

be no doubt that the gonangium in *Laomedea* is the homologue of a hydrotheca: so that, if we admit the validity of Prof. Huxley's objection, we must, on the same grounds, refrain from calling by one name the polype of *Tubularia*, where no hydrotheca exists, and that of *Laomedea*, which is protected by a hydrotheca,—a practice which few would venture to adopt.

II.—On the Tribe Colletieæ, with some Observations on the Structure of the Seed in the Family of the Rhamnaceæ. By JOHN MIERS, F.R.S., F.L.S. &c.

[Continued from vol. v. p. 492.]

8. TALGUENEA.

The characters of this genus have been imperfectly known, but they are sufficiently distinct from all others of the *Colletieæ*, especially from *Trevoa*, with which it has been confounded. It was originally proposed by me, in 1825, for the plant which I called *Talguenea costata*, after its vernacular name of *Talguén*; but Sir Wm. Hooker, in 1830, who had not then seen the fruit of *Trevoa*, considered it to be congeneric with the latter genus; and, on the authority of Dr. Gillies, he suppressed *Talguenea*, and placed the two typical plants as distinct species of *Trevoa* (Bot. Misc. i. 158). The former celebrated botanist, in 1833, having then seen the fruit of *Trevoa*, was induced to suppress that genus, and to refer *T. trinervis* to *Retamilia*, and at the same time (Bot. Misc. iii. 174) he first adopted the genus *Talguenea* as I had originally proposed it. It is strange that Dr. Gillies should have confounded two plants so totally distinct, as not only had he ample opportunity, while he resided with me at Concon, of examining them in the living state, but he also saw my drawings, in which their characters are fully shown. Colla, claiming the authority of Bertero, referred both *Talguenea* and *Trevoa* to *Colletia* (Mem. Torin. 37. p. 53). The prominent characteristic of *Talguenea* lies in the structure of its fruit, which consists of an indehiscent membranaceous carcerule, surmounted by its enlarged persistent style, of nearly equal length, and enclosed in its entire and unchanged calyx, which is perfectly free from it and about three-quarters of its length. The ovary is always 3-locular, each cell having a single erect ovule, but of these seldom more than one is perfected; the fruit, however, is occasionally 2-locular, or more rarely 3-celled. Among other peculiarities, we see in all the axils of *Talguenea* a very large squamose tubercle growing beneath the spines, from which issue many crowded fasciculated leaves and flowers; whereas in *Trevoa*, as before shown, this tubercle becomes extended into an

elongated branchlet, on which the leaves are distributed in pairs, by distinct intervals, and towards the extremity become abortive, when the flowers assume a spicated or racemose appearance. I have defined its generic features in the following manner:—

TALGUENEA, nob. — *Calyx* petaloideus, turbinato-tubulosus, membranaceus, 10-nervis, fere ad medium 5-fidus, laciniis oblongis, acutis, 3-nervatis, apice callosis, æstivatione valvatis, demum reflexis, tubo intus piloso, persistens, immutatus et marcescens. *Petala* 5, erecta, laciniis æquilonga et alterna, rotundato-oblonga, concava, subcucullata, unguiculata. *Stamina* 5, petalis inclusa et cum unguibus inserta; *filamenta* tenuia, pilosa, complanata, medio carinata, margine membranacea et ciliata, apice repente inflexa; *antheræ* parvæ, reniformi-rotundatæ, 2-lobæ, lobis 2-valvatis, valvula antica brevior, et hinc rima hippocrepica latissime hiantes. *Discus* fere obsoletus, calyci adnatus, ovarium fulciens et ejus diametrum vix excedens, cum toro confusus. *Ovarium* superum, disco paululo immersum, 3-loculare; *ovula* erecta, in loculis solitaria. *Stylus* filiformis, longe exsertus, ultra medium patentim hirsutissimus, superne glaber, profunde 3-sulcatus. *Stigma* breviter 3-lobum, lobis obtusis, adpressis, glutinosis. *Fructus* carcerularis, chartaceus, valde hirsutus, oblongus, calyce immutato inclusus, eo paulo longior, stylo persistente terminatus, indehiscens, 3-locularis, sæpius abortu 2- vel 1-locularis, loculis monospermis. *Semen* ovatum, lenticulari-compressum, structura omnino ejus *Colletie*.

Arbusculæ Chilenses valde ramosæ, ramulis confertis, tortuosis, decussatim divaricatis et oppositis, junioribus brevibus et spinosis; folia integra, oblonga, in petiolum brevem cuneata, sub 5-nervia, nervis parallelis costata, supra glauca, infra albido-sericea, e tuberculo majusculo infra spinam egrediente cum floribus glomeratim congesta; flores fasciculati, albescentes.

1. *Talguenea costata*, nob., Trav. ii. 529; Hook. Bot. Misc. iii. 174;—Trevoa 5-nervia, Gill. et Hook. ibid. i. 158, tab. 45 B.;—*Colletia* Tralhuen, Bert. Colla, Mem. Torin. 37. p. 53, tab. 7;—arbuscula orgyalis, ligno duro rubro, tortuose ramosissima, ramulis fuscis, cinereo-tomentosis, spinosis, spinis decussatim oppositis, validiusculis, subulatis, folio subbrevioribus; foliis oppositis, vel e gemma squamosa sub singula spina enata plurimis aggregatis, oblongis, mucronatis, basi cuneatis, supra glauco-viridibus, parce pubescentibus, subtus pilis adpressis incanis sericeis, nervosis, nervis 5–7 subparallelis superne immersis, et hinc profunde sulcatis, subtus nervis costato-prominentibus, petiolo breviusculo, sericeo; stipulis

squamosis, acutis, fusco-rubris, sericeis, ciliatis, linea transversali connexis; floribus 4–6, vel plurimis, in singulam gemmam conglomeratis, pedunculo calycis longitudine, tomentoso, tubo calycino turbinato, extus pubescente, intus præsertim infra stamina piloso, limbi laciniis 5, acutis, reflexis, tubo brevioribus; petalis 5, niveis; staminibus reconditis; ovario piloso; fructu calyce marcido incluso et eo paulo longiore, stylo piloso, acuminato.—Chile, in Prov. centralibus.—*v. v.* prope Limache, Concon, Quillota, et aliis locis.—*v. s.* in *herb. Mus. Paris.* (Gay); in *herb. Hook.* (Cuming, 713; Bridges, 433); *ibid.* (Banda oriental.?, Tweedie). Vernac. *Talguén*.

The trunk of the Talguén, on account of its hardness, is useful for turning-purposes; but it is mostly employed in Chile as fuel in the mining localities, for which it is admirably adapted, and is much sought for about the copper-works of Quillota, Illapel, and Petorca. In some places the trunk grows to a considerable size, and is preferred, on account of its indestructibility when sunk in the ground, for the construction of the cottages and ranchos of the country. Its spines are spreading, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, their acute tips being reddish; the leaves are 6–9 lines long, 2–3 lines broad, on very short reflected petioles; the peduncles are nearly 2 lines long; the tube of the calyx is of the same length, and the lobes of its border are 1 line long. The carcerule is a thin indehiscent chartaceous shell, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, 2 lines in diameter, enclosed by the free and somewhat extended calyx, and is surmounted by the hirsute persistent style, which is equal to it in length: it is rarely 2-locular, generally by abortion only 1-celled, in which case the axis with the abortive cells form a prominent ridge that runs down one side of the shell, and leaves a corresponding impression on the enclosed seed. The seed is polished, of a dull brown colour, oval, and somewhat compressed*.

In Sir Wm. Hooker's herbarium I find a specimen, as above mentioned, stated to have been found in the woods of the Uruguay, with a ticket in Tweedie's handwriting; but I suspect that the ticket belongs to another specimen, which by mistake has been changed, and that the plant came originally from Chile, for I perceive no difference whatever between that specimen and others collected in the latter country. It can hardly be imagined that the same species of a genus so peculiarly Chilean should be found at a distance of 1500 miles, in a different soil and climate, with the lofty Cordillera of the Andes intervening,

* A drawing of this plant, with analytical details, will be given in the 'Contributions,' Plate 41 B.

without the least indication of its existence in any intermediate place. As I have met with other accidental, though rare, instances, in that extensive herbarium, of a similar interchange of tickets, I entertain the greatest doubt of the correctness of the locality in question, for the reasons stated.

2. *Talguenea mollis*, n. sp.;—fruticosa, spinosa, ramis ramulisque rectis, teretibus, griseo-tomentosis, spinis foliis triplo brevioribus, foliiferis, tenuibus, aciculatis; foliis submembranaceis, ellipticis, utrinque acutis, subdenticulatis, superne fusco-viridibus, subtus canescentibus, utrinque sericeis, 5-nerviis, nervis supra immersis, subtus vix prominulis, petiolo brevi; stipulis majusculis, oppositis, navicularibus, subamplexicaulibus, extus griseo-sericeis, intus rubro-pilosis, apice 2-dentatis; inflorescentia in racemis brevibus oppositis multiflora, floribus in fasciculis 6–8, approximatis, fasciculis 6–8-floris, idcirco 30–60 in racemo, hinc crebriter conglomeratis, pedicellis flore longioribus, cano-sericeis.—Chile, in Prov. Rancagua.—v. s. in herb. Mus. Paris. (Bertero, 188).

This species has a different aspect from the former: the branchlets are quite straight and sericeous, and the spines much thinner, not exceeding 4 lines in length, and foliiferous in the middle. Its leaves are much thinner in texture, neither sulcated above, nor costately nerved beneath, the nervures being very fine, and scarcely prominent; they are remotely denticulated with extremely short teeth, sericeous on both sides, silvery below, 9–10 lines long, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines broad, on a petiole $1\frac{1}{2}$ line long; the stipules are comparatively large, concave, opposite, and meeting each other in the middle of the stem, which they thus completely embrace; they are deeply bifid, $1\frac{1}{2}$ line long, externally sericeous, internally and on the margin red. The racemose branchlets are 1 inch long, and bear from forty to sixty flowers, crowded in the manner above specified*.

9. SCYPHARIA.

Under this head are brought together a few spinose shrubs, or small trees, more or less foliaceous in habit, distinguished by their opposite leaves; small flowers, with an urceolate 5-fid calyx; small, deeply emarginate, naviculate petals, enclosing as many stamens; and a 2-celled ovary: they are very different from *Trevoa*, to which they approach the nearest in their floral structure. In most of them the fruit is unknown; but Kunth describes that of his *Rhamnus Guayaquilensis* as being an oval drupe, somewhat fleshy, smooth, and bilocular, or by abortion 1-celled, as in *Trevoa*. The manuscript characters contributed

* This species will be represented in the 'Contributions,' Plate 41 c.

by Bonpland are not to be relied on, as Kunth found them disproved by the analysis he made of the dried specimens; the latter may therefore be accepted as the more correct. They correspond thus with the general features of the *Colletieæ*, and the species here associated harmonize sufficiently together. Kunth describes the nut as containing two hard and crustaceous pyrenæ, one of which he found abortive, the other emptied by caries: this coating evidently corresponds with the hard crustaceous covering of the seed common to all the *Colletieæ*. The genus, therefore, in the absence of perfect specimens, can only be characterized imperfectly, and its features will no doubt require some modifications whenever better evidence can be obtained; but in the mean while, the facts already established tend to confirm its validity. Its name is derived from σκύφος, *scyphus*, in allusion to its cup-shaped disk, after the example of *Discaria*, to which genus one of the species has been referred by Dr. Hooker, on account of its disk.

SCYPHARIA, nov. gen. — *Calyx* campanulatus, semiglobosus, coloratus, glaber, limbo 5–6-fido, laciniis ovatis, acutis, æqualibus, immutatus et persistens. *Petala* 5, interdum 6, parva, inter lacinias alterna, iisdem dimidio breviora, subreniformia, apice plus minusve profunde emarginata, aut bifida, basi unguiculata, lateribus inter se mutuo plicata, et stamina claudentia, glabra, alba. *Stamina* tot quot petala, et cum eorum unguibus inserta; *filamenta* subulata, glabra; *antheræ* ellipticæ, 2-loculares, utrinque rima longitudinali dehiscentes. *Discus* cupuliformis, calycis tubo brevior, et ei omnino adnatus, carnosus, flavescent. *Ovarium* superum, globosum, fundo disci insitum, glabrum, 2-lobum, 2- (vel 3-?) locale; *ovula* erecta, in loculis solitaria. *Stylus* teres, crassus, brevis, glaber. *Stigma* 2-lobum, lobis obtusis, conniventibus. *Fructus* drupaceus, ovatus, imo calyce persistente suffultus, 2-locularis, loculis monospermis, vel abortu 1-locularis. *Semen* crustaceum; cætera ignota.

Suffrutices *Ecuadorenses* et *Gallapagenses*, interdum spinosi; spinæ decussatim oppositæ, divaricatæ; folia oblonga, sæpius glaberrima, petiolata, cito caduca; flores pauci, minimi, fasciculati, axillares vel sub spinis propullantes.

1. *Scypharia Guayaquilensis*;—*Rhamnus* *Guayaquilensis*, *H.B.K.* vii. 55;—*Rhamnus* *decussatus*, *R. & P. in herb. Lambert.*;—*Sageretia* *Guayaquilensis*, *Brongn. Ann. Sc. Nat.* x. 360;—fruticosa, suborgyalis, ramosissima, subspinosa, ramis ramulisque angulato-tetragonis, lævibus, glabris; spinis elongatis decussatim oppositis, sparsis, patentibus, glabris, apice pungentibus, axillis foliiferis pluribus munitis et hinc casu

foliorum nodosis; foliis oppositis, parvis, obcordatis, apicem versus rotundatis, profunde retusis et mucronatis, e medio in petiolum brevem cuneatis, integerrimis, crassis, nervis immersis, utrinque glabris et pallidis, caducis; floribus sparsis, viridibus, 5-meris; petalis bilobis, squamæformibus, filamentis brevissimis; ovario glabro, 2- (vel 3-?) loculari; fructu obovato-rotundo, compressiusculo, calyce parvo suffulto, lævi, parce carnosio, 2-loculari, loculo abortivo sæpe uniloculari.—Ecuador ad Guayaquil.—v. s. in herb. Mus. Paris. (Bonpland).

I have examined the original specimen of this plant, described by Kunth, which is in a very unsatisfactory condition: the two loose leaves that accompany it, certainly do not belong to it as that able botanist suspected. Bonpland related, in his notes, that they were alternate; but the cicatrices on the branches show them to have been opposite, which is confirmed by the specific name given to it by the authors of the 'Flora Peruviana,' indicating that both the leaves and spinescent branchlets are decussately opposite. The axils of the secondary branchlets are about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch apart; those of the tertiary branchlets or ramiform spines, which are $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in length, are about 4 lines apart, these branchlets being quite square, with prominent decurrent angles. The loose leaves described by Kunth, with their short petiole, are $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long and 10 lines broad, and evidently belong to some other plant. I found a few of the real leaves still remaining; they are very small, being only 3 lines long and 3 lines broad, on a petiole $\frac{1}{4}$ line in length: these, on account of their minuteness, had been overlooked by that botanist. The flowers are small, and almost sessile. Kunth was correct in his opinion that this species and his *Rhamnus senticosa* are congeneric, and that neither of them really belong to *Rhamnus**.

2. *Scypharia parviflora*;—*Discaria parviflora*, Hook. fil. Linn. Trans. xx. 229;—suffruticosa, intricata, ramis ramulisque strictis, tetragonis, compressis, subaphyllis, crebre spinescentibus; spinis decussatim oppositis, longissimis, horizontaliter patentibus, striatulis, calloso-pungentibus, internodiis spinis 5-plo brevioribus; foliis oppositis, oblongo-obovatis oblongisve, utrinque obtusis, apice mucronulatis, integerrimis, caducis, opacis, supra viridibus, subtus cuticula resinoso-crustacea glaucis, glabris, pinnato-nervosis, nervibus omnino immersis, petiolo brevissimo, subtereti, superne canaliculato; floribus sparsis, minutis, solitariis, binisve, subsessilibus, 5-meris; petalis 2-fidis, latissime spathulatis, ungue brevi; ovario

* A representation of this species will be found in Plate 42 A of the 'Contributions.'

2-loculari.—Ins. Gallapagos.—*v. s. in herb. Hook.* ; Albemarle Island (Darwin).

This plant appears to correspond well in its characters with the preceding and the following species : it grows abundantly, forming thickets near the sea. Its branchlets are slender and very glabrous ; the spines are from 12 to 20 lines long, and the internodes 4 lines apart ; the leaves are nearly 1 inch long, and 4 lines broad, on a petiole 1 line in length. It is worthy of remark, as indicative of the limit of the genus, that many of the plants of the Gallapagos are identical with those of Guayaquil, which is in the same latitude, and the nearest opposite point of the continental coast*.

3. *Scypharia senticosa* ;—*Rhamnus senticosa*, *H. B. K.* vii. 54 ;—*Sageretia senticosa*, *Brongn. Ann. Sc. Nat.* x. 360 ;—*Colletia spicata*, *Willd. in R. & Sch.* v. 513 ;—*fruticosa*, *orgyalis*, *ramosissima*, *spinosissima*, *glaberrima*, *subaphylla*, *ramis suboppositis*, *ramulis teretibus*, *spinis decussatim oppositis*, *longissimis*, *subulatis*, *teretibus*, *patentissimis* ; *foliis paucis*, *ad basin spinarum solitariis*, *ovatis*, *basi rotundatis*, *integerrimis* *sub-5-plinerviis*, *subcoriaceis*, *glaberrimis*, *glauco-viridibus*, *deciduis*, *petiolo brevi*, *supra canaliculato*, *glabro*, *basi articulato* ; *floribus 5-meris*, *minutis*, *5-6*, *sub basi spinarum fasciculato-glomeratis*, *sessilibus*, *viridibus*, *bracteolatis* ; *fructu baccato*, *globoso*, *abortu 1-spermo* ; *semine lenticulari*.—*Vern. Molono incolarum*.—*Peruvia alta*, *Prov. Truxillo ad Contumasa*y.—*v. s. in herb. Mus. Paris.*, Zarzal (Bonpland, 3720).

There is a great approximation of characters between this and the two former species, and more especially with the last, the principal difference consisting in its ovary, which is represented as being 3-locular,—a difference which it must be remembered exists also in *Trevoa*. *Contumasa*i, where it is found, is scarcely 4° south of Guayaquil. Its branchlets are glaucous, and obsoletely pubescent, as well as sub-4-gonous ; its spines are horizontal and opposite, sometimes a little alternate, and from 10 to 20 lines long ; its leaves are said to be not quite an inch long, on a petiole 1 line in length, but they are now wanting in the specimen. Kunth observes that the leaves are very deciduous, and that the specimen he examined was almost aphyllous, looking quite like a *Colletia* ; the same may be said of *S. pauciflora*. The floriferous branchlets are about the length of the spines, spring from below them, and are more slender and flexible : the flowers (1 or 2) are sessile in the opposite axils of the nodes,

* This species will be represented in the 'Contributions,' Plate 42 B.

which are about a line apart; they are very minute, scarcely more than a half-line in length and diameter*.

Species dubiæ.

4. *Scypharia tetragona*;—*Colletia tetragona*, Brongn. *Ann. Sc. Nat.* x. 366;—ramosa, ramis ramulisque elongatis, virgatis, patentibus, tetragonis, angulis prominulis, spinosis, glaberrimis, nodis remotis sæpius aphyllis, spinis validis, subulatis, valde divaricatis, apice calloso-pungentibus; stipulis rudimentariis, calloso prominentibus, apice (e petioli delapsi articulatione) cicatricosis, sub spinis ortis, foliis deficientibus; racemis aphyllis, spina longioribus, inter stipulas et spinas enatis, tetragonis, sub-6-floris; floribus decussatim oppositis, pedicellis brevissimis, imo articulatis, calyce persistente, breviter campanulato, membranaceo, 15-striato, margine breviter 5-lobo, lobis obtusis, mucronulatis.—“Peruvia.”—*v. s. in herb. Mus. Paris.* (Dombey).

I have seen the above-named original specimen, which has neither flower nor fruit; but its racemes remain, showing a few of its persistent calyces. After examining it attentively, I have come to the conclusion that it is not a *Colletia*, though probably belonging to the same tribe. Attached to the sheet in which it is enclosed is a small cartouch, containing some loose drupes, and labelled “*Volkameria calva*.” These drupes are without any calyx, are fleshy, dark-coloured, apiculated by the base of the style, and 5 lines in diameter; they contain each two nuts, which quite correspond with the structure of that genus. We may therefore inquire, do these drupes belong to the specimen in question? It appears to me they do not; for if they had been there when Brongniart described his “*Colletia tetragona*,” he would not have failed to notice so manifest a clue to the nature of the plant. It is therefore most probable that these seeds have been since placed there by mistake. This conclusion is confirmed by an examination of the specimen. In *Volkameria* and other Verbenaceous plants of the same tribe, the occasional presence of spines is owing to the growth of the petiole of abortive leaves; and we invariably find in all such cases both the inflorescence and young branchlet sprouting out from above such spine. But in the specimen in question, as in all the *Colletieæ*, the spine is not produced from a petiole: it is superior not only to the floriferous branch, but also to the peculiar process which served as a support to the fallen leaf; for that calloid process shows a scar upon its extremity, indicating the articulation of the petiole upon it, similar to the same structure seen in

* A drawing of this species will be given in Pl. 42 c of the ‘Contributions.’

Scypharia Guayaquilensis, only that in the former case the lateral teeth are not developed: the floriferous branch, as in the *Colletieæ*, rises from between that process and the spine, and is quite analogous to the racemose twig of the species last mentioned; it has a similar 4-angled stem, with salient angles, and the flowers in both cases are nearly sessile, and placed at some distance in decussate pairs. In this specimen of "*Colletia tetragona*," although the fruit has fallen away, the persistent calyx is of a somewhat campanulate form, with five short rounded lobes, and within, at its base, is the vestige of an apparently small disk, with a free border, showing in the middle the scar where the fruit was attached. There is another consideration: in *Volkameria spinosa*, and other species of that genus, the inflorescence is a cyme, 3-chotomously branched, the flowers being borne upon long slender pedicels, bracteated at their base; but in this plant the flowers are arranged in almost sessile pairs upon a straight rachis. These circumstances induce me to retain the plant among the *Colletieæ*, where Brongniart first placed it, and to arrange it provisionally in *Scypharia*, with which it offers so many points of analogy, until a better knowledge can be obtained concerning it. I may also add that its spines exactly conform to those of the *Colletieæ*, having the same corneous pungent apex*.

Observations.—The *Rhamnus microphyllus*, H.B.K. tab. 616, from Mexico, might be thought to belong to *Scypharia*, on account of its 2-lobed petals and 2-celled ovary; but its habit is quite incompatible. Its branches are spineless, decumbent, and alternate; its leaves are also alternate. Its relation is probably with *Microrhamnus ericifolia*, A. Gray (Pl. Wright. p. 34), to which perhaps *Colletia disperma*, DC., is allied, all being indigenous to Mexico.

A new genus has lately been proposed in the 'Linnæa' (xxviii. 618), by Dr. Philippi, under the name of *Sciadophila*, founded upon the *Colletia Maytenoides* of Dr. Grisebach, a plant from one of the southern provinces of Chile (Valdivia). I have carefully examined this plant, and find that in its general habit and in its floral structure it differs in no respect from the genus *Condalia* of Cavanilles. Dr. Philippi places his genus among the *Colletieæ*; but it evidently belongs to the *Rhamneæ* (*Frangulineæ*, Reiss.): the segments of the calyx are divided to the margin of the disk, and are deciduous, as in *Condalia*, it has also no petals; the stamens are of the same form, and are similarly situated; in the structure of its ovary, in its style and

* This plant will be figured in Plate 42 D of the same work.

stigma, it likewise agrees; and the fruit is also a berry, seated on the persistent cupular base of the calyx. In its general habit it quite resembles other species of *Condalia*, its leaves being alternate, and it has no spines. Dr. Philippi describes its flowers as being pentamerous; but in the specimen I examined they were certainly tetramerous, as in the other species of the genus. I do not doubt the accuracy of the former statement; for it is very probable that its flowers may occasionally be abnormally pentamerous. I add below, in a note, my observations upon the above-mentioned plant*.

III.—On certain Musical Curculionidæ; with Descriptions of two new Plinthe. By T. VERNON WOLLASTON, M.A., F.L.S.

WHILST residing in the remote and almost inaccessible village of Taganana (towards Point Anaga), in the north of Teneriffe, during the spring of 1859, my attention was called to a peculiarity in a beautiful species of *Acalles* (I believe the *A. argillosus*, Schönh.), which I do not remember to have seen recorded concerning any other Coleopterous insect whatsoever. It was on the 22nd of May that my Portuguese servant (whom I had sent out to collect) brought me home eleven specimens of a large *Acalles* which he had captured within the dried and hollow stems of a plant growing on the rocky slopes towards the sea, and which I have but little doubt (from his description) was the *Kleinia neriifolia*, DC., so common throughout the islands of the Canarian archipelago. I had been accustomed to find such a number of insects in the dead branches of the various Euphorbias, that my attendant also had discovered, from time to time, the *locus quo* of many a rarity by imitating my method of research; and, to use his own expression, he was about, in this instance, to throw away these rotten stems as worthless, when he was arrested by a loud grating, or almost chirping, noise, as

* *Condalia Maytenoides*;—*Sciadophila Maytenoides*, Phil. Linn. xxviii. 618;—*Colletia Maytenoides*, Griseb. loc. cit. p. 619;—frutex vix orgyalis, inermis, ramulis gracilibus, striatis, subglabris, valde foliosis; foliis alternis, elliptico-vel lanceolato-oblongis, utrinque acutis, integris, margine cartilagineo, subrevoluto vel interdum obsolete crenulato, glaberrimis, subtus paulo pallidioribus, crassiusculis, nervis superne omnino immersis, subtus vix prominulis, rachi superne sulcato, infra prominente; petiolo brevi, pallido, canaliculato; stipulis parvis, caducissimis; floribus axillaribus, solitariis, vel binis, glaberrimis, calycis tubo urceolato, brevi, limbo 4-fido, æquilongo; staminibus 4, laciniis dimidio brevioribus, erectis, antheris parvis, globosis, apicifixis; ovario glabro; stylo staminibus æquilongo, glabro, crassiusculo, subulato; stigmate 3-dentato. Bacca (sec. Phil.) nigra, basi angustata, insipida.—Chile, in nemoribus Prov. Valdiviæ.—v. s. in hb. Mus. Paris. (Philippi).



Miers, John. 1860. "II.—On the tribe Collectieæ, with some observations on the structure of the seed in the family of the Rhamnaceæ." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 6, 5–14.

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