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# ICONES PLANTARUM;

OR

## FIGURES,

WITH

BRIEF DESCRIPTIVE CHARACTERS AND REMARKS,

OF

## NEW OR RARE PLANTS,

SELECTED FROM THE AUTHOR'S HERBARIUM.

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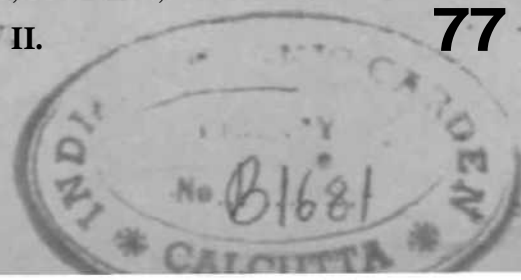
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JOHN B. BURNETT

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Burchellianæ.

N. O. Compositæ.



## TAR CL

OuGOGYNE BuRCHELLir.

GEN. CHIB, *Capitthon plnrifloram* heterogamum, fl. m</ii 1—5  
femineis ligulatis. *diid* Q—8 hermaphr. *tnbukwis*. *Inrolitcr*.  
I-seriate erectum, squamis 5 ovali-oblongis foliaceis. *Ilecepf*.  
**planmm**, paleis lineari-lanceolatis (cuneatisve) **plants**. *Stylijt*.  
*farm*, raini exserti hispidi. *dchenia* obconipressa seu teretius-  
cula submuriculata glabra aristis 2—4 conicis rigidissuperata —  
Ilerbw Americans, *kabiiu* San vitalise, *diffnsa* \* *puberulce*. Folia  
**opposite** petiijfata ovata s<rmtn subtripb*nervia*. Pedicelli  
*axillares tricephaU*, Capitula parva. Flores *jlavi*. Genus  
affine *Sanvita*&c. D. C.

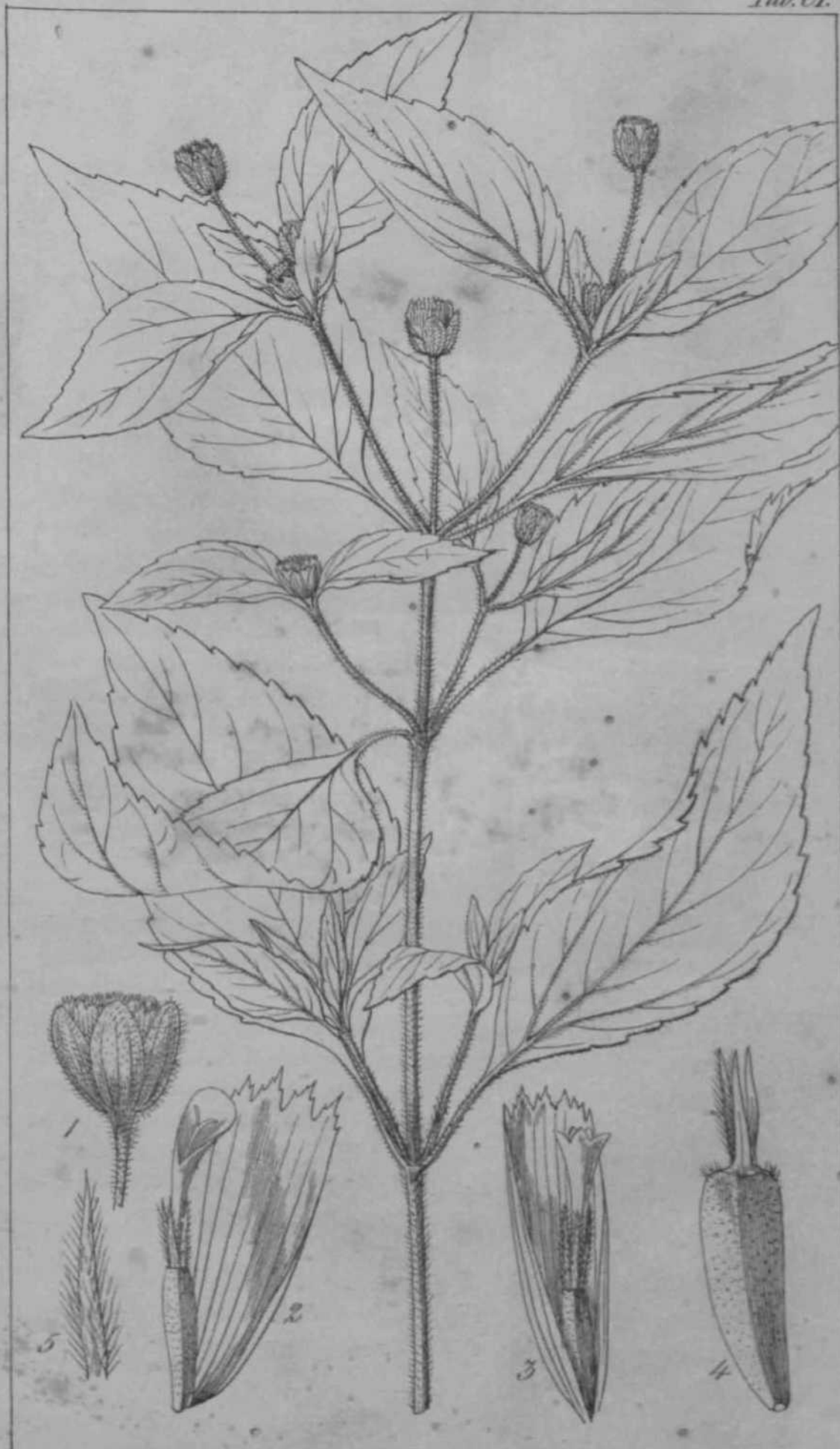
Oligogynei?K/-cfie#<<, pedunculis capitulo plerumque multo **loi**^t-  
oribus, acheniis oblongo-obovatis obtuse trigonis, paleis cunei-  
**formtbos** apice incis.

IIAB. Rio Janeiro, *llm. J. Bank\*It. Etq*, (n. 12.)

I think it **will** be seen from the above character of De Candolle  
that the present plant belongs to his Genus *Oiiffogt/ne*; notwith-  
standing some slight discrepancies, such ns the included branches  
of the style in the discal florets, and the very different form of  
the palese. The former may be owing to the less advanced state  
of the flowers in our specimen; the latter can only be **coo-**  
**side**red of specific importance. Independent of this **peculiarity**  
**in** the palea<sup>1</sup>, our plant does not well **accord** with the charac;ers,  
slighlly marked as **they** are, of any of that author's 3 specie-, of  
which two are from\* Brazil and one **from** Mexico.

**Fig.** 1. ( **ipitnlain**. *f.* 2. radial floret with its palea. *f.* 3.  
discal floret with its palea. *f.* 4. achenium {scarcely mature).  
*f.* 5. an arista or scale of the pappus:—*iu*<ionij-*ed*.





TAB. CII.

IRESINE GRANDIFLORA.

Caule erecto tereti glabriusculo, foliis ovato-acuminatis glabris, paniculae elongatae foliosae ramis patentibus subpubescentibus srpissime trichotomis, spicarum floribus solitariis subglomeratisque, sepalis obtusis striatis, lana exserta.

HAB. Casapi, Cordillera of Peru. *Mathews.* (». 1419.)

The Genus *Rosea* of Martius seems to me only to be distinguished from *Iresine* by having "polygamo-monoicous," not dioecious, flowers:—a character, which, if important, is very difficult to be distinguished in the dried specimens. From all the species known to me of these genera, our plant is easily recognised by the larger flowers, and by their being distantly placed, and often but not always, solitary (rarely glomerated) upon the rachis of the spike. In these respects and indeed in the whole habit and ramification there is a striking affinity between *I. grandiflora* and the *HebanUie paniculate*. Mart. Nov. Gen. tab. 140 :—but the flowers of that plant have a very different "cupula staminea." The anthers in ours are truly one-celled, though a different appearance is, by an error of the artist, given to some of them in the plate. The woolly hairs in the flowers are very copious, arising from the base of each of the two inner sepals.

Fig. 1. Flower with its bractea. / 2. the same laid open :  
—*magnified.*



**TAB. CIIL A.**

**HoLOTHRI.t HARVEIANA.**

Foliis binis ovaiis strigosis, scapo retrorsum piloso, spica secund.i  
multiiora, labello quinquclobo, Iaciniis lateralibus navis acutis  
subicqualibus acutulis intermedia incurva, calcare horizontali  
abrupto subulato. *Lindf.*

Holothrix Harveiaua. *Until in Comp.toBot. May. v. 2/J. 206.*

IIAB. Low sandy moist plains, called " the Flats," which **extend**  
almost from Table Bay to False Bay ; sometimes abundant.

*Hon. W. II- Harvey.* «

Fig. 1. Side view of a flower, f. 2. front view of do :—*'nag-*  
*nifted.*

**TAB. CIH. B.**

**HOLOTHRIX PARVIFOLIA.**

Folio solitario ovato-subrotundo hispido, scapo strigoso, S)ica  
quaquaversa, labello concavo trilobo, Iaciniis ovatis pateiuiibus,  
calcare conico liorizontali **labelli** longituditne. *Li\$tdi.*

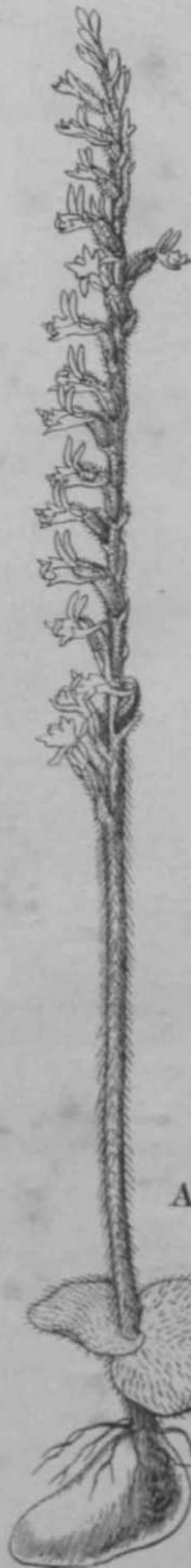
Hololhrix parvifolia. *LindL in Camp, to Bot. HIag. v. 2. p. 207.*

HAH. In the driest and most barren hills and wastes in a **stony**  
or gravelly soil, about Cape Town and Wynberg. *Hon. IV.*

*H. Harvey.*

For both the above drawings I am indebted to my valued  
friend the Hon. W. H. Harvey, Treasurer at the Colony, **Cape**  
of Good Hope, whose exertions in the cause of Botany **have**  
already been crowned with eminent **success**; and from whom  
much **more may** [e] expected.

Fig. I. Flow ir. ¶ 2. bract\_ta :—*nunjnified.*



A



B



*Hui veiana*.

N. O. Orchideae.

TAB. CIV.

CYMBIDIUM **PLICATUM**.

Scapo erecto vnginato mullifloro, spica ovata, bracteis ovario longioribus lineari-lanccolatis, sepalis erectis obtusis, labello trilobo, lobis lateralibus obtusis incurvis medio truncato involuto ciliato, foliis radicalibus ensiformibus plicatis scapo longioribus.  
*LJUB.*

Cymbidium plicatum. *Harv. inst.—Lindl. in Camp, to Bot. Mag. v. 2. p. 203.*

HAD. Wet spots by the sides of drains and in marshes on "the Flats" near Wynberg, rare. Dec 1835. *Hon. W. II. Harvey.*  
I am indebted to Mr. Harvey for the drawing here **given**.

Fig. 1. Side view of a flower, *f.* 2. **Sepals**, *jugal-*, and lip. / 3. Column and Up. / 4. Front view of the column. / 5. Anther-case. / 6, Pollen-masses '—*magnified*.



*Dalhousiance.*

N. O. Filices.

TAB. CV.

ASPLENIUM DALHOUSIA.

Fronibus caespitosis lanceolatis pinnatifidis glabris utrinque nudis, laciniis horizontalibus obiongo-ovatis obtusis integerrimis, stipite perbrevis rachideque inferiore subtus paleaceis.

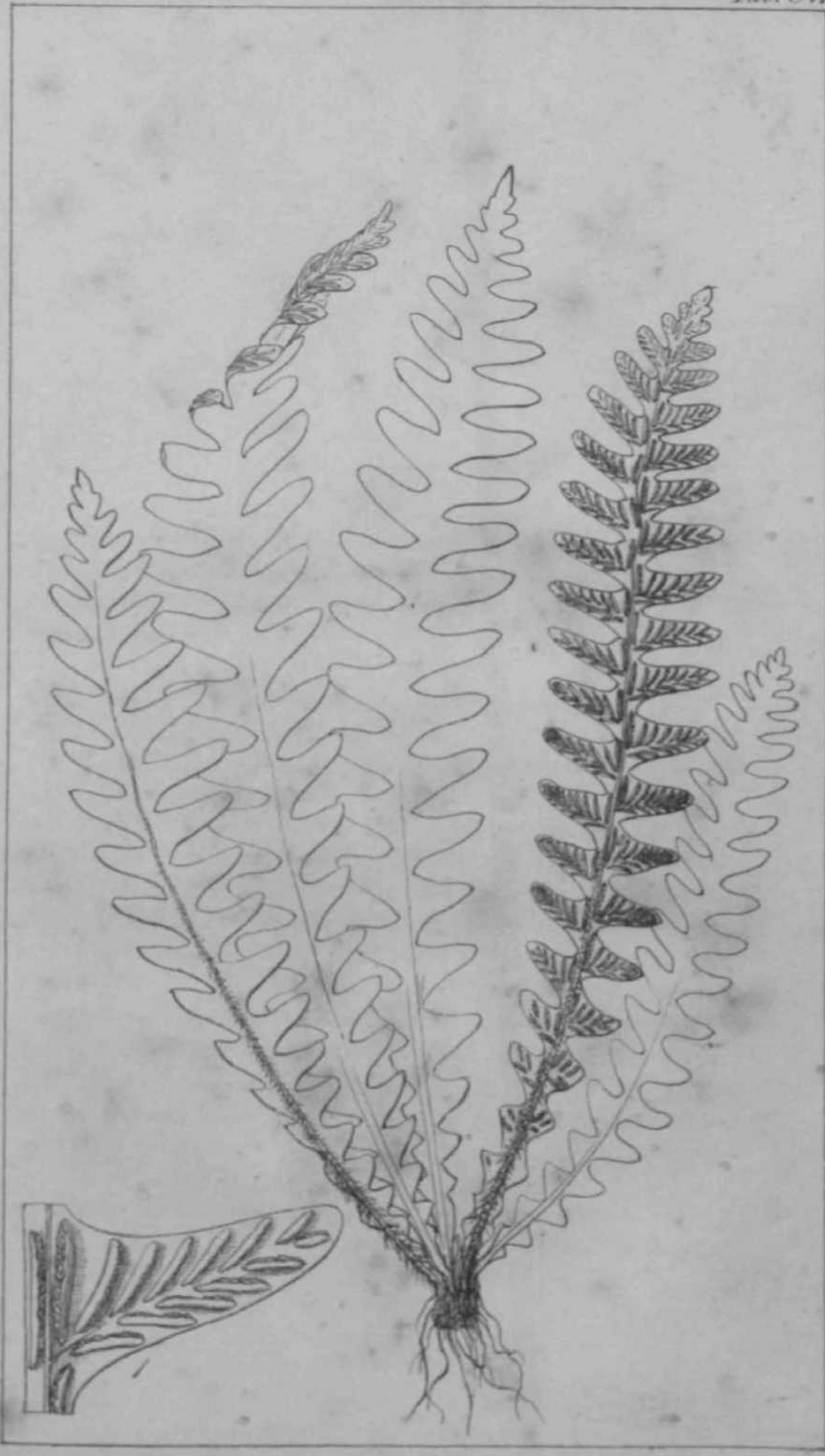
HAB. Simla, in the Himalaya. *The Hon. the Countess Dalhousie.*

This is undoubtedly a true *Asplenium*.- and if the underside were covered with scales as in the *Grammitis Ceterach* of our European rocks and walls, it would be scarcely possible to distinguish it from that plant. It will be recollected too, with regard to *G. Ceterach*^ that Mr. Wilson finds "evident traces of an involucre, a narrow membrane on the lower side of the sorus : " so that I think that well-known plant must be referred to *Asplenium* and placed next our present one. And they are, if I am not mistaken, the only species of the extensive genus *Asplenium* which have truly pinnatifid fronds.

In the species here figured, besides the sori upon the segments of the frond, opening towards the central nerve, there is a chain or series parallel with the main rachis, and opening towards it, thus turning their backs, as it were, to those situated on the segment.

Fig. Portion of the frond and segment »un trie rrucuncaons  
—*magnified.*





*Ma&ewaiana.*

N. O. Solanææ.

TAB. CVI.

ATROPA GLANDULOSA.

Caule suberecto fnuicoso, foliis geminis cordato-ovatis longe petiolatis calyceque profunde 5-parlUo pubescenti-glandulosis, corolla longe tubulosa, stylo stnminibusque inclusis.

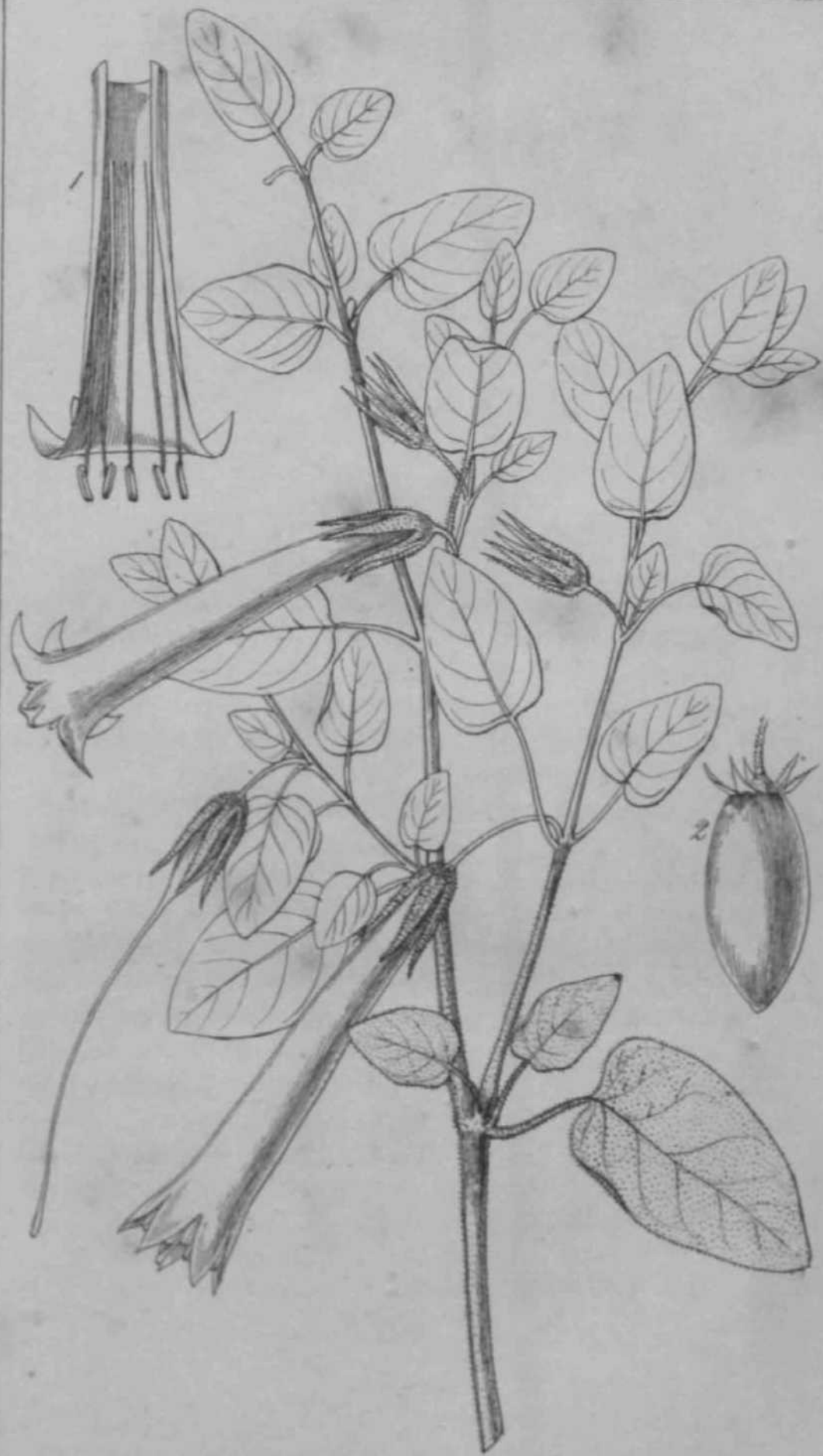
*Atropa glandulosu. Hook, in Bot. Misc. v. 2. p. 230.*

HAB. Peru; Huaylluay, near Pasco, *Alex. Cntckshanks, E\$q.*

Crevices of rocks at Pasco. *Muthews (n, 667.)*

'A description taken from Mr. Cruckshanks' dried specimens of this plant is given in the Botanical Miscellany above quoted. Our present figure is executed by Mr. Maihews from recent native plants, and he has sent me the following observations. " I find the plant oftener erect than procumbent. It grows from beneath and out of the intersiices of the rocks on various part;- of the Cordillera. ,\When procumbent, this circumstance is caused by its having been repeatedly eaten down to the hard branches by the sheep. The corolla in the recent state is clammy, pale-sulphur, inclining to citron-colour: lacinrie frequently imperfectly 3-lobed, at length reflexed. The berry is green. The greatest height of the plant is from 2—3 feet, and it flowers dur ing nearly the whole year."

Fig. 1. Corolla laid open. f. %. Berry :—*natural Kze.*



*Mathew&iana.*

N. O. Solaneae.

## TAB. CVIL

### ATROPA DEPENDENS.

Caule pendente fruticoso, foliis geminis cordato-ovatis brevipetiolatis glabris, calyce tubuloso tenui-pubescente 5-fido demum (fructifero) ampliato hinc fissio bacca longiore, corolla longe tubuloso, stylo staminibusque exsertis.

*Atropa dependens.* *Mathews mst.*

HAB. Eastern side of the Cordillera of Peru. *Mathews (n. 829.)*

Mr. Mathews has favoured us with the drawing of this plant also from Peru, and remarks that it is " a slender wiry branching plant generally growing from the root of some tall shrub, among whose branches it rambles for support, extending from 10—15 feet, its ultimate pendent extremities being covered with large sulphur-coloured flowers. It is an Alpine species, descending to where the potato begins to be cultivated: but it is to be observed that the climate is moister than the same altitude on the western side of the Andes." Besides the widely different size and habit from the last described species (*A. glandulosa*) the calyx is much larger and tubular, still further increasing in size as the fruit advances to maturity, which it quite envelopes, bursting on one side. The segments of the corolla are nearly erect, and all of them gradually acuminate. The stamens and style are much exserted.

Fig. 1. Calyx and pistil. / 2. Berry :—*natural size.*



## TAB. CVIII.

## THIBAUDIA. ELLIPTICA.

Ramis obtuse angulatis, foliis ellipticis obtusis mucronatis penninerviis brevissime petiolatis subtus sparsim punctatis, racemis densis glomeratis axillaribus terminalibusque, bracteis parvis, corollis cylindratis, staminibus longitudine fere tubi, filamentis in urceolum omnino connatis, antherae tubis longissimis poro terminali dehiscentibus.

*Thibaudia elliptica.* Ruiz, et Pav Fl. Penw. v. 4. Tc<sub>m</sub> ined. U 383 (absque corollis).

HAB. Cuesta of Huanacabra, Anues oi Peru. Mathews. (n. 884.)

This must be an extremely beautiful plant in a living state with its dense clusters of large scarlet flowers nestled among the evergreen foliage. I refer it to the *T. elliptica*, because I think the figure, though Restitute of perfect flowers, sufficiently accords, and I am unwilling to multiply species unnecessarily. In regard to the Genus I am quite unable to say whether it should be referred to *Thibaudia* or *Ceratostemma*; for I cannot understand what are the essentially distinguishing marks between them: indeed I am rather inclined to think the two Genera are not different. Those who have had the best opportunity of judging of them are not agreed as to their generic characters. Jussieu was ignorant of the fruit of his *Ceratostemma*; and Ruiz and Pavon, who have figured 3 species (there are no descriptions to the 4th vol.) do not represent the fruit. Kunth says, <sup>ε</sup>*Ceratostemma*, Juss. *Thibaudia* congener, nisi fructus in ilia capsularis." Poepig ascribes to both a berried fruit, but observes under *Ceratostemma*;—"Genus *Thibaudia* nimis affine, filamentis manifestius in urceolum connatis antherarum basi fixarum loculis rimula introrsum lateral} dehiscentibus et baccis costatis, quae tamen etiam in *Thibaudia Quereme* Humb. saltern pentagons sunt, segre distinguendum." Our present plant would be a *Ceratostemma* of Poepig were it not for the anthers opening by a small pore, instead of a long rima.

Fig. 1. Flower. / 2. Corolla and column of stamens laid open:—magnified.



## TAB. CIX.

## MACLEANIA FLORIBUNDA.

GEN. CHAR. *Calyx* truncatus obsolete 5-dentatus, 5-alatus, inferne ovario adhaerens. *Corolla* cylindræa, limbo 5-fido. *Stamina* decem basi corollæ inserta, filamentis per totam longitudinem in urceolum connatis. *Antheræ* basi affixæ, dorsu muticæ, apice in tubum simplicem attenuatæ et rimula singula introrsum dehiscentes. *Ovarium* 5-loculare, multi-ovulatum. *Fructus* :—*Iacca* ?—Frutex habitu *Thibaudia* vel *Ceratostemmatis*. Flores numerosc axil/ares secundi. Folia subsecunda. Rami cortice deciduo.

*Made am'a Jbribunda.*

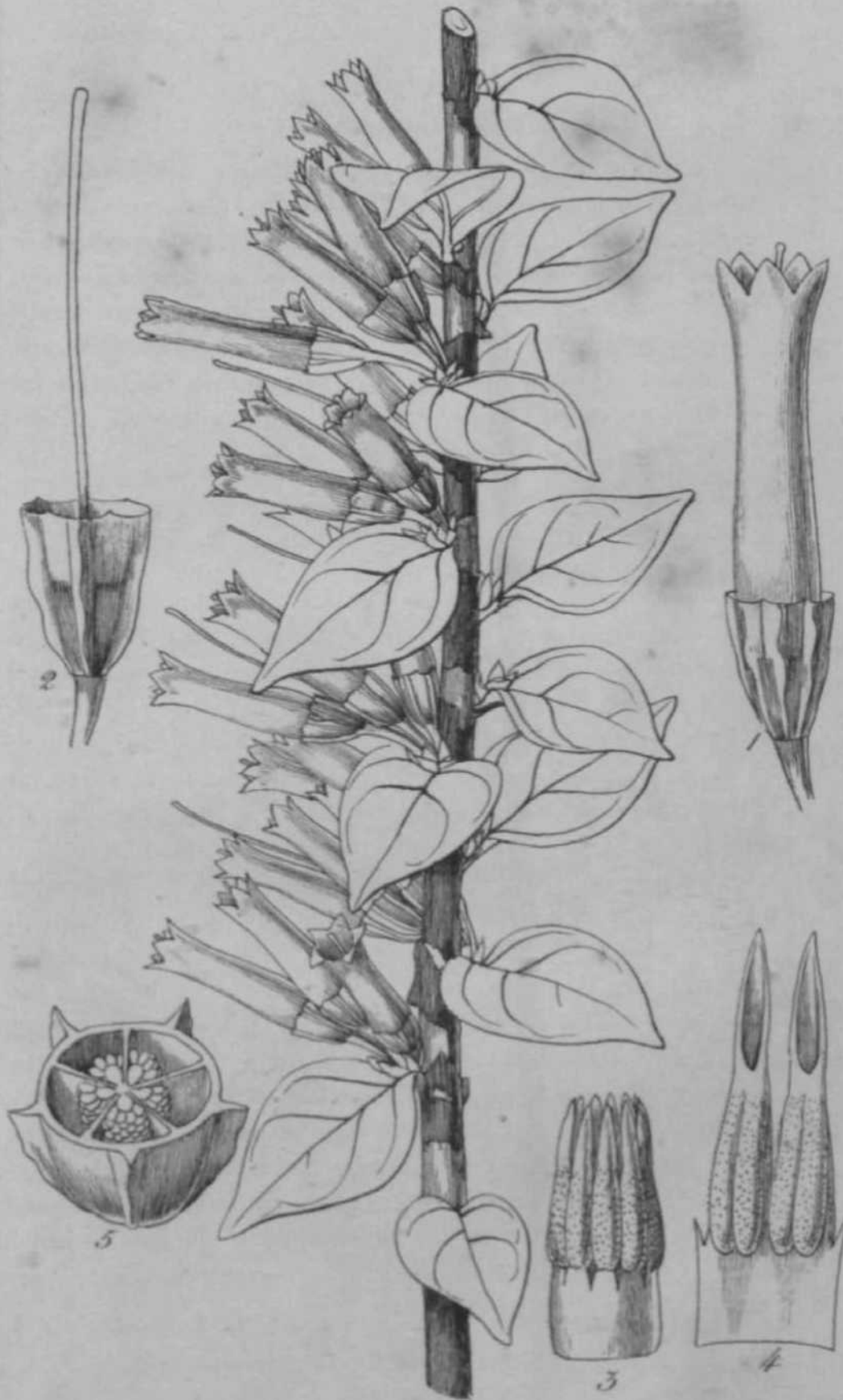
HAB. Jambrasbamba, in the Andes of Peru. *Mathews* (w. 1442.)

A shrub, glabrous in every part, with rounded woody branches, from which the dark-coloured glossy bark is readily, deciduous. The leaves are an inch or more long, subsecund ovato-acute, feather-nerved, coriaceous, beneath paler and obscurely dotted. Peduncles in fascicles from the axils of the leaves, but pointing all to one side, and for the most part opposite to the direction of the leaves, short, articulated below the calyx. *Calyx* truncated, with five excessively minute teeth, and furnished with five longitudinal wings; the lower half adnate with the five-celled many-ovuled ovary. *Corolla* an inch or more long, cylindrical, the limb five-toothed, the faux hairy. *Filaments* combined for their whole length into a membrane, at the margin of which the ten *anthers* are fixed; these are granulated, much shorter than the corolla, two-celled, tapering into a single tube, which opens interiorly by a single longitudinal cleft. *Fruit* ?

I have named this beautiful Genus as a just compliment to John Maclean, Esq. of Lima, who has introduced many excellent living plants to our collections, and by his generous and friendly assistance has mainly contributed to the success which has so eminently attended Mr. Mathews' researches.

Fig. 1. Flower                      Calyx and pistil. / . 3. Stamen.  
Portion of do. / . &. Section of the Ovary :—*magnified.*





*Matkewsiana.*

N. O. Yacciniere.

TAB. CX.

THIBAUDIA ANGUSTIFOLIA.

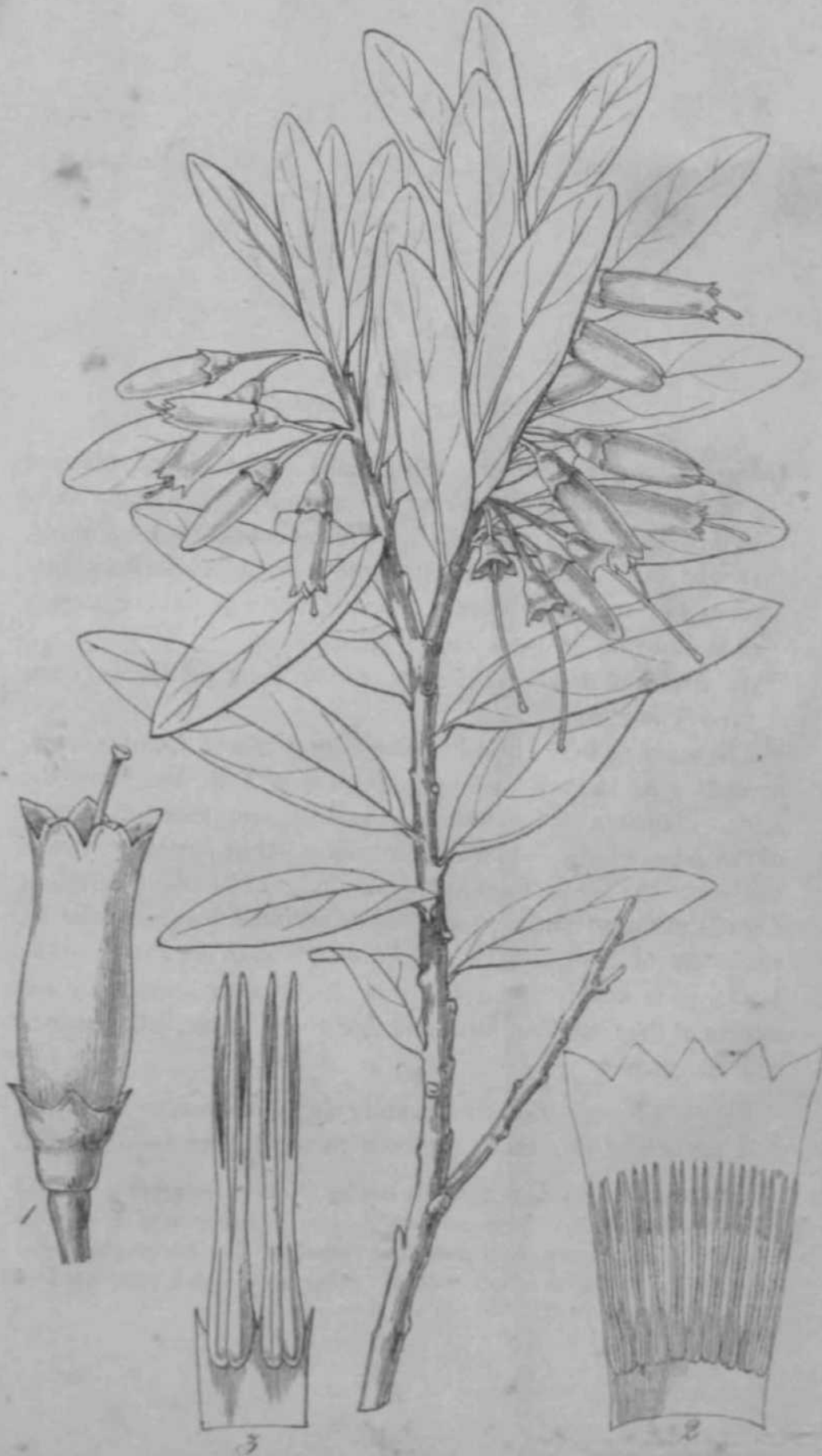
Foliis oblongo-lanceolatis acutiusculis subsessilibus obscure penninerviis marginibus recurvis serratis,\* pedunculis axillaribus aggregatis pendulis basi parvi-bracteatis 1—3 floris, corolla brevi-cylindraceutis, staminibus tubo brevioribus, filamentis in urceo!um brevem connatis, antherce tubis elongatis rima elongata dehiscentibus, stylo exserto.

HAB. Andes of Peru. Taulia (» 1443) Prov. of Chacapoyas. (1836) *Mathews*.

•The stamens here entirely agree with those of *Ceratostemma*, according to Poeppig, while those of our Tab. 108, have the united filaments of *Ceratostemma* and the minute terminal pore of the tubes of the anther of *Thibaudia*—thus appearing intermediate. As far as I am aware, the only *Thibaudia* (including *Ceratostemma* of authors) which has serrated leaves is the *T. caulialata* of Ruiz and Pavon, *Fl. Peruv. v. 9. Ic. Ined. t. 386*; but that is widely removed from the present species by the nature of the branches, form and size of the leaves, inflorescence and stamens.

Fig. 1. Flower, *f.* 2. corolla and column of stamens laid open. *f.* 3. portion of the staminal tube with two anthers:—*magnified*.

\* We regret that owing to the artist looking chiefly at the upper side of the leaves he has omitted the serratures, which indeed, on account of the recurvation of the margin, are only seen from beneath; and lithography unfortunately does not admit of any alteration being made after a proof has been taken, till which time the error was not discovered.



TAB. CXI.

THIBAUDIA ACUMINATA.

Foliis ellipticis basi acutis apice longe acutnatis subquintuplinerviis subtus punctatis, racemis axillaribus terminalibusque bracteatis, bracteis longitudine florum, corollis cylindraceis, staminibus longitudine corolla? liber is.

HAB. Plains of Quito. *Col. Hall. (n. 40).*

*Frutex* ramosus, ramis cortice cinereo-fusco obtectis. *Folia* 3—4 poll icaria, coriacea, brevi-petiolata, coriacea, glabra, subquintupliuervia, basi acuta, apice longe acuminata, subtus pallida, punctata, nervis prominentibus. *Racemi* terminates et in axillis supremis, folio breviores, bracteati, bracteis ellipticis obtusis. *Pedicelli* semiunciam longi. *Calycis limbus* ovarium globosum glabrum coronans, 5-dentatus. *Corolla* pollicaris cylindracea, apice 5-fida. *Stamina* 10, basi corollas inserta. *Filamenta* brevia. *Anthertc* longitudine fere corollas, loculis longe bicornubus. *Stylus* subinclusus.

Colonel Hall observes that the fruit of this is fragrant and eatable.

Fig. 1. Flower, *f.* 2. Stamens:—*magnified.*



*Matheivsiatue.*

N. O. Vacciniece.

TAB. CXII.

SPHYROSPERMUM MYRTIFOLIUM.

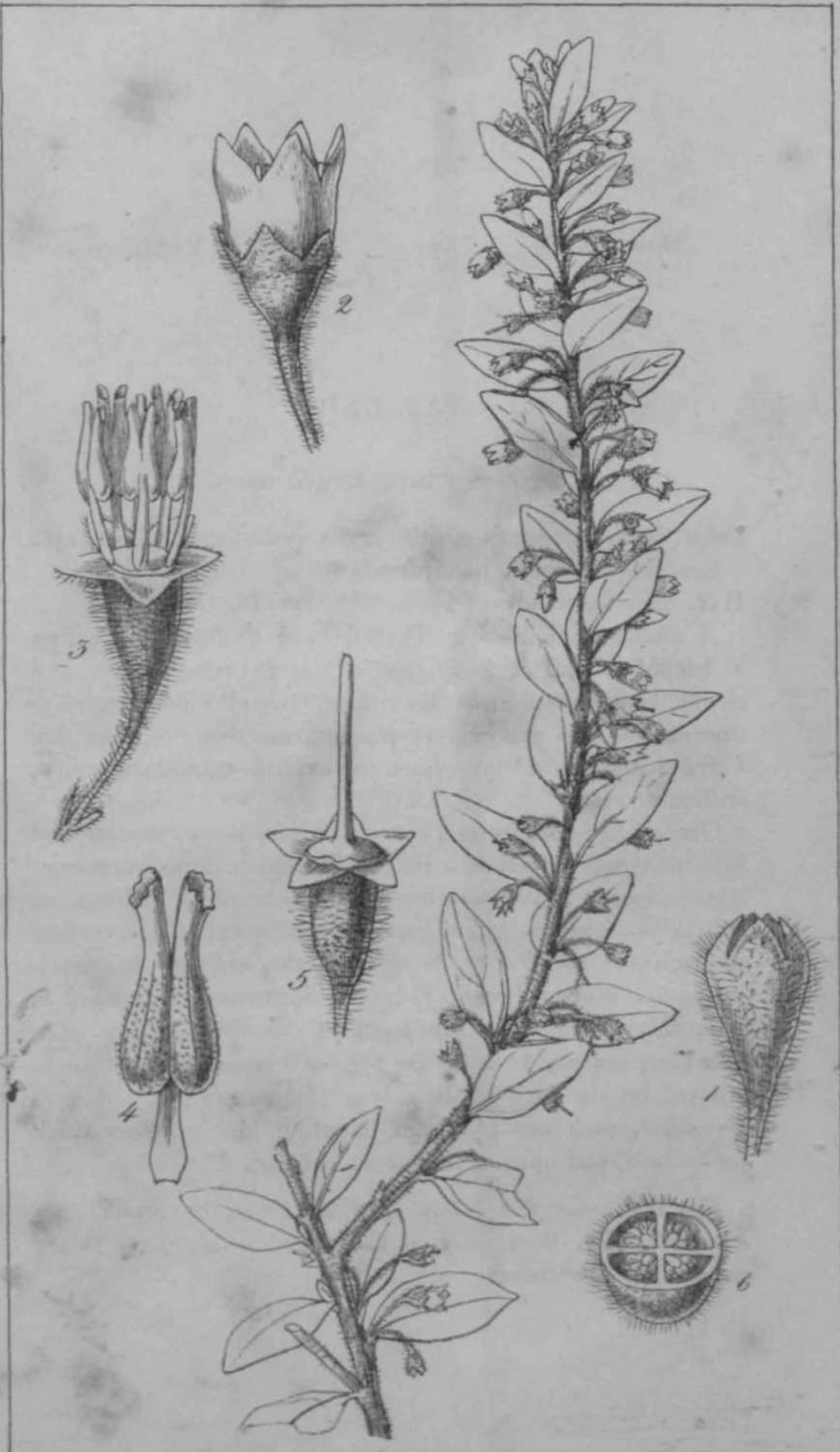
Foliis ovato-lanceolatis acutis, ramis pedunculis calycibusque hirsutissimis, ovario quadriloculari.

HAB. Bagasan, Andes of Peru. *Mathetes* («. 1466.)

A Genus established by Poeppig and Endlicher, including *S. buxifolium* and *S. longifolium* of the Peruvian Andes, and chiefly distinguished from *Vaccinium*, "simplici dentium calycinorum numero nee non et placentarum situ. Semina fere *Vaccinii Myrtilli*, sed integumen tum exterius carnososuccosum, arillum mentiens."

Our species constitutes a *shrub* with very hairy *branches* and with numerous *leaves*, of a narrow lanceolate form, coriaceous texture, entire at the margins, which are revolute, glabrous on both sides, slightly veiny and glossy above, beneath paler, veinless and opaque. *Peduncles* 1—3 from the axils of numerous leaves, and shorter than they, curved downwards, very hairy as is the calyx, with long patent hairs. *Calyx* of 4—5 teeth. *Corolla* campanulate, 4—5-fid, the segments erect. *Stamens* 4—6, inserted on the limb of the calyx. *Filaments* short. *Anthers* two-celled, each cell glandular, tapering into a rather thick tube dilated and open at the mouth. *Ovary* four-celled.

Fig. 1. A bud. *f.* 2. A flower, *f.* 3. Flower, the corolla being removed, *f.* 4. Stamen, *f.* 5. Calyx and pistil. *f.* 6. Ovary cut through transversely :—*magnified*.



. *Mathewsime.*

N. O. Acanthaceae;

## TAD. CXIII.

### AFHELANDTIA ACANTHIFOLIA.

Sericeo-pubescens, foliis late ovato-lanceatis acuminatis grosse serratis apice serraturisque spinescentibus, petiolis brevissimis ad basin spinosis, spicis terminalibus aggregatis densis, bracteis ovatis sepalisque lanceolatis apice spinescentibus, corolla sericea, staminibus styloque exsertis.

HAB. Province of Chacapoyas, Peru. *Mathews*, 1836.\*

Planta singularis, puberula. *Folia* spitham & a, penninervia, nervis approximatis numerosis. *Spicce* in nostro exemplari, ternata, pedunculata. *Bractea* majuscula, concava, ciliata calyce majores. *Corolla* 2—2<sup>1</sup> uncias longa, sericea, tubulosa; limbo bilabiato, labiis patentibus, superiore bifido, inferiore trilobato, laciniis intermedii majori, concava, subbifida, acuta. *Stamina* 4, exserta. *Anthera* lineares, 1-loculares. *Stylus* filiformis, staminibus longior. *Capsula* 1-locularis; bivalvis, baccata, persistente, elliptica, substantia dura, nitida, baccata; loculis, bivalvis. *Loculi* dispermi. *Semen* ovale, punctatum, singulo retinacula carnosae sustentato.

Fig. 1. Flower. / 2. Capsule. / 3. One of the valves with two seeds :—*magnified*.

\* The only collection that I have in 1830 ««• unfortunately not numbered by Mr. Mathews.





*Matheir&iant?*

N. C). Wei i) man nil-a-

## TAB. CXIV.

### ESCALLONIA POLIFOUA.

Pubescens glutinosa, foliis lineari-oblongis marginibus recurvatis integerrimis supra nudiusculis subtus dense pubescentibus, pedunculis solitariis terminalibus unifloris longitudine foliorum, calycis tubo subhemispharico brevi glanduloso dentibus e lata basi subulatis.

HAD. Province of Chacapoyas. *Mathews* > 1836.

*Hfiiii* glabriusculi, fusci; ramuli pubescentes, breves, foliosi. *Folia* sparsa, vix unciam longa, lineari-oblonga, rigidn, supra la\*viler subtus dense pubescentia, marginibus rcolntis, omniu integerrimis. *Pedttncuti* term in ales, solilarii, vix longitudine foliorum, cernui, unitiori, superne tuberculatl. *Calyx* pubescens, tubercutatusque. *Tubns* perbrevis, flftbhemisphericus : dentibus 5, erectis, e lala basi subulatis. *Petala* 5, calycem triplo excedentia, erect a, s path u lata, apice recurata. *Stamina* 5, corolla breviora: *FUameHtii* filiformibus: *Anthtrti'* b-longis. *Ovarium* subsemiinferum: *Stiftmt* longitudine' = - minum, crassus, flexuosus: *Stigma* dilalato-capitatum, PI

I do not find any description of an *Escallonia*, at all cot.- < ciding **with** this species, which has the habit of *E. serrate* of Smith, but with extremely different leaves.

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



*Wallkhiana.*

N. (). Filices.

TAB. CXV.

GYMNOORAMMA VESTITA.

Tota stipite raclii frondibusque pinnatis (subtus preecipue) **ptlii** fulvis copiosis sericeis vestita, fromle p inn at a, pinnis subcordato-ovatis brevissime petiolatis obi us is, soris copiosis obliquis furcatis.

Grammiii vestita. *Wall. Cat. of Pi in E. I. C. Mus.* (n. 12.)

HAB. On tbfii lofiies; mountains of Kunmon [*Robert Bhvihteoiih*], *WaUich*. Near Togo, Himalaya, *The Han\* the CotaUets Dalhousie*.

*Caudex* repens, dense squamoso-Mrsutus, fibrosus, *Stij.ites* digitales ad spitham&am, erecti, dense pubescenti-hirsuti. *Frondes* stipitem tequantas, oblongo-lanceolate, pinnata?, pinna? remotiusculce, subopposita\*; majores vix unciam longae, cordato-oblonga; seu ovata<sup>1</sup>, obtusif, brevissime petiolatae, integerrinia-, utrinque (subtus pnmprue) pilis pulcherrimis sericeis aureo-fulvis nitidis tectte. *Son\** angusti, graciles, furcati. *Capstda* gtobosa?, annulate?, sessiles. *Semina* subglobosa, parum angulata.

An extremely beautiful species, to which our plate unfortunately does no justice.

Fig. 1. Underside of • iVuctified **pimuu** / 2. Capsule. / 3. Seeds:—*mayinjied*.



## TAB. CXVI.

## ADLNARIA PAHVJFOLIA.

Kamulis foliisque junioribus praecipue ad nervos pubeseemibus, foliis oblongis utrinque a tenuatis brevi-petiolalis glubnis **sul**tus pallidioribus nigro-punctatis subcoriaceis, umbelHs brevipedunculatis, calycibus **4-fidis**, staminibus inclusis.

HAB. Prov. of Chacapoyas, Peru. *Mathets*, 1836.

*Frittex*, ramis ramulisque subteretibus, junioribus tenuiter pubescentibus. *Folia* opposita, sesquiunciam longa, subcoriacea, penninervia, vix reticulata, oblonga, acuminata, integerrima, basi in pettolum per brevem attenuata, glabra, subtus pallida, nigropunctata. *Umbelfa* axillares, pluriflora?, pedunculatae, pedunculo pedicellisque 2 lineis longis. *Calyx* turbinatus, petalisque oblongo-spathulatis, extus glandulis majusculis punctatus. *Stamina* 8, hrevia, calyci infra medium inserta. *Overtum* subglobosum, supra hirsutum, nigro-glandulosum, inferne nudum, in stipitem brevem attenuatum: *Stylus* longitudine ovarii: *Stigma* bilobum. *Capsula* calyce persistente semitecta, globosa, indebiscens? bilocularis. *Receptacula* dissepimento affixa. *Semina* numerosa, parva.

If this plant be compared with the specific character alone of *Adenaria grisleoides* H. and K. (from the banks of the Magdalena) it will be found almost entirely to agree; but besides the widely different locality of the two, we find from the *description*, that Humboldt's plant has the leaves "32—36 lines long, thin and membranaceous, reticulated **with veins** and the stamens exerted:" hence I am led to consider the present as a new species. A second of the genus has been sent by Mr. Mathews, among his earlier collections, from the Quebrada of Panahuanca, ». "824; the *Adenaria floribunda* H. and K. It is a tree, 5—20 feet **high**, the flowers and leaves larger than in our present species, the Utter as well as the branches and umbel- **very** lowly.

Fig. 1. Flower. / 2. Calyx laid open with the stamens. / 3. Pistil. *f.* \*. Capsule cut open:—*magnified*.





*Matheisia* HB.

N. O. Orchide\*.

TAB. CXVU.

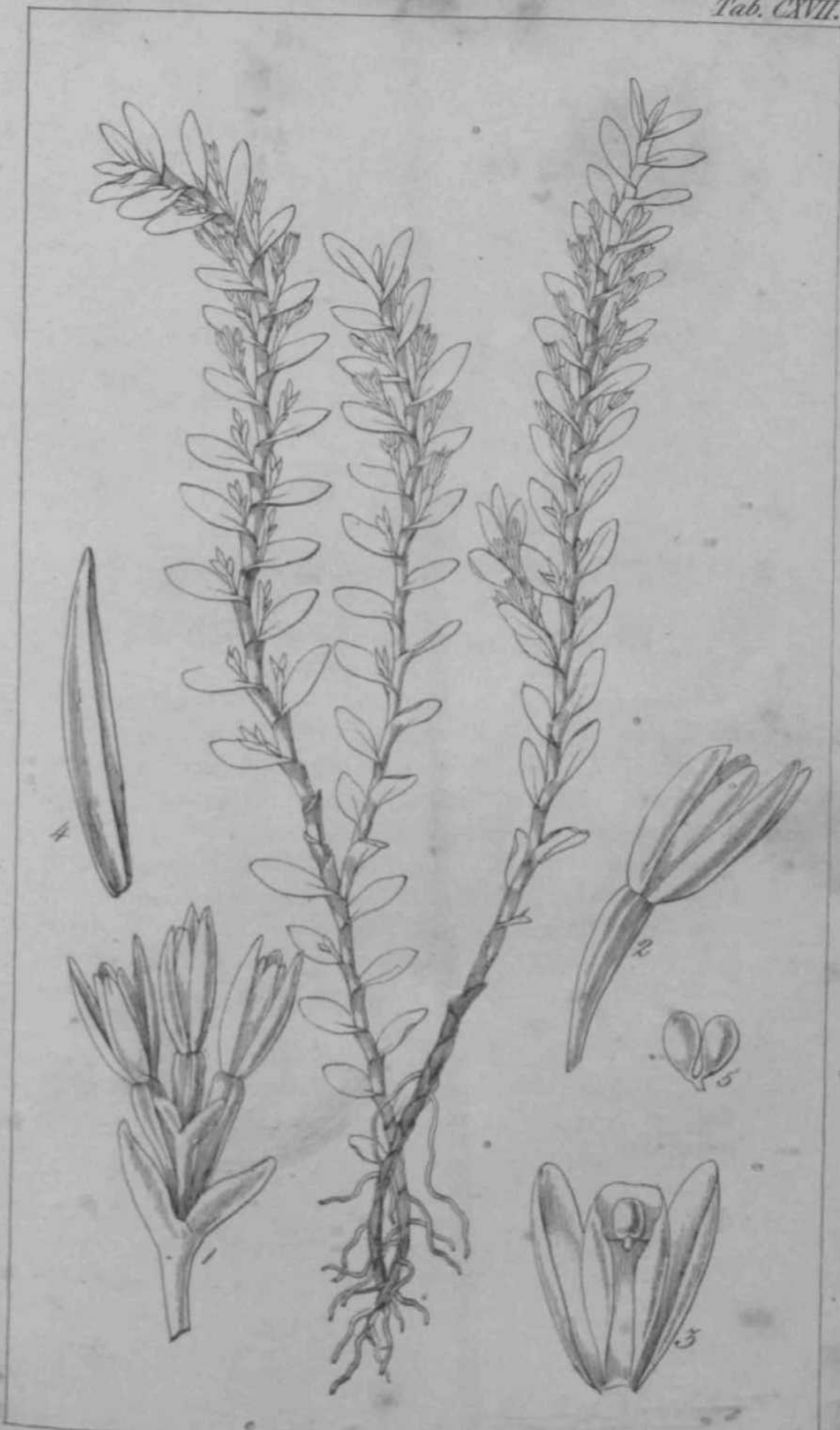
PACHYPHYLLUM PARVIFOLIUM, *Lindl.*

Foliis ovalibus plants, spicis sulxixjualibus, labello mutico. *LinnU.*  
HAB. Chacapoyas, Peru. *Mathctcs*, 183G.

Hitherto only one species of this Genus has been described, the *P. distit hum* of Humboldt and Kuntl (*Sou. Gen. el Sp.v.* 1. t 77.) an inhabitant of Loxa and Gonzana in **Pern.** I'rum tlmt our plant is abundantly distinguished by its **much** slenderer stems, smaller and by no means falcate leaves, and by the few (apparently constantly) 3-flowered spikes. The sepals are singularly grooved and carinated : the labellura, (scarcely differing in form from the petals) is destitute of tubercles, which have been considered an essential character of the Genus: but Professor Lindley doubts whether those represented by Humboldt are not so done by mistake.

Fig. I. Spike of flowers. / 2, Single flower, side view. f. 3. Column and petals. / 4. Lateral sepal. / 5. Pollea-mass:—*magnified.*





## TAB, CXVIII.

## HARVEYA CAPENSIS.

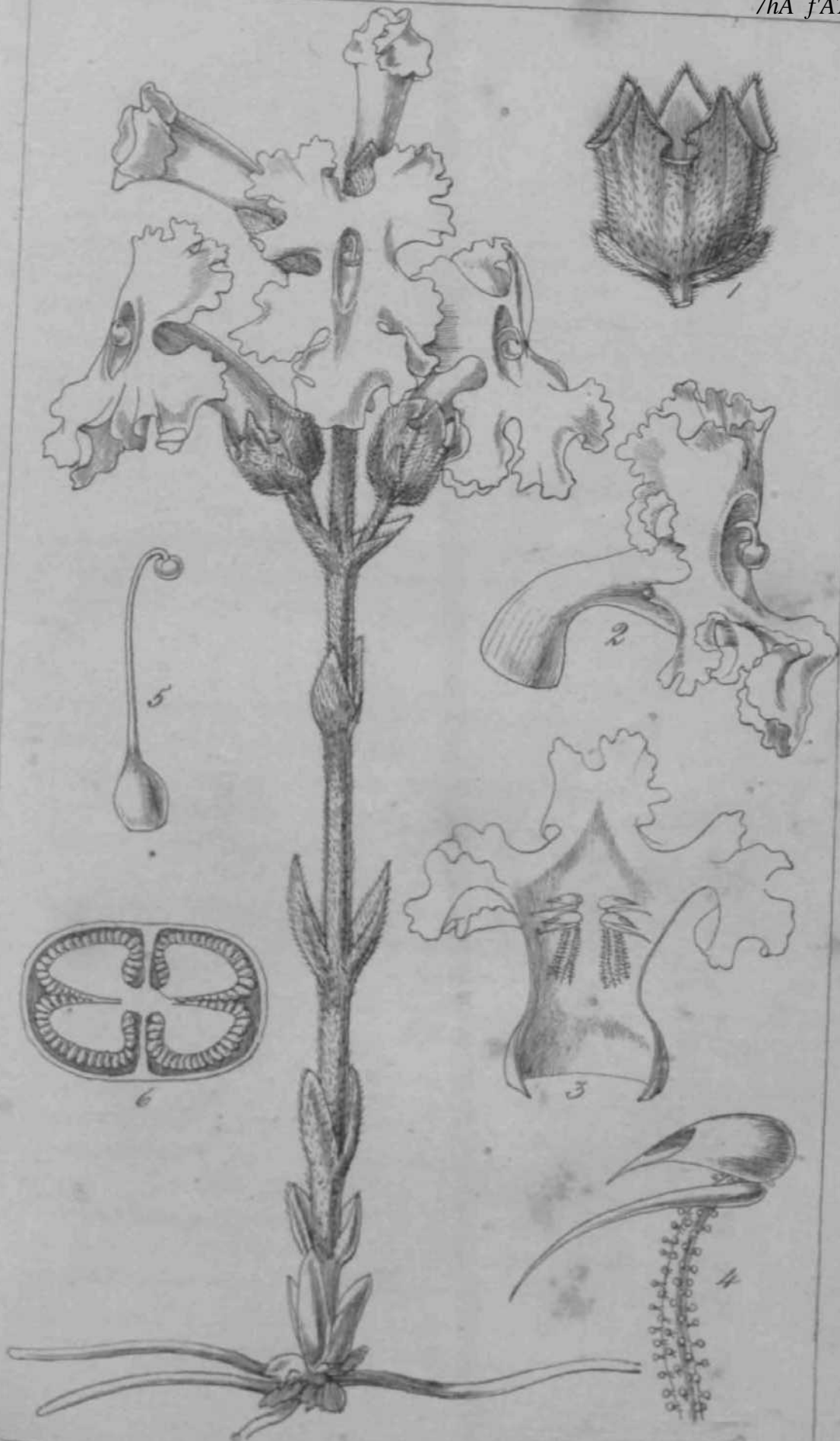
GEN. CHAR. *Cal.* inflato-catnpanuhaus, basi truncatus, 5-fidus, 10-costatus, segmentisucutis marginibus recurvis. *Cor.* ringens, tibo exserto, curvato, superne inflata, fauce compressa, limbo biiabialu 5-fitlo, Minibus obtusis, lucinlis 3 obovatis, nndnlatis. *Stam.* 4, dklynami, medio tubi inserta, inclusa; *FihnnenUi* brevia, glamluloso-pilosa; *Anthercc* biloculares, loculo unico ferili, ovato, nccuminatissimo, npice poro dehiscente; altero (inferiore) abortivo, subulato, duplo longiore. *Qrarium* ovatum, bilocuiare; placentis 4 dissepiment! medio affixis. *Stylus* erectus, exsertus. *Stigma* capitatum. *Fructus*—Herba *parasttica, simplex* v. *ramosa*, *aphyU^ pitis glandtdosis fid vis suhviscidis ubique obsita*. *Caults squaiHOSSts, sqvamis oppositifis.* *Floro.% pr a.vittis sqitamntfit &qn riorum, jnar/ni, paUide rosei.* *Pedicelli infra cahjeem bibracteati.*

Harveya Capensis.

HAB. On a dry hill between Wynberg and the Camp ground, parasitical on the roots of *Bhurea muscosa* and other small Heaths, not uncommon, flowering in January. Since found in plenty in various sandy places on "the Flats." *Hon. W. H. Harvey,* I have also received specimens from *Dr. Thorn,* *M. Vittet,* and *Dr. Sieber.*

This remarkable plant I am anxious should bear the name of the Hon. W. H. Harvey, Treasurer of the Colony, Cape of Good Hope, who during his former brief visit to Southern Africa amassed a very valuable collection, which has been distributed among his trioutia with the liberality of a Wallkli and a Wight, and who is already well known by **Ids admirable** description of Alg\*. To him I am indebted for Bpetimens of the preseat plant and for an excellent figure, analysis, and description: but I am tumble to refer it to any known **Gen MIS.** It is **the** ti.iKitof *OTobanchea*: and it may be included among the imperfectly described species of *Orobanchefteof* Thunberg: but **the** stricture of its ovary forliids its being united with that family, I referitto *Scrophularina*, though I am unable to say in which of the section » of Mr. Kentham it should be placed; [n'rhaps among *liuchnerer*.

Fig. 1. Calyx and Lracteum. / 2. **CeraOff.** / 3. The same laid open. / 4. 8 tanBB. / 5. Pistil (nat. size). / 6. Ovary cut open:—all but / 5, more or less *magnified*.



*Mathewsiana.*

N. O. Filices.

TAB. CXIX.

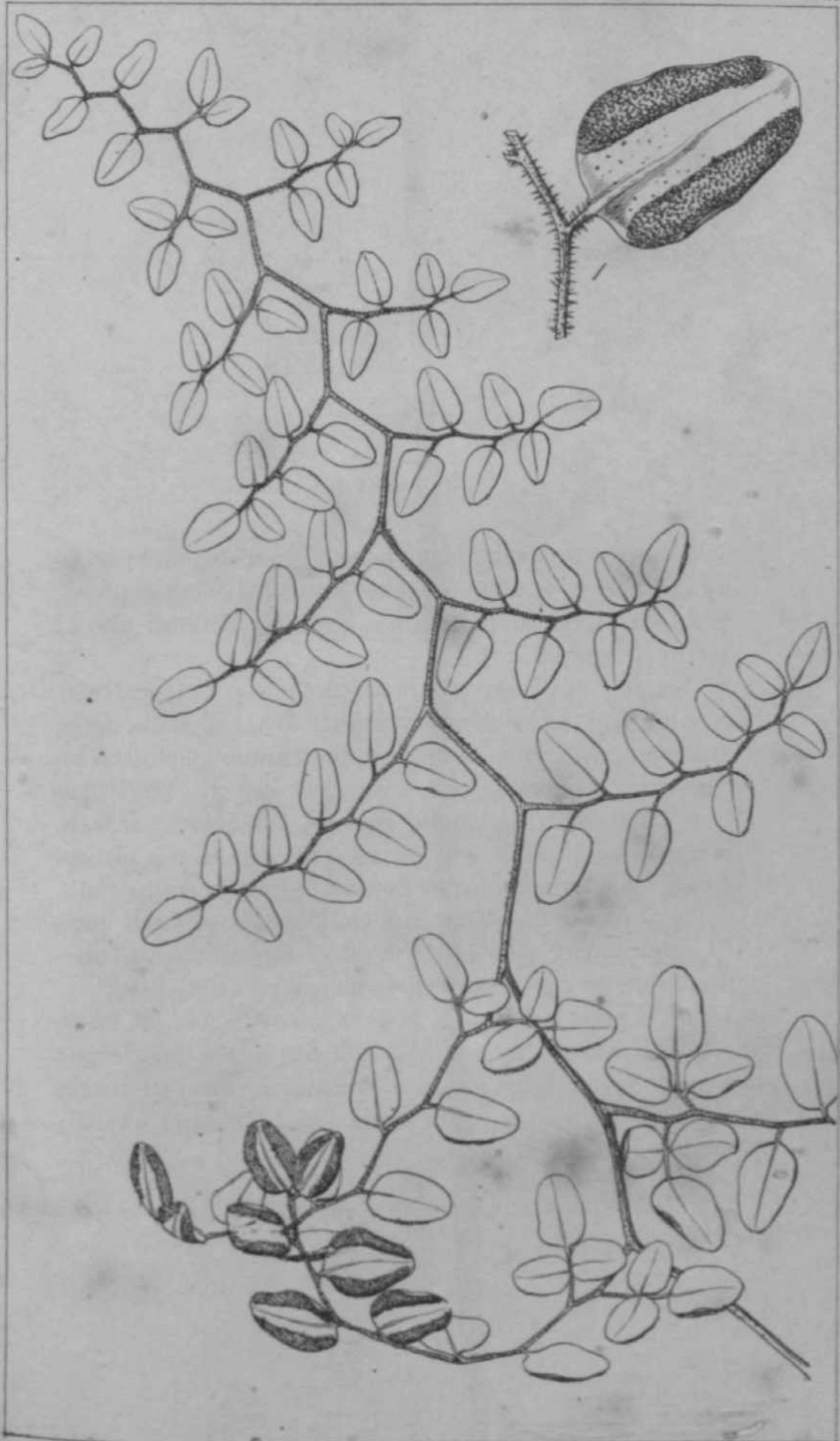
PTEIUS FLEXUOSA.

Fronde bi- subtri-pinnata, pinnulis petiolalis cordatae obtusis, rachidibus omnibus insigniter flexuosis junioribus pubescenti-hispidis, soris ad margines laterales continuis vix ad apicem attingentibus.

HAB. Province of Chacapoyas, Peruvian **Andes**. *Mathews*, 1836. *Frustrum* spithamum ad pedalem et ultra. *Stipes* digitalis, teres, fuscus, nitidus. *Frons* circumscriptione ovato-lanceolata, binferne subtripinnata; pinnis primariis deflexis, longioribus 3—4 pollicaribus; pinnulis remollibus, lateribus deflexis, terminali recta, omnibus cordato-ovatis subcoriaceis, glabris, obtusis, integerrimis, obscure costatis, avenis, breviter petiolatis. *Rachides* omnes insigniter angulato-flexuosae, primario protractae; secundariae pubescenti-hispidae. Sorae continuae, ad margines laterales pinnae **riti**, sed vix **ad apicem** attingentes.

A most distinct species of a very extensive Genus (of **which** Or. Agardh, son to the learned Algologist, is now preparing a monograph) remarkable for the very luxuriant or zigzag rachis, especially the primary one; the secondary ones are less distinctly so, but they are singularly **defeated**

Fig. 1. Portion of a rachis with a pinna, **seen from beneath** —*nuyuijied*.



TAB. CXX.

TEPHROSIA SUBEROSA.

Arborescens erecta ramosa, ramis junioribus tomentosis, cortice suberoso-rimosa. foliis pinnatis, foliolis 6—10 jugis elliptico-oblongis obtusis mucronulatis supra glabris nervis subtus sericeis, racemis terminalibus, floribus speciosis geminis longe pedicellatis. Calycis campanulati dentibus brevibus, carina rectiusculi, vexillo pubescente, stylo glabro, leguminibus longis rectis sericeo-pubescentibus inter septina constrictis. *W. et A.*

*Tephrosia suberosa.* *De Carule Prodr. t. 2. p. 219. Watt. List, n. 5628. Wight, Cat. n. 882, 883. Wight et Am. Prodr. FL Penins. Ind. Or. v. 1. p. 210.*

*T. sericea.* *De Cand. i. c. (in Pers. n. De Cand. l. r. p. 255) Wall. List, n. 5629.*

*Cytisus sericeus.* *H. & A. Sp. Pl. v. 3. p. 1121.*

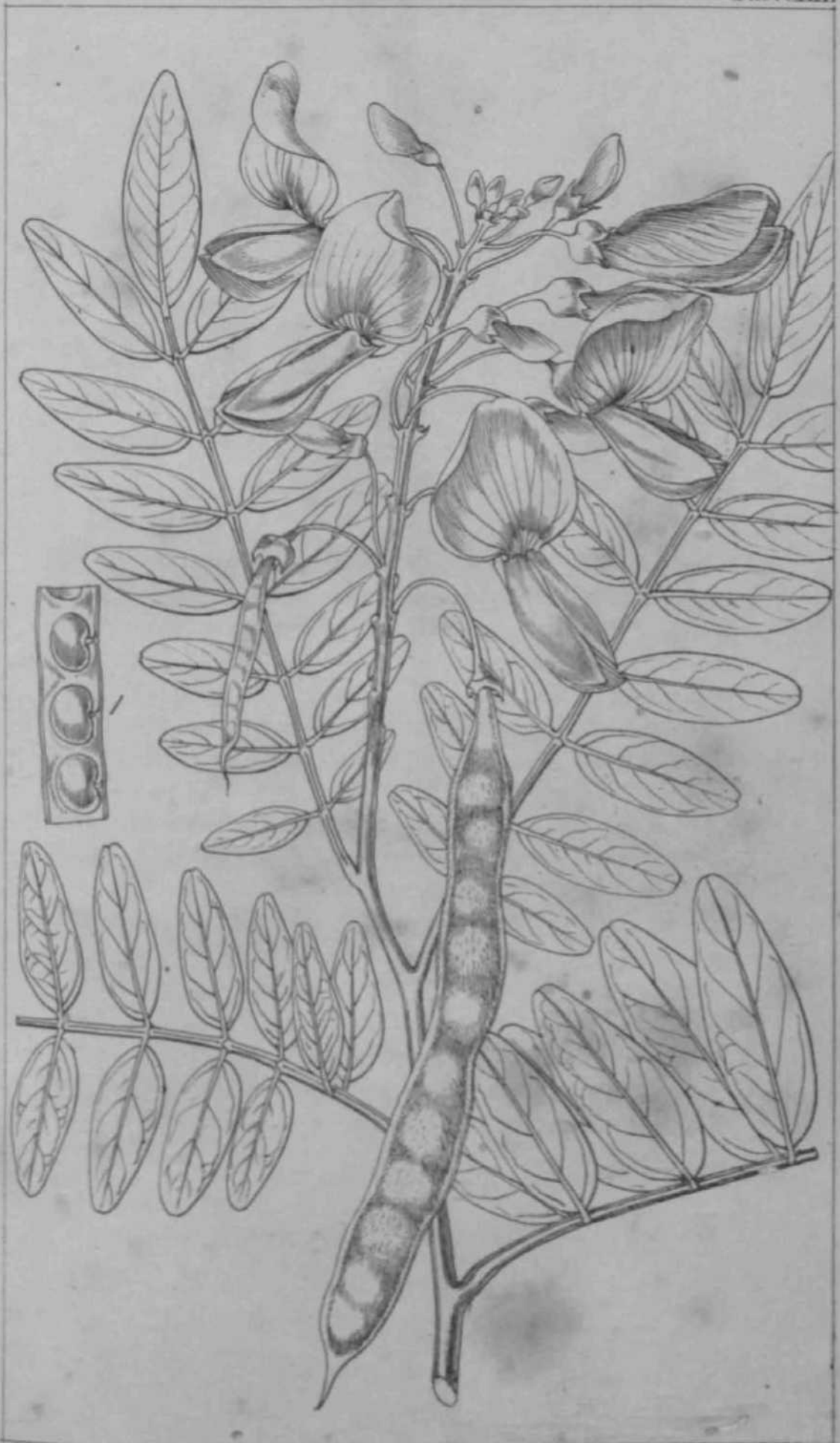
*Robinia suberosa.* *Roxb. Fl. Ind. r. 3. p. 327.*

*R. senoides.* *Roxb. Fl. Ind. v. 3. p. 828.*

HAH. Alpine valleys in Mysore, Madura, Tinnevelly and Northern Circars (not in Tranquebor). *Dr. Wight.*

Flowers large, of a deep purple rose colour.

Fig. 1. Portion of a valve of the Legumen, with seeds.



*Mathewsiana.*

N. O. Filices.

**TAB. CXXI.**

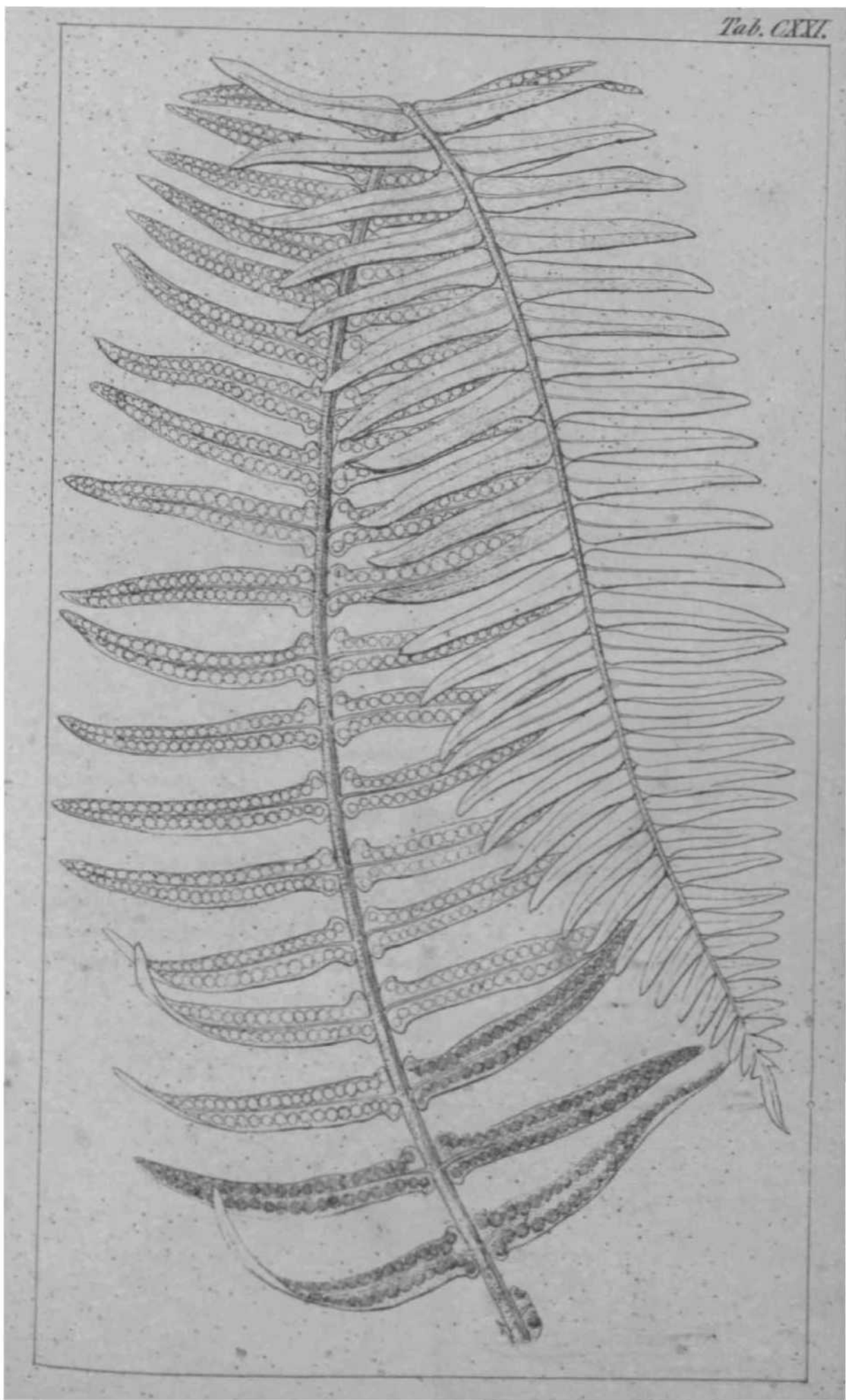
**POLYPODIUM BIAURICULATUM.**

**Fronde lato-lanceolata pinnata, pinnis sessilibus plerisque oppositis approximatis patentissimis lineari-lanceolatis integerrimis basi utrinque auriculatis supra pilosiusculis subtus rachibusque dense pubescentibus, soris copiosis uniserialibus intra costam et marginem.**

**HAB. Chacapoyas, Peru. *Mathews*, 1836.**

The stipes is about 6 inches long, terete, dark brown, opaque, slightly downy. The fructifications are exceedingly copious, occupying nearly the whole underside of the pinnae, and throughout the whole length of the frond.





*Drummondia* B.

N. O. Ericaceae.

## TAB. CXXII.

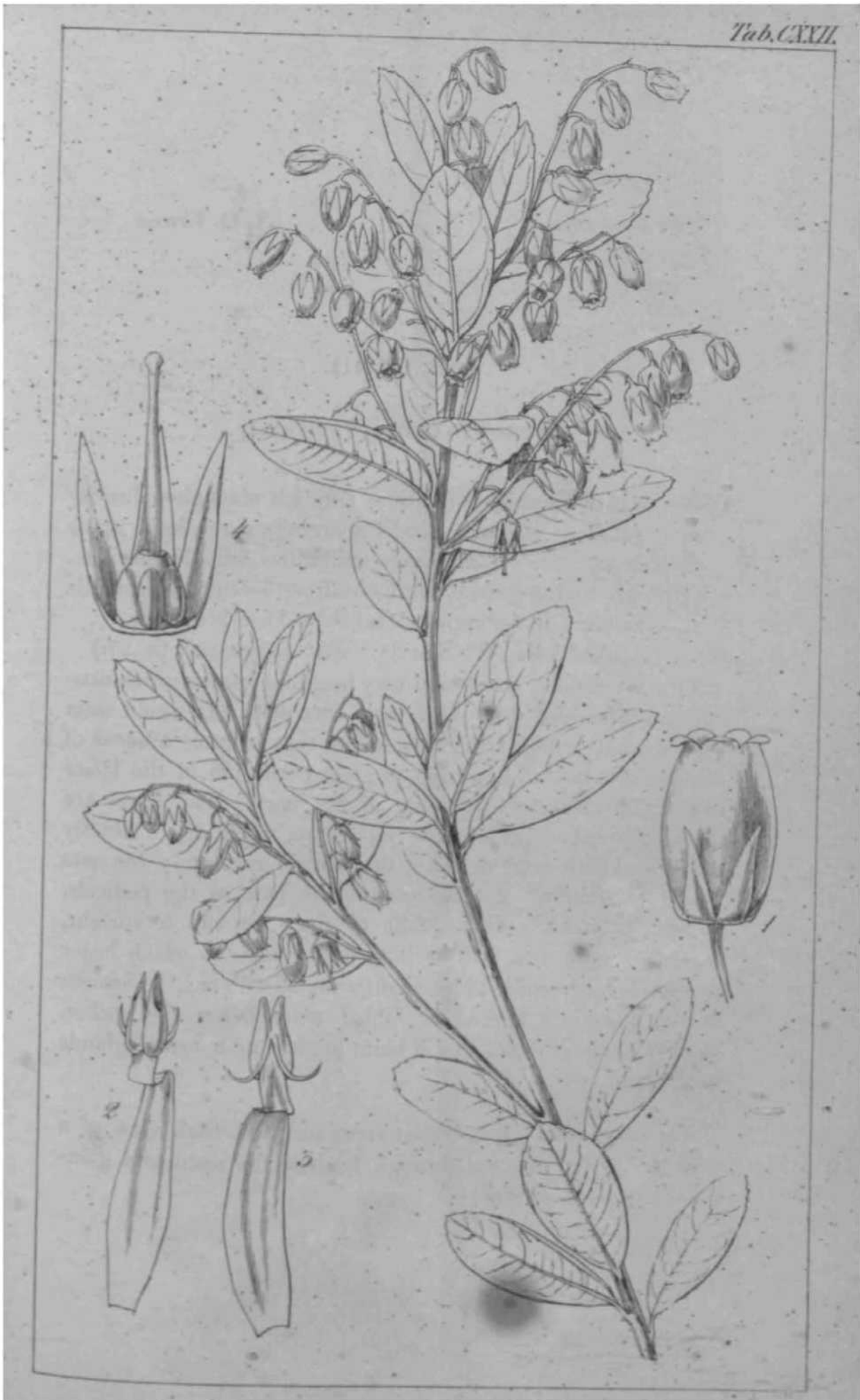
### ANDROMEDA PHYLLYREIFOLIA.

Glaberrima, foliis sempervirentibus ellipticis oblongisve brevissimis petiolatis coriaceis nitidis marginibus# revolutis apice obscure serratis, racemis laxis axillaribus folio longioribus, calyce profunde 5-partito, corolla ovaliore 5-dentato, filamentis dilatatis bicurvis, antheris ovatis bifidis dorso biaristatis.

HAB. Apalachicola, W. Florida. *Mr. Drummond*, (w. 27.)

This is decidedly a new and very beautiful species which cannot be confounded with any I have ever seen. It would seem from the long rather straight branches that it forms a *shrub* of considerable height, flowering in great perfection in the latter end of January and beginning of February. The *leaves* are truly elliptical or oblong-obtuse, glossy, when dry distinctly reticulated with copious veins, the margin revolute. *Racemes* numerous, handsome. *Bractea*, at the base of the pedicels, minute, subulate. *Calyx* cleft to the base into 5 upright, lanceolate segments, half as long as the corolla, which latter appears to be greenish-white, slightly tinged with red. *Filaments* broad, singularly curved or folded twice below the anther. *Germen* ovato-globose, with 5 blunt angles and ten small glands at the base.

Fig. 1. Flower. / 2. Front view, and / S. back view of a stamen, f. 4. Calyx cut through to show the pistil and glandular disc:—*magnified\**



## TAB. CXXIII.

## CAPPARIS INCANESCENS.

Fruticosa, ramis diffusis valde flexuosis subdichotomis, stipulis spinosis curvatis, foliis elliptico-oblongis mucronulatis junioribus ramulisque canescentibus, corymbis multifloris umbellatis subsessilibus, pedicellis calycibusque glabris, ovario globoso acuto glabro. *W. et A.*

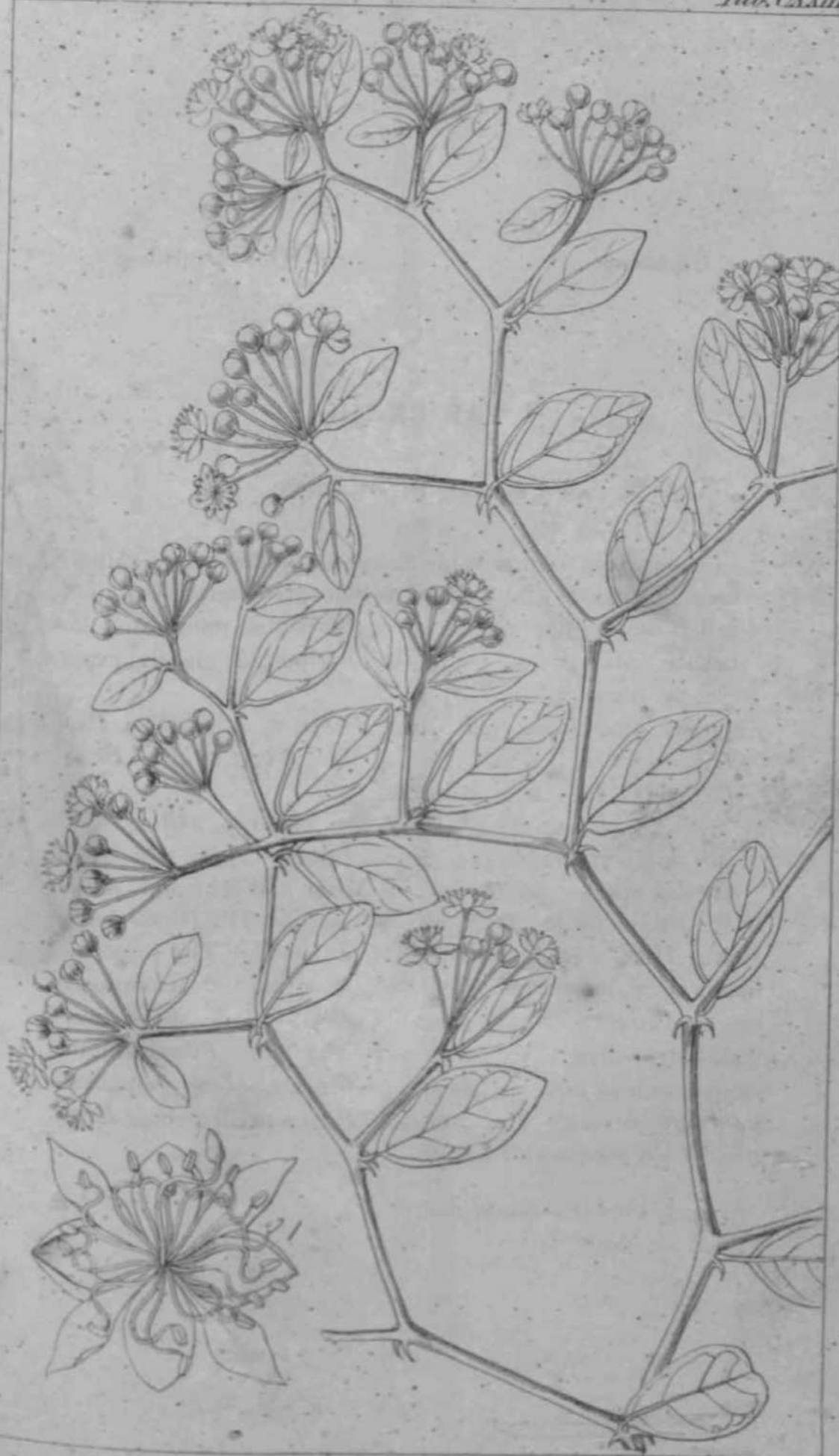
*Capparis incanescens.* *De Cand. Prodr. v. 1. p. 247. Wall. List, n. 6994. Wight, Cat. n. 106. Wight et Arnott Prodr. FL Penins. Ind. Or. v. 1. p. 26.*

*C. stylosa, f. velutina.* *De Cand. Prodr. v. 1. p. 246.*

HAD. Southern provinces of the Madras Peninsula. *Dr. Wight.*

Of this species, which indeed Messrs. Wight and Arnott scarcely think distinct from the *C. Roxburghii*, DC. (*C. corymbosa* Roxb. Hort. Bengh.) the flowers are small. The sepals are nearly equal, imbricated: the interior pair thin and membranaceous, the two exterior herbaceous. *Corolla* of 4 lanceolate petals, a little longer than the calyx. *Stamens* about 15. *Filament*\* much curved, as long as the petals. *Anthems* ovate. *Ovary* supported on a stalk as long as the stamens. *Fruit* a small globose *Berry*, unilocular (having one) 1-seeded.

fig. 1. flower:—magnified.



*WightiatHc.*

N. O. Cappnridete

TAB. CXXIV.

NIEBUHRIA LINEARIS.

A petal a, foliis trifoliolatis, foliolis ovatis oblongis linearibusve mucrone recurvato terminatis minute punctato-rugosis petiolo brevioribus, racemis terminalibus, tubo calycino campanulato, ovario fructuque ovoideis, semine soli tar io. *W. et A.*

*Capparis linearis.* *De Cand. Prodr. v. \. p. 244.* *Wall List, n. 6975.* *Wight, Cat. n. 100.* *Wight et Arn. Prodr. Fl. Penins. Lid. Or. v. I. p. 23.*

*C. apetala.* *Roth, Nov. Sp. p. 238.*

*C. linifolia.* *Roxb. Hort. Beng. p. 41.*

*Crataeva apetala.* *Spr. SysL Veget. v. 2. p. 448.*

HAB. Madras'Peninsula. *Dr. Wight.*

For the drawing of this, and of many other Madras plants to be figured here, I am indebted to the kindness of Dr. Wight.

Fig. 1. Fruit cut through transversely to show the solitary seed.



*Wightiana*

N. O. Byttnerincea?.

TAB. CXXV.

**PTEROSPERMUM RETICULATUM.**

Foliis cuneato-oblongis 4-nerviis obliquis basi subcordatis acuminatis integerrimis vel apicem versus grosse dentatis, subtus albo-farinoso venis prominentibus reticulatis, pedunculis subtrifloris versus apices ramorum congestis petiolis longioribus, foliis involucribus palmatifidis a flore paululum remotis caducis, petalis obovato-oblongis prominentibus, filamentis sterilibus filiformibus, ovarii loculis subsexovulatis. *IV. it A.*

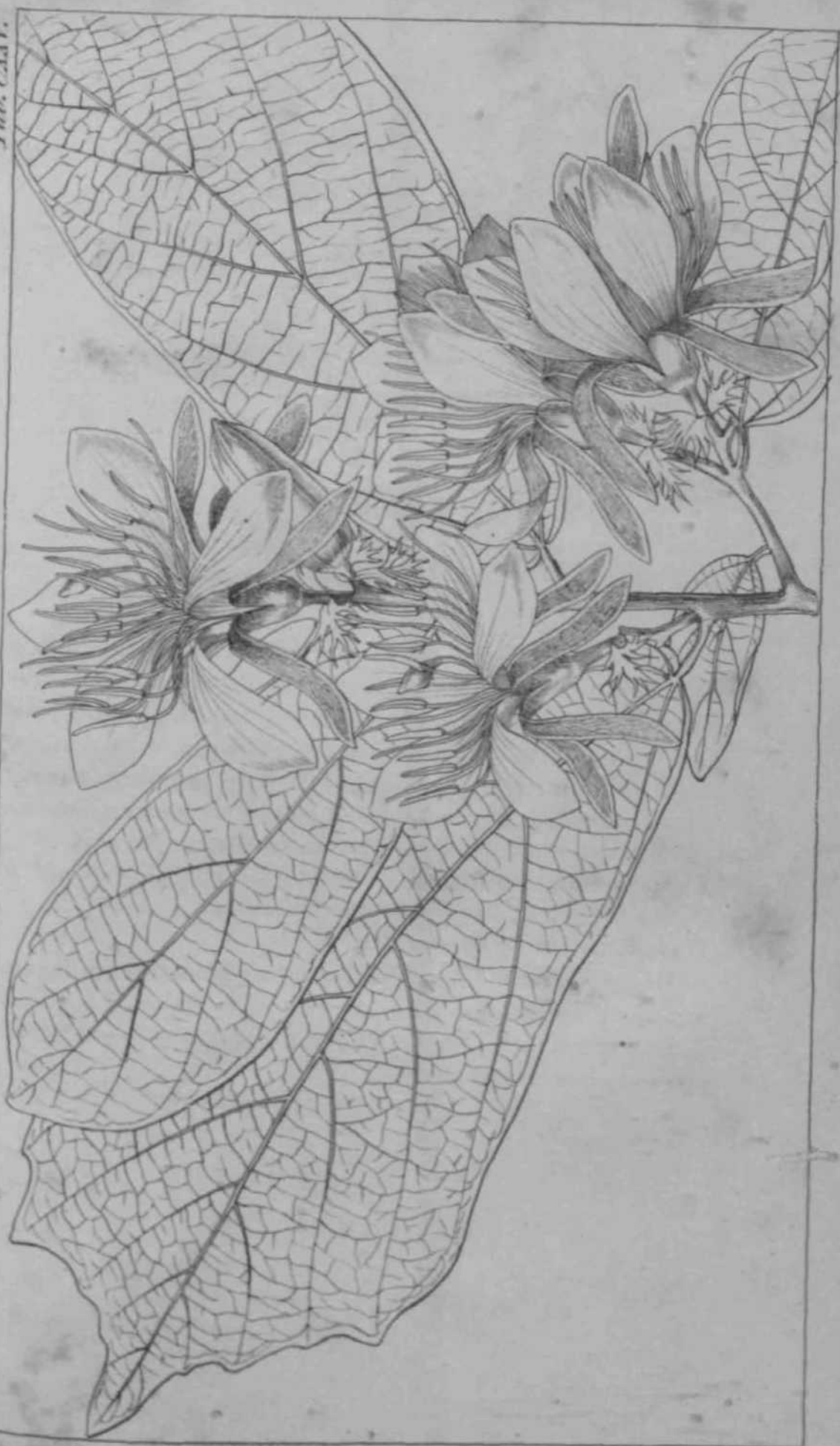
*Pterospermum reticulatum.* *Wight, Cat n. 241. Wight et Arnott, Prodr. Fl. Penins. Ind. Or. v. 1. p. 69.*

HAB. Madras Peninsula. *Dr. Wight,*

Messrs Wight and Arnott observe of this plant that the flowers are much larger than those of *P. suberifolium* Lam. and much smaller than those of *P. Heyuanum*, **Wall.**; two allied species.



*Tab. CXXV.*



TAB. CXXVI.

CAPPARIS BREVISPIINA.

Stipulis spinosis brevibus rectiusculis, foliis brevi-petiolatis lato-lanceolatis ovalibusve magis minusve acutis mucronatis coriaceisglabris reticulatis subtus pallidioribus, pedicellisgracilibus axillaribussolitariis 1-floris folio subbrevioribus, ovario oblongo dense pubescente, bacca subglobosa laevi. *W. et A.*

Capparis brevispina. *Wight et Arnott, Prodr. FL Penins. Lid. Or. v. I. p. 24.*

*C. acuminata. Boxb. Ft. Ind. v. 2. p. 566 (not Willd.)*

*C. Foliis ovatis seu oblongo-lanceolatis. Wight) Cat. it. 99. C. brevispina, De Cand. Prodr. v. 1. p. 248.*

3. *Foliis ovalibus oblongis acutis. Wight, Cat.n. 97. C. Uliccu. De Cand. Prodr. v. I.p. 246. (excl. Syn. Ilheedii). C. Wightiana. Wall List. n. 6987.*

y. *Foliis rotundato-ovatis basi subcordatis. Wight Cat n. 101.*

*C. rotundifolia. Rottl. et Willd.—De Cand. Prodr. v.\.p. 245.*

HAB. Malabar and perhaps the Coromandel coasts. *Dr. IVight.*

The above copious list of synonyms is taken from the Flora of Messrs. Wight and Arnott, who observe that future observations may do away even with the permanency of the varieties.



*Wightiance.*

N. O. Capparidero.

**TAB. CXXVII.**

**NIEBUHRIA ODLONGIFOLIA.**

**Foliissimplicibus ovali-oblongis mucronatis, calycis tubo anguste obconico, petalis wqualibus lanceolatis undulatis acutis calyce subduplo brevioribus, ovario cylindrico, fructibus nodosis inter semina constrictis. *W. et A.***

**cc. Foliis apice emarginatis. *Wight, Cat. n. 86, a. Wall. List, n. 6976, e. N. arenaria. De Cand. Prodr. v. 1. p. 244.***

**3. Foliis retusis obtusisve. *Wight, Cat. n. 86. N. oblongifolia. De Cand. Prodr. v. I. p. 244. Wall. List, n. 6976. c. e. C. heteroclita. Roxb. FL Ind. v. 2. p. 570. Crataeva oblongifolia. Spreng.***

**y. Foliis ovatis acuminatis. *Wight, Cat. n. 85. Wall. List n. 6976. a.***

**HAB. a. From about Courtallum ;. From Cuddalore, Madras Peninsula. *Dr. Wight.***

**The leaves differ extremely on the same individual; so that it is scarcely possible to limit the variations. *fV. and A.***



*JfightiaJUB.*

N, O. Capparideie.

TAB. CXXVIII.

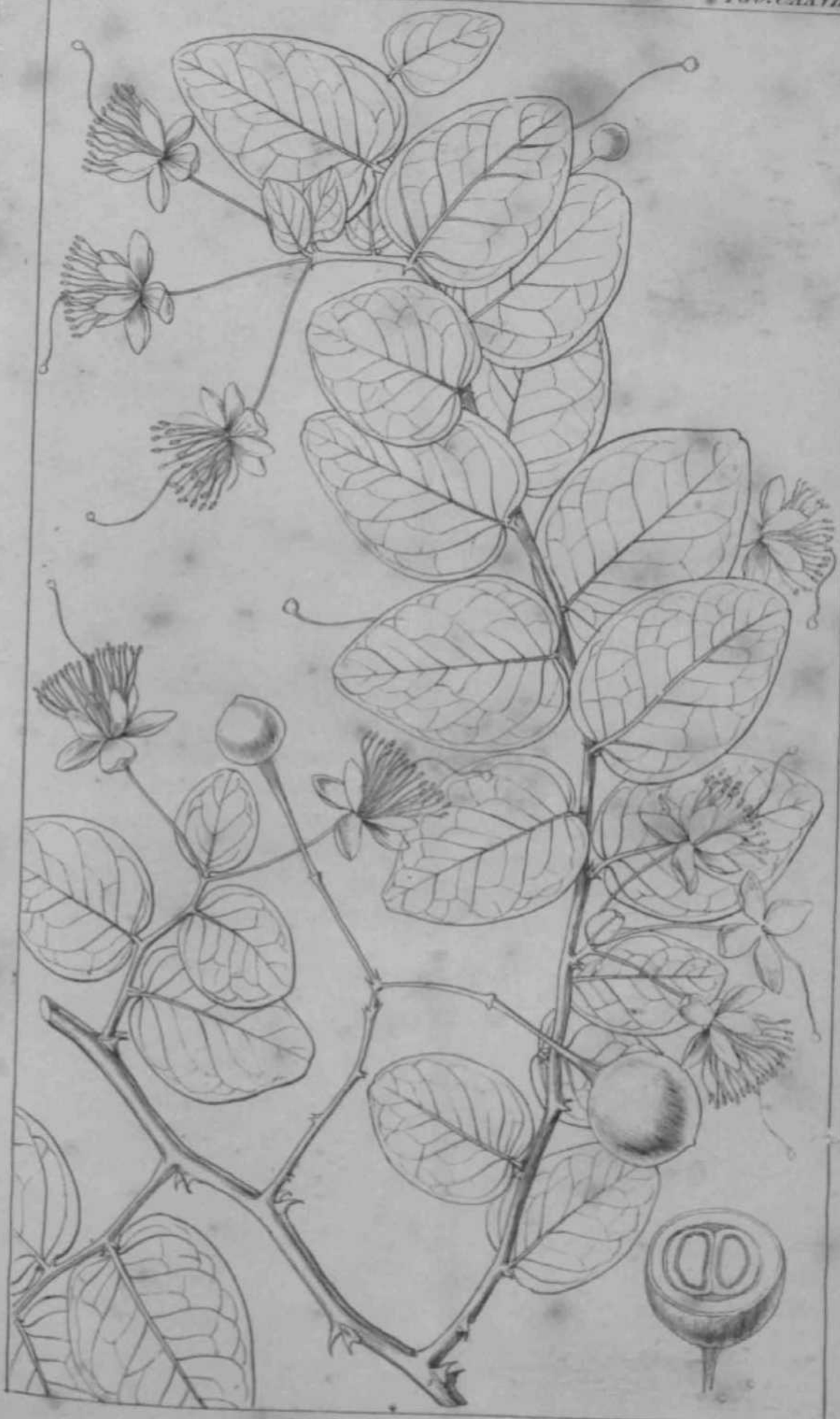
CAPFARIS PEDUNCULOSA.

Stipulis spinosis falcatis, foliis subrotundo-ovaiis obtusis basi cordatis, brevissime petiolatis glabris, umbellis sessilibus terminalibus scpe in ramis brevibus axil Jaribus pauci-(-2—3)-floris, pedicellis calycibusque glabris, ovario globoso acuto glabro, fructu globoso polyspermo. *W\* et A.*

*Capparis pedunculosa.* *Wall List*, ». 6999. *WujM, Cat. n. 89.*  
*Wight et Am. Fl. Penins. Ind. Or. v. 1. p. 27.*

HAB. Near Point Calamere in Tanjore. *Dr. Wight*

Fig. 1. Fruit cut through transversely:—*magnified.*



*Maihewsiana.*

N. O. Meliaceir.

TAB. CXXIX.

GUAREA? MICROPHYLLA.

Foliolis 4—5 jugis ellipticis integerrimis subtus prncipue ramulisque pubescentibus, racemis axillaribus paucifloris, calyce hirsuto 4-partito, staminum tubo 8-dentato, antheris longe aristatis, toro obsolete

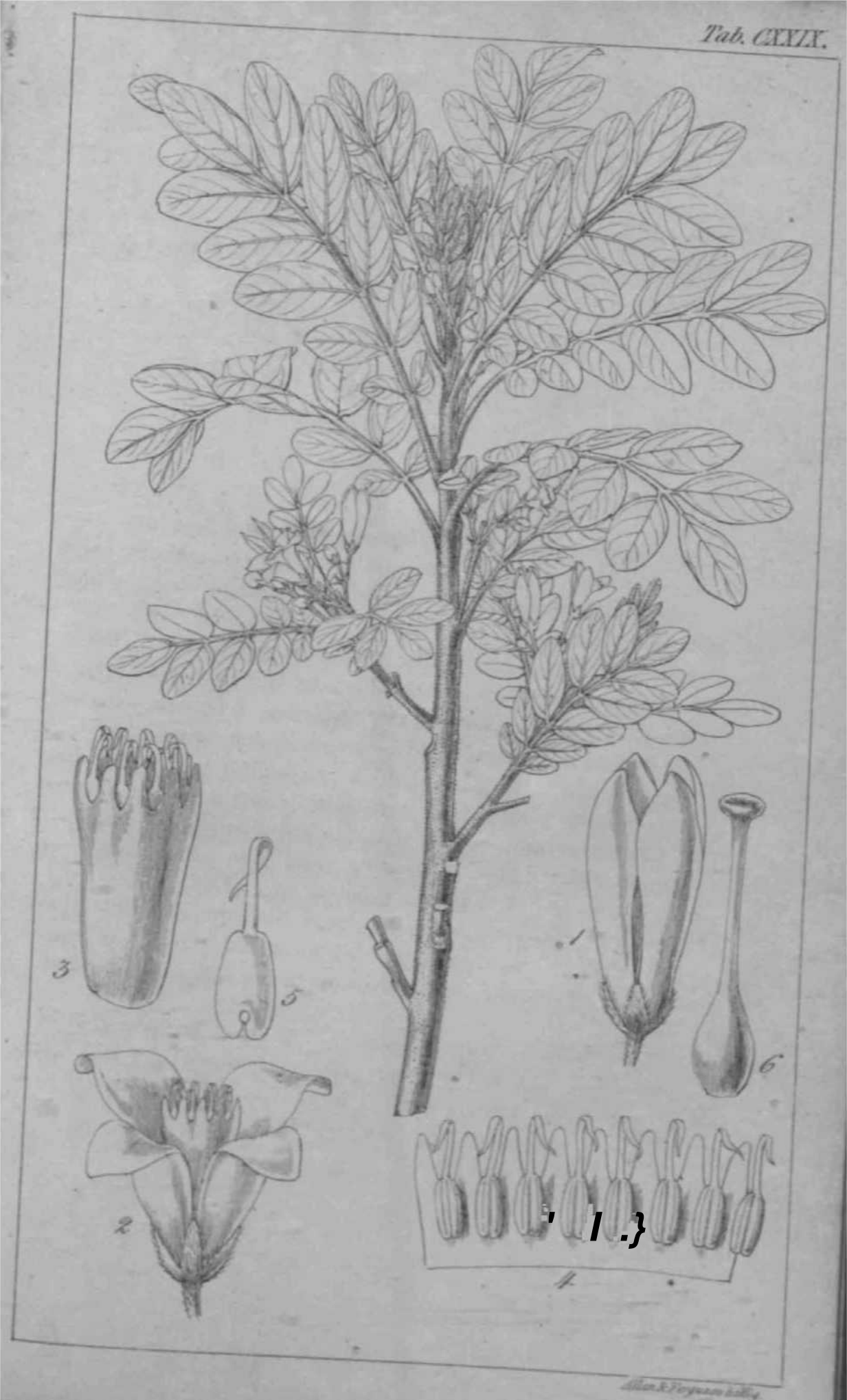
HAB. Prov. of Chacapoyas, Peru. *Mathews* (n. 2128) 1836.

Without fruit I cannot possibly refer this to any of Adrien de Jussieu's Genera, of *Meliacece*, an order, I believe, extremely limited, as to number, in Western South America, but to which, rather than to *Cedreka*, I think it certainly belongs. I have therefore only referred it provisionally to the Genus *Guarea*. The anthers are sessile on the staminal tube and interior, alternating with the blunt teeth and terminated by a long flaccid awn, which appears to be incurved for its upper half.

Although my own specimen bears the number 2128, I have reason to believe, that no number was attached to the specimens sent to other subscribers. It came in the collection of 1836.

Fig. 1. Flower, unexpanded. / 2. Open flower. / 3. Staminal tube. *f.* 4. Upper part of the staminal tube laid open, bringing the aristate anthers more distinctly into view. / ♂. Back view of an anther:—*magnified.*





*Mathewsianca.*

N. O. Phytolaccea?.

**TAB. CXXX.**

RIVIKA IN<math>\&g>UALIS.

Herbacea, foliis ovatis, racemis longissimis, sepalo exteriori longiore.

HAB. Tarapoto. *Mathews*, (n. 1604).

A herbaceous *plant*, with alternate petiolated leaves; the petiole slightly downy. *Racemes* 4—6 inches long, erect, bearing numerous small *flowers*, which, as well as the fructified racemes, turn black in drying. *Sepals* 5, elliptical, concave, spreading, glabrous, the outer one longer than the rest, in fruit still longer, when all the sepals become erect round the globose somewhat dry berry. *Seed* solitary, erect.

Fig. 1. Flower, *f.* 2. Fruit. *f.* 3. Included in the persistent Calyx, *f.* 4. Fruit laid open to show the seed :—*magnified*.



*Bojerianae.*

N. O. Vaccinieae.

**TAB. CXXXI.**

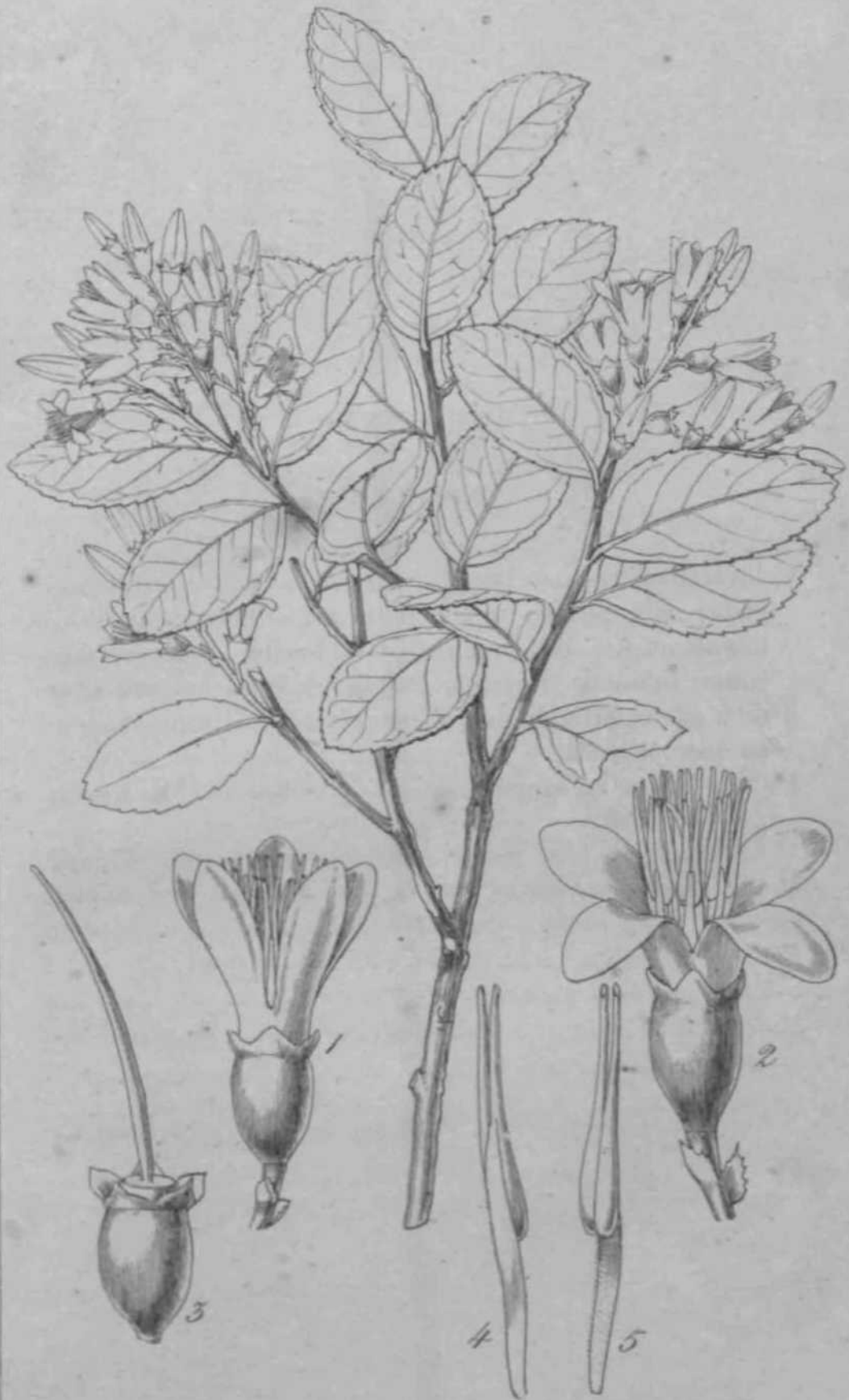
VACCINIUM EMIRNENSE.

**Foliis sempervirentibus lato-ellipticis subcoriaceis serratis venosis glaberrimis, racemis terminalibus axillaribusque, pedicellis bibractcatis (tertia ad basin pedicelli) bracteis cordatis serratis, corolla subrotata 5-partita, laciniis oblongis, antheris longe tubulosis exsertis muticis, filamentis dilatatis intus marginibusque puberulis.**

**HAB.** Wooded mountains in the province of Madagascar.  
*Professor Bojer.*

Apparently a low, much branching shrub, with elliptical, almost coriaceous, leaves, and copious terminal and axillary racemes. The *ovary* is entirely inferior, with a 5-lobed short limb to the calyx. The *corolla* with a very short tube and 5 oblong spreading segments. *Stamens* much exserted, awnless. *Style* swollen below the middle, arising from a depressed disc on the top of the ovary.

**Fig. 1. 2. Flowers, f 3. Pistil and calyx, f. 4. 5. Stamens:—magnified.**



## TAB. CXXXII.

AMIROLA **NITIDA.**

**Foliis ovatis serratis simplicibus ternatisque eglandulosis, utrinque glabris, costa superne petiolisque dilatatis puberulis.**

**Amirola nitida.** *Pers. Syn. PL v. 2. p. 565. De Cand. Prodr. v. 1. p. 616.*

**Llagunoa nitida.** *Ruiz et Pavon, FL Peruv. Prodr. p. 252. Gen. FL Per. et Chil. p. 126. t. 29.*

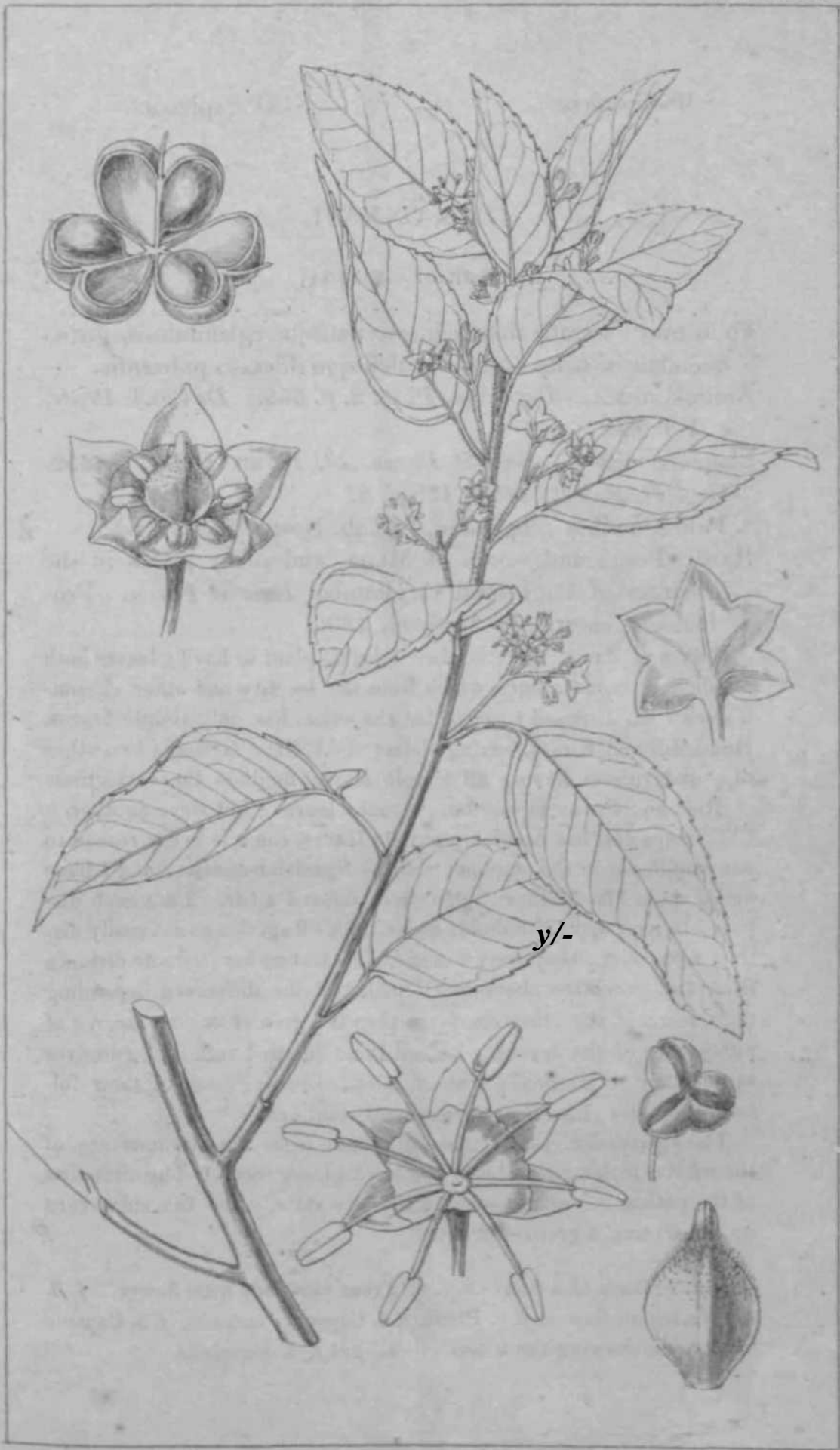
β. Foliis omnibus simplicibus. (Tab. Nostr. CXXXII.)

HAB. Peru; and woods of Muna, and rocky places in the provinces of Canta and Caxatambo. *Ruiz et Pavon.* Province of Chacapoyas. *Mathews*, 1836.

Ruiz and Pavon describe their original plant as having leaves both simple and ternate; ours, which from the locality and other circumstances I am disposed to consider the same, has only simple leaves. Humboldt and Kunth, having detected in New Grenada two other supposed species having all simple leaves, doubted the correctness of Ruiz and Pavon in ascribing ternate leaves; but since another, a Chilian species, has decidedly ternate leaves, there is every reason to put confidence in the statements of the Spanish botanists: and I have hence made Mr. Mathews' plant here figured a *var.* I am even disposed to look upon Humboldt and Kunth's 2 species as not really distinct from ours; they were found at Loxa, at no very remote distance from the provinces above-mentioned, and the difference depending upon scarcely any other character than the greater or less degree of pubescence of the leaves. Indeed those learned authors themselves say of their *A. pinnifolia* "an *A. nitida* diversa?" and of their following species *A. mollis*, "precedenti simillima."

The species derives the name of *nitida* from the circumstance of the natives making rosaries of the black glossy seeds. The dilatation of the petiole is scarcely seen in the dry state, when the sides turn up, presenting a groove.

Fig. 1. Back of a flower. / 2. Front view of a male flower. / 3. do. of a female flower. / 3. Pistil. / 4. Capsule: *not. size. f.* 5. Capsule burst open showing the 3 seeds:—all but / 4. *magnified*



y/-

*Ivaikeriatuv.*

N. O. Aroideae.

TAB. CXXXIII.

POTHOS REMOTIFLORUS.

Caule scandente gracili flexuoso ramoso, foliis lato-lanceolatis acucinatissimis trinerviis, petioli vagina elongata canaliculate, spadice gracili elongato flexuoso pedunculate, spatha lineari-oblonga acuta spadice brevior, floribus remotis, perianthio 6-lobo hexandro.

HAB. Ceylon. *Mrs. Col Walker.*

The learned Austrian Botanists Schott and Endlicher in their revision of the *Balanophorece* (Meletemata Botanica) attribute 4 stamens only to Pothos. Here there are 6, opposite to the segments of the perianth, if it may be so called, which seems made up of the rachis itself, forming a 6-lobed cup in which the stamens and pistil are situated. The *Pothos tenera*, Wall. Cat. n. 4439, from Penang, is nearly allied to this, but it has a straighter stem and spadix with closely placed flowers, more rigid leaves and a very different petiole.





*Bojeriancc.*

N. O. Vacciniese.

**TAB. CXXXIV.**

**VACCINIUM SECUNDIFLORUM.**

**Foliis (parvis) sempervirentibus ovali-oblongis coriaceis serratis acutis giaberrimis subtus praecipue venosis, racemis terminalibus lateralibusque secundifloris pedicellis bibracteatis (tertia ad basin pedicelli) bracteis cordatis integerrimis obtusis, corolla campanulata 5-fida, antheris longe tubulosis exsertis, filamentis dilatatis intus marginibusque puberulis.**

**HAB. Madagascar. *Professor Bojer.***

A species allied to our *V. Emirnense* (tab. 131.) yet very distinct. The leaves are much smaller, more coriaceous, narrower and more acute, frequently tipped at the serratures with a conspicuous white gland : and the flowers are secund with a longer tube to the corolla.

**Fig. 1. Flower, *f.* 2. Back view of a stamen. / 3. Front view of do. (where the pubescence is omitted on the filament) : —*magnified.***



## TAB. CXXW.

GYMNOSTOMIM SETIFOLIVM. *Hook, et Art\**.

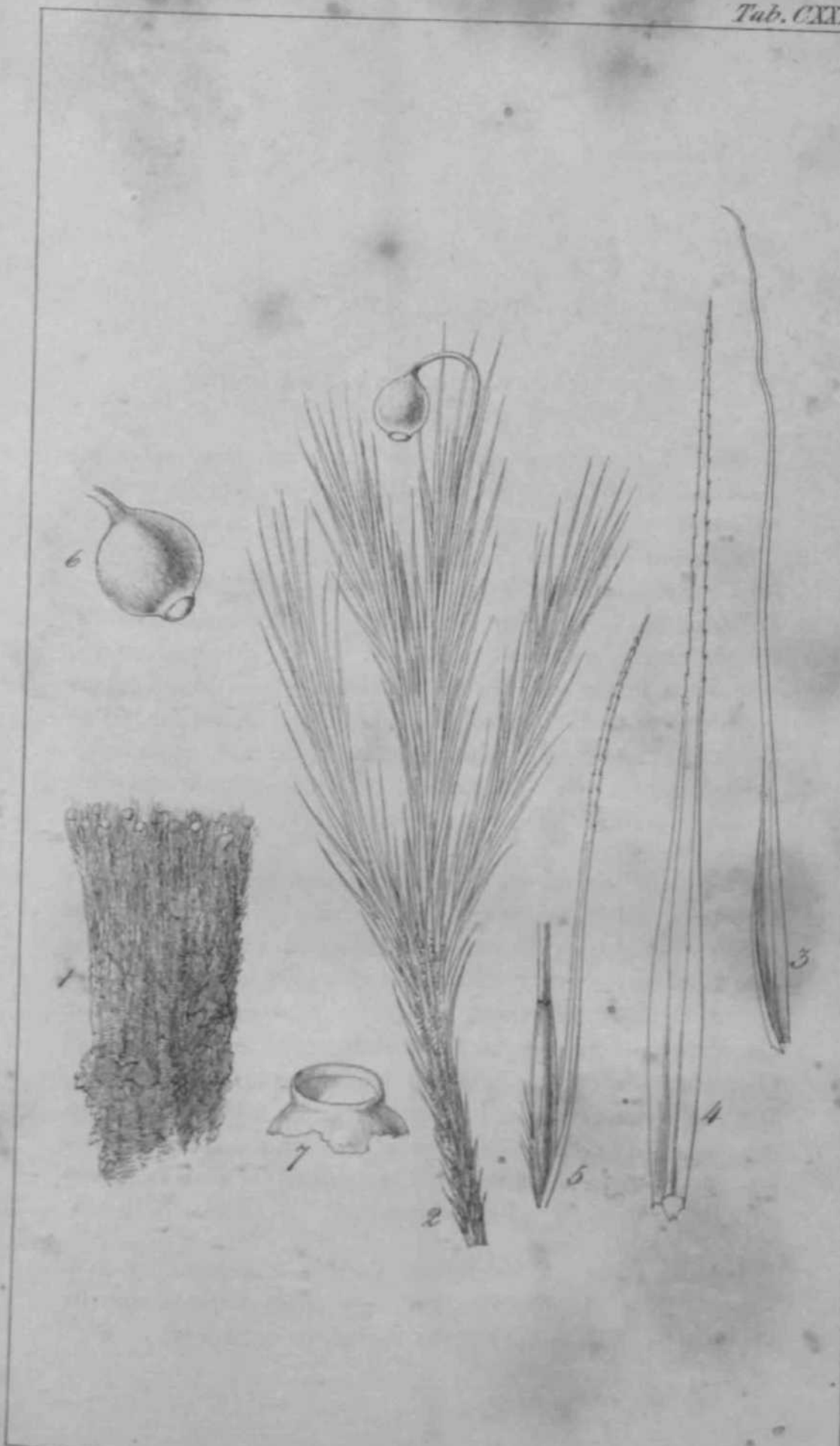
Densissime **mpitorom** elongatum ramosum, foliis subulato-setaceis serrulatis, nervo crasso excurrente, seti ob innovationes saepe laterali superne inflexo-curvato, capsula globosa licvi, operculo minuto conico depresso.

HAB. Huamantantga, Peru. *Mathetes*, ft. 586.

*Planta* densissime cespitosn, radiculosa, superne ramosa, viridis, *Folia* erecta, numerosa, imbricata, stricta, subulato-setacea, suprema longissima, denticulata, nervo crasso longe excurrente : *perictkctialia* reliquis similia. *Seta* terminatis, vel ob innovationes latcralis, foliis subimraersa, apicena versus insigniter inflexa, laevis. *Capsufa* globosa, ore subcontract paululum elcvato. *O/M-rculum* parvum, breviter conicum. *Peristomium* nullum.

This plant has the habit of *Conostomum* and of *Bartramia itkyphyUa.* and *B. stricta*: but if generic characters are to be rigidly derived from the peristome these four must belong to as many different genera. *Bartramia itthyphyila* has a double peristome, each of a remarkable structure: *B. stricta*, as far as our investigations have gone, possesses a single one, and that interior: *Conostomum* has only the exterior, and the present *Gymnostomutn*, as we at present consider it, (together with a few others belonging to Brown's Genus *G/t/pAocarpa*.) is destitute of both. The same peculiarities we have elsewhere noticed in certain mosses with the habit of *Bryum ceuspititium*.

Fig. 1. Tuft, *mat* size. / 2. Portion of a plant. / 3. 4. Leaves, *f.* 5. Perichaetium and leaf. / 6. Capsule with its operculum. / 7. Mouth of the Capsule.—*magnified.*



## TAB. CXXXVL

WEISSIA CAMPYLOCARPA. *Am. et Hook.*

Caule brevissimo innovationibus elongato in feme nudiusculo, foliis imbricatis ovato-lanceolatis acuminatis laxe reticulatis subserratis, nervo distincto ad apicem attingente, seta elongata apice inflexa, capsula cernua sursum curvata cyiindracea, operculo conico.

HAB. Surrucucho, Peru. *Prof. W. Jameson.*

*Caules* fructiferi perbreves superne foliosi: innovationes copiosae, elongate. *Folia* arete imbricata, erecta, ovato-lanceolata, laxe reticulata, obscure serrata, acuminata, nervo attingente percursa. *Seta* uncialis et ultra, erecta, superne valde inflexa. *Capsula* majuscula, cylindracea, cernua atque sursum curvata, pallide rufo-fusca, laevis. *Operculum* parvum, conicum. *Peristomium* e ciliis 16, sequidistantibus, remotis, gracillimis, albidis, obscure articulatis, basi membranainterna, utvidetur, connexis.

This moss has much the habit of a *Bryum*, with the capsule resembling some *Leptostoma*, yet having 16, entire, equidistant ciliae. Thus we are led- to refer it to *IVeissia*, as that Genus now stands, from which it will no doubt be eventually separated, when we come to be better acquainted with the laws which ought to affect the arrangement of the genera of mosses. The sack within the capsule, together with its stalk and apophysis are distinctly seen, in the scarcely ripe state, through the somewhat pellucid outercoat.

Fig. 1. Tuft: *naL* size. *f.* 2. Plant magnified. / 3. Perichsetial leaf. / 4. Cauline do. / 5. Capsule. / 6. Portion of the peristome.



*Matheivstance.*

N. O. Ranunculacea?\*

TAB. CXXXVII

HAMADRYAS ANDICOLA.

**Sericea, acaulis foliis rhombeo-ovatis integris integerrimis junioribus petalis calycibusque subtus basique petioli sericeo-villosissimis.**

**HAB.** Lofty and very cold situations upon the Cordillera of Andimarca, Peru. *Mathews*, (n. 1139).

I think there can be no doubt of this being a genuine *Hamadryas*, judging from the figure of *H. Magellanica* in De Lessert's Icones, and from a specimen in our Herbarium collected by Mr. Darwin : but my specimens of the present species are not sufficiently copious to allow of my examining so minutely as I could wish, the structure of the flowers, nor do they possess any fruit, which is still a desideratum among Botanists. It differs essentially from the species just mentioned as well as from *U. tometUasa*, not only in the entire leaves, but also in the absence of a stem. The centre of our little plant from which the flower rises, is clothed with very long beautifully silky hairs.





TAB. CXXXVIII.

COCCINIA INDICA.

*Coccinia Indica.* *Wight et Am. Fl. Penins. Ind. Or. v. 1. p. 847.*

**a. Foliis integris 5-angulatis, breviterve 5-lobis. Wight, Cat. n. 1123.**

*Bryonia grandis.* *Linn. Mant. p. 126. De Cand. Prodr. v. 3. p. 305. Spr. Syst. Veget. v. 3. p. 15. WcUl. Cat. n. 6700.*

*Bryonia.* *n. 356. Linn. Fl. Zeyl. p.*

***Momordica monadelpha.* *Boxb. FL Ind. v. 3. p. 708.***

***Cucurbita dioica.* *Boxb. Ic. E. C. Mus. t. 213.***

*liheed. Mai. v. S.f. 14. Burm. Zeyl. t. 19. / 1. 2. Bwnph. Amb. v. 5. t. 166. / 1.*

**/3. Foliis profunde 5-fido-palmatis, segmentis oblongis sinuato-lobatis. Wight, Cat. n. 1124.**

*Bryonia palmata.* *Linn. ? De Cand. ? 1. c. p. 308. Spr. ? Syst. Veget. v. 3. p. 17. Wall. Cat. n. 6711. a. b. c.*

**JHAB. Found in almost every hedge about Madras. Dr. Wight.**

The authors of this Genus, Messrs. Wight and Arnott, observe in their work above quoted, that it is allied to *Cucurbita* in its campanulate and 5-cleft corolla;—to *Lechium* in the monadelphous stamens;—to *Momordica* in its seeds and in the tendency of the fruit to split;—and to *Bryonia* in the highly coloured fruit and its slightly baccate nature. Both from *Momordica* and *Bryonia* it is easily recognised by the corolla, the staminal crown, and several other characters.

Fig. 1. Flower with the corolla laid open:—*not. size.*



*Mathewsiamv.*

N. O. Ilcinese.

TAB. CXXXIX.

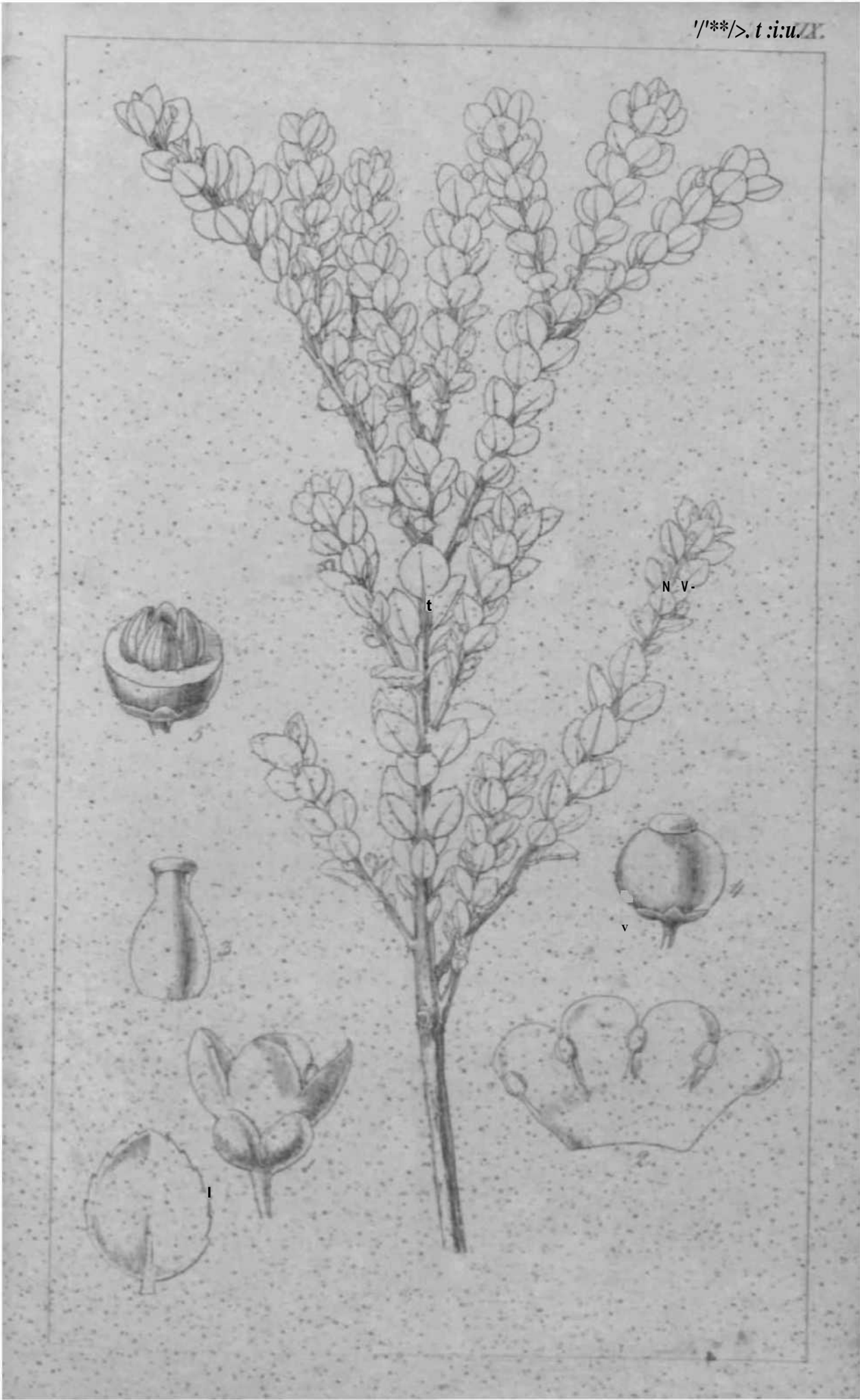
ILEX MICROPHYLLA.

Foliis parvis rotundato-ovatis coriaceis serratis glabris brevissime petiolatis, pedunculis brevissimis axillaribus solitariis unifloris calycibusque puberulis, corolla 4-loba, stigmate depresso-capitato, drupa 4-pyrena.

HAB. Province of Chacapoyas, Peru. *Mathews*, 1836.

Apparently a low rigid shrub, with wrinkled bark, copious branches and numerous very small leaves, some almost entirely orbicular, others approaching to ovate, obtuse, serrated but not very distinctly, coriaceous, rather concave, glossy, with an indistinct costa on the upper surface; beneath convex, paler, with a slightly prominent midrib. The extremities of the branches, as well as the short flower-stalks and 4-lobed calyx, are slightly Jowny.

Fig. 1. Flower. / 2. Corolla laid open. / 3. Pistil. / 4. Drupe, *f.* 5. The same cut open. *f.* 6. Leaf:—*magnified.*



## TAB. CXL.

## CLAVIJA SPATHULATA.

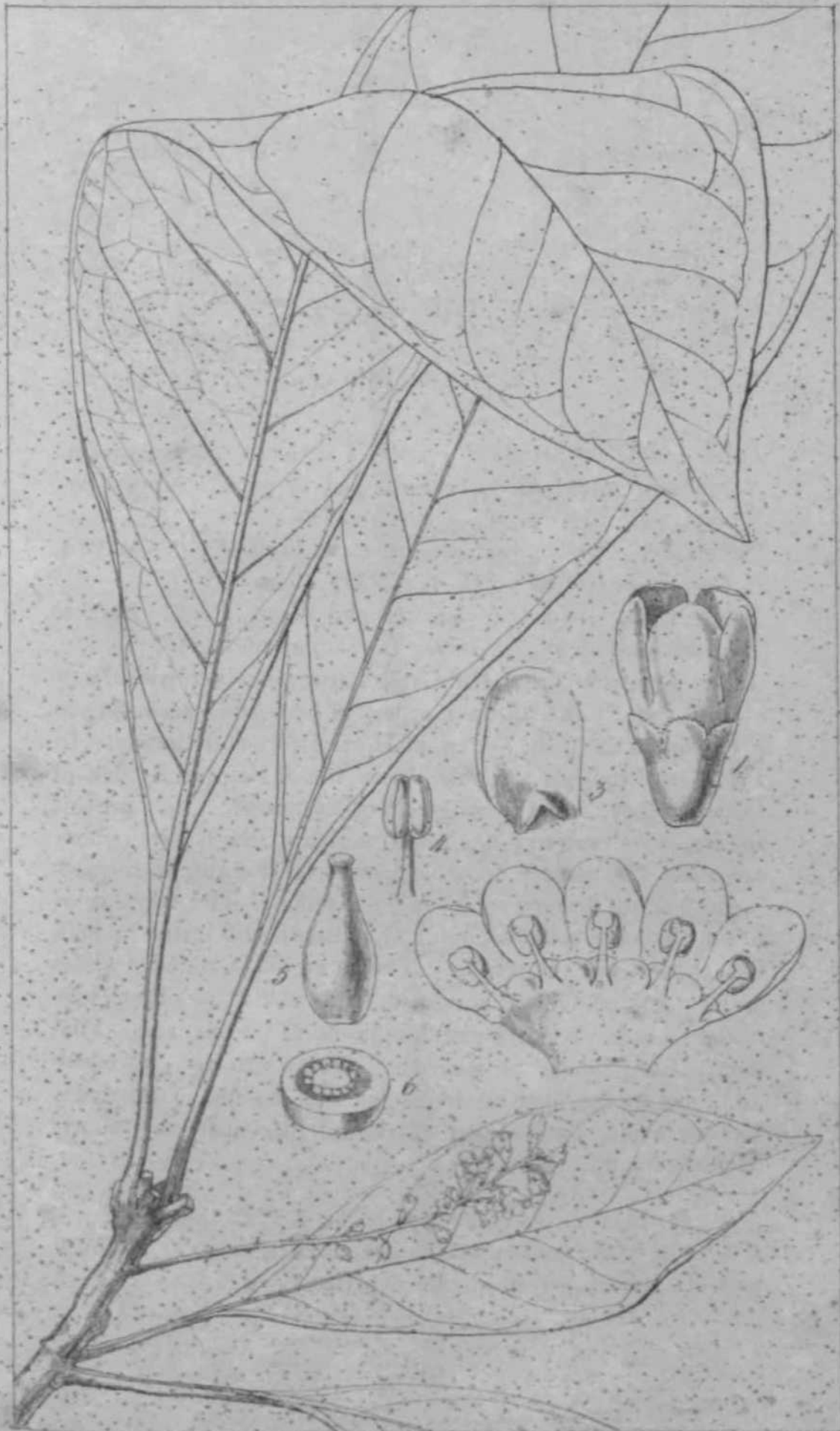
Foliis sublonge petiolatis obovato-lanceolatis coriaceo-membranaceis integerrimis, race mis glabris petiolo longioribus erectis.

*Clavija spathulata.* Ruiz et Pav. *Syst. Veget. Fl. Per.* p. 285.  
 . Don, in James. *Journ.* 1831. p. 235.

HAB. Peru. Woods of Puzuzo and Muna, Peru. Ruiz et Pawn.—MathewSj (n. 1600; the station omitted).

The genus *Clavija* of Ruiz and Pavon, together with *Theophrasta*, constitute a distinct order, *Theophrastetv* according to Mr. Don, in the Gen. System of Horticulture and Botany. In Professor Lindley's valuable work, the "Natural System of Botany," they form a small group of *Myrsinece*. The present species, if we were to judge from the size of the leaves, (which are a foot and more in length,) forms a large shrub with small inconspicuous flowers, arranged in racemes. The calyx is 5-lobed, the lobes rounded, minutely ciliated, imbricated in bud, like the lobes of the corolla. The latter has 5 rounded scales at the mouth, and, alternating with them, at the base of each lobe of the limb, is a concave gland, opposite to the stamens. Filaments short, dilated at the base: Anther roundish, reversed, and fixed to the filament by a gland at the top of the back. Gennen ovate, 1-celled- with a central placenta: style short: Stigma capitate.

Fig. 1. Flower (scarcely expanded). / 2. Corolla laid open.  
 / 3. Lobe of the corolla with the gland at its base. /. 4. Front view of a stamen, /. 5. Pistil. / 6. Section of do.:—*manuited*.



TAB. CXLI.

BAUHINIA RACEMOSA.

Inermis arborea, foliis cordato-rotundatis bilobis, racemis elongatis, calyce spathaceo demum reflexo pubescenti-hirsuto, petalis linearibus, staminibus 10 fertilibus undique hirsutis, stylo nullo, stigmae piano, leguminibus linearibus crassis.

*Bauhinia racemosa.* *Lam. Encycl. Meth. v, I, p. 300* (non *Vahl*) *Wight, Cat. n. 626, 627. Wight et Arn. Fl. Peninsul. Ind. Or. v. I. p. 295.*

*B. parviflora.* *Vahl Symb. v. 3. p. 55. De Cand, Prodr.\* v, 2. p. 514, J.Roxb. JR. Ind. v. 2. p. 323.*

*B. spicata.* *Koen.-Roxb. in E.I.C. Mus. t 153. Wali. Cat. n. 5789.*

Messrs. Wight and Arnott have restored the name originally given by Lamarck to this plant, but which was afterwards applied by Vahl, De Candolle and others, to a very different species.

Fig. I. Stamen, *f. 2.* Calyx and pistil:—*magnified.*





*Drumtondiance.*

N. O. Composite?.

**TAB. CXLII.**

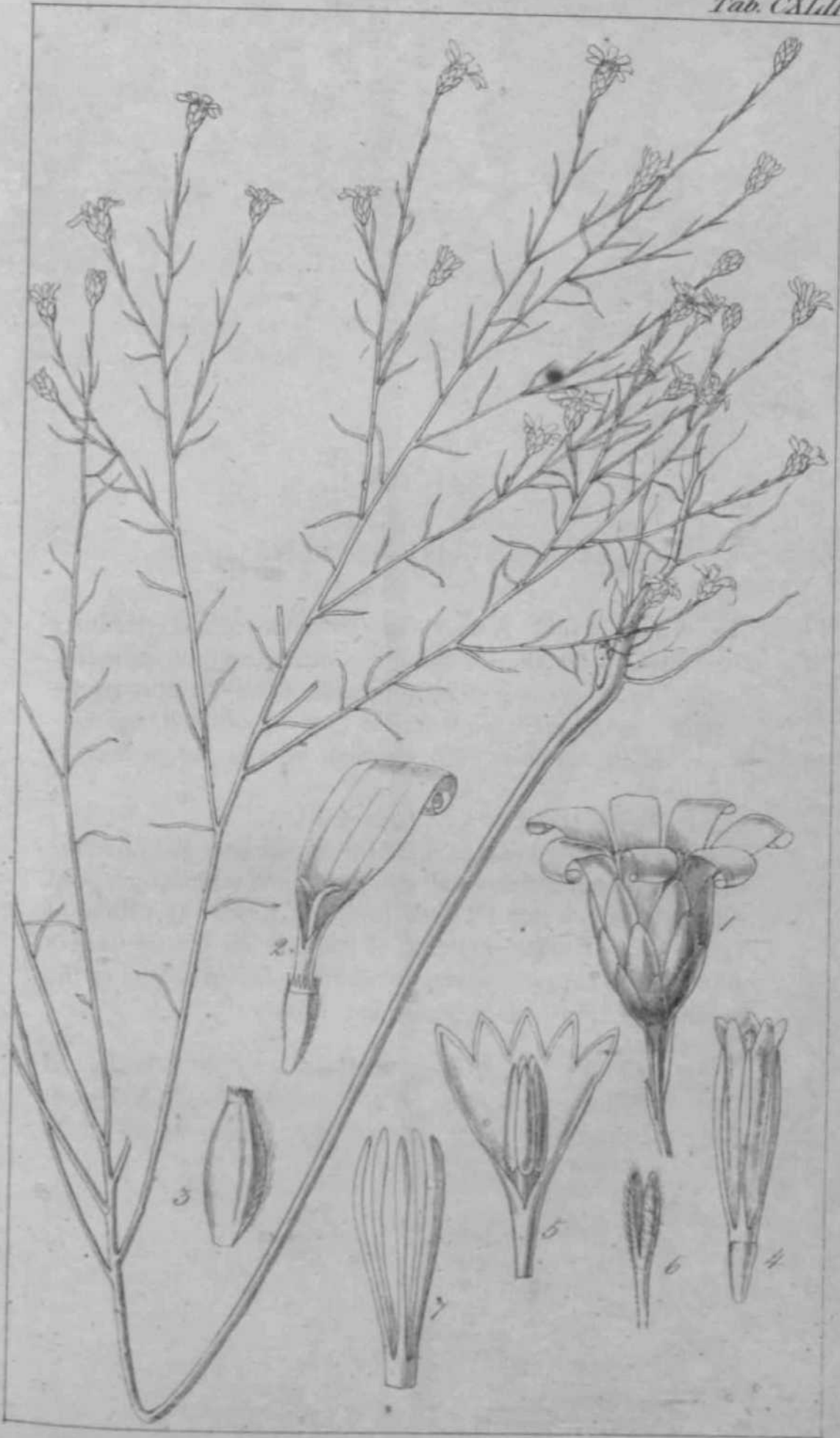
**BRACHYRIS RAMOSISSIMA.**

**Annua glabra valde paniculatim racemose, ramulis gracilibus angulatis, foliis alternis filiformi-setaceis, capitulis solitariis, involucro obovato glutinoso, acheniis extus hirsutis, pappo radii corona brevissima fimbriata, disci e paleis 5 lineari-subspathulatis corollam subaequantibus basi in tubum brevem unitis.<sup>4</sup>**

**HAB. Texas. II. (n. 155.) *Drummond.***

**An annual very much branched plant, the stem and principal branches rounded, the ramuli angled. Flowers numerous, deep fulvous yellow. Ray of 6—8 florets, of which the pappus is very short and imperfect; that of the disk on the contrary is formed of 5 linear scales, broader upwards, nearly as long as the corolla and united below into a short tube.**

**Fig. 1. Flower, f. 2. Floret of the ray. / 3. Achenium of do. / 4. Floret of the disk. f. 5. Corolla of the disk laid open. / 6. Apex of the style and stigma. / 7. Pappus of the discal floret:—*magnified.***



*Wightiance.*

N. O. Sterculiaceae.

TAB. CXLIII.

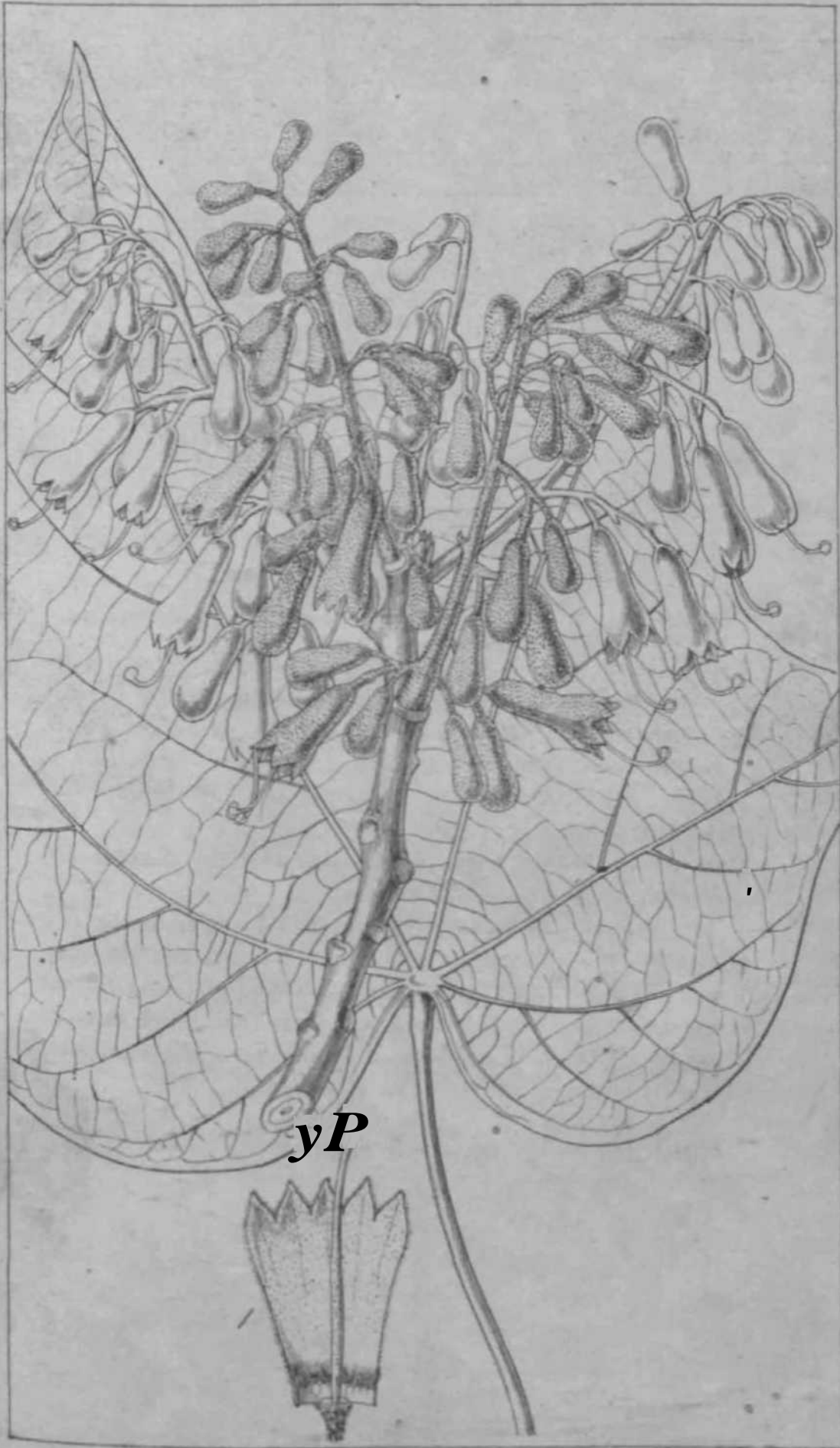
STERCULIA COLORATA.

Foliis glabris palmato-5-lobis lobis acuminatis, caiyce cylindraceo-clavato, carpel 1 is oblongis membranaceis. *W. et A.*  
*Sterculia colorata.* *Roxb. Corom. v. 1. t. 25. De Cand. Prodr.*  
*r. I. p. 483. Spreng. Syst. Veget. v. 3. p. 83. Wall. List, n.*  
*1119. Wight, Cat. n. 228. Wight et Am. FL Penins. Ind.*  
*Or. v. p. 63.*

HAB. Mountainous parts of the Rajahmundry Circar. *Dr. Roxburgh. Courtallum. Dr. Wight.*

This must be an extremely handsome plant from the rich scarlet colour of the entire panicles of flowers, and the rose-colour of the fruit, according to Dr. Roxburgh; who further observes that *S. colorata* forms a very large tree, which casts its leaves during the cold season and flowers in April, soon after which the foliage again makes its appearance.

Fig. 1. Flower laid open :—*magnijitd.*



*yP*

*JVightiaiue.*

N. O. Leguminosc.

TAB. CXLIV.

SHUTERIA GLABRATA.

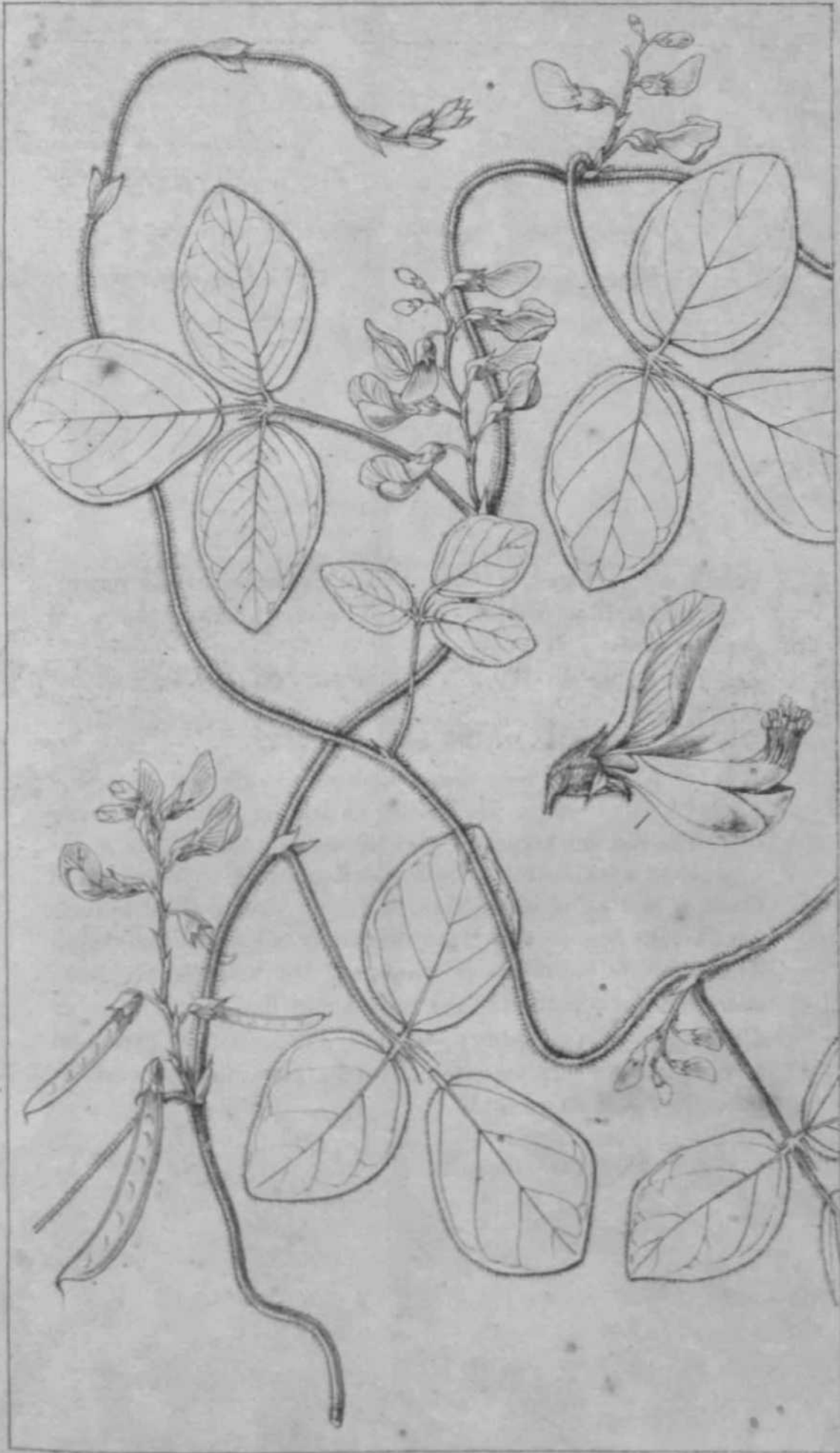
Foliolis utrinque glabris margine ciliatis obtusis obsolete mucronatis lateralibus ovalibus, bracteis unifloris, calyce glabro vel parce piloso. *IV. et A.*

*Shuteria glabrata.* *Wight et Am. Prodr\* Fl. Penins. Incl Or. v. \.p. 207.*

HAB. *Cunnawady. Dr\* Jfight.*

It will be at once seen that this plant belongs to a groupe of *Leguminosa* whose generic characters are very obscurely defined. The present Genus of the learned authors of the above mentioned work, seems to be founded on the *Glycine vestia* of Graham in *Wall. List*, n. 5512, and is so closely allied to their next Genus *Notonia* that " they were only satisfied of their being distinct by the aid of the microscope : " the inflorescence, however, and the nervation of the leaflets they find to be altogether distinct in the two genera: still they have candidly expressed an opinion that they may be censured for creating these on apparently too slight grounds.

Fig, 1. Flower :—*magnified.*



*Drummondiaur.*

N. O. Composite

TAB. CXLV.

GYMNOPSIS UNISERIALIS.

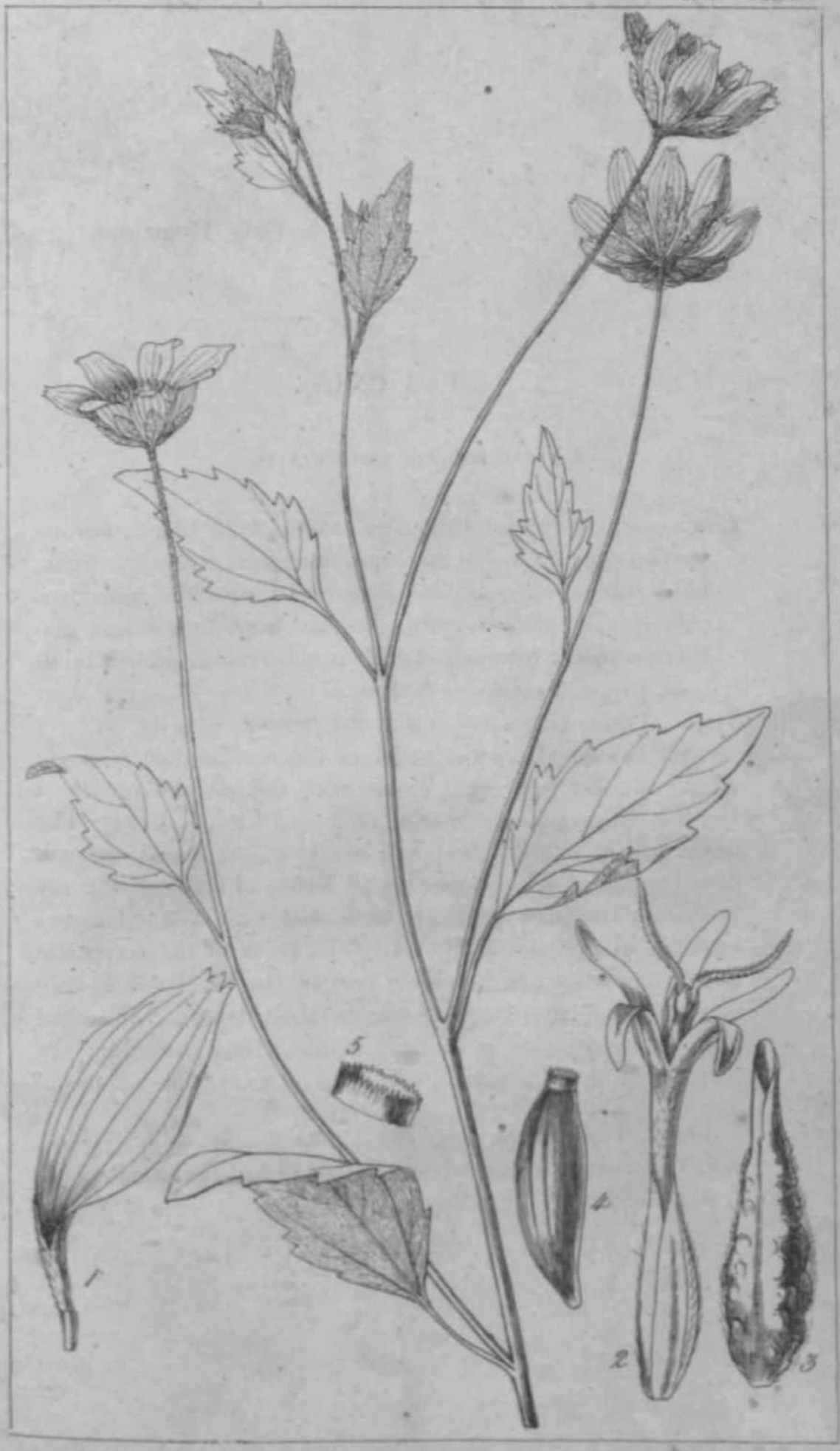
Caule e recto scabro subdichotomo ramoso, foliis oblongo-ovatis petiolatis unguilain-dontiitis supra nudiusculU obsolete punctatis subtus strigoso-pilosis, involucris squamis uniserialibus oblongo-spathulatis hirsutis, receptaculi paleis aclusa gibberima nitida volventibus denique tuberculatU scabris tumulosis, pappo coroniformi fimbrialo.

Hui. Texas. II. (i. 135, bis). *JJrunnond.*

This has decidedly the scales of the involucre in a single series; in other respects it agrees with the *Aldama derUata* of Lessing, *Gymnopsi\* Sehideaita*, DC. (and Liav, et Lex?) The leaves are minutely dotted and nearly naked above, beneath densely clothed with close-pressed hairs. Florets of the ray neuter: of the disk perfect; the corolla with 5 long lacinae; branches of the style elongated. The palea of the receptacle completely lines the lower part of the floret and unevenly the surface, afterwards it becomes tuberculated and the edges seem to combine so as to form a tube, firmly including the very glossy black achenium, with its short crown-like pappus.

1%. 1. Floret of the ray. / 2. Do. of the disk with its pale\*.  
/ 3. The palea in a more advanced state, including the achenium.  
/ 4. Achenium. / 5. Pappus:—*magnified.*





*Drwrnmondia*.

N. O. Composite.

TAB. CXLVI.

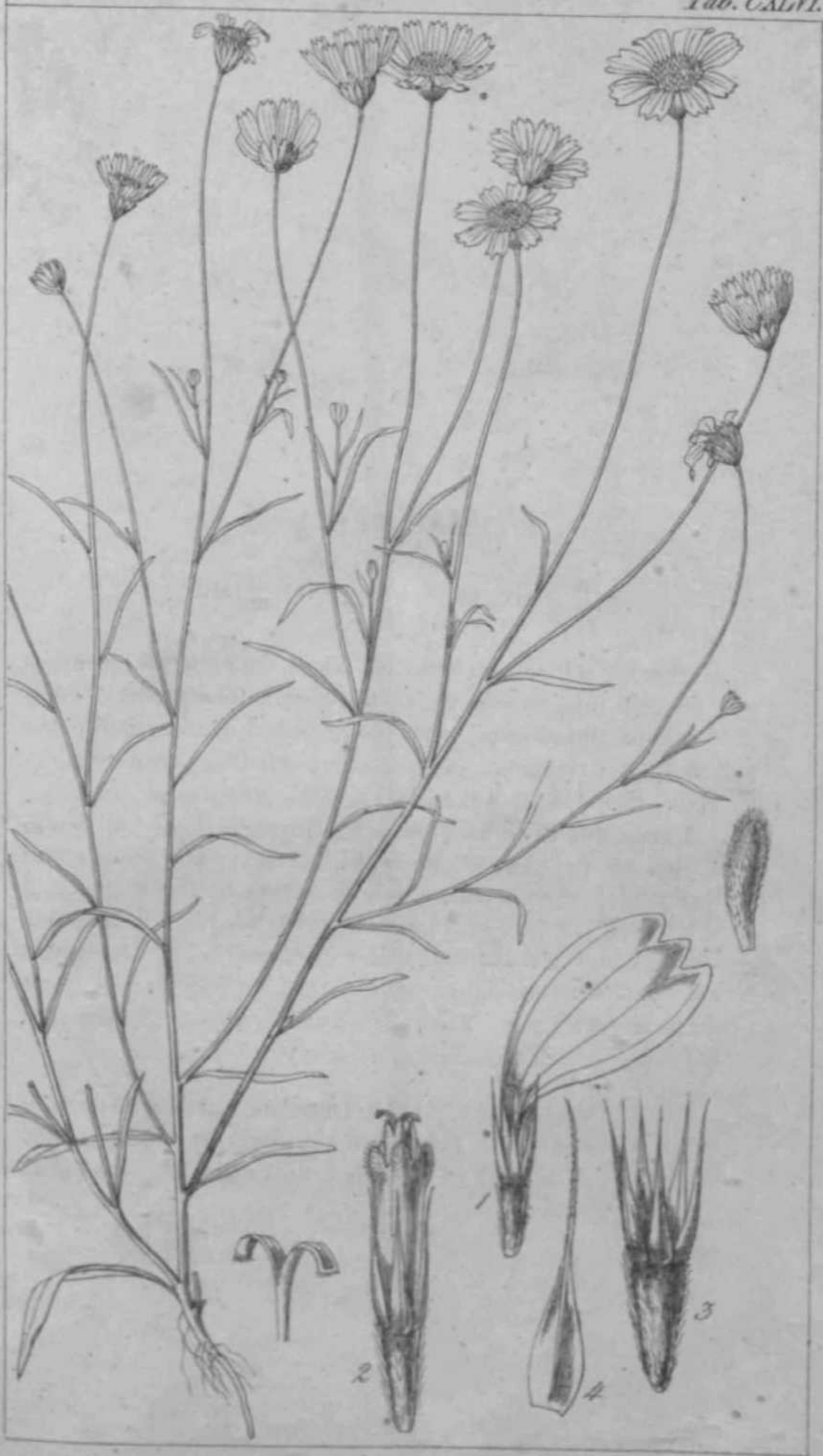
HYMENOXYIS? LI NEARI FOLIA.

Herbacea valde ramosa sub lente pilosa, foliis alternis linearibus integris integerrimis, pedunculis terminalibus unifloris, capitulo radiato, involucri squamis oblongis hirsutis, pappi paleis 5—6 ovato-acuminatis nervo excurrente longe cuspidatis.

HAB. San Felipe, Texas. III. w. 224. *Drummond*L

I refer this plant to *Hymenoxys* with some degree of doubt, arising chiefly from its undivided leaves. The flowers and fruit and pappus seem entirely to belong to that Genus, and the powerful odour of Chamomile exhaled, when the capitula are bruised, is also characteristic of *Hyme\*oxy\**. The specimens are a span or more high, much branched, herbaceous; the leaves about an inch long. The peduncles are quite naked, terminating every branch and bearing a solitary yellow flower.

Fig. 1. Floret of the ray. *f.* 2. Do. of the disk. *f.* 3. Achenium of the same. *f.* 4. Palea of the pappus, *f.* 5. Scale of the involucre, *f.* 6. Apex of *the* style with the stigma :—*magnified*.



*Drummondia*.

N. O. Composite.

## TAB. CXLVII.

### BRACHTRIS MICROCEPHALA.

Fruticosa paniculato-ramosissima, ramulis tertriangularibus angulatis strictis gracilibus, foliis alternis linearibus, ensiformibus sessilibus, involucre obovato glaberrimo, acheniis glabris, pappo radii nulli, disci et paleis 5—7 brevissimis lieueformibus.

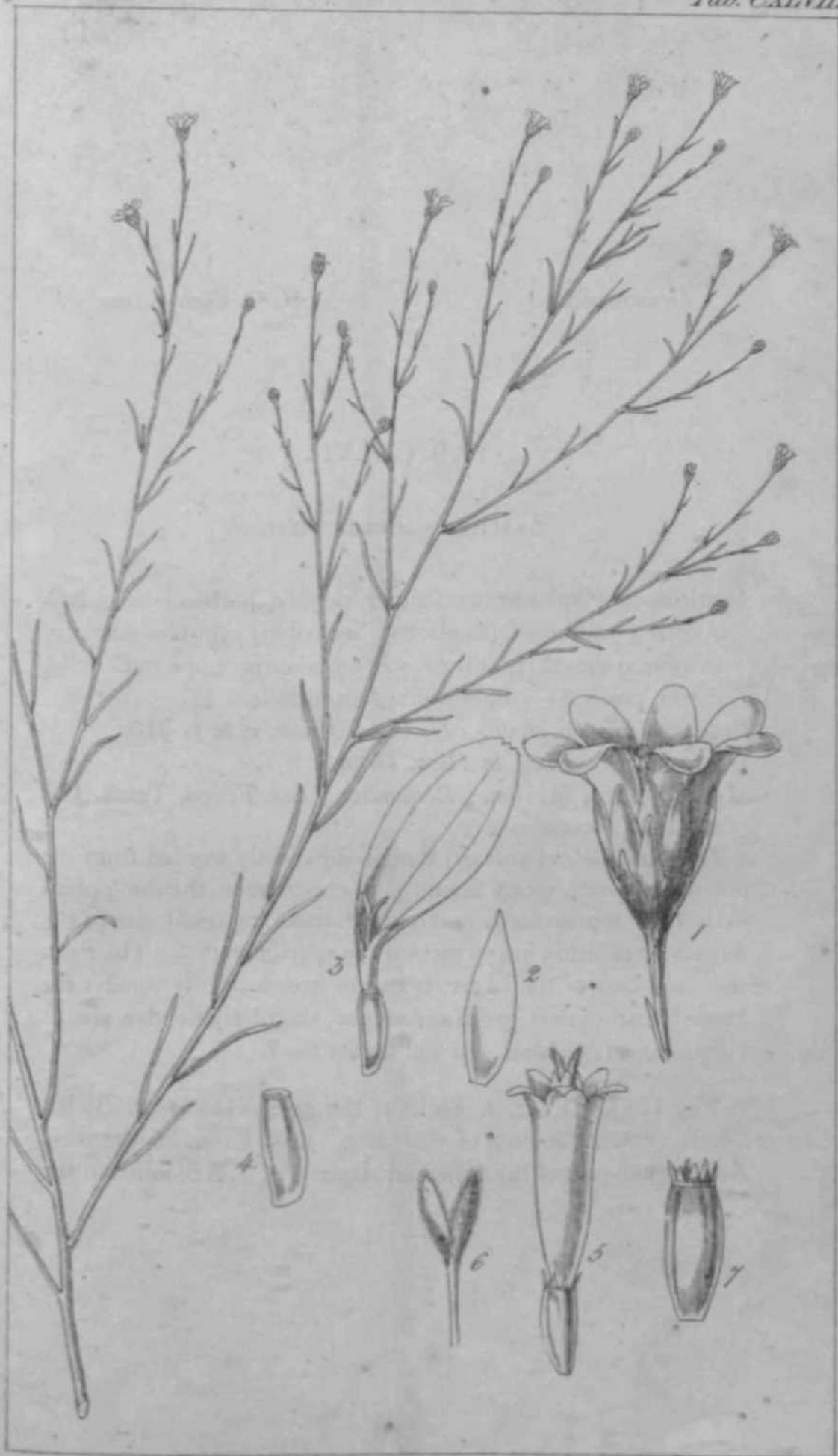
*Brachyris microcephala*. De Cand. *Prodr.* t. 5. p. 313.

*B. parviflora*. Hook, in *Herb. Drum.*

HAU. Sullico, Mexico. *Berlandier*. San Felipe, Texas. 111. n. S28. *Drummondia*.

De Candolle's character, though differently worded from the one above given, seems intended to characterize the same plant as that here represented, and in both cases the small size of the flowers or capitula has suggested the specific name. The main stem and base of the larger branches are decidedly woody, the lesser branches dark green and angled, singularly slender, almost virgate and fastigate. Radial florets 5—7.

**Fig.** 1. Mower, f. 2. Scale of the involucre. / 3. Radial floret. / 4. Achenium of the same. / 5. Floret of the disk. f. 6. Upper part of the style and stigma. / 7. Achenium of the disk.



*Drummondianæ.*

N. O. Composite

TAB. CXLVIII.

PALAFOXIA TEXANA.

Planta herbacea, ramis petiolis pediculis involucrisque glandulosis, foliis lineari-lanceolatis integerrimis trinerviis serratis, capitulis corymbosis nudiatis multiflosculis, involucri squamis 12—15; radii corollis profunde trifidis, pappi paleis brevissimis obtusissimis; disci pappi paleis lanceolatis acuminatis uninerviis achenium tetragonum scabrum triquantibus.

HAD. Texas (*Berlandier*). II. n. 136. *Drummond*.

This seems to be a tall growing plant, the leaves turning black in drying. Flowers large, handsome, distinctly rayed, of which circumstance De Candolle takes no notice: but in other respects his description is so accurate, that I cannot but think the two plants are the same. The pappus of the disk is very large and conspicuous, with a strong midrib from which there branch off numerous delicate oblique veins, the margin is finely ciliated.

Fig. 1. Outer or radial floret, with a scale of the involucre.  
/ 2. Palea of the pappus\* / 3. Floret of the disk. / 4.  
Achenium of do. / 5. Palea of do. —magnified\*



*Mathetcsiana.*

N. O. Illicinea?.

TAB. CXLIX.

ILEX CRASSIFOLIA.

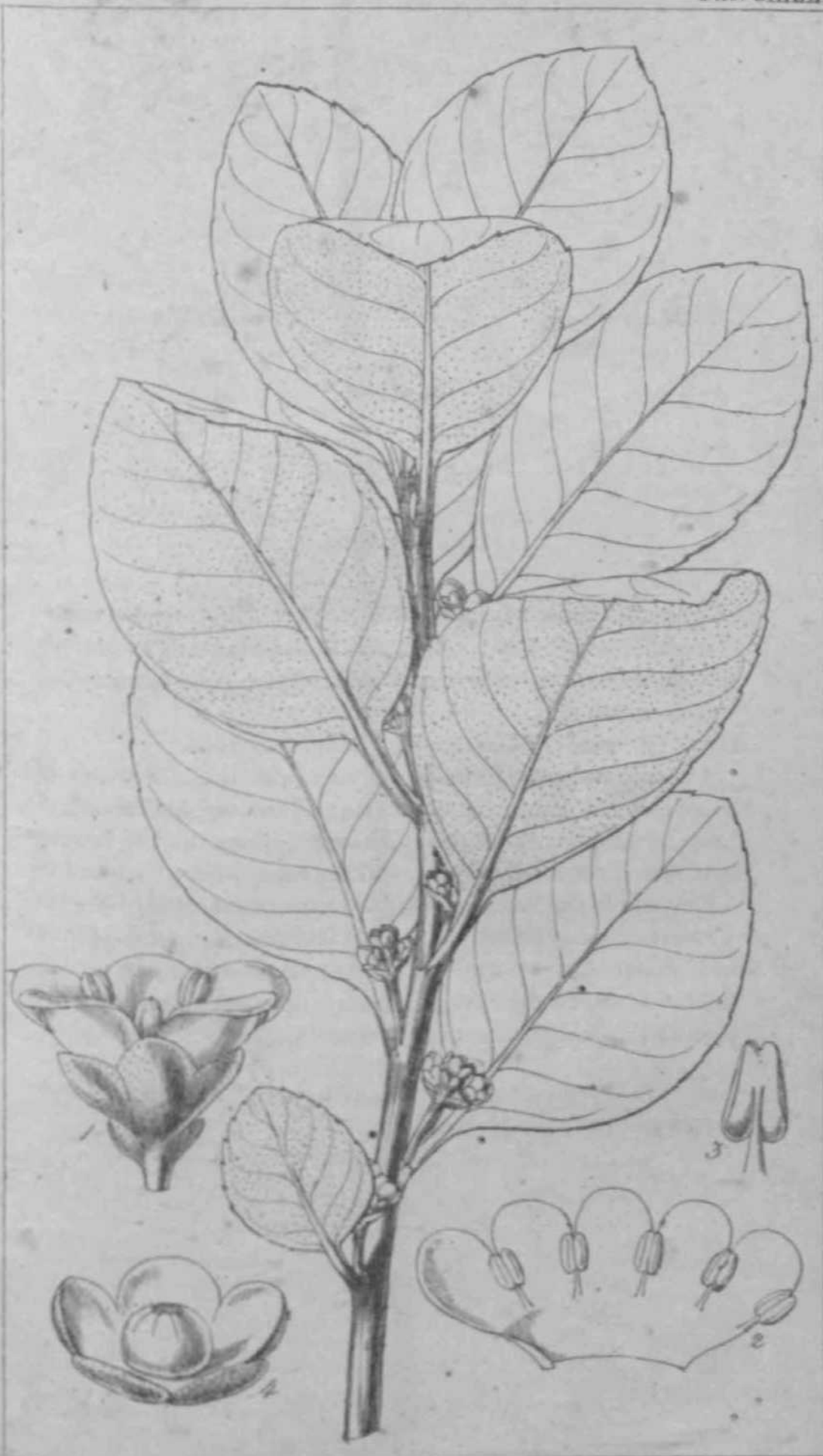
Glaberrima, foliis subrotundo-ellipticis obtusis serratis transversim venosis subtus pallidis punctatis, pedunculis axillaribus solitariis capitato-trifloris, capitulis calycibusque bibracteatis, corolla 5-loba.

HAB. Province of Chacapoyas. *Mathews*, 1836.

In many respects this species agrees with the *I. npicola* of Humboldt and Kunth, an inhabitant of the neighbourhood of Loxa in the province of Quito ; but that is described as having smaller reticulated leaves (12—14 lines long) and 4 instead of 5 divisions to the floral coverings. Even for a Holly the present has singularly thick foliage, but less rigid and far less glossy than in our *I. Aquifolium* : it would appear as if when recent, the leaves were more fleshy than coriaceous. Beneath they are pale and sprinkled with rusty coloured dots\*

Fig. 1. Flower, f. 2. Corolla laid open. / 3. Stamen-Calyx and pistil:—*magnified*.





*r. iijhtsia/ue.*

N. O. Graminea-

TAB. CL.

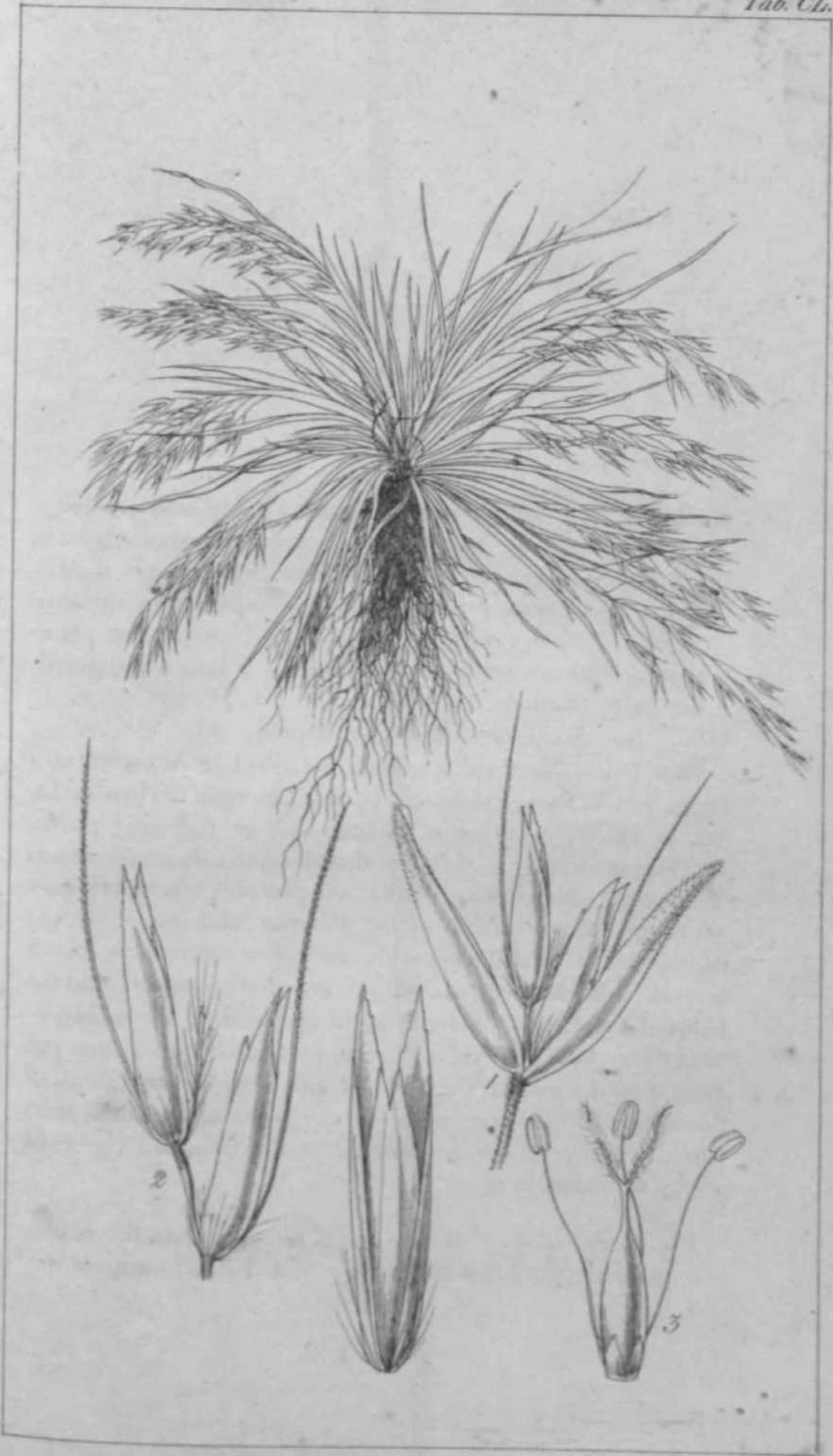
AIRA ANTARCTICA.

Caespitosa nana, culmis procumbentibus, foliis sulmlaiis longe vaginantibus paniculos subsessiles >quaniibu5, spiculis bifloris, glumis lineari-lanceolatis subquilibus carinatis apice scabris, paleis inferioribus profunde bifidis bicuspidatis subcarinatis infra medium longe aristatis basi pilosis, interioribus planiusculis biplicatis apice bifidis squamulis 2 integris, stigmatibus parce plumosis.

HAB. New South Shetland. *Dr. Eights.*

New South Shetland has been described by voyagers as a region which, though yielding a few Lichens upon the hard rocks, yet is utterly destitute of phanogamic or flowering plants. Dr. Eights however collected in that desolate country specimens of the grass which is here figured; and probably other kinds may yet reward the researches of the Botanist who shall have the courage to visit those remote islands. *Aira antarctica* agrees in several particulars with our well-known *A. caryophylla*; but the habit of the two is totally different no less than the colour, in ours throughout of a yellow green, particularly the paleae, not exhibiting the greyish tint and dry and scariose appearance of the former. The glumes too in our plant are much longer, (twice or thrice as long,) narrowed at the base, and the awns are by no means so much exerted.

Fig. 1. Spike let. *f.* 2. The florets removed from the paleae.  
/ 3. Stamens, pistil and squamule. / 4. Paleae:—*magnified.*



## TAB. CM.

## 1. INDERNIA CAFSM818.

Perennis, ramis erectis, foliis ovato-lanceolaris acutis subintegerrimis glabris, pedunculis solitariis axillaribus unifloris folio longioribus.

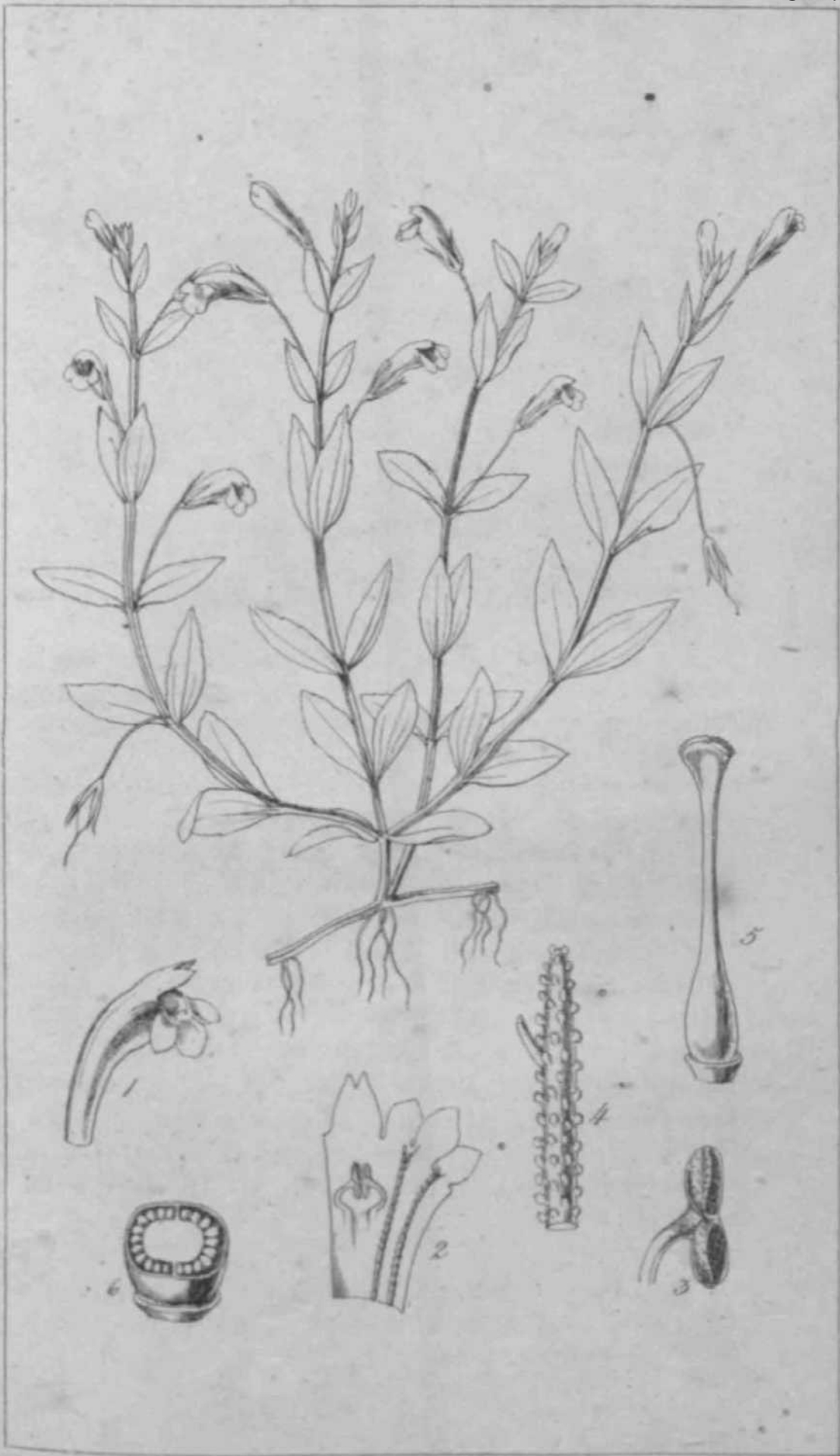
*Liulerniu Capensi\**. *Th. Fl. Cap. ed. 8ck\*k\*p.* 480.

HAB. Cape of Good Hope; Kramrivier, Lurisrivier, &c. *Thunbnj.* In spots that have been in undated during winter] near Wynberg. *Il».* *If. J. Hamy.*

*Hoot pereowl* ("annual" according to Thunberg.) *Stem\** at first at Tiimlient, *u\*H\*ii* rooting, **quadrangular**, with a deep *Introw* down **the opposite** *s'ulis*; **bronche\* op]osite**, *neirly crt.ct.* */eave>* glabrous, opposite, ovate, obovate or lanceolate, tapering below, mostly quite **sessile**, acute, entire or obscurely serrate. *Ptduncks* *ii)iiLrtr* than tin- leaves, deflexed in fruit. *Calyx* 5-*ptrtite*; *\*:gments* *mbolate*, **acate**. *Corolla* white, faintly tinged with blue, and **with** two blue spots on the palate, ringent; *«</er lip* erect, slight *I ji* vaulted, ovate, **iharply** *liiflul*; lower one of 3 nearly equal, orbicular, **spreaditig** lobe\*. *Sfitimns* 2 perfect, 2 *iterile*: *perfect* attached to the centre of the tube; *anthers of* 2 *direr*ging lobes: *sterile* attached to the tube for nearly their whole length, free above, *tuberled*, *furni-bed* near the apex with a single tooth, no (race of anthers. *Ovary* ovate, 2-celled, **having** at the base a yellow *waxy cup-sh*aped *lypogynous* disc, *Styl*< flat, erect, persistent: *sti<jtmi* bilamellate- *W. II, Harcry.*

The drawing was made at the Cape by Mr. Harvey, from the recent plant.

*Fig*\ 1. Corolla, *f.* 2. The same laid open. *f.* 3. Apex of a fertile stamen, *f.* 4. do. of a sterile one. / 5. **Pistil.** / 6. Section of the ovary •.—*^magnified.*



## TAB. CLII.

## CLITOKIA VIRIDIKLOIM.

Volubilis glabra, foliis ternatis, foliolis ovatis mucronatis, stipellis setaceis, floribus fasciculatis, vexillo ovato retuso ecalcarato, calyce campanulato 5-fido, bracteolis lanceolatis longitudinaliter striatis.

*Clitoria viridiflora.* Bunion, MSS. in Herb, noxtr.

HAB. Moist and shady places on the borders of forests in Mauritius, especially in the district called "Flacq." Messrs. /ioti/on, Bojtr.

A **climbing** shrubby plant, almost every-where perfectly glabrous. Leaves of 3 ovate petiolated leaflets, mucronated at the point, glaucous beneath. There are two small setaceous stipules between the 2 lateral leaflets and 2 others upon the petiole of the terminal cone. Flowers—6 from the axils of the leaves, glabrous, each upon a short **pedicel** which has a few scattered leaves. Calyx campanulate, **glabrous**, with 2 striated **bractea** at the base. *Covilia* of a uniform dull yellowish-green colour. *Vexillum* destitute of spur, embracing with its base the 2 wings and the keel, and then suddenly bending back from near the middle, where there is an oblong reddish spot. Wings twisted at the apex which is pressed against the extremity of the keel. Keel slightly curved upwards. Stamens 10, diadelphous. Legume broadly-linear, compressed, stipitate, enclosing **10 seeds**.

Fig. 1. Vexillum. / 2. Flower, from which the vexillum is removed. / 3. Keel. / 4. One of the wings untwisted. / 5. Calyx and Stamens. / 6. Pistil:—magnified.



*H'ifjhtitnur.*

N. C). Apocineae.

## TAB. CUII.

### Vai LARIS PSROOLABIA.

Foliis ovatis obovatiaque ucutis ghibris, caule fruticoso.

**Valiant** Pergularia. *Br. Mnn. JVern. Soc. r. I. p. 52.*

**Vallarif** Pergularia. *Harm. J/itf. p. j | .*

**Emercia** Pergularia. *lioeh. et Sch. Syst. Veget. v. 4. p. 401.*

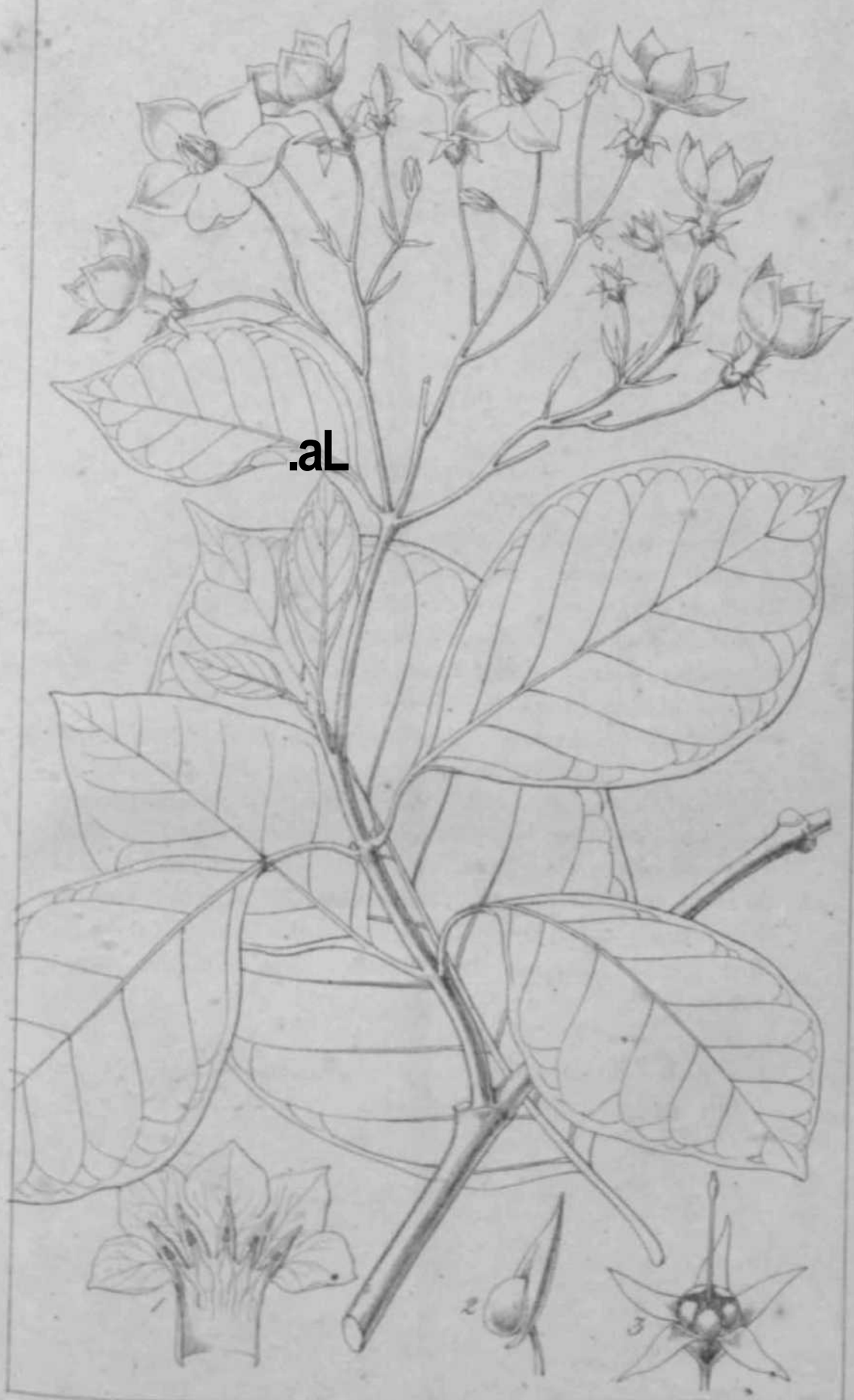
**Pergularia** glabra. *Utm. MatU. p. 53.*

IIAB. Madras Peninsula. *Dr. Wight.*

*Stem i\\ining, shrubby. Leave\* opposite, ovate or rather oval or obovate, nerved, rattier acute, petiolate. Peduncle interpetiolar, dichotomous. Fiotrrrs corymbose. Cahjs 5-partite, the segment= lanceolate. Corolla liypocrateriformi: tulte short; limb ai 5 cordate spreading lobes. Fihnunts short, subulate, situated near the mouth of the tube. Anthers e\sorted, sagittate, forming a cone; each with a large fabj gland at the forking of the cells. FivB glands surround the germen. Stiu iitit'onnn; stigma conico-ovate.*

Fig. I. Corolla laid open. / 2. Stamen. /. 3. Calyx and pistil, with the hypogynous glands.





.aL

*Jl'ciltteriante.*

N. O. Elaeocarpe\*.

**TAB. CLIV,**

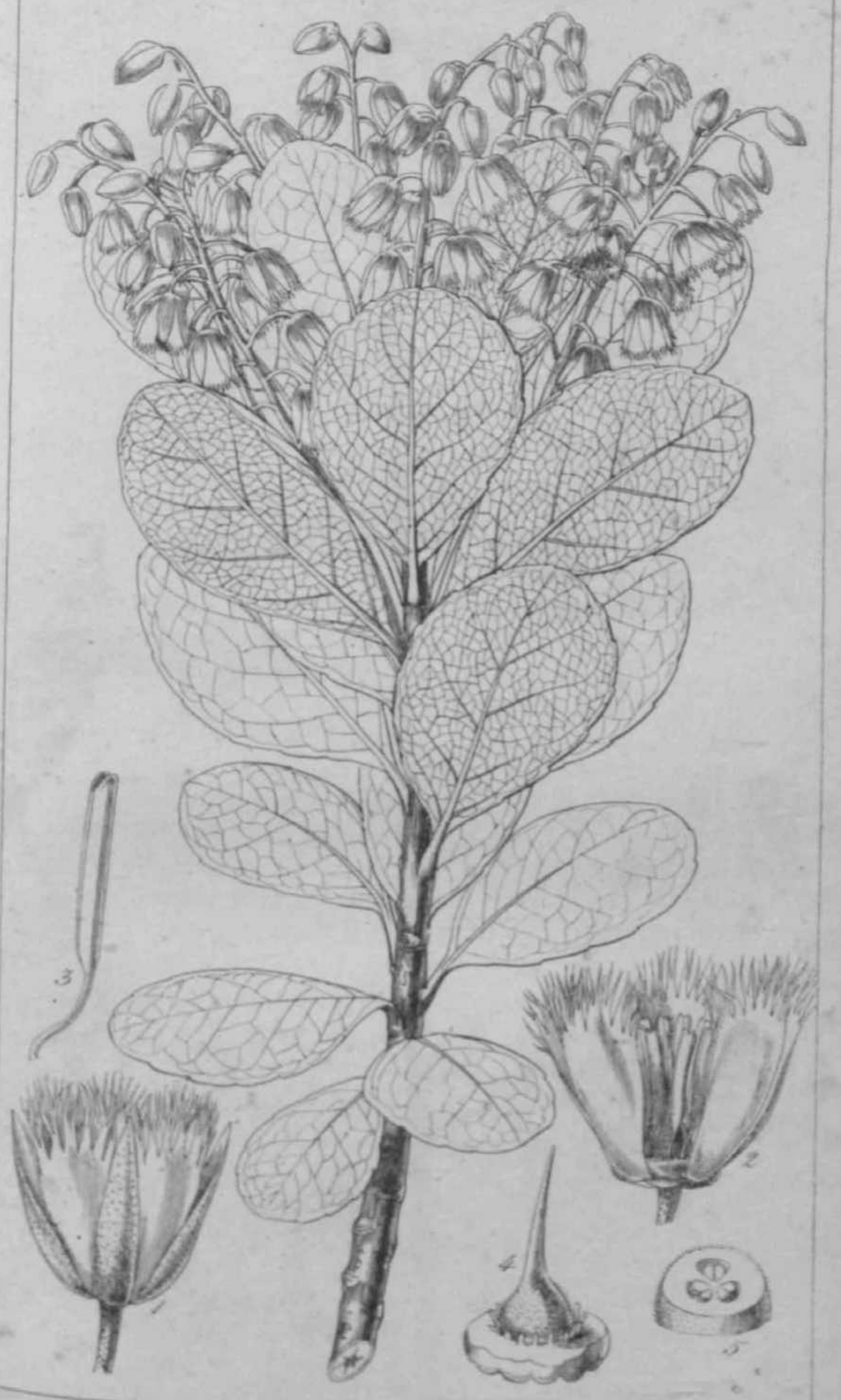
**ELÆOCARPUS CORIACEUS.**

Glaber, foliis brevi-petiolatis coriaceis obovatis utrinque reticulatis, racemis copiosis folia superautibus erectis, fltribus pendulis, petalis apice muhifuio-fimbriatis, staminibus sjb-20, anisheris nudis, ovario triloculari.

HAB. Mountains of Ceylon, at an deration of 6,000 feet above the level of the sea. *Cot. Walker.*

This appears to be a stunted *shrub* or small *tree*, **with** thick rather lortuose and very woody *branches*, rough wiith the closely placed scars of the fallen leaves. *Leaves* exceedingly thick, coriaceous, glossy above, opaque and a little puler beneath. *Torus* large, upon which the ovary is inserted.

**Fig.** 1. Tlower. *f.* 2. The same, from which the calyx is removed. / 3. Stamen. / 4. Pistil and torus. / 5. Section of the ovary :—*magnified.*



*Halkeriaa*\*

N. O. El: i\*ocarpea?i

TAR CLV.

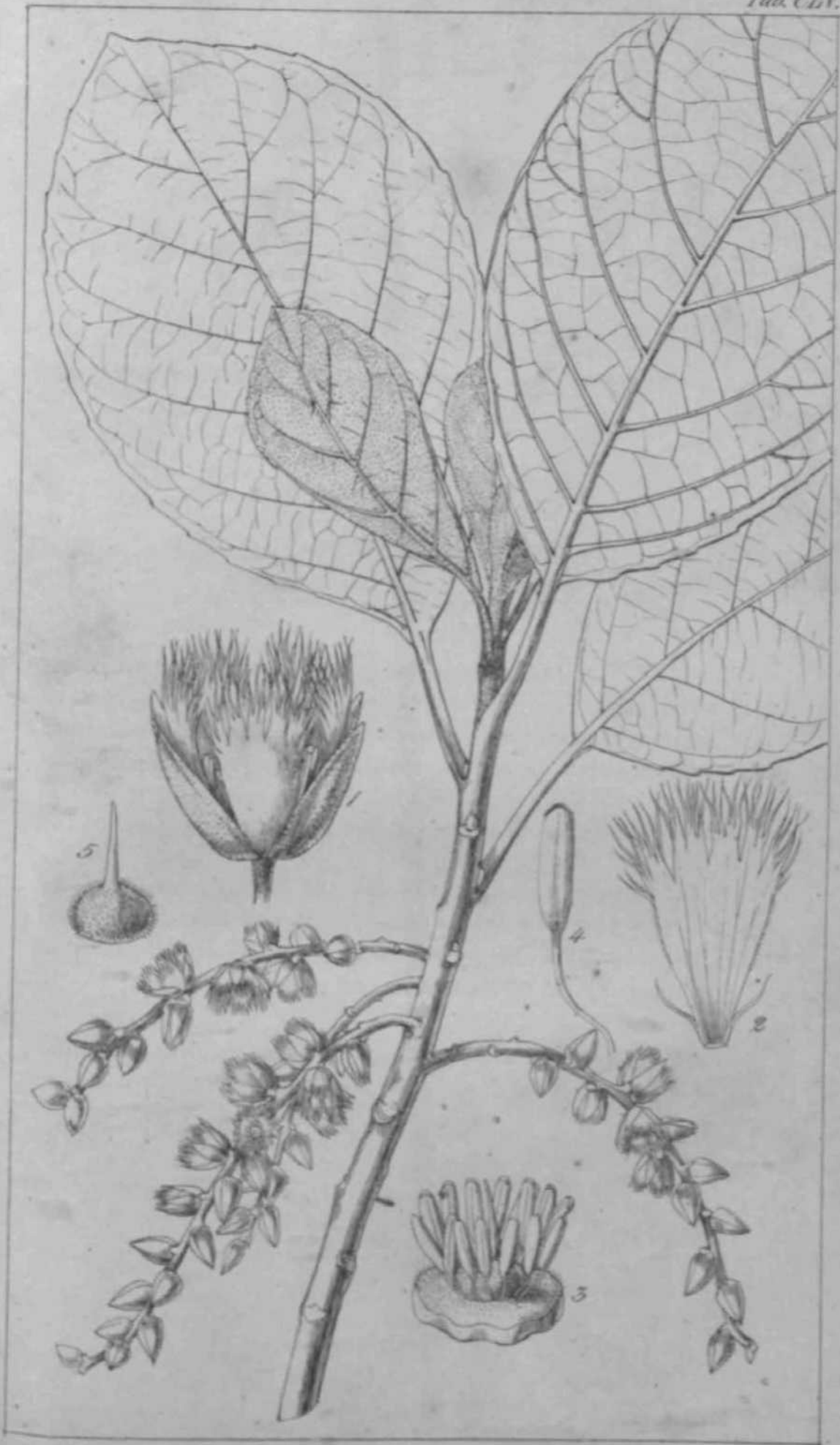
ELÆOCARPUS FOBMENS.

Hamis foliisque junioribus dense pubescentibus demum nudis (uscu) is, foliis lato-ovalibus obovatisque subcoriaceis obscure serratis, racemis infra foliis e ramis vetustioribus pendentibus pubescentibus, petalis cuneatis basi utrinque filamentis unico apice subsessilibus staminibus sulcatis, utriusque nudis.

**SAB.** Mountains of Ceylon, 6,000 feet above the level of the sea. *Col. Wabkr* («. 184).

This species is remarkable for the downy almost velvety nature of its young branches and foliage and racemes, and even in the older leaves the underside is frequently downy as well as the upper surface on the midrib and principal nerves.

*Fig.* 1- Flower. / 2. Petal. / 3. Torus\* stamens and pistil.  
f. 4. Stamen. / 6. Pistil:—*magnified*.



TAB. CLVI.

MIMOSA RUBICAULIS.

Ramis petiolisque uncinato-aculealis, foliis bipinnatis pinnis 5-jugis glandula setiformi inter omnia paria, foliolis 10—12-jugis oblongo-linearibus adpresso-pubescentibus, stipulis subulatis ad basin omnium petiolorum, stipellis petiolo adnatis, pedunculis nionocephalis aggregatis in axillis toliorum (sa»pe abortivorum) superiorum, floribus octandris, legumine sessili compresso-plano glabro obscure articulado, suturis rectis inermibus vel aculeatis. *JV. et A.*

*Mimosa rubicaulis.* *Lam. Encycl. Meth.* v. 1. />/20. *De Cand. Prodr.* v. 2.<sup>m</sup>p. 429. *Wall Cat. n.* 5289. *Wight, Cat. w.* 565. *Wight et Am. FL Penins. Ind. Or.* v. 1.p. 268.

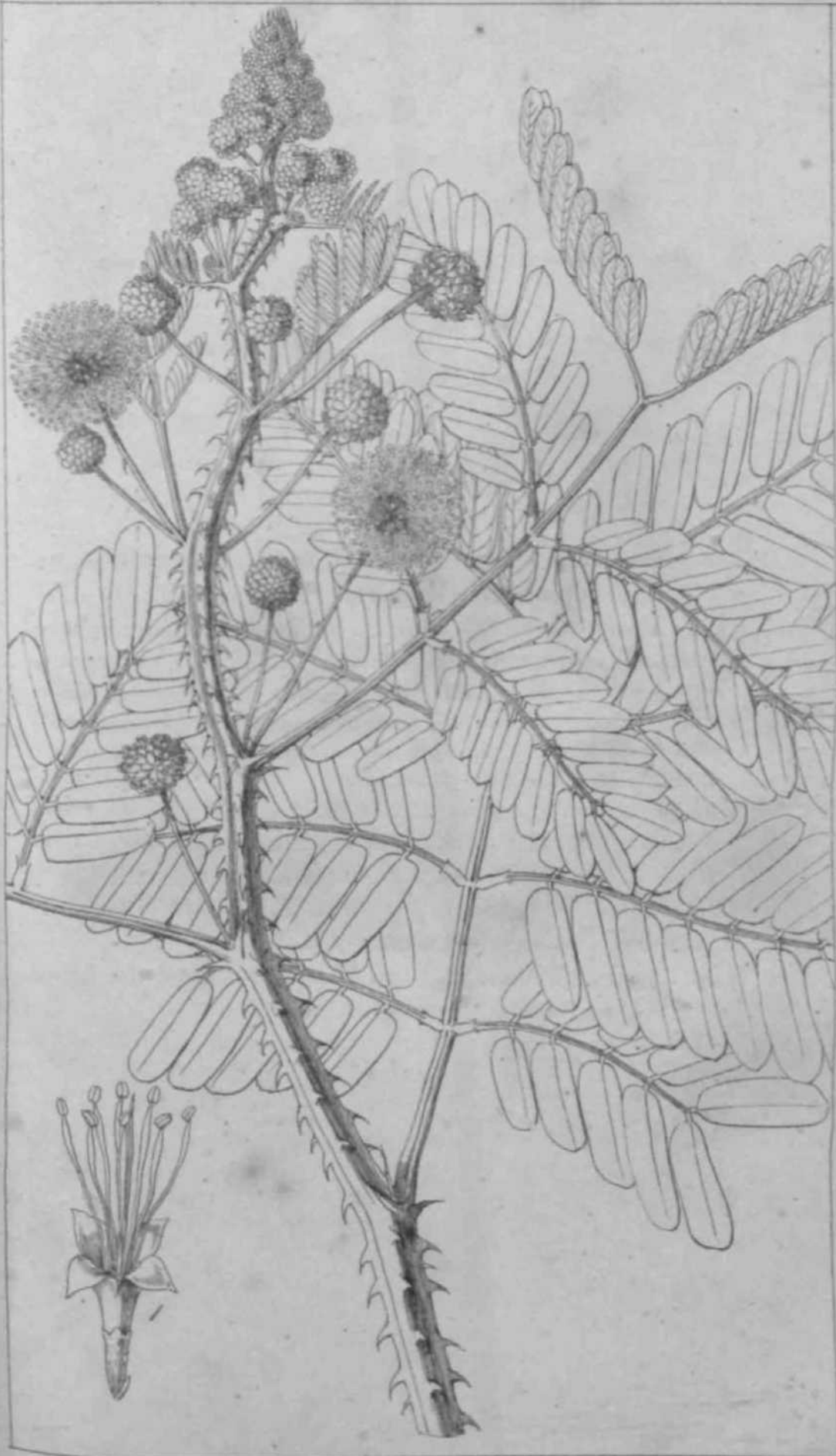
*M. octandra.* *Boxb. Cor.* v. 2. p. 200. *Ej. FL Ind.* v. 2. p. 566.

*M. Rottleri.* *Spreng. Syst. Feg.* v. 2. p. 206.

HAB. Madras Peninsula. *Dr. Wight*; by whom the figure here engraved was communicated.

*Flowers* rose-colored. *Stem and branches* tinged with deep purple.

Fig. 1. Single flower :—*magnified.*



## TAB. CLVII.

## ACROTHEMA INI FLO RUM.

FoHis obovato-oblongis serratis, pedunculis calycibusque uniflorts  
lunge hirsutis.

HAB. Adam's Peak, Ceylon. Mrs. Col. Walker (n. 16).

*Radix* perennis. *Catiis* perbrevis<sup>^</sup>erectus, simplex, rarius divisus  
vel subpvoliferus. *Folia* subradicalia, 8—12, stellatim dispo-  
sita, digitalia ad spithamaeam oblongo-obovata, obtusa, serrata,  
membranacea, basi attenuatn, inajora petiolata, costnu, ner-  
vosa, nervis parallelis fere horizontalibus: *pagina superior*  
intra nervos, *inferior* in costa nervisque, marginibus ubique  
longe pilosis. *Petioli* vagiuantes, hirsuti. *Ptdunculi* plurimi,  
axillares, uniflori, graciles, folio multo breviores. *Calyx* e  
folio! is 5 oval i bus hirsutis. *Corolla* 5-petal a, petal is oval i bus  
calyce longioribus. *Stamina* 5. *Anthera'* poris iluobus. *Ger-*  
*men* ovale j *styli* 3. *Capsuta* 3-ocularis. *Semina* numerosa,  
reiiiifoi'mla, punctata.

This is a very different species of *Jcrotrema* from either of the  
two yet described, *A. costatitm* Jack, from Penang, and *A.*  
*JVightianum* Wall, from Travancora; both of which have many-  
flowered scapes or peduncles. A fourth species has been also  
sent to me from Ceylon, by Mrs. Walker, which may be called—

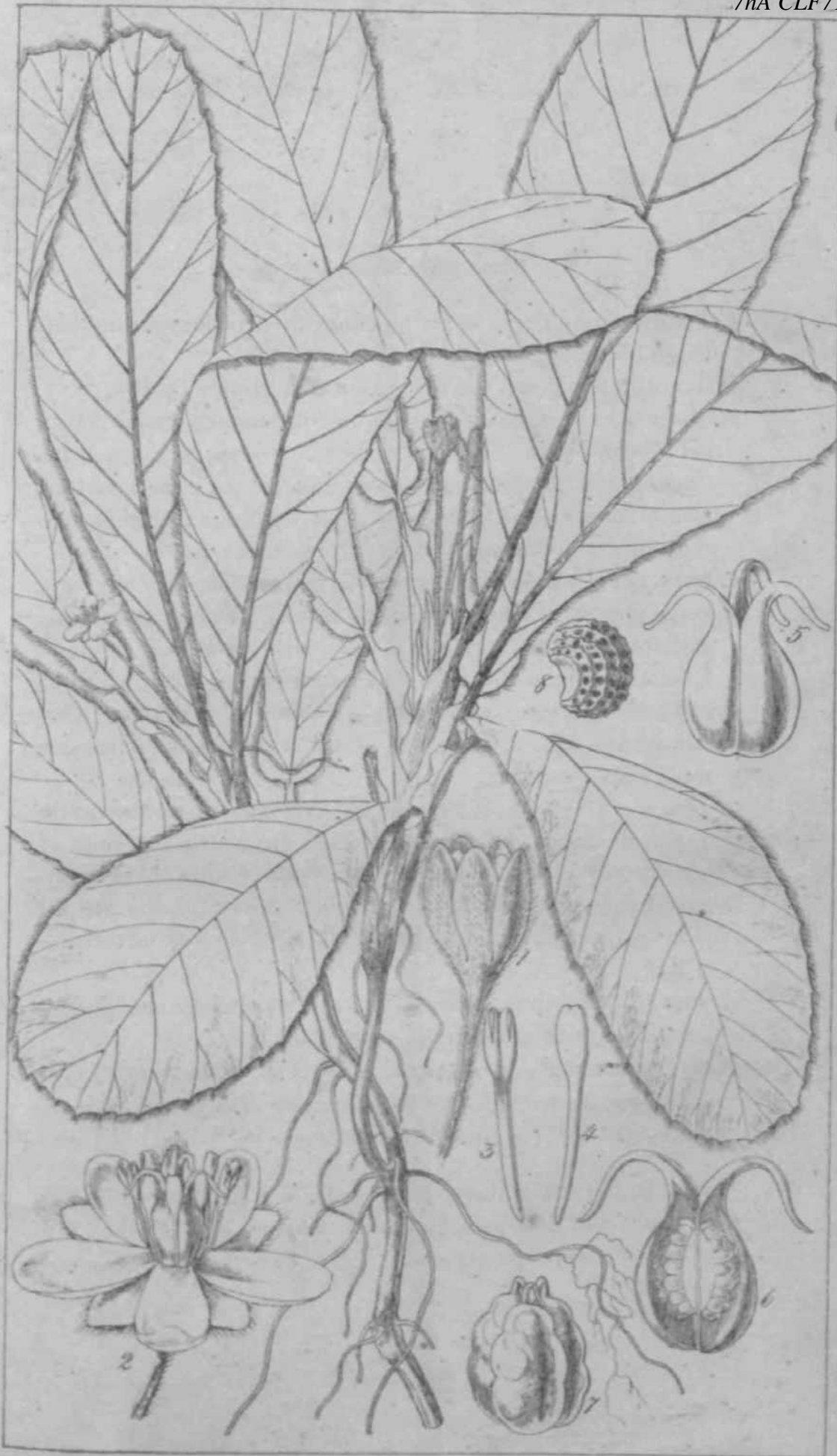
*A. latuxolatum* ; foliis lanceolatis acutis sinuato-dentutis oblique  
nervosis adultis glaberrimis, pedunculis unifloris.

HAB. Adam's Peak, Ceylon. Mrs. Col. Walker, (n. 15).—

This appears to have an annual root: anil the plant is not  
more than half the size of *A. unijiorum*.

Fig. 1. Flower, scarcely expanded. / 2. Expanded flower.  
/ 3. Front and/. 4. back view of a stamen. / 5. Pistil. / 6.  
The same cut through vertically. / 7. Capsule. / 8. Seed :—  
*magnified*.





*Douglasiancp.*

N. O. Hepaticac.

TAB. CLVIII.

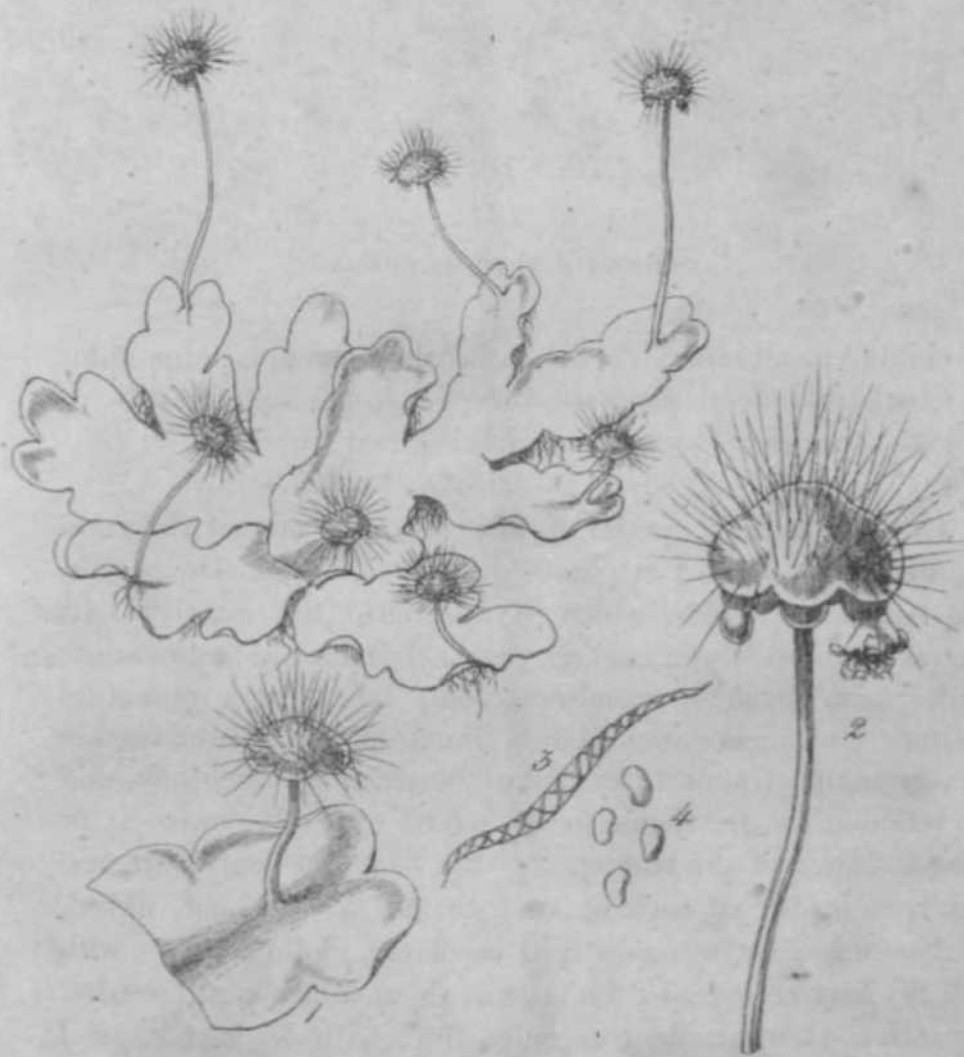
MARCHANTIA TRICHOCEPHALA.

rroiulibus membranaceis opacis ex areolatis oblongis pinnatifido-lobatis, pedunculis elongatis, receptaculo hemisphaerico 5—6-lobo supra pilis longis erectis fuscis hirsutissimo.

HAB. Sandwich islands. Z). *Douglas*, (n. 71).

This well marked species of *Marchantia* is one of the comparatively few species of plants, discovered by Mr. Douglas in the Sandwich islands, which have reached this country. Its fronds form widely spreading patches which are imbricating, dark-green, opaque, membranaceous, lobed in a pinnatifid manner, the lobes oblong, obtuse, sinuato-pinnatifid, the texture is very compact, almost like that of *Jungermannia epiphylla*, and no reticulations are visible to the naked eye. *Peduncles* at or near the apex of the segments of the frond, at first short and hairy, at length an inch or an inch and a half long, naked, terminated by an hemispherical involucre, clothed above with copious long erect hairs, the margin about 5-lobed, and bearing beneath as many pendent capsules, filled with seeds and spiral filaments.

Fig. 1. Portion of the fertile frond. f. 2. Receptacle with capsules, f. 3. Spiral filaments, f. 4. Seeds or sporules :—*magnified*.



TAB. CLIX.

ACACIA SERTIFORMIS, A, C.

**Glaberrima glauca, phyllodiis sessilibus subrotundis obliquis coriaceis marginatis mucronatis spinosis basi superne glandulosis, pedunculis axillaribus solitariis vel binis monocephalis folio longioribus, capitulis globosis.**

**Acacia sertiformis. All. Cunn. in Herb, nostr.**

**HAB.** Western skirts of Liverpool plains ; N. S. Wales. *Allan Cunningham, Esq.*

Mr. Cunningham notices this as a lovely *shrub*, forming beautiful garlands with its bending many-flowered *branches*. It is extremely difficult to describe the form of foliage in the numerous species of New Holland *Acacia* which have oblique or inequilateral leaves. In the present species, were the two halves of the phyllodium equally large, the shape would be cordate, but besides that the one half is much smaller than the other, this lesser one is suddenly contracted above the middle, and thence to the apex presents little more than the thickened margin running parallel with the costa. There is a small subulate stipule on each side the base of the phyllodium. The heads of flowers are numerous in the axils towards the extremity of the branches, handsome and yoll^u-

**Fig. 1. Phylodium :—*magnified.***



(*non intjkam in «,r.*

\. O. Legtiminoeee.

### TAB. CLX.

#### ACACIA TRAHSLUCKN'S, 21. C.

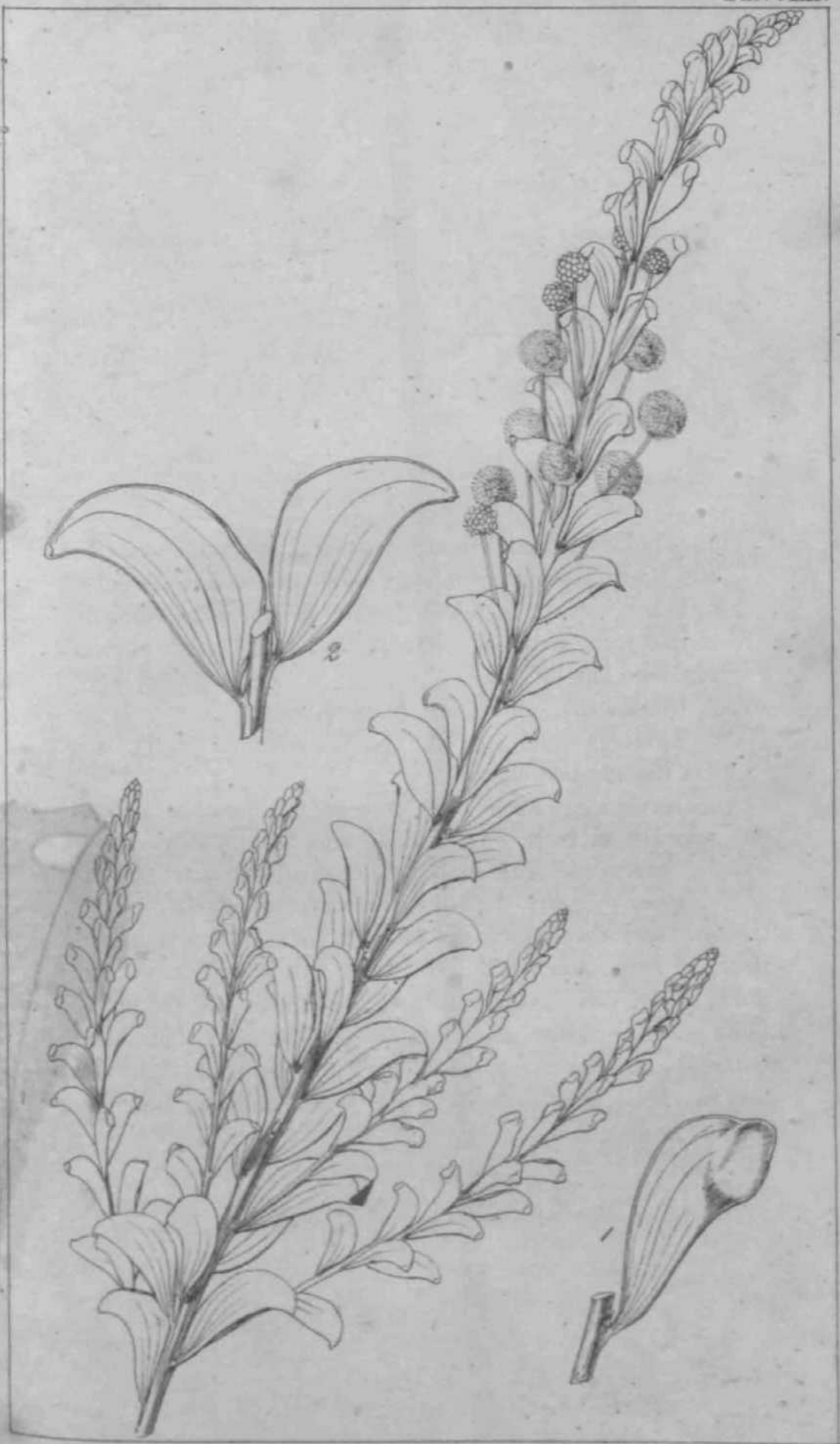
Glabra subglauca, ramis virgatis angulatis, phyllodiis sessilibus dimidiato-ovatis obliquis fiducatis parallelo-nervosis marginatis basi obsolete glandulosis junioribus apice latioribus discoloribus incrassatis pellucidis, pedunculis solitariis monocephalis folio longioribus.

*Acacia translucens.* All. Cunn. in *Herb, nostr.*

11 AH. Montagu Sound on the N. W. coast of N. Holland.  
*Allan Cunningham, Esq.*

An erect twiggy shrub, with very angled branches. Phyllodia scarcely an inch long, oblique and falcate, marked with parallel nerves and with an indistinct small gland on the base of the upper margin: the young ones are singularly dilated at the apex and these apices are swollen, pellucid, and appear as if, in the young state, they were filled with gummy or resinous fluid; in age this singular character disappears and the phyllodium becomes narrow and more acute at the apex, but seldom mucronated. Stipules 2, small, ovate, acute, appressed. Peduncles about twice as long as the leaves, solitary, bearing a globose head of flowers.

Fig. 1. Young phyllodium. 2. Old phyllodium:—magnified.



*Cunninghamian*&.

N. O. Leguminosrr.

## TAR CLXI.

ACACIA HISPIDULA, A.C.

**Tota pubescenti-scabra, ramis teretibus, phyllodiis oblongis falcatis coriaceis subobliquis marginatis mucronatis marginibus costisque spinulosis, pedunculis axillaribus subsolitariis monocephalis folio brevioribus.**

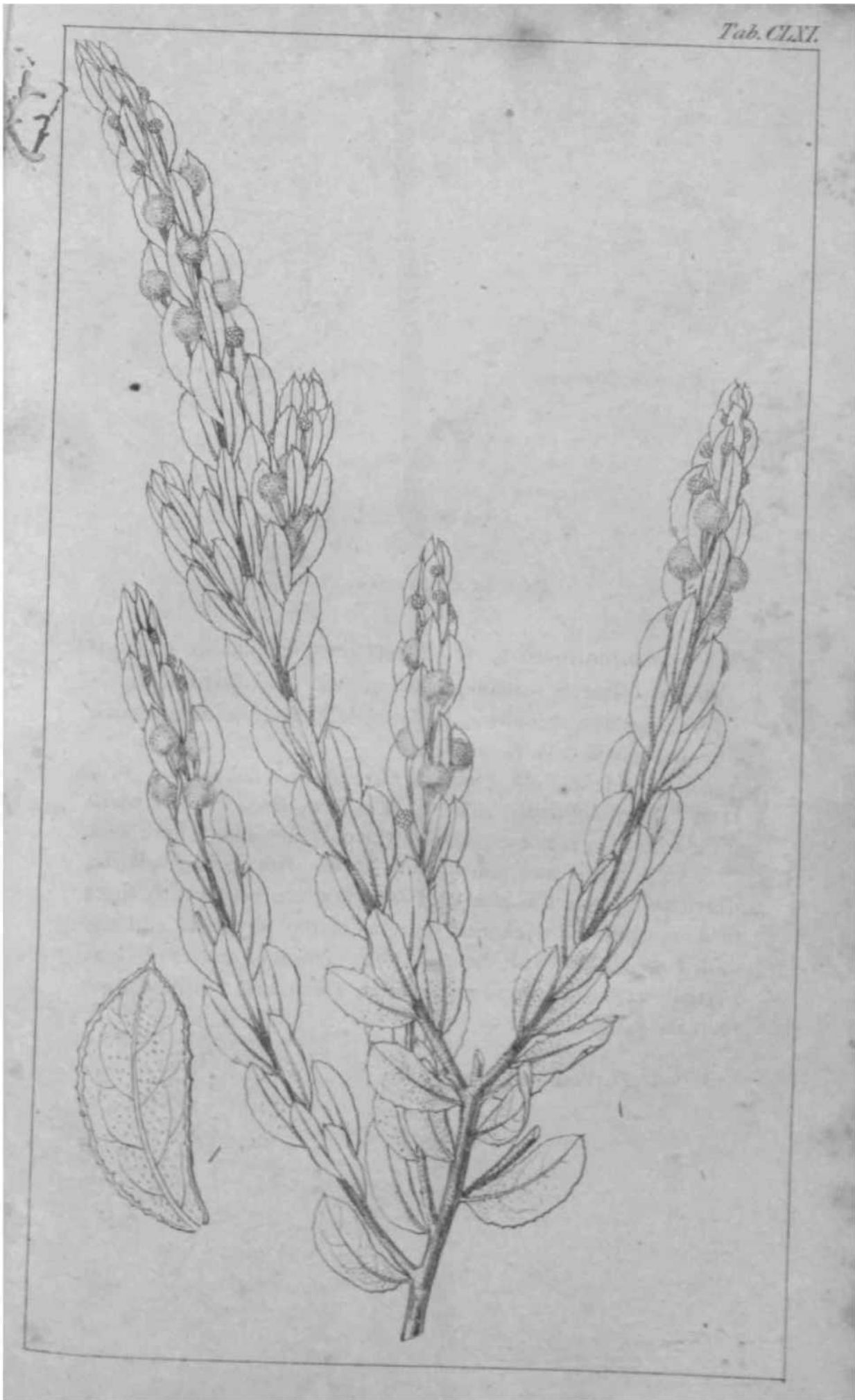
**Acacia hispidula.. All. Cunn. in Herb, nostr.**

**HAD. New Holland. Allan Cunningham, Esq., but the particular locality is not marked on the only specimen I have seen.**

**A very harsh and stiff-looking shrub, with rigid phyllodia, which, as well as the stem and branches, are rough with short bristles, while the thickened margins of the phyllodia and the midrib are clothed with short prickles. Heads of flowers globose, partially concealed by the phyllodia, which are a little longer than the peduncles.**

**fig. 1. Phyllodium :—magnified.**





TAB. CLXII. CLXIII.

LVCOPODIOM LEPIDOPHYLLUM.

Caulibus plurimis cespitosis bi-tri-pinuatis stellatim dispositis  
 si eel tale in cur vis globum formntibus, ram is undique foliosis,  
 foliis distichis arctissime tmbricatis coriaceo-rigidis late ovalis  
 obtusis margine scariosisbasi ciliatis subtus pallidisrufescenti-  
 bus, stipulis foliq. subsimilibus margine toto ciliatis, spicis  
 terminalibus acute triquetris, bracteis cordato-acuminatis.

Lycopodimn lepidophyllum. *Hook, et Grev. Enum. Fit sujtpl.*  
*in Bot Mist. r. 3. p, 100.*

**Mexico** (near San Bias.) *Capt. Henry Dundas.* I possess  
 specimens from *Alex. Cahlclettgh, Esq., Air. Cuminff, J. I \*  
*Mackaifo Esq. and Dr. Forbes:*—all I believe from Mexico.

Tins plant, in S. America, long enjoyed such a celebrity from its  
 remarkably hygrometric property, that specimens form an article  
 of commerce between Mexico and Peru. Like the *Anastatica*  
*HierochwiticOy* or famous *Rose of Jericho*,—in a dried state, the  
 stems and branches are incurved so that the whole plant forms  
 an elastic ball:—on being moistened, the stems and branches  
 spread out horizontally: and this experiment may be repeatedly  
 performed. Mr. Cumtng gave an equal weight in gold for the  
 specimen, which, so far as I know, was the 6rst perfect one ever  
 brought to Europe, and which he kindly presented to me; but  
 numerous nnd finer specimens have since been given me by  
 Dr. Forbes of Chichester, through ihe Rev. G. E» Smith.

**F**4. J. Portion of a branch, underside. / 2. Upperstde. f. 3.  
 Leaf. f. 4. Stipule, f. 5. Fertile spikes, f. <math>\diamond</math>. Bractem nnd  
 / 7. Capsule from the same: — *magnified.*



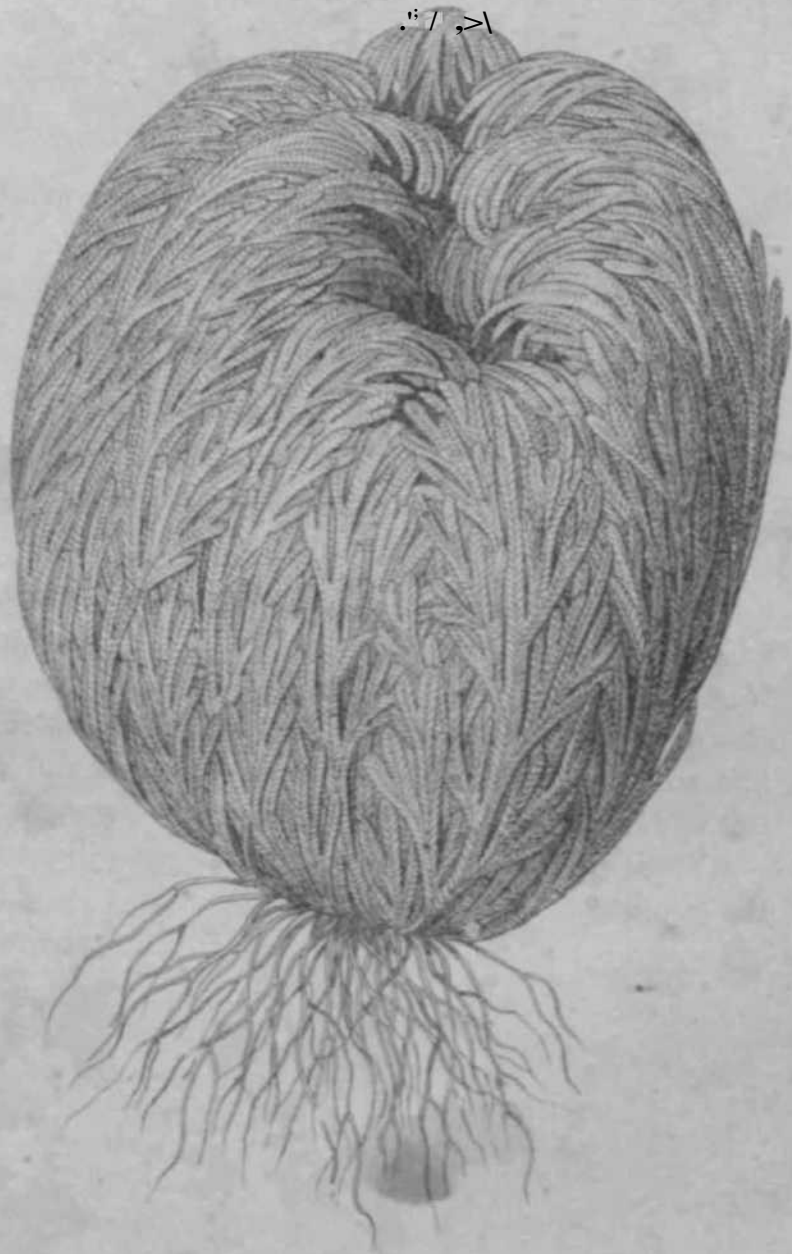
*Cuminpiana.*

N. O. Lycopodiaceae.

**TAB. CLXIII.**

**LYCOPODIUM LEPIDOPHYLLUM.**

This figure represents the plant in a dried state rolled up like a ball, and is one of many liberally communicated to me by Dr. Forbes of Chichester. The some gentleman has supplied the Rev. G. E. Smith with a considerable number, which has enabled him to draw up a Memoir on the structure and properties of this and of some other hygrometric plants belonging to the present <sup>^</sup>Order **and** to the *Filices*, which I trust will soon be given to the public.



*Cunninghamiana.*

N. O. Leguminosiv.

TAB. CLXIV.

ACACIA BUXIFOLIA.

Glabra, ramis virgatis, phyllodiis oblique lanceolatis obscure venosis marginatisque acutis, glandula infra medium marginis superioris saepe obsoleta, capitulis racemosis axillaribus phyllodio duplo longioribus.

*Acacia buxifolia.* AIL Cunn. in *Field's Austral.* i\ 2. p. 314. n. 50.

HAB. Pine (*Callitris*) ranges, Macquarie River. Allan Cunningham, Esq.

A shrub ; with slender twiggy branches, and numerous, nearly erect, lanceolate, very smooth and glabrous phyllodia, on which the marginal gland is sometimes conspicuous, but more generally wholly wanting. Racemes of 4—6 globose capitula, longer than the leaves, deep yellow.

Fig. 1. Phyllodium :—*magnified.*



*Cunninghamia*.

N. O. Leguminoxe\*

TAB. CLXV.

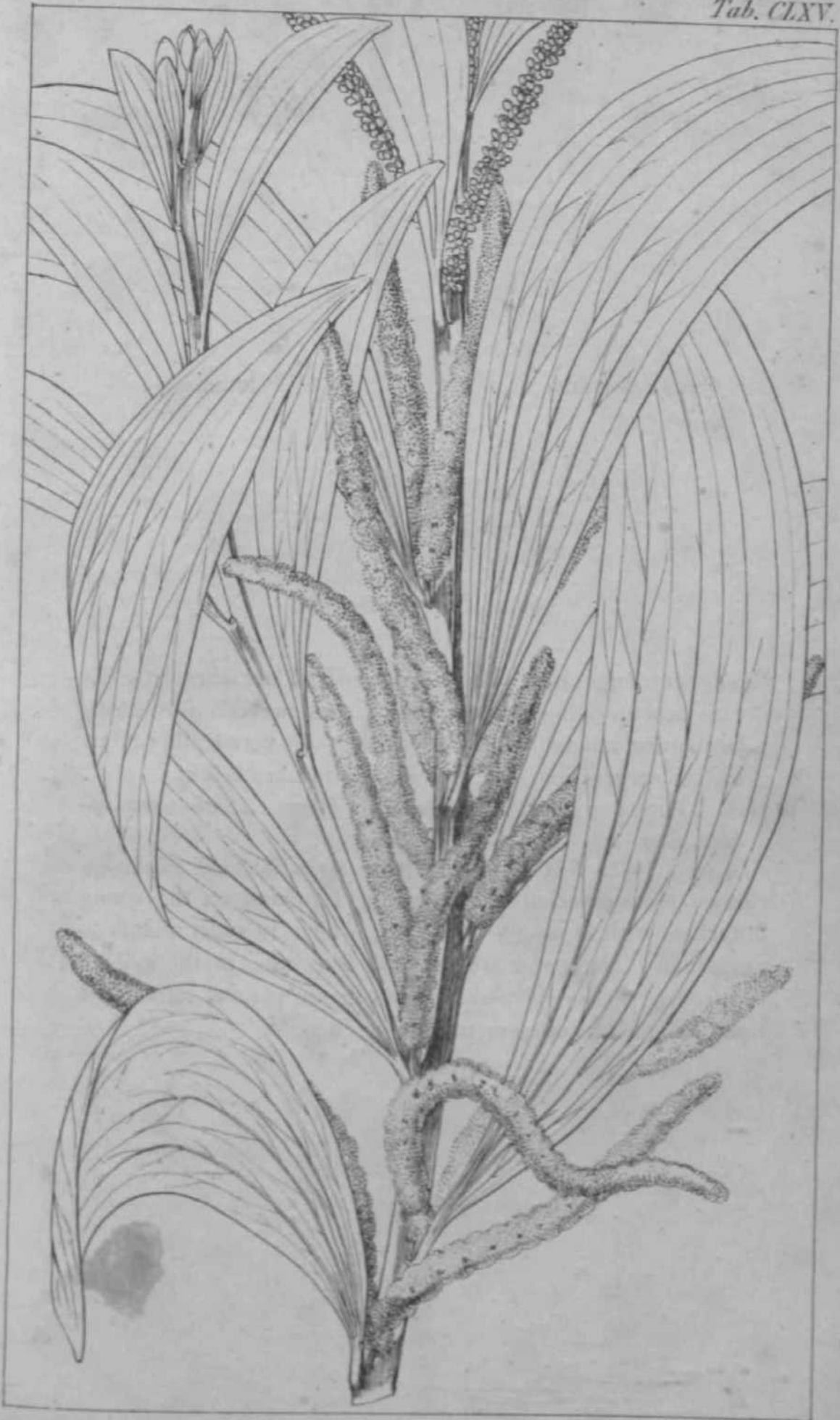
ACACIA CUNNINGHAMH.

Ramis acute trigonis, phyllodiis (palmaribus) late lanceolatis falcatis basi apiceque attenuatis parallelini nervosis furfuraceis basi antice uniglandulosis, spicis elongatis vermiculiformibus axillaribus sessilibus folio brevioribus, floribus 5-fidis.

HAB. Forest ground, near Brisbane river. *Allan Cunningham, Esq.*

A tree, 10-15 feet high, with very large falcated *phyllodia*, clothed, more especially in the young state and on the young branches, with a mealy substance, which in older plants is deciduous. The *spikes* are generally 2 together in the axils of the leaves, sessile, flexuose. Between the parallel nerves are lesser oblique and often anastomosing ones.





*Cunninghamia*. N. O. Leguminosae.

TAB. CLXVI.

ACACIA SETIGERA, A. C.

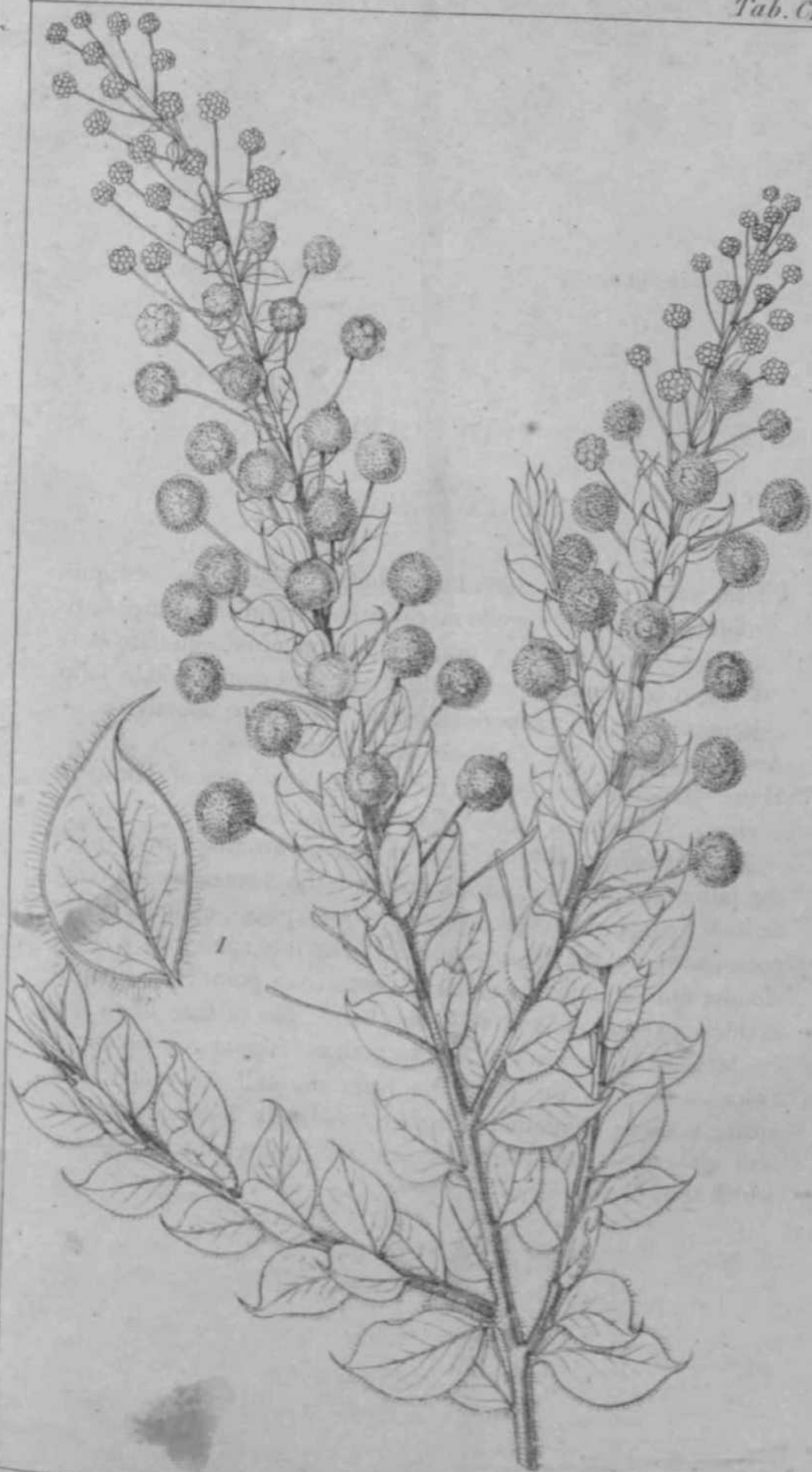
Pilosa, ramis diffusis teretibus, phyllodiis ellipticis obliquis undulato-tortuosis venosis marginatis basi superiore uniglandulosis apice in mucronem elongatum subulato-setiformem acuminatis, pedunculis axillaribus monocephalis foliis longioribus, (foliis superioribus sub flores saepe abortivis).

*Acacia setigera*. AIL C. in *Herb. nostr.*

HAB. Sandstone ridges on the western branches of Hunter's river, N. Holland. Allan Cunningham, Esq.

The *phyllodia* and *branches* of this shrub are black in drying: the latter are quite cylindrical, pilose: the former are scarcely an inch long (even the largest of them), elliptical, oblique, coriaceous, acute at the base, acuminate at the apex into a long slender curved subulate or almost setaceous point: the margin is thickened and ciliated with long hairs: the surface has a few scattered hairs. Heads of flowers globose, copious, on *peduncles* twice as long as the *phyllodia*, from the axils of which they spring: these *phyllodia*, however, gradually become smaller, and altogether disappear beneath the uppermost *peduncles*, which thus form a terminal *raceme*.

Fig. 1. *YhyWo&iwm i—magnijtd.*



*Fraseriana.*

N. O. Leguminosa?.

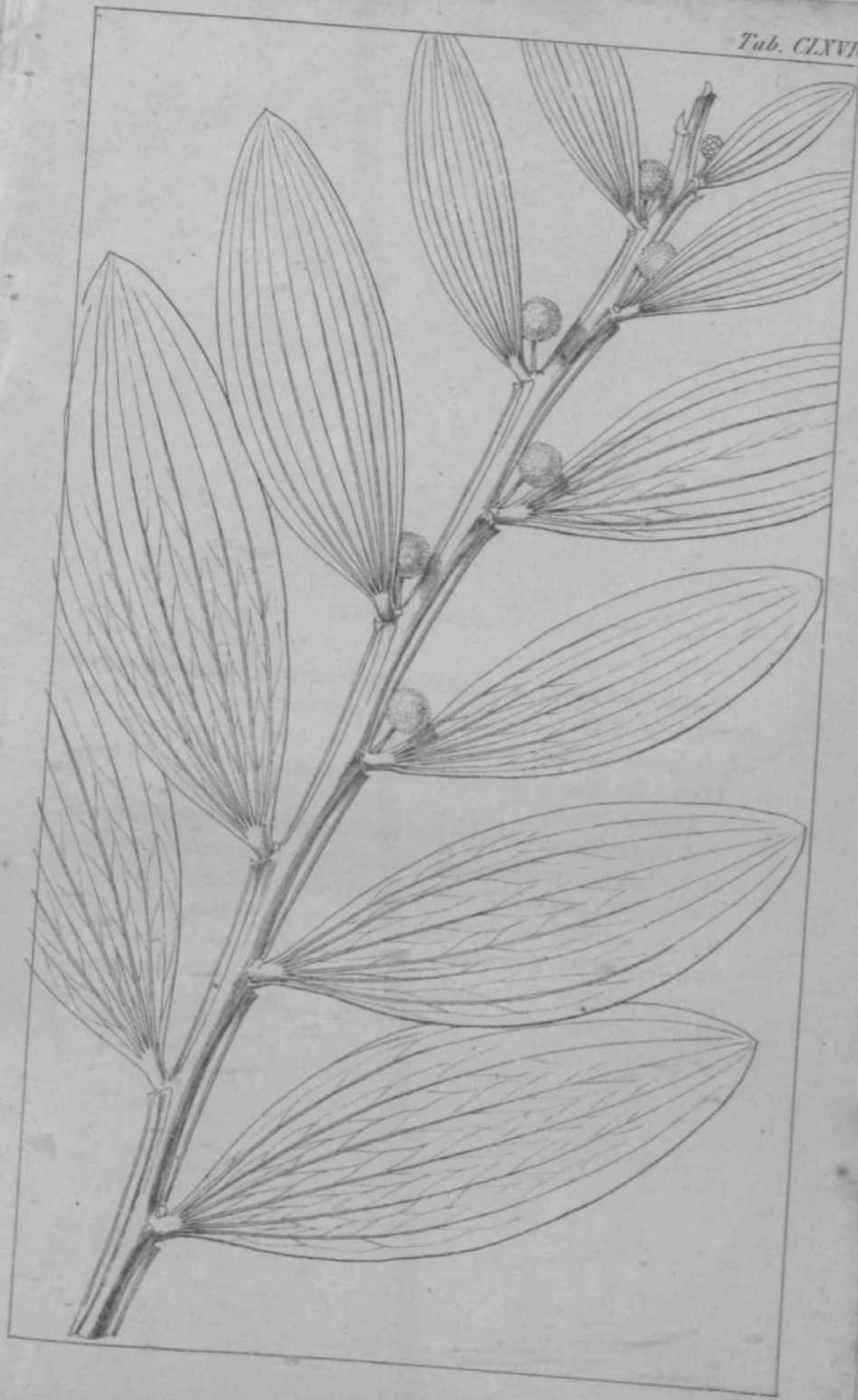
TAB. CLXVII.

ACACIA ANCEPS.

Glaberrima, ramis ancipitibus alatis, phyllodiis elliptico-lanceolatis distichis parallelim nervosis, pedunculis axillaribus monocephalis solitariis phyllodio multoties brevioribus.

HAB. Margins of dense forests at Brisbane River, N. Holland.  
*Charles Fraser.*

A singular and well-marked species, having the *stem* (as much as my solitary specimen exhibits of it) and *branches* singularly compressed, ancipitate and winged; the *phyllodia* inserted on the two opposite edges upon a tooth or projection, large, elliptical-lanceolate, very obtuse, sometimes with a short mucro, the nerves parallel, but united by lesser ones which anastomose. Heads of *flowers* globose, solitary, axillary, on a very short *peduncle*.



*Cunninghamiancc.*

N. O. Leguminosje.

TAB. CLXVIII.

ACACIA KEUROCARPA, A. C.

Canescens demum glabra, phyllodiis (omnium maximis) semi-ovatis obtusis in petiolum attenuatis oblique 3—4-nerviis margine inferiori curvato, floribus spicatis, legiiminilius (imperfect is ?) tortuosis.

Acacia neurocarpa. *All. Cunn, in Herb, nostt.*

HAB. Cambridge Gulf, N. Holland. *Allan C unitUHJham, Esq.*

I preserve the MS. name given to this plant by Mr. Cunningham, though my own specimen, in consequence of the imperfect state of its fruit, does not indicate the character from which that name is derived. It is also destitute of root and flowers : but the great size and shape of the *phyllodia* and the acutely triangular *branches*, together with the hoary appearance of all the younger parts of the plant, will readily mark this species. One of the *phyllodia* measures above 8 inches in length and between 5 and 6 in width. These large ones, it may be observed, are broader in proportion than the older ones; all of them taper into a rounded petiolifonn base, the apex is very blunt, having a mucio at the oblique point.



*Cunninghamiance.*

N. O. Leguminose.

TAB. CLXIX.

ACACIA DOLABRIFORMIS, A. C.

Ramis obtuse angulatis superioribus floriferis non vero aphyllis, phyllodiis late semiovatis obtusis brevi-petiolatis oblique 3—5 nerviis marginatis, margine inferior! recto, spicis elongatis cylindricis axillaribus, leguminibus linearibus obtusis subteretibus, seminibus isthmis pulposis interceptis.

Acacia dolabriformis. *AIL Cunn. in Herb, nostr.*

HAB. Various parts of the North coast of New Holland. *Allan Cunningham, Esq.*

Allied to the preceding species, and according to Mr. Cunningham's notes some of the *phyUodia* are nearly as large as in that plant, but they are distinguished by the lower margin forming a straight line, while the upper forms a remarkable curved one. The *spates* seem to be truly axillary, but in the very luxuriant flowering specimens, the *phyUodia* disappear among the spikes, which thus form large *panicles* of blossoms.

Fig. 1. Legumen :—*natural size.*





*Cunninghamiana.*

N. O. Leguminosa\*.

TAB. CLXX.

ACACIA CULTRIFORMIS, A c.

**Glabra, ramis (e phyllodiis subdecurrentibus) angulatis, phyllodiis cultriformibus marginatis mucronato-acutis angulo superiori uniglandulosis costatis venosis, racemis paniculalis inferioribus axillaribus.**

*Acacia cultriformis.* *All. Cttnn. in Herb, nostr.*

**HAD.** Bushy forest ground, Hunter's River, New w Hoi land.  
*Allan Cunningham, Esq.*

An erect, twiggy, branching *shrub*, the *branches* reddish-purple, and slightly angular. *Phyllodia* numerous, about an inch long, of a shape which is perhaps best expressed by Mr. Cunningham's specific name, or in other words semi-rhomboid; the lower margin forming a straight line ; the upper, two sides of a triangle, having a gland on the upper angle, the nerve running nearest to the lower margin. *Racemes* forming handsome *panicles* of *flowers*, collected into globose *capitula* : the lower racemes are however often leafy.

•  
Fig. I. Leaf:—*slightly magnified.*



*Fraseria* Mr.

N. O. Leguminosre.

TAB. CLXXI.

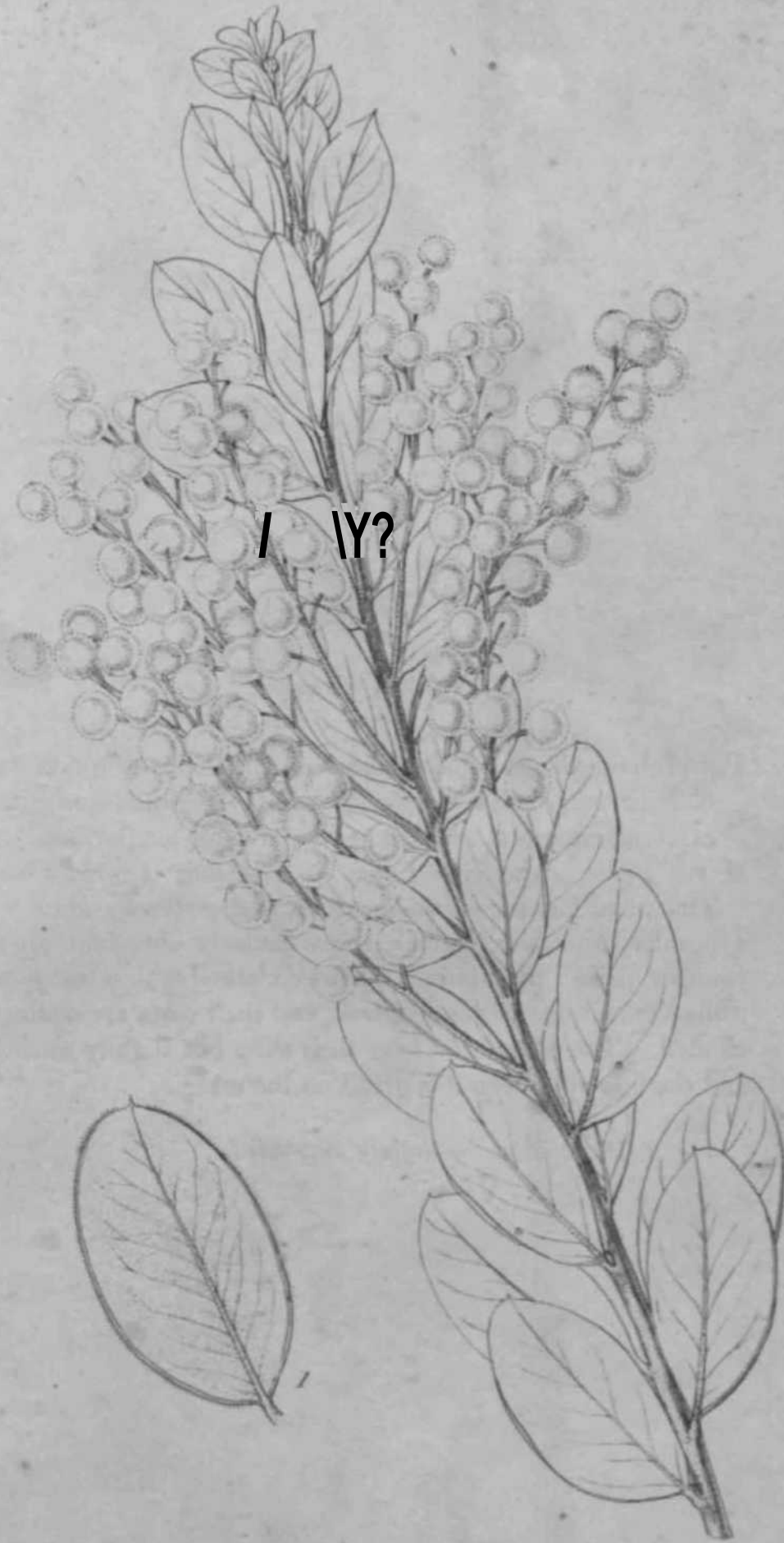
ACACIA FRASERI.

**Pulverulenti-glauca albida pubescens, phyllodiis ellipticis sub-obliquis mucronatis marginatis costis marginibusque ciliatis, capitulis racemosis, racemis phyllodio 3-plo longioribus.**

**HAB.** Banks of the River Logan, N. Holland. *Charles Fraser.*

This plant has the *phyliodia*, *stems*, and *peduncles* white with a powdery substance, which is particularly abundant on the younger parts: the whole is likewise clothed with a fine down, while the margins of the *phyliodia* and their costa are distinctly ciliated. These *phyliodia* have their sides but slightly unequal, and there is no perceptible gland on the margin.

**Fig. 1.** Phyllodium :—*slightly magnified.*



I. IV?

*Cunninghamiatae.*

N. O. Leguminosa?.

TAB. CLXXII.

ACACIA LYCOPODHFOLIA, A. C.

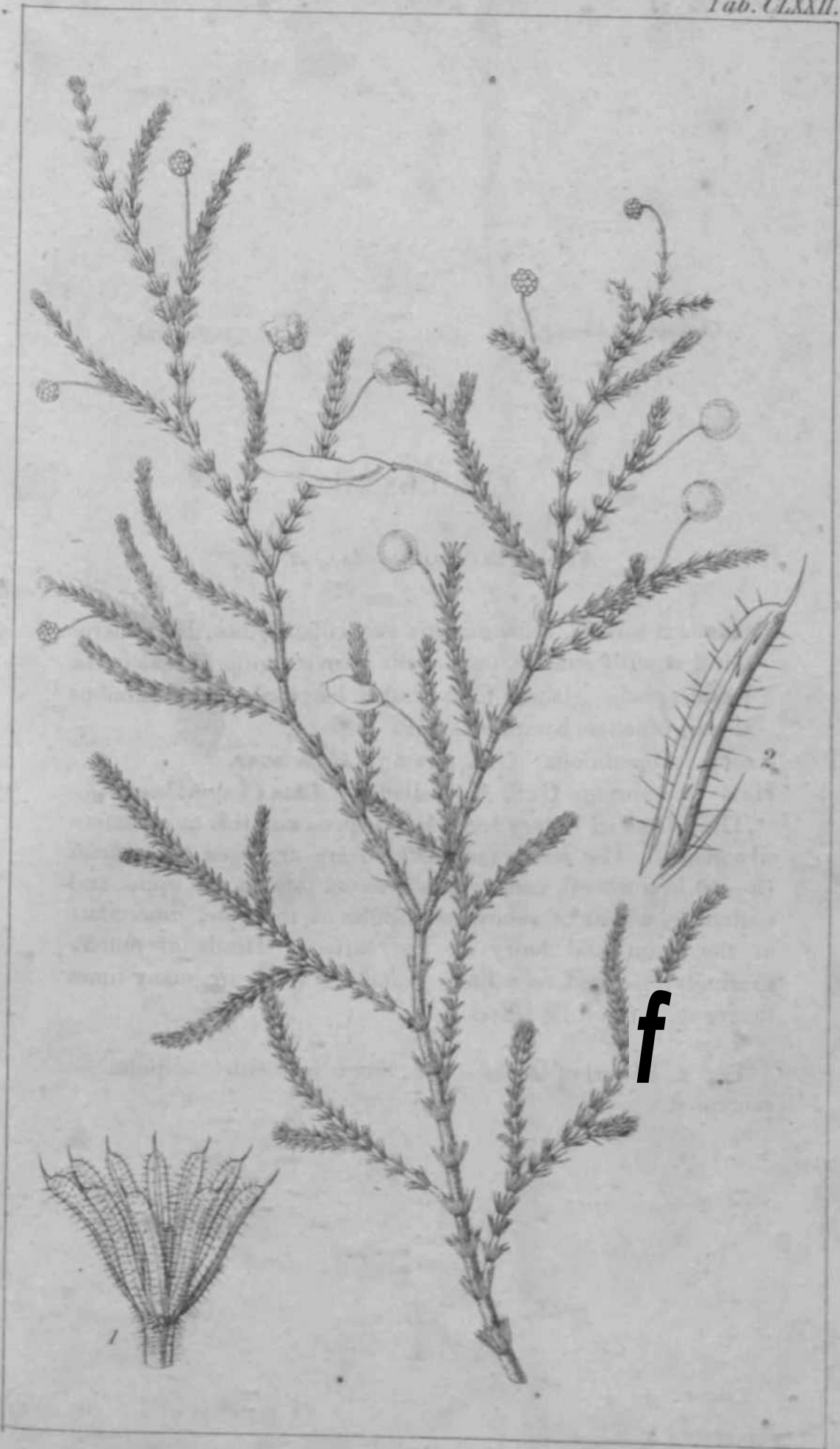
Pubescenti-hirsuta, foliis minutis verticillatis linearibus mucronatis, stipulis setaceis, pedunculis sparsis axillaribus solitariis monocephalis glabris foliis multo longioribus, leguminibus lineari-oblongis compressissimis.

*Acacia lycopodiifolia.* AIL Cunn. in *Herb, nostr.*

HAB. Cambridge Gulf, N. Holland. Allan Cunningham<sup>^</sup> Esq.

This is indeed a very remarkable species of this most extensive genus. The *leaves* (*phyttodia* ?) are arranged in *verticillii* (8—10 in a whorl), each with a grooved line on the upper and underside, a pair of setaceous stipules at the base, mucronate at the point and hairy on the surface. Heads of *flowers* sparingly scattered on solitary *peduncle*\*, which are many times longer than the little leaves.

Fig. 1. Whorl of leaves, f. 2. Single leaf with it\* stipules:—*magnified.*



f

1

*fVulkeriafur.*

N. O. Ranunculacea;

TAB. CLXXIH.

RANUNCULUS SAGITTAFOLIUS.

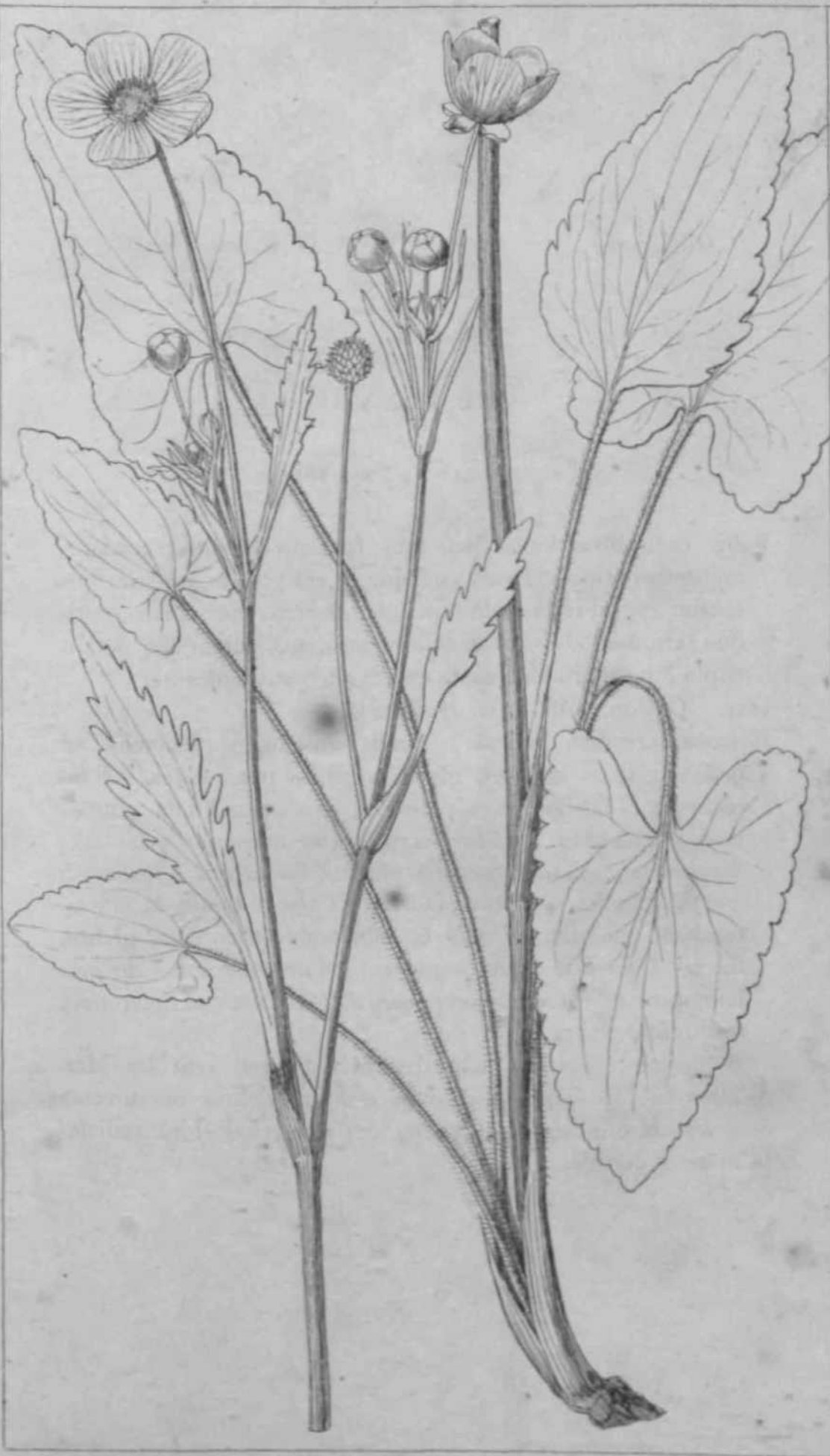
Foliis radicalibus longe petiolatis (petiolis hirsutis) cordato-sagittatis obtusis crenatis cauleque erecto glabris, superioribus sensim angustioribus minus petiolatis serrato-pinnatifidis, floribus terminalibus subpaniculatis, sepalis 5 patentibus petalis triplo minoribus, rhizomate crasso elongato radicante.

HAB. Ceylon. *Mrs. Col. Walker.*

*Rhizoma* crassum, repens. *Caulis* erectus, spithameus ad pedalem, teres, striatus, glaber, superne paniculatus. *Folia* pleraque radicalia, longe petiolata, cordato-sagittata, obtusa, crenata, glabra: *caulina* magis ovata, minusque petiolata: *suprema* lanceolata, subsessilia, pinnatifido-serrata. *Pedunculi* erecti, graciles. *Flos* mediocris. *Calycis sepala* 5, subrotundata, patentia. *Petala* 5, subrotundo-obcordata, glabra, flava. *Ovaria* in capitulum subrotundum congesta. *Achenia* immatura subrotunda, compressa, stylo persistente mucronata terminata, glabra.

A smaller specimen than that here figured sent by Mrs. Walker to Dr. Graham, exhibits a creeping root or rhizoma 3 or 4 inches in length, throwing out numerous thick radicles from its underside.





*Walkeriana*.

\. D, Rubiaceæ.

TAH. C'LXXIV.

\<sup>T</sup>F. L<sup>2</sup> ROCAI. V X ZEYLANI F<sup>1</sup> S.

GEH, CHAR. *Calycis tubus* obconicus pentagonus : *limbibus* 5-partitus, lacinis ovato-lanceolatis foliaceis nervosis persistentibus. *Corolla* rotata 5-partita, calycis foliolis duplo brevioribus. *Stamina* 5 : *Filamenta* 0 : *Antheræ* magna? in tubum pyramidal em coalite. *Ovarium* turbinatum, disco operculari coronatum: *Stylus* discum perfrans filiformis, staminibus paululum longior: *Stigma* simplex. *Capsula* 5-locularis? *Semina* numerosa, parva.—Herba *cattle simplici perbrevis*, *radice subtigno&aperenni* (?). *Folia* *fattcea&tta,acu»<iH«/a,wie»i-branacea^penninervia^integerrima,basi huge attenuata*. *Stipulae* *multifida, tacimis subulatis*. *Racemi* *axillares, folio brevioribus; pedicelli bracteati*.

Neurocalyx *Zeylanicus*.

HAB. Ceylon. *Col. IVaJker*.

Quite a new genus; certainly allied to, but very distinct from *Argostemma* of Wallichi, us Dr. Arnott has justly observed to me. The underside of the foliage is much paler than the upper.

Fig. 1. Flower. / 2. Calyx and ovary. / 3. Section of the immature fruit:—*magnified*.



*fValftriuna>*.

N. O. Aroidta:.

TAB. CLXXV.

**POTHOS SCABIDKVIS.**

Scandens radicans, foliis lanceolans in petiolum latissimum articulatis, pedunculis axillaribus solitaris basi vaginatis folio brevioribus, spadice pedicellata ovali-globosa, spatha cucullata.

Pothos scandens. *Linn. Sp. PL J0\S17. Ker, Bot. Reg. t. 1337. Wall Cat. n. 4485.*

Ana-Parna. *Rheed. Hort. Mai, v. 7. p. 75. / 40.*

Appendix duplo folio. *Rumpf. Atnb. r. 5. / 184. / 2.*

HAD. Apparently frequent over a great part of India, as Chittagong, Malabar, Amboyna and other Eastern Islands. (*Roxburgh*). Ceylon. *Col. Walker.*

So unlike is this plant to the *P. scandens* figured by Mr. Ker in the Botanical Register above quoted, that I could not believe that it was the same species, until on a comparison of various individuals in my Herbarium it appeared to be liable to great variation, even on different parts of the same plant, especially in the relative length of the petioles and peduncles. The nervation of the leaves is however very incorrectly represented in the Bot. Reg.

Our figure is taken from Ceylon specimens.



TAB. CLXXVI.

ANEMONE WIGHTIANA.

(Sect. Anemonospermos.)

Sericeo-villosa, foliis longe petiolatis circumscriptione cordato-subrotundis tripartitis, segmentis profunde trifidis laciniis cuneatis crenato-lobatis, involucralibus sessilibus (1—2) perium que trifidis segmentis oblongo-linearibus integris bi-trifidisve, sepalis ellipticis sub-7, sty I is uncinatis.

Anemone Wightiana. Wall. Cat. n. 4697. Wig/U, Cat. n. 9.

11. Wight et Am. Ft. Penins. Ind. Or. v. 1. p. 3.

0. major. A. dubia. Wall. Cat. it. 4698. Wight, Cat. n. 10.

Wight et Am. FL Penins. Ind. Or. v. 1. p. 3.

HAB. a. and /3. Neelgheries. Dr. Wight. Ceylon. Col. Walker.

My own specimens from Col. and Mrs. Walker (of which the smaller kind is here figured) as well as those from Dr. Wallich and Dr. Wight, confirm the opinion expressed in the work of Dr. Arnott, that *A. Wightiana* and *A. dubia* are merely varieties of the same species. It is a mountain plant, and so far as we at present know, confined to the Neelgherie hills and those of Ceylon; in the latter country growing at an elevation of 6000 feet above the level of the sea.



*Nhmnoana.*      N.      O.      Orchid      etc.

TAB. CLXXVII.

CATASETUM CRISTATUM; *VOT. tHOHStrOSUtN.*

Monacanthi et Myanthei cristati, proles biformis. *Lindl Bot. Reg. t. 1951.*

I had, more than a year ago, expressed my opinion that *Myanthe* could not be distinguished generically from *Catasetum*, and I am happy to find that the learned author of the former genus now not only coincides in that opinion, but also unites his *Monacanthus* with it. Indeed the very plant upon which this latter genus was founded (*3/. viridis*, *Bot. Reg. t. 1752*). I have long known at Wentworth Gardens, and on the first sight of it, I mentioned to Mr. Cooper my opinion that it was only a monstrosity of some *Catasetum*; nor am I sure that it is not the very species here figured, with all its flowers metamorphosed so as to resemble the original *Catasetum*^ having no perfect anther and the setae of the column obsolete. *Monacanthus discolor* (*Bot. Reg. t. 1735*), having perfect flowers and no sets, has a better right to be distinguished from *Catasetum* than *3/. viridte*. In regard to the present singular monstrosity, some information respecting it was many months back communicated to me by Dr. Schomburgk from Demerara, and the specimen was sent to Dr. Brown in London. Shortly after, my friend and former pupil, Dr. Nimmo, favoured me with the plant here figured, preserved in spirits. In the meanwhile a fine specimen flowered at Zion House, which Professor Lindley figured in the Botanical Register.





*IVightiana.*

N. O. Capparidese.

TAB. CLXXVIII.

CRATJBVA ROXBURGHII.

Folio!is ovatis acuminatis basi attenuntis lateralibus basi inaequalibus, petalorum limbo ovato-rotundatis, staminibus numerosis (16-20 vel pluribus,) toro haemispherico, baccaglobosa. *W. etA.*  
*Crataeva Roxburghii.* *Br. in Denh. et Clap. Trav. App.—*  
*Wight, Cat n. 83, 84. Wight et Am. Fl. Penins. Ind.*  
*Or.v. I. p. 23.*

*C. odorata.* *Ham. in Linn. Trans, v. 15. p. 118.*

*C. religiosa.* *Ham. 1. c. {non Vaht). Wall. Cat. v. 6972.*

*C. Tapia.* *Vahl, Symb. 3. p. 61.*

*Capparis trifolia.* *Roxb. Fl. Ind. v. 2. p. 571.*

HAB. Not uncommon on the coast of Coromandel. *Dr. Wight.*

Fig. 1. Section of the fruit. / . 2. seed. f. 3. seed laid open:—  
*slightly magnified.*



*Jamesoniana*:

N. O. Musci.

TAB. CLXXIX.

DICRANUM JAMESONI.

Caulibus elongatis caespitosis, foliis densis erecto-patentibus secundis nitidis subulatis canaliculatis apice ad marginem carinamque serrulatis, nervo crasso latissimo, setis subaggregatis flexuosis ob innovationibus caule brevioribus, capsula oblonga inclinatasulcata basi strumosa, operculo e basi conico subulato.

HAB. Surucucho, Columbia. *Prof. TV. Jameson.*

*Caules* digitales, superne prsecipue ramosi atque proliferant  
*Folia* numerosa, nitida, magis minusve flexuosa, inferne lata, planiuscula, fere lanceolata, in acumen longum angustissimum desinentia, apice solummodo serrata. *Peristomium* e dentibus 16, longiusculis, rubris, ultra medium fissis: *Calyptram* non vidi.

The drawing was made by W. Wilson, Esq.

Fig. 1.1. Plants; *natural size*.—*f.* 2, 3. Leaves. *f.* 4. Section near the middle of a leaf. *f.* 5. Section near the base of do. / 6. Apex of a leaf. *f.* 7. Capsule. / 8. Operculum. / 9. Two of the teeth of the peristome :—*magnified*.



## TAR CLXXX.

## DoiGLASiA NIVALIS.

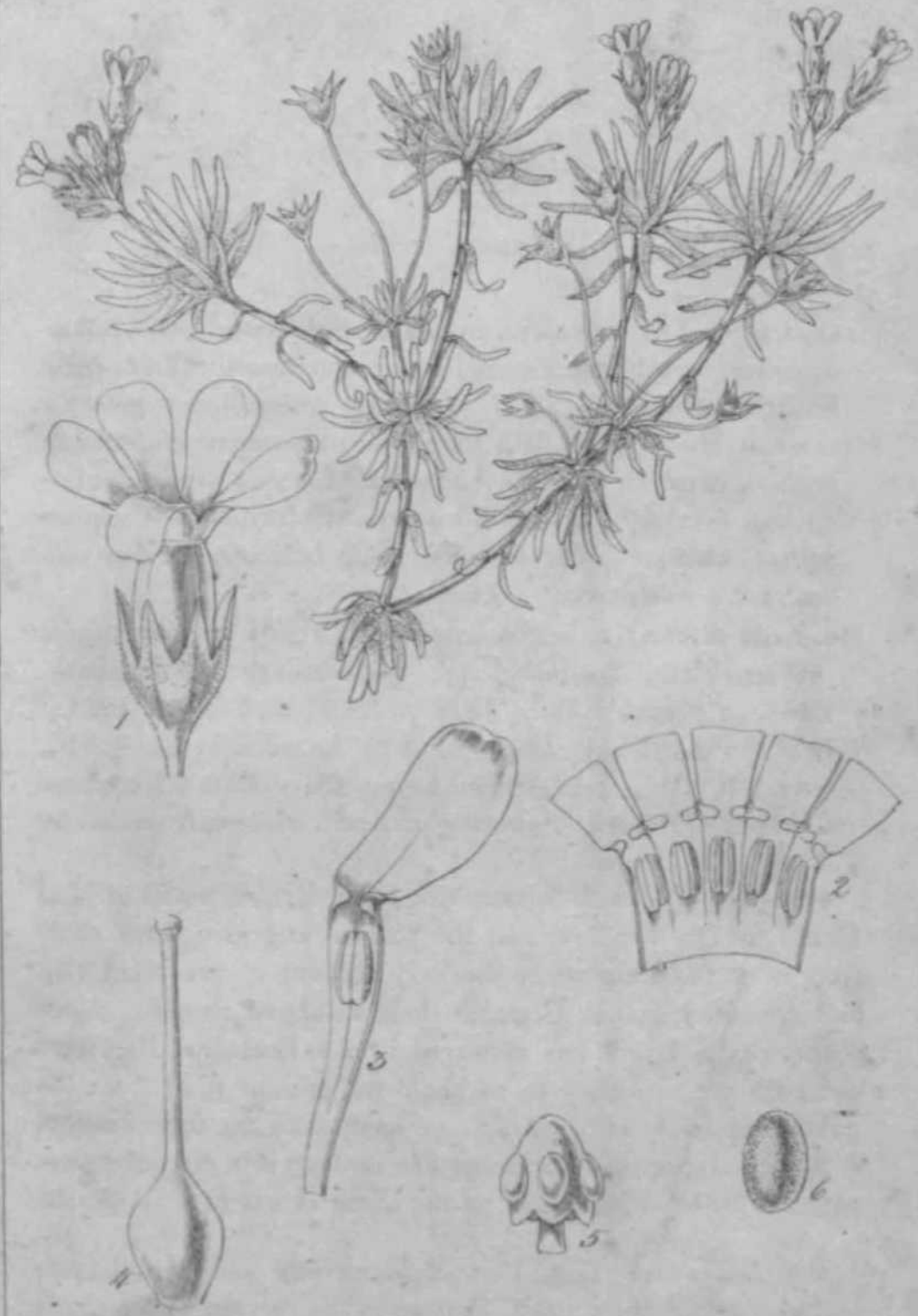
GEN. CHAR. *Otd*, obconicus, angulatus, 5-dentatus. *Cor.* infundibuliformis, tubo ventricoso, limbo piano 5-partito, fauce callo lineart sub utroque sinu. *Ovarium* uniloculare; *placenta* centrali libera pedicellata fungilliformi, margine 5-dentata; *ovula* 5, dentibus placentae opposita. *Capstda* vestita, unilocularis, 5-valvis. *Semina* 2, concava, scrobiculatft.—*Caxpites suffrnticulosi* (*America borealis*), *foliis inditisis*, *Jlorihus subumbelfatis*, *miitariisque*. *LintU*.

I *Vuiglasia nivalis*; foliis linearibus pube rigidu ramosa incanis subverticillatis, floribus longe pedunculatis subumbellatis. *Limit in Brandt's Journ.* 1828. p. 383. *Bot. lleg. t.* 1886.

HAB. On the Rocky mountains of N, America, in lat. 52° N., long. 11S° \V., at an estimated elevation of 12,000 feet above the level of the sea: flowering in April, while surrounded by snow. *D. Douglas*.

I was favoured with this drawing from the able pencil of Miss Drake by Dr. Lindley, and the present engraving was made from it at the time when the only account of the plant that had appeared was in Bramie's Journal above quoted. Since that period a figure has appeared in the Botanical Register: but I nra yet unwilling to withhold the present pJate from the public, especially as it contains an analysis of the fructification.—A second species of the Genus (*Z. arctica*) is in my possession, gathered by Dr. Richardson on the arctic shores of N. America.

Fig. 1. Flower, *f.* 2. Part of the corolla with the stamens and glands laid open. *f.* 3. Portion of the corolla, with a single ~~stamen~~. *f.* 4. Pistil. *J* \V Placenta, with ovules, *f.* 6. Seed :—*magnified*.



*Wightiuiue.*

N. O. Capparidea?.

**TAB. CLXXXI.**

**CAPPARIS DIVEKSIFOLIA.**

Fruticosa, stipulis brevibus uncinatis, foliis linearibus acuminatis junioribus oblongo-ianceolatis acuminatis reticulatis glaberrimis, corymbis umbel lifer is ad apices ramulorum vetustiorum pauci-(-2—8)- floris, pedicellis calyceque (ejusdem longitudinis) puberulis, ovario anguste oblongo glabro.  
*W. ei A.*

*Capparis diversifolia.* *Wight et Arn. FL Penins. Ind. Or. r. 1. p. 27.*

HAD. Madras Peninsula. *Dr. Wight.*

*Ftowers* moderately large, purple rose-colour.

Fig. 1. Calyx and pistil:—*magnified.*<sub>m</sub>





*IVebbiapue.*

N. O. Eiiphorbiacetp.

**TAB. CLXXXII.**

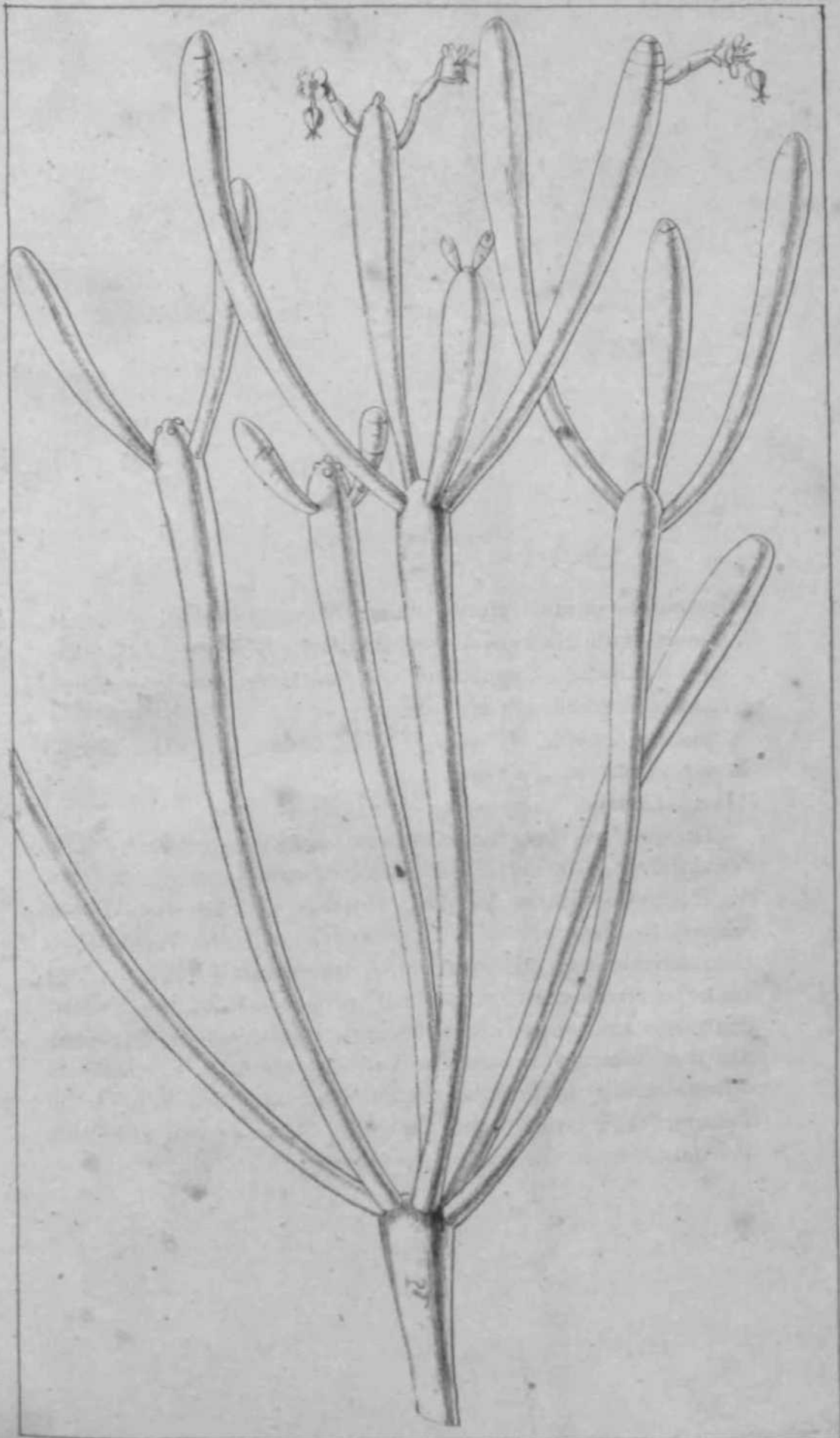
**EUPHORBIA APHYLLA.**

**Fruticulosa inermis aphylla nuda articulato-prolifero-ramosa, ramis simplicibus subclavato-cylindricis luevibus glaucis, floribus terminalibus, appendiculis involucris ovalibus integerrimis, capsulis laevibus glabris. *Lowe.***

**Euphorbia aphylla (*Brouss.*) *JVilld. Enum. p. 501. Spreng. Spst. Veget. v. 3. p. 787.***

**HAB. Canary. *Broussonet P. B. JWebb, Esq.***

The drawing here engraved was obligingly made by Miss Young in the island of Madera and communicated by the Rev. R. T. Lowe with the following remarks:—"Sent from Grand Canary (to Madera) in 1829, by my friend P. B. Webb, Esq., then actively engaged in exploring the Natural History of the Canarian Archipelago in most of its branches, and from whose discoveries and researches the highest results may be expected. He then informed me that he had only met with *E. aphylla* in a single locality in Teneriffe, though it is very common in Grand Canary. It is rarely found above the distance of a mile from the coast, and in hot dry sunny situations."



TAB. CLXXXIII.

ANTI GRAMMA HEIMNDA.

*Antigranima repamla.* Presl, in *Herb. Hook.*  
*Scolopendrium repandum.* Haddi, *Fit. Dras.t.* 57. / I. Sprengf.  
*SysL Veget.*, v. 4. p. 69.  
HAB. Brazil, *liaddi.* Sellow. Mr. Gardner.

I have long known this plant as the *Scolopendrium repandum* of Uaddi; and I have lately received the same from my friend Dr. Klotzsch, marked as the *Aittitjrammn repanda* of Presl. Whether or not the latter author has any where published it, under that name, I am ignorant: —but the Genus I gladly adopt, differing remarkably as it does from *Scolopendrium* in not having the double involucre arising from the same vein, but from two different veins or branches, often considerably remote from each other. In fact the fructification of *Scolopendrium* may be looked upon as in single lines, covered by an involucre which separates in the middle through its whole length. In *Antigramma*, the fructification? are in twin lines from different nerves, each pair opening internally with an external unilateral involucre.\*

This plant grows in tufts from densely matted fibrous root\*\*  
*Fronde* lanceolate, shortly stipitate, membranaceo-coriaceous, somewhat waved at the margin, about a foot long.

Fig. 1. Fructifications:—*magnified.*

\* While this description is in the press. I have received a copy of Presl's  
" *TaUamem PUriJotjrajthia*" where I find the *Geaui eubtttbed* in p. 120,  
t. 4. f. 9, 10.

*Tkt.GOZ&L*



**TAB. CLXXXIV.**

**DIPLAZIUM COHDIFOLIUM.**

Frondibus longestipitatis cordato-oblongis mucronatis marginalis  
repandis membranaceis, stipite inferne paleaceo. *Blume\**

*Diplazium cordifolium.* *Blum?*, *Emm*, *Pi Jav.* p. 190.

*D. ovatum.* *Wall. MSS. in Barb. Hook.*

HAB. At the sources of rivers in the mountains of Gede, Java.  
*Dr. Blume.* *Sylhet?* *Dr. Wallich.*

I have long possessed this plant from Dr. Wallich, but no particular station was given with the specimen, nor do I find it named in the extensive '*Catalogue\** of that distinguished author. It agrees so well with the *D. cordifolium* of Blume, that I do not hesitate about retaining the above name: indeed one of my two specimens is shorter and more cordate at the base than that here given. In both, the lower part of the stipes is wanting: what remains is more than a foot long, smooth, but not glossy, grooved on the upper side. Frond 6 to 8 inches in length, ovate or oblongo-subcordate, in one instance proliferous at the base, between membranaceous and coriaceous, slightly repand at the margin, entire, glabrous: the parallel almost transverse dichotomous veins beneath almost wholly covered with rufifications, having on each side a slender continuous involucre.

Fig. I. Portion of the fructification :— *magnijirrf.*



*FraseriancB.*

N. O. Filices.

TAB. CIAXXV.

LOMARIA FRASERI.

Frondebis bipinnatis glabris, pinnulis lanceolatis profunde pin-  
natifidis sessilibus basi decurrenti-coadunatis, sterilium seg-  
mentis oblongis serrato-repandis integrisve falcatis acutis,  
terminali elongata, fertilium lineari-oblongis integris obtusi-  
usculis, stipite anguloso infra pinnas inaequaliter alato, basi  
paleaceo-squamoso, caudice scandente scabro. *All. Cunn.*

*Lomaria Fraseri. All. Cunn. in Specimen of Bot. of N. Zeal, in  
Hook. Coinp. to Bot. Mag. v. 2. p. 364.*

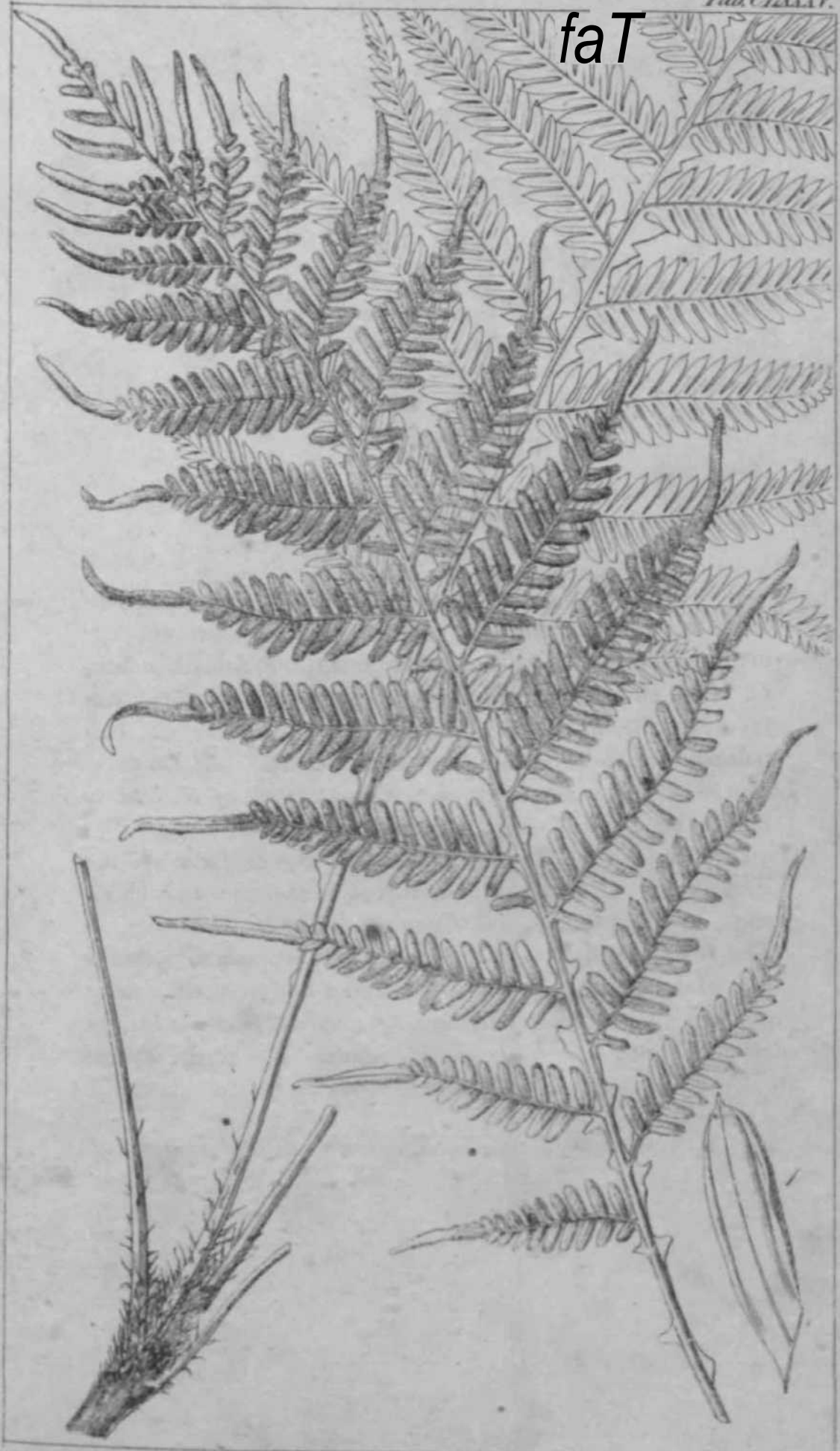
HAB. Forests in the Northern Island of N. Zealand, on the  
East Coast. *C. Fraser, 1825, also at Wangaroa and Hoki-  
anga, in dense forests. II. Cunningham. 1834.*

The *fronds* themselves of this fern do not appear to attain a  
length of more than a foot or a foot and a half; but the *caudex*  
probably grows to a considerable height, as Mr. Fraser mentions  
specimens which he saw 20 feet in length. The fertile fronds  
are densely covered beneath with rich golden-brown capsules.

Fig. 1. Segment of a fertile frond, seen from above:—*magnified.*



faT



*Mtthcwsian e.*

**N. O. Lycopodiacea.**

TAH. CLXXXV1.

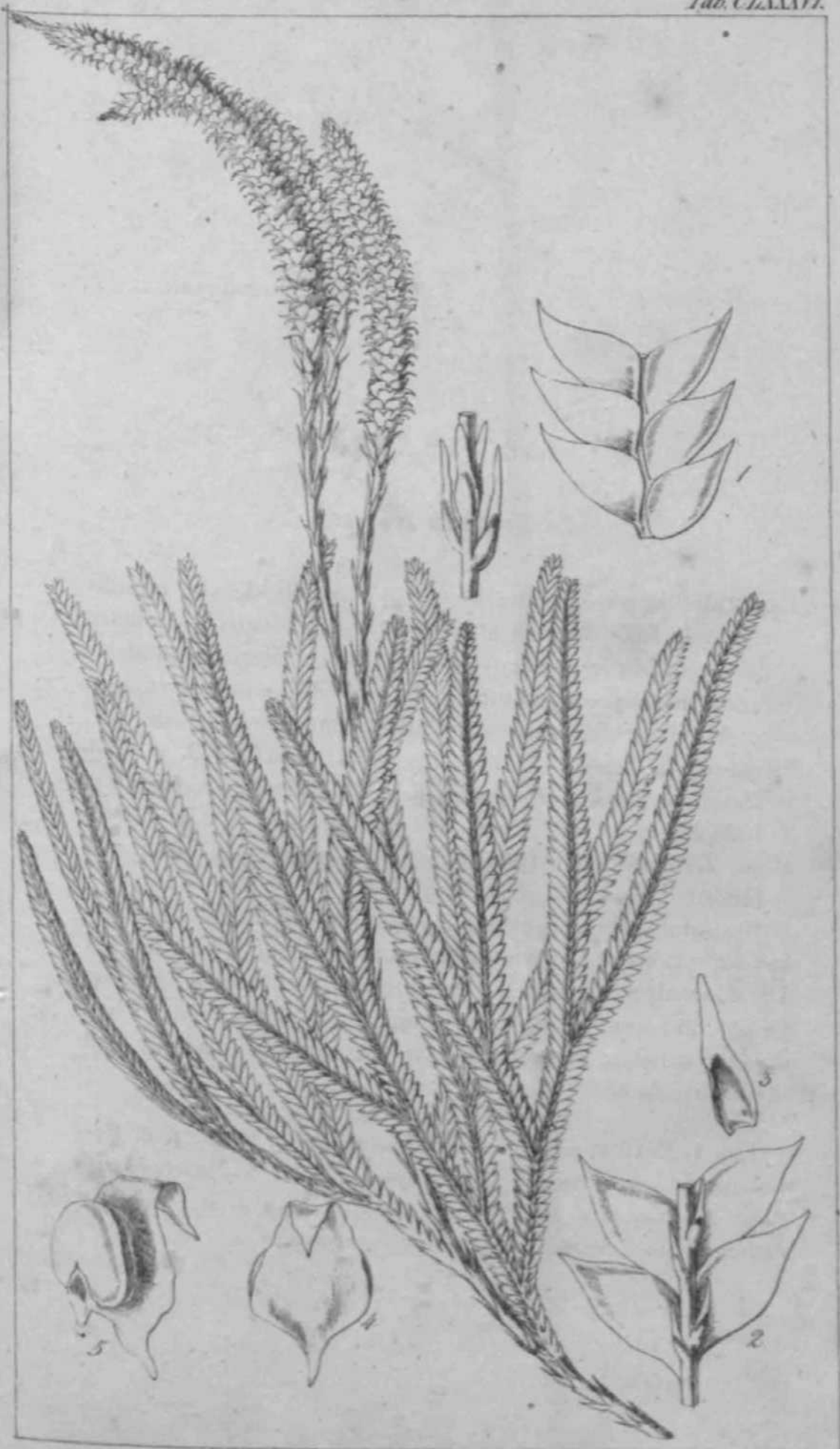
LYCOPODIUM JUSSIEUI.

Caule decumbente, ramis erectis dichotomis densis, ramulis  
elongatis, lulis distichis alternis ovium **acominiatia** basi adnatis  
decurrentibus integerrimis, stipulis inferis biseriatis subulato-  
Linceolatisobiusis, pedunculis elongatis dichotomis squamosis,  
spicis cylindricis, bracteis cordato-**acuminatis** squarrosis.

*Lycopodium Jussieui.* *Dest. Enc. Bot. Suppl.* t. 3. p. 543.  
*ILtnb. el Bon/jf. Xuv. Gen. r. Up,* 31. *Kan//. Enitm. Fit. p.*  
10. *Hook, et Grev. Enum. Fii. in Bot. Mite.* v. 2. 13, 379-  
Peru, *Humboldt,* In the province of Chacnpoayas. *Mathews,*  
(1836). Jamaica. *Dr. Macfadyen.*

Beautiful specimens of this *Lycopodium* are in Mr. Mathews'  
last collections of Peruvian plants, of which one is here **Beared.**  
Dr. Macfadyen's specimens are without fructification; but the  
foliage and stipules leave no doubt of their identity- **These**  
stipules are close **pressed** and have the lower half adnate with  
the underside of the stem.

Fig. 1. Portion of a **Hem** will) leaves upper side. *f.* 2. Por-  
tion of do., underside, *f.* 3. Stipule, *f.* 4, 5. Bracteas with  
their capsules, *f.* 6. Portion of peduncle with its settles, or  
rather reduced leaves and stipules :—*magnified.*



*Jcunesoniance.*

N. O. Filiecs.

TAB. CLXXXVII

TRICHOH&KKS MONTANUM.

Frondebis oblongis bast attenuatis subsessilibus **pinn&tifidk**,  
lfciniis obliquis oblongis obtusis subsinuosis fructiteris termi-  
nalibus cuncatis, involucre exserto urceolato apice bialato,  
columna lunge exserta.

HAB. On the trunk of a tree near La Sierra on the road to  
Esmeraldas, Colombia: elevation about 8,500 feet, *Prof.*  
*IV. Jameson.*

I am not aware that this can be confounded with any known  
species of *Trichomanes*. The *caudex* is slender, creeping, and  
partially clothed with rusty down, *Fronde*s erect, oblong and  
so tapering below as to be somewhat cuneate, nearly sessile,  
about 2 inches long, pinnatih'd, nerved and finely reticulated:  
the fertile segments broader upwards, with a rather deep notch  
from which the *involucre* rises. This is wholly exserted, urceo-  
late, with 2 Hps at the extremity which are compressed, broader  
than the tube.

Fig. 1. Ferule segment.—*magnified.*



*Wightiata*B.

N. O. Leguminosa?.

TAB. CLXXXVIII.

INDIGOFERA ASPALATHOIDES.

Fruticosa erecta, partibus junioribus canescentibus, ramis gracilibus numerosis undique patentibus, foliis sessilibus digitatim 3—5-foliolatis, foliolis anguste cuneatis parvis superne glabris subtus parce pilosis, pedunculis solitariis unifloris longitudine foliorum, floribus minutis, corolla cito decidua, leguminibus cylindricis acutis strictis subglabris 4—6-spermis. *JV. et A.*

*Indigofera aspalathoides.* *Vahl\* in Herb. Jus\*. De Cand. Prodr. v. 2. p. 231. Wight, Cat. n. 845. Wight et Am. FL Penins. Ind. Or. r. p. 199.*

*I. aspalathifolia.* *Boxb. 27. Ind. v. 3. p. 371. Wall. Cat. n. 4545.*

*Aspalathus Indicus.* *Linn. Sp. PL p. 1001. Burm. Ind. p. 155.*

*Lespedeza juncea.* *Wall. Cat. n. 5743. b.—Pluketu L 101./ 6. and 101./ 2.—Rheed. Mai. 9. t. 37.*

HAB. Madras Peninsula. *Dr. WighL*  
*Flowers deep rose colour.* #

Fig. 1. Flower. / 2. Carina: *magnified.*—f. 3. Legume; *natural size.*—f. 4. Seed : *magnified.*



**TAB. CLXXXIX.**

**RHYNCHOSIA RUFESCENS.**

Diffusa vix scandens dense pubescens, foliis rotundato-ovatis rugosis utrinque venis reticulatis prominentibus, racemis gracilibus plerumque elongatis pauci-(2—6)-floris» floribus solitariis distantibus subsecundis, segmentis calycinis longitudine fere leguminum elliptico-oblongis obtusis, legumine lenticuliformi acuto monispermo pubescente. *IK et A.*

*Rhynchosisia rufescens.* *De Cand. Prodr.* r. 2. p. 387. *Wight, Cat. n.* 767, 768, 769. *Wight et Am. FL Penins. 2nd. Or. v.l.* p. 289.

*Glycine rufescens.* *IVitld. Xov. Act. Nat Cw. Bar.* 4. 1803. p. 222. *Spreng. SysU Veg.* r. 3. p. 196.

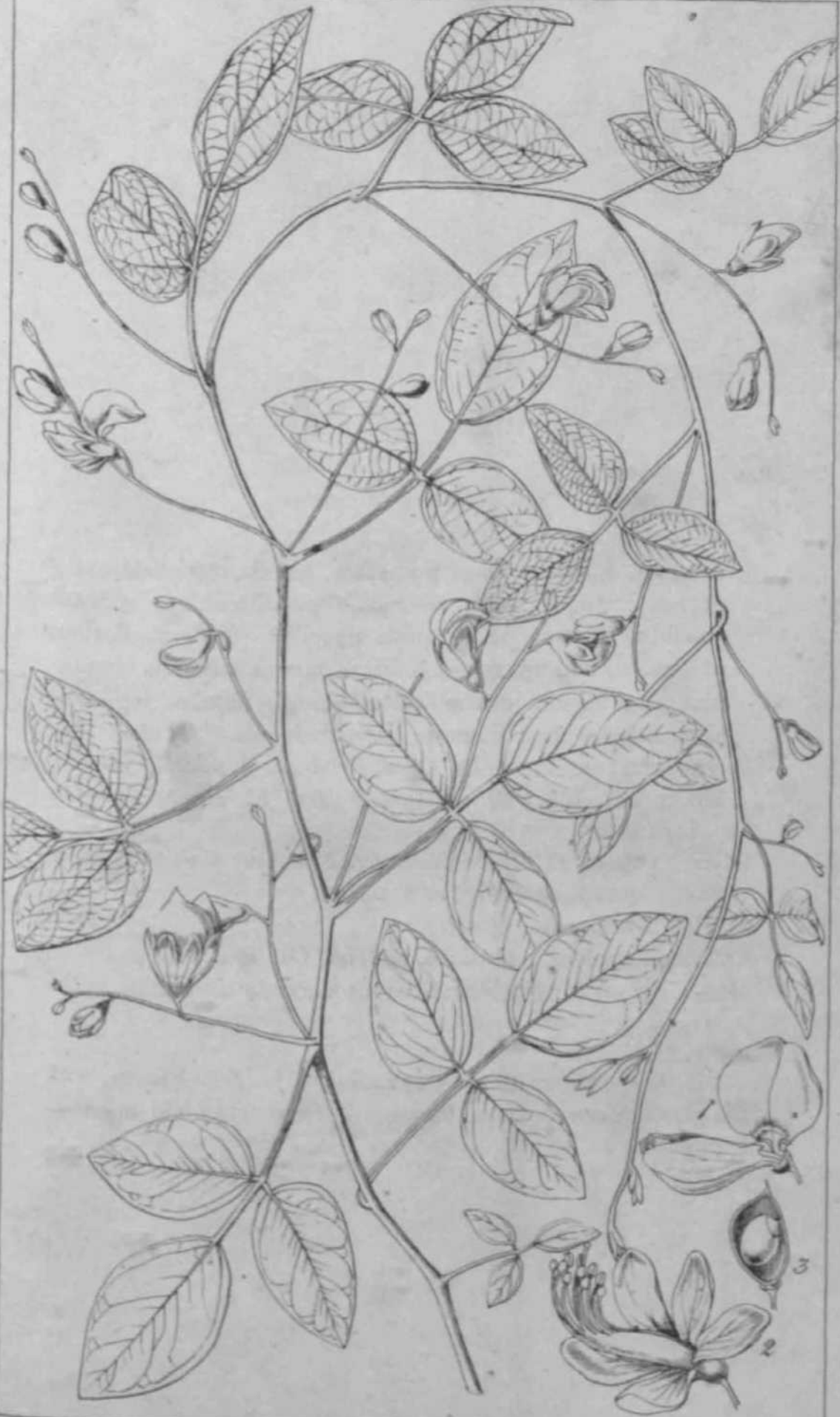
*G. Fondicheriensis.* *Spr. I. c.*

*Cylista suaveolens.* *Graham, in Wall. Cat.* ». 5587.

**HAB.** Sorator, Gingie and the Cunnawady mountains. *Dr. Wight.*

Fig. 1. Flower (with the calyx removed). f. 2. Flower, with the petals removed : *magnified*.—f. 3. Seed-vessel laid open :—*natural size.*





*GardneriatUB.*

N, O. Filices.

## TAB. CXC.

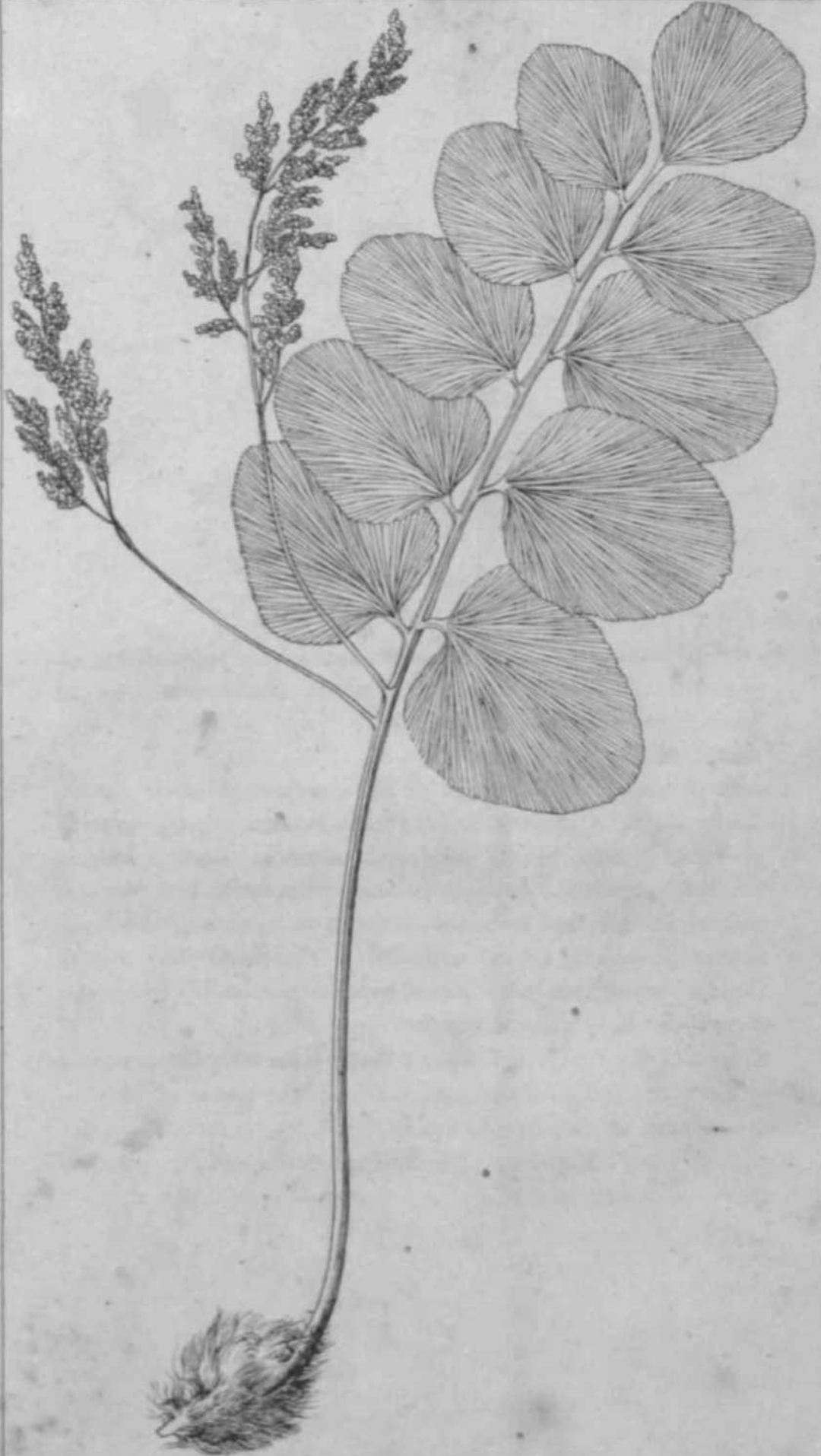
### ANEMIA GARDNERI.

**Fronde pinnata glabra, pinnis cordato-rotundatiscrenulatisbrevi-petiolaris pulcherrime radiatim striatis, pedunculis binis ad basin frondis, spiculis paniculatis.**

**HAB. Brazil. Mr. Gardner, (n. 4).**

***Caudex* repens (?) pilis longis sericeo-aureis densissime tectus. *Stipes* digitalis, erectus. *Frons* longitudine stipitis, imparipinnata, glabra, pinnis subdecem, alternis, unciarum longis, orbiculari-cordatis, brevi-petiolaris, crenulatis, pulcherrime striatis, striis e basi radiantibus, supra subconvexis, viridibus, subtus paululum concavis, paludis. *Pedunculi* bini e basi frondis ejusdemque longitudinis, superne paniculati. *Capsula* numerosa?, in spiculas congesta\**

A species quite distinct from any that I have ever seen or found described, and which I wish should bear the name of its discoverer, who is most zealously engaged in investigating the Botany of South America. The radiated striae and the rounded form of the pinnae in this species are highly remarkable.



*GardneriancB.*

N. O. Filices.

TAB. CXCI.

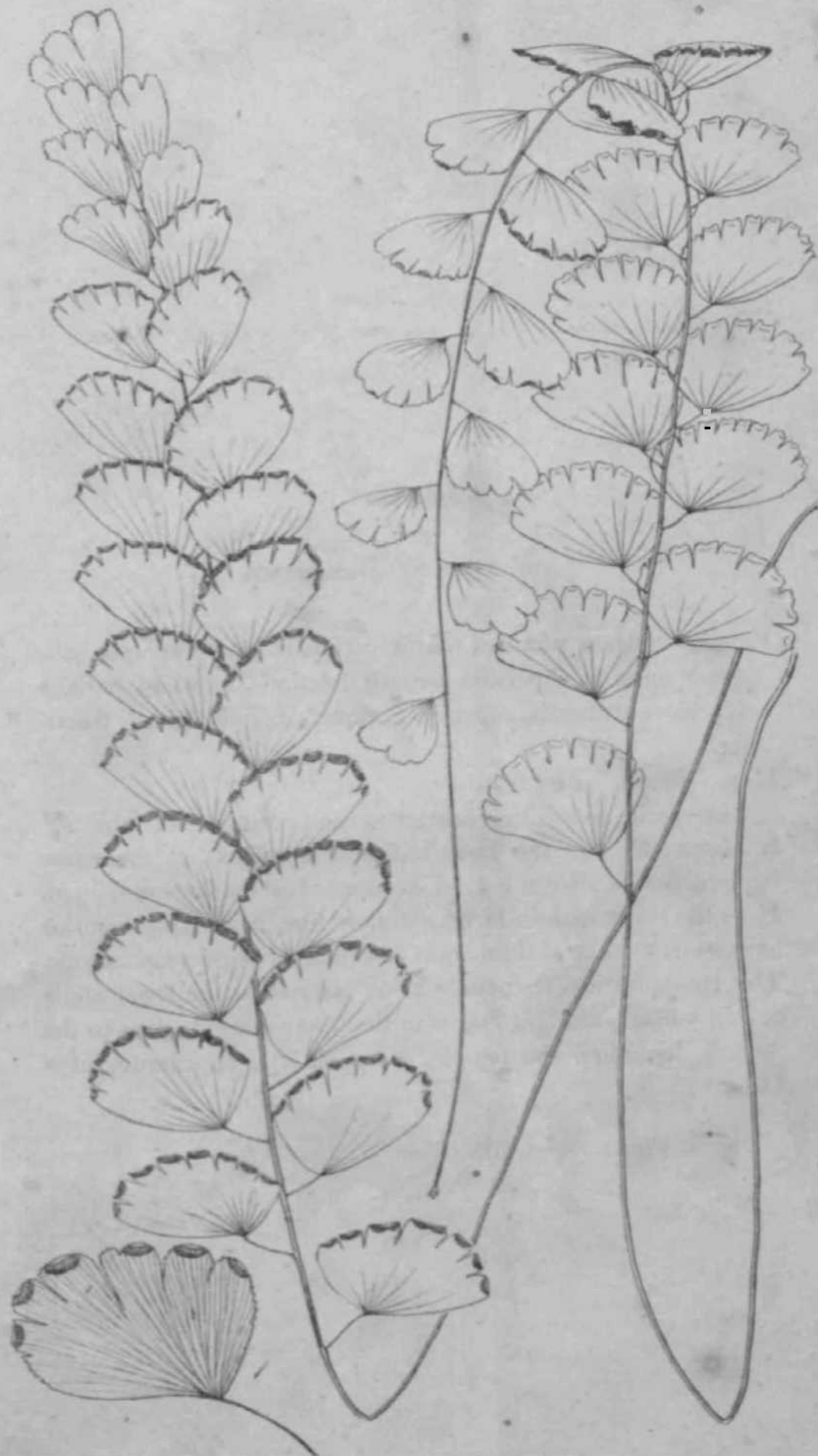
ADIANTUM DOLABRIFORME.

Fronde elongata pinnata, pinnis petiolatis membranaceis sub-ovatis margine superiore arcuatis lobulatis, inferiore basique superiore truncatis, supremis oblique cu neat is, lobulis fructiferis.

HAB. Brazil. *Mr. Gardner.*

The species that comes nearest to the present one is the *Ad. lunulatum*, Sw., of the East Indies;—but there, as the name implies, the pinnae are curved or somewhat half-moon shaped. Here the lower margin forms a straight line, as does the superior base, while the rest of the margin describes the segment of a circle. This configuration, the petiole being inserted at the lower angle and in a nearly straight line with the lower margin, gives to the pinnuli, including the petiole, somewhat the appearance of a hatchet.

fig. I. i'mna:—*magnified.*



*Gardneria*.

N. O. Lichenes.

**TAB. CXCII.**

**CLADONIA PEIUNATA.**

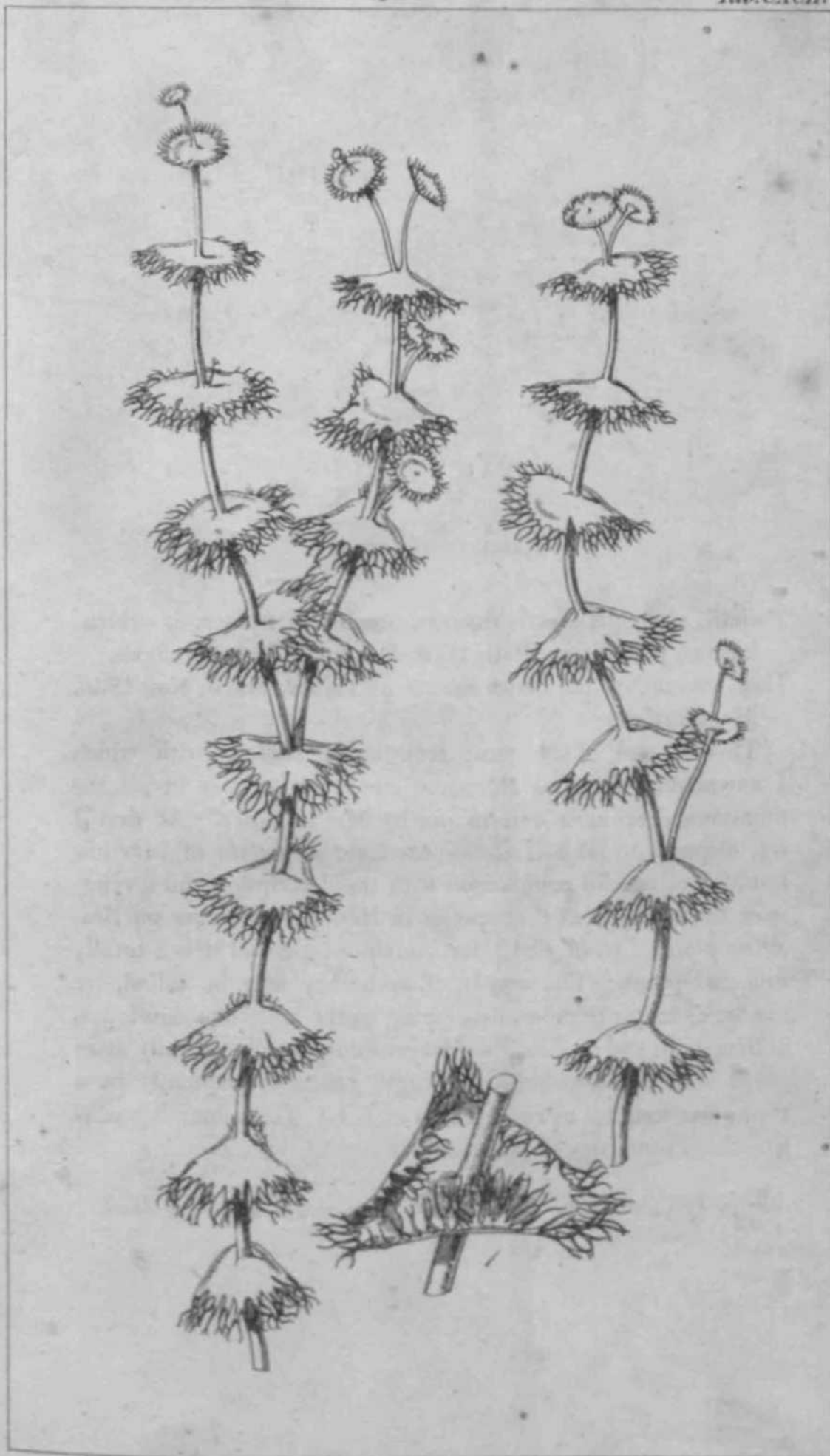
Podetis elongatis erectis ramosis, scyphis(?) numerosis orbicularibus, podetis perfilatis integro-fimbriatis demum reflexis.

HAB. Summit of the Pedra Bojita, at Tejuca, Brazil. Nov. 1838.

*Mr. Gardner.*

This is one of the most remarkable *Lichens* with which I am acquainted} and the same structure prevails in all the numerous specimens sent to me by Mr. Gardner. At first I was disposed to refer it to the *Cladonia perfoliata* of Martius, but a more careful comparison with the description and a reference to the figure of that species in Raddi's "Memoir on Brazilian plants," (l. 3. f. 4.) has convinced me that it is a totally different plant. The *scyphi*, if such they may be called, are almost exactly orbicular, developing as the podetium develops, at first small and convex, then larger and plane, beautifully margined with black fimbriae, at length reflexed, frequently in a triangular manner as represented at *f. I*. The colour is greenish-white, often tinged with brown.

*FIG. I.* View of the underside of a scyphus (?) \*—*magnified.*



*Vauthierana.*

N. O. Filices.

TAB. CXCII.

LINDS.V.A MACHOPHVii \*

Frondeb pinnatis, pinnis petiolatis oblongo-lanceolatis magis minusve acuminatis, soris in utramque marginem fere ad apicem continuis.

*Lindssea macrophylla.* Kaulf. Emm. Fil p. 218.

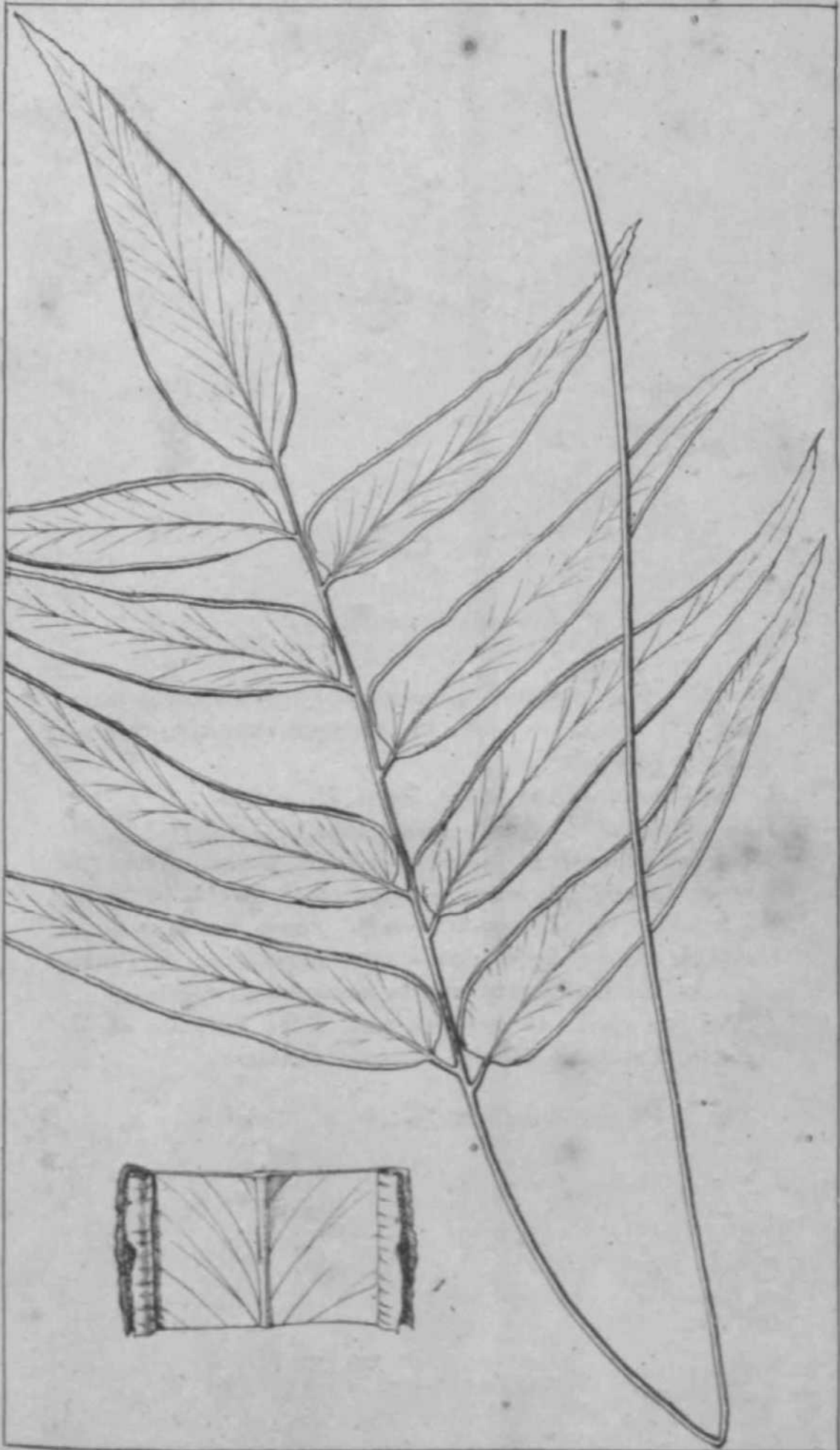
HAB. Guiana. Kautfuss. Ilhios, Brazil. Vauthier.

*Stipes* pedalis, erectus, nitidus, nigerrimus, scaber. *Frons* circumscriptione late ovata, pinnata, pinnis 8—11, petiolatis, lanceolatis vel oblongo-lanceolatis, obtusis vel acuminatis, costatis atque oblique venosis, apice subserratis. *Sors* marginales, continui, fere ad apicem pinnarum attingentes.

This fine species of *Lindsaa*, part of the collection of M. Vauthier, I received from M. Moricand of Geneva.

Fig. 1. Portion of the fructified pinna:—*magnified.*





TAB. CXCIV. A.

POLYTRICHUM SEMILAMELLATUM M. Hook. Jil

Caulibus caespitosis brevibus simpliciusculis, foliis lanceolatis concavis integerrimis subcoriaceis laxè imbricatis siccitate contortis, nervo superne latiore lamellato, lamellis undulatis, seta caulibus longiore, capsula inclinata subcylindracea, operculo longe rostrato.

HAB. Himala mountains. Dr. Royle\*

Fig. 1. Plant, *natural size*; f. 2. ditto, *magnified*; f. 3. Leaf, *ami*. 4. Periclytia leaf:—*magnified*.

TAB. CXCIV. B.

GRIMMIA LAXIFOLIA. Hook. Jil.

Caulibus elongatis caespitosis\* foliis molibus lurido-virescentibus oblongo-lanceolatis carinatis integerrimis acutis siccitate crispis, seta elongata, capsula elliptico-oblonga IKVI.

HAB. Himala mountains. Dr. Ruyh.

Fig. 1. Plant, *natural size*; f. 2. ditto, *magnified*, f. 3 and 4. Leaves, and f. 5. Capsule laid open, showing the columella t—*magnified*.

TAB. CXCIV. C.

GLYPHOCARPA ROYLU. Hook. Jil.

Foliis lanceolato-subulatis longissime acuminatis, nervo piformi serrato excurrente, areolis oblongis, capsula globosa leevi.

HAB. Himala mountains. Dr. Boyle.

Fig. I. Plant, *natural size*; 2. Ditto, *magnified*, f. 3. Leaves; f. V. A portion of ditto, showing the areola\*; f. 5. Apex of ditto :—*magnified*. J. D. U.

A.



B.



C.



*Guildingiana.*

N. O. Gentianem.

TAB. CXCIV.

**LISIANTHUS FRIGIDUS.**

**Caule** fruticoso, ramis tetragonis angulis marginatis, foliis petiolatis ovatis breviter acuminatis, pedunculo terminali subtrifloro, corollae tubo subcampanulato, lobis 1 aciniis rotundatis obtusis patentibus, staminibus e tubo exsertis.

*Lisianthus frigidus.* Sw. *FT. Inti. Occ. v. 1. p. 352.* Roern. et Sch. *Syst. Veget. t. 4. p. 195.*

**HAB.** La Souffriere, Dominica, *Poittheau.* La Souil'ricie, in the island of St. Vincent. *Rev. L. Guiltting.*

The whole plant in drying assumes a yellowish tint. The leaves are 3—5 inches long, ovate or rather oval and acute at the base, shortly acuminate at the apex, coriaceous-membranaceous\*, opposite, penninerved. *Flowers 2 Inches long, buff-yellow.*

**Fig. 1, 2. Stamina.** / **3. Cistix and pistil:—magnified.**



*Mathewsia* *aiuc.*

N. O. Gentianeae.

TAB. CXCVI.

LISIANTHUS DATUROIDES. *Griseb.*

Caule fruticoso tetragono crasso, foliis sessilibus ovatis acutis, pedunculo terminali subtrifloro, corolla? tubo campanulato calycem vix duplo superante, limbi laciniis rotundatis acutissimis patentibus, staminibus e tubo exsertis.

*Lisianthus daturoides.* *Griseb. in Herb, nostr.*

HAB. Janibrasbamba, Andes of Peru. *MaAtWi*, {«. 1317).

This has the largest flowers of any species of *Lisianthus* with which I am acquainted, and will, with many other new species, be more fully described in a Memoir on the *Gentianeae*, now in the press, by Dr. Grisebach. This plant turns almost black in drying.



TAB. CXCVII.

AcnosTicm M SOLWMJPES,

Caudice repente ramoso, frondibus ovatis obtusis supra firidittvn  
subtus pallescentibus utrinque stippiibusque squamis sparsis  
ferrugineis tectis, fertili conformi minore.

HAB. Province of Chacapoyas, Peru (1836). *Mathews.*

*Caudex* longe repens, valde ramosus, crassitie *petuuc corvitut*,  
dense squamosus, squamis rufo-fuscis. *Stipitin* bipollicares,  
erectij BgPKMBj squamosi. *Fronde*s unciara longte, ovata?,  
obtusa?, coriaceiv, supra virides, subtus pallid\*, utrinque  
ferrugineo-squamosEe, squamis sparsis *i—fertiles* sterili minores,  
subtus ubique (prater marginem) capsulis numerosissimis  
airo-fuscis obtecta?.

This species has great affinity with *A. ovatutn. Hook,*  
*and Grev. Ic. Ftf. I. 146*, from the Andes of Columbia; but  
that is a much smaller plant, more clothed with scales, and those  
scales are much finer and more delicate, giving a downy appear-  
ance to the whole surface.

Fig. 1. Sterile, nnd/ 2. fertile frond:—*slightly magnified.*





*Menziesianee.*

N. O. Geraniaceæ.

**TAB. CXCVIII.**

**GERANIUM CUNEATUM.**

Fruticosum, foliis cuneatis coriaceis striatis apice truncatis dcn-  
tatis, stipulis subulatis basivaginantibus, pedunculis corymbosis.  
HAB. Sandwich islands. A. *Menzies, Esq.*

I can meet with no description of this well marked *Geranium* in any work to which I have access, though it was found by the venerable Menzies so long ago as during the voyage of Captain Vancouver; and though numerous Naturalists have since visited the Sandwich islands. Mr. Vancouver observes that it is the only species of this genus he detected there.



*Douglasiana.*

N. O. Polemoniaceae.

TAB. CXCIX.

FENZLIA DIANTHIFLORA.

GEN. CHAR. FENZLIA, *Benth.* *Cal.* tubuloso-campanulatus, profunde 5-fidus, sinibus membranaceis, laciniis linearibus acutiusculis erectis. *Cor.* infundibuliformis, tubo breri, limbo 5-partito, laciniis obovatis dentatis. *Anthene* ovatae, sagittatae, e tubo breviter exsertae. *Capsula* loculi polyspermi. *Benth.* *Fenzlia dianthiflora.* *Benth. in Bot. Reg. sub t. 1622.*

HAB. California. *D. Douglas.*

*Herba* pusilla, subsimplex, 2—3-pollicaris, glabra vel leviter pubescens. *Folia* opposita, linearia, integerrima. *Flores* 1-3, pedunculati. *Corolla* fere pollicaris, purpurascens, fundo luteo. *Benth.*

The present is the only known species of this graceful little Genus.



*Douglasiana.*

N. O. Polemoniaceu;.

TAB. CC.

**HUGELIA VIRGATA.**

GEN. CHAR. HUGELIA. *Benth.* *Col.* tubuloso-campanulatus  
senii-Tj-filus, sinubus vix niembranaccis, Lie inns subinapquali-  
bn% linearibus, rigidis, subspinosis. *COT.* infumlibuliformis,  
tubo brevher exserto, limbo 5-partito, laciuiis oblongis inte-  
gerrimts. *Stam.ad* faucem inserta. *AtttheraWne&ress&giuaitE.*  
*Capsultt* loculi potyspermi.—Herbic *annute vei peretutes, plus*  
*MMUtve tilbo-lanatce.* Folia *aUcnta, linetma, inttgra v. pinna-*  
*tifida.* Flores *dense corymboso-capitafi, cafycibus bracteisque*  
*im•rtcats lana densa bast immersis.*—A *Gilia* differt habitu  
et anisheris. *Benth.*

*Hugelia virgata;* erecta stricta, foliis etongatis simpticibus v.  
psnnatifuta laxe albo-lanatis, corolla; tuboexserto, staminibus  
corolla brevioribus. *Benth.*

*Hugelia virgata.* *jhnth. in Hot. Beg. sub t 1622.*

HAD. California. *D. Douglas.*

*Flowers briglit blue.*—This beautiful Genus, of which four  
species are described, all inhabiting California, is named *Hugtlia*  
by Mr. Benihani, in compliment to *Baron Charles Hugd* of  
Vienna, a distinguished Naturalist and Traveller. *Ilugdia* of  
Keichenbach is *Didisats*, D. C.



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