. PLUMOSUM.

- Folia crenata.  
 Calyces pubescentes vel albo-lanati,  
 dentibus viz lineam longis.  
 Calyces albo-lanati . . . . . 6. M= CCERULESCENS.  
 Calyces pubescentes vel tomentosi.  
 Folia bullato-rugosissima, in-  
 feriora rotundata . . . . . 8. M. ASTRACANICUM.  
 Folia vix rugosa, omnia ovata. 7- M. CATARI^FOLIUM.  
 Calyces molliter villosi, dentibus ||-  
 2J lin. longis.  
 Folia ovata . . . . . 12. M. CANDIDISSIMUM.  
 Folia rotundata . . . . . 11. M. VELUTINUM.
- Calyx 6-10-dentatus.  
 Caulis viridis vel cano-tomentosus.  
 Folia floralia omnia calycibus subduplo  
 longiora . . . . . 14. M. P ANNO NI CUM.  
 Folia floralia suprema calyces viz ezedentia.  
 Dentes calycini subspinescentes • . . . . 15. M. RADIATUM.  
 Dentes calycini mutici . . . . . 16. M. CUNEATUM.  
 Caulis dense albo-lanatus . . . . . 17. M. VVLGARE.  
 Species non satis nota . . . . . 18. M. CIRCINNATUM.

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 SECTIO I. LAGOPSIS.

Lagopsis. *Bunge Mon. Gen. Molucc.*

*Calycis dentes 5. Corolla tubus exannulatus, labium superius  
 integrum. Folia rotundata, palmatifida,*

1. M. INCISUM, foliis rotundatis subpalmato-lobatis incisus utrinque  
 subviridibus, bracteis setaceis, calycibus glabris vel vix tomentosis,  
 dentibus 5 setaceis, corollae labio superiore oblongo integro.

*Leonurus supinus. Willd. Spec. 3. 116.*

*Hab. in Sibiria orientali! Stephan, Dauria Turczaninow! China  
 prope Pekinum Bunge! (h. s. sp. comm. a cl, Bunge.)*

Caulis adscendens, 3-G-pollicares, obtuse tetragon!, tenuiter pubescentes.  
 Folia circumscriptione orbiculata, profunde incisa, lobis obtusis latiusculis, utrinque  
 viridia vel subtus pallida, tenuissime pubescentia. Verticillastri G-10-ilori. Calyces  
 et bractee fere Leonuri Marrubiastris. Corolla extus villosula, albida, calyce dimidio  
 longior. Species Leonuris affinis, sed genitalia et achenia omnino Marrubii.

2. M. ERIOSTACHYUM, foliis rotundatis palmato-lobatis incisus  
 utrinque viridibus, bracteis rigidis subulatis, calycibus dense lanatis,  
 dentibus 5 subulatis spinescentibus, corollae labio superiore abbreviate  
 integro.

*Leonurus eriostachys. Turcz. f. MSS.*

*Lagopsis viridis. Bunge! Mon. Gen. Molucc. ined.*

*Hab. in Asia Sibirica ad fines Mongholiae Turczaninow! (h. s. sp.  
 comm. a cl. Bunge.)*

*caules ascendentes, semipedales, acute tetragoni, superne lana longa laza  
 sium in basi glabrata. Folia caerulea pauca, longe petiolata; limbo vix pollicari, eras-  
 sato, lobis 5-7-partito; lobis  
 incisus, lacinis latiusculis; floralia minima, minus incisa, angustiora, minus pubes-*

centia, at omnia viridia, flores excedentia. Verticillastri sub-10-flori, infimi distincti, superiores in spicam densam lana longa alba laxa obtectam approximati. Bractese subulate, rigidæ, subspinescentes. Calyces sessiles, ample tubulosi; dentibus rectis erectis vel per anthesin patentibus parum inaequalibus. Corolla *M. lanati*.

**3. M. LANATUM, foliis rotundatis inciso-lobatis utrinque albo-lanatis, bracteis setaceis, calycibus densissime lanatis, dentibus 5 subulatis subspinescentibus, corollae labio superiore abbreviato integro.**

Moluccella Marrubiastrum. *Steph. in Mem. Soc. Nat. Mosc. 2. 8. Ledeb. Ic. Pl. Fl. Ross. Jit. t. 150.*

Lagopsis incana. *Bunge! Mon. Gen. Molucc. ined.*

**Hab. in alpinis Altaicis : in apricis lapidosis ad Tschujam fluvium Bunge / (h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Bunge.)**

Caules e basi crassa perenni numerosi, decumbentes, apice adscendentes, albo-lanati. Folia forma *M. eriostachyos*, at minus profunde incisa, rugosiora, et utrinque lana brevi laxa albida obtecta. Verticillastri in spicis oblongis approximati, densissime lanati. Bractee uti dentes calycinis subulate, apice subspinescentes. Corolla vix e tubo calycis exserte, nigro-fusca, extus villosa; labii inferioris laciniae uti labium superius integerrimae. Annulus intra tubum nullus. Stamina superiora brevissima, inferiora duplo longiora at tubo breviora. Antherarum loculi divergentes. Stylus staminibus superioribus longior, inferioribus brevior; lobis brevibus obtusis aequalibus. Achenia oblonga, basi angustata, apice obtusa nee truncata.

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## SECTIO II. MARRUBIUM.

*Calycis dentes 5-10. Corolla tubus subannulatus, labium superius emarginatum vel bifidum. Folia rotundata vel ovata, crenata vel rarius incisa\**

**4. M. ALYSSON (Linn.! Spec. 815), foliis subrotundatis basi cuneatis inciso-crenatis lobatisve utrinque mollissime albo-villosis, bracteis subnullis, calycibus lanatis, dentibus 5 rigidis patentibus, corollae labio superiore brevi emarginato-bifido.**

*M. plicatura. Forsk. Fl. JEgypt. Arab. 213.*

**Hab. in regione Mediterranea: in Hispania Willdenow, Sardinia Müller! Apulia Tenore, Alexandria Forskahl! (h. s. sp. ex Un. Itin. Wirtemb.)**

Caules crassi, semipedales vel vix pedales, basi ramosi, adscendentes, lana densa adpressa induti. Folia omnia basi cuneiformia, integerrima, apice obtuse et profunde crenata vel lobata, venis subtus valde elevatis subplicata, utrinque pilis mollissimis albidis subsericeis vestita; floralia omnia conformia, floribus duplo et ultra longiora. Verticillastri secus ramos fere a basi dispositi, omnes distantes saepius 10-15-flori. Bractee subnullae. Calyces sessiles, rigidi, tubulosi, extus sericeo-lanati, fauce intus lana clausa; dentes lanceolati, pungentes, duri, stellato-patentes. Corolla minuta, limbo dentibus calycinis brevioribus, lobis subaequalibus, superiore emarginato-bifido.

**5. M. PERSICUM (Meyer! Enum. Pl. Cauc.-Casp. 95), foliis orbiculatis crenatis utrinque niveo-lanatis, bracteis subnullis, calycibus lanatis, dentibus 5 rigidis patentibus, corolla labio superiore oblongo apice bifido.**

Hab. in Persia) C as picas locis siccis lapidosis montium Taliisch prope pagum Swant C. A. Meyer / (*Ji. s. sp. comm. a cl. Meyer.*)

Habitus, folia, et inflorescentia fere *M. vulgaris*, sed ex omni parte lana candidissima vestitum. Flores fere *M. Alyssi*, at in verticillastro numerosiores. Calyx minor, densius lanatus. Corolla parum major.

6. *M. CERULESCENS* (Desf. Cat. Hort. Par. ed. 3. 395), caule elato albo-lanato, foliis ovatis apice crenatis vix rugosis supra viridibus subtus canescentibus, bracteis exterioribus calyce brevioribus, calycibus albo-lanatis, dentibus 5 subulatis rectis patentibus, corollae galea oblonga apice bifida.

Hab. in Persia Hort. Barclay. (*Ji. s. c.*)

Caules 2-3-pedales, erecti. Folia forma *M. astracanicum*, sed juniora subtus albo-tomentosa vel lanata, adulta fere glabra parum rugosa. Flores miuores laxiores. Calyces fructiferi fere *M. Alyssi*.

7. *M. CATARIAFOLIUM* (Desr. in Lam. Diet. 3. 717), caule cano-tomentoso, foliis ovatis crenatis subrugosis pubescentibus subtus canescentibus, bracteis exterioribus calyce brevioribus, calycibus cano-tomentosis, dentibus 5 brevibus rigidis patentissimis recurvis, galea oblonga apice bifida.

Hab. in Cappadocia Tournefort! (*v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Brit.*)

*M. astracanicum* affine, sed erectius, ramosius, cano-tomentosum, nee lanatum, nee villosum. Verticillastri numerosiores, minores. Flores minores et folia diversa. Corollae albae.

8. *M. ASTRACANICUM* (Jacq.! Ic. Rar. 1. 11. t. 109), caule laxo villosulo sublanato, foliis ovatis apice crenatis bullato-rugosissimis utrinque villosis viridibus vel vix subtus canescentibus, bracteis exterioribus calyce brevioribus, calycibus pubescentibus, dentibus 5 brevibus acutis rectis vel subrecurvis, corollae galea oblonga apice bifida.

*M. astracanicum.* Reichb. Icon. Bot. Eur. 3. 61. t. 270.

Hab. in Oriente Tournefort! in montium altiorum Taliisch campis C. A. Meyer, in Cashmeria Royle? nee circa Astracan. (*h. ? s. sp. comm. a cl. Royle, et v. s. c. et sp. in herb. Banks.*)

Habitu inter *M. candidissimum* et *M. leonuroidem* media. Caulis pars inferior et foliorum inferiorum pagina inferior pilis longis mollissimis vestitae. Folia multo rugosiora quam in *M. leonuroide*, basi rotundata, integerrima, apice grosse G-12-crenata. Verticillastri dense multiflori. Calyces apice molliter villosi. Corolla rubra vel alba.

There is much confusion in the synonyms of this and the following species. It is commonly the *M. leonuroides*, and sometimes the *M. vulgare*, that is received from the Caucasus and Astracan, under the names of *M. astracanicum* and *cataricifolium*. The true *M. astracanicum* appears to be a Persian and Armenian plant; and it is probably owing to some gardener's mistake that it has been supposed to come from Astracan. The specimens I describe it from are those of Tournefort and Jacquin, in the Banksian herbarium. *M. Royle's* specimens are scarcely good enough to ascertain positively whether they belong to this species. I have not seen the plant any where else.

9. *M. LEONUROIDES* (Desr. in Lam. Diet. 3. 715), caule sublanato, foliis ovatis subrotundatisve grosse inciso-crenatis molliter pubes-

centibus subtus vel utrinque canescentibus, bracteis exterioribus calyce vix brevioribus, calycibus albo-lanatis, dentibus 5 subulatis recurvopatientibus, corolla galea oblonga apice bifida.

*M. leonuroides.* Reichb. *Icon. Bot. Eur.* 3. 84. / . 299.

*M. astracanicum.* B'xeh. *Fl. Taur.-Cauc.* 2. 52. ? et *Auct. plur.*

*M. affine.* Hornem. *Hort. Hafn.* 556. ?

**Hab. in Caucasi promontorio et in regione subalpina frequens Steven! Bieberstein, C. A. Meyer, §fc, et prope Astracan Prescott! (A. s. sp.)**

Caules e basi ramosa erecti vel adscendentes, subsimplices, plerumque viz pedales, crassi, tetragoni, sicpius breviter albo-lanati. Folia inferiora subrotunda, superiora ovata; floralia suprema ovato-lanceolata, omnia crenaturis latis profundis obtusissimis inaequalibus notata, molliter rugosa. Verticillastri magnitudine *M. vulgaris*. Dentes calycini breves. Corollae purpurascens.

**10. M. PLUMOSUM (Meyer! Enum. Pl. Cauc.-Casp. 96), foliis rotundatis inciso-lobatis utrinque molliter villosis subcanescentibus, calycibus molliter villosissimis, dentibus 5 bracteisque subulatis plumosis, corollae galea oblonga apice bifida.**

**Hab. in Caucasi regione alpina orientali C. A. Meyer! (h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Meyer.)**

Caules adscendentes, tetragoni, tomento brevi conspersi vel pilis laxis pubescentibus. Folia fere *M. lanati* lobis brevibus obtusis integerrimis, medio saepius majore; floralia conformia, flores excedentia. Verticillastri fere pollicem diametro, distantes, multiflori. Bractes calycem aequantes. Dentes calycini tubo parum breviores, demum stellato-patientes. Corolla vix dentibus calycinis longior, labium superius oblongo-lanceolatum, inferioris lacinae laterales lanceolatae, intermedia latissima, emarginata.

**11. M. VELUTINUM (Sibth. et Sm.! Fl. Gr. 6. 49. t. 561), ramis elongatis tomentosissimis basi lanatis, foliis orbiculatis crenatis basi subcuneatis utrinque velutino-villosis, verticillastri amplis multifloris, calycibus tomentoso-pubescentibus, dentibus 5 bracteisque subulatis rigidis rectis vel demum patientibus, corollae galea oblonga bifida.**

**Hab. in monte Parnasso Sibthorp! (v. s. sp. in herb. Banks et Sibthorp.)**

Affine *M. candidissimo*, a quo differt praecipue colore totius plantae et forma foliorum. Caules sesquipedales, lana in parte inferiore laxissima albida, superne obtuse tetragoni, tomento brevi flavescens. Folia vix pollicaria, latitudine longitudinem aequante, crassa, rugosa, mollia, inferiora petiolata; floralia subsessilia. Inflorescentia et flores fere *M. candidissimi*, at corollae dentibus calycinis breviores.

**12. M. CANDIDISSIMUM (Linn.! Spec. 816), ramis elongatis subramosis albo-lanatis, foliis ovatis crenatis mollissime cano-villosis vel albo-lanatis, verticillastri maximis multifloris, calycibus albo-villosis lanatisve, dentibus saepissime 5 subulatis rigidis patientibus, corollae galea oblonga apice bifida.**

*M. supinum.* Linn. *Spec.* 81G. ? et *Auct. plur.*

*M. peregrinum.* Reichb. *Icon. Bot. Eur.* 4. 10. t. 312. non-Linn.

*M. catariaefolium.* Reichb. *Icon. Bot. Eur.* 4. 10. t. 313. non De'sr.

*M. setaceum.* Desr. in *Lam. Diet.* 3. 717. ?

*M. incanum.* Desr. in *Lam. Diet.* 3. 716.

*M. uncinatum.* *Horn. Hort. Hafn.* 968. ?

*M. flexuosum.* *Mamch. Meth.* 399. ?

*NX odoratissimum.* *Pourr. ex Steud. Norn, Bot.* 510.

**Hab. in Europa australi: in Hispania! Gallia australi? Italia Requieren! Dalmatia, Istria, et Carinthia Reichenbach, et in Persiao Caspice montibus Tallisch C. A. Meyer, (h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Requieren.)**

Caules crassi, basi procumbentes, apice adscendentes parum ramosi, 1-2-pedales. Folia circiter pollicaria, lana in pagina superiore sericea, in inferiore densiore, interdum subfloccosa, adulta rarius viridia, pubescentia. Verticillastris remoti, ampli, 20-50-flori. Bractese subulatae, rigidae, plersque calyces aequantes. Calyx saepe ultra 4 lin. longus, dentibus longis, saepius inaequalibus, demum stellato-patentibus, rectis vel viz recurvis, in exemplaribus sylvestribus constanter 5 dentatus, in cultis rarius C-10-dentatus. Corolla albida, dentibus calycinis parum longior.

There is much confusion in the synonymy of this plant and the *M. vulgare*, to some of the varieties of which several of the names above quoted may perhaps be referable.

**13. M. PEREGRINUM (Linn. ! Spec. 815), humile, divaricataramosum, foliis oblongis cano-tomentosis, verticillastris paucifloris, calycibus tomentosis, dentibus 5 lanceolato-subulatis erectis vel vix patentibus, corolla galea oblonga bifida.**

31. peregrinum. *Jacq. Fl. Austr.* 1.160.

*M. creticum.* *Mill\* Diet, n, 3. Reichb. Icon. BoU Eur.* 3. 74. t. 288.

*M. pauciflorum.* *Wallr. ! Sched. Crit.* 295.

*M. angustifolium.* *Mcench. ex Steud. Norn. BoU* 510.

**Hab. in Europa praesertim austro-orientali et Asiae mediae apricis : in Germania prope Halle Kunze ! in Austria! Transylvania et Moravia Reichenbach, in Graecia et insulis Archipelagi Sibthorp ! Durville, Sfc, in agro Byzantino et inter Smyrnam et Bursam Sibthorp ! in regione Tauro-Caucasico Bieberstein, Durville, C. A. Meyer, (h. s. sp.)**

Caules vix pedales, paniculato-ramosi, obtuse tetragon!, uti foliorum pagina utraque et calyces tomento brevi canescentes, nee lanati nee villosi. Folia breviter petiolata, ^-1^ pollicaria, basi integerrima, cuneata, medio et apice serraturis vel crenis brevibus notata; floralia conformia, minora, at omnia flores excedentia. Verticillastris in axillis foliorum superiorum dispositi, saepius 4-6-flori, rarius 10-flori. Bractese subulatae, muticae, tomentosae, exteriores calyce dimidio breviores. Calyces sessiles, 10-nervi, apice truncati, dentibus e basi sublanceolato-subulati, inaequales, sinibus rarissime hinc inde in dentem sextum vel septimum minimum productis. Corollae albidae, dentes calycinis breviter excedentes. In exemplaribus hortensibus statura interdum sesquipedalis, foliis majoribus apice subincisis.

**14. M. PANNONICUM (Clus. Reichb. Fl. Germ. Exc. 325), rami's divaricatis subramosis, foliis ovatis oblongisve cano-tomentosis vel mollior villosis, floralibus omnibus flores duplo superantibus, verticillastris multifloris omnibus distantibus, calycibus cano-tomentosis, dentibus 6-10 subulatis demum patentibus, corollae galea oblonga apice bifida.**

*M. paniculatum.* *Desr. in Lam. Diet.* 3. 716. ? *Reichb. Icon. Bot. Eur.* 3. 86. \* 300.

AI. peregrinum. *Spreng. Fl. Hal. U* 6. non Linn.

*M. remotum.* *Kit. in SchulU Osterr. Fl.* 2.161.

II. rubrum. *Roth. Nov. Pl. Spec.* 259. ?

**Hab. in Germania prope Halle Kunze! in Hungaria Endlicher! in Moravia, Austria, et Transylvania Reichenbach. (h. s. sp.)**

Species *M. peregrino* affinis et etiam *M. vulgari* quodammodo accedens. Tomentum *M. peregrini* vel vix densius. Folia latiora quam in *M. peregrino*, angustiora et acutiora quam in *M. vulgari*. Verticillastri secus ramos distantes plerumque 12-15-flori. Bractee calycem aequantes. Calyces *M. peregrini*, sed dentes 6-10 longiores, acutiores, et saepius demum patentis, subrecurvi. Corollae *M. peregrini*.

This has been said to be a hybrid, but natural hybrids appear scarcely possible in a genus where, like *Marrubium*, the stamina and style are enclosed in the tube of the corolla.

15. *M. itADIATUM* (Delile! MSS.), ramis divaricatis subramosis cano-tomentosis, foliis ovatis oblongisve cano-tomentosis vel molliter villosis, floralibus supremis calyces vix superantibus, verticillastri multifloris laxiusculis supremis approximates, calycibus parvis tomentosis dentibus 6-10 elongatis subulatis rectis stellato-patentibus subspinescentibus.

Hab. in regione Mediterranea? (*h. s. c. comm, a cl. Delile ex seminibus ad portum Juvenalem prope Monspelium lectis.*)

Affine *M. pannonico*, sed foliis calycibusque minoribus, et characteribus supra notatis satis distinctum.

16. *M. CUUEATUM* (Russ.! Nat. Hist. Alep. 2. 255), caule basi albo-lanato apice pubescente, foliis ovato-cuneatis rugosissimis supra viridibus subtus canescentibus, floralibus parvis vix calyces excedentibus, calycibus parvis tomentosis dentibus 10 brevibus subrecurvo-patentibus muticis.

Hab. in Syria prope Aleppo *Russell!* (*v. s. sp. in herb. Banks.*)

Caules circiter pedales, tenuiores quam in ceteris speciebus, parce ramosi. Folia ^-Upollicaria, angustiora quam in *M. vulgari*, superiora multo minora. Verticillastri numerosi, inferiores remoti, superiores approximati. Calyces vix 2 lin. longi. Corollae parvae, albidas?

17. *M. VULGARE* (Linn.! Spec. 816), ramis albo-lanatis, foliis ovatis rotundatisve molliter villosis subviridibus vel subtus albo-lanatis crenatis, verticillastri multifloris, calycibus villosis-lanatis dentibus 10 subulatis recurvo-patentibus, corollae galea oblonga apice bifida.

*M. hamatum.* *Humb. et Kunth! Nov. Gen. et Sp. Amer. 2. 310.*

*M. germanicum.* *Schrank ex Steud. Nom. Bot. 510.*

*/3 lanatum, foliis densius albo-lanatis.*

*M. apulum.* *Ten! Ft. Nap. t. 154. Sytt. 292.*

Hab. in Europae omnis et Asiae medicee ruderatis, ad vias, &c, et ex Europa allata in America: in Europa a Scotia! Suecia, et Petropoli *Sobolewski*, ad Ilispauiam! Siciliam *Gussone*, Neapolim *Tenore*, Graeciam *Sibthorp!* *Zuccarini!* *Sfc*, in Caucaso! et prope Dercend Persiae *C. A. Meyer*, in America septentrionali! California *Douglas!* Mexico *G. J. Graham!* Brasilia *A. de St. Hilaire!* Chili *Cuming!* *Macrae f* (*v. v. et k. s. sp.*)

Caules basi ramosi, erecti, ascendentes vel rarius decumbentes, crassi, duri, 14-2-pedales, lana densa alba in parte caulis superiore adpressa, in inferiore laxa oblecta. Folia saepius fere orbicularia vel rhomboidea, basi nonnunquam cordata margine duplicator vel inxqualiter crenata, saepe undulato-crispa, superficie rugosissima, nunc utrinque viridia nunc supra velutino- vel sericeo-villosa, subtus plus minusve albo-lanata; in var. /3 utrinque lana longa alba densissima oblecta; floralia conformia, minora, sed oranes verticillastros excedentia, basi plus minusve petiolata,



Verticillastri distantes, dense 20-50-flori. Bractee lineari-subulatae, lanatae, calyces sequantes, apice saepius acumine brevi subrecurvo glabro terminatae. Calyces sessiles, nunc breviter pubescentes nunc dense albo-lanati, dentibus saepissime apice hamatis, rarius rectis. Corolla parvae, albse.

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*Species non satis nota.*

**18. M. CIRCINNATUM (Desr. in Lam. Diet. 3. 717).**

**Hab. in Oriente ? Desrousseaux.**

" M. foliis circinnatis exquisite crenatis rugosissimis, dentibus calycinis subulatis erectis villosis.

" Caules tetragoni, tomentosi. Folia orbicularia, regulariter crenata, crassa, tomento molli lucido vestita, fere sesquipollicem lata, petiolis brevibus canaliculatis. Bractee setaceae, villosae, calyces subaequantur. Flores albi videntur, sessiles, numerosi. Calyx tubulosus, tomentosus. Corollas tubus calycis tubum paulo superans; labium superius profunde bifidum." — *Desr. l. c.*

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*Species mihi omnino ignota.*

M. CINERASCENS *Fisch. ex Steud. Norn. Bot.*  
M. UKDULATUM *Sieb.*

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*Species e genere excludendae.*

M. ACETABULOSUM *Linn.* = *Ballota acetabulosa.*  
M. AFRICANUM *Linn.* = *Ballota africana.*  
M. CINEREUM *Desr.* = *Ballota hirsuta.*  
M. CRISPUM *Desr.* = *Ballota hirsuta.*  
M. CRISPUM *Linn.* = *Ballota africana.*  
M. HIRSUTUM *Willd.* = *Ballota hirsuta.*  
M. HISPANICUM *Linn.* = *Ballota hispanica.*  
M. HUMILE *Desf.* = *Ballota rugosa.*  
M. INDICUM *Burtt.* = *Anisomeles ovata.*  
M. MICROPHYLLUM *Desr.* = *Ballota microphylla.*  
M. MOLLISSIMUM *Don.* = *Leucas lanata.*  
M. NIGRUM *Crantz.* = *Ballota nigra.*  
M. ORIENTALE *Spreng.* = *Ballota orientalis.*  
M. PSEUDODICTAMNUS *Linn.* = *Ballota pseudodictamnus.*  
M. RUGOSUM *Desr.* = *Ballota rugosa.*  
M. RUGOSUM *Russ.* = *Ballota saxatilis.*  
M. RUPESTRE *Bivon.* = *Ballota hispanica.*  
M. SAXATILE *Liab.* = *Ballota hispanica.*  
M. SCROPHULARIIFOLIUM *Lag.* = *Ballota hispanica.*  
M. THOUINI *Schult.* = *Ballota africana.*

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**LXXXII. BALLOTA.**

*Ballota et Marrubii sp. Linn, et Aucl*  
*Beringeria. Ncker.*  
*Pseudodictamnus. Mcench.*

**Calyx subinfundibuliformis, tubo 10-nervio, dentibus 5-10, basi**

dilatatis vel in limbum orbiculatum patentem connatis. Corolla tubo subincluso, intus transverse piloso, annulato, limbo bilabiato, labio superiore erecto oblongo, subconcavo, apice emarginato, inferiore patente trifido, lobo medio emarginato. Stamina 4, adscendentia, didynama, inferioribus longioribus. Antherse e tubo corollae exsertae, per paria approximatae, biloculares, loculis demum divaricatis subdistinctis. Stylus apice bifidus, lobis subulatis, apice stigmatiferis. Achenia sicca, apice obtusa nee truncata.—Herbse perennes, hirsulae, lanatae vel tomentosae. Folia rugosa basi saepius cordata, integra vel crenata, nee incisa; floralia subconformia. Verticillastri axillares, multi- vel rarius pauciflori. Bractee numerosae, oblongae, subulatae, spiniformes vel interdum brevissimae.

An European and African genus, differing from *Marrubium* by the exserted stamens and the form of the calyx, from *Leucas* by the anthers and style, and from *Moluccella* by the regular calyx, the achenia not truncate, and other characters.

### CONSPECTUS SPECIERUM.

SECT. I. BERINGERIA. *Bractee molles. Calycis limbus 6-20-dentatus vel crenatus.*

Stamina vix e tubo corollae exserta . . . . .	1. B. AFRICANA.
Stamina labium superius corollae fere sequantia.	
Calycis limbus orbiculato-patens, tubo subsqualis vel longior.	
Calycis limbus maximus membranaceus, sub 20-crenatus . . . . .	4. B. ACETADULOSA.
Calycis limbus obtuse 10-crenatus.	
Folia integerrima. Calycis limbus subplanus . . . . .	2. B. PSEUDODICTAMNUS.
Folia et calycis limbus margine undulato-crispa, crenata . . . . .	3. B. UNDULATA.
Calycis limbus acute 10-dentatus.	
Folia ovata, utrinque canescentia, mollissime villosa . . . . .	5. B. MOLLISSIMA.
Folia orbiculata, supra subviridia, hirsuta . . . . .	C B. HIRSUTA.
Calycis limbus subpatens, tubo brevior, acute dentatus.	
Verticillastri densi, multiflori . . . . .	12. B. HISPANICA.
Verticillastri pauciflori.	
Folia integerrima . . . . .	11. B. RUSSELLIANA.
Folia crenata.	
Folia utrinque cano-tomentosa . . . . .	8. B. NUOOSA.
Folia supra viridia.	
Calycis limbus subaequalis . . . . .	10. B. SAXATILIS.
Calycis limbus valde obliquus . . . . .	9. B. OBLIQUA.
Species non satis nota . . . . .	7. B. MICHOPHYLLA.

SECT. II. BALLOTA. *Bractee molles. Calycis limbus 5-dentatus.*

Species unica satis nota . . . . .	13. B. NIGRA.
Species dubia . . . . .	14. B. URTICARIA.

SECT. III. ACANTHOPRASIIUM. *Bracteae spiniceformes. Calycis limbus 5-10-dentatus.*

Galycis limbus brevis, 5-10-dentatus.

Folia omnia crenata. Calyx 6-10-dentatus . 16. B. SPINOSA.

Folia saepius integerrima. Calyx 5-dentatus 17\* B. INTEGRIFOLIA.

Calycis limbus maximus scariosus . . . 15. B. PERSICA.

Species non satis nota . . . . . 18. B. FOIISKAHLEI.

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SECTIO I. BERINGERIA.

*Bracteae oblonga vel subulate, molles. Calycis limbus 6-20-dentatus vel crenatus.*

1. B. AFRICANA, hirsuta, foliis orbiculatis irregulariter crenatis supra vel utrinque viridibus, calycis limbo patente orbiculato dilatato, dentibus subdenis breviter setaceis, corollae galea ovata, staminibus vix e tubo exsertis.

Marrubium africanum. Linn.! Spec. 816.

Pseudodictamnus emarginatus. Mmnch. ex Steud, Nom, Bot. 663.

Marrubium crispum. Linn.! Spec. 1674.

Marrubium Thouini. Schult. ex Descr, Weimer, in Syll PI, Soc. Ratisb. 2.23.

Hab. in Africa australi ad Caput Bonee Spei! (h. s. sp.)

Caules erecti, pedales, tetragoni, pilis patentibus hirsuti. Folia longiuscule petiolata, limbo pollicari, crenaturis obtusis vel rarius acutis, utrinque pubescentia, hirsuta vel subtus sublanata; floralia conforraia, petiolo flores saepius supraute. Verticillastri globosi, multiflori, distantes. Bractee subulate, calycem sequantes. Calyces 4 lin. longi, pubescentes vel hirsuti, tubo 10-angulato plicato, limbo late campanulato vel subrotato, dentibus 5 majoribus longius acuminatis, 5 vel interdum sub 10 minoribus muticis vel brevius acuminatis. Corolla fere glabra dentibus calycinis parura longior; labium superius breve latum erectum, integrum, vel breviter emarginatum, inferioris laciniae laterales ovatae obtusae, media late rotundato-cuneata emarginata.

2. B. PSEUDODICTAMNUS, albo-lanata, foliis orbiculatis integerrimis vel obscure crenatis crassis lanatis, calycis limbo patente dilatato lanato 5-10-crenato.

Marrubium pseudodictamnus. Linn.! Spec, 817\* Sihth. et Sm. FL Gr. 6.50. 562.\*

Beringeria pseudodictamnus. Necker. Link Ilandb. 478.

Hab. in Creta Sibthorp! Sieber! fyc. (A. s. c. et v. s. sp.)

Frutex bipedalis. Rami elongati, uti folia et calyces lana densa floccosa obtecti. Folia vix pollicaria, basi late cordata, breviter petiolata; floralia con form i a, flores excedentia. Verticillastri dense multiflori, distantes. Bractee oblongo-spathulatae, obtusa?, exteriores tubum calycis aequantes. Calycis limbus demum fere 5 lin. diametro, venis sub lana omnino reconditis. Faux villis clausa. Corolla alba, rubro-maculata, tubo intus transversim piloso-annulato, labio superiore elongato incurvo subfornicato extus villosa, in parte superiore intus pilis longis berbato, apice bifido, inferiore patente superiori aequilongo, laciniis lateralibus brevibus, intermedia duplo longior bifida, lobis oblongis obtusis.

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\* This *Stachyde* B. r. t. a. \* / o \* / l are in the same sheet in Sibthorp's herbarium with Sir J. t. Smilti's label of *M. pseudodictamnus*.

3. **B. UNDULATA**, hirsuta, foliis orbiculatis crenatis utrinque villosis rugoso-crispis, calycis limbo patente orbiculato tubo subbreviore crasso tomentoso villosa margine undulato-crispo 10-20-crenato, crenaturis muticis.

Hab. in Arabise deserto Sinaico *N. Bovi!* (*h. s. sp. a cL Bovi lee tarn.*)

Kami, folia, et calyces pilis patentibus pluribus glanduliferis, hirsuta neclanata. Folia caulina vix pollicem diametro; floralia minora, superiora calycibus breviora. Verticillastri multiflori, at minus densi quam in *B. pseudodictamno*. Bractea breves, lineari-spathulatae. Calyces demum semipollicares. Tubus intus glaber, nervis elevatis laevibus, extus basi vix striatus, apice uti basis limbi profunde 10-striatus subplicatus, faux villis clausa. Limbus demum 4-5 lin. diametro, uti folia crassus, rugosus, margine undulato-crispus. Corollae tubus intus annuatus, galea oblonga, latior quam in *B. pseudodictamno*, apice vix emarginata, labii inferioris laciniae laterales ovatae, intermedia latissima emarginata.

4. **B. ACETABULOSA**, hirsuta vel sublanata, foliis orbiculatis crenatis supra villosis subtus albo-lanatis, calycis limbo patente tubo longiore membraniaceo reticulato sublanato, margine sub 20-crenato, crenaturis muticis.

Marrubium acetabulosum. *Linn. Spec. 817-*

Marrubium pseudodictamnus. *Steud. et Hochst. Pl. Exs. Un. Itin. non Linn, Beringeria acetabulosa. Necker. Link Handb. 478.*

Marrubium suffruticosum. *Mill. Diet. n. 9.*

Hab. in Grseciae insulis frequens *DurvUle! Sib thorp! in oriente Olivier! Smyrnee Fleischer!* (\**s. sp. Un. Itin. Wurtemb.*)

Gaulis bipedalis, fusi perennis. Rami pilis longis lax is hirsuti vel sublanati. Folia srepe 14-2 pollices diametro, supra rugosa, pilis longis hirsuta, viridia, lana subtus floccosa; floralia suprema vix calyces excedentia. Verticillastri fructiferi fere sesquipollicem diametro. Bractea exteriores petiolatae, oblongo-spathulatae, tubum calycis aequantes, interiores subulatae. Calyces basi albo-villosi vel lanati. Limbus demum 9-10 lin. diametro, circumscriptione quinquangulata, crenaturis latis brevibus obtusis vel acutiusculis. Corollae galea vix emarginata, labii inferioris laciniae latiores quam in *B. pseudodictamno*<sup>^</sup> angustiores quam in *B. undulata*,

5. **B. MOLLISSIMA**, caule albo-lanato, foliis late ovatis obtusis utrinque canescentibus vel albidis supra velutinis subtus subfloccoso-lanatis, calycis limbo patente tubum subsequente villosa-tomentoso margine breviter 10-dentato, dentibus latis acutis vix mucronulatis.

Marrubium scrophularisfolium, cinereum, &c. *Hortul.*

Man-ubium hispanicum. *Linn. Herb, vix Spec. 81C. non Auct. recent.*

Hab. in Hispania? (*A. s. c. et v. s. c. in herb, plur.*)

Lana caulis brevis velutina vel rarius floccosa. Folia minus lata quam longa regulariter crenata, utrinque mollissima, inferiora sesquipollicaria, suprema et ral mealia minora, at omnes calyces excedentia. Verticillastri densi, multiflori. Bractea numerosae, spathulatae, acutae. Galycis limbus demum 4-5-pollicaris, plicato-rugosus, tomentosus. Corolla *B. pseudodictamni*, albida.

An *B. hirsuta* varietas?

6. **B. HIRSUTA**, hirsuta vel sublanata, foliis orbiculatis crenatis supra hirsutis utrinque viridibus vel subtus albo-lanatis, calycis limbo patente tubum suboequante hirsuto margine breviter 10-dentato dentibus latis acutis vel mucronulatis.

Marrubium hirsutum. *Willd. Spec 3. 113. ?*

Marrube de Carthagene. *Hort. Par,*

Marrubium crispum. *Desr. in Lam. Diet. 3. 710 ? et Auct. plur. non Linn.*

*/3 hispida, viridior hirsutior.*

Marrubium cinereum. *Desr. in Lam. Diet. 3. 719. ?*

**Hab. in Africa boreali prope Mogador Broussonet t Carthaginem ? Hortul; fi in Hispania Herb. Requien! (h. s. sp. comm. a cL Requien.)**

Habitus et folia B. *acetabulosce*, a qua differt calycis limbo minore hirsutiore, 10- nee 20-dentato, minus membranaceo. In var. */3* caulis pilis numerosis patentibus hispidus, et dentes calycini acutiores. Bractee in utraque varietate exteriores spathulatae, interiores subulate. A B. *hispanica* differt foliis orbiculatis et calycis forma.

7. B. MICROPHYLLA.

Marrubium microphyllum. *Desr. in Lam. Diet. 3. 720.*

**Hab. in Oriente? Herb. Jussieu (Desrousseaux.)**

" M. tomentosum, foliis subcordato-ovatis exquisite crenulatis, calyce infundibuliformi, bracteis spathulatis acutis.

" Gaules tetragoni, subflexuosi. Folia subsessilia, mollia, crassa, tenuissime et regulariter crenulata, 7-8 lin. longa, circiter 4 lata. Verticilli e floribus numerosis sessilibus constantes, bracteis numerosis spathulatis calyci aequilongis intermixtis. Calyces fructiferi venosi, subvillosi; limbus semipatens, dentibus 10 acutis quorum 5 minores. "—*Desr. L o.*

**8. B. RUGOSA, caule pubescente sublanato, foliis ovatis obtusis crenatis rugosis utrinque cano-tomentosis, verticillastris paucifloris, calycis limbo brevi subpatente, dentibus denis brevibus mucronulatis.**

Marrubium rugosum. *Desf. Cat. Hort. Par. ed. 3. 395.*

Marrubium humile. *Desf. i. c. §*

**Hab. in Oriente ? (h. s. c.)**

Caules humiles, tomento brevi induti. Folia viz semipollicaria, subtus saepe albo-lanata. Verticillastris 4-6- rarius sub-10-flork Bractee breves lineares. Calyces forma calycis B. *hispanica*, sed cano-tomentosi nee hirti, profunde striati. Corolla B. *acetabulosce*, sed glabrior.

**9. B. OBLIQUA, caule cano-pubescente, foliis ovatis crenatis rugosis supra canescentibus subtus albo-lanatis, verticillastris paucifloris, calycis limbo brevi inaequaliter dilatato, dentibus denis mucronatis.**

Marrubium rugosum, var. *Russ. Herb.*

**Hab. in Syrise montibus inter Aleppo et Antiochiam P. Russell f (y. s. sp. in herb. Banks.)**

Omnibus partibus B. *saxatili* duplo major. Calyces 4-5 lin. longi, limbo saepius uno latere tantum producto et dilatato.

**10. B. SAXATILIS (Sieb.! Pl. Exs.), hirsuta, foliis ovatis orbiculatisve crenatis crassis rugosis utrinque viridibus vel subtus albidis utrinque hirtis, verticillastris paucifloris, calycis limbo brevi subpatente dentibus denis mucronatis.**

Marrubium rugosum. *Russ. ! Nat. Hist. Ale p. 2. 255.*

**Hab. in Syria prope Aleppo Russell! in Paleestina Sieber! prope Hierosolym Bové lect.**

Caulis basi lignosus vldetur. Kami divaricati vel procumbentes, pilis longis mollibus villosi vel snblanati. Folia inferiora pollicaria; floralia vix semipollicaria. Verticillastri ut in *B. rugosa* pauciflori. Bractee minutae. Calyces hirsuti profuude striati. Affinis *B. rugosa*, a qua differt hirsutie et corollis minoribus.

11. *B. RUSSELIANA*, caule vix pubescente, foliis ovatis obtusis integerrimis rugosis supra viridibus subtus albidis, verticillastri paucifloris, calycis limbo brevi subpatente dentibus 6-10 acutis vel breviter mucronulatis.

Hab. in Syria prope Aleppo *Russell!* (v. s. sp. in herb. Banks.)

Affinis *B. saxatiliy'* et cum ea in herbario Russeliano mixta, sed foliis omnibus integerrimis et ramulis minimis hirsutis distincta. Folia vix semipollicaria, basi cordata, supra pubescentia.

12. *B. HISPANICA*, hirsuta, foliis ovato-cordatis superioribus seepius acutis vel omnibus obtusis rarius rotundatis utrinque hirsutis viridibus vel subtus canescentibus, calycis limbo brevi subpatente dentibus denis setaceo-mucronatis.

Marrubium hispanicum. *Linn.! Spec.* 816.

Marrubium rupestre. *Biv. ! Manip.* 2. t. 1.

Marrubium scrophularisfoliim. *Lag.!*

Pseudodictamnus acutus. *Mcench. Meth.* 399.

Marrubium saxatile. *Rafin.*

Hab. in Hispania! Sicilia *Gussone!* Italia australi *Tenore!* Dalmatio *Unioltin.* Wurtemb. / (h. s. sp.)

Caules erecti, bipedales et ultra, pilis mollibus patentibus hirsuti. Folia saepius bipollicaria, exacte cordiformia, crenata, rugosa, mollia; floralia minora, at flores excedentia. Verticillastri 20-50-flori, densi. Bractea lineares vel exteriores subspathulats, uti calyces virides hirsutissime. Limbus calycis vix tertiae parti tub! squalis. Corolla *B. acetabulosce*.

## SECTIO II. BALLOTA.

*Bracteae lineari-subulatce, molles. Calycis limbus 5-dentatus.*

13. *B. NIGRA* (*Linn. Spec.* 814), hirsuta vel glabrata, foliis ovatis basi truncatis utrinque viridibus plus minusve birtis, calycis limbo suberecto, dentibus 5 basi dilatatis apice subulato-mucronatis.

*B. nigra.* *Reichb. Icon. Bot. Eur.* 8. 30. U 773.

*B. alba.* *Linn. Spec\** 814.

*B. foetida.* *Lam. Fl. Fr.* 2. 381. *Reichb. Icon. Bot. Eur.* 8. 30. t. 775.

*B. vulgaris.* *Link.*

*B. borealis.* *Schweigg. Reichb. Icon. Bot. Eur.* 8. 30. t. 776.

*B. ruderalis.* *Spr. FL Hal.* 101.

*B. sepium.* *Paulet in Pers. Syn.* 2. 125.

*B. rubra.* *Schrad.*

*Marrubium nigrum.* *Crantz Stirp. Austr.* 272.

Hab. in Europse totius ruderatis frequens: a Scotia! Suecia *Fries!* *fyc,* Petropoli *Sobolewski,* ad Hispaniam! Siciliam *Gussone,* Italiam *Tenore,* Græciam *Sibthorp!* in Tauria et Caucaso *Durville, Bieberstein, Sfc.* (y. v. et h. s. sp.)

Herba erecta, 2-3-pedalis. Caules, folia, et calyces viridia, nunc fere glabra,

seepius pubescentia, rarius hirsuta. Folia inferlora latiora, obtusa, subrotunda, superiora acutiora; floralia omnia flores excedentia. Verticillastri multiflori, laxiusculi, cymis praesertim in inferioribus breviter pedunculatis. Bractee lineari-subulate, calyces aequantes vel iis breviores. Calyces 4 lin. longi, tubo striato, limbo forma valde variabili, nunc patente dilatato 5-angulato angulis brevissime mucronatis, nunc vix aucto dentibus 5 e basi lanceolato-subulatis viz patentibus. Corollas tubus intus brevissimus pilosus annulatus. Insuperiore obtuso integro vel emarginato.

The form of the limb of the calyx is so uncertain within the above-mentioned limits, that I cannot distinguish the three plants figured as separate species by Reichenbach; and I feel strongly inclined to consider also the *B. urticifolia*, which I have not seen, as another state of the same plant.

14. *B. urticifolia* (Ortm. Reichb. Icon. Bot. Eur. 8. 30. t. 774.)

Hab. in Bohemise et Saxonie ruderatis, et ad muros *Reichenbach*.

"*B. gracilis*, foliis ovatis argute et profunde serratis, calycis dentibus erectis lineari-setaceis tubum aequantibus.

"Tri-quadripedalis et ultra, reliquis (*B. nigra*) longior tenuior, viridis, vix aut minus pubescens. Folia circuitu exacte *Urtica urentis*, prius more alia tantum cordata."—*Reichb. Fl. Germ. Exo.* 325.

### SECTIO III. ACANTHOPRASIIUM.

*Bractee subulate, rigide, spiniformes. Calycis limbus 5-dentatus.*

15. *B. PERSICA*, foliis cuneiformibus dentatis, bracteis spiniformibus, calycis limbo membranaceo dilatato breviter 5-10-dentato.

*Moluccella persica.* *Burm. Fl. Ind.* 128. t. 38. l. 2.

Hab. in Persia *Burm.* (y. s. sp. in herb. *Delessert*.)

"Frutex similis *M. frutescenti*, ramis simplicibus erectis glaberrimis albicantibus. Spinæ ad singula genicula inaequales, simplicissimae, patentibus basi saepe cohaerentes numero 5 ad 12. Folia cuneiformia, basi integerrima, apice serrata serraturis spinulosis tomentosis, quæ in *M. frutescente* mutica. Calyx regularis 5-fidus, laciniis obovatis scariosis obtusis cum tribus mucronibus, quæ in fructu ovato-acuminatae. Corolla planiuscula, glabra."—*Burm. I. c.*

16. *B. SPINOSA* (Link Handb. 475), foliis ovatis integerrimis vel inciso-dentatis utrinque viridibus, verticillastris paucifloris, bracteis spiniformibus rectis, calycibus hirtis, limbo subrecto, dentibus 5-10 e basi dilatata subulatis subspinosis, corollae galea hirsutissima.

*Moluccella frutescens.* *Linn. Spec.* 821.

*Beringeria frutescens.* *Reichb. Fl. Germ. Exc.* 325.

Hab. in montibus *Pedemontii* et *Galloprovincise*! (*h. s. sp.*)

Fruticulus pedalis, erectus, ramosus. Kami vix tetragoni, pilis brevibus mollibus villosi. Folia petiolata, vix pollicaria, caulina inferiora integerrima obtusa, superiora acutiora dentibus utrinque 1-2 profundis instructa; floralia concoloria, suprema minora acutiora at flores superantia, omnia utrinque villosa concoloria, verticillastris subsexflori, distantes. Bractea; paucae, calyce parum breviores, patentibus, glabrae, laeves, in ramis veteribus persistentes. Calyx breviter pedicellatus, 4-5 lin. longi, striati, villosi, dentibus 5 e basi ovata subulatis subspinosis 1-5, aliis minoribus subconformibus e sinibus ortis. Corollae tubus intus

annulatus; galea brevis, fornicata, Integra, extus pilosissima; labium inferius galeae subaequilongum, lobis oblongis, medio latiore eraarginato. Species bracteis *Moluccelic*B, corolla *Leucadi* affinis. Calyx et genitalia omnino *Ballotce*.

17. B. INTEGRIFOLIA, fruticosa, pubescens, foliis ovatis integer rim is vel rân us paucicrenatis utrinque viridibus, bracteis spiniformibus reflexo-patentibus, calycis . limbo dilatato subpatente 5-dentato, corollae galea glabriuscula.

*Moluccella frutescens.* *Sibth. et Sm. I Fl. Gr. 6. 55. l. 568.*

Hab. in ins. Cypro *Sibthorp!* (u. s. sp. in herb. *Sibthorp et Banks.*)

Habitus *B. spinosa*, a qua differt ramis longioribus, foliis ssplus integerrimis, spinis validioribus brevioribus saepius recurvis, calycibus longioribus, limbo ampliore constanter 5-dentato. Corollae ex icone Florae Graecae, albae, lineis purpureis striatae, vix calyces excedentes; labio superiore oblongo Integra extus pubescente, inferioris lobo medio emarginato.

#### 18. B. FORSKAHLEI.

*Phlomis alba.* *Forsk. Fl. Mgypt. Arab. 107.*

Hab. in Arabia Felici *Forskahlf* (y. s. sp. in herb. *Vahl.*)

" *P. involucris palmato-filiformibus, foliis ovatis serratis.*

" Flores albi, labium superius hirsutum, praesertim margine, at intus apice emarginatum, dorso elevato-striatum. Erucae saepe findunt arrodendo labii inferioris lobum medium.<sup>1\*</sup>—*Forsk. I. c.*

" Flores verticillati verticillis remotis 10-12-floris. Involucra quadrifida, laciniis setaceis longitudine calycis. Calyx campanulatus, pubescens, fauce obliqua, quinquedentatuSj dentibus subulatis inermibus, binis superioris majoribus."—*Vahl. Symb. 1. 43.*

From the very short notes I was enabled to take in Vahl's herbarium on my visit to Copenhagen in 1832, it appears that this species has much the habit of, and is nearly allied to, the *B. spinosa*. The calyx is often 6-toothed.

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#### *Species dubice.*

B. ORIENTALIS (Presl. Del. Prag. 80).

*Marrubium orientale.* *Spreng. I. c.*

Hab. in Asia minore *Sprengel.*

" *M. caule ramoso villosa, foliis cordato-subrotundis dentatis rugosis subtus incano-tomentosis, bracteis linearibus, calycis rigidi dentibus 10 spinosis, galea corolla? fornicata crenulata.*"—*Spreng. I. c.*

B. PILOSA (Lour. PI. Cochinch. 364).

Hab. in Cochinchina *Loureiro.*

" *B. foliis ovatis crenatis tomentosis, verticillis pilosis, caiycibus 10-dentatis.*

" *Caulisperennis, 4-pedalis, erectus, debilis, tetragonus, striatus, pilosus, ramosus!*»  
Folia ovata, acuta, crenata, tomentosa. Flos albus bilabiatus, verticillis axillaribus pilosis. Calyx tubulosus, recurvus, 10-striatus, limbo 10-dentato dentibus acutis reflexis. Corollae labium superius integrum fornicatum, inferius patens trifidum "

~~Vahl's description~~ *Leucitidis* species. "

B. DISCOLOU *Desf. ex Steud. Norm. Bot. 99.*

B. PARVIFOLIA *Desf. ex Steud. I. c.*

July 1834.

^ i



*Species e genere excludendat.*

- B. CINEREA *Do?i.* = *Roylea elegans.*  
 B. DISTICHA *Linn.* = *Anisomeles ovata.*  
 B. DISTICHA *Rodsch.* — *Hyptis pectinata.*  
 B. LANATA *Linn.* = *Leonurus lanatus.*  
 B. MAURITIANA *Pers.* = *AniBomeles ovata.*  
 B. SUAVEOLENS *Linn.* = *Hyptis suaveolens.*  
 B. SUAVEOLENS *Rodsch.* = *Hyptis pectinata.*

## LXXXIII. LASIOCORYS.

*Leucadis sp. R. Br.*

Calyx subcampanulatus, cequalis, 10-nervius, dentibus 5 ovatis, sinubus rarissime dentibus minutis auctis. Corolla tubo incluso, intus annulato, limbo bilabiato, labio superiore integro concavo erecto extus hirsutissimo, inferiore patente vix longiore trifido, lacinia media vix latiore, emarginata. Stamina 4, didynama inferioribus longioribus, adscendentia. Filamenta basi nuda. Antherse per paria sub labio superiore approximate, biloculares, loculis divaricatis. Styli lobi subulati, inferiore brevior nunc brevissimo, versus apicem stigmatiferi. Achenia sicca, triquetra, apice obtusa.

A South African genus, nearly allied both to *Ballota* and *Leucas*, but distinct in habit from both.

1. L. CAPENSIS, foliis subintegerrimis, verticillastris 2-4-floris, dentibus calycinis tubo dimidio brevioribus.

Hab. ad Caput Bonee Spei *Masson ! Burchell! Sfc.* (A. s. sp. comm. a cl. *Burchell.*)

Frutex divaricato-ramosus, ramis junioribus tetragonis, brevissime candido-tomentosis, adultis teretibus, vix canescentibus, glabratis. Folia in ramulis subfasciculata, subsessilia, oblonga vel cuneiformia, obtusa vel mucronulata, integerrima, basi angustata, tomento tenuissimo subsericeo canescentia vel demum glabrata, vix 3-4 lin. longa; floralia conformia. Verticillastri saepius biflori. Bractes nunc brevissimae subnullae, mine calycis quartam partem aequantes, setaceae, rigidae, recurvae, interdum subspinescentes. Calyces subsessiles, tomento tenui subsericei, dentibus obtusis vel mucrone brevi terminatis. Corolla albida? Styli lacinia superior saepius brevissima.

2. L. ABYSSINICA, foliis apice dentatis, verticillastris 6-10-floris, dentibus calycinis subulato-acuminatis tubum subscquantibus.

*Leucas quinquentata. Br. App. to Salt. Abyss.*

Hab. in Abyssinia *Salt! (v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Brit.)*

Habitus *L. integrifolia*, rami tenuiter pubescentes. Folia longiora quam in *L. integrifolia*, viridiora, apice saepius dentibus paucis instructa. Bractes parvae, subulatae, rigidiusculae. Verticillastri irregulariter 6-10-flori. Calyces 10-nervi, vix tomentosi, dentibus acutissimis tubo fere aequalibus. Styli lacinia superior inferiore dimidio brevior.

## LXXXIV. ROYLEA.

Roylea. *Wall. PL As. Rar. 1. 57.*  
 Ballots sp. *Don. Prod. Fl. Nep.*

Calyx basi tubulosus, 10-nervius, limbo 5-fido, laciniis erectis oblongis membranaceis reticulato-venosis oequalibus. Corolla calyce brevior, tubo incluso intus annulato, limbo bilabiato, labio superiore erecto, integro, fornicato, inferiore patente trifido, lobo medio integro. Stamina 4, didynama, inferioribus longioribus, sub labio superiore adscendentia. Antherse per paria approximates, biloculares, loculis divaricatis demum subconfluentibus. Stylus apice subcequaliter bifidus, lobis subulatis, apice stigmatiferis. Achenia sicca, apice obtusa.

A single East Indian species, closely allied to *Ballota* and *Otostegia*, from which it only differs in the calyx.

1. R. ELECT AN S (Wall.! *PL As. Rar. 1. 57. t. 74*).

*Phlomis calycina. Roxb. ! Fl. Ind. 3. 11.*  
*Ballota cinerea. Don. Prod. FL Nep. 111.*

Hab. in Indise orientalis montibus Sirmorensibus et in Deyra Dhoon *Wallich !* inter Hurdwar et Srinaghur *Hardwicke*, in montibus Syen et Jounsar in jugo Himalayano *Royle ! (h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.)*

Frutex ramosissimus, erectus, 3-6-pedalis. Rami patentee, paniculati, obsolete quadrangulares, tomento cinereo brevi denso vestiti. Folia copiosa, petiolata, ovata, acuta, leviter subcordata, grosse et obtuse serrata, 1-1½-pollicaria, utrinque parce pilosula, supra viridia, subtus incana; floralia conformia, gradatim minora, at omnia calyces excedentia. Verticillastri laxe 6-10-flori, cyxnis breviter pedunculatis, pedicellis brevissimis. Bractee parvae, subulatae. Calyces tomentoso-pubescentes, demum 7-8 lin. longi, cano-pubescentes, tubo cylindrico 10-striato, limbo tubum squante. Corollae ex albo dilutissime roseae.

## LXXXV. OTOSTEGIA.

*Phlomis* sp. *Vahl.*  
*Moluccellae* sp. *R. Br.*

Calyx basi tubulosus, 10-nervius, limbo subbilabiatis membranaceo-producto, labio superiore brevi integro vel 3-angulato, inferiore maximo ovato obtuso. Corolla tubo incluso, intus annulato, limbo bilabiato, labio superiore oblongo, concavo, integro, erecto, extus hirsutissimo, inferiore patente trifido, lobo medio latiore emarginato. Stamina 4, adscendentia, didynama, inferioribus longioribus. Filamenta basi nuda. Anthera per paria sub labio superiore approximates, biloculares, loculis divaricatis. Stylus apice subsequaliter bifidus, lobis subulatis, apice stigmatiferis. Achenia sicca, apice obtusa" —Frutices. Verticillastri laxe pluriflori. Corollae albae ?

An Abyssinian and Arabian genus, differing from *Ballota*, *Roylea*, and *Leucas* in the calyx, and from the latter genus by the equal divisions of the style.

1. **O. INTEGRIFOLIA**, foliis oblongis integerrimis utrinque subsericeo-tomentosis, calycis labio superiore ovato integro.

*Moluccella integrifolia.* Br.! *App. to Salt Abyss.*

**Hab. in Abyssinia Salt!** (y. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Brit, et Lambert.)

Kami obtuse tetragon!, sulcati, subsericeo-pubescentes. Folia basi angustata, apice obtusa, utrinque ut in *Atriplice Halimo* canescentia, juniora ramis abortientibus in axillis fasciculata, spinis duabus subulatis rectis patentibus glabris in axilla quaque ad basin ramuli. Verticillastri plures in racemo terminali dispositi, foliis floralibus caulinis conformibus. Bractee lanceolate, rigidse, integerrimae, subpaleaceae, pubescentes, apice spinosa, calycis tubum aequantes. Calyx *O. scariosa*, sed paulo major, tubo villosiore.

2. **O. SCARIOSA**, foliis ovatis dentatis rugosis utrinque viridibus, calycis labio superiore ovato integro.

*Moluccella scariosa.* Br.! *App. to Salt Abyss.*

*Clinopodium fruticosum.* Forsk. *I Fl. JEgypt. Arab.* 107.

*Phlomis moluccoides.* Vahl! *Symb.* 1. 42. t. 14.

**Hab. in Arabia Felici Forskahl!** in Abyssinia Salt! (y. s. sp. in herb. Vahl, Banks, Lambert, frc.)

Frutex habitu fere Royle». Kami tetragoni, tomento brevi pubescentes. Folia breviter petiolata, vix pollicaria, basi rotundato-cuneata, supra glabra vel tenuissime pubescentia, subtus tenuiter tomentosa, concoloria, vel juniora canescentia. Verticillastri pauci, multiflori, laxi, cymis brevissime pedunculatis. Bractee lineares, tubo calycis parum breviores, canescenti-pubescentes. Calycis tubus striatus, villosus, 4-5 lin. longus, labium superius vix 1<sup>^</sup>lin. longum, inferius tubo aequilongum lato-ovatum, margine integerrimum subcrenatum. Corolla galea labio calycis paulo longior,

3. **O. REPANDA**, foliis ovatis dentatis rugosis subtus cano-tomentosis, calycis labio superiore brevi triangulato.

*Moluccella repanda.* Br. ! *App. to Salt Abyss.*

**Hab. in Abyssinia Salt!** (y. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Brit, et Lambert.)

Affinis *O. scariosa* differt ramis foliisque villosis, foliis subtus dense cano-tomentosis, valycibus villosioribus, et labii superioris forma.

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## LXXXVI. LEUCAS.

*Phlomidis* sp. Linn.

*Leuca.* Br. *Prod.* 504.

Calyx tubulosus vel tubuloso-campanulatus, striatus, apice rectus  
 dentatus, <sup>incurvus</sup> <sup>ofe</sup> <sup>^</sup>quali vel oblique supra vel infra producto, 8-10-  
 biato <sup>libi</sup> <sup><</sup> <sup>Corolla</sup> <sup>tubo</sup> <sup>incluso</sup> <sup>></sup> <sup>intus</sup> annulate vel nudo, limbo bila-  
 diaio, labio superiore concavo, erecto, integro vel rarius emarginato,

extus hirsutissimo, inferiore longiore patente trifido, lacinia media maxima. Stamina 4, didynama, inferioribus longioribus, adscendentia. Filamenta basi nuda. Anthere sub labio superiore per paria approximate, subbiloculares, loculis divaricatis confluentibus. Styli lobus superior brevissimus, inferior subulatus, versus apicem stigmatifer. Achenia sicca, triquetra, apice obtusa.—Herbse suffruticesve. Folia integerrima vel see pi us dentata; floralia subconformia. Verticillastri nunc pauciflori, nunc dense multiflori. Corollae ssepius albse, rarius purpurascetes.

A South Asiatic and East African genus, jvith one species extending over the islands of the Pacific. The only constant distinction from *Ballota* is the very uncertain one of the unequally lobed style. But in most instances the calyx and corolla, as well as the general habit, mark it out as a good genus.

### CONSPECTUS SPECIERUM.

SECT. I. HEMISTOMA. *Verticillastri dense multiflori. Bractea numerosce. Calyces ore obliquo, latere inferiore membranaceo-producto.*

- Caulis et folia subtus dense sericeo-tomentosa . . . 1. L. INDICA.  
 Caulis et folia tenuissime canescentUto mentosa vel  
 glabra . . . . . 2. L. URTICAFOLIA.

SECT. II. LOXOSTOMA. *Verticillastri pauciflori. Bractete minute. Calyces ore obliquo, latere inferiore product lore.*

- Species unica . . . . . 3. L. GLABRATA.

SECT. III. ORTHOLEUCAS. *Verticillastri pauci- rarius multiflori. Bracteae minutce vel pauce. Calyces tubulosi, ore cequali vel vix obliquo, intus nudo, dentibus 10 rectis.*

Bractes minutra.

Folia subtus albida vel canescentia, tomentosa.  
 vel lanata.

Calyces infundibuliformes . . . . . 4. L. CHINENSIS.

Calyces tubuloso-campanulati.

Folia rotundata tenuiter pubescentia . . . 16. L. KEPETJEPOLIA.

Folia ovata, strigoso-hispida . . . 12. L. ANGULARIS.

Calyces tubulosi subincurvi, ore parum obliquo 9. L. HAMILTONIANA.

Calyces tubulosi recti.

Rami teretes . . . . . 10. L. TERES.

Rami tetragoni.

Folia ovata.

Calyces dense sericeo-lanati.

Folia supra viridia, subtus Can-  
 dida . . . . . 5. L. MONTANA.

Folia utrinque Candida . . . . . 7. L. LANATA.

Calyces virides, pnbescentes.

Folia grosse dentata, nigosa . . . . . 8. L. MOLLISSIMA.

Folia obscure crenata, vix ru-  
 gosa, supra viridia, subtus  
 candidissima . . . . . 6. L. OVATA.

Folia oblonga vel lanceolata . . . . . 11. L. STRIGOSA.

- Folia utrinque viridia.  
 Folia ovata.  
 Verticillastri pluri- vel multiflori.  
 Calyces tubulosi, dentibus setaceo-acuminatis.  
 Folia utrinque pilosa, floralia subsessilia . . . . . 13. L. PILOSA.  
 Folia glabra vel pubescentia, omnia petiolata.  
 Folia et calyces glabriuscula . . . . . 15. L. FLACCIDA.  
 Folia et calyces tomentosopubescentia . . . . . 14. L. DECEDMENTATA.  
 Calyces tufculoso-campanulati, dentibus latis acutis muticis . . . . . 16. L. NEPETJEFOLIA.  
 Verticillastri biflori.  
 Folia tenuiter pubescentia . . . . . 19. L. BIFLORA.  
 Folia strigoso-hispida . . . . . 12. L. ANGULAEIS.  
 Folia oblongo-lanceolata vel lanceolato-linearia.  
 Calyces 4-5-lineares, dentibus setaceo-acuminatis . . . . . 18. L. PILOCUMBENS.  
 Calyces vix 3-lineares, dentibus muticis . . . . . 17. L. ANGUSTIFOLIA.  
 Bractee calycis dimidium aequantes vel superantes.  
 Folia rugosa, subtus albo-lanata . . . . . 21. L. MARRUBIOIDES.  
 Folia tenuia utrinque viridia vel vix canescentia . . . . . 20. L. PUBESCENS.  
 Species non satis nota . . . . . 22. L. JAVANICA.

SECT. IV. ASTRODON. *Verticillastri densi, scepius multiflori. Bractee adpressae, calyces subaequantur. Calyx tubulosus, ore aequali, intus villosus, dentibus 10 demum subpatentibus.*

- Suffrutices vel fruticuli. Folia integerrima vel rarissime subdentata. Corolla tubus exannulatus.  
 Folia 2-3-pollicaria, petiolata . . . . . 27. L. LANCEIFOLIA.  
 Folia vix 1-1½-pollicaria, sessilia.  
 Folia supra pilis adpressis sericea.  
 Folia ternatim verticillata . . . . . 26. L. TERNIFOLIA.  
 Folia opposita . . . . . 25. L. HELIANTHEMIFOLIA.  
 Folia supra scabra vel pilis longis hirta.  
 Kami rufo-villosi apice nudi. Folia supra hispida . . . . . 23. L. SUFFRUTICOSA.  
 Rami foliosi sericeo-villosi. Folia supra scabro-hirta . . . . . 24. L. ROSMARINIFOLIA.  
 Herbs foliis dentatis. Corolla tubus intus annulatus.  
 Bractee et dentes calycis apice molliter hamati . . . . . 28. L. STELLIOERA.  
 Bractee et dentes calycis apice recta vel patentia.  
 Folia basi cordata . . . . . 29. L. LAMIIFOLIA.  
 Folia basi rotundata vel angustata.  
 Folia vix pollicaria. Caulis saepius humilis ramosissimus . . . . . 30. L. HIRTA.  
 Folia 2-3-pollicaria. Caulis ultra pedalis.  
 Caulis rufo-hirsutissimus . . . . . 31. L. VESTITA.  
 Caulis pilis paucis pubescens . . . . . 32. L. CILIATA.

SECT. V. PLAGIOSTOMA. *Verticillastri pauci- vel saepius multiflori. Bractee adpressae, calyces subaequantur. Calyx ore obliquo vel reflexo, intus villosus, dentibus 10 demum subpatentibus.*

- Calyces apice reflexi.  
 Verticillastris axillares distantes. Bractese lanceolato-lineares . . . . . 38. L. NUTANS.  
 Verticillastris solitarii subterxinales. Bractea subulatae . . . . . 39. L. DIMIDIATA.  
 Calyces apice incurvi vel erecti.  
 Bractese lato-lanceolatae . . . . . 40. L. CEPHALOTES.  
 Bractee subulate vel lineari-lanceolatae.  
 Dentes calycini demum stellato-patentes . . . . . 33. L. STRICTA.  
 Dentes calycini erecti.  
 Folia ovata . . . . . 41. L. MARTINICENSIS.  
 Folia oblonga, lanceolata vel linearia.  
 Calyx canescens, ore valde obliquo, dente supremo maximo . . . . . 42. L. LINIFOLIA.  
 Calyx piloso-hirtus, dentibus brevibus setaceis vix irregularibus.  
 Herba e basi crassa perenni multicaulis, adscendens . . . . . 36. L. HYSSOPIFOLIA.  
 Herba annua.  
 Caules erecti, vix pedales.  
 Verticillastris hirsuti . . . . . 37\* L. ASPERA.  
 Verticillastris fere glabri, nigricantes . . . . . 34. L. ZEYLANICA.  
 Caules elongati, diffusi . . . . . 35. L. DIFFUSA.

SECTION I. HEMISTOMA.

Hemistoma. *Ehrenb.-Benth. in Wall. PL As. Rar. 1. 60.*

*Calyx tubulosus ore obliquo, latere inferiore producto, supra jisso. Verticillastris globosis, multifloris. Bractee numerosae, calycem aequantes.*

1. L. INDICA (Br. Prod. 504), herbacea, caule foliisque subtus dense sericeo-tomentosis, verticillastris multifloris globosis, calycibus villosulis membranaceis ore obliquo infra producto supra fisso, dentibus 3 inferioribus brevibus setaceis, superioribus evanidis.

*Phlomis indica. Linn. ! Spec. 820.*

*Hab. in ins. Madagascaria Oldenburgk ! et Johanna Robertson ! (v. s. sp. in herb. Banks.)*

Caules humiles, subsimplices, pilis brevibus mollibus subsericeis vestiti. Folia breviter petiolata, lato-ovata, acutiuscula, grosse serrato-crenata, basi rotundata mollia, rugosa, supra viridia, villosa, subtus pilis albidis sericeis vestita; floralia conformia, flores excedentia, suprema ex apice verticillastris supremi eminentia. Verticillastris pauci, distantes, plus pollice diametro. Bractea numerosas, lineares vel subulatae, acutae, villosae. Calyces floriferi bracteis breviores; fructiferi longe producti, fere pollicares, 10-nervi, valde obliqui, supra profunde fissi. Corolla calycem breviter excedens, densissime albo-villosa.

2. L. URTICIFOLIA (Br. Prod. 504), herbacea, tenuissime canescenti-tomentosa, verticillastris multifloris globosis, calycibus villosulis membranaceis, ore obliquo infra producto supra fisso, dentibus 8-10 brevissimis setaceis.

*Phlomis urticifolia. Vahl. ! Symb. 3. 76.*

*Leucas affinis. Br. ! in App. to Salt Abyss.*

*Hemistoma ovatum. Ehrenb. ! MSS.*

Hab. in Indise orientalis Peninsula *Wight! Heyne! fyc.:* ad Loh argon g in Bundelkund, et ad ripas fluminis Jumna *Royle!* in Abyssinia *Salt!* in Arabia *Forskahl!* (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind. 7 et comm. a cl. Wight, et v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Brit. Sf-c.*)

Habitus et inflorescentia *L. indices.* Caules semipedales vel vix pedales, basi decumbentes, adscendentes, parum ramosi, tomento tenui canescentes. Folia petiolata, lato-ovataj, grosse serrato-crenata, basi rotundato-cuneata, tenuia, utrinque tomento tenuissimo subcanescentia, demum glabrata; floralia conformia, flores excedentia, suprema sterilia. Verticillastris vix pollicem diametro, globosi, densi, distantes. Bractee lanceolato-lineares, acutae, ciliatae, mimerosse, adpressae, calyces sequantes. Calyces forma *L. indices,* sed minores, dentibus longius mucronulatis. Corollae albae, tubo tenui, intus omnino nudo. Galea brevi integra, labio duplo longiore, lobis lateralibus ovalibus obtusis, medio maximo substipitato emarginato bifido, laciniis latis obtusis.

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## SECTIO II. LOXOSTOMA.

*Calyx tubulosus, ore obliquo, latere inferiore productiore. Verticillastris paucifloris. Bractea minutae.*

3. *L. GLABRATA* (Br. Prod. 504), herbacea, glabra, verticillastris 2-4-floris secundis, calycibus glabris, ore obliquo infra productiore supra vix fisso, dentibus 10 subulatis.

Phlomis glabrata. *Vahl! Symb. 1.-42.*

Hab. in Africa austro-orientali: ad sinum Delagoa *Forbes!* in Arabia Felici *Forskahl!* (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Soc. Hort. Lond.*)

Tota planta saepe purpurascit. Caules elongati, decumbentes, parce foliosi, subramosi, angulis acutis subasperis, caeterum uti tota planta glabri. Folia petiolata, ovata vel oblonga, paucidentata, utrinque viridia, paucivenia; floralia conformia. Verticillastris axillares, 2-4-flori, subsecundi. Calyces sessiles, 3-4-lineares, basi attenuati, 10-striati, glabri, apice purpurascens. Corolla purpurascens? Anulus interims incompletus, transversalis, callosus; labium superius oblongum, emarginatum, inferius patens, lobo medio lato-emarginato.

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## SECTIO III. ORTHOLEUCAS.

*Ortholeucas. Benth. in Wall. PL As. Ear. 1. 61.*

*Verticillastris laxiusculis, scispa paucifloris. Bractea minutae vel pauca, scitaceae, rarissime calyces subsequantes. Calyx tubulosus vel subcampanulatus, striatus, ore cequali vel vix obliquo, Jauce subnuda, dentibus 10 erectis subulatis vel brevissimis setaceis.*

4. *L. chinensis* (Br. Prodr. 504), suffruticosa? ramis sericeo-tomentosis, foliis lato-ovatis grosse dentatis rugosis villosis subtus albidis, verticillastris paucifloris, bracteis minutis, calycibus tomentosissimis intundibuliformibus, limbo oequali demum dilatato acute 10-dentato.

Phlomis chinensis. *Retz. Obs. 2. 19.*

ab. in China *Retz,* in India orientalis Peninsula *Wight* (\*. '.

Habitus *L. montance, lanata, &c.* Rami divaricati vel procumbentes, apice adscendentes, tetragoni, pilis reflexis adpressis vestiti. Folia breviter petiolata vix pollicaria, basi rotundato-truncata; floralia conformia, omnia mollissime villosa supra viridia. Verticillastri ante anthesin 6-10-flori, sed flores plerique abortiunt, et 2 vel 3 tantum maturescunt. Calyces fructiferi semipollicares, reflexi, tomento pallido villosi, forma *Ballota vulgaris*, sed characters corolla et genitalium omnino *Leucadis*.

5. *L. MONTAUA* (Spreng. Syst. 2. 742), perennis vel suffruticosa, ramis sericeo-tomentosis, foliis ovatis serrato-crenatis rugosis supra viridibus pubescenti-hirtis subtus albo-lanatis, verticillastriis multifloris, bracteis minutis, calycibus sericeo-lanatis, ore eequali, dentibus brevissimis setaceis erectis.

Phlomis montana. Roth. Nov. PL Spec. 263.

Hab. in Indie orientalis Peninsula prope Maderaspatam! (*h. s. sp. et v. s. sp. in herb, plur.*)

Rami e basi perenni subliguosa adscendentes vel divaricati, tomento albo uti foliorum pagina inferior et calyces dense vestiti. Folia pollicaria, basi rotundato-truncata vel late cordata, crassa, mollia; floralia conformia. Verticillastri 15-20-flori, distantes. Calyces 3 lin. longi, basi attenuati, apice 10-striati. Corolla alba, tubus intus transversim annulatus, galea densissime albo-villosa, labium galea duplo longius.

6. *L. OVATA* (Benth. in Wall. PI. As. Rar. 1. 61), perennis vel suffruticosa, ramis sericeo-tomentosis, foliis ovatis obscure crenatis rugosis supra viridibus pubescenti-hirtis subtus albo-lanatis, verticillastriis multifloris, bracteis minutis, calycibus pubescentibus, ore eequali, dentibus brevissimis setaceis rectis.

Hab. in regno Burmannico ad ripas fluvii Irawaddi Wallkh! (*h. s. sp. e Mus. AngL Ind.*)

Affinis *L. montana*. Differt ramis elongatis (2-pedalibus et ultra), foliis majoribus obtusissimis margine vix late crenatis vel subintegerrimis, floralibus superis minoribus, et calycibus subviridibus pubescentibus nee sericeo-lanatis.

7. *L. LANATA* (Benth. in Wall. PI. As. Rar. 1. 61), perennis vel suffruticosa, ramis albo-lanatis, foliis ovatis subcrenatis crassis rugosis utrinque mollissime albo-lanatis, verticillastriis multifloris, bracteis minutis vel paucis setaceis, calycibus albo-lanatis, ore eequali truncato, dentibus brevissimis setaceis erectis.

Marrubium mollissimum. Don. Prod. Fl. Nepal. 112.

Hab. in Indite orientalis vallibus provinciarum Kamaon, Sirmore et Deyra Dhoun Wallich! Royle! (*h. s. sp. e Mus. AngL Ind.*)

Affinis *L. montana*. Differt lana totius plantae densa candida subsericea, foliis angustioribus minus profunde crenatis. Corollas albas? •

8. *L. MOLLISSIMA* (Wall. PI. As. Rar. 1. 62), perennis vel suffru-

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• Dr. Wallich describes the flowers of this plant to be blue and the *L. mollissima* to be white. From the dried specimens it appears to be nearly the reverse, those of *L. lanata* being white, and in *L. mollissima* Duron's P 7 MT Dr. Wallich's notes may have got exchanged by mistake. JW cessively given the specific name of *mollissima* to both species.



ticosa, ramis tetragonis adpresse tomentoso-villosis, foliis ovatis crenatis rugosis molliter villosis subtus pallidis vel canescentibus, verticillastris multifloris, bracteis minutis, calycibus pubescentibus, ore sequali, dentibus brevissimis setaceis erectis.

Hab. in Indies orientalis vallibus Nepalensibus, et in jugo Punduanu Wallich! in China Sir G. Staunton! (*h. s. sp. e Mus. AngL Ind.*)

Habitus fere *L. montana*, sed saepius elatior ramosior. Folia semipollicaria vel vix pollicaria, inferiora obtusa, superiora acuta, basi rotundato-truncata vel late cordata, breviter petiolata; floralia conformia. Verticillastris numerosi, distantes, 10-30-flori. Calyces *L. ovate*, 3lin. longi > basi attenuati, pubescentes, striati, subvirides. Corolla alba? vel saepius purpurascens, tubo intus transversim annulato.

9. *L. HAMILTONIANA* (Benth. in Wall. Pl. As. Rar. I. 62), perennis, ramis adpresse tomentoso-villosis, foliis ovatis serrato-crenatis rugosis molliter villosis subtus canescentibus vel rufescentibus, verticillastris paucifloris, bracteis minutis, calycibus pubescentibus subincurvis, ore obliquo, dentibus brevissimis setaceis erectis.

Hab. in India orientali ad Monghyr Hamilton! (\* *s. sp. e Mus. AngL Ind.*)

Forsan *L. mollissimB* varietas, at differre videtur foliis majoribus acutioribus, verticillastris paucifloris, et calycibus loogioribus subincurvis.

10. *L. TERES* (Benth. in Wall. Pl. As. Rar. 1. 62), perennis vel suffruticosa, ramis tomentosis teretibus, foliis ovatis subcrenatis supra viridibus pubescentibus subtus canescentibus vix rugosis, verticillastris 6-10-floris, bracteis minutis, calycibus pubescentibus, ore aequali, dentibus brevissimis setaceis erectis.

Hab. in India orientali: in regno Burmannico ad ripas Irawaddi Wallich! (*h. s. sp. e Mus. AngL Ind.*)

Affinis *h. mollissimB*, a qua diifert ramis teretibus, foliis minoribus viz rugosis, et floribus in verticillastro paucioribus minoribus.

11. *L. STRIGOSA* (Benth. in Wall. Pl. As. Rar. 1. 62), herbacea, ramis tetragonis adpresse pubescentibus, foliis oblongo-lanceolatis vix serratis supra viridibus strigoso-hirtis subtus rufo-canescens adpresse tomentosis, verticillastris paucifloris, bracteis minutis, calycibus pubescentibus, ore aequali, dentibus brevissimis.

Hab. in India orientali prope Prome Wallich! (*h. s. sp. c Mus. AngL Ind.*)

^ Rami elongati, adscendentes, superne paucifoliati. Folia subsessilia, inferiora pollicaria, superiora parva remota. Verticillastris remoti, 2-6-flori, ramis sub-10-flori. Flores *L. pilosce*.

12. *L. ANGULARIS* (Benth. in Wall. Pl. As. Rar. 1.62), herbacea, procumbens, ramis acute tetragonis angulis ciliatis subalatis, foliis breviter petiolatis ovatis crenatis rugosis utrinque strigoso-hispidis, verticillastris paucifloris, bracteis minutis, calycibus tubuloso-campanulatis villosis, ore tetraquaj, dentibus setaceis.

Hab. in Ceylona Macrae! (*v. s. sp. in herb. Lindlcy.*)

Ab affinis *L. strigosa* et *L. pilosa* differt foliorum forma et prassertim

calycibus ut in *L. nepetafolia* subcampanulatis. Exemplar in Lerbario Lindleyano, etsi imperfectum, speciem distinctissimam demonstrat.

13. *L. PILOSA* (Benth. in Wall. PI. As. Rar. 1. 62), perennis, erecta, ramis piloso-pubescentibus, foliis ovatis serrato-crenatis utrinque viridibus pilosis vel subtus canescenti-pubescentibus, verticillastris plurifloris, bracteis minutis, calycibus pubescentibus, ore tsquali, dentibus brevissimis setaceis erectis.

*Phlomis pilosa*. *Roxb. FL Ind.* 3. 12. ?

*p pubescens* (Benth. 1. c), foliis subtus canescenti-pubescentibus.

Hab. in India orientali: \* in Bengal a et ad ripas Irawaddi *Wallich p* in Deyra Dhoun *Royle ! Rajemahl Wallich ! (h. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind., et comm. a cl. Royle.)*

Caules in var. *a* erecti, sesquipedales, acute tetragoni, virides, uti folia et calyces pilis rigidiusculis conspersi, in var. 0 pilis brevibus ad p res sis tomentosi. Folia breviter petiolata, basi late cordata vel rotundata, sspius acuta, superiora angustiora minima, suprema vix calyces excedentia. Verticillastris 2-20-flori. Flores fere *L. mollissime*, sed calyces parum longiore<sup>3</sup>, dentibus nonnullis interdum subulatis elongatis. Corolla alba vel pallide purpurascens.

14. *L. DECEMDENTATA* (Sm. in Rees Cycl.)<sub>f</sub> annua ? pubescens, foliis ovatis crenatis tenuiter tomentosis utrinque viridibus vel subtus subcanescentibus, verticillastris multifloris, inferioribus vel omnibus petiolo brevioribus, bracteis minutis, calycibus pubescentibus striatis, ore sequali, dentibus brevibus setaceis.

*Stachys decemdentata*, *Forst. Prodr. n.* 526.

*Phlomis decemdentata*. *Willd. Spec.* 3. 124.

*Leucas stachyoides*. *Spreng. Syst.* 2. 743.

Hab. in Asia orientali et insulis Oceani Pacifici: in ins. Timor *Gaudichaud ! Otabeite Matkews ! Cuming ! Sfc. f* Corallinis *Beechey ! Maiden Macrae ! (\*. s. sp.)*

Haec etiam species *L. moltissima* affinis est, sed constanter annua videtur. Folia tenuiora minus tomentosa et facile distinguenda petiolis floralium inferiorum semipollicaribus flores fere duplo excedentibus.

15. *L. FLACCIDA* (Br. ! Prod. 505), annua, glabriuscula, foliis ovatis crenatis membranaceis utrinque viridibus glabriusculis, verticillastris multifloris petiolo brevioribus, bracteis minutis, calycibus glabriusculis, ore sequali, dentibus setaceis.

*Phlomis moluccana*. *Roxb. Fl. Ind.* 3. 11.

*Leucas melissaefolia*. *Benth. in Wall. PL As. Rar.* 1. G2.

*L. pai-viflora*. *Benth. in Wall. I. c.*

Hab. in Nova Hollandia tropica *Herb. Banks !* in ins. Moluccis *Roxburgh*, in regno Burmannico ad ripas Irawaddi *Wallich ! (h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. hid.)*

A *L. decemdentata* vix ac ne vix glabritie et foliis tenuioribus obtusioribus differt.

16. *L. NEPETAFOLIA* (Benth. in Wall. PI. As. Rar. 1. 62), herbacea? tenuiter pubescens, foliis crebris petiolatis ovato-rotundatis crenatis utrinque viridibus vel vix canescentibus, verticillastris plurifloris

floris, bracteis minutis, calycibus tubuloso-campanulatis glabriusculis, ore sequali, dentibus brevibus acutis.

Hab. in Indise orientalis Peninsula *Herb. Madr. ! (h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.)*

Exemplari a suppetentia manca, sed species foliorum et calycis forma distinctissima. Rami obtuse tetragoni, tenuissime tomentosi vel pubescentes. Folia longiuscule petiolata; limbo viz pollicari obtuso, basi late truncato vel subcordato, utrinque pubescente; floralia conformia. Calyces 4 lin. longi, basi attenuati, virides, striati, dentibus latis subaequalibus.

17. *L. ANGUSTIFOLIA* (Wall. *Pl. As. Rar.* 1. 62), herbacea, diffusa, foliis oblongo-lanceolatis linearibusve basi angustatis glabriusculis, verticillastris 6-20-floris, bracteis minutis, calycibus tubulosis, ore equali, dentibus brevissimis setaceis rectis.

Hab. in *Napalia Wallich! (h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.)*

Habitus *L. procumbentis*, sed diversa foliis raulto longioribus utrinque longe angustatis, floribus in verticillastro numerosioribus, calycibus brevioribus, dentibus brevissimis.

18. *L. PROCUMBENS* (Desf.! *Mém. Mus. Par.* 11. 7. t. 3. f. 2), herbacea, diffusa, foliis ovato-lanceolatis subserratis glabriusculis, verticillastris 2-6-floris, bracteis minutis, calycibus tubulosis ore equali dentibus lanceolato-subulatis erectis.

*Phlomis biflora.* *Roxb. I Fl. Ind.* 3. 12. *et Auct. plur. non Vahl.*  
*Nepeta indica.* *Burm. ! Fl. Ind.* 126.

Hab. in India orientali inferiore vulgaris: in *Bundelkund Royle / Bengala Wallich! Roxburgh, jrc, in Peninsula Heyne ! jrc, Ceylona Macrae! Leschenault! (h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.)*

Tota planta fere glabra. Caules e basi crassa perenni numerosi, tenues, saepe bipedales et ultra, parum ramosi, tetragoni, fere glabri. Folia inferiora pollicaria et ultra, superiora semipollicaria, tenuia, acutiuscula, basi rotundata vel cuneata, petiolata, tenuia, utrinque viridia fere glabra, margine serraturis paucis notata vel integerrima. Calyces parum majores quam in *L. bilora*, fructiferi saepe reflexi. Corolla *L. biflorae*.

19. *L. BIFLORA* (Br. *Prod.* 504), herbacea, diffusa, foliis ovatis grosse dentatis utrinque pubescentibus, verticillastris bifloris, bracteis minutis, calycibus tubulosis, ore equali, dentibus subulatis.

*Phlomis biflora.* *Vahl. ! Symb.* 3. 77-  
*Leucas, foliis rotundis, &c.* *Burm. ! Thes. Zeyl.* 140. t. 63. / 1.

Hab. in India? orientalis Peninsula *Wight ! et in ins. Ceylona Wallich! Macrae! §\*c. (Ji. s. sp.)*

Herba annua? ramis 1-2-pedalibus, parum ramosis, tetragonis, adpresse pubescentibus tomentosisve. Folia remota, semipollicaria, utrinque viridia vel pallida, molliter pubescentia, subrugosa, acuta vel obtusa, subrugosa; floralia conformia, suprema saepe calycibus subbreviora. Flores in verticillastro bini subsessiles. Calyces fructiferi patentes vel nutantes, fere 4 lin. longi, basi angustati, striati, pubescentes, dentibus sequalibus vel alternis brevioribus. Corollas albas tubo intus obscure annulato.

20. *L. PUBESCENS*, herbacea, ramis tenuiter pubescentibus, foliis ovatis crenatis basi truncatis tenuibus utrinque viridibus vel subtus palide pubescentibus, verticillastris dense multifloris, bracteis sub-

latis calyce brevioribus, calycis tubulosi ore sequaii, dentibus subulatis rectis.

*L. marrubioides*, j3 glabrior. *Benth. in Wall. Pl. As. liar.* 1. 61.

**Hab. in Indiee orientalis Peninsula Wight! (h. s. sp. e Mus. AngL Ind.)**

Ab affine *L. marrubioidi* differt foliis calycibusque tenuiter pubescentibus nee albo-lanatis. Folia angustiora longius petiolata non rugosa. Bractee breviores. Flores et iuflorescentia omnino *L. marrubioidis*.

**21. L. MARRUBIOIDES (Desf.! Mém. Mus. Par. 11. 6. t. 3. f. 1), herbacea, ram is pubescenti-lanatis, foliis lato-ovatis crenatis basi subcord at is rugosis supra hispidis subtus albo-lanatis, verticillastris dense multifloris, bracteis subulatis calyceui subsequantibus, calycis tubulosi ore aequali, dentibus subulatis rectis.**

**Hab. in Indiee orientalis Peninsula Wight! (h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Wight, et e Mus. Angl. Ind.)**

Caules basi ramosi, procumhentes, ramis pedaliibus sesquipedaliibusve subsimplicibus tetragonis, pilis albidis reflexo-patentibus prsertim in parte superiore vestitis. Folia circiter pollicaria, inferiora petiolata; floralia subsessilia et latiora, omnia basi late cordata vel truncata, crenaturis grossis obtusis vel mucronulatis. Verticillastris remoti, dense 30-flori et ultra. BracteaB et calyces pilis mollissimis sericeis villosa. Calyces 3-4 lin. longi, dentibus parum inaBqualibus; fauce intus nuda. Corollae albae, tubus intus transversim annulatus; galea praesertim margine dense villosa; labium galea duplo longius; lobo medio latissimo emarginato.

**22. L. JAVANICA.**

*Fblomis chinensis. Blume Bijdr.* 829. non *Beta*.

/3 (<sup>c</sup> foliis minoribus utrinque molliter pubescentibus."

**Hab. in Java inter frutices ad ripas fluviorum, /3 in declivitatibus intra montem Burangrang et Tankuwan Paku Blume.**

<sup>i</sup> *P. caule ramoso scandente, ramis ad angulos obverse pilosis, foliis ovatis grosse obtuse serratis basi acutiusculis et integerrimis utrinque pubescentibus, verticillis 6-10-floris, calycibus oblongis pubescentibus 10-dentatis dentibus subulatis alternis brevioribus."*—5//<we / . c.

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#### SECTIOIV. ASTRODON.

*Astrodon. Benth. in Wall. Pl. As. Rar.* 1. 61.

*Calyx tubulosus, ore (squall, fauce scepis villosissima, dentibus 10, scepis maturatione stlato-patentibus. Verticillastris scepis globosi, multiflori, solitarii vel pauci, supremis nunc capitatis. Bractee calycibus vix breviores.*

**23. L. SUFFRUTICOSA, ramis rufo-villosis basi foliosis, foliis sessilibus oblongolanceolatis linearibus integerrimis supra viridibus hispidis subtus albo-tomentosis, bracteis subulatis, calycis rufo-villosi ore truncato villosa, dentibus brevissimis subpatentibus.**

**Hab. in Indiee orientalis Peninsulae montibus Nielgherri dictis Wight! (h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Wight et e Mus, AngL Ind.)**

Caules e basi crassa lignosa plures, adscendentes vel erecti, semipedales vel viz pedales, basi foliosi, in parte superiore subnudi, pilis rufis in parte inferiore subpatentibus versus apices ramorum adpressis dense villosi. Folia 8-10 lin. longa, margine subrevoluta, basi parum angustata, supra pilis longis rigidis rufis dense hispida, subtus albo-tomentosa, nervo medio prominente hispido, floralium paria duo ad apices ramorum parum distantia, supremo saepe sterili. Verticillastri sub-10-flori. Bractee acutae, calyce saepius dimidio breviores. Corollae *L. ternifoliae*, tubo intus exannulato.

24. *L. ROSMARINIFOLIA* (Benth. in Wall. Pl. As. Rar. I. 61), suffruticosa, ramis adpresse villosis, foliis sessilibus linearibus integerrimis supra scabro-hirtis subtus albo-tomentosis, bracteis lanceolatis linearibus, calycis villosi ore truncato villosi, dentibus brevissimis subpatentibus.

Hab. in Indise Orientalis Peninsula Wight! (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.*)

Species in herbario Wightiano proprio deest; *L. stiffruticoseae* affinis, sed characteribus supra notatis distincta. Rami humiles, pilis vix rufescentibus. Folia pollicaria, multo angustiora quam in *L. suffruticosa*. Bractee latiores, molliter villosae, acucissimas, calyces aequantes.

25. *L. HELIANTHEMIFOLIA* (Desf. Mém. Mus. Par. 11. 2. t. 1. f. 1), caule basi fruticoso, ramis sericeo-lanatis subrufescentibus, foliis oppositis sessilibus oblongo-ellipticis lanceolatisve integerrimis utrinque sericeis supra viridioribus subtus candidissimis, bracteis linearibus calyce brevioribus, calycibus sericeo-villosis, ore truncato-viloso, dentibus brevissimis subpatentibus.

Hab. in Indise orientalis Peninsulae montibus Nielgherri dictis *Leschenault! Wight!* (*h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Wight.*)

Vix a *L. ternifolia* differt foliis oppositis brevioribus minus candidis ramis saepius rufescentibus.

26. *L. TERNIFOLIA* (Desf.! Mém. Mus. Par. 11. 4. t. 1. f. 2), caule basi fruticoso, ramis dense tomentosus, foliis ternatim verticillatis sessilibus oblongo-lanceolatis integerrimis utrinque sericeis subtus candidissimis, bracteis linearibus, calycibus sericeo-lanatis, ore truncato villosi, dentibus brevissimis subpatentibus.

Hab. in Indise orientalis Peninsulae montibus Nielgherri dictis *Leschenault! Wight!* (*h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Wight.*)

Rami teretes, lana brevi densa albida vel rufescente vestiti, uti folia ternatim verticillati. Folia 1-14-pollicaria, obtusa vel mucronulata, margine subtus recurvo, basi parum angustata, supra pilis adpressis sericeis canescentia, subtus lana brevi sericea vel subfloccosa candidissima, floralia minora, suprema vix calyces excedentia. Verticillastri pauci, distincti, versus apices ramorum 10-20-flori. Bractee numerosae, molliter sericeo-lanatae, acutae, muticæ, calycem florentem subaequant, fructifero breviores. Calyx late tubulosus, dentibus acutis, lana paucis subbrevioribus. Corollae galea villis albis densissime obsessa, tubus intus exannulatus.

27. *L. LANCEJEFOLIA* (Desf.! Mém. Mus. Par. 11. 5. t. 2. f. 2), caule erecto rufo-tomentoso, foliis oblongo-lanceolatis subintegerrimis supra viridibus pubescentibus subtus canescentibus tomentoso-pubescentibus, bracteis calyces sequantibus, calycibus rufo-villosis, ore truncato pubescente, dentibus brevissimis bracteisque rigide mucronulatis.

Hab. in Indise orientalis Peninsula; montibus Nielgherri dictis *Leschenault! Wight!* &c. (*h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Wight.*)

Caules basi lignosi ? Rami erecti, duri, ultrapedales, pilis adpressis rufis dense vestiti. Folia basi in petiolum brevem angustata, 3-4-pollicaria, supra viridia, pilis brevissimis conspersa, subtus pilis subsericeis adpressis cano-tomentosa, saepissime integerrima, rarius dentibus paucis remotis notata. Verticillastri plus pollice diametro. Corollae galea pilis niveis dense villosa, tubus intus tenuissime pubescens, exannulatus.

28. L. STELLIGERA (Wall. ! Pl. As. Rar. i. 61), herbacea, erecta, pubescens, subcanescens, foliis oblongo-lanceolatis obtuse serratis glabris vel tenuissime pubescentibus, calycibus tomentosus, ore truncato intus villosus, dentibus 10, bracteisque subulatis mollibus patentibus apice revolutis.

Hab. in India orientali ad Aurungabad Wallich ! (h. s. c. e Mus. Any I. Ind.)

Habitus fere L. *Imifolia*\*. Caules U-pedales et altiores, pubescentia brevissima, conspersi. Folia 2-3-pollicaria, penninervia, utrinque angustata, supra viridia, subtus pallida. Verticillastri stepe pollicem diametro, ad apices ramorum sohtani vel praesertim in ramis primariis 2-3 approximati. Calyces et bractearum tomento molli canescentes. Dentes calycini breves, molles, lineares, in calyce fructifero patentissimi, uti bractearum apices recurvo-hamati. Corolla alba, tubo intus transversim annulato, galea pilis albis densissimis hirsuta.

29. L. LAMIIFOLIA (Desf. ! Mém. Mus. 11.4. t. 2. f. 1), herbacea, rufo-villosa, foliis cordato-ovatis supra rufo-villosis subtus cano-tomentosis, bracteis lanceolato-linearibus calyces equantibus, calycis sericei ore truncato eequali intus villosus, dentibus subulatis demum stellato-patentibus.

Hab. in Indise orientalis Peninsulae montibus Nielgherri dictis Leschenault ! (v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Par.)

Caules erecti, ramosi, bipedales. Folia breviter crenata, 2.2i-pollicaria, ruffoaa mollia; floralia conformia, multo minora. Verticillastri pauci, versus apices ramorum aequales, densi, multiflori. Flores L. *lancaatfolius*.

30. L. HIRTA (Spreng. Syst. 2. 743?), suffruticosa ? ramis rufescenti-villosis, foliis ovatis oblongisve subcrenatis utrinque viridibus hirtis bracteis calyces sequantibus, calycibus villosis ore truncato villosissimo dentibus subulatis brevibus stellato-patentibus muticis.

Flomis hirta. Heyne ! an Roth. Nov. Pl. Spec. 264 ?

Leucas helianthemifolia. Benth. in Wall. Pl. As. Rar. 1. 61 non.D *esp.*

Hab. in Indise orientalis Peninsula Heyne ! Wight' Src (h c Mus. Angl. Ind. et comm. a cl. Wight.) \* . \* . < , « . # . sp. e

Herba dura, perennis ? basi sublignosa ? saspus humilis, divaricato ramosis \* vix semipedalis, ramis rarius elongatis subpedalibus, constanter rufo-Dubesp<sup>1</sup> hispidisve. Folia vix pollicaria, venoso-rugosa, obtusa, pilis rufis ririSI<sup>n</sup> minusve hirsuta; floralia angustiora, omnia basi rotundata vel aiffustata<sup>n</sup> \* . us petiolata. Verticillastri saepius ad apices ramonim solitarii. Bractearae \* . Te J<sup>iter</sup> dense rufo-villosi. PUI ad faucem calycis densissimi, sericei. Corolla \* . bil ca. y ? " albis densissime obtecta, tubus intus transversim annulatus. - o - e a p u s

31. L. VESTITA (Benth. in Wall. Pl. As. Rar. 1. 61), herba erecta, caule rufescenti-hirsutissimo, foliis ovato-oblongis crenatis<sup>cea</sup> viridibus vel subtus vix canescentibus, bracteis linearibus cilhto V<sup>ca</sup> calycibus hirtis, ore truncato subsequali intus hirsutissimo' <Znl<sup>u</sup> subulatis vix cequalibus stellato-patentibus. mo » den<sup>tibus</sup>

**Hab. in Indise orientalis provincia Sillet Wallich! et Peninsula montibus Madurensibus Wight! (h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. fnd. et comm. a cL Wight.) .**

Caulis robustior quam in *L. ciliata*. Folia crassa, supra pilis rufis rigidis hirta, subtus hirta vel pilis sericeis canescentia, apice obtusa, basi rotundata vel angustata. Verticillastri demum 15 lin. diametro. Calyces dense villosi, dentibus vix lineam longis, fauce pilis densissimis clausa. Corolla tubus intus transversira annulatus, galea densissime rufo-hirta.

**32. L. CILIATA (Benth. in Wall. Pl. As. Rar. 1. 61), herbacea, erecta, adpresse pubescens, foliis ovato-lanceolatis oblongisve serrato-crenatis utrinque viridibus, bracteis linearibus ciliato-hirtis, calycibus tubulosis, ore truncate sequali intus pilosiusculo vel nudo, dentibus elongatis subulatis hi it is stellato-patentibus.**

*fi hirsuta, foliis obtusioribus calycibusque hirsutioribus.*

**Hab. in India Orientali: in Napalia Wallich / 13 in Peninsula Heyne! (A. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.)**

Herba 1-2-pedalis, caule ramisque pilis sparsis obverse adpressis pubescentibus, apice subrufescentibus. Folia tenuia, 2-3-pollicaria, utrinque angustata; in var. *a* fere glabra, nervis tantum rufo-pubescentibus; in var. (*Z*) sparse hispidula; floralia conformia, omnia basi in petiolum brevem angustata. Verticillastri pauci, versus apices ramorum distantes, fructiferi pollicem diametro. BracteaB calyces aequantes. Calyces basi glabrati, apice hirti, fauce in var. *a* fere nuda, in var. /3 pilis conniventibus subclausa, dentibus fere 2 lin. longis. Corolla *L. zeylanica*, tubo intus transversim annulato.

## SECTIO V. PLAGIOSTOMA.

*Plagiostoma. Benth. in Wall. Pl. As. Rar. 1. 60.*

*Calyx turbinatas vel tubulosus, ore obliquo supra productiore. Verticillastri seepius globosi, multiflori, solitarii vel pauci, supremis nunc capitatis. Bractea calycibus cequalcs velpaulo breviores.*

**33. L. STRICTA (Benth. in Wall. Pl. As. Rar. 1. 61), herbacea, erecta, stricta, pubescenti-hirta, foliis oblongo-lanceolatis linearibusve subintegerrimis, verticillastris multifloris solitariis terminalibus, bracteis subulatis hirtis, calycibus hirtis substriatis, ore obliquo, dentibus subulatis striatis demum stellato-patentibus.**

**Hab. in Indiae orientalis Peninsula Heyne! (h.s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.)**

Caulis erectus, parce ramosus, acute tetragonus, viridis. Folia pauca remota, 1-14-pollicaria, basi angustata, utrinque viridia, nervo medio subtus prominente; floralia caulinis conformia, majora. Verticillastri 1-2, capitula terminalia formantes, 15-30-flori. Bractea subulata, calycem florentem aequantes. Calyx fructifer elongatus, basi glaber subnervius, apice parum incurvus, ore valde obliquo, dentibus longioribus quam in caeteris speciebus hujus sectionis. Corolla *L. zeylanicte*.

**i . 3\* L. ZRYLANICA (Br. Prod. 504), herbacea, erecta, pubescenti-hirta, foliis oblongo-lanceolatis linearibusve integerrimis vel paucicrenatis, verticillastris densis multifloris dimidjatis vel subsequalibus,**

bracteis linearibus hirtis, calycibus basi glabris subaveniis apice striatis subincurvis, ore obliquo, dentibus abbreviatis supremis majoribus.

*Phlomis zeylanica*. Linn. Spec. 820. non Roxb.

*Leonurus Marrubiastrum*. Burn.! Fl. Ind. 127- non. Linn.

Hab. in Ceylona! in regno Pegu prope Rangoon Wallich! in Java Burmann! (h. s. sp. e Mus. AngL Ind.)

Annua, subpedalis, ramosa, ramis pilis patentibus hirtis tetragonis viridibus. Folia distantia, basi in petiolum brevem angustata, apice obtuse acuminata, margine integerrima vel dentibus paucis remotis notata, utrinque intense viridia, paucivenia, pilis raris pubescentia vel demum glabrata. Verticillastri 1-2, ad apices ramorum 10-20-flori, saepius nigrescentes. Calyces forma fere *h. aspera* sed glabriores, vix apice striati, dentibus longioribus magis inaequalibus. Corolla major, alba.

35. L. DIFFUSA, herbacea, diffusa, pubescenti-hirta, foliis oblongis linearibusve integerrimis, verticillastri paucifloris dimidiatis remotis, bracteis linearibus hirtis, calycibus basi glabris subaveniis, apice striatis hirtis subincurvis, ore obliquo, dentibus brevibus vix inaequalibus.

*L. dimidiata*. Benth. in Wall. Pl. As. Rar. non Roth.

Hab. in Indise Orientalis Peninsula Herb. Madr. (Ji. s. sp. e Mus. AngL Ind.)

Rami elongati, tenues, 1-1 &-pedales. Folia subsessilia, remota, vix semipollicaria, hispidula; floralia conformia, suprema substerilia. Verticillastri remoti, secundi, 4-12-flori. Bractea pauca, calyce breviores. Calyces breves, ore truncato, dentibus brevissimis. Caeterum *L. aspens* valde affinis.

36. L. HYSSOPIFOLIA (Benth. in Wall. Pl. As. Rar. 1. 60), herbacea, perennis, multicaulis, adscendens, piloso-hirta, foliis oblongo-linearibus integerrimis, verticillastri densis subaequalibus, bracteis linearibus\* vix pilosis, calycibus glabris subaveniis vel apice vix striatis pilis paucis hirtis, ore obliquo truncato, dentibus minutis setaceis hirtis.

Hab. in Indise Orientalis montibus Nepalensibus et Kamaonensibus Wallich! Deyra Dhoon Royle! (h. s. sp. e Mus. AngL Ind.)

Caules e basi crassa sublignosa plures, adscendentes, ramosi, pilis praesertim in parte superiore numerosis hirsuti, semipedales vel vix pedales. Folia 1-1½ pollicaria, obtusa, basi angustata, supra et subtus ad venas pilis rigidis hirsuta; floralia conformia. Verticillastri 10-20-flori, distantes. Bractea calyce aequantes. Calyces turbinati basi angustati, incurvi, fere glabri, apice vix striati, dilatati, ore truncato brevissime 10-dentato. Corolla alba? *L. zeylanica*; tubus intus oblique piloso-annulatus, galea calyce dimidio longior, integerrima, hirsutissima; labium inferius galea subtriplo longior.

37. L. ASPERA (Spreng. Syst. 2. 743), herbacea, pubescenti-hirta, foliis oblongis linearibusve subcrenatis viridibus, verticillastri densis aequalibus, bracteis oblongo-linearibus subulatisve hirtis, calycibus basi glabris subaveniis, apice striatis subincurvis, ore obliquo, dentibus brevibus vix inaequalibus.

*Phlomis aspera*. Willd. Enum. Hort. Berol. 2. G21.

*Phlomis Plukenetii*. Roth. Nov. Pl. Spec. 2C1 ?

*Leucas Plukenetii*. Spreng Syst. 2. 743 ?

*Phlomis esculenta*. Roxb. Fl. Ind. 3. 10.

*Phlomis Cephalotis* var. *Blume Bidjr.* 830 ? \*

*Tumba*. Rheede. Hort. Malab.-10.181, t. 91 ?

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\* « *P. Cephalotis* Roth, varietas, caule hirta, foliis oblongo-lanceolatis grosse August 1834. 4 L



/3 *Wightiana*, verticillastris parvis numerosis approximatis.

L. *Wiglitiana*. *Benth. in Wall. PL As. Bar. 1. 60.*

Hab. in India Orientali: a jugo Himalayano secus flum. Jumna usque ad Allahabad *Royle!* in Peninsula *Wight! S?c.* in ins. Mauritio et Borbonia *Herb. Mus. Par.!* Java *Blume!* in ins. Philippinis *Com-merson!* (*h. s. sp.*)

Herba annua, saepius erecta, semipedalis vel vix pedalis, caule breviter hispido vel tomentoso-pubescente, ramus glabrato. Folia distantia, breviter petiolata, integerrima vel paucidentata; floralia conformia, suprema saepe sterilia. Verticillastris plerumque 10-20-flori, densi, vix seznipollicem diametro. Bractee calycem aequantes, virides, ciliato-hirti. Calyx ore valde obliquo sed recto, dentibus rectis. Corolla calycem breviter excedens, alba; tubi annulus internus transversalis. In var. j3 caulis strictior, folia longiora, ad apices ramorum crebriora, verticillastris parvi, approximate et tota planta vix pubescens, sed vix ut species propria habenda. Ceterum base species statura et hirsutiae magnopere variat, et forsan, cum *L. dimidiata* et *hyssopifolia*, *L. zeylanice* mera varietas est.

38. L. NUTANS (Spreng. Syst. 2. 743), herbacea, pubescens, foliis ovato-oblongis subcrenatis viridibus, verticillastris multifloris distantibus, bracteis oblongis vel lanceolatis, calycibus pubescentibus striatis, fructiferis valde elongatis incurvis, apice nutanti-reflexis, ore obliquo, dentibus linearibus brevibus vix inaequalibus.

*Phlomis nutans*. *Roth. Nov. Pl. Spec. 263.*

*Leucas decurva*. *Benth. in Wall. PL As. Bar. 1. 60.*

Hab. in Indiae orientalis Peninsula *Herb. Madr.!* *Heyne*, prope "Segain ad ripas fluvii Iruwaddi *Wallich!* (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.*)

Exemplaria suppetentia manca, sed ob calycum forma speciem distinctissimam demonstrant. Kami pubescentes vel apice hirti. Folia latiora quam iit *L. aspera*, crenaturis paucis latis obscuris. Verticillastris axillares, pollicem circiter diametro. Bractee ciliato-hirtas. Calycis pars nutans saepe parte erecta longior, apice profunde striata, dentibus acutissimis. Corolla parva.

39. L. DIMIDIATA (Spreng. Syst. 2. 743. non *Benth. in Wall. PL As. Rar.*), herbacea pubescenti-hirta, foliis ovato-oblongis subcrenatis viridibus, verticillastris multifloris subsolitariis terminalibus, bracteis lineari-subulatis hirtis, calycibus basi glabris subaveniis, apice striatis incurvo-reflexis, ore obliquo, dentibus brevibus vix inaequalibus.

*Phlomis dimidiata*. *Roth. Nov. PL Sp. 264.*

*L. nutans*. *Benth. in Wall. PL As. Bar. 1. 60. vix Spreng.*

Hab. in India Orientali in regno Burmannico ad ripas fluv. Irawaddi *Wallich*. (*li. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.*)

L\* *nutanti* valde affinis, differt calycibus brevioribus, bracteis subulatis, verticillastris solitariis, et habitu foliisque potius *L. zeylanice*. a qua calycibus distinguitur.

40. L. CEPHALOTES (Spreng. Syst. 2. 743), herbacea, pubescenti-hirta, foliis ovatis oblongisve subserratis viridibus, verticillastris subsolitatis maximis globosis dense multifloris, bracteis ovato-lanceolatis

terra utri pubescentibus, denj»e capitatis terminalibus, bracteis subulatis, is obliquis «-dc.inatis .upenie pilosi\*, dentibus subulatis eub- equal & r B & i. c.

acutis imbricatis, calycibus apice striatis subvillosis, ore obliquo, dentibus subulatis brevibus vix inaequalibus.

Phlomis Cephalotes. *Roth. Nov. PL Spec.* 262.

Leucas capitata. *Desf. Mfm. Mus. Par.* 11. 8. t. 4.

Hab. in India Orientali in planitiebus vulgaris *Royle !* in Napalia et in Bengala ad ripas Gangis *Wallich !* in Peninsula *Rottler ! Wight ! Sfc.* (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind. et comm. a cl. Wight.*)

Herba subpedalis, erecta vel basi decumbens, ramosa, ramis pubescentibus vel pilis patentibus hirtis. Folia petiolata, 2-4-pollicaria, basi angustato-cuneata, supra hispidula subtus pubescentia, rarius utrinque glabrata; floralia conformia, suprema e summitate verticillastri eminentia. Verticillastri terminales, sesquipollicem et ultra diametro. Bractee virides, submembranaceae, margine et nervo medio ciliato-hirtae, calyces aequantes. Calyces basi membranacei, laeves, apice nervis 10 elevatis ciliatis, fauce intus pilis paucis ciliata. Corolla alba, labio inferiore maximo obcordato; annulus intra tubum obliquus, pilosus.

41. L. MARTINICENSIS (Br. Prod. 504), herbacea, pubescens, vix canescens, verticillastris distantibus maximis globosis multifloris, bracteis lanceolato-subulatis, calycibus membranaceis incurvis, ore obliquo superne productiore, dentibus subdenis subulatis supremo longissimo.

Clenopodium martinicense. *Jacq. PI. Amer.* 173. \*. 177-178. 75.

Phlomis martinicensis. *Swartz. Prod. Fl. Ind. Occ.* 88.

Phlomis caribica. *Jacq\* Ic. liar.* 1. 11. t. 110.

Leonurus parviflorus. *Mamch. Meth.* 401. ?

Phlomis mollis. *Schum. ! Bcskr. Pl. Guin.* 2G3.

Hab. in utriusque orbis tropicis : in Indioe orientalis regno Burmanico prope montem Taong Dong *Wallich !* in Madagascarice provinciae Emirneni *Bojer !* in Africa tropica occidentali *Thonning ! Leprieur et Perrottet !* et in America tropica, in India occidentalis ins. Trinitatis *Sieber !* Sancti Dominici *Poiteau !* in Brasilia *Sello ! A. de St. Hilaire ! Sfc* (*Ji. s. sp.*)

Herba erecta, annua, 1-2-pedalis, caule pilis brevibus pubescente, obtuse tetragono. Folia petiolata, ovata, crenata, basi rotundata vel saepius cuneata; floralia angustiora, suprema lanceolata, substerilia, omnia rugosa, utrinque pubescentia, viridia, subtus pallidiora. Verticillastri axillares, demum 1 j poll, diametro. Bractee numerosae, subulatae, ciliatae, apice subspinescentes. Calyces fructiferi valde aucti, basi subinflati, erecti, apice valde incurvi, subreflexi, dente supremo rigido adscendente caeteris duplo triplove longiore. Corolla L. *urticasfolia* B, parva, tennis, alba, villosa; tubo intus exannulato.

42. L. LINIFOLIA (Spreng. Syst. 2. 743), herbacea, erecta, tenuissime canescenti-pubescentis vel tomentosa, foliis oblongo-linearibus integerrimis vel remote serratis, verticillastris densis subaequalibus multifloris, bracteis linearibus canescentibus, calycibus canescentibus glabrisve subaveniis superne elongatis, ore valde obliquo, illic inferioribus brevissimis supremo maximo.

Phlomis linifolia. *Roth. Nov. PI. Spec.* 260.

Phlomis zeylanica. *Roxb. ! FL Ind.* 3. 9. *Ltnii. Syst. Veg.* 450. *Jacq., Rat.* 1. 11. /. 111. non *Linn. Spec\**

Leonurus indicus. *Burm. ! FL Ind.* 127-

Herba admirationis. *Rumph. Herb. Amb.* C. 39. t. 1G. /. 1.

\* Confer Roth. Nov. Sp. PI. 269.

Hab. in India orientali: in Bengala et Peninsula vulgatissima *Roxburgh!* *Wallich!* *Wight!* *Royle! frc,* in ins. Madagascaria *Oldenburgh!* Mauritio et Borbonia *Telfair!* *Commerson ! fyc,* Java *Blume!* Bourou Moluccarum *Durville !* et Philippinis *Commerson!* (*h. s. sp.*)

Herba 1-1<sup>^</sup>-pedalis, ramosa, caule, foliis, calycibusque tomento tenuissimo canescentibus. Folia 2-3-pollicaria, basi in petiolum angustata; floralia conformia. Verticillastri versus apices ramorum 2-4, distincti, infimo distante, supremis srepius approximatis, 10-30-flori. Bractee setaceae, tomentosae, calyce fmc-tifero dimidio breviores. Calyx ovatus, basi attenuates, ore supra producto infra fisso, dente supremo maximo acutissimo, lateralibus utrinque tribus miuutis acutis, binis infimis subevanidis. Corolla *L. zeylanica,* alba.

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*Species e genere excludenda.*

*L. QUINQUEDENTATA Br. = Lasiocorys Abyssinica.*

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**LXXXVII. LEONOTIS.**

*Phlomidis sp. Linn, et Auct.*  
*Leonotis. Br\* Prod. 504.*

Calyx ovato-tubulosus, 10-nervius, apice incurvus, ore obliquo sub-10-dentato, dente supremo majore. Corolla tubo ssepius exserto, intus nudo vel incomplete annulato, limbo bilabiato, labio superiore concavo erecto elongato integro, inferiore brevi patente trifido, lacinia media vix majore. Stamina 4, adscendentia, didynama, inferioribus longioribus. Filamenta basi nuda. Antheroe per paria sub labio superiore approximate<sup>^</sup> biloculares, loculis divaricatis acutis. Styli lobus superior brevi ssimus. Achenia sicca, apice obtusa.—Herbse fruticesve. Verticillastri multiflori, ssepius densissimi. BracXeas numerosse, lineari-subulatae. Corollae speciosae, coccinese vel flavescentes.

Chiefly South African : one species extends into India, and is now common in some of the tropical parts of America, where it has been probably carried from the old world.

1. *L. NEPET>EFOLIA (Br. Prod. 504)*, herbacea, foliis ovatis crenatis, calycis dentibus omnibus spinosis supremo maximo ovato, corollis (coccineis) calyce vix duplo longioribus.

*L. nepetaefolia. Bot. Reg. 4. t. 281.*  
*Phlomis nepetffifolia. Linn. / Spec. 820.*  
*Leomirus globosus. Marnch. Meth. 400.*  
*Leonurus nepetsefolia. Mill. Diet. n. 2.*

Hab. in Africa et Asia tropfca, et hincindein America verosimiliter ex orbe veteri allata: in Africa austro-orientali ad sinum Delagoa *Furbes !* in ins. Madagascaria! Mauritio! Java *Blume,* Indioe orientalis

Peninsula! et in Bengala Wallich! fyc, in India occidentali! et Brasilia Salzmann! A. de St. Hilaire! Sfc. (h. s. sp.)

Caulis animus, crassus, erectus, 2-7-pedalis, obtuse tetragonus, sulcatus, tenuiter tomentosus. Folia longe petiolata, 2-4-pollicaria, obtusa vel rarius acutiuscula, irregulariter crenata, basi truncata vel subcordata, integerrima, in petiolo breviter decurrentia, utrinque viridia, tenuiter cano-tomentosa vel glabra; floralia oblongo-lanceolata, suprema parva. Verticillastri pauci distantes, fructiferi 2-3 pollices diametro, saepe ultra 100-flori. Bractee numerosae, lanceolato-lineares vel subulate, virides, apice subspinescentes, glabra vel tenuiter tomentosae. Calyces demum fere pollicares, tubulosi, elongati, basi attenuati, glabri, nervis obscuris medio viridibus striati, sub ore piloso-pubescentea, apice glabri, dente\* supremo maximo ovato acuto spinoso, tribus inferioribus lanceolatis acutissimis rigidis subreflexo-patentibus, lateralibus utrinque 2-3 brevibus acutis erectis. Corolla coccinea, extus villosa, dimidio brevior quam in *L. Leonuro*, duplo longior quam in *L. pallida*.

2. *L. PALLIDA* A, herbacea, foliis ovatis acutis obtuse serratis, calycis dentibus omnibus spinosis supremo maximo ovato, corollis (flavescentibus) calyces vix excedentibus.

*Phlomis pallida*. Schum. Beskr. PL Guin. 262.

Hab. in Africa sequinoctiali occidentali: in Senegambia Leprieur et Perrottet! in Guinea prope Quitta et Ursue Thonning. (v. s. sp. in herb. Delessert.)

Valde affinis *L. nepetcefolicB*, differt foliis acutioribus brevius petiolatis, et prosertim corollis minoribus flavescentibus. Calyces omnino *L. nepetcefolicB*.

3. *L. OVATA* (Spr. Syst. 2. 744), herbacea, foliis ovatis inciso-crenatis, calycis dentibus omnibus spinosis supremo maximo ovato, corollis calyce subtriplo longioribus.

*Phlomis Leonids*. Linn. ! Mant. 83.

Hab. in Africa australi extratropica Burchell! tyc. (h. s. sp.)

Caulis erectus, pluripedalis, obtuse tetragonus, sulcatus, tomentoso-pubescentis. Folia vix pollicaria, profunde et obtuse crenata, basi late truncata vel subcordata, rugosa, supra tenuiter pubescentia, subtus venosa, tomentoso-pubescentia, superiora remota, acutiora, subincisa; floralia oblonga basi angustata, paucidentata. Verticillastri maximi *L. nepetcefolicB*. Bractee lanceolato-lineares, pungentes. Calyces forma et magnitudine *L. nepetcefolicB*, sed glabri vel tomento tenuissimo subcanescentes, rarius dorso pilis paucissimis hirti. Corolla magnitudine *L. Leonuri*, aurantiaca.

4. *L. INTERMEDIA* (Lindl. Bot. Reg. 10. 1850), herbacea vel suffruticosa, foliis ovato-lanceolatis inciso-dentatis, verticillastris densissimis globosis, calycibus muticis villosis, corollis calyce subtriplo longioribus.

Hab. in Africa australi ad sinum Algoa Forbes! (h. s. sp. e Mus. Soc. Hort. Lond.)

Habitus *L. ovatae*, sed folia duplo triplove longiora, obtuse acuminata, tomento paffinae inferioris, uti petiolorum et ramorum, densiore. Verticillastri *L. ovata* vel parum minores. Calyces ejusdem magnitudinis, sed pilis brevibus mollibus dense villosi, et dentibus (8-13) brevissimis obtusis muticis, supremo latiore vix longiore. Corolla *L. Leonuri*, parum brevior, aurantiaca.

5. *L. PARVIFOLIA*, fruticosa? foliis ovatis rugosis ramisque canescentibus, dente calycis supremo ovato spinoscente inferioribus omnibus brevissimis muticis, corollis calyce subtriplo longioribus.

Hab. ad Caput Bonse Spei *Masson* ! (v. s. *sp. in herb. Banks.*)

A *L. ovata* differt foliis minoribus rugosioribus canescentibus, et calycis oris forma. Caulis lignosus videtur et humilis. Corolla *L. Leonuru*

6. *L. LEONURUS* (Br. Prod. 504), fruticosa, foliis oblongo-lanceolatis, verticillastris laxiusculis, calycibus tenuiter tomentoso-pubescentibus muticis, corollis calyce plus triplo longioribus.

*Phlomis Leonurus.* *Linn. Spec.* 820. *Bot. Mag.* 14. / . 478.

*Leonurus grandiflorus.* *Mcench. Meth.* 400.

*Leonurus africana.* *Mill. Diet. n.* 1.

Hab. ad Caput Bonse Spei *Forbes!* *Burchell!* *SfC.* (*k. s. sp.*)

Frutex erectus, 4-7-pedalis, ramosus, ramis obtuse tetragonis sulcatis breviter tomentosis. Folia bipollicaria, obtusa et obtuse serrata, basi in petiolum brevem angustata, viridia, rugosa, subtus tenuiter tomentosa, supra tenuissime pubescentia; floralia conformia, suprema saepius sterilia. Verticillastris mine piures pauciflori distantes, nunc multiflori densi pauci vel interdum in capitulum approximate Bracten lanceolato-lineares, acutae, muticae. Calyces saepius breviter pedicellati, 1-7 lin. longi, tenuissime tomentosi, pallide virentes, apice substriati, ore panim obliquo truncato, dentibus 8-10 brevissimis subaequalibus muticis. Corolla bipollicaris et ultra, coccinea, villosa; tubus longe exsertus, intus squamis transversalibus incompletis duabus inter se sesquilineam distantibus, annulatus, fauce parum dilatata; galea 9 lin. longa; labium brevissimum: lobis ovatis acutis subaequalibus dejectis. Filamenta basi dilatata, apice tenuissima. Anthers utrinque acutissimae.

## LXXXVIII. PHLOMIS.

*Phlomis* sp. *Linn.*

*Phlomis.* *Br. Prod.* 504.

*Phlomisopsis.* *Link. Handb.* 470.

*Phlomisoides.* *Mcench. Meth.* 403.

Calyx tubulosus, 5- vel 10-striatus, saepius plicatus, ore aequali truncato vel 3-dentato. Corolla tubo incluso vel vix exserto, intus saepius annulato, limbo bilabiato, labio superiore galeato carinato com press o lato integro vel emarginato, incumbente vel suberecto, inferiore patente trifido. Stamina 4, adscendentia, didynama, inferioribus longioribus. Filamenta superiora adnata basi in appendiculam brevissimam producuntur inferiora nuda, Anthem sub ^nlca per paria approximate, subbiloculares, loculis distinctis obtusis confluentibus. Styli lobus superior brevissimus vel rarius inferioris dimidio aequalis, inferior subulatus apice stigmatifer. Achenia sicca, triquetra, apice obtusa, rarius truncata, glabra vel apice pubescentia.—Herbse suffrutices frutescentes, in sectione prima saepe floccoso-lanata, in secunda viridia. Folia rugosa. Verticillastris plurifloris, axillis ares, bracteis suffultis vel rarius nudis. Corollae in sectione prima luteae vel purpureae, in secunda constanter purpureae vel albse.

This is a natural genus, and is also very naturally divided into two sections, which by some have been considered as separate genera, though upon characters of little importance. The species of the first

section are chiefly from the Mediterranean region, scarcely extending farther eastward than Persia, with one Cashmerian species. Those of the second commence with one east-European plant, and spread all over the mountainous and temperate parts of Asia.

### CONSPECTUS SPECIERUM.

SECT. I. EUPHLOMIS. *Corolla galea maxima incumbent e, labii lacinice laterales parvce ovato- vel lanceolato-appendiculatce, intermedia maxima latissima rotundata, scepius emarginata vel bifida.*

§ 1. LYCHNITIS. *Folia floralia basi dilatata, flores amplectentia.*

Species unica . . . . . 1. P. LYCHNITIS.

§ 2. GYMNOPLHOMIS. *Herbce suffruticesve. Folia floralia bah angustata. Bractea pauce laxs vel nullw. Denies calycini molles, mutici.*

- Calyces pills longis patentibus plumosi.  
 Dentes calycini corolla longiores . . . . . 2. P. BHUGUIERI.  
 Dentes calycini corolla breviores.  
 Bractee exteriores calycem subsequantes.  
 Calyx intus fauce villosa, dentibus e basi lanceolata linearibus . . . . . 3. P. CRINITA.  
 Calyx intus fauce nuda, dentibus linearibus . . . . . 4. P. BILOBA.  
 Bractee brevissimsB . . . . . G. P. OLIVIERI.  
 Calyces lana brevi subfloccosa tomentosi, nee plumosi.  
 Calyx fructifer apice attenuatus, dentibus tubi- dimidium aequantibus.  
 Folia ovato-oblonga vel lanceolata. Caulis subsimplex . . . . . 7« P. ARMENIACA.  
 Folia ovata, inferiora lata cordata. Caulis ramosus . . . . . 5. P. ORIENTALIS.  
 Calyx fructifer apice non contractus, dentibus brevissimis . . . . . 8. P. NISSOLII.

§ 3. BEVDROFHLOMIS. *Frutices vel rarius suffrutices. Verticillastri multi- flori. Bracteat oppresses. Calyces mutici vel b-mucronati.*

- Bractese tomentosae nee pilose, obtusae vel rarius acuminatae.  
 Flores purpurei.  
 Calyces truncati, dentibus brevissimis . . . . . 10. P. ITALICA.  
 Calyces et bractese acuminatae.  
 Folia oblongo-lanceolata . . . . . 9. P. PURPUREA.  
 Folia ovato-elliptica . . . . . 11. p. ELLIPTICA.  
 Flores flarf,  
 rruciculun Ulvuilcutuo, follld ubuvacu-rutundatis, vix ^-1-pollicaribus . . . . . 12. P. LAVATA.  
 Frutex foliis oblongo-ovatis, sscpius 14-2-pollicaribus . . . . . 13. P. ANCUSTIFOLIA.  
 Bractee pilosae, acutffi. Dentes calycini subulato-acuminati.  
 BracteaB ovatae vel ovato-lanceolatae . . . . . 14. P. FRUTICOSA.  
 Bractee lanceolato-lineares.  
 Folia oblongo-lanceolata, infima basi profunde cordata . . . . . 15. P. FERHUGINEA.  
 Folia ovata vel ovato-lanceolata, omnia basi truncata . . . . . 16. P. VIRENS.  
 Species non satis nota . . . . . 17. P. VISCOSA.

§ 4. OXYPHLOMIS. *Herbce suffruticesve. Verticillastri sapius muUiflori. BracteeB acutissime, apice rigidce subpungentes,*

Bractee et dentes calycini apice uncinato-revoluta.

Calyces et bractee densissime Janata . . . 18. P. FLOCCOSA.

Calyces glabri ? Bractee hirtse . . . 19. P. BICOLOR.

Bractee et dentes calycini apice recta.

Folia rugosa, tomentosa vel villosa.

Folia ovata, infima amplissima.

Corolla flava.

Bractee lineares vel lanceolato-lineares. 20. P. RuSSELLIANA.

Bractee lato-lanceolatae vel oblongae . 21. P. LUNARIFOLIA.

Corolla purpurea . . . 22. P. SAMIA.

Folia oblonga, infima vix 3-4-pollicaria . 23. P. RIGIDA.

Folia coriacea, supra lsviuscula.

Folia ovato-lanceolata, subtus candidissima . 24. P. CASHMERICANA.

Folia ovato-lanceolata vel lanceolata, subtus  
subviridia . . . 25. P. HERBA-VENTI.

Folia lanceolata, subtus canescentia . . . 26. P. PUN GENS.

SECT. II. PHLOMIDOPSIS. *Corolla galea suberecta, pilosa, intus et margine pilis longis barbata, labii lacinia intermedia lateralibus vix major. Herbce virides. Verticillasri densi. Bractee appressce.*

Caulis elatus, ramosus.

Calycis margines inter dentes membranaceo-productip Flores albi.

Calycis dentes rigidi, subulati . . . 28. P. MACROPHYLLA.

Calycis dentes breves, mutici . . . 27. P. BREVIFLORA.

Calycis dentes basi submembranacei, sinibus non productis. Flores purpurei.

Calyx glaber vel pilis paucis ciliatus . . . 29. P. TUBE ROSA.

Calyx viscoso-pubescent . . . 30. P. AGRARIA.

Caulis simplex, humilis, vel vix 1-IJ-pedalia.

Corollae galea villosissima.

Folia floralia longissima, lineari-lanceolata,  
basi longe angustata . . . 31. P. ALPINA.

Folia floralia ovato-lanceolata vel flores parum  
superantia.

Calyces viscoso-pubescentes . . . 30. P. AGRARIA.

Calyces glabri vel pilosi, non viscosi.

Bractee exteriores magnae, foliaceae . 32. P. BRACTEOSA.

Bractee lanceolato-lineares vel subulatae, calyces aequantes.

Folia sericeo-villosa . . . 35. P. CORDATA.

Folia viridia, villosa, non sericea.

Corollae tubus exsertus . . . 34. P. SIMPLEX.

Corollae tubus calyce bceviior . . . 33. P. LA31IIFOLIA.

Corollae galea glabra vel vix pubescens.

Bractee calyces aequantes^ appresss. Calyx  
tubulosus . . . 27. P. BREVIFLORA.

Bractee breves, subulatae, laxs. Calyx turbinatus,  
basi attenuatus . . . 3G. P. RUGOSA.

#### SECTIOI. EUPHLOMIS.

*Corollae ale<sup>maxima</sup> > incumbens, tomentosa vel rarius villosa, intus et margine breviter subbarbata; labii lacinia later ales parvcp*

*appendicula lanceolata vel ovata truncata auctce, media maxima latissime rotundata emarginata vel subbiloba.*

§ 1. LYCHNITIS. *Suffrutex. Folia floralia basi late dilatata, flores amplectentia.*

1. P. LYCHNITIS (Linn.! Sp. 819), suffruticosa, cano-tomentosa, foliis sessilibus oblongo-linearibus utrinque angustatis aroplexicaulibus rugosis, floralibus basi latissimis, bracteis subulatis calycibusque sericeo-pilosissimis, dentibus brevibus subulatis.

P. Lychnitis. *Bot. Mag. 25. t. 999.*

Hab. in Europae Mediterraneae occidentalis siccis: in Hispania! Gallia australi! Italia septentrionali! (v. v. et h. s. sp.)

Caulis e basi lignosa plures, subsimplices, erecti, 1-1 1/2 pedales, tamen in toto denso subfloccoso vestiti. Folia caulina basi connata-amplexicaulia, 2-3 poll. longa, vix 4 lin. lata, obtusa, margine integerrima, supra viridia vel canescentia, subtus venosissima, albo-tomentosa; floralia basi abrupte dilatata in bracteam latissimam rugosam verticillastrum amplectentem et calyces aequantem, suprema omnino bracteaformia acumine brevissimo. Bractesae mollissimae, uti calyces semipollicares et pilis longissimis mollissimis sericeis subpatentibus dense obsessae. Dentes calycini basi ovato-truncati, apice in acumen subulatum molle abeuntes. Corolla lutea, calyce duplo longior; tubus glaber tenuis intus sub staminum insertionem incomplete piloso-annulatus; fauces asqualis; labium superius oblongo-semicirculare, extus tomentosum, intus marginem versus pilosum, inferius parum longius; lobis lateralibus brevibus dente lanceolato auctis, medio lato breviter emarginato. Stamina superiorum filamenta basi in appendiculum brevissimum obtusum subproducta.

§ 2. GYMNOPILOMIS. *Herba perennes vel suffrutices. Folia floralia basi angustata. Verticillastris paucifloris. Bractea paucis, laxis vel nullis. Dentes calycini molles, mutici.*

2. P. BUUGUIERI (Desf.! Mém. Mus. 11. 9. t. 5), perennis vel suffruticosa, floccoso-tomentosa, candidissima, foliis ovato-oblongis basi rotundato-cuneatis dense lanatis, verticillastris subsexfloris, bracteis linearibus laxis, calycibus mollissime pilosissimis, dentibus linearibus mollibus plumosis corollas superantibus.

Hab. in Persia prope Kermadan *Olivier et Bruguère!* (v. s. sp. in *herb. Mus. Par.*)

Suffrutex pedalis, tota lana candidissima subfloccosa dense obsessa. Caulis subsimplices. Folia 2-3-pollicaria, acutiuscula, subcrenata, rugosiuscula. Verticillastris approximatis. Corolla purpurea, paulo minor quam in P. *Lychnitis*. Filamenta superiora basi incrassata vix appendiculata.

3. P. CRINITA (Cav.! Ic. Rar. 3. 25. t. 247), perennis vel suffruticosa, floccoso-lanata, candidissima, foliis ovato-oblongis basi rotundato-truncatis radicalibus subcordatis crassissimis utrinque dense lanatis, floralibus basi angustato-rotundatis, verticillastris 6-10-floris, bracteis linearibus laxis, calycibus mollissime pilosissimis, dentibus linearibus mollibus muticis corollis brevioribus.

Hab. in Hispania *Cavanilles!* L. *Dufour!* (v. s. sp. in *hejb. Schult. et Smith.*)

Caulis e basi perenni sublignosa erectus, pedalis, lana alba floccosa dense  
August 1834. 4 M



obtecti, apice subpaniculato-ramosi. Folia radicalia, longe petiolata, 2-3-pollicaria, obtusa, subintegerrima, crassissima, nervis sub lana densa fere omnino reconditis, caulina minora oblonga, lana floccosa, venis subtus prominentibus, superiora et floralia sessilia, acuta, suprema a basi parum latiore, acuminata, omnia patentia, nee flores amplectentia. Verticillastri et flores magnitudine *P. Lychnitidis*, in racemo paniculato-ramoso dispositi. Bractee nonnullae calyces subaequant, molles, pilosolanatae. Calyces lana brevi alba, et pilis longis numerosis patentibus obtecti. Dentes tubo breviores, basi parum dilatati. Corolla *P. Lychnitidis*\* tubus intus basi pubescens, exannulatus. Filamentorum superiorum appendicula brevis, obtusa, pilosa. Anthers ovatae, confluentim uniloculares.

Cavanilles's figure of this plant is one of the worst of his whole book.

4. *P. BILOBA* (Uesf.! Fl. All. 2. 2/5. t. 127), perennis vel suffruticosa, lanata, foliis ovato-oblongis basi rotundatis utrinque subfloccosotomentosis, verticillastris 4-6-floris, bracteis linearibus laxis, calycibus mollissime pilosis, dentibus linearibus mollibus acutis muticis.

Hab. in Atlante prope Mayane Algeria\* *Desfontaines!* (v. s. sp. in herb. De Candolle.)

"Caules herbacei, erecti, ramosi, 6-9-decimetr. villosolanati, tetragoni, angulis obtusis. Folia inferiora petiolata, superiora sessilia, ovato-oblonga, quandoque ovata, rugosa, vix crenata, 5-10 centimetr. longa, 2-3 lata, tomentosa, canescentia villis ramosis brevissimis. Verticilli florum distincti 4-flori. Flores sessiles aut brevissime pedicellati. Bractee lineari-filiformes, longitudine calycis, villis longis densis canescentibus obductae. Calyx oblongus, teres, villosolanigerus, semiquinquefidus, laciniis linearibus acutis. Corolla magnitudine *P. Herba-venti*, purpurea, extus villosotomentosa. Labium superius arcuatim compressum, saepe profunde bi parti turn, inferius bilobum, lobi 2 laterales breves, parvi, medio maximo ovato obtuso sulcato."—*Desf. I. c.*

Not having had leisure to examine this plant accurately, I have copied Desfontaines\* description; but in the specimen I saw, the upper lip of the corolla certainly did not appear to be bifid.

5. *P. ORIENTALIS* (Mill.! Diet. n. 9), perennis vel suffruticosa, floccoso-lanata, foliis ovatis infimis basi cordatis rugosissimis utrinque villosis lanatisve, floralibus basi angustatis, verticillastris 6-10-floris, calycibus elongatis mollissime pilosis, dentibus linearibus mollibus acutis plumosis.

Hab. in Syria prope Aleppo *Russell!* circa Smyrnam *De Candolle.* (v. s. sp. in herb. Banks, in eadem pagina cum *P. Nissolii.*)

Habitus fere *P. Nissolii*, sed calycibus distinctissima. Folia caulina majora, crassiora, villosiora, lana rarius subfloccosa. Bracteu in verticillastris inferioribus paucae, subulatae, calyces aequantes, in superioribus brevissimac subnullae.

6. *P. OLIVIEUI*, fruticosa, lanata, foliis petiolatis ovatis basi angustatis infimis cordatis rugosis junioribus densissime lanatis, verticillastris paucifloris, bracteis abbreviatis linearibus, calycibus hispidolanatis, dentibus lanceolato-linearibus obtusis.

Hab. in Persia inter Bagdad et Kermachan, et inter Kermachan et Armadan *Olivier et Bruguière!* (v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Par.)

Calyces et bractee *P. Armeniaceae*, sed hispidiora, et foliis cert'e species distincta. Calyces minus pilosi ut caules simpliciores quum in *P. orientali.*

The above notes were made in the Paris herbarium some years ago. I have not since seen the plant, nor is it present to my recollection, excepting that at the time it struck me as a very distinct species.

7. *P. AHMENIACA* (Willd. Spec. 3. 119), perennis vel suffruticosa, subfloccoso-lanata, foliis ovato-oblongis lanceolatisve infimis basi cordatis, floralibus angustatis, verticillkstris paucifloris, bracteis laxis subulatis, calycibus tomentoso-lanatis fructiferis apice contractis, dentibus lanceolato-linearibus acutis muticis. •

Hab. in Armenia *Tournefort!* in siccis lapidosis montium Taliisch prope pagos Perimbal et Swant C. A. Meyer! (*h. s. sp. comm. a cL Meyer.*)

Caules e basi sublignosa erecti, 1-1½-pedales, simplices, floccoso-lanati. Folia radicalia longe petiolata, obtusa, basi profunde et late cordata, margine obscure crenata, juniora densissime albo-lanata, adulta rugosa, supra subviridia villosolanata, subtus subfloccoso-tomentosa, caulina angustiora acutiora basi minus cordata; floralia basi angustata vel rotundata, omnia petiolata, patentia. Racemi simplices. Verticillastri distantes, pltrumque sexflori. Bractete paucae, saepius brevissimae, vel 2-3 calycem subaequantes. Calyces 1 lin. longi, sessiles, basi oblongi, sub-5-angulati, tomento albido subfloccoso obtecti. Corolla flava *P. Lychnilidis*. Tubus basi intus squamis 5 pilosissimis annulatus, quarum 4 in stamina abeunt, et 2 superiores crassiores et densius pilosae sunt. Filameuta vero caeterum exappendiculata.

8. *P. NISSOLII* (Linn.! Sp. 819), perennis vel suffruticosa, dense subfloccoso-lanata, foliis petiolatis ovato-oblongis basi profunde cordatis rugosissimis, verticillastris paucifloris, bracteis brevissimis, calycibus dense lanatis, dentibus ovato-acuminatis mollibus muticis.

Hab. in Oriente prope Smyrnam *Fleischer!* Aleppo *Russell!* (*h. s. sp. ex Un. Itin. Wurtemb.*)

Caules e basi perenni sublignosa erecti, 1-1½-pedales, crassi, obtuse tetragoni, sulcati, uti foliorum pagina utraque, bractee, et calyces, lana brevi velutinavel subiloccosa canescente vel flavescete vestiti. Folia infima petiolata, 4-5 poll. longa, 2-24 lata, crenulata, basi profunde cordata auriculis rotundatis, superiora minora et minus cordata, suprema uti floralia infima basi longe angustata, omnia crassa, rugosissima; floralia suprema oblongo-lanceolata, calyces apquantia. Racemi pauciculato-ramosi. Verticillastri semi pollcem ad pollicem distantes. Bractese vix lineam longw, subulatse. Calyx semipollicaris, crassus, mollis, dentibus erectis, acumine brevi obtuso. Corolla *P. Lychnilidis*, sed labium su peri us Wreviter acuminatmn, et inferioris lobus intermedius profundius emarginatus quam in *P. Lychniide*; tubus intus infra staminum insertionem piloso-annulatus. Filamenta superiora basi in appendiculam oblongam rectam obtusam pducta.

^ 3. *DENDROPIILOMIS*. *Frutices vel rarius mffrutices. Verticillastri densi. Bractea appressce, numerosce, calyces subcerjuantes. Calyces scepius truncati, mucronati.*

9. *P. puiirifREA* (Linn.! Sp. 818), fruticosa, ramis floccoso-tomentosis, foliis oblongis obtusis crenatis basi truncatis subcordatisve rugosissimis supra subviridibus subtus albo-tomentosis, bracteis oblongo-lanceolatis, calycibusque molliter albo-tornctosis, dentibus calycinis lanceolatis molliter acuminatis.

*P. ferruginea. Mill. ! Diet. n. 12.*

\* *P. salviaefolia. Jacq. Hort. Schambr. 3. 58. t. 350.*

Hab. in Hispania australi prope Malaga *Durand!* *Salzmann!* ^-c. (*h. 5. sp. et v. s. sp. in herb, plur.*)

Frutex. Kami, foliorum pagina inferior, bractee, et calyces, tomento denso floccoso obruti. Folia caulina - basi truncata vel leviter cordata; floralia ovato-

*lanceolata*, bast rntnndata vel nineata, vmieillastro nmlto longmra, **omda** leviter rreniilata, supra villosa ncc tniici.tu-a. Bract«e mimerMa<sup>1</sup> dense imbrii-atte, calyces **eqnantes**, uti **dente\*** **calydl** acumiejiolli lätitudinern tulticalycis fere **mmante** **superata**. B. Corolla roswo-purpurascenk Labium stipeads' extu.s tom en toso-vil loans, informs vix longing, loh's lateral ibus brevitr emtrgmatis, dente altero **obtusissimo**, akpro liuceolato-arumiato, lotto intermedin subintegnt, A nnulus inter mi s dense pilosus. Filamenta superiora bi.si siiiniluto-protiucta.

10. P. ITALIC\* (Sin.! Spicil. 1. 6), fruticosa, floccoso-tomentosa, foliis oblongo-ianceolatis ohtusis has! truncatis rugosis, verticillastris deosis, bractei linearibus obtusis adpressis calycem subscquantibus floccoso-tomentosis, culycis truncali dcutibus breyissima obtusis muticis.

P. rotundifolia. Mill. Diet. n. IS. ?

Hab. in re^ione Met)iterranea : in Hispania? ins. Baleancis *Combesstes!* Italia *Persoon.* (A. s. sp. comm. a el. Cambessl.dcs.)

Fnttex In i mil is, Rami suberecti, pedals, simp] ices, utt foliomn pn^ina inferior, calyces, et lirarte\*, lana floccosa alltida vel **sabforrogheata obtectL** Potts omnia petiolata, **2»3»poUicaria, rugota, eraMa, atfinque** Janata- seil lima **paginal** superioris **subvelutii** in., **obscure** crenata; iloruli.i Ktiprenia parva. Verticil lastri pauci, **distantes**, (.Hi-fliri. Calyeis margo **potias B<crenatus quasi dentatux.** Corolla **parparueeos.** Fihinn-nta **superiors** sub inaertimne puriim ii iT;iss:ita, in aiiiiito tbi **obUqoa** piloso terminata. A P. *purpurea* differt calycibus **braeteUqoe.**

11. P. ELLIPTIC^, fruticosa, subfloccoso-tomentosa, foliis ovato-ellipticis obtusis **basi\*** truncatis rugosissirais subtus vel utrinque floccoso-tomentosis, verticillastris densis inukiHoris, bracteis lanceolato-lincaribus obtusiusculis rigidn fioccoso-lanatis, calyeis truncali dentibus linearibus ri^idis pangentibus.

Hab. in Persia *WArCy / (f- s. sp. in herb. Lambert.)*

Rami versus n pices d em inn plnlirati. Ftilia pnlicari», supra ilt\* mum deiuiduta, juniora utrimjtie tomento **art-vi** floccoso alba. VerticillsiMii sub-10-i.ori. (orolls ptirptiraficentes.

12. P. LAKATA (WiUd. Enum. Hort. Berol. Sapp). 41), fruticosa, ramis divaricatis subfloccoso-lanatis, foliis parvis oYato-iubfb-tun»!is obtuswiimts basi rotundato-cuneatis rugosissimis supra viridibus subtus albo-lanatis, bracteis orato-lanceolatM obtusis calyce brevitoribufl calycibusque albo-lanatis, dentibus calycints brovituintis oh!usis vel rigide submucronulatis.

P. parvifolia. *Presl Del. Prap.* 8fi.

P. microplylla. *Sieb. in Bat. Zeit.* 1823. 2. fi98.

Hab. in Calabria *Tenore!* Creta *Tournefort!* *Sieber.'* (A. s. sp. comm. a cl. *SchultJ*)

Fruticlnni. di\ nricato-rainosis imus, ramis obtuse tetragon!\*, lana *ferrnginen* vestiiis. Folia vix s.mipollicarui, Mibintegerrima; llnraliu **oakm^onsnta.** **Var-** **tici** Husiri in ramis **HiUtari** vd bijii rnioli, II.ii-tori. Bractent calyce vix (iimidio loogrorea, lana nlba subfloccoxa. (alyw\_ deaiipollicarai. furolliv flnvw ; labiumspe- nTin exuis vetutiito.tiimetitoKtiin, labit infer ions b»\_t lateralt'g dente tancnilato auctt^ mw.iii)ri,f,,nd\_t,(,rna^nat(r. Anitilus intra tnbtimobrcjiKis^deiiM^pili^tis. Stamina **superior!** baai in Jijj.endi\_em ol.tiisuin subrectuin longe products.

13. P. ANGU BTtroLi v (Mill. Diet. n. 2), fruticosa, ramis floccoso-

tomentosis, foliis ovatis oblongisve obtusis basi truncatis rugosissimis supra canescentibus subtus albo-tomentosis, bracteis lanceolatis molli-ter albo-tomentosis muticis, calycibus albo-tomentosis, dentibus truncatis mucronatis brevissimis rigidis.

*P. flavescens.* Mill. *Diet.* n. 10.

Hab. in rupibus deserti Sinaici *N. Bové!* in *Caramania Herb. Lambert*, et in insulis Archipelagi Graeci? (*h. s. sp. a cl. Bové tect.*)

A *P. purpurea* differt caule elatiore et calyce truncato, dentibus 5 obscuris brevissimis, et mucrone brevi acutiusculo terminatis. Folia forma *P. purpurea* vel *P. fruticosa: angustifoliæ*; ab hac bracteis differt. In exemplaribus in horto Monspeliensi cultis lana canescens; corollae magnitudine *P. purpureæ*, ochroleucae, tubo intus oblique annulato, filamentis superioribus supra anulum in appendicem elongatam acutam productis. In exemplaribus Boveanis (qua? *P. flavescens* Mill.) tota planta flavescit, lana praesertim in calycibus foliisque junioribus aurea, calyces majores (8 lin. longi); corolla parum major, et filamentorum appendicula apice saepe bifida, sed omnia ad eandem speciem referenda videntur.

14. *P. FRUTICOSA* (Linn.! Sp. 818), fruticosa, ramis floccoso-tomentosis, foliis ovatis oblongisve basi rotundato-cuneatis rugosis supra viridibus subtus albo-tomentosis, verticillastris dense multifloris, bracteis lato-ovatis vel ovato-lanceolatis acutis subviridibus ciliatis villosis, calycis villosi dentibus truncatis acumine subulato rigido subrecurvo vel patente.

*P. fruticosa.* Bot. Mag. 43. / . 1843. Sibth. et Sm.! FL Gr. 6. 51. t. 563.

*P. ferruginea.* Hortul. non Ten. nee Mill.

*P. latifolia.* Mill. ! Diet. n. 3.

Hab. in regionis Mediterraneae siccis apricis montosis: in Sicilia *Gussone, Aprutia Tenore, Graecia Beaupré! Sibthorp! &c.*, in Oriente *Olivier et Bruguière!* (*h. s. c. et v. s. sp. in herb. plur.*)

Frutex 2-4-pedalis, divaricatus-ramosissimus. Rami tamen denso floccoso innati, sseflavescentes. Folia 2-4-pollicaria, nunc integerrima, nunc plus minusve crenata, nunc lato-ovata, nunc vix *P. purpurea* latiora, supra villosa, viridia vel vix canescentia, subtus venis prominentibus reticulata, tomento brevi candida; floralia ovata, subsessilia, verticillastro parum longiora. Verticillastri ad apices ramorum solitarii vel bini, 20-30-flori. Bractee exteriores saepius latissima-, ovatae, calyce breviores, interiores vel rarius fere omnes calycem aequantes, oblongo-cuneatae, omnes breviter acuminatae, crassae, molles, virides, tomento canescente pubescentes et pilis longis ciliatae. Calyces 8-10 lin. longi, dentibus truncatis, acumine brevi subrecurvo. Corolla flava, conspicua. Labium superius extus villosum, inferius duplo longius (ultra pollicem longum), lobis lateralibus brevibus acumine lanceolato auctis, intermedio maximo profunde emarginato, laciniis divaricatis lato-rotundatis. Annulus in tubo denso pilosus. Filamenta superiora in appendiculam recurvam basi producta.

15. *P. FERRUGINEA* (Ten.! Fl. Nap. 2. 36. t. 75), fruticosa, ramis laxo floccoso-tomentosis, foliis oblongo-lanceolatis obtusis crenulatis basi cordatis rugosissimis supra villosis viridibus subtus laxo floccoso-tomentosis, bracteis lanceolatis hispidis, calycis villosi fauce longe pilosa, dentibus abbreviatis rigidis subulatis.

0? *cretica*, foliis lanato-villosis canescentibus, bracteis lineari-subulatis.

*P. fruticosa.* Sieb. PI. Cret. Exs.

*P. cretica.* Presl.! Del. Pray.

**Hab. in Lucania et Japygia Tenore ! fi in Creta Sieber ! (h. s. c. et v. s. sp.)**

Rami ferrugineo-purpurei, lana brevi laxissima obsessi. Petioli uti nervi paginae inferioris foliorum densius floccoso-tomentosi. Folia 2-3 poll, longa, 5-9 lin. lata, supra bullato-rugosissima, atro-viridia, pilis canescentibus villosa. Verticillastri 12-20-flori. Bractee et calyces virescentes, subviscosi, ciliato-hispidi, nec tomentosi; bractee vix acutae; calycis faux intus pilis longis erectis ciliata; <1 elites oitwissimi, truncati, mutici vel breviter mucronati. Corolla lutea, extus dense tomentosa. Labium inferius superiore paulo longius; lobis lateralibus extus longe acuminatis, intermedio breviter emarginato. Annulus internus dense pilosus. Filamenta superiora basi in appendiculam brevem acutam producta.

Exemplaria Cretensia parum diversa dentibus calycinis longioribus, calycibus bracteisque molliter villosioribus, et foliis magis tomentosis; sed ad eandem speciem referenda videntur.

**16. P. VIRENS (DC! Cat. Hort. Monsp. 132), fruticosa, ramis vix tomentosis, foliis petiolatis ovatis obtusis crenatis basi truncatis vel subcordatis utrinque viridibus vel subtus vix tomentosis, verticillastri multifloris, bracteis lanceolato - linearibus ciliatis, calycibus hispidis, dentibus truncatis subulato-acuminatis rigidis subpatentibus duobus longioribus.**

**Hab. in Oriente? De Candolle. (Ji. s. c.)**

*P. ferrugineae* affinis, sed foliis latioribus virescentibus et vix rugosis et calycibus distincta. Foliorum forma fere *P. fruticosa*, minus rugosa quam in omnibus speciebus fruticosis, supra sparse villosula, subtus tomento tenui subfloccoso parce obsessa. Verticillastri sub-16-flori. Bractee calycem aequantes, ciliato-hispidae. Calycis anguli ciliati, caeterum fere glabri, (j-7 Hn. longi, dentibus duobus exterioribus acumine recto 2 lin. longo subulato, interioribus acumine brevissimo recurvo. Corolla *P. ferruginea*.

**17. P. VISCOSA (Poir. Diet. 5. 271).**

**Hab. . . . .**

" *P. foliis viridantibus hispidis cordato-ovatis, calycibus dentibus subulatis, bracteis linearibus concavis acutis.*

" *Caules tetragoni, uti petioli, bractes, et calyces pilis nigrescentibus, viscoso-glandulosis obsessi, ramosi. Folia petiolata tenuia, obtusa, apice parum angusta, subtus atroviridia, pilis subtomentosis obsessa, supra grisea, pilis fauciculatis hispida. Flores in verticillis numerosi. Bractes calyces subaequantes, angustae, subulatae, spinosae, basi subdilatatae et concavae, crinitae, ciliatae, viscoso-villosae. Calyces tubulosi, angulati, pilosi, ore dilatato, dentibus subsequilibus longis subulatis patentibus acutissimis apice subreflexis ciliatis pungentibus. Corolla fere *P. rutilicostae*, parum major, sulphurea; labio superiore tenuiter pubescente obtuso subemarginato, inferiore trifido, laciniis lateralibus brevibus sublinearibus, intermedia maxima rotundata breviter emarginata."—*Poir. I. c.**

An eadem ac *P. virens* ?

§ 4. OXYPILOMIS. *Herbce suffruticesve. Verticillastri sapius multiflori rarius vix sexflori. Bractea acutissima apice rigide, subpungentes.*

**18. P. FLOCCOSA (Don! in Bot. Reg. 15. t. 1300), herbacea? vel suffruticosa, ramis floccoso-lanatis, foliis ovato-oblongis basi cordatis supra subviridibus rufosissimis subtus floccoso-lanatis, verticillastri dense multifloris, bracteis linearibus albo-lanatis, dentibusque calycinis apice subulatis rigidis glabris uncinatis.**

**Hab. in Aegypto. (Ji. s. c. e Hort. Soc. Hort. Lond.)**

Gaules bipedales, ramosi, lana longa intertexta nivea dense obtegit. Folia 3-5-pollicaria, obtusissima, subcrenata, basi auriculis rotundatis cordata, sinibus subclausis, supra pilis canescentibus villosa, lana subtus laxa candida. # Verticillastri pauci, distantes, magni, 20-30-flori. Calyces et bracteae lana nivea densissima obtegitae. Corolla flava magnitudine *P. samia*; tubus intus pilis paucis annulatus. Filamentorum superiorum appendicula brevis, obtusa.

19. *P. BICOLOR.*

*P. samia*, 0 bicolor. *Viv. Fl. Lib. Spec. 30. t. 15. l. 2.*

Hab. in Lybiae montibus Cyrenais *Viviani*.

cc Var. corolla extus intense lutea, labio inferiore superne purpurascens, bracteis integris, calycibus mucronatis mucronis nigrescentibus glabris uncinatis.

"Corolla extus lutea, habi tuque praesertim omnino *P. fruticosam* refert. Bracteae in meis specimenibus basi non coalite ut in *P. samia* dicitur, non ideo tamen intacta reliquorum characterum concordantia diversam speciem crediderem."—*Viv. l. c.*

A *P. samia* certe distinctissima: an *P. floccosa* £ sed ex icone Vivianiano calyces et bractes hirta nee lanata.

20. *P. RUSSELLIANA* (Lag. MSS.), herbacea, ramis elatis subsimplicibus, foliis radicalibus amplissimis ovatis basi profunde cordatis caulisque rugosis supra viridibus subtus canescentibus tomentosus, verticillastri maximis multifloris, bracteis linearibus acutissimis, calycibusque viridibus pubescentibus, calycis truncati dentibus longis rigidis subulatis patctatibus.

*P. herba-venti* var. *Russ. Nat. Hist. Alep. 2. 269. t. 16.*

*P. lunarifolia*, 1/3 *Russelliana*. *Bot. Mag. 52. t. 2542.*

Hab. in Syria prope Aleppo *Russell!* (A. s. c. et v. s. sp.)

Caules 3-5-pedales, crassi, obtuse tetragon!, tomento laxo albo lanati. Folia radicalia, mimerosa, longe petiolata, limbo 6-8-pollicari, obiter crenata basi auriculis rotundis profunde cordata, supra molliter rugosa, hispida, subtus tomento laxo brevi canescentia, caulina inferiora angustiora, basi minus cordata; floralia breviter petiolata, basi rotundata, apice acuminata. Verticillastri versus apicem caulis plures, remoti, floribus in quoque verticillastro 40-56. Bracteas numerosissimas, bisconvolutas, calycem aequantes. ^ Corolla lutea, extus tomentosa; lobis lateralibus ovatis lanceolato-acuminatis, medio latiore, labium superius panem supereminente breviter emarginato. Annulus internus valde obliquus, dense pilosus. Filamenta superiora in appendiculam subulatam longe producta.

21. *P. LUNARIFOLIA* (Sibth. et Sm. Prod. Fl. Gr. 414), caule herbaceo elato pubescente, foliis ovatis supra rugosis subtus canescenti-tomentosis, verticillastri multifloris, bracteis lato-lanceolatis oblongisve acutis subciliatis calycibusque viridibus, calycis apice truncati submembranacei dentibus subulatis rigidis pungentibus.

Hab. in variis Peloponnesi locis, et in monte Atho *Sibthorp!* (v. s. sp. in herb. *Sibthorp.*)

Exemplar in herbario Sibthorpiano pessimum, sed a *P. Russelliana* bracteu triplo latioribus distinctum videtur. Corolla flava.

22. *P. SAMIA* (Linn. Spec. 819), caule herbaceo elato pubescente foliis ovatis supra rugosis subtus canescenti-tomentosis, verticillastri multifloris, bracteis linearibus acutissimis pungentibus, calycibusque viridibus pubescentibus, calycis elongati **plicati** dentibus lanceolate\* subulatis rigidis pungentibus.

*P. samia*. *Vent. Choir, t. 4. Siblh. et Sm.! Fl. Gr. 6. 52. l. 564. Bot. Mag. 44. l. 1891.*

**Hab. in Eubœa Sibthorp ! Caramania Olivier et Bruguière. (v. 5. sp. in herb. Sibthorp, et s. c. in herb, plur.)**

Affinis *P. RusselliaruB*. Caulis minus tomentosus. Verticillastri interdum 10-15-flori. Calyx 9-10 lin. longus, pubescentia viscosa. Corolla purpurea.

**23. P. RIGIDA (Labill.! Ic. Pl. Syr. Rar. 3. 15. t. 10), herbacea, foliis oblongo-lanceolatis rugosis subfloccoso-tomentosis nervis petiolisque pilosis, verticillastri multifloris, bracteis subulatis rigidis pungentibus, calycis hirsuti dentibus subulatis rigidis. •**

**Hab. in arenosis juxta Damascum Labillardière ! (v. s. sp. fol. et flores in herb. Lambert.)**

Caules e basi perenni erecti, bipedales, tetragoni, pills brevibus lanati, et aliis longissimis patentibus, uti petioli, nervi foliorum, brae tea; et calyces, hirsuti. Folia petiolata, obtusa, crenulata, infima basi cordata, caulina rotundato-cuneata. Verticillastri magnitudine fere *P. samite*. Calyces forma fere *P. Lychnitidis*, pili longissimis subpapposi, dentibus lanceolatis spinula brevi terminatis. Corolla flava, fere *P. Lychnitidis*; labium galea longius, loborum lateralium appendicula majuscula, ovato-truncata. Filamenta sec Labillardière non appendiculata.

**24. P. CASHMEUIANA (Royle! Benth. in Hook. Bot. Misc. 3. 382), herbacea, erecta, caule dense floccoso tomentoso, foliis ovato-lanceolatis obtusis versus apicem crenatis basi late rotundatis molliter rugosis supra pubescentibus villosisve subtus dense albo-tomentosis, bracteis subulatis ciliatis calyce longioribus, calycis floccoso-lanati dentibus subulatis rigidis patentibus pilosis.**

**Hab. in India orientali in valle Cashmeriano Royle! (h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Royle.)**

Specimina suppetentia manca, Red evidenter a *P. herba-venti* et *P. pungente* specie distincta. Folia majora et latiora, subtus, uti caules et calyces, dense lana alba floccosa vestita. Flores et praesertim corollae majores. ^ Galea dense tomentoso-villoaa. Labium inferius galea longius, lobo medio latissimo.

**25. P. HERBA-VENTI (Linn.! Sp. 819\*), herbacea, erecta, divaricato-ramosissima, ratnis longe pilosis, foliis oblongo-lanceolatis crenatis basi rotundatis coriaceis utrinque viridibus vel subtus canescentibus supra lucidis scabriusculis, bracteis subulatis ciliatis calyce longioribus, calycis hirsuti dentibus subulatis rigidis subpatentibus.**

*P. Herba-venti. Bot. Mag. 51. U 2449. Sibth. et Sm.! FL Gr. 6. 51. t. 564.*

£ *tomentosa*.

**Hab. in regionis Mediterranean siccis: in Hispania Pavon! Sicilia Gussone f Italia omni! Gr&cia Sibthorp ! fyc. Tauria Pallas ! Bieberstein, §c. (y. v. et h. s. sp.)**

Herba 1-lj-pedalis. Rami rigidi, virides vel subpurpiirascentes, obtuse tetragoni, Bulcati, pilis longis villosi nee tomentosi. Folia viridia, siccitate coriacea, inferiora saepe 6-8 poll, lonpa; lloralia sessilia, conformia, sed multo rainora, omni a

\* Both this and the *P. pungens* are in the Linnaean herbarium under the name of *P. herba-venti*.

tamen verticillastrum multo superant, supra glaberrima, subtus venoso-reticulata, pallida vel juniora subcanescentia. Verticillastrum 10-20-flori. Bracteae et calyces pilis patentibus hispidissima. Corolla purpureo-violacea, extus tomentosa. Labii inferioris lobi laterales basi lanceolati, acumine lineari, in termedium breviter emarginatus, labium superius sequans. Annulus internus pilosissimus, parum obliquus, subinterruptus. Filamenta superiora basi in appendicem acutam subrecurvam producta. In var. /3 caulis minus pilosus, et folia subtus tomento floccoso canescentia, sed foliis crenatis a *P. pungenti* constanter distinguitur.

26. *P. PUNGENS* (Willd. Spec. 3. 121), herbacea, divaricataramosa, ramis cano-tomentosis, foliis breviter petiolatis ovato-lanceolatis integerrimis serratisve basi rotundatis supra lucidis viridibus scabriusculis subtus cano-tomentosis, bracteis subulatis ciliatis calyce sublongioribus, calycis hirsuti dentibus subulatis rigidis subpatentibus.

*P. pungens.* Sw. Brit. Fl. Gard. 4. t. 33.

Hab. in Europae austro-orientalis et Asiae occidentalis siccis montosis: in Galicia *Besser*, Græcia? Bessarabia *Tardieu!* Tauria *Pallas!* *Durville*, Sfc, Troade *Olivier et Bruguière\** in Caucaso *Bieberstein*, in montibus Taliisch et Beshtau C. A. *Meyer*, in Persia *Michaux!* (*h. s. sp.*)

Ab affini *P. herba-venti* distinguitur caule tomentoso-pubescente nee piloso, foliis angustioribus integerrimis serratisve nee crenatis, subtus constanter tomentosis; verticillastris numerosioribus, Sffipius 6-10-floris; calycibus cano-tomentosis, dentibus parum longioribus.

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## SECTIO II. PHLOMIDOPSIS.

Phlomidopsis. *Link Handh.* 479\*

Phlomoides. *Moench. Meth.* 403.

*Corolla galea suberecta, pilosa, intus et margine pilis longis barbata, labii inferioris lobus medius lateralibus vix major. Herbae virides, piloso-hirsute, rarius sublanatae. Verticillastrum den si. Bracteae oppressae. Corolla purpurea vel alba.*

27. *P. BREVIFLORA* (Benth. in Wall. Pl. As. rar. 1. 62), herbacea, erecta, glabriuscula, foliis petiolatis lato-ovatis acuminatis crenatis basi truncatis subcordatis supra hispidulis subtus glabris, bracteis linearibus calycibusque subglabris, corolla galea pubescente erecta, labii lucina media vix lateralibus majore.

Hab. in India orientali: in Gossain Than *Wallich!* (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.*)

Rami glabri, vel superne brevisse tomentosi. Folia omnia etiam floralia longe petiolata. Petioli glabri. Li minis supra pilis brevissimis hispidus, subtus glaber vel ad venas tomento rarissimo conspersus. Verticillastrum 15-20-flori. Calyces uti bracteae glabra, nervis vix prominulis, ore truncato, submembranaceo, dentibus brevissimis emarginatis vel brevissime acuminatis. Corolla vix calyce dimidio longior, alba(?). Labium superius erectum tomentoso-pubescentis, inferius breve patens. Annulus internus pilosus. Filamenta basi vix producta.

28. *P. MACROPHYLLA* (Wall.! Pl. As. rar. 1. 62), herbacea elata, subglabra, foliis longe petiolatis amplissimis hastato-cordatis floralibus ovatis basi angustatis, bracteis subulatis calycibusque sub-

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ciliatis, corolla? galea intus pilosissima erecta, labii lacinia media vix lateralibus majore.

Hab. in India orientali: in Gossain Than Wallich I (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.*)

Herba pluripedalis, ramosa, *P. tuberoses* affinis. Rami basi glabri, superne pilis brevibus reflexis rufescentibus subvillosi. Petioli supra pilis longis rufis subscariosis ciliati. Folia *G* poll, et ultra longa et totidem fere lata, supra pilis brevibus sparsis hispida, subtus tomento brevissimo raro, praesertim ad venas, conspersa; floralia breviter petiolata, basi rotundato-cuneata. Verticillastri in quoque ramo plurimi, remoti, 30-40-flori. Calyces ad angulos, uti bracteae, ciliato-bispidi, caeterum virides, glabri, 6-7 lin. longi, dentibus subulato-acuminatis et margine interdentis in appendiculam brevem membranaceam producto. Corolla alba. Labium superius erectum, villisissimum, margine subundulatum, inferius patens, lobis ovato-oblongis, intermedio latiore vix emarginato. Annulus internus obliquus. Filamenta superiora in appendiculam subulatam rectam producta.

29. *P. TUDEITOSA* (Linn. Sp. 819), herbacea, elata, subglabra, foliis amplexiculis ovatis obtusis crenatis basi profunde cordatis, floralibus oblongo-lanceolatis, bracteis subulatis calycibusque subciliatis, corollas galea intus pilosissima suberecta, labii lacinia media lateralibus vix majore.

*P. tuberosa.* *Bob Mag.* 38. t. 1555.

*Phlomoidea tuberosa.* *Mcench. Meth.* 404.

*Phlomidopsis tuberosa.* *Link Handb.* 480.

Hab. in Europae orientalis et Asiae medicee apricis campestribus, &c.: in Bohemia, Moravia, Austria, et Hungaria *Reichenbach*, *Podolia Besser!* *Rossi a australi*, Sibiria, jugo Altaico, Tauria, et Caucaso, frequens *Pallas!* *Bitberstein*, *Ledebour*, *C. A. Meyer, fyc*, et in montibus *Talusch* et *Beshtau C. A. Meyer!* (*h. s. sp.*)

Herba 3-5-pedalis, erecta, parum ramosa. Rami purpurascens, glaberrimi, laeves, obtuse tetragoni. Folia infima semipedalia et ultra, profunde crenata, utrinque viridia et glabra; floralia 2-3 poll, longa, 6-8 lin. lata, basi saepe hastato-dilatata et subincisa. Verticillastri in quoque ramo plurimi, remoti, 30-40-flori. Calyces ad angulos uti bracteae ciliato-bispidi, caeterum virides, glaberrimi. Dentibus calycinis brevissimi truncati, submembranacei, emarginati, acumine in emarginatura subulato rigido, lacinias laterales obtusissimas longe superante. Corolla purpurascens. Labium superius molliter pilosissimum, oblongum, basi angustatum, suberectum, margine crenulatum, inferius patens, superius ore parum longius, lobi laterales ovato-oblongi, obtusi, divergentes, intermedius longior, subrotundo-cuneiformis, breviter emarginatus. Annulus internus horizontalis, pilosus. Filamenta superiora basi in appendicem longe recurvam producta.

Hujus varietas humilior et precocior in hortis occurrit, at caeterum nullo modo distinguenda.

30. *P. AGRARIA* (Bunge! in *Ledeb. PI. Alt.* 3. 411), caule herbaceo simplici vel vix ramoso hispido, foliis inferioribus longe petiolatis hastato-cordatis, floralibus supremis calyce brevioribus, bracteis subulatis calycibusque ciliatis tomentoso-pubescentibus, corollae galea intus pilosissima erecta, labii lacinia media vix lateralibus majore.

*P. agraria.* *Ledeb. Ic. PI. Fl. Ross. Alt.* t. 364.

Hab. in jugo Altaico in arvis prope *Semipalatinsk Bunge!* (*h. s. comm. a cl. Bunge.*)

*P. renni* plures, subpedales, saepius simplices, rarius ramis binis oppositis instructi, pilis sparsis hispidi. Folia radicalia et inferiora longe petiolata,

petiolis basi dilatatis subconnatis, limbo acuto, inciso-dentato, pubescente, supra viridi, subtus subcanescente; caulina pauca sessiliora; floralia ovato-lanceolata, sessilia, acuta, paucidentata, inferiora calyces vix excedentia, superiora breviora. Verticillastri sub-10-flori. Bractes rigidae subpungentes, calyces subaequantes. Calyces virides, rigidi, plicati, non membranacei, dentibus e basi dilatata breviter subulatis rigidis. Corolla purpurascens, fere *P. tuber osce*, tubus breviter exsertus, intus transversim piloso-annulatus. Filamentorum superiorum appendicula elongata, subulata. Styli lobus superior inferiore plus dimidio brevior.

31. *P. ALPINA* (Pall.! in Act. Petrop. 1779. 2. 265. t. 13), caule herbaceo simplici hispido, foliis radicalibus amplissimis profunde cordatis, caulinis ovato-lanceolatis, floralibus superioribus lineari-lanceolatis elongatis integerrimis mollibus, bracteis subulatis calycibusque hirsutis, corollae galea pilosissima erecta, labii lacinia media vix lateralibus majore.

Hab. in jugi Altaici subalpinis umbrosis tractus occidentalis *Ledebour!* (*h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Bunge.*)

Caules e basi perenni, 1-1½-pedales, crassi, virides, obtuse tetragoni. Petioli foliorum inferiorum basi dilatati connati. Folia radicalia, 8 poll, longa, 6 poll, lata, et etiam xajora, utrinque pilis sparsis hispidula, caulina pauca multo minora; floralia infima subconformia, suprema 2-3 poll, longa, angustissima, molliter villosa. Verticillastri 20-30-flori. Bractes molles, acutae, plumoso-villosae. Calycis dentes basi membranaceo-dilatati, brevissimi, setacei. Corollas et genitalia *P. tuberosae*, at galea erectior.

32. *P. BIACTEOSA* (Royle! Benth. in Hook. Bot. Misc. 3. 383), herbacea, elata, erecta, subramosa, caule obverse villosa, foliis petiolatis ovatis obtusis grosse crenatis basi luteo cordatis rugosis supra adpresse pilosis subtus pallidis breviter tomentosis, floralibus subconformibus, bracteis oblongis exterioribus magnis foliaceis, dentibus calycinis trimcatis breviter subulato-acuminatis, corollae galea pilosissima.

Hab. in India orientali: ad montem Ghoor et ad Kidarkonta *Royle!* *Simla Dom<sup>a</sup>. Dalhousie.* (*A. s. sp. comm. a cl. Royle, et v. s. sp. in herb. Wight.*)

Bracteaes exteriores mine foliis subconformes pollicares, mine oblongis integerrimae, omnes virides, uti folia supra pilosa, subtus breviter tomentosa. Annulus tubi corollae obliquus pilosus. Filamenta exappendiculata. Styli lobus superior brevissimus.

33. *P. LAMIIFOLIA* (Royle! Benth. in Hook. Bot. Misc. 3. 383), herbacea, humilis, simplex, caule obverse villosa, foliis petiolatis late ovatis crenatis basi profunde cordatis rugosis utrinque villosis subtus pallidis, floralibus oblongo-lanceolatis, bracteis lanceolatis subulatisve ciliatis calycem aquantibus, calycis glabriusculi dentibus truncatis subulato-acuminatis, corollae galea villosa.

*P. latifolia.* *Royle! Benth. in Hook. Bot. Misc. 3. 383.*

Hab. in India orientali: in Cashmere ad montem Choor et in Mussooree *Royle!* in montibus Kamaonensibus *Wallich!* (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind. et comm. a cl. Royle.*)

Herba adscendens vel erecta, semipedalis vel vix pedalis. Folia radicalia in exeroplariis suppetentibus desunt; caulina iis *P. bracteosa* similia, 2-3-pollicaria saepe tam lata quam longa, vel superiora angustiora; floralia suprema lanceolata vix flores excedentia. Verticillastri 15-20-flori. Calyces apice submembranacei. Corollas *P. tuberosa*, tubo intus annulate. Filamenta omnia exappendiculata. Styli lobus superior brevissimus.

Radix in hac et binis subsequentibus verosimiliter tuberosa: folia infixna minima videntur.

34. *P. SIMPLEX* (Royle! Benth. in Hook. Bot. Misc. 3. 382), herbacea, humilis, erecta, subsimplex, caule obverse piloso, foliis petiolatis lato-ovatis obtusis crenatis basi cordatis rugosis utrinque viridibus villosis, floralibus subsessilibus oblongis utrinque angustatis, bracteis linearibus ciliatis calycem aequantibus, calycis membranacei subcolorati apice ciliati dentibus truncatis longe subulato-acuminatis, corollae galea pilosissima.

Hab. in India orientali: in montibus Kanaour et ad Pere Punjale regni Cashmeriani Royle! (*Jk. s, sp. comm. a cl. Royle.*)

A *P. lamifolia* differt foliis angustioribus villosioribus, corollis majoribus, tubo exserto.

35. *P. COIDATA* (Royle! Benth. in Hook. Bot. Misc. 3. 382), herbacea, humilis, erecta, subsimplex, caule obverse piloso, foliis longe petiolatis ovato-subrotundis obtusis crenatis basi cordatis rugosis utrinque dense sericeo-villosis, floralibus oblongo-lanceolatis, bracteis lineari-subulatis calyce subbrevioribus villosis, calycis villosuli dentibus subrotundis breviter subulato-acuminatis, corollae galea pilosissima.

Hab. in India orientali: in montibus Kanaour Royle! (*h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Royle.*)

A binis precedentibus differt praecipue foliis utrinque pilis numerosis mollibus sericeis dense vestitis. An cum *P. simplici* *P. lamifolius* mera varietas?

36. *P. RUCOSA* (Benth. in Wall. Pl. As. Rar. 1. 63), suffruticosa, ramis erectis simplicibus subcarnosis tenuiter tomentosis, foliis longe petiolatis ovato-oblongis acutis serratis basi angustatis rotundatisve, verticillastris petiolomultoties brevioribus, bracteis subulatis calycibusque glabris, dentibus calycinis lanceolato-subulatis, corollis subglabris.

Hab. in India orientali: in montibus Silhet Wallich! (*h\* s. sp. e Mus. AngL Ind.*)

Habitu a *Phlomidibus* recedit, sed characteribus *P. brevifloras* affinis. Kami e basi lignoso complures, erecti, simplices, subcarnosi, obtuse tetragoni, sulcati. Folia etiam floralia longe petiolata, herbacea, viridia, subcarnosa (?), siccitate subtranslucentia, venosa, glabriuscula, vel pilis rarissimis conspersa, 4-6 pollices longa. Verticillastri 15-20-flori. Bracteae calyce breviores. Calyces basi valde attenuati, margine parum membranaceo dilatato subnervii. Corollae flavescentes (ex Wall.) similes corollis *P. brevifloras* sed vix in speciminibus suppetentibus perfectis. Stamina e tubo breviter exserta. Filamenta omnia basi nuda videntur.

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### *Species mihi ignotae.*

*P. CONDENSATA* Mart, ex Steud. Norn. Bot.

*P. SCARIOSA* Presl ex Steud. i. c.

*Species e genere excludendæ.*

- P. ALBA Forsfr.=Ballota Forskahlii.  
 P. ASPERA Willd. = Leucas aspera.  
 P. BIFLORA Royle.= Leucas procumbens.  
 P. BIFLORA Vahl. =?Leucas biflora.  
 P. CARIBJEA Jacq.=Leucas martinicensis.  
 P. CEPHALOTES Roth.=Leucas Cephalotes.  
 P. CHTNENSIS Hume.=Leucas javanica.  
 P. CHINENSIS Retz.=Leucas chinensis.  
 P. DECEDENTATA Willd. = Leucas decedentata.  
 P. DIMIDIATA ZolA. = Leucas dimidiata.  
 P. ESCULENTA Roxb. = Leucas aspera.  
 P. GLABRATA Vahl. = Leucas glabrata.  
 P. HIRTA Roth. = Leucas hirta.  
 P. INDICA Linn. = Leucas indica.  
 P. LACINIATA Littn.=Eremostachys laciniata.  
 P. LEONITIS Linn. = Leonotis ovata.  
 P. LEONURUS Linn. = Leonotis Leonurus.  
 P. LINIFOLIA Roth.=Leucas linifolia.  
 P. MARTINICENSIS Swartz. = Leucas martinicensis.  
 P. MICRANTHA Burch. = Stachys Burchellii.  
 P. MOLLIS Schum. = Leucas martinicensis.  
 P. MOLUCCANA Royle. = Leucas flaccida.  
 P. MOLUCCOIDES Vahl. = Otostegia scariosa.  
 P. MONTANA Roth. = Leucas montana.  
 P. NEPETJEFOLIA Linn. = Leonotis nepetsefolia.  
 P. NUTANS Roth. = Leucas nutans.  
 P. PALLIDA Schum. = Leonotis pallida.  
 P. PARVIFOLIA Burch. = Stachys integrifolia.  
 P. PILOSA Roxb. = Leucas pilosa.  
 P. PLUKENETII Roth. = Leucas aspera.  
 P. URTICIFOLIA Vahl. = Leucas urticaefolia.  
 P. ZEYLANICA Linn. = Leucas Zeylanica.  
 P. ZEYLANICA Roxb. = Leucas linifolia.

## LXXXIX. NOTOCHÆTE.

Notochaete. *Benth. in Wall. PL As. Rar. 1. C3.*

Calyx tubulosus, sequalis, apice membranaceus, breviter 5-dentatus, nervis 5, sub apice calycis in aristas subulatas rigidas apice uncinato-revolutas productis. Corolla tubo incluso exannulato, labio superiore galeato pilosissimo, inferiore patente subaequaliter trifido. Stamina 4, adscendentia, didynama, inferioribus longioribus. Filamenta basi nuda. Antherce per paria approximatee, biloculares, loculis demum divaricatis. Styli lobi breves eequales. Achenia sicca, apice truncata nuda.

A single East Indian species allied to the *Phlomidés* of the section *Phlomidopsis*, and in particular to *P. breviflora*, but differing in the structure of the calyx, and that of the anthers. It has also considerable affinity to *Lamium* and *Leonurus*.

J. N. HAMOSA (Benth. in Wall. 1. c.)

Hab. in *Napalia Wallich!* (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.*)

Caulis herbaceus, erectus, bipedalis et ultra, ramosus, obsolete tetragonus, brevissime pubescens. Folia longe petiolata, 3-5-pollicaria, ovata, acuminata, serrato-crenata, basi oblique rotundato-cuneata, nervosa, utrinque viridia, glabriuscula, juniora subtus tomentosa. Verticillastri axillares, remoti, globosi, dense multiflori, lappacei, petiolis multo breviores. Bractea subulatae, rigidas, uti dentes calycini apice uncinato-revolutae, corollas superantes. Corollae parvae, purpurascens ?

## XC. EREMOSTACHYS.

*Eremostachys.* Bunge in Ledeb. Fl. Alt. 2. 414.

Calyx ample tubulosus, subcampanulatus vel infundibuliformis, dentibus 5, spinosis vel, limbo maximo membranacco, mucroniformibus. Corolla tubo incluso, intus annulato vel nudo, limbo hi ante bilabiato, labio superiore elongato galeato subcompresso basi attenuato, extus pubescente, intus margineque barbato, inferiore patente trifido, lobis omnibus rotundatis, medio latiore. Stamina 4, adscendentia, didynama, inferioribus longioribus. Filamenta superiora basi in appendiculam obtusam vel fimbriatam incrassata. Antherse per paria approximate, biloculares, loculis divaricatis. Stylus apice bifidus, lobis subulatis sequalibus vel superiore vix dimidio brevior. Achenia sicca apice densissime pilosa.—Herbee parum ramose. Folia radicalia caulinis ampliora, integra vel dissecta. Verticillastri multiflori ssepe ad apices caulis vel ramorum approximati. Bractese appresse. Corollae ssepius ochroleucae.

An Asiatic genus, found in the temperate mountainous regions in the centre of that continent. The distinction from *Phlomis*, especially in regard to the first three species, is but very slight.

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1. *E. LACINIATA* (Bunge! in Ledeb. Fl. Alt. 1. 416), foliis pinnatisectis segmentis oblongo-lanceolatis linearibusve inciso-pinnatifidis, calyce ample tubuloso campanulato apice vix dilatato.

*Phlomis laciniata.* Linn. ! *Spec.* 819. *Sw. Brit. Fl. Gard.* 1.1. 24.

Hab. in Oriente *Labillardière f* in Caucaso orientali et Iberia *Bieberstein*, in collibus siccis prope Baku in monte Beschbarmak, et in montibus Taliisch prope pagum Swant C. A. Meyer ! (*h. s. sp. comm. a cL De Candolle, Prescott, Bunge, fyc.*)

Caulis herbaceus, erectus, subsimplex, 1-1 J-pedalis. Folia radicalia, semipedalia, ad petiolum dissecta, segmentis numerosis lobisque obtusis. Petioli et nervi uti caules lana longa laxa vettiti; limbus demum glaber, kevis. Folia canlina pauca, minora, minus dissecta; floral in vix calyces excedentia. Verticillastri 10-20-flori, distantes vel in spicam terminalem approximati, juniores lana laxa alba omnino obtekti, fructiferi laxe villosolantati. Bractea? lanceolata, acuta, adpress JC, HI terd um subpuncta. Calyces circiter Q lin. longi, villosolantati, subconacei, intus laves, dentibus e basi brevissima truncata breviter spinoso-mucronata. Corolla purpurascens; tubus calycem a-quans, supra medium piloso-annulatus; galea basi erecta, apice incurva, late oblonga, conipressa, brevissime emar-

ginata, extus pubescens, intus pilosissima; labium patens, 8 lin. longum, 9-10 latum; lobis omnibus lato-rotundatis, medio vix lateralibus duplo latiore. Filamenta superiora basi in appendiculam obtusam subintegram in crassa. Styli lobus superior inferiore dimidio brevior. Achenia apice densissime pilosa.

2. *E. SUPERBA* (Royle ! Benth. in Hook. Bot. Misc. 3. 381), foliis radicalibus maximis pinnatisectis segmentis 2-3-jugis, inferioribus petiolatis externo longissimo omnibus latis grosse crenato-lobatis utrinque viridibus, floralibus ovatis acutis subintegerrimis calyce ample tubuloso apice vix dilatato.

Hab. in India orientali: ad claustrum Kheera Pass dictum, Deyra Dhoon euntem Royle ! (*h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Royle.*)

Folia inferiora vel radicalia sesquipedalia, lobo ultimo 10 poll. longo, petiolo communi petiolulisque villosis, limbo viridi glabriusculo. Caulis erectus, elatus, versus apicem lanatus. Racemus spiciformis, densus, semipedalis et ultra, sed tenuior quam in *E. laciniata*. Verticillastri 6-flori. Folia floralia inferiora ovata, superiora obovata, omnia acutiuscula. Bractee lanceolatae, acutae, calyce breviores. Calyx amplus, tubuloso-campanulatus, dentibus rotundato-truncatis, aequalibus, breviter spinoso-acuminatis, post anthesin vix dilatatis, uti bractes lana alba laxa vestitus. Corolla fere *E. laciniata*; tubus vix exsertus, intus exannulatus; galea oblonga basi angustata parum incurva, compressa, extus pubescens intus dense pilosa; labium inferius patens; lobis lateralibus lato-ovatis integerrimis reflexis, medio lato crenulato utrinque lateraliter reflexo. Filamenta superiora basi in appendiculam obtusam vix fimbriatam incrassata. Antherae biloculares. Styli lobi subaequales.

3. *E. PILOMOIDES* (Bunge! in Ledeb. Fl. Alt. 1. 414), foliis ovatis dentatis, calyce tubuloso apice vix dilatato, dentibus spinosis patentibus.

*E. phlomoides.* Ledeb. Ic. Pl. Fl. Ross. Alt. t. 122. .

Hab. in Sibiria Altaica rarissime in locis subsalsis deserti montibus Arkaul et Dolenkara adjacentis Bunge ! (*h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Bunge.*)

Caulis fere pedalis, ramosus, uti calyces et bractesc pilis longis mollibus albis hirtus. Folia radicalia petiolata, ovata, obtusa, basi rotundata, rugosa, crenata laxe sublanata, caulina et floralia sessilia, acuta, subspinosa-dentata, basi angustata, suprema sterilia. Verticillastri sexflori, distincti. Bractee subulatae, spinosae! Calyces magnitudine et forma fere *E. laciniata*, sed dentibus longioribus maeris spinosis et patentibus. Corolla ochroleuca, dimidio minor quam in *E. laciniata*. Tubus intus supra medium annulatus. Filamentorum appendiculae breves fimbriatae. Stylus apice subaequaliter bifidus. Achenia apice densissime lanata.

4. *E. TUBEROSA* (Bunge! in Ledeb. Fl. Alt. 2. 415), foliis ovatis dentatis, calycis glabri basi tubulosi limbo membranaceo subpatente, tubo breviori breviter 5-spinoso.

*Moluccella tuberosa.* Pall. ! Jtin. 3. A pp. n. 101. t. T.

Hab. in Sibiria ad lacum Inderiensem Pallas ! Tauscher ! fyc. (*h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Bunge.*) .

Foliorum petioli dense lanati, lamina lana laxa conspersa, caeterum tota planta glaberrima. Radix tuberosa. Caulis semipedalis vel vix pedalis, ramosus. Folia radicalia petiolata obtusa, caulina subsessilia, uti floralia basi cuneata, antherae gradatim acutiora, suprema angustata, subspinosa, dentibus paucis subobtusis. Bractee subnullae. Verticillastri sexflori, parum distantes. Calyces fere JZ sessiles, apice praesertim membranacei, limbo subplicato. Corollae alyce subdimidiatae longiores, ochroleucae? tubus tenuis, supra medium intus annulatus; galea elongata,

angusta, extus fere glabra, idtus dense barbata. Filamentorum superiorum appendiculæ breviter fimbriatæ. Genitalia e galea subexserta. Achenia pilis densissimis niveis apice coronata.

5. *E. MOLUCCELLOIDES* (Bunge! in Ledeb. Fl. Alt. 2. 416), foliis ovatis dentatis, calycis basi tubulosi pubescentis limbo maximo membranaceo-dilatato brevissime 5-mucronato.

£. moluccelloides. *Ledeb. Ic. Pl. Fl. Ross. Alt. t 437.*

*Phlomis lanigera. Sievers in Pall. Beytr. 7- sec. Bunge.*

Hab. in deserti Soongoro-Kirghisici arenosis siccis *Bunge ! (h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Bunge,)*

Radix tuberosa, crassa. Caulis 1 -2-pedalis, tetragomis, erectus, simplex vel ramosa 2-4 emittens, basi et ad genicula densissime albo-lanatus, caeterum pilis albidis sparsis paucis hispidus. Folia radicalia et infima petiolata, obtusa, rugosa, supra hispidula, subtus molliter villosa-lanata, suprema et floralia acuta acute dentata, basi cuneata. Verticillastri 6-flori. Bracteae parvae, deciduae. Calyx fructifer, magnitudine *Molucellae*, sed tubus rectus pubescens et limbus aequaliter nee oblique dilatatus. Corolla obovata, sesquipollicaris, omnino *E. tuberosa*. Genitalia et achenia *E. tuberosae*.

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## XCI. ERIOPHYTON.

Benth. in *Wall. Pl. As. Rar.* 1. 63.

Calyx membranaceus, ample campanulatus, sequalis, 5-dentatus. Corolla tubo incluso, limbo bilabiato, labio superiore maximo galeato compresso incumbente, inferiore parvo trifido, lobis rotundatis. Stamina 4, adscendentia, didynama, inferioribus longioribus. Filamenta superiora basi incrassato-appendiculata. Anthere per paria approximate, biloculares, loculis divaricatis. Stylus apice subequaliter bifidus, lobis subulatis apice stigmatiferis. Achenia sicca nuda.

A single East Indian species allied to *Eremostachys*, but sufficiently distinct in the form of the calyx and corolla, as well as in habit, which is nearly that of some *Phlomis* and *Lama*.

1. *WALLICITIANUM* (Benth. in *Wall.* 1. c.)

Hab. in Gossain Than *Wallich ! (h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.)*

Caulis e radice tuberosa ortus? herbaceus, erectus, simplex, in parte superiore mi folia, calyces, et corollarum galeae, lana longissima laxa albida obtectus. Folia infima parva, superiora et floralia rhomboidea vel orbicularia, sesqui pollice lata, basi subcuneata, sessilia, crenata, mollissima. Bractes iuillae. Verticillastri sex-flori. Calyces semipollicares, sessiles, reticulato-venosae, dentibus e basi lato-ovata mibulatis, subspinosis. Corolla flava; galea semi-orbicularis, semipollicem longa, intus glabra; labium dimidio brevius.

## XCII. MOLUCCELLA.

Moluccellae sp. Linn, *ct Auct.*  
 Molucca. Tourn. *Mcench.*  
 Qhasmonia. Presl.

Calyx basi oblique campanulatus, striatus, limbo amplo dilatato reticulato-venoso 5-10-mucronato vel spinoso. Corolla tubo incluso, intus oblique annulato, limbo bilabiato, labio superiore crecto integro vel emarginato-bifido, inferioris lobis lateralibus erectiusculis, medio patente lato obcordato. Stamina 4, didynama, inferioribus longioribus, adscendentia. Filamenta basi nuda. Antherse in apice filamenti lateraliter pedicellatse, biloculares, loculis subdistinctis divaricatis. Stylus apice subaequaliter bifidus, stigmatibus subterminalibus. Achelia sicca, acute triquetra, apice truncata.—Herbae annuë, glaberrimse. Folia petiolata, profunde crenata vel incisa; floraliaconformia. Verticillastri pluriflori axillares. Bractee subulatse spinosae.

Under the name of *Moluccella* have been united a number of heterogeneous plants, supposed to be connected together by the vague character of *calyx corolla amplior*, but in fact bearing no other resemblance to each other than the subulate spinescent bractee. Presl, I believe, in his *Flora Sicula*, first separated the *M. spinosa* under the name of *Chasmonia*; and Bunge, in Ledebour's *Flora Altaica*, and since then in a monograph, which I understand he is preparing for the press, has broken up the Russian species into groups all distinct from *M. Ice vis*, but some of which appear to me to belong to other old genera. According to my own views, considering the greater or less development of the limb of the calyx, provided the nervation remain the same, to be of little importance, I have in the whole of the order relied much more upon other characters: and, in the present instance, should retain in *Moluccella* both the *M. Icevis* and *spinosa*. The *M. frutescens* Linn, is a *Ballota*. The *M. marrubiastrum* of Willdenow, forming the type of Bunge's *Lagopsis*, cannot, in my opinion, be removed from *Marrubium*. *M. tuberosa*, with the other species of Bunge's *Eremostachys*, are as nearly connected with *Phlomis*; and the same author's *Lagochilus*, of which the type is *M. diacantkophylla*, is too closely connected with *Lamium* not to be referred to that genus as a fifth section, to which genus, indeed, the true *Moluccella!* are, in many respects, very closely allied, especially in the inflorescence, the truncate achenia, oblique calyx, and, in some respects, the general form of the corolla.

Both the remaining species of *Moluccella* are from the East Mediterranean region, and not from the *Moluccas*, from which supposed station the generic name is said to be derived.

1. *M. LAVIS* (Linn.! Spec. 821), calycis limbo maximo membranaceo subpentagono brevissimo 5-mucronato.

*M. Icevis*. Sibth. et Sm.!! Fl. Gr. 6. 53. t. 5G. bot. Mag. 43. 1852.  
*Molucca kevis*. *Mcench. Mch.* 404.

August 1834.

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Hab. in Syria *Linneus*, Palaestina *Clarke*, inter Smyrnam et Bursam *Sibthorp* ! (*k. s. c. et v. s. sp.*)

Planta in omnibus partibus glaberrima, laevis. Caules herbacei, adscendentes vel erecti, parum raraosi, fere a basi floriferi. Folia longe petiolata, limbo 1-1½-pollicari, aubrotundo, grosse crenato, basi cuneato vel rotundato, integerrimo, floralium petioli calyces squantes vel excedentes. Verticillastri plerumque sexflori, distantes. Bracteae 4-5 lin. longae, laeves, basi subconnatae. Calyces sessiles, latere superiore 15 lin., inferiore 12 lin. longi, fere 2 poll. diametro, nervis tubi intus nee extus prominentibus, limbo utrinque reticulato-venoso. Corolla limbo calycis brevior, albida, annulo intus membranaceo nee piloso, fere completo. Labium superius integrum, inferioris lobi laterales ovato-oblongi, medius bifidus, laciniis rotundatis.

2. *M. SPINOSA* (Linn.! Spec. 821), calycis limbo brevi coriaceo subbilabiato 8-spinoso.

*M. spinosa. Sibth. et Sm. ! Fl. Gr. 6. 54. t. 567.*

*Chasxnonia incisa. Presl. Fl. Sic. xxxvii. Bot. Reg. 15. 1.1244.*

*M. arxnata. Sieb. ! Pl. Exs.*

*Molucca spinosa. Mamch. Meth. 404.*

Hab. in regione Mediterranea: in Sicilia *Gussone*, regno Neapoiitano *Tenore*, Palaestina *Clarke*, in monte Parnasso *Sibthorp* ! (*h. s. c. et v. s. sp.*)

Habitus *M. lavis*, at rigidior. Folia minora, dentibus mucronulatis. Inflorescentia et bracteae *M. Icevis*. Calyx rigidus, coriaceus, pollicaris, incurvus, limbo valde obliquo, dente vel labio superiore erecto, lanceolato, apice in spinam attenuato, labio inferiore quadrangulato, angulis spina longa terminatis, sinu quoque spina minore aucto. Corolla calycem parum excedens, annulo interno piloso, valde obliquo, labio superiore extus villosulo apice latissime emarginato-bitido; labio inferiore brevior, caeterum labio *M. iavis* conforme.

### *Species e genere excludendae.*

*M. DIACANTHOPHYLLA* *Pall.* = *Lagochilus diacanthophyllus*.

*M. FRUTESCENS* *Linn.* = *Ballota spinosa*.

*M. FRUTESCENS* *Sibth.* = *Ballota integrifolia*.

*M. QRANDIFLORA* *Steph.* = *Lagochilus diacanthophyllus*.

*M. INTEGRIFOLIA* *Br.* = *Otostegia integrifolia*.

*M. MARRUBIASTRUM* *Steph.* = *Marrubium lanatum*.

31. *PERSICA* *Linn.* = *Ballota persica*.

*M. REPANDA* *Br.* = *Otostegia repanda*.

*M. SCABIOSA* *Br.* = *Otostegia scariosa*.

*M. TUBEROSA* *Linn.* = *Eremostachya tuberoea*.

## XCII. ? LAGOCHILUS.

*Moluccellae* sp. *Pall.*

*Lagochilus. Bunge Monogr. Gen. Molupc. ined.*

• Calyx tubuloso-campanulatus, sub-5-nervius, ore aequali vel obliquo, aentibus 5 subaequalibus vel superioribus longioribus, apice subspinosis. corolla tubo subexserto, intus annulato, limbo bilabiato, labium supe-

rius oblongum apice bifidum, inferius suberectum, lobis lateralibus brevibus erectis acutis, infimo patente late bifido. Stamina 4, adscendentia, didynama, inferioribus longioribus. Filamenta basi nuda. Antherse per paria approximate, biloculares, loculis parallelis vel divergentibus, valvulis margine ciliato-hirsutis. Stylus apice subaequaliter bifidus, lobis subulatis apice stigmatiferis. Achenia sicca, triquetra, angulis acutis, apice truncata.—Herbse? giaberrimee, rigidse. Folia inciso-lobata, lobis subspinescentibus. Verticillastri axillares, pauciflori. Bracteae subulatee, subspinosse.

A Siberian genus closely allied to *Leonurus* and *Lamium*, near which genera it might have been better placed. It is also very near *Moluccella*, and connects this genus with *Lamium*, all three having the same truncate achenia, and very great similarity in the calyx, corolla, and stamina.

1. *L. DIACANTHOPHYLLUS*, foliis tripartitis incis, calycibus subrectis, dentibus oblongis mucronulatis tubo longioribus.

*Moluccella diacanthophylla*. *Pall. ! Nov. Act. Petron. 10. 380. t. 11.*  
*Moluccella grandiflora*. *Steph. in Willd. Spec. 3. 131. ?*

*Hab. in deserto Bucharico Pallas ! (v. s. sp. in herb. Lambert.)*

Caules e basi perenni, plures, erecti, semipedales, tetragon!, glabri, laeves, albi. Folia inferiora lobis latis brevibus obtusis muticis, superiora angustis mucrone brevi spinescentibus, caeterum foliis *L. Bungei* similia. Spinse in axillis sterilibus saepe utrinque 2, breves patentis. Verticillastri 2 ?-flori. Folia floralia trifida, lobis integerrimis vel medio tridentato. Bractee plures spinosae, patentis, basi interdum lanceolate. Calyces post anthesin pollicares. Corolla extus villosa, in exemplari suppetente e vermibus partim destructo nondum aperta vel jam decidua; sec. Pallas, "carneo-rubescens, calyce multo longior; galea recta villosa, oblongo-linearis, bifida, laciniis emarginato-incis, labium 3-partitum compressum, lacinia media bilobata, lateralibus lanceolatis parvis." In icone pessima corolla deesse videtur, vel cum calyce confusa est.

2. *L. BUNGEI*, foliis petiolatis 3-5-partitis incis, calycibus elongatis incurvis, dentibus lanceolato-spinosis, tubo dimidio brevioribus.

*L. diacanthophyllus. Bungei Mon. Gen. Molucc. ined. excl. Syn. Pall.*

*Hab. in Sibiria : in rupestribus Soongorice ad Irtim Bunge ! (h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Bunge.)*

Caulis basi lignosus, adscendens, pedalis, obtuse tetragonus, glaber, laevis. Folia pollicaria, basi cuneata, lobis latis apice breviter spinescenti-mucronatis vel muticis, trifida, utrinque glabra, laevia, viridia, minutissime punctata; floralia subconformia, sessiliora, minus incisa. Verticillastri axillares, remoti. Bractee subulatee, rigidae, subspinescentes, virides, glabrae, calycibus breviores. Calyces semipollicares, forma fere *Lamii longiflori*, at rigidi, glabri, virides vel basi albi, ore obliquo, dentibus lanceolatis, superioribus majoribus. Corolla fere sessilipollicaris, pallide rosea, extus elabra; tubus tennis, intus breviter oblique anisulatus, fauce non inflata; galea elongata, subplana, apice bifida basi angustata; labium inferius fere *Lamii* laevius, lobis lateralibus erectis acutis, et fere ut in *Lamio* in dentes mutatis, medio deflexo profunde bifido. Antherarum loculi bivalves, valvulis pilis albis densis fimbriatis. Achenia oblonga, acute triquetra, truncata.

Species a *L. diacanthophyllo* calyce distinctissima.

3. *L. ILICIFOLIUS* (Bunge! Mon. Gen. Molucc. ined.), foliis sessilibus cuneiformibus apice inciso-3-5-dentatis, calycibus brevibus subrectis, dentibus oblongis brevissime mucronulatis.

Hab. in Mongholiee australis lapidosis subsalsis *Bunge!* (*h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Bunge.*)

Herba vel suffrutex pumila, rigida. Caules sub axillis villosuli, caeterum glabri. Folia crebra, semipollicaria, rigida, coriacea, glabra, lasevia, viridia, dentibus ovatis brevissime spinescenti-mucronulatis; floralia conformia. Verticillastris axillares, pauciflori. Calyx vix 3 lin. longus, glaber, laevis, dentibus subaequalibus. Corolla 7-8-linearis, tubus Inklusus, intus oblique annulatus; galea ovata, bifida, extus pilosa, inferioris lobi laterales breves, oblongi, erecti, medio profunde bifido.

### XCIV.? HOLMSKIOLDIA.

Holmskioldia. *Retz. Obs. G. 31.*  
 Hastingsia. *Sm. Exot. Bot. 2. U 80.*  
 Platunium. *Juss. Ann. Mus. Par. 7\* 76\**

Calyx tubo brevissimo, limbo maximo subrotato-campanulato membranaceo-venoso subintegerrimo. Corolla tubo elongato incurvo, intus nudo, fauce subdilatata, limbo subbilabiato, labio superiore bifido, laciniis erecto-patentibus, labii inferioris laciniis lateralibus parvis reflexis, medio ovato patente. Stamina 4, adscendentia, didynama, inferioribus longioribus, e corolla exserta. Filamenta superiora basi parum dilatata. Antherae biloculares, loculis parallelis. Stylus subinteger vel lobo superiore brevissimo, apice minute stigmatifer. Ovarium bipartitum, lobis profunde bifidis vix bipartitis. Achenia rugosa, subcarnosa?

This East Indian shrub has much more the habit of some *Verbenacea* than of any *Labiata*. In the calyx it is allied to *Moluccella*, in the corolla to *Melissinece*; and it also bears affinity to *Phlomis*, to *Colquhounia*, to the *Prasiea*, and to *Ajugoidea*; but not having any but very young fruit, I have not been able to determine whether it should not, in fact, be referred to one of the last-mentioned tribes.

#### 1. H. SANGUINEA (Retz 1. C.)

Hastingsia coccinea. *Sm. I. c.*  
 Platunium rubrum. *Juss. I. c.*

Hab. in India orientali: in Hindustania, Silhet, &c. *Wallich!* (*A. s. sj>. e Mus. Angl. Ind.*)

Frutex ramis divaricatis, tetragonis, glabris, rape tuberculatis. Folia petiolata, ovata, acuminata, vix dentata, basi subtruncata, 2-4-pollicaria, glabra, venosa, utrinque viridia. Racemuli axillares petiolo vix longiores, e verticillastris paucis 2-4-floris constantes. Pedicelli 3-4 lin. longi, filiformes, basi nudi vel instructi bractea (vel folio florali) nunc parva rotundata, nunc fere pollicari, foliis caulinis subconformi. Calyx florifer 8-9 lin. post anthesin plus pollice diametro, reticulato-venosus, sanguineo-coloratus, venis 5 primariis in margine terminatis, vel in mucronem brevissimum abeuntibus. Corolla 10-11 lin. longa, rubra? fere glabra; labii superioris laciniis vix lineam longae, inferioris lacinia media 2-lin. Geuthalia exserta. Ovarii lobi tuberculis minutis rugobuli.

## XCV. ACHYROSPERMUM.

Achyropermum. *Blume Bijdr.* 840.

" Calyx corolla amplior, subbilabiatus, labio superiore erecto trifido, inferiore parum brevior patente bifido. Corolla calyce longior, tubulosa, limbo bilabiato, labio superiore abbreviato erecto emarginato, inferiore semitrifido, lobo intermedio majore concavo. Stamina 4, subsequalia, adscendentia. Anthere uniloculares. Achenia 4, calyce persistente inclusa, superne arillo paleaceo coronata.—Herbe foliis oppositis dentatis molliter pubescentibus, floribus verticillato-spicatis terminalibus."—*Blume I. c.*

An obscure genus from the East Indian islands, requiring further investigation before its place in the order can be determined.

## 1. A. DENSIFLORUM (Blume Bijdr. 841).

**Hab. in Java ad margines rivulorum circa Linga Jattie provincie Cheribon** *Blume.*

" A. spica cylindracea densiflora, bracteis multifloris, foliis obovato-oblongis acutis basi integerrimis."—*Blume I. o.*

On describing Von Chamisso's *Labiata* (Linnea, vol. 6) I thought I recognised this plant; but as Blume's descriptions are so short, I have some doubts whether I was right. The following is the description I made at the time :—

Herba 6-8 pollicaris, erecta, caule pubescente simplici. Folia petiolata, ovata, acuminata, serrata, basi cuneata vel angustata, utrinque puberula. Verticillastri sub-6-flori, in spicam densam ovatam sesquipollicarem approximati. Folia floralia bracteasformia, sessilia, lato-ovata, ciliata, acuta, calyce subbrevia. Calyx ovatus, membranaceus, pubescens, subbilabiatus; labium superius 3-dentatum, dentibus ovatis, medio productiore, inferiore bidentato, dentibus omnibus subaequalibus, fructifer subinflatus, dentibus subpatulis, fauce intus nuda. Corolla calyce vix longior. Stamina 4, adscendentia. Filamenta nuda, Antheras locuis confluentibus. Stylus brevissime bifidus. Achenia dorso et apice paleis membranaceis coronata. Hab. in Manilla *Chamisso.*

## 2. A. PHLOMOIDE9 (Blume Bijdr. 841).

**Hab. in Javse sylvis altioribus humidis montis Burangrang** *Blume.*

" A. spica laxa, bracteis unifloris basi intus biglandulosis, foliisobovato-obtusis basi integerrimis."—*Blume I. c.*

## 3.? A. FRUTICOSUM.

**Hab. in Madagascaria** *Lyall! Bojer! {y. s. sp. m herb. Hooker et Mus. Par.)*

Caulis fruticosus, ramis tenuiter pubescentibus. Folia petiolata, ovata, obtusa, late crenata, basi rotundata, petiolo cuneato alato utrinque pubescentia, subtiis minutissime glandulosa. Verticillastri Cflori, in spicam laxam terminalem approximati. Flores fere *Colquhounia*. Folia floralia membranacea, lato-ovata, ciliata calyce vix longiora. (Calyces membranacei. tubulosi, pubescentes, subincurvi ore subobliquo subqualiter 5-dentato, dentibus ovatis acutis, fauce intus nuda. Corolla *Holmskioldia*, calyce duplo longior, tubo lotus nudo incurvo, fauce subinflata, labiis abbreviatis patentibus, supremum lobis 2 latis rotundatis3 brevibus, inferius 3-lobum, lobis lateralibus brevibus rotundatis, inferiore longiore lato rotundato 2-lobo, lobis subreflexis. Stamina adscendentia, breviter exserta, filamenta

usque ad faucem adnata, superiora basi in appendiculam brevem pilosam producta. Antherae biloculares, loculis divaricatis demura subconfluentibus. Styli lobus superior brevissimus. Oraria apice squamis pubescentibus densissime obsessa. Achenia non vidi.

I have placed this plant in *Achyrospermum* on account of the scales of the ovarium, which I conceive to be Blume's "arillus paleaceus." It is evidently very nearly allied both to *Colquhounia* and *Holmskioldia*,

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## XCVI.? COLQUHOUNIA.

*Colquhounia*. Wall, in *Trans. Soc. Linn. Lond.* 13. 608.

Calyx tubuloso-campanulatus, 10-nerviis, subincurvus, subequaliter 5-dentatus, fauce intus nuda. Corolla tubo exserto incurvo, intus nudo, fauce dilatata, limbo bilabiato, labio superiore erecto integro subplano, inferiore subpatente, lobis 3 brevibus ovatis integris. Stamina 4, adscendentia, didynama, inferioribus longioribus. Filamenta basi nuda. Antherae approximates, biloculares, loculis demum divaricatis. Stylus apice subaequaliter bifidus, lobis subulatis apice stigmatiferis. Achenia oblonga, sicca, laevia, apice membranaceo-producta.—Frutices volubiles scandentes, ssepe tomentosi nee pilosi. Verticillastri laxi, axillares, vel in spicam terminalem approximati. Braotese minutse. Corolla) coccinese.

An East Indian genus, probably very nearly allied to *Achyrospermum*. Amongst better-known genera it comes near in characters to *Stachys*, and in habit to *Gomphostemum*.

1. C. COCCINEA (Wall.! 1. c. et Tent. Fl. Nap. 1. 13. t. 6), foliis glabriusculis asperulis junioribus calycibusque tomento tenui canescentibus, dentibus calycinis ovatis obtusis, corollae labio superiore ovato.

*p parviflora*, foliis junioribus calycibusque vix tomentosis.

Hab. in *Napalia Wallich!* *p* in *Gossain Than Wallich!* (*li. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.*)

Frutex amplus, super alios arboresque minores volubilis. Rami longissimi, tomento parco hinc inde conspersi, dilute ferruginei, juniores tomento deusiore vestiti. Folia petiolata, ovata, acuminata, 3-5-pollicaria, crenulata, basi acuta vel rotundata, supra atroviridia, rugoso-scabra, juniora subtus iicano-tomentosa, adulta subnuda; floralia inferiora conformia, suprema minuta. Verticillastri pauciflori, nunc in spicas terminates, basi foliosas, approximati, mine in racemulis brevibus axillaribus dispositi. 15racteae minutae, lineares. Calyces semipollicares, basi angustati, tomento tenui conspersi. Corolla coccinea, calyce duplo longior.

2. C. VESTITA (Wall.! Tent. Fl. Nap. 1. 14. Pl. As. Rar. 3. 43. t. 267), foliis subtus caule calycibusque albo-tomentosis, dentibus calycinis ovatis obtusis corollae labio superiore ovato.

Hab. in *Kamaon Wallich!* (*Jh. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.*)

Characteribus supra \*\*\* \* floribus lfm I » « ribus ^tiiguitur a C. voc-  
*cinea*, cui habitu similis.

3. *C. ELEGANS* (Wall.! *Pl. As. Rar.* 1. 65. et 3. 43. t. 268), caule, foliis, calycibusque velutino-pubescentibus, dentibus calycinis lato-lanceolatis acutiusculis, corollae labio superiore oblongo.

Hab. ad Taong Dong montem Avse *Wallich!* (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.*)

Præter characteres supra datos, differt a *C. coccinea* et *C. vestita* calycibus dimidio minoribus, corollae longius exsertis, fauce ampliore, et colore florum aurantiaco punctis sanguineis notato nee coccineo.

TRIBUS X. PRASIEIE.

CALYX subaequalis. Corolla bilabiata. ' Stamina 4, adscendentia, didynama, inferioribus longioribus. Achenia carnosae, subbaccata.

XCVII. GOMPHOSTEMMA.

*Gomphostemma.* Wall. *Benth. in Wall. Pl. As. Rar.* 2. 12.

Calyx ovato-campanulatus vel tubulosus, subaequalis, 5-dentatus, intus fauce nuda. Corolla tubo recto saepius exserto intus exannulato supra medium inflato, bilabiata, labiis subaequalibus, superiore erecto integro fornicato, inferiore patente trifido. Stamina 4, sub labio superiore adscendentia, inferioribus longioribus. Antherae per paria approximate, biloculares, loculis parallelis transversalibus. Stylus apice subaequaliter bifidus, lobis subulatis. Stigmata minuta. Achenia carnosae.—Herbse perennes, caulibus saepius erectis simplicibus vel basi procumbentibus radicanibus. Folia saepius ampla, crassa, villosa vel tomentosa. Flores majusculi. Verticillastri nunc spicati, nunc axillares, remoti.

The species are all South Asiatic; from East India, the Burmese empire, and the Indian Archipelego.

CONSPECTUS SPECIERUM.

Verticillastri superiores in spicam terminalem congesti.	
Folia crassa, rugosa, subtus plus minusve tomentosa.	
Corollae tubus calyce longior . . . . .	1. O. STROBILLNUM.
Corollae tubus calyce brevior . . . . .	3. G. HEYNEANUM.
Folia tenuia utrinque viridia, pubescentia . . . . .	2. 6. VIRIDE.
Verticillastri axillares, remoti, axillis superioribus sterilibus.	i
Caulis elatus ultra pedales saepius 2-3-pedalea.	
Bractee ovatae vel oblongae, paucae, calyce plerumque breviores.	
Folia supra lucida, pilis longis hispida . . . . .	5. G. LUCIDUM.
Folia supra breviter tomentosa, hispida vel subglabra.	
Corollae fauce amplissima . . . . .	4. G. OBLONGUM.
Corolla tenuis, fauce vix dilatata.	
Verticillastri densi, simplices. Dentes calycini e basi lata subulato-acuminati . . . . .	9. G. ERIOCAEPUM.
Verticillastri laxi, pedunculis compositis. Dentes calycini lanceolato-lineares . . . . .	7. G. MULTIFLOBUM.

- Bracteae lanceolato-lineares vel subulatae, numerosse, calyce longiores.  
 Bracteae, dentesque calycini, e basi glabra subulato-acuminata . . . . . 8. G. CRINITUM.  
 Bracteae, dentesque calycini, tomentosa, apice linearia . . . . . 6. G. PARVIFLOBUM.  
 Caules semipedales vel vix pedales, basi-radicantes.  
 Folia supra glabra vel hispidula.  
 Caulis suberectus. Folia ampla. Corolla ultra sesquipollicaris . . . . . 10. G. OVATUM.  
 Caulis procumbens. Folia minora. Corolla 13-14 lin. longa . . . . . 11. G. MELISIEFOLIUM.  
 Folia utrinque dense velutina . . . . . 12. G. VELUTINUM.  
 Species non satis notae: 13. G. PHLOMIDES; 14. G. JAVANICUM.

1. G. STROBILINUM (Wall.; Benth. in Wall. PL As. Rar. 2. 12), caule erecto, foliis elliptico-ovatis rugosis supra hispidis subtus tomentosis, verticillastris in spicam terminalem congestis vel infimis remotis axillaribus, foliis floralibus bracteiformibus lato-ovatis calyces superantibus, calycibus campanulatis molliter tomentosis dentibus ovato-lanceolatis, corollis calyce subtriplo longioribus.

Hab. in regno Burmannico ad Meong, Prome, et in monte Taong Dong Wallich f (h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.)

Caulis crassus, subsimplex, obtuse tetragonus, sulcatus, tomentosus, 1-3-pedalis. Folia caulina petiolata, 6-10 pollices longa, 3-6 pollices lata, cvenata; floralia sessilia, pollicaria, supra fuscescentia, glabra vel apicem versus pubescentia, subtus rugosa, tomentosa, irregulariter dentata. Verticillastris nunc omnes spicati, spica 4.6 pollicari vel interdum fere pedali crassa densa, nunc inferiores remoti, axilares, pauciflori, vel nonnulli in spiculas breves axillares approximati. Corolla flava, extus pubescens; tubo calycem superante, vix incurvo, fauce valde inflata. Achenia siccitate rugosissima, glabra, uno alterove fertili, ceteris s&pius abortivia.

2. G. VIRIDE (Wall.; Benth. in Wall. PL As. Rar. 2. 12), caule erecto, foliis elliptico-ovatis flaccidis supra hispidulis subtus pubescentibus, verticillastris paucifloris in spicam brevem terminalem congestis, foliis floralibus bracteiformibus lato-ovatis calyces superantibus, calycibus campanulatis molliter villosis dentibus lanceolatis, corollis calyce duplo longioribus.

Hab. in regni Burmannici provincia Tavoy Wallich ! (h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.)

G. strobilino valde affine, sed statura humilior. Folia laete viridia, flaccida, haud rugosa, subtus vix tomentosa. Spica brevis, pauciflora. Calyx amplus. Corollas tubus brevior quam in G. stroUlino.

3. G. HEYNEANUM (Wall.; Benth. in Wall. PL As. Rar. 2. 12), caule erecto, foliis elliptico-ovatis rugosis supra mollifer subtus dense floccoso-tomentosis, verticillastris in spicam terminalem congestis vel infimis subremotis axillaribus, foliis floralibus bracteiformibus lato-ovatis calyces superantibus, calycibus campanulatis molliter tomentosis, dentibus ovato-lanceolatis corolla vix brevioribus.

Hab. in Indiae orientalis peninsula montibus prope Courtallum Heyne! (h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.)

Habitus et statura G. strobilini, differt tomento floccoso, foliis floralifms supra rugosis tomentosis nee glabratis, corollis minoribus, tubo incluso, labiis vix calycem superantibus.



4. *G. OBLONGUM* (Wall.; BeDth. in Wall. PI. As. Rar. 2. 12), caule erecto, foliis oblongo-ellipticis rugosis supra hispidulis subtus dense tomentosis, floralibus conformibus, verticillastris axillaribus remotis paucifloris, calycibus campanulatis tomentosis dentibus lanceolato-linearibus elongatis acutis, corollis calyce triplo longioribus.

Hab. in regni Burmannioi provincia Tavoy *Wallich!* (*k. s. sp. e Mus. AngL Ind.*)

Caulis 1-2-pedalis. Folia fere *G. strobilini*, Bed minora, angustiora. Verticillastris 2-4, axillares, 6-10-flori. Corolla extus pubescens, ultra-læ-pollicaris, tubo gracili, apice valde inflato. Bractea parva, lineares, lanceolate vel ovatae.

5. *G. LUCIDUM* (Wall.; Benth in Wall. PL As. Rar. 2. 12), caule erecto, foliis elliptico-ovatis supra lucidis piloso-hispidis subtus dense rufo-tomentosis, floralibus conformibus, verticillastris axillaribus remotis, calycibus tubuloso-campanulatis tomentosis dentibus lanceolatis abbreviatis, corollis calyce triplo longioribus.

Hab. in India orientali ad Choppedong ore Tenasserim et in Pundua *Wallich!* (*h. s. sp. e Mus. AngL Ind.*)

Habitus praecedentis, sed robustior. Caulis 2-3-pedalis dense rufo-tomentosus. Folia breviter petiolata, utrinque angustata, levissime dentata vel integerrima. Verticillastris 10-30-flori. Corolla flava, extus dense tomentosa. Dentes calycini vix lineam longi.

6. *G. I\*ARVIFLORUM* (Wall.; Benth. in Wall. PI. As. Rar. 2. 12), caule erecto, foliis elliptico-ovatis supra pubescentibus subtus tomentosis, floralibus conformibus, verticillastris axillaribus remotis laxè multifloris, bracteis lanceolatis linearibusve calyces superantibus, calycibus campanulatis dentibus lanceolato-linearibus apice subulatis, corollis gracilibus calyce duplo longioribus.

Hab. in India orientali: in Napalia, Sillet et ins. Penang *Wallich!* (*h. s. sp. e Mus, AngL Ind.*)

Habitu praecedentibus affine, sed flores in axillis numerosissimi, laxè fasciculati. Corolla flava, extus pubescens, 9-10-lineas longa tubo gracillimo, fauce minus inflata, limbo parvo.

7. *G. MULTIFLORUM*, caule erecto, foliis ellipticis supra vix pubescentibus subtus tomentosis, floralibus conformibus, verticillastris axillaribus remotis laxè multifloris, bracteis ovatis foliaceis calyces superantibus, calycis dentibus lanceolato-linearibus, corollis gracilibus calyce pluries longioribus.

Hab. in India orientalis provincia Sillet *Wallich!* (*h. s. sp. e Mus. AngL Ind.*)

Haec species, quam cum *G. parviflora* Wallichius e Sillet recepit, ab illa differt praecipue bractearum forma. Folia angustiora videntur.

8. *G. CRINITUM* (Wall.; Benth. in Wall. PI. As. Rar. 2. 12), caule erecto, foliis elliptico-ovatis supra pubescentibus subtus tomentosis, floralibus conformibus, verticillastris axillaribus remotis laxè multifloris, bracteis lineari-setaceis calycem subcequantibus, calycibus tubuloso-campanulatis fructiferis inflatis basi glaberrimis dentibus, elongatis setaceis hispidis, corollis gracilibus calyce duplo longioribus.

**P.abin** regni Burmannici provincia Tavoy *Wallich!* (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.*)

Habitus, inflorescentia et corolla *G. parviflori*, bracteis et calyce distinctissimum, folia ampliora, minus rugosa.

9. *G. EVIOCARPUM* (Benth. in Wall. PL As. Rar. 2. 12), caule adscendente, foliis elliptico-oblongis grosse dentatis supra hispidulis subtus tomentosis, floralibus conformibus, verticillastris remotis paucifloris, bracteis ovatis denticulatis, calycibus campanulatis demum inflatis tomentosis dentibus lineari-setaceis, corollis villosis calyce duplo longioribus, acbeniis tomentosis.

Hab. in India orientalis Peninsula prope Courtallum *Wallich J* (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.*)

Caulis elongatus, tenuior quam in speciebus praecedentibus. Folia 3-4 pollices longa, sesquipollicem lata, acute dentata. Verticillastris pauci, sub-10-flori.

10. *G. OVATUM* (Wall.; Benth. in Wall. PI. As. Rar. 2. 12), caule basi radicante erectiusculo, foliis lato-ovatis supra lucidis hispidulis subtus molliter tomentosis, floralibus conformibus, verticillastris axillaribus remotis multifloris, bracteis lato-ovatis exterioribus calycem subsequantibus, calycibus campanulatis villosito-tomentosis dentibus lanceolato-linearibus, corollis calyce triplo longioribus.

Hab. in Napalia *Wallich !* (*Ji. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.*)

Folia minora et latiora quam in praecedentibus. Corolla flava, pubescens, fere sesquipollicaris, tubo calyce duplo longiore, fauce amplissima.

11. *G. MELISSJEFOLIUM* (Wall.; Benth. in Wall. PI. As. Rar. 2. 12), caule basi repente radicante ramis adscendentibus, foliis ovatis glabriusculis vel supra hispidulis subtus parce tomentosis, floralibus conformibus, verticillastris axillaribus remotis laxe paucifloris, bracteis ovatis exterioribus calycem sequantibus, calycibus hispidis dentibus lanceolato-linearibus, corollis calyce subtriplo longioribus.

*Prasium melissaefolium.* *Roxb.! Hort. Beng. 45. Ft. Ind. 3. 26.*

Hab. in Indiae orientalis provincia Sillet *Wallich!* (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.*)

*O. ovato* valde affine, differt caule basi repente, foliis subtus vix tomentosis floribusque minoribus. Corolla 13-14 lin. long®, tubo gracili, apice parum dilatato.

12. *G. VELUTINUM* (Benth. in Wall. PI. As. Rar. 1. 13), caule basi repente radicante, ramis adscendentibus, foliis ovatis crassis utrinque dense velutino-pubescentibus, floralibus conformibus, verticillastris axillaribus remotis paucifloris, bracteis oblongis calycem sequantibus, calycibus tomentosis dentibus ovato-lanceolatis, corollis calyce duplo longioribus.

Hab. in Indiae orientalis provincia Sillet *Wallich !* (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.*)

Species distinctissima affinis *G. melissa/olio*. Folia 12-18 lineas longa, 8-15 lineas lata. Corollas flavae, 11-12 lineas long©, tubo gracili apice valde dilatato.

13. *G. PILLOMOIDES.*

*Prasium phlomoides.* *Herb. Reinw. ex Blume Bijdr. 840.*

Hab. in Javs sylvis montosis altioribus *Blume.*

" P. foliis oblongis utrinque acutis denticulatis, supra pilosis, infra dense stellato-tomentosis, floribus fasciculatis axillaribus."—*Blume I. c.*

14. G. JAVANICUM.

*Prasium javanicum.* *Blume Bijdr.* 840.

Hab. in Javee sylvis montosis humidis *Blume.*

" P. foliis (majusculis) oblongis utrinque acuminatis denticulatis, supra hirsutis, subtus pube stellari subtomentosis, floribus subfasciculatis axillaribus."—*Blume I. c.*

XCVIII. PHYLLOSTEGIA.

*Prasii* sp. *Gaudichaud in Freyc. Voy.* 452.

*Phyllostegia.* *Benlh. in Bot. Reg.* 15. ad calc. n. 1292.

Calyx campanulatus, ovatus vel tubulosus, 10-nerviis, subaequalis, nunc quinquefidus lobis ovatis foliaceis, nunc breviter quinqueidentatus. Corolla tubo calycem superante, nunc longe exserto, saepius incurvo, intus exannulato, fauce subsequali, limbo bilabiato, labio superiore subpatente integro subplano, inferiore longiore patente trifido, lobis ovatis, medio majore integro. Stamina 4, sub labio superiore ad se n-dentia. Antherae biloculares, loculis divergentibus vel demum divaricatis. Stylus apice clavatus subinteger vel breviter bifidus, lobis clavato-divaricatis vel arcuatis. Stigmata terminalia, soepe incrassato-capitata. Achenia carnosae.—Herbse erectae vel ascendentes subsimplices. Folia petiolata, ovata, saepius dentata. Verticillastri 6-10-flori, in racemo laxo terminali dispositi vel infirmi axillares. Folia floralia superiora parva, bractesiformia. Bractee parvae, subulatae, vel subnullae.

All the species are from the Sandwich Islands.

CONSPECTUS SPECIERUM.

Kami pilis longis patentibus hirautissimi.

Calyces amplii, laciniis foliaceis.

Kacemi terminales. Calycis lacinae denticulateae . . . . . 1. P. DENTATA.

Verticillastri axillares. Calycis lacinae integerrimae . . . . . 2. P. VESTITA.

Calyces parvi, breviter dentati . . . . . 11. P. HIRSUTA.

Kami glabri vel pubescentes.

Pedunculi saltern inferiores elongati, trifidi vel ramosi.

Calyces glabri.

Corolla 14-15 lineas longa . . . . . 4. P. CHAMISSONIS.

Corolla viz 6-8 lineas longa . . . . . 5. P. OLABRA.

Calyces hirsutissimi . . . . . 12. P. FLORIBUNDA.

Pedunculi communes nulli. Pedicelli uniflori.

Lacinae calycinae foliaceae patentae . . . . . 3. P. GBANDIFLORA.

Bentes calycini breves, erecti vel patentae.

Corolla semipollicaris vel longior. Verticillastri laxi.

Folia oblonga, basi rotundata . . . . . 6. P. MACROPHYLLA.

Folia lato-ovata, basi subcordata, mollior villosa . . . . . 7. P. PARVIFLORA.

Corolla vix 3-4 lineas longa. Verticillastri densi.

\* Folia lato-ovata.

Styli lobi clavati, recurvo-divaricati 8. P. MOLLIS.

Stylus apice davatus, lobis brevissimis 9. P. c LAV AT A.

Folia ovato-lanceolata vel oblonga . 10. P. RACEMOSA.

1. P. DENTATA (Benth. in Bot. Reg. 15. ad calc. n. 1292), hirsutissima, foliis basi rotundatis, racemo denso, calycibus amplis laciniis foliaceis dentatis, styli lobis clavatis.

Hab. in ins. Owhyhee ad montem Raah et sinum Byron *Macrae* ! (h. s. sp. e Mus. Soc. Hort. Lond.)

Caulis herbaceus, erectus, subsimplex, 'ultrapedalis, obtuse tetragonus, uti folia et calyces pils longis rigidis hirsutus. Folia longe petiolata, acuminata, margine serrato-crenata, 3-4-pollicana; floralia infima subconformia, superior\* subsessilia calyce fructifero breviora. Racemus 3-4-pollicaris. Bracte\* parve, subulate! Verticillastri sub-10-flori. Pedicelli rigidi, hispidissimi, calyce breviores. Calyx semipollicans, fructifer longior campanulatus, viridis, foliaceus, hispidissimus, laciniis late ovato-lanceolatis, acutis; tubo asquilonis. Corolla parva.

2. P. VESTITA (Benth. in 1. c), hirsutissima, foliis basi rotundato-truncatis, floralibus conformibus, verticillastri axillaribus distantibus, calycibus amplis laciniis foliaceis integerrimis, styli lobis clavatis.

Hab. in ins. Owhyhee ad sinum Byron *Macrae* ! (w. s. sp. in herb. Soc. Hort. Lond. et Lindl.)

AP. *vestita* differt foliis minoribus et characteribus supra notatis.

3. P. GRANDIFLORA (Benth. in 1. c), adpresse pubescens vel glabriuscula, foliis basi rotundatis, racemo laxo, dentibus calycinis lato-ovatis foliaceis integerrimis patentibus, corollis incurvis calyce plus triplo longioribus, styli lobis arcuatis.

Prasium grandiflorum. Gaudich. in Freyc. 'Voy. 453. t. C5. l. 2.

Hab. in ins. Oahu Gaudichaud, *Macrae*! Chamisso! Beechey! (h. s. sp. e Mus. Soc. Hort. Lond., et comm. a cl. Chamisso.)

Caules duri procumbentes vel adscendentes, ramosi, ramis junioribus pilis brevibus adpresso-reflexis rigidis pubescentibus, demum glabratis. Folia petiolata 1-2-vel inferiora sub 3-pollicaria, vix acuminata, leviter crenulata, basi integerrima" subcoriacea, supra glabra, subtus praesertim juniora pubescentia; floralia infima subconformia, suprema parva bracteaformia. Racemus 2-4-pollicaris. Verticillastri sexflori. Pedicelli calycem subaequant, uti calyces et corolla\* pilis rigidis adpressis vestiti, pedunculo communi nullo. Calyx florifer 3 lin. longus, fructifer auctus inflatus; laciniis obtusas, supra glaberrimae. Corolla cum labio inferiore 14-15 lin. longa, subcoriacea, extus pilis adpressis villosissima; tubus longe exsertus incurvus, aequalis, intus nudus; limbi labium superius breve, ovatum, patens, subintegrum, inferius triplo longius; laciniis latis, intermedia latissima integra.

4. P. CHAMISSONIS (Benth. in Linnea, 6. 79), glaberrima, foliis basi rotundatis, racemo laxo, pedunculis elongatis trifidis, calycibus breviter quinquentatis, corollis incurvis calyce quadruplo longioribus.

Prasium glabrum. Gaudich. in Freyc. Voy. 452. t. 64.\*

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\* I had erroneously quoted this as a synonym to the next species, for which I had consequently adopted Gaudichaud's specific name. To avoid confusion, I have not now changed my specific names.

Hab. in ins. Oahu *Chamisso!* *Beechey!* *Mowee Menzies!* (*h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Chamisso.*)

Caulis ramosus. Folia fere *P. grandiflorae*, sed uti tota planta glaberrima; floralia foetacea, semipollicaria, breviter petiolata vel subsessilia, ovata, acuta, subdentata, suprema minora. Racemus semipedalis et ultra. Pedunculi versus medium trifidi, bracteis minutis subulatis. Calyx tenuis, dentibus lanceolatis obtusiusculis. Corollae magnitudine *P. grandiflorae*, labio inferiore maximo.

5. *P. GLABRA* (Benth. in Bot. Reg. 15. ad calc. n. 1292), glaberrima, foliis basi rotundato-truncatis, racemis brevibus laxis foliosis, pedunculis inferioribus elongatis trifidis, calycibus breviter quinque-dentatis, corollis subrectis calyce vix triplo longioribus, styli lobis clavatis.

Hab. in ins. Oahu *Macrae!* *Beechey!* *Nelson!* (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Soc. Hort. Lond.*)

*P. Chamissonis* affinis, differt caulibus ramosioribus, racemis irregulariter subramosis et floribus fere dimidio minoribus. Pedunculi inferiores nunc ut in *P. Chamissonis* elongati, trifidi, nunc in racemulos abeuntes, nonnulli abortivi, pedicellis interdum folia loco floris gerentibus. Folia floralia alia caulinis subconformia, alia parva, sessilia, reflexa.

6. *P. MACROPHYLLA* (Benth. in Bot. Reg. 15. ad calc. n. 1292), giabriuscula vel apice pubescens, foliis oblongis basi rotundatis, racemo brevi laxo, calycibus breviter 5-dentatis, corollis rectis calyce subtriplo longioribus, styli lobis arcuatis.

*Prasium macrophyllum.* *Gaudich. in Freyc. Voy. 453. t. 65. / 3.*

Hab. in ins. Sandwich *Gaudichaud!* *Menzies f Nelson!* in ins. Owhyhee ad montem Raah *Macrae!* (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Soc. Hort. Lond.*)

Folia fere *P. grandiflorae*, sed angustiora, sublongiora. Inflorescentia *P. grandiflorae*. Pedicelli et calyces pilis brevibus mollibus patentibus nee adpressis pubescentes. Dentes calycinis erecti, necfoliacei. Flores vix pollicares. Corollae tenuissime pubescentes.

7. *P. PARVIFLOKA* (Benth. in Linnea, 6. 79), pubescenti-villosa, foliis basi rotundatis cordatisve subtus molliter villosis, pedicellis calyce longioribus, dentibus calycinis brevibus acutis, corollae tubo calyce triplo longiore, styli lobis clavatis recurvato-divaricatis.

*Prasium parviflorum.* *Gaud. ! in Freyo. Voy. 453. / 65. / 1.*

*Phyllostegia leptostachys.* *Benth. in Bot. Reg. 15. ad calc. n. 1292.*

Hab. in ins. Oahu *Gaudichaud!* *Chamisso!* *Beechey!* *Macrae!* *Nelson!* (*h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Chamisso.*)

Folia lato-ovata, saepe acumirrata, crenata, 3-4-pollicaria, supra subrugosa tenuiter pubescentia, subtus pube molli subcanescentia. Racemus laxis, gracilis. Folia floralia minuta. Pedicelli saepius 3-5 lin., calyx vix 1<sup>^</sup> lin. longi. Corolla semipollicariff, glabra; tubo parum incurvo.

8. *P. MOLLIS* (Benth. in Linnea, 2. 79), molliter velutino-pubescentis, foliis basi cordatis, pedicellis calyce brevioribus, dentibus calycinis abbreviatis obtusis, corollae tubo calycem breviter superantc, styli lobis clavatis recurvato-divaricatis.

Hab. in ins. Sandwich *Chamisso!* (*r. \$. sp. in herb. Chamisso.*)

A *P. parviflora* corollis fere dimidio minoribus et aliis notis diversa; affinior videtur *P. clavata*, sed pubescentia densiore molliore, et styli forma differt. Verticillastri sexflori.

This character is taken from my notes and sketch made at Berlin, in 1830. I have not the plant now before me to compare with *P. clavata*, of which it may possibly be a variety.

9. *P. CLAVATA* (Benth. in Bot. Reg. 15- ad calc. n. 1292), pubescens, foliis basi rotundato-truncatis subcordatisve, pedicellis calyce subbrevioribus, dentibus calycinis abbreviatis obtusis, corollae tubo calycem breviter superante, stylo apice clavato stigmatibus complanatis recur vis.

Hab. in ins. Owhyhee monte ignovomo *Macrae* ! (h. s. sp. e Mus. Soc. Hort. Lond.)

Folia forma et magnitudine *P. grandiflorae* at minus coriacea et villosiora; floralia infima subconformia, suprema bractesiformia. Verticillastri 6-10-flori, infimi axiales remoti, superiores approximati. Corolla viz 4 lin. longa, tubo crassiusculo pubescente, labiis brevibus vix insqualibus. Calyx florifer campanulatus, fructifer auctus patens.

10. *P. RACEMOSA* (Benth. in Bot. Reg. 15. ad calc. n. 1292), villosa, foliis ovato-lanceolatis basi cordatis, verticillastris multifloris, pedicellis brevissimis, corollis calyce dimidio longioribus, styli lobis clavatis.

Hab. in ins. Owhyhee: ad montem Raah *Macrae I* (Jh. s. sp. e Mus. Soc. Hort. Lond.)

Habitus fere *Stachydis grandidentata*. Pubescentia subviscosa videtur. Folia sesquipollicaria molliter rugosa; floralia infima conformia minora, suprema parva, rotundata, dentata, breviter petiolata, floribus breviora. Verticillastri circiter 10-12-flori, infimi remoti, supremi magis approximati. Corolla vix 3 lin. longa, forma *P. clavata*.

11. *P.?* *HIRSUTA* (Benth. in Bot. Reg. 15. ad calc. n. 1292), hirsutissima, foliis am pi is basi cordatis, racemis ramosis, calycibus glabris breviter quinquentatis.

Hab. in ins. Oahu *Macrae* ! (h. s. sp. e Mus. Soc. Hort. Lond.)

Caulis, ut in *P. dentata*\* pilis patentibus densissime vestitus. Racemus ramosus. Pedicelli breves pubescentes. Calyces *P. mollis*. Corollam non vidi, sed ob affinitatem cum praecedentibus ad hoc genus hanc speciem retuli.

12. *P. FLORIBUNDA*, pubescens vel hirsuta, foliis ellipticis am pi is basi rotundatis angustatisve, cymis axillaribus laxè ramosissimis multifloris hirsutissimis, calycibus hirsutis, dentibus linearibus tubo subsequilongis, corollis calyces breviter superantibus.

Hab. in ins. Sandwich *Nelson* ! (v. s. sp. in herb. Banks.)

Kami duri, lignosi? pilis adpressis pubescentes. Folia longe petiolata, 2-5-pollicaria, tenuia, pilis brevibus hispidula. Corymbi vel cymae fere ut in *Bystropogone* ampla ramosissima. Bractae parvae, ovatae vel oblongae. Pedicelli calyce sublongiores. Calyx 2-3 lin. longus, tenuis, fructifer dilatatus. Corolla parva, glabra, forma fere *P. racemosa* at tenuior.

Planta Chamissoniana, cui ex inspectione cursiva nomen *Phyllostegia microphylla* imposui, ut commemorat cl. de Chamisso in Linnaea, G. 570, est *Verbenacea* quiddam, et idcirco in *Labiatarum* Chamissonianarum enumeratione (Linnaea, G. 76) silentio praeterivi.

## XCIX. STENOGYNE.

Stenogyne. *Benth. in Bot. Reg. 15. adcalc. n. 1292.*

Calyx ovato-campanulatus, 10-nervius, subequalis vel oblique bilabiatus, nunc 5-fid us lobis ovatis foliaceis, nunc ,5-dentatus dentibus 3 superioribus minus profunde fissis. Corolla tubo calycem superante incurvo, intus piloso annulato,\* fauce dilatata, limbo bilabiato, labio superiore erecto emarginato, inferiore patente trifido, laciniis subaequalibus integris. Stamina 4, sub labio superiore adscendentia. Antherse biloculares, loculis demum divaricatis. Stylus apice subsequenter bifidus, lobis subulatis. Stigmata minuta. Achenia carnosa.—Herbae ramosee, procumbentes adscendentes, vel erecti, ramis divaricatis subscandentibus? Folia ssepe coriacea, crenata. Verticillastri subsexflori, axillares (foliis floralibus caulinis conformibus) distantes, vel ad apices ramorum approximati. Bractee parvce, subulatse, vel subnullce.

This genus, like *Phyllostegia*, is confined to the Sandwich Islands, and differs from it chiefly in the conformation of the style, the form of the corolla, and the axillary inflorescence.

1. *S. MACRANTHA* (Benth. in Bot. Reg. 15. ad calc. n. 1292), hirsutissima, foliis petiolatis ovatis basi cordatis, verticillastris axillaribus distantibus, pedicellis calycem sequantibus.

Hab. in ins. Owhyhee ad montem Raah *Macrae!* (v. s. sp. in herb. Lindley.)

Exemplaria manca, sed ad speciem distinctissimam pertinent. Hirsuties, folia et etiam calyces *Phyllostegia vestitce*, sed corollae diversissimae. Sunt nempe sesquipollicares, tubo longe exserto incurvo, fauce valde dilatata; labio superiore viz inferiore brevior. Stylus omnino *Stenogynes* nee *Phyllostegia*.

2. *S. SESSILIS*, glabra, foliis sessilibus rotundatis basi cordatis coriaceis, verticillastris ad apices ramorum approximatis.

Hab. in ins. Sandwich *Menzies!* {v. s. sp. in herb. Banks et Hooker.)

Caulis adscendens, glaber vel ad nodos pilosus, tetragonus, angulis acutis subasperis. Folia glaberrima, regulariter crenata, nervoso-rugosa; floralia minora at conformia. Verticillastri pauci, secundi. Bractee minute linearea. Calyces semi poll icares, subsessiles, glabri, campanulati, irregulariter 5-dentati vel bilabiati, dentibus latis rotundatis. Corolla calyce duplo longior, extus villosa, tubo amplo incurvo. Labium su peri us breviter emarginatnm, inferius vix longius, lobis rotundatis, lateralibus suberectis, intermedio patente. Genitalia corolla sublongiora.

3. *S. CORDATA*, glabra, foliis\*inferioribus breviter petiolatis superioribus sessilibus omnibus ovatis basi cordatis coriaceis, verticillastris axillaribus distantibus.

Hab. in ins. Sandwich *Nelson!* (y. s. sp. in herb. Banks.)

Ab affini *S. sessili* differt ramis tenuioribus, foliis minoribus angustioribus, inf orescentia, et floribus minoribus.

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\* Saltern in *S. rugosa* et *scrophularioides*.

4. S. HUGOS A (Benth. in Bot. Reg. 15. ad calc. n. 1292), glabra, foliis breviter petiolatis oblongis coriaceis basi rotundato-truncatis, verticil lastris axillaribus distantibus, pedicellis calyce brevioribus.

Hab. in ins. Owhyhee ad montem Raah, et in monte ignivomo *Macrae* ! *Menzies* ! {*h. s. sp. e Mus. Soc. Hort. Lond.*}

Caulis erectus ? divaricato-ramosus ? vix tetragonus, uti tota planta glaberimus. Folia 1½-2-pollicaria, crenata, aspera, rugosa, nervosa; floralia omnino conformia, flores longe superantia. Verticillastris sub-6-flori, omnes axillares, axillis superioribus sterilibus. Pedicelli 1-2 lin. longi. Calyces 4-5 lin. longi, glabri, dentibus ovato-lanceolatis obtusis, 2 infimis brevioribus sed profundius fissis. Corolla vix calyce duplo longior, fere glabra, forma *S. scrophularioidis*.

5. S. MICROPHYLLA, glabra, foliis parvis petiolatis acutis basi angustatis, verticillastris paucis bifloris secundis, calycibus folia sub-quantibus brevissime pedicellatis.

Hab. in ins. Owhyhee ad montem Raah *Macrae* ! {*h. s. sp. e Mus. Soc. Hort. Lond.*}

Rami elongati, ramosi, divaricato-flexuosi, subscandentes, acute tetragoni. Folia vix 3-4\*lin. longa, acute serrata. Pedicelli brevissimi, sub calycibus bibracteolati. Corolla calyce duplo longior, forma omnino *P. ruyosce*, tubo intus annulato. Genitalia exserta.

6. S. SCROPIIULARIOIDES (Benth. in Bot. Reg. 15. ad calc. n. 1292), glaberrima, foliis petiolatis ovatis flaccidis, verticillastris axillaribus distantibus, pedicellis fructiferis calyce longioribus, corollis pubescentibus calyce duplo longioribus.

Hab. in ins. Sandwich *Menzies* ! in ins. Owhyhee ad sinum Byron *Macrae* ! (*h, s. sp. e Mus. Soc. Hort. Lond.*)

Rami divaricati, flexiosi, subscandentes ? tetragoni, laeves. Folia 1-1½-pollicaria, serrato-crenata, basi rotundato-truncata, petiolo apice subdilatato; floralia omnino conformia, flores superantia. Verticillastris sexflori, omnes distantes, axillis superioribus sterilibus. Pedicelli floriferi 2-3, fructiferi 6-7 lin. longi, demum reflexi. Calyces vix 3 lin. longi, irregulariter 3-5-dentati, fructiferi globosi, sub-avenii. Corolla calyce triplo longior, extus pubescens; labium superius incurvum, brevissimum, emarginatum, inferius brevius, lobis latis rotundatis, subrectis. Genitalia breviter exserta.

7\* S. NELSONI, glabra, foliis petiolatis ovatis subflaccidis, verticillastris axillaribus distantibus, pedicellis fructiferis calyce longioribus, corollis subglabris calyce 3-4-plo longioribus.

Hab. in ins. Sandwich *Nelson* ! (*v. s. sp. in herb. Banks.*)

Affine *S. scrophularioidi*, differt foliis majoribus subcoriaceis, floribus in verticillastro numerosis, calycibus longioribus. Corollae duplo longiores. Genitalia longe exserta.

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## C. PRASIUM.

*Prasium*. *Linn. Gen.* 302.

Calyx campanulatus, 10-nerviis, irregulariter bilabiatus, labio superiore breviter 3-fido, inferiore profundius bifido, laciniis omnibus foliaceis ovatis. Corolla tubo incluso, intus pilis squamosis annulato,



limbo subequaliter bilabiato, labio superiore ovato integro, inferiore trifido, lacinia intermedia majore integra. Stamina 4, sub labio superiore adscendentia. Antherse biloculares, loculis demum divaricatis. Stylus apice subequaliter bifidus, lobis subulatis. Stigmata minuta. Achenia carnosa.

This genus contains but one species, from the Mediterranean region.

1. *P. MA jus* (Linn.! Spec. 838).

*P. minus.* Linn.! Spec. 838.

Hab. in Europae et Africse borealis regione Mediterranea: in Lusitania *Durand* ! Hispania *Pavon* ! agro Tingitano *Salzmann* ! ins. Balearic is *Cambessèdes*, Corsica *Viviani* ! Sardinia *M'üller* ! Sicilia *Gussone* ! Italia australi *Requien* ! *Tenore* ! in Peloponneso turn in littore *Cariensi* et ins. *Zacyntho Sibthorp* ! in collibus maritimis *Pentapoleos Viviani*, etiam in ins. *Madera Manson* ! (*h. s. sp.*)

Suffrutex diraricato-ramosus. Kami herbacei, sexnipedales vel pedales uti tota planta saepius glaberrimi, juniores rarius cum foliis nonnullis liispiduli. Folia petiolata, ^-1-pollicaria, ovata, acuta, basi rotundato-truncata vel subcordata, margine irregulariter serrato-crenata; floralia conformia, vel suprema minora integriora, omnia calyces superantia. Verticillastri biflori, omnes distantes axillares. Bractee minutae vel nullae. Calyces breviter pedicellati, late campanulati, virides, glabri, laciniis ovatis aristatis, nunc omnibus aequalibus, ssplus 3 superioribus in labium superius connatis. Corolla albida vel pallide purpurascens, glabra, tubo amplo. Genitalia corolla breviora.

*Species e genere excludendcb.*

- P. COCCINEUM* FFa//. = *Physostegia virginiana*?  
*P. OLABRUM* *Gaudich.* = *PhyWosteg\ a. Chamissonis.*  
*P. GRANDIFLORUM* *Gaudich.* = *Phyllostegia grandiflora.*  
*P. HIRSUTUM* *Poir.* = *Stachys Swainsoni.*  
*P. INCARNATUM* TFa//. = *Macbridea pnlchella.*  
*P. JAVANicuM* *Blume.* = *Gomphostemma javanicum.*  
*P. HACROFHLLUH* *Gaudich.* = *Phyllostegia macrophylla.*  
*P. MELISS^EFOLIUM* *Roath.* = *Gomphostemma meliaseefolium.*  
*P. PARVIFLORUM* *Gaudich.* = *Phyllostegia parviflora.*  
*P. PHLOMOIDES* *Blume.\** = *Qompho8temma. phlomoides.*  
*P. PUBPUREUM* FTa^.= *Phy30Stegiavirginiana?*

## TRIBUS XL AJUGOIDEJE.

COROLLAS labium superius nunc brevissimum, nunc fissum laciniis demissis, rarissime erectum fornicatum, inferius elongatum. Stamina 2, vel 4, adscendentia, saepissime exserta, labio opposita. Achenia plus minusve reticulato-rugosa.

This tribe, being chiefly the *Unilabiata* of Schreber, is perhaps more naturally characterised by the rugose achenia, thus taking in *Craniotome*, *Cymaria*, which I had originally referred to *Nepetece* and *Isanthus*, already described under *MenthoidecB*, but which is too closely related to *Trichostemma* to be so far separated; and excluding *Anisomeles*, a genus evidently allied to *Stachys*. In the section *Scorodonia* of *Teucrium*, the rugosity of the achenia is not so strongly marked as in the other sections, as well as all other genera of the tribe; but even here it is perceptible, and the form of the corolla leaves no doubt as to its place.

In many *Ajugoidece*, especially in some *Teucris*, *Ajuga*, *Cymaria*, *SfC*, the ovarium is less deeply cleft than in other *Labiates*; and in *Cymaria* it is very evidently bipartite, with bifid divisions, instead of being equally quadripartite; thus connecting the tribe with the closely allied one of *Verbenacea*.

## CI. AMETHYSTEAE.

Amethystea. Linn, Gen. 15.

Calyx subglobosus, campanulatus, erectus, eequalis, 5-dentatus. Corolla tubo calyce brevior, intus exannulato, limbo declinato, lobis 4 superioribus subsequibus demissis, inferiore majore. Stamina 2 (inferiora), adscendentia, inter lacinias corollae supremas exserta, superiorum rudimenta minuta, filiformia. Anthere biloculares, loculis demum divaricatis subconfluentibus. Stylus apice subsequenter bifidus. Achenia reticulato-rugosa.

This Siberian genus only differs from the section *Teucris* of *Teucrium* by the abortion of the upper stamina. In habit it is closely allied to *Teucrium corymbosum* and *africanum*.

## 1. A. CCERULEA (Linn.! Spec. 30.)

*A. corymbosa*. Pers. Syn. 1. 24.

Hab. in Asia Rossica a regione Pontica! ad jugum Altaicum *Ledebour!* Dahuriam *Pallas!* #c, et in China *G. Staunton!* {h. s. sp.)

\* Herba annua, erecta, circiter pedalis, raraosa, glabra, saepe coerulescens, ramis lucidis. Folia petiolata, 3-5-partita, segmentis oblongo-lanceolatis, inciso-dentatis;

floralia minora, suprema minuta. Gyms pedunculatse, laxse, racemoso-paniculatse. Bracteae minute. Calyces ccerulescentes, erecti, glaberrimi, dentibus lanceolatis acutissimis. Corolla viz calycem ezcedentes, cocrulea.

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## CII. TRICHOSTEMMA.

Trichostemma. *Linn. Gen.* 300.

Calyx mine campanulatus, subsequalis, profunde 5-fidus, nunc depresso-campanulatus valde obliquus, dentibus 3 superioribus (torseione e pedunculi inferioribus) elongatis connatis, 2 inferioribus (superioribus) bravissimis. Corolla tubo tenui ssepius exserto intus exannulato, limbo subaequaliter 5-fido, laciniis oblongis declinatis, inferioribus vix majoribus. Stamina 4, didynama, inferioribus longioribus, longissime exserta. Filamenta interdum submonadelpha. An the roe subbiloculares, oculis divaricatis vel divergentibus. Stylus apice bifidus, lobis subulatis, stigmatibus minutis. — Herbse. Folia integerrima. Inflorescentia\*axillaris vel racemosa.

This North American genus consists of but few species nearly allied to *Teucrium* in characters, though different in habit from any sections of that genus. The *Isanthus* of Michaux, which is the *Trichostemma brachiatum* of Linnseus, is perhaps too nearly related to this genus to remain among *Menthoidece*, where I had placed it on account of the form of its corolla. If transferred to the *Ajugoidece* on account of its reticulate-rugose achenia, it should be placed immediately before *Trichostemma*.

The Linnsean character for this genus is *Filamenta longissima*, and that of one of its two species *T. staminibus brevibus inclusis!*

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### SECTIO I. STREPTOPODIUM.

*Calyx valde obliquus, torsione pedicelli reversus. Pedicelli solitarii, oppositi, uniflori.*

1. *T. LINEARE* (Nutt. *Gen. Pl. N. Amer.* 2. 39), glabrum, foliis linearibus, floribus solitariis oppositis reversis, calycibus valde obliquis.

*T. dichotomum. Roth. Nov. Pl. Sp.* 280.

*T. brachiatum. Lam. III. 3. U 515 (staminibus deficientibus ?) non Linn.*

Hab. in America boreali a Philadelphia et Nova Jersey *Torrey!* ad Lousianam *Drummond!* (*Ji. s. sp.*)

A *T. dichotomo* non differt, nisi glabritie constantiore, statura saepius parum elatiore, foliorum forma et corollis parum majoribus. Foliorum forma constans videtur.

2. *T. DICHOTOMUM* (Linn. *Spec.* 834), glabrum vel pubescens, foliis petiolatis oblongis, floribus solitariis oppositis reversis, calycibus valde obliquis.

*T. pilosum. Roth. Nov. Pl. Sp.* 280.

Hab. in America boreali a Canada *Pursk!* ad *Carolinam Bosc!* *Wray!* &c. (*h. s. sp.*)

Herba annua, erecta, 1-pedalis, apice paniculato-ramosissima. Folia inferiora circiter pollicaria, obtusa, basi angustata, utrinque viridia, superiora minora; floralia suprema vel omnia bracteaformia, pedicello brevi ora. Flores secus ramos oppositi, secundi. Pedicelli calycem fructiferum subaequantur torti. Calyx florifer parvus vix inaequalis, fructifer 3-4 lin. longus, valde obliquus, dentibus 3 superioribus (reversione calycis inferioribus) valde auctis basi connatis apice lato-lanceolatis acutissimis, 2 inferioribus (reversione superioribus) triplo brevioribus liberis latis acutis. Corolla parva, tubo calycem subaequante, genitalibus 4-6 lin. exsertis.

## SECTIO II. ORTHOPODIUM.

*Calyx rectus cequalis. Cymes multiflorae.*

3. T. OBLONGUM, pubescens vel villosum, foliis oblongis basi angustatis, cymis axillaribus, calycibus subaequaliter 5-fidis, corollae tubo incluso.

Hab. in America boreali-occidentali in herbis prope arcem *Vancouver Douglas!* (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Soc. Hort. Lond.*)

Herba annua, ascendens vel erecta, semipedalis pedalisve, ramosa, pubescentia brevi et pilis longis patentibus plus minusve villosa. Folia distantia, breviter petiolata, circiter pollicaria, obtusa, utrinque viridia, pilosa; floralia conformia. Verticillastri remoti. Cymae laxiusculae, multiflorae, folio breviores. Calyces subsessiles, dentibus anguste lanceolatis fere ad basin fissis. Corolla parva. Genitalia 2-3 lin. exserta, libera.

4. T. LANCEOLATUM, villosum, foliis lanceolatis, cymis axillaribus, calycibus subaequaliter 5-fidis, corollae tubo exserto.

Hab. in America boreali-occidentali prope arcem *Vancouver*, in siccis ad fluvium *Multnomah*, et in *Nova California Douglas!* (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Soc. Hort. Lond.*)

Herba basi dura an perennis? erecta, ramosa, palmaris. Rami pubescentia brevi subviscosa et pilis longis patentibus villosi. Folia crebra, sessilia, circiter pollicaria, acuta, basi amplexicaulia vel inferiora in petiolum brevem angustata, 3-5 nervia plana, utrinque viridia, pubescentia; floralia conformia ad latis floribus oppositum dejecta. Verticillastri axillares secundi distantes. Cymae laxae, pluriflorae foliis tamen saepius breviores. Calyces subsessiles, dentibus lato-lanceolatis acutis, fere ad basin calycis fissis. Corollae pubescentes, tubo tenui breviter exserto, limbi lobis oblongis declinatis subaequalibus vel superioribus parum brevioribus. Genitalia 10-12 lin. exserta. Filamenta saepius ultra medium connate, interdum omnino libera. Antherae biloculares, loculis linearibus divaricatis.

5. T. LANATUM, foliis linearibus margine revolutis, floribus racemosis lanatis, calycibus subaequaliter 5-fidis, corollae tubo longe exserto.

Hab. in *California Douglas!* (*A. s. sp. e Mus. Soc. Hort. Lond.*)

Perenne? vel fruticosum? Kami in exemplaribus suppetentibus sesquipedales, subsimplices, duri, vix tetragoni, tenuiter cano-tomentosi. Folia numerosa, fasciculata, forma fere *Rosmarini officinalis*, 1-2-pollicaria, obtusa, supra rugosa, glabra, subtus laxe tomentosa; floralia parva, suprema bracteaformia. Racemus densus, semipedalis. Verticillastri subsecundi laxiusculi, 10-20-flori. Bractee lineares vel basi lanceolatae, calyce breviores. Calyces breviter pedicellati, late campanulati, uti bractee lana densa saepius rubescente obtecti, dentibus tubo subaequilongis latis

acutis. Corolla extua lanata, tubus calyce plus dtiplo longior, limbi lobi ovati, obtusi, superioribus minoribus. Genitalia fere sesquipollicem exserta. Filaineuta, libera. Antherse biloculares, loculis ovatis divergentibus.

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*Species e genere excludendce.*

T. BRACHIATUM *Linn.*, = *Iganthus cccruleus*.

T. s PI RALE *Lour.* \*= *Orthosiphon stamineus* ? vel *Clerodendri species* ?

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\* CIII. TEUCRIUM.

Teucrium. *Linn.*, et *Auct.* {excl sp. paucis.}

Chamedrys, Scofodonia, Scordium, et Polium. *Tourn.* *Mcench. Meth.*

Leucosceptrum. *Smith.*

Calyx tubulosus vel campanulatus, rarius inflatus, quinquentatus, dentibus sequalibus vel supremo saepius latiore. Corolla tubo brevi intus exannulato, limbi laciniis 4. superioribus subeequalibus vel supremis latioribus longioribusve, nunc oblongis declinatis, nunc brevissimis suberectis, infima maxima rot un data vel oblonga, see pi us concava. Stamina 4, inter lacinias supremas exserta, didynama, inferioribus longionbus. Antherarum loculi confluentes. Stylus apice subsequenter bifidus. Stigmata minuta. Achenia plus minusve rugosa. —Herbse fruticesve inflorescentia et habitu varia.

This genus is found, in some form or other, over nearly the whole world. It is very nearly allied to both *Ajuga* and *Amethystea*, and might either include those two genera, or, with almost equal propriety, itself be broken up into as many genera as I have adopted sections; but in this case, as in that of *Hyptis* and other large genera, they must be chiefly characterised by inflorescence and the form of the calyx, both very variable characters. Thus the genus *Scorodonia* of Tournefort (my section *Scorodonia* with some other species) has been lately taken up by Seringe (*Bull. Bot.* 311), founded on the broad upper tooth of the calyx, usually but not always accompanied by less rugose achenia; but in so doing it becomes necessary to separate *T. hyrcanicum* and *Arduini* from *T. canadense* and *inflatum*, *T. spinosum* from *T. resupinatum*, and *T. beionicum* from *T. heterophyllum*, and to join these very dissimilar species in one genus with the common *Scorodonia*. The most natural and distinctly characterised section is *Teucris*; and *Leucosceptrum*, *Teucropsis*, and *Pycnobotrys* would also, if taken together, form a well characterised, but by no means a natural genus, and none of these sections appear to agree with any marked distinctions in geographical distribution.

CONSPECTUS SPECIERUM.

SECT. I. LEUCOSCEPTRUM. *Verticillastri multijloridense spicati.*  
*Corolla lacinice superiores truncates recta.*—*Frutex incanus.*

Species unica.

1. T. MACROSTACHYUM.

SECT. II. TEUCKOPSIS. *Verticillastri biflori, axillares, vel racemosi. Corolla lacinice superiores truncates, recta. Ovarium villosissimum.—Frutices incani.*

- Verticillastri axillares. Calycis dentes xquales . . . . . 2. T. HETEROPHYLLUM.  
 Verticillastri racemosi. Calycis dens supremus  
 latior, patens . . . . . 3. T. BETONICUM.

SECT. III. TEUCKIS. *Pedunculi axillares vel racemosi, uniflori vel laxe pluriflori. Calyx rectus, aequalis. Corolla lacinia superiores oblonga, declinata. Achenia valde rugosa, glabra.*

Folia integerrima vel inferiora subdentata.

Pedunculi uniflori.

Racemi breves, pauciflori, vel flora axillares.

- Folia ovata . . . . . 4. T. FRUTICAES.  
 Folia oblongo-linearia . . . . . 5. T. BREVIFOLIUM.

Racemi elongati stricti.

- Calyces subsessiles . . . . . 6. T. CRETICUM.  
 Pedicelli calycibus longiores . . . . . 7. T. BACEMOSUM.

Pedunculi laxe pluriflori, corymbosi . . . . . 8. T. LANCEOLATUM.

Folia inciso-dentata vel dissecta.

Pedunculi laxe pluriflori corymbosi vel cymosi (nee racemosi).

- Folia ovata inciso-dentata . . . . . 9. T. CORYMBOSUM,  
 Folia basi cuneata profunde 3-5-fida, laciniis  
 lanceolatis . . . . . 10. T. CAPENSE.

Pedunculi uniflori vel racemosi, pedicellis oppositis unifloris.

Pedicelli folio florali multo longiores.

- Planta subglabra . . . . . 11. T. ORIENTALE.  
 Planta molliter pubescens vel tomentosa.

Folia profunde 2-3-ternatim secta, superiorum segmentis linearibus . . . . . 12. T. FARVIFLORUM.

Folia cuneiformia, apice inciso-dentata . . . . . 13. T. OLIVERIANUM.

Pedicelli folio florali breviores."

Rami glabri vel vix pubescentes viridea.

Folia minuta, remota, trifida . . . . . 17\* T. KUDICAULE.

Folia nuda, alia oblonga integerrima, alia pauci-lobata vel dentata . . . . . 16. T. BICOLOR.

Folia multifida.

Planta procurabens vel repens (Europea) . . . . . 14. T. CAMPANULATUM.

Planta adscendens vel erecta (Americana) . . . . . 15. T. CUDENSE.

Rami cano-tomentosi . . . . . 18. T. AFRICANUM.

Rami piloso-hispidi . . . . . 19. T. PSEUDOCHAMÆPITHYS.

Species dubia . . . . . 20. T. LACINIATUM.

SECT. IV. Pycnobotrys. *Verticillastri pluriflori, spicati. Corolla lacinice supra lata, truncata, vix decimate, laterales minuta, oblonga, declinata. Ovarium glabrum.*

Frutex (Canariensis). Folia basi cordata . . . . . 21. T. ABUTILOIDES.

Herbas (Asiaticæ). Folia basi angustata vel rotundata.

Herba subglabra. Folia basi rotundata . . . . . 23. T. JAPONICUM.

Herba pubescens vel villosa. Folia basi longe angustata . . . . . 22. T. WALLICHIANUM.

SECT. V. STACHYBOTRYS. *Verticillastri sexflori, dense spicati. Corolla lacinicB superiores oblonga, declinata,—Her bee.*

- Calycis dentes superiores inferioribus parum latiores (Americans.)  
 Calyx inflatus ore contracto . . . . . 24. T. INFLATUM.  
 Calyx late campanulatus ore aperto . . . . . 25. T. CANADENSE.  
 Calycis dens supremus Jatissiraus (Europe©.)  
 Folia basi cordata.  
 Bractee sessiles subulataa . . . . . 26. T. HIRCANICUM.  
 Bractee oblongae vel lanceolatae petiolataB . . . . . 28. T. BRACTEATUM.  
 Folia basi rotundata . . . . . 27. T. ABDUINI.  
 Species non satis nota . . . . . 29. T. COMPACTUM.

SECT. VI. SCORODONIA. *Verticillastri biflori, secundi, racemosi, racemis sape paniculatis. Calycis dens supremus latior ovatus. Corolla lacinic superiores oblonge, declinata\**

- Corollas tubus dentes caiycinos vix reqnans.  
 Folia floralia (bracteeformia) lato-ovata, stepias colorata, juniora imbricata.  
 Folia ftoralia oblonga, lanceolata, vel linearia . . . . . 35. T. QUADIUFARIITM.  
 Calyces fructiferi globosi, dentibus conniventibus . . . . . 31. T. STOLON IFEHUM.  
 Calyces fructiferi campanulati, ore aperto.  
 Racemi breves, paniculato-ramosissimi . . . . . 30. T. TOMENTOSUM.  
 Racera simplices, vel parum ramosi.  
 Racemi densi. Folia floralia superiora calyce longiora . . . . . 36. T. ARGUTUM.  
 Racemi laxi. Folia floralia superiora calyce breviora.  
 Folia ovata, acuminata, serrata . . . . . 33. T. LAXUM.  
 Folia ovata, obtusa, crenata.  
 Herba, floribus purpureis . . . . . 39. T. MASSILIEXSE.  
 Suffrutex, floribus flavescens . . . . . 38. T. PSEUDO9CORODONIA.  
 Folia lanceolata . . . . . 40. T. LUSITANICUM.  
 Corollae tubus exsertus.  
 Folia acuminata, serrata . . . . . 34. T. ROYLEANUM.  
 Folia obtusa, crenata . . . . . 31. T. SCORODONIA.  
 Species non satis nots: 32. T. VISCIDUM ; 41. T. SALVIASTRUM.

SECT. VII. SCORDIUM. *Verticillastri 2-6-flori, axillares, distant es, foliis floralibus caulinis conformibus. Corolla lacinic superiores oblonga declinata.*

- Folia dentata.  
 Corolla tubo torto resupinata. Annus.  
 Rami spinescentes . . . . . 42. T. SPINOSUM.  
 Rami non spinescentes . . . . . 43. T. RESUPINATUM.  
 Corolla recta. Perennes.  
 Folia basi cuneata, angustata vel rotundata . . . . . 44. T. SCORDIUM.  
 Folia basi cordato-amplexicaulia . . . . . 45. T. SCORDIOIDE9.  
 Folia multifida, lobis oblongo-linearibus . . . . . 46. T. floTRYS.

SECT. VIII. CHAMCEDRYS. *Verticillastri 2-6-flori, in racemo laxo terminali dispositi, foliis floralibus superioribus vel omnibus bracteeformibus. Calycis dentes subaguales. Corolla lacinia superiores oblongeB, declinata.*

Tota planta glaberrima, viridij 17 T. 1. v c 1 DU M.

- Plauta plus minusve (saltern calyx) pubescens, villosa vel incana.
- Folia integerrima vel apice acute paucidentata.
- Folia incana integerrima . . . . . 50. T. MAUUBI.
- Folia vix incana apice paucidentata . . . . . 49. T. MULTIFLORUM.
- JTolia crenata vel inciso-dentata.
- Herba perennis vel suffrutex basi procumbens, ramis floriferis adscendentibus . . . . . 48. T. CHAMCEDRYS.
- Fruticuli erecti vel divaricato-ramosissimi.
- Rami floriferi erecti, 4-1-pedales . . . . . 52. T. FLAVUM.
- Fruticulus humilis, divaricato-ramosissimus . . . . . 51. T. MICKOPHYLLUM.
- Species non satis nota . . . . . 53. T. RAMOSISSIMUM.
- Species 5 dubiae.

SECT. IX. POLIUM. *Verticillastri pauci, in capitula terminalia condensati. Calycis dentes subaequales. Corolla lacinia superiores decimates, lateralibus minoribus.*

- Folia crenata.
- Folia subrotunda Tel late cuneata.
- Folia utrinque et calyces dense tomentosa . . . . . 56. T. CUNEIFOLIUM.
- Folia supra vel utrinque viridia vel hispida.
- Folia plerumque semipollicaria.
- Folia rotundata, utrinque viridia . . . . . 54. T. PYHENAICUM.
- Folia obovato-cuneata, subtus canescentia . . . . . 55. T. BUXIFOLIUM.
- Folia vix 3 lin. longa . . . . . 57. T. ALPESTUE.
- Folia oblonga vel oblongo-lineararia.
- Corolla parva, tubo incluso. Calyx dense tomentosus vel hispidus.
- Folia omnia oblongo-ovata vel linearia . . . . . 58. T. POLIUM.
- Folia superiora late cuneata, minima . . . . . 57\* T. ALFESTRE.
- Corolla 4-5 lin. longa, tubo saepius exserto.
- Calyx leviter pubescens.
- Folia parva vix crenata, basi angustata . . . . . 60. T. THYMIFOLIUM.
- Folia profunde crenata, basi cordato-amplexicaulia . . . . . 59. T. AMPLEXICAULE.
- Folia integerrima.
- Corolla 4-5-linearis vel longior, tubo saepius exserto. Calyx glaber vel vix pubescens.
- Caulis procumbentes elongati, ramis floriferis breviter adscendentibus . . . . . 61. T. MONTANUJ1.
- Rami floriferi erecti, stricti. Folia superiora ultra semipollicaria . . . . . 62. T. PUMILUM.
- Fruticulus casspitulosus, ramosissimus. Folia vix 3-4 lin. longa, saepe crenulata . . . . . 60. T. THYMIFOLIUM.
- Species non satis nota . . . . . (63. T. VERTICILLATUM.
- Species 4 (Sectionis IX.) dubiae.
- Species 5 quoad sectionem dubise.

## . SECTIO I. LEUCOSCEPTRUM.

Leucosceptrum. Sm. Exot. Dot. 113.

*Verticillastri multiflori, dense splcati. Calyx turbinatus, incurvus, dentibus subaequalibus. Corolla incurva, reflexa, laciniis superioribus brevissimis latis truncatis erectis.—Frutex indica, cano\*tomentosa.*

1. T. MACROSTACHYUM (Wall. MSS.), fruticosum, ramis incanis, foliis oblongis subtus dense albo-tomentosis, verticillastris multifloris



dense spicatis, calycibus subsequaliter dentatis incurvis, corollae laciniis supremis brevissimis erectis.

*Leucosceptrum canum.* Sm. ! *Escot. Bot.* 113. t. 11C.

*Clerodendron Leucosceptrum.* Don. ! *Prod. Fl. Nepal.* 103.

Hab. in India orientali: in Napalia et Sillet Wallich ! (*h. s. sp. e Mus. AngL Ind.*)

Frutex ramis subteretibus vel alternatim leviter complanatis, tomento candido dense vestitis. Folia ad summitates ramorum approximata, petiolata, 6-8-pollicaria, oblonga, utrinque angustata, supra glabriuscula, subtus dense tomentosa. Verticillastri dense spicati. Spices 3-6-pollicares, tomentosae. Folia floralia bracteaeformia, ovato-rotundata, sessilia, calycibus breviora. Calyces dense tomentosi, incurvi, turbinati. Corolla calycem vix superans, extus tomentosa, dimidio minor quam in *T. canariense*, caeterum omnino conformis. Genitalia longe exserta, ad basin spices spectantia\* Ovarium glabrum.

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## SECTIO II. TEUCROPSIS.

Teucropsis. *Ging. in Herb. DC. MS.*

*Verticillastri biflori, axillares vel in racemos terminates dispositi. Calyx campanulatus, declivatus, dente supremo latiore patente. Corolla extus tomentosa, laciniis superioribus brevissimis latis truncatis erectis vel vix declinatis.—Frutices Canarienses incani.*

The *T. heterophyllum* of this section is intermediate between *Leucosceptrum* <sup>^</sup>*Teucris*, and *Stachybotrys*; the *T. betonicum* between the two former and *Scorodonia*.

2. *T. HETEROPIYLLUM* (L'hér. *Stirp.* 1. 84), fruticosum, ramis incanis, foliis ovato-ellipticis subtus vel utrinque incanis, floralibus conformibus, verticillastri bifloris axillaribus remotis, calycis recti dentibus squalibus, corollae laciniis superioribus brevissimis erectis, ovario villosissimo.

*T. canariense.* *Lam. Diet.* 2. G92.

Hab. in ins. Canariensibus *Broussonet!* (*h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Requier.*)

Frutex suborgyalis, ramosa. Rami juniores cano-tomentosi. Folia petiolata, 1.2-pollicaria, ovato-elliptica, obtusa, integerrima vel versus apicem crenata, basi rotundata vel cuneata, utrinque cano-tomentosa vel lanata, supra viridiora; floralia floribus multo longiora. Verticillastri pauci, 2-4-flori. Calyces breviter pedicellati, submissi, recti. Corolla calyce duplo longior, extus tomentosa, atropurpurea. Genitalia longe exserta, incurva. Achenia uti ovarium villosissima.

3. *T. BETONICUM* (L'hér. *Stirp.* 1. 83. t. 49), fruticosum, ramis cano-tomentosis, foliis ovato-oblongis subtus vel utrinque incanis, verticillastri bifloris secundis laxe racemosis, foliis floralibus bracteseformibus, calycis declinati dente supremo maximo, corollae laciniis superioribus brevissimis, supremis latis erectis, lateralibus subdeclinatis tomentosis, acheniis villosissimis.

*T. betonica.* *Bot. Mag.* 28. / . 1114.

*T. betoniocefolum.* *Jacq. Coll.* 1. 145. / . 17. / . 2.

*T. canescens.* Forst. Comm. Gott. 9. 58. (ex Willd.)

*T. maderense.* Lam. Diet. 2. 692.

*Scorodonia betonicaefolia.* Link. Handb. 458.

**Hab. in ins. Madera rupibus Masson! Lowe/ Sfc. (h. s. c. et v. s. sp.)**

Frutex 2-3-pedalis, ramosus, ramis junioribus cano-tomentosa. Folia 1-1(-pollicaria, longiuscule petiolata, ovato-oblonga, crenata, basi integerrima, cuneata vel rotundata; floralia (infimis exceptis) bractexformia, lanceolata, integerrima, incana, calyce breviora. Racemi laxi, 3-6-pollicares. Flores pedunculati, purpurascens. Calyces campanulati, dente supremo lato-ovato obtusiusculo, inferioribus breviter mucronatis. Corollas tubus subexsertus, extus pubescens; faux inflata incurva; limbi lobi superiora labium superius obsoletum formantes, laterales parvi, oblongi, vix declinati, infimus oblongus concavus. Genitalia longiuscule exserta. Ovarium pilosissimum.

This species has the calyx of the section *Scorodonia*, the corolla intermediate between that of *Leucosc'eptrum* and *Stachyobotrys*; in habit it is allied to both *Leucosceptrum* and *Teucris*, but very little to *Scorodonia*.

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### SECTION III. TEUCRIS.

Teucris. Ging. in Herb. DC. MS.

*Pedunculi axillares, oppositi, uniflori\*vel laxe cymosi pluriflori. Calyx campanulatus, erectus, cequalis, 5-dentatus vel 5-Jidus. Corolla laciniæ 4 superiores oblonga, declinatæ, infima oblonga, concava. Acliënia reticulato-rugosa, glabra, vel rarius villosissima.—Herbæ suffrutices fruticesve foliis integerrimis incisive rarissime crenatis.*

This section is connected through *T. fruticans* with *Teucropsis*, through *T. corymbosum* with the genus *Amethystea*, and through *T. pseudo-chamcephithys* with the section *Chamcephithys* of *Ajuga*.

**4. T. FRUTICANS (Linn.! Spec. 787), fruticosum, foliis ovatis integerrimis planis subtus albo-tomentosis, pedunculis uniff or is, calyce tomentoso campanulato scquali, dentibus ovatis obtusis.**

*T. latifolium.* Linn. Spec. 788. Bot. Mag. 7. 1. 245.

*T. fruticans.* Sibth. et Sm.! Fl. Gr. 6. 23. \*. 527- Dill Hort. Elth. U 284.

*T. tomentosum.* Momch. Meth. 382.

**Hab. in Europa et Africa Mediterranea occidentali: in Barbaria a Tanger Salzmann! ad Algeriam Broussonet! in Hispania, a Cadix Picard! ad Bagnols apud Caput Cerbere Gallie confine! in Italia a Genua Requien! ad Casaliccio et Fondi regni Neapolitani Tenore, in Sicilia Sibthorp ! Corsica De Can do lie, in ins. Melita abundat Durville ! (\*. s. sp.)**

Frutex 2-3-pedalis, divaricato-ramosus. Folia brevissime petiolata, obtusa basi rotundata vel angustata, supra glabra, viridia vel juniora laxissime subarachnoideo-tomentosa, tomento subtus candido vel interdum rufescente; floralia conformia, minora. Racemi terminates vel in ramulis brevibus laterales, pauciflori. Pedunculi calyce breviores. Calyces 4-5 lin. longi, laciniæ ultra medium attingentibus latis foliaceis. Corolla coerulea cum labio calyce duplo longior. Genitalia labium wquantia.

In exemplarihus Melitensibus Italianisque folia plerumque angustiora, nee subtus rufescunt, sed non aliter distinguuntur.

5. *T. BKEVIFOLIUM* (Schreb. *Unilab.* 27), fruticosum, foliis oblongis integerrimis margine revolutis utrinque canescentibus, racemis brevibus, pedunculis unifloris, calyce tomentoso campanulato sequali semiquinquefido.

*T. brevifolium.* *Sm. et Sibth ! Fl. Gr.* 6. 24. t. 528.

*T. creticum.* *Lam. Diet.* 2. 692. non *L.*

**Hab. in CretsQ** maritimis *Sieber ! Sibthorp !* in ins. Meli et Astypalese saxosis *Durville ! (h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Requien et Endlicher.)*

Fruticulus divaricato-ramosissimus, ramulis brevibus foliosis. Folia viz semipollicaria, obtusa, sessilia, utrinque pubescentia brevi subsericea canescentia; floralia conformia. Racemi vix 6-8-flori. Pedunculi calyce parum breviores. Calyx minor quam in *T. cretico.* Corollas purpurascens *T. cretici.*

6. *T. CRETICUM* (Linn. ! *Spec.* 788), fruticosum, foliis oblongo-linearibus integerrimis margine revolutis subtus albo-tomentosis supra demum glabris, racemo elongato stricto, floribus subsessilibus solitariis ternisve, calycis albo-tomentosi campanulati dentibus acutis.

*T. creticum.* *Sm. et Sibth. Fl. Gr.* 0. 25. t. 529.

*T. hyssopifolium.* *Schreb. Unilab.* 28.

*T. rosmarinifolium.* *Lam. Diet.* 2. 693.

*T. charamoniense.* *Cav. ! Descr.* 1. 82.

**Hab. in regione Mediterranea orientali:** in ins. Cypro *Sibthorp !* in saxosis ins. Meli et Astypalese *Durville !* in Palestina *Sieber !* et in iEgypto *Hasselquist (Linnaeus).* (*h. s. sp. comm. a cl. De Candolle.*)

Folia ad basin ramorum approximata, fere *Rosmarini officinalis*, floralia subconformia at parva, vix calyces squantia. Kami floriferi pedales, adscendentes vel erecti, foliis sub racemo remotis. Verticillastri saepissime 2-flori, inferiores remoti interdum sexflori, supremi approximati. Calyx 3 lin. longus, dentibus latis ad medium non attingentibus. Corolla rubro-purpurea (cum labio) calyce duplo longior. Genitalia labio parum breviora.

7. *T. RACEMOSUM* (Br. ! *Prod.* 504), caule herbaceo stricto ramoso, foliis parvis oblongis inferioribus subdentatis superioribus integerrimis omnibus supra glabratis subtus albo-tomentosis, racemis elongatis strictis, pedunculis unifloris, calyce tomentoso-campanulato sequali.

**Hab. in Nova Hollandia:** ad oram meridionalem *R. Brown !* in uliginosis ad flumen Lachlan *A. Cunningham ! (v. s. sp. in herb. Endlicher, Delessert, Hooker, Sfc.)*

Caulea erecti, ramis rigidis virgatis acute tetragonis canescentibus. Folia vix semipollicaria, plerumque multo minora, inferiora dentibus utrinque 1-2 instructa; floralia minuta. Pedunculi breves, crassiusculi, incani. Calyx 2-linearis, incanus, subnervius, dentibus latis tubo brevioribus. Corolla extus pubescens, labio vix calycè duplo longiore. Genitalia labio breviora.

8. *T. LANCEOLATUM*, herbaceum ? foliis lanceolatis basi angustatis inferioribus subdentatis superioribus integerrimis omnibus subtus subcanescenti-pubescentibus, cymis axillaribus pedunculatis corymbosis, calycis pubescentis campanulati dentibus lanceolatis acutis sequalibus.

**Hab. in Nova Hollandia** <sup>1841</sup> *Uathurst Herb. Hooker ! (c. s. \*)*, *m Herb. Hooker.*

Rami adscendentes, acute tetragoni, pubescentes. Folia 1-H-pollicaria, acuta,

inferiora versus apicem dentibus utrinque 2-3 notata, basi in petiolum brevem angustata. Cymæ laxæ, paucifloræ, folio longiores, tomentosa?, pedunculo communi subpollicaræ, ramis pedicellisque semipollicaribus. Bractere parvæ, lineares. Corolla extus pubescens, calyce duplo longior; lobis oblongis subaequalibus. Stamina duplo longiora.

9. T. CORYMBOSUM (Br.! Prod. 504), herbaceum? tenuiter pubescens, foliis ovatis dentatis incisive utrinque viridibus, cymis axillaribus pedunculatis corymbosis, calycis glabriusculi campanulati dentibus lanceolatis acutis.

Scoparia australis. Sieb.! *Pl. Nov. Holl. exs. n. 184. Schult. Syst. Veg. Mant. 3. C6.*

Anisomeles australis. Spreng. *Syst. Cur. Post. 226.*

Hab. in Nova Hollandia: in saxosis prope Portum Jackson *R. Brown ! Sieber ! A. Cunningham !* in Terra Van Diemen *Ounn ! (h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Lindley.)*

Gaulis erectus, parum ramosus, 1-2-pedalis. Folia distantia, inferiora pollicaria, superiora minora; floralia inferiora conformia, suprema minuta subintegerrima, omnia supra tenuissime pubescentia, subtus tomentoso-pubescentia, venosa. Cymæ 5-7-floræ, pedunculis ramis pedicellisque gracilibus. Bracteae minutæ. Calyx vix 2 lin. longus. Corolla (cum labio inferiore) duplo, genitalia triplo longiora.

10. T. CAPENSE (Thunb. Prod. Fl. Cap. 95 ?), herbaceum, tenuiter pubescens, foliis basi cuneatis 3-5-fidis, laciniis lanceolato-linearibus integerrimis 3-5-fidisve utrinque viridibus vel subtus canescentibus, cymis axillaribus pedunculatis corymbosis, calycibus glabris campanulatis æqualibus profunde 5-fidis, laciniis lanceolatis acutis.

Ajuga capensis. Pers. *Syn. 2. 109.*

Hab. ad Caput Bonee Spei *Masson ! Sfc. (y. s. sp. in herb. Banks, Hooker, Sfc.)*

Herba adscendens? 1-3-pedalis, pamm ramosa. Foliorum lacinise paucæ, elongatæ, margine subrevolutæ, supra tenuissime pubescentes virides, subtus tenuiter cano-tomentosæ. Cymæ folia floralia æquantæ, vel superiores longiores. Pedunculi subsecundi filiformes, 3-5-flori. Pedicelli calyce longiores. Bractem minuta. Corolla vix calyce longior. Stamina calyce dimidio longiora.

11. T. ORIENTALE (Linn.! Spec. 786), herbaceum, erectum, subglabrum, foliis bipinnatisectis segmentis linearibus integerrimis incisive utrinque viridibus, pedunculis laxè racemosis, pedicellis folio florali multo longioribus, racemis paniculatis, calycis glabri campanulati dentibus lanceolatis æqualibus acutis.

T. orientale. *Bot. Mag. 31. t. 1279.*

»

Hab. in Asia minore et Caucaso: in Media ad rivulos in solo glareoso *Buxbaum*, in Armenia *Tournefort*, inter *Kermancha* et *Armadan Olivier!* in Iberia circa *Tiflin Steven! Bieberstein, &c.*, versus fluvium *Anticetam* ad torrentem *Terek*, necnon in montibus *Taliisch C. A. Meyer, (h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Prescott et Klustine.)*

Herba erecta, pedalis, basi ramosa, mine glabra viridis, mine leviter pubescens vel canescens. Folia innumera 14-2-pollicaria, circumscriptione lato-ovata, laciniis profundis angustis inter se distantibus, superiora minora; floralia minuta. Panicula

laxa, terminalig. Ramuli bati ruidi, apice riorum paria 3-4 terutit foliis fluralibus minutis, et ideo pedunculou multifuroa speciem precedentum simulant. Pedunculi revera uifluri, oppositi, calyca vix duplo longiores. Calycis dentes breves, acuminati. Corolla gmbra, cwrulea, laciniis supremis lanceolatis acutis, lateralibus latioribus, infima maxima, (ventralia labio longiora.

12. *T. PARVIFLOIDUM* (Schreb. Unilab. 31. ic.) herbaceum, molliter tomentosum, foliis proinde bi-tri-ternatis, segmentis inferiorum latis obtusis superiorum linearibus, pedunculis folio florali multo longioribus divaricatis unifloris, racemis paniculatis, calycibus molliter tomentosis campanulatis aequalibus semiquinquefidis.

Hab. in Armenia *Tournefort!* in Oriente *Olivier!* in Syria prope Aleppo *Russell!* (v. s. sp. in herb. DC, Banks, et Lambert.)

Caulis 1-3-pedunculatus, erectus, epiphyllus ramosissimus, ut folia et otlycei pilis minimis obovatis molliter tumentis. Folia floralia minima. Præterea chloiofidi, divaricati. Flores numerosissimi, parti. Corolla calyce vix longior. Cteruk'a.

13. *T. OLIVERIANUM* (Ging. 1 in herb. DC. MSS.) herbaceum, molliter pubescens, foliis cuneiformibus a pice inciso-dentatis 3-5-fidisve, pedunculis folio florali multo longioribus divaricatis unifloris, calycibus villosis campanulatis aequalibus profunde quinquefidis,

Hab. in Arabia inter Aleppo et Bagdad *Olivier!* (k. s. sp. comm. a cl. *Moretti.*)

Caulis fixo pedalis, erectus, ramis pedalis, floriferis divaricatis, uli folia tunte molli canescens. Foliis infima petiolata, superiora minima, subsealata; floralia minima. Pedicelli bifidi, elongati, horizontalis, v. pice adscendentes. Flores in pappulo parvis dispositi. Calyx fere 3 lin. Umgue; laciniis angustis lanceolatis acutis. Corolla minima. Labium calyce triplici longius, bifidum; lacinia 4 superiores elongate, aruta, infima obovata. Antheris pilis longis villosissima.

14. *T. CAMPAVULATUM* (Linn. Spec. 786), herbaceum, procumbens, glabrum, foliis subbipinnatifidis, segmentis linearibus intergerminis incisive divaricatis utriusque glabris, calycibus solitariis subsessilibus folio brevioribus campanulatis aequalibus glabris.

*T. divaricatum.* *Mcench, ex Steud. Nom. Bot. 828.*

Hab. in regione Mediterranea occidentali: in Hymetia *Pavon!* #c, ins. Balcaricis *Cambessides!* Sicilia *Gussone,* et regno Neapolitano *Tenore.* (h. s. sp.)

Caules tantum prostrati, ramosi, ramis breviter adscendens. Folia circumscissione ista ovata v. rhomboides, breviter petiolata; floralia minima in imisina, flores imperpetuum. Calyce trifido. Calycis dentes breves, luti, subniln-acuminati. Corolla rufulea, utriusque calyce (iraviofidi, minima lata rulyce dtplo longiore, Stamina laciniis infima corollae breviora.

v. *T. CUBEKSB* (Linn. Mgmt, 80), herbaceum, glabrum, foliis infemioribus ovato-cuneatis obtusis inciso-dentatis superioribus incistrifidis bipinnatisve, laciniis lanceolatis linearibusve planis utrinque viridibus, pedunculis trifloris folio florali brevioribus, calycibus campanulatis aequalibus glabris profunde quinquefidis, staminibus calyce vix duplo longioribus.

T. cubense. Jacq. ! Stirp. Amer. 172.1.183./ . 74. Obs. 2. 5. / . 30.  
 T. laevigatum. Vahl. Symb. 1. 40.  
 T. chamcedrifoliuril. Mill. ! Diet. n. 16.

Hab. in America sequinoctiali et australiore: in Mexico prope Papantlam Schiede et Deppe / ad Tampico, Vera Cruz, Matamoras, et lacum Sancti Nicolai Berlmier! in provincia Texas Drummond! in ins. Cuba Houston! Ferrers! tyc, ins. Bahama Herb. Hooker! in Brasilia meridionali Sello ! ad Buenos Ayres, IVJendoza, et Cordova Gillies ! (h. s. sp.)

Herba circiter pedalis, adscendens vel erecta, ramosa, dense foliosa. Folia inferiora lata, vix ad medium incisa, laciniis obtusis latis, superiora prasertim floralia fere ut in T. campanulato incisa, laciniis obtusis acutisve, suprema vix fores aequantia vel iis breviora. Itacemi terminates, subsecundi. Pedunculi calyces ajquantes vel breviores. Calyces 24-3 lin. longl, virides, laciniis lanceolatis acutis. Corolla csrulea, extus glabra vel leviter pubescens, vix cum labio inferiore calyce duplo longior.

In exemplaribus Bonariensibus, folia plerumque magis dissecta sunt quam in Mexicanis vel Havanensibus, at non aliter differunt; et etiam hoc caractere in utraque regione quam maxime variant.

16. T. BICOLOR (Sm. ! in Rees. Cycl.), herbaceum, gl a bruin, foliis ovatis oblongis lanceolatisve obtusis integerrimis ve) incisus utrinque viridibus, pedunculis ajillaribus unifloris folio florali brevioribus, calycibus campanulatis sequalibus glabris semiquinquefidis, staminibus calyce subtriplo longionibus.

T. heteroptiillum. Cav. ! Ic. 6. 56. t. 577.  
 T. orchideum. Lindl. I Bot. Reg. 15. / . 1255.

Hab. in Chili montibus Macrae! Bridges! Cuming! Bertero! Gillies! #c, et in Pampas de Santa Fe Gillies! {h. s. sp.)

Rami 1-2-pedales, acute tetragoni. Folia ssepius oblonga vel lanceolata, sub. poUicaria, integerrima, vel laciniis paucis incisa, interdum fere ovata, trifida, juniora pæpe linearia, integerrima vel trifida; floralia ssepius flores superantia. Pedunculi breves, superiores subracemosi. Calyx 4 lin. longus, viridis, late campanulatus; laciniis lato-lanceolatis acutis. Corolla caerulea, tubo incluso.

17. T. NUDICAULE (Hook. ! Bot. Misc. 2. 235), heYbaceum? glabrum vel tenuiter pubescens, ramis virgatis subnudis, foliis parvis remotis trifidis segments linearibus obtusis utrinque viridibus, floribus brevissime pedunculatis solitariis spicato-racemosis, calycibus campanulatis sequalibus semiquinquefidis corollisque pubescenti-hirtis.

Hab. in Peruvise valle Cant a ? Cruikshanks ! (v. 5. sp. in Herb. Hooker.)

Rami in exemplaribus suppetentibus sesquipedales, parum ramosi, veteres defoliati, internodiis elongatis, ramuli juniores foliis vix^3-liihearibus donati. Flores pauci versus apices ramorum approximati, magnitudiie florum T. bicoloris cui lisuc species amnis est. Pedicelli breves. Calyces late campanulati, dentibus brevibus, latis, acutis. Corolla fere T. bicoloris at villosior, lacinia iniiraa minc^re.

#18. T. AFRICANUM (Thunb. Prod. Fl. Cap. 95?), suffruticosum, ramis erectis tomentoso-pubescentibus, foliis profunde 3-fidis laciniis linearibus integerrimis vel rarius trifidis ^nargine revolutig^ubtus canescenti-tomentosis, pedunculis axillaribus solitariis unifloris, vel inferioribus subcymosis folio florali subbrevioribus, calycibus campanulatia aequalibus subcantsc>ntibus profunde quinquefidis.

February 1835\*

4 s

*T. trifidum.* Retz *Obs.* 1. 21. ?»  
*Ajuga africana.* Pers. *Syn.* 2. 109.

Hab. ad Caput Bonse Spei Masson! &c. (v. s. sp. in herb. Banks et Hooker.)

Caules e basi lignosa complures, erecti, parum ramosi, semipedales vel parum elatiores, dense foliosi, acute tetragoni, uti folia e calyces torn en to tenui canescentes. Folia dimidio minora quam in *T. pseudochamcepithyo*; juniora (ramis brevissimis) in axillis fasciculata; floralia conformia, calyces plerumque superantia. Racemus multiflorus. Flores dimidio minores quam in *T. pseudochamcepithyo* caeterum conformes. Pedunculi inferiores ssepe in ramulos breves, 3-5-flores, foliatis abeunt, et idcirco hanc speciem esse *T. trifidum* Retzii suspicor.

19. *T. PSEUDOCHAMCEPITHYS* (Linn. Sp. 787), suffruticosum, ramis erectis piloso-hirtis, foliis profunde 3-5-fidis laciniis linearibus integerrimis trifidisve margine revolutis supra hispidulis subtus tenuissime pubescentibus, pedunculis axillaribus solitariis unifloris folio florali demum sublongioribus, calycibus campanulatis sequalibus pubescentibus profunde quinquefidis.

*T. trifidum*, foliis angustioribus inferioribus bistrifidis multifidisve.

*T. mauritanum.* Linn. *Spec.* 787.  
*T. nissulianum.* Linn. ! *Spec.* 786-f\*

Hab. in Europee et Africa regione Mediterranea: in Hispania a Cadix Picard! Clemente! et Malaga Salzmänn! ad Valentiam L. Dufaur! et Barcinonem? in Barbaria prope Algeriam! Broussonjff! Desfontaines, in Gallia australi prope Massiliam Requiem I in Syria prope Aleppo Russell! (k. s. sp.)

Rami e basi lignosa plures, semipedales pedalesve, subsimplices, uti pedunculi et folia inferiora pilis longis molibus patentibus hirti. Folia latitudine variabiliter at constanter linearia, petiolo laciniisque in toto longitudine aequalis, viridia, inferiora saepius bis, superiora simpliciter, trifida; floralia sessilia, pariter trifida, inferiora calyces aequantia, suprema minuta. Racemus terminalis, laxis, subsecundus. Pedunculi calyce nunc longiores, nunc breviores. Calyx 4-5 lin. longus, viridis; laciniis e basi lanceolata subulato-aristatis. Corolla lacinae superiores dentes calycinos dimidio, infimae triplo, superantes.

### *Species Sectionis III. dubia.*

20. *T. LACINIATUM* (Torrey Pl. Rock. Mount, in Ann. Lye. Nat. Hist. 2. 231).

\* " *T. foliis lanceolatis, trifidis, pedunculis axillaribus trifloris.*"—Retz *I. c. eon WiUd. Sp.* 3. Id.

" *T. caule quadrangulati incano, hispido, foliis oppositis, trifidis, hispidis, pedunculis axillaribus trifloris.*"—Wendl. *Obs.* 50. ex Willd. *he.*

" *Folia trifida, superne hispido-scabra, subtus tenuissime tomentosum. Lacinae foliorum superiorum lineares integerrimae, inferiorum lanceolatae, uno alterove dente donatae. Pedunculi axillares, trifluri.*"—Willd. *I. c.*

An armies ad eandem speciem spectant ?

• rp " *T. laciniatum* thus marked in the Linnaean herbarium is certainly the *T. pseudoohampithys*, and agrees with the Linnaean phrase, excepting that Linnaeus marks it as annual. This is probably a clerical or typographical error.

Hab. in Americæ borealis Rocky Mountains Torrey.

\*

" T. fruticosum, foliis pinnato-5-partitis summis 3-partitis laciniis linearibus, floribus axillaribus solitariis pedicellatis, pedicellis folio multo brevioribus.

" Caulis lignosus, ramosus, glaber. Folia inferiora sessilia, laciniis obtusiusculis fere glabris punctatis, superiora basi cuneata. Flores proportione plantæ magnæ. Pedicelli 2 lin. longi. Calyx subcampanulatus, 5-partitus, glaber, segmentis lanceolatis acutis, infimo bifido vel 3-dentato. Corolla violacea? extus villosa, segmenta labii inferioris ovata, acuta. Stamina exserta. Anthera subrotundæ—Exemplar 4-pollicare."—Torrey I. c.

Ex hac descriptione, a *T. cubense* non discrepat nisi caule fruticoso (in *T. cubense* perenni), et calycis dente infimo bifido vel tridentato. Annon ad *T. cubense* referendum?

#### SECTIO IV. PYCNOBOTRYS.

*Verticillastri 4-multiflori, in spicam simplicem vel ramosam condensati. Calyx inflato- vel tubuloso-campanulatus, declinatus, dentibus subæqualibus vel supremis latioribus. Corolla lacinice summe brevissimas, lata, truncate, vix declinatæ, laterales parvas, oblongas, declinatæ, infima lata, concava. Achenia rugosa, glabra.—Herbes vel frutices villosæ vel glabræ, nec incanæ.*

This section is intermediate between *Teucriopsis* and *Siachobotrys*.

21. *T. fruticosum* (L'her. Stirp. 1. 84), fruticosum, ramis pubescentibus, foliis amplexicaulis cordiformibus utrinque viridibus villosis, ramis simplicibus paniculato-ramosis, verticillastri 2-6-floris, calycibus declinatis hirsutis, dentibus ovatis obtusis supremo parum latiore.

*T. macrophyllum. Lam. Diet. 2. 692.*

Hab. in ins. Madera septentrionali rarissime Masson! Lowe! Sfc. (*h. s. c. et v. s. sp. in Herb. Hooker, Banks, Sfc.*)

Frutex 3-4-pedalis. Folia fere sessilia mollia, longiuscule petiolata, 3-6-pollicaria, in toto ambitu crenata. Racemi densi, 2-3-pollicares, axillares, simpliciter vel ad apices ramorum plures paniculati. Folia floralia parva, decidua. Calyx parvus, pedicellatus, fructifer inflato-subglobosus, pubescens, submembranaceus, rubescens, dentibus omnibus brevibus latis vix inæqualibus. Corolla semipollicatis, rubra, tubo longe exserto amplo; limbi laciniis superioribus truncatis, lateralibus parvis, oblongis, infimo amplo concavo. Genitalia longe exserta.

22. *T. wallichianum* (Benth. in Wall. Pl. As. Rar.-2. 19), herbaceum, ascendens, foliis elliptico-ovatis acuminatis basi longe angustatis utrinque viridibus, ramis simplicibus, verticillastri multifloris, calycibus declinatis, dentibus vix inæqualibus.

Hab. in Indiæ orientalis provincia Silet *Wtmh!* (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.*)

# Caulis basi radicans, simplex, pedalis vel parum altior, rufo-villosus. Folia 3-4-pollicaria, utrinque pilis sparsis rigidis hispidula, serrato-crenata, basi integer, rima. Spica 2-3-pollicaris, densa. Folia floralia infima petiolata, oblonga, floribus longiora, superiora et bractee multæ, lanceolata. Verticillastri sub-10-flori. Calyces pedicellati, basi attenuati, hispidi, ore parum obliquo, dentibus brevibus.

23. *T. japonicum* (Willd. Sp. Pl. 3. 23), herbaceum, erectum vel ascendens, subglabrum\* foliis ovatis oblongis lanceolatis basi rotun-



dati utrinque viridibus, racemo ramoso, verticillastris cequalibus sexfloris, foliis floralibus lanceolatis, calycibus declinatis tubuloso-campanulatis glabris, dentibus lanceolatis acutis subcequalibus.

*T. virginicum.* Thunb. *Fl. Jap.* 244.

Hab. in Japoniae montibus Thunberg. {y. s. sp. in herb. Delessert.)

Caulis ramosus, obtuse tetragonus, glaberrimus vel angulis pubescentibus. Folia breviter petiolata, acuta, profunde et argute serrata, subtus pallida; floralia bracteaefdhnia, ciliata. Verticillastri laxiusculi. Calyces glabri, virides, dentibus subpatencibus tubo brevioribus. Corolla tubo incluso calyce duplo Jongior. Genitalia labio inferior! subaequalia.

### SECTIOV. STACHYBOTRYS.

*Verticillastri 6-multiflori, in spicam simplicem teretem terminalem dispositi. Calyx campanulatus, declinatus, dentibus superioribus pce-sertim supremo latioribus, rarius subcequalibus. Corollas lacinice svpe-riores ^ttfngcB, declinatce, infima oblong a, concava. Achenia valde reticulalo-rugosa, glabra.—Her bee perennes, adscendentes vel erectce, par urn ramosce.*

24. \**T. INFLATUM* (Swartz.! *Prod. Fl. Ind. Occ.* 88), herbaceum, erectum, pubescens vel villosum, foliis ovatis vel ovato-lanf|platis basi rotundato-truncatis vel subcordatis subtus subcanescentibus, racemo subsimplici, verticillastris eequalibus sexfloris, bracteis lanceolatis, calycibus declinatis inflatis pubescentibus villosisve, ore con^racto deñte supremo latiore.

*T. villosum.* Forst. ! *Pry*).

*T. palustre.* Humb. et Kunth. *I Nov. Gen, et Sp. Amer.* 2. 306.

*T. vesicarium.* Mill. *I Steud. Nom. Bot.* 830.

Hab. in America eequinociai\* et australi, in Mexico prope Tampico *Berlandier!* in ins. Jamaica Swartz ! *tyc.* ad Tongatabou *Forster!* prope Carthagera de Indias *Humboldt et Bonpland!* in Brasilia\* arenosis provincie Rio Janeiro A. de St. Hilaire ! *Macrae ! #c,* et ad Itapocoroia provincise Sane tee Catherine A. de St. Hilaire ! prope Buenos Ay res *Tweedie ! (v. s. sp.)*

Habitu *T. canadensi* simillimum, et uti haec species variat superficie mine tenüiter pubescente subcanescente, nunc pilis longis mollibus villosa. Differt caulibus saepius ramosis, foliis interdum basi subcordatis, et praesertim calycibus vesiculoso-inflatis apice contractis, dentibus brevioribus seepe obtusis. Achenia *T. canadensis.*

25. *T. CANADENSE* (Linn.! *Spec.* 789), herbaceum, erectum, canescens vel villosum, foliis ovato-lanceolatis basi rotundatis subtus subcanescentibus, racemo simplici, verticillastris aequalibus sex florid bracteis subulatis, calycibus declinatis campanulatis incanis subvillpsis, dentibus superioribus latioribus.

*T. virginicum.* Linn. *Spec.* 789-

*T. specio&um.* Hill. *Sys\* Veg.* 14. t. 14 ?

Hab. in America boreali a Canada ! ad Carolinai»ilficAaiw, *Pursh,*

Ohio Drummond! et in Provincia Texas Mexicanorum Drummond!  
(h. s. sp.)

Caulis 1-3-pedalis, simplex vel viz ramosus, uti foliorum pagina inferior et calyces nunc pubescentia brevi tenui canescens nunc molliter cano-villosus, rarius subglaber. Folia breviter\* petiolata, 2-3-pollicaria, serrata, supra hispidula, rarius glabra; floralia uti bracteae sessilia, lanceolata, vix calycem superantia. Spica 2-6-pollicaris, laxiuscula. Calyces breviter pedicellati, basi obliqui, dentibus brevi bus, 3 superioribus ovatis, supremo latiore, 2 inferioribus lanceolatis. Corolla purpurascens, labio elongato, laciniis valde declinatis. Achenia valde rugosa, pericarpio crasso sublignoso.

26. T. TICUM (Linn.! Spec. 789), herbaceum, erectum, pubescens, foliis ovatis cordatis subtus subcanescentibus, racemo simplici, verticillastris aequalibus sexfloris, bracteis subulatis calyce subbrevioribus, calycibus declinatis bilabiatis dente supremo latissimo.

T. hircanicum. Bot. Mag. It. t. 2013.  
Scorodonia spicata. Mwnch. Meth. 385.

Hab. in Caucasi orientalis, necnon in Iberiae prae-sylvaticis et ad sepes Bieberstein, frequens in nemoribus et dumetis montium Taliisch C<sub>m</sub> A. Meyer, (h. s. c.)

Caules 1-2-pedales, parum ramosi, molliter pubescentes. Folia petiolata, 1-3-pollicaria, grosse crenata, obtusa, basi profunde cordata, supra vix pubescentia, subtus molliter pubescentia, saepius canescentia, rarius glabrata, superiora minora; floralia (intra spicam) uti liliaceae subulatae calyces aequantes. Spica 3-8-pollicaris, densa. Pedicelli breves, erecti, villosi? Calyx fere Ocymsi dente supremo lato-ovato, submembranaceo, lateralibus brevibus obtusiusculis, infimis lanceolato-subulatis adscendentibus. Corolla purpurea, extus villosa. Achenia parva, globosa, pericarpio tenui.

27. T. ARDUINI (Linn.! Mant. 81), herbaceum, erectum, molliter villosum, foliis ovatis basi rotundatis utrinque subviridibus, racemo simplici, verticillastris aequalibus sexfloris, bracteis sessilibus lanceolatis acuminatis calyces superantibus, calycibus bilabiatis dente supremo latissimo.

T. Arduini! Sm. et Sibth. ! Fl. Gr. G. 2G. U 531.  
T. lamifolium. Dnr. ! Pl. Archip. in Mem. Soc. Linn, Par, I, 320.  
Scutellaria cretica. Linn. ! Spec, 83G.  
Scorodonia Arduini. Reichb. Fl. Germ, Exc. 315.

ftab. in Europa austro-orientali in saxositate prope Duaro Dalroaifile Bisoletto! in Bulgaria montibus Ineada Durville! in Olympi Bithyni sylvis umbrosis Sibthorp ! (v. s. sp. ex Union, Itin, Wurtemb.)

Caules adscendentes, pedales, parum ramosi, uti folia pilis mollibus villosi. Folia subsessilia vel infima brevi ter petiolata, 1-2-pollicarum crenata-crenata. Spica densa, 2-4-pollicaris, villosissima. Pedicelli breves, erecti Calycis dens supremus maximus, ovatus, acutus, laterales brevissimi, lati infimi, lanceolati, acuminati supremum subaequantes. Corolla flaba, extus villosa.

28. T. BRACTEATUM (Desf. Fl. Atl. 2. 7. t. 120?\*), herbaceum, adscendens, villosum, foliis ovatis basi cordatis utrinque viridibus, racemo simplici, verticillastris aequalibus sexfloris, bracteis petiolaribus ovatis

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\* #  
• In icone Desfontainesii verticillastris remoti, in exemplis omnibus a me observatis approximate sunt. An species eadem ?

lanceolatisve calyces aequantibus, calycibus bilabiatis dente supremo latissimo.

Hab. in Africe boreal is collibus incultis prope Tanger *Salzmann!* *Tariffa Durand!* Mascar et Tiensen *Desfontaines.* {h. s. sp. a cl. *Salzmann lectum.*) «

Herba semipedalis, dura, subramosa, in omni parte pilis longis mollibus villosa. Folia semi-unr-pollicaria, obtuse crenata, petiolata approximata. Racemus (vel spica laxa) 2-4-pollicaris. Calyces pedicellati basi obliqui, labio superiore tridentato, dentibus ovatis acutis, intermedio maximo, inferiore bifido, laciniis lanceolatis acutissimis. Corollas extus pubescentes. Achenia parva, globosa. r

*Species Sectionis V. non satis nota.*

29. T. COMPACTUM (Lag. Nov. Gen. it Sp. 17.)

Hab. in Hispanise Regno Granatensi *Clemente (Lagasca.)*

" S. foliis cuneato-ovatis inciso-crenatis hirtis, floralibus petiolatis lanceolatis ciliatis, floribus spicatis.

" Suffrutex semi-1-pedalis, procumbens, pilis albis mollibus hirtus. Folia basi integerrima, in petiolum brevem angustata; floralia petiolata, lanceolata, acuta, ciliata, calycem superantia. Calyx inflatus, fauce angustatus, semiquinquefidus, laciniis Haequalibus acutis, superiore ovata brevior."—Lag, I. c.

SECTIO VI. SCORODONIA.

*Vertidllastris biflori, secundi, in racemos terminates scepius ramosos dispositi. Calyx campanulatus declinatus, dentibus superioribus praesertim supremo latioribus. Corolla lacinice superiores oblongae, declinatæ. Achenia parva, subglobosa, rugosa, vel sublevia.—Herbæ perenneSy adscendentes vel erectly ramosi.*

30. T. TOMENTOSUM (Heyne ! Benth. in Wall. Pl. As. Rar. 1. 58), herbaceum 2 erectum, ramis tomentoso-pubescentibus, foliis ovatis basi rotundatis supra villosis subtus tomentoso-pubescentibus canescentibus rarius subglabris, racemis paniculato-ramosissimis, calycibus declinatis pilosis bilabiatis, dente supremo latiore.

*3 glabriusculum.*

Hab. in India orientalis peninsula *Wight! Heyne! Leschenault!* 3 in CeylonsB *moo^^Nuera Ellia Macrae!* (Ji. s, sp, e Mus. Angl. Ind. y et comm. avlWight, et v. s. sp. fi in herb. Hooker et Lindley.)

Herba perennis, basi dura vel forsan ligiosa, 2-pluri-pedalis. Folia ainpla (2-4-poll, longa, 1^-2-lata), mollia, subtus plerumque tomento vel pubescentia molli canescentia, supra breviter pubescentia, grove et acute crenata; floralia sffbram ramis panicularum parva, Bubconformia, intra racemulos bracteseformia, ovata, acuminata, calyces subaequantia, decidua. Racemuli multiflori in paniculis densis pedunculatiji^irillaribus terminalibusque dispositi. Calyces pedicellati tumloso-campanulati, saepius pilosissimi, dente supremo ovato acuto, lateralibus dimidio minoribus, infimis lanceolatiflkcuminatis. Corolla flavescens ? tubo inclulo.

31. T. STOLONIFEUUM (Hamilt. Benth. in Wall. Pl. As. Rar.

1. 58. an Rpxb. Fl. Ind. 3. 3?) herbaceiyn, adscendens vel erectum, glabrum vel tenuissime pubescens, foliis ovatis basi rotundatis cuneatisve utrinque viridibus non rugosis, racemis paniculato-ramosis, calycibus declinatis pilosiusculis ovoideis, fructiferis inflatis, dente supremo latiore, corollse tubo incluso.

Hab. in Asia'orientali: in Indite orientis provincia Sillet *Roxburgh*, *Wallich!* in regno Barmannico ad'inontem Taong Dong *Wallich!* in China *Millett!* *Reeves!* (*h. s. sp. comm. a cL Hooker.*)

Radices teste *Roxburghio* stolonifera. Caules annui, 1-2-pedales, apice paniculato-ramosi. \*Folia longiuscule petiolata, 1-2-pollicaria, tenuia, vix rugosa, profunde crenata; floralia sub rarais paniculaj conformia, minor a, in racemulis bracteaeformia, calyce breviora. Racemuli graciles, numerosi, sere pubescentes. Flores numerosi, penduli, *T. Scorodoniae* breviores. Cajiyses ovoideo-campanulati, fructiferi inflati, ore contracti. Dentes breves, supremus lato-ovatus obtusus, laterales dimidio-minores, infimi lanceolati. Corolla flavescens.

I have not seen any stolones in any of the specimens I have examined, but, from Dr. Hamilton's name, I should presume that they exist, at least occasionally.

### 32. T. VISCIDUM (Blume. Bijdr. 827).

Hab. in Java : in humidis montanis prope Tugu, ad pedem montis Pangurangu *Blume*.

" T. foliis ovatis grosse inaequaliter serratis nigosis, racemis axillaribus terminalibusque secundis, calycibusque viscido-pubescentibus, bracteis lanceolatis longitudo inaequali, caulibus tetragono, subramoso.

Affine *T. lusitanicb.*"—*Blume l. c.*

33. T. LAXUM (Don! Prod. <sup>1</sup>. Nap. 109), herbaceum, procumbens? vel scandens? tenuiter pubescens, foliis ovato-lanceolatis acuminatis serratis utrinque viridibus, racemis subsimplicibus axillaribus terminalibusque, calycibus oppositis declinatis pilosiusculis, dente supremo latissimo.

Hab. in Napalia *Hamilton* (*V. s. sp. in herb. Lambert.*)

A *T. stolonifero* differt habitu, foliis angustioribus et racemis brevibus laxis paucifloris. Exemplar in herbario Lambertiano servatum flexuosum videtur et subscandens.

34. T. ROYLEANUM (Wall.; Benth in Wall. Pl. As. Rar. 1\*. 58), herbaceum, adscendens, ramis hispidis, foliis breviter petiolatis lanceolato-ovatis acutis serratis basi subcordatis rugosis villosis subtus canescentibus, racemis brevibus subsimplicibus, foliis floralibus superioribus calyce brevioribus, calycibus declinatis hispidis bilabiatis, dente supremo latiore, corolla\* tubo subexserto.

Hab. in Indice orientalis montium lapidosis: in Deyra Dhoon et aji Kheeree Pass *Royle!* inter Mussouri et Lagrariou *Jacauemont.* (*h. s. c. e Mus. Angl. Ind. et v. s. sp. e Mus. Pur.*)

Affine *T. quadrifario*, sed habitu et characteribus datis distinctum. Caulis basi procumbens, ramis vix 1-1½-pedalibus. Racemi saepius vix pollicares, pauciflori. Corollae majores quam in *T. quadrifario*, purpureae vel albae.

35. T. QUADRIFARIUM (Hamilt. in Don. Prod. <sup>1</sup>. Ek Nap. 108), herbaceum, erectum, ramis tomentoso-villosis hispidisve foliis breviter petiolatis ovatis serratis basi cordatis rugosis villosis subtus subcanescentibus, racemis ramosis, foliis floralibus lute ovatis acuminatis calyces

superantibus, calycibus dec<sup>^</sup>natis hispidis subbilabiatis, dente supremo latiore, corollae tubo incluso.

/3 glabrior.

Hab. in Indiae orientalis montium lapidosis et ad vias: in jugo Himalayano vulgare *Wallich ! Royle ! Hamilton ! Lady Dalhousie ! Jacquemont!* fyc. in Mussooree *Rayle ! Jacquemont!* Sillet *Wallich !* (Z in regno Burmannico ad montem Taong Dong *Wallich !* (h. s. sp. e *JbSus, Angl. Ind., et Mus. Par., et comm. a cl. Royle.*)

Herba 1-3-pedalis, parum ramosa, caulibus crassis saepe rufescentibus. Folia 1-2-pollicaria, mollia, superiora sessilia; floralia bracteaeformia, late cordata, acuminata, membranacea, saepe colorata, ante anthesin imbricata subcomosa, post anthesin decidua. Racemi 4-5-pollicares, densi, secundi, rubescentes. Flores pedicellati, penduli. Calyces majores quam in *T. scorodonia*, dentibus obtusis, supremo lato-ovato, lateralibus conformibus sed dimidio minoribus, infimis lanceolatis supremum sequantibus. Corolla purpurea, calyce duplo longior, tubo incluso.

Var. /3 glabrior est, racemis ramosioribus gracilioribusque, foliis floralibus minoribus vix coloratis, sed nonnisi hujus speciei varietas videtur.

36? *T. ATIGUTUM* (Br. Brod. 504), herbaceum, humile, erectum, ramis villosis, foliis lanceolato-ovatis ovatisve crenato-serratis basi truncatis utrinque viridibus hispidulis, racemis subsimplicibus, foliis floralibus lanceolatis calyces superantibus, calycibus declinatis villosis subbilabiatis, dente supremo latiore, corollae tubo incluso.

\* Hab. in Nova Hollandia *R. Brown !* (v. s. sp. in *herb. DeleWbt et Endlicher.*)

Herba semipedalis vel vix altior, ramosa. Folia rix pollicaria, longiuscule petiolata; floralia sessilia, integerrima, acuta, ciliata, calycibus paulo longiora. Racemi densi, plerumque simplices. Flores subsecundi, brevissime pedicellati. *J<sup>^</sup>b* affini *T. quadrifario* differt statura humilior, foliis longius petiolatis et foliis floralibus an<sup>^</sup>ustioribus.

37. *T. SCORODONIA* (Linn.! Spec. 789), herbaceum, erectum, hispidum, pubescens vel subglabrum, foliis ovatis obtusis crenatis basi rotundatis cordatisve utrinque viridibus ovatis, racemis subramosis supremis paniculatis, foliis floralibus minutis, calycibus declinatis villosulis late campanulatis subbilabiatis, dente supremo maximo, corollae tubo exserto.

*T. Scorodonia.* *Hook. FL Lond. v. 2. ic. Eng. Bot. 22. /.* 1543,

*Scorodonia heteromalla.\* Mcench. Mcth. 384.* \*

*T. sylvestre.* *Lam. Fl. Fr. 2. 412.*

*Scorodonia sylvestris.* *Link. Handb. 458.*

Hab. in Europae fere totius sylvis ad sepes, &c.: in Scotia *Hooker,* Anglia! Gallia! Hispania *Pavon !* Germania! Italia! Sicilia *Gussone.* (u. v. et h. s. sp.)

Caules simplices vel parum ramosi, 1-2-pedales, tetragoni, basi duri, interdum sublignosi. Folia 1-2-pollicaria, valde rugosa, breviter petiolata; floralia infima\* subconformia, parva, sessilia, superiora bracteaeformia, lanceolata vel ovata, calyce breviora. Racemi graciles, laxi. Flores pedicellati penduli. Calyces basi infra subgibbi, subin<sup>^</sup>ti, fructiferi fere *Ocymi sancti* submembranacei, reticulati, dente supremo parte J<sup>^</sup>latissimo brevissime acuminato lateralibus lato-ovatis acutis brevioribus, intimis lato-lanceolatis acutis ascendentibus. Corolla flavescens, extus pubescens, tubo calyce duplo longiore, labii lobo infimo oblongo concavo, superioribus brevibus obtusis, 2 supremis latioribus.' M

38. T. PSEUDOSCORODONIA (Desf. ! Fl. Atl. 2. 5. t. 119), suffruticosum, erectum, hispidum vel pubescens, foliis ovatis obtusis crenatis basi rotund at is cordatisve utrinque viridibus vel subtus canescentibus, race mis subsimplicibus, foliis floralibus minutis, calycibus declinatis villosulis subbilabiatis dente supremo maximo, corollae tubo incluso vel vix exserto.

Scorodonia salviastrum. *Link. Hanao. 408 ?*

Scorodonia Fontanesiana. *Ser Bull. Bot. 315.*

Hab. in Africa boreali ad montem Lazar prope Majane Agerice *Desfontaines!* Tanger *Salzmann!* et Gibraltariam *Istrand!* et in Italia australiore? *{h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Bouschet-Doumeny et Salzmann.}*

A T. *Scorodonia* non differt nisi caule basi fruticoso, ramis erectis vix pedicibus, racemo simpliciore, calycibus parum majoribus et corollis brevioribus. Flores flavescens.

• 39. T. MASSILIEUSE (Linn. ! Spec. 789), herbaceum, adscendens, ramis cano-pubescentibus, foliis ovatis crenatis basi rotundatisve rugosis inferioribus subtus canescentibus, racemis subsimplicibus ramosisve laxis secundis, foliis floralibus calyce brevioribus, calycibus declinatis villosulis subbilabiatis dente supremo majore, corollae tubo incluso.

Massiliense. *Jacq. Hort. Vind. 1. t. 94.*

Scorodonia massiliensis. *Link. Handb. 458.*

Scorodonia cordata. *Jfench. Meth. 385.*

T. odoratum. *Lam. FL Fr. 2. 413.*

T. foliis ovatis, &c. &er. *FL Gallopr. 277. l. 11.*

Hab. in Europa mediterranea : Massilise, et in insulis Steechadibus et Corsica *Requien ! Sardinia M'dller ! Creta Sieber ! (h. s, sp.)*

Herba pedalis, adscendens vel recta, ramosa. Folia semi pollicaria vel rarius pollicaria, valde rugosa. Racemi et flores T. *pseudoscorodonhe*, cui hsec species valde affinis est. *Corollae purpurese.*

40. T. LUSITANICUM (Lam. Uict. 2. 692), herbaceum vel suffruticosum, ramis cano-pubescentibus, foliis lanceolatis crenatis rugosis subtus subcanescentibus, racemis subramosis laxis secundis, calycibus declinatis dente supremo latiore, corollae tubo incluso.

T. asiaticum. *Linn! Manf. 80. Jacq. Hart. Vind. 3. t. 41.*

T. salviastAm. *Hoffm. Ft. Port. 84. t. 2. sec. Poirer. rum Schreb.*

Scorodonia lancifolia. *Marnch. Meth. 384.*

Hab. in Europa austro-occidentali: in Hispania *Pavon ! Lusitania Herb. Lambert!* ins. Balearica Majore in fissuris rupium montis Puig-Major *Cambessèdes. (h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Lambert.)*

Habitus T. *massiliensis* a quo vix nisi foliorum forma differt, character equidem verosimiliter satis constans. Racemi plerumque laxiores. Corolla purpurascens T. *massiliensis*.

### *Species Sectionis VI. non satis nota.*

41. T. SALVIASTRUM (Schreb. Unilab?38).

Hab. in Lusitania *Schreber.* \*

February 1835.

1 T

" T. foliis ovalibus crenulatis rugosis subtus tomentosus petiolatis, racemo secundo.

" Radix lignosa. Caulis erectus, pubescens, subviscidus.\* Folia inaequaliter crenulata, basi apiceque rotundata, venulis dense reticulata, supra villo brevissimo sericeo cana, subtus albida, pedalia brevibus insidentia, *Salvica* foliis similia sed minora; floralia pariter petiolata, lanceolata, acuta, inferiora serrata, longitudine foliorum, superiora minuta, integerrima. Racemus brevis. Pedunculi calyce paulo breviores, pubescentes. Flores 4 $\phi$  minores quam *Scorodonia*. Calyx pilosus, aemiquiuefidus, dentibus lanceolatis, fere aequalibus, summo paulo latiore. Corolla externe villosa, tubo longitudine calycis. Stamina cuiva."—*Schreb, I, c.*

A *T. massiliensi* differe videtur foliis utriusque canis.

## SECTIO VII. SCORDIUM.

*Verticillastri 2-6-flori, distantes, axillares, foliis floralibus caulinis conformibus. Calyx tubulosus dec tin at us, basi infra gibbus, dentibus 5 subequalibus vel supremo latiore. Corollae laciniae superiores oblongae declinatae. Acheuia valde vel vix rugosa.—Herba annua vel perennes.*

42. T. SPINOSUM (Linn.! Spec. 793), "herbaceum, ramis apice spinescentibus, verticillastris axillaribus remotis 1-6-floris, calycibus declinatis dente-supremo latissimo.

T. spinosum. *Sm. el Sibth. Fl Græc. 6. 31. l. 539.*

T. fucronatum. *Linn. Spec. 793.*

Scordium spinosum. *Cav. Ic. Rar. 1. 19. U 3].*

Scorodonia spinosa. *Link. Handb. 458.*

Hab. in Europa et Africa Mediterranea: in Lusitania *Herb. Lambert!* Hispania *Pavon!* circa Matritum *Lagascaf* Andalusia *Hansler!* Sicilia *Gussone!* regno Neapolitano *Tenore,* inter Smyrnam et Bursani *Sibthoj-p!* ad mare prope Jaffa *N. Bové!* et in ins. Canariensibus *Ch. Smith! (h. s. sp.)*

Herba procumbens, ferrugineo-ramosissima, ramis rigidis villosis fere omnibus apice spinescentibus. Folia inferiora oblonga, basi longe angustata, apice incisoserrata, superiora et ramealia parva, integriora, saepe abortiva, omnia utrinque viridia, pubescentia. Calyces virides, pubescentes, subsessiles, basi subinflato-gibbi, dentibus subspinescentibus, supremo lato-ovato, inferioribus subulatis. Corolla parva, alba, torsione tubi resupinata. Acheuia parva, subglobosa, vix rugosa.

43. T. RESUPINATUM (Desf.! Fl. Atl. <sup>fc</sup>i. 4. t. 117), annuum, villosum, foliis oblongis inciso-dentatis basi angustatis utrinque viridibus, floralibus subbooniformibus angustioribus, verticillastris axillaribus bifloris, calycibus declinatis basi infra gibbis tubulosis, dentibus aristatis supremo basi latiore.

Hab. in Africa borealis campis argillosis prope Mascar *Desfontaines f Tanger Salzmann!* Algeriam *Broussonet!* (*h. s. sp. a cl Salzmann lectum.*)

Herba semipedalis vel parum altior, erecta, divaricato-ramosissima. Folia inferiora profunde bipinnata; lobis latius sinibus angustissimis, superiora et floralia dentibus acutis acutis nolata, flores subsuperantia. Verticillastri secundi. Calyces pedicellati, villosi, basi infra gibbi, dente supremo demum patente. Corolla flavescens, torsione tubi resupinata. Tubus supra profunde fissus; lacinia infima lata, superiores parvae, oblongae, purpurascens. "Acheuia parva, globosa, reticulata.

44. T. SCORDIUM (Linn.! Spec. 790), herbaceum, perenne, villosum, rarius glabrum, foliis oblongis dentatis basi angustatis rotundatisve sessilibus utrinque viridibus, floralibus conformibus, verticillastris axillaribus 2-6-floris, calycibus declinatis campanulatis dentibus brevibus subaequalibus.

Chamedrye Scordium. Moench. *ilf*<sup>k</sup> 384. «

T. palustre. Lam. *Fl. Fr.* 2. 411. ❖

T. arenarium. Gmel. *Iiin.* 1. 149. t. 26. / . 2.\*

Hab. in Europee et Asiee temperatee humidis uliginosisque: in Hibernia *Herb. Hooker!* Anglia! Gallia! Germania! in Italiae pratis montosis rarius Tenore, Gussone, in Rossia\* australi ad flumen Kumam Gmelin? prope Lenkoran C. A. Meyer, in deserto Soongoro-Kirghisico Ledebour f in Cashmeria circa Bandeh et Botioug Jacquemont I (v. v. et h. s. sp.)

Caules basi repentes, radicales. Rami floriferi erecti vel ascendentes, semipetales vel vix pedales, simplices vel parum ramosi, plus minusve villosi. Folia circiter pollicaria, mollia; floralia floribus longiora. Calyces pedicellati, breves, basi valde obliqui vel subtus inflato-gibbi, pubescentes, virides. Corollae parvae, purpurascens. Achenia subglobosa, nigosa. Species cum T. scordioide sspissime confusa, et idcirco habitationes plures omisi e quibus exemplaria non vidi.

45. T. SCORDIODES (Schreb. *Unilab.* 37), herbaceum, perenne, lanuginosum, rarissime glabriusculum, foliis ovato-oblongis crenatis basi cordato-amplexicaulibus utrinque viridibus, floralibus conformibus, verticillastris axillaribus sexfloris, calycibus declinatis campanulatis dentibus brevibus subaequalibus.

T. Scordium. BroU A. Lusit. *Bieb. Fl. Taur.-Cauc.* 2. 36. *Eng. Bot.* 12. / . 828. et *Auctsplur.* non Linn.

T. lanuginosum. Hoffm, et Link. *Fl. Port.* 1. 84. t. 3.

Hab. in Europee praesertim australioris uliginosis potius maritimis: in Lusitania Brotero, Sfc, Hispania Pavon! Gallia australi! Italia omni vulgatissimum et in Sicilia Gussone! Sardinia P. Thomas! ins. Creta Sieber! Sniyrnee Fleischer! Syria prope Aleppo Russell! Tauria Bieberstein, necnon in Anglice comitatu Cambridge *Herb. Banks!* et in ins. Canariensibus Hort. BeroL (v. v. et h. s. sp.)

T. Scordio habitu simillimum, sed saepius villosius, et constanter differe videtur foliis brevioribus, basi cordato-amplexicaulibus nee angustatis.

46. T. BOTRYS (Linn.! Spec. 786), annuum, villosum, foliis profunde pinnatisectis, laciniis oblongis integerrimis incisive divaricatis utrinque viridibus, floralibus conformibus, verticillastris axillaribus sexfloris, calycibus infra basi gibbis inflato-tubulosis dentibus lanceolatis aequalibus.

Chamoedrys Botrys. Moench\* *Meth.* 383.

Scorodonia Botrys. Ser. *Bull. Bot.* 317.

Hab. in Europee australioris et Africee borealis calcareis aridis siccis: in Gallia! Hispania Pavon! Germania Reichenbach, Italia Tenore, Sicilia Gussone, et Algeriee Desfontaines. (v. v. et h. s. sp.)

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\* It is not clear from Gmelin's bad figure what he intended to represent this or the following species.



Herba erecta vel adscendena, ramnsa, semipedalis vel panirn ahii>r, pilig brevilm  
**patfl&tUm** plus tnmisvevillosa. Folia fere *T. eampanulatii* vel **vrieniaHa**, pi'tiolata,  
dreumscriptioe rhomboid ea; floral' a ornnia flores superantia.. Calyces pedicel] at i,  
basi infra fere eticnti, ptidesceutes, virides, 3-4 lin. Jongi. Corollte parva?, pur-  
purascntes. Aclmifa valde rugosa,

SECTIO VIII. CHAM(EDRYS.

*Verticilastri 2-6-Flori, distincti, in racemo hxo terminate dis-  
posili. Calyx tubuloso-campaJiulatus, decimal us, basi oblitjuun, den-  
tibus 5 mbcetjualibus vel superioribus vix talioribus. Corolla lacinits  
superiorcs ohlong(B<sub>y</sub> declfoiata;. Acheiiaa rcticulata, leviter rimjosa.—  
Suffrutices vel fruticuli erecti vel basi procumbentes.*

47. T. LUCIDUM (Lino.! Spec. 790), herbaceum, perenne, gla-  
berrimum, foliis **petiohrtii** ovatis inciso-dentatis basi crenatis, floralibus  
minoribus vix dentatis, verticillaatris 2-6-floris sup«rioibus racemosis,  
**CtJycibus** detlinatis tubuloso-canipanulatis dentibus lanceoiatis sub-  
aequalibus.

Chamjdrys Iurida. *Moench. Meth.* 383.

Hab. in regionis Mediterranean fissuris rupium : in Aipibus Gallo-  
provincice et Fedemonlii frequens! in Atlante *IMSfontames*, il-  
bus Ci^icnaicis *Viviani*. (u. o. et k. s. sp.)

A T. *Chamwdryo* differt, **CsalibnlftM]** IJrmiorilms erect!orihus elutiorilms. foliis  
caulints major!Uus temitoribus (floralitnis **uspfl** mirioriWu^), et **pntwrtiin** glabritie  
omnium prrtutn. Hinni tt-nues, 8\*pe purpurascntes, Isevissimi. **Fcdlorum** duit«s  
profndi, **tofarlwma** obtuni, superiorum at'uti. Calyces pui^iur^ceotes. **Orb l**  
hibro<piirptirtia, T. *chanuwlyros* ^inllo ininur.

48. T. CUAM(£DHYS (Linn.! Spec. 790), perennc vel suffrutieosuini,  
basi procumbens, pubescens vel vtibsum, rarius glabratum, **foltis bre-**  
**\lf\*** i **petioUitfl** uv.uis oblongUve inciso-ercnatis basi cuneaiis utrinque  
vtridibus vel subtus **caoescentibut**, floralibus minoribus vix dentatis,  
uitiilllasUis 2-0-fioris superioribus racemosis, calycibus dcclioatis  
**tubuloso-CftmpanAata dentibui** ianceolatis subajquaiibus.

T. Ciamredrys. *Km. Hot.* 10. t. 080.

**Cbamoedtya officinaiiB.** *JUmch. fileth.* ABA.

T. paeiiUwJiamajdry\*. *tVmder. Bot. ZtU.* l>i(j. 1, 358.

T. mi iUi Horn in. *fforlul. nou linn.*

^l .ifitinale. *Lam. PL Fr.* 2. 414.

Hab. in Kuropce omnis et Asiee Pontica? collibus, ad mtiros,  
nipes, et yias, vc.: in Anglia! Gallia! Hispania! Germania! Italia!  
Sicilia *Gussoae*, ad Byzantium et **Trap^um DurvUleJ** in **Tauri^Tet**  
Caucaso *Biebrstein*, et iu regioae Caspica C. A. Meyer, (u. u. et  
h. s. sp.)

Sperii-t\* in Kui'dfia vulffattstima mriat puhpsctiULi, mint t^nnf canesceiiU' in  
**rwnia pagtn^olionim Eofenora** ft oalyciUus, nunc longinre et denniore in **omaibw**  
fire ^J;ll tiliiiiK. **st'd** Iiahitu (< **bHonuB** f>rm a T.jfcfo, *Sfarc*, ft *muUiflaro*, hirsutie  
vel pubescenti;i **mwaornn** a T. *tucido rrmuntvr di^rtmm*. Kami Jlorifert  
adscendentes, sem>[M&T/s vel vix )Waie>, Folia MJU-I **tmpi** nilida, ^lalira <&&  
\illo«ula, suhiu» veaosa ; fWalini iiferiora confon>i; superiora bracttwfurmia,\*

integerrima, subcolorata. Raceml subsecnndi. Calyces breviter pedicellati, saepe colorati, dentibus subulato-acuminatis. Corolla rubro-purpurea, extus villosula.

49: T. MULTIFLORUM (Linn. Spec. 788?) suffruticosum, glabriuſculum vel tenuissime cano-pubescens, foliis breviter petiolatis ovatis-acute basi angustatis apice acute dentatis utrinque viridibus vel subtus canescentibus,\*floralibus minoribus, raticillastris 2-6-floris distantibus racemosis, calycibus declinatis tubuloso-campanulatis dentibus lanceolatis subaequalibus.

Hab. in Hispania *Pavon!* (h. s. sp. comr\, a cl. Lambert)

lifter T. *Chamcedrys* et *Marum* fere medium. Habitu priori affine sed ramosius, ramis tenuibus basi lignosis. Folia 2-4 lin. longa, sspius tenuia, utrinque yiridia, apice serraturis utrinque 2-3 notata. Flores T. *Chamcedryos* sed dimidio fere minores. Folia interdum fere integerrima, subtus subcanescentia, sed constanter a T. *Maro* floribus distinctum.

50. T. MARUM (Linn.! Spec. 788), fruticosum, incanum, foliis parvis ovatis integerrimis subtus incanis, floralibus minoribus, verticillastris 2-4-floris racemosis, calycibus declinatis hirsutis tubuloso-campanulatis dentibus brevibus suboequalibus.

*Chamcedrys* Manim. *Mcench. Meth.* 383.

T. maritimum. *Lam. Fl. Fr.* 2. 414.

**Hab.** in regione-Mediterranea occidentali: in Hispania *Pavon!* ins. Steechadibus et Corsica *Requien!* in insulis lacus Majoris Italics *Herb, de Candolle!* (A. 5. sp.)

Fruticulus ramosissimus, habitu fere *Thyrni vulgaris*. Rarauli florifen erecu, 3-6-pollicares, incanL Folia breviter petiolata, 2-4 lilt, longa, obtusa, margine revoluta, rarissime obscure crenata, basi rotundata, supra canescentia\* subtus toxnento candido ves^ita, juniora saepe aſ axillas fasciculata; floralia conformia, sed calyce dimidio breviora et swpe villosa. Verticillastris sul>secundi in spicam 1.2-pollicarem approximate Calyces minores quam in T. *Chamcedryo*, semper pilis patentibus viUosi, canescentes; dentes Mteves, acuti. Corolla purpurascens, extus villosa.

51. T. MICROPiiYLLUM (Desf.! Cor. PL Tourn. in Ann. Mus. Par. 10. 300. t. 22), suffruticosum, humile., divaricato-ramosissimum, foliis parvis ovatis crenatis supra glabris subtift incanis, verticillastris paucil subbifloris, calycibus declinatis tubuloso-campanulatis dentibus lanceolatis subeequalibus.

T. quadratum. *Sm. et Sibth.! Fl. Gr.* 6. 25. l. 530. vi\* *Sckreb.*

T. divaricatum. *Sieb. PI Exs.* §

**Hab.** in ins. Cretce rupibus *Tournefort!* *Sibthorp!* *Sieber!* (h. s. SO comm. a cl. *Endlicher*, et v. 8. sp. in herb, plur.)

Etf! primo intuitu a T. *flavo diversissimum^idetur*, tamen vix ab iUiut varietate /S differt nisi lmbitu, ramis brevibus caneHcentibus, foliis minoribus, floribus paucioribus minoribus^>. Corollae rubro-purpure». Exemplaria Sieberiaia itter *Sibthorpiana* et var. A T. *flavi*> quasi media.

52. T. FLAVUM (Linn.! Spec. 791), fruticosum, ramis tomentosopubescentibus, foliis lato-ovatis crenatis basi truncatis cuneatisve utrinque viridibus vel subtus canescentibus, floralibus^uperioribus

integerrimis acutis, verticillastris 2-6-floris racemosis, calycibus declinatis tubuloso-campanulatis dentibus lanceolatis subaequalibus.

*T. flavum.* *Sibth. et Sm.! Fl. Græc.* 6. 27. U 533.

*Chamoedrys flafe.* *Mcench. Meth.* 383.

/3 *purpurewn*, floribus rubro-purpureis, foliis saepius subtus canescentibus.

*T. regium.* *Floriul. an Schreb.* 5

*T. lucidum.* *Sm.! et Sibth. Fl. Græc.* 6.27. / 532. non Linn,

*T. divaricatum.* *Sieb. PL Efts.* §

Hab. in Europee et Africa regione Mediterranea: in Hispania *Pavon!* Pyreneis orientali bus! Gallia australi! Corsica *Sieber!* Sardinia *Müller!* Italia a Liguria! ad regnum Neapolitanum *Tenore,* Sicilia *Gussone,\** Dalmatia *Reichenbach,* in ins. Archipelagi Græci frequens *Sibthorp!* Algeria «t in Atlante *Desfontaines,* in collibus maritimis Cyrenais et Tripolitanis *Viviani;* *fi* in Hispania *Pavon!* in Parnasso aliisque Græcise montibus, necnon in ins. Cypro *Sibthorp!* in scopulo St. Istad prope Cimolum copiosissime *Durville/* prope<sup>\*</sup> Smyrnam *Fleischer!* (v. v. et h. s. sp. var. «, et v. s. sp. p, in herb, plur.)

Fratex 1-2-pedalis, basi ramosissimus, rami floriferi suberecti, pubescentia brevi vel tomento canescenti in omni parte vel bifariam vestiti. Folia crassiuscula, magnitudine variabilia (3-10 lin. longa, latitudine longitudinem æquante vel angustiora), constanter crenata, margine subreflexa, basi integerrima plus minusve cuneata, petiolo brevi, supra nunc glaberrima, laevia, nitida, saepius pilis brevissimis numerosis pubescentia, subtus peuci-venia<sup>^</sup>lus minusve pubescentia vel tomentosa; florali<sup>^</sup> infima subconformia, angustiora, integriora, superiora bracteaeformia, sessilia, ovata, acuta, concava, subcolorat\*. Verticillastris laxi, inferiores distantes, in racemum 2-8-pollicarem dispositi. Bracteae inconspicuae. Calyces pedicellati, basi valde obliqui, apice colorati (flavescentes in var. *a*, rubescentes in var. *£*), nunc<sup>\*</sup>viz pubescentes, nunc valde hirsuti, dente stipite parum latiore et subpatente. Corollas flavescentes in var. *a*, rubro-purpureas in var. /3.

The var. *fi* may perhaps be a distinct<sup>^</sup> species, although, from dried specimens, I am unable to characterise it otherwise than by the colour of the flower. Its stature is also usually 1mt not always smaller; and in this respect *Sieber's* specimens of his *T. divaricatum* appear to connect this var. with the *T. microphyllum*.

53. *T. HAMOSWSIMUV* (Desf. Fl. Atl. 2. 4. t. 118).

Hab. in Barbarise lissuris rupium prope Cafsam *Desfontaines,* in Hispania ?

" *T. incanum*, caule fruticuloso ramosissimo, ramulis filiformibus, foliis obovatis crenatis, floribus solitariis axillaribus.

" Frutex incanus, tomentosus, erectus, 8-15 centimetr. Rami numerosissimi, *fi* *Uformes.* Folia candida, superne pallidiora, magnitudine fere *T. Marti* petiolata, obovata, seu ovato-rhomboida, in femina nervosa. crenata. Flores parvi, axillares et terminales, solitarii, subsessiles, folio breviores. Calyx tennis, elongatus, candidus, 5-dentatus, dentibus acutis, subaequalibus. Corolla violacea. Tota planta odorem suavissimum spirat.\*\*—*Desf. hc.*

# From the figure and description this appears to be a perfectly distinct species', but I should much doubt whether *Desfontaines* is right in referring to it the *Chamoedrys Mpanica<sup>^</sup>inima aajratilis incana* of *Tournefort*, which *Schreber* refers to his *T. quadratum*. The phrase might be much better applied to the *T. thymifolium*.

*Species Sectionis VIII, dubice.***T. NITIDUM** (Schreb. Unilab. 35).

**Hab. in Mauritania Hebenstreit (Schreber).**

" T. foliis ovatis crenatis, floralibus integerrimis, verticillis dimidiatis racemosis, caule bifariam barbato. <sup>\*^</sup>

" Caulis fruticosus, glaber, utroque quod a foliorum commfasura descendit latere dense piloso. Folia breviter petiolata, basi integra, antice crenis obtusis margine reflexis incisa, glabra, nitida, nervo medio basi barbata, obtusa, dura; floralia fere lanceolata, pilosiora quam *T. Javi*, sicut et calyces. Flores minores quam istius. Corolla purpurea, auriculis minoribus obtusis non vero truncatis."—*Schreb. I. c.*

An *T. Javi* var. ?—nee ullo modo cum *T. lucido* convenit.

**T. REGIUM** (Schreb. Unilab. 35).

**Hab. in Hispania Schreber, in Italia Morison.**

" T. foliis ovatis antice dentatis, floralibus integerrimis sessilibus, verticillis racemosis, caule ramoso.

" Fruticulus sesquipedalis, diffusus, ramis pubescentibus. Folia parva, petiolis brevibus insidentia, ovata, utrinque supra medium marginis 2-3-dentata, marginibus reflexis fere concava, saturate viridia, nitida (pilis brevissimis dense obsita microscopio tan turn visibilibus), subtus incana, acuta; floralia miiAra, longitudine calycum, sessilia, integerrima. Verticilli contigui, florum 4 circiter in raemos digesti. Flores viz maiores quam *Chamcedrys*. Corolla purpurea, auriculis linearibus elongatis ad staminum flexuram bttingentibus acutis."—*Schreb', I. c.*

The above description agrees well with some states of *T. Qiamtodrys*, The figure\* >f Plukeiftet, quoted by Schreber, is too bad to be of any use. In gardens the name of *T. regium* is often applied to the *T. Jlavam* B.

**T. MYRTIFOLIUM** (Poir. Diet. Suppl. 2. 766).

**Hab. in Oriente Poiret\*.**

" T. caule erecto fruticoso pubescente, foliis ovatis subdentatis subtus villosis, floribus spicatis.

" *T. microphylo* affine. Frutex elatior, caule ramisque erectis, crassioribus, teretibus, pubescentibus. Folia mediocriter petiolata, ovata, acuta, supra glabra et viridescens, subtus pubescentia, cinerea, vix dentata, 3-5 lin. longa. Flores axillares pedicellati, in racemo erecto terminali dispositi, inferiores solitarii, oppositi, superiores terni at i, supremi aphylli. Calyces villosi, dentibus 5 acutis subaequalibus. Corollae lacinia media labii inferiorum dilatata, subrotunda, crenulata."—*Poir, t. c.*

An *T. Mart* varietas? Cfr. Desf. Cat. Hort. Par. ed. 3. 394.

**T. QUADRATULUM** (Schreb. Unilab. 36).

**^ab. in Hispania Schreber.**

" T. foliis ovato-rhombis dentatis subtus niveis, verticillis racemosis.

" Perenne. Caulis vix spithamsaus, erectus, basi ramosus, fere teres, tomento nivosus. Folia *Mart* sed latiora, brevissime petiolata, rhomboidea, basi integerrima, ab angulo laterale ad apicem dentibus 4-5 incisa, margine reflexa, supra nitida (pilis^ brevissimis microscopio tan turn discernendis obsita), basi apiceque acuta; floralia ovata, concava, apice dentata, pubescentia. Raemus brevis. Flores *Atari* brevissime pedunculati. Calyx pubescens. Corolla purpurea.\*\*—*Schreb. I. c.*

This plant is usually considered to be the same as *T. ramosissimum* of Desfontaines, probably from both authors having quoted the same synonym of Tournefort. But Schreber's description agrees neither with Desfontaine's figure nor description. It appears to come very near *T. multiflorum* and *T. Chamcedrys*.

**T. SUBSPINOSUM** (Pouret. ex Willd. Enum. Hort. Berol. 596).

**Hab. in ins. Balearicis Pouret. (Willdenow.)**

" *T. foliis integerrimis ovatis acutis petiohitis 'margine revolutis pubescentibus subtus tomentosis, floribus racemosis, ramis spinescentibus. Perenne.*"  
— *Willd. I. c.*

Simile *T. Maro*, sec. Willd. De hac plante silet cL Cambessèdes in *Flora Insularum Baleàrium*.

### SECTIONIX. POLIUM.

*Verticillastri pauci, in capitula subglobosa terminalia condensati. Calyx tubuloso-campanulatus, subdeclinatus, basi obliquus, dentibus 5 subcequalibus vel superioribus vix latioribus. Corolla lacinee superiores oblongae, declinatae, lateralibus parvis. Achenia valde rugosa. — HerbcB perennes vel suffrutices, caulibus basi saepe procumbentibus ramosissimis, ramis floriferis adscendentibus.*

54. *T. PYRENAIGUM* (Linn. ! *Spec. 791*), repens, villosum, foliis rotundatis crenatis utrinque viridibus, verticillastriis pinnatis in capitulo terminali condensatis, calycibus tubuloso-campanulatis declinatis, dentibus subsequajibus.

*Polium Pyrenaicum. Mill. ! Diet, n. 6.*

*Teucrium reptans. Pourr. Act, Tolos, 3. 330\* .*

*T. roquidifolium. Schreb. Unilab, 42 ?*

Hab. in Europse australis montibus Cataloniæ ! Aragoniæ ! Pyreneorum Gallicorum ! et Arverniæ *Delarbre. (v. v, et h, s, sp.).*

Caulis basi radicans, elongatus, sub terra repens. «Ramuli steriles flagelliformes, fertiles, breviter adscendentes, pilis patentibus hispidi. Folia breviter petiolata, 4-8 lin. diametro, basi truncata rotundata vel cuneata, utrinque et prorsum ad margines et nervos pilis brevibus rigidiusculis hirsuta ; floralia sub capitulo cuneiformia, intra flores (bractes) linearia, calycis longitudine. Capitula solitaria, terminalia, hemisphaerica vel depresso globosa, pollicem diametro. Calyces subsessiles, 3-4 lin. longi, basi glabriusculi, apice ciliato-hispidi, dentibus lanceolatis, acutis, superioribus parum latioribus. Corolla flavida, lacinia infima saepe purpurascens.

55. *T. BUXIFOLIUM* (Schreb. *Unilab. 42*), suffruticosum, foliis obovato-cuneatis crenatis margine subrevolutis supra viridibus subglabris subtus canescentibus, verticillastriis in capitulo terminali condensatis, calycibus tubuloso-campanulatis declinatis dentibus subaequalibus.

*T. sazatile. Cav. Icon, Rar. 2. 19. t, 121. / 1.*

Hab. in Hispanise saxorum fissuris et foraminibus siccis, vulgatissimum in montibus Sucronis, Orillis, Seetabis, Sagunti *Cavanilles, (v. s. c. in herb, Lindley,)*

Caulis basi procumbens, adscendens, sepe ramulosis, piloso-pubescentibus. Folia semipollicaria, numerosa, basi in petiolum brevissimum angustata; floralia sub capitulo approximate, flores. an per antia, intra capitulum parva, lanceolata. Capitula, calyces et flores *Tpyrenaici*, Corolla albicans, sepe rubescens.

56. *T. CUNEIFOLIUM* (SibthT et Sm!! *FL Græc. 6. 30. t. 537*), procumbens, dense tomentoso-lanatum, foliis subrotundis crenatis basi cuneatis crassa utrinque dense tomentosis, verticillastriis saepe auctis in

capitula terminalia condensatis, calycibus tubulosis tomentosus dentibus brevibus subaequalibus.

Hab. in Cretse montibus Sphacioticis Sieber ! Sibthorp ! (k. s. sp. comm. a cl. Requien.)

A *T. pyrenaico, saxatile et buxifolio* primo intuitu differt, caulibus foliis calycibusque tomento denso canescente vel flavescente indutis, caeterum habitu illis valde approximatis. Folia vix semipollicaria, crassa, marginibus subreflexis. Corolla alba, basi flavescens.

. 57. *T. ALPESTRE* (Sibth. et Sm. ! Fl. Gr. 6. 31. t. 538), suffruticosum, humile, divaricato-ramosissimum, cano-vel flavescens-villosum, foliis parvis obovato-cuneatis subrotundis crenatis margine revolutis, verticillastris paucissimis ad apices ramorum subcapitatis, calycibus declinatis ovato-tubulosis pilosis dentibus subaequalibus brevibus obtusis.

*T. saxatile.* Sieb. ! PL Cret. Exs. non Cav.

Hab. in Creta: ad Mirabello Sietih ! in montium Sphacioticorum summis jugis Sibthorp ! (h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Requien, et v. s. sp. in herb. plur.)

Habitu *T. thymifolio*, characteribus *T. Polio* affine, et vix non hujus varietas. Ramuli duri, rigidi. Folia distantia, 2-3 lin. longa, utrinque subviridia. Capitula ad apices ramulorum magnitudine *Pisii*. e floribus 4-0 constantia. Corolla parva, alba.

. 58. *T. POLIUM* (Linn. ! Spec. 792), suffruticosum, canescenti-tomentosum, lanatum vel rarius piloso-hispidum, foliis cum neutro is oblongis linearibusve crenatis margine revolutis, verticillastris paucis in capitula globosa oblongave terminalia condensatis, calycibus tubuloso-campanulatis subdeclinatis dentibus subaequalibus.

a, *Flavescentibus* foliis latioribus, capitulis hirsutissimis, ramorum apicibus flavescens.

*T. aureum.* Schreb. Unilab. 43. Cav. Ic. Rar. 2. 16. t. 117.

*T. flavicans.* Lam. Diet. 2. 700.

*T. tomentoosum.* Fill. Fl. Delph. 2. 352.

*Folium aureum.* Moench. Meth. 385.

*Polium luteum.* Mill. ! Diet. n. 2.

p *hirsutum*, foliis oblongis vix canescentibus capitulisque pilosis.

*T. aegyptiacum.* Pers. Syn. 112.

y *vulgare*, foliis oblongis capitulisque tomentoso-lanatis, floribus albis.

*T. Polium.* Linn. ! et Auct. Sm. ! fit Sibth. Fl. Græc. 6. 29. t. 535.

*T. pseudhyssopus.* Schreb. Unilab. 45.

*T. Teuthrion.* Schreb. Unilab. 4C.

*T. Belion.* Schreb. Unilab. 47.

*T. lusitanicum.* Schreb. Unilab. 4f. ? non Lam.

*T. album.* Poir. Diet. Suppl. 2. 770.

*T. trifoliatum.* Vahl. Symb. 1. 40.

*T. subtripkyllum.* Lag. Gen. et Sty Nov. 17-

*Polium album.* Mill. ! Diet. n. 4.

*Polium latifolium.* Mill. ! Diet. n. 7\*

*Polium smyrneum.* Mill. ! Diet. n. 15.

'March 1835.

4 i

Folium angustifolium. *Mill. ! Diet. n. 3.*  
 Polium ramosum. *Mill. ! Diet. n. 2.*  
 Polium diffusum. *Mill. ! Diet. n. 13.*

**3 gnaphalodes, humile, foliis capitulisque densissime lanatis.**

T. gnaphalodes. *Vahl. Symb. 1. 41. Hb. Stirp.*  
 T. lanigerum. *Lag. Gen. et Sp. Nov. 17. ?*

**E purpurascens, foliis oblongis capitulisque tomentoso-lanatis, floribus rubro-purpureis.**

T. Achaemenis. *Schreb. Unilab. 44\**  
 Polium integerrimum. *Mill. I Diet. n. 14.*

**£ angustifolium, foliis linearibus vel lineari-oblongis, capitulisque parvis cano-tomentosis rarius flavicantibus.**

T. capitatum. *Linn. Spec. 792. Cav. Ic. Rar. 2. IT. t. 119. Sm. ! et Sibth. Fl. Gr. 6. 30. / . 536.*  
 T. flavescens. *Schreb. Unilab. 4±*  
 T. valentinum. *Schreb. Unilab. 46.*  
 T. pycnophyllum. *Schreb. Unilab. 48. ?*  
 T. la van du la turn. *Pourr. !*  
 T. corymbiferum. *Desf. Fl. All. 2. 8. ? \**  
 T. cylindricum. *Lam. Steud. Norn. Bot. 829. ?*  
 Polium capitatum. *Mill. ! Diet. n. 5.*  
 Polium serratum. *Mill. ! Diet. n. 12.*  
 Polium Mfcatum. *Mill. ! Dict. n. 10.*  
 Polium flticosum. *Mill. ! Diet. n. ||.*  
 Polium erectum. *Mill. Diet. n. 8.*

**Hab. in Europae, Africee, et ASI<sup>SD</sup> regione Mediterranea et Pontica<sup>7</sup> et ssepius in siccis, aridis, arenosis, petrosive locis: in Lusitania *Masson!* Hispania *Pavon !* Barbaria *Desfontaines*, Gallia australi! Italia a Pedemonte ! ad regnum Napolitanum *Tenore*, Corsica *Requien !* Sardinia! *Mütter*, Sicilia *Gussone*, in montibus Græcice et Asise minoris turn in Archipelagi insulis frequens *Sibthorp ! Durville! SfC.* Smyrnse *Fleischer!* in deserto Sinaico *N<sub>m</sub> Bové!* in Tauria et Quacâso frequens *Bieberstein, Durville! Pallas! fyc*, et in regione Caspica *C. A. Meyer, ec in regionibus"* occidentalibus vulgator; *fi* in Ægypto et Creta ? *J* in Hispania; *e* in n<sup>^</sup>aritimis Massilicee, maris Adriaticoc et "alibi; *y* et *£* in tota regione vulgaris. (v. v. et h. s. sp.)**

Caules basi ramosissimi. Rami basi prbenmbentes, ad<sup>^</sup>cendentes vel rarius sub<sup>^</sup>recti, ssepius 5-6-pollicares, rarius pedales, vel tantum 2-3-pollicares, nunc tomento brevi denso, mine lana longiore laxa, vel etiam pilis subpatentibus, canescentes, simplices vel ramosi, apice saepius corymbosi. Folia constanter sessilia, basi angustata, molliter rugosa, crassiuscula, obtusa, crenata, et margiie plus minusve revoluta, sed quam mcizime variant forma obovala, cuneata, oblonga, vel lineari, margine v<sup>o</sup> reflexo vel omnino revoluta, superficie orevisime tomentosa, dense lanata vel pilosa, colore (praesertim superiorum) cano-flavescente, aureo vel rarius viridi, crenaturis plus minusve profundis, etc. Verticillastri 2-6-flori. Folia <sup>^</sup>oralia caulinis subconformia, sed o<sup>o</sup>lycibi<sup>^</sup> ssepius breviora et cum iis imbricata. Capitula ad apices ramorum solitaria vel saepius plura jcorymboso-glomerata, nunc globosa, raagnitudine a *piso* minore ad *cerasum* variantia, nunc oblonga vel rarius elongata, spiciformia, colore et lana uti folia variabilia (in var. purpurascencia.) Corolla parva, alba, flavesces vel purpurea.

It is I think impossible, on observing the numerous forms above enumerated in a wild state, not to agree with Gussone (*Prod. Fl. Sicul.*) and some others, in considering them as mere varieties of one species.

59. T. AMPLEXICAULE, suffruticosum, ramis albo-lanatis, foliis ovato-oblongis oblongisve crenatis basi saepius cordato-amplexicaulibus margine valde revolutis supra leviter tomentosis demum glabratis subtus dense niveo-lanatis, verticillastris paucis globoso-capitatis, calycibus declinatis tubuloso-campanulatis dentibus subaequalibus latis acutis, corollae tubo exserto.

Hab. in Hispania *Capt. Cooke!* (*h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Lindley.*)

Habitu et foliis varietatibus nonnullis T. *Polii* affinis, etsi base rigidiora sunt, et supra minus, subtus magis tomentosa. Flores fere T. *montani* vel *pyrenaici*, multo majores quam in T. *Polio*; a T. *thymifolio* differt statura elatiore, foliorum forma, et capitulis majoribus.

60. T. THYMIFOLIUM (Schreb. UnUab. 50), suffruticosum; humile, ramosissimum, ramulis incanis adscendentibus, foliis oblongis obovatisve crenatis subtus vel utrinque incanis, verticillastris subbifloris paucissimis ad apices ramorum subcapitatis, calycibus declinatis tubuloso-campanulatis dentibus subaequalibus latis acutis, corollae tubo subexserto.

Hab. in Hispania *Pavonia* regno Valentino L. *Dufour!* (*h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Schultes et Lambert.*)

Habitus fere T. *alpestris*. Caulis basi crassus, lignosus, ramulis numerosis caespitosus 2-3-polliciflorus. Folia conferta, brevia, basi angustata, minus rugosa et tomentosa quam in T. *Polio*, minus laevia quam in T. *montano*. Flores in ramulo singulo 2-6, vix capitati. Calyces forma T. *montani*, sed dimidio minores, uti corollae rubescentes.

61. T. MONTANUM (Linn. Spec. 791), suffruticosum, prostratum, ramis incanis vel pubescentibus, foliis oblongo-linearibus integerrimis subtus vel utrinque incanis planis vel margine revolutis, verticillastris paucis in capitula terminalia condensatis, calycibus subdeclinatis tubuloso-campanulatis glabris incanisve dentibus subaequalibus lanceolatis subulato-acuminatis.

T. *montanum*. Sm. ! et Sibth. Fl. Gr. (i. Wi. t. 51U.

T. *supinum* Linn. ! Spec. Jdl.

Polium *montanum*. Mill. ! Diet. n. 1.

Hab. in Europae australioris collibus montibusque imprimis calcareis: in Hispania *Pavonia* ! Gallia australi ! Germania, praesertim australi ! Italia ! Sicilia *Gussone*, in Graeciae montibus Delphi, Aethi et Olympo Bitumno *Sibthorp!* Volhynia *Besser!* in Taurice summo monte *Tschaturdag Bieberstein.* (v. v. et h. §. sp.)

Caulis basi lignosus, ramosissimus, ramis tenuibus fere omnino prostratis elongatis, summitatibus breviter adscendentibus vel raris 2-4-pollicaribus suberectis. Folia supra laseiuscula, subtus paucivenia, nee ut in T. *Polio* molliter rugosa, obtusa, basi angustata in petiolum brevissimum, caeterum latitudine et canescentia pagina superiores valde variant, infra semper incana; floralium parvum infimum capitulum saepius superat, caetera pauca, brevia. Capitula multo majora quam in T. *Polio*, fere semper in multis solitaria, hemisphaerica, e verticillastris 2-4, 4-6-floris, constantia. Calyces subsessiles, basi attenuati, vix nervosus laseves, virides vel parum incanariarius pilosi, 3-4 lin. longi, dentibus lanceolatis subulato-acuminatis. Corolla ex albo flavescens.

62. T. PUMILUM (Linn. ! Spec. 792 ?), suffruticosum, procumbens vel erectum, ramis incanis, foliis anguste linearibus integerrimis subtus incanis margine revolutis, verticillastris paucis in capitula Terminalia



condensates, calycibus subdeclinatis tubuloso-campanulatis dentibus subeequalibus lanceolatis subulato-acuminatis.

T. Libanitis. *Schreb. Unilab. 38.9 Cav. Icon. PL Bar. 2. 17- '• 118.*

Hab. in Hispania! (*h. s. sp. comm. a cL Requier, et v. s. sp. in herb.plur^* \* . . .)

Viz ac ne vix a T. *montano* differt caule sapius erectiore, foliis angustioribus et floribus purpurascensibus.

63. T. VERTICILLATUM (Cav. Ic. Rar. 2. 77. t. 198).

Hab. in Hispania juxta Illicatanam lam am, sive aquarum collectionem arte peractam,\*copiose vero in Crevillente montibus prsesertim prope Sanctum Caietanum *Cavdnilles.*

" T. foliis verticillatis linearibus, limbo revoluta, caule erecto\*"

<sup>c</sup> Radix lignosa, ex qua\* caules prodeunt teretes, erecti, vix pedales, ramosi, tomento obducti brevissimo albo. Folia sessilia, verticillata, verticillis approximatis : in his folia sunt ssepe 6, frequentius 4, sublinearia, glauco-albida, limbo arete contra nervum revoluta. Flores capitati, capitulis terminalibus basi foliosis. Calyx turbinatus, striatus, tomentosus, 5-crenatus, crenula altera latiore. Corolla lutescens, cujus labium trilobum, lobo medio ovato concavo auriculis utrinque aucto, lateralibus brevioribus.\*—*Cav. I. c.*

### *Species Sectionis IX. dubice.*

T. ANGUSTISSIMUM (Schreb. Unilab. 39).

Polium, &c. *Barr. Ic. 1080.*

Hab. in Hispania *Schreber.*

" T. capitulis terminalibus pilosis, foliis linearibus integerrimis subnudis, caule erecto.

" Suffrutex.\* Caulis digitalis, basi flexuosus, filiformis, tomento denso albus. Folia omnium angustissima, fere filiformia, margine revoluta, linea per longitudinem insculpta diviia, vix pubescentia, nervo medio subtus tomentosp, obtusa, longitudine internodiorum, inferiora minora, confertiora. Capitula solitaria, parva, subrotunda, e ternis conglomerata, densa. Folia floralia ovalia, calyce breviora, rarius pilosa. -Calyx viridis, pilis rarioribus rectis conspersus, acutus, ore barbato\*. Corolla vix calyce longior, alba."—*Schreb. I. c.*

T. CCELESTE (Schreb. Unilab. 39).

Polium, &c. *Barr. Ic. 1081.*

Hab. in Hispania: in prsecelsis montibus regni Valentini, prcepue ad Carthusiam Porta Coeli dictam *Barrelier* (Schreber).

<sup>44</sup> T. capitulis terminalibus tomentosis, foliis linearibus integerrimis incanitis, caule erecto. \*

<sup>44</sup> In multis cum priori et T. *Valentino* convenit, ab utroque tamen satis diversum est. Caulis seque tenuis, tomento candicans. Fomfc sicut in hoc linearia, revoluta, obtusa, tomento pertenui subtus densiore incana, breviora tamen latiora ac precedent!, integerrima, cum aH^uibus tan turn ^jren arum vestigiis. Capitula in summitate ramorum solitaria seu terna, quorum lateralia rainora^edunculis brevibus horizon tali bus non foliosis insident. Folia floral i a inverse lanceata aut linearia sicut T. *Valentino*, non ovata T. *angustissimi*, obtusa, tomentosa. Flos minor quam antecedens. Calyx viridis magis, Bed laxius tomentosus quam T. *angustissimo*, ore tomento repleto, dentibus triangularibus acutis, neque T. *valentini* modo Ian\* ceatis obtusis. Corolla parva, alba."—*Schreb. I. o.*

These two latter species appear to be but one, at least as far as one may judge by Barreter's figures; and, notwithstanding the entire leaves, I cannot help thinking they may be but a variety of *T. Polium*.

CYMOSUM (Pers. Syn. 112).

Hab. in Hispania prope Aranjuen *Thibaut* (Persoon).

"*T. floribus paniculato-cymosis, foliis linearibus dentatis, caule lanato-suffrutescente.*"—*Pers. I. e.*

*T. MAJORANA* (Pers. Syn. 112).

Hab. in Hispania *Thibaut* (Persoon).

"*T. spicis ovatis, pedunculis subcymosis, foliis linearibus margine revolutis, caule subfiliformi. A T. capitato (T. Polio angustifolio) omnimodiversum videtur.*"—*Per\*. I. e.*

The two last are also probably both of them referable to *T. Polium*.

### Species omnino dubice.

*T. SESSILIFOLIUM* (Clarke's Trav. 4. 555).

Hab. in Bulgaria inter Constantinopolim et Rutschuk *Clarke*.

"*T. foliis hirsutis sessilibus obtusis inferioribus lanceolatis integerrimis superioribus bracteisque crenatis elliptico-lanceolatis, floribus axillaribus solitariis, pedunculis brevissimis.*

"*Caules erecti, lanati. Folia plus quam pollicaria. Flores pollicem longi, fauce barbati.*"—*Clarke I. c.*

*T. UNDULATUM* (Lour. El. Cochinch. 362).

Hab. in Cochinchina ad sepes *Loureiro*.

"*T. foliis oblongis undulatis subcrenatis, corymbo terminali.*

"*Caulis fruticosus, erectus, terea, ^-pedalea, ramis patentibus. Folia ovato-oblonga, obtusa, undulata, subcrenata, glabra, opposita, petioSta. Flos pallidus, corymbo racemoao terminali. Corolla 5-fida, tubo brevi, laciniis obtusis, superioribus divaricatis. Stamina longissima, adscendentia. Seznina 4, nuda, calyce persistente fota.*"—*Lour. I. c.*

*T. ^ E A* (Lour. Fl. Cochinch. 363).

Hab. in Cochinchina in dumetis *Loureiro*.

"*T. foliis ovato-lanceolatis, caule procunfente, pedunculis axillaribus trifloris.*

"*Caulis fruticosus, 8-pedalis, procumbens, glaber, inermjs, teres, ramosus. Folia ovato-oblonga, acuta, integerrima, petiolata, glabra, oppoSita. Flos albus, axillaris, pedunculia trifloris. Stamina didynamica, corolla longiora. Stigma acutum, bipartitum. Semina 4, calyce fota.*"—*Lour. I. c.*

*T. ROTUNDIFOLIUM* (Poir. Diet. Suppl. 2. 767).

*T. Commersonii*: *Sprentf: St/st. 2. 710.*

Hab. ad Buenos Ayres *Commerson*.(Poiret).

"*T. foliis ovato-rotundis crenatis glabris longe petiolatis, spica terminali pauciflora, pedunculo longissimo, caule simplici tetragono.*

"*Caules erecti, himplices, tetragoni, herbacei, vix pedales. Folia distantia glabra, opposita, inferiora rotundata, pollicaria, crenata, petiolis folio longioribus' superiora longiora, subovata, petiolis folio brevioribus. Pedunculus gracilis^termi!*

nails, erectus, 4-pollicaris. Flores ad apicem in spica brevi dispositi, distantes, oppositi vel subverticillati, subsessiles. Calyx pubescens, acute 5-dentatus. Corolla tubus subexsertus, labium caeruleum, lacinia media subemarginata, lateralibus obtusis."—*Pair. I. c.*

**T. FASCICULATUM (Poir. Diet. Suppl. 2. 767).**

**Hab. . . . *Herb. Desfontaines (Poiret).***

" T. caule fruticoso, foliis subfasciculatis angusto-linearibus glabris uno alterove dente subtuberculato, spicis brevi terminali.

" Caules lignosi, fusci, glabri, teretes, ramul. Ramuli brevissimi ad axillas orti, foliis confertis subfasciculatis sessilibus perangustis 6-8 lineis longis, adnatis interdu dente uno alterove brevi obtuso subtuberculatis. Flores sessiles, solitarii, oppositi vel subverticillati, in spica brevi laxa terminali dispositi. Bractee ovatae, mucronatas, calyce longiores. Corollae tubus ventricosus, exsertus. Limbus flavus videtur, lobis obtusis."—*Poir. l.c.*

These two plants have evidently no affinity to any known species of *Tencrium*.

*Species e genere excludendae.*

- T. CHAMJEPITHYS //i7m.=Ajuga chamaepithys.  
 T. CHIUM Poir.=Ajuga chia.  
 T. FILIFOLIA Poir.=Ex ordine excludendum ob folia sparsa.  
 T. OENEVENSE Crantz.=Ajuga genevensis.»  
 T. IVA Linn.=Ajuga Iva.  
 T. LIEVANTUM i?wss.= Ajugaglabra.  
 T. LAXMANNI Murr.=Ajuga, Laxmanni.  
 T. MOSCHATUM Mill. =Ajuga Iva. #  
 T. PYRAMIDALE Crantz. = Ajuga pyramidalis.  
 T. RHOMBIFOLIUM Willd. = Hyptis canescens.  
 T. SALICIFOLIUM Linn.=Ajuga. salicifolia.  
 T. SIBICUM Linn. = Nepeta Ucranica.

civ. AJUGA:

Ajuga et Teucris sp. Linn. gen. 287\*

Phltoanthe. Tausch.

Bugula et Chamspithys. Tourn.

Calyx ovato- vel globosus-campanulatus, subaequalis, 5-fidus vel %-dentatus. Corolla tubo infuso vel exserto, intus stepius diloso-annulato, recto vel spiritaliter semi-torto, limbus bifidus, labio superiore brevi, saepe brevissimo, leviter emarginato, inferiore elongato, patente, trifido, laciniis lateralibus oblongis, intermedia latiore, emarginata vel bifida. • Stamina 4, adscendentia, e labio superiore saepissime exserta, didynama, inferioribus longioribus. Antherae subbiloculares, loculis divergentibus vel divaricatis, demum confluentibus. Stylus apice subaequaliter bifidus, stigmatibus minutis. Achenia reticulato-rugosa.—Herb. annue, perennes vel vix basi suffruticosae, saepe procumbentes vel adscendentes, nunc stoloniferae. Verticillastri 2-multi-flori, densi, nunc omnes axillares, foliis floralibus caulinis conformibus, nunc superiores approximati, spicati, foliis floralibus minoribus vel difformibus.

A genus found over nearly the whole of the old world and Australia, but there does not appear to be a single species indigenous to America.

CONSPECTUS SPECIERUM.

SECT. I. BUGULA. *Verticillastri 6-multi-flori.*

- Stolones reptantes.  
 Folia subrotunda, grosse dentata vel lobata . 1. A. LOBATA.  
 Folia ovata vel obovata, integerrima vel sinuata . 2. A. KEPTANS.  
 Stolones nulli.  
 Corolla resupinat@, tubo torto 3. A. ORIENTALIS.  
 Corolla tubus rectus.  
 Calyx semiquinquefidus, laciniis acutis.  
 Corolla tubus exsertus.  
 Folia floralia lato-ovata, vel corollis breviora vel grosse dentata.  
 Folia floralia fibintegerrima, tetragono-pyramidata, subimbricata 4. A. PYRAMIDALIS.  
 Folia floralia plus minusve dentata vel remota.  
 Caulis erectus vel ascendens. Folia membranacea.  
 Planta sesquipedalis, fere glabra, foliis margine ciliatis 5. A. ~~CILIATA~~.  
 Planta 1-pedalis, glabripilosa vel villosa 6. A. GENEVENSIS.  
 Caulis basi prostratus. Folia crassa, subcoriaceae vel dense villosa.  
 Planta parum villosa. Folia ovata, basi angustata. Verticillastri remoti . 7. A. REMOTA.  
 Planta villosissima. Folia lata. Verticillastri approximati . 14. A. BRACTEOSA.  
 Folia floralia oblonga, elongata, integerrima vel sinuata.  
 Herba suberecta, semipedalis. Corolla semipollicaris . 9. A. AXILLARIS.  
 Herba procumbens, vix 2-3-pedalis. Corolla pollicaris . 11. A. ACAULIS.  
 Corolla tubus calyce brevior vel eum aequans.  
 Folia floralia corolla breviora . 15. A. DEKSIFFLORA.  
 Folia floralia corolla longiora.  
 Folia oblonga, angusta . 10. A. DTEMEXICA.  
 Folia ovata.  
 Caulis erectus, rigidus . 8. A. OPHRYDIS.  
 Caules diffusi.  
 Verticillastri sexflori. Folia profunde sinuata . 12. A. SINUATA.  
 Verticillastri multiflora. Folia parum sinuata . 13. A. PARVIFLORA.  
 Calyx breviter quinque-dentatus, dentibus obtusis.  
 Caulis erectus. Folia ampla . 17\* A. MACROSPERMA.  
 Caulis decumbens. Folia parva . 16. A. DECUMBENS.\*

SECT. II. Ciliata. *Verticillastri 2-flori, rarissime sub-A-flori. Corolla labium superius brevissimum, truncatum (Getontoyea).*

- Folia integra, oblongo-elliptica vel ovata.  
 Caules glabri vel pubescentes.  
 Folia oblongo-lanceolata. Calyces vix 3 lin.  
 longi . . . . . 20. A. SALICIFOLIA.  
 Folia ovato-elliptica. Calyces 6 lin. longi. 21. A. CAAM<sup>^</sup>ECISTUS.  
 Caules pilis longis vestiti.  
 Calycis lacinae subaequales . . . . . 18. A. LAXMAHNI.  
 Calycis lacinia superior brevissima . . . . . 19. A. OBLONGATA.  
 Folia dentata vel trifida, linearia lineari-oblonga  
 vel cuneata.  
 Folia irregulariter dentata . . . . . 22. A. IVA.  
 Folia apice cuneata, breviter trifida vel triden-  
 tata . . . . . 23. A. TRIDACTYLITES.  
 Caules et folia pilosa vel hispida.  
 Folia floralia corolla (subpollicari) bre-  
 viora . . . . . 24. A. CBIA<sup>^</sup>  
 Folia floralia corolla (semipollicari)  
 longiora' . . . . . 25. A. CHAM<sup>^</sup>PITHYS.  
 Caules et folia glaberrima . . . . . 26. A. GLABRA.

SECT. III. PSEUDANISOMELES. *Verticillastri 2-6-flori. Corolla labium superius inferiore vix triple' brevius (Australasice).*

- Folia floralia integerrima . . . . . 27. A. VIRGATA.  
 Folia floralia tridentata . . . . . 28. A. TRIDENTATA.  
 Species non satis nota . . . . . 29. A. RE FENS.

SECTIO I. BUGULA.

*Verticillastri 6- vel saepius multi-flori. Corolla sapius ccerulea, rosea, purpurascens vel albidice, nec flavice.*

1. A. LOBATA (Don! Prod. Fl. Nepal. 108), stolonibus reptantibus, foliis longè petiolatis rotundatis grosse dentatis lobatisve glabriusculis.

Hab. in India orientali: in Nepalia et Gossain Than Wallich! (\*. 5. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.) .

Herba mine fere glabra, saepius pilis sparsis in ramos et f<sup>j</sup> hispida. Stolones ex axillis foliorum inferiorum numerosi, elongati. Kami fl<sup>n</sup> breves, adscendentes vel erecti. Folia 1-2-pollices diametro, basi nunc profunde cordata, nunc truncata vel cuneata; floralia inferiora caulinis conformia, superiora subsessilia, ovato-oblonga, grosse dentata. Florum spica interrupta, 1-3-pollicaris, laxiuscula. Verticillastri inferiores biflori, distantes, superiores subsexflori, approximati. Calyx 4-5-fidus, laciniis lanceolatis, acutis, foliaceis. Corolla pilosiuscula, cerulea? calycem triplo superans, tubo longe exserto recto basi iutus nudo. Labium superius brevissimum, latum, obtusum, inferioris laciniis laterales oblongas, media lata, emarginato-bifida, lobis divaricatis. Genitalia exserta.

2. A. HEFTANS (Linn. Spec. 785), stolonibus reptantibus, foliis ovatis obovatisve integerrimis vel sinuatis) cauleque glabriusculis.

A. reptans. Hook. FL Lond. v. 2. t. Eng. Bot. 7\* \* 489.

•Bugula reptans. Mcench. Meth. 382.

Hab. in Europee et in Asiae medi<sup>«</sup> herbis: in Anglia! Scania! Vi<sup>es</sup>, Gallia! Germania! Hispania! Italia usque ad regnum Neapolitanum Tenore, in Tauria Biberstein, in regione Caspica prope Lenkoran C. A. Meyer. («. v. et h. s. sp.)

Stolones e basi tantum caulis orti et breviores, minus foliosi quam in *A. lobata*. Plautiffi ex stolonibus ortae, interdum estolonasae. Kami floriferi erecti, simplices, semipedales vel rarius subpedales, glabri vel faciebus oppositis pubescentibus. Folia radicalia et stolonum petiolata, caulina sessilia, obtusa, basi angustato-cuneata, petiolis dilatatis utrinque viridia, glabra vel pilis paucis sparsis hispidula; floralia sessilia, latius ovata, basi rotundata, inferiora flores longe superantia, superiora gradatim tinora, saepe colorata, suprema vix calyces excedentia. Verticillastri infimi remoti, supremi in spicam approximate 6-20-flori. Bractee subnullae. Calyces subsessiles, late campanulati, sepius bispidi, profunde 5-fidi, laciniis lanceolatis angustis. Corolla caerulea vel rarius rosea, calyce duplo triplove longior. Tubus rectus, longiuscule exsertus, intus basi piloso-aimulatus, limbi labium superius brevissimum, latum, inferioris lobi laterales ovati intermedium breviter emarginatus. Stamina breviter exserta.

3. *A. ORIENTALIS* (Linn. Spec. 785), estolonosa, adscendens, piloso-lanata, foliis ovatis grosse sinuato-dentatis basi angustatis, floralibus sessilibus lato-ovatis inciso-lobatis dentatisve flores superantibus, verticillastris distantibus vel supremis approximatis, corollae tubo torto exserto intus nudo limbo resupinato.

Bugula obliqua. *Mcench. Metji.* 3#2.

Bugula orientalis. *Mill. Diet. n.* 5.

Hab. in Europee et Asiae regionis Mediterraneo-Ponticae collibus et pascuis siccis: in Hispania *Pavon!* Sicilia *Swainson!* Italia australi *Tenore*, in ins. Sami *Durville*, ad montis Hemi radjges *Sibthorp!* prope Damascum *Olivier!* in Cappadocia *Tournefort!* in Tauria *Durville!* *Bieberstein*, *Beaupre!* *Sfc.* et Caucaso *Bieberstein!*  
<sup>1</sup> (*A. s. sp.*)

Caules pedales et saepe longiores, eieci vel adscendentes, simplices, uti folia pilis longis laxis dense lanati vel (in exemplaribus culta) rarioribus glabrati. Folia radicalia interdum petiolata, margine sinuata caulina sessilia, basi angusta; floralia latiora, basi semiamplexicaulia, saepius grosse triloba, lobis dentatis sinuatisve, flores amplectentia, omnia crassiuscula, rugosa, mollia. Flores in verticillastro numerosi. Calyces subsessiles, profunde 5-fidi, laciniis anguste lanceolatis linearibusve pilosissimis. Corolla caerulea; tubus calyce subdimidio longior, intus nudus; limbus *A\* reptantis*, sed ex torsione tubi exacte resupinatus.

4. *A. PYRAMIDALIS* (Linn. Spec. 785), estolonosa, piloso-hispida vel glabra, erecta, foliis caulinis approximatis vix petiolatis obovatis, floralibus lato-ovatis flores amplectentibus tetragono-pyramidalis supremis coloratis omnibus integerrimis vel obscure sinuatis, verticillastris superioribus vel omnibus spicatis, corollae tubo recto exserto infus annulato.

*A. pyramidalis.* *Sm. Eng. Bot.* 18. t. 1270.

Bugula pyramidalis. *Mill. Diet. n.* 3.

Teucrium pyramidale. *Crantz. Stir. p. Austr.*

Hab. in Europae montosis umbrosis: in Scotia *Hooker!* per omnem Sueciam excepta Scania et Oelandia *Fries*, et Lapponia? *Wahlenberg*, in Pyrenceis! Cebennis! Alpibus Galloprovincise! Helvetia\*! Pedemontium! montibus Aprutii *Tenore*, in Hemo monte *Sibthorp*, et in Caucaso orientali *C. A. Meyer*, (*v. v. et h. s. sp.*)

Haec species exemplaribus minoribus *A. orientalis* valde affinis est, sed floribus constanter distinguitur. Caulis erectus vix semipedalis, simplex, interdum uti folia feys glaber, saepius plus minusve pilosus. Folia radicalia plerumque 1 J-2-pollicaria; floralia (qui partem fere totam planie occupant) inferiora pollicaria, superiora gradatim minor a, at omnia saepius ultra J-pollicaria. Flores in verticillastro numerosa. Calyx 5-fidus, laciniis lanceolatis pilosis. Corollae tubus calyce duplo longior; labium superius evidentius quam in *A. reptante*. Stamina exserta.

March 1834.

4 x

5. *A. CILIA'VA* (Bunge! Enum. Pl. Chin. Bor. 51), estolonosa, caule erecto elongato glabro, foliis caulinis remotis ovatis grosse dentatis membranaceis glabriusculis margine ciliatis, floralibus infimis conformibus supremis ovatis acutis integerrimis subcojoratis ciliatis, verifeillastris spicatis vel infimis remotis, corollae tubo longe exserlo.

Hab. in Chineę boreal is humidis umbrosis ad riyulum Ssi-jui-ssy *Bunge!* (*A. s. sp. comm. a cL Bunge.*)

Vix ac ne vix statura et characteribus .datis ab *A. genevensis* differt. "Planta 14-pedalis, caule subinde ramoso, internodiis inferioribus longissimis, foliis inferioribus minoribus. Flores spicanti in apice caulis, caerulei. Bractese purpurascens," characteres forsitan ad habitationem attribuendae.

6. *A. GENEVENSIS* (Linn. Spec. 785), estolonosa, caule erecto piloso, foliis caulinis oblongo-ellipticis subovatisve basi angustatis inferioribus petiolatis, floralibus ovatis cunaatisve superioribus flores vix eequantibus vel brevioribus omnibus see pi us grosse dentatis membranaceis utrinque viridibus sparse pilosis, verticillastris superioribus spicatis infimis distantibus, corollae tubo longe exserto.

*Teucrium genevense.* Crantz. *Stirp. Austr.*

*A. alpina.* Linn. *Mant.* 80. *Eng. Bat.* 7. / . 477\*

*A. foliosa.* Tratt. *Arch, der Gewcechsk.* 1. 25. ic. §

*A. rugosa.* Host.! *FL Austr.* 2. 120.

*A.4hulciflora.* Bunge! *Enum. Pl. Chin. Bor.* 51.

*A. pyraxnidalis.* Bieb. *Fl. Taur.-Cauc.* 2. 92. Lasch. in *Linnet a ^ 5.* 443. et *Auct. plur. non Linn.*

*A. alpestris.* Dumort. *Florul. Belg.* 42.f

*Bugula alpina.* All. *Fl. Ped.* 1. 45.

*Bugula decumbens.* Mill. *Diet, n,* 7.

*Bugula genevensis.* Mill. *Diet. n.* 4.

Hab. in Europee et in Asiae Kossicae graminosis montosis, &c.: in Anglia? Suecia australi *Fries/* Gallia! Germania! omni Italia usque ad regnum Neapolitanum *Tenore,* in Tauria et Caucaso *Bieberstein,* C. A. *Meyer,* et montibus Taliisch C A. *Meyer,* et in China SflptentrionaJe haud procul ab urbe Tschan-pchin-shou *Bunje!\** (v. et h. s. sp.)

Planta statura, villositate, et forma foliorum valde variabilis ut interdum viz ab *A. pyramidalis* tiistinguenda, noininunquam etiam *A. australis* et *remotes* affinis. In forma vulgatiore can lea ndscendentes, ^-1-ped ales, pilis longis laxi^Illosi. Folia radicalia parva, caulina inferiora majora, superiora gradatim minora, omnia flaccida, plus minusve pilosa, et dentibus vel Jobis paucis obtusis donata; floralia omnia calycibus longiora, superiora basi amplexicaulia, saepe colortita. Calyces semi-5. fidi, hirsuti. Corolla? caerulescentes, roseae vel albid»; tubum cons tan ter exsertum intus annulatum vidi, limbi labium superius breve emarginatim vel subintegrum.

7. *A. REMOTA* (Benth. in Wall. Pl. As. Rar. 1. 59), estolonosa, basi ramosa, procumbens, ramis floriferis adscendentibus villosis, foliis oblongo-ellipticis ovatisve basi angustatis, floralibus ovato-cuneatis flores superantibus, omnibus crassiusculis subcoriaceis villosis grosse paucidentatis, verticillastris remotis vel supremis approximatis, corollae tubo exserto labii inferioris lacinia infima vix emarginata.

Hab. in Indise orientalis provinciis Oude, flurdwar, et Kamçon *Wallich!* ad Nagkanda in jugo H imal ay ano *Roy lei* Deyra Dhoun

" Confer Drees in *Linnaa,* 3. 78. et Lasch in *Linnea,* 5. 443.

*Royle, Jacquemont! Berali et Mirpour Jacquemont ! (h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind., et e Mus. Par.)*

Ab affini *A. genevensi* satis diversa videtur characteribus datis# Verticillastris multiflori. Calyx post anthesin inflato-globosus. Corollas violaceae, rosae vel albae, graciliores et minus res quare in *A. genevensi* caeterum con formes. Labium inferius breviter emarginatum.

8. *A. opifera* (Burch. Cat. Geogr. Pl. Austr. n. 3700), estolonosa, erecta, pilosissima, foliis obovatis basi angustatis, floralibus ovatis flores sequantibus vel vix superantibus, omnibus crassiusculis subcoriaceis glabris villosisve grosse paucidentatis, verticillastris infimis remotis superis spicatis, corollae tubo calycem sequante labii inferioris lacinia intermedia bifida.

Hab. ad Caput Bonae Spei *Burchell Masson! Sfc.* (v. s. sp. in herb. Hooker, Burchell, et Banks.)

*A. genevensi* et *A. remota* affinis, ab hac caule erecto hispido, foliis floralibus latis, et floribus duplo majoribus differt, ab illa foliis crassis coriaceis, ab utraque corolla; forma. Flores coerulei? corollae tubus intus annulatus, genitalia exserta.

9. *A. AUSTRALIS* (Br. Prod. 503), estolonosa, caulibus adscendentibus vel erectis pubescentibus villosulis glabrisve, folia anguste oblongis basi angustatis integerrimis sinuatisve crassiusculis subvillosis, floralibus conformibus flores superantibus, verticillastris inferioribus remotis superioribus spicatis, corollae tubo exserto labii inferioris lacinia intermedia emarginato-bifida.

Hab. in Nova Hollandiae herbis *R. Brown!* ad Portum Jackson et in interiore *A. Cunningham!* in planitiis Goulburn *Fraser!* inter tropica *Banks, Sc,* et in insula Percy *A. Cunningham !* (v. s. sp.)

Haec etiam species varietatibus nonnullis *A. genevensis* similis est, differt foliis praesertim floralibus angustioribus longioribusque integrioribus, caule foliis calycibusque (dum pubescunt) pilis brevibus subadpressis, nec longis laxis indutis, dentibus calycinis brevioribus. Corolla caerulea, tubo calycem dimidio vel duplo longiore intus annulato.

10. *A. DIEMENICA*, estolonosa, humilis, adscendens, foliis anguste oblongis basi angustatis petiolatis vel superioribus sessilibus integerrimis vel sinuato-dentatis crassiusculis, floralibus conformibus flores longe superantibus, verticillastris inferioribus remotis, corollae tubo calycem sequante labii inferioris lacinia intermedia breviter emarginata.

Hab. in Terra Van Diemen *Lawrence! Gunn ! Sfc.* (*A. s. sp. compta cl. Lindley.*)

Planta humilior, villosior, et minus erecta quam *A. australis*. Folia, praesertim floralia, saepius dentata. Corollae minores. Tubus, ut in *A. australi*, intus pilosus-annulatus. An hujus mera varietas?

11. *A. ACAULIS* (Brocchi. Osserv. sulli Abruz. 22), estolonosa, caule prope nullissimo, foliis oblongis obovatisve basi longe angustatis vix sinuato-dentatis, floralibus conformibus minoribus omnibus glabris pilosisve, verticillastris paucis condensatis, corollae tubo recto longe exserto.

*A. decumbens. Ten. ! Fl. Nap. non Thunb.*

*A. Tenorii. Presl. ft. Sicul. xxxvi.*

Hab. in Italia australi paucis montosis editioribus, in Apulia, et



Calabria Tenore! Gussone! Requien! 8fc, in Sicilia Presl., 8fc. (A. s. sp. comm. a cl. Requien et Gussone.)

JJaules foiNs breviores, vix bipollicares, ramosi, saepius hispidi, interdum giabri. Folia approximata, radicalia ]£-2-pollicaria vel longiora; floralia angimiora, saepius integerrima, corollas subaequantia. Verticillastri pauciflori. Calyces sessiles, vix semiquinquefidi, laciniis angustis. Corolla fere pollicem longa, tubo intus pilis paucis semiannulato; labii inferioris laciuſce laterales intermedia parum breviores, dimidio angustiores.

12. A. SINUATA (Br.! Prod. 503), "hirsuta, caule multiplici procumbente, foliis radicalibus petiolo longioribus floriferisque sinuatis basi attenuatis, verticillis sexfloris, calycibus hirsutissimis. corollis pilosiusculis."—Br. L c.

Hab. in Nova Hollandia ad Coal River prope Par turn Jackson R, Brown! (v. s. sp. in herb. Brown.)

Species distinctissima habitu A. parviflorae affinis. Flores parvi coerulei.

13. A. PARVIFLORA (Benth. in Wall. Pl. As. Rar. 1. 59), estolonosa, diffusa, ramis adscendentibus villosis, foliis lato-ovatis basi in petiolum angustatis sinuato-subdentatis, floralibus ovatis subintegerrimis flores perantibus omnibus crassis villosissimis subcanescentibus, floribus minutis, corollae tubo calyce brevior.

Hab. in Indiae orientalis montibus Himalayanis: in Kamaon WaU Ich! ad Simlah Bom. Dalhousie! Mussooree Royle! Jacquemont! ad Illahabad et in valle Jumna JacquGbiont! (A. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind. et e Muf. Par.)

Folia pilis longis albidis mollibus vel (in foliis) rigidiusculis villosissima; radicalia magna, rosulata. Caules piures, 2-G-pollicares. Folia caulina vt floralia semipollicaria vel inferiora pollicaria, suprema vix 4-lin. longa, at flores subsuperantia. Verticillastri multiflori. Calyces vix 24 lin. longi. Corolla pallide violacea, tubo intus exannulato, labium inferius calycem parum exiens, vix labio superiore duplo longius. Genitalia inclusa. Filamenta brevissima.

— 14. A. BRACTEOSA (Wall.; Benth. in Wall. Pl. As. Rar. 1. 59), estolonosa, diffusa, ramis adscendentibus villosis, foliis lato-ovatis basi in petiolum angustatis, floralibus omnibus flores superantibus omnibus sinuato-dentatis subintegerrimisve crassis villosissimis subcanescentibus, verticillastriis supremis spicatis, floribus parvis, corollae tubo exserto.

A. integrifolia. Hatnilt. ! in Don. Prod. Fl. Nepal. 108.

Hab. in Nepalia Wallich! Hamilton! (A. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.,)

Habitu et villositate A. parviflora affinis, at elatior, ramosior. Folia caulina et floralia majora, verticillastri magis approximati. Flores duplo majores, at dimidio minores quam in A. genevensi. Corolla coerulea? tubo intus piloso-annulato, labio superiore brevissimo. Stamina exserta.

15. A. DENSIFLOA (Wall.; Benth. in Wall. Pl. As. Rar. 1. 59), estolonosa, humilis, adscendens vel erecta, villosa, foliis oblongis ovatis subcrenatis basi angustatis crassis villosis, floralibus superioribus vel omnibus floribus brevioribus, verticillastriis spicatis vel infimis vix remotis, corollae tubo calycem Bbquante labii lacina intermedia vix emarginata.

Hab. in *Napalia Wallich!* (*h. s. sp. e Mus. AngL Ind.*)

Affinis *A. parviflorae* et *A. bracteosae*. A priore differt floribus majoribus, verticillastris approximatis, ab altera specie foliis floralibus minoribus integerrimis, ab utraque caule erectiore infra spicam subnuda. Folia ad basium approximata. Kami flortferi 4-6-pollicares. Corollae labium superius brevissimum, inferius magnitudine *A. genevensis*.

16. *A. DECUMBENS* (Thunb. Fl. Japon. 243 ?), estolonosa, procumbens, foliis subovatis grosse dentatis incisive basi angustatis glabris villosulisve, floralibus infimis subconformibus superioribus vel omnibus bractesiformibus flore brevioribus, verticillastris spicatis vel infimis pncis axillaribus distantibus, calycis dentibus obtusiusculis, corollae tubo incluso vel breviter exserto.

Hab. in India; orientalis montibus Nepalensibus et Kamaonensibus. *Wallich!* ad portum Kheeree et in Deyra Dhoiyi *Royle!* in China *Sir G. Staunton!* (*h. s. sp. e Mus. AngL Ind.*)

Inter *A. densifloram* et *A. macrospermam* characteribus quasi media, habitu ab utraque diversa. Spica saepius 3-4-pollicaris, verticillastri lobosi. Folia floralia Buprema parva, anpuste lanceolata, reflexa. Corollae lacinae 4 superiora > inferiora, erecta, fere aequales, infima duplo longior, Genitalia exserta. Acbenia valde rugosfl.

17. *A. MACROSPERMA* (Wall.; Benth. in Wall. Pl. As. Rar. 1. 58), estolonosa, erecta vel adscendens, raraosa, foliis caulinis amplis ovatis grosse dentatis basi longe angustatis membranaceis glabris velparce pilosis, floralibus in floris subconformibus supremis vel omnibus bractesiformibus flore brevioribus, verticillastris spicatis vel infimis subremotia dentibus calycinis obtusis, corollae tubo breviter exserto. %

Hab. in India? orientalis montibus Punduanis et ad Taong Dong montem Avse *Wallich!* (*h. s. sp. e Mus, AngL Ind.*)

Caulis 1-2-pedalis, paniculato-ramosus. Folia inferiora longe petiolata, limbo 2-4-pollicari. Spicae 3-6-pollicares. Folia floralia inferiora caulinis conformia at minora, superiora ovato-lanceolata, integerrima, bractesiformia. Calyx maturitate turbinatus, dentibus brevibus obtusissimis. Corolla parva, tubo elongato, ad medium inflato, intus annulato, labio superiore oblongo apice bifido, inferiore vix duplo longiore, laciniis lateralibus oblongis, media latiore. Acbenia valde reticulata.

## SECTIO II. CHAMJEPITHYS.

*Verticillastri 2-rarissime sub 4-flori. Corolla rosea vel flava, labio superiore brevissimo, truncato.*

18. *A. LAXMANNI*, caule adscendente piloso-lanato, foliis sessilibus oblongis ellipticisve obtusis integerrimis pubescentibus pilosisve, floralibus conformibus, verticillastris bifloris, calycibus amplis semi-5-fidis laciniis oblongis obtusiusculis subsequialibus, corolla tubo incluso.

*Teucrium Laxmanni.* Linn. *Syst. Veg.* 439.

*Pbleoanthe Laxmanni.* *Tausch. in Bot. Zeit.* 1828. 1. 323.

Hab. in Europa austro-orientali et Asia media: in Hungariae Comitatu Veszprimiense *Lang!* Transylvania *Reichenbach,* in Bessarabia *Tar-*

*dieu! Tauria BeauprS! Caucaso orientali atque Iberia Biebersteui.*  
(A. s. c. et v. s. sp.)

Canles ffimpiitts, panim ramosi, 1-2-pedales, crassi, pilis long-is Jaxis vestiti. Folia s!ilifiijn]lieana. amplexicaulia, inferior a basi angitstata. sujiermra rnttin-d«La ; fioralia omtiu flores sijjipriititia. Calyces sessiles, pilnsi.ssimi, yirides, laciniis tub\* sii)»(jiiil(>iif>is, inter se fere requalibus vei 2 la'eralibus panim loii^iuribus, supremo suhlu-eviore. Corolla lutea, fere pollicaris. Tubus brevis, inms pilis Imigis aniiLlutiis. Labium superius fere evamdum et ssepe breviter iissim. Ialum infertus usque ad **laouiu** lacerates angustiim, erect urn, tubum «!iingatuii stipra ils.sum oemulans, laciinw laterales ul>li>ng%, erects, intermedia **Itipttala**, jatistiina, refiexo.pateus, emarginato-bifidn, lobis rotundatis. Genitalia Ucinias laterule\* corolliB aubffiquantia.

**I** 19. A. OBLONGATA (Bieb. Fl. Tanr. Cauc. Suppl. 388), caule suberecto pilosi'ssimo, foliis subsessilibus anguste oblongis obtusis integerrinai's piloso-hirtis, flora I i bus conformibus, verticillastris bifloris, calycis dente feupremo minuto, inferioribus tubo subcequilongis, corollse tubo breviter exserto. «

**B**

A. salicifolia, *Slev. Mem. Soe. Nat. Cur. Mosq. 3. 265. sec. Bieb. non Linn.*

Hab. in Caucaso *Prcscolt!* in snbulosls ad Cyrum inferiorem circa ostia rivi Mussa etiam circa Sallian *Bieberstein*, in Oriente inter Bagdad et Aleppo *Olivier!* (*k. s. sp. comm. a cl, Prescott, et Moretti, ef v. s. sp. in herb, plur.*)

Ab A. *Laxmanni* differ! statura folitsqne dimidio minorilnis pilis ri^idioribus, et calycis forma. Caulis ram is oppositis, fongis, plerumque pan iculaiiis {llieb.) Corolla lute» vrx minor, tubo longiore, Inbiuni siipenus truncatum *vix* emarginatutn, Iacinise laterales, parum latiores quana in A. *Laxmanni*.

**folii** 20. A. SALICIFOLLA (Schreb. Unilab. 26), herbacea, pubescens, oblongo-lanceolatis obtusiusculis inlegerrimis subdentatisve basi in petiolum brevem angustatts, calycibus tomentoso-hirtis breviler pedicellatiSj dentibus oblongis obtusis supremo\*breviore.

A. salicifolia. *Sibth. et Sm.! Fl. Gr. 6. 22. t. 836.*

Teucrium salicifolium. *Linn. Mant. 80.*

• Hab. in Oriente inter Smyrnam et Bursam *Sibthorp.'* in Tauria *Beaupre!* circa preedium"Asamat *Bieberstein*, in Armenia *Tournefort!* (*v. s. sp. in herb, plur.*)

Ab affine A. *oblongata* differt praecipue pubescent in breri, rigida. Habitus et flores fere idem. Calyces majores.

21. A. CHAMJECISTUS (Ging.! in Herb. DC. MSS.), suffruticosa, rfmis **albidif** glabriusculis, foliis sessilibus ovato-elhptici3 obtusis integerrimis utrinque viridibus tenuissime pubescentibus glabrisve, calycibu? pedicellatis basi altenuatis dentibus oblongis obtusis eequalibus.

Hab. in Persia *Olivier I* (*v. \*. sp. in kerb. DC*)

Species distinctissima. Folia pollicana, calyces semipollicires, basi tomentoso-pubesceutes, ailidi, dentitnts viridibus glauris. Corolla tubus breviter exsertutt.

22. A. IVA (Schreb, Unilab. 25), suffruticosa, difRisa,, piloso-hiv pida, foliis oblongo-linearibus grosse dentatis subintegerrimisve margine subrevolutis, floralibus conformilnis, verticiliastris '2-6-flom, corollaa tubo exserto.

Teucrium Iva. *Linn. ! Spec, 7R7.*

IVtirritim movhRtrr.. !am. *Fl. Fr. 2. 409.*

*A. moschata*. Schreb. *Unilab.* 26.

*Moscharia asperifolia*. Forsk. *FU JEgypt. Arab.* 154. *sec Willd. at ibi turn invenio.*

*fi floribus luteis.*

*A. pseudo-Tva*. DC. *Fl. Fr. Suppl.* 395.

*A. Iva*. *Siblh. et Sm. ! Fl. Grate.* 6. 22. t. 525.

Hab. in Euro p̄e austral is et Africee borealis regione MediterraTiea ad Mogador *Broussonet!* in ins. Canariensibus *Masson!* in Hispania *Pavon!* *Şfc*, Gallia australi! Corsica *Requien!* Sicilia *Gussone*, Italia a Pedemontio! ad regnum Neapolitanum *Tenore!* in Archipelagi Grseci insulis: necnon in Creta et Zacyntho *Sibthorp!* *Sieber!* *Durville!* *fyc*, in Dalmatia *Biasoletto!* var. /3 cum et mixta, at in australioribus vulgator. (*v. v. et h. s. sp.*)

Kami numerosi, caespitosi, foliosi, 2-G-pollicares. Pili totius plants rigidi. Folia circiter pollicaria, basi angustata. Calyces sessiles, subglobosi, dentibus tubo brevioribus, inter se subsequalibūit vel supremo parum brevior. Corolla rosea vel lutea, 8-10 lin. longa, extua pubescens, patens, tubo intus piloso-annulato, calyce subduplo longiore; labium su peri us truncatum viz emarginatum, inferior is lacinia latertiles oblongs, intermedia latissima, omnes patentee. Filamēta pilosa. Var. /3 nonnisi corolls colore differt. Utraque varietas interdum, at non constanter nee ad omnes horas, moscham redolet. In floribus vernalibus etiamsi fertilibus corolla plerumque abortiva est.

23. *A. TRIDACTYLITES* (De Giig. MSS.)» suffruticosa, diffusa, piloso-hispida, foliis cuneato-oblongis apice profunde tridentatis trifidi<sup>ve</sup> laciniis brevibus ovato-oblongis, floralibus conformibus, superioribus corolla brevioribus, verticillastris bifloris, corollse tubo exserto.

Hab. in Palestina: in sum mo monte Sanctee Catherinee *N. Bovē!* ad pedem montis Libani *Meryon!* (*h. s. sp. a cl. Bovē lect., et v. s. sp. in kerb. DC.*)

Habitus *A. Tva*, differt folionim forma et floribus minoribus. Corolla rosea videtur. Filamenta pilosiuscula.

24. *A. CHIA* (Schreb. *Unilab.* 25), herbacea, erecta, piloso-hispida, foliis profunde trifidis, lobis linearibus integerrimis trifidisve, floralibus conformibus corolla subbrevioribus, verticillastris bifloris distinctis. \*

*A. chia*. *Sibth. et Sm. ! Fl. Grose.* 6. 21. t. 524.

*A. chamaepithys*. *Guss. Fl. Sic. Prod.* 2. 66.

*Teucrium chium*. *Poir. Diet. Suppl.* 2. 772.

/3 minor.

Hab. in Europse et Asioe regionis Mediterraneo-Ponticse collibiA siccis, apricis: in Sicilia *Gussone*, Italia australi *Tenore*, in ins. Chio *Tournefort!* Archipelagi Grseci insulis frequens etiam in Asia minore *Sibthorp!* in Tauria frequens *Durvillef fi* in Syria prope Aleppo *Russell!* (*v. s. sp.*)

Ab *A. chanuBpithyo* vix differr\* videtur nisi corollis duplo longioribus et caule foliisque hirsutioribus. Var. )3 *A. tridactyliti* affinis est.

25. *A. CHAMJEPITHYS* (Schreb. *Unilab.* 24), herbacea, diffuse pilosa, foliis profunde trifidis, lobis linearibus integerrimis trifidisve floralibus conformibus flores superantibus, verticillastris bifloris.

*Teucrium chamaepithys*. *Linn. ! Sp̄c\** 787\*

Ajuga chamxpithys. *Eng. Bot. 2. t. 77-*  
 Bugula chamaepithys. *Stop. IV. Cam. n. 718.*  
 Chamaepithys vulgaris. *Ltnfr. Handb. 453.*  
 Chamaepithys trifida. *Dumort. Florul. Belg. 42.*

Hal% in Euiopée mediae et australioris, necnon Asiee Ponticee siccis, sterilibus, ad vias, etc. : in Anglia australi! Gallia! Germania! Hispania! Italia septentrionali! in Aprutii montibus *Tenore*, in insulis Archipelagi Grsece frequens, necnon in Peloponneso et monte Olympo Bithyno *Sibthorp*, in Tauria et Caucaso communis *Bieberstein, C. A. Meyer*, et in montibus Talilsch *C. A. Meyer*, (*v. v. et h. s. sp.*)

Caules numerosi, basi procumbentes, ramosissimi, pilia longis albiff mollibus in omni parte, vel saepius in faciebus oppositis vestiti. Kami floriferi, apice adscendentes, subsimplices, fuliosissimi. Folia ad medium trifida, laciniis folio parti inferiori (vel petiolo dilatato) aiquilatis et subaequilongis, viridia, margine subrevoluta, et saepius pilis longis ciliata. Calyces sessiles, nervis pilosis, laciniis tubo parum brevioribus lanceolatis acutis. Corolla flava, extus pubescens, vix 6-7 Hn. longa. Tubus intus pilosus, breviter exsertus. Labium su peri us truncatum vix emarginatum, inferioria lacinae laterales oblongae, intermedia^ obovata emarginata. FiJamenta pilosiuscula.

26. A. GLABRA (Presl. Fl. Sicul. xxxvi. ?), herbacea, glabra, foliis basi dilatatis profunde trifidis lobis linearibus integerrimis, floralibus confonnibus, verticillastiis bifloris, dentibus calycinis lanceolatis obtusis glabris.

*Teucrium laevigatum. Russ. ! Nat, Hist, Alcp. 2. 255.*

Hab. in regione Mediterranea: in Sicilia *Presl.*, in Syria prope Aleppo *Russell!* (*v. s. sp. in herb. Banks.*)

Ab A. *chamaipithyo* differt prsecipue glabritie, et floribus duplo majoribus, ab A. *chia* glabritie.

### SEcfio III. PSEUDANISOMELES.

*Verticillastri 2-6-Jtori. Corolla labium superius inferiore vix triplo brevius. Species Australasicce.*

The two species of this section have the calyx and corolla, and nearly the habit; o(*Anisomeles*, with the anthers of *Ajuga*. The achenia in the only specimen I have seen, are not in a state to determine whether they are smooth or rugose.

| 27. A.? VIRGATA, caulibus elongatis virgatis subsimplicibus, foliis oblongis, caulinis grosse serratis subcanescenti-villosis, floralibus integerrimis calyces superantibus, verticillastris distantibus 2-6-floris longe racemosis, corolla tubo incluso.

Hab. in Nova Hollandia intfcioe ad Rumen Lachlan A. *Cunningham!* (*y. s. sp. in herb. Cunningham et Hooker.*)

Caules 1-14-pedales, pubescentia brevi subeanescentea. Folia fere *Anisomelis*, inferiora petiolata, superiora seaxilia, basi angustata, rtigosula, nervosa, 1-2-pollinaria; floralia semipollinaria, obtusa, basi vix aiigiistatu,' villosiora, 1-nervia. Verticillastri fere omnen circiter semipollicem distantes. Calyces subsessiles, fere *Anisomelis*. Corolla etiam *Ant some Its*, labio superiore erectolato emarginat<sup>o</sup> in<sup>o</sup> inferiori tertiam partem abquante, sed anthers omnes wquales ut in *Ajuga*, loculis confluentibus subuniloculareu, nee dimidiates. Achenia non vidi.

28. A.? TRIDENTATA, caulibus elongatis virgatis simplicibus, foliis caulinis oblongis petiolatis, floralibus sessilibus ovatis apice trifidis flores superantibus, verticillastris distantibus 2-6-floris longe racemosis, corollas tubo exserto.

Hab. in Nova Hollandia interiore ad ripas fluminis Lachran A. Cunningham! (v: s. sp. in herb. Cunningham et Hooker.)

Exemplar Hookerianum e caule constat fere sesquipedali, subglabro, foliis inferioribus deficientibus. Verticillastris proximam partem caulis occupant, cirri ter semipollicem distantes, fere omnes biflori. Folia floralia semipollicaria. Calyces subsessiles, glabri vel tenuiter pubescentes, campanulati, dentibus 5 fere ad medium attingentibus. Corolla tubus calyce fere duplo longior, fauce valde dilatata—Species habitu A. virgatæ valde affinis, sed calycibus minoribus, corollis majoribus et foliis floralibus tridentatis distincta.

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*Species non satis nota.*

29. A. REPENS (Roxb. Fl. Ind. 3. 3)?

Hab. in Indiae orientalis provincia Chittagong Roxburgh.

"Biennis, pro cum bene, v. h. Folia oblongo-lanceolata basi in petioli angustata grosse et inaequaliter serrata. Spicæ terminales cylindricæ. Bractea oblongæ ventricosæ 5-flores (verticillo 10-floro).—Species robusta diffusa, ramis inferioribus sæpe radiceutibus."—Roxb. I. c.

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*Species e genere excludendæ.*

- A. AFRICANA Pers. = *Teucrium africanum*.
- A. CAPENSIS Pers. = *Teucrium capense*.
- A. DISJUNCTA Roxb. = *Anisomeles ovata*.
- A. RUTICOSA Roxb. = *Anisomeles malabarica*.
- A. FUJUTATA Link. = *Craniotome veraicolor*.

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CV.? ANISOMELES.

Nepetæ et Ballotæ sp. Linn.

Ajugæ sp. Roxb.

Anisomeles. R. Br. Prod. Fl. Nov. Holl. 603.

.Calyx ovato-tubulosus, subrectus, sequalis, 5-dentatus. Corolla tubo calycem æquante intus piloso-anhulato, limbo bilabiato, labio superiore erecto oblongo integro, inferiore majore patente, lobis lateralibus ovatis obtusis, medio emarginato-subbifido. Stamina 4, adscendentia, exserta, didynama, inferioribus longioribus. Antheræ per paria approximate, staminum longiorum dimidiatæ, inferiorum biloculares, loculis parallelis transversalibus. Stylus apice subæqualiter bifidus. Achenia sicca, levia. — Herbse (vel suffrutices?) habitu fere *Stachydum* sectionis *Eriosiachydis*. Verticillastris nunc dense multi-

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4 Y

flori racem si, nunc laxissimi e cymis longe pedunculatis constantes, nunc axillares, pauciflori. Flores purpurascens.

A genus extending over the whole of the southern and tropical regions of Asia, from the foot of the Himalaya to the Indian Archipelago, and thence to the northern<sup>^</sup> coast of New Holland.

• The *Anisomeles* being usually said to be intermediate between *Ajuga* and *Teucrium*, and there being certainly a great disproportion between the two lips of the corolla, I had without much consideration referred them to the *Ajugoidece*. But, on examining them more closely, they differ from the remainder of the tribe in the smooth achenia and the general form of the corolla, as well as in habit. It appears, therefore, that this genus would be much better placed amongst the *Stackydece* very near, if not next, to the genus *Stachys*.

1. *A. MOSCIATA* (Br. Prod. 503).

Hab. in Nova Hollandia tropica R. Brown.

" *A. foliis ellipticis cauleque cinereo-pubescentibus, verticillis paucifloris, calycibus cinereo-viridibus glandulis manifestis.*"—Br. I. c.

2. *A. INODORA* (Br. Prod. 503).

Hab. in Nova Hollandia tropica R. Brown.

" *A. foliis ellipticis glaberrimis subtus punctatis, verticillis remotis, calycibus viridibus glandulis manifestis.*"—Br. I. c.

3. *A. HEYNEANA* (Benth. in Wall. Pl. As. Rar. 1. 59), glabra vel tenuissime pubescens, foliis remotis oblongo-lanceolatis basi angustatis, florum cymis longe pedunculatis secundis paucifloris, dentibus calycinis lanceolatis acutis.

Hab. in Indioe orientalis Peninsula? Heynel in insule Salcette montium excelsiorum sylvis umbrosis ad Templam Kennerg Jacquemmt! (*h. f. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind. et v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Par.*)

Kami elongati, tenues, acute tetragoni. Folia minora et tenuiora quam in caeteris speciebus, utrinque angustata, serrato-crenata, utriusque pallide viridia, nervis saepius tenuissime pubescentibus; floralia minora, supra<sup>^</sup> minuta. Pedunculi inferiores ultrapollicares, superiores breviores. Cymae ad apices pedunculorum unilaterales, 10-flores. Bractee parvae, subulatae. Calyces erecti, 4 lin. longi, subsessiles, forma ferè *A. ovatae*, sed tenuiores subglabri.

4. *A. SALVIFOLIA* (Br. Prod. 503?\*), villosa, foliis oblongo-ellipticis lanceolatisve, verticillastris densis plurifloris, dentibus calycinis brevibus lato-lanceolatis acutis.

Hab. in Nova Hollandia tropica R. Brown, ad Port Essington et prope Cupang in ins. Timor Herb. Hooker! ad flumen Brisbane Fraser! (*y. s. sp. in herb. Endlicher et Hooker.*)

Valde affinis *A. intermedia* et *A. ovata mollissima*, differt statura minore, ramis tenuioribus, calycibus minoribus, dentibus tubo quadruplo brevioribus.

5. *A. OVATA* (Br. in Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 2. 2. 364), hirsuta, rarius subglabra, foliis ovatis acuminatis rotundatisve basi rotundatis vel

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\* " *A. incano-tomentosa, foliis lanceolatis supra mollibus laevibus, subtus rugosis, verticillis multiaoribus, calycis glandulis tomento sepultis.*"—Br. I. c.

truncato-subcordatis, verticillastris multiflora densis, dentibus calycinis lanceolatis acutis.

- A. ovata. *Jacq. Fil. Eel* 1. U 86. *Hook. Bot. Misc.* 2. 358. t. 19.  
 Afdisticha. *Hetjne ! Roth. Nov. Pl. Sp.* 254.  
 Nepeta amboinica. *Linn. Suppl.* 273.  
 Ballota disticha. *Linn. ! Mant.* 83. \*  
 Ajuga disticha. *Roxb. ! Fl. Ind.* 3. 2.  
 Nepeta disticha. *Blurne Bijdr.* 823.  
 •Marrubiumjndicum. *Burnt, f Fl. Ind.* 127- et *Thes. Zeyl. WJl.*  
 Monarda zeylanica. *furm.J. Fl. Ind.* 12.  
 Ballota raauritiana. *Pers. rSyn.* 2.  
 Tsjadaen. *Rheede Hort. Malab.* 10. 17»- '• 88.

• 0 *mollissima*, villosior, foliis magis acuminatis, floralibus inferioribus ovatis flores superantibus.

- A. *mollissima*. *Wall! Cat. Herb. Ind. n.* 2039.  
 Nepeta indica. *Linn. ! Sp. PL* 799.

Hab. in Asiae calidiore rucleratis prsesertkn humidis, ad vias, &c.: in India Orientali fere omni vulgaris *Wallich ! Wight! Royle! #c*, in ins. Ceylona *Macrae / Burmann! \$c*, MauriUo *Tel/air ! Bojer!* in regno Burmannico *Wallich! Cbina Millett!* ins#Java *Burmann! Leschenault! Blume, Timor Gaudichaud! fi cum et vulgaris scil.* in Peninsula *Wight! Sillet* et regno Burmannico *Wallich!* India centrali *Jacquemont!* China *Millett!* ins. Moluccanis *Durville ! (h. s. sp.)*

Annua ? Caules erecti, 2-3-pedaies, ramosi, acute tetragon!, pills reflexis, prsesertim ad angulos villosi. Folia inferiora longiuscula, superiora brevius petiolata, forma yalde variabilia, nunc fere rotunda, obtusissima, late crenata, stcpius ovata, plus minusve acuminata, omnia molliter rugosa, utrinque viridia et T>us minusye villosa, suprema minofa; floralia bracteaeformia vel infima caulinis subconformia. VerticiHastri saepius tlltra-10-flori, interdum 30-40-flori secundi vel subaequales, inferiores distantes, supremi interrupte spicati. Bractea parvae, oblongae, lanceolatae vel subulatae. Calyx 3-5 lin. longus, erect us, tubulosus, hirsutus, dentibus vix '' tertifmi partem longitudinis occupantibus. Corolla purpurascens, labio intension?; tubus *cajjmxm* rfquans, intus transverse annulatus ; labium inferius supra pikmiin. Filamenta pilpsa. Odor *Stachydis sylvaticce*.

6. A. CANDICANS (Benth. in *Wall. Pl. As. Rar.* 1. 59), canescenti-pubgscens, foliis ovato-oblongis lanceolatisve -basi angurstatis, verticillastris multifloris laxiusculis, dentibus calycinis lfhceolati?acutis.

Hab. in regno Burmanniop ad ripas fluminis Irawaddi prope Yenanghuen *Wallich ! (h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind.)*

Habitus A. *malabariccB*. Folia parum latiora, utrinque uti caules et calyces pubescentia brevissima candicantia. Cymae tit in A. *malabarica* srepe elongatos. Flores minus nuigerosi. Calyx elongatus, dentibus A. *ovata*.

7. A. INTERMEDIA (Wight. MSS.), tomentoso-pubescens vel subvillosa, foliis ovato-lanpeolatis basi cuneatis, verticillastris multifloris densis vel cymis amplis demum elongatis, bracteis subulatis, calycis hirsuti dentibus basi lanceolatis apice subulatis moillissimis.

Hab. in Indies orientalis peninsujee montibus Madurensibus *Wight !* et ad Peradenia insulco Ceylon *Macrae ? (h. s. sp.)*

m Exemplaria perpauca vidi habitu et characteribus inter A. *ova tarn* et *mala'' baricam* quasi media, huic tamen propinquiora. Diffenmt ioliis latioibus, hu per tide minus tomentosa et dentibus calycinis latioribus. An A. *mafabarica*: varietas ? vel forsán inter hanc et A. *ovatam* lybrida ?



8. *A. MALABARICA* (Br. in Bot. Mag. 46. t. 2071), tomentosovillosa, foliis oblongo-lanceolatis basi angustatis, verticillastvis multifloris densis vel cymis amplis demum elongatis, foliis floralibus bracteis dentibusque calycinis subulatis mollissimis.

*A. malabarica.* *m Hook, Journ. Bot.* 1. 225. t. 127.

*Nepeta malabarica.* *Linn.! Manfc* 566.

*Ajuga fruticosa.* *Roxb. ! Fl. Ind.* 3. 1.

*Stachys mauritiana.* *Sieb. ! Fl. Maur. Exs.\**

Hab. in Asise calidioris pratis humi<sup>is</sup> ad rivulos, &c, in India orientalis Peninsula *Commerson! Leschenault I Wight ! §fc*, in regno Burmannico *Wallich!* in ins. Mauritio *Sieber ! Bojer ! Sfc.* Penang *Wallich ! ettfava Blume. (\*. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind. fyc.)* •

Caulis effectus, basi fruticosus (?) 2-5-pedalis. Rami numerosi, obtusi, tetragoni, nunc torn en to brevi canescentes, ssepius lana densa obtecti. Folia breviter petiolata, 2-4<sup>pollicaria</sup>, obtusa, in parte superiore serrato-crenata, basi integerrima, in p<sup>gina</sup> inferiore (uti rami) tomentosa vel lanata, su peri ore brevius tomentosa vel molliter pubescente; floraliac saccis bracteoeformia. Verticilhistri ampli parum distantes, in racemo simplici semi pedali dispositi\* Cymse fructifere saepe laxe dichotomy, 20-50-florse. Bractese calyces fere sequantes. Calyces subseasiles, erecti, moliter pilosissimi vel lanati. Corolla *A. ovate*, rosea vel purpurascens, fauce intus pilosa. Filamentum pilosa.—Odor *Stachydis sylvaticae*.

## CVI. ? CRANIOTOME.

Craniotome. *Reichb, Icon. Bot. Exot. I. 39.*

Calyx ovatus, post'antbesin subglobosus, uequalis, 5-dentatus, fauce coarctata intus villosa. Corolla tubo exserto, limbo bilabiato, abio superiore brevissimo, concavo, integro, inferiore longiore paten<sup>in</sup> ficio, laciniis lateralibus brevibus. Stamina 4, adscendentia, (fflynama, inferioribus longioribus, corolla breviora. Antherae biloculares, loculis demum divaricatis. Stylus apice subaequaliter bifidus, stigmatibus minutis. Achenia sicca, laevia.

A single Indian genus, which, ns wol! as *Anisomeles*, had perhaps" better be removed to *Stachydece*.

### 1. *C. VERSICOLOR* (Reichsb. 1. c. t. 54).

*Nepeta versicolor.* *Trev. in Nov. Act. Acad. Nat. Cur.* 13. 183.

*Aisomeles nepalensis.* *Spreug. Syst. Vey.* 2. 706.

*Ajuga furcata.* *Link. Enum. Hort. Berol.* 2. 99.

Hab. in India orientali: in Napalia, Kamaon et Silet *Wallich !* in calidis Tegionis Thonna *Jacquemont f (h. s. sp. e Mus. Angl. Ind. et e Mus. Par.)*

Herba erecta, pluripedalis, ramosa. Rami graciles, patentim pilosi. Folia petiolata, ovata, acuminata, crenata, basi cordata, utrinque piloso-hispida; floralia

hur n<sup>ynOn</sup> mon C<sup>Vim</sup> Tumba (*Rheede Hort. Jdalab.* 10. 185. U, 93.), quod B\*pe hue citatur videtur ad *Stemodiam menthastrum* referendum.

infima caulinis conformia, superiora-minora, suprema minuta, bracteaeformia. Cymae laxae, multiflorae, pedunculatae, racemosae, racemis gracilibus paniculatis. Flores miimti, numerosi, eleganter colore albo roseo et purpureo varietati. Bractee minutas. Calyces pubescentes, dentibus conniventibus. Corollas tubus calyce cirdter duplo longior, rectus, erectus, gracilis, albus, limbus tubo brevior, roseus vel purpureus.

## QVIL? CYMARIA.

Cymaria. *Benth. in Bot. Reg. 15. ad calc. n. 1292.,*

Calyx subglobosus, sub lu-ne,rvius, sequalis, #dentatus, fauce coarctata intus nuda. Corolla tubo subexserto recto, limb<r bilabiato, labiis suboequalibus, superiore-erecto integro fornicato, inferiore patente trifido, lacinia intermedia integra. Stamina 4, sub labid superiore ad scene! en ti a, didynama, inferioribus longioribus. Anther© biloculares, loculis demum divaricatis. Styli lobus superior brevissimim. Stigmata minuta. Achenia sicca, rugosa. — Frutices. Flores parvr cymosi, cymis racemosis.

This genus resembles *Craniotome* and *Plectranthus* in habit. The form of the corolla would place it near the former genus amongst *Stachydece*, yet the rugose achenia, less deeply separated than in most *Labiates*, seem to indicate its station as lying between *Ajugoidece* and *Verbenacece*. The fruit, by separating into two double achenia, taken in combination with the monsters observed \xu*Salvia cretica*, *Coleus aromaticus*, *Sideritis canariensis*, &c, affords the explanation of the true nature ofcthe fruit of *Labiata*, and further confirms the close affinity of the order to *Verbenacce*.

It is an East Indian genus.

\*1. *C. DICHOTOMA* (Benth. in Wall. PI. As. Rar. 1. 64), foliis ovatis supra glabriusculis vix rugosis, cymis laxis paniculatis, pedunculo gracili petiolo 3-4-plôve longiore.

Hab. in regno Burmannico ad Taong Dong^et Segain *Wallich f* (\*. s. sp. e *Mus, Angl. hid.*)

Frutex 2-3-pedalis, ramij quallrangulis tomentosis. Folia breviter petiolata utrinque angustata, crenata, juniora subtus tomentosa. Pedunculi axillares' oppositi, 1-2-pollicares, dichotome ramosL Flores parvi, laxe cymosi, cymis racemosol paniculatis. Bractee minutae, setaceae. Calyces vix pubescentes, demum submembranacei, fauce coarctata, dentibus breviter ovatis acutis, demum patulis.

£. *C. ELOÿGATA* (Benth. in Wall. 1. c), foliis rugosis utrinque tomentosis, cymis densis breviter pedunculatis racemo terminali eloff. gato laxo.

Hab. in regno Burmannico ad Taong Dong *Wallich<sup>9</sup>!* (h. s. sp. c *Mus. Angl. hid.*)

A *C. dichotoma* differt ramis elongatis dense tomentosis, foliis brevius petiolatis, saepius basi rotandatis, nervoso-rugosis, dense tomentosis, supra viridibus, subtus canescentibus. Cymae florum numerosaa in racemum elongatum terminaiem dis positPB. Flores majores quam in *C. dichotoma*. Calyces dense tomeutosi, dandu'' loso-punctsm, dentibus demum patulis.

*Genus quoad Tribum incertum.*

## CVIII. HOŞLUNDIA.

Hoslundia. *Vahl. Enum. PL 1. 212.*

" Calyx tubulosus 5-dentatus. Corolla ringens labio superiore concavo. Stamina 4, 2 fertilia. Semina 4 intra calycem baccatum." — *Vahl. I. c.\**

1. H. OPPOSITA (*Vahl. I. c.*).H. oppoaita. *Palis, de Beauv. FL Ow. et Ben. I. 53. t. 52.*Hab. in Guineae dumetis Aquapim *Thonning (Vahl).*

" II. foliis oblongo-ovatis oppositis.

" Frutex orgyalis ramosissimus. Kami brachiati, inter folia linea villosa. Folia odorata, bipollicaria et ultra, extrorsum remote serrata, basi integerrima. Calyx tubulosus, striatus. Corolla alba, calyce fere duplo longior; faux compressiuscula; limbi labium superius erectum, ovatum, gibbum, inferius hians triidum recurvum. Stamina 2 brevissima, vix longitudine faucis, antheris^nniutissimis sterilibus; 2 corolla longiora antheris reniformibus fuscis. Germen quadripartitum. Stylus filiformis, longitudine staminum fertilium; stigma bifidum. Bacca spuria e calyce facta, magnitudine Ribeos, subrotunda, 10-angulata, dentibus calycis umbilicata, aurantia, pubescens, intus cava. Semina 4, ovata, in fundi calycis.\*" — *Vahl. I. c.*

2. H. VERTICILLATA (*Vahl. Enum. PI. 1. 213.*)Hab. ad Senegal *Dwpuis (Vahl.)*

" H. foliis lanceolatis term's.

<sup>44</sup> Caulis fruticosus ramosus. Rami tetragoni, striati, leviter pubescentes^ superne canescentes. Folia petiolata, indivisa, sesquipollicaria, utrinque attenuata, serrata,\*basi apiceque integerrima, supra glabra, aveniar, obsolete-nervosa, gftbtus pallidiora, nervoso-subvenosa, nervis venisque majoribus canescentibus, adpersa, punctis resinosis lucidis ope lentis videndis. Petioli breves, pubescentes. Panicula minus ramosa quam in antecedente, terminalis, erecta, brachiata; pedunculi partiales 3-4 similes vel 2 reflexi, reliqui patentes; pedicelli oppositi, patentissimi. Bractea minuta, subulata subramificatiouihus. Flores parvi, extus villosi-canescens, primo intuitu *Cornutice* similes. Calyx et reliqua partes fructificationis ut in pracedente." — *Vahl. I. c.*

Genera BARDULA *Lour.*, CALLIPELTIS *Bunge*, et PHRYMA *Linn.*, ab auctoribus nonnullis ad *Labiatas* re 1 at a referentur ad *Vcrbenaceas*.

# SUPPLEMENTUM

SISTENS ADDENDA, CORRIGENDA, ET EMENDANDA.

## OCIMUM.

Lege *Ocimoidece, Ocimum, &c. nee Ocymoidee, Ocymwn, &c. Pag. 1. et seq. passim.*

1. 0. CANUM.

*O. incanescens. Mart, in Spix. und Mart. Reise. in Bras. 2. 787- p. 4.*

*O. hispidulum. Schum. ! PL Guin. in Act. Acad. Hafn. 4. 40.*

**Hab. iivus. Mauritio Bory de St. Vincent! in Africa tropica ad sinum Delafoa Fjorbes ! in Guinea Thonning! in America tropica prope Soteropolim provinciee Brasiliensis Bahia Martius!**

2. O. BASILIGUM.

*Excl. Syn. O. hispidulum Schum, ad O. canum referendum.*

**Hab. var. \* in India brientali septentrionali ad ripas fluminis Jumna p. 5. Boyle! in Rajpoutana et circa Poonah Jacquemont! ad Sennaar in Arabia N. Bové ! /& prope Saharampur Royle! i est varietas hortensis.**

*In locis siccis calidioribus perenne evadit, et etiam basi fruticosum, praesertim var. a.*

5. > 0. <sup>1</sup> < BELL0I. p. 6.

**Hab. prope Bahia Blanchet!**

7. 0. GHATISSIMUM. P < 7.

**Hab. in ins. Mauritio Perrottet!**

8. 0. SUAVE.

*0. holosericeum Brett.! p. 8,*

**Hab. in Brasilia provincia Maragnaniensi, in ruderatis et ad eedes prope cataractam fluminis Itapicuru Martius!**

II. 0. BURCHELLIANUM deleatur.

Having again examined the specimens upon which I had atfirst established this species, and compared them with others since communicated to me by Mr. Burchell, I can no longer find any certain characters to distinguish them from *oSerpyllifolium*. Mr. Burchell's specimens, No. 2812, appear certainly to be the same as Forsk's. The *O. fruliculosum* Burch. Cat. Geogr. n. 2160, is also very closely allied. It is less canescent, and the calyx is glabrous, with the lower teeth longer and more pointed; but as the specimens are in a much further advanced state than the other, I am inclined to think that these differences are all owing to age.

14. 0. LANCEOLATUM deleatur, est ~~erte~~ 0. *Basilikum y glabratum.*

- p. 11. 18. 0. CARNOSUM.  
**Hab. in provincie Entre Rios humidis Tweedie! in Nova Hispania ? Mopno et Sessé!**
23. 0. MICRANTIUM.  
 p. 13. O. montanum. *Hook, Bot. Mag. 57. t. 2996.*
25. 0. INCANESCENS deletur, est enira 0. canum.
- P-15. 33. 0. SUFFRUTICOSUM deletur, est *Orthosiphon glabratus*,  
 p." 18. O. HOLOSEEICUM est O. suave.

## GENIOSPORUM.

- P-20.. 2. G. 3TR0BIL1FERUM.  
**Hab.. in toto jugo Himalayano Royle !**
- p. 21. 6. G. PROSTRATUM-  
*Mentha ocymoides. Lam. Diet. 4. W. |.*  
*Elsholtzia ocymoides. Pers. Syn. 2. 114.*

## MOgCHOSMA.

- P. 24. 1. M. POLYSTACJIYUy.  
*Plectranthus parviflorus. Dr\* Prod. 506 \$(fide sptecim. Baueriano in Herb. Endlicher) non Willd.*  
*Plectranthus micranthus. Spreng. Syst. 2. G91. supra 38 ?*  
**Hab. in Arabia ad Senaar N. Bové! in Nova Hollandia Tropica Bauer ! (v. s. 'sp. in herb. Endlkher.)**
- 1\*. M. AUSTRALE, caule acute tetragono angulis loevibus, foliis ovatis vel ovato-lanceolatis pubescentibus, verticillastris laxi-10-flois distantibus, stylo apice bifido.
- Plectranthus moschatus. Br. Prod. 506. supra 38.*  
 • *Lummitzera moschata. Spr. Syst. 2. COL.*
- Hab. in Nova Hollandia Tropica Bauer! (v. s. sp. m 'nab. Endlicher.)**
- Vis ac ne vix a *M. polystachyo* differ^ foliis pubescentibus, racemis longioribus laxioribus, calycis dentibus inferioribus angustioribus et stylo profundius fisso.

## ORTHOSIPHON.

- P-26- 1. O. RUBICUNDUS.  
**Hab. ajj jfortum Kheeree ad introitum in Deyra Dhoun Royle!**
2. 0. VIRGATU£  
 P' 27- **Hab. in montibus circa Mohun Jacquemont 1**
- 4\*. O. PALIDUS (Royle; Benth. in Hook. Bot. Misc. 3. 370), glaber vel tenuissime pubescent, caule adscendentej foliis petiolatis ovatis obtuse et grosse subinciso-dentatis basi integerrimis cuneatis et in petiolum decurrentibus, oroll&3 parvse tubo calycem subsequante, fauce subsequali, staminibus corolla brevioribus. ^

Hab. in India orientali: ad ripas fluminis Jumna Royle ! in argnosis Djamon regni Cashmeriani et in arvis Bogun Jacquemont! in Peninsula Belanger! (h. s\**sp. comm. a cl. Royle et e Mus, Par.*)

Affinis *O. tomentosum*. Habitu *Ocimum adscendens*, foliis *Ocimum carnosum* quodammodo refert, et, per anthesin, flores primo intuitu *Ocimum* affiniores quam *Orthosiphonibus* videntur, sed forma labii inferioris, genitalia et calyx fructifer omnino *Orthosiphonis* aunt. Planta humilis. basi ramosa, florifera saepe vix bipollicaris, fructifera flemipedalis vel parum altior. Rami acute tetragoni. Folia crassiuscula, 1-1-pollicaria et longiora, pallide viridia. Spicae subsimplices breves. Flores taagnitudine *Ocimum diffusi*. Corollas labium inferius superior! longius, concavum. Calyx fructifer elongatus, pedunculo recurvo ei aequali, deflexus, tubulosus, subincurvus, %laber, dente supremo ovato concavo-replicato breviter decurrente, latera libus brevibus latis acutis, infimis subulatis.

## 5. O. GLABRATUS.

P« 28.

*Ocimum Thonningii* (n. 6). *Schum.! Pl. Guin. in Act. Aead. Hafn. 4. 43.*  
*Ocimum suffruticosum. Schum.! h c. Suppl.*

Hab.. in Africa occidentals tropica Thonning!

## PLECTRANTHUS.

## 7. P. ROTUNDIFOLIUS.

p. 34.

*Nepeta madagascariensis. Lam. Diet. 1. 712 ?*

8\*. P. OVATUS, tenuiter pubescens, caule herbaceo erecto, foliis p. 36.  
breviter petiolatis ovatis aopminatis crenatis basi rotundatis supra scabris, floralibus bracteiformibus, race mis laxis paniculatis, verticillastris ceqwalibus sub-10-floris, calycibus fructiferis nutantibus ovatis incurvis striatis^reticulatis tenuiter pubescentibus dente supremo ovato acuto inferioribus lanceolatis acutis

*Ocimum gratissimum. Forsk ! Fl. /Egypt, Arab. 110. non Linn.*

Hab. j^Arabise Felicis montibus Forshöhl! (v. s. *sp. in herb. Vahl.*)

A. *Plectranthis* e sectione *Coleoides* diversus foliorum forma; caeterum habitu quodammodo *P. cordifolium* refert. Racemus *P. australis*. Flores *F. fruticosi*, sed corolla supra brevissime gibba nee calcarata.

10. P. MOLL is deleatur, est P'. *cordifolius*.

## 11. P. COITDIFOLIUS.

*Ocimum molle. Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 1. v. 2. 322.*

*Plectranthus mollis. Spr. Syst. 2. 690.*

Hab.in jugo Himalayano passim Royle/ Dom. Dalhousie! Jacque-vi 36.  
montl Sfc.

## 16. P. PARVIFLORUS.

n ,,  
p. \*/.

*P. paniculatus. Jacq. Fragm. 62. t. 91.*

## 18. P. MADAGASCARIENSIS.

*Ocimum hadiense. Forsk. ! FL /Egypt. Arab. 109.*

*Plectranthus Forskb'lei. Vahl.! Symb. 1. 44. non WiUd.*

p. 38.

## 20. P. FoRSTjau.

Loco v. s. c. Idge v. s. *sp.*

March 1835. \*

.4z

19\*. *P. SIEBERI*, caule herbaceo procumbente pubescente, foliis breviter petiolatis ovatis obtusiusculis basi cuneatis grosse crenatis subincisis crassiusculis pubescentibus, floralibus subnullis, racemis laxis simplicibus, verticillastris 6-floris, calycibus pubescentibus fructiferis declinatis pedicello subbrevioribus incurvis striatis dente supremo rotundato acutiusculo vix decurrente inferioribus lateralibus lanceolatis in firmis setaceis, corollis calyce duplo longioribus.

Hab. in Nova Hollandia tropica *Sieber!* (v. s. *sp. in herb. JZndlicker.*)

Radix apice incrassata. Species *P. madagascariensis*, *P. hirta*, et *P. Forsteri* affinis, et inter hunc et istos habitu et characteribus media. Corolla lacinia infima elongata, concava.

21. *P. MICRANTHUS* deleatur, est *Moschosma polystachyurn*.

22. *P. MOSGHATUS* ad *Moschosma* amandetur.

p. 41. 28. *P. WIGHTII*.

*ExclPtz.* /& ad *P. nigrescentem* referendam.

Varietatem (?) alteram in herbario Hookeriano, ex ins. Ceylona vidi cui panicula ampla ramosissima, rami filiformes et folia hispida. An species propria?

28\*. *P. NIGRESCENS*, caule herbaceo erecto ramoso, foliis petiolatis lato-ovalis basi cordatis rotundatis vel angustatis, paniculis racemisve\* multifloris, calycibus fructiferis declinatis ovatis incurvis striatis profunde bilabiatis^ labio superiore truncato breviter tridentato inferiore bifido dentibus ovatis, corollis declinatis supra vix gibbis, tubo calyce duplo longiore, staminibus exsertis.

*P. Wightii* /3. *supra* 41.

Hab. in Ceylonae montibus *Walker f Macrae V* (h. s. *sp. comm. a cl. Hooker.*)

Uti *P. Wightii* variat hirsutiae et foliorum forma. Ab hac specie differt praecipue calycis forma. Racemi interdum subsimplices at, cymis ramosis, paniculaeformes.

29. *P. STRIATUS*.

Hab. in Mussooree *Royle!* Deyrah Dhoon *Jacquemont!* (var. *hispidior.*)

p.42. 31. *P. GERARDIANUS*.

Hab. in Sansedarra et Deyrah Dhoon *Royle!* inter Pechana et Thonna, et inter Carli et Candaia *Jacquemont!*

Folia saepe minora quam in *P. striato*. Corolla alba tenuissime purpureo-punctata. Planta tota saepe glaberrima.

32. *P. COETSA* ^

Hab. ad Simlah *Bom. Dalkousie!* in Mussooree et montibus versus Cashmeriam *Royle!* in fruticetis et ad sepes Indiae Orientalis (septentrionalis?) communis *Jacquemont!* in Peninsula (montibus?) *Wight!*

p. 43. 35. *P. IIUGOSUS*.

Hab. frequens in Jugo Himalayano usque ad urbem Cashmere *Royle! Dom. Dalhousie! Jacquemont! Sfc.*

## 38. P. TERNIFOLIUS.

p. 44.

Hab. in Emodi valle Rama Serai *Royle!* in collectione Jacquemontii deest.

39\*. P. DUBIUS (Vahl.! MSS.), caule erecto ramoso pubescente, p. 45.  
foliis ovatis crenatis basi cuneatis angustatisve rugosis, floribus laxe  
paniculatis, calycibus fructiferis erectis campanulatis cano-pubescentibus  
sequaliter 5-dentatis.

Hab. in Japonia *Thunberg!* (v. s. sp. in herb. Vahl.)

A *F. amethystoide* differt foliis angustioribus rugosis subtus venosissimis  
tenuiter jflhescentibus, et calycibus canescentibus.

39\*\*. P. INFLEXUS (Vahl.! MSS.), glaber, caule erecto subsim-  
plici, foliis ovatis acutis grosse dentatis basi longe angustatis, racemo  
laxo paucifloro, calycibus fructiferis erectis campanulatis glabris  
sequaliter 5-dentatis.

Ocimum inflexum. *Thurib. FL Jap. 249. ?*

Hab. in Japonia *Thunberg!* (v. s. sp. in herb. Vahl.)

A *P. amethyste* differt foliis angustioribus et racemo simplici paucifloro, sed  
exemplar in herbario Vahliano servatum viz jam floridum fuit. \*

## COLEUS.

## 2. C. BARBATUS.

p. 49.

Excl. Syn. Forskolei et Vahl. ad *Plectranthum madagascariense* referenda.

Hab. ad Kidarfcnpnta in fturwhal *Royle!* circa Poonah *Jacquemont!* p. 50.

## 5. C. AROMATICUS.

p. 51.

C. crassifolij. *Benih. in WaXT. J^As. Rar. 2.15. et supra 52.*

## 6. C. ASSIFOLIUS deleatur, est C. aromaticus.

p. 52.

## 14. C. PERSOONII.

p. 55,

Exemplar *Colei* cujusdam huic valde affinis legit Haenke in insula Luqon, ut  
mecum communicavit cl. Presl., sed exemplar valde mancum.

## Ante 22. C. MACROSTACHYDEM, adde

p. 57.

§ 2. Calycis dentes laterales acuti, supremum subaquantes, %ifim%  
longiores, basi cum lateralibus ultra medium se invicem ~~connati~~ e

## Ante 27. G. GLABRATUM, adde

p. 58.

§ 3. Calycis dentes 4, inferiores subcequales, basi liberi vel vix  
connati.

## ANISOCHILUS.

## I. A. CARNOSUM.

y glabrum.

p. 60.

glaber. *Schrad. Ind. Sem. Hurt. Gott. 1833. p. 1.*

Hab. in planitiebus Indiae Orientalis commune *Royle! Jacquemont!* #c, y in ins. Ceylon *Walker!*

## 4. A. DYSOPHYLLOIDES.

Hab. prope Coimbetour *Bélangef!*



## PYCNOSTACHYS.

- p. 61\* Hujus generis speciem alteram pulcherrimam legit cl. Ruppell, in Abyssinia.

## PELTODON.

- p. 63. 2\* P. LONGIFES.  
Hab. ad Rio Grande *Tweedie!*

## HYPTIS.

- p. 100. 78. H. MULTIBRACTEATA.  
p. 101. Calyces fructiferi valde elongati, basi inflati.  
p. 103. 86. H. LAPPACEA.  
*fi hirsuta, capitulis plurimis axillaribus breviter pedunculatis.*  
Hab. /3 ad Rio Grande *Tweedie t*
- p. 120. 144. H. CANESCENS.  
*fi (trvensis, foliis vix canescentibus.*  
H. arvensis. *Pöpp. PL Chil Exs.*  
Hab. ad Pariahuanca in Peruvia *Mathews!* /3 in Peruvia *Pöppigf*
- p. 125. 158. H. GRAVEOLENS.  
Loco *h. s. A Idge h. s. sp.*
159. H. UMBROSA.  
Hab. in Peruvia ad Huanuco et *anta Mathews!*
- p. 127. 165. H. PECTINATA.  
p. 128. Hab! in Senqaar Arabice *N. Bové!*
- p. 130. 173. H. VERTICILLATA.  
Stachys patens. *Swartz! Nov. PI Gen. el Sp. 88.*
- 174/H. FASCICULATA.  
Hab. ad Porana prope Buenos Ayres *Tweedie!*
- p. 137\* 194\*4 H. BLANCHETI, caule basi piloso (?), foliis petiolatis oblongo-ellipticis obtusis crenatis coriaceis utrinque glabris, panicula laxa ramosa glaberrima glauca, floribus versus apices ramorum approximatis, bracteis minus subulatis, calycibus tubuloso-campanulatis incurvis ore obliquo dentibus latis acuminatis fructiferis valde auctis, corolla tubo vix exserto.  
Hab. in Brasilia prope Bahiam *Blanchet! (v. s. sp. in herb. DC.)*  
Habitus H. *pruinosa*, «ed pncipne foliis (Jirersa. ^ars caulis inferior in exemplari suppetente deest, sed petioli inferiores pilis nonnullis ciliati sunt. Tfolia tripullicaria et ultra, petiolo fere pollicari. Ramus inter folia glaucescit. Panicula minus ramosa, et flores numerosiores minus approximati quam in H. *pruinosa*. Calyx ttorifer pubeseens, fructifer valde auctus, glaberrimus, parum reticulatus. Corolla H. *pruinosa*.

## LAVANDULA.

10\*. L. PUBESCENS (Decaisne! in Ann. Scienc. Nat. Par. 1834. p. 151. 2. 246), hirsuta, caulibus strictis, foliis pinnatisectis segmentis linearibus integris subincisive, floralibus membranaceis calyces subquantibus, spicis gracilibus, floribus solitariis oppositis.

Hab. in deserto Sinaico *N. Bové* / (*h. s. sp. a cl. Bové lectam.*)

Quasi media inter *L. multifidam* et *L. coronopifoliam*, et huic praesertim valde affinis est, differt hirsutie, caulibus magis foliatis, spicis densioribus, foliis floralibus majoribus.

•11. L. CORONOPIFOLIA.

*Loco hispidula lege glabra.*

Hab. ad pedem montis Sinai *N. Bové* !

12. L. BURMAN-NI.

Hab. in India Orientali septentrionali circa Indor, Aurungabad, Drolulabad, et Ellora *Jacquemont*!

## POGOSTEMON.

2. P. PLECTRANTHOIDES.

*Wensea pyramidata. Wendl Coll PL 2. 26. 1. 84.*  
*In synonymo citato e Bot. Mag\* loco 59. lege CO*

p# 153,

Hab. in ins. Mauritio *Herb. De Candolle*!

4.P. ~~PARVIFOLIUM~~

Hujus varietatem legit cl. Jacquemont prope Saharunpur fere mediam inter ~~hanc~~ speciem et *P. glabrum*. Folia crassiuscula, glaberrima. Panicula molliter villosissima.

p. 154.

## •DYSOPHYLLA.

4. D. CRUCIATA.

Excl. syn. *Chotekia sericea* ad *D. quadryfoliam* referendum.

p. 158.

5. D. QUADRIFOLIA.

*Chotekia sericea. Opiz et Corda in Bot. ZexU 1830.1.35.*

6. D. VERTICILLATA.

Hab. frequens in uliginosis ins. Goulburn ad oram septentrionalem ~~Novse~~ *Hollandiae A. Cunningham*!

p. 159.

8. D. PUMILA.

Hab. in Cashmeria *Jacquemont*!

## ELSHOLTZIA.

1\*. U. LEPTOSTACHYA, suffruticosa, fructu recta, foliis subsessilibus, ovatis utrinque angustatis, floralibus bracteaformibus membranaceis oblongis calyces equantibus, spicis gracilibus elongatis interruptis, floribus minutis, corollis calyce subduplo longioribus.

*m Hab. in Cashmeria Jacquemont!* (*v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Par.*)

Affinis *E. polystachya*, et pariter. siccitate rufescit; differt foliis dimidio

brevioribus et floribus. Verticillastri omnes distinct!, parvi, deusi, 10-20-flori. Spies canescentes, 2-4-pollicares.

p.162. 4. E. BLANDA.

*AphanochiluB blandus\* BoU Mag. 58. U 3091.*

p. 163. 7\*\* E. INTEGRIFOLIA, herbacea, pubescens, foliis breviter petiolatis oblongo-linearibus lanceolatisve obtusis integerrimis, floralibus bracteeformibus ovatis floribus brevioribus, verticillastri interrupte spicatis.

Hab. in China *Sir G. Staunton ! (v. s. sp. in herb. Banks et DC.)*

Habitu *E. pubescenti* et *E. mollissimw* affinis, at foliis distinctissimã. Spica tenuis, 2-3-pollicaris. Verticillastri inferiores distantes. Flores in verticillastro 6-10, sessiles. Calyces pubescentes, etiam fructiferi campanulati, dentibus brevibus ovatis. Corolla parva.

9. E. ERIOSTACHYA.

Hab. in valle Hyphaseos et ad rivulos Rici *Jacquemont!*

Corolla liltea.

9\*. E. DENSA, herbacea, pubescens, foliis petioiaais gblongo-lanceolatis, floralibus brac^eseformibus ovato-rotundatis floribus brevioribus, verticillastri den&s imbricatis, spicis tomentoso-villosissimis, calycibus fructiferis inflato-globosis.

Hab. in India Orientali septentrionali: in glareosis ad Ovelia, Rici, et Yonnedeh-Seursing *Jacquemont! (Ji, s. sp. e Mus. Par.)*

*E. eriostachydi* vaMe affinis, sed minus villosa, folia angustiora longiora, spicae densius lanatae, et calyces fructiferi duplo majores. Corollae puMpscentes. Achenia tenuiter pubescentia.

9\*\*. E. PUSILLA, minima, subsimplex, subglabra, <?aule filifoimi, foliis ovatis integerrimis, floribus paucis subcapitatis.

Hab. jñ Cashmerise herbosis altissimis ffans Kioubrong *Jacquemont! (h. 5.. sp. e 'Mus. Par.)*

Herba erecta, 1-2-pollicaris. Foliorum caulinarum paria 1-2, distantia, floralium paria 1-2, approximata, caulinia subconformia. Flores minimi, oppositi, subsessiles. Calyx pubesceus. Corolla calyce subduplo longior lutea. Stamina inclusa, 2 superiora miniina vel abortiva. Antherae orDiculares.

p. 164. IK\* E. CRISTATA.

Hab. in montibus Asise mediae: ab India Orientali ad Sibiriam comntunis videtur.

## MENTHA.

p. 170. M M. LAVANDULAC^iA.

Hab. in humidis montis Sinai *N. Bové! ad Caput Bonse Spei Burchell!*

Of this species and the *M. salicina* I have seen several single specimens differing from each other%i some respects, but not all in a sufficiently perfect state to enable me to determine whethft\*, in fact, they are but one species; or if they are really distinct, whether both grow at the Cape of Good Hope; or whether the North African ones alone should be referred to *M. lavandulacea*, and all the Cape ones be considered as belonging to *M. salicina*.

3. M. TOMENTOSA.

Hab. in Persia prope Teheran *Olivier!*

## •5. M. ROYLEANA.

Hab. in jugo Himalayano ad Simlah Dom. Dallmsie! in valle. 171.  
Girri Jacquemont!

6. M. S<sup>^</sup>LVESTRIS.

/3 candicans.

M. sylvestris candicans. Reichb. Icon. Bot. Eur. 10. 28. t. 982.

M. sylvestris albida. Reiohb. Icon. Bot. Eur. 10. 28. t. 983.

s nemorosa,

M. sylvestris nemorosa. Reichb. Icon. Bot. Eur. 10. 28. t. 984.

D crispa.

p. 172.

M. emarginata. Reichb. Icon. Bot. Eur. 10. 27. t. 979.

M. undulata. Reichb. Icon. Bot. Eur. 10. 27. t. 980.

Hab. a in Cashmeria prope Banhatta Jacquemont! in Italia australi  
Gussonei i in Cashmeria itoyfe/ circa Djonggui ad Kanum Jacquemont !

## 8. M. VIRIDIS.

p. 173\*

P angustifolia.

p. 174.

M. Michellii: Reichb. Icon\*Bot. Eur. 10. 27. t. 981. (inter uet(i) media.)

Varietas (i autumnalis videtur et frequens in regione australiori occurrit.  
Folia ramulorum sse breviter petiolata, sed a M. piperita distinguenda est spicis  
elongatis racilibus, verticillastris numerosis, &c.

10. Loco M. PYRAMIDALIS (Ten.)\* ad M. aquatica Breferenda legeg. 175.  
M. SUAVIS. (Gum PI. Rar. 387. t. 66.,)

M. pubescens. A6. Icon. Bot. Eur. 10. 27. t. 978. \*

M. glomerulata. Jan !

Excl. Syn. M. emarginata Reichb. ad M. sylvestrem n referendum.

Hab. Parmee/att/ in Germania Rhenana prope Bruchsal, Mullheim,  
Neuenburg, &c. Lang (Itekenbach).

## 12. M. CITRATA.

p# 176.

Forsan melius ut M. aquatica varietas glaberrima habenda est.

## 13. M. AQUATICA.

u nemorosa.

M. citrata. Reichb. Icon. Bot. Eur. 10. 26. t. 977\* viw Ehrh.

£ subspicata.

^ 177.

M. pyramidalis. Ten. Fl. Nap. 2. 3?. t. 35.

M. palustris plicat> Reichb. Icon. Bot. Eur. 10^26. /. 976.

Invar. 2 preesertim in ramis lateralibus, verticillastri saepe fere omnes distantes,\*  
sed a M. arvensi distincta est ramji, saltern primariis, verticillastro terminatis nee  
excurrerftibus.

## 14. M. ARVENSIS.

p. 178.

cc sativa.

M. gentilis. Reichb. Icon. Bot. Eur. 10. 26. t. 974.

M. r̄nbra cymiodora. Reiohb. Icon. Bot. Eur. 10. 26. /. 975.

p. 179. *£ vulfjhris.*

Hue refertur var. *t* cum synonymic suis sequentibusque.

*M.*-arvensis. *Reichb. Icon. Bot. Eur.* 10. 24. t. 968.

31. arvensis lanceolata. *Reichb. Icon. Bot. Eur.* 10. 24. t. 969.

*M.* arvensis parietariaefolia. *Reichb. Icon. Bot. Eur.* 10. 25. f. 970.

*M.* arvensis agrestis. *Reichb. Icon. Bot. Eur.* 10. 25. f. 971.

*M.* arvensi-plicata. *Reichb. Icon. Bot. Eur.* 10. 25. f. 972.

*M.* acutifolia. *Reichb. Icon. Bot. Eur.* 10. 25. t. 973.

\*

p. 181. 15. *M.* CANADENSIS.

Viz non varietas *M.* arvensis.

16. *M.* LAGPONICA.

**Hab. in Kamtschatka Herb. Hooker!**

18. *M.* DAHURICA.

Exemplaria hujus plants qua in herbariis pluribus vidi non spontanea sunt sed el culta in Horto Gorenki, vel ex seminibus ex horto illo a cl. Fisher cum speciminibus anno 1822 missis, sub nomine *Mentha ex Dahuria*. Exemplaria etiam Willdenowiana verosimiliter culta sunt, et idcirco habitatio hujus speciei incerta est.

p. 182. 20. *M.* PULEOIUM.

**Occurrit etiam in America boreali.**

## LYCOPUS.

p. 186. 4. *L.* EUROPAUS.

Excl. var. *y* cum\* synouymo et habitationibus. Est^Dim species propria, *L. australis Br.*

**Hab. var. « in Monte Libano N. Bové !**

p. 187. 6\*. *L.* AUSTRALIS (Br.! Prod. 1. 500), caule erecto glaberrimo vel pilis paucis hispido, foliis subsessilibus oblongo-lanceolatis utrinque angustatis argute\*dentatis supra vjē utrinque glaberrimis lucidis vel subtus pubescentibus, verticillastris multifloris, calycibus quinquedentatis bracteisque acutissimis, staminum steriliū rudimentis capitatis, acheniis tubo calycis brevioribus.

*L.* europaeus *y* argutus, *supra* p. 186.

*Ul* lucidus. *Turczan.! MSS.*

**Hab. in Asia orientali et Australia: in Sibiria orientali Turczaninow ! China Sir G. Staunton! in Nova Hollandia ad Portum Jackson et oram meridionalem R. Brown, et in Terra Van Diemen Gunn! R. Brown, (h. s. sp- comm. a elf Lambert, Bunge, et Lindley.)**

A *L. europaeo* differt # praeter habitu staminum steriliū praesentia, quod observare nequivi in exemplaribus pessimis a me primum visis. Valde affinis est *L. sinuate*, a quo differt habitu, *lobis* subsessilibus et calycibus bracteisque acutioribus.

## • MERIANDRA.

p. 189. 2. *M.* BENGIALENSIS.

*Salvia abyssinica. Br.! App. to Salt. Abyss.*

**In India omni colitur, sed sylvestris non occurrere videtur.. In Abyssinia colligerunt Salt et Rüppell, verosimiliter indigewam!**

SALVIA.

16\*. S. HYDRANGEA (Herb. DC. MS9.), canescens, foliis pinna-P-2U.

segmentis 3-4-jugis oblongis obtusis mucronatis... pubescentibus, floralibus parvis deciduis, verticillastris 6-10-lycibus maximis glabris membranaceo-venosis coloratis, labio e lato sinuato, inferiore bifido lobis ovato-rotundatis, corollis

vix exsertis.

Hab. in Persia Olivier I (v. s. sp. in herb. DC.)

Species pulcherrima, foliis distinctissima. Flores fere S. acetabulosae. Verticillastri superiores substeriles. Foliorum segmenta inferiora pollicaria, ultimum majus, omnia pallida, crassiuscula, paucivenia, nec rugosa.

p. 219.

i S. S. N S V Da Umi ' Jacquemont ! frequens in pa- nitie Cashmeriana Jacquemont!

Corolla flavescens, labio superioris purpureo-punctato.

29. IA 3.

Hab. in Persia circa Bahatti et ad Py Pundjal Jacquemont!

Varietas hasi truncatis. vel cordatis. Corolla tubus ampinus, labia Flores violaceo et albo variegati.

brevia.

31. S. vi B. IDIS.

TVo. p. 220.

Hab. in Persia prope Malaga Sahmaan in Persia prope Isfahan Steyerl

33\*. S. MITIORHIZA (Bunge ! "Enum. Pl. Chin. Bor. 60), caule herbaceo erecto piloso, foliis petiolatis pinnatisectis segmentis 3-7 petiolatis ovatis crenatis ultimo majore vel bifido, floralibus bracteaeformibus racemis simplicibus, verticillastris multifloris laxis, calycibus campanulatis labio superiore acuto integro, inferiore breviter bidentato, corollis calyce subtriplo longiore, tubo breviter exserto intus oblique annulato labiis ringentibus elongatis, superiore truncato-compresso, inferiore porrecto, lobis lateralibus oblongis erecto-patentibus medio rotundato inflexo, connectivo postice deflexo subdilatato extremitate

connexis in China borealis montosis urabrosis ad Zui-wey-schin et Hab. in China Ssi-jui-ssy Bunge! (h. s. sp. com. F. art. Bunge.)

Species pulchra characteribus pluribus distinctissima, habitu S. Forskoki aemulata. Radix miniata. Calyx 2-3-pedalis. Toampla; segmenta plana, sparse hispida, supra viridia, subtus pallidiora; petioli teretibus. Flores magnitudine S. Fortkwei. Utriusque lancoelatis, pedicellis parum breviora. Pedicelli erecti, calyce panim breviores. Stylus lobis inferioribus elongatus, superior brevissimus dentiformis, speciem calycis labio superiore tegit corolla tubo intus annulato, ab et Hormmo recedit, connectivum petiole detur utatua nee antheriferis a Dvymvshacc differt; forsitan igitur sectionis proprius typus.

36. S. STRIACA.

P\* 223.

Hab. in Persia monte Tcharapt inter Mtaneh et Turkmanchah BHanger!

## 37. S. ODORATA.

Hab. prope Bagdad *Olivier!*

p. 224. 40. S. SPINOSA.

p. 225. Hab. in Persise monte Kafлахcou in provincia Irak-adgim *Bé-  
lunger!*

40\*. S. pALaisTiN A, caule herbaceo gianduloso-piloso, foliis petio-  
iatis oblongis subpinnatisectis pinnatifidisve rugosis villosis, lobis eroso-  
dentatis\* obtusissimis, floralibus bracteseformibus latissimis acuminatis  
concavis persistentibus calyce brevioribus, racemis paniculatis, verticil-  
lastris distantibus subsexfloris, calycibus tubulosis striatis, labio supe-  
riore breviter tridentato, dentibus omnibus efectis subspinosi, corollis  
calyce subduplo longioribus.\*

S. sinaica. *Delile MSS.*

Hab. in Pala<sup>st</sup>inse arvis *N. Bové!* (*h. s. sp. a cl. Bové lectam, et  
h. s. c, comm. a cl. Delile.*)

Habitus inflorescentia et flores *S. spinosa*, differt foliorum forma. Nomen  
Dfelleianum mutavi ob errorem habitationis.

## 41. S. TINGITANA.

Hab. in Hispania australi prope Cadix *Picard!* (*v. s. sj>.*)

p. 227- 46. ft VERBASCIFOLIA.

Hab. in Persise provincia Azarbaidjan *Bélanger!*

p.229. 49\*. S. CANESCENS (Meyer! Enum. Pl. Cauc.-Casp. 86), caule  
herbaceo basi albo-lanato, foliis lanceolato-oblongis integris vel sinuato-  
lobatis basi longe angustatis rugosis supra laxe subtus<sup>^</sup>dense albo-lanatis,  
floralibus latissimis acuminatis concavis persistentibus calyce subbre-  
vioribus, racemis ramosis villosis-viscosis, verticillastris femotis, calyci-  
bus tubuloso-campanulatis, labio superiore truncato breviter dentato  
inferioribus dentibus lanceolatis acuminatis, corollis calycè subtriplo  
longioribus, tubo breviter exserto, labio superiore subfalcato.

Hab. in promontorii Caucasicis rupestribus versus fluvium Anticetam  
~~et~~ prope acidulam Nartzana *C. A. Meyer!* (*h. s. sp. comm. a cl.  
Meyer.*)

# VaMe affinis *S. phlomoidi*, differt habitu elatiore, tenuiore, racemis ramosis et  
floribus paucioribus minoribus (?). Exemplar vero mecum a cl. 31eyero communi-  
catum vix perfectum est.

## 51. S. CERATOPHYLLA.

Hab. in Persia) provincia Azarbaidjan prope Erivan *Bilanger! C.  
A. Meyer!* inter Armadan et Kermantcha *Olivier!*

p. 230. 54. S. BICOLOR.

p. 231. Hab. in Andalusia *Hanseler!*

p.232. 58\*. S. LIMBATA (Meyer! Enum. Pl. Cauc.-Casp. 86), caule  
herbaceo erecto subnudo pubescente, foliis radicalibus petioiatis lato-  
ovatis integris eroso-dentatis basi cordatis rugosissimis utrinque viridi-  
bus subhirsutis, caulinis paucis sessilibus, floralibus ovatis acuminatis  
calyce brevioribus, racemis ramosis, verticillastris 2-6-floris distantibus,  
calycibus subsessilibus late campanulatis hispidulis, labio superiore  
rotundato dei>tibus brevissimis conniventibus, inferioris dentibus acutis,  
corollis calyce subtriplo longioribus, tubo subexserto, labio superiore

falcato compresso, inferioris lobis lateralibus oblongis erectis, genitalibffii exsertis, connectivis postice deflexis dilatatis extremitate callosa connexis.

Hab. in Caucaso: in locis siccis lapidosis montium Taliisch prope pagum Swant C. A. Meyer! (k. s. 'sp. comm. a cl. Meyer.)

Ab affini S. austriaca differt foVris brevioribus rugosioribus, racemis paucifloris et calycibus latius campanulatis vix hirtis.

61. S. DUMETORUM. p. 234.

Ex habitatione excl. plantam Cashmerianam ad S. Sibthorpii spectantem.

63. S. VIRGATA.

S. gigantea. Desf. Cat. Hort. Par. ed. 2. 68.

p. 235.

S. pyrenaica. Linn.! Spec. 3G. ex herb. Tgurn. et supra 42.

S. grandidentata. Ten. Ind. Sem. Hort. N§p. 182^ - ?

67. S. SIBTHORPII.

p. 236.

Hab. in valle Cashmeriana Royfc ! Jacquemont!

p\* 237\*

68. S. SYLVESTRIO.

Hab. in Persia ad Khor, Teheran, Salimania, etc. Bélanger !

71. Loco S. BULLATA (Schousboe\*) lege S. SCLAREOIDSS (Brot.! p. 239. Phyt. Lus. 3. t. 2.; Flor. Lus. 1. 17), nomen antiquius, cum descriptione, etc. S. bullatte.

S. bullata.\* Scfewsboe ! ex Vdhl. Enum. 1. 265.^ Sit syn.

74. S. CLANDESTINA.

p. 241.

S. collina. Low. Prim. Fl. %Mader, 19.

Hab. in ins. Madera Lowe!

75. S. CONTROVERSA.

p. 241.

fi grandiflora, corollis calyce plus duplo longioribus.

p. 242.

Hab. fl in arenosis maritimis prope Jaffa N. Bové ! et alibi cum var. « miscitur.

It appears, that in the ordinary clandestine state of this plant the corolla is abortive, as frequently occurs in the S. verbenaca and clandestinely especially in their more southern stations. In the large flowered state the S. controversa comes near\* and has been mistaken for, the S. ceratophylloides; but besides the differences in habit, and the remarkably hairy calyzeB, its leaves are rather (in smaller proportions) those of S. ceratophyllum than of S. ceratophylloides.

75\*? S. DESERTI (Decaisne! in Ann. Sc. Nat. Par. 1834. 2. 248), suffruticosa incana, tamis divaricatis pubescentibus, foiiis parvis paucis gblongis petiolatis crenatis bullato-rugosis margine reflexis cano-pubescentibus, floralibus parvis supremis minimis, verticillastris 2-6-floris distantibus, calycibus jovato-campanulatis pilis longissimis hirsutis, labio superiore tridentato inferiore bidentato, dentibus omnibus subaequalibus vel superiore minore.

Hab. in deserto Sinaico N. Bové ! (h. s. sp. a cl. Bové lectam.)

Corolla in exemplaribus! puppetentificus desunt, et ideo sectio inserta. Quoad hatijtus inter S. controversam et S. aegyptiacam, fere media est, et forsais huic affiniior. Calyces fere S. controversa sed dentes labii superioris viz connivunt.

76. S. NUBIA.

Hab. in Abyssinia Rüppell! (v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Senkenb. Franco/.)



77. S. SCLAREOIDES deleatur, est enim S. *hullata*.
- p. 243. 79. S. PYRENAICA deleatur, est S. *virgata*.<sub>m</sub>
81. S. CANESCENS removetur, et post n. 40. S. *spinosam* collocetur.
82. S. LIMBATA collocetur post n. 58. S. *austriacam*.
- p. 245. 84. S. MISELLA.
- Fide exemplaris Humboldtiani in Herbario Musaei Parisiensis servati, haec species viz differt a S. *occidentali*.
- 85\*» S. RIPARIA (Humb. et Kunth. Nov. Gen. et Spec. Amer. 2. 300, et supra 247) hue collocetur. (y. s. *sp.jp. herb. Mus. Par.*)
- p. 247. "91. S. RIPARIA removetur, et collocetur post S. *obscurant* cui affinis est.
- p. fc48. 91, s. PAL&FOLIA (Humb. et Kunth. Nov. Gen. et Spec. Amer. 2. 307. t. 157. ft supra 266) huc# collocetur. {y. s. *sp. in herb. Mus. Par.*)
- p. 250. #. 98. S. AZUREA.
- S. *longifolia*. Nutt. Trans. Amer. Phil. Soc. 5.185.
- Hab. in\* Arkansas Nuttall (fide exempt, ex seminibus Nuttallianis cultis).
- p. 252. 103. 5. STACHYOIDES.
- Viz a S. *elongata* differt#(v. s. *sp. in herb. Mus. Par.*)
- p. 253. 106. S. COLLINA removetur, et collocetur post S. *brevifloram*.
- p. 254. 107. S. ASSURGENS.
- Affinis S. *prwielloidi*. Calyx molliter pilosissimus(v. s. *sp. in herb. Mus. Par.*)
108. S. SPICATA removetur, et collocetur post S. *brevifloram*.
- p. 255. 112. S. THYMOIDES.
- p. 25C. Hab. in Mexico ditone Oaxaca Andrieux! (h. s. *sp. comm. a cl. de Candolle.*)
113. S. GLECIOMXFOLIA.
- Folia basi truncato-subcordata. (v. s. *sp. in herb. Mus. Par.*)
114. S. NAVA.
- Folia rugosiora quam in S. *pruneUoidi*. (v. s. *sp. in herb. Mus. Par.*)
- p. 258. 120. S. GRACILIS.
- Affinis S. *carnece*, sed certe diversa calyce glabro et foliis non cordatis!
- p. 259. 122. S. MEMBRANACEA.
- 7 *villosula*, foliis minoribus, calycibus junioribus villosis.
- Hab. y in Mexico circa Oaxaca Andrieux! an species nova?
- p. 260. 123\*. S. HERBACEA, caule herbaceo erecto subramoso villosa, foliis long^ petiolatis lato-ovatis rhombisve basi subcordatis pulscen- centibus, floralibus ovatis deciduis, racemis simplicibus, verticillastris subsexfloris distinctis, calycibus ovato-tubulosis hifsutis herbaceis, labio superiore dentibusque labii inferioris ovato-dilatatis, corollis calyce dimidio longioribus, tubo incluso.

Hab. in Mexico ad Tehuantepec in ditone Oaxaca *Andrieux Sm*  
(v. s. *sp. in herb. DC.*)

*S. rhombifolia* affinis, differt caule calycibusque hirsutioribus, et praesertim calycibus longioribus viridibus labiis herbaceo-dilatatis fix acuminatis.

127. *S. HIRTA* removetur, et collocetur inter *Longifloras coccineas* juxta *S. Hcenkei*.

132. *S. HISPANICAM*, in America boreali circa New York legit cl. P.<sup>262</sup>.  
*Mitchell I* forsan ex Europa vel ex Jamaica allata.

132\*. *S. ANGULATA* caule herbaceo erecto vix pubescente, foliis peltatis iato-ovatis acuminatis serratis basi rotundato-cuneatis tenuiter pubescentibus subtus vix canescentibus, floralibus ovatis acuminatis deciduis, racemis multifloris elongatis raihosis, verticillastris laxis secundis, calycibus tubuloso-campanulatis vix pubescentibus, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris acutis, corollis calycem breviter superantibus, labio superiore recto pubescente, inferiore longiore, lobis rotundatis, connectivis postice linearibus deflexis longitudinaliter cqn<sup>^</sup>\* natis, stylo barbato.

Hab. in Caracas *Vargas!* (v. s. *sp. in herb. DC.*)

Habitus fere *S. polystachya*. Caulis anguli crasai, glabri, acuti, fides pubescentes. Folia fere *S. polystachya* sed glabriora, basi saepius cuneata. Racemi longiores, laxiores. Calyces fere glabri, saepius colorati, angulati. Corolla dimidio minor.

133\*. *S. DENSIFLORA*, caule herbaceo erecto vix pubescente, foliis petiolatis ovatis obtusis crenatis basi rotundato-truncatis subcordatisve rugosissimis utrinque pubescentibus viridibus vel vix subtus canescentibus, floralibus deciduis, racemis subsimplicibus spiceformibus, verticillastris multifloris approximatis, calycibus tubulosis subglabris, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris ovatis obtusis, corollis calyce dimidio longioribus, genitalibus exsertis, connectivis postice linearibus deflexis longitudinaliter connatis, stylo glabro.

Hab. in ins. Dominica *Herb. Bosc!* (h. s. *sp. comm. a cl. Moretti.*)

Species *S. polystachya* et *S. Keerlii* affinis, sed ab utraque distinctissima, a priori foliorum forma, a *S. Keerlii* pubescentia, ab utraque inflorescentia, calycis forma, corollis parvis et genitalibus longe exsertis.

135\*. *S. FRUTICULOSA*, caule fruticoso humili ramosissimo, ramis p. 264. albo-tomentosis, foliis petiolatis ovatis obtusis crenulatis basi rotundato-truncatis subcordatisve rugosissimis supra vix pubescentibus subtus albo-tomentosis, floralibus ovatis acuminatis deciduis, racemis simplicibus, verticillastris subsexfloris distantibus, calycibus subsessilibus? tubuloso-campanulatis albo-tomentosis, labio superiore integro stylo<sup>^</sup> busque labii inferioris obtusis truncatis, corollis calyce superioribus, tubo breviter exserto, labio superiore recto & *Andrieux!* longiore lobis rotundatis, stylo breviter barbato. ""

Hab. in Mexico circa Oaxaca *Andrieux I* (A. r. Fert foliorum forma de *Candolle.*) \* t basi pubescentes, viz

Affinis *S. scorodonic* et *S. breviflora*, sed ab utraque Fruticulus est vix 4-6-pollicaris. Folia semipollicaria. ^ Q<sub>u</sub>. e<sup>^</sup> g<sub>p</sub>. A<sup>m</sup>er. p. 290.

138\*. *S. CARDIOPHYLLA*, herbacea? pubescentibus, foliis petiolatis ovatis crenatis<sup>ar</sup>.)

filiformis utrinque molliter villosis, floralibus deciduis racemis elongatis simplicibus, verticillastris subsexfloris distantibus, calycibus tubuloso-campanulatis tenuiter pubescentibus, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris ovatis acutiusculis, corollis calyce duplo longioribus, tubo subincluso ventricoso, labio superiore brevi recto, inferiore subtriplo longiore lobis rotundatis, connectivis postice deflexis linearibus longitudinaliter connatis, stylo glabro.

Hab. in Americas meridionalis extratropicse Banda oriental *Herb. Hooker!* (y. s. sp. in herb. *Hooker\**)

Habitus *S. cuspidate* a qua differt foliis mollitevillosis et calycibus majoribus subcoloratis, dentibus muticis, labio superiore integro

p. 266. H I. S. CARNEA.

Ab *S. gracili* certe distincta. (v. s. sp. in herb. *Mus. Par.*)

14g. S. PALAFOLIA removetur, et ad *Micranthas* ante *S. tilicefoliam* amandetur.

p. 272» 159. S. CLINOPODIOIDES.

A *S. Parquerensi* foliis et aliis notis diverse (v. s. sp. in herb. *Mus\* Par.*)

p. 273. 160\*. ? S. MATHEWSI, herbacea ? ramis superne villosissimis, foliis amplis petioratis ovatis basi profunde cordatis flaccidis utrinque viridibus glabris vel nervis vix hirsutis, floralibus bracteeformibus lato-ovatis membranaceis coloratis calyces sequantibus subpersistentibus, racemo elongato laxo, verticillastris 6-10-floris, calycibus pedicellatis magnis tubulosis, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris ovatis acutis, corollis calyce vix duplo longioribus, tubo calycetis squante, labio superiore brevi, genitalibus longe exsertis, connectivis postice linearibus deflexis longitudinaliter connatis.

Hab in Peruvia ad Purrochuca et Obrajillo *Mathews!* (k. s. sp. comm. a nl. *Lindley.*)

Flores *S. speciosa*. Folia fere *S. macrophylla* et forsitan melius inter *Longifloras coeruleas* enumeranda. Caulis (vel rami ?) basi subglabri. Folia inferiora 6-8-pollicaria; floralia obtusiuscula. Racemus elongatus ultrapedalis. Verticillastri distincti. Pedicelli calycem aequantes hirsuti. Calyces 7-8 lin. longi, basi hispidi, apice glabri, colorati. Corollae tubi amplius, labium inferius superiore plus duplo longius.

The flowers of this are so exactly those of *S. speciosa* (of which I have only seen young specimens), that I should have thought it to be the same species were not the leaves so different. In Matthews's specimens these are, however, loose, and possibly they may not really belong to the same plant, although there is no appearance of any error.

4 - - / m 163. S. LEUCOCEPHALA.

Species, pulcherrima hue rite collocata. (v. s. sp. in herb. *Mus. Par.*)

p. 274. 164\*. S. BOLLINA (Humb. et Kunth. Nov. Gen. et Sp. Amer. 2. 288. et supra 213).

Affinis *S. brevis* et differt foliis supra viridibus et eorum forma, (v. s. sp. in herb. *Mus. Par.*)

164\*#. S. SPICATA (Humb. et Schum. Mant. 1. 202. et supra 294).

Hasc etiam species affinis s. *Ireviflora* sed characteribus datis aliunde distinguitur. Calyces viosiores et rubescentes. (v. s. sp. in herb. *Mus. Par.*)

173<sup>^</sup> S. LUTEA.

p.277-

Species distinctissima hue rite oollocata. (v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Par.)

178. S. GLUMACEA removetur, et inter *Coccineas* ante S. swæro-p. 278. *tundam* collocetur.

190\*. S. IIIRTA (Humb. et Kunth. NOV. Gen. et Sp. Amer. 2. p. 283. , 296. et supra 260).

Affinis S. *Harikei*. (v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Par.)

190\*\*. S. uuBEscEHfr (Rumb. et Kunth. Nov. Gen. et Sp. Amer. 2. 301. t. 154. et supra 292).

Affinis S. *Hankei*. (v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Par.)

190\*.. S. SQUALEHS (Humb. et Kunth. Nov. Gen. et Sp. Amer. 2. 297. et supra 292).

Affinis binis prscedentibus. Corolla breves videntur Bed vix in exemplare penecta. (v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Par.)

19k S. TORTUOSA.

Prater characteres datos differt a S. *curviflora* calycibus ut in S. *Mariana* lanatis. (v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Par.)

196. S. MOSCHATA.

p. 285.

Affinis S. *Neovidensi* et S. *altissima*, et hue rite collocata. (v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Par.)

198. S. SECUNDA.\*

/3 foliis subtus cano-tonyntosis.

p\* 286.

Hab. p in provinciae Minas Geraés Serro Frio *Vauthier!*

204. S. SESSEI.

p. 288.

Hab. in declivitate occidental! Cordillera de Guchillaqua *Berlandier!*

204\*. S. PUBESCENS, caule fruticoso, ramis tomentoso-pubescentibus, foliis petiolatis ovatis obtusiusculis. basi rotundatis rugosis su<sup>^</sup>ra pubescentibus subtus molliter cano-villosis, floralibus minoribus supremis minutis deciduis, yerticillastris paucifloris subpaniculatis, calycibus subsessilibus inflato-tubulosis subincurvis'apice coloratis, labio superiore integro inferiorisque dentibus lato-ovatis obtusis, corolla calyce duplo longiore eittus pubescente, tubo longe exserto subsequali, labiis subsequali<sup>t</sup>us, inferioris lobis laterallibus oblongis reflexis medio rotundato, connectivis postice linearibus deflexis longitudinaliter connatis, stylo breviter barbato.

Hab. in Mexico ad San Dionicio in ditione Oaxaca *Andrieux!* (y. s. sp. in herb. DC.)

Affinis S. *Sessei* et S. *Reylce*. Habitus prioris, a qua differt foliorum forma et pubescentia raolli totius plautas. Calyces minus inflati et basi pubescentes, vix membranacei.

208\*. S. GLUMACEA (Humb. et Kunth. Nov. Gen. et Sp. Amer. p. 290. ' 2. 298. et supra 278).

Affinis S. *subrotunda*. (v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Par.)

210. S. COCCINEA.

Hab. in ins. Cuba *De la Ossa* ! in Mexico circa urbem Matamoros *Berlandier* ! in Brasilia tropica prope urbem Bahia *Blanchet* !

211\*. S. LINEATA, ramis bifariam pubescentibus, foliis petiolatis ovatis obtusis crenatis basi truncatis utrinque viridibus tenuiterpubescentibus, floralibus lato-ovatis deciduis, racemis simplicibus, verticillastris 4-6-floris, calycibus tubuloso-campanulatis viridibus pubescentibus, labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris ovatis vix acuminatis, corollis calyce duplo longioribus, tubo exserto ventricoso, fauce contracta, labio superiore extus villositate erecto, inferioris lobis lateralibus oblongis reflexis, medio rotundato deflexo, staminibus inclusis, connectivis postice deflexis oblongo-linearibus longitudinaliter connatis, stylo plumoso.

Hab. in Mexico *Karwinski*. (v. s. sp. in herb. *Endlicher*.)

Fere S. *Grdhami*. Corolla forma *S. fulgentis*, at minor. Folia floralia ante anthesin imbricata, pubescentia, brevissime ciliata, latiora quam in *S. gluma*, qua haec species differt etiam pubescentia, foliis crenatis non coriaceis et verticillastris saepius seorsim.

p. 291. 212. S. PHENICEA.

Folia glaberrima. Affinis *S. glumaceae*, sed floribus distinctissima. (v. s. sp. in herb. *Mus. Par.*)

213. S. PULCHRELLA.

*S. didymostachys* Lag.!

p. 292. 215. & RUBESCENS et

216. S. SQUALENS remouentur, et juxta *S. Hankei* collocentur.

217. S. AYAVACENSIS.

Affinis *S. rubescenti* et *S. squalenti*, sed corolla corulea videtur. (v. s. sp. in herb. *Mus. Par.*)

p. 293. 220. JS. RVMICIFOLIA.

\* Species pulcherrima inter *Brachyanthas* et *Longifloras* media, (v. s. sp. in herb. *Mus. Par.*)

p. 294. 221. S. PETIOLARIS.

Species distincta etsi *S. sagittata* et *S. macrophylla* affinis. (v. s. sp. in herb. *Mus. Par.*)

220\*. S. VITIFOLIA, caule herbaceo erecto villositate, foliis petiolatis late deltoideis angulato-lobatis basi truncatis vel late sagittato-cordatis crassis utrinque villositate-hirsutis viridibus vel subtus rufescentibus, floralibus ovato-lanceolatis acuminatis deciduis, racemis elongatis ramosis, verticillastris remotis 2-6-floris, calycibus pedicel latis ovato-campanulatis villositate, labio superiore subtridentato. dentibusque labii inferioris acuminatis, corollis calyce 3-4-plo longioribus, tubo breviter exserto ventricoso, limbo binate, labio superiore falcato, inferiore longiore lobis rotundatis, stylo glabro.

Hab. in Mexico ad montem San Felipe prope Oaxaca *Andrieux* ! (v. s. sp. in herb. *DC.*)

Hortus *S. petiolaris sagittata*, et *macrophylla* sed foliorum praevalens forma

distinctissima. Flores fere *S. petiofaris*. Corollas coeruleas; tubus supra ovarium contractus dein prope faucem valde ventricosus. Connectiva postice oblongo-dilatata, longitudinaliter connata, extremitate libera.

222\*. *S. MACROPHYLLA*, caule herbaceo erecto piloso-hispido, foliis longe petiolatis amplis ovatis cordatis superioribus has tatis subrugosis utrinque viridibus hispidis, floralibus ovatis deciduis, racemis elongatis ramosis viscosis, verticillastris remotis 2-4-floris, calycibus pedicellatis campanulatis demum elongatis villosis, labio superiore brevissime tridentato, inferiore bifido, dentibus omnibus ovatis acutis, corollis calyce subquadriplo longioribus, tubo exserto ampliato, labio superiore erecto, inferiore vix longiore lobis rotundatis, connectivis postice linearibus deflexis longitudinaliter connatis, stylo glabro.

Hab. in Peru vise valle Huanuco ad ripas fluminis *Mathews* ! (*h. s. sp. comm. a cL Lindley, et v. s. sp. in herb. Hooker.*)

Affinis *S. sagittata*\* differt, statura elatiore, foliis multo majoribus latioribus, basi auriculis rotundatis cordatis nee divaricato-hastatis lobatisve, multo minus rugosis et magis hispidis. Verticillastris hecissime biflori, secundi. Corolla caerulea. Genitalia exserta.

226\*. *S. KARWINSKII*, caule fruticoso? ramis rufo-lanatis, foliis petiolatis ovatis acuminatis crenatis basi rotundatis supra subrugosis asperulis subtus rufo-lanatis, floralibus deciduis, verticillastris multifloris, calycibus amplis tubulosis glanduloso-villosis, labio superiore integro dentibusque brevissimis, labii inferioris longe acuminatis, corollis calyce duplo longioribus, tubo amplo exserto, labio superiore erecto, inferiore vix longiore, lobis ovatis, genitalibus corollam equantibus, connectivis postice deflexis longitudinaliter connatis, stylo glabro.

Hab. in regno Mexicano *Karwinski!* (*y. s. sp. in herb. Endlicher.*)

Affinis quodammodo *S. Imgistyla* et *S. amethystina*, sed characteribus datis distincta. Habitu *S. Henkei* similior, sed corolla caerulea videtur et aliis notis diversa.

230. *S. CONCOLOR.*

p-<sup>297</sup>.

Folia juniora interdum tenuiter pubescentia.

237. *S. CUPHEJEFOLIA.*

p. 300.

Folia *S. punctata*, calyces multo longiores. Corollas in exemplare desunt, sed verosimiliter haec species inter *Longifloras aurantiacas* enumeranda est. (*v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Par.*)

240. *S. DISCOLOR.*

p- 3<sup>01</sup>.

Species haec distinctissima verosimiliter inter *Longifloras caeruleas* collocanda est. (*v. s. sp. in herb. Mus. Par.*)

257\*.? *S. ciliNENSIS*, caule herbaceo erecto pubescente, foliis p- 300. petiolatis integris vel infimis trisectis lato-ovatis obtusis crenatis basi truncatis cordatisve supra pilosis subtus glabri?, floralibus parvis bractesiformibus, racemis subsimplicibus, calycibus tubuloso-campanulatis striatis glabris hispidulisve, corollis calyce subduplo longioribus, tubo vix exserto, labio superiori incurvo, inferiore patente.

Hab. in China prope Kia-nang *Sir G. Staunton!* (*y. s. sp. in herb. Banks.*)

Herba subfasciculatim ramosa. Folia subpollicaria; pili paginse superioris longi sparsi; inferiorum segmenta lateraliter intermedio parum minora, sessilia vel

petiolulata. Racemi semipedales. Verticillastri distantes subsexflori. Flores fere *S.japonicce*. Calyx coloratus, labium superius integrum rotundatum. Corolla extus pubescens.

Not having had an opportunity of dissecting the flowers of this plant, I am not certain whether it belongs to *Heterosphace*, where I have placed it on account of its affinity to *S.japonica*, or whether it be a *Gymnosphace*, of which it has the calyx.

p. 309. 261. S. PLEBEIA.

*S. minutiflora.* Bunge ! *Enum. Pl. Chin. Bor.* 50.

Hab. in tota India septentrionali usque ad urbem Cashmere *Jacquemont!* ad vias et in collibus prope Pekinum *Bunge !* ,

261\*. *S. PUMILA*, caule humili erecto cespitoso pilis longis rigidis barbato, foliis ad basin caulis approximates oblongis linearibusve basi angustatis rugosissimis utrinque viridibus, floralibus minutis, racemis subramosis, verticillastris remotis 2-6-floris supremis sterilibus, calycis ovati pilosi labio superiore brevissime tridentato dentibus conniventibus, inferiore bifido dentibus lato-lanceolatis acutissimis, corollis vix calycem excedentibus, connectivis postice adscendentibus liberis loculum cassum ferentibus.

Hab. in Cashmeria? *Jacquemont!* (n. 74) (*h. s. sp. e Mus. Par.*)

Valde affinis *S. aegyptiaca*, differt caulibus erectis vix ramosis. Radix perennis. Caules vix 3-4-pollicares.

262. S. JEGYPTIACA.

*Thymus syrticus.* Spreng. *Syst.* 2. 697\*

Hab. in Persia *André!* Arabia *Desfontaines.*

## MONARDA.

p. 315. Ante M. DIDYMAM adde

### «ECTIO I. EUMONARDA.

#### *Genitalia longe exserta.*

1. M. DIDYMA.

p. 316. M. Oswegoensis. *Bart. Prod. Fl. Pens.* 1. 34. ?

2. M. FISTULOSA.

*M. varians.* *Bart. Prod. Fl. Pens.* 1. 3G.

p. 317. 3 M. BRADBURIANA.

*M. fistulosa.* *Hook. Bot. Mag.* 60. l. 3310. *c.rcl. st/n.*

p. 318. Ante M. PUNCTATAM adde

### SECTIO II. CHEILYCTIS.

*Cheilyctis.* Rafin.

*Coryanthus.* *Nutt. Trans. Amer. Phil. Soc.* 6. 186.

*Stamina labio superiore corolla breviora vel (pqualia.*

## ZIZIPHORA.

3. Z. CANESCENS.

p. 321.

Hab. in rupibus montis Libani *N. Bov6!*

8. Z. TAURICA.

Hab. in Arabia *Delile*, Persia *Bélangier!*

Post ZIZIPHORAM adde

p. 323.

## XXXIII\*. HORMINUM.

Hormini sp. *Linn.*Melissa; sp. *Jacq.*

Calyx campanulatus bilabiatus, labio superiore tridentato, inferiore bifido. Corollae tubus exsertus, intus piloso-annulatus, faux elongata ampliata, limbus subbilabiatus, labio superiore truncato emarginato, inferiore 3-lobo, laciniis brevibus latis rotundatis. Stamina fertilia 4, adscendentia, didynama, inferioribus longioribus. Anthere per paria coherentes, lineares, loculis divaricatis. Stylus apice breviter bifidus, lobis subulatis. Stigmata minuta. Achenia leviuscula.

A single European species with some affinity to the *Melissa Meliophylla*, but much more to the *Salvia Heterosphaea*, and especially to *Salvia lyrata*, with which Linnaeus associated it, but from which it differs by the presence of the upper stamens, and by the structure of the anthers. Its connate anthers (which are exactly those of *Monarda*), and the annulus in the tube of the corolla remove it from *Melissineae*, and indicate its place next to, if not amongst, the *Monardeae*.

1. H. PYRENAICUM.

H. Pyrenaicum. *Linn. Spec.* 831. *Sw. Brit. Fl. Gard.* 3. t. 252.Melissa Pyrenaica. *Jacq. Hort. Vind.* 2. t. 183.

Hab. in Europae temperatae montibus: in Pyreneis! Alpibus Vallesiae! et Salisburgensibus! (v. v. et h. s. sp.)

Radix perennis. Folia fere omnia radicalia, petiolata, ovata, obtusa, profunde crenata, basi truncata vel subcordata, venosa, utrinque viridia, glabra vel ad nervos hispidula. Caules floriferi erecti, semipedales, simplices, basi foliorum paribus 1-2 parvis sessilibus crenatis donati, infra medium floriferi. Verticillastri distantes, subsexflori, secundi. Folia floralia bracteaeformia, calyce breviora. Calyces breviter pedicellati, nutantes, nervis sub-13 elevatis striati, apice saepe colorati, glabri vel ad nervos hispiduli, labiis patentibus, dentibus acutissimis. Corolla purpureo-violacea, 9-10 lin. longa.

## BYSTROPOGON.

Ante 1. B. PUNCTATUM adde

p. 325.

B. ERIANTHUS, foliis serratis supra viridibus glabris subtus vix tomentosus, cymis pedunculatis corymbosis, dentibus calycinis ovatis, corollis calyce plus duplo longioribus, extus villosis.

Hab. in ins. Juan Fernandez *Domina Graham*, (v. s. sp. in *kerb. Hooker.*)

Frutex humilis, B. punctato habitu similis, sed foliis acutis serratis, et floribus distiocta. Corollae nempe 3 lin. longae, tubo basi tenui extra calycem iufato; laciniis parvis, latae, superiores erectae, inferiores patentee; faux et tubi pars superior intus



lineis pilorum verticalibus dense villosa. Stamina inclusa, subaequalia, omnino *Bystropogonis*. Species a *Bystropogone* non separanda, etsi characteribus corolla quodammodo ad *Sphacelem* & *ccebiu*

### PYCNANTHEMUM.

- p. 328. 2\*. P. LOOMISII (Nutt. Journ. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. 7. 100).  
Hab. in Georgia *Nuttall*

" P. floribus cymosis multibracteatis, bracteis lanceolatis acuminatis incanis, foliis petiolatis ovatis subserratis acutis brevibus superne glabris, dentibus talyeinis abbreviatis acuminatis apice pilosis, floribus maculatis.

" Afline P. *incano*, at facile distinguendum foliis brevioribus glabrioribus, statura humiliore, floribus conspicuis maculatis. Cym» plerumque terminales magnae. Bractese canescentes, exteriores uti folia petiolatae, csterae densae, anguste lanceolate. Calyx tubulosus, dentibus brevibus sed acutis fasciculo pilorum brevi terminalis. Corolla alba vel pallide rosea, maculia rubris; laciniae oblong®. Species pulcherrima odore Pulegii.<sup>1</sup>— *Nutt\* l. c.*

2. P. TULLIA.

*fi imberbe\**

Hab. *fi* in Carolina australi *Mitchell!*

- p. 329. 4. P. TORREI.  
Hab. in Carolina australi *Mitchell!*

5. P. HYSSOPIFOLIUM.

P. setosum. *Nutt. Journ\* Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. 7\* 100. ?*

Synonymon Pursbiana a Nut tall io citatum, certe ad P. *hyssopifoiium* spectat, sed descriptio ejusdem auctoris melius cum P. *aristato* vero (*Michauxii*) quadrat.

6. P. MUTICUM.

P. pilosum. *Nutt.! Gen. PL N. Amer. 2. 33.*

- p. 330. 7. P. PILOSUM deleatur.

### ORIGANUM.

- p. 335. 3. O. VULGARE.

O. decipiens. *Wallr.!*

Hab. u et \$ in Cashmeria *Jacquemont!* y in siccis calidis Alpium maritimorura mense Octobri legi, videtur varietas autumnalis.

4. O. NORMALE.

- p. 336. <sup>Hab - i"</sup> Cashmeria *Jacquemont!* in graminosis ad lacura Baical *Turczaninow !*

### MAJORANA.

- p. 339. Varietas sub M. no RT EN SI commemorata est *Origanum acinifolium* *Wallr.!*

### THYMUS.

- p.342. 3\*. T. TENUIFOLIUS (Mill. Diet. n. 2), erectus vel basi procumbens, rarais pubescentibus, foliis sessilibus lineari-subulatis acutis

marginibus revolutis ad axillas fasciculatis viridibus subglabris, floralibus lanceolatis obtusis, verticillastris distantibus, calycis labii superioris dentibus ovatis, inferioris laciniis subulatis.

Hab. in Hispania australi *Pavonia* prope Cadix *Picard!* (*h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Lambert.*)

A *T. vulgari* differt praecipue foliis tenuioribus viridibus, glabris, vel viz subtus tenuiter cano-pubescentibus.

6. T. BOVEI. p. 343.

Hab. inter Halepum et Bagdad *Olivier!*

8. T. HERBABARONA.

T. lucidus. *Guss. Prod. Fl Sic. Suppl. 198. ?*

10. T. ANGUSTIFOLIUS. p. 344,

T. micans. *Lowe! Prim. FL Mader. 19.*

13. T. LANCEOLATUS. p. 345.

In exemplaribus nonnullis spies viz secunds.

16. T. STRIATUS. p. 346.

*T. acicularis* *Guss. Prod. Fl Sic. 2. 127.* mihi videtur hujus specie! varietas esse. A cl. autore (*Suppl. 197*) ad *T. zygis* Linn, refertur, "fide ipsius herb, nec Don illius Sibthorpii," at meo sensu planta Linneana (cum *T. aciculari* Waldst. et Kit.) diversa est a Sibthorpiana, illa enim ad *T. angustifolium*, hæc cum *T. aciculari* *Guss.*, ad *T. striatum* referenda.

Hab. etiam ad ripas Bosphori *Olivier!*

T. MOSCHATELLUS deleatur, est *Melissa Calamintha*. p. 350.

#### *Speciebus dubiis addetur*

T. SERPYLLOIDES (*Bory. Ann. Gen. 3. 18*).

Hab. in Hispaniae Sierra Nevada rupibus *Bory.*

"*T. caulibus fruticosis procumbentibus, foliis linearibus lanceolatisve obtusis basi subciliatis, floribus capitatis. Affinis T. angustifolio. Variat floribus albis et purpureis.*"—*Bory. I. c.*

### SATUREIA.

3. S. MONTANA. p<sup>^</sup> 363#

*S. cuneifolia* Ten. fide speciminibus nonnullis a cl. autore missis, et *S. obovata* Lag.! forsan melius ad *S. virgatam* amandanda sunt. Ceterum hsc species *S. montana* valde similis est.

Post 8. S. RIGIDAM adde

*Species non satis notæ.* p. 355.

9. S. CAMPANELLA (*Ehrenb. Naturg. Reise, 13*).

Hab. in Africa boreali prope Castelnova *Ekrenberg.*

"*S. suffruticosa, ramis pubescentibus, foliis ovato-lanceolatis acutis integer, rimis hispidulis subsessilibus, florum cymis folio parura longioribus bracteatis, calycibus brevius campanulatis profunde quinquefidis. Habitu proxime accedit ad S. rupesirem Wulf.*"—*Ehrenb, I. c.*

10. S. OLLA (*Ehrenb. I. c.*)

Hab. in Africa boreali prope Castelnova *Ekrenberg.*

<sup>a</sup> *S. suffruticosa*, ramis seticulosus, foliis anguste linearibus et lanceolato-linearibus acutis setoso-hispidis, forum cymis folio vix longioribus bracteatis, calycibus brevius campanulatis profunde quinquefidis. Habitu propius accedit ad *S. Thymbram* cujus flores eQfolia majora aunt."—*Ehrenb. I. c.*

## COLLINSONIA.

p. 358. 3. *C. SCABRIUSCULA.*

Caules interdum suberecti et racemi subramosi sunt.

## HEDEOMA.

p. 367\* 2\*. *H. PIPERITA*, caule herbaceo pubescente, foliis subsessilibus ovatis obtusis subcrenatis basi rotundatis glabriusculis, floralibus subconformibus, verticillastris axillaribus subsexfloris, corollis calycem subsuperantibus.

*Cunila piperita. Mog. et Sess. MSS.*

**Hab. in Nova Hispania Mofino et Sessé ! (u. s. sp. in herb. Ph. Dunant ex herb. Pavon.)**

Caulis basi perennis, ramosus; rami erecti, breves, subsimplices. Folia viz semipollicaria, utrinque viridia; floralia minora angustiora, suprema calyces vix aequantia. Bractes oblongs, foliaceae, in verticillastris supremis subnullae. Calyces pubescentes fere *Melissa graveolentis* duplo majores quam in *H. pulegioide*. Pedicelli fere lineam longi, subcomplanati. Corollae purpurascentes ? Stamina labium Buperius sequantia. Styli lobus supremus brevissimus. Habitus *Melissarum* sectionis *Acyni*.

## MICROMERIA.

p. 371. 1. *M. GLABELLA.*

Dr. Torrey writes to me that this is not Michaux' *Cunila glabella*^ a plant with which I am in that case unacquainted.

1\*. *M. ARKANSAVA.*

*Hedeoma Arkansana. Nutt. in Trans. Amer. Phil. Soo. 5. 186.*

**Hab. in Americse septentrionalis terrse Arkansas: in pascuis humidis petrosis ad ortum fluminis Kiamesha Nut tall.**

" *H. caule ramoso, foliis lineari-lanceolatis antice serratis, superioribus integerrimis, verticillis subquadrifloris, pedicellis ad basin bibracteolatis, floribus tetrandris. Affinis H. glabra, odore Pulegii. Tota planta glabra, glandulosa, 4-6 pollices alta. Pedicelli calycem cylindraceum aequantes. Dentes calycini setacei. Corolla subcampanulata, cnrulea, palato albo.\*'—Nutt. I. e.*

p.372. 5\*. *M. CUNNINGHAMII*, caule herbaceo prostrato tenuiter pubescente, foliis petiolatis rotundatis subintegerrimis, pedicellis elongatis nudis, calycibus hirsutis, dentibus ovato-lanceolatis, fauce intus nuda.

**Hab. in Novae Zelandise insula septentrionali ad oram occidentalem prope flumen Mangamaka Hokianga F. Cunningham ! (v. s. sp. in herb. A. Cunningham.)**

Habitus omnino *M. Brownei*! Rami subfirmiores. Folia ejusdem magnitudine, vix unquam obscure crenata. Calyx magnitudine *M. Douglasii* et pari modo post anthesin ovato-globosus. Dentes intus villosi, sed faux nuda. Corolla tubo induso, magnitudine et forma *M. satureioides* et *australis*.

8\*. *M. PARVIFLORA* (Reichb. Fl. Germ. Exc. 859), fere glabra, p. 374. ramis suberectis, foliis sessilibus omnibus linearibus integerrimis margine revolutis, pedunculis folia aequantibus lax\$ subtrifloris, bracteis minutis, dentibus calycinis subulatis superioribus latioribus, fauce intus villosa.

*Satureia parviflora.* Vis.! *Pl. Rar. Balm, in Bot. Zeit.* 1829.1. *Erganzbl* 13.  
*Satureia inodora.* *Host. Fl. Austr.* 2.135. non Salzm.

**Hab. in Dalmatiee extremo confinio prope Albaniam in montibus Pastrovitch Visianif (h. s. sp. comm. a cl. De Candolle.)**

A *M. grtBca* certe distincta (ut Visiani in 1. c), foliis multo angustioribus glabris, floribus longe pedicellatis paucioribus, calycis dentibus forma et longitudine insqualibus.

Some specimens gathered by Olivier near Constantinople appear to be intermediate between this and the *M. graca*; but those which I have seen are scarcely sufficient to determine whether they are in fact a variety of the one or the other, or a distinct species.

9. Loco *M. LAN ATA* lege *M. TEN* ins, et in caractere, lin. 2, post verbum *linearibus* adde *acutis*.

*In synonymOy loco Satureia lanata lege Satureia tenuis. Link.!*

10. *M. TENUIS* deleatur, et substituetur

10. *M. LANATA*, suffruticosa, procumbens, ramis adscendentibus floccoso-lanatis, foliis sessilibus linearibus obtusis integerrimis margine revolutis lanatis, verticillastris 6-10-floris, cymis pedunculatis, calycibus sessilibus, dentibus brevissimis mollibus tomentosis.

*Satureia lanata. Link.!* in *L. de Buck. Besehr. Canar. ins.* 143.

**Hab. in montibu3 ins. Canariensium Chr. Smith ' (v, s. sv. in herb. DC.)**

Affinis *M. tenui*, et inter hanc et *M. variam* fere media. Folia breviora obtusiora quam in *M. tenui*. Inflorescentia *M. varite*, a qua differt superficie tota tomento vel lana brevi Candida, foliis crassioribus.

11. *M. VARIA*.

*Satureia thymoides. Lowe! Prim. Fl. Mader.* 19.

p# 375,

13. *M. INODORA*.

From the fine specimens from the Balearic islands, which I have seen in De Candolle's herbarium, it appears that the *M. inodora* and *M. approximata* are probably but one species.

28. *M. SATUREIOIDES*.

p. 380.

I fear that I am not quite correct in the characters and synonymes of this and the two following species (which are evidently very near to one another), but I have not at present a sufficient number of specimens within reach to clear up the confusion.

31\*. *M. BOLIVIANA*, glabra vel tenuissime pubescens, foliis sub- p. 381. seasilibus oblongis obtusis obovatisve integerrimis planis, verticillastris paucifloris, calycibus subsessilibus, dentibus brevibus obtusis erectis fauce intus nuda.

**Hab. in civitate Boliviana Pentland!** (*y. s. sp. in herb. DC.*)

*M. obovates* affinis, sed foliis multo minoribus numerosis planis, et calycibus brevioribus, distincta. Folia utrinque subviridia. Corolla minor quam in *M. obovata*, viz calyce dimidio longior.

p. 383. 3fi. *M. PARVIFLORA* removetur, et post *M. grcecam* collocetur.

## MELISSA.

p. 386. 3. *M. THYMIFOLIA.*

*Thymus organifolius.* *Vis ! in Bot. Zeit. 1830.1.51.*

A specimen gathered by M. Visiani in Dalmatia, and communicated to me by him under the above name, appears to belong to this species; but it is yet too young to determine it with certainty.

p. 387. 4. *M. GLANDULOSA.*

**Hab. in Sardinia Moris !**

5. *M. NEPETA.*

*M. obtusifolia.* *Pers. ! Syn. 2.132.*

p. 388. 6. *M. CALAMINTHA.*

*M. foliosa.* *Opiz. ex Unio. Itin, Wurtemb.*  
*Thymus Moschatella.* *Poll PL Veron. 15.*

p. 390. 11. *M. ALFINA.*

*Thymus nummulariefolius.* *Lois, ex herb. DC.*

12. *M. GRAVEOLENS.*

**Hab. in agris Matritensibus frequens Lagasca I in ins. Scio, et inter Bagdad et Kermancha Olivier †**

p. 392. 16. *M. UMBROSA.*

**Hab. in ins. Ceylon Walker! in Cashmeria Jacquemont I**

19. *M. CLINOPODIUM.*

p. 393. **Hab. in Cashmeria Jacquemont!**

20. *M. OFFICINALIS.*

*M. occidentalis.* *Rafin. !*

*M. Corsica.* *Hortul.*

**Hab. var. *fi* in monte Libano N. Bové!**

p. 39C. *M. OBTUSIFOLIA* deleatur, est *M. Nepeta.*

## KEITHIA.

p.411. 3\*. *K. CILIATA*, erecta, foliis margine calycibusque basi pilis longis rigidis ciliatis, verticillastris subracemosis, floribus sessilibus, corollis calyce dimidio longioribus.

**Hab. in provincia Mexicana Texas Herb. Hooker! (h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Hooker.)**

Herba semipedalis, parum ramosa, ramis tenuiter tomentoso-pubescentibus.

Folia sessilia, }-1-pollicaria, lanceolata, obtusa, integerrima, basi rotundata, crassiuscula, glabra, basi margine partibus longis albis ciliata, superiora minora; floralia inferiora subconformia, suprema calyce breviora. Vercillastris sexfloris distantibus. Bractero lineares vel subulatae, calycem aequantes. Calyces 3-4 lin. longi, erecti, basi gibbi, dense hispido-ciliati, superne tenues, glabri, subpurpurascens, ore subaequali contracto 5-dentato, fauce intus villosa, dentibus anguste lanceolatis acutis. Corollae labium superius calycem breviter superans, inferius longius trifidum, lobis oblongo-#tuudatis, medio majore retuso. Antherarum loculi divaricati.

## SCUTEIAARIA.

2\*. S. PROSTRATA (Jacquem. MSS.), caule prostrato, foliis petiolatis lato-ovatis subinciso-crenatis utrinque viridibus molliter pubescentibus, floralibus integerrimis submembranaceis imbricatis, spicis tetragonis oblongis.

Hab. in montibus Indiae orientalis septentrionalis circa Pangui, Rarang, et Choupienna Jacquemont! (h. s. sp. e Mus. Par.)

Habitus et foliorum forma S. grandiflora, flores S. orientalis, ab utraque differt foliis utrinque viridibus. Corollae lutescentes, labio superiore supra violaceo, magnitudine S. orientalis.

5. S. ALPINA. p. 425.

In char. spec. lin. 3. loco spicatis, lege oblongis.

S. compressa. Arth. Hamilt. I Monogr. 29. p. 429.

• 17\*. S. JAPONICA (Morren et Decaisne in Ann. Sc. Nat. Par. 1834. 2. 315).

Hab. in Japonia Siebold. {Morren et Decaisne.)

" S. caule basi prostrato, ramis adscendentibus quadrifariam puberulis, foliis ovatis obtusis grosse crenatis basi rotundatis glabris petiolatis, floralibus gradatim minoribus, floribus oppositis laxis, calycibus pilosiusculis, corollis pubescentibus cæruleis."—Morr. et Decaisne I. c. ubi vide descr.

39. S. ANGUSTIFOLIA. p. 436.

Excl. Syn. S. epilobiifolia A. Hamilt. ad S. galericulatam spectens.

41. S. GALERICULATA. p. 437.

^ epilobiifolia. Arth. Hamilt. ! Monogr. 32.

Hab. in Cashmeria Jacquemont!

44. S. RUMICIFOLIA. p. 430.

Hab. in Chili provincia Valdivia Bridges! ad Buenos Ayres Tweedie!

S. COMPRESSA deleatur, est S. alpina deflorata. p. 444.

## LOPHANTHUS.

Vleckia Rafin. p. 462.

1\*. L. RUGOSUS (Fisch. et Meyer. Ind. Sem. Hort. Petrop. p. 463. 1835.30).

Hab. . . . in China colitur Fischer et Meyer.

" L. subglaber, foliis rugosis cordato-ovatis caudato-acuminatis serrato-dentatis utrinque concoloribus, spicis densis oblongis, lobis calycinis lanceolatis acutiusculis, staminibus corolla styloque multo longioribus.

" Statura L. urticifolii, sed foliis caudato-acuminatis et lobis calycinis brevibus

April 1835,

5 c

acutiusculis (nee longissime acuminatis) ab illo optime distinctus; a *L. scrofularice-folio* foliorum forma, floribus majoribus et stylo »corolla vix longiore staminibus ferme brevior abunde differt. Caulis 2-4-pedalis, strictus. Folia *Urtica dioicte*. Flores caerulei. Herba odore et grato sapore *Menthæ piperitæ*.

## NEPETA.

- p. 469. 6\*. *N. EUIOSTACHYS*, caule erecto subsimplici pubescente, foliis subsessilibus ovatis obtusis crenatis basi rotundato-subcordatis supra viridibus glabris subtus incanis, spica oblonga densa, bracteis oblongo-linearibus subulatisque calyces sequantibus, dentibus calycinis subulatis tubo sublongioribus bracteisque villosissimis.

Hab. in Cashmeriae vallibus Basptl et Paber, in herbosis editioribus, ad margines sylvarum, &c. '*Jacquemont!* (v. s. sp. in herb Mus. Par.)

Spica fere *N. connate* et *N. nervosa* at foliis distinctissima. Herba 1-1½-pedalis. Folia 1-lj-pollicaria; floralia lato-ovata, infima crenata, superiora bracteiformia, integerrima, acuta.

6\*\*. *N. CAMPESTRIS*, pubescens vel glabriuscula, caulibus adscendentibus subsimplicibus, foliis subsessilibus lanceolatis acutis serratis basi rotundatis utrinque viridibus, spica elongata basi subinterrupta, bracteis exterioribus lanceolatis acutissimis ciliatis calyces subsequantibus, dentibus calycinis subulatis tubo subaequalibus.

Hab. in Cashmerise campestribus frequens *Jacquemont!* (h. s. sp. e Mus. Par.)

Affinis foliorum forma *N. nervosæ*, floribus *N. spicata*. Rami e basi perenni plures 1-lj-pedales, uti folia mine pubescentia brevi omnino obtecti, nunc fere glabri. Spicae et bractea omnino *N. spicatae*.

- p. 470. 8. *N. SPICATA*.

In exemplaribus Cashmerianis a Jacquemontio lectis, caules et folia nonnunquam hispidula, et folia interdum viz cprdata.

8\*. *N. RAPHANORHIZA*, caule adscendente basi pubescente subviscoso, foliis petiolatis ovatis obtusiusculis serrato-crenatis basi truncatis hispidulis utrinque viridibus, spica brevi densa basi subinterrupta, bracteis exterioribus oblongis utrinque angustatis calyces subaequantibus, calycis dentibus subulatis hispidis inaequalibus tubo subglabro brevioribus.

Hab. in Cashmerise herbosis *Jacquemont!* (h. s. sp. e Mus. Par.)

Radix crassus *N. tuberoses* (uti vero milititer in speciebus plerisque *Pycnonepetarum*). Folia fere *N. spicata*, at minora. Rami supgrne elongati, subnudi. Spica brevior et crassior quam in *N. spicata*, verticillastro uno alterove saepe longe distante.

9\*. *N. MOLLIS*, caule adscendente vilioso, foliis breviter petiolatis ovatis obtusis subcrenatis basi cordatis utrinque molliiter villosis subtus subcanescentibus, superioribus parvis remotis, spica tenui subinterrupta, bracteis oblongo-linearibus acutissimis calyces cequantibus, calycis tenuiter pubescentis dentibus tubo multo brevioribus.

Hab. in valle Cashmeriano *Jacquemont!* (h. s. sp. e Mus. Par.)

Aflpis *N. discolori*, sed characteribus datis distincta. Verticillastri vix sexflori, fere omnes distincti etsi approximati. Corolla pallide rosea, labio inferiore purpureo punctato, nee ut in *Pycnoneptis* plerisque caerulescens.

10\*. N. GRATA, caule erecto ramoso tenuissime pubescente, foliis P- 471. subsessilibus ovatis obtusis crenatis basi rotundatis subcordatisve rugosis utrinque pubescentibus vel supra glabriusculis subtus subcanescentibus, spica ovato-oblonga crassa basi interrupta, calycis ore valde obliquo subbilabiato, corollis calyce vix duplo longioribus.

Hab. in-Cashmerise lapidosis herbosis et humidis *Jacquemont!* (*h. \$rsp. e Mus. Par.*)

N. *supina* simillima, et vix differt superficie potius tomentosa vel glabriuscula quam villosa, caule erecto elatiore (ultrapedali), et corollis parum minoribus. Calyx idem, villosa-hirsutus. Verticillastri pauci multiflori. Odor grata *Salvia officinalis*.

11. Loco N. FISSA; (Meyer), lege N. SUPINA (Stev. in Mem. Soc. Nat. Cur. Mosq. 3. 265).

Habitatio deleatur, et substituetur

Hab. in Caucaso orientali: in lapidosis ad torrentem Chodjal *Steven*, in alpihus Tufandagh inter fragmenta scbisti *C. A. Meyer!* (*A. 5. sp. comm. a cl. Meyer?*) •

It appears from the synonyms in Messrs. Fischer and Meyer's catalogue of seeds from the Petersburg garden (January 1835), that the tickets of this plant and of the true *N. Jissa Meyer* (*N. laxa* supra 483) had got transposed in the set of specimens sent to me by M. Meyer.

14. Loco N. ROSEA (Salzm.), lege N. APULEI (Ucria ex Guss.! Prod. Fl. SicuL-2. 80) cum descr. Syn. &c. *N. rosea*, et adde

*N. rosea. Salxm.! PL Tang. Exs.*

Hab. in Sicilise apricis et collibus argilloso-calcareis *Gussone!*

15. N. TUBEROSA.

p. 472.

*N. foliosa. Moris\* SHrp. Elench. et supra, 488. ?*

Mr. Moris's specimens are very young. They appear to belong to this species; but if really distinct, it is impossible to characterise them until further advanced ones shall have been gathered.

16. N. APULEI. hie deleatur, et pro *N. roseam* (n. 14.) substituetur.

17. N. SCORDOTIS.

p. 473.

*N. Scordotis. Viv. FL Lib. Spec. t. 6. l. 2.*

19. N. SUPINA hie deleatur, et pro *N. Jissam* (n. 11.) substituetur

19\*.? N. GLUTINOSA, caule erecto ramoso gktinoso-pubescente, foliis sessilibus ovatis lanceolatisve inciso-dentatis utrinque viridibus viscopis tenuissime pubescentibus, racemo simplici, verticillastris distantibus vel supremis subspicatis, bracteis linearibus acutissimis exterioribus calycibus parum brevioribus, calycibus elongatis striatis, dentibus brevibus acutis, corollaelubo longe exserto.

Hab. in Indie Orientalis jugo Himalayano inter Poy4 et Ricci *Jacquemont f* (*Ju s. sp. e Mus. Par.*)

Species *N. grata* et *N. Apulei* inter *Pagnonepelas*, *N. Ualicce* inter *Stegionepetas*, *N. scordotis* inter *Macronepetas* affinis, et forsan ad hanc sectionem amandanda. Caulis 1-1½-pedalis, strictus. Folia supra subbullata, ½-¾-pollicaria, nervia subtus valde prominentibus. Inflorescentia fere *N. italica* vel *N. distantis*, sed cymæ etiam



infraa plerumque sessiles. Calyces 4 lin. longi, striati, virides, viscoso-pubescentes. Corollae violaceas, tubo calyce subduplo longiore incurro, fauce parum dilatata, labiis brevibus.

p. 474. 21! N. ITALIC A.

N. macrostachya. Jan.! PI. E\*s.

Hab. in agro Mogadoriensi ? *Broussonet!*

p. 475. 23. N. CILIARIS

Hab. inter Sangling et Pecca *Jacquemont!*

Jacquemont's specimens resemble the cultivated ones from Nipal feeds: it is, therefore, possible that the Cashmere plant may be distinct; but Mr. Royle's specimens alone are scarcely sufficient to shew that the differences are not owing merely to local circumstances.

24. N. RUDERALIS.

Hab. ad Saharumpur et in Deyra Dhoon *Jacquemont!*

Dr» Wallich's Hurdwar specimens should probably be referred to the N. *clino\* podioides*; but they are not in a good state enough to determine.

p. 476. 26. N. LEUCOPHYLLA.

Hab. ad Simlah *Jacquemont!*

26\*. N. FLOCCOSA, erecta, divaricato-ramosa, lana alba floccosa vestita, foliis petiolatis subrotundis basi cordatis, racemis laxissimis subramosis, cymis capitulaeformibus paucis multifloris longe pedunculatis, bracteis lineari-subulatis calyces sequantibus.

Hab. in Indise septentrionalis lapidosis inter Nako et Chango *Jacquemont!* (h. s. sp. e Mus. Par.)

Species lana, foliorum forma et inflorescentia distinctissima, etsi affinis N. *ruderali*. Radix crassus *Pycnonepetarum*. Foliorum petioli limbo longiore, limbus inferiorem fere 3 poll, longus et latus, margine sublobato-crenatus, crassus, subcarnosus, utrinque dense lanatus. Folia ramealia multo minora; floralia minima. Cymae paucae distant; pedunculorum inferiorum saepe 2-3 poll, longi. Flores N. *ruderalis*. Corolla parva viz calycem excedens.

p. 477. 29. N. CATARIA.

Hab. in Cashmeria *Jacquemont!*

p. 479. 33. N. CRISPA remouetur, et collocatur inter *Macronepetas* pos<sup>^</sup> N. *brevifoliam*.

34. N. AGRESTIS.

Hab. in Hispaniae monte Urchillo prope Orceiam *Lagasca!*

Calyces in exemplare Lagascano vix pubescentes, sed ad eandem speciem spectare videtur.

p. 480. 38. N. GRANDIFLORA.

Hab. in ins. Melos dumetis rarius *Durville!*

p. 481. 40. N. SALVIFOLIA.

Hab. in montibus Pyr Pundjal et Hlamabad *Jacquemont!*

P'482. #3. N. VANIANA.

Corollae violaceae, de Jacquemontii) ^twentes, in N. *maorantha* aeruleae, in N. *erect\**

46. Loco N. LAXA, lege N. FISSA (Meyer Enum. Pl. Cauc. p. 483. Casp. 33).

Hab. in regione Caucasio-Caspico: in locis lapidosis aridis montium Taliisch prope Sivirs et Swant C\*A.Meyer? prop\*Teheran Olivier !

- 48\*. N. CRISPA (Willd. Sp. 3. 50. et supra 479). P- 484.  
A N. *brevifolia* differt racemis densioribus et foliis crispis.

52\*. N. NIVALIS, radice repente, caule humili, foliis sessilibus P«485. rotundatis rugosis utrinque viridibus, floralibus conformibus, verticil-'' lastris axillaribus, bracteis pedicellum vix sequantibus, calycis elongati subincurvi pubescentis ore obliquo, dentibus lanceolatis, corollis tubo torto resupinatis, staminibus superioribus exsertis.

*Glechoma nivalis. Jacquem. I MSS.*

Hab. in Indise Orientalis septentrionalis montium glareosis altissimis circa jTurpo *Jacquemont!* (h. s. sp. e Mus. Par.)

Habitu odore et inflorescentia N. *Glechoma* similis, eed characteribus datis distinctissima. Corolla resupinata more *Lophanthi Chinensis*. Caules basi ramosi, floriferi simplices, suberecti, 4-6-pollicares, tenuissime pubescentes. Folia infima parva, superiora et floralia approximata, 1-pollicem diametro, basi cordato-amplexicaulia, crenata, venoso-crispa, vix pubescentia. Calyx N. *Glechoma* et pariter post anthesin reflexus. Corolla dilute caerulea, tubo tenui exserto, fauce vix dilatata. Stamina superiora (torsione corollae inferiora) cum stylo exserta, inferiora (torsione superiora) brevissima. Antherarum loculi divergentes.

52\*\*. N. THIBETICA, caule diffuso humili ramosissimo, foliis breviter petiolatis rotundatis basi truncato-cuneatis subcoriaceis pubescenti-sublanatis, floralibus conformibus, verticillastris axillaribus, bracteis pedicello longioribus, calycis elongati subincurvi dentibus lanceolatis subulatisve, corollis rectis fauce dilatata, genitalibus corolla brevioribus.

*Glechoma thibetica. Jacquem. I MSS.*

Hab. in montium Indise Orientalis septentrionalis schistosis aridis mobilibus juxta Koo-khio-gchang et Lari *Jacquemont!* (h. s. sv. e Mus. Par.)

A N. *nivali* prater characters datos differt corollis majoribus et calycibus bracteisque molliter villosis.

52\*\*\*. N. LONGIBRACTEATA, caule diffuso humili ramosissimo, foliis petiolatis ovato-rotundatis basi truncato-cuneatis molliter villosis, floralibus subconformibus, verticillastris densis ad apices ramorum congestis, bracteis linearibus corollas equantibus, calycis tubulosi subaequalis dentibus tubo subaequilongis, corollis rectis, fauce parum dilatata, genitalibus corolla brevioribus.

Hab. in Indise Orientalis septentrionalis montibus: in lapidosis mobilibus prope Kang?rang-gchan-ti *Jacquemont!* (h. s. sp. e Mus. Par.)

Species inter *Nepetas Glechomas* et *Marmoritidem* fere media. Habitus lazius quam in N. *nivali* et *thibetica*. Kami subpurpurascens, tenuiter tomentosi. Folia inferiora parva, saepe squamaeformia, superiora semipollicaria, longiuscule petiolata profunde crenata, basi integerrima, utrinque viridia vel villis mollibus subcanescentia; floralia angustiora, acutiora, suprema idlerdum bracteaformia. Verticil-

lastris in capitulum oblongum glomerati. Bractee et calyces vuosissima. Calyces corolla dimidio breviores. Corolla azurea, extus tenuissime pubescens, labiis brevibus, superiore erecto concavo, inferioris lacinia intermedia majore punctata.

53. %. LATIFOLIA.

Hab. in ins. Canariensibus *Webb et Berthelot!*

p. 488. N. FOLIOS A deleatur, est N. *tuberosa*.

### DRACOCEPHALUM.

p. 496. 12\*. D. HETEROPHYLLUM, caulibus adscendentibus, foliis petiolatis obtusis crenatis infimis rotundatis subreniformibus basi cordatis, superioribus oblongis, floralibus basi angustatis bracteisque oblongis aristato-dentatis, calyce bilabiato, labio superiore late semitrifido, inferiore bipartito, racemo subspicato.

Hab. in Indise Orientalis septentrionalis montibus: in schistosis mobilibus Koo-khio-ghang *JaQuemont!* (h. s. sp. e *Mus^ar*.)

A D. *Moldavica* differt statura humil?, ramis subsimplicibus, spica densa, et foliorum forma. Folia etiam supra rugosa, subtus nervosa, superiora saepe pubescentia, caulina nunquam aristata. Flores D. *Moldavica* vel parum majores. Corolla pubescentes.

p. 497- 14. D. PELTATUM.

Hab. inter Bagdad et Kermancha *Olivier!* (y. s. sp. in herb. DC.)

### PHYSOSTEGIA.

p. 504. 1. P. VIRGINIANA.

Dracocephalum intermedium. *Nutt.!* in *Trans. Amer. Phil. Soc.* 5. 187\*  
Physostegia imbricata. *Hook.!* *Bot. Mag.* 62. t. 3386.

### LAMIUM.

p. 508. 1. L. QRVALA.

Hab. in Foro Julii *Moretti!*

p. 509. 2. L. MULTIFIDUM.

Antherae dorso villosae, et idcirco ad *Lamiopsin* amandetur.

p. 510. 5\*. L. GLECHOMOIDES (Sm. in Rees. Cycl. v. 20), glabriusculum, foliis parvis longe petiolatis cordatis crenatis vel superioribus subincisis, verticillastris 6-10-floris, calycibus glabriusculis dentibus brevibus acutis, corollis calyce subquintuplo longioribus, tubo recto intus nudo, fauce amplissima, galea oblonga, lobis lateralibus angulatis dente brevi appendiculatis, antheris hirsutis.

Hab. in Oriente *Tournefort!* (v. s. sp. in herb', Sm.)

A L. *longifloro* differt foliis parvis et dentibus calycinis brevibus latis nec elongatis subulatis. A L. *veronica/olio* foliorum forma, verticillastris multifloris, et calycibus propensione corollae brevioribus brevius dentatis.

p. 511. 9. L. AMPLEXICAULE.

L. palmatum. *Sm.!* in *Ree\**. *Cycl.* v. 20.

## 11. L. PURPUREUM.

p. 512.

L. ocimifolium. *Sm.! in Rees. Cycl. v. 20.*

14\*. L. PARIETARTJEFOLIUM, foliis infesioribus ovatis supirioribus p. 514. ovato-lancedlatis acutis basi truncatis rarissime cordatis, dentibus\* calycinis longe subulatis, corollæ tubo amplo intus • piloso-annulato subrecurvo-porrecto, fauce subdilata, galea oblo'nga, lobis lateralibus denle subulataPappendiculatis, antheris hirsutis.

L. parietaris facie. *Moris. Bias, 278. ex Auct.*L. molle. *Hortul et Ait. Hort. Kew. 2. 297\* ex parte .«*Hab. . . . (*h. s. c. ex hort. Par. comm. a cL de Candolle.*)

Planta in hortis botanicis antiquioribus culta, a L. *vulgato* differt foliis etiam infimis rarissime cordatis, supremis multo angustioribus et sæpius integerrimis et corollis minoribus. An L. *vulyali* var. insignis in hortis or\* ?

I have not adopted the name of L. *molle*, as that appears to have been given by Alton originally to the entire leaved vtriety of *L. purpureum*. Both are in the Banksian herbarium on the same sheet under the name of L. *molle*, as mentioned above, p. 512. ^

## 15. L. VULGATUM.

/3 *album*.L. capitatum, *Sm.! in Rees. Cycl. v. 20.*

## 18. L. FLEXUOSUM.

p. 515.

Hab. in *Barbaria Desfontaines!*

## LEONURUS.

## 3. L. CARDIACA.

•Hab. *cc in jugo Himalayano ad vms circa Molhalah ad Nagkanda, p. 519. fi ad vias in excelsis circa Hirpour Jacquemont!*

## 5. L. TATARICUS.

L. multifidus. *Desf.! Hort. Par. (fide Iverb. DC.)*

## 7. L. SIBIRICUS.

L. occidentalis. *Colla in Mem+Acad. Taut. 33. 154.*

p. 521.

## STACHYS.

## 3. S. BETONICA.

p. 532.

Betonica divulsa. *Ten. Syll. FL Nap. App. 614 ? •*

## 8. S. MOLLISSIMA.

p. 534.

Hab. in *Hispania Herb. Bosc A*

14\*. S. FLOCCOSA, herbacea, cauie elato lana densa floccosa ves- p. 53c  
tito, foliis caulinis petiolatis ovato-lanceolatis obtusis crenatis .basi cor-  
datis supra molliter villosis subtus dense albo-lanatis floccosis, floralibus  
infimis crenulatis superioribus lanceolatis integerrimis fbngentibus

\* Haec appendix tertia in exempliare meo libri citati deesf.

calyce subbrevioribus, verticillastris multifloris distinctis racemosis supremis approximates, bracteis lanceolatis calycem oequantibus, calycis subincurvi dentibus acutis pungentibus intus sublanatis, supremis majoribus, corollae tubo incluso.

**Hab. in Indise orientalis septentrionalis montibus: in pratis prope Hirpour Jacquemont! (k. s. sp. e Mus. Par.)**

A *S. germanica* et *S. lanata* differt praecipue foliis basi profunde cordatis et lana caulis et foliorum paginae inferioris deissa floccosa nee longa sericea.

p. 539. 21. *S. COCCINEA*.

**flab, in declivitate occidentali montium Guchillapa et in valle Toluca Berlandier!**

p. 544. 35. *S. ALBICAFLIS*.

**Hab. in Pampas circa Buenos Ayres Gillies !**

p. 545. 37\*. *S. SIDERITIDOIDEA* (Gill. MSS.), herbacea, perennis, adscendens, sericeo-pilosa, foliis oblongo-lanceolatis serratis basi longe angustatis rugosis molliter sericeo-villosis, floralibus ovato-lanceolatis, supremis calyce brevioribus, verticillastris sexfloris remotis, calycibus campanulatis hispidis, dentibus lanceolatis acutis subspinosi, corollis pilosiusculis calyce vix duplo longioribus.

**Hab. in America meridionali: in Andibus prope Mendoza Gillies ! (y. s. sp. in herb. Hooker.)**

Habitu *S. arenaria* similima, sed corolla tubus intus exannulatus; forsitan *S. grandidentata* var. sed villositate, calycibus longioribus et statura humili distinguitur. Specimen unicum vix completum vidi.

p. 546. 40\*. *S. GILLIESII*, herbacea, adscendens, villosa, foliis petiolatis obtusis crenatis basi cordatis infimis rotundatis glabriusculis, superioribus ovatis pubescentibus, floralibus ovatis integerrimis calyce brevioribus villosis, racemo villosa-hispido, verticillastris sexfloris distinctis, calycibus ovato-campanulatis hispidis, dentibus ovato-lanceolatis acutis subspinosi, corollis glabris calyce triplo longioribus, tubo exserto.

**Hab. in Andibus Chilensibus prope Mendoza Gillies! (h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Gillies.)**

Media inter *S. Macrcei* et *S. circinnata*, a priore differt caulibus brevibus rigidis, foliis latis, et corollis majoribus, a *S. circinnata* caule foliisque minus hispidis, foliis minus crenatis et corollae tubo exserto.

p. 549. 53. *S. SERRULATA*.

**Exd. Syn. *S. arvensis* y Poir.**

53\*. *S. MARRUBIIFOLIA* (Viv. Fl. Cors. App. 2), herbacea, annua, suberecta, pilosa, foliis petiolatis lato-ovatis obtusis crenatis basi late cordatis, floralibus supremis sessilibus calyce brevioribus, verticillastris sexfloris, calycibus tubuloso-campanulatis pilosis, dentibus lanceolatis acutis superioribus majoribus, corollis calyce duplo longioribus, tubo incluso calycem eequante, latis subaequalibus.

*S. arvensis* y purpurea. Poir Diet. 7« 373.

**S. Poiret. Ten. Syll. Fl. Nap. App. 538.**

Hab. in Barbaria *Poiret!* Corsica *Viviani!* in Regno Neapolitano ad Posilippo rara *Tenore!* *Reynier!* (A. s. sp. comm. a cl. De Candolle.)

Habitus *S. arvensis*, sed calycibus latius campanulatis obliquis et corollis pluries majoribus abunde dinersa. Folia mihi videntur nullo modo iis *Marrubii* similia.

55. *S. ARVENSIS.* p. 550.

Delejar. *fipurpuream* cum habitatione et descriptione. Est *S. marrubiifolia* Viv.

73. *S. ARENARIA.* p. 557\*

*S. congesta.* Durv. Enum. ! *PI. Archip. in Mem. Soc. Linn. Par. 324.*

The Barbary specimens appear to vary in the same manner as the Iberian ones.

74. *S. CONGESTA* deleatur, est *S. ARENARIA.*

84. *S. PAOCIFLORA* corrigetur in *S. AFFINIS.* (Fres.! Mus. p. 560. Senkenb. 91.)

92. *S\* IN FLATA.* p. 562.

Hab. in Persia inter Kermancha et Armağan *Olivier!*

### *Speciebus non satis notis addatur*

103. *S. PILOSA* (Nutt. Journ. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. 7. 48). p. 565.

Hab. in Americse borealis vallibus montium Petrosorum *Nuttall*

" *S. hirsuti-pilosa*, foliis sessilibus oblongo-ovatis acutis serratis, calycibus pilosissimis dentibus elongatis, verticillis subsexfloris.

" *Humilis*, robusta. Folia subtus mollia. Flores majusculi purpurascens.<sup>1</sup>  
—*Nutt. I c.*

*S. MARRCJBIIFOLIA* Viv. removetur et post *S. serrulaiam* collocetur. p. 566.

### SIDERITIS.

9. *S. PULLULANS.* p. 575.

Videtur *S. HbanoticcB* mera varietas.

21. *S. PUNGENS.* p. 579i

Hab. prope Valentiam *Z. Dufour!*

Folia pollicaria, inferiore interdum vix pungentia.

26. Loco *S. VIRGATA* (Desf.), lege *S. ANGUSTIFOLIA* (Lam. Diet. p. 580. 2. 168).

Excl. Syn. *S. virgata* Desf., ad *S. incanam* referendum.

28. *S. INCANA.* p. 581

*S. virgata.* Desf. *Fl. All. 2. 15. t. 125.*

28\*. *S. SERICEA* (Pers. Syn. 2. 118. et supra 582), suffruticosa, albo-lanata, foliis oblongo-linearibus spathulatisve obtusis integerrimis utrinque dense albo-lanatis, floralibus subpalmatisve calyce brevioribus subspinosus, verticillastris distantibus, calycibus albo-lanatis.

Hab. in Hispania *Cavanilles!* (?; s. sp. in herb: DC.)

Affinis *S. incancB*, sed lana multo densior, folia floralia breviora, vis dentata.

April 1835.

5 D

29. *S. GLAUCA* (Cav. Ic. Rar. 2. 68. t. 185), suffruticosa, glabra, glaucescens, foliis oblongo-linearibus obtusis integerrimis, floralibus latis obtusis integerrimis vel subdentatis calyce subbrevioribus, verticillastris distantibus, calycibus glaberrimis glaucis dentibus obtusis.

Hab. in Hispanise montibus Orcellitanis *Cavanilles*. (*v. s. in herb. DC.*)

Species *S. incanace* habitu affinis, sed, praeter glabritiem et glaucescentiam, distinctissima est calycibus foliisque floralibus obtusis minime spinosis. Bractee saepe adsunt calyce dimidio breviores.

p. 582. 32. *S. SERICEA* removetur, et post *S. incanam* collocetur.

p. 583. 34\*. s# *PURPUREA* (H. F. Talbot! Fl. Corf, ined.), annua, molliter villosissima, viridis, foliis oblongo-ovatis, floralibus inferioribus conformibus dentatis, supremis ovato-lanceolatis acutis subintegerrimis, calycis pilosi dentibus aristato-mucronatis, supremo maximo ovato inferioribus lanceolato-subulatis, corollae (purpurascens) galea oblonga.

*Sideritis Cretica maxima* Ocimi Valentini facie. *Tournef. sec H. F. Tall.*

Hab. in insulis Corfu et Zante *H. F. Talbot!* (*h. s. sp. comm. a cl. Talbot.*)

A *S. romana* differt caule foliis calycibusque pilis longis mollibus densius obsitis, et praesertim corollis purpureis nee flavescentibus, galea longiore multo angustiore. Calyx et inflorescentia *S. romana*.

35\*. *S. APPROXIMATA* (Gasp, in Guss. Prod. Fl. Sic. Suppl. 191.)

Hab. in pascuis maritimis Siciliae prope Seceiara *Gasparini* (*Gussone.*)

"*S. ebracteata*, dense villosa-hirsuta, foliis oblongis crenato-dentatis in petiolum attenuatis, floralibus calyces aequantibus, verticillis a basi approximatis in spicam elongatam, calycinis dentibus spinosis pungentibus, supremo ovato.

"Habitus *S. romana*, sed rami pauci erecti vel nulli, verticilli confertissimi, ut plurimum ab ipsa caulibus basi in spicam 2-6-pollicarem dispositi; dentes calycinis spinula brevior terminati, villositas major."—*Guss. I. c.*

p. 584. *Speciebus non satis notis addatur*

*S. TOMENTOSA* (Ucria PI. ad Linn. Opus add. n. 15. ex Guss. Prod. Fl. Sic. Suppl. 192).

Hab. in Sicilia *Gussone*.

"*S. foliis ovato-lanceolatis dentatis incanis, floribus verticillato-spicatis, spicis follows.*"—*Guss. I. c.*

## MARRUBIUM.

p. 589. 12. *M. CANDIDISSIMUM*.

Excl. Syn. *M. supinum* Linn.

p. 590. 12\*. *M. SUPINUM* (Linn. Spec. 816), ramis albo-lanatis, foliis ovato-rotundatis molliter villosis subviridibus vel subtus albo-lanatis crenatis bullato-rugosissimis, verticillastris multifloris, calycibus villosis, dentibus 5-10 subulatis rigidis rectis erectis vel demum patentibus, corollae galea oblonga apice bifida.

Hab. . . . (v. s. c.)

Species inter *M. candidissimum* et *M. vulgare* media. Flores prioris cum foliis posterioris. An hybrids hortensis?

16. *M. CUNEATUM*.

p. 501.

Hab. inter Bagdad et Kermanschah *Olivier!*

*Speciebus non satis notis addentur*

p. 592.

19. *M. PARVIFLORUM* (Fisch. et Meyer. Ind. Sem. Hort. Petrop. 1835. p. 33).

Hab. in montibus Taliisch *Fischer et Meyer*.

"*M. perenne*, foliis pubescentibus rugosis ovato-oblongis crenatis subtus cauleque erecto ramoso (basi) albo-tomentosis, bracteis setaceis calycem aequantibus, dentibus calycinis denis setaceis mucronatis rectis patentissimis tubo subbrevioribus, corolla calycem vix superante.

"*M. peregrinum*. *Meyer. Enum. PL Cauo. Cusp. n. 820*.

"*M. peregrino* *L. Rehb.* dignoscitur indumento non sericeo et dentibus calycinis semper 10 corolla fere longioribus. Corolla alba, galea bifida, lobis conniventibus obtusis."—*Fisch. et Meyer. I. e.*

20. *M. PROPINQUUM* (Fisch. et Meyer 1. c.)

Hab. in montibus Taliisch *Fischer et Meyer*.

"*M. perenne*, villosa-canescens, caule ramoso suberecto, foliis rugosis petiolatis grosse crenatis, inferioribus suborbiculatis, mediis obovatis, summis cuneatis, bracteis setaceis calyce subbrevioribus, dentibus calycinis villosis setaceis mucronatis patentissimis rectis tubo duplo brevioribus, tubo corollas exserto, galea brevi.

"*M. leonuroidei* affinis, sed in nostro caulis ramosior villosissimus, folia cinerea rugosa, summa non oblonga, sed distincte cuneata; flores multo minores, violacei; calycis tubus brevior apice haud constrictus; galea abbreviata. A *M. plumoso*, neglectis aliis notis, primo intuitu dignoscitur tubo corolla exserto."—*FtWA. et Meyer. I. c.*

## BALLOTA.

3. *B. UNDULATA*.

p. 595.

*Marrubium undulatum*. *Frescn.! Pl. JEgyptU in Mus. Senkenh 92.*

10. *B. SAXATILIS*.

p. 596.

*Moluccella microphylla*. *Delile! Fragmt Fl. Arab. Petr. \Q.fig. 2.*

The calyx is seldom so much dilated as is represented in the above quoted figure.

15\*. *B. LIMBATA*, canescens, foliis oblongis integerrimis basi cuneatis, bracteis spineiformibus, calycis limbo inaequaliter membranaceo-dilatato sub-10-dentato.

Hab. in Indie Orientalis septentrionalis montibus: in glareosis lapidosis editioribus juxta Pindaden Khan *Jacquemont!* (*h. S. sp. e Mus. Par.*)

Frutex 2-pedalis, erectus, ramosissimus, ramis junioribus villosulis, demum glabratibus. Folia J-l-pollicaria, uninervia, utriusque canescentia, supra vix calyces superantia basi latiora. Verticillastri axillares, distantes, sexflori. Bractes in axillis inferioribus sterilibus utrinque binae rectae, teretes, validiores quam in *B. spinosa*, in axillis floriferis C-10, basi pubescentes et parum dilatatae, omnes vero spinaeformes calyces subaequant. Calycis tubus mollitur villosissimus, limbus horizontalis pentagonus, inferne valde dilatatus, angulis acuminatis, et dentibus 5 mi-



noribus inter angulos scepius interjectis; faux villis longia albis clausa. Corolla in exemplare meo nondum aperta, sed videtur illae *B. spinosa* conformis.

The section *Acanthoprasium* is so very natural in habit, that one would be tempted to consider it as a distinct genus; yet I am unable to find any other characters than the spinescent bracts. It is also very closely allied to *Lasiocorys*, which is itself difficult to distinguish from *Ballota*.

## LEUCAS.

p. 600.

### SECTIO II\*. PHYSOLEUCAS.

*Calyx inflates, ore contracto cequalL Verticillastris 6-10-flori.  
Bracteae minutae,*

3\*. L. IN FLAT A, fruticosa, foliis sessilibus orbiculatis basi subcordatis utrinque hirsutis viridibus, floralibus conformibus, verticillastris 6-10-floris subspicatis, bracteis minutis, calycibus ovato-inflatis striatis, dentibus denis brevibus erectis, fatce intus subnuda.

Hab. in Arabia deserto Suez *N. Bovéf* (\*. s. sp. a cl. *Bové lectam.*)

Species distinctissima. Exemplaria valde manca, sed characteres florum omnino hujus generis videntur.

p. 610. 16\*- L LONGIFOLIA, caule herbaceo erecto villosa, foliis linearibus subintegerrimis glabriusculis, verticillastris 6-10-floris, bracteis minutis, calycibus turbinato-tubulosis^ ore eequali, dentibus brevissimis setaceis rectis.

Hab. in India Orientali septentrionali: ad vias circa Pounah *Jacquemont!* {h. s. sp. e *Mus. Par.*}

A *L. hyssopifolia* differt calycibus rectis; a *L. angustifolia* caule erecto, foliis angustioribus longioribus minus distantibus. Herba videtur annua, parum ramosa, semipedalis vel viz pedalis. Folia 2-3 pollices longa, utrinque viridia, rarissime dente uno alterove notata, sessilia, basi angustata; floralia omnino conformia. Verticillastris viz semipollicem distantes. Calyces basi attenuati glabriusculi, apice striati tenuiter pubescentes. Corolla *L. hyssopifoHw.*

p. 611. 2^\* L. MA«RUBIOIDES.

Hab. in ins. Ceylon *Walker !*

p. 617. 42« k. LINIFOLIA.

*L. lavandulnfolia. Sm, ! in Rees Cycl v. 20.*

## LEONOTIS.

p. G19. 2. L. FALLIDA.

*Phlomis africana. Pal de Beauv.! Fl Ow. et Bin. 2. 82. Mil.*

Hab. in regno Owariensi *Palisot de Beauvois I* in Arabiae deserto *Sennaar Acerbi!*

## PHLOMIS.

p. 623. 1. P. LYCHNITIS.

Vix in Italia reperitur.

16. *P. VIRENS* (DC.), et 17. *P. VISCOSA* (Poir!), sunt eadem p.628. species. Nomen veterius *Poiretii* servetur.

## ACHYROSPERMUM.

3. *A. FRUTICOSUM*.

p. 643.

*Siphotoxis rosea. Bojer.J MSS.*Flores splendentes rose! {*Bojer.*}

## TEUCRIUM.

48\*. *T. CANUM* (Fisch. et Meyer. Ind. Sem. Hort. Petrop. p.681. 1835. 40).

Hab. in Asise Mediae provincia transcaucasica Somchetia *Fischer et Meyer.*)

" *T. tomentoso-canum*, ima basi frutescens, multicaule, caulibus erectiusculis simplicibus, foliis oblongis dentatis basi cuneatis, floralibus integerrimis, verticillis sexfloris, pedicellis calycis longitudine, dentibus calycinis aequalibus acutis rotundatis. Affinis *T. Chamadry* et *T. quadratulo*; a priore dignoscitur herba villa molli canescente, verticillis distantibus laevibus et foliis floralibus integerrimis; a posteriore differt caulibus elongatis subsimplicibus, verticillis sexfloris, pedicellis longioribus, corollis villosis aliisque notis. Corolla purpurea."—*Fisch. et Meyer I. c.*

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